

Chapter 2 Appendices

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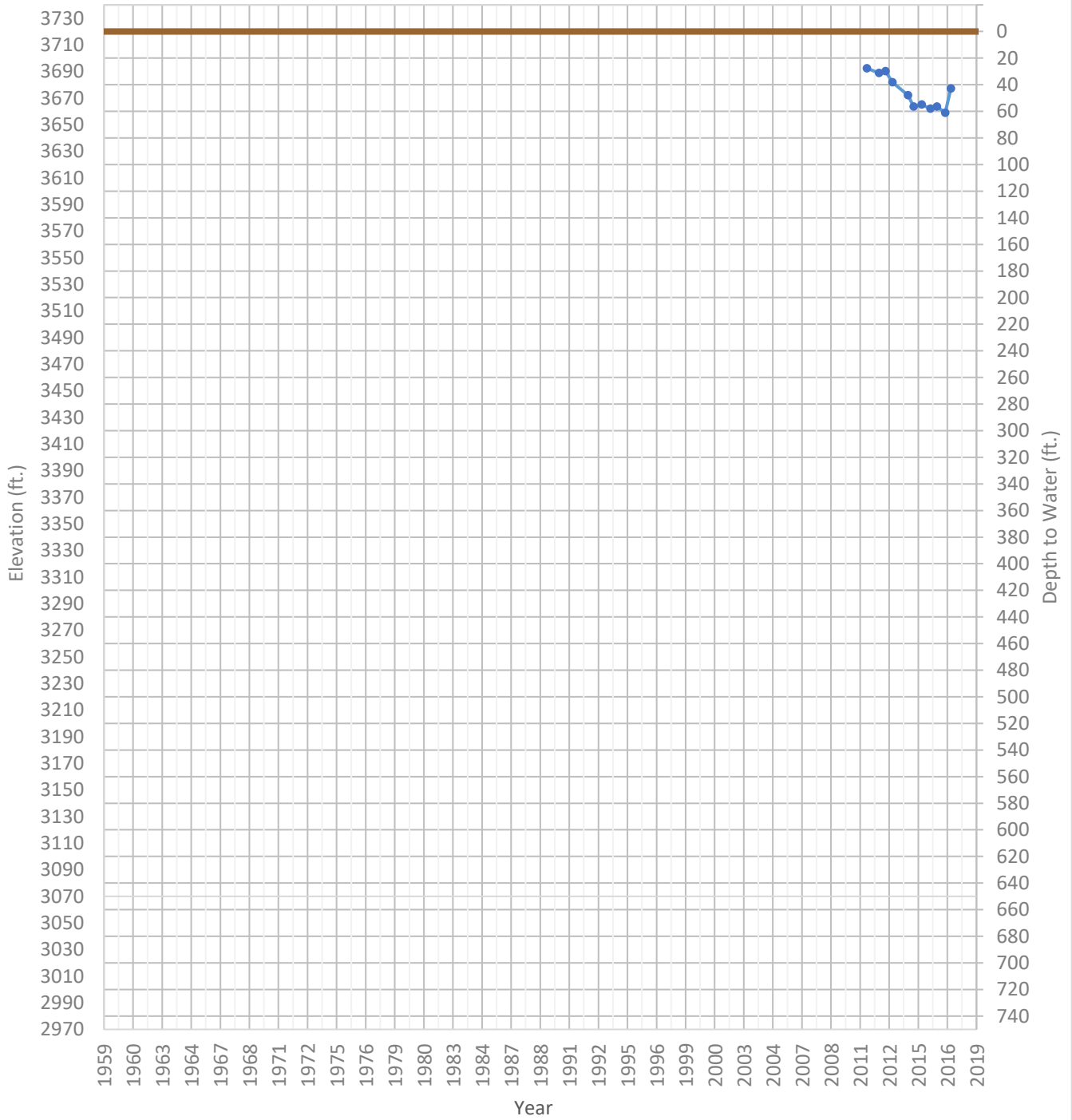
Chapter 2
Appendix A

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Hydrographs

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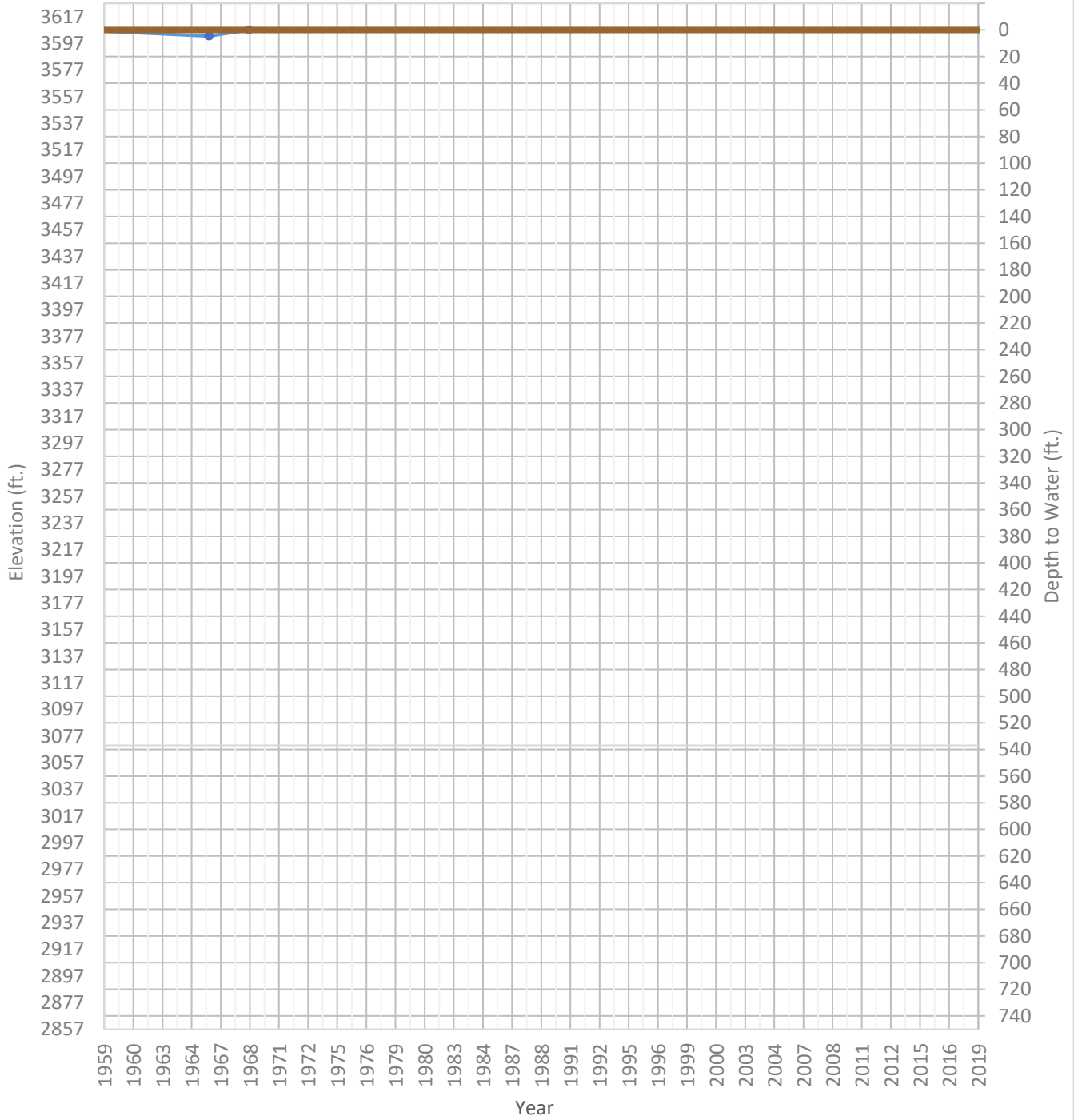
OPTI Well 2 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3659 ft. WSE Max = 3692 ft. Well Depth = 73 ft.



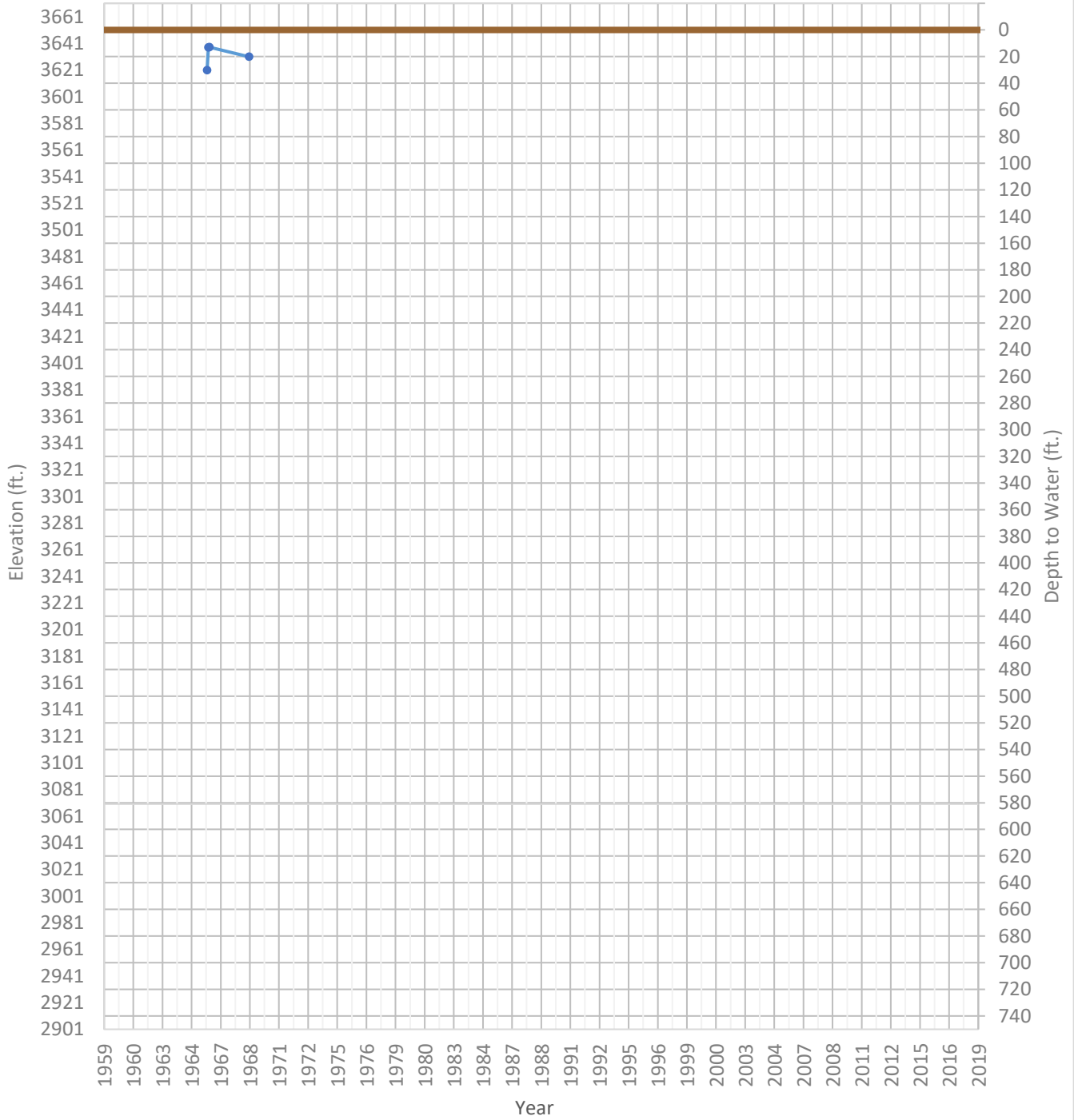
OPTI Well 3 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3602 ft. WSE Max = 3608 ft. Well Depth = 119 ft.



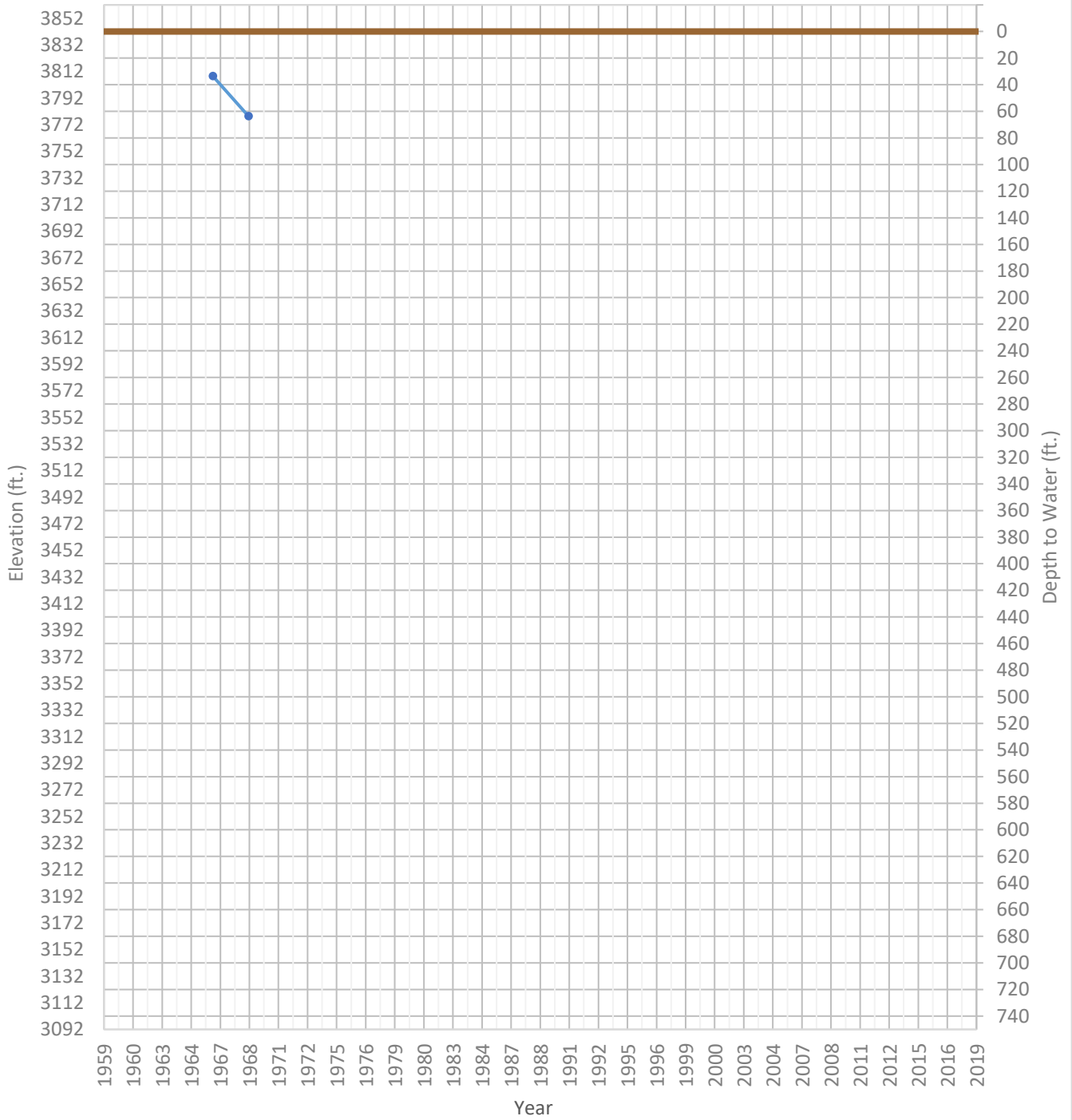
OPTI Well 5 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3621 ft. WSE Max = 3638 ft. Well Depth = 114 ft.



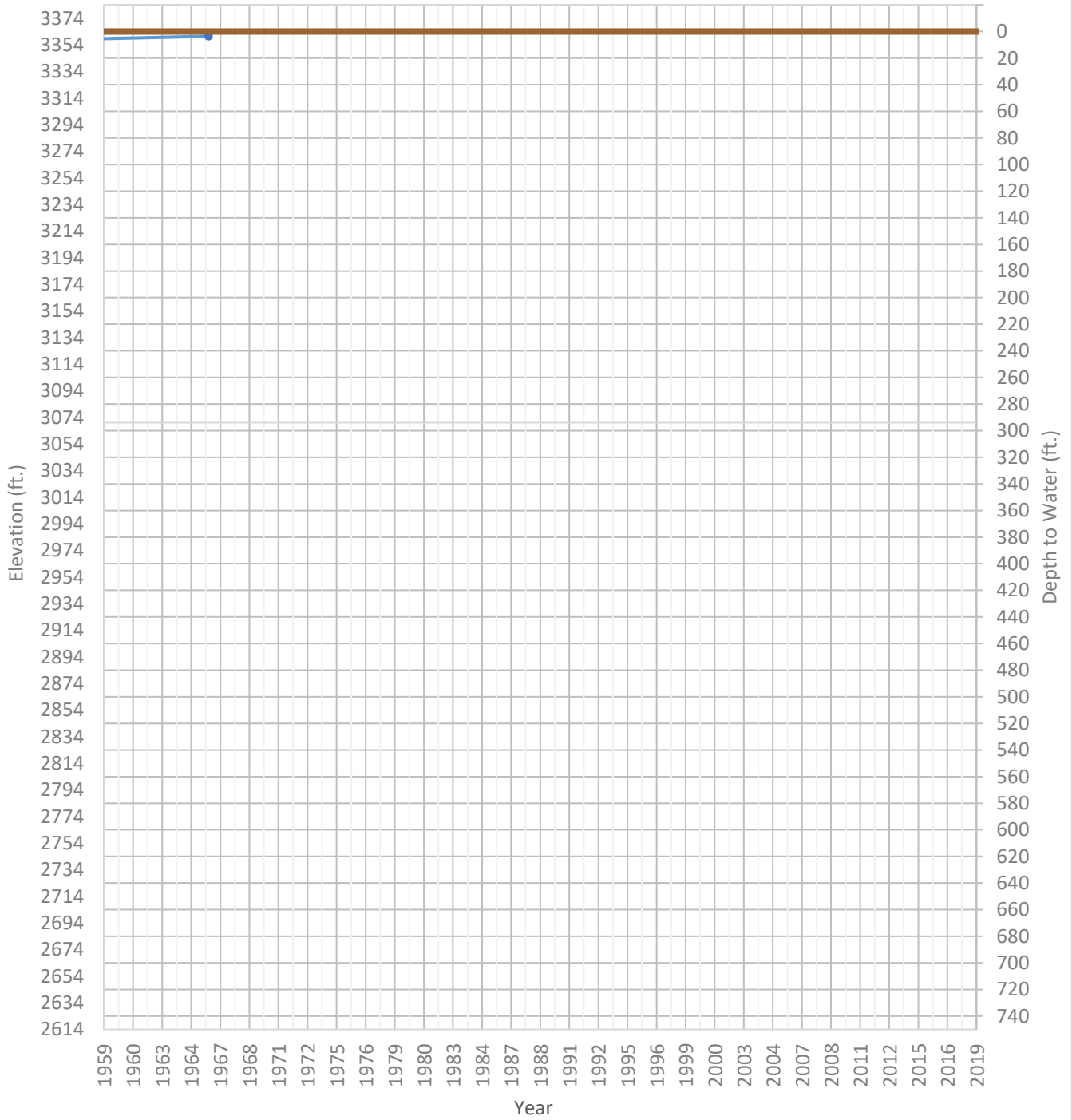
OPTI Well 6 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3778 ft. WSE Max = 3808 ft. Well Depth = 96 ft.



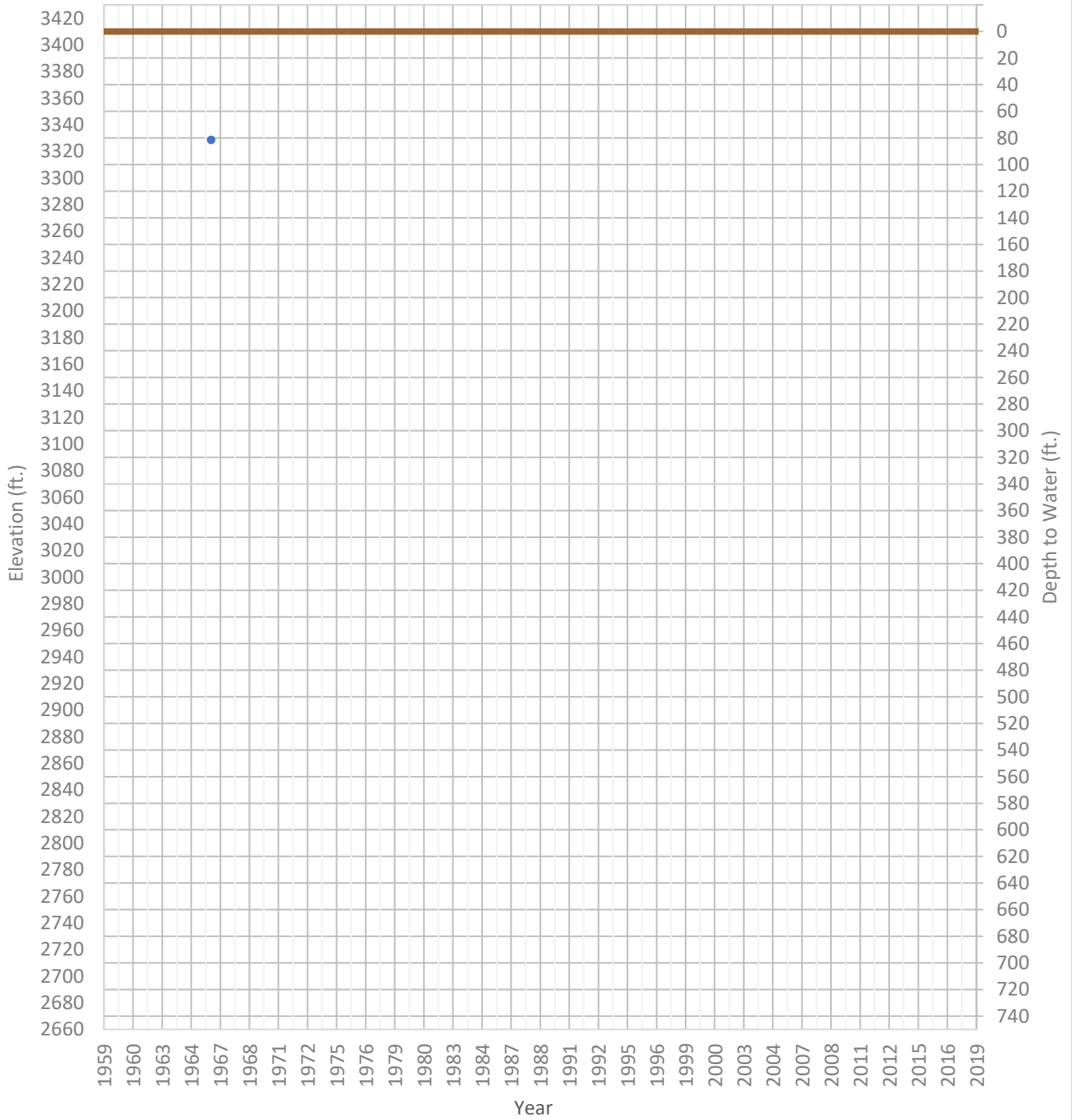
OPTI Well 7 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3357 ft. WSE Max = 3360 ft. Well Depth = 11 ft.



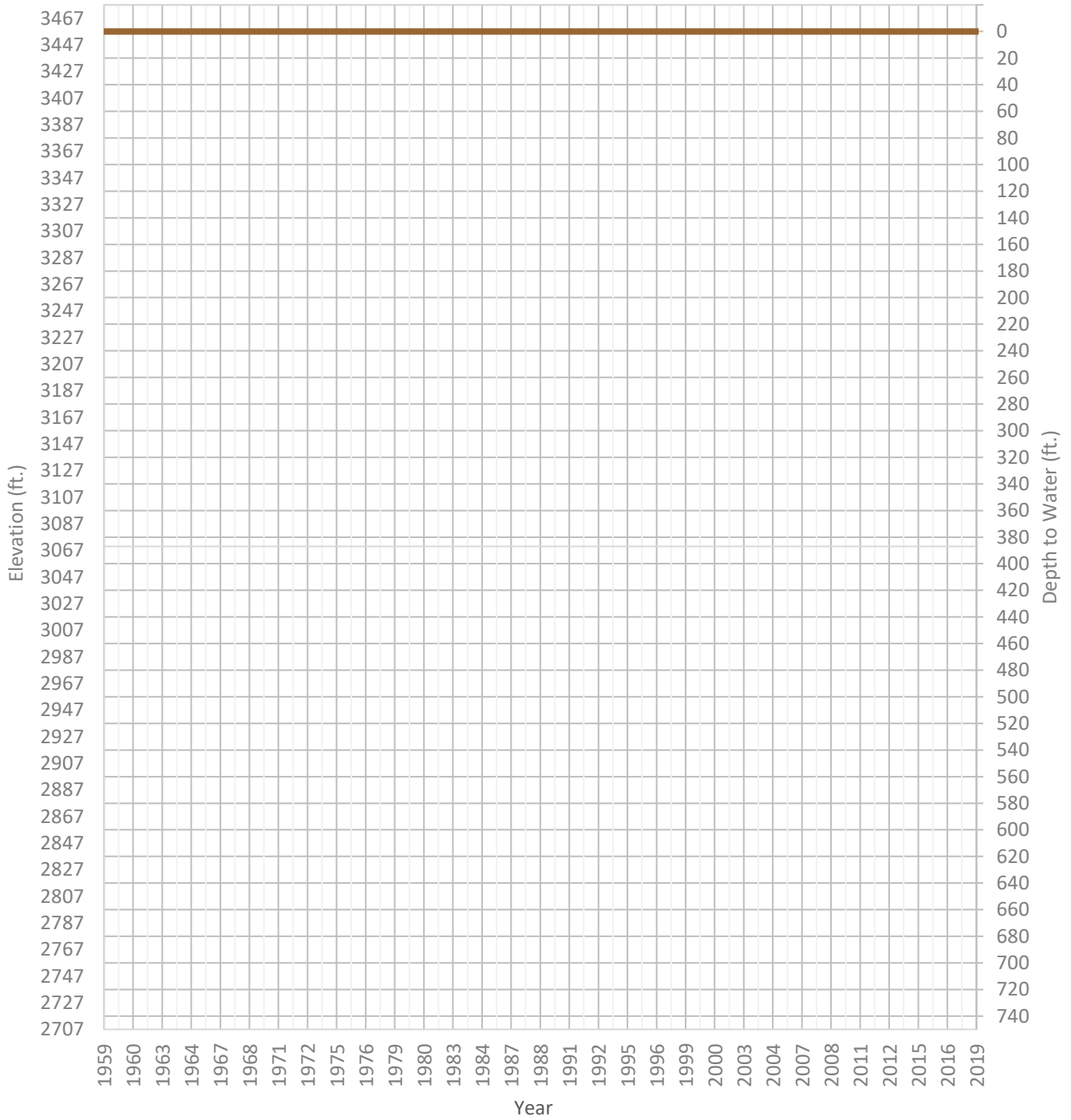
OPTI Well 8 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3329 ft. WSE Max = 3329 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



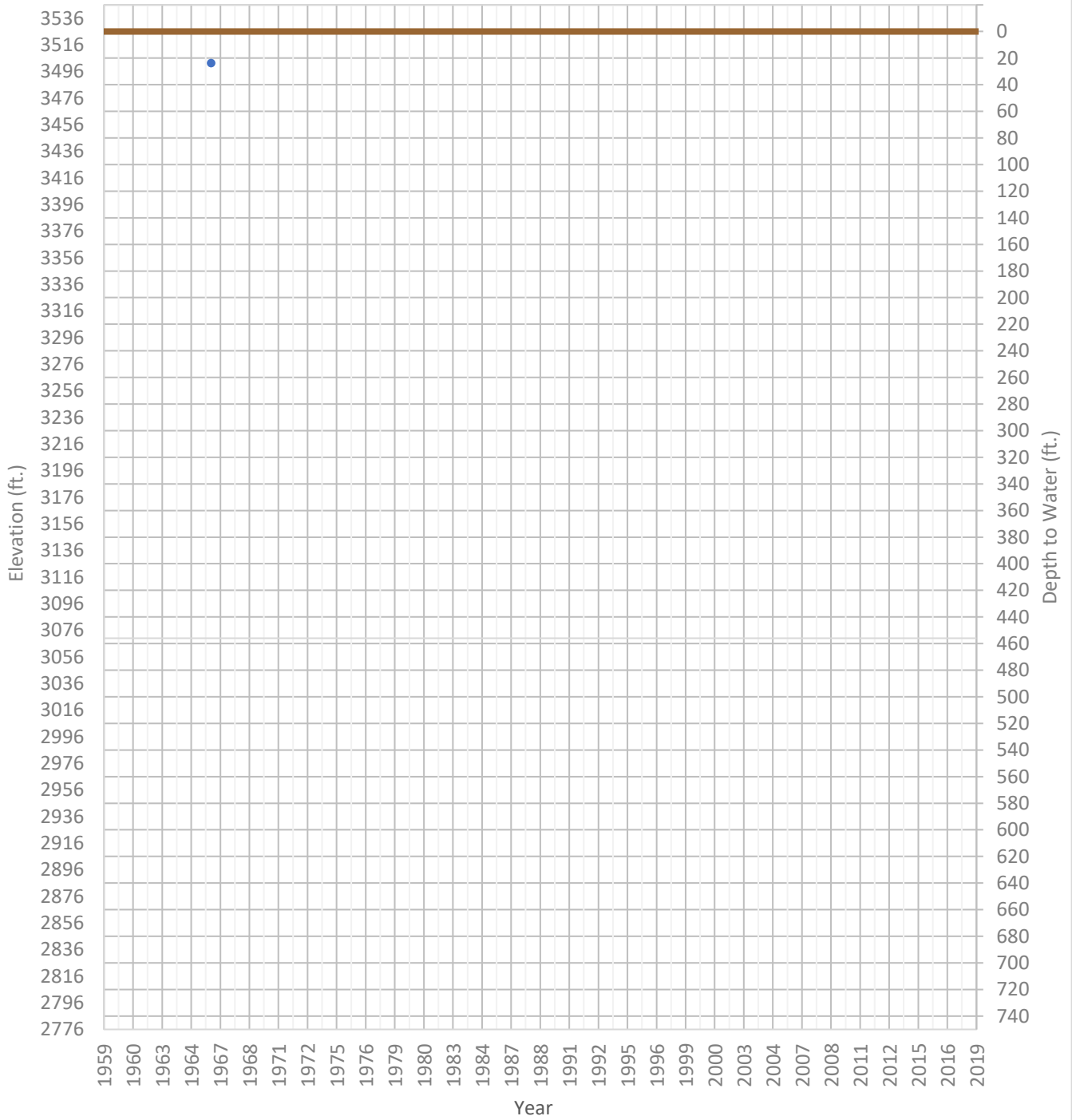
OPTI Well 9 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3450 ft. WSE Max = 3450 ft. Well Depth = 50 ft.



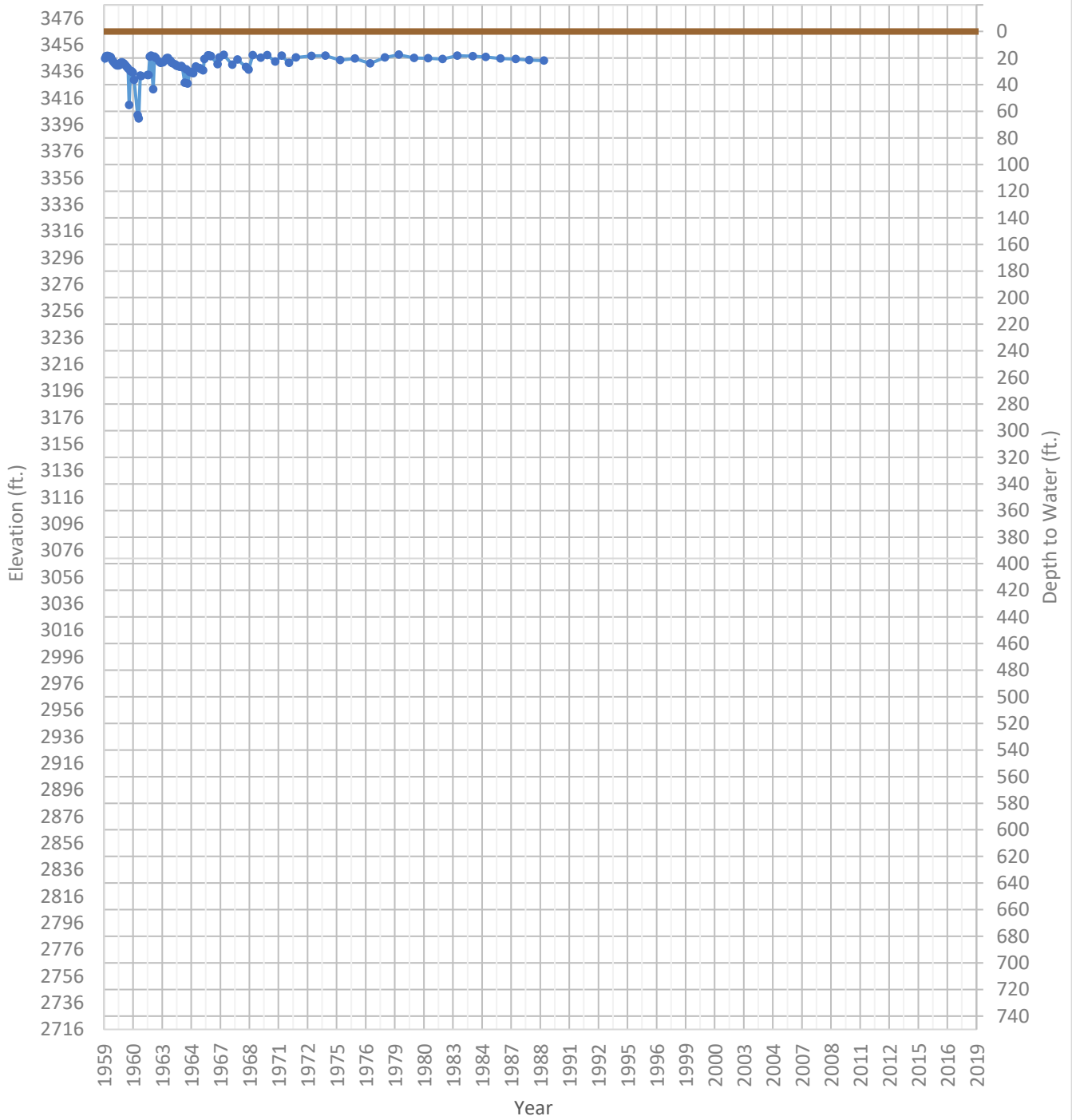
OPTI Well 10 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3502 ft. WSE Max = 3502 ft. Well Depth = 269 ft.



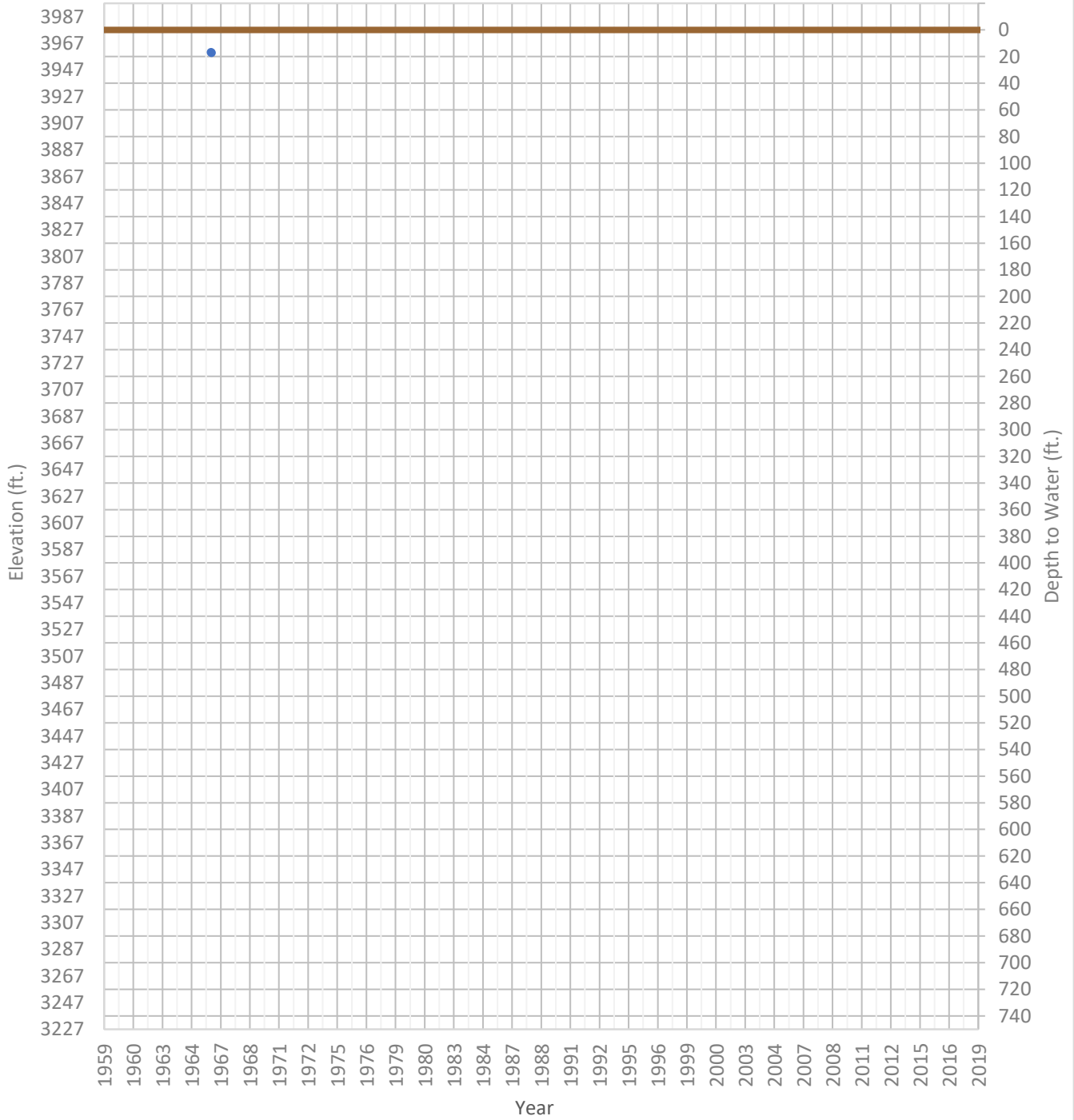
OPTI Well 11 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3401 ft. WSE Max = 3448 ft. Well Depth = 8 ft.



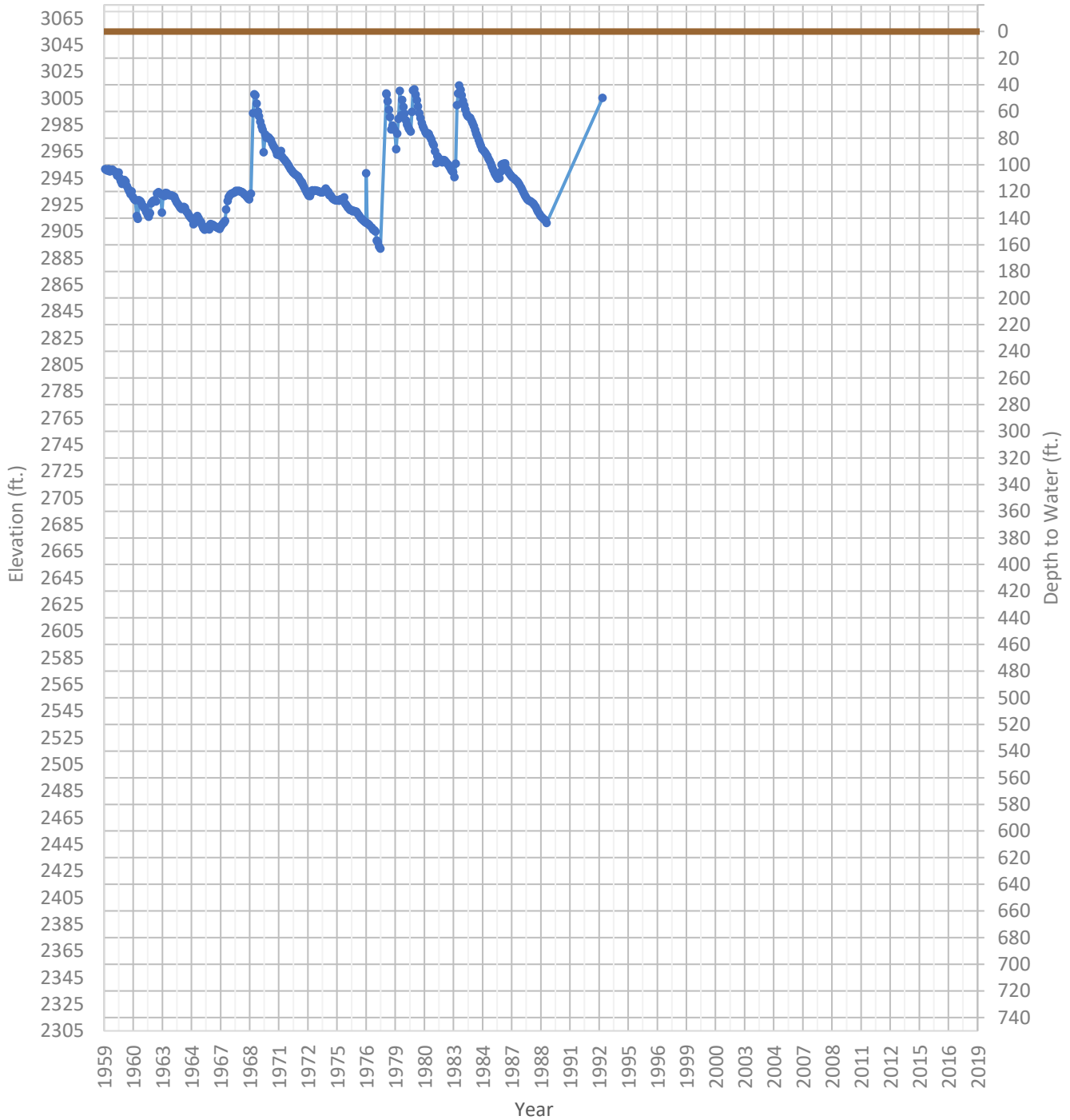
OPTI Well 13 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3960 ft. WSE Max = 3960 ft. Well Depth = 42 ft.



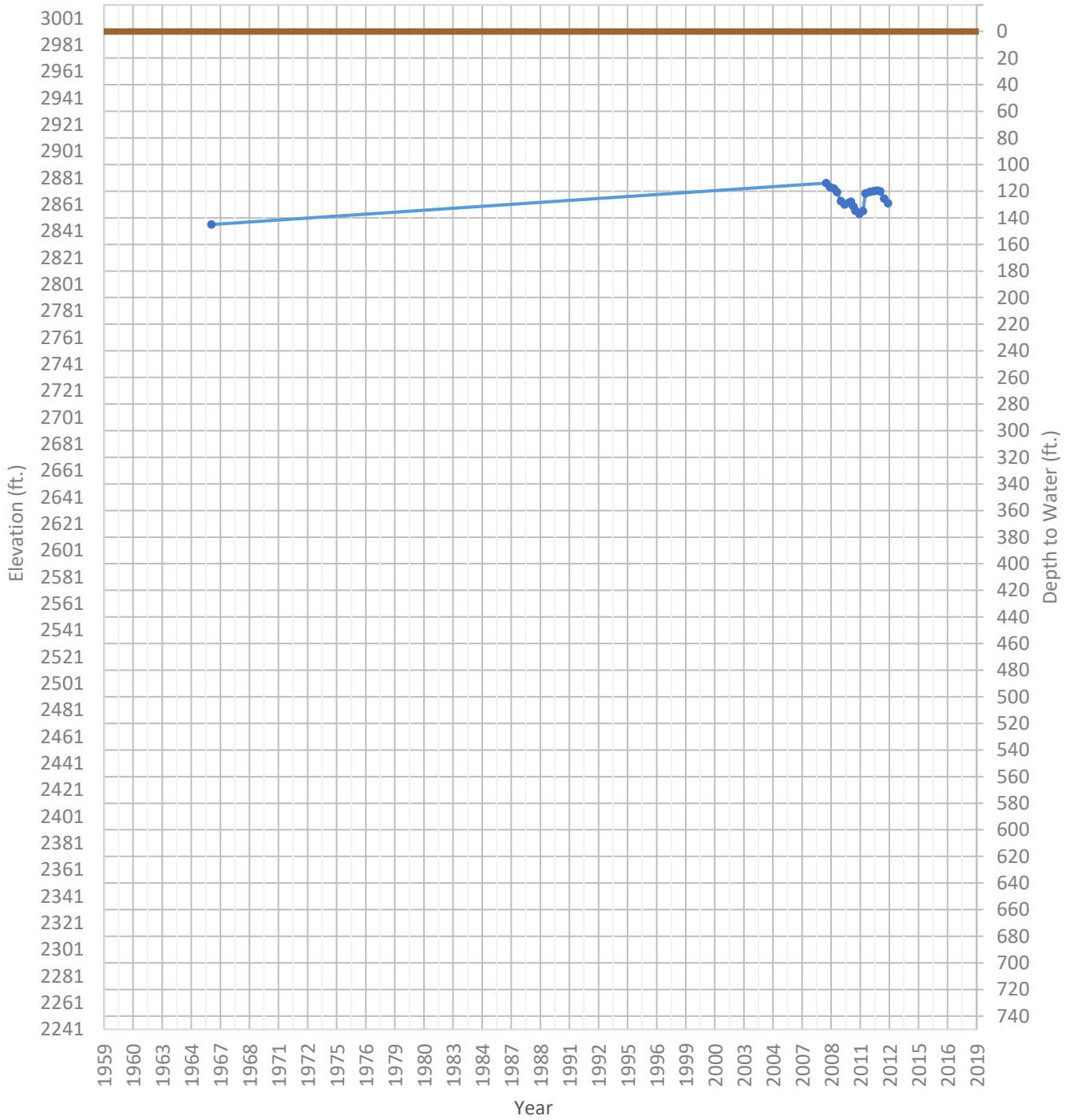
OPTI Well 14 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2892 ft. WSE Max = 3014 ft. Well Depth = 144 ft.



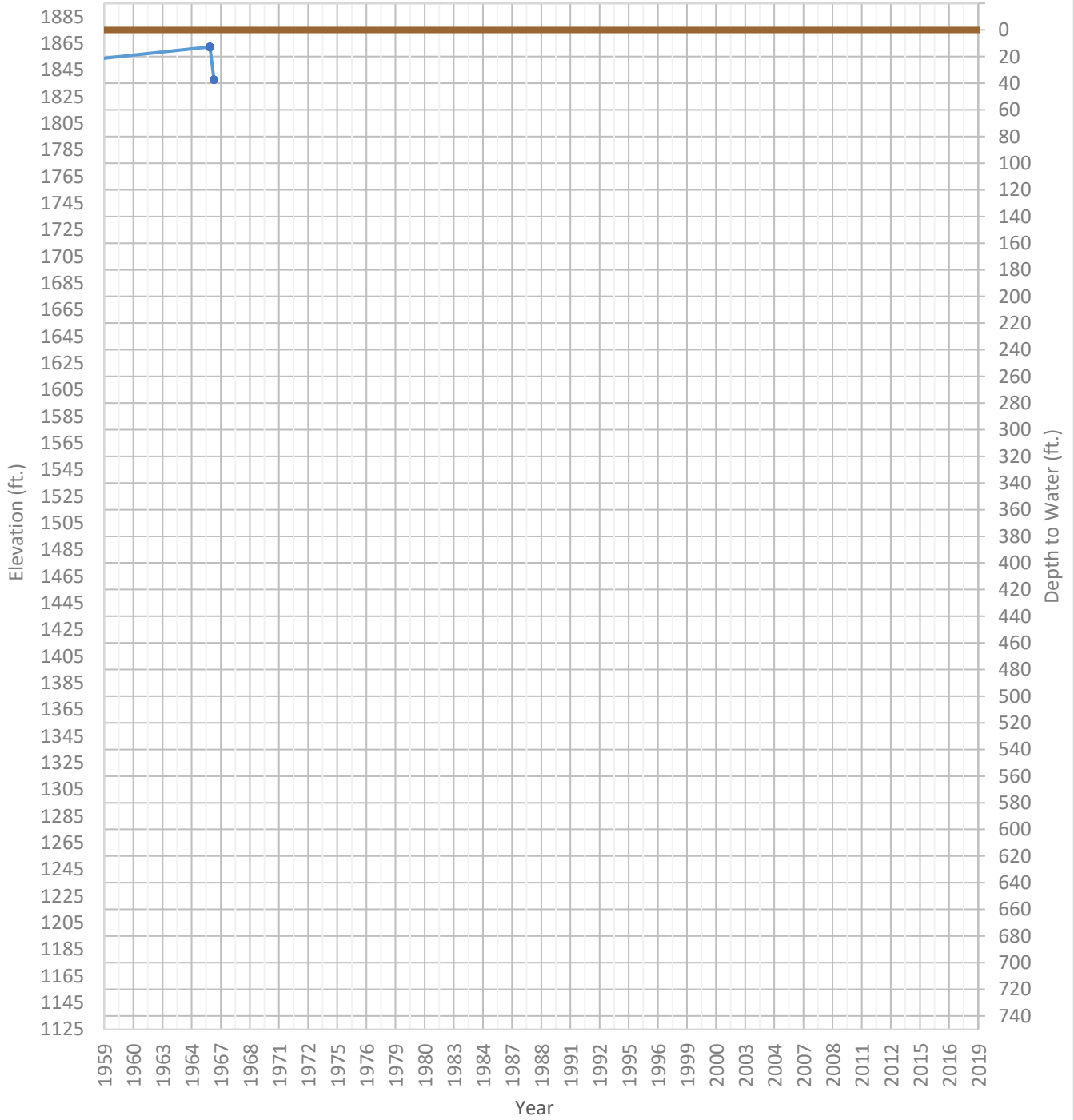
OPTI Well 17 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2846 ft. WSE Max = 2877 ft. Well Depth = 161 ft.



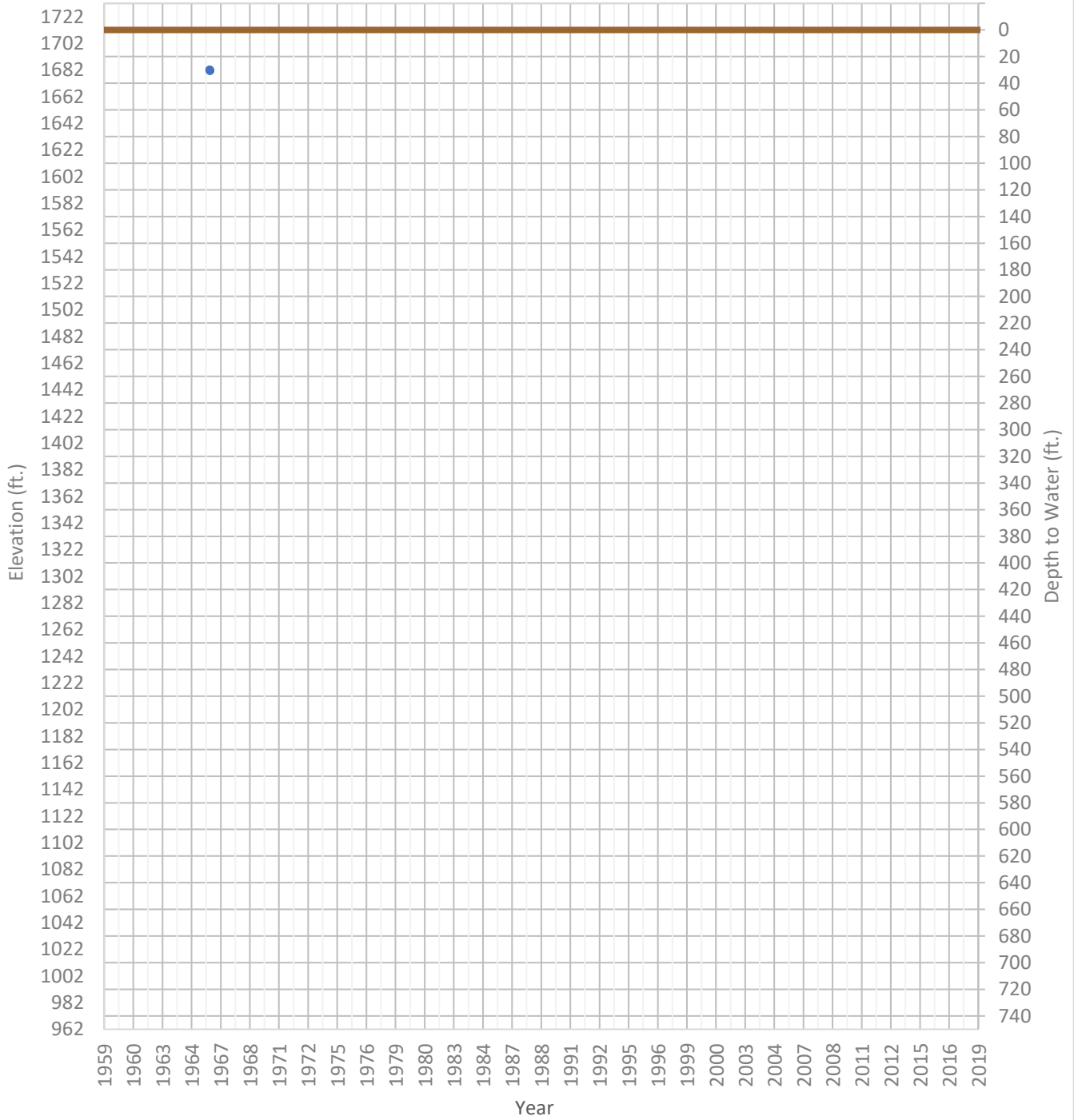
OPTI Well 18 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1838 ft. WSE Max = 1862 ft. Well Depth = 63 ft.



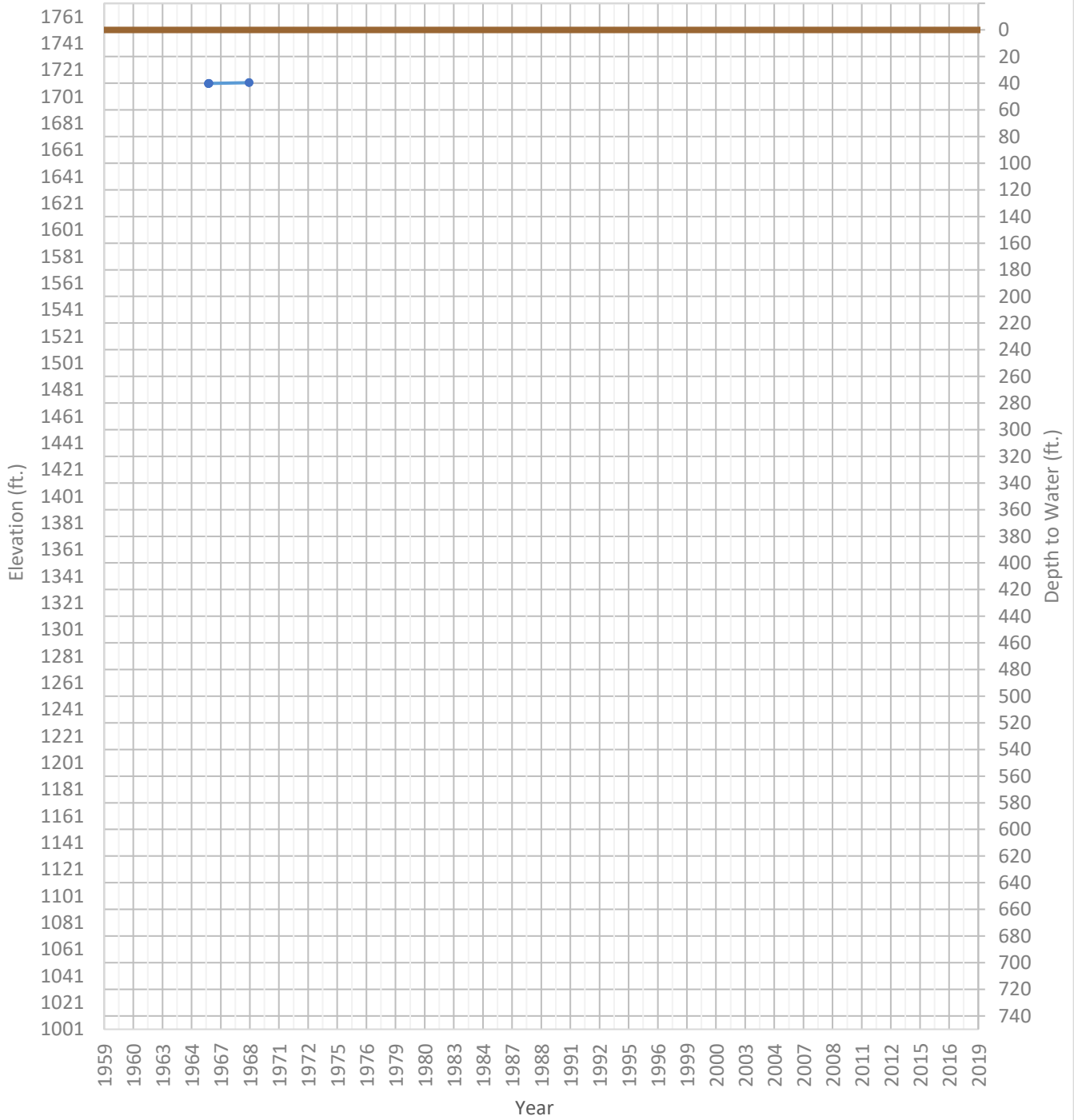
OPTI Well 19 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1681 ft. WSE Max = 1682 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



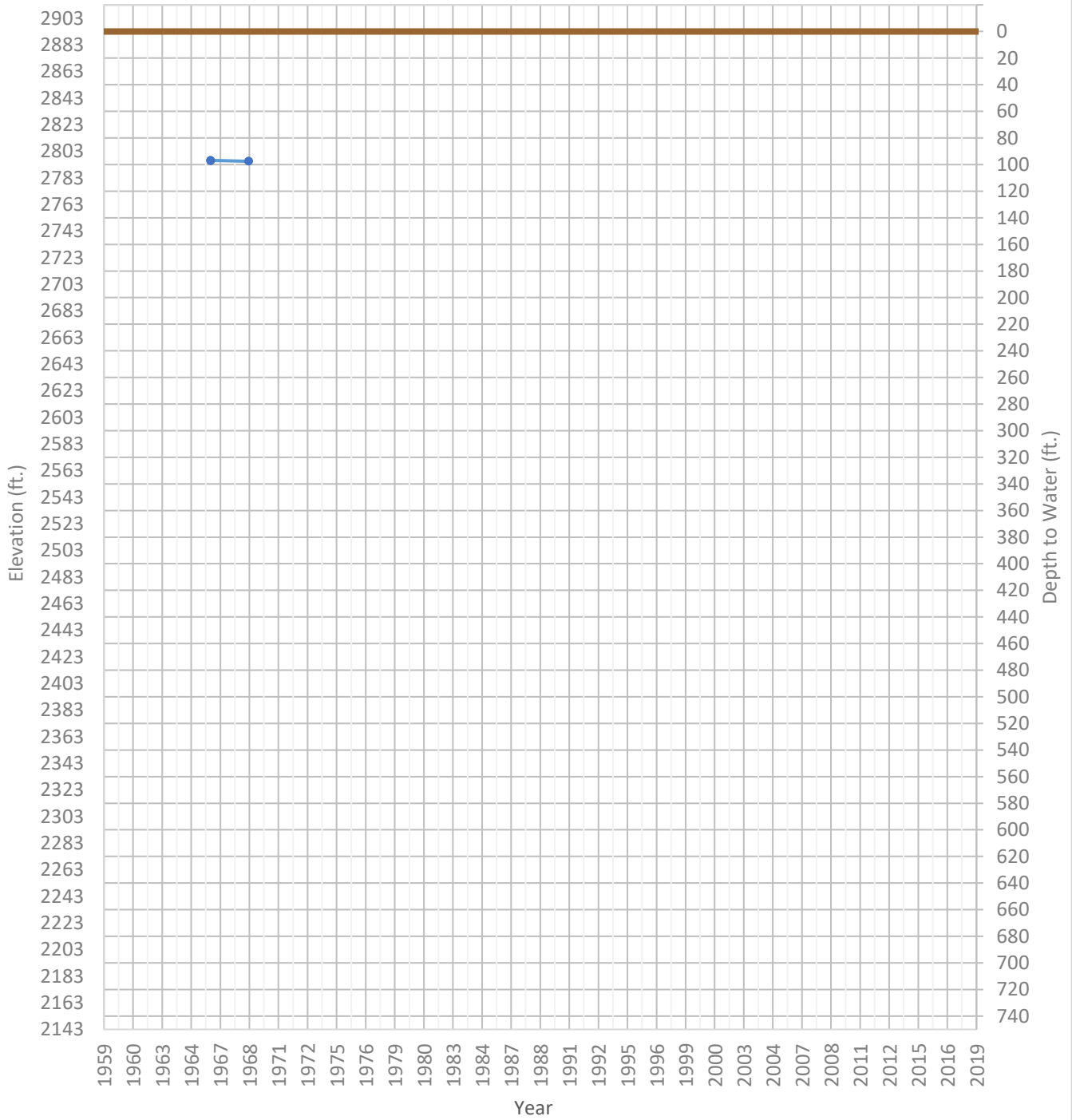
OPTI Well 20 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1711 ft. WSE Max = 1711 ft. Well Depth = 56 ft.



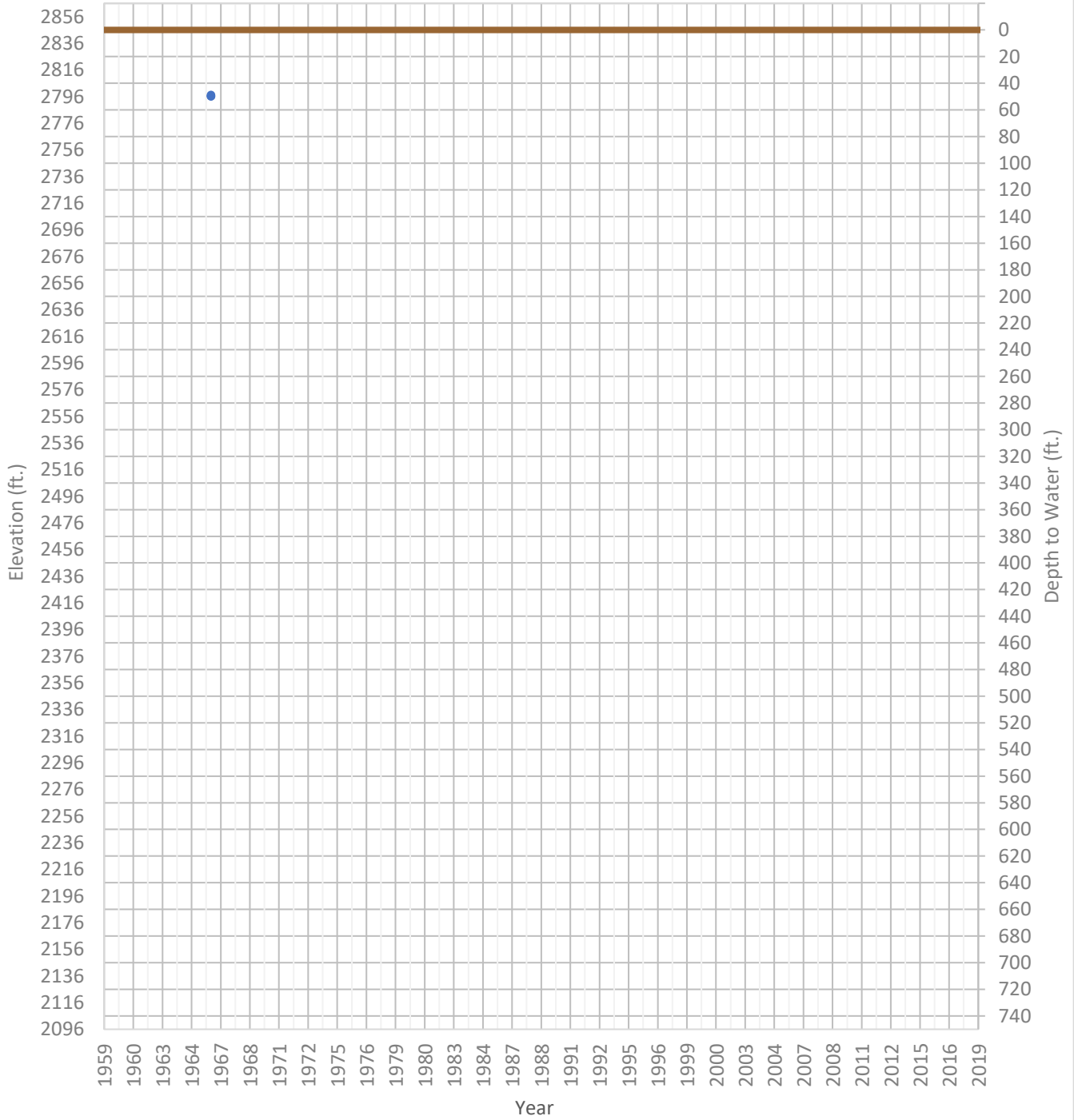
OPTI Well 21 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2795 ft. WSE Max = 2796 ft. Well Depth = 103 ft.



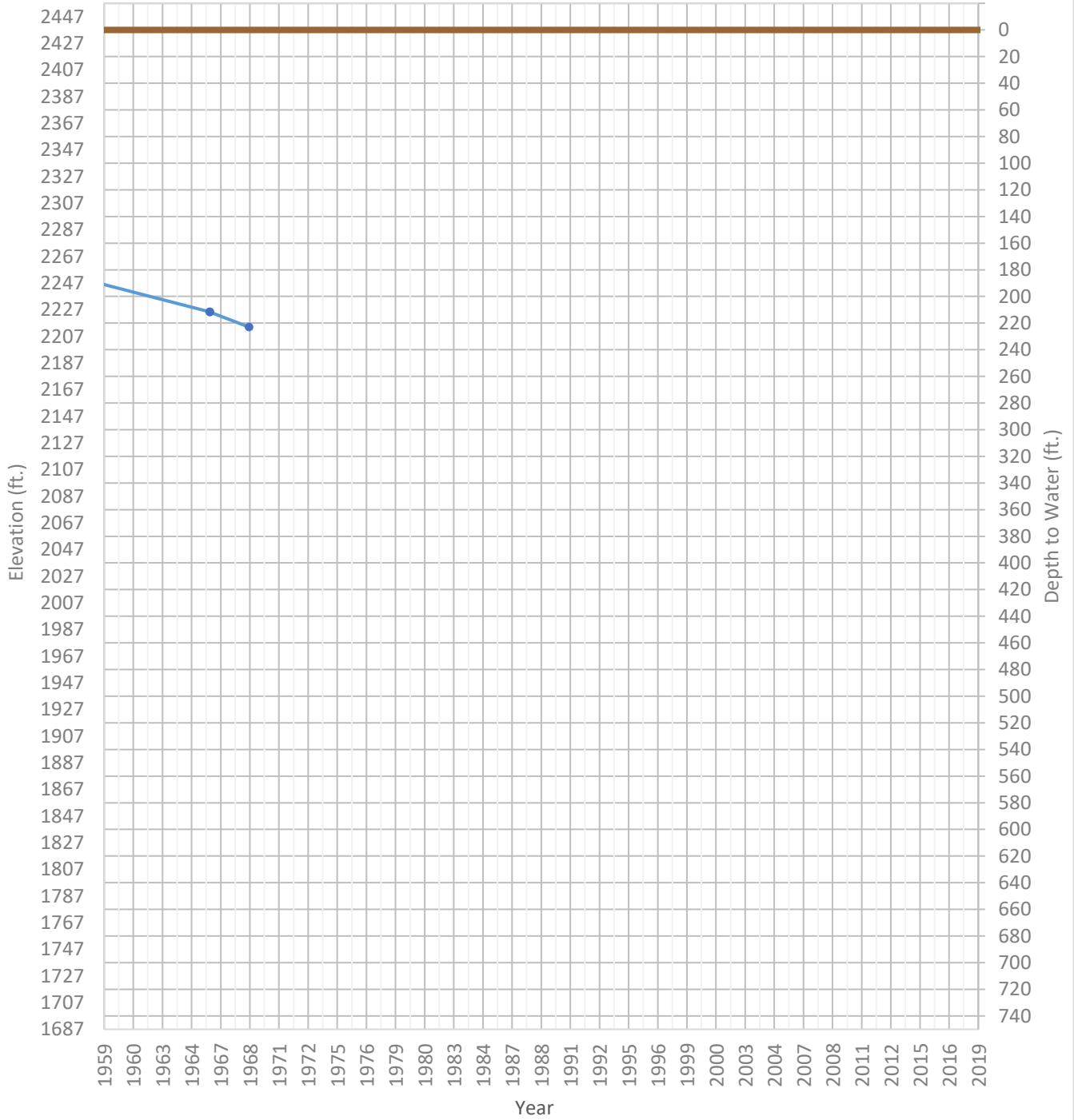
OPTI Well 22 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2796 ft. WSE Max = 2797 ft. Well Depth = 99 ft.



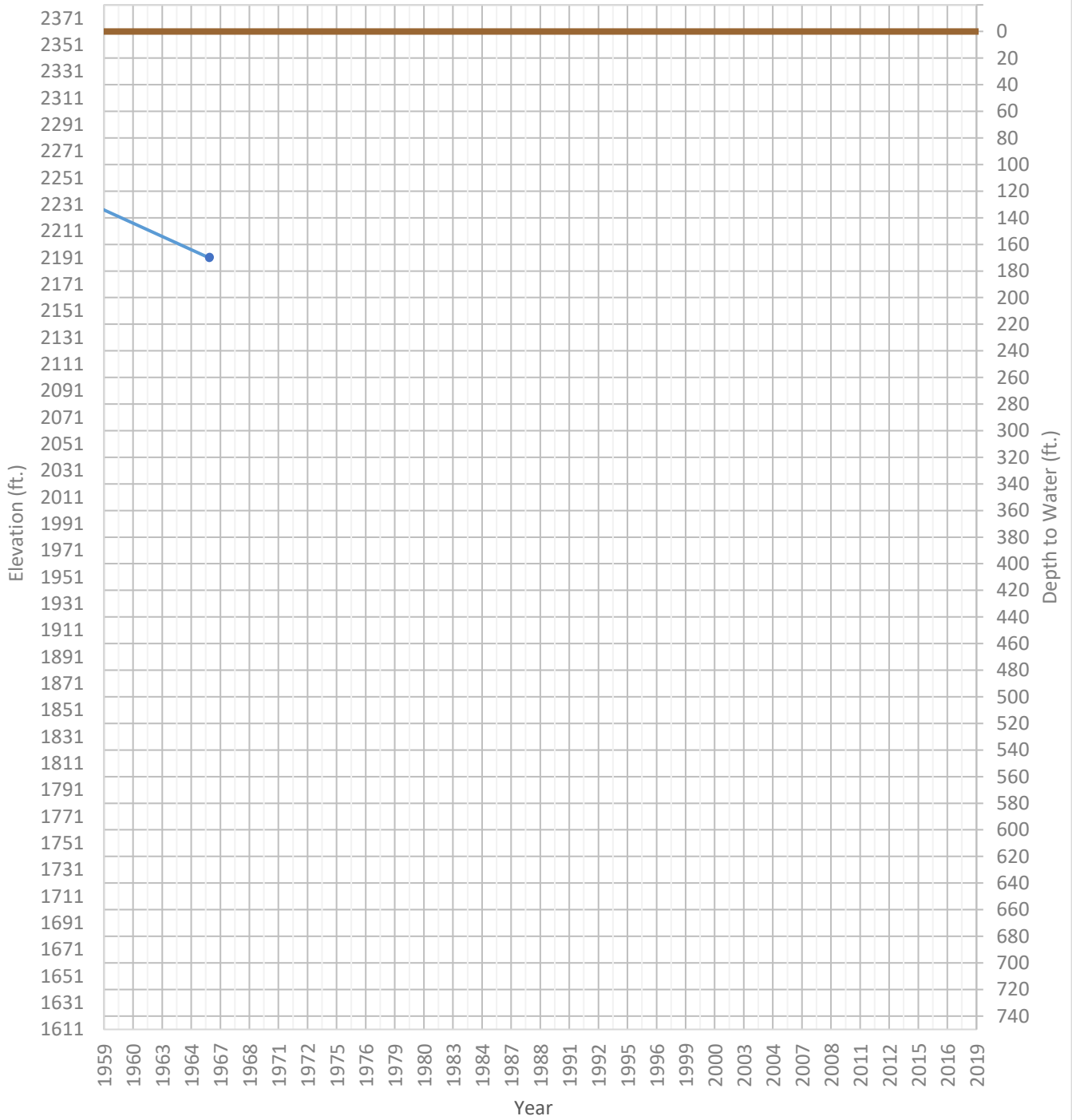
OPTI Well 23 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2214 ft. WSE Max = 2256 ft. Well Depth = 454 ft.



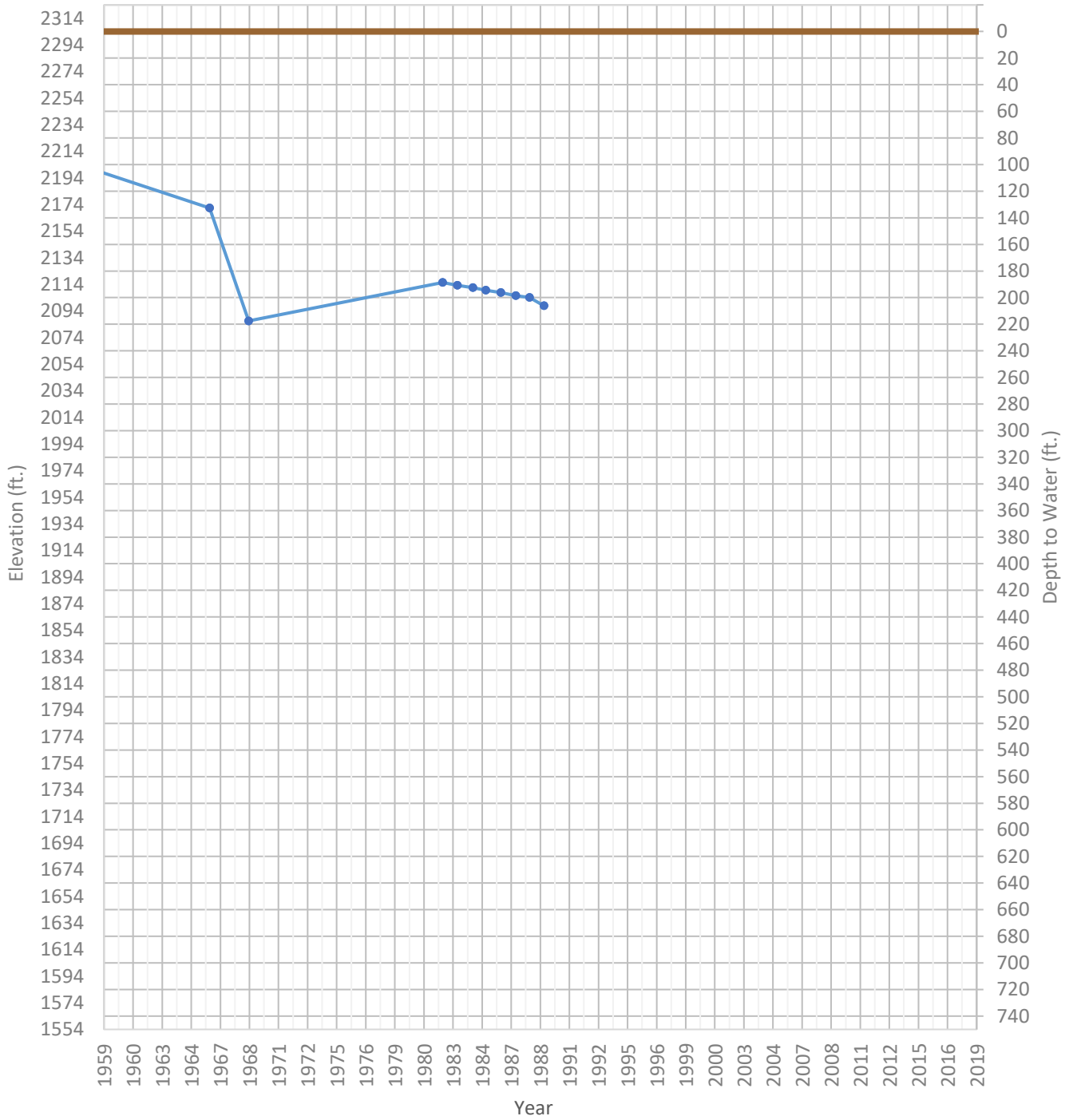
OPTI Well 24 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2191 ft. WSE Max = 2245 ft. Well Depth = 194 ft.



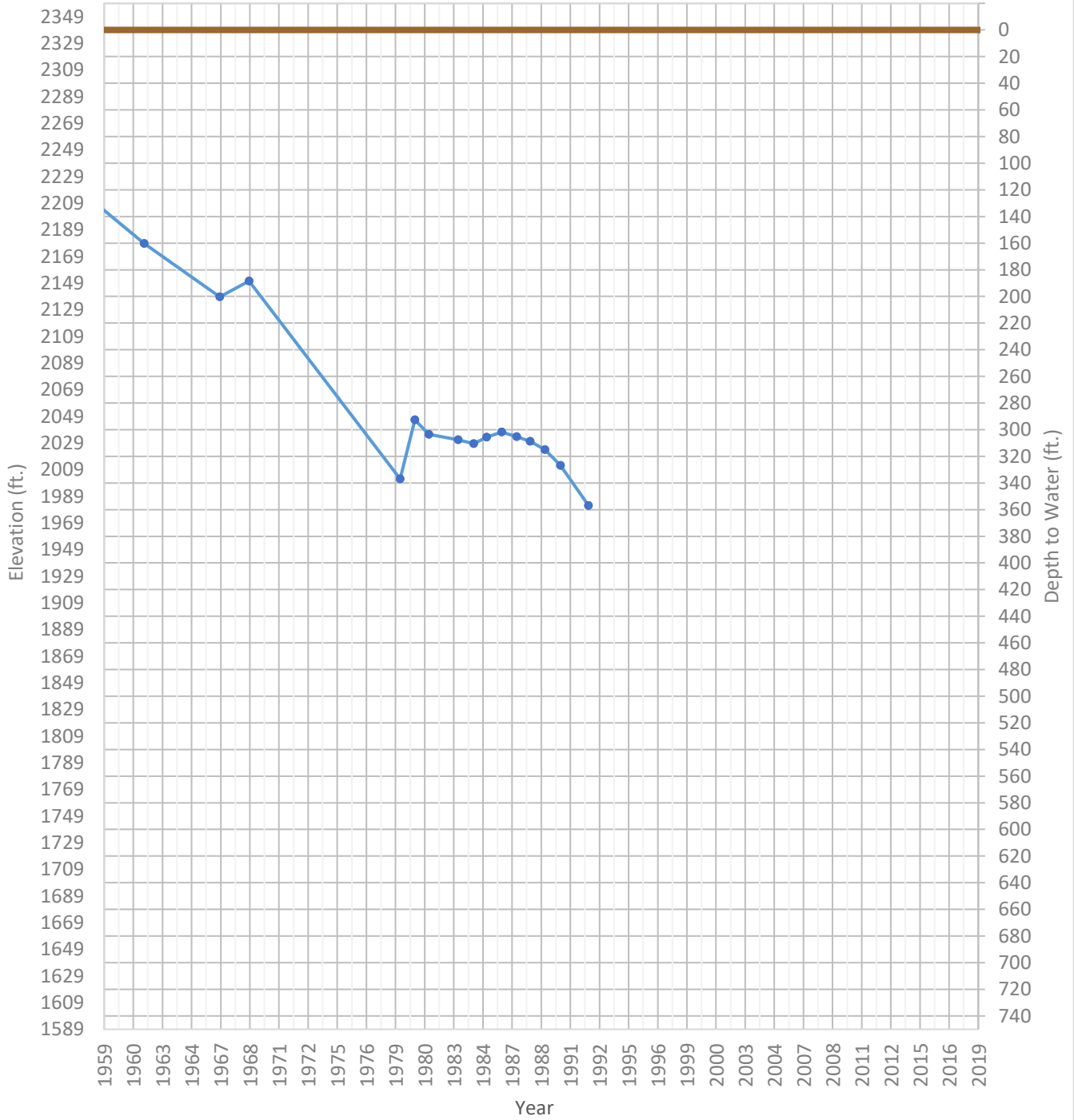
OPTI Well 25 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2086 ft. WSE Max = 2255 ft. Well Depth = 204 ft.



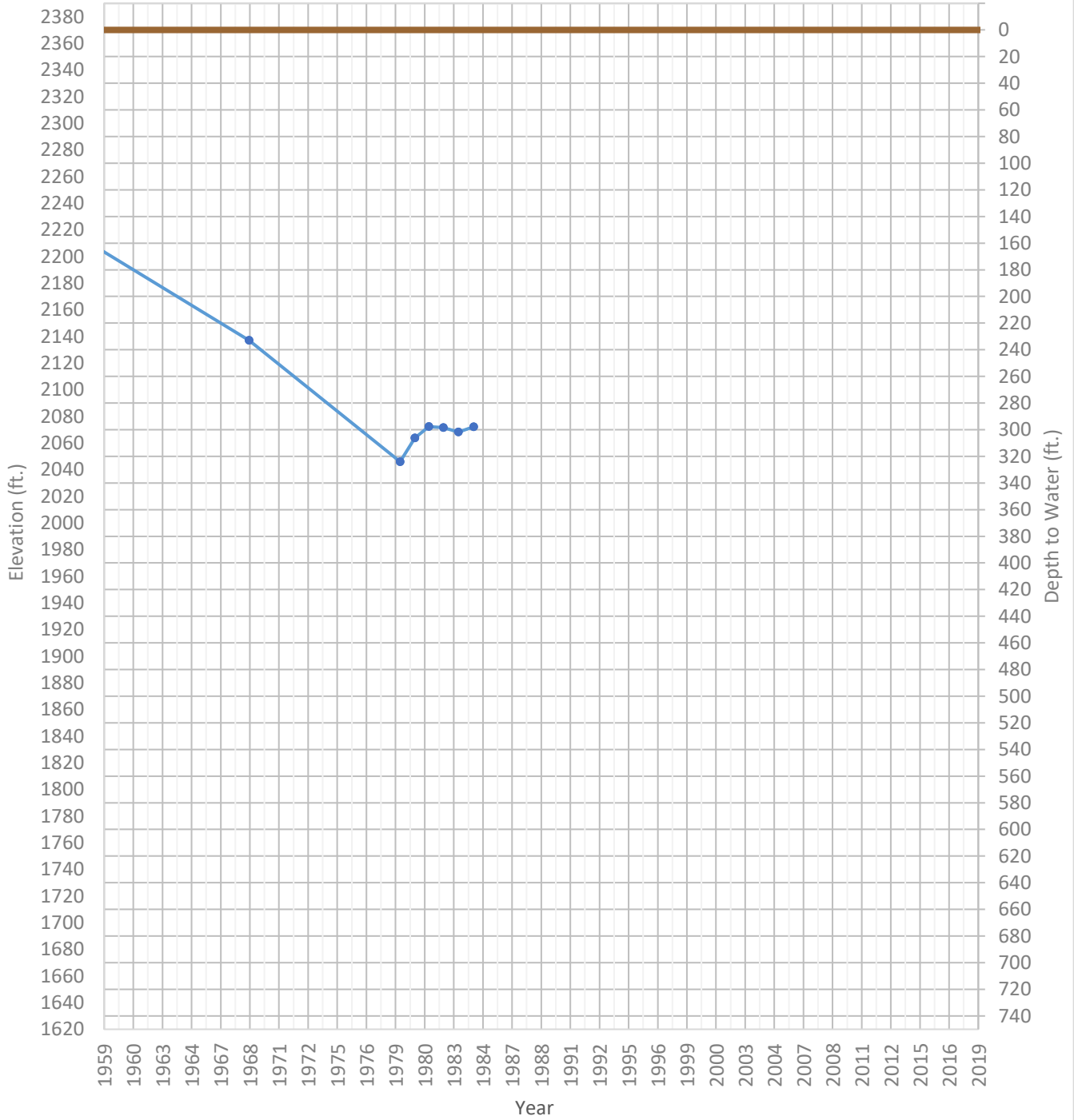
OPTI Well 26 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1982 ft. WSE Max = 2280 ft. Well Depth = 656 ft.



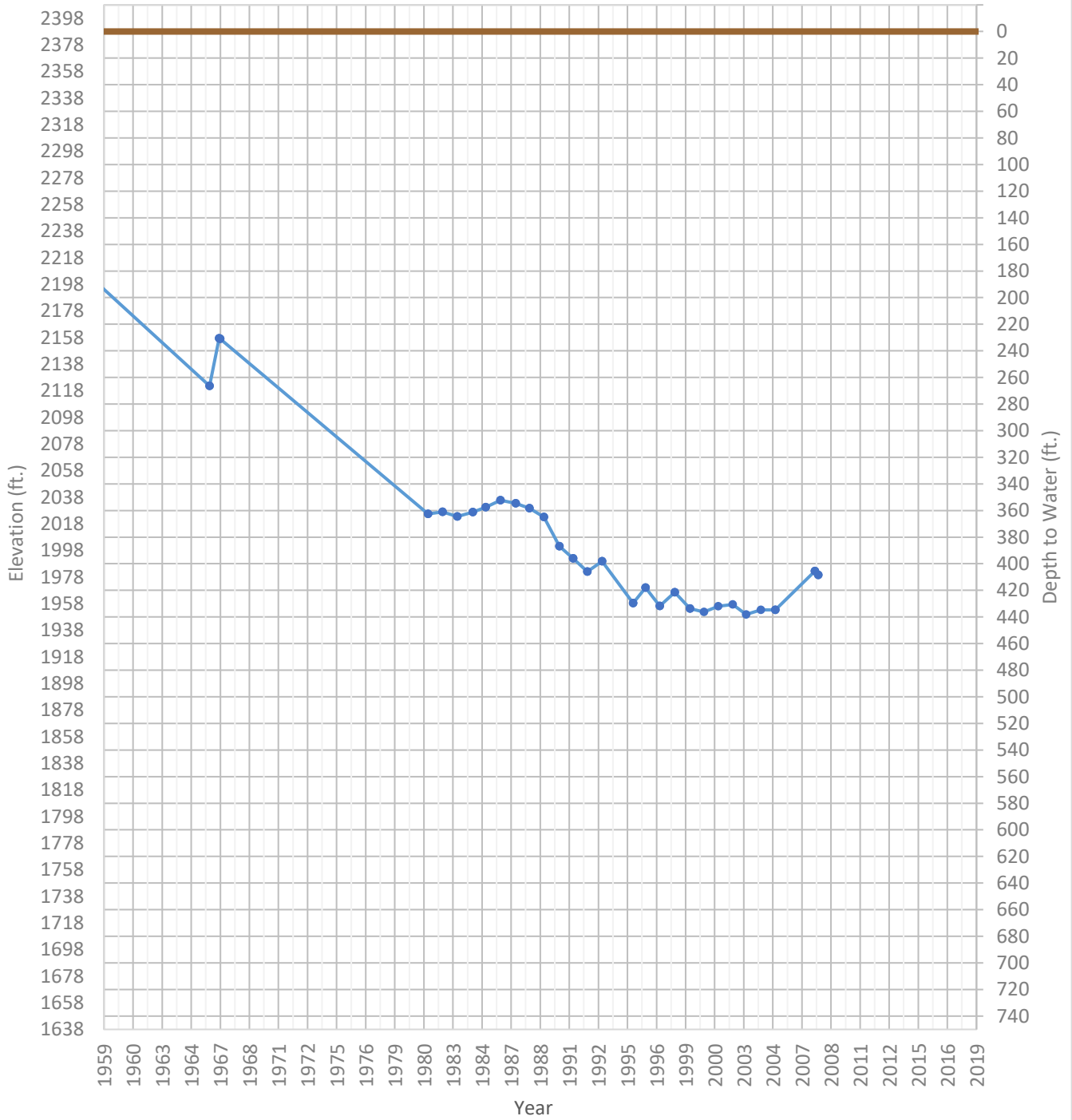
OPTI Well 27 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2046 ft. WSE Max = 2273 ft. Well Depth = 299 ft.



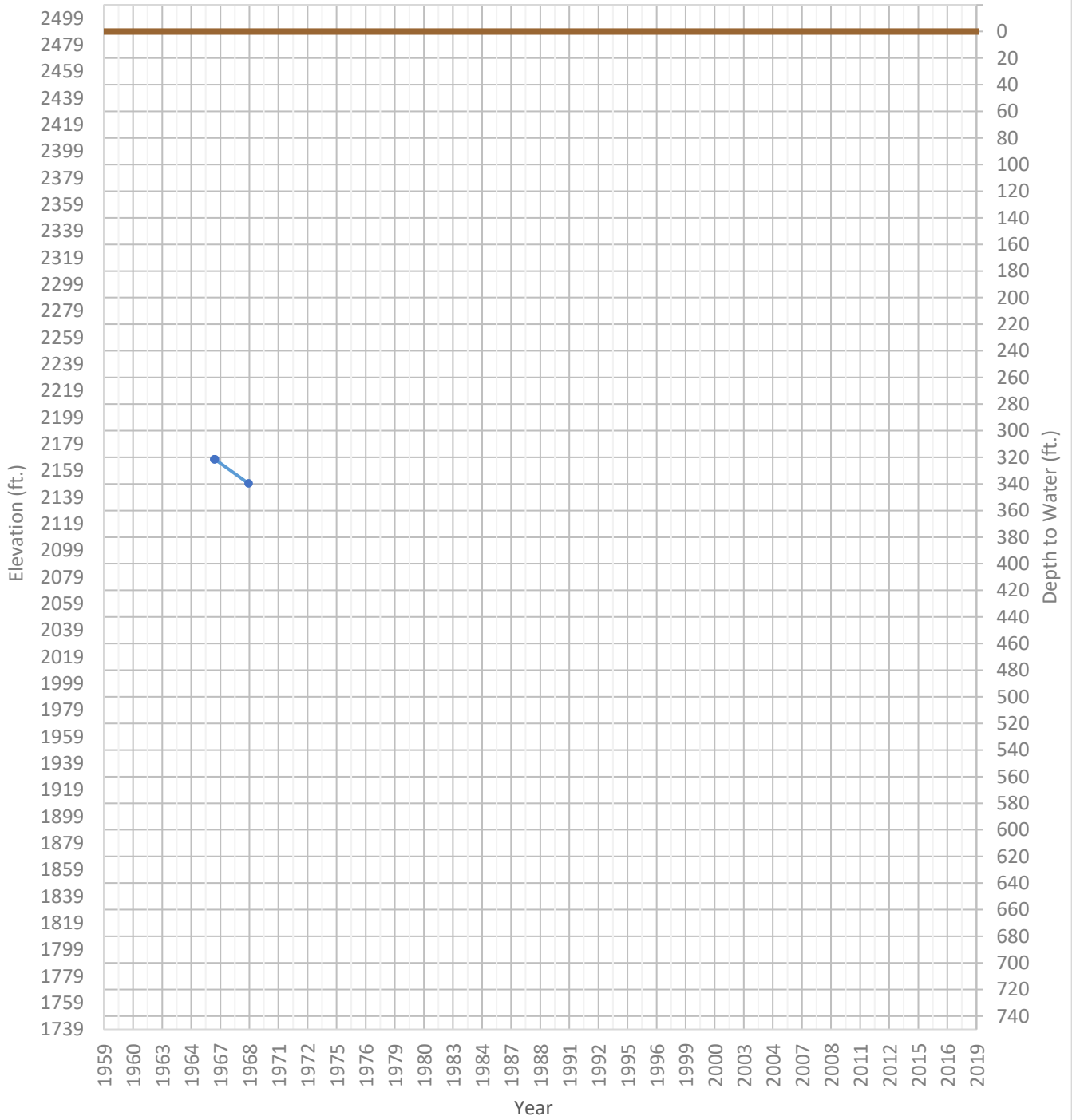
OPTI Well 28 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1950 ft. WSE Max = 2282 ft. Well Depth = 810 ft.



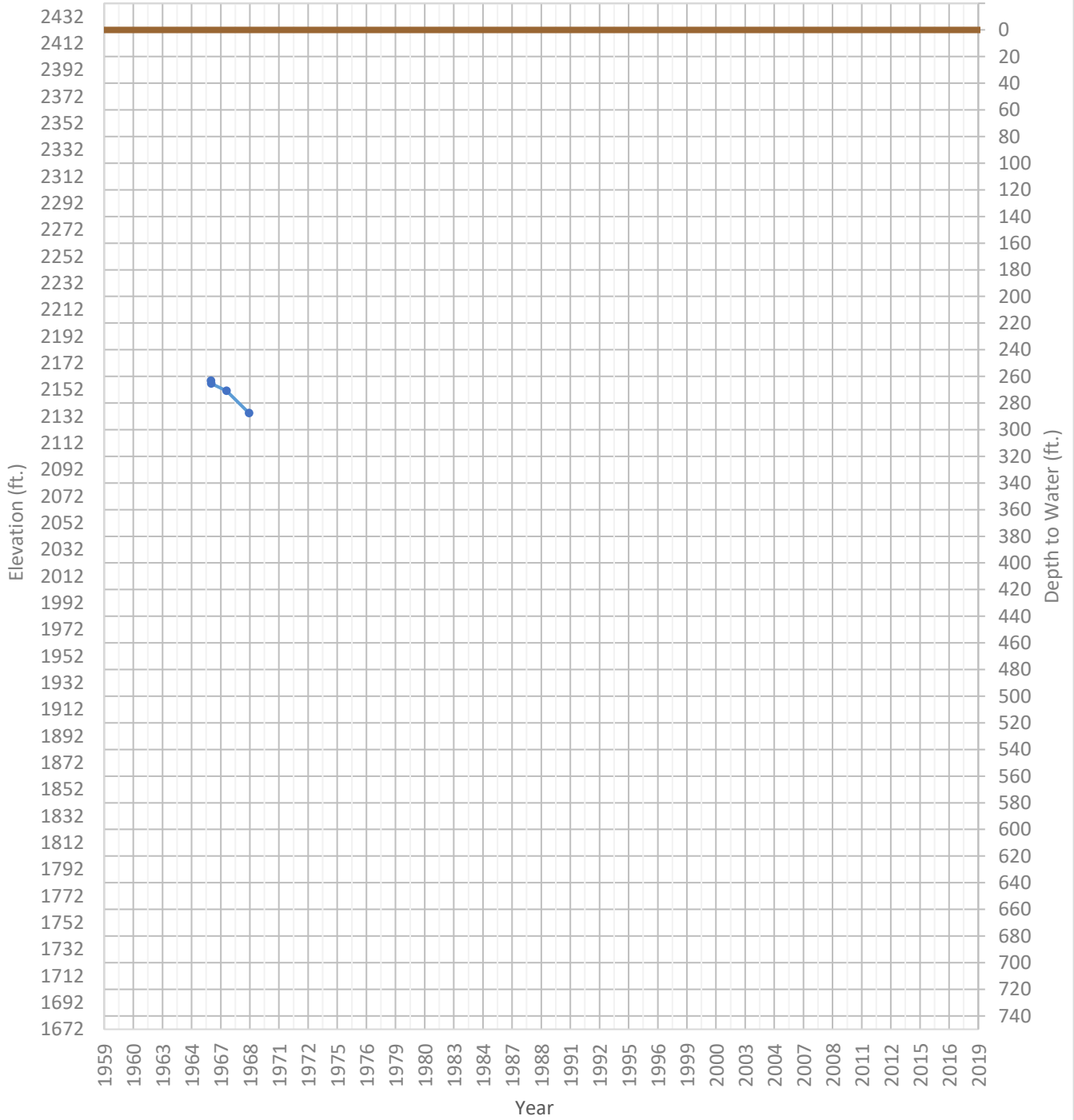
OPTI Well 29 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2149 ft. WSE Max = 2167 ft. Well Depth = 518 ft.



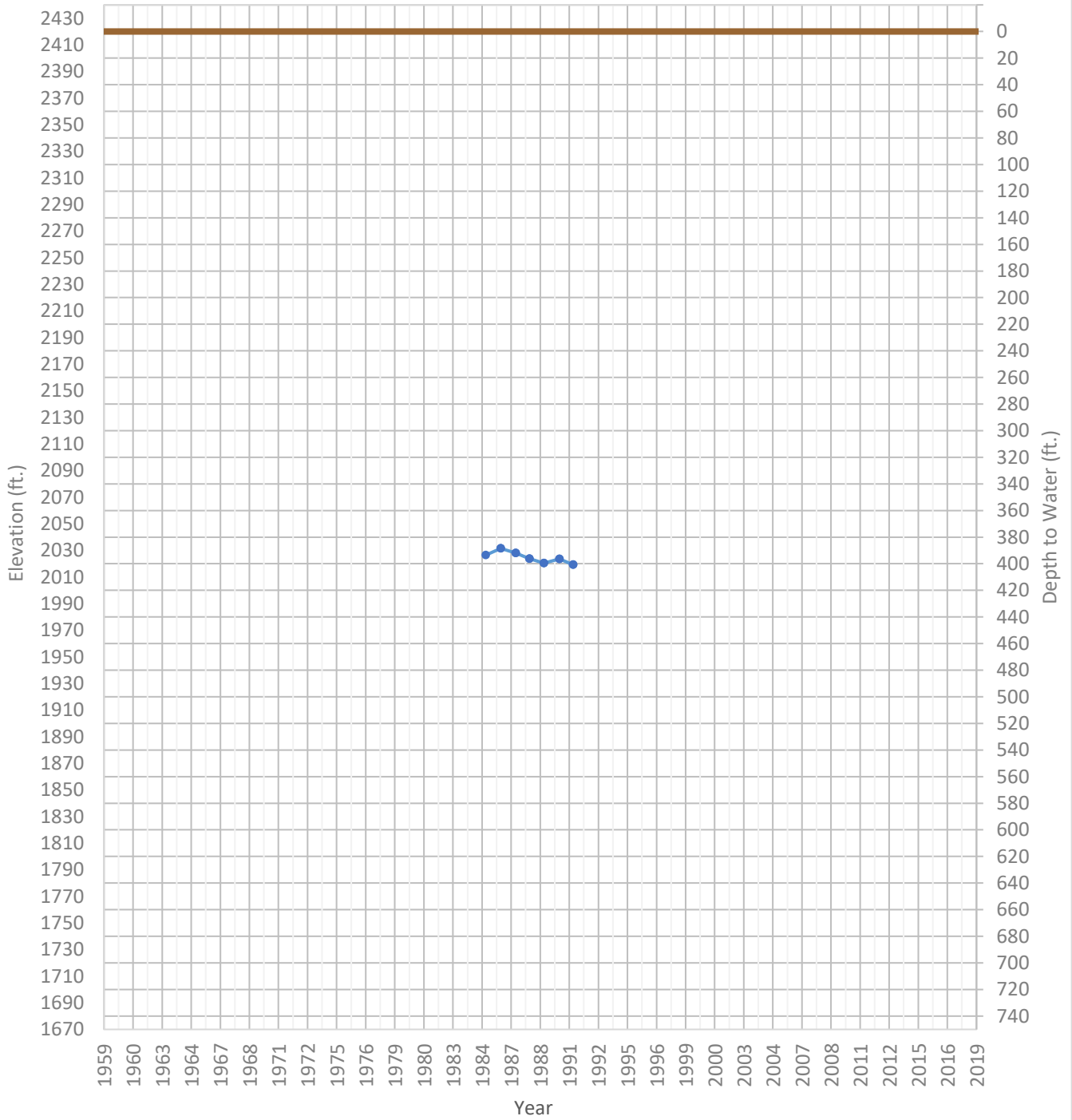
OPTI Well 30 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2134 ft. WSE Max = 2159 ft. Well Depth = 603 ft.



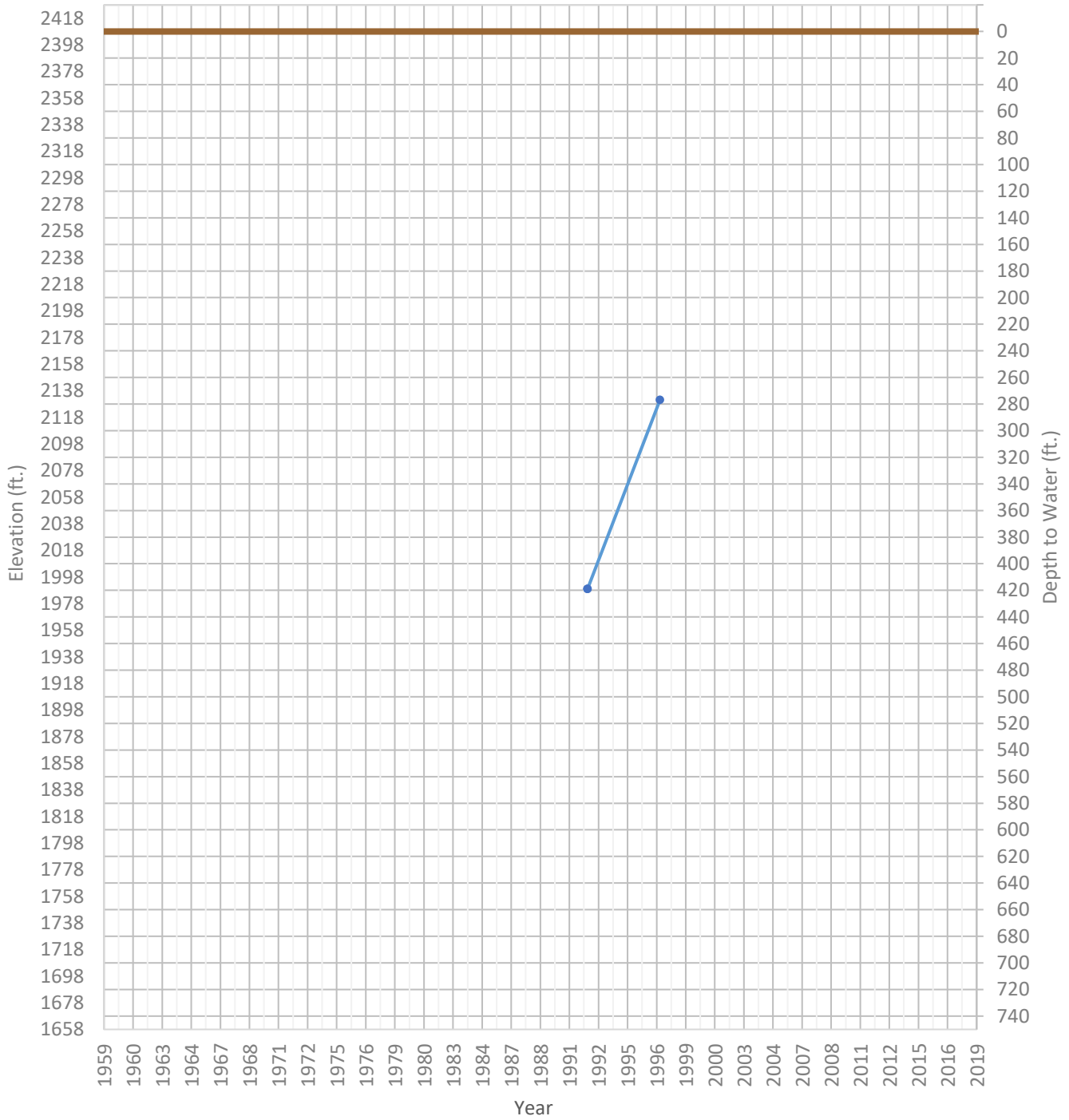
OPTI Well 31 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2019 ft. WSE Max = 2031 ft. Well Depth = 666 ft.



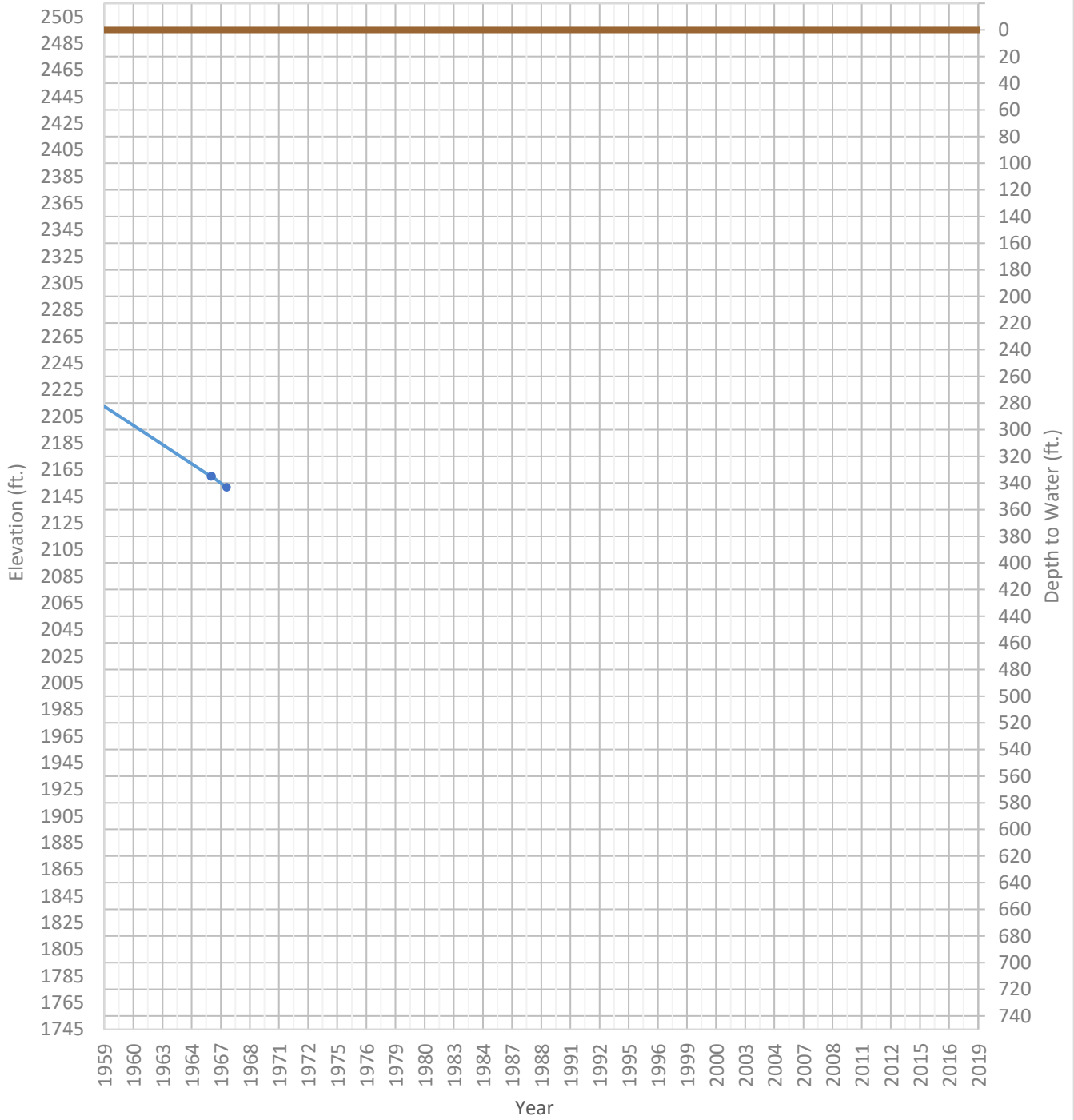
OPTI Well 32 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1989 ft. WSE Max = 2131 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



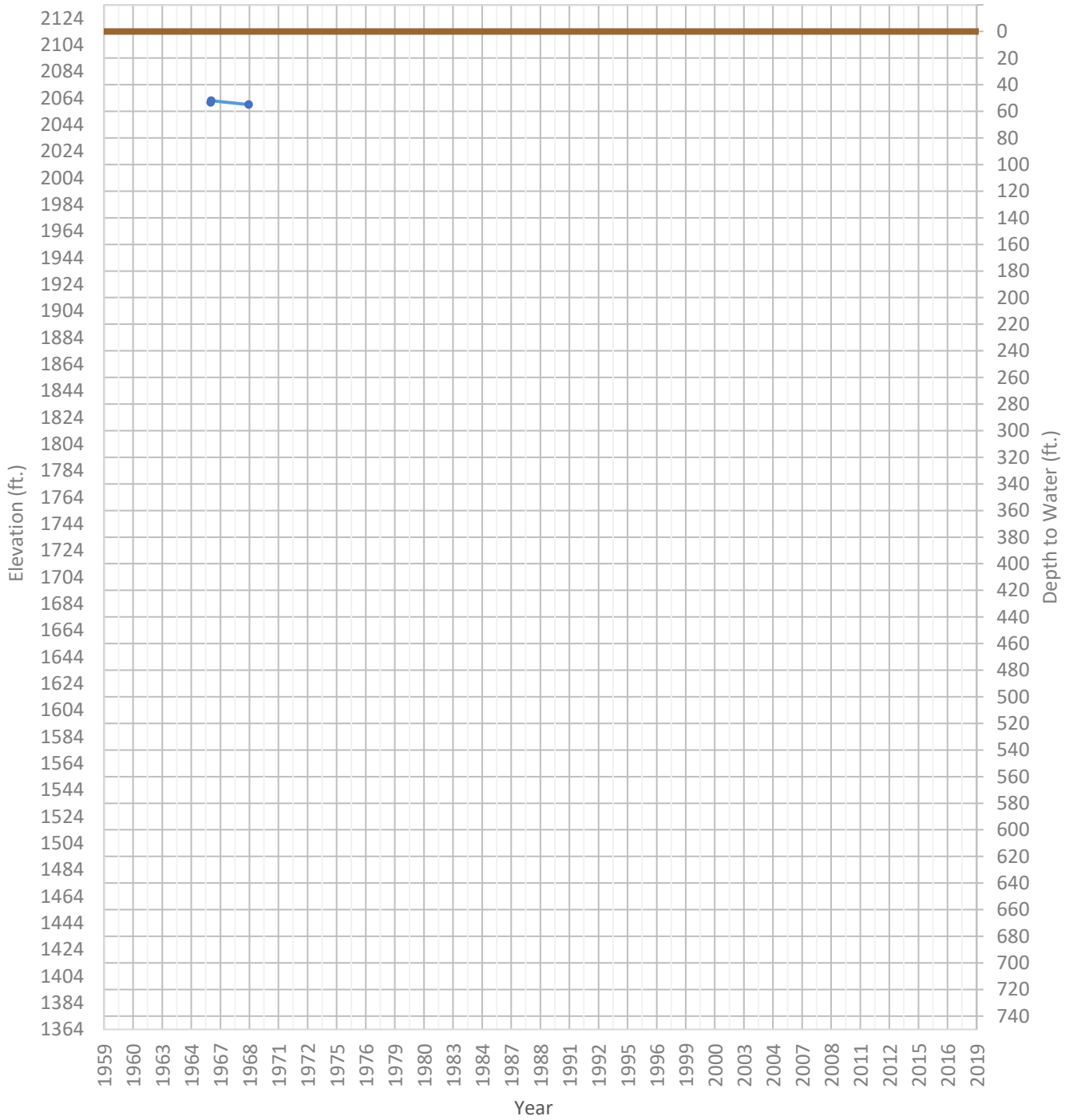
OPTI Well 33 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2152 ft. WSE Max = 2242 ft. Well Depth = 348 ft.



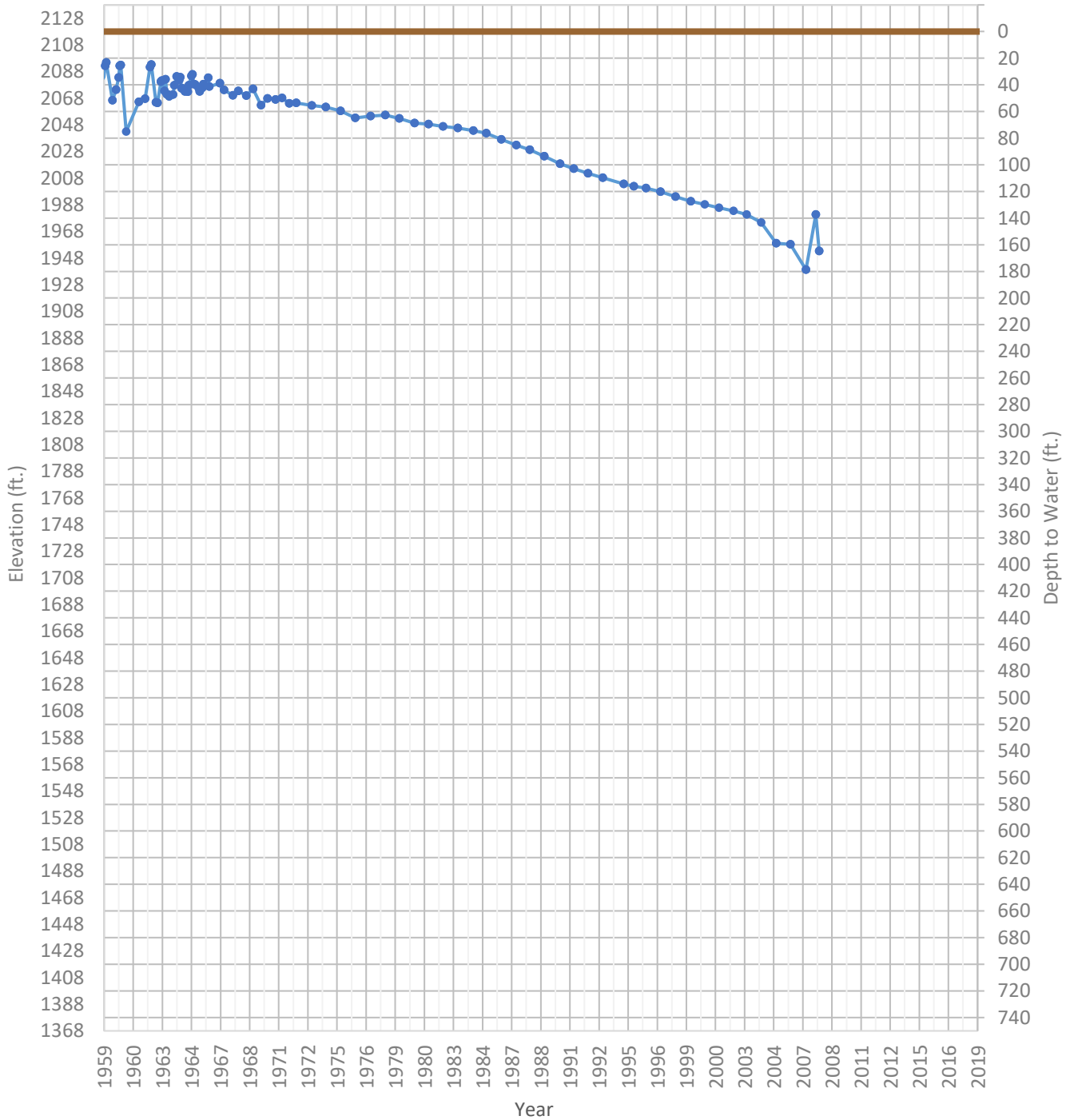
OPTI Well 34 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2059 ft. WSE Max = 2062 ft. Well Depth = 61 ft.



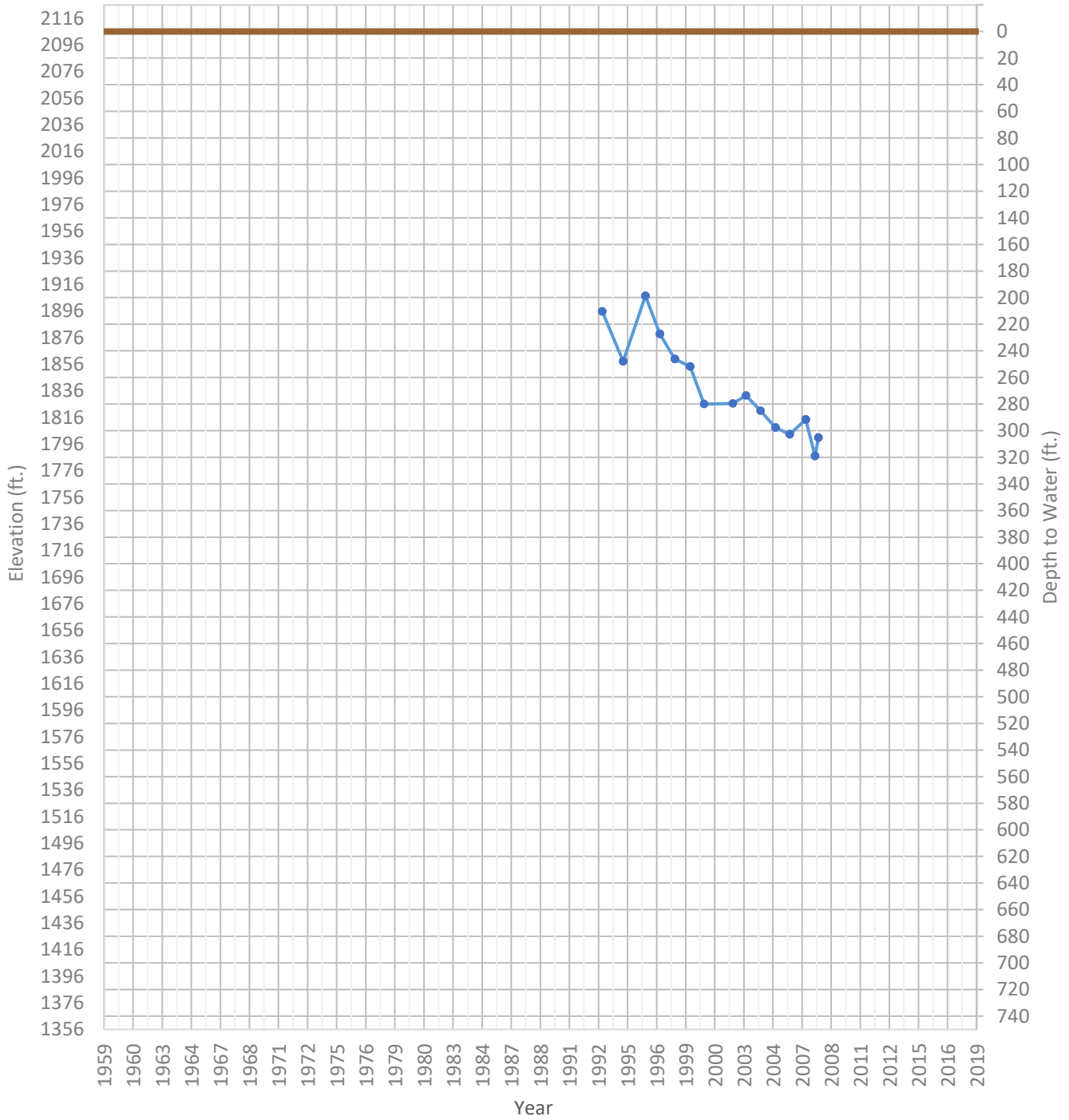
OPTI Well 35 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1939 ft. WSE Max = 2099 ft. Well Depth = 238 ft.



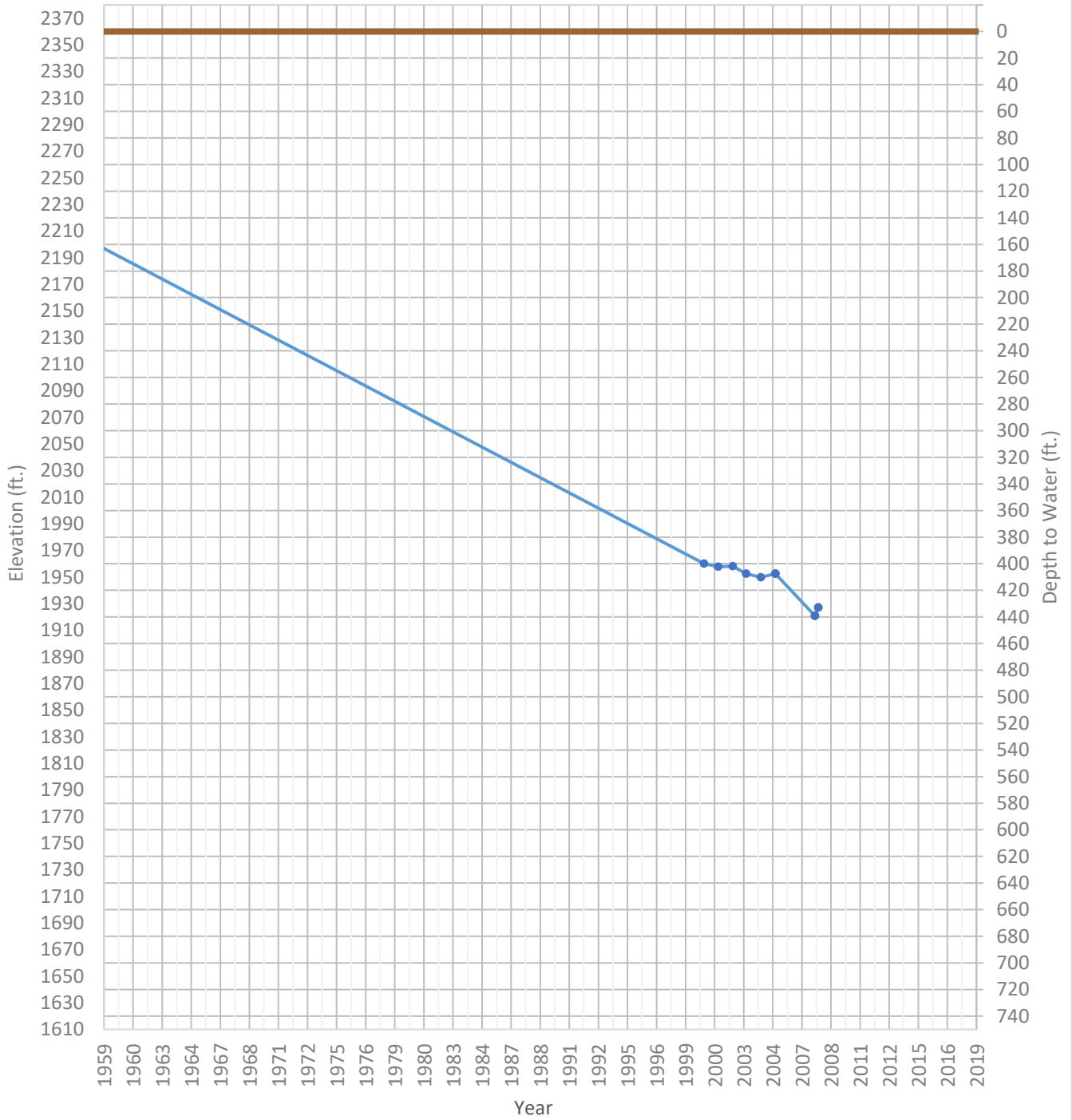
OPTI Well 36 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1787 ft. WSE Max = 1907 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



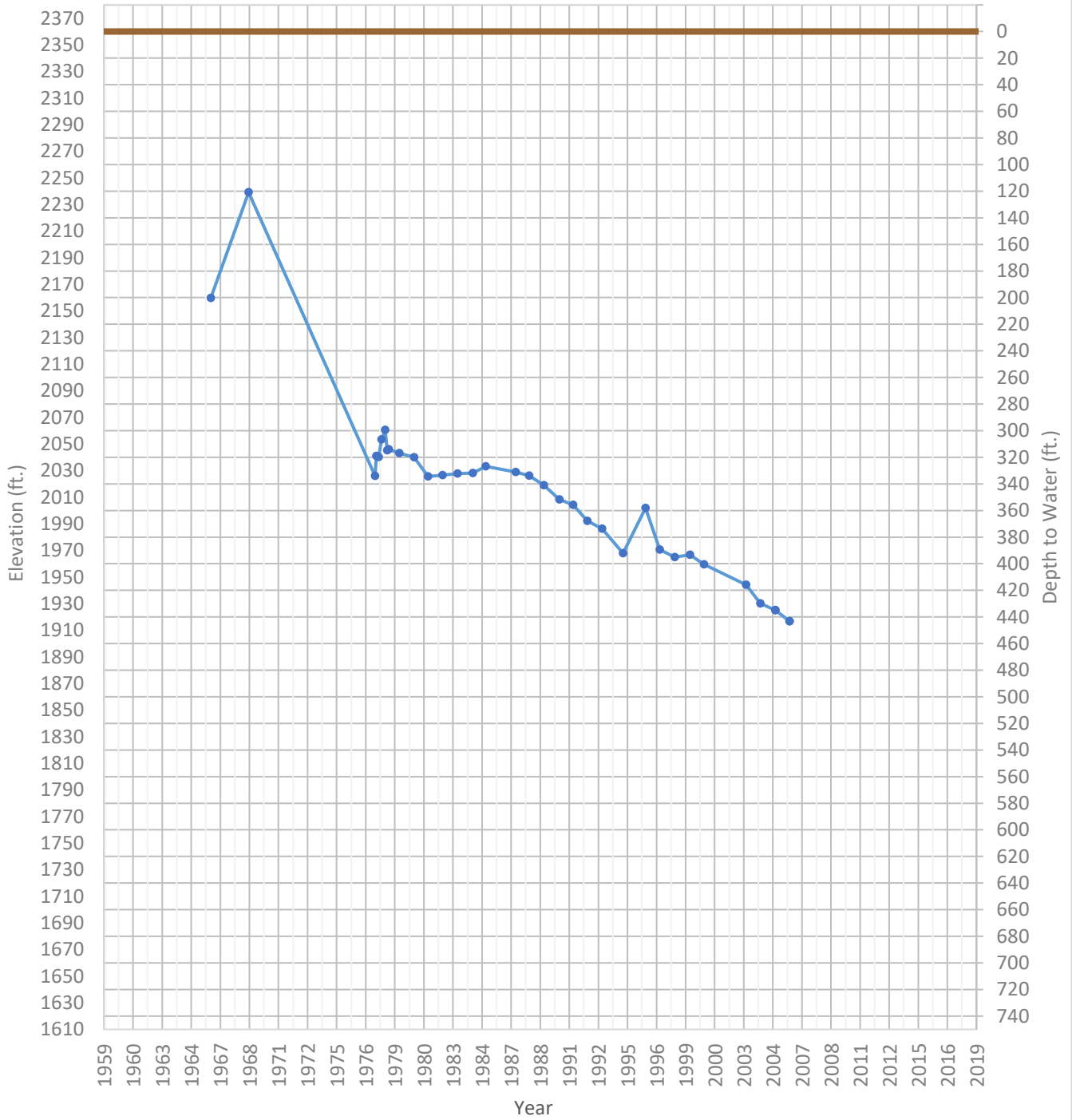
OPTI Well 37 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1921 ft. WSE Max = 2268 ft. Well Depth = 657 ft.



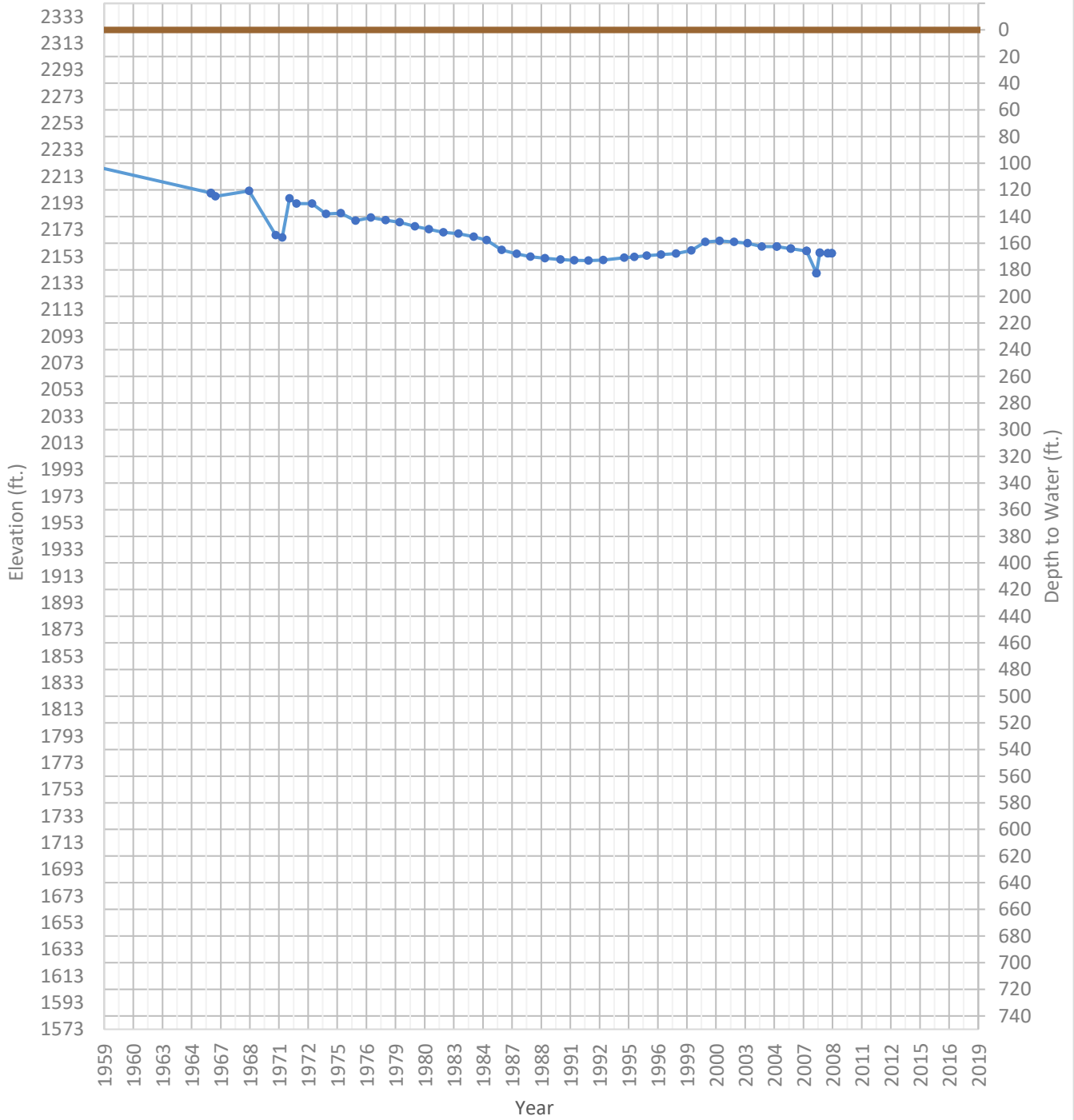
OPTI Well 38 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1917 ft. WSE Max = 2239 ft. Well Depth = 450 ft.



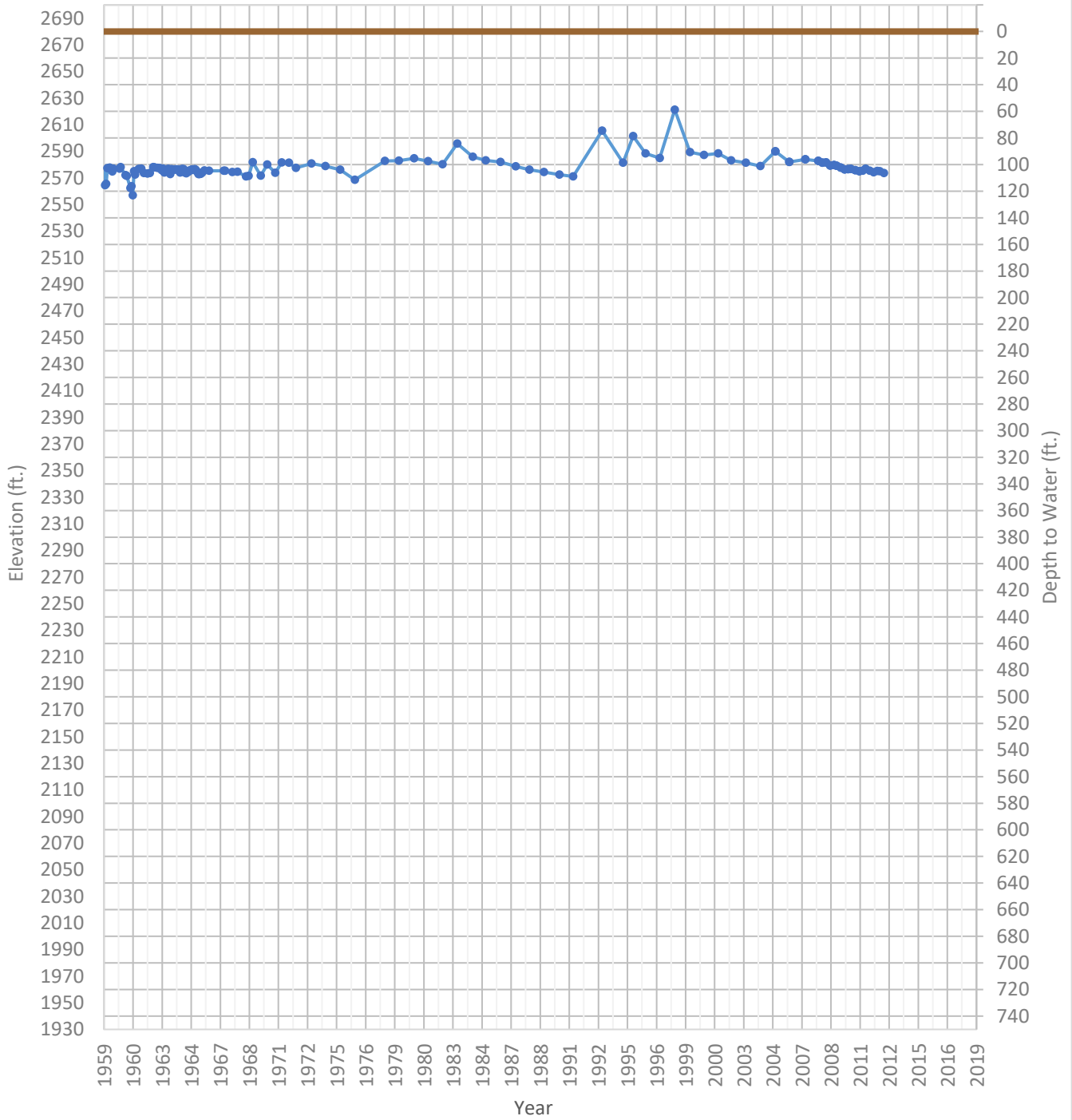
OPTI Well 39 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2140 ft. WSE Max = 2261 ft. Well Depth = 239 ft.



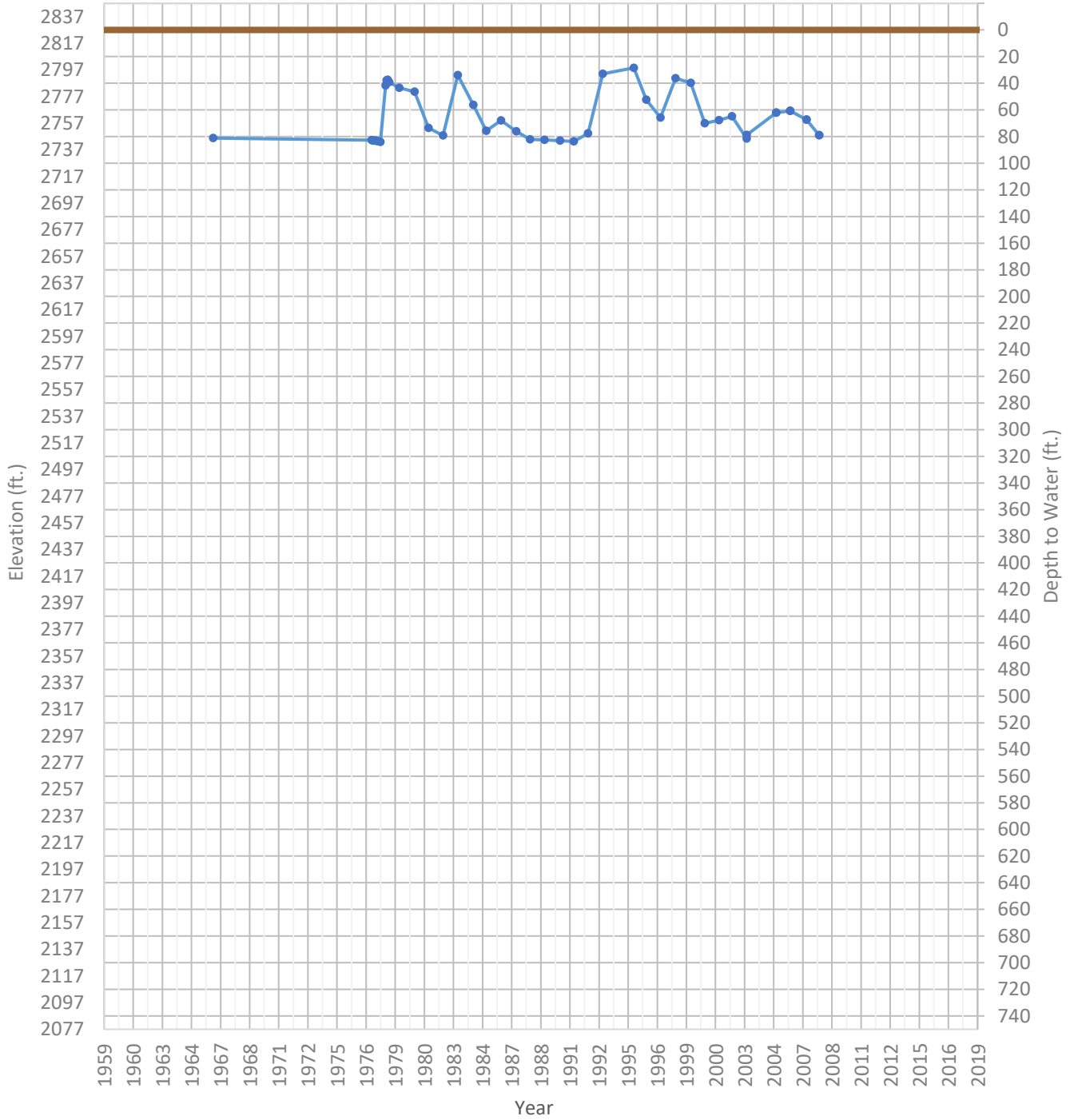
OPTI Well 40 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2557 ft. WSE Max = 2621 ft. Well Depth = 175 ft.



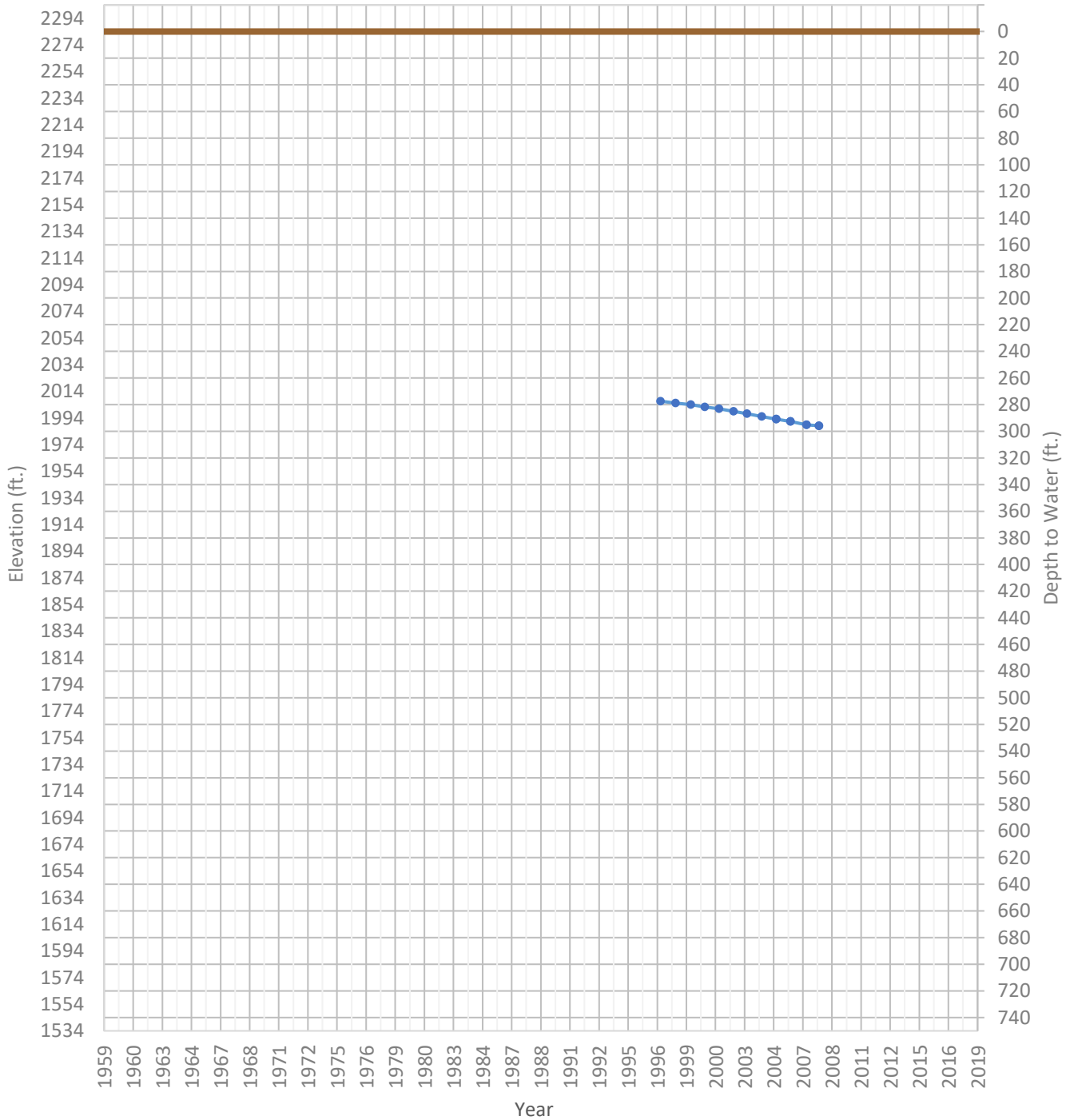
OPTI Well 41 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2743 ft. WSE Max = 2799 ft. Well Depth = 95 ft.



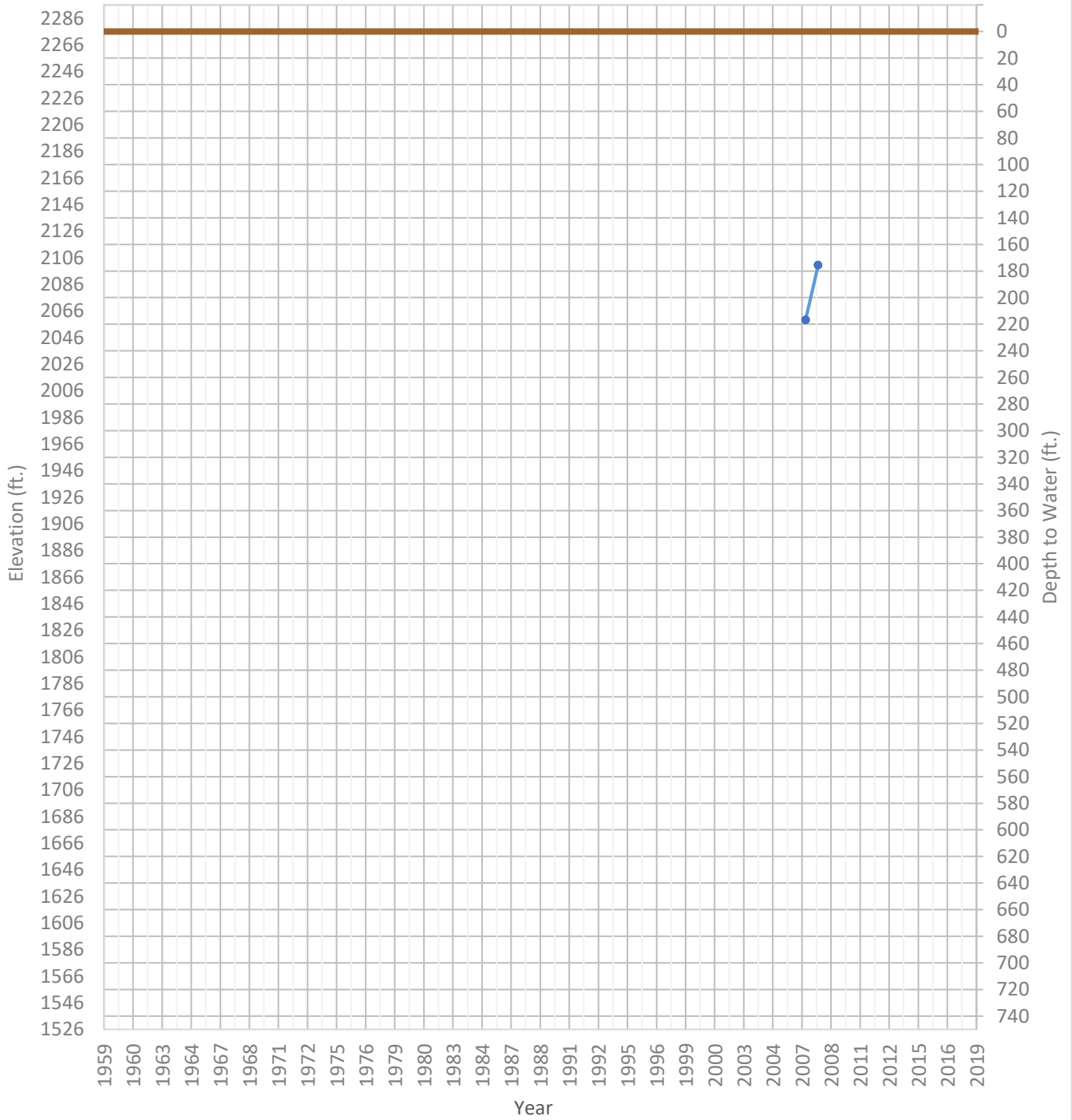
OPTI Well 42 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1988 ft. WSE Max = 2007 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



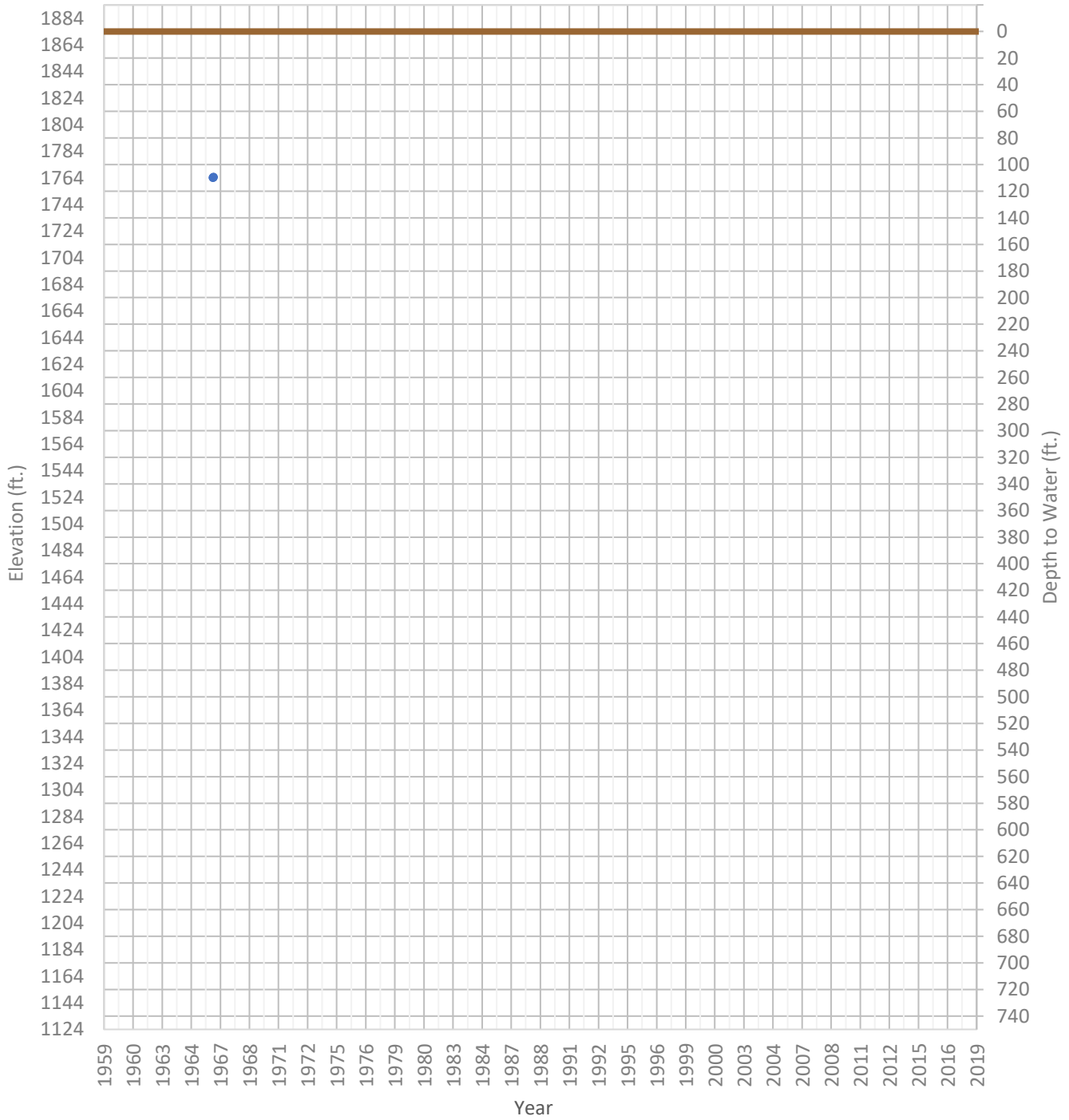
OPTI Well 43 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2059 ft. WSE Max = 2100 ft. Well Depth = 500 ft.



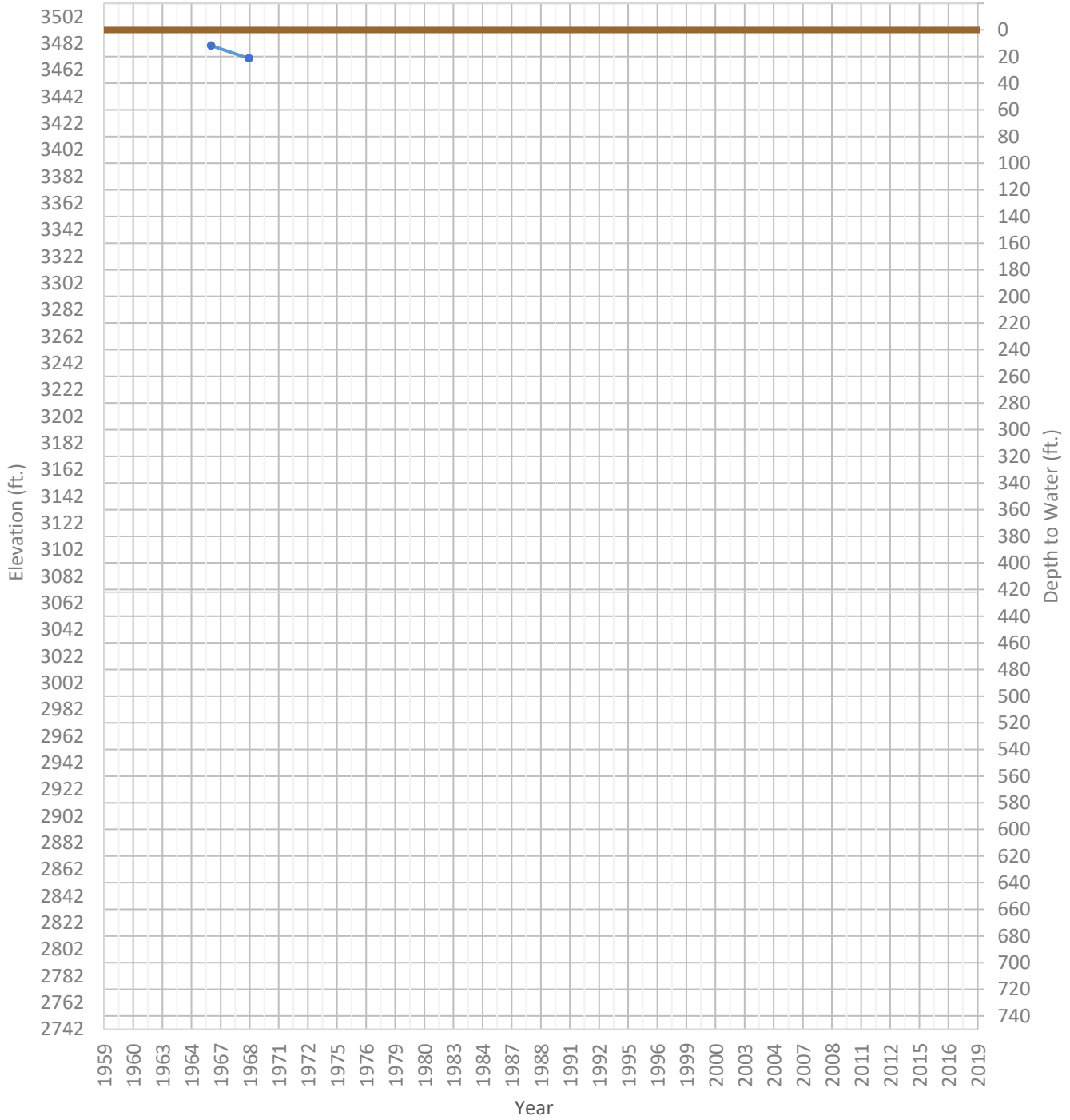
OPTI Well 44 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1764 ft. WSE Max = 1765 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



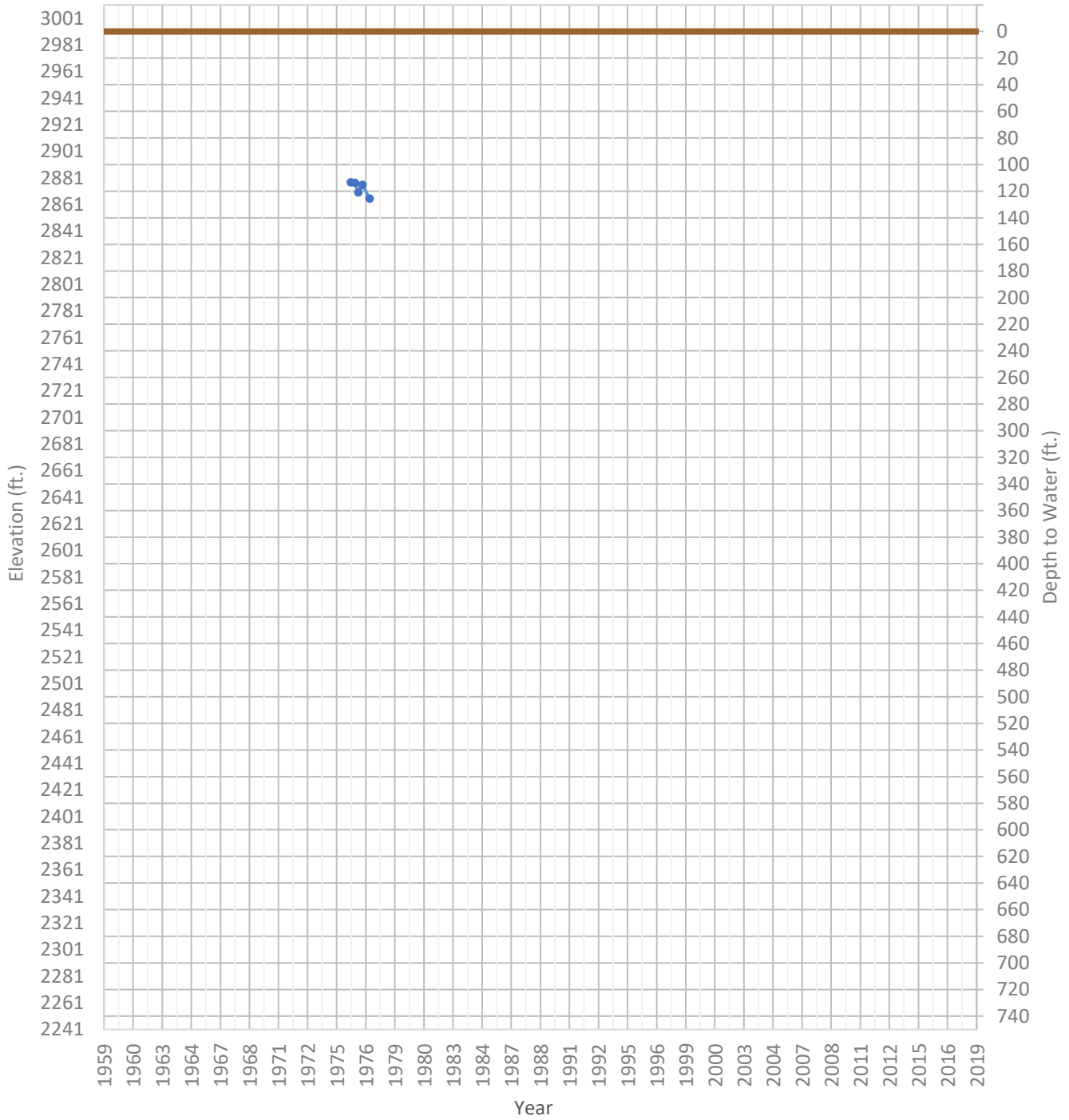
OPTI Well 46 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3471 ft. WSE Max = 3480 ft. Well Depth = 46 ft.



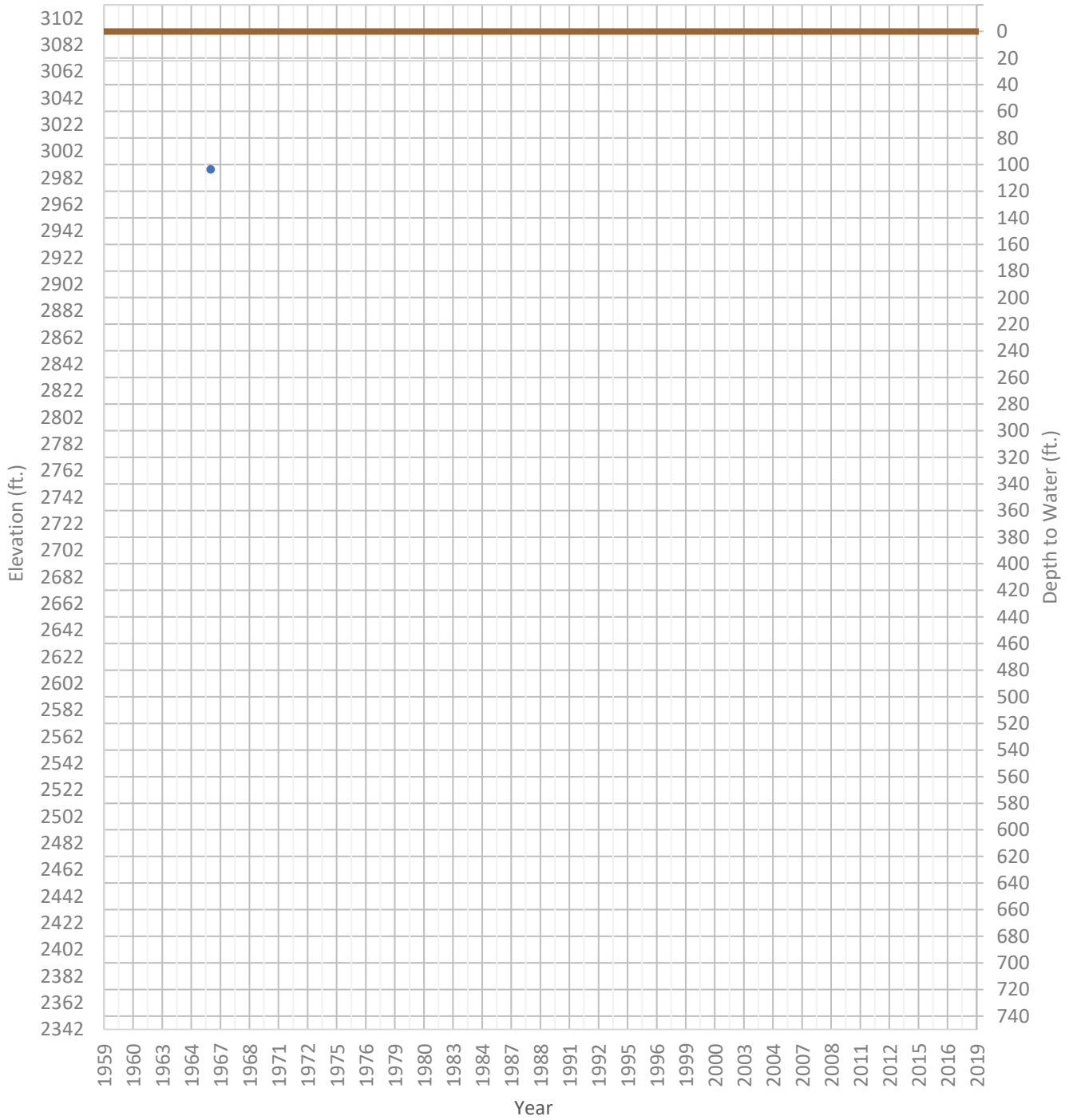
OPTI Well 48 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2865 ft. WSE Max = 2878 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



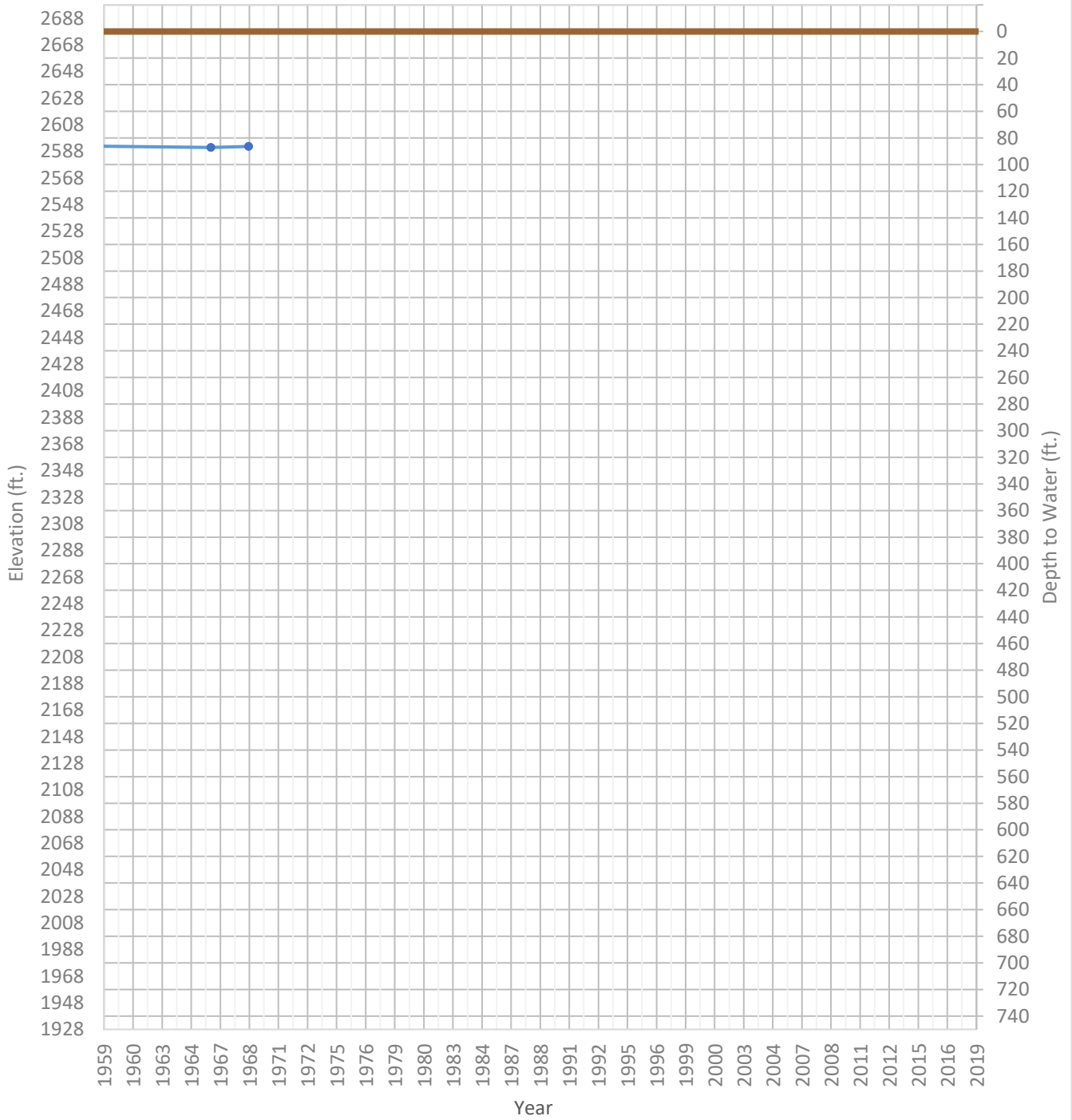
OPTI Well 49 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2988 ft. WSE Max = 2988 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



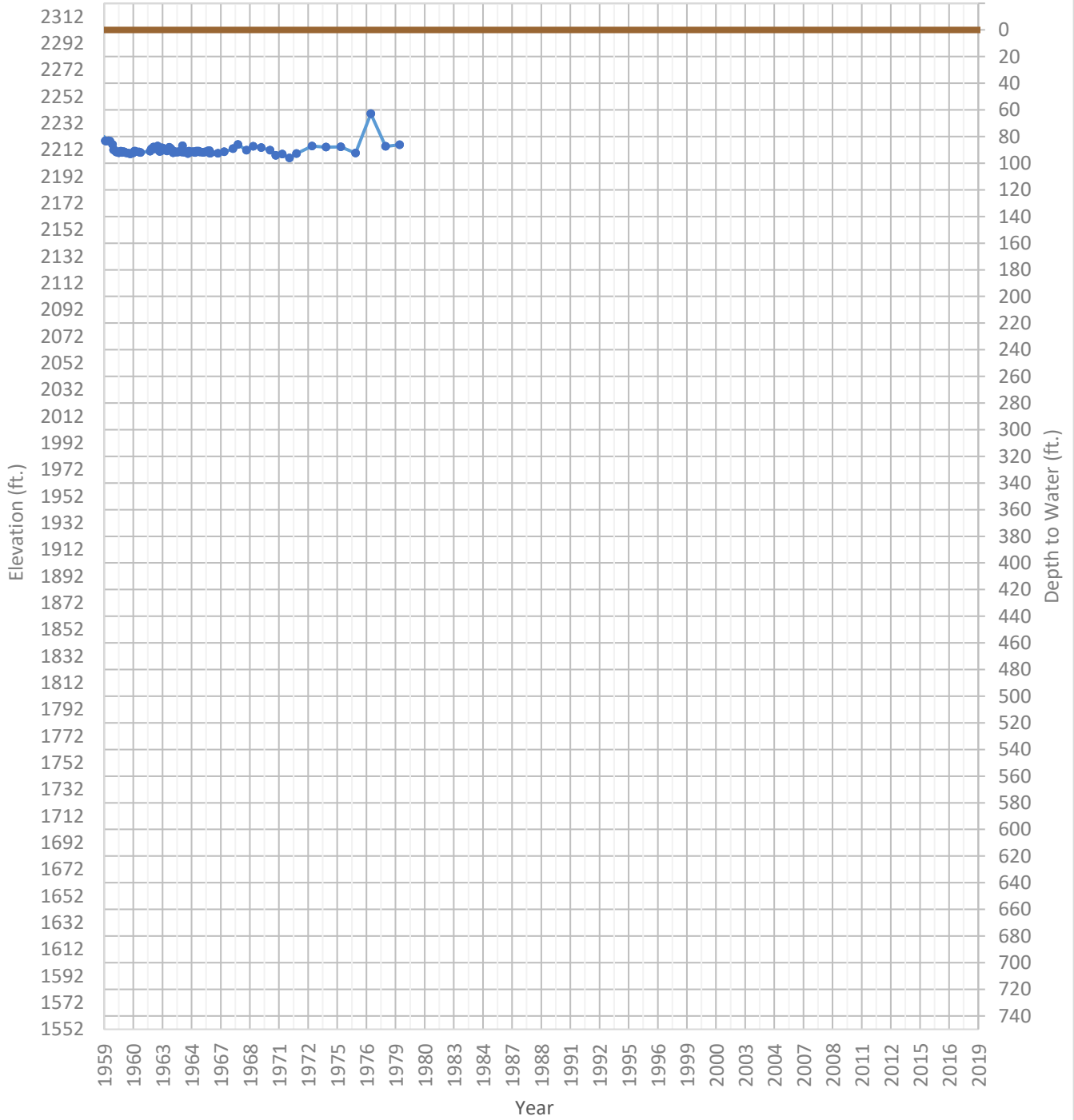
OPTI Well 50 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2591 ft. WSE Max = 2593 ft. Well Depth = 811 ft.



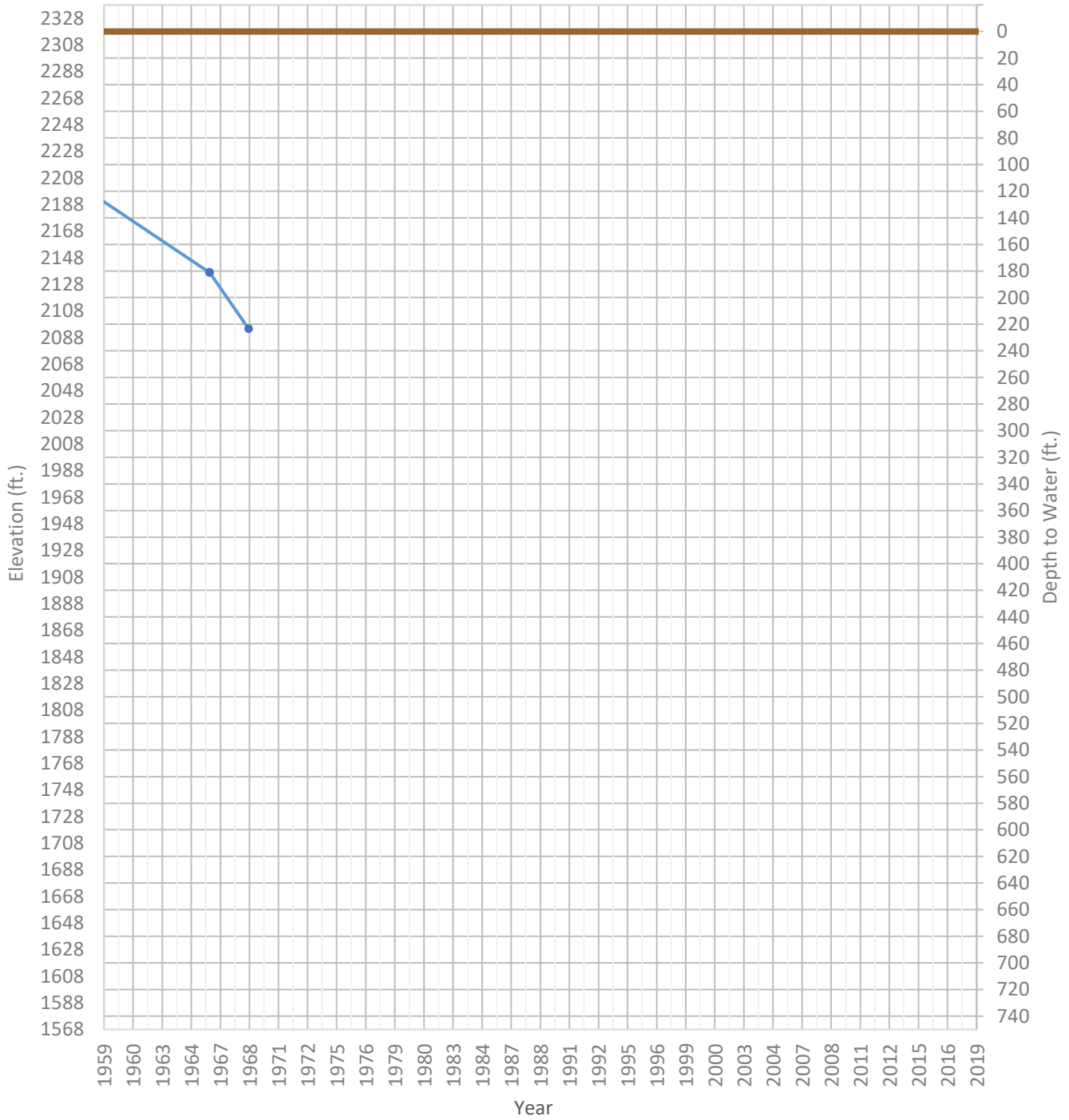
OPTI Well 51 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2206 ft. WSE Max = 2271 ft. Well Depth = 95 ft.



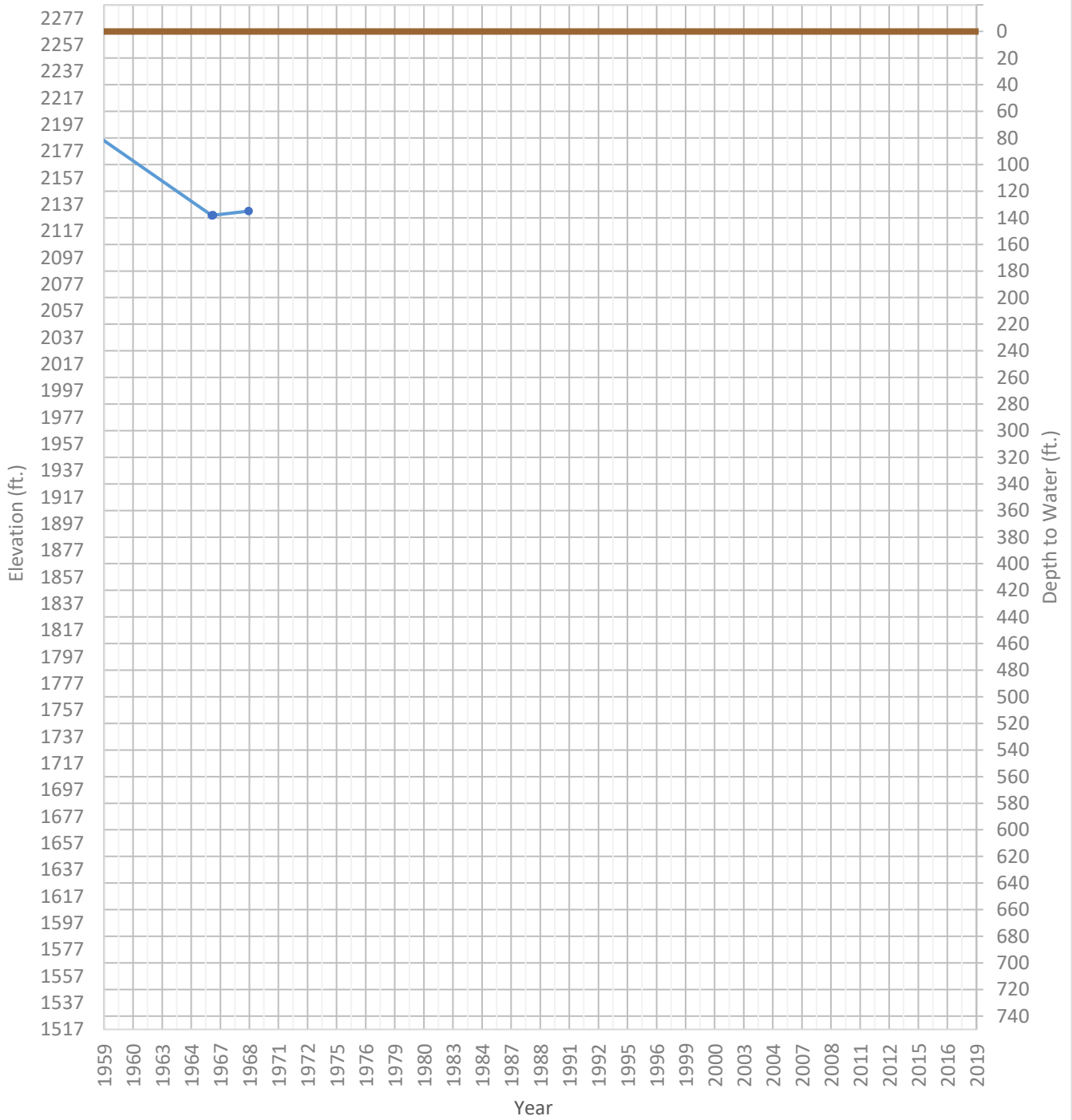
OPTI Well 52 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2095 ft. WSE Max = 2214 ft. Well Depth = 288 ft.



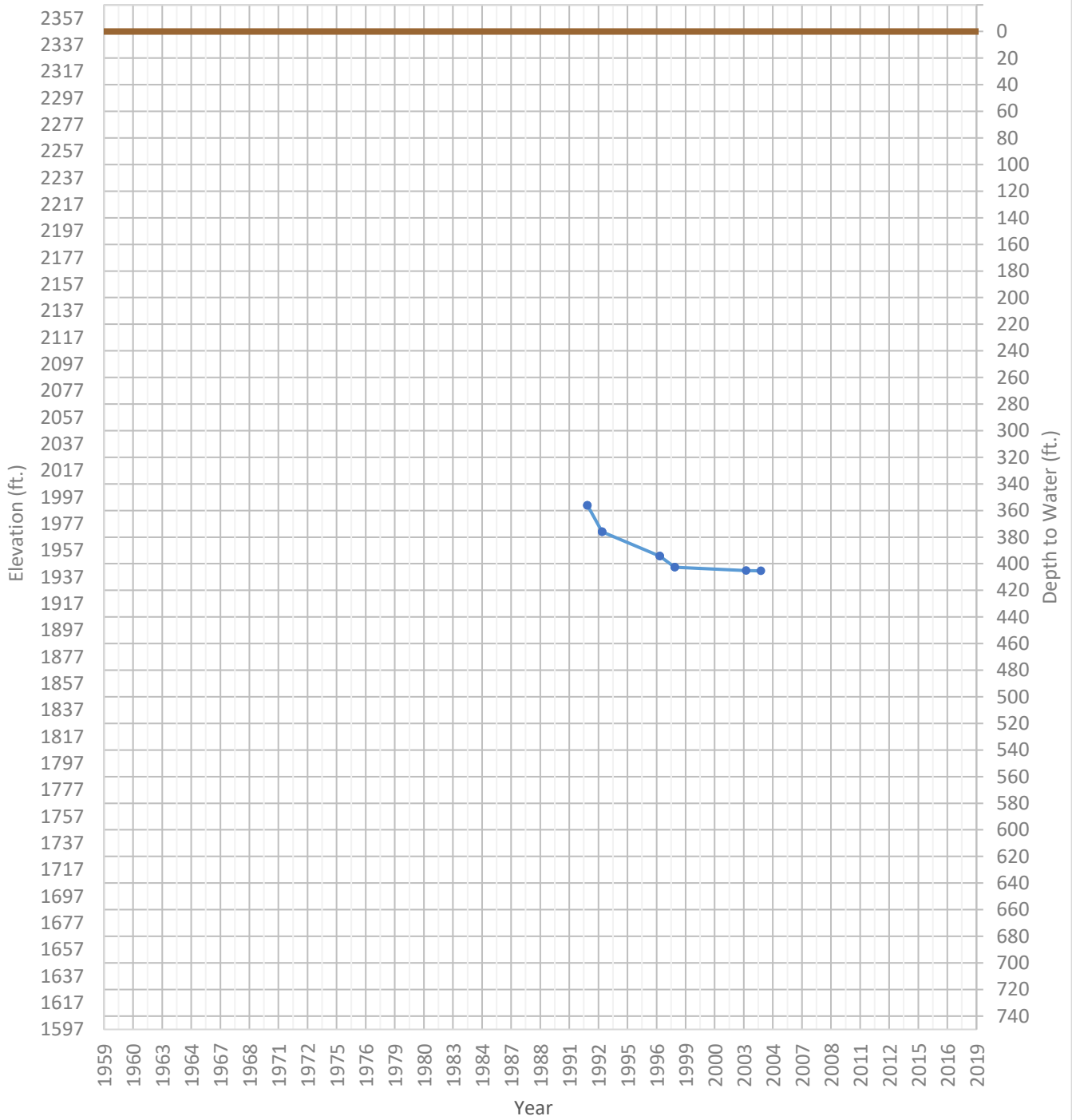
OPTI Well 53 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2129 ft. WSE Max = 2215 ft. Well Depth = 316 ft.



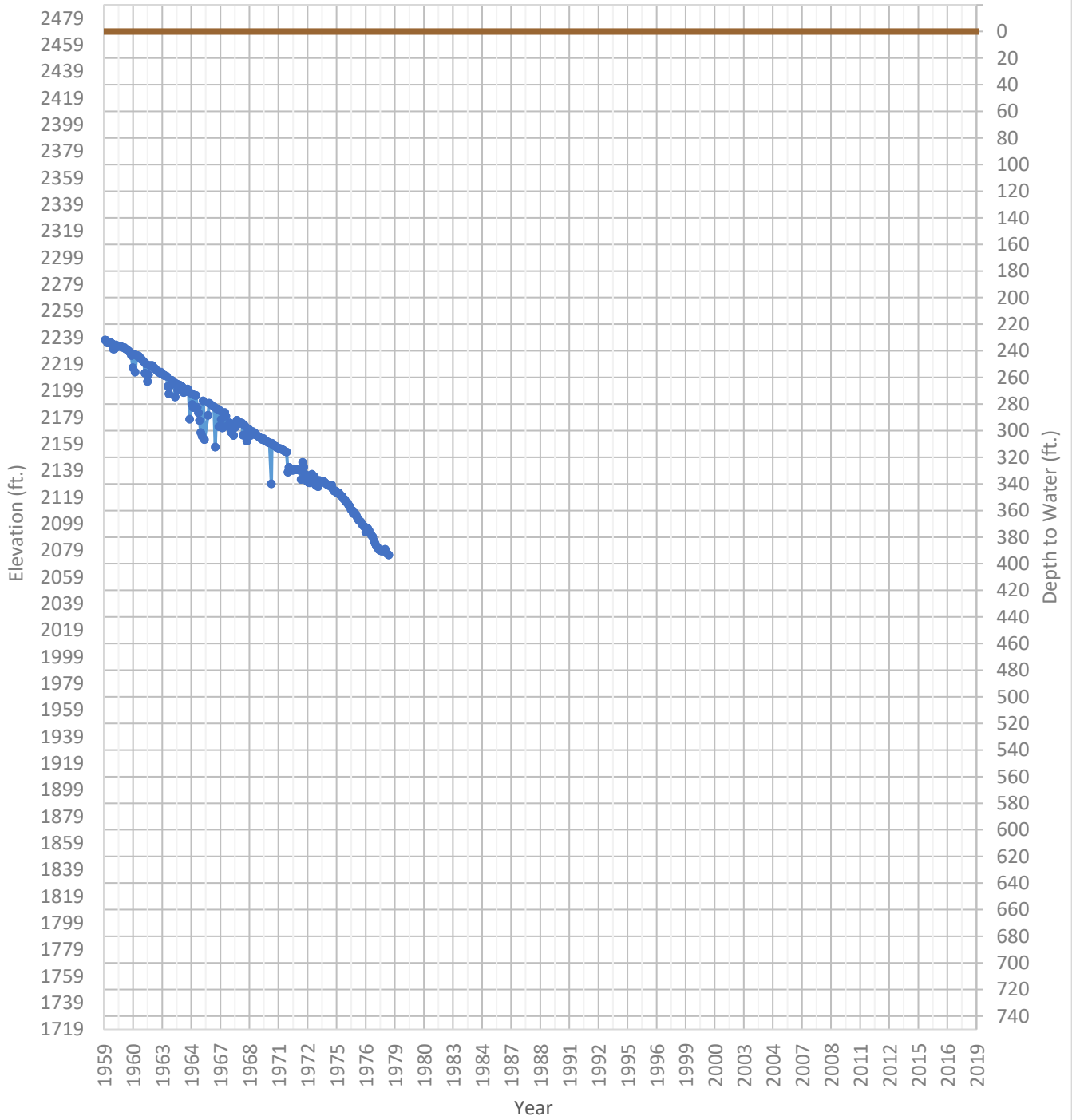
OPTI Well 54 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1942 ft. WSE Max = 1991 ft. Well Depth = 924 ft.



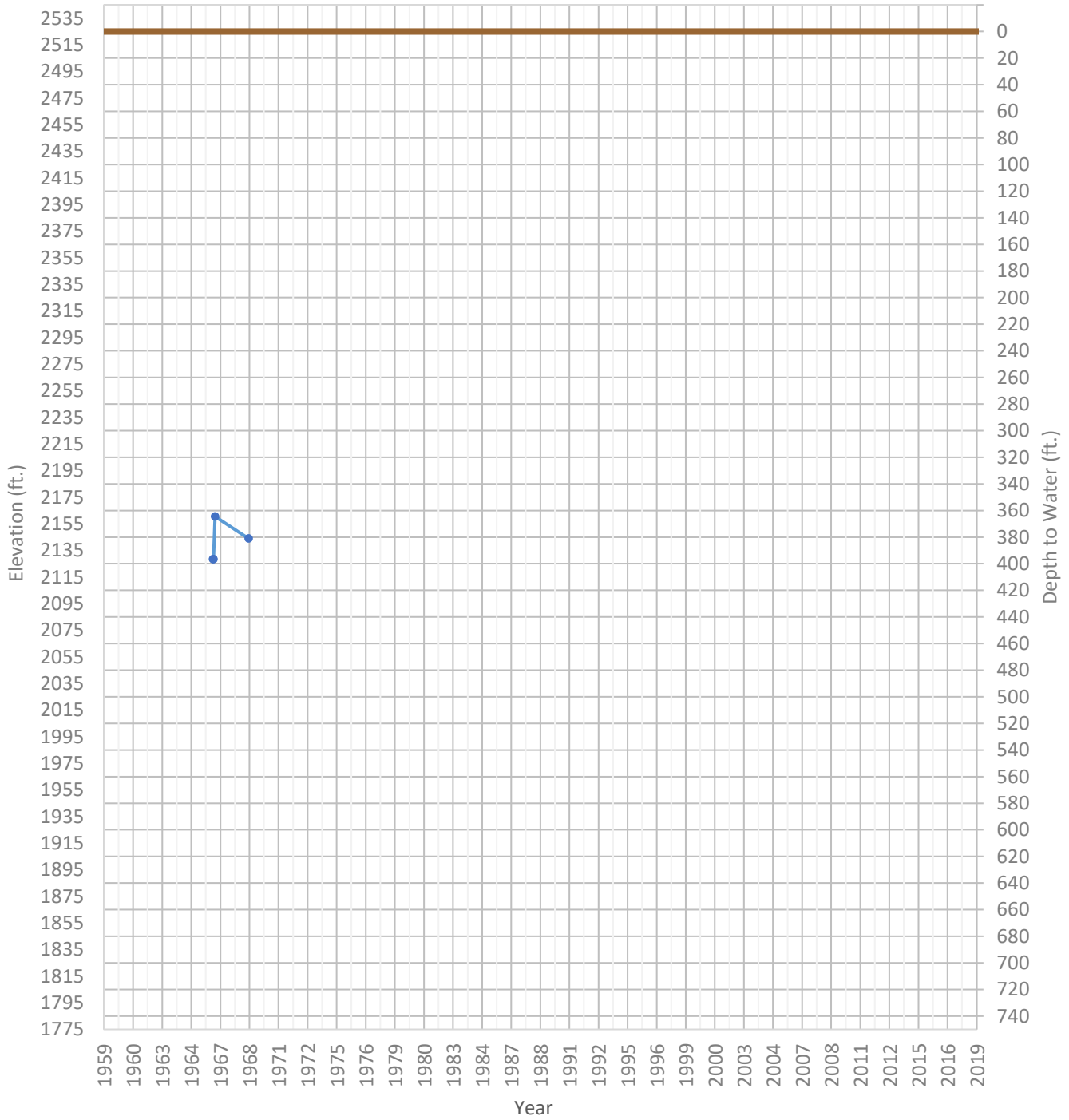
OPTI Well 55 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2075 ft. WSE Max = 2271 ft. Well Depth = 419 ft.



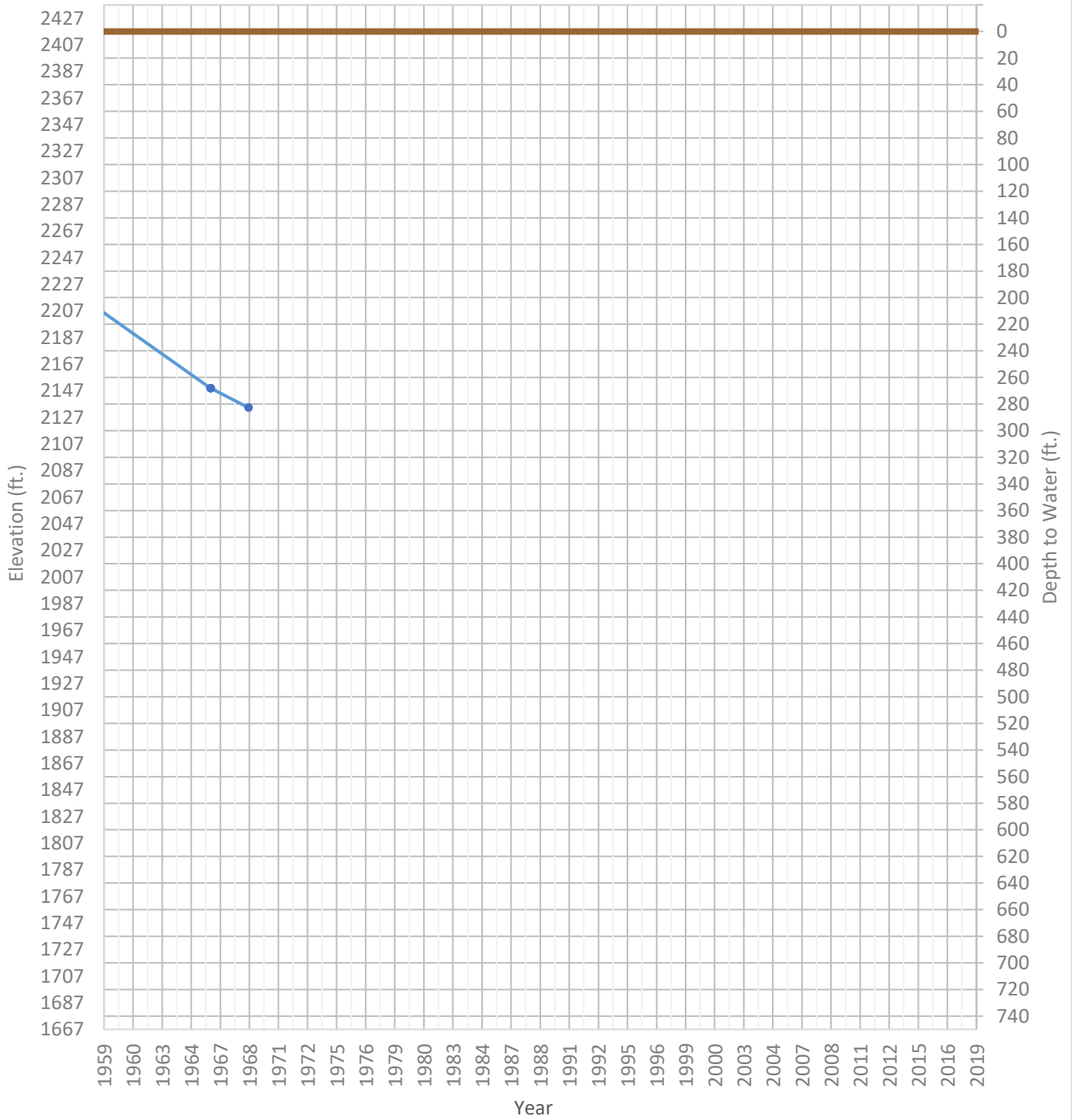
OPTI Well 56 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2128 ft. WSE Max = 2160 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



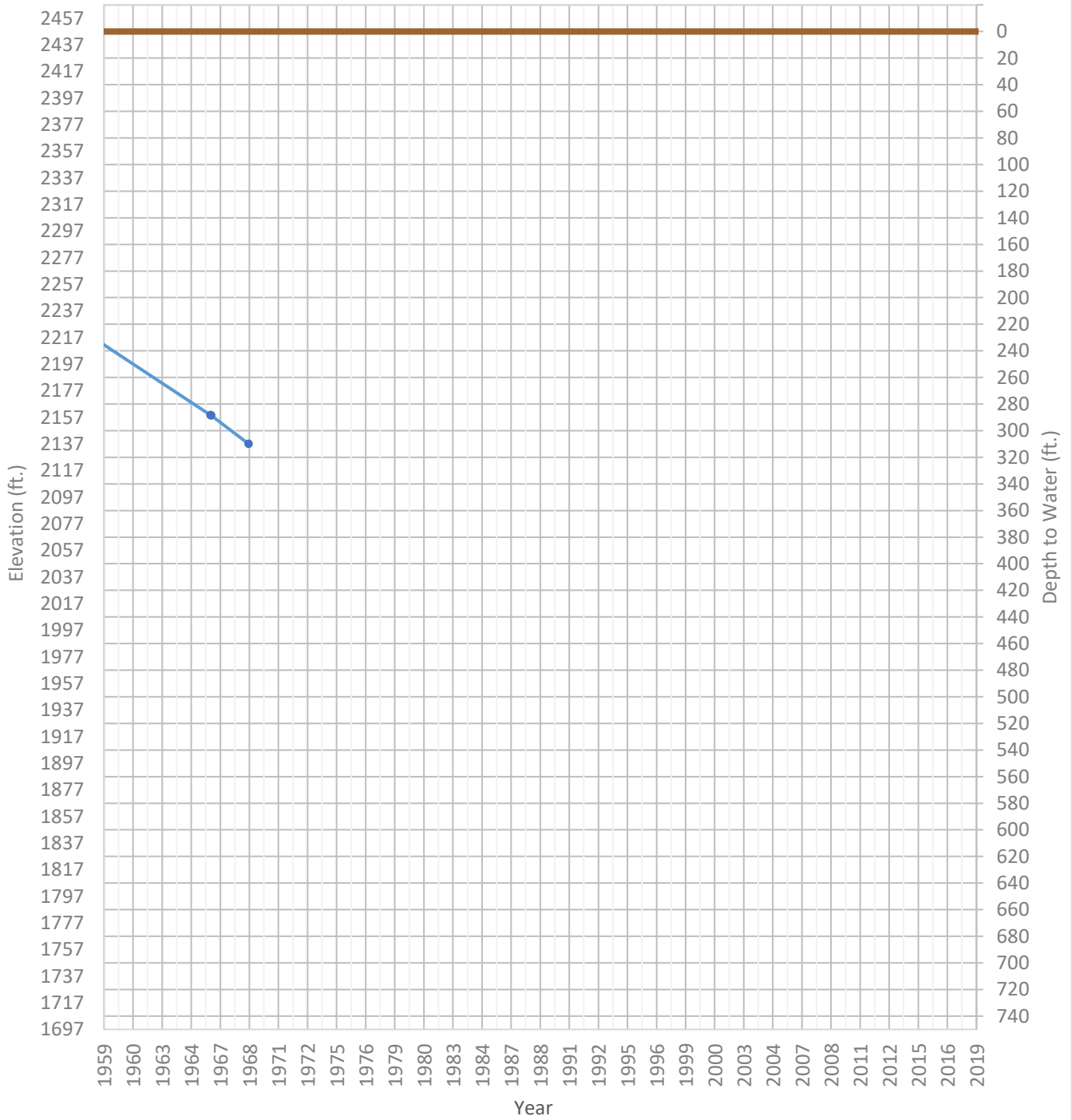
OPTI Well 57 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2134 ft. WSE Max = 2256 ft. Well Depth = 330 ft.



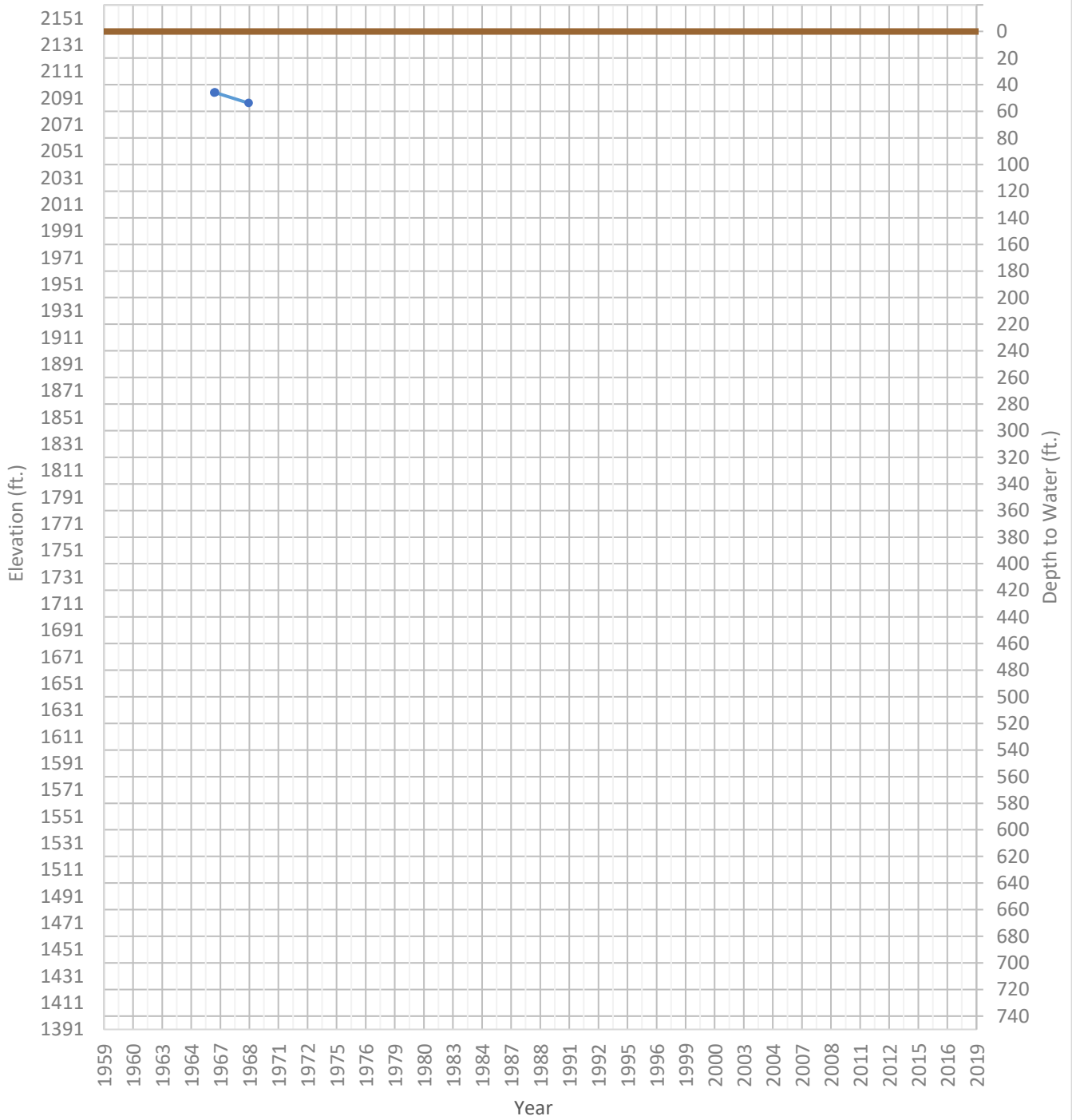
OPTI Well 58 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2137 ft. WSE Max = 2238 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



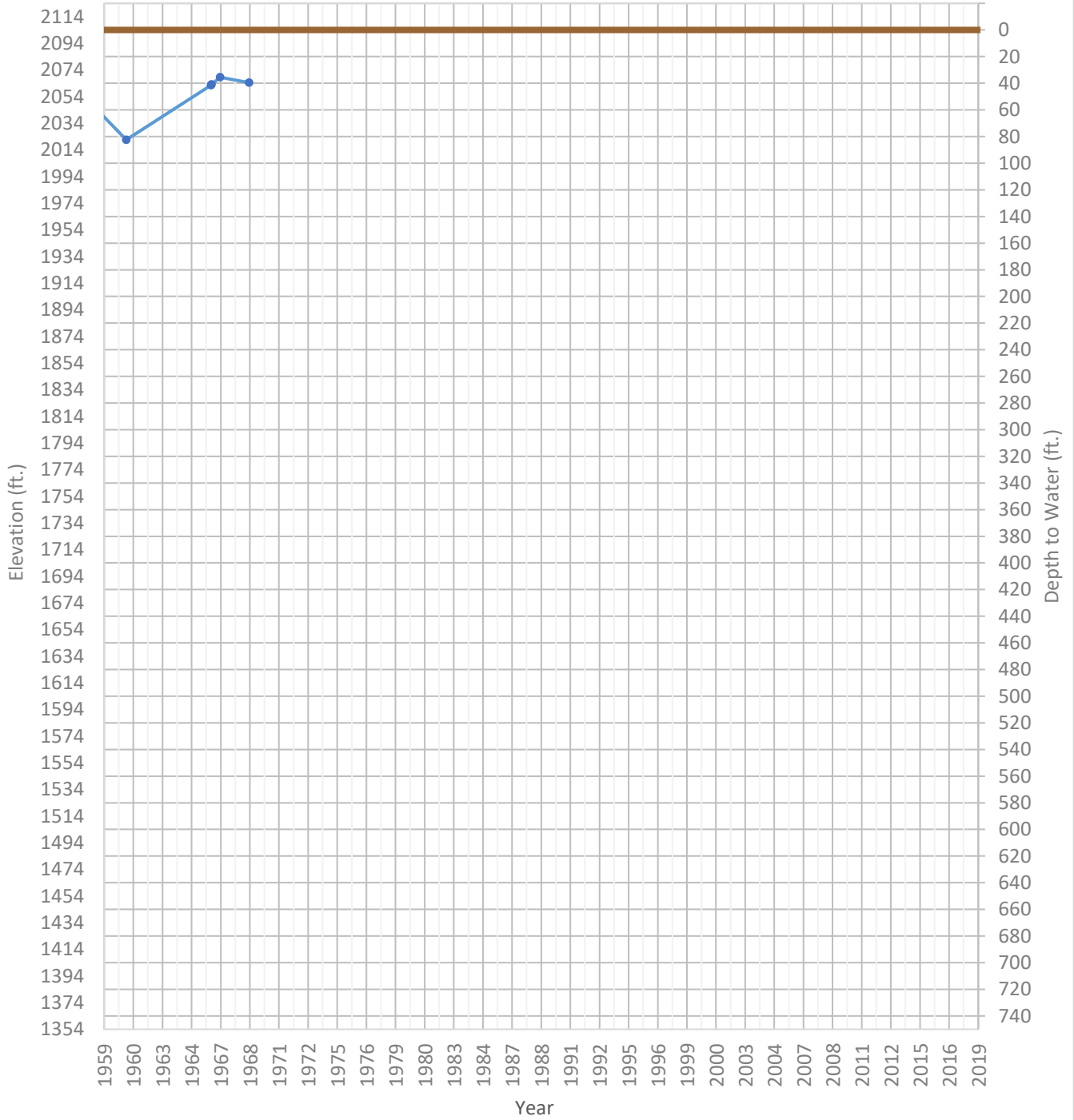
OPTI Well 59 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2087 ft. WSE Max = 2095 ft. Well Depth = 65 ft.



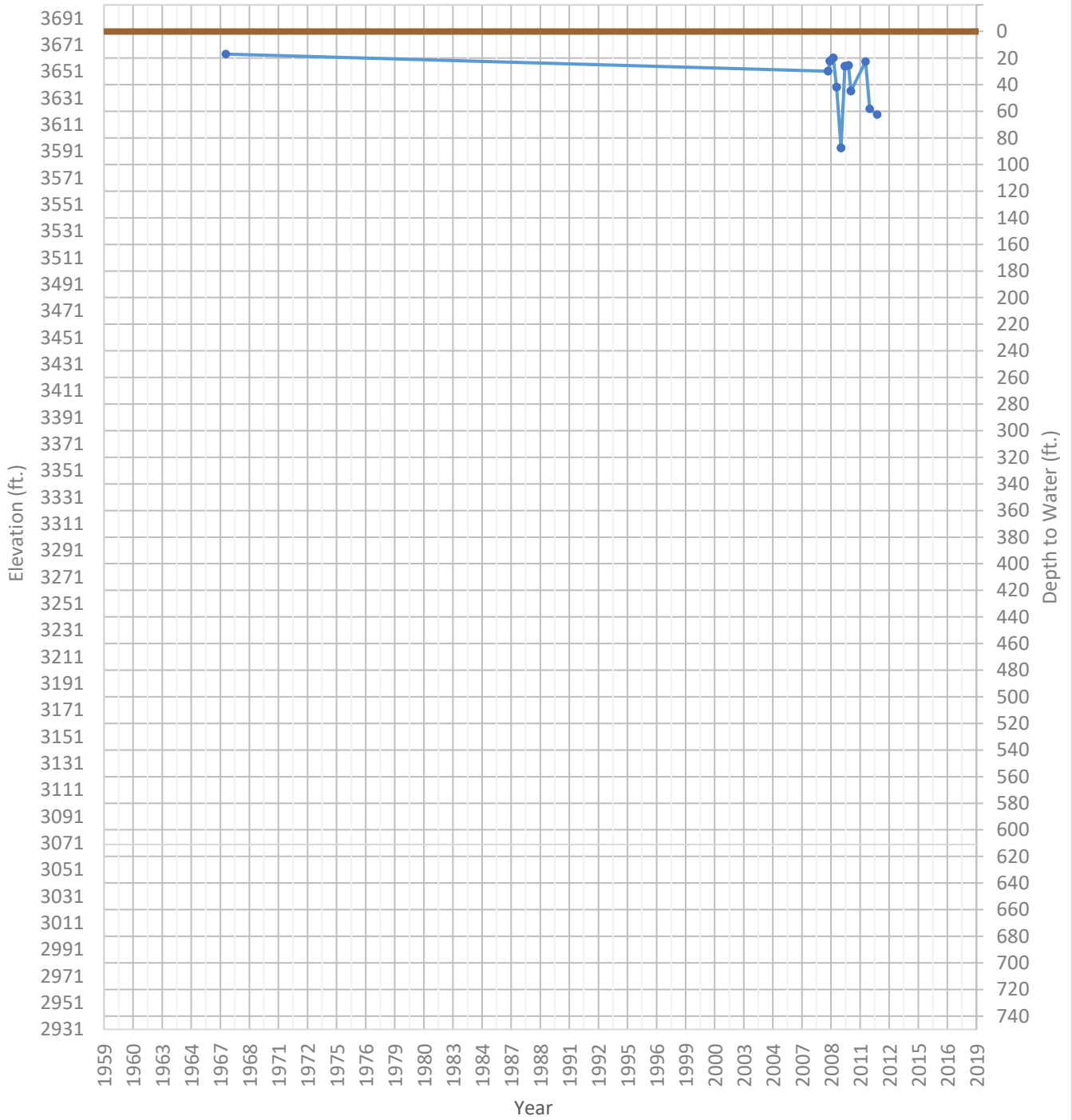
OPTI Well 60 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2022 ft. WSE Max = 2084 ft. Well Depth = 211 ft.



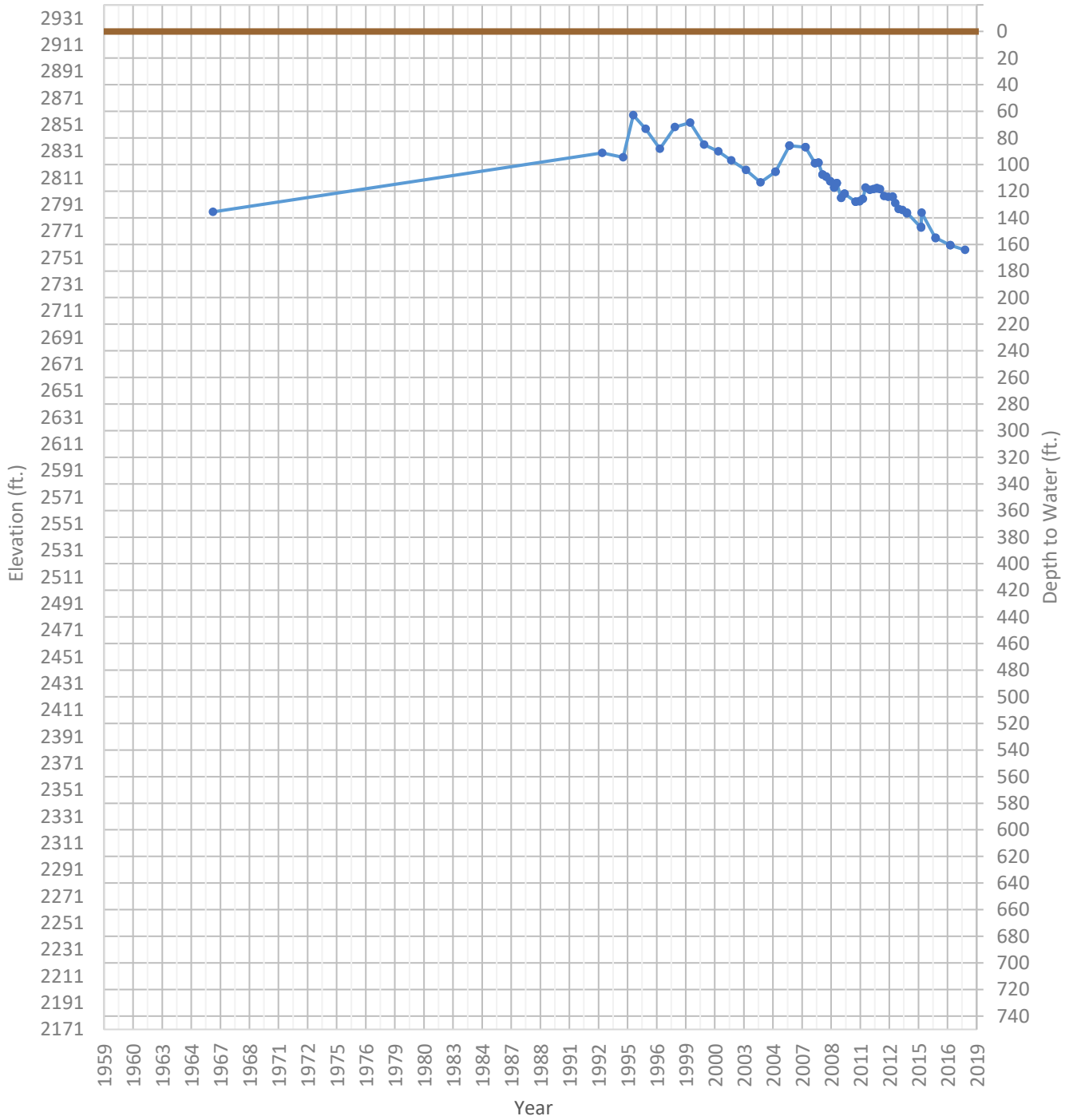
OPTI Well 61 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3593 ft. WSE Max = 3664 ft. Well Depth = 357 ft.



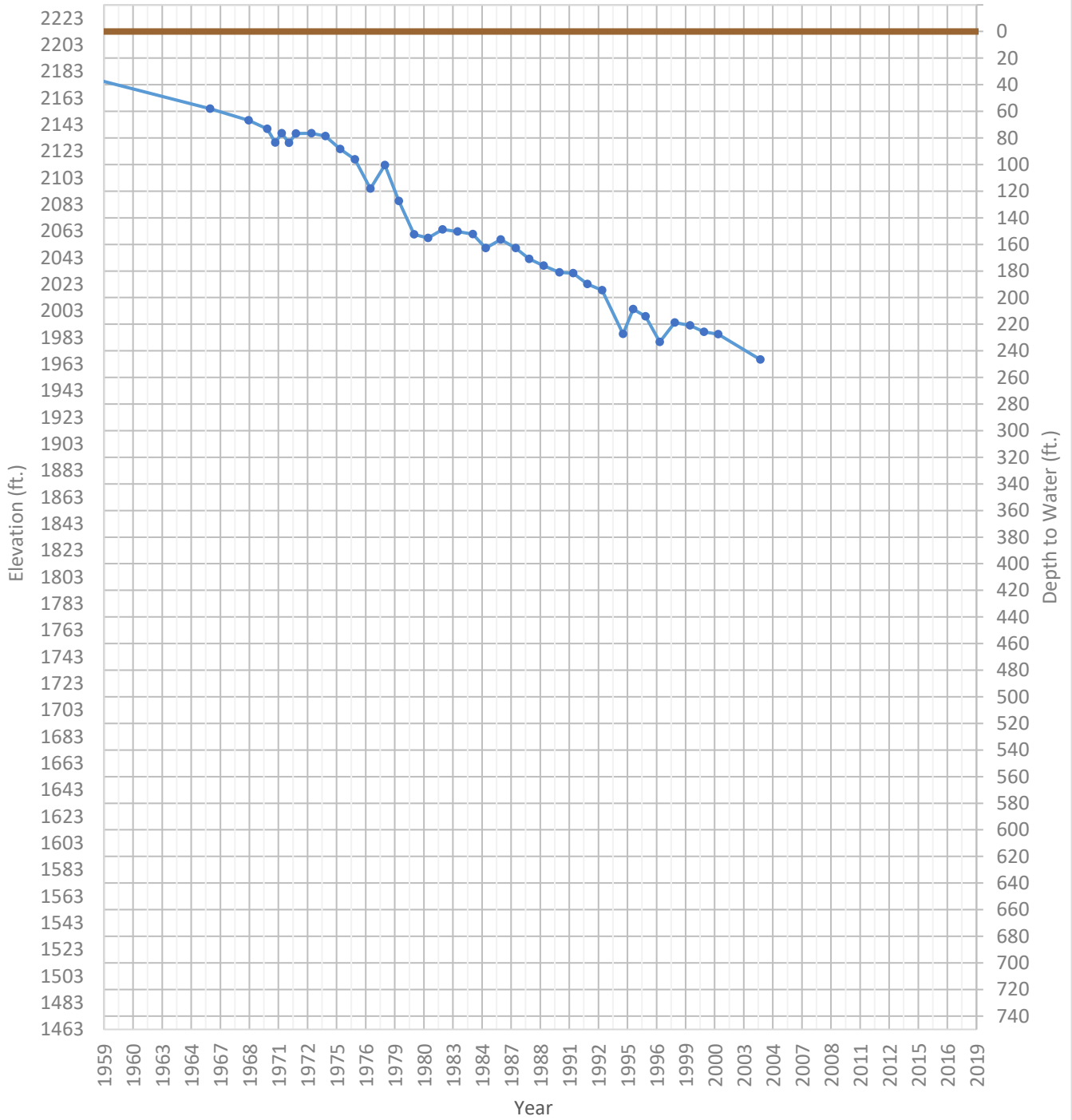
OPTI Well 62 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2757 ft. WSE Max = 2858 ft. Well Depth = 212 ft.



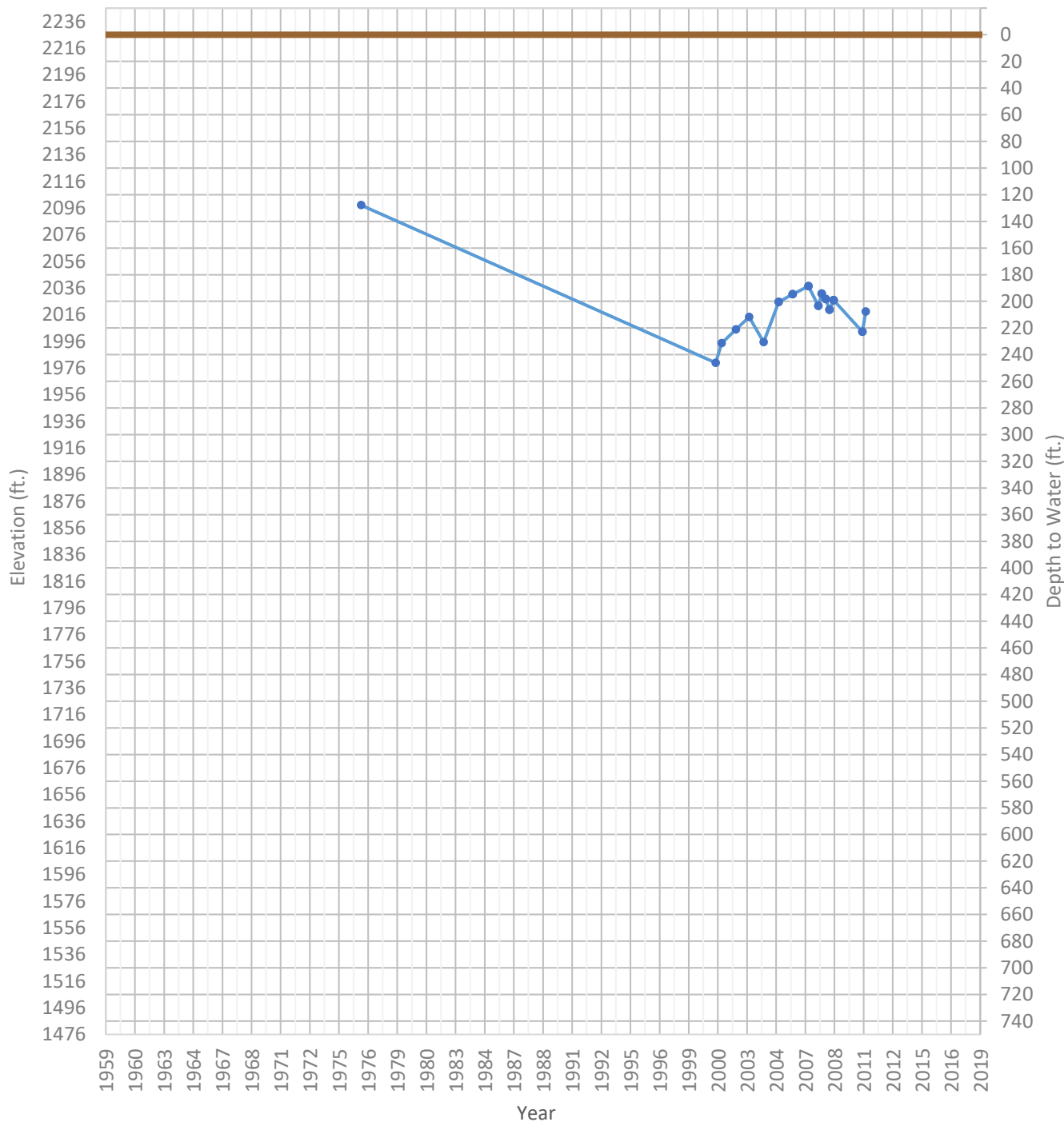
OPTI Well 63 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1966 ft. WSE Max = 2178 ft. Well Depth = 248 ft.



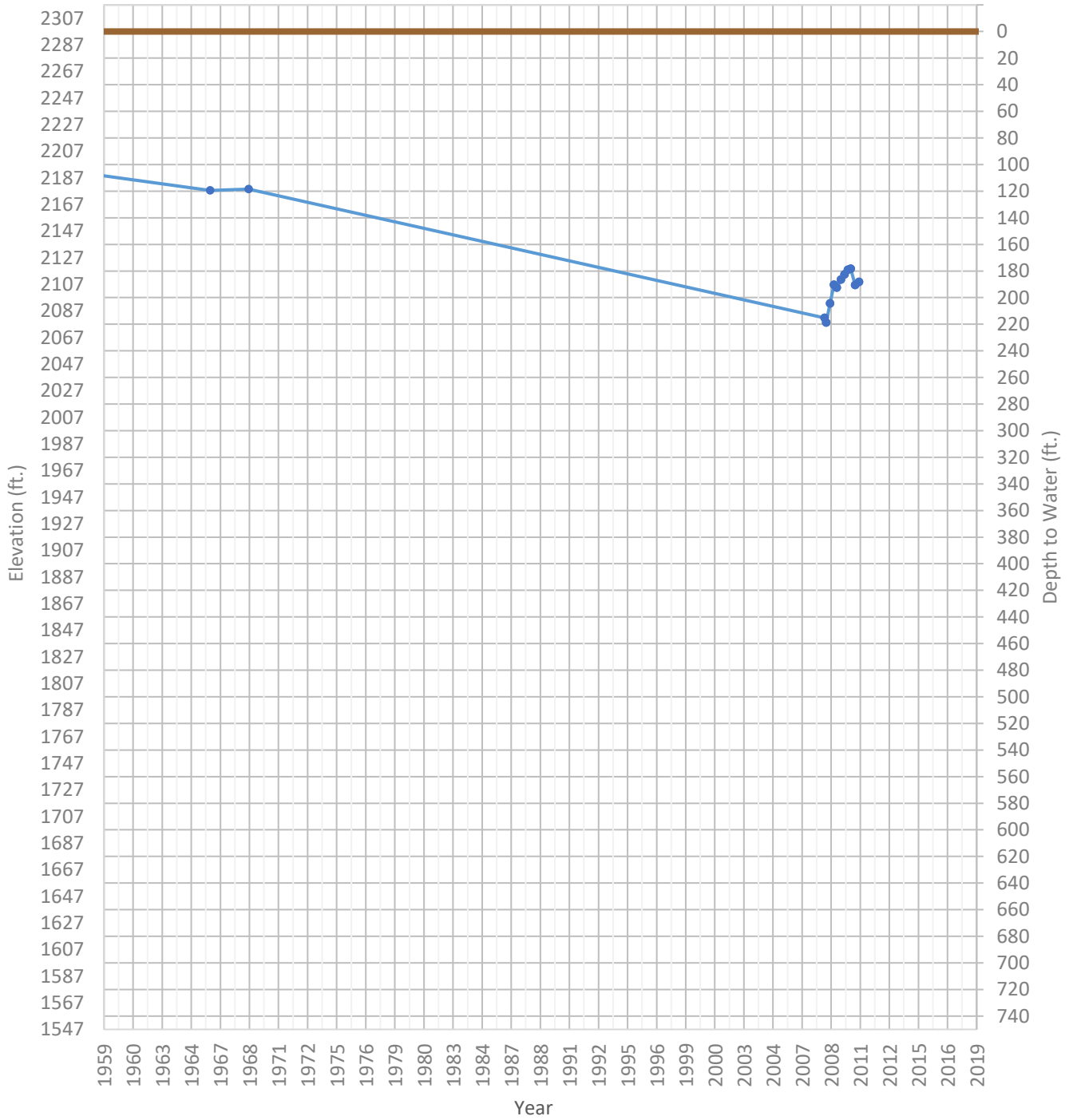
OPTI Well 64 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1980 ft. WSE Max = 2098 ft. Well Depth = 1004 ft.



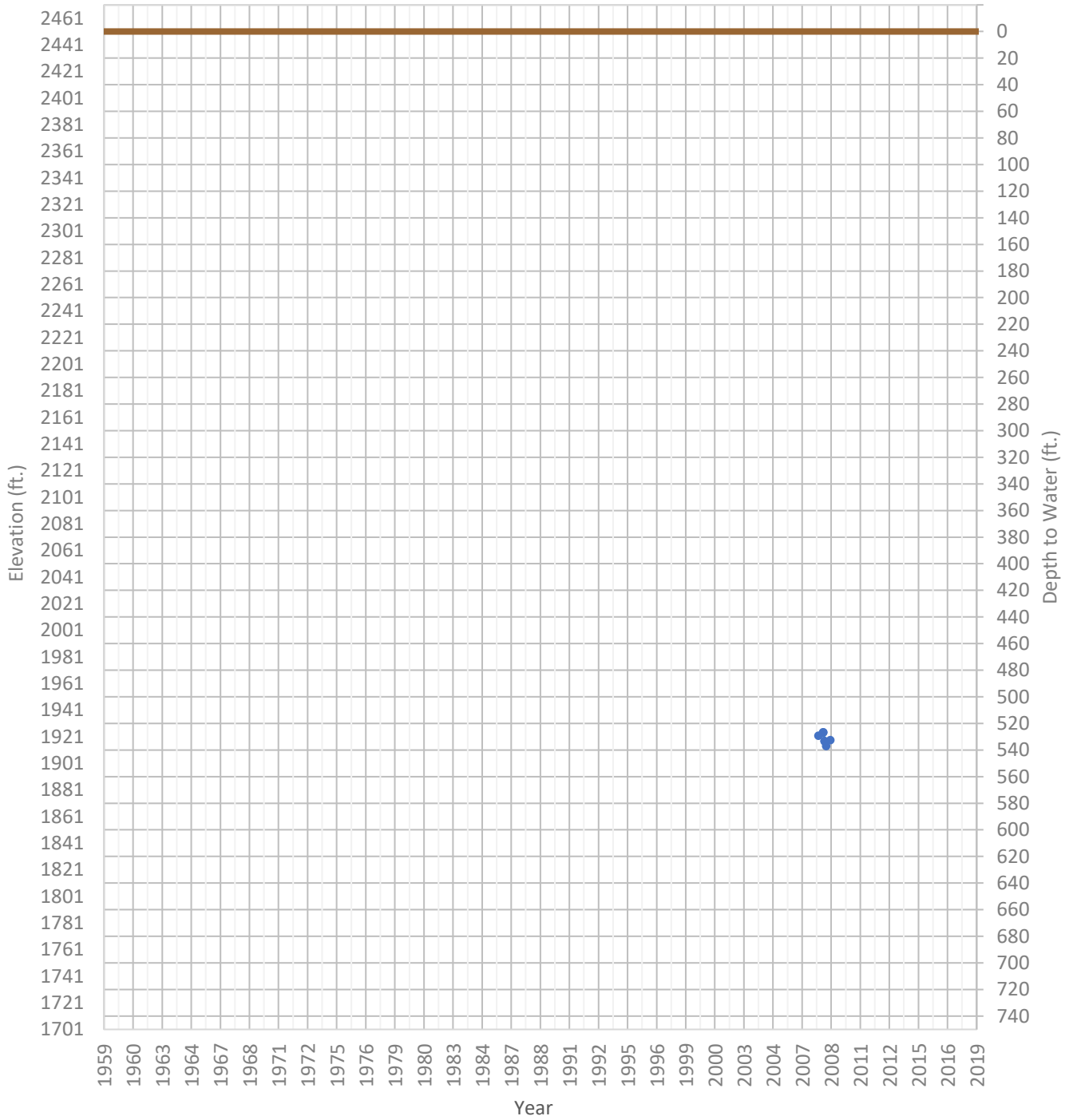
OPTI Well 65 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2078 ft. WSE Max = 2194 ft. Well Depth = 993 ft.



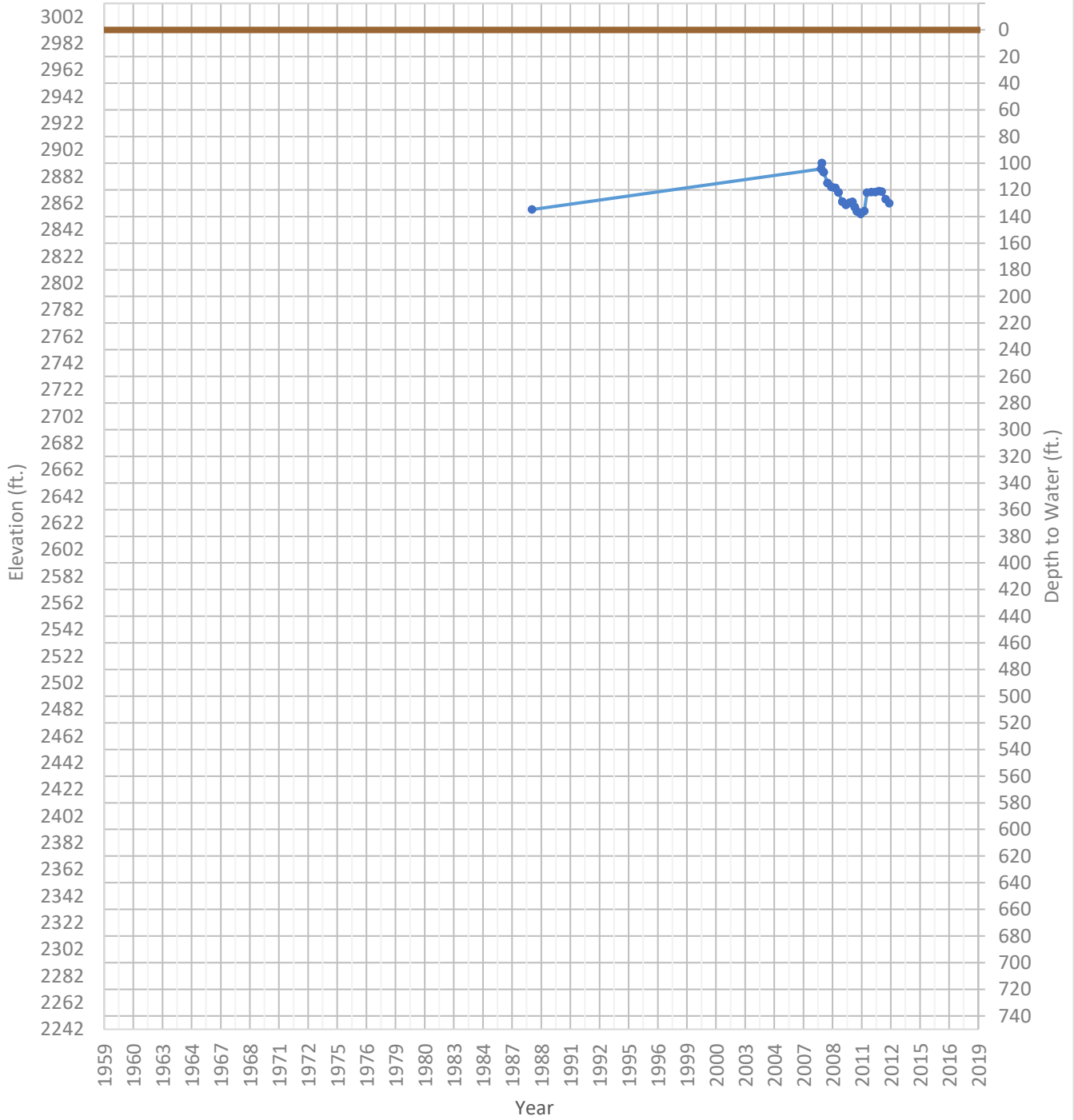
OPTI Well 66 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1914 ft. WSE Max = 1924 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



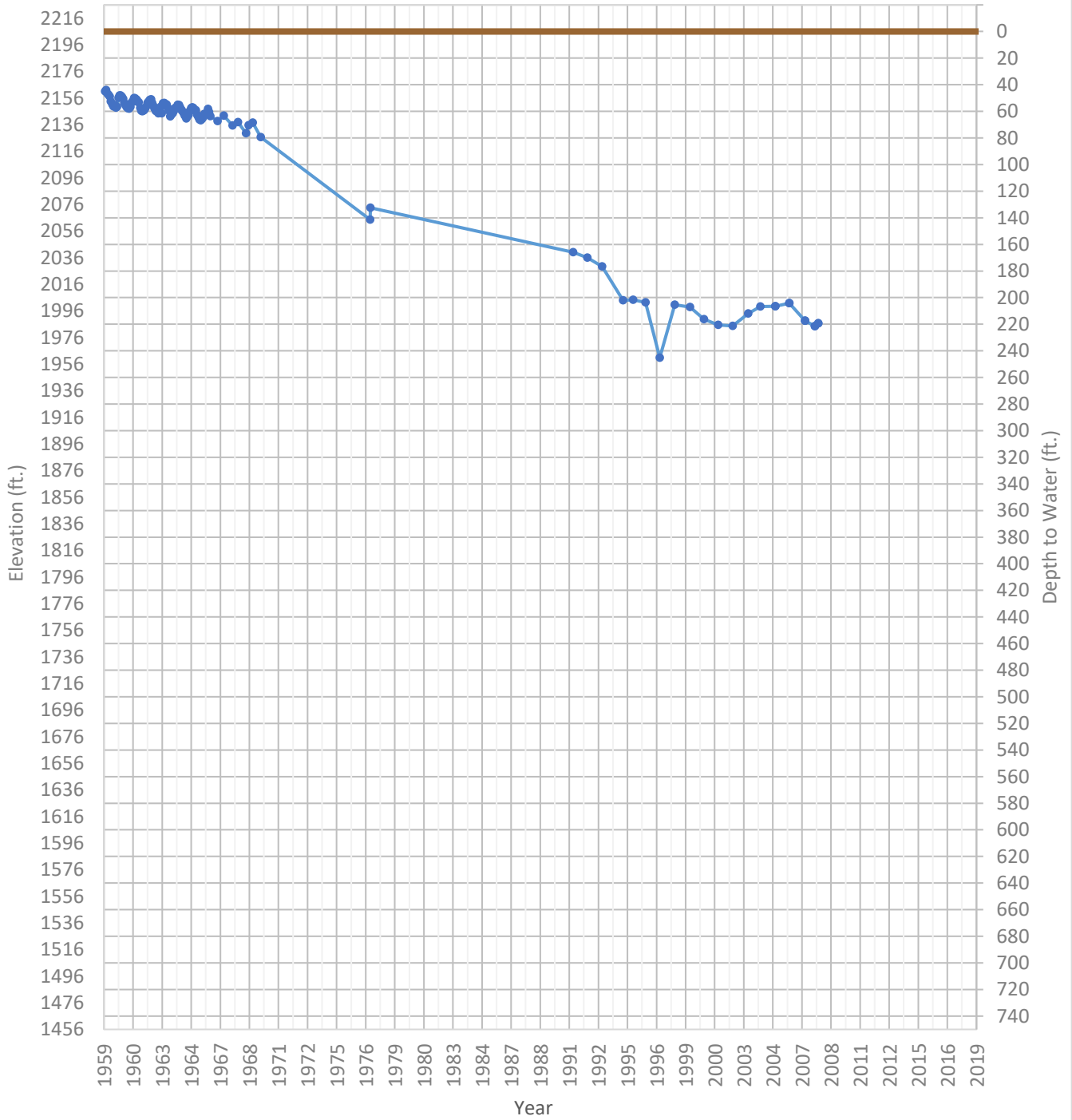
OPTI Well 67 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2854 ft. WSE Max = 2892 ft. Well Depth = 225 ft.



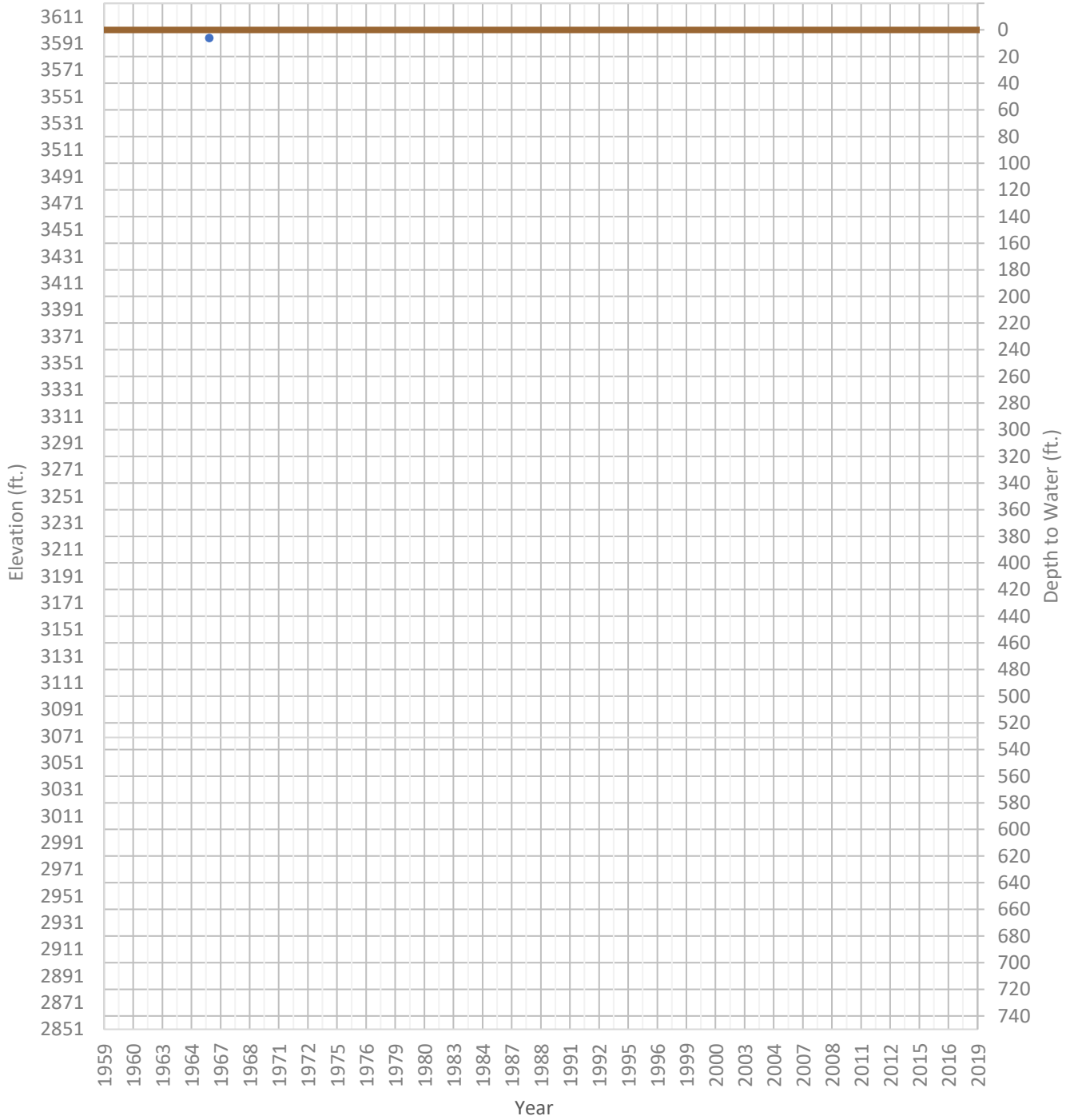
OPTI Well 68 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1961 ft. WSE Max = 2172 ft. Well Depth = 646 ft.



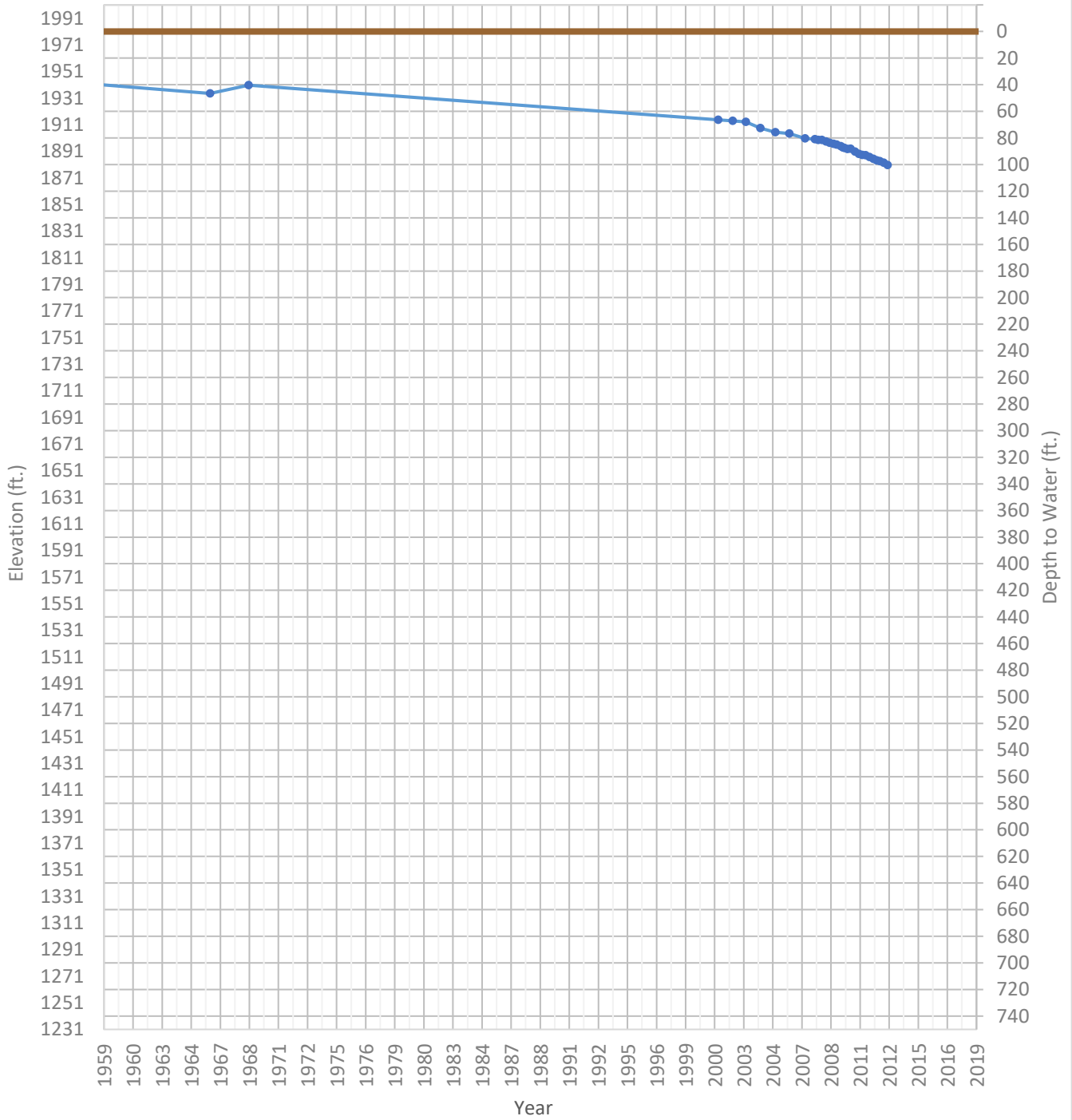
OPTI Well 69 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3595 ft. WSE Max = 3595 ft. Well Depth = 58 ft.



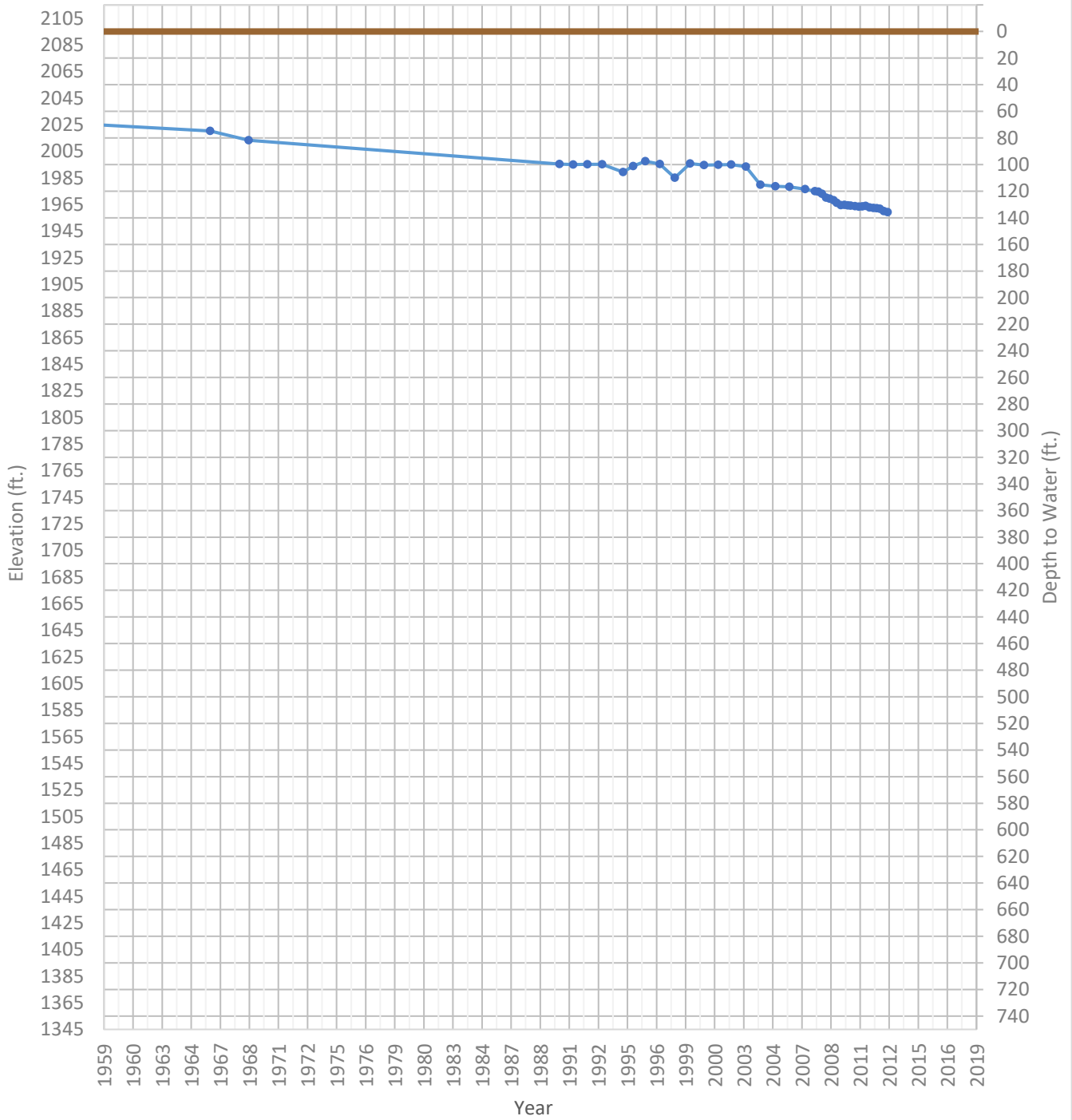
OPTI Well 70 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1881 ft. WSE Max = 1945 ft. Well Depth = 215 ft.



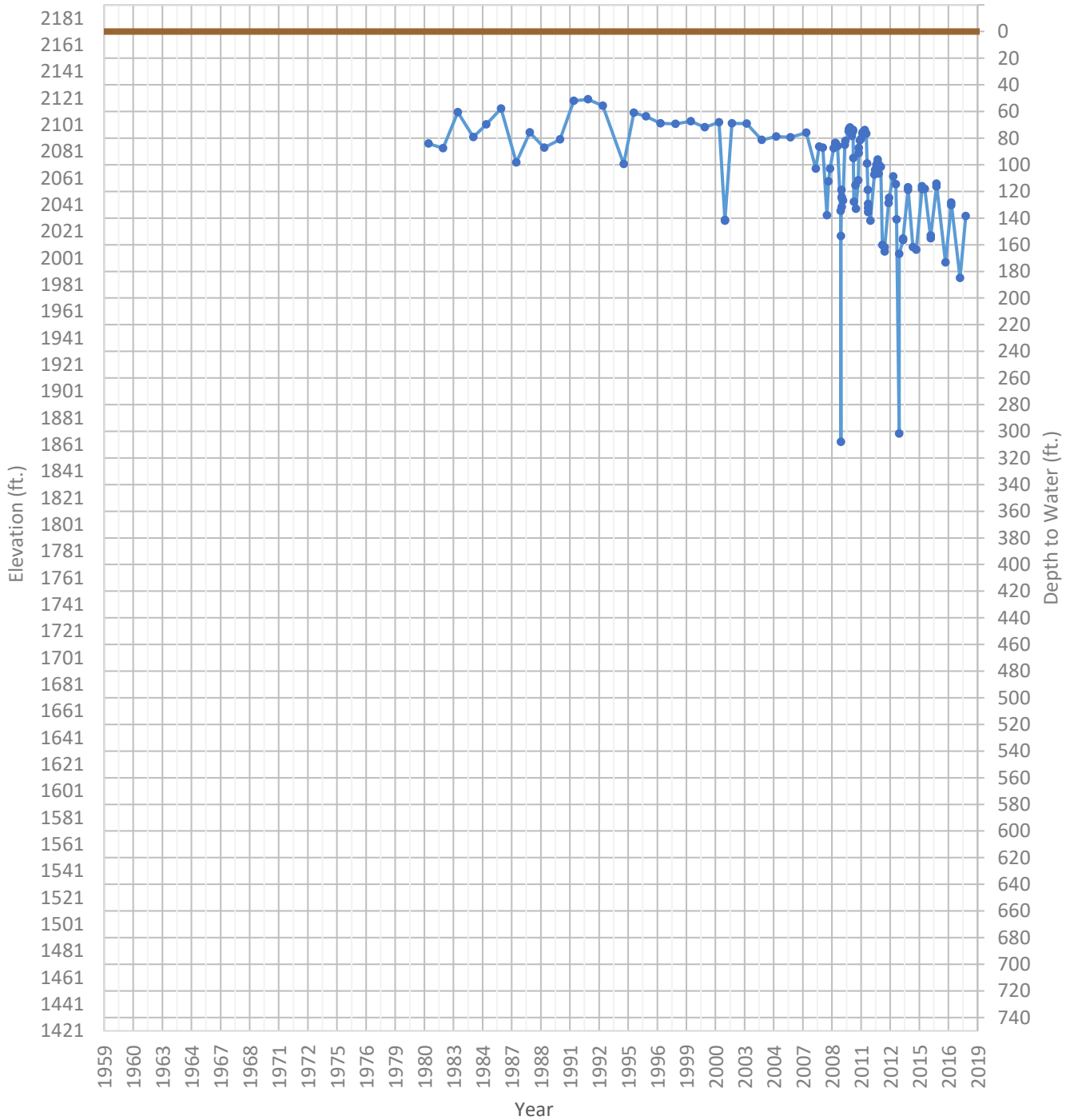
OPTI Well 71 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1959 ft. WSE Max = 2027 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



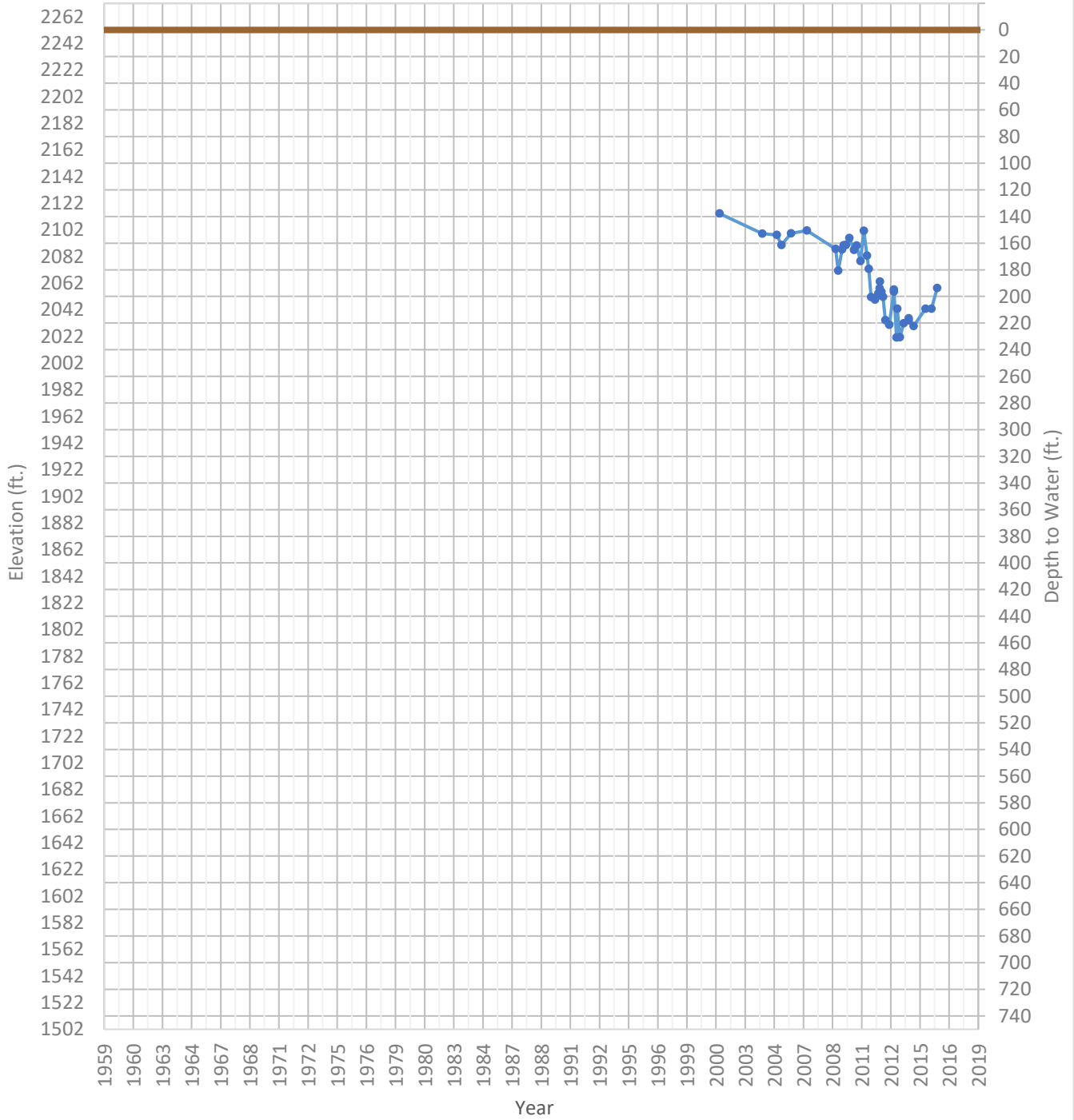
OPTI Well 72 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1863 ft. WSE Max = 2120 ft. Well Depth = 790 ft.



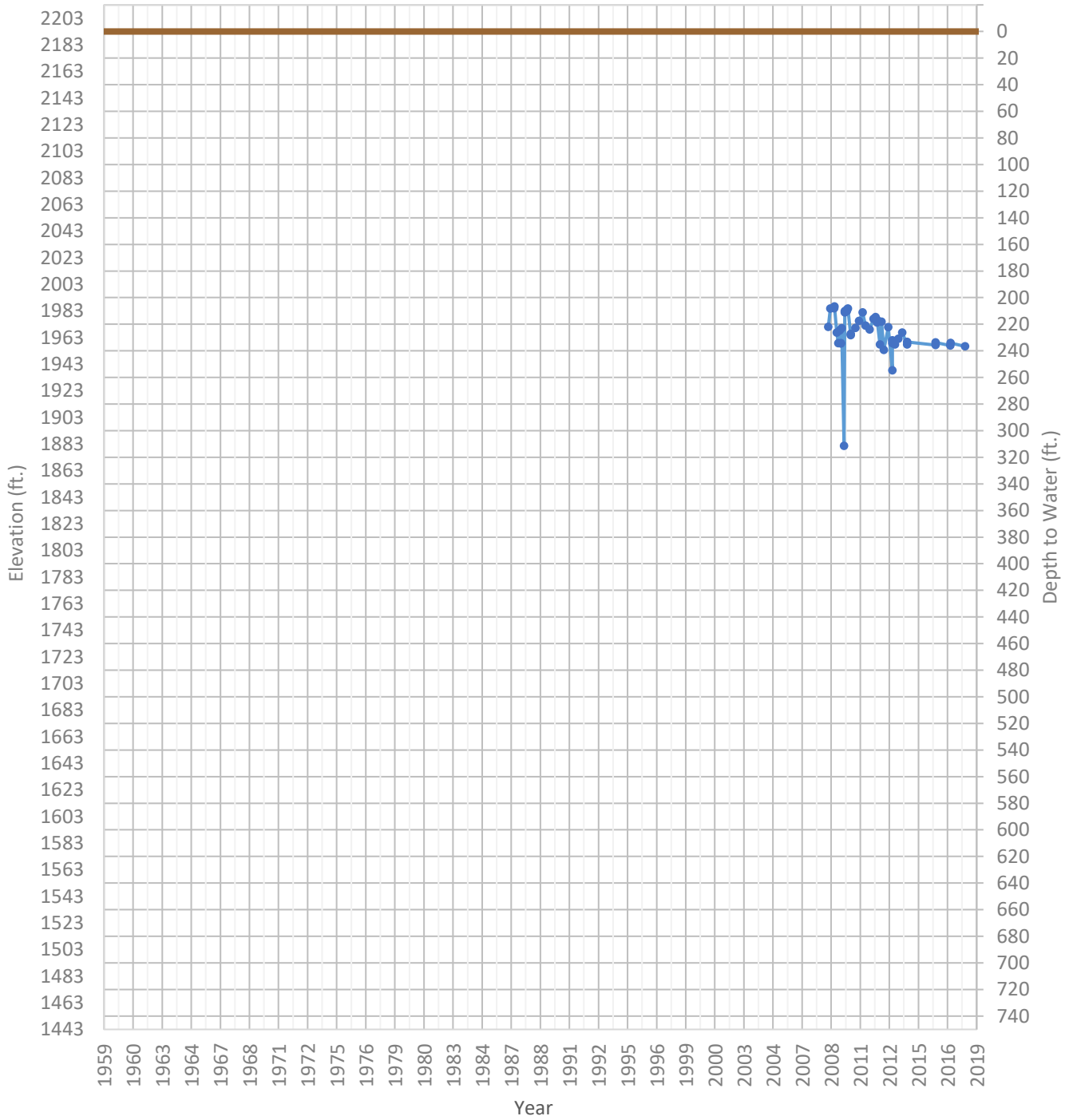
OPTI Well 73 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2021 ft. WSE Max = 2114 ft. Well Depth = 880 ft.



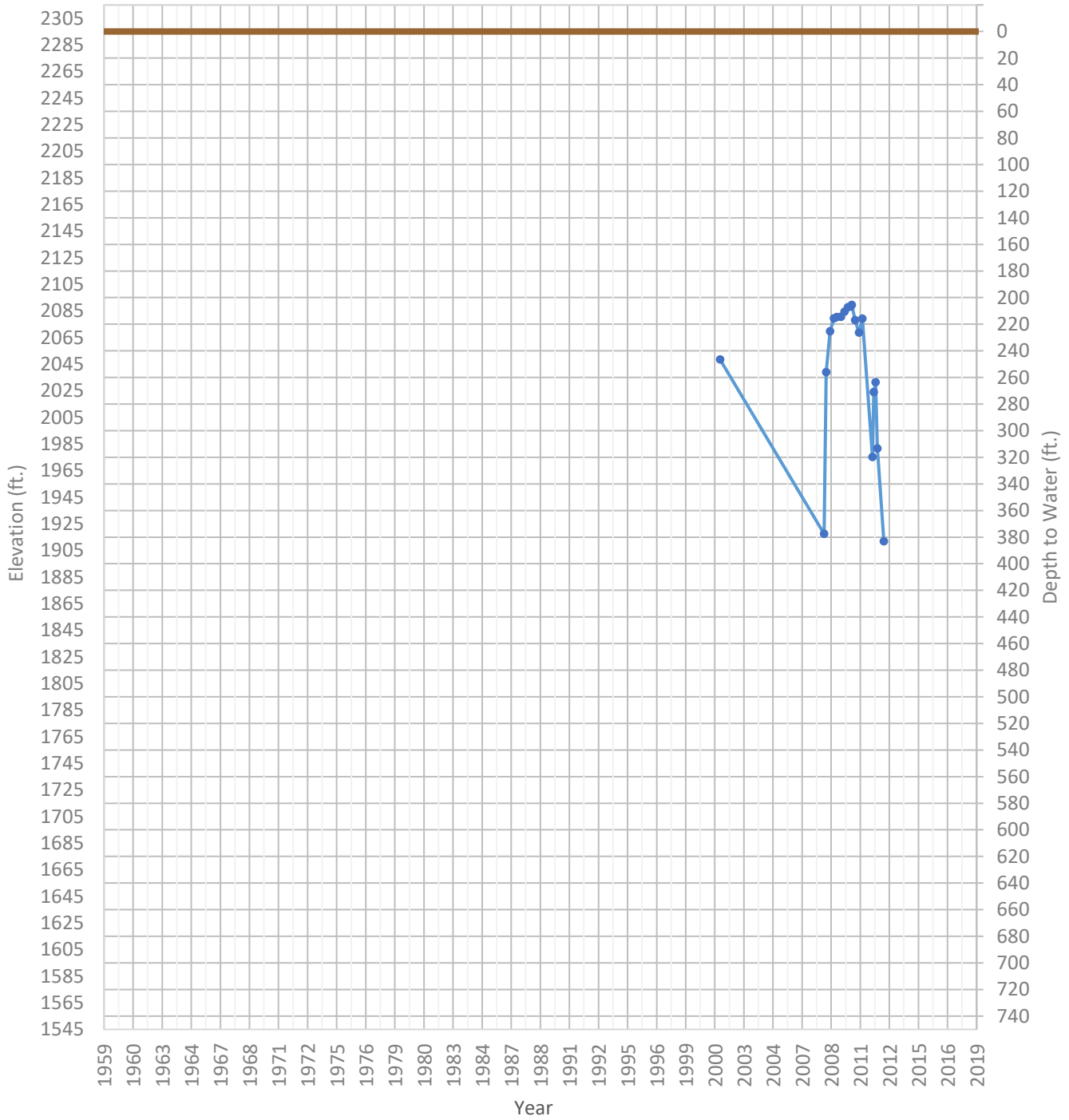
OPTI Well 74 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1882 ft. WSE Max = 1986 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



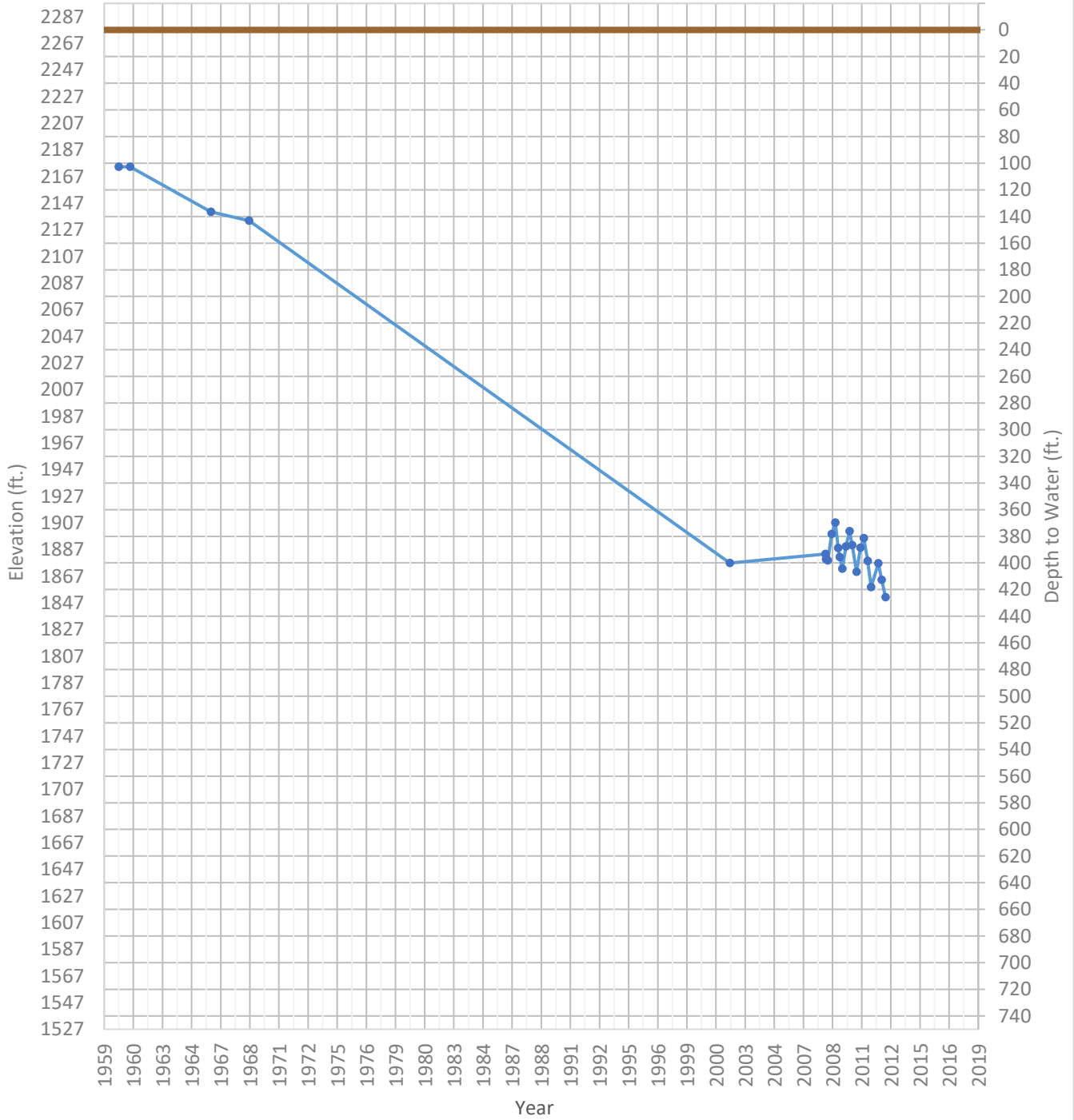
OPTI Well 75 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1912 ft. WSE Max = 2089 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



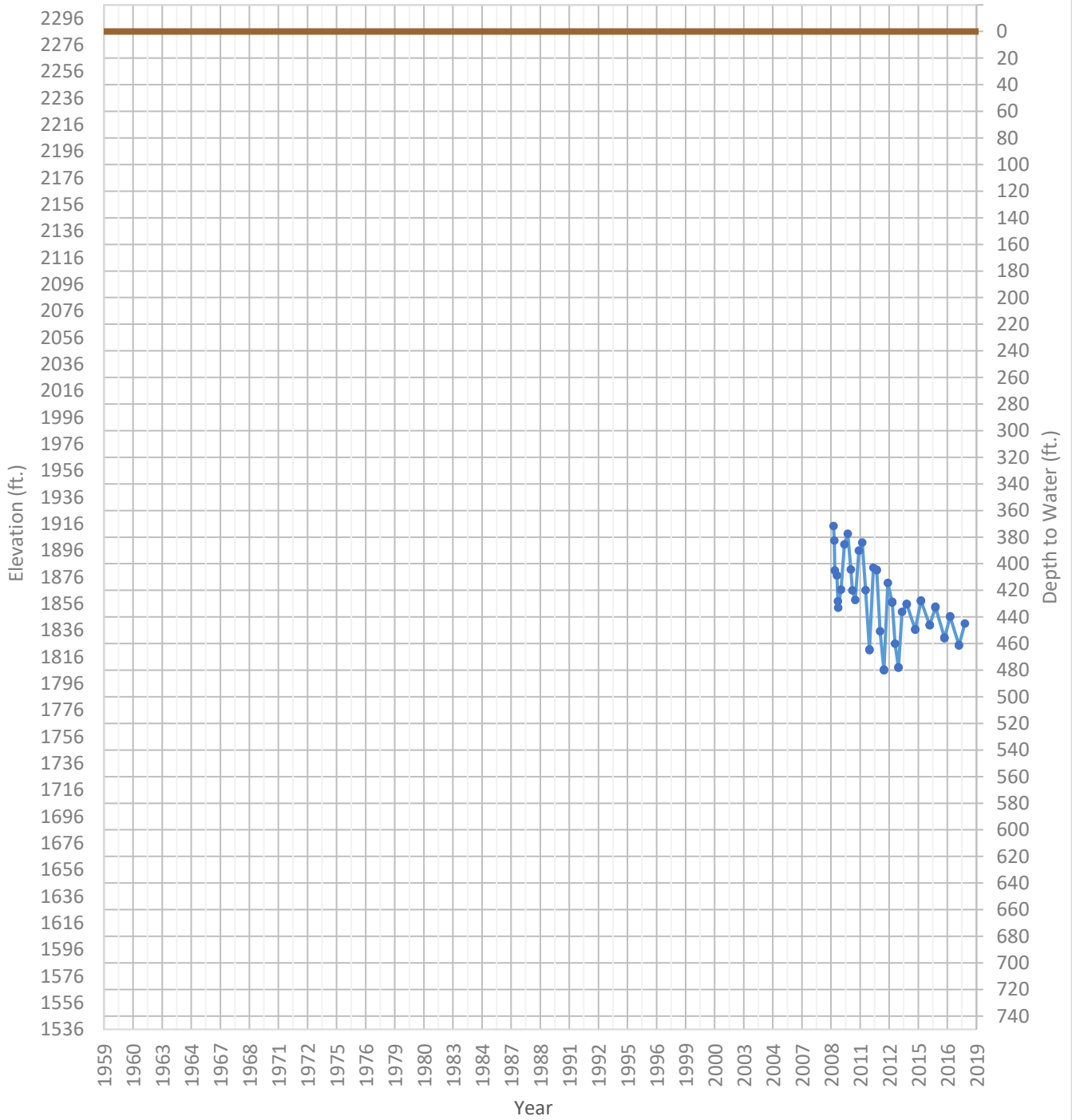
OPTI Well 76 Hydrograph

WSE Min = 1851 ft. WSE Max = 2174 ft. Well Depth = 720 ft.



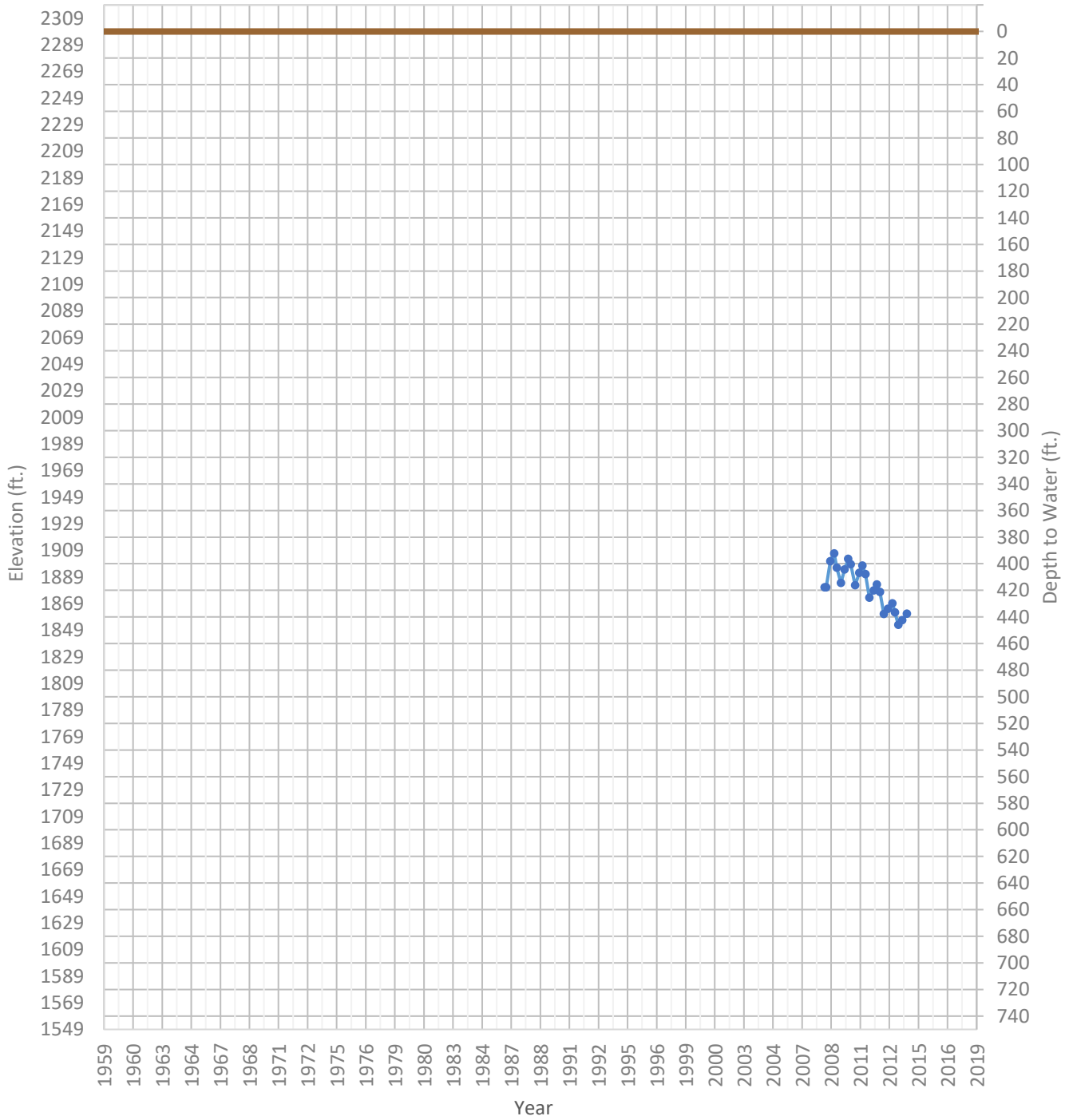
OPTI Well 77 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1806 ft. WSE Max = 1914 ft. Well Depth = 980 ft.



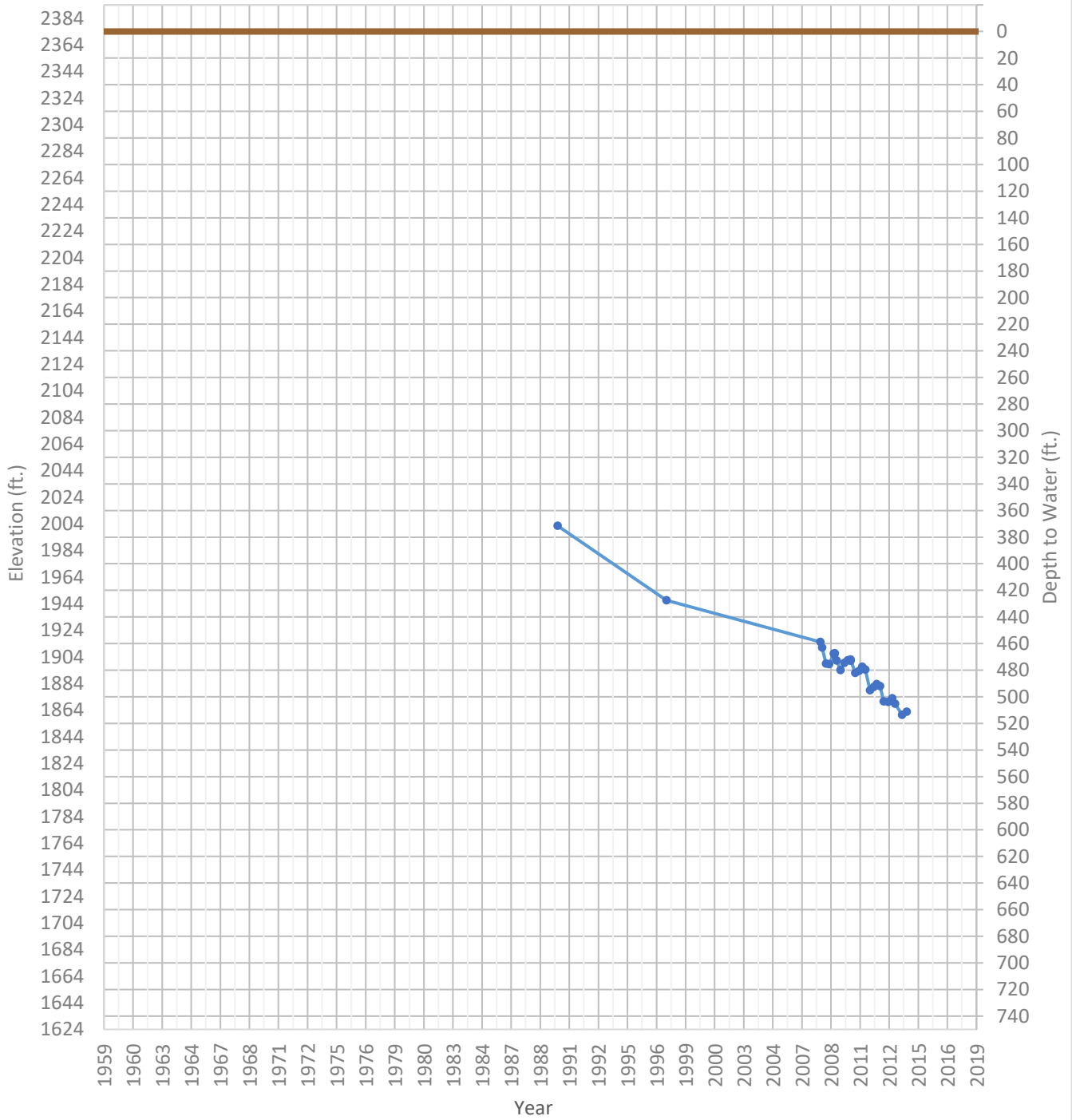
OPTI Well 78 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1853 ft. WSE Max = 1907 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



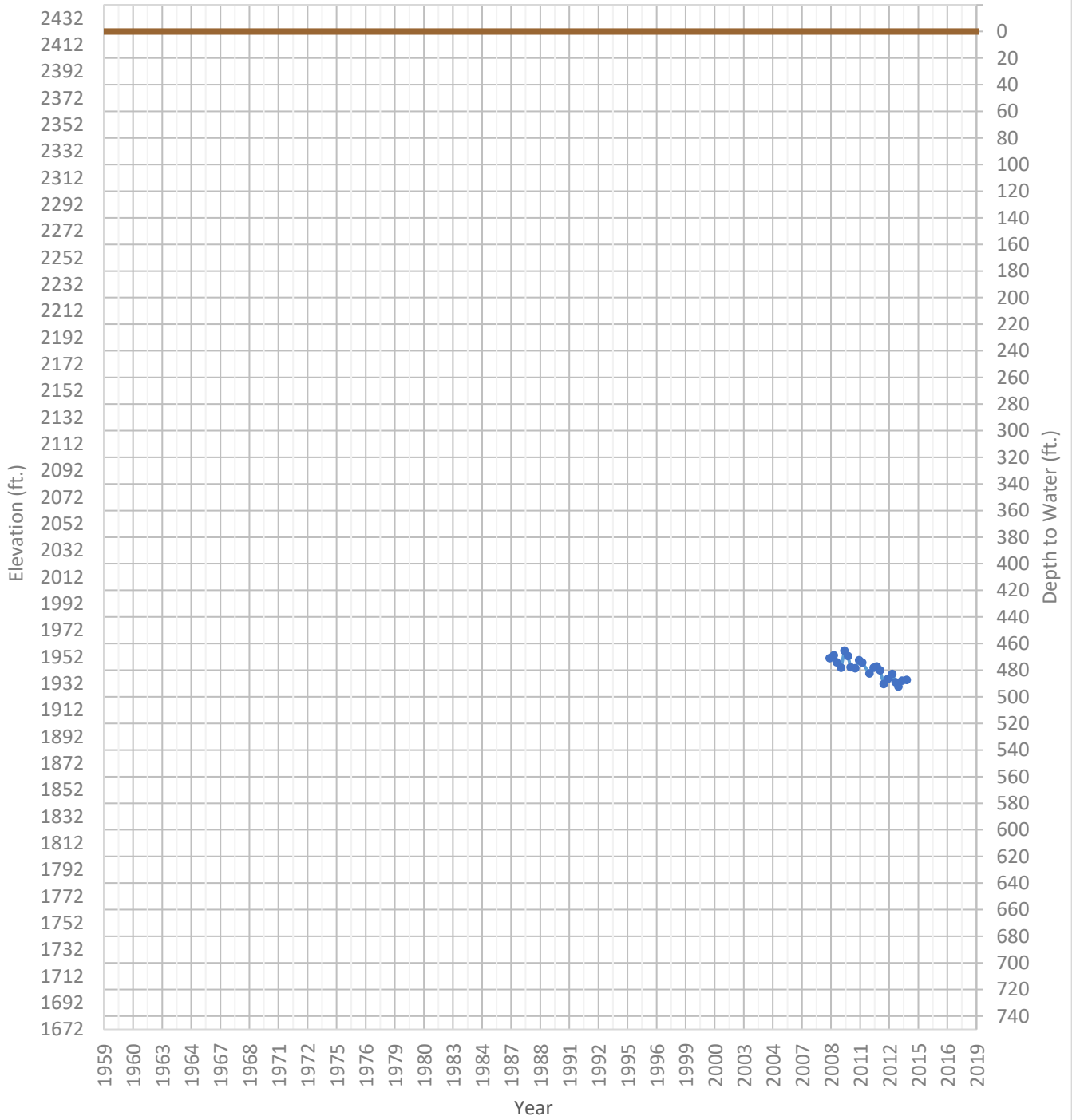
OPTI Well 79 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1860 ft. WSE Max = 2002 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



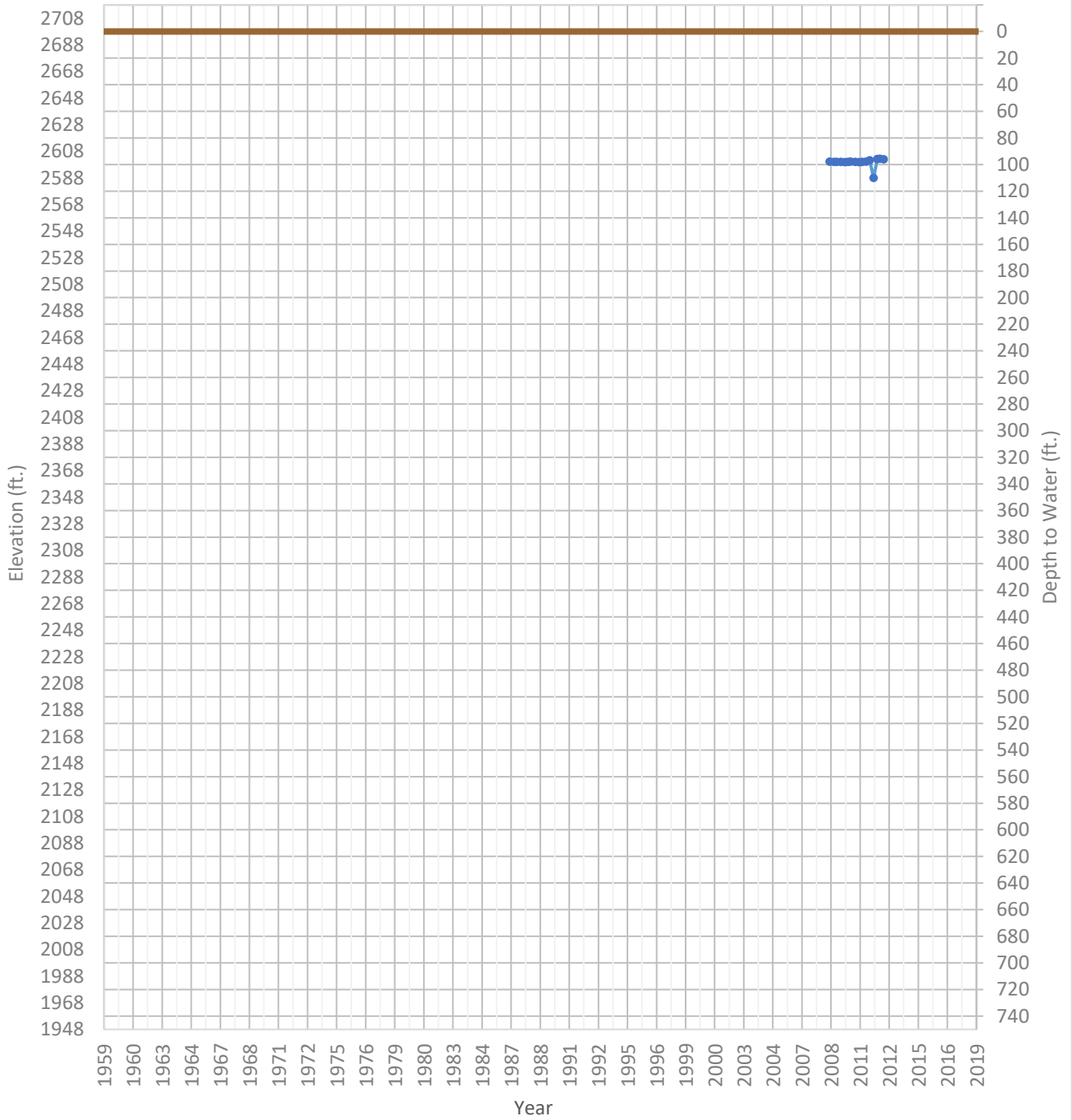
OPTI Well 80 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1930 ft. WSE Max = 1957 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



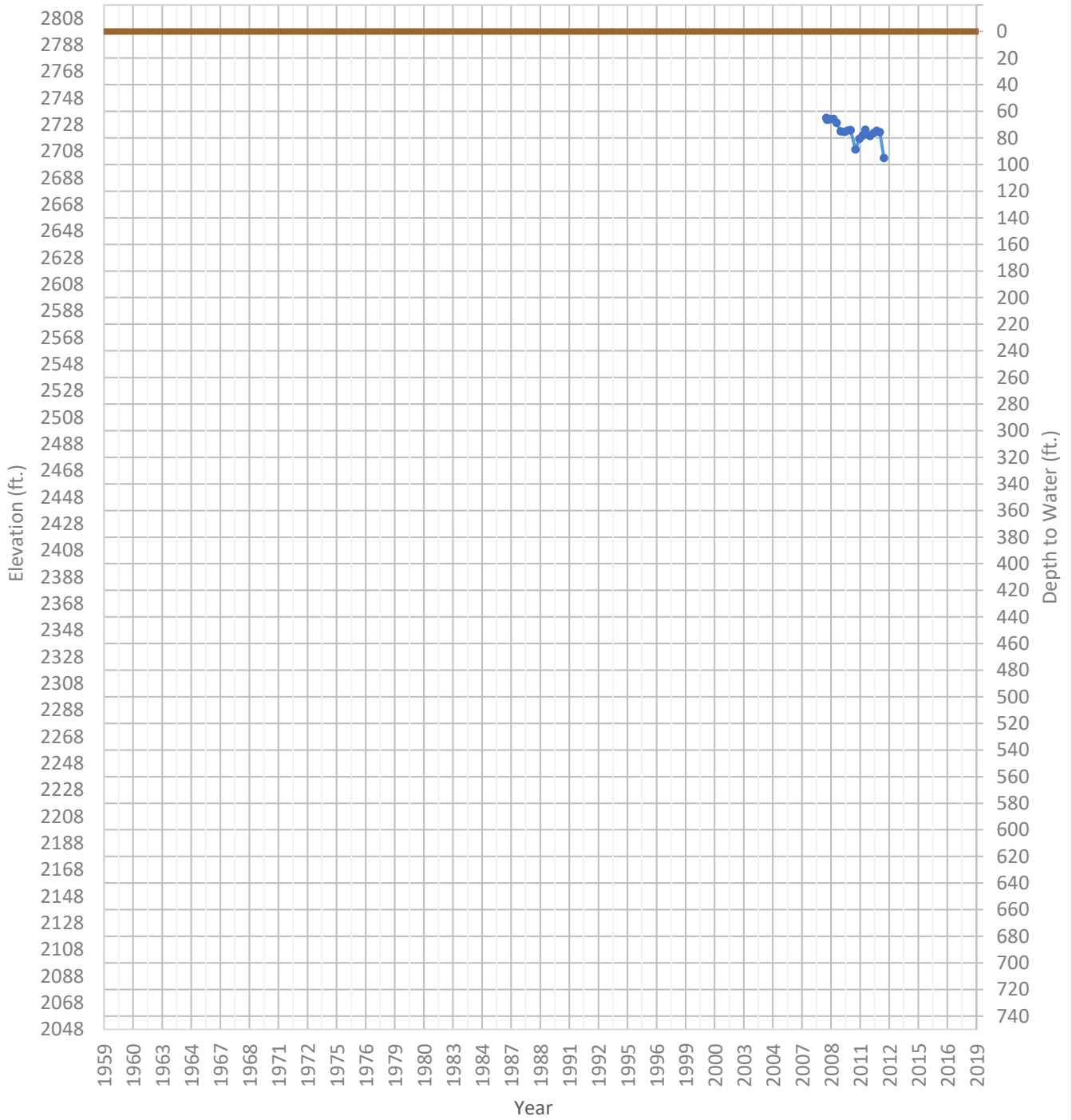
OPTI Well 81 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2588 ft. WSE Max = 2602 ft. Well Depth = 155 ft.



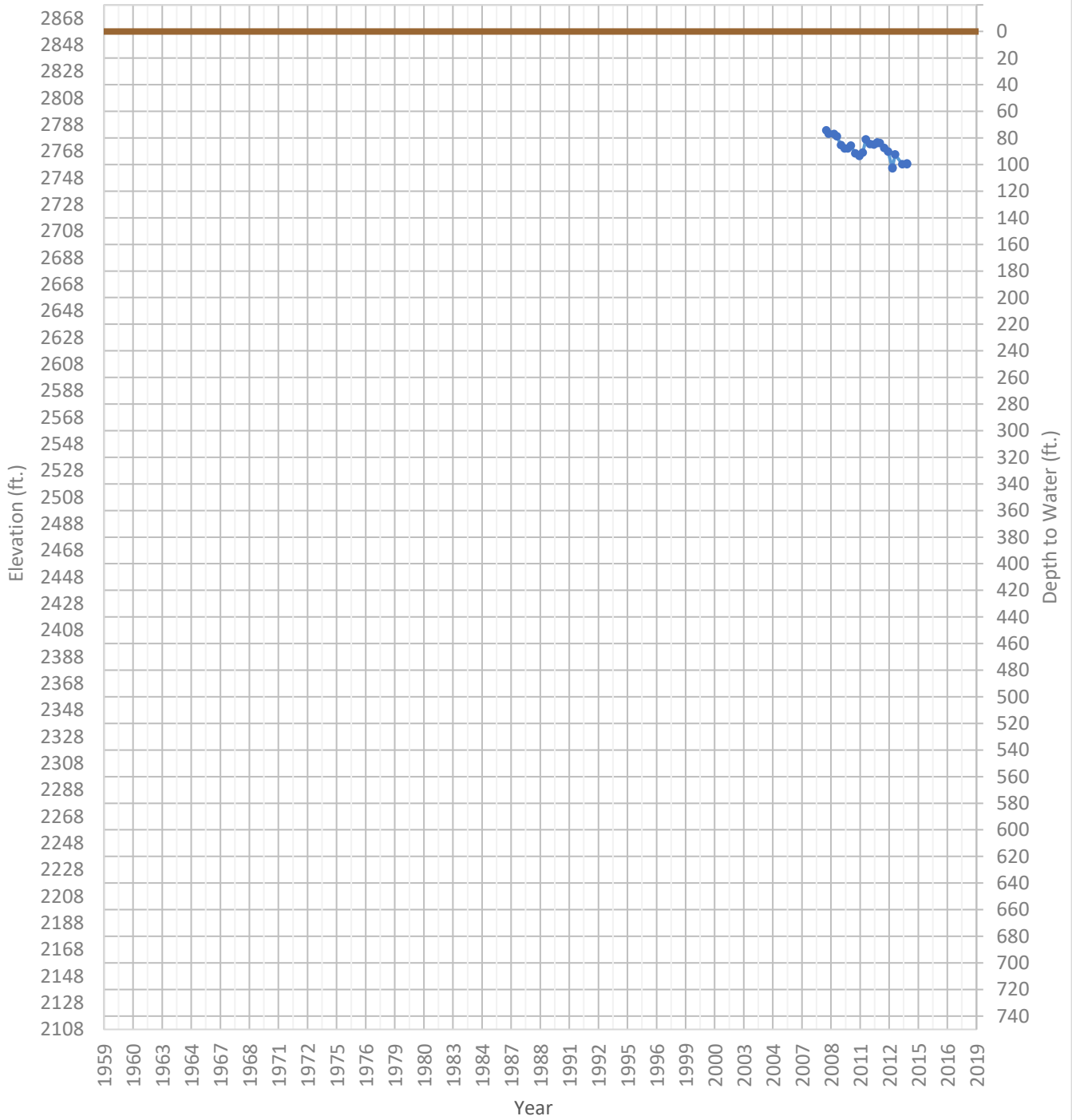
OPTI Well 82 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2703 ft. WSE Max = 2733 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



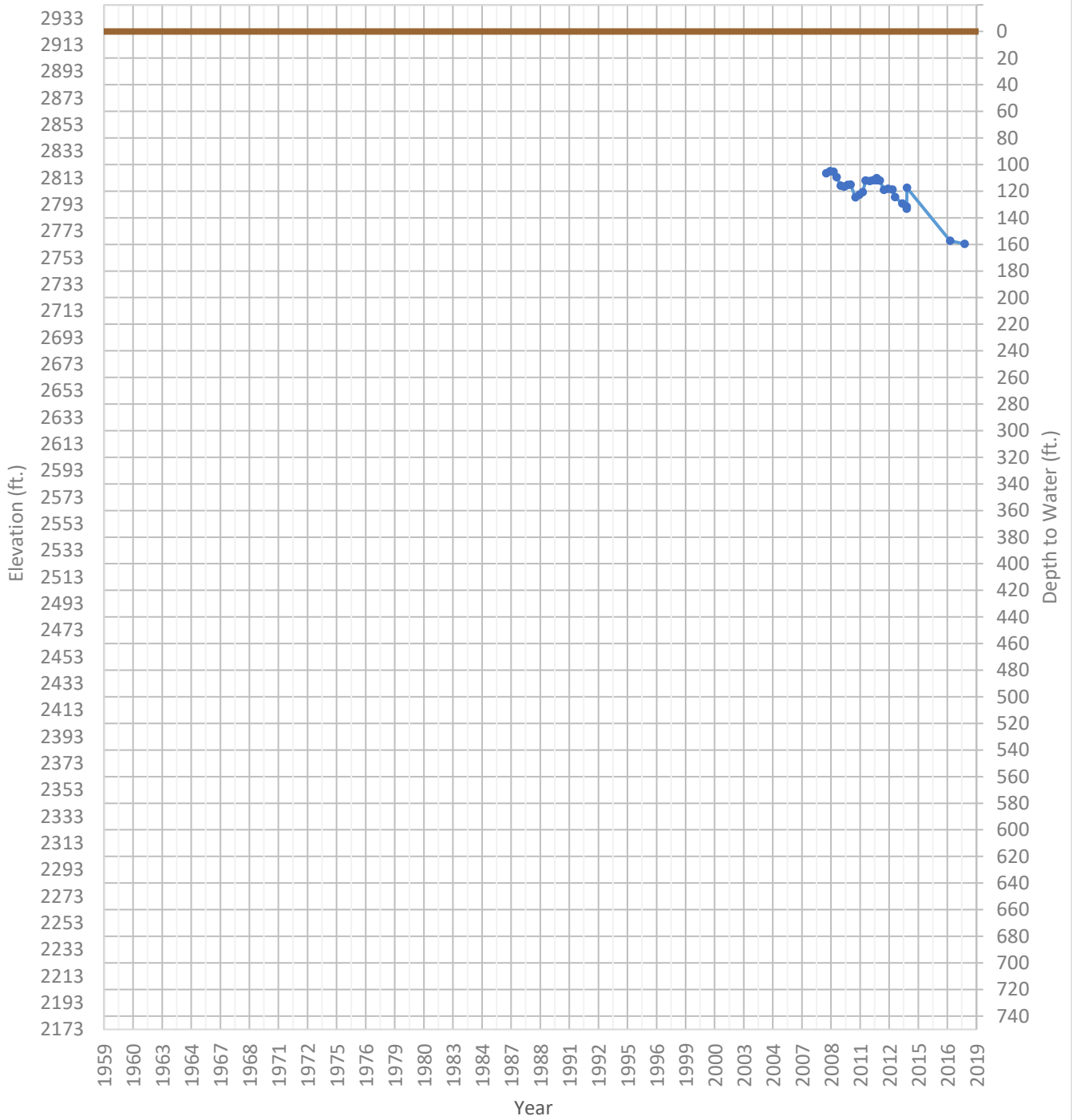
OPTI Well 83 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2755 ft. WSE Max = 2784 ft. Well Depth = 198 ft.



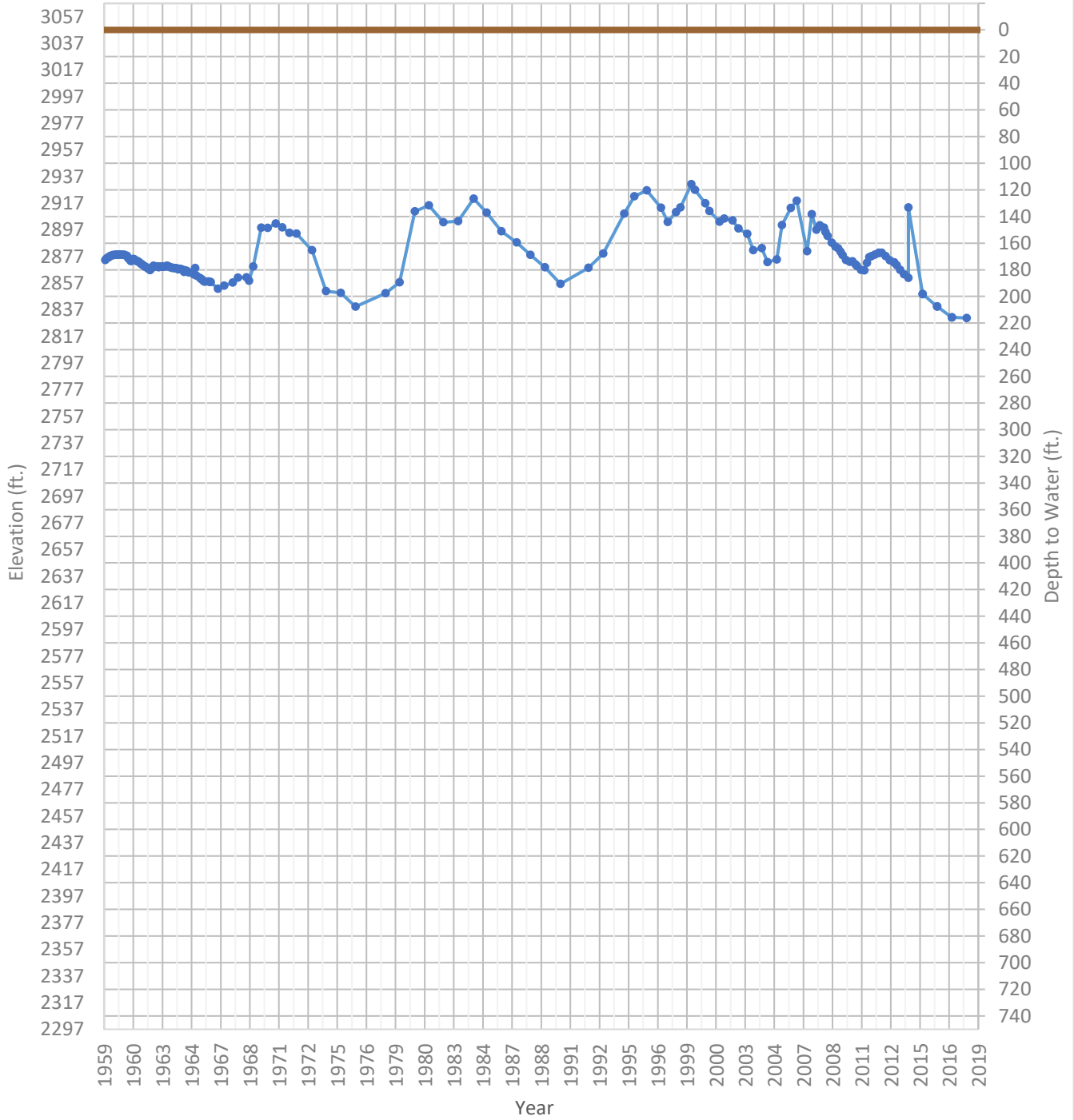
OPTI Well 84 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2763 ft. WSE Max = 2818 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



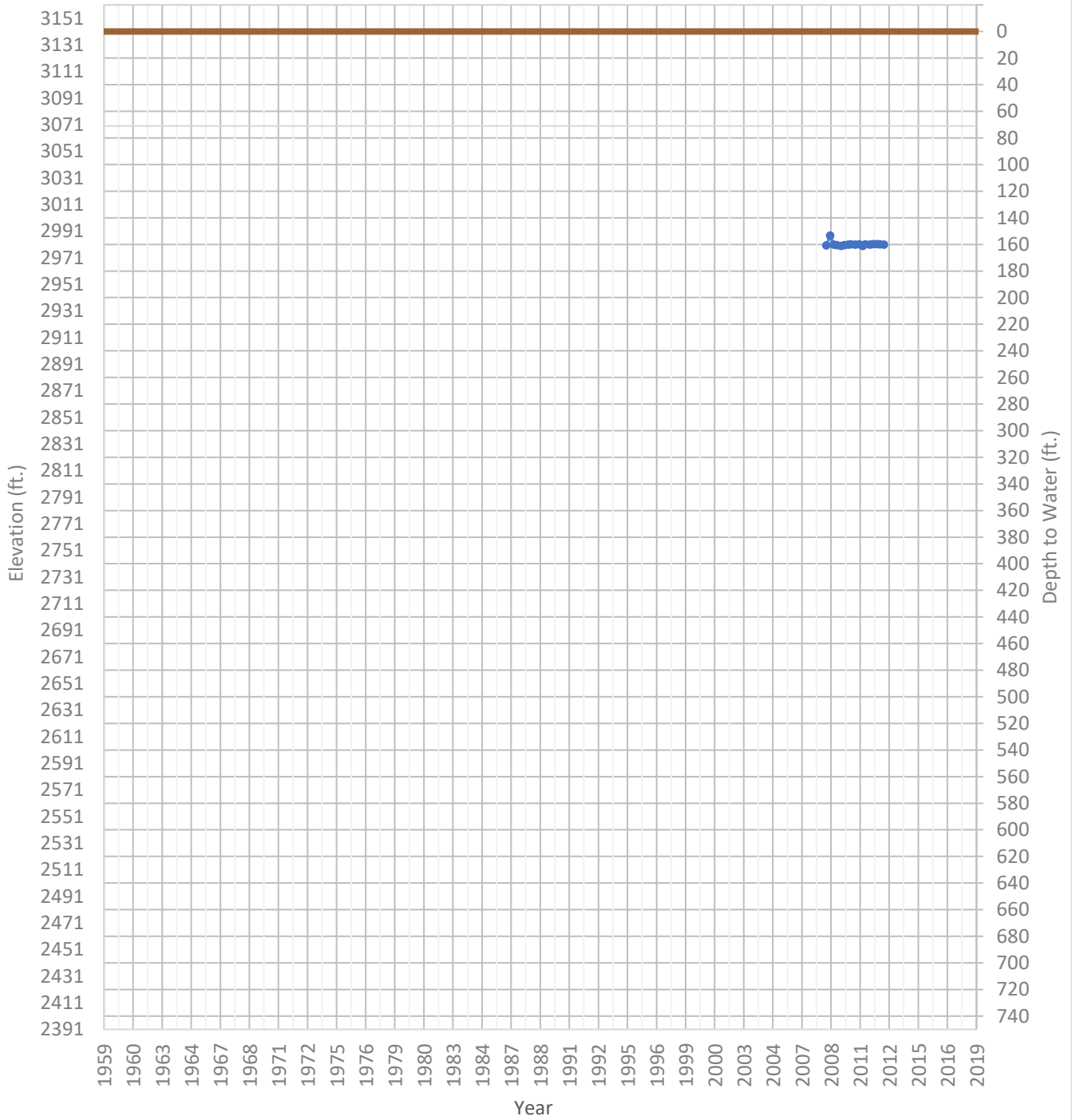
OPTI Well 85 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2831 ft. WSE Max = 2931 ft. Well Depth = 233 ft.



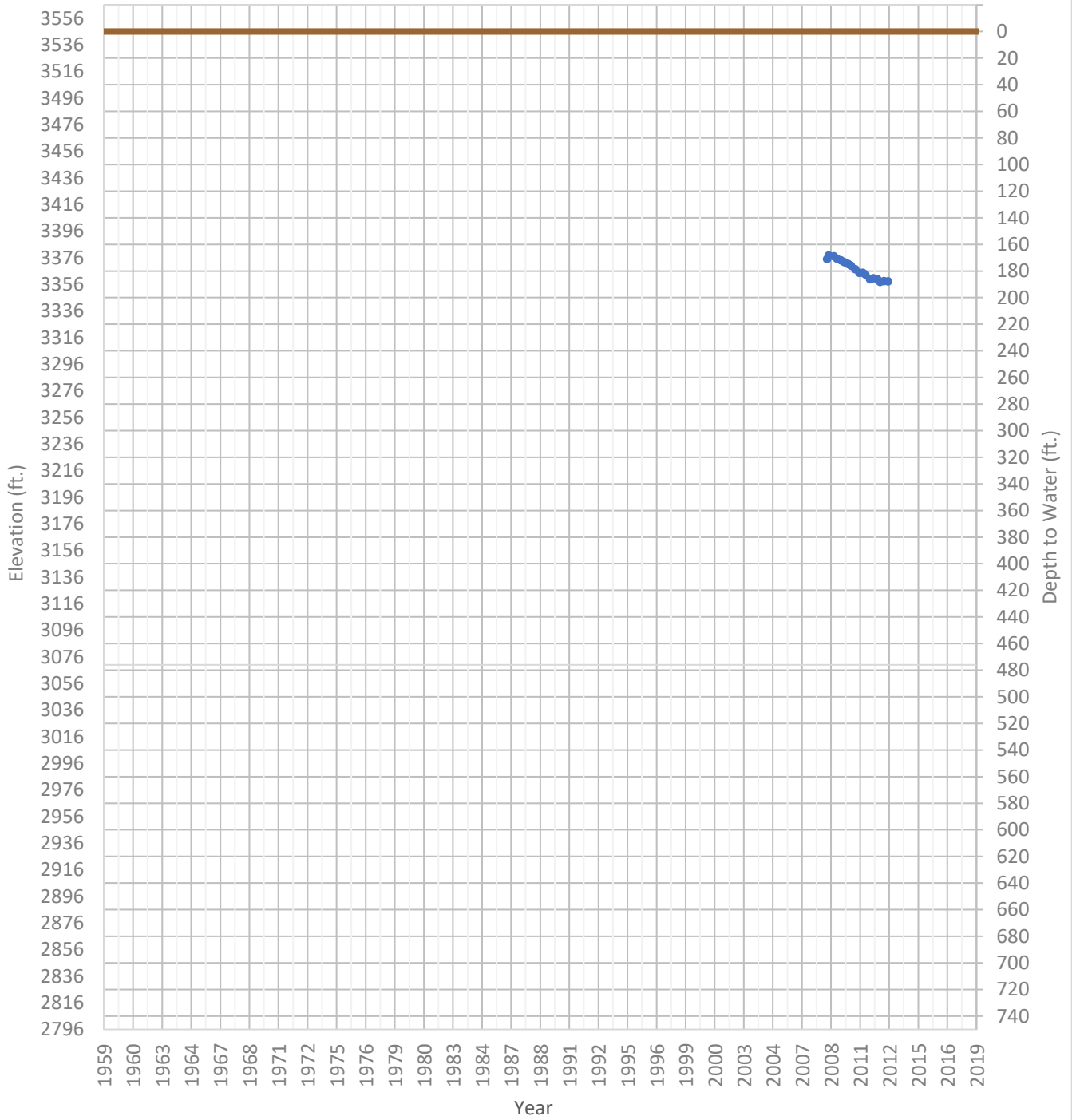
OPTI Well 86 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2980 ft. WSE Max = 2988 ft. Well Depth = 230 ft.



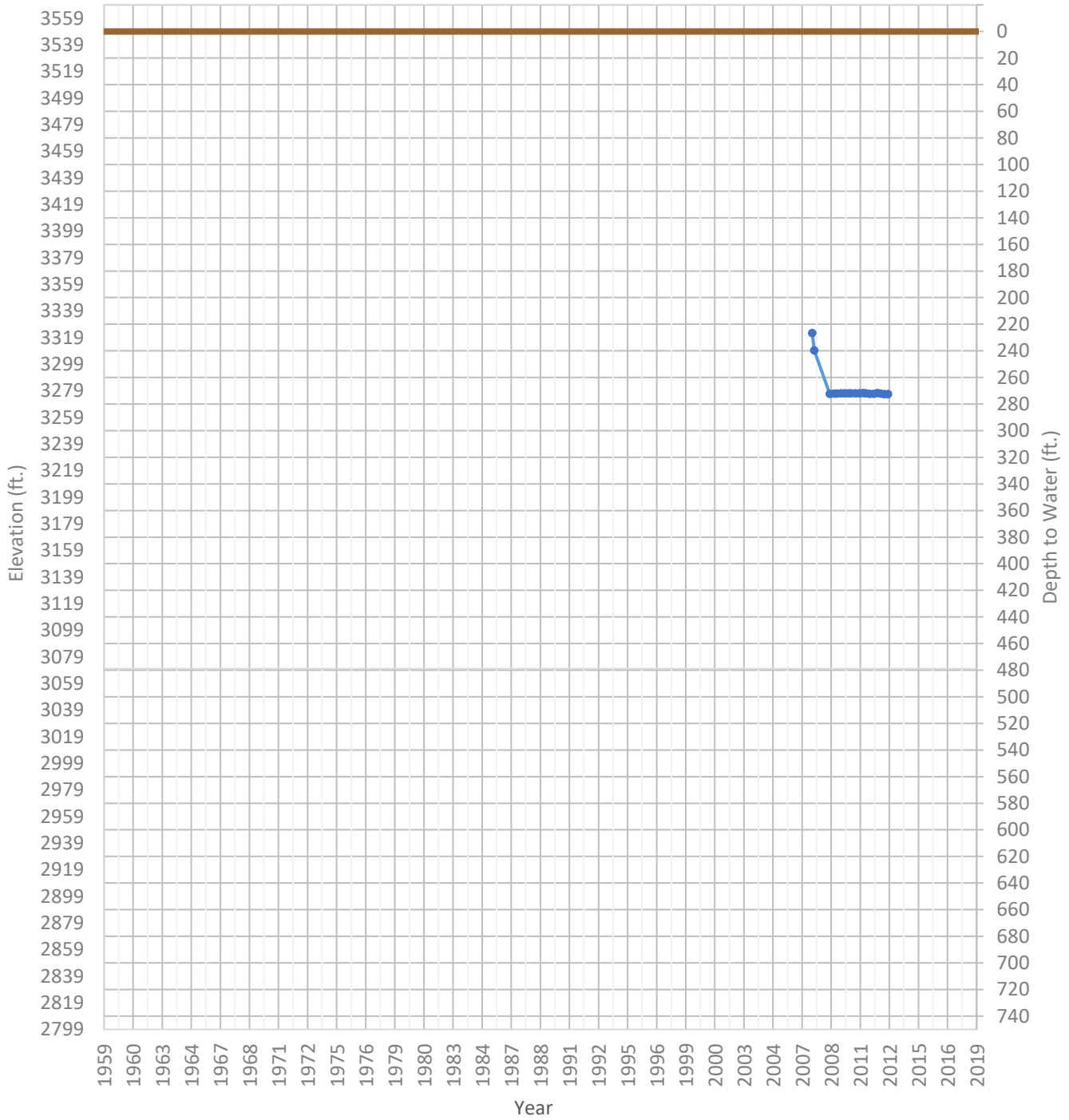
OPTI Well 87 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3358 ft. WSE Max = 3378 ft. Well Depth = 232 ft.



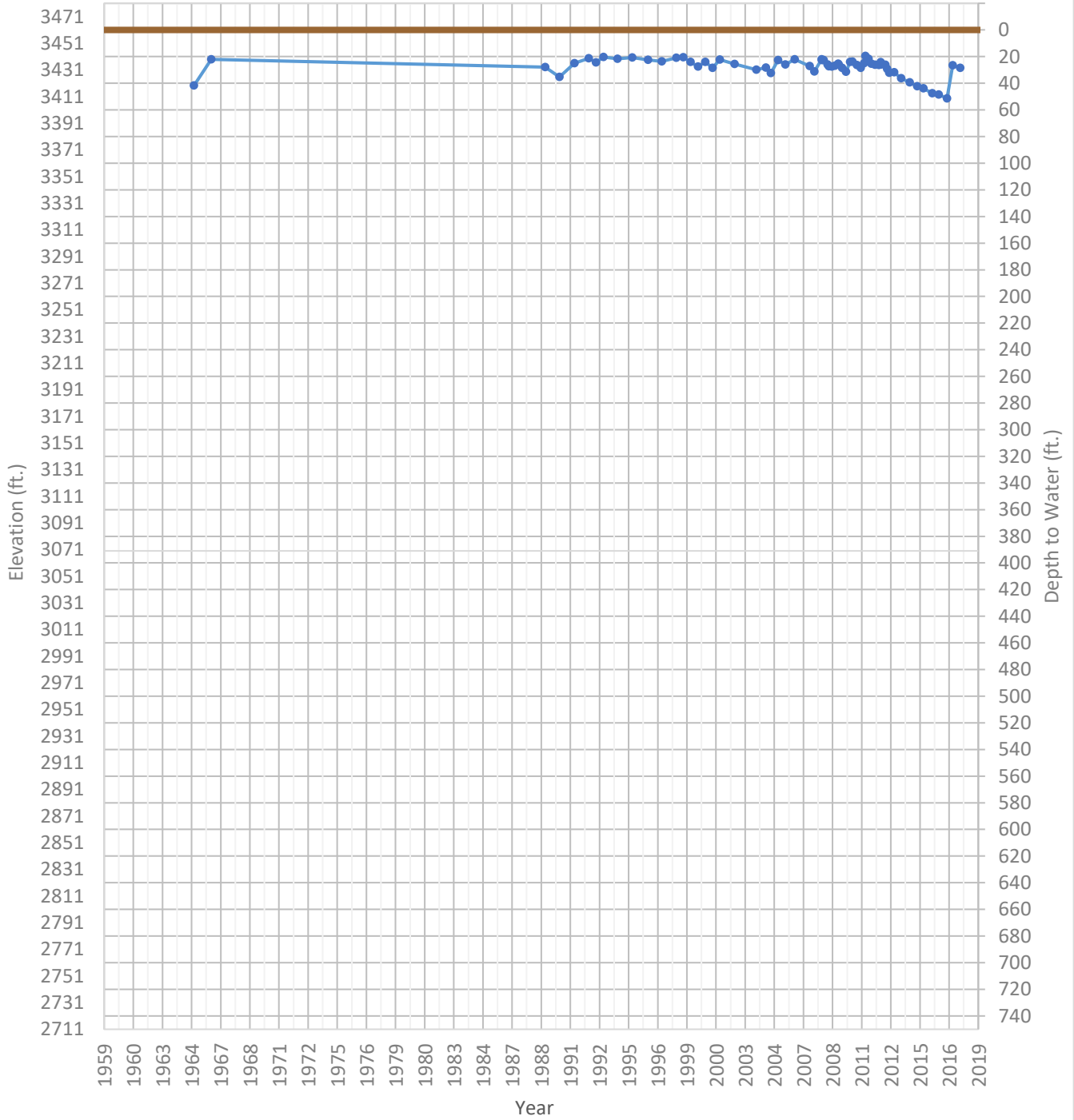
OPTI Well 88 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3276 ft. WSE Max = 3322 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



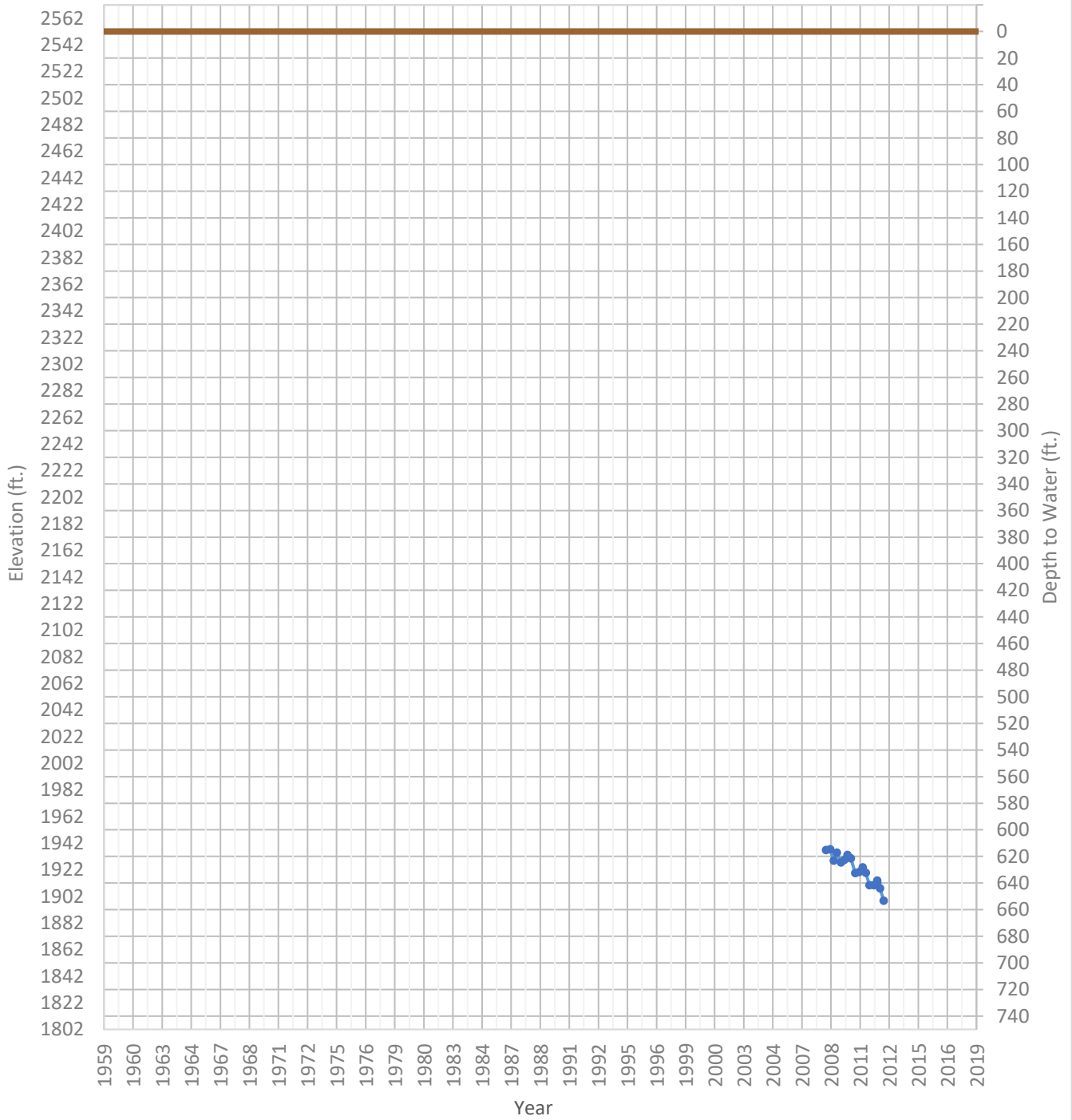
OPTI Well 89 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3410 ft. WSE Max = 3441 ft. Well Depth = 125 ft.



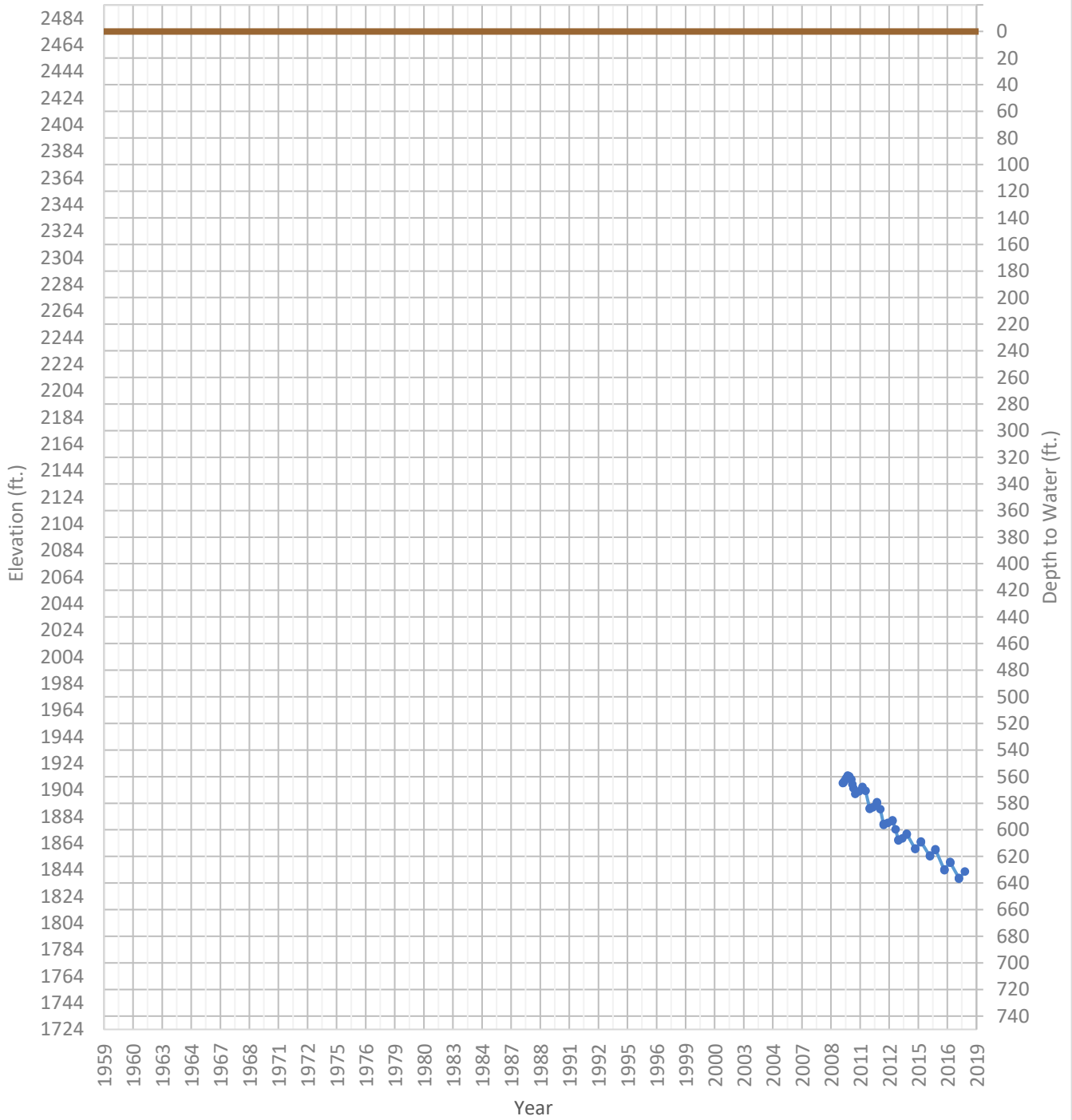
OPTI Well 90 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1899 ft. WSE Max = 1937 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



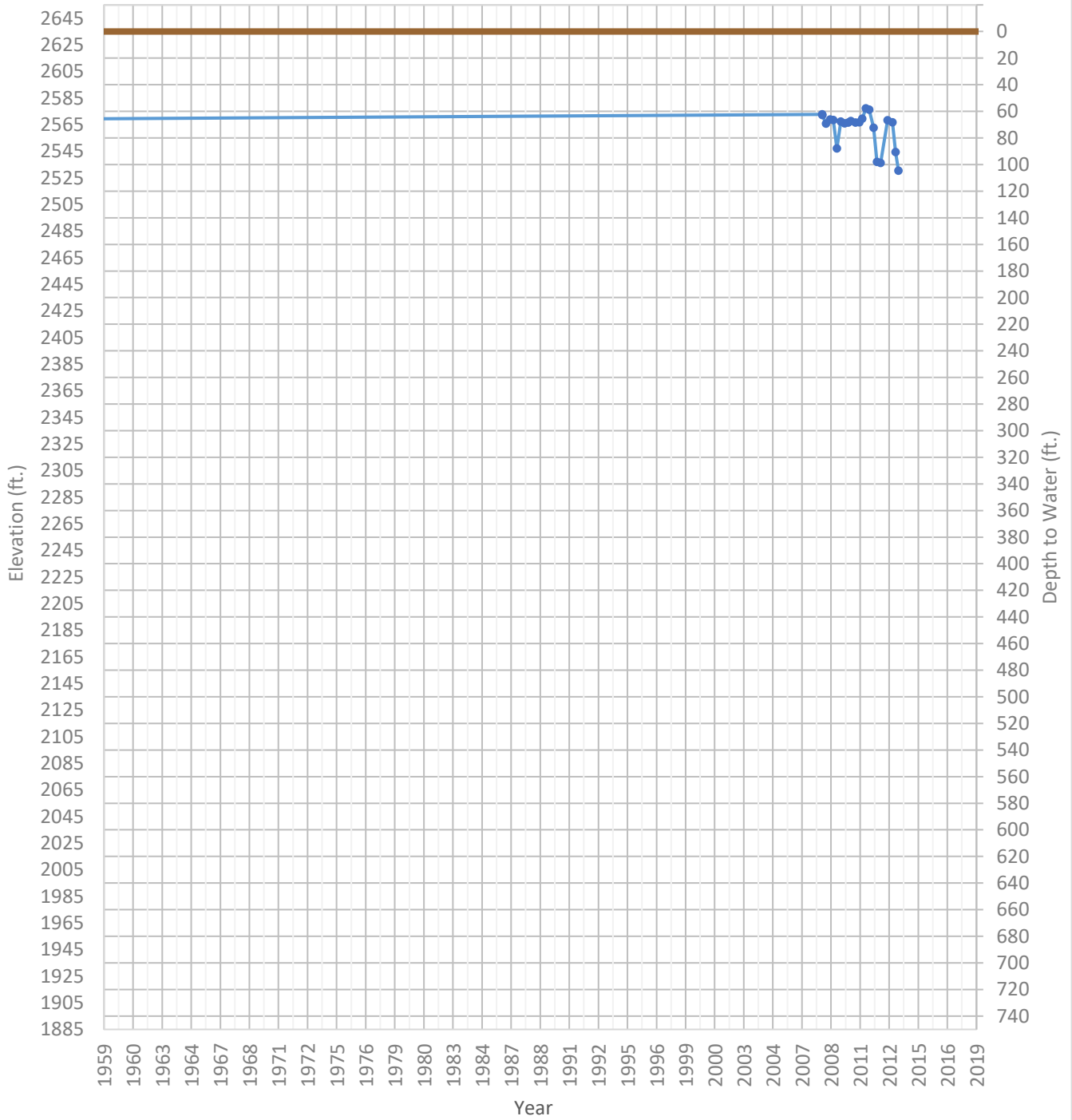
OPTI Well 91 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1837 ft. WSE Max = 1915 ft. Well Depth = 980 ft.



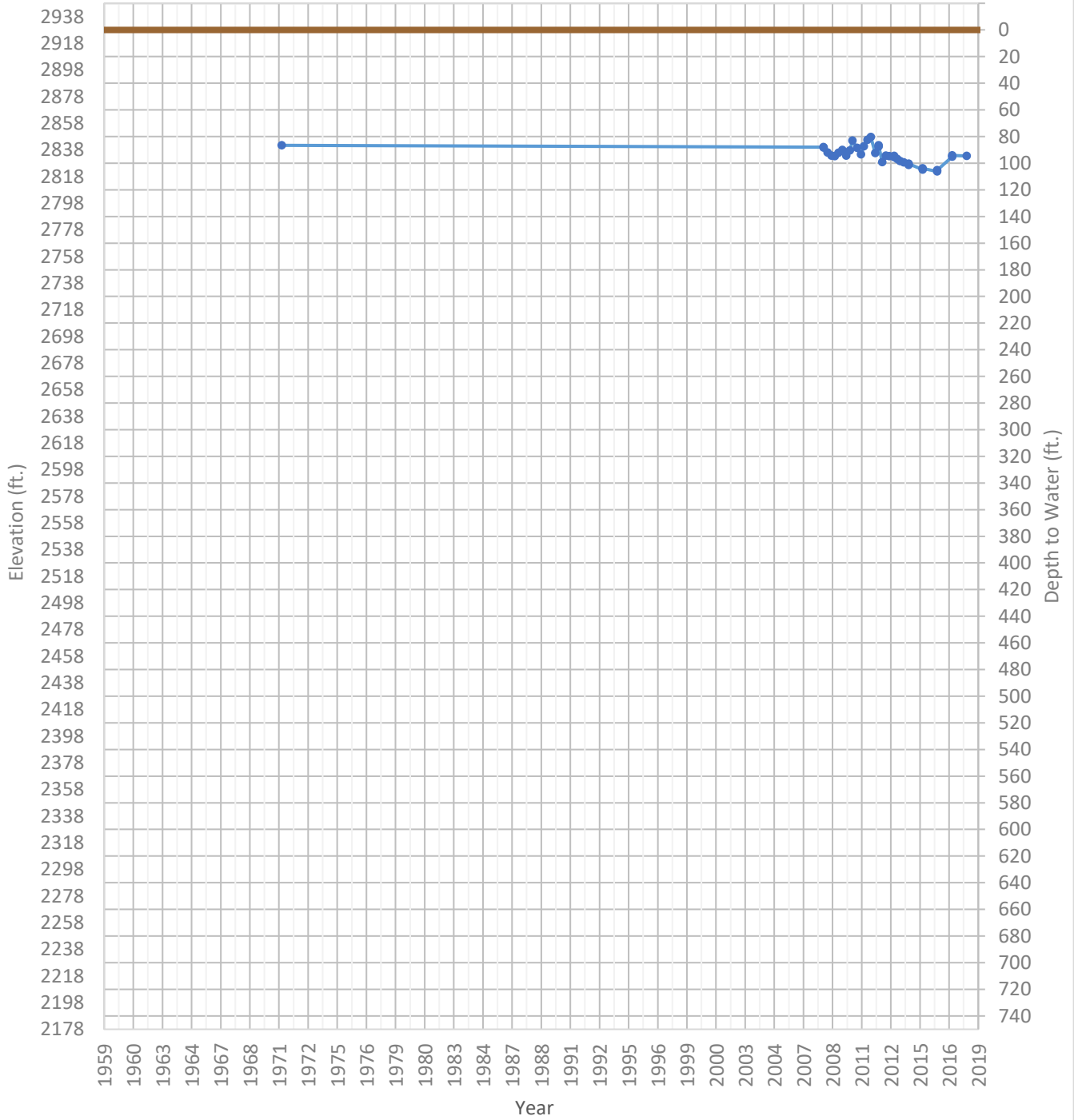
OPTI Well 92 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2530 ft. WSE Max = 2577 ft. Well Depth = 230 ft.



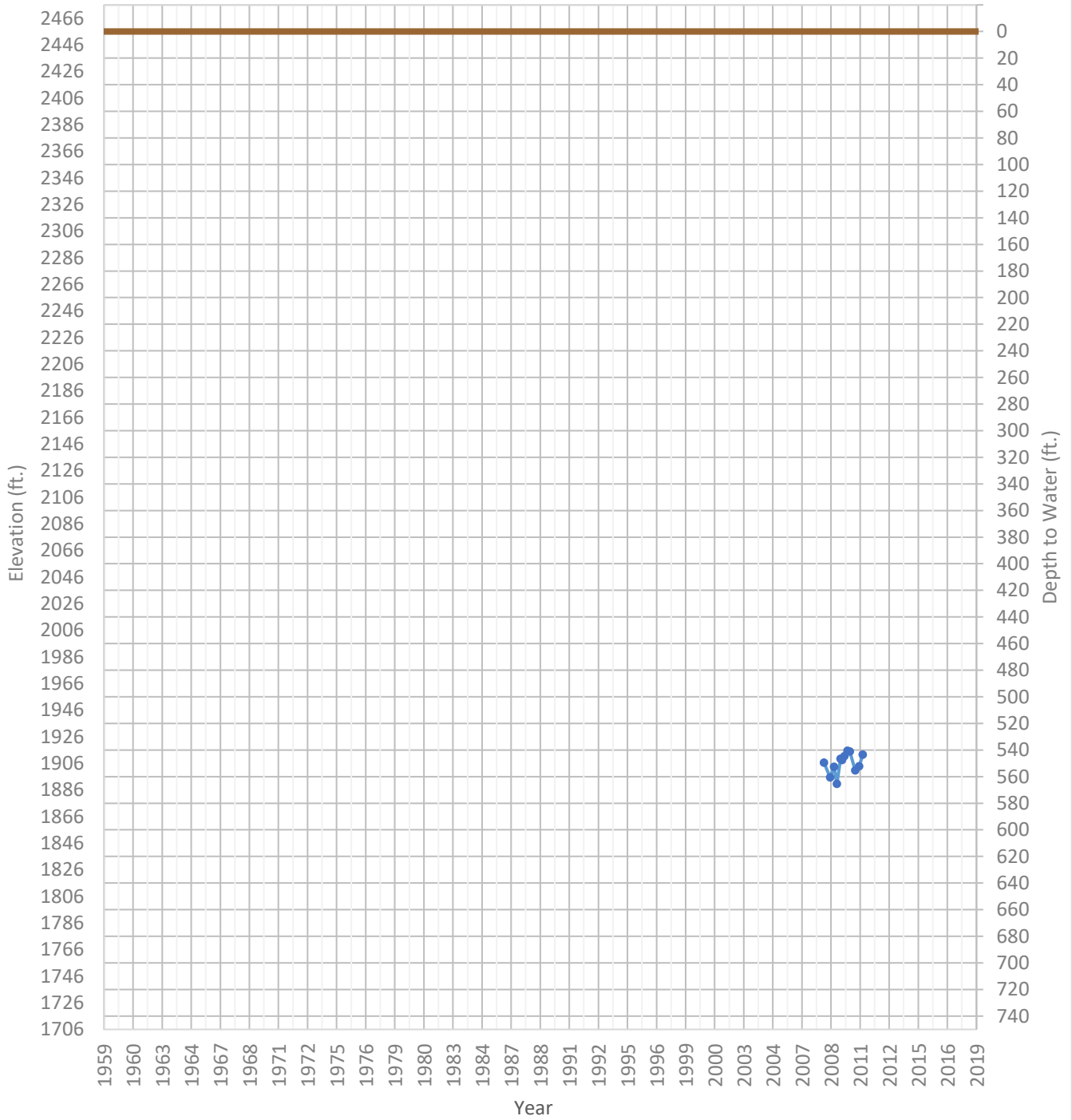
OPTI Well 93 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2822 ft. WSE Max = 2848 ft. Well Depth = 151 ft.



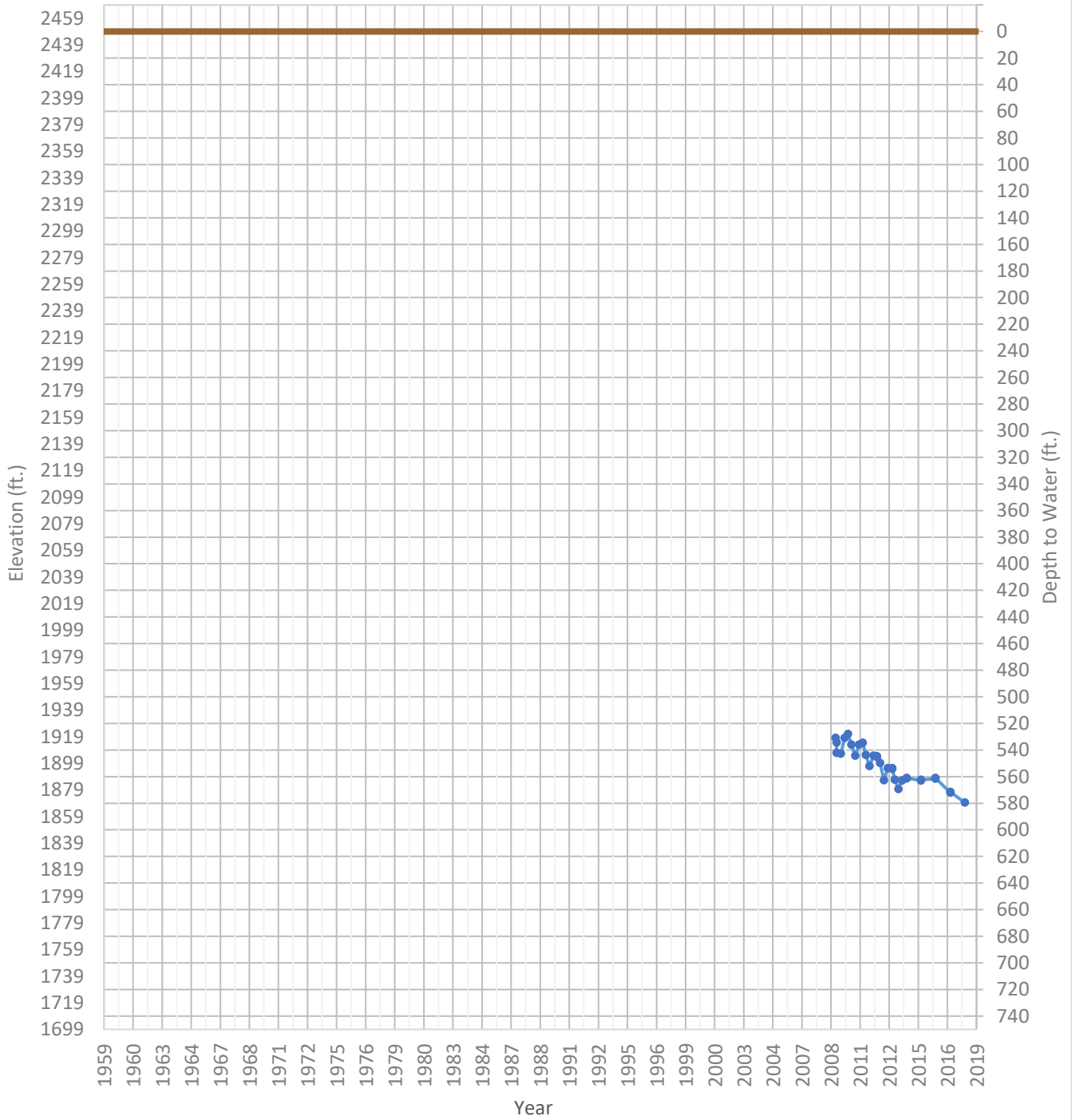
OPTI Well 94 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1890 ft. WSE Max = 1915 ft. Well Depth = 550 ft.



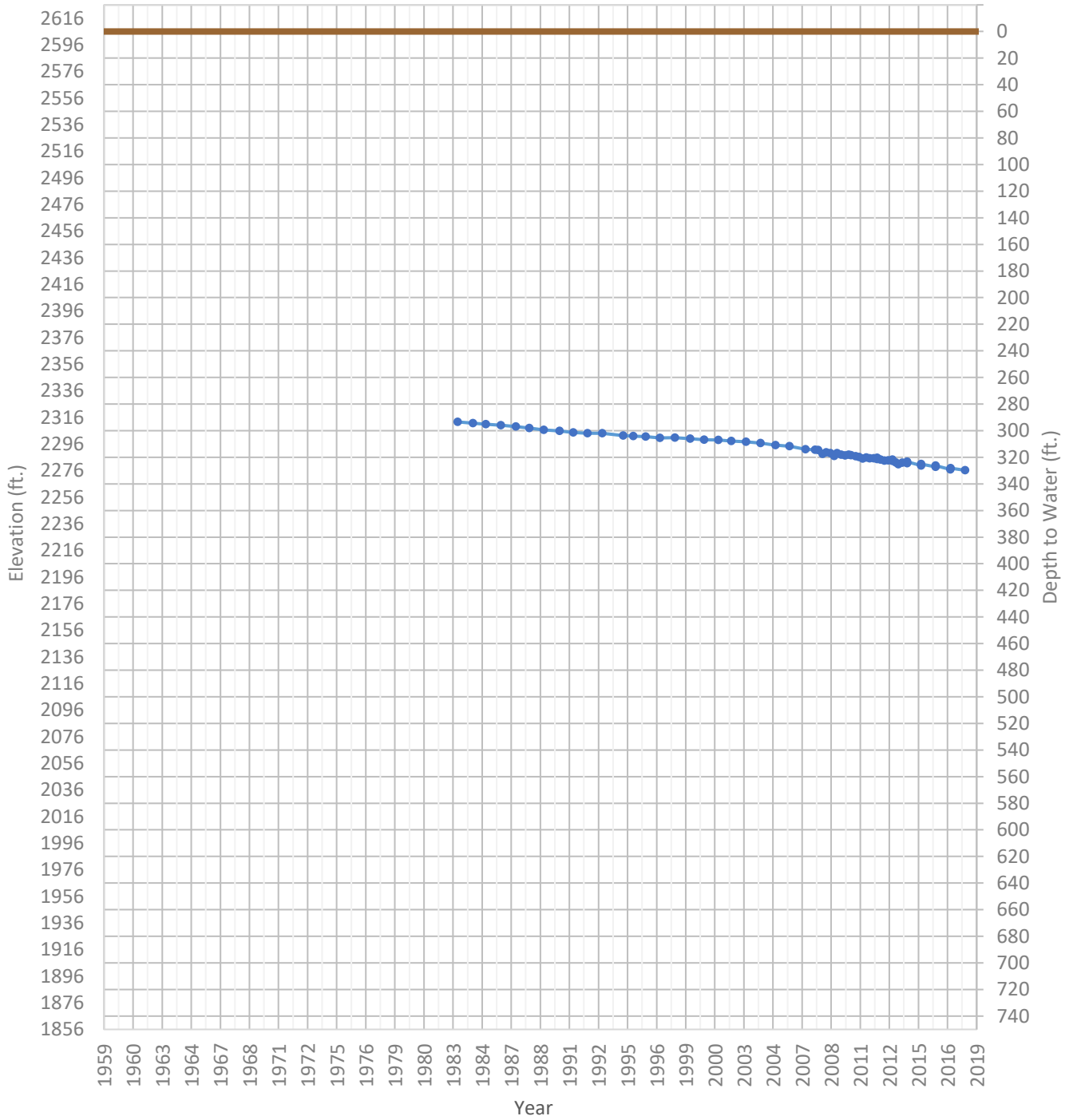
OPTI Well 95 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1869 ft. WSE Max = 1921 ft. Well Depth = 805 ft.



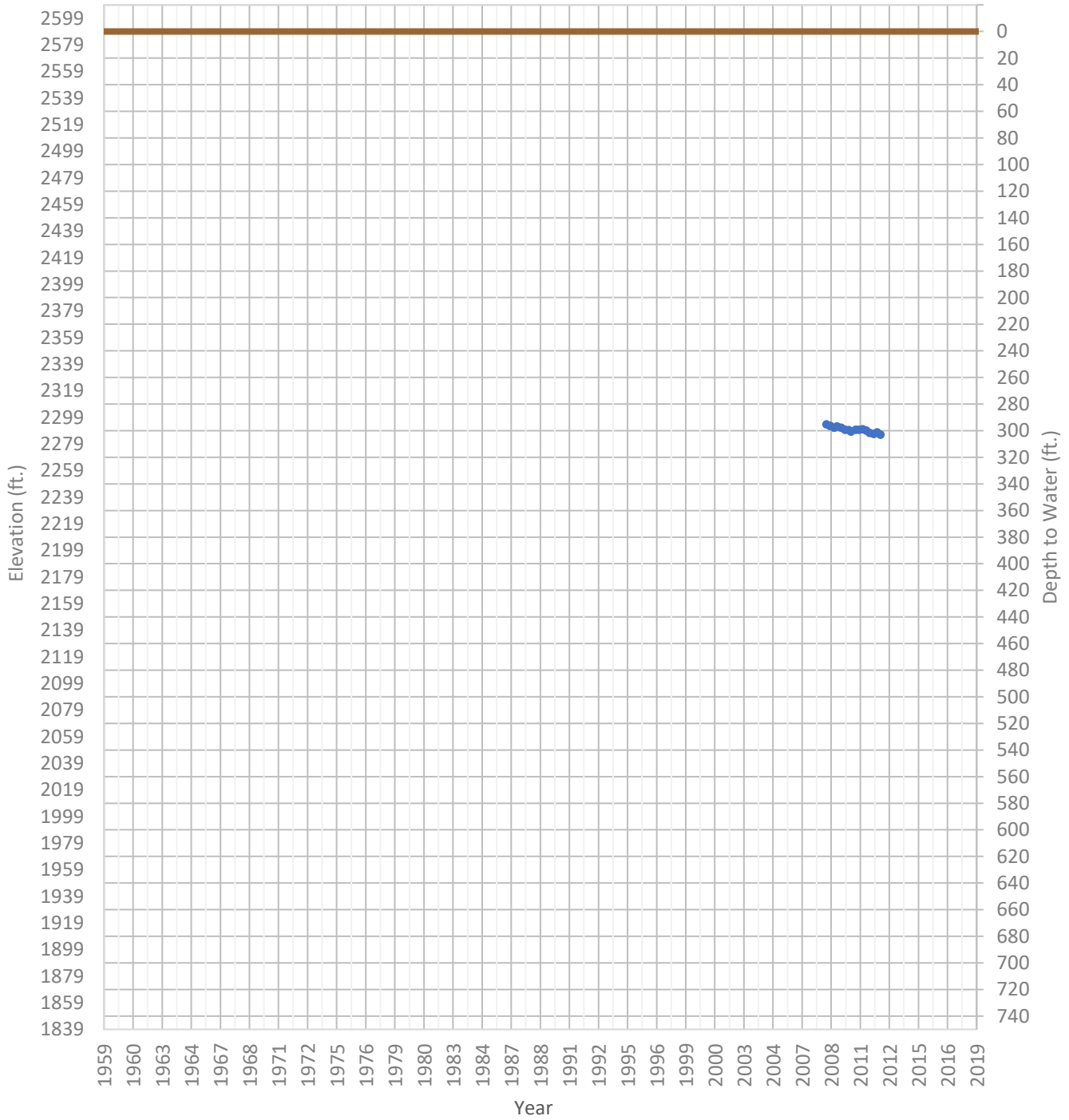
OPTI Well 96 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2276 ft. WSE Max = 2313 ft. Well Depth = 500 ft.



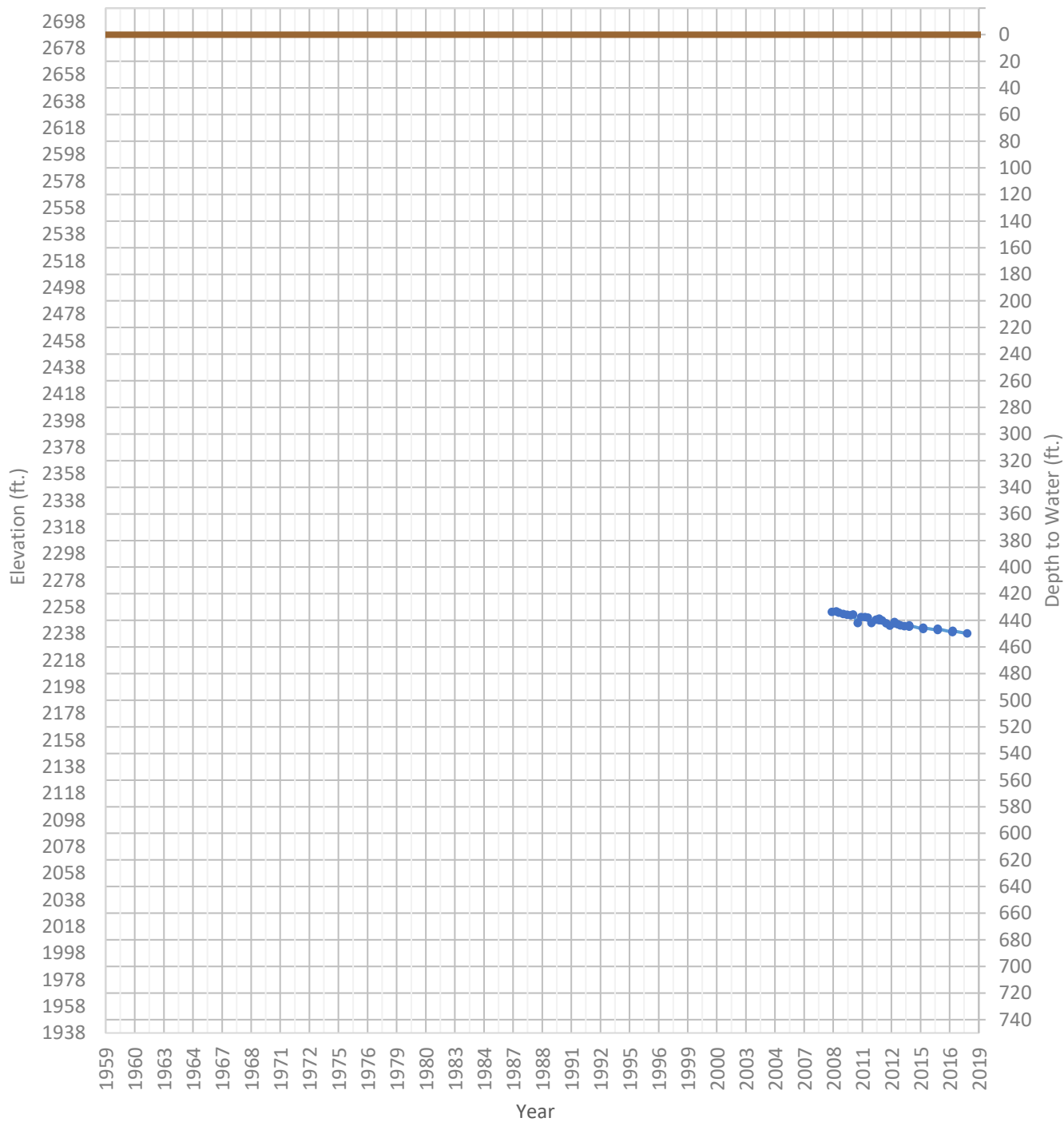
OPTI Well 97 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2286 ft. WSE Max = 2294 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



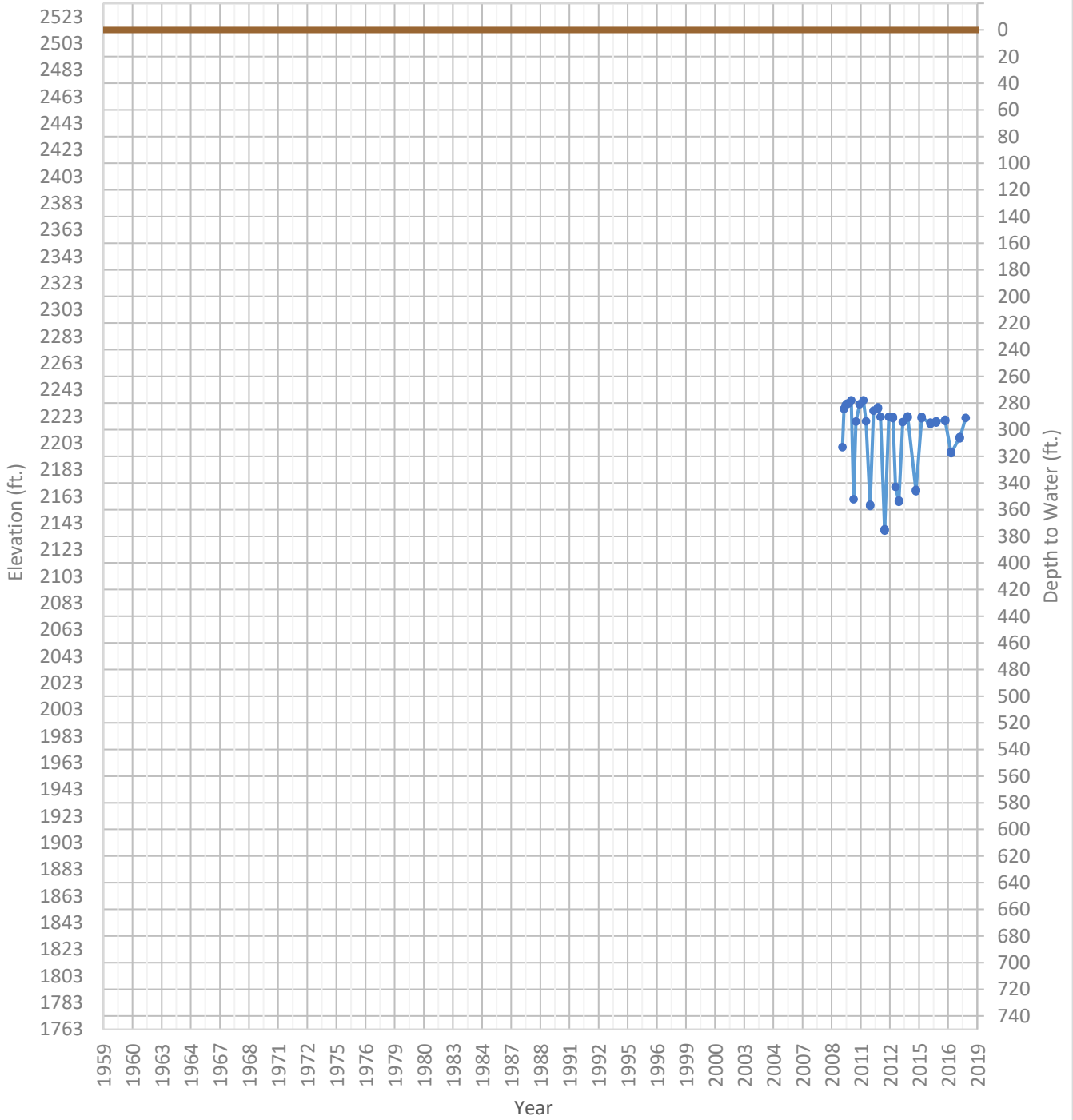
OPTI Well 98 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2238 ft. WSE Max = 2255 ft. Well Depth = 750 ft.



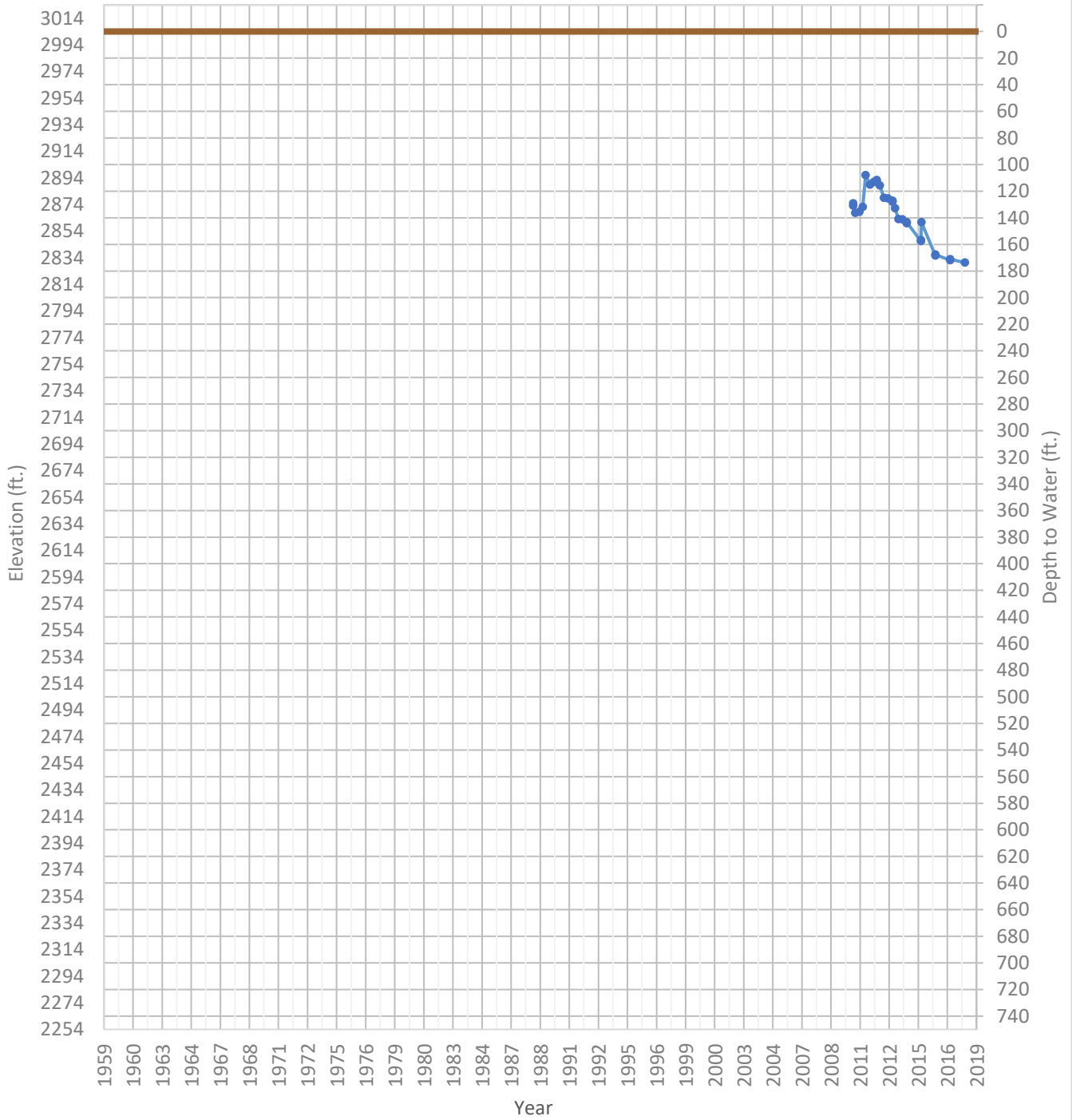
OPTI Well 99 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2137 ft. WSE Max = 2235 ft. Well Depth = 750 ft.



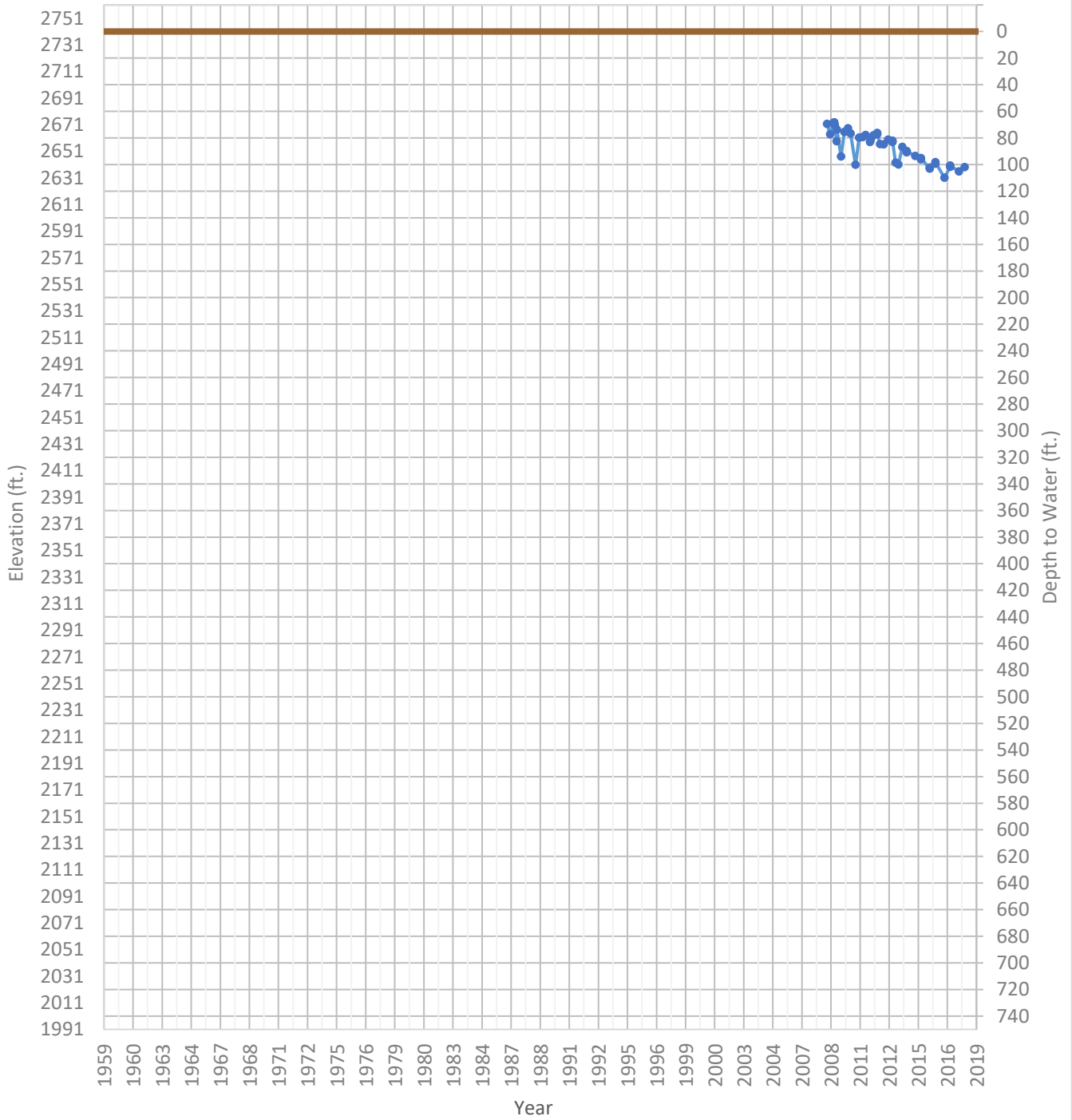
OPTI Well 100 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2830 ft. WSE Max = 2896 ft. Well Depth = 284 ft.



OPTI Well 101 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2631 ft. WSE Max = 2673 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



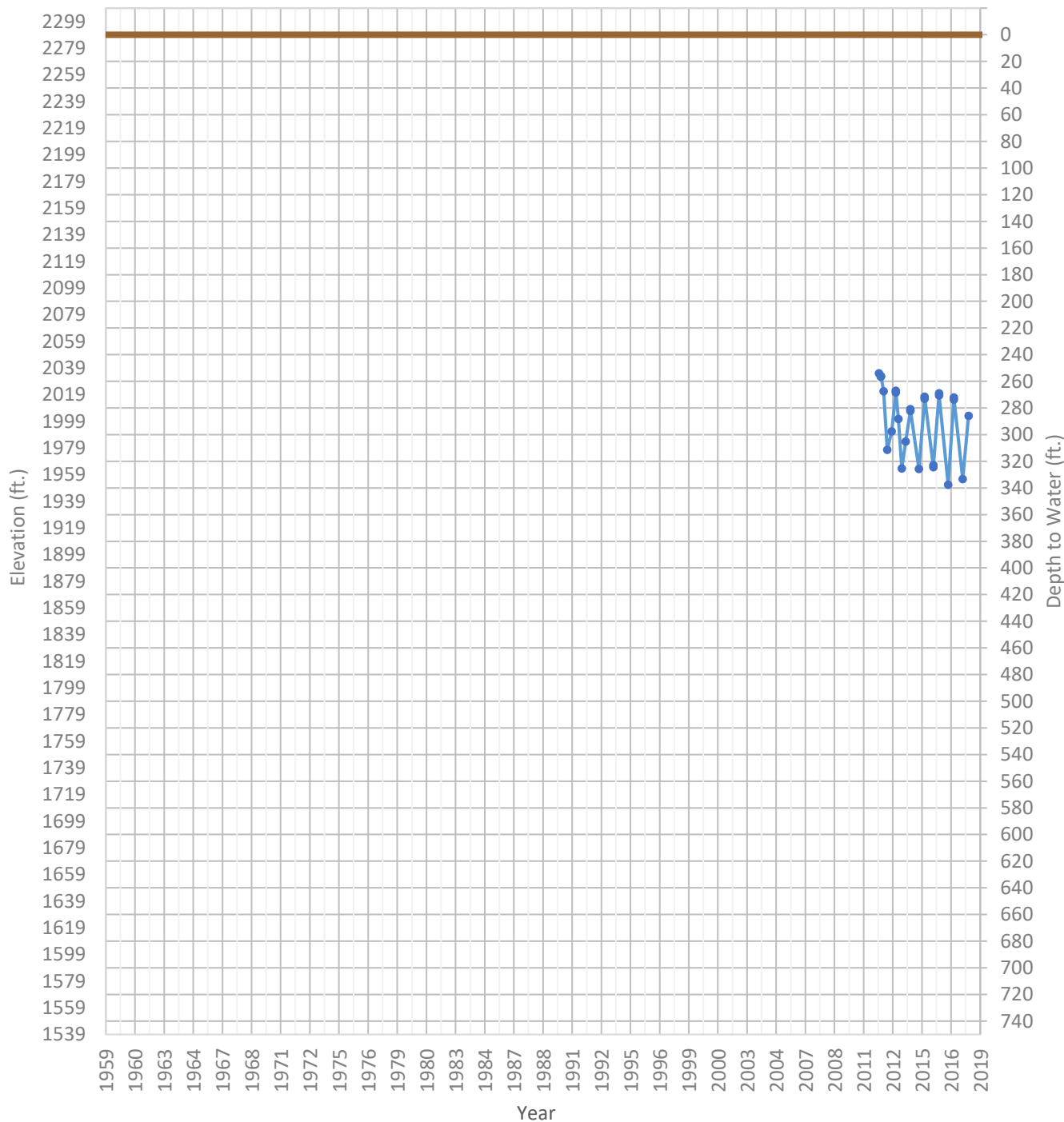
OPTI Well 102 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1802 ft. WSE Max = 1861 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



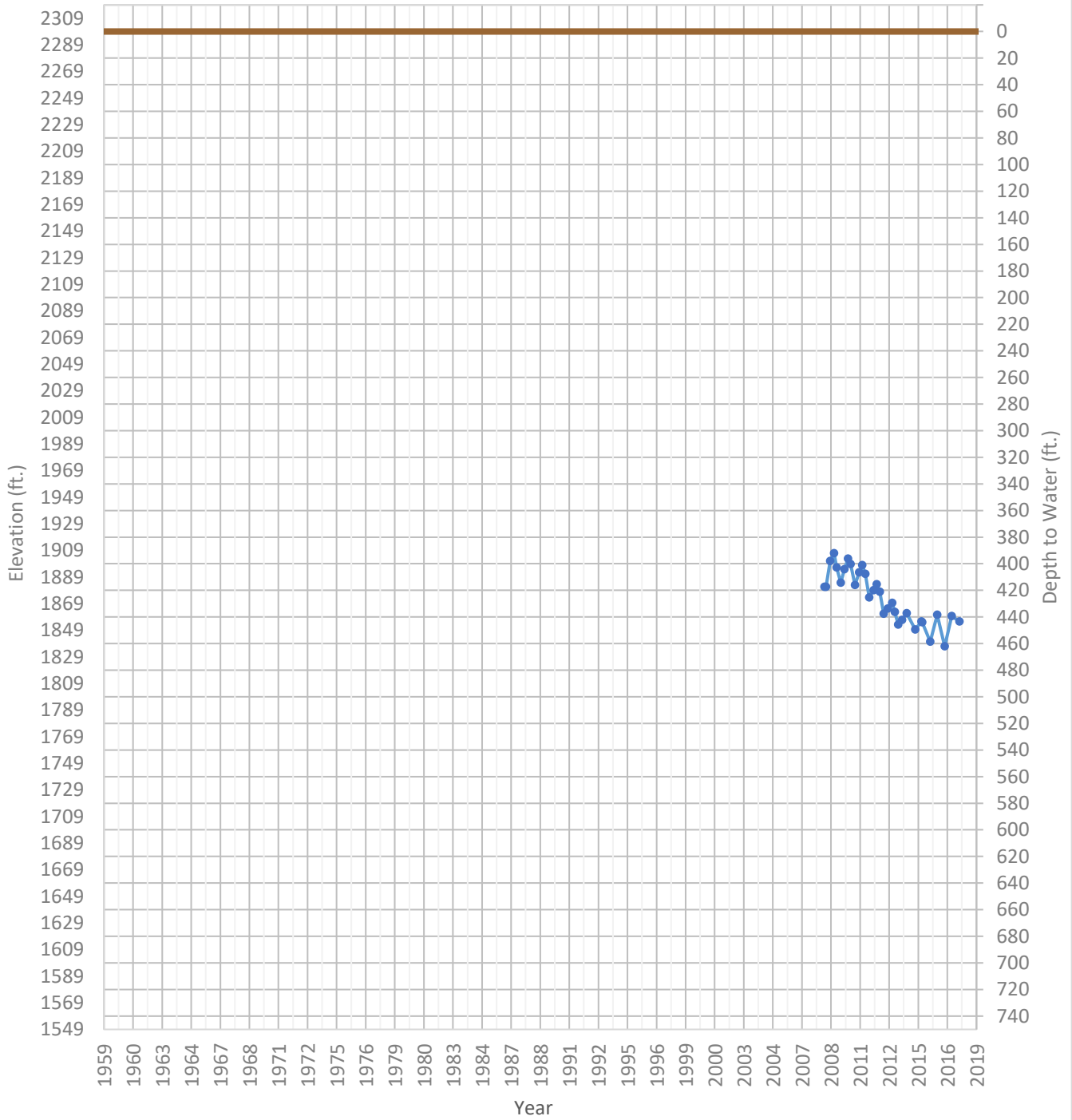
OPTI Well 103 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1951 ft. WSE Max = 2035 ft. Well Depth = 1030 ft.



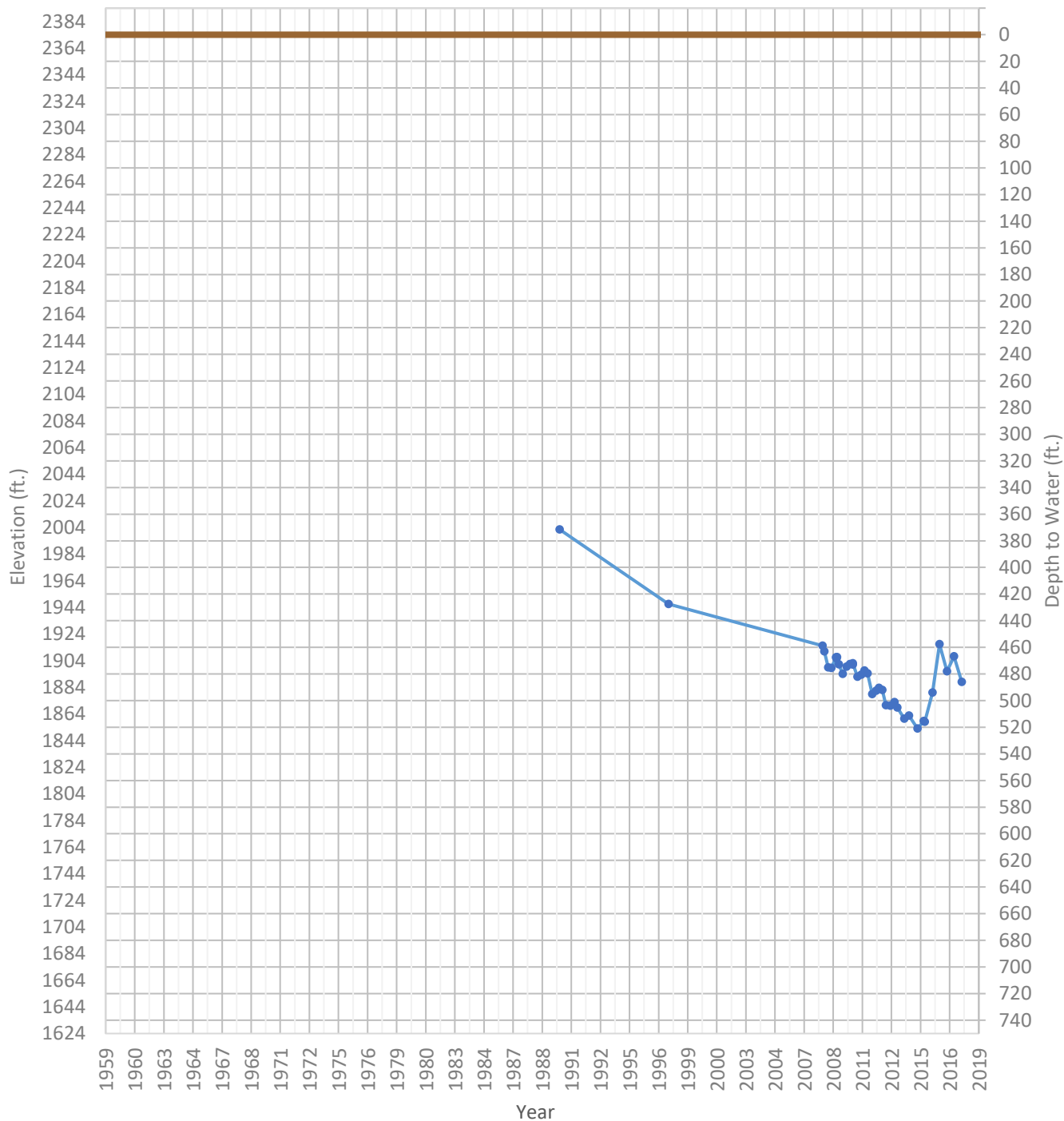
OPTI Well 104 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1837 ft. WSE Max = 1907 ft. Well Depth = 640 ft.



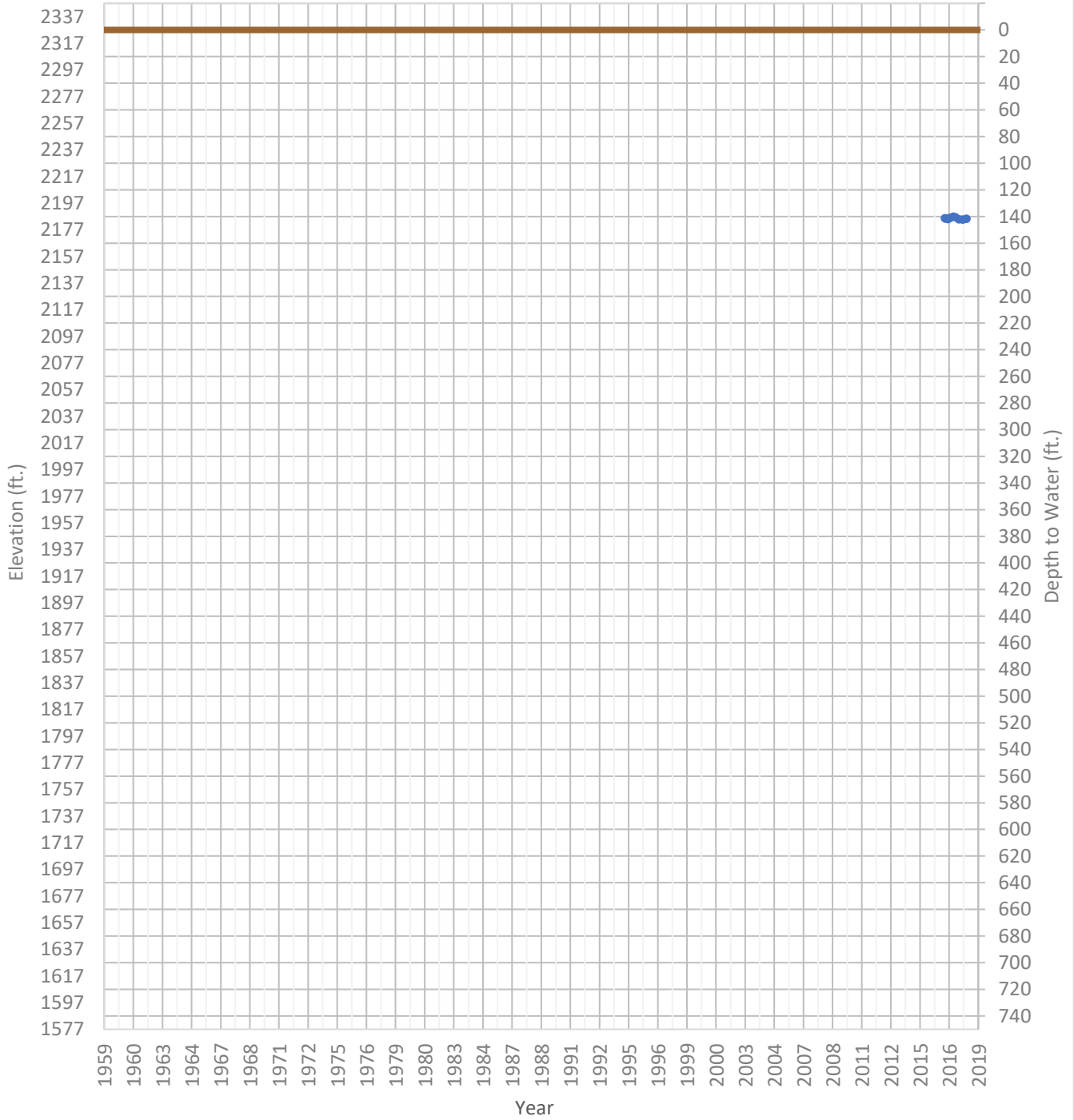
OPTI Well 105 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1853 ft. WSE Max = 2002 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



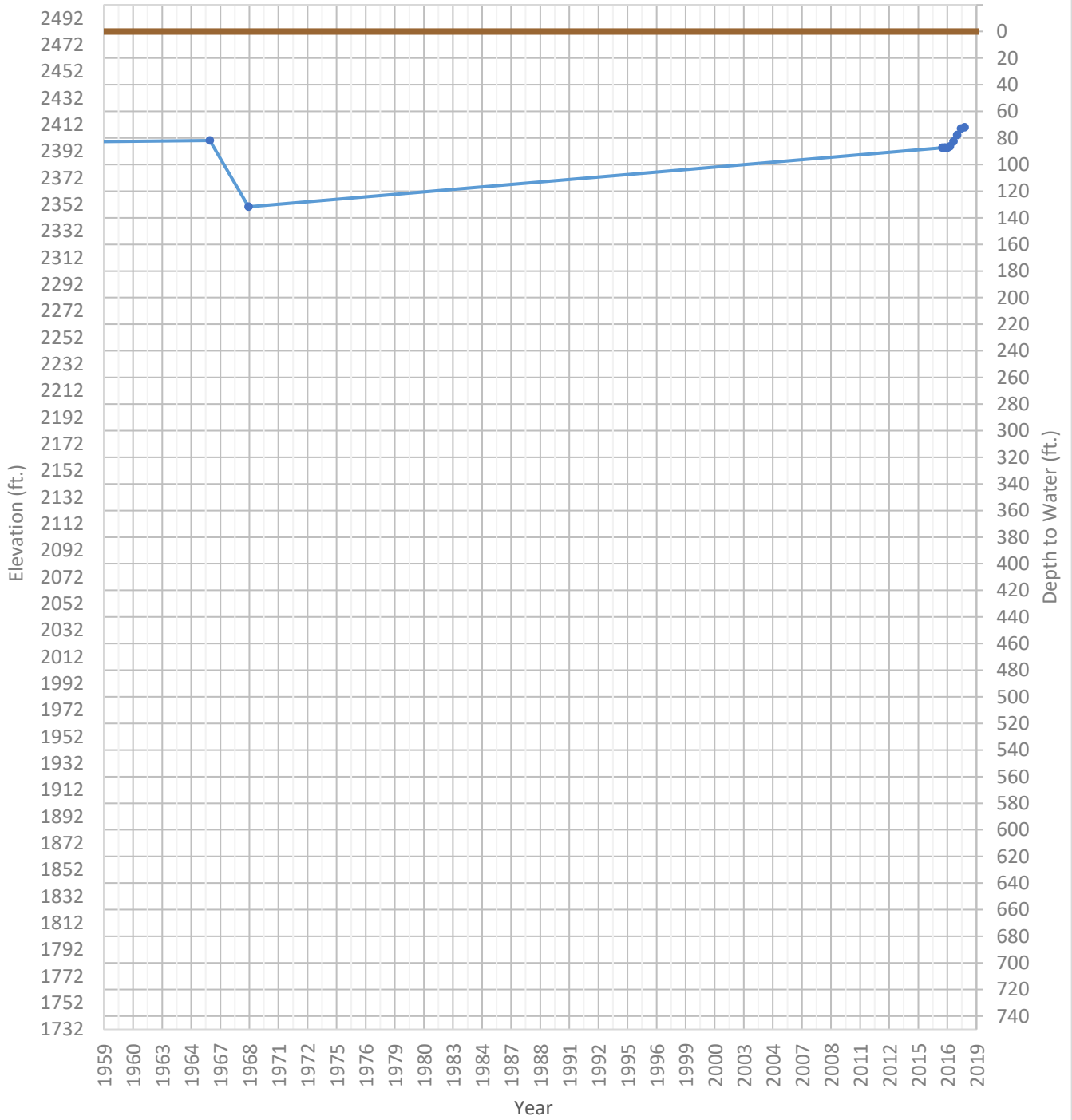
OPTI Well 106 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2185 ft. WSE Max = 2187 ft. Well Depth = 228 ft.



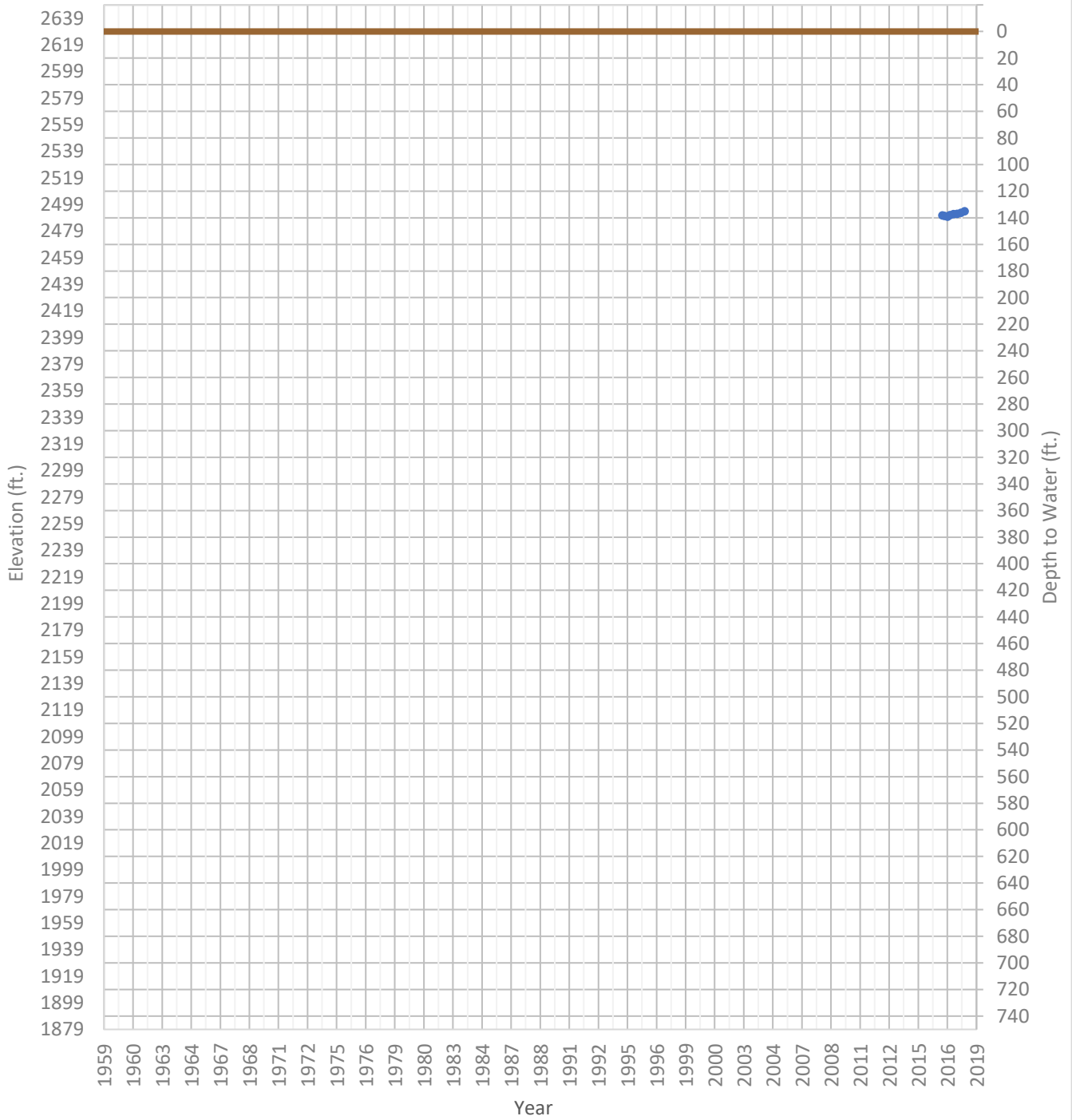
OPTI Well 107 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2350 ft. WSE Max = 2410 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



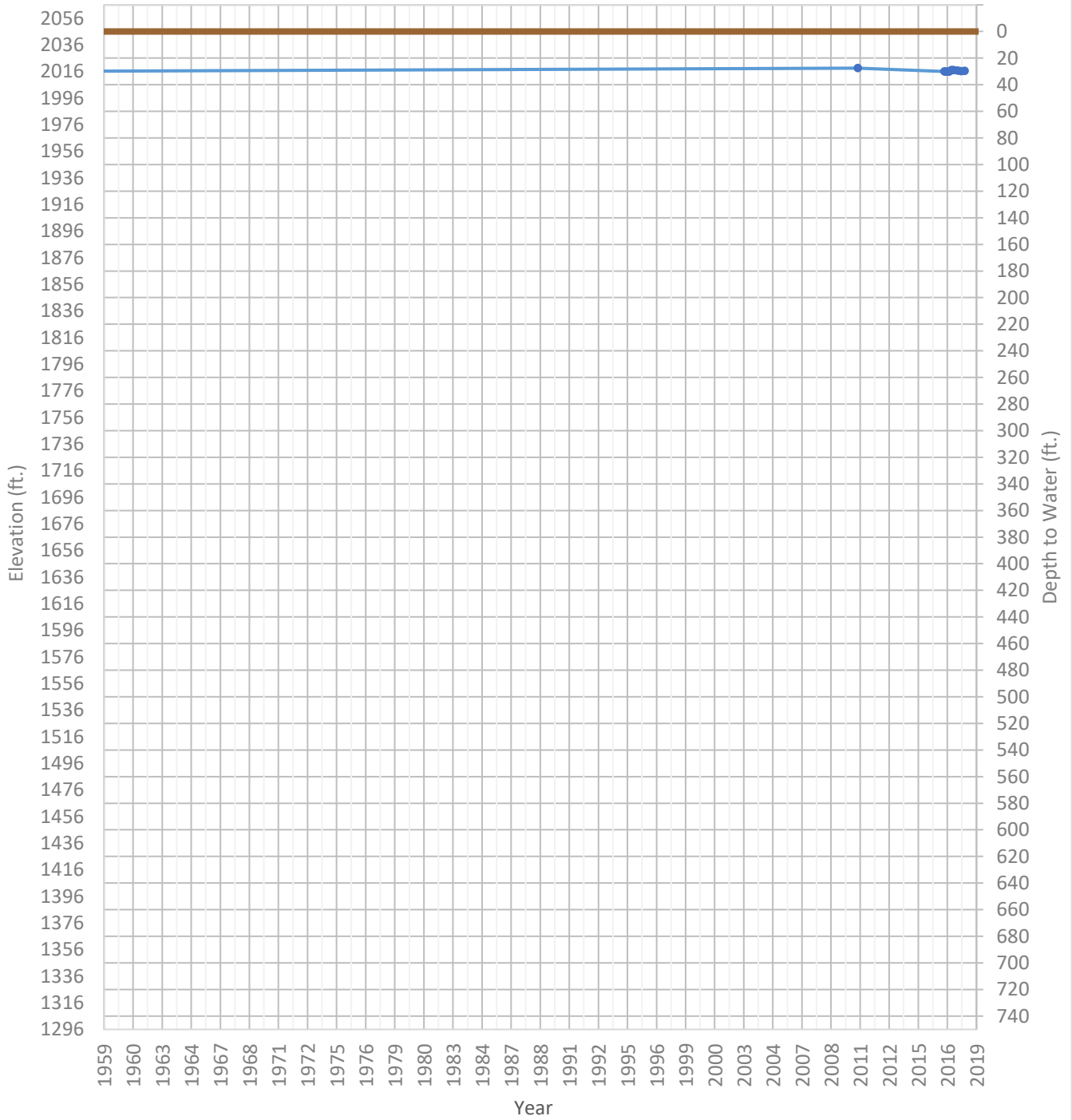
OPTI Well 108 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2490 ft. WSE Max = 2494 ft. Well Depth = 329 ft.



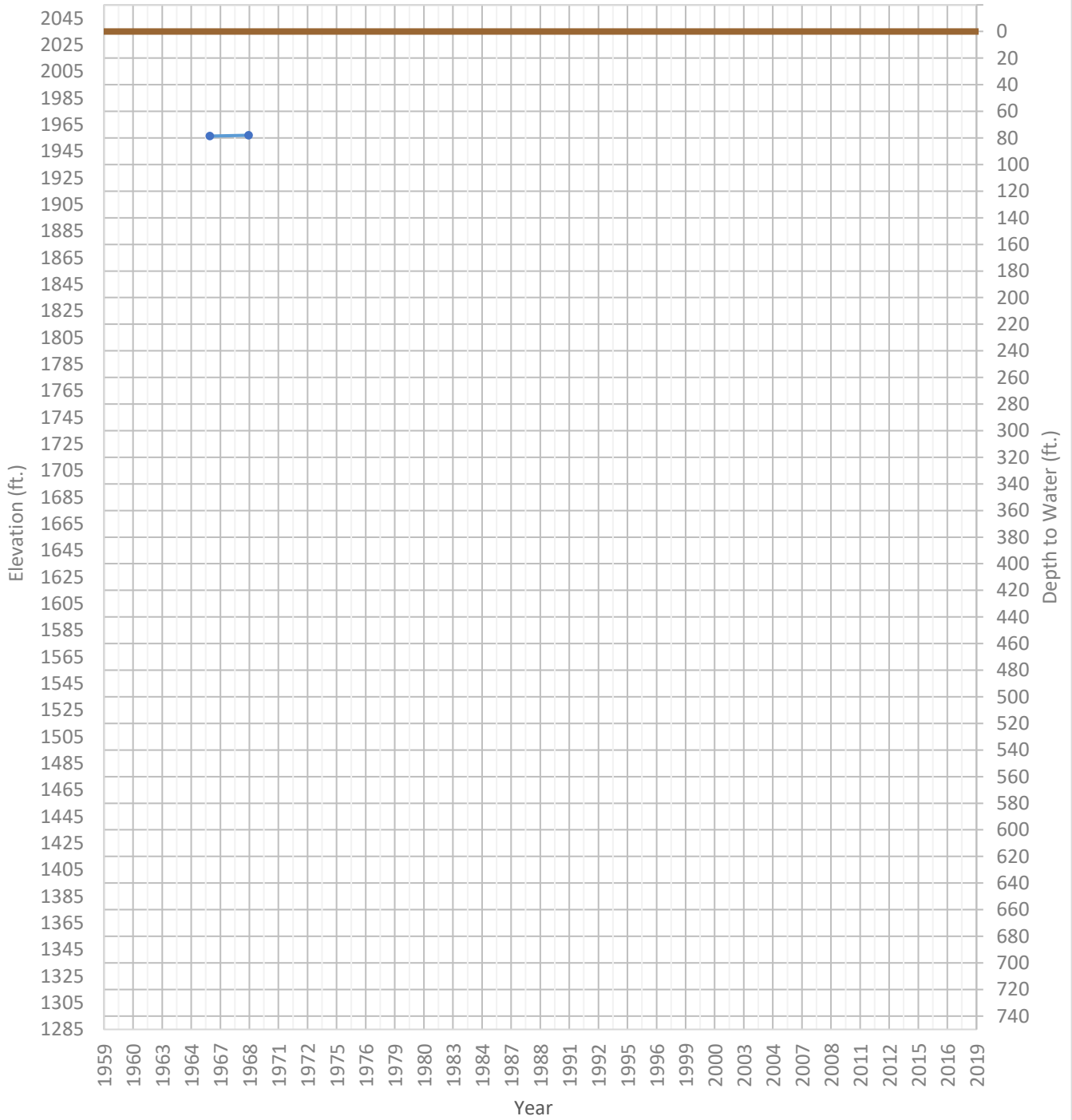
OPTI Well 110 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2016 ft. WSE Max = 2018 ft. Well Depth = 603 ft.



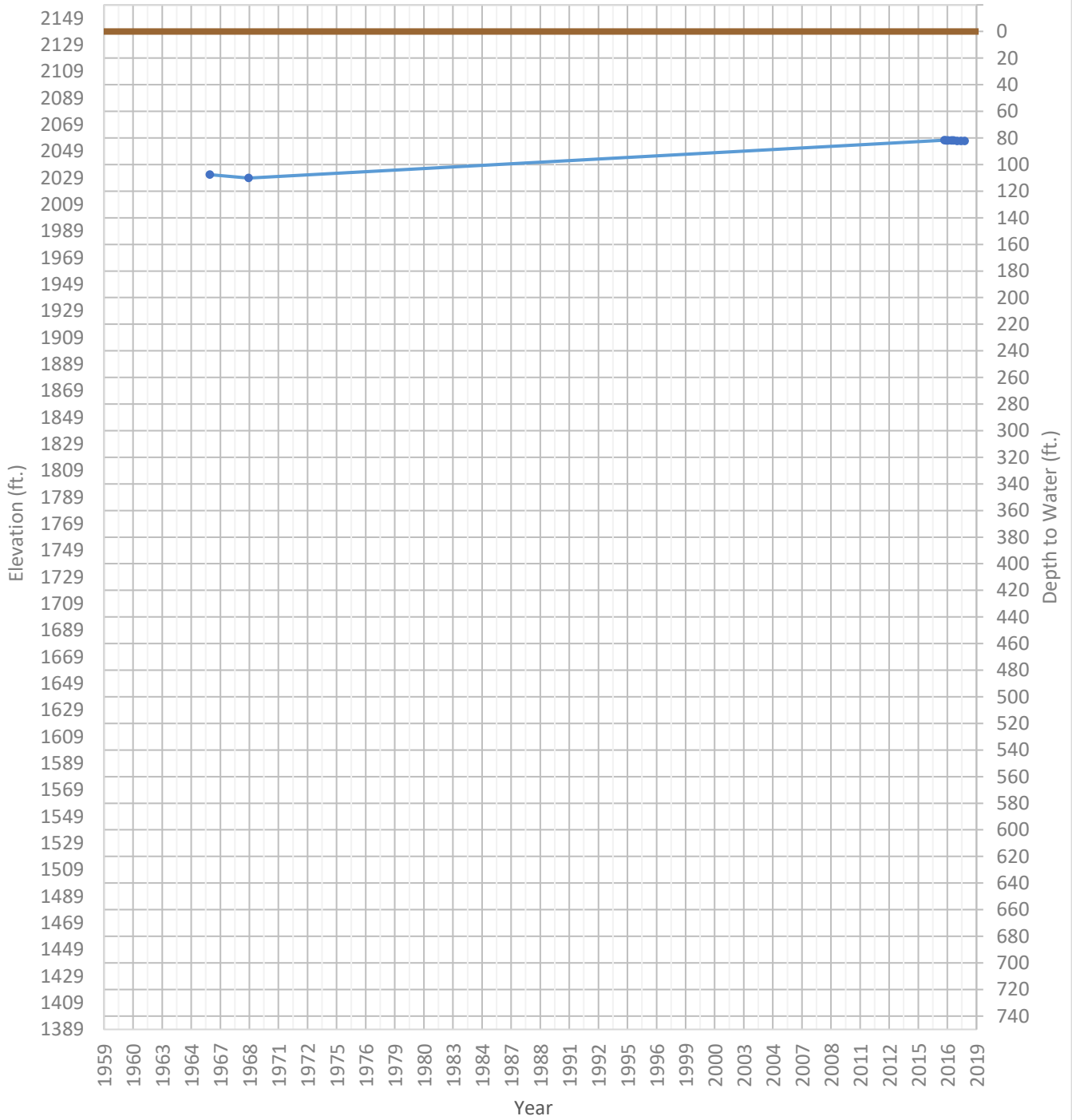
OPTI Well 111 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1956 ft. WSE Max = 1957 ft. Well Depth = 97 ft.



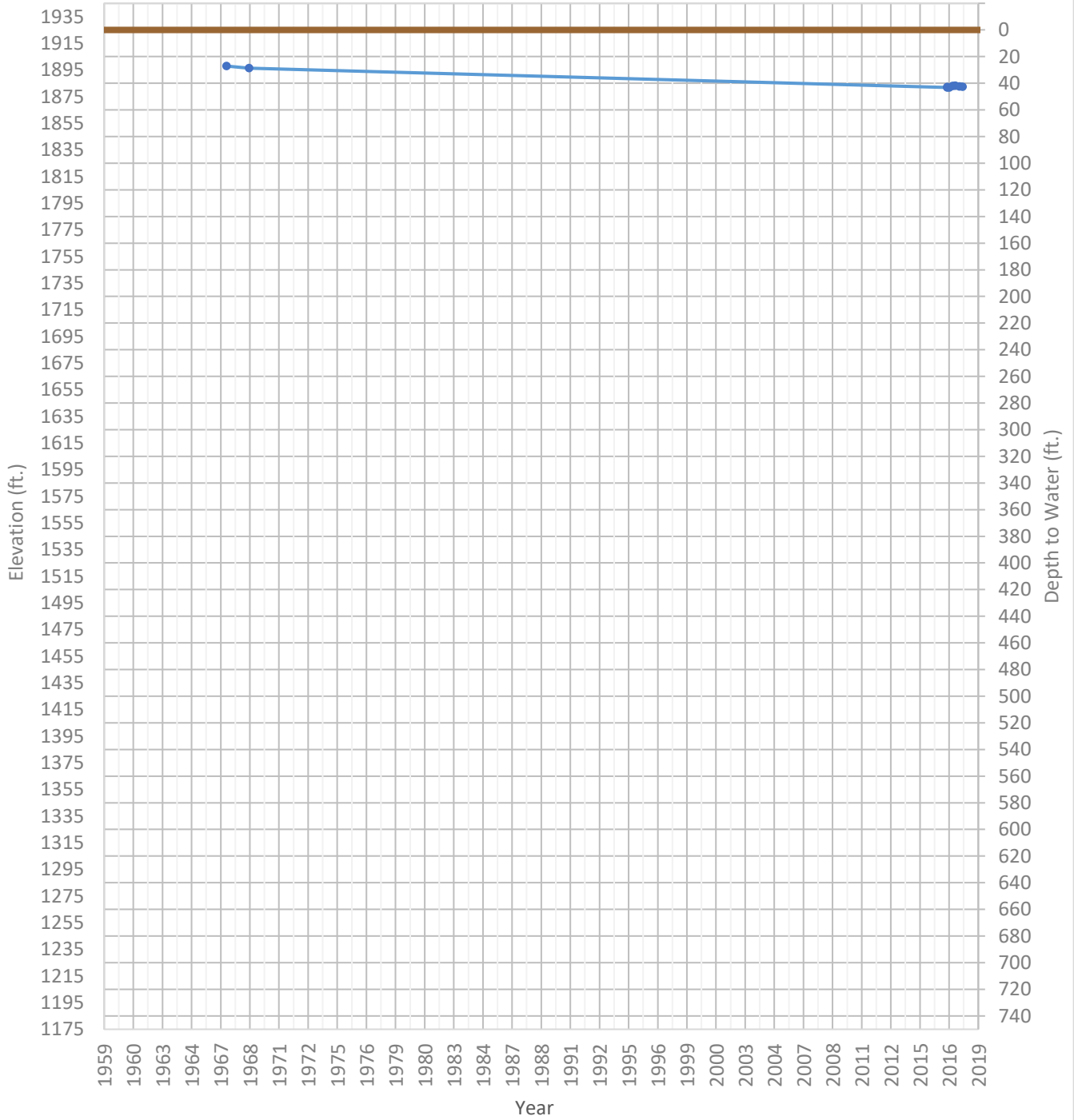
OPTI Well 112 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2029 ft. WSE Max = 2057 ft. Well Depth = 441 ft.



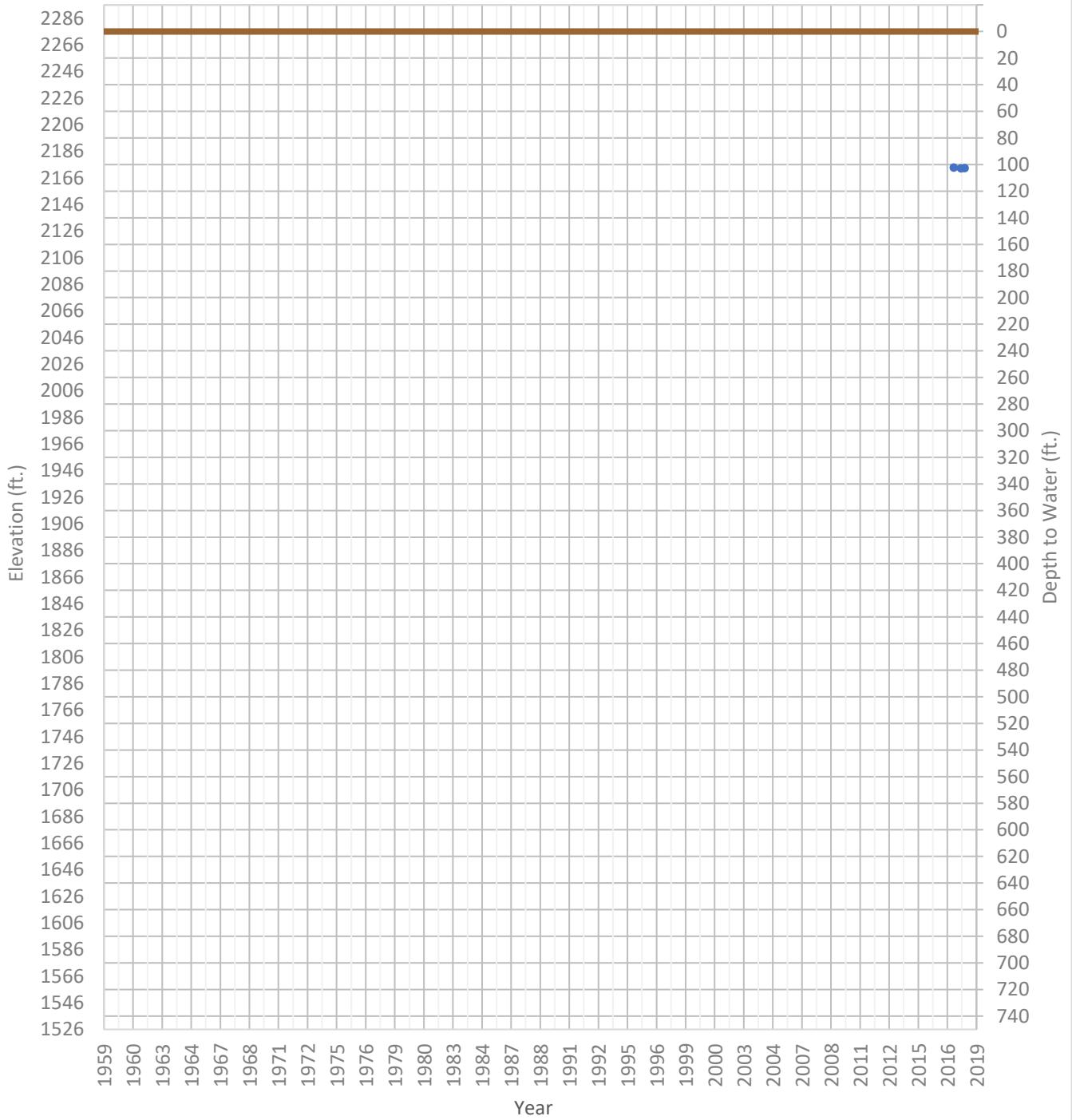
OPTI Well 114 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1882 ft. WSE Max = 1898 ft. Well Depth = 58 ft.



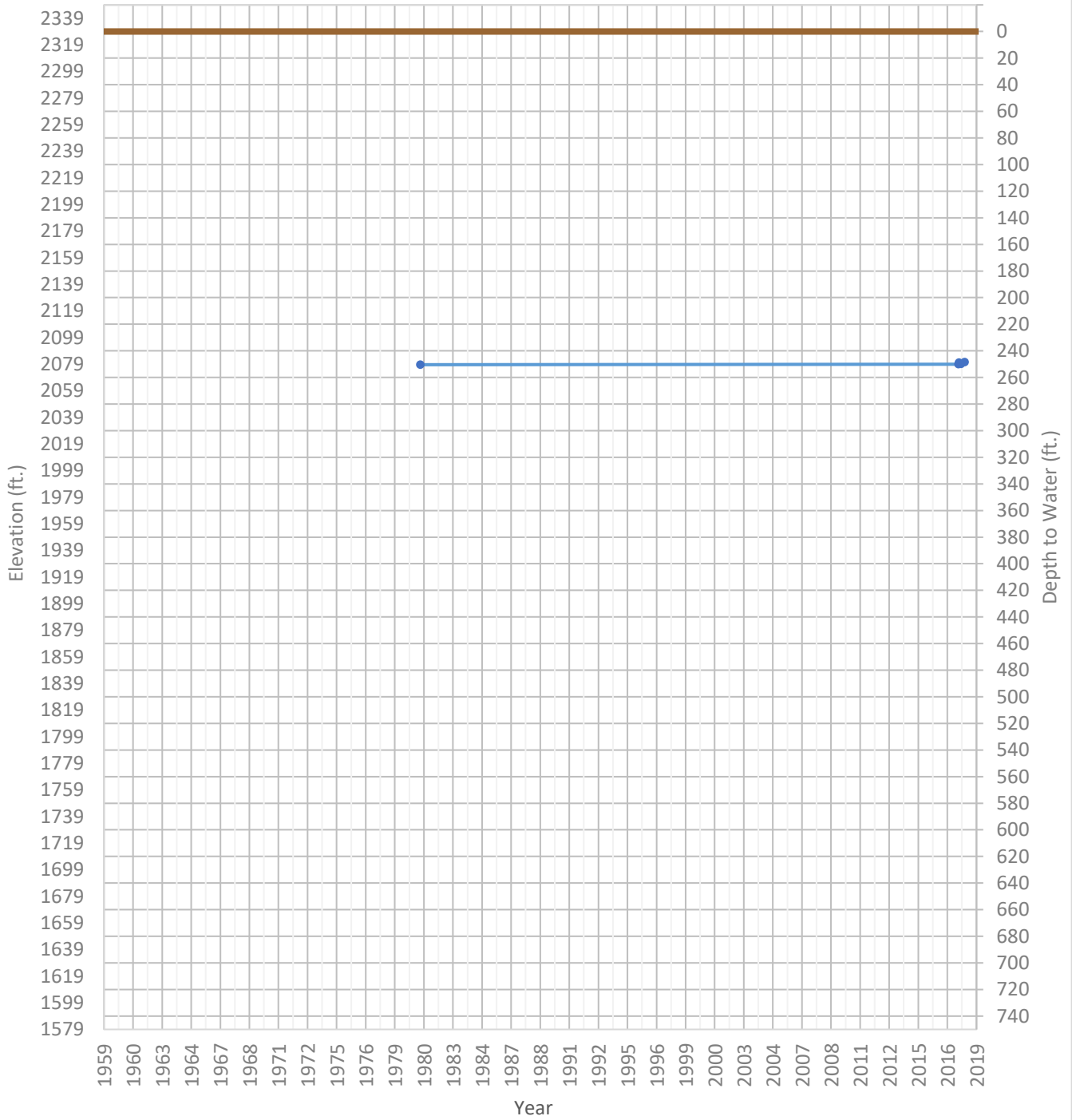
OPTI Well 115 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2173 ft. WSE Max = 2174 ft. Well Depth = 1200 ft.



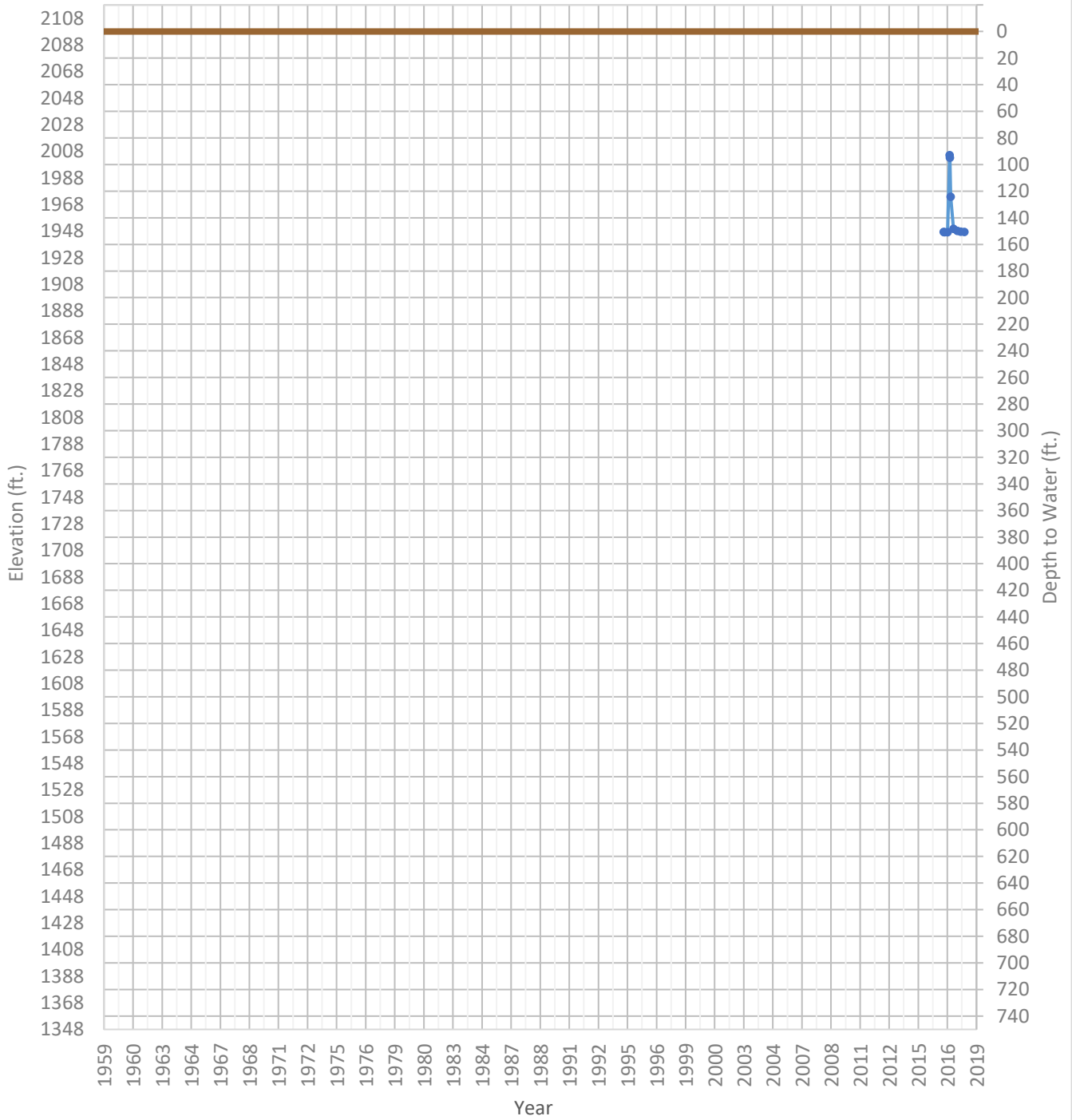
OPTI Well 116 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2079 ft. WSE Max = 2080 ft. Well Depth = 700 ft.



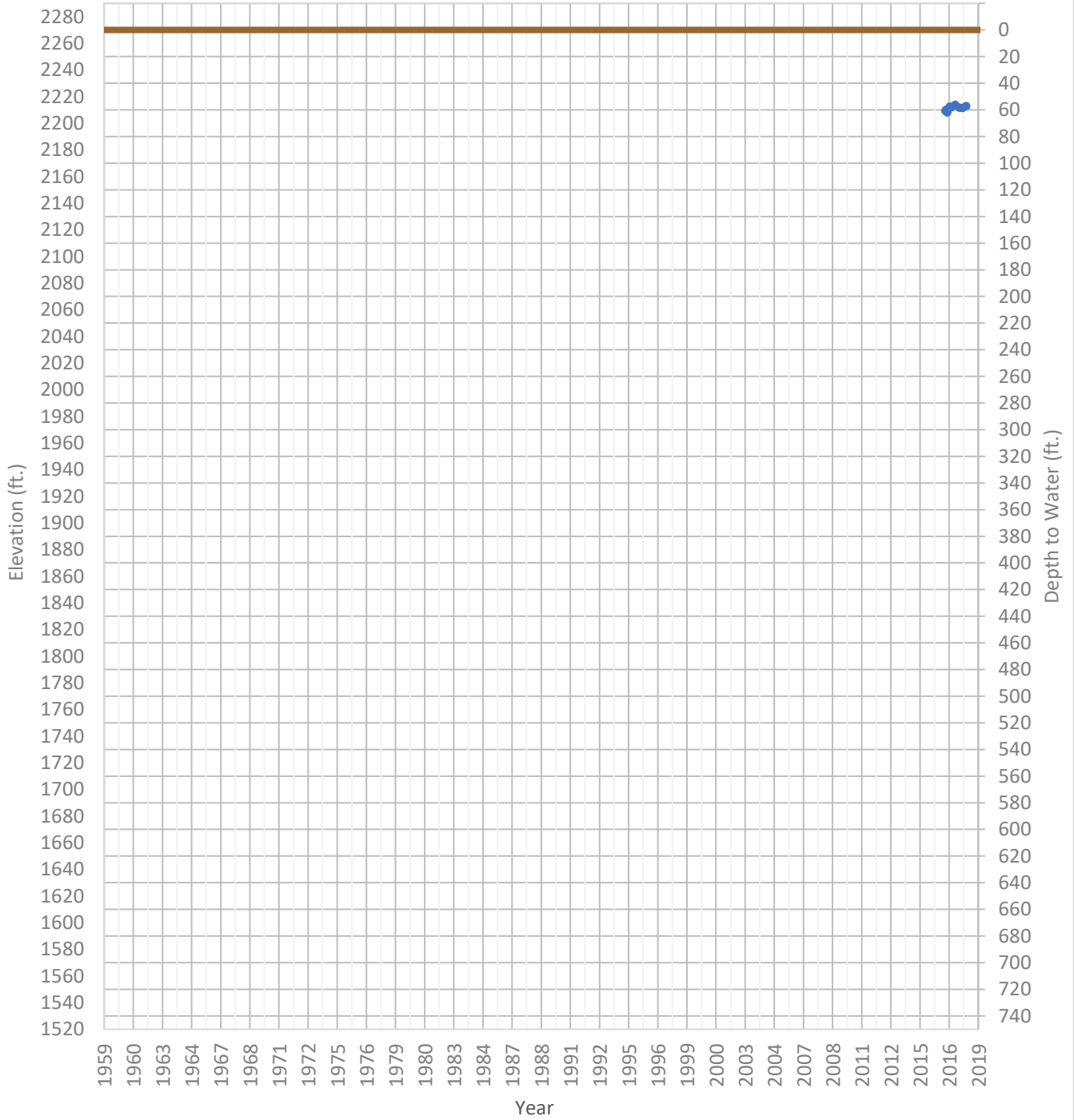
OPTI Well 117 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1947 ft. WSE Max = 2005 ft. Well Depth = 212 ft.



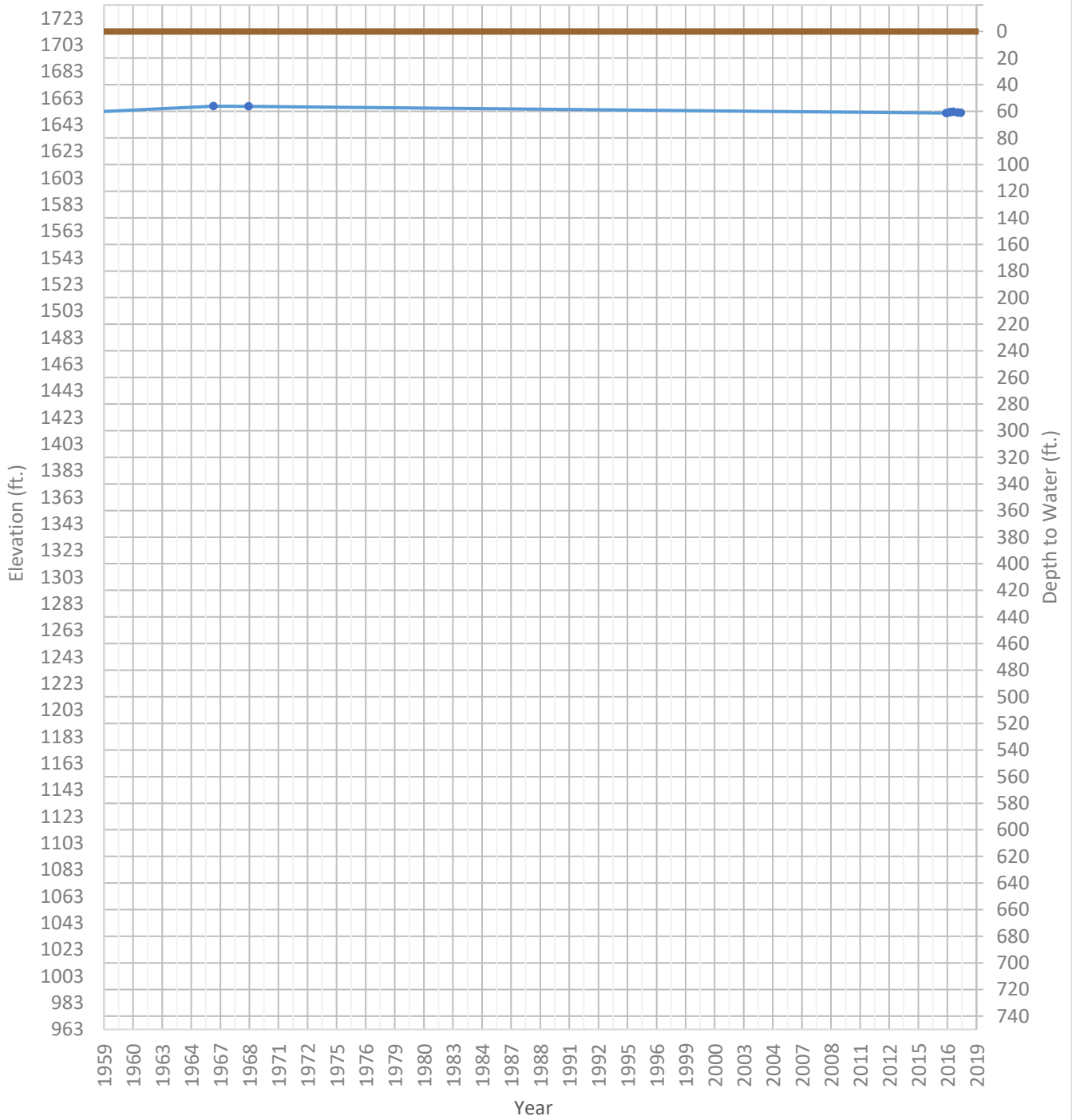
OPTI Well 118 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2208 ft. WSE Max = 2214 ft. Well Depth = 500 ft.



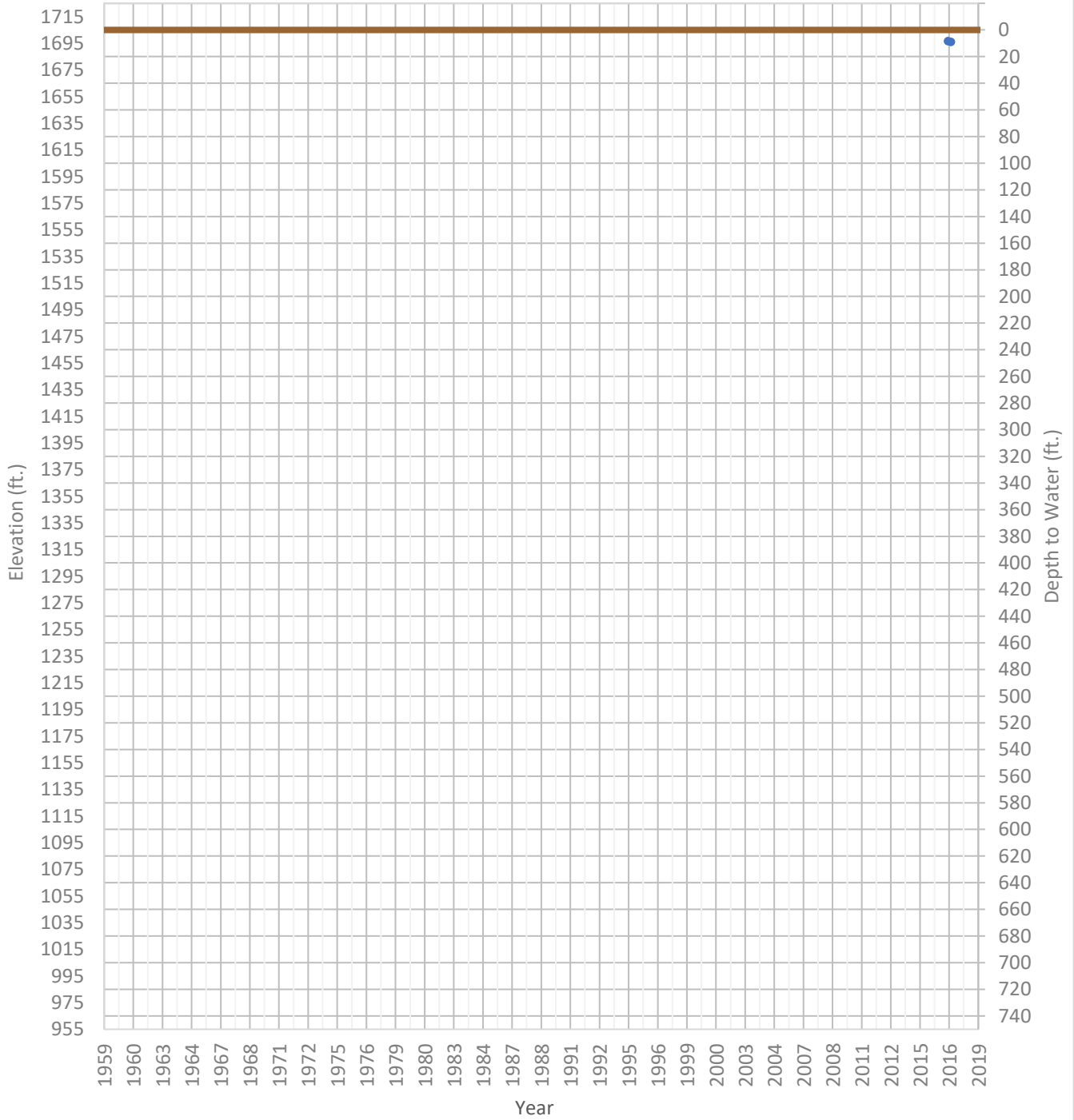
OPTI Well 119 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1651 ft. WSE Max = 1657 ft. Well Depth = 92 ft.



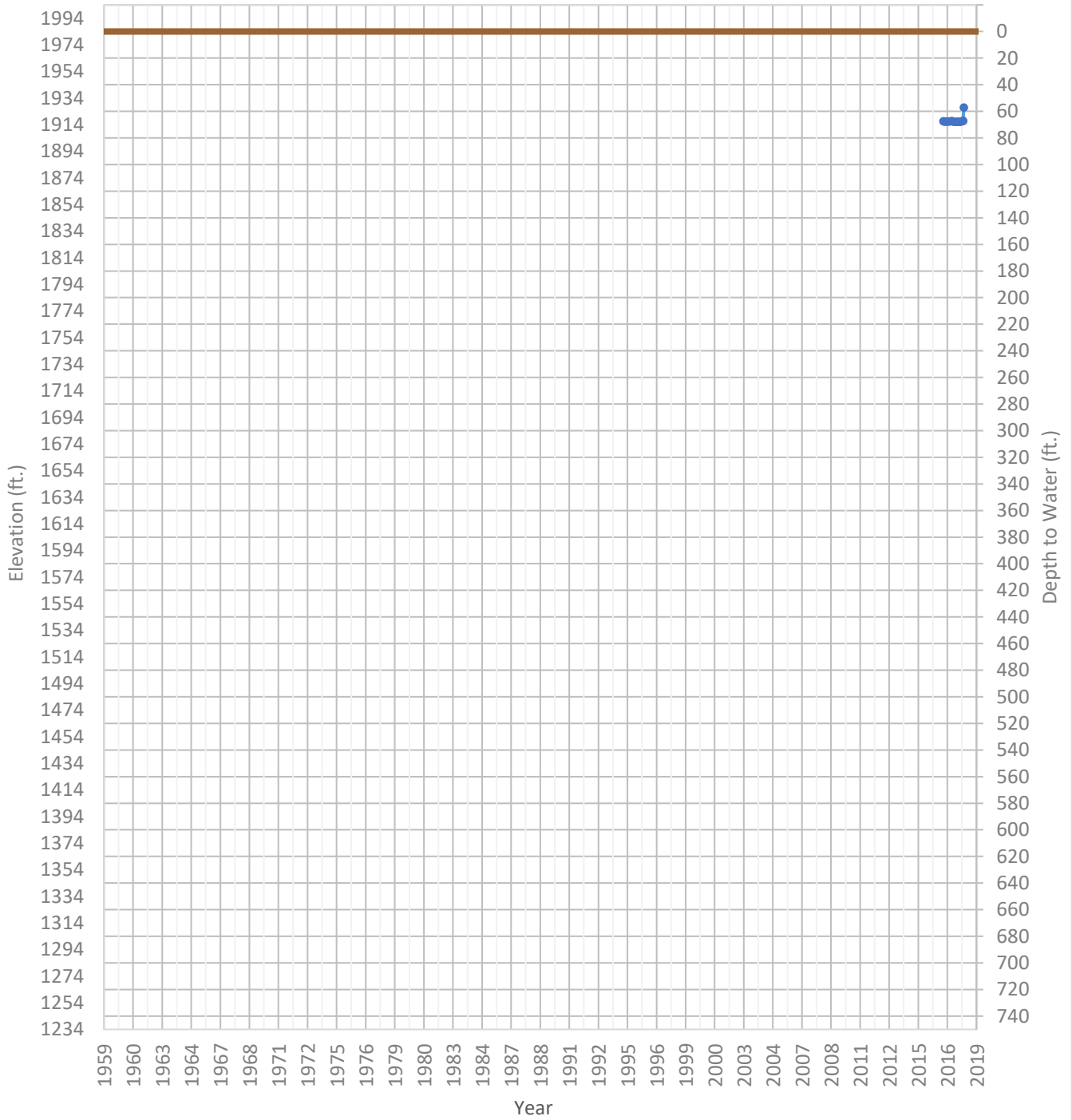
OPTI Well 120 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1696 ft. WSE Max = 1696 ft. Well Depth = 15 ft.



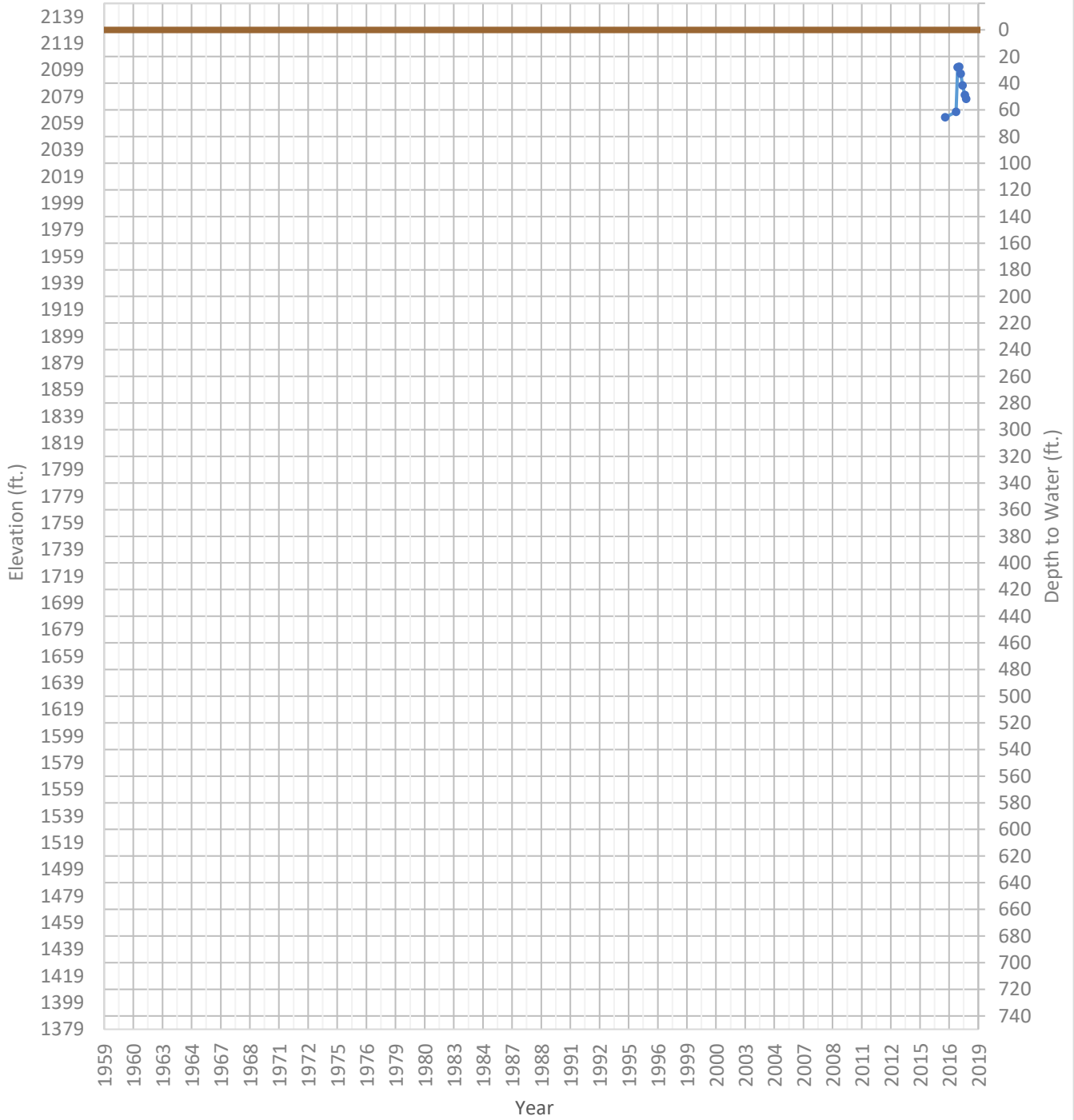
OPTI Well 121 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1916 ft. WSE Max = 1927 ft. Well Depth = 98 ft.



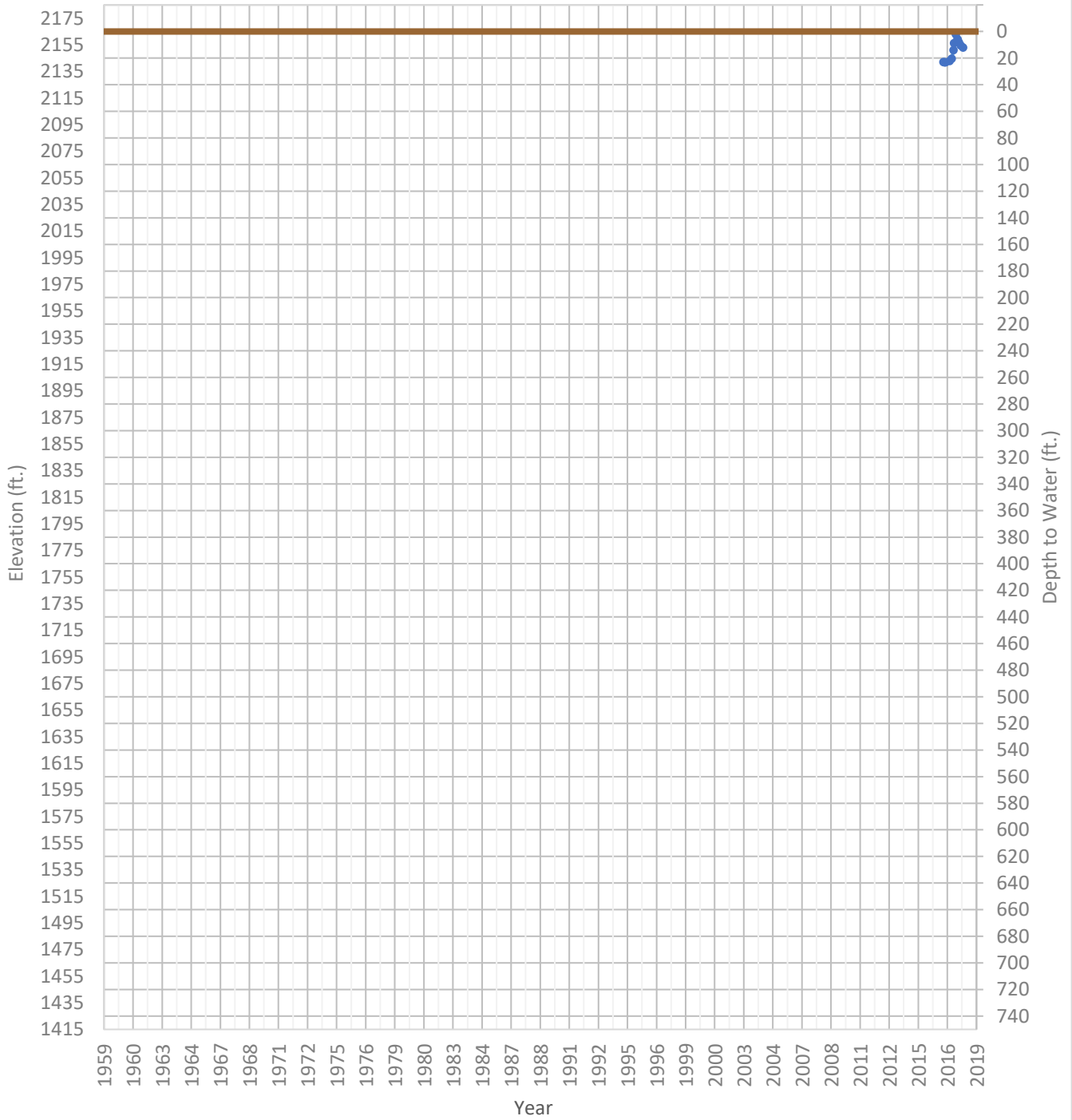
OPTI Well 122 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2063 ft. WSE Max = 2101 ft. Well Depth = 63 ft.



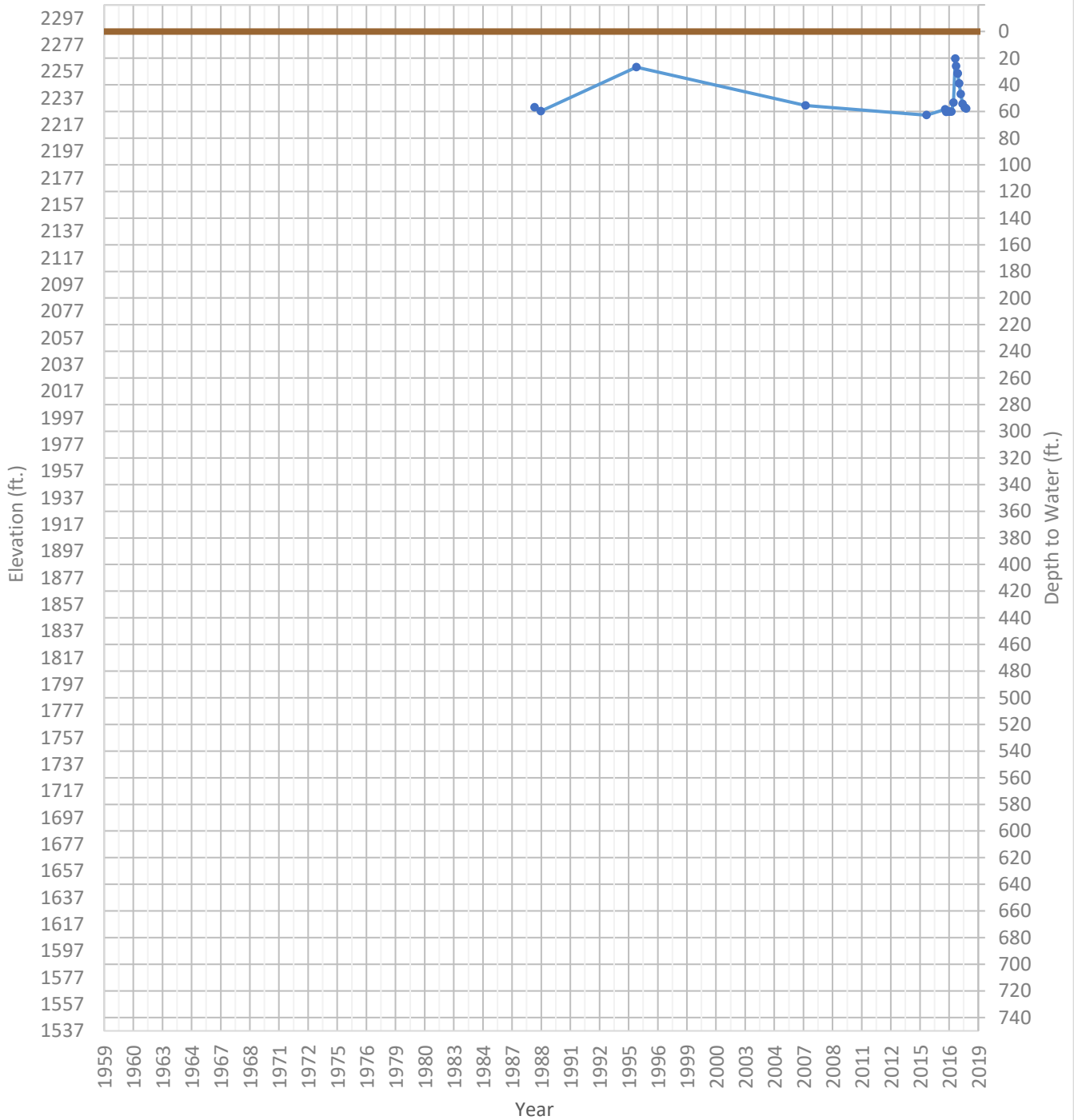
OPTI Well 123 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2142 ft. WSE Max = 2163 ft. Well Depth = 138 ft.



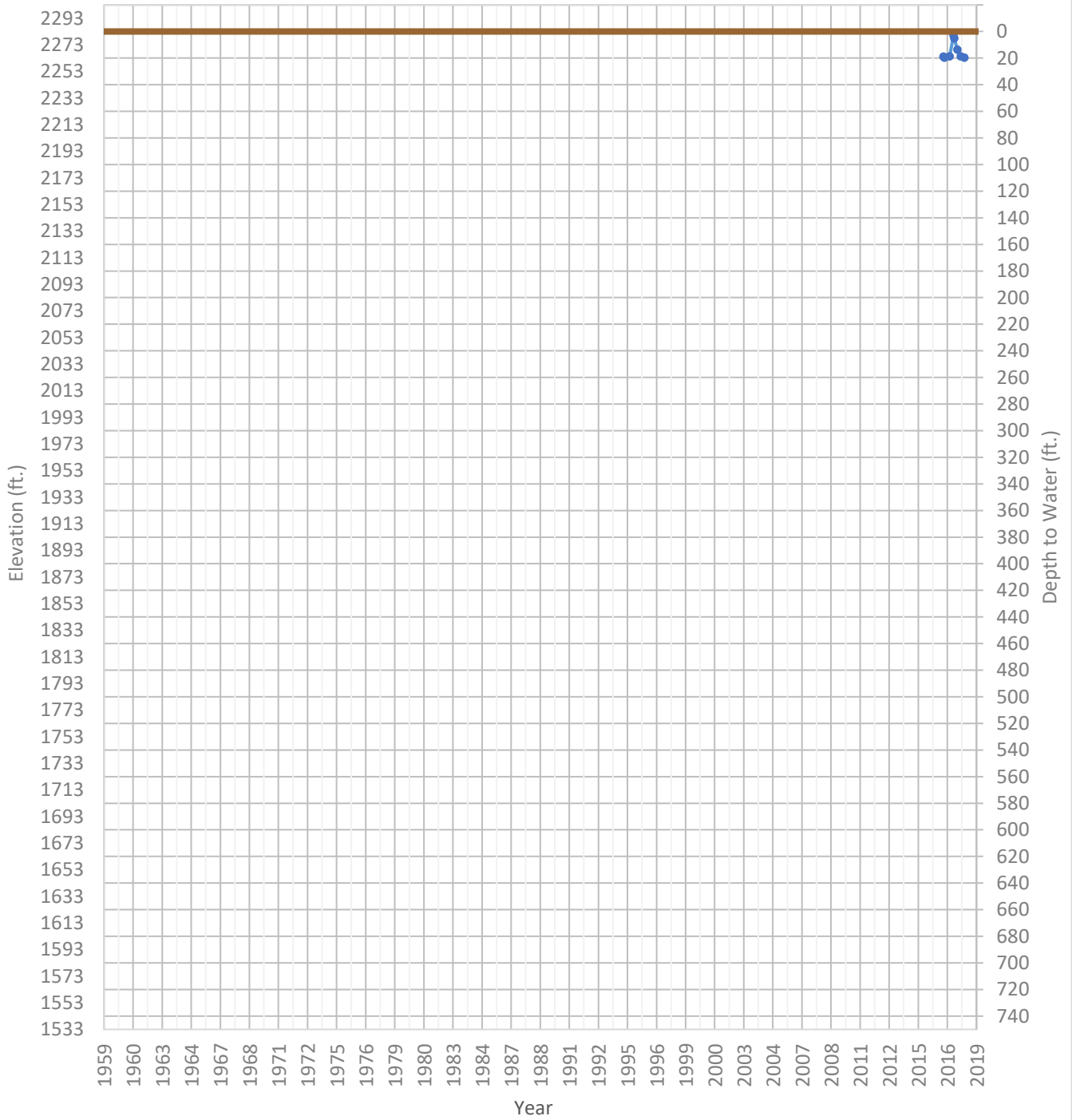
OPTI Well 124 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2224 ft. WSE Max = 2267 ft. Well Depth = 161 ft.



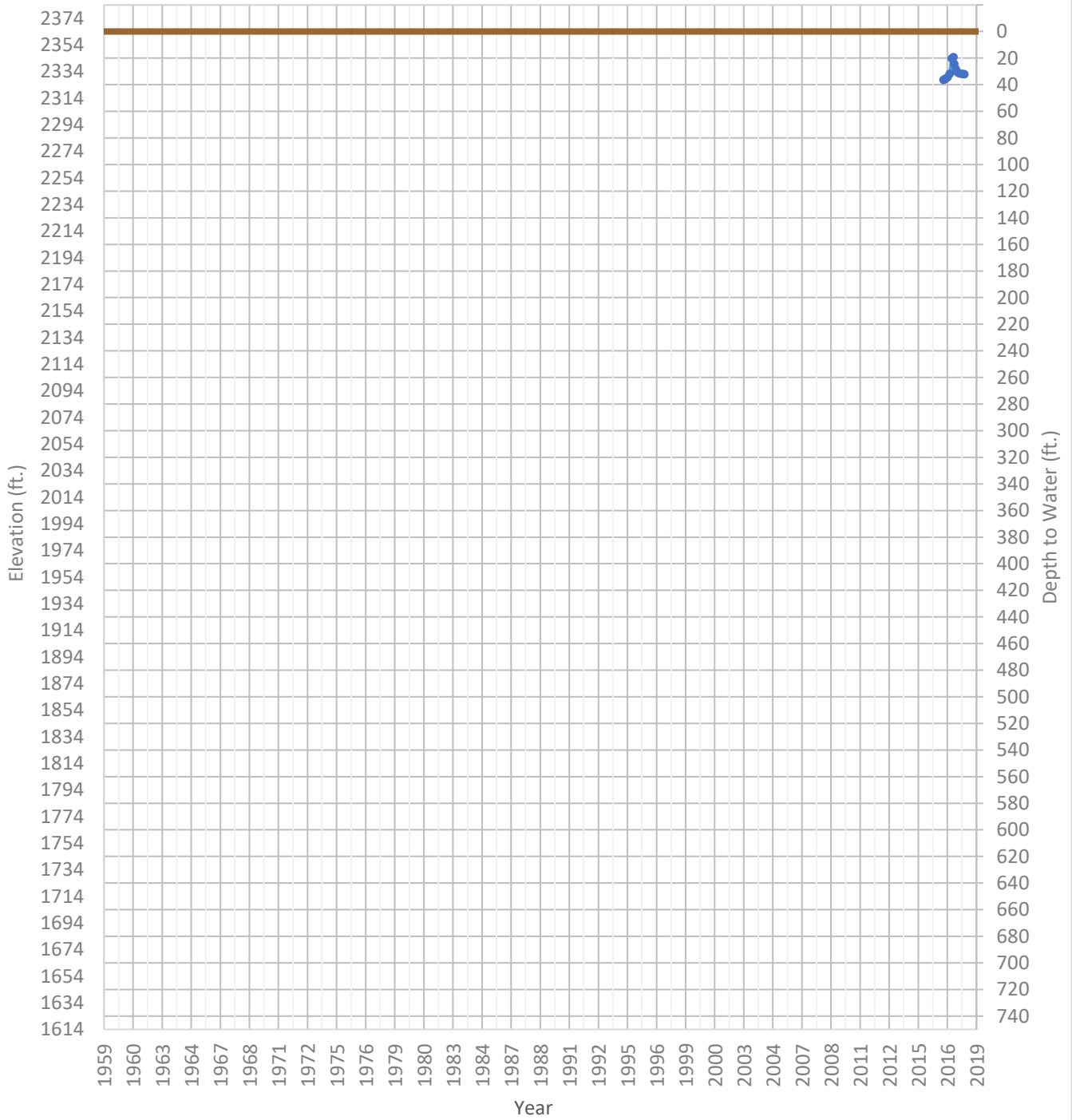
OPTI Well 125 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2263 ft. WSE Max = 2280 ft. Well Depth = 26 ft.



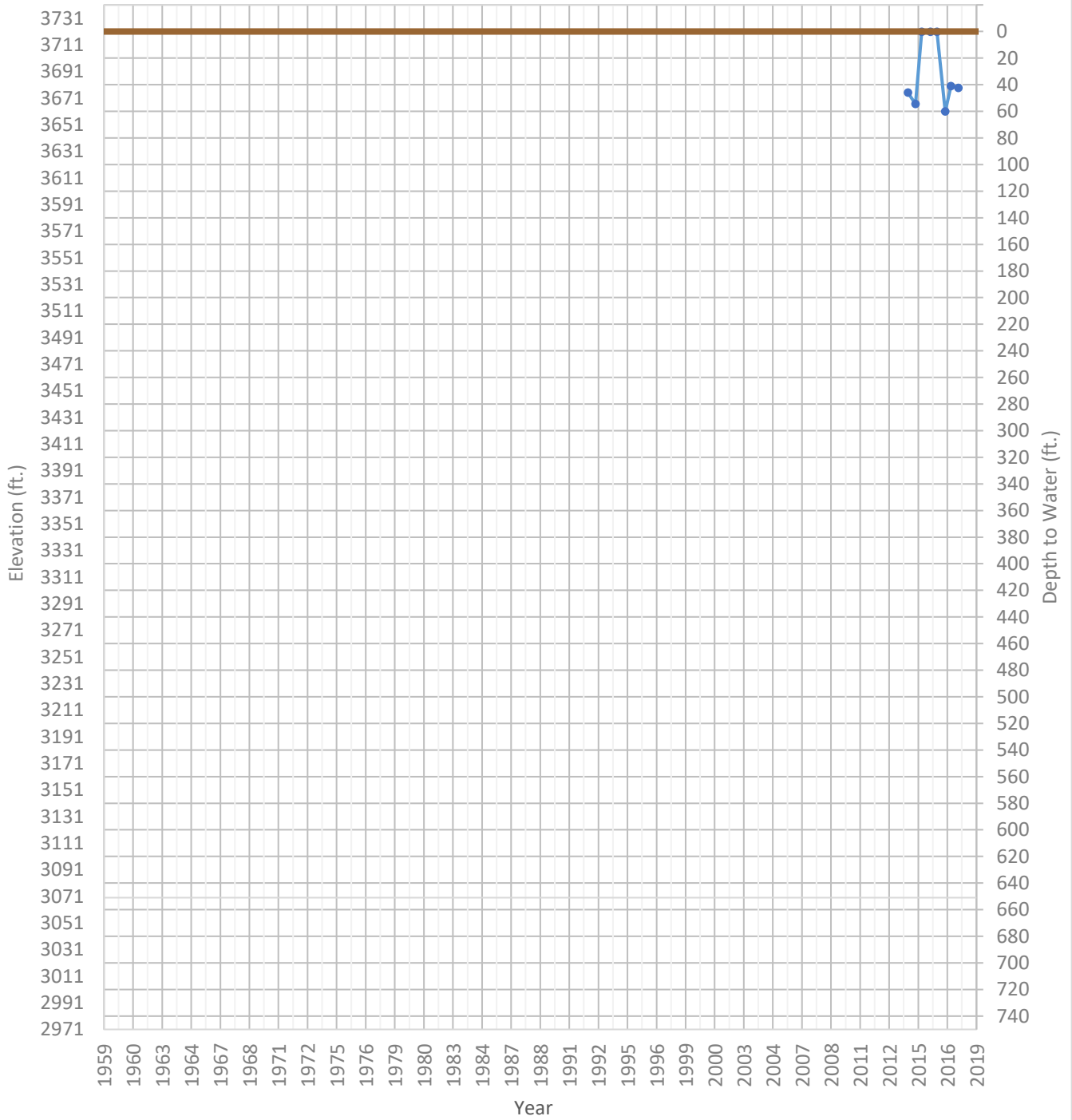
OPTI Well 127 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2328 ft. WSE Max = 2345 ft. Well Depth = 100 ft.



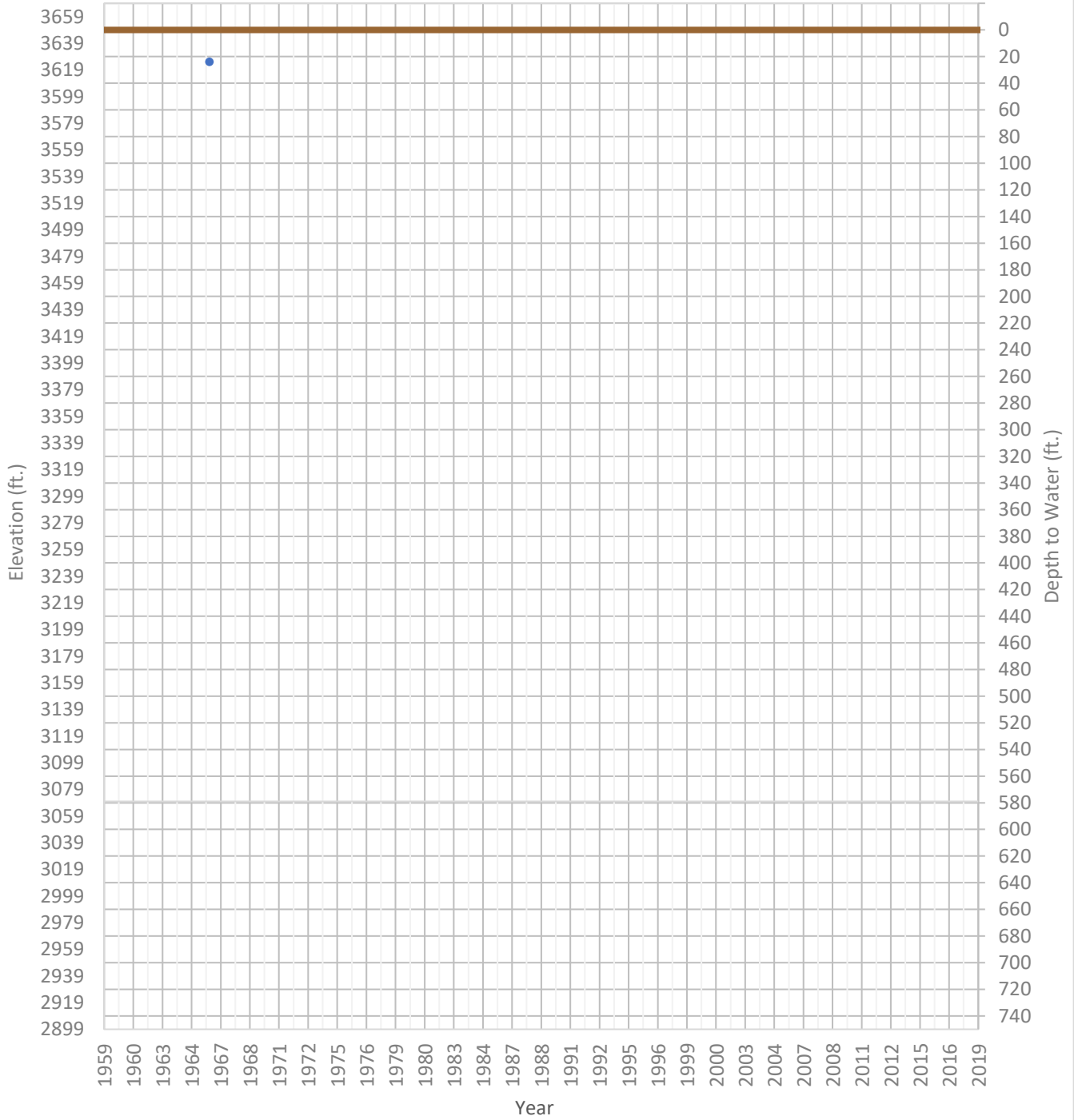
OPTI Well 128 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3661 ft. WSE Max = 3721 ft. Well Depth = 140 ft.



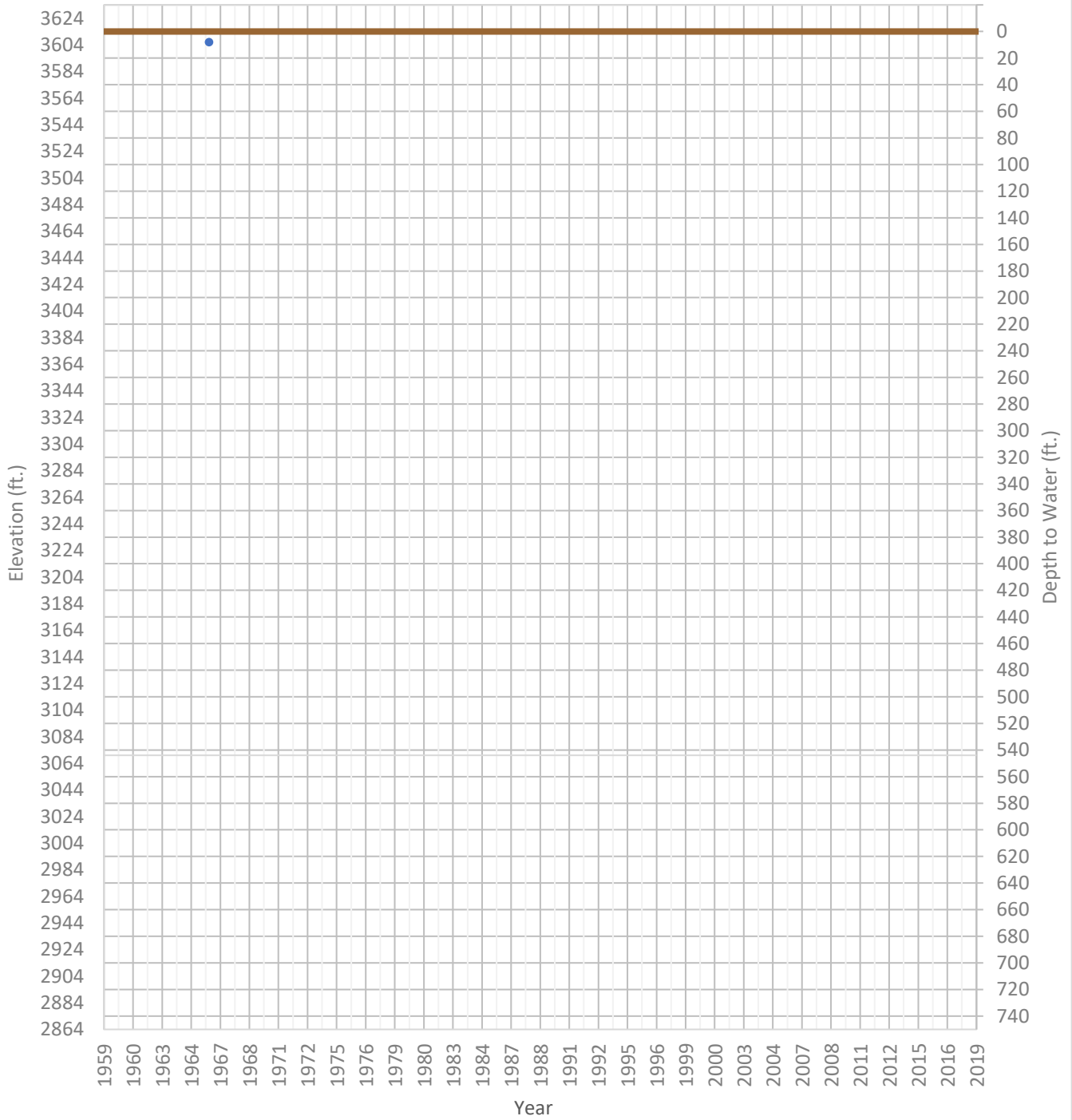
OPTI Well 133 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3625 ft. WSE Max = 3625 ft. Well Depth = 84 ft.



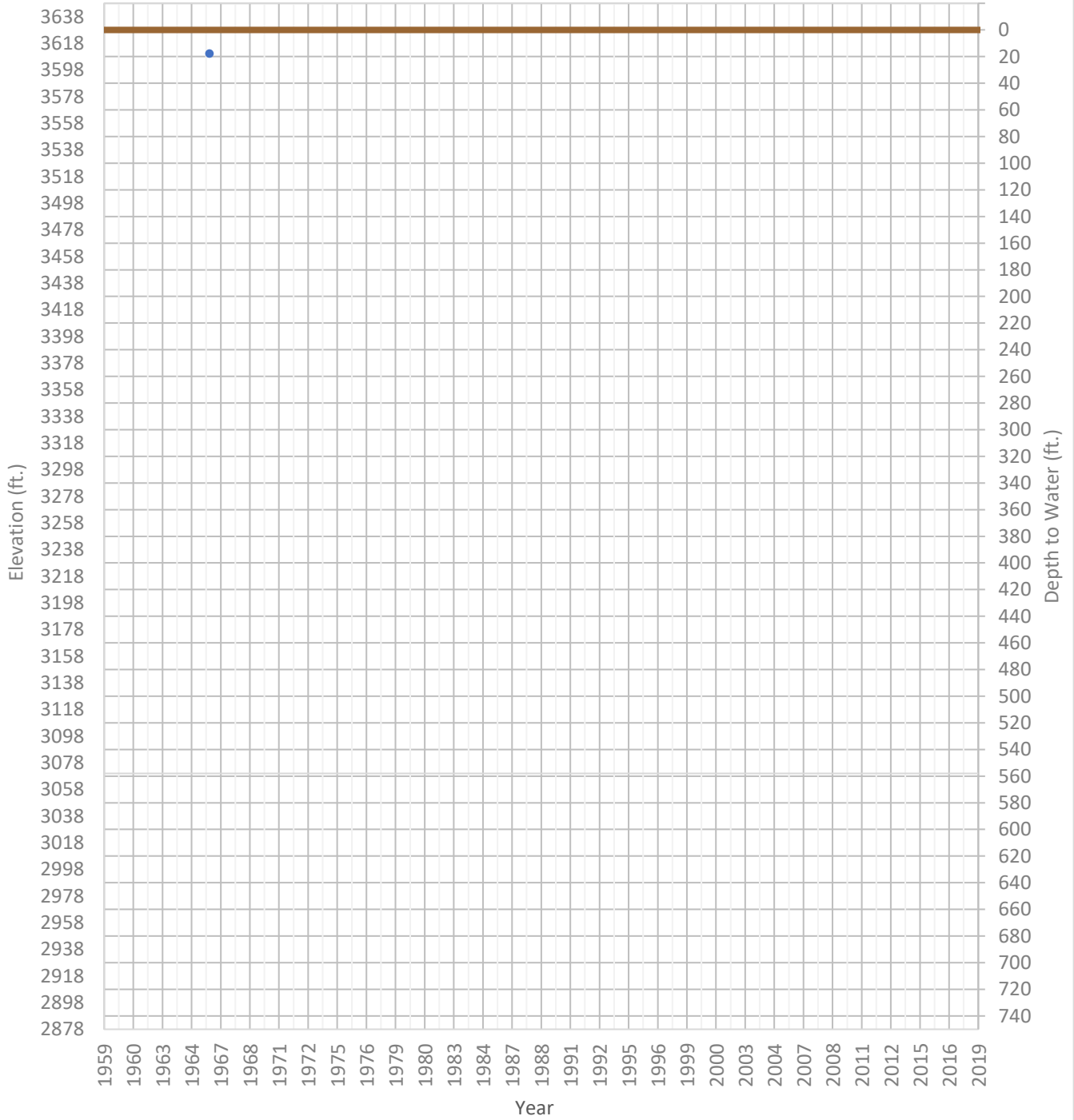
OPTI Well 134 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3606 ft. WSE Max = 3606 ft. Well Depth = 100 ft.



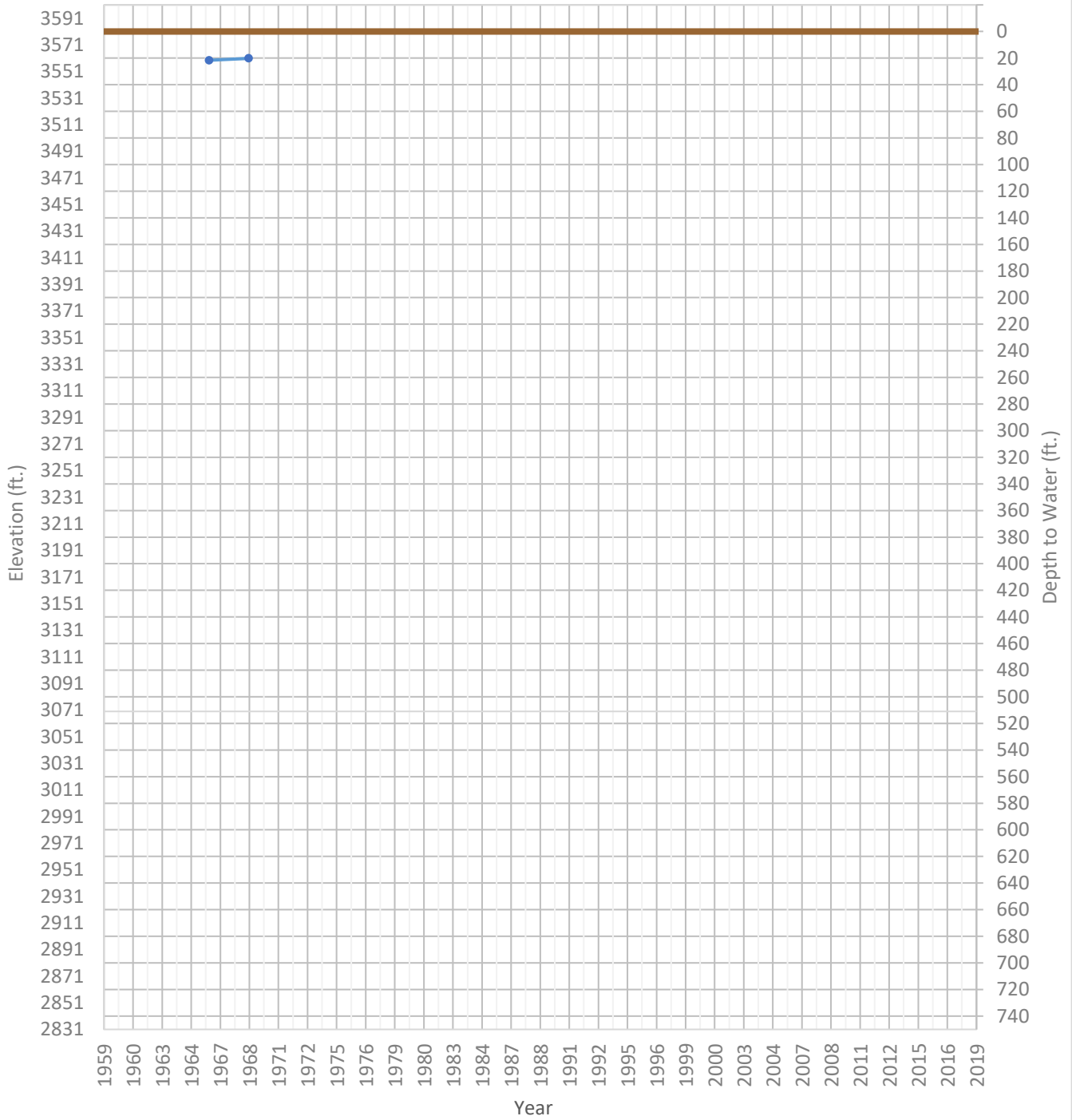
OPTI Well 135 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3610 ft. WSE Max = 3610 ft. Well Depth = 18 ft.



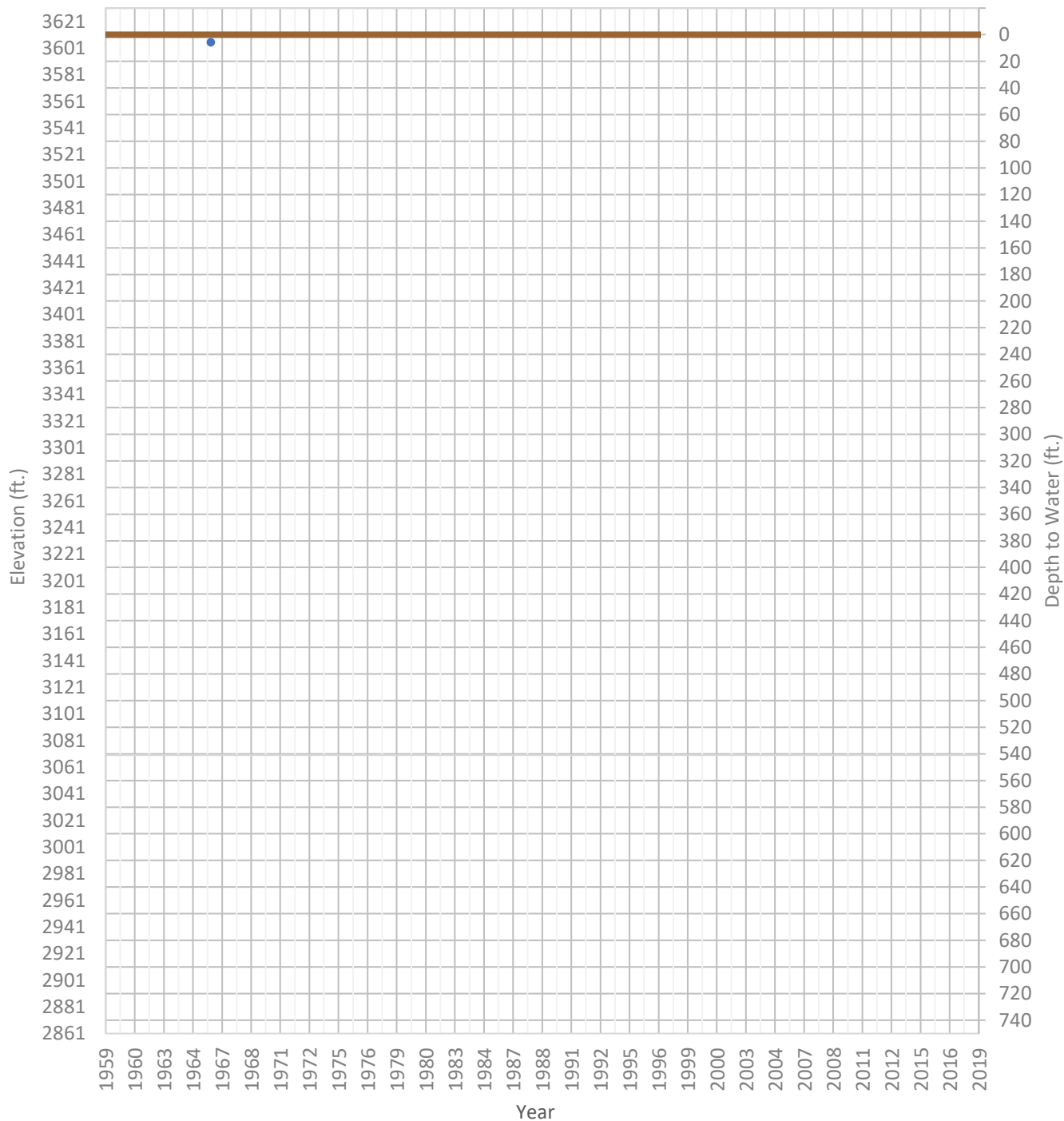
OPTI Well 137 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3559 ft. WSE Max = 3561 ft. Well Depth = 125 ft.



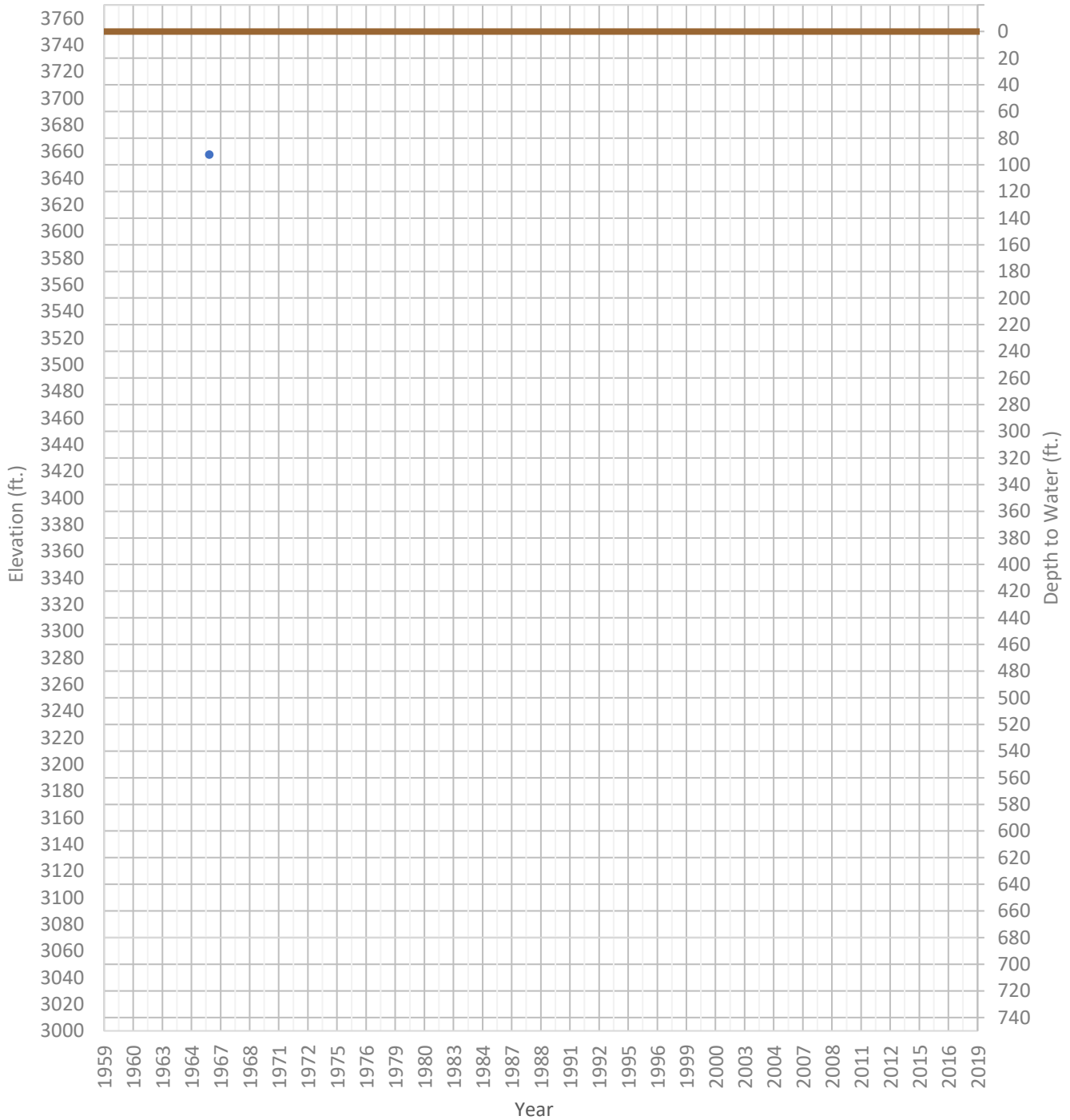
OPTI Well 139 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3605 ft. WSE Max = 3605 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



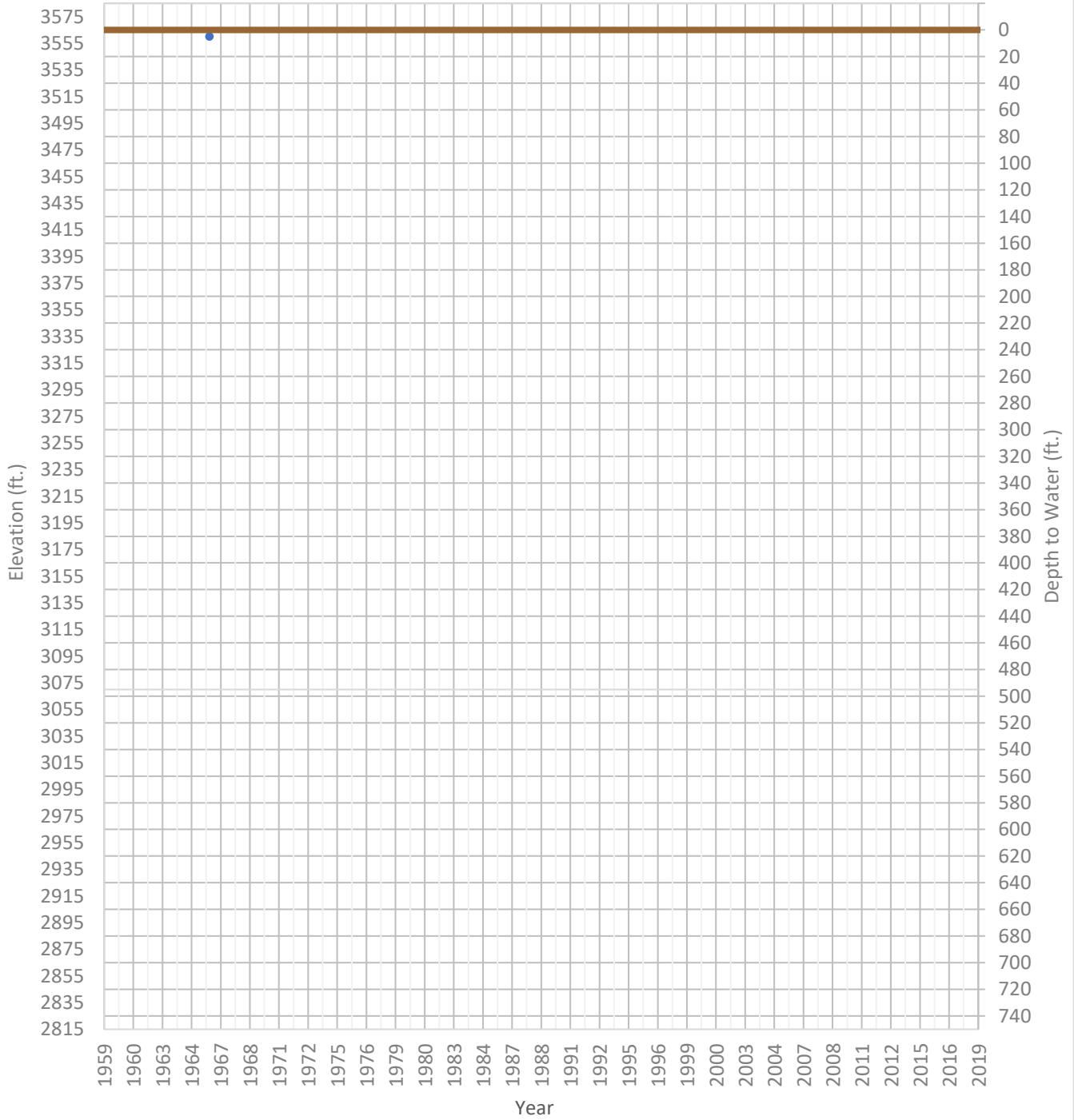
OPTI Well 141 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3658 ft. WSE Max = 3658 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



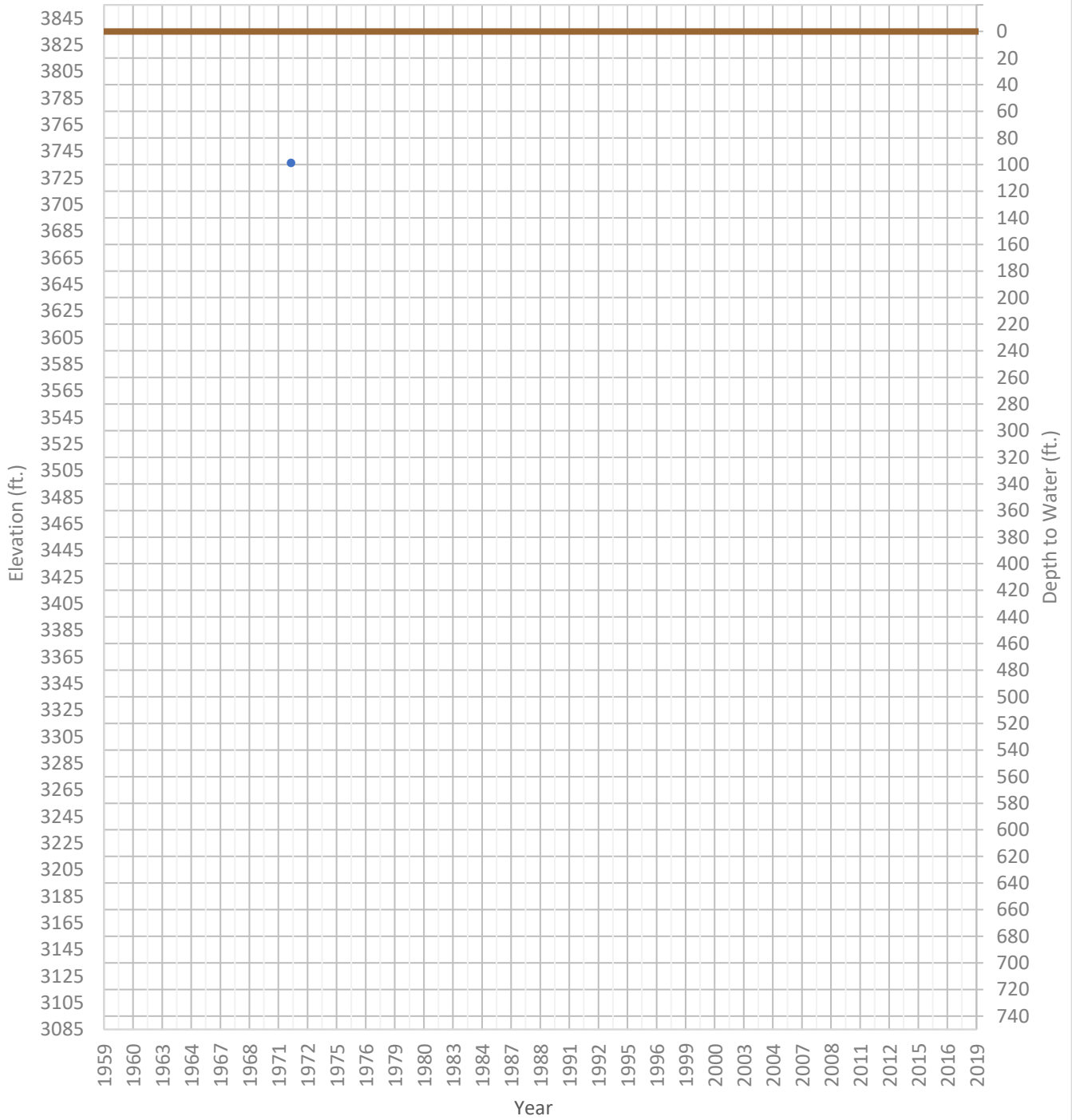
OPTI Well 142 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3560 ft. WSE Max = 3560 ft. Well Depth = 130 ft.



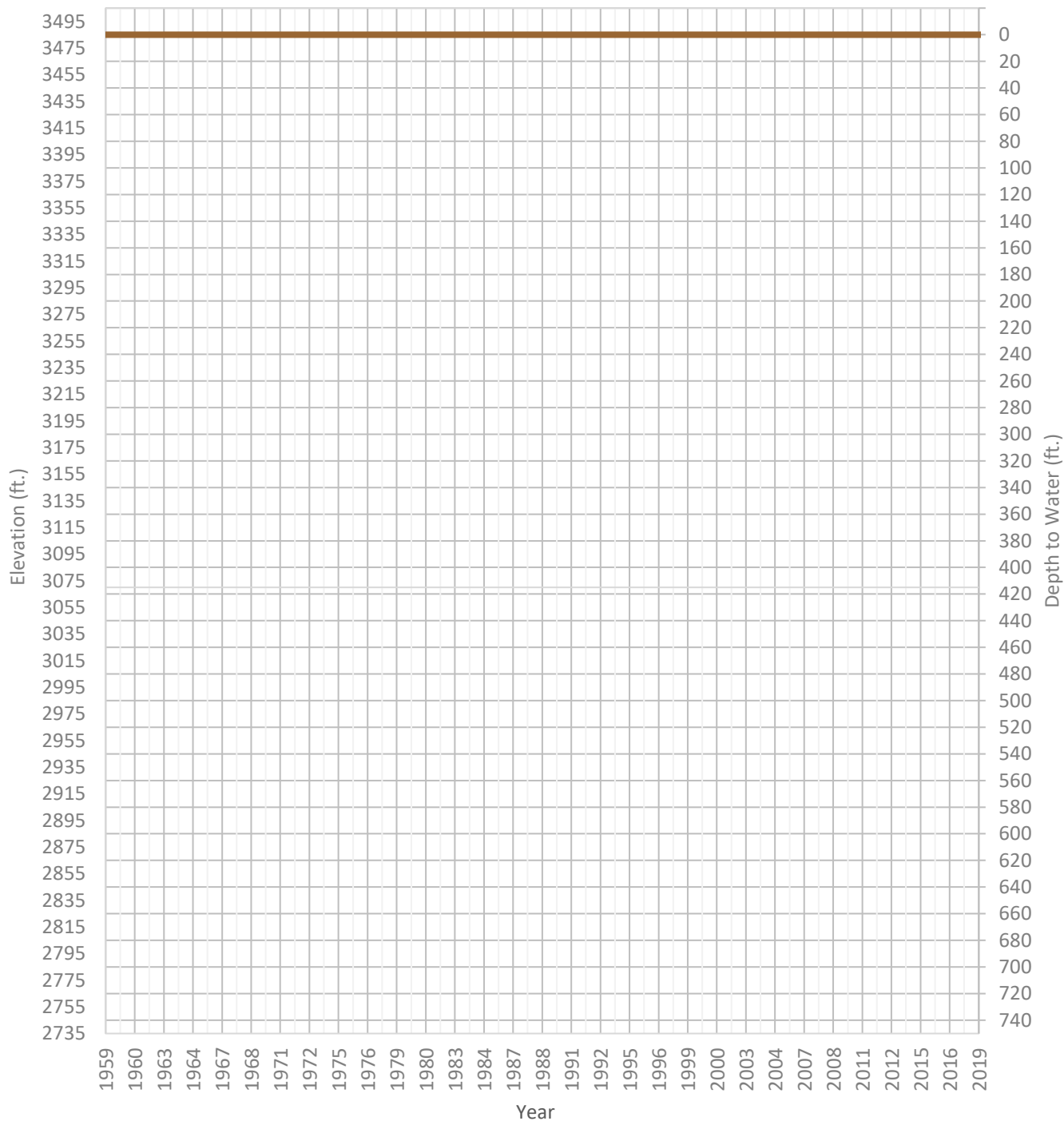
OPTI Well 144 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3736 ft. WSE Max = 3736 ft. Well Depth = 115 ft.



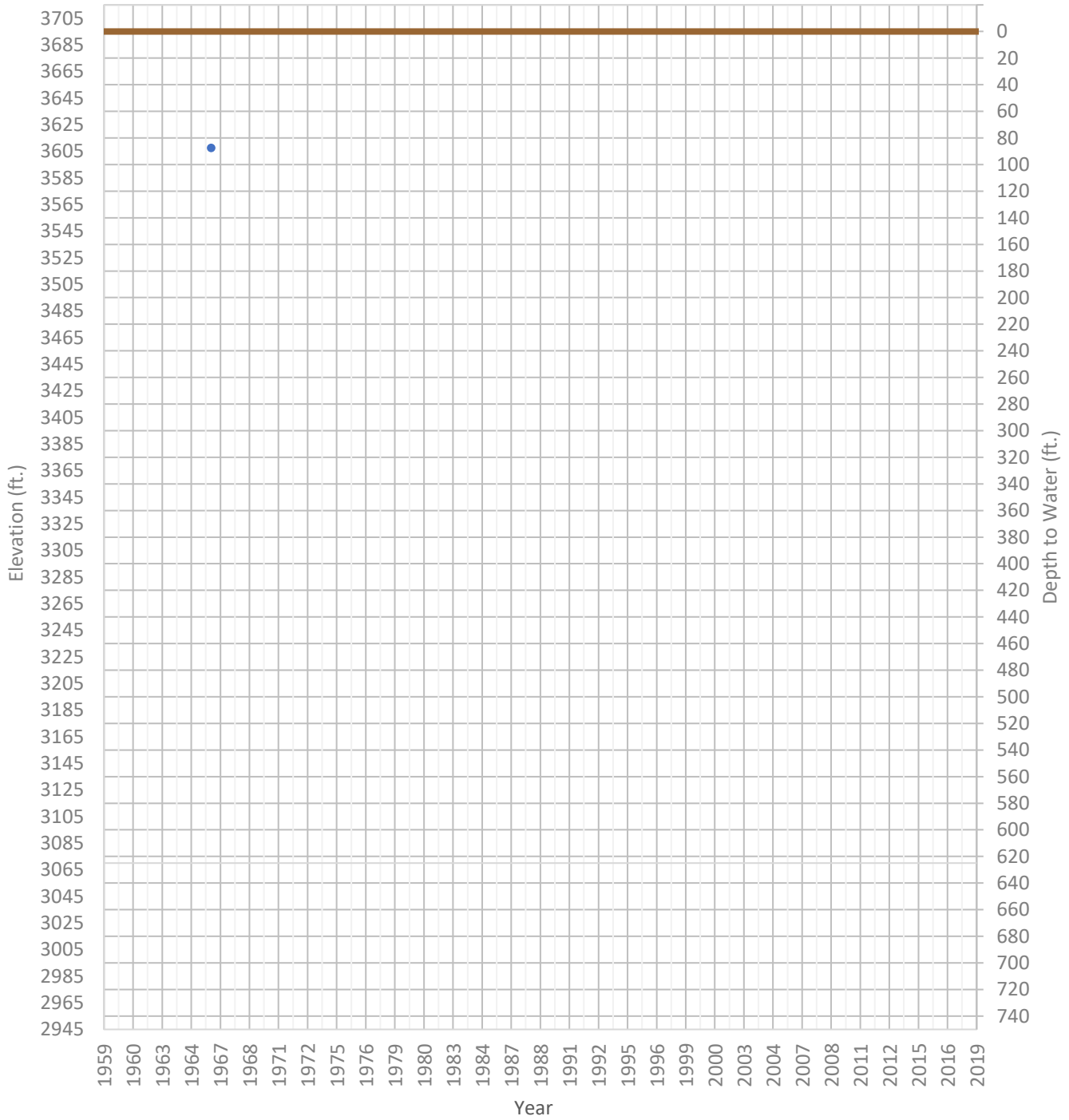
OPTI Well 147 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3473 ft. WSE Max = 3473 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



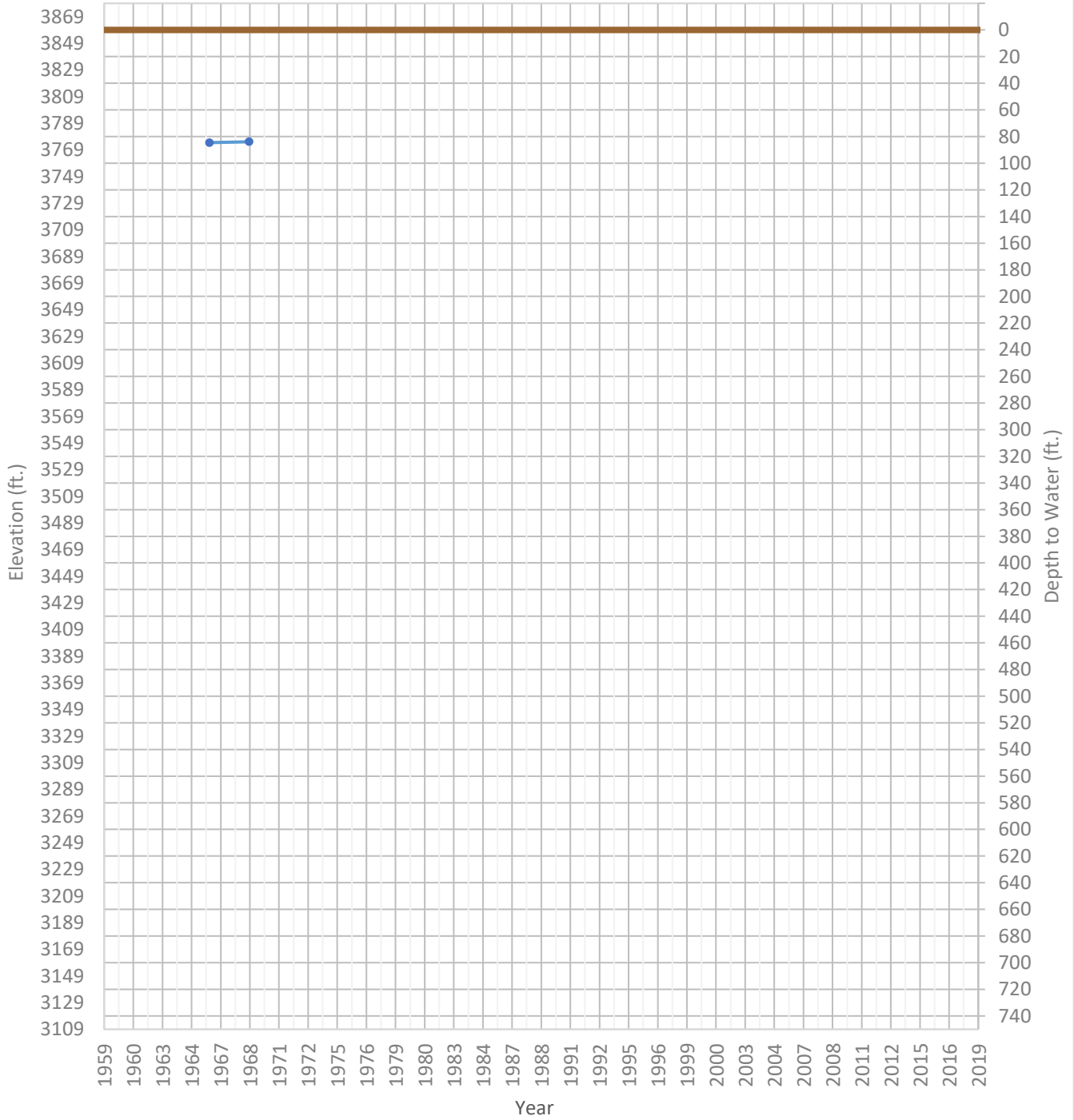
OPTI Well 148 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3607 ft. WSE Max = 3607 ft. Well Depth = 414 ft.



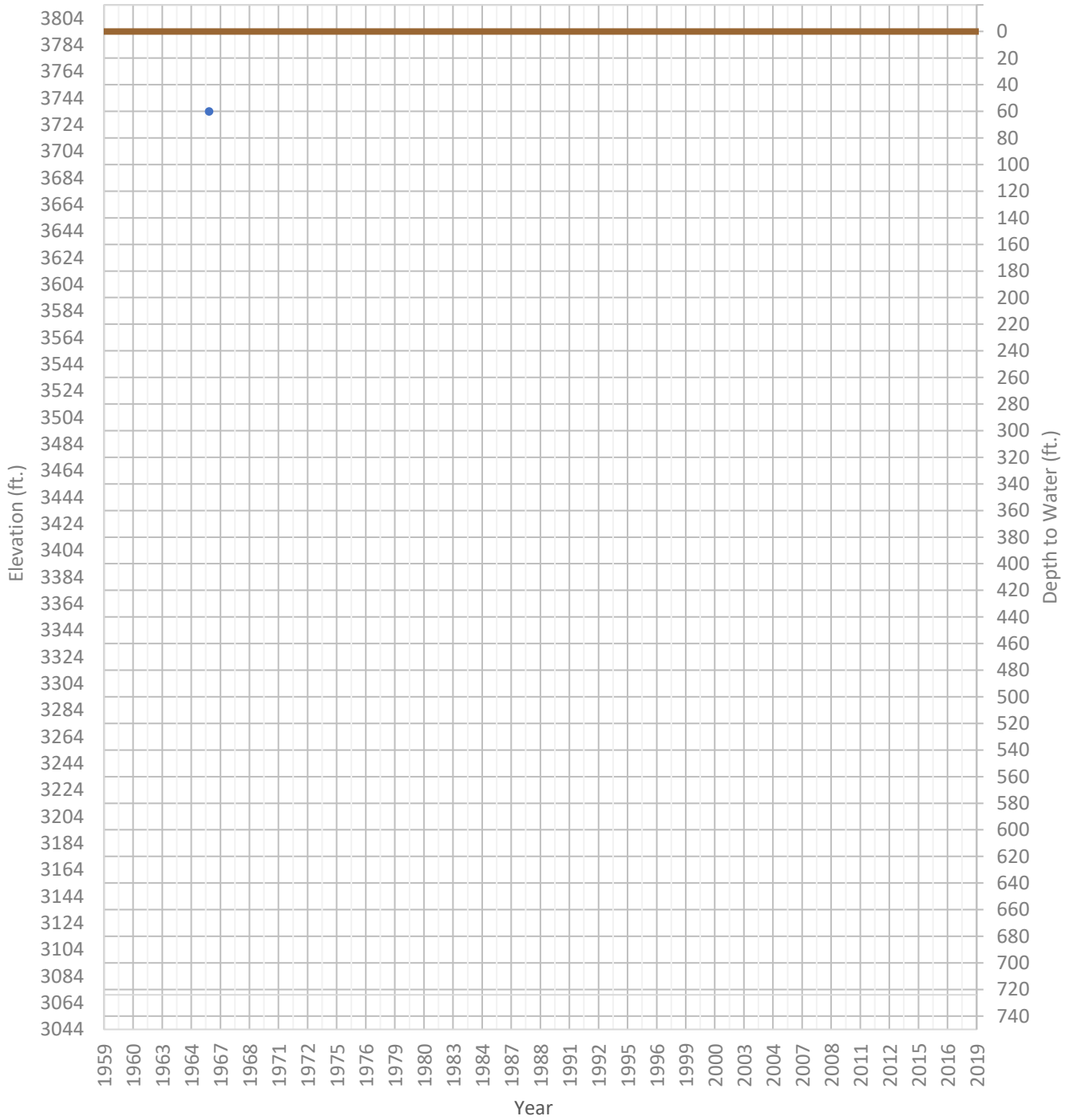
OPTI Well 149 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3774 ft. WSE Max = 3775 ft. Well Depth = 119 ft.



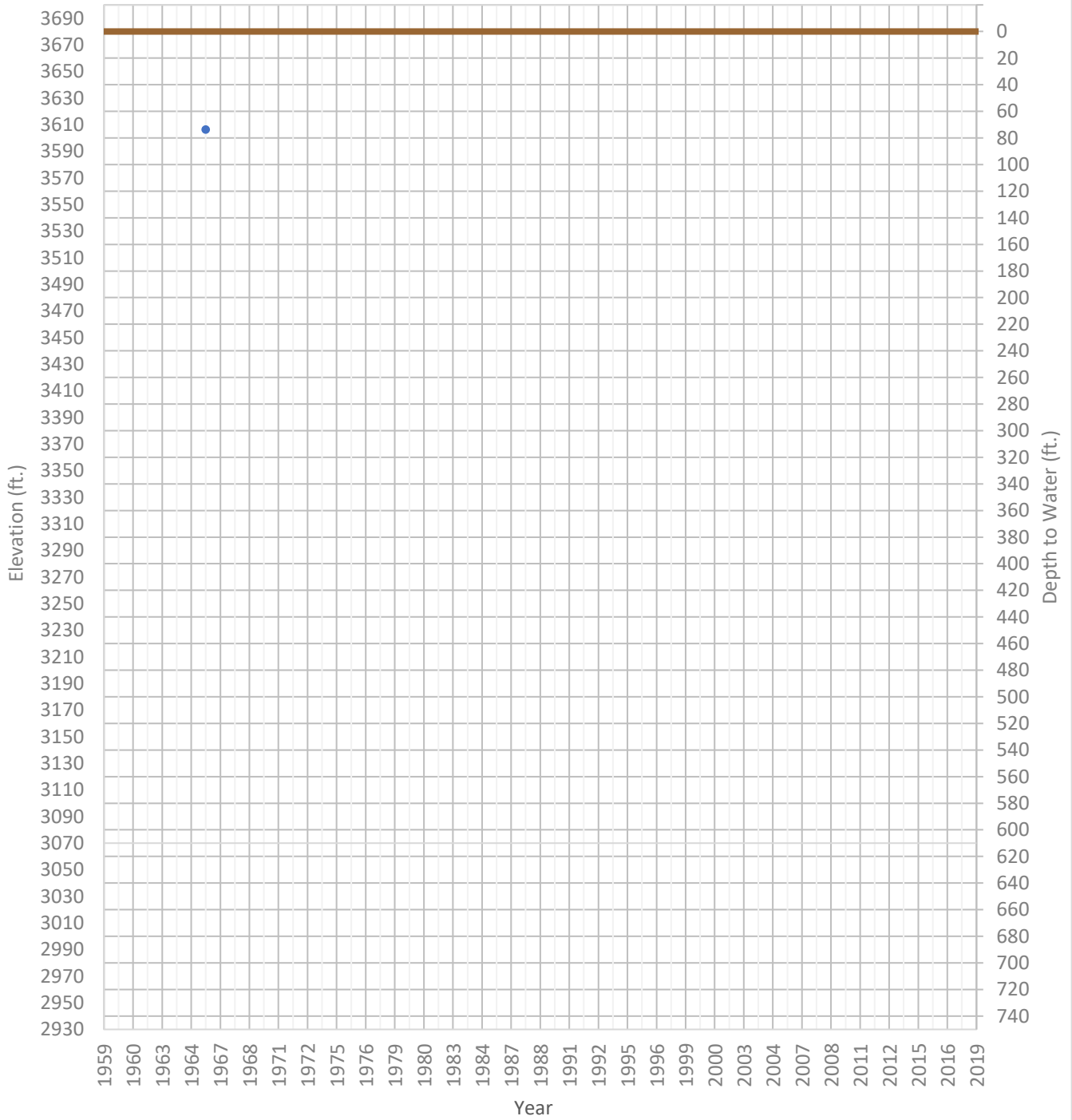
OPTI Well 151 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3734 ft. WSE Max = 3734 ft. Well Depth = 80 ft.



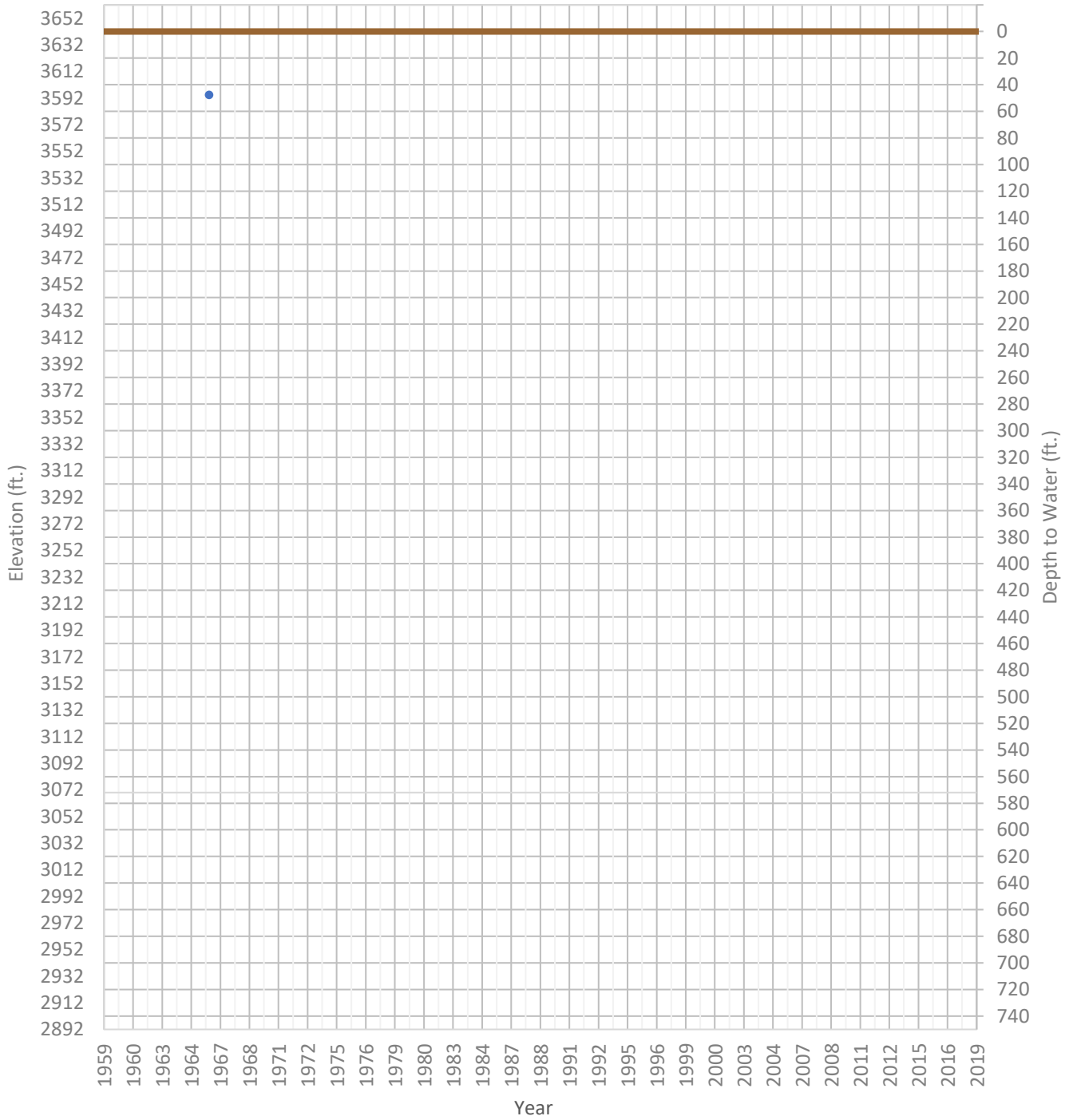
OPTI Well 154 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3606 ft. WSE Max = 3606 ft. Well Depth = 370 ft.



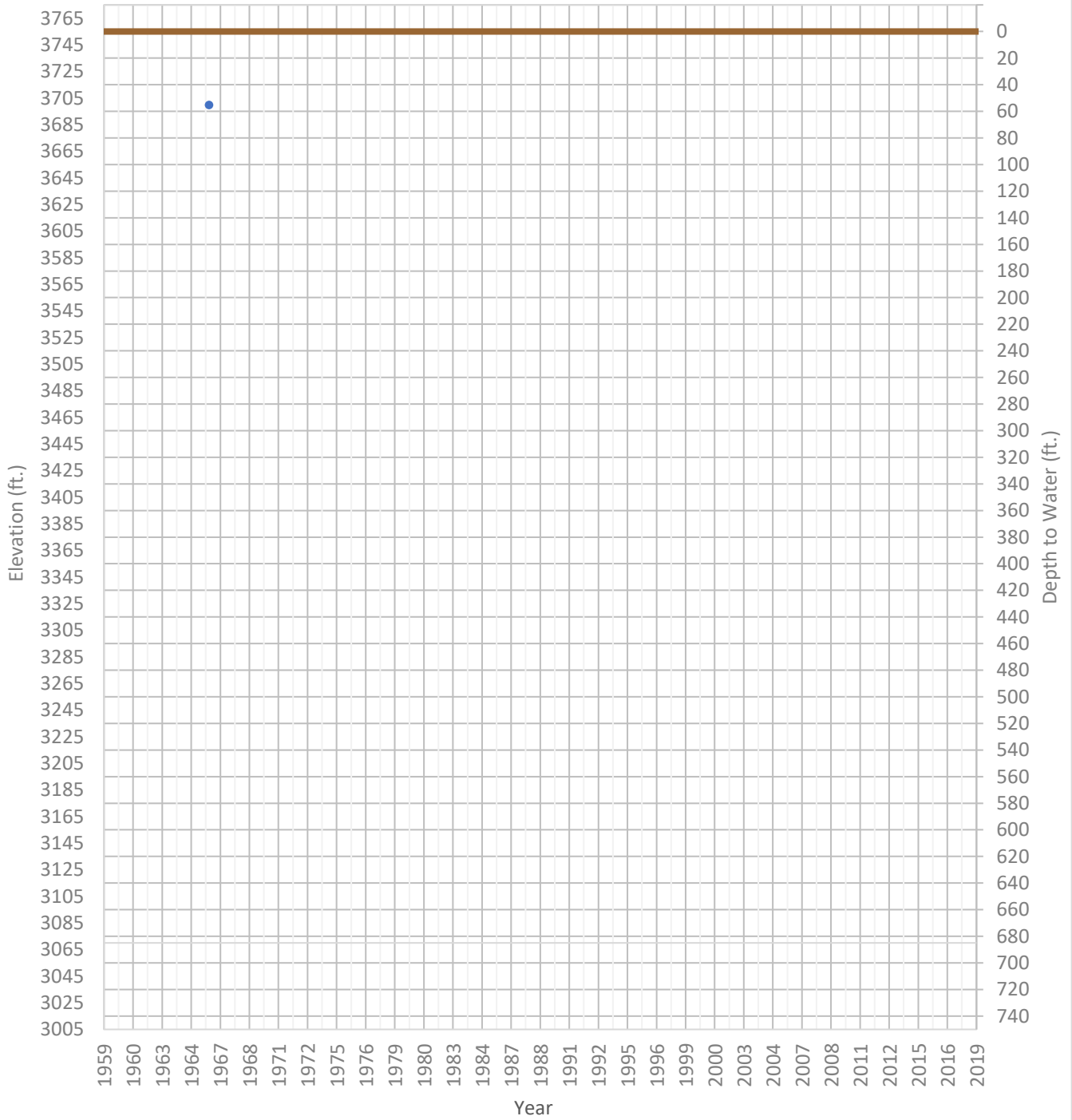
OPTI Well 155 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3594 ft. WSE Max = 3594 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



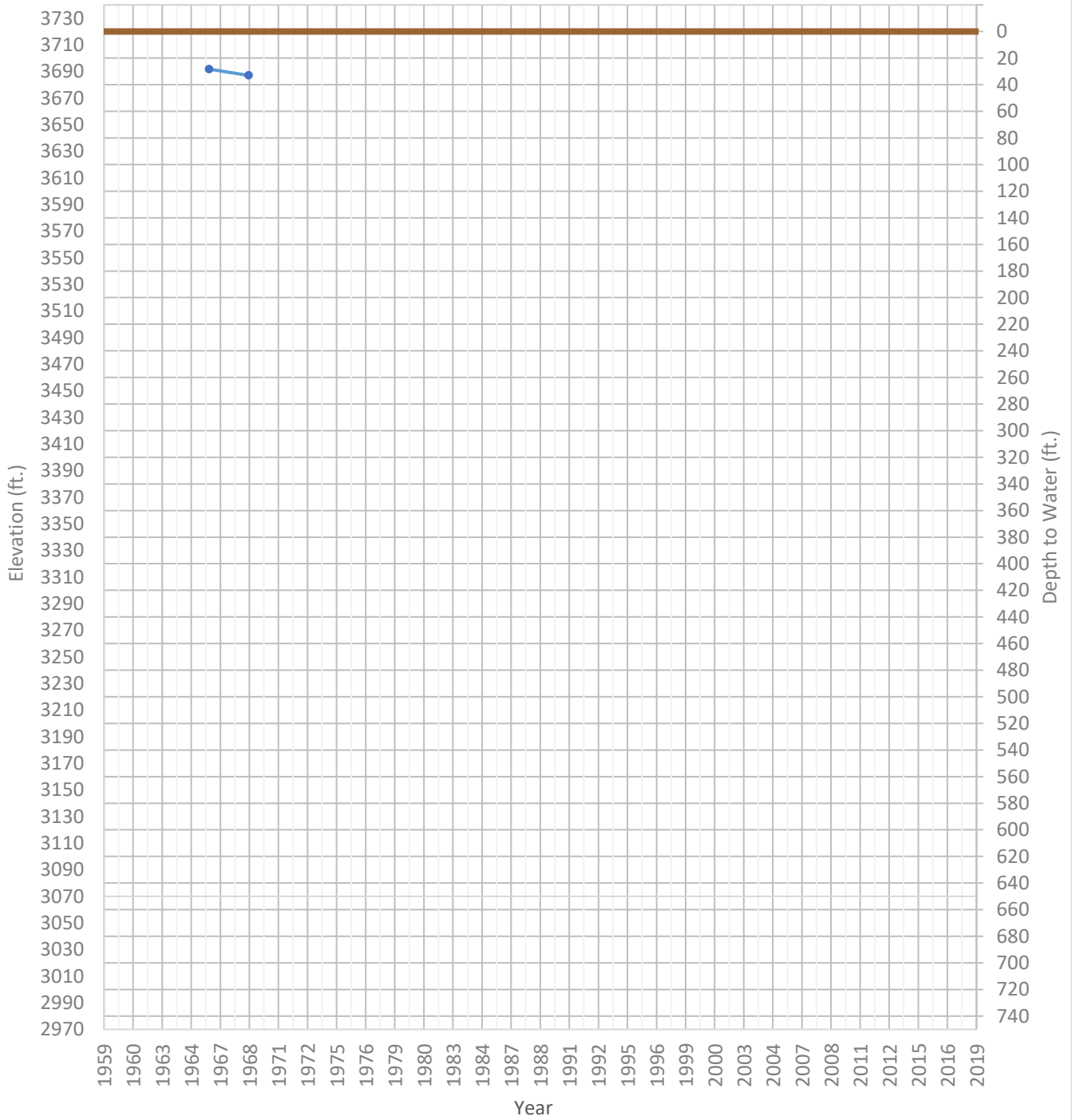
OPTI Well 157 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3700 ft. WSE Max = 3700 ft. Well Depth = 71 ft.



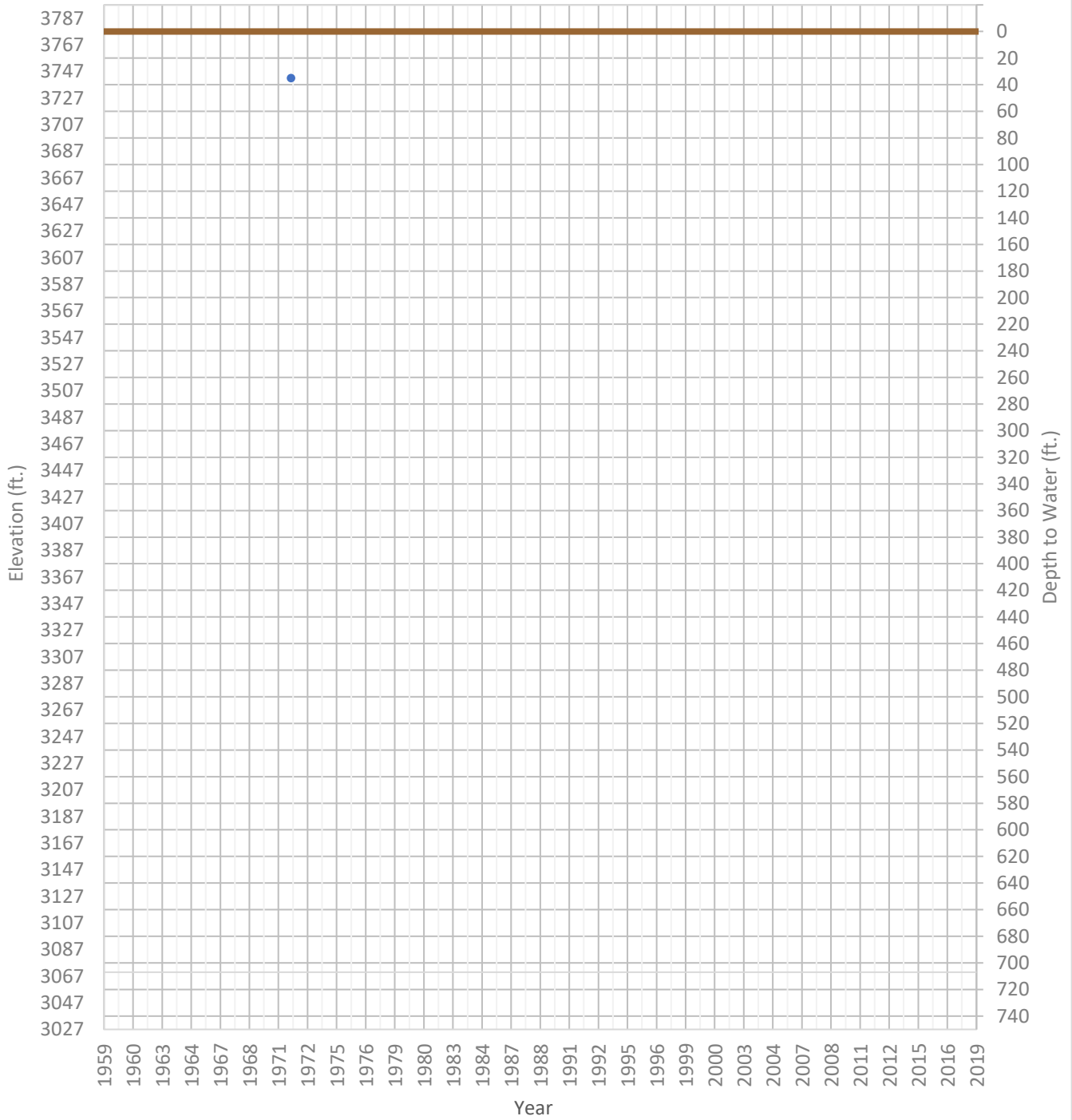
OPTI Well 159 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3687 ft. WSE Max = 3692 ft. Well Depth = 64 ft.



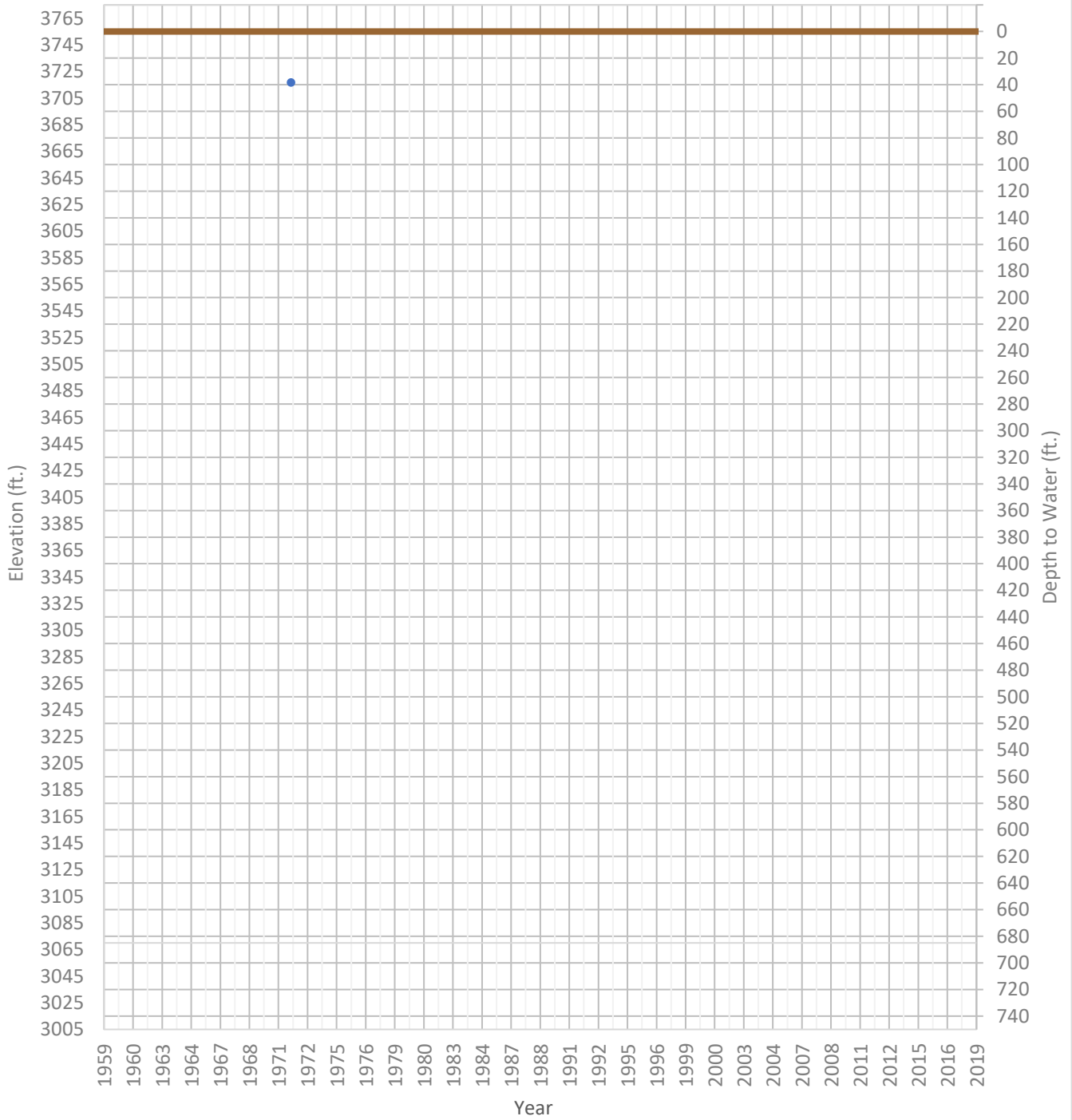
OPTI Well 162 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3742 ft. WSE Max = 3742 ft. Well Depth = 150 ft.



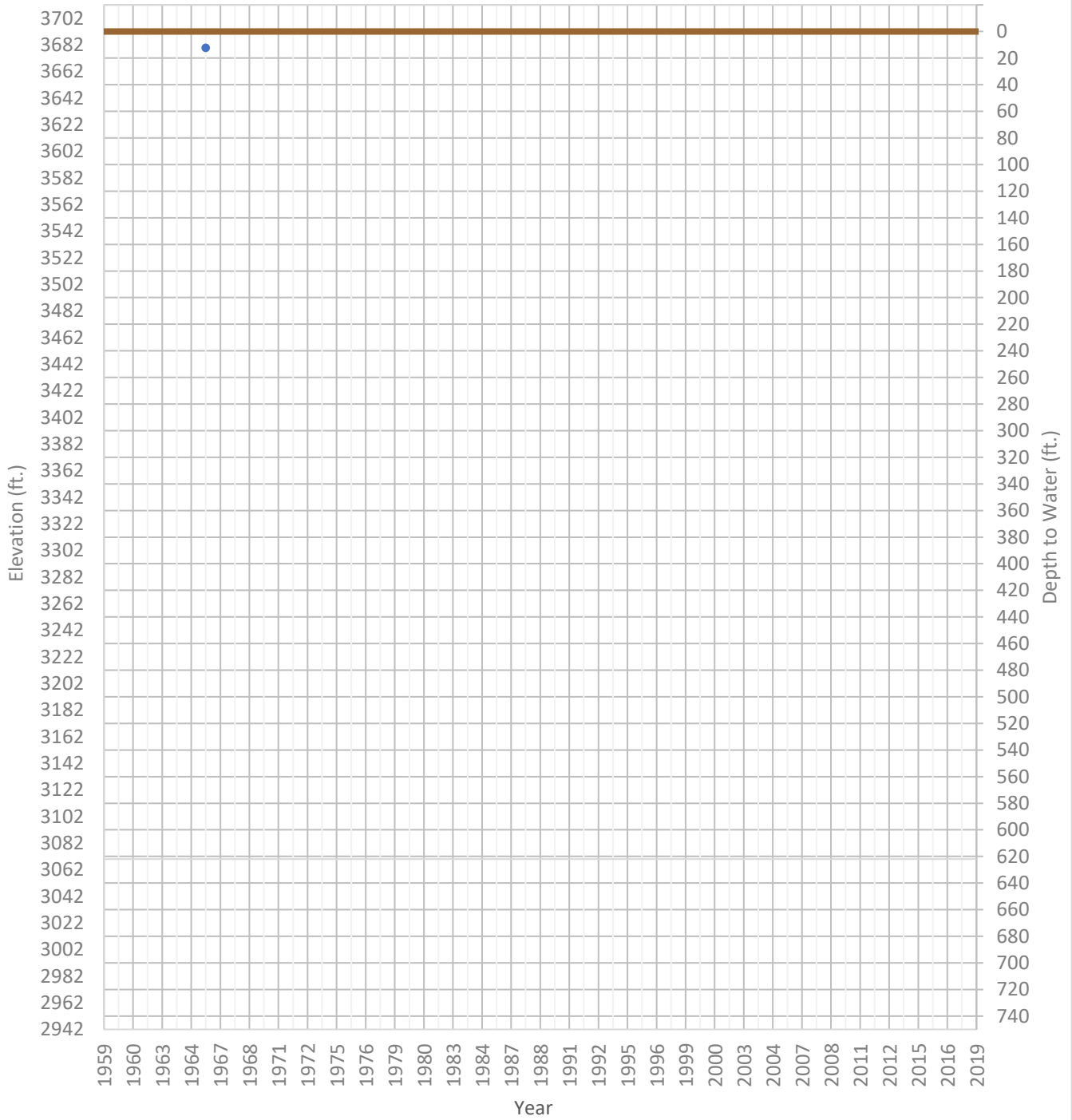
OPTI Well 163 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3717 ft. WSE Max = 3717 ft. Well Depth = 78 ft.



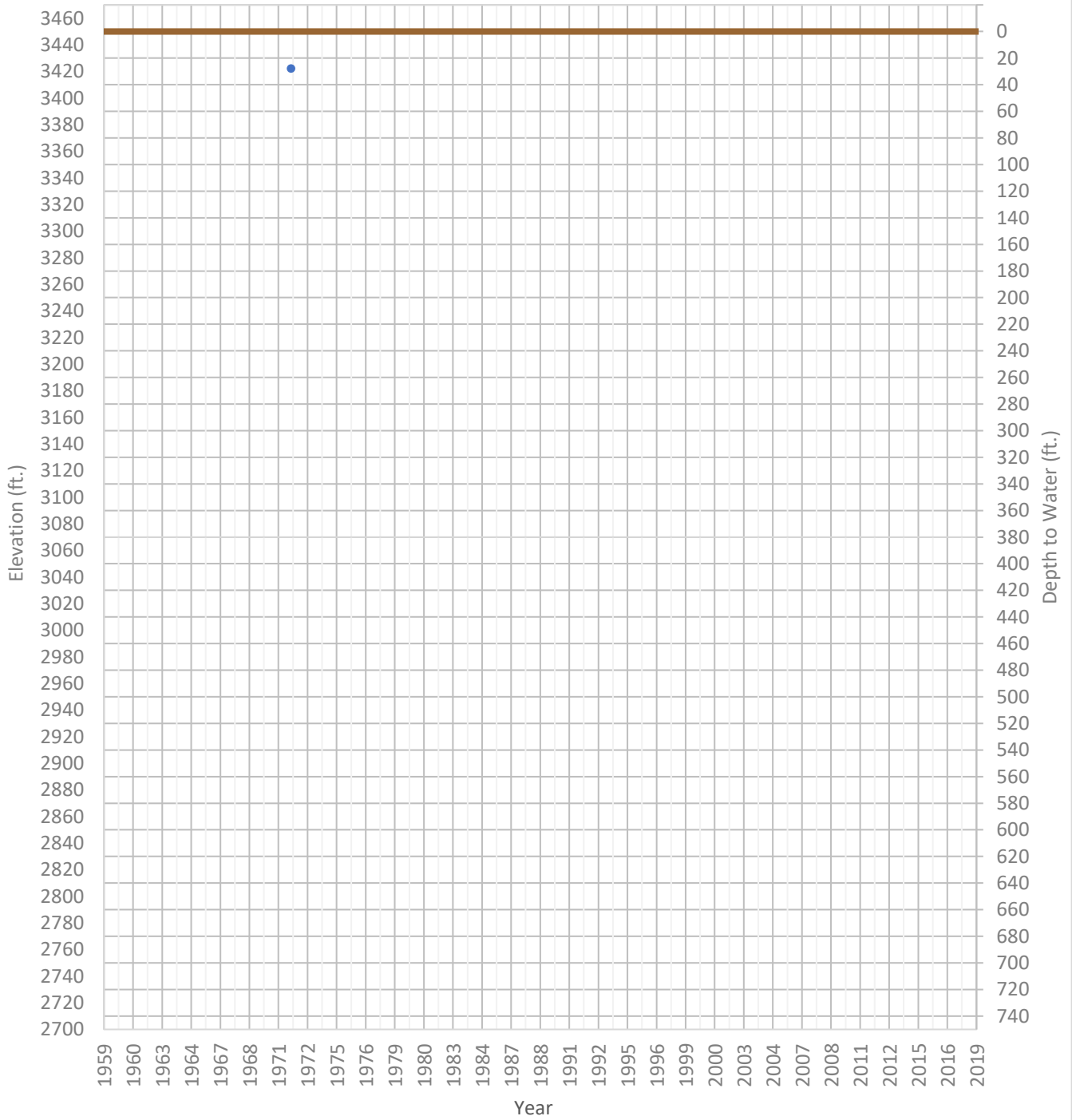
OPTI Well 164 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3680 ft. WSE Max = 3680 ft. Well Depth = 180 ft.



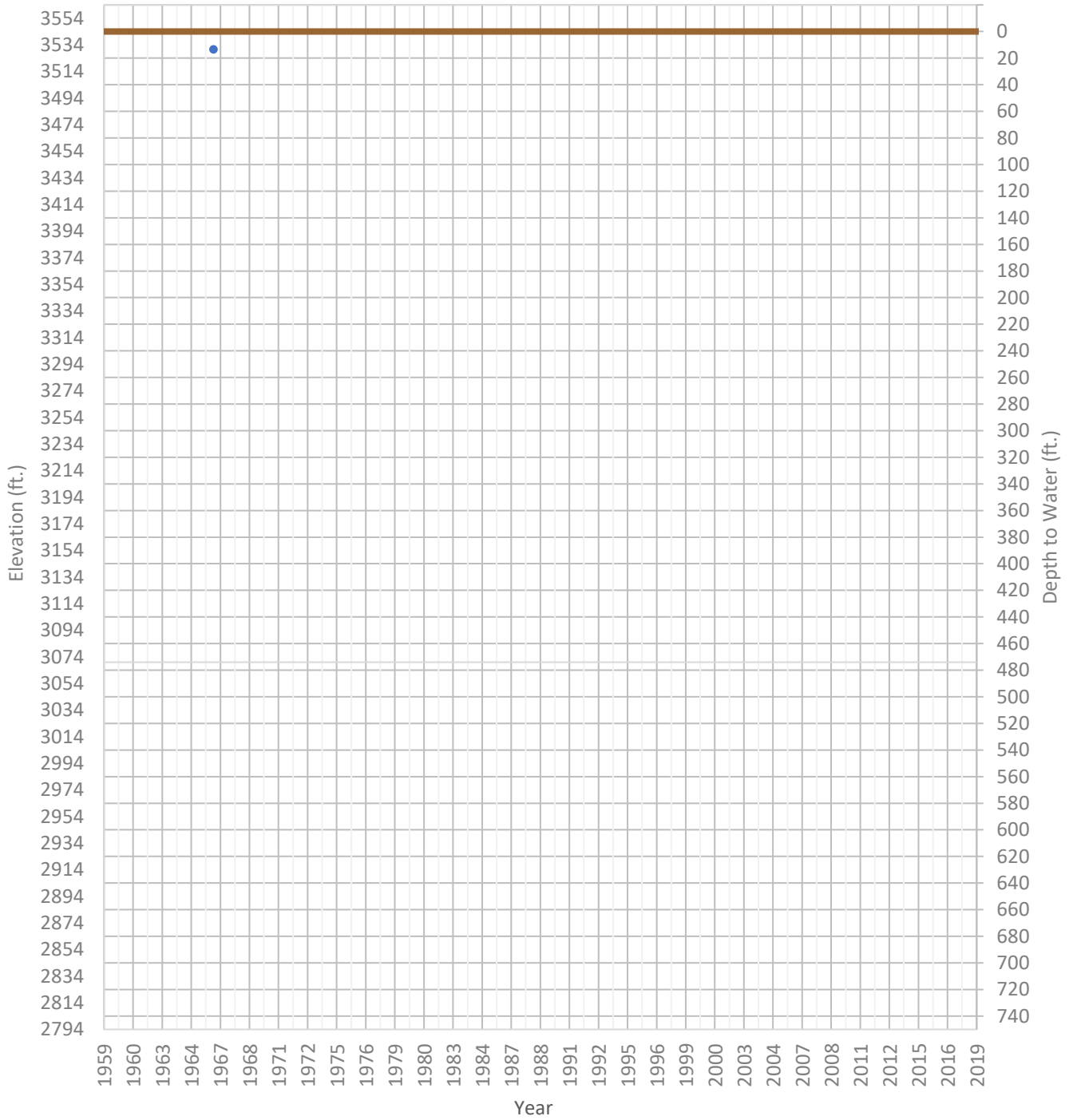
OPTI Well 166 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3422 ft. WSE Max = 3422 ft. Well Depth = 120 ft.



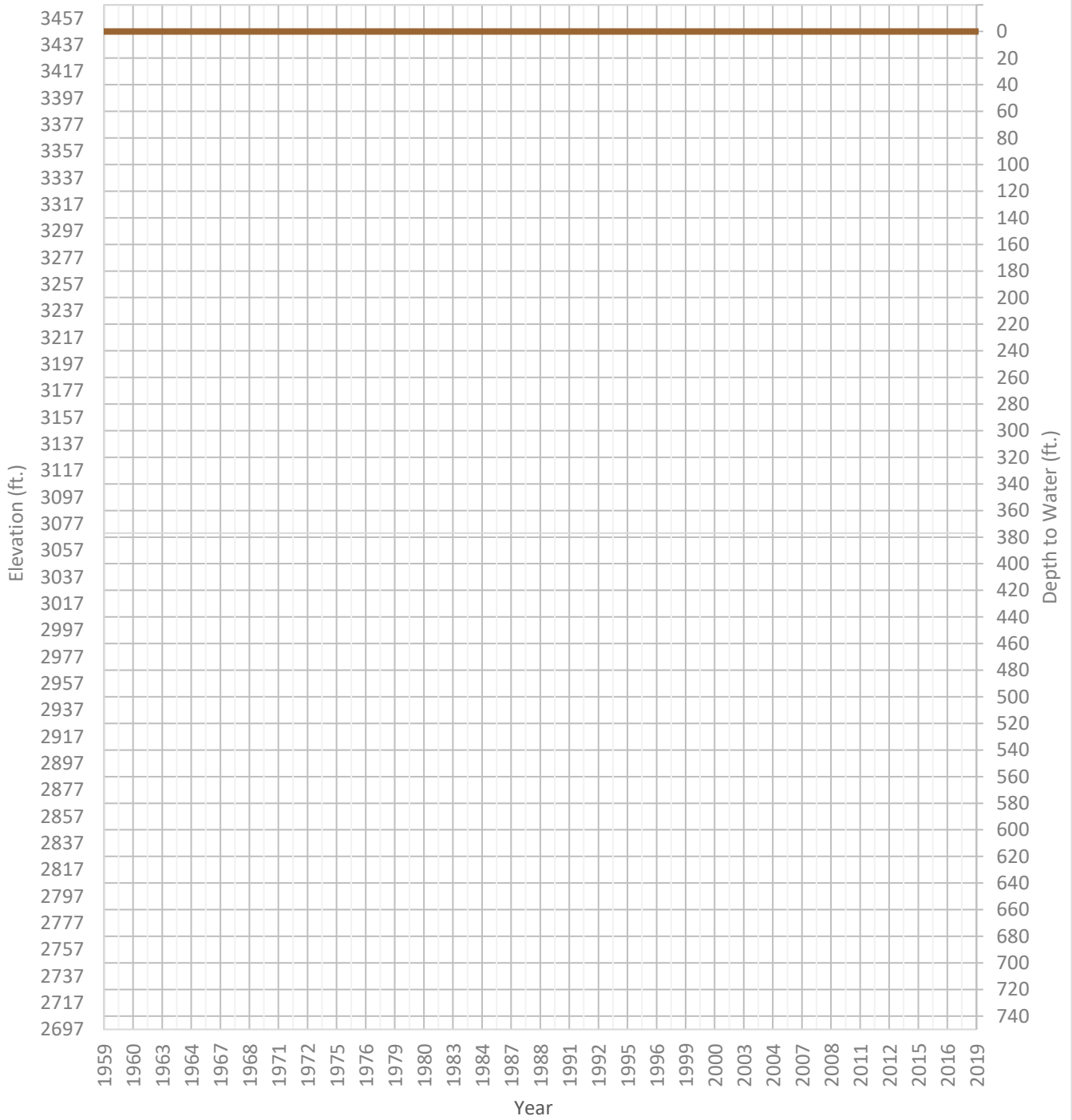
OPTI Well 170 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3530 ft. WSE Max = 3530 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



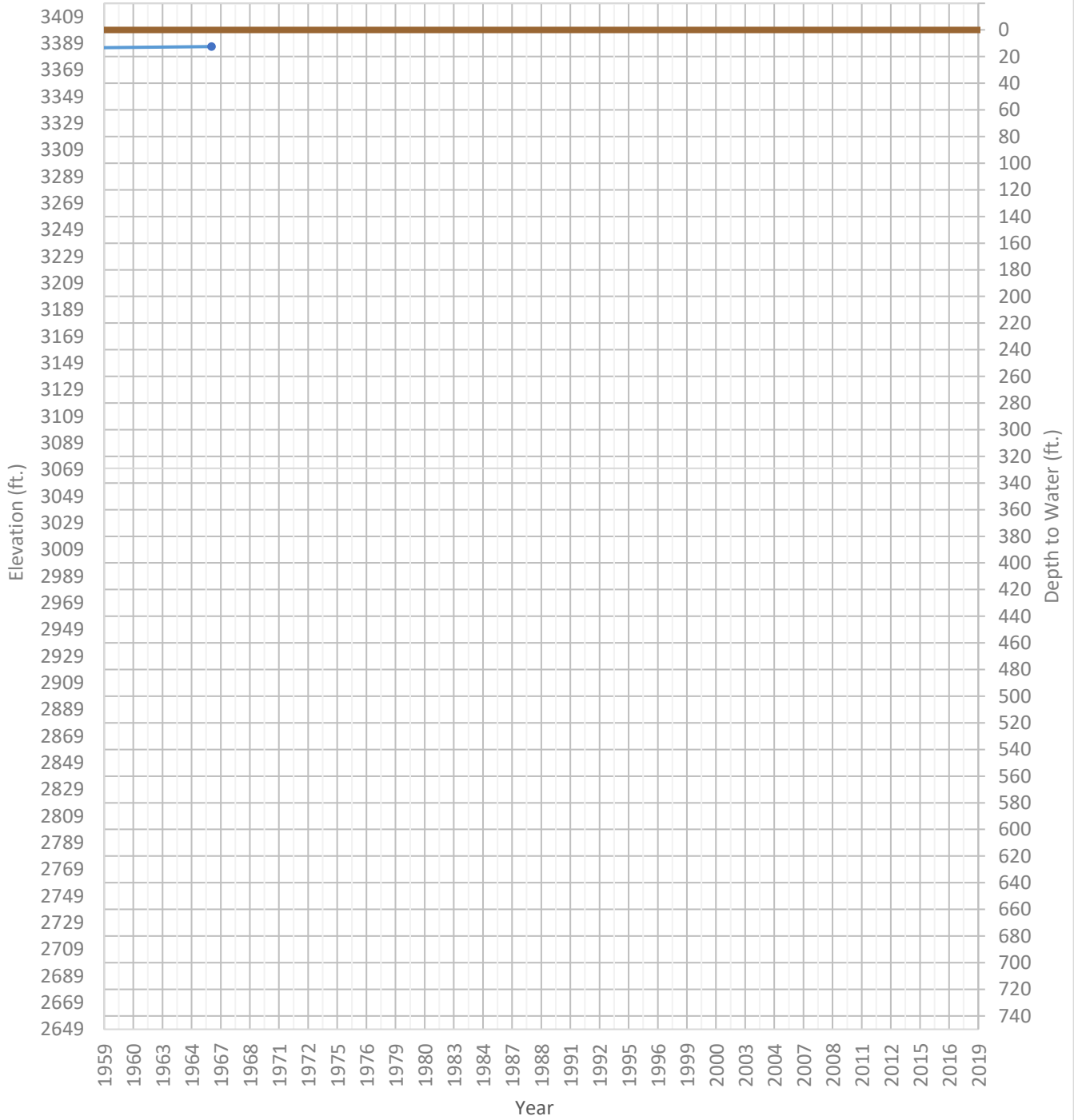
OPTI Well 171 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3423 ft. WSE Max = 3423 ft. Well Depth = 84 ft.



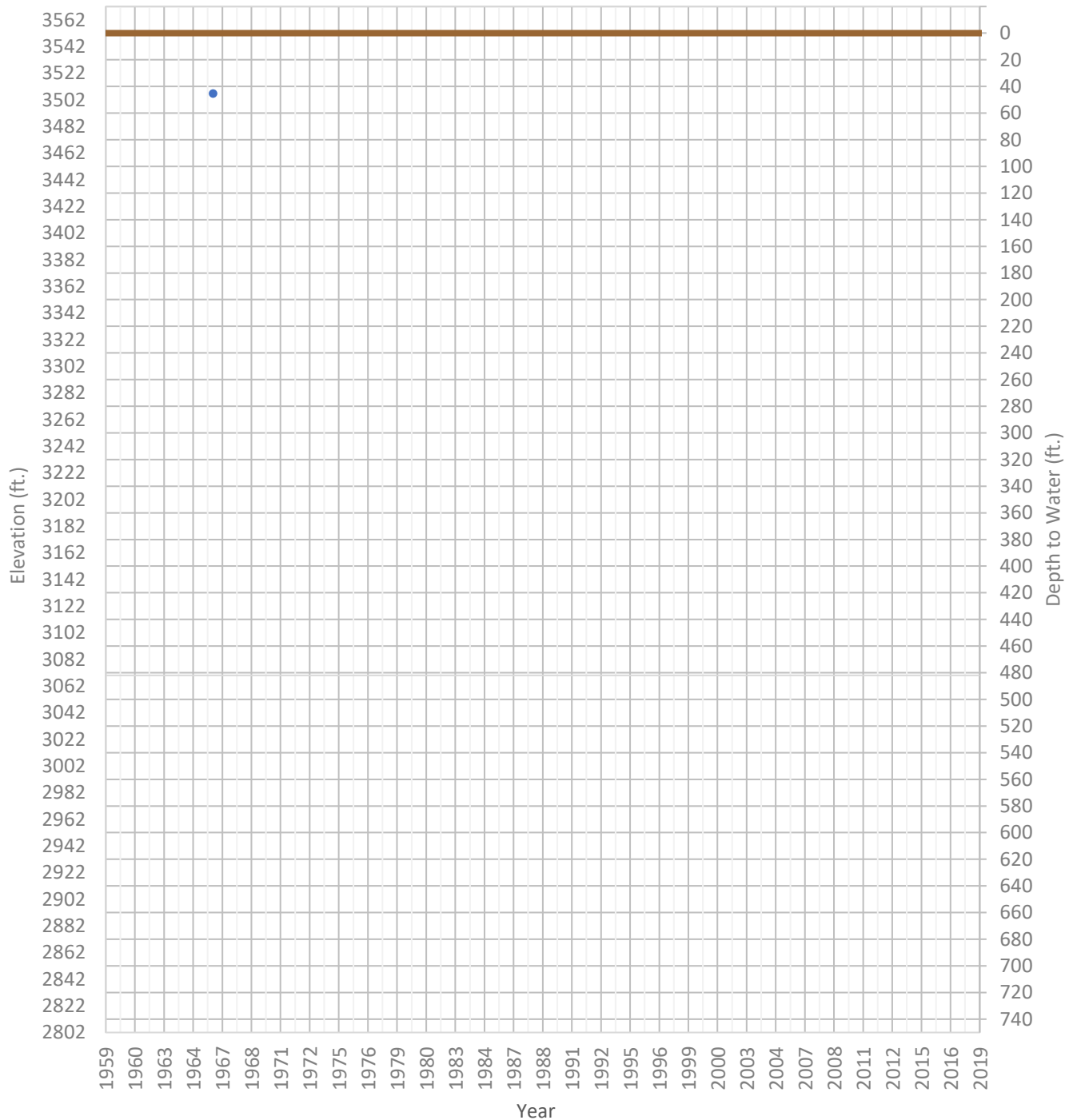
OPTI Well 173 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3374 ft. WSE Max = 3387 ft. Well Depth = 60 ft.



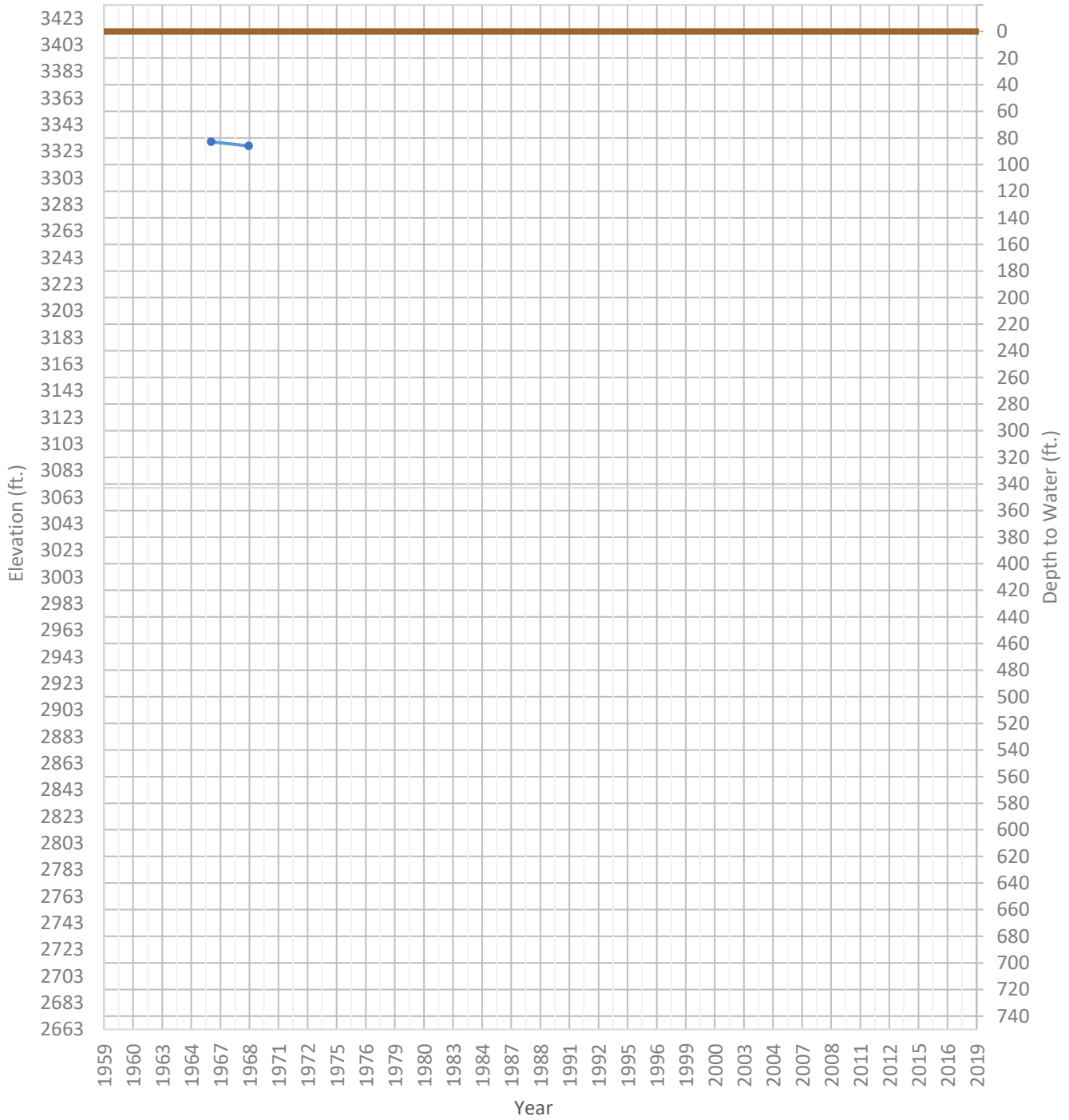
OPTI Well 175 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3507 ft. WSE Max = 3507 ft. Well Depth = 90 ft.



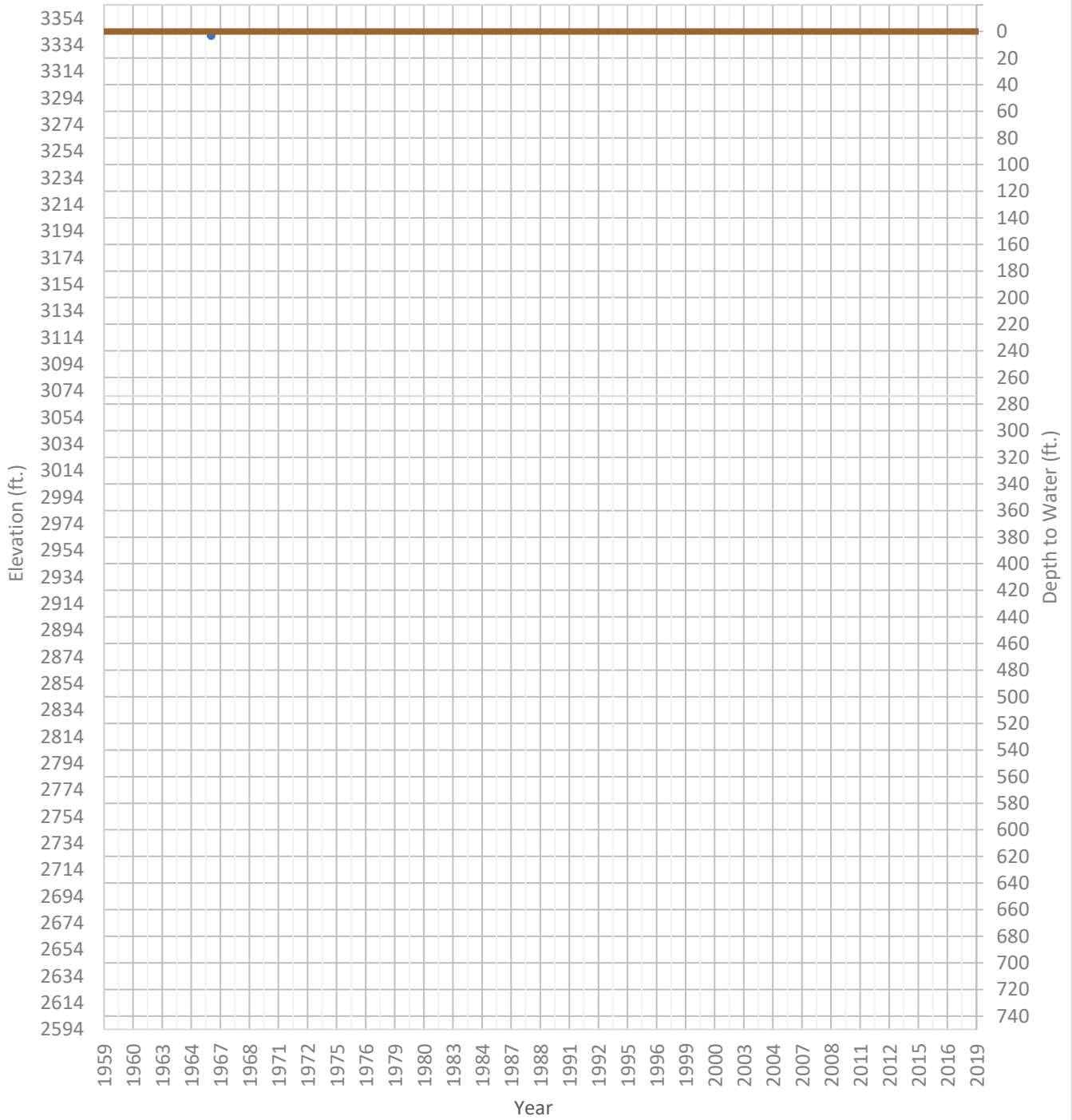
OPTI Well 179 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3327 ft. WSE Max = 3330 ft. Well Depth = 95 ft.



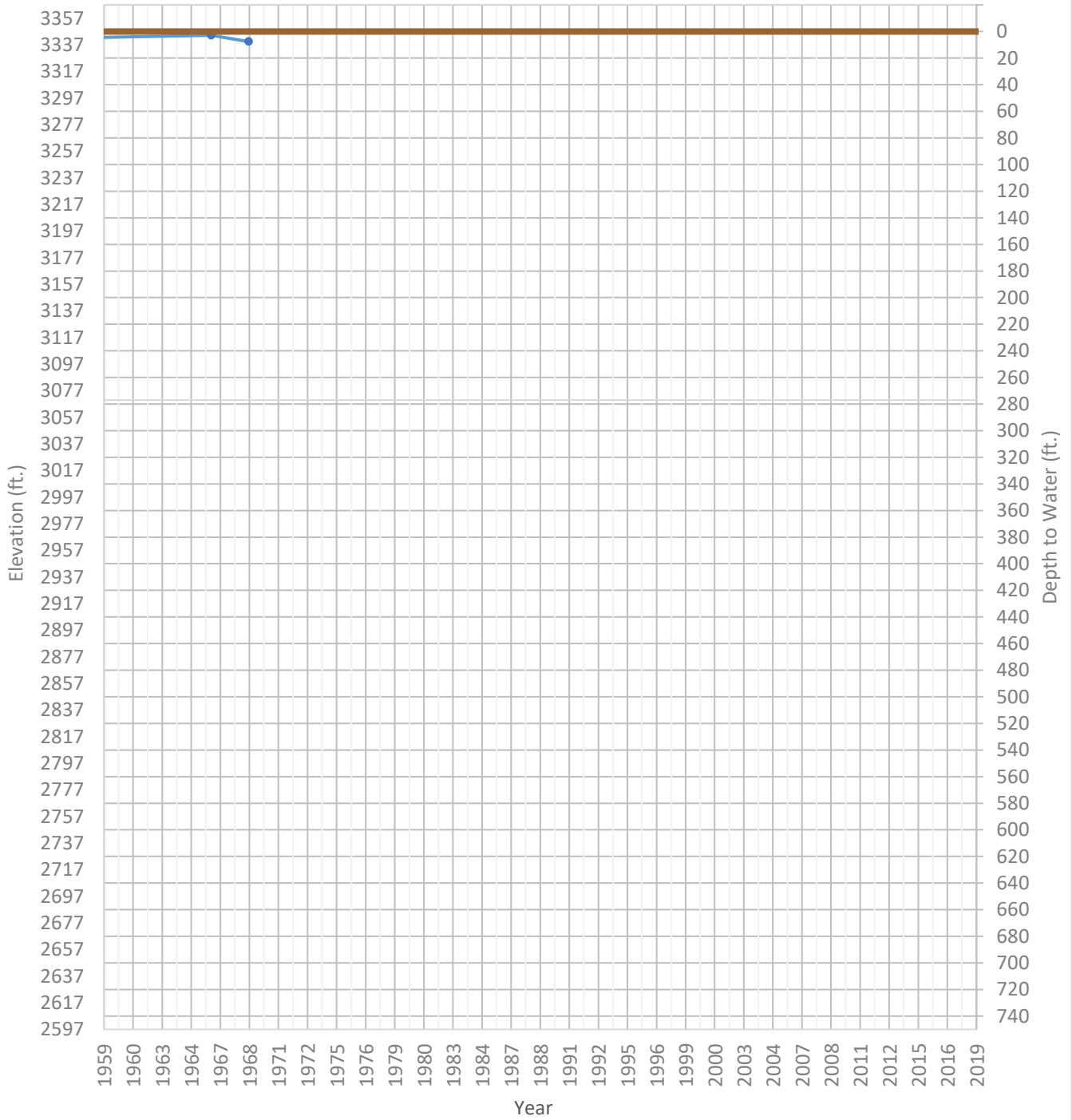
OPTI Well 180 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3341 ft. WSE Max = 3341 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



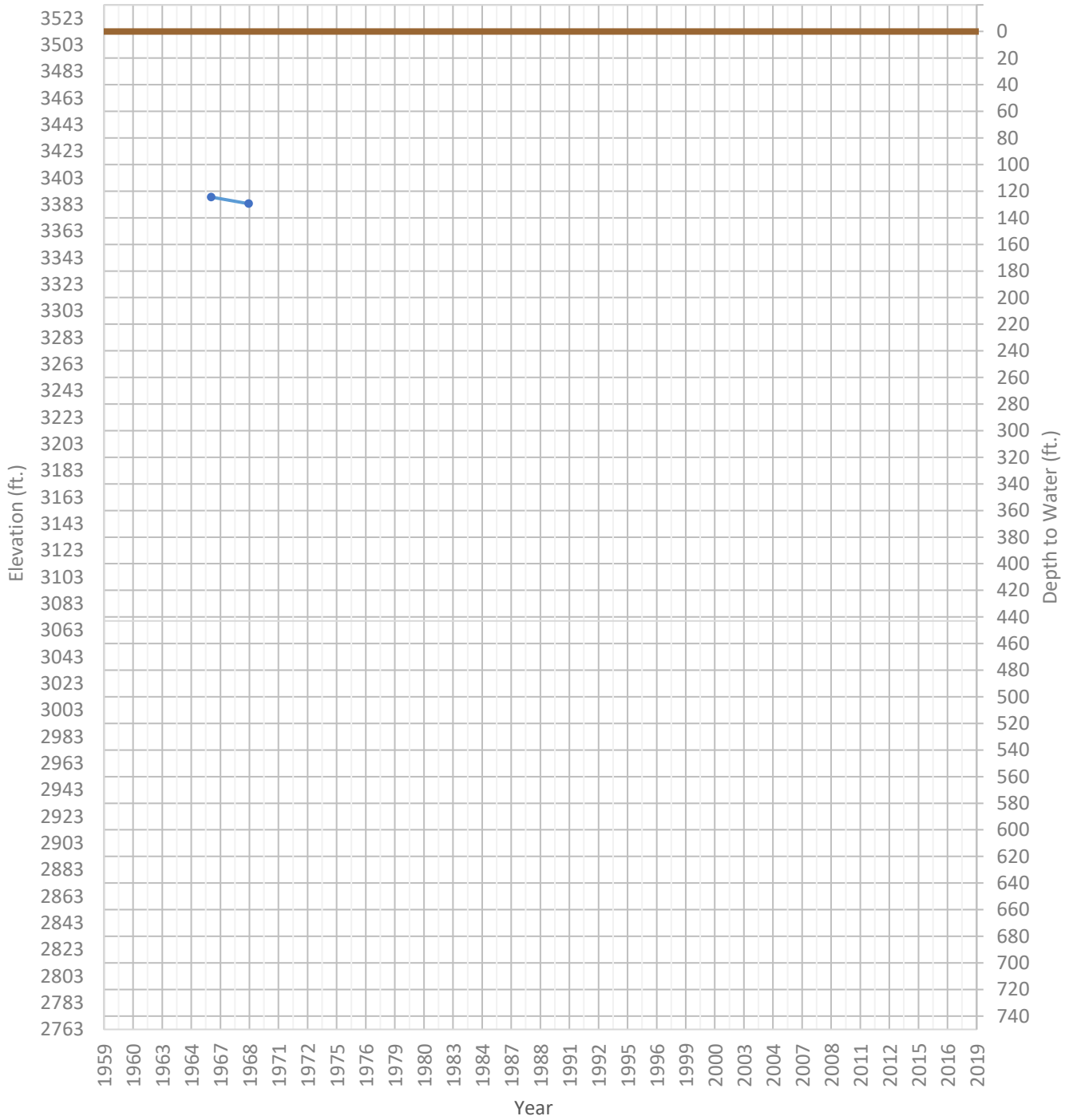
OPTI Well 181 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3339 ft. WSE Max = 3344 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



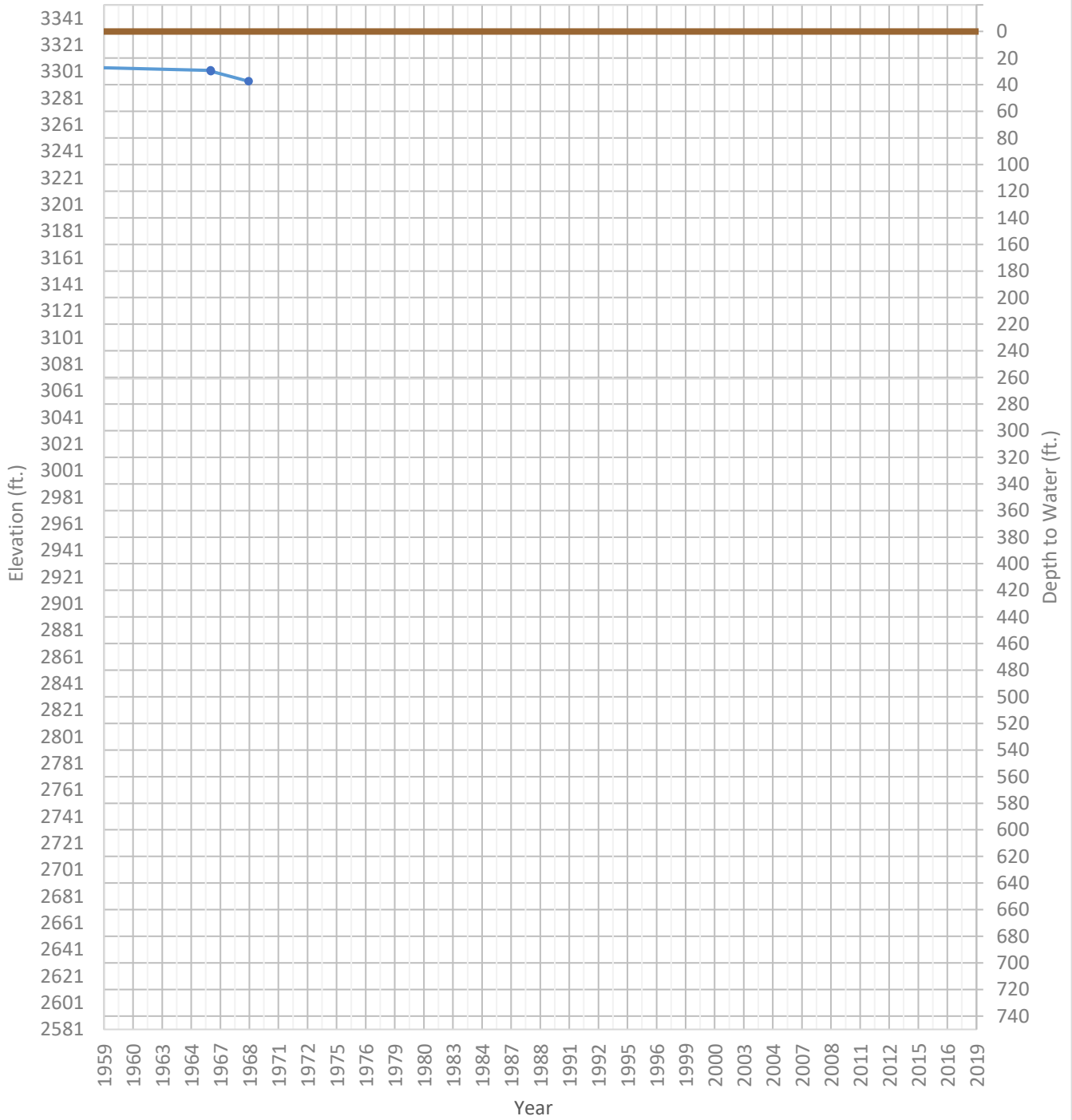
OPTI Well 182 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3384 ft. WSE Max = 3389 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



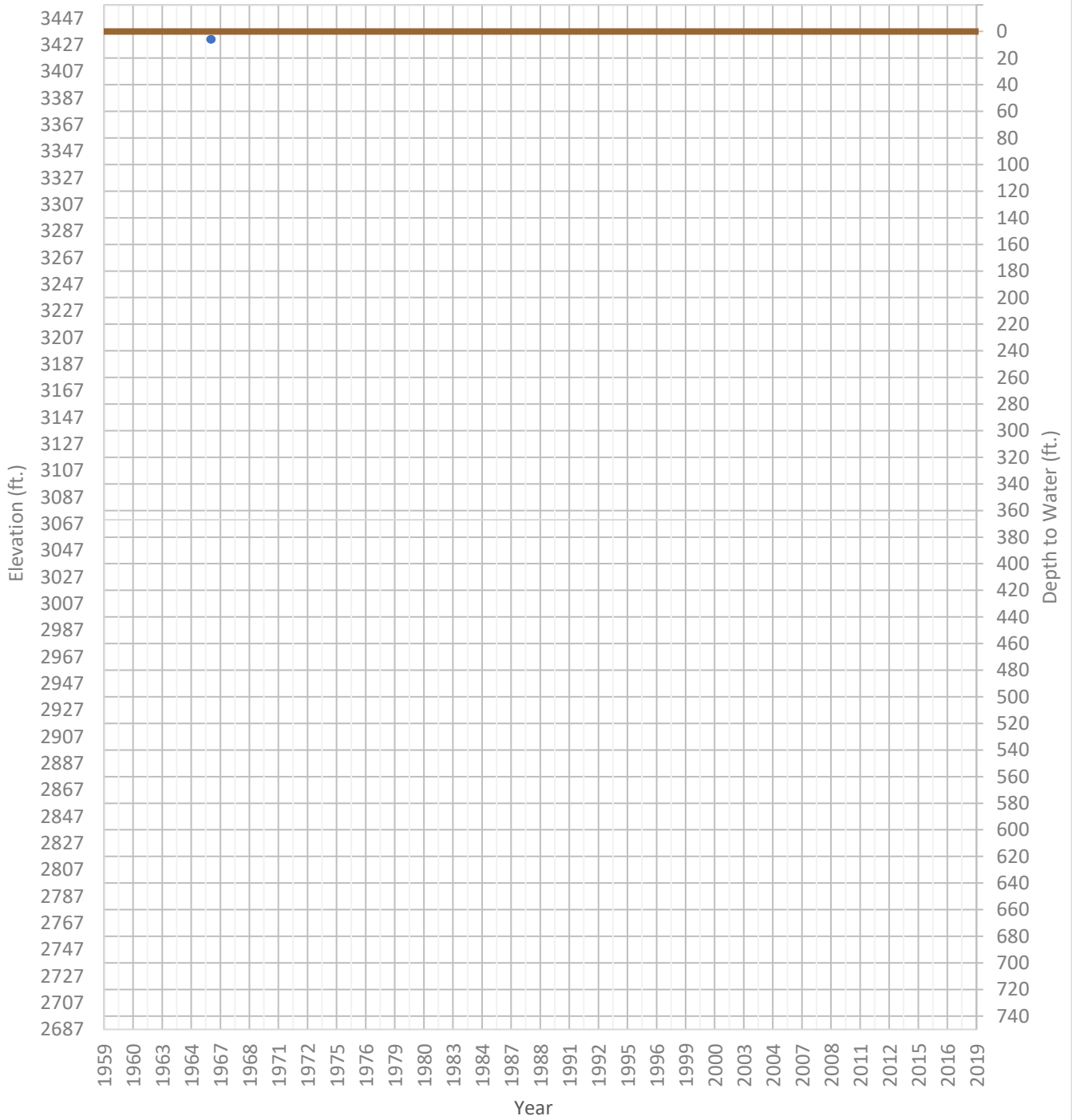
OPTI Well 183 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3294 ft. WSE Max = 3306 ft. Well Depth = 64 ft.



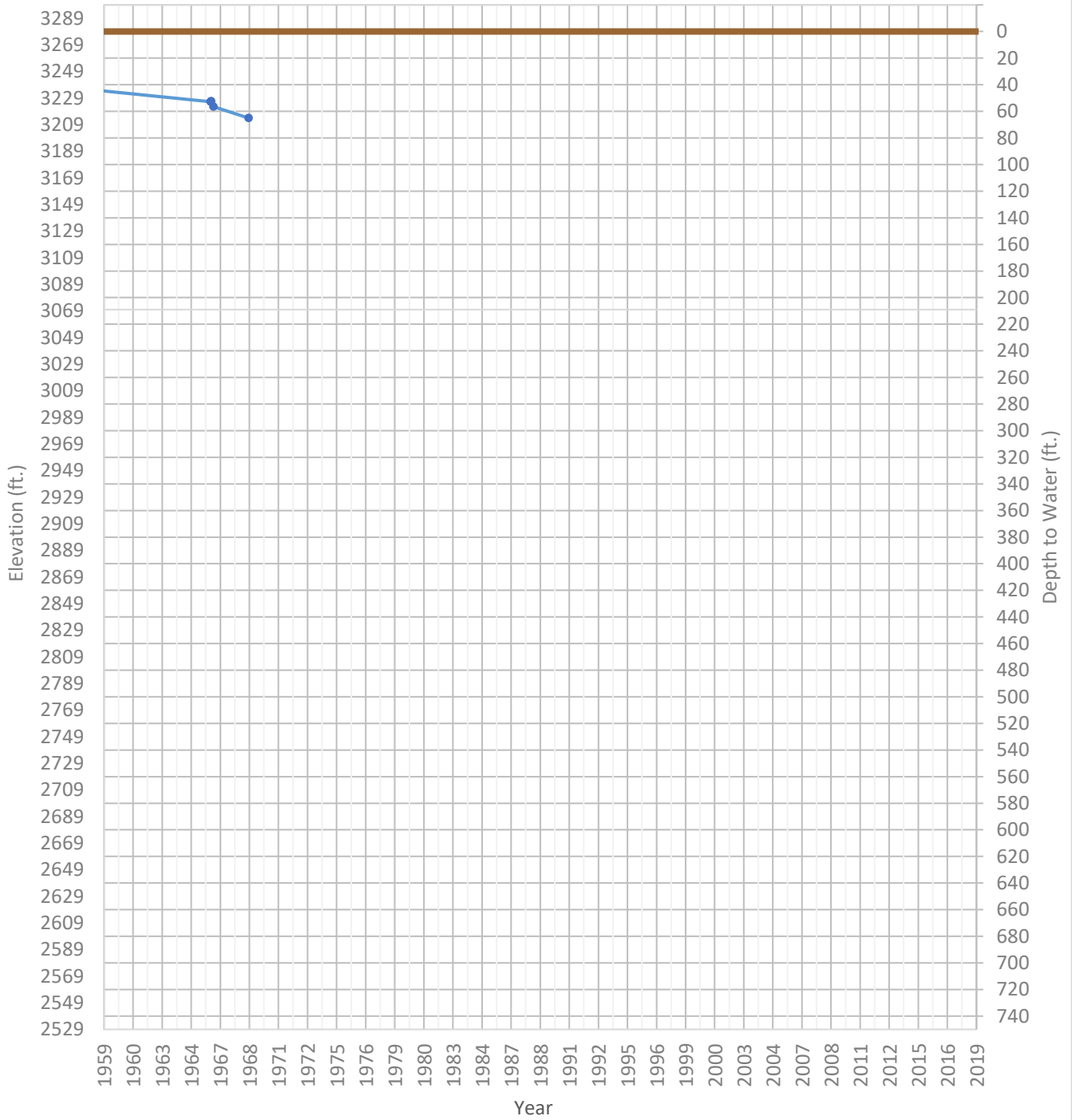
OPTI Well 185 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3431 ft. WSE Max = 3431 ft. Well Depth = 14 ft.



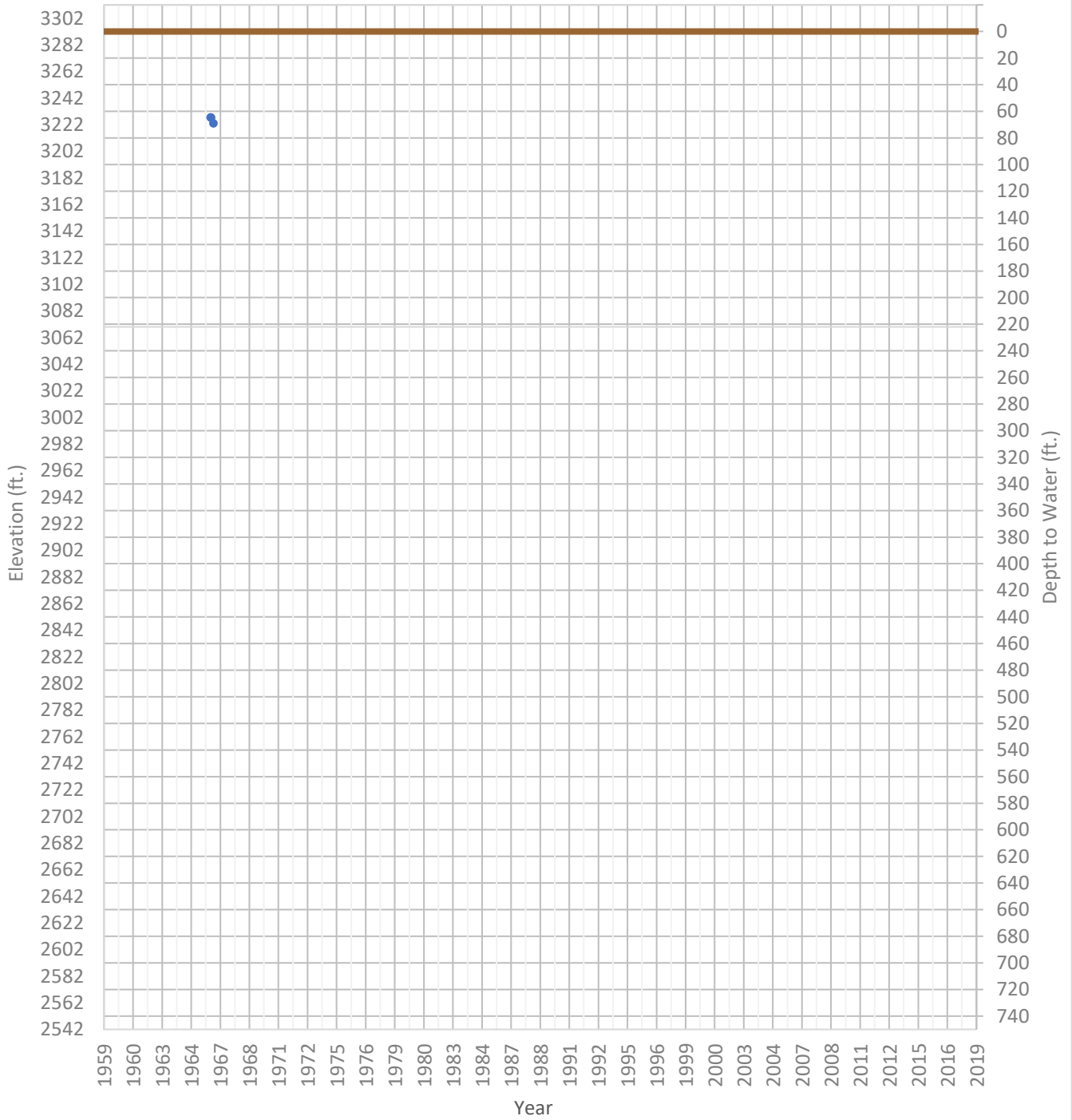
OPTI Well 186 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3214 ft. WSE Max = 3241 ft. Well Depth = 109 ft.



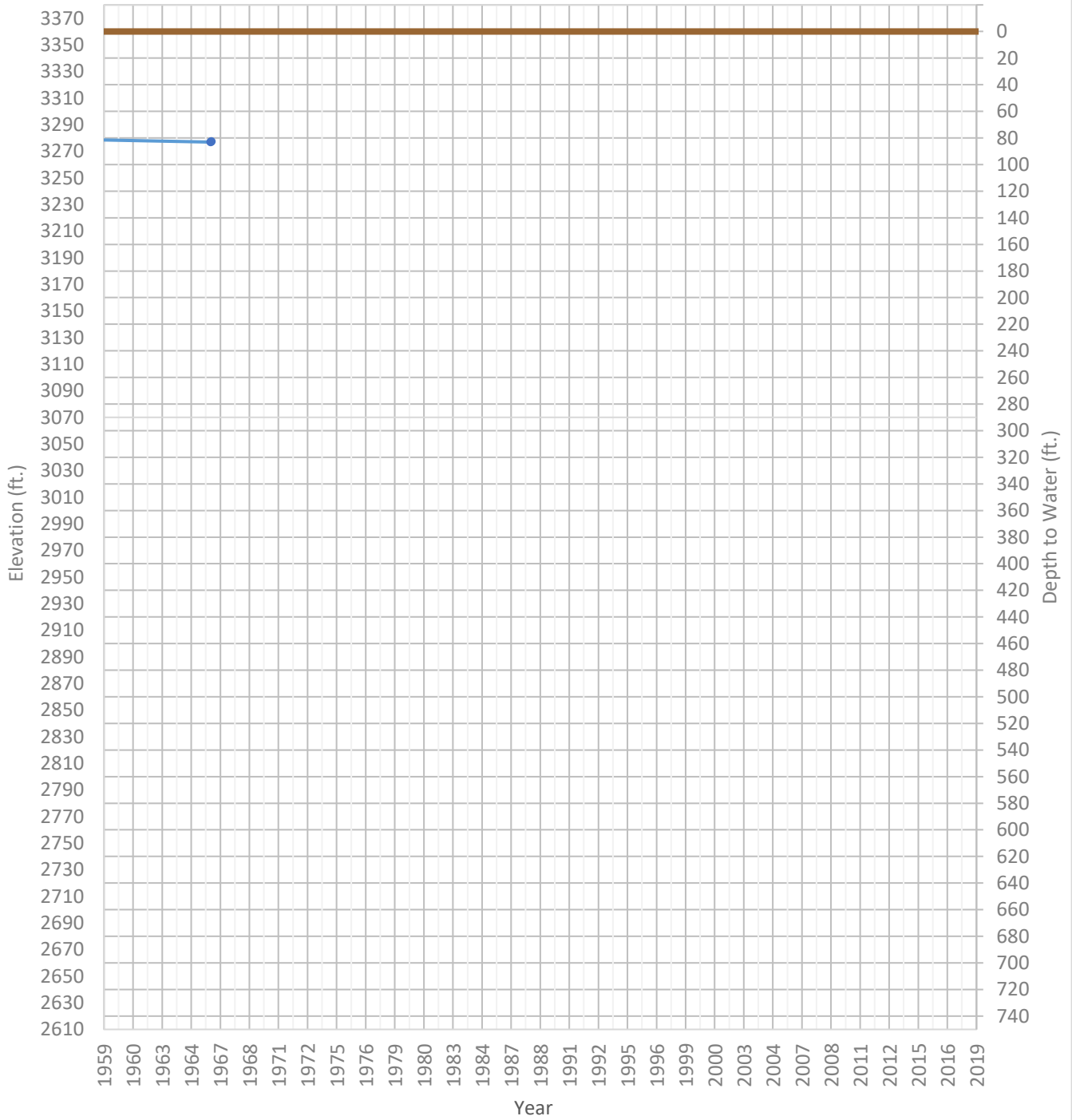
OPTI Well 188 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3223 ft. WSE Max = 3227 ft. Well Depth = 121 ft.



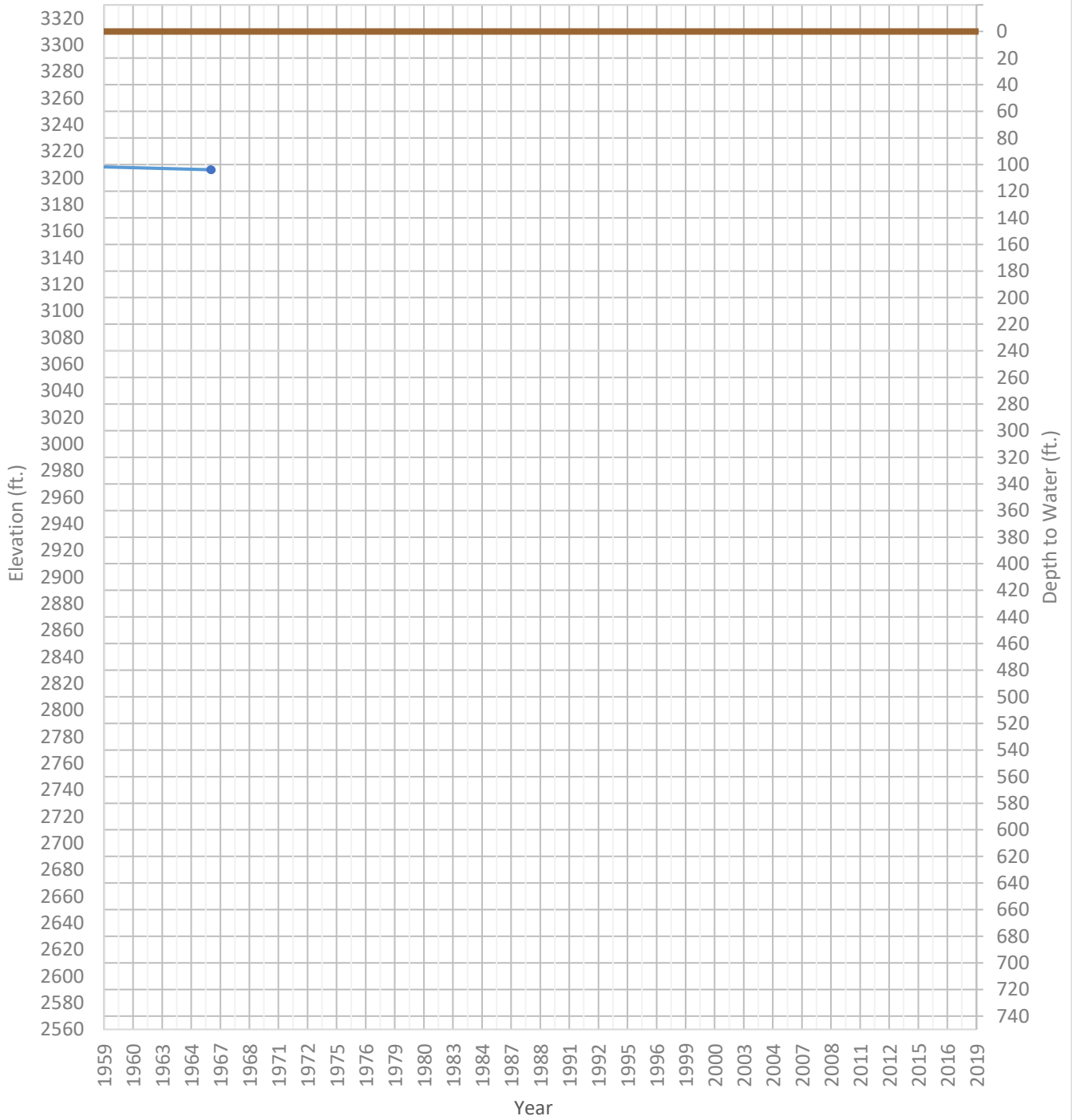
OPTI Well 189 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3277 ft. WSE Max = 3280 ft. Well Depth = 84 ft.



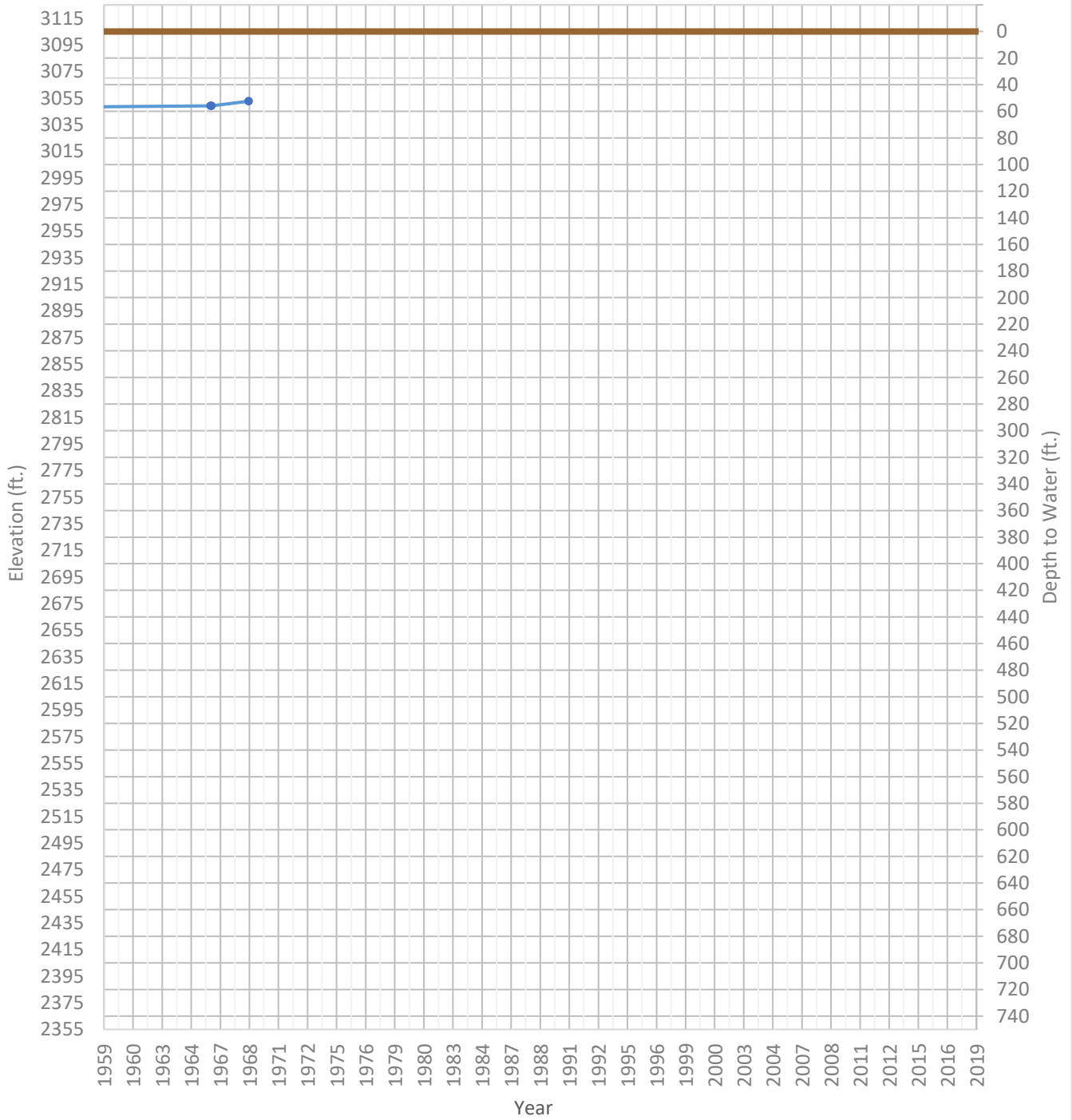
OPTI Well 190 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3206 ft. WSE Max = 3210 ft. Well Depth = 115 ft.



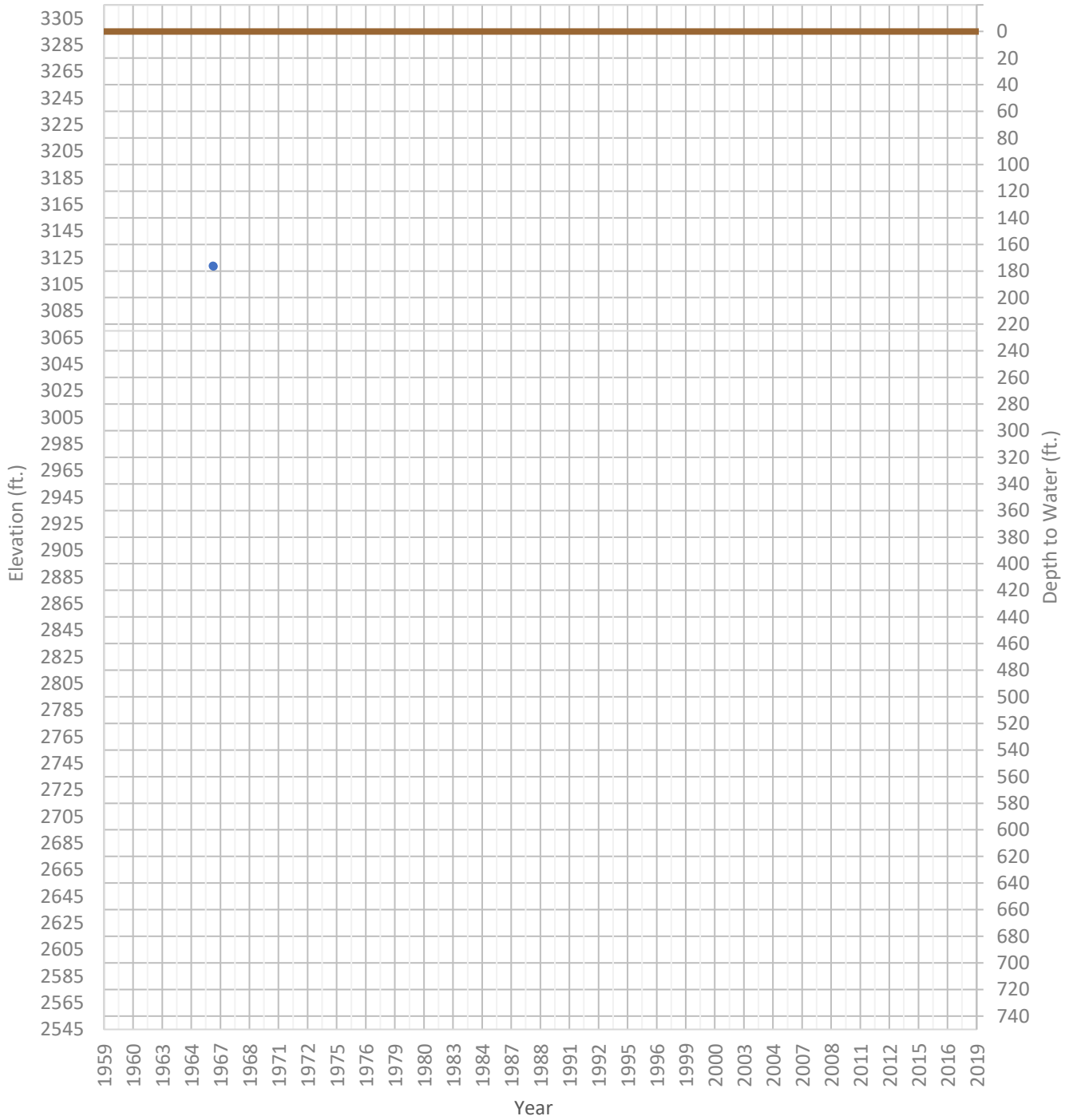
OPTI Well 192 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3048 ft. WSE Max = 3053 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



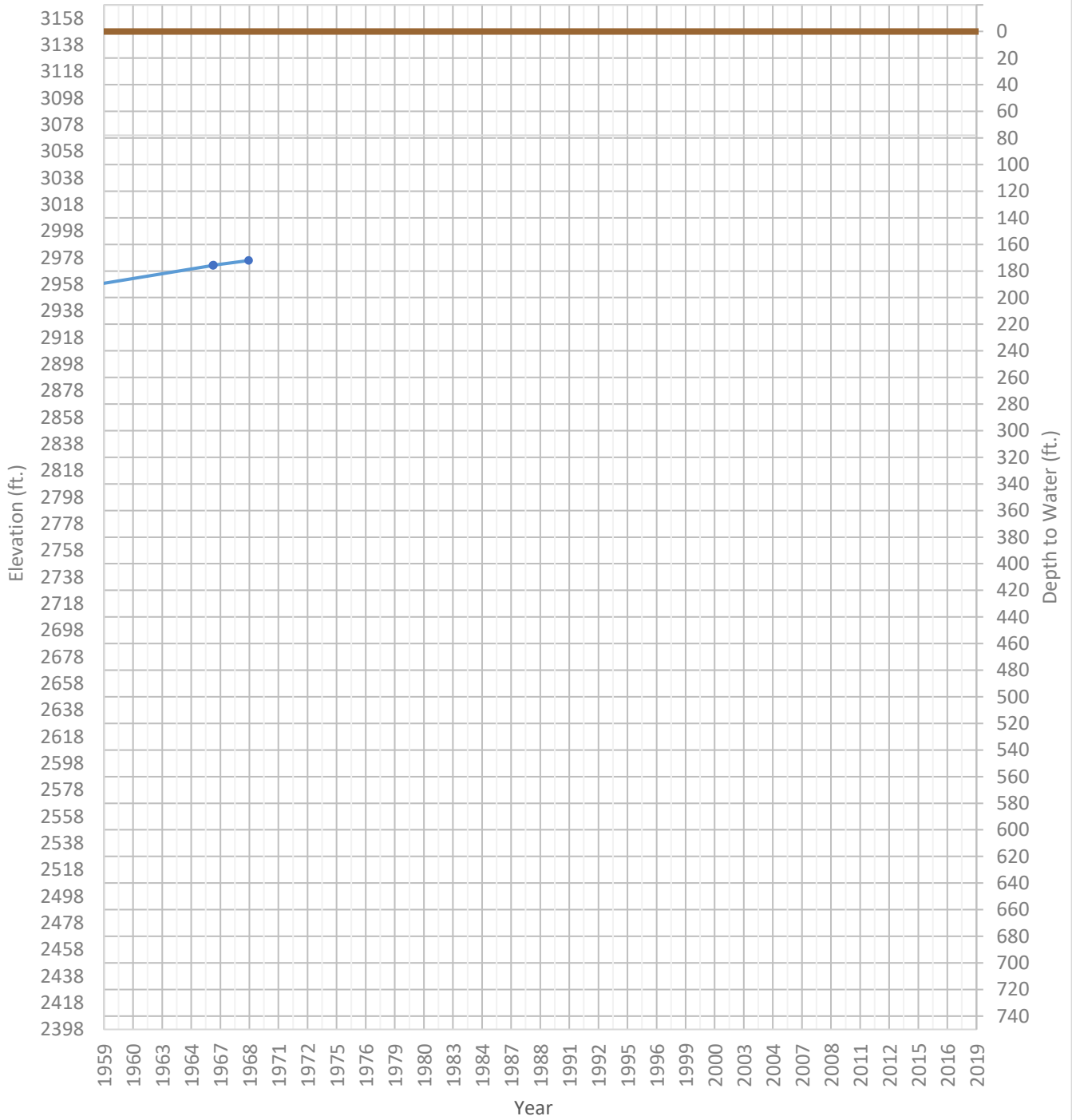
OPTI Well 198 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3118 ft. WSE Max = 3119 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



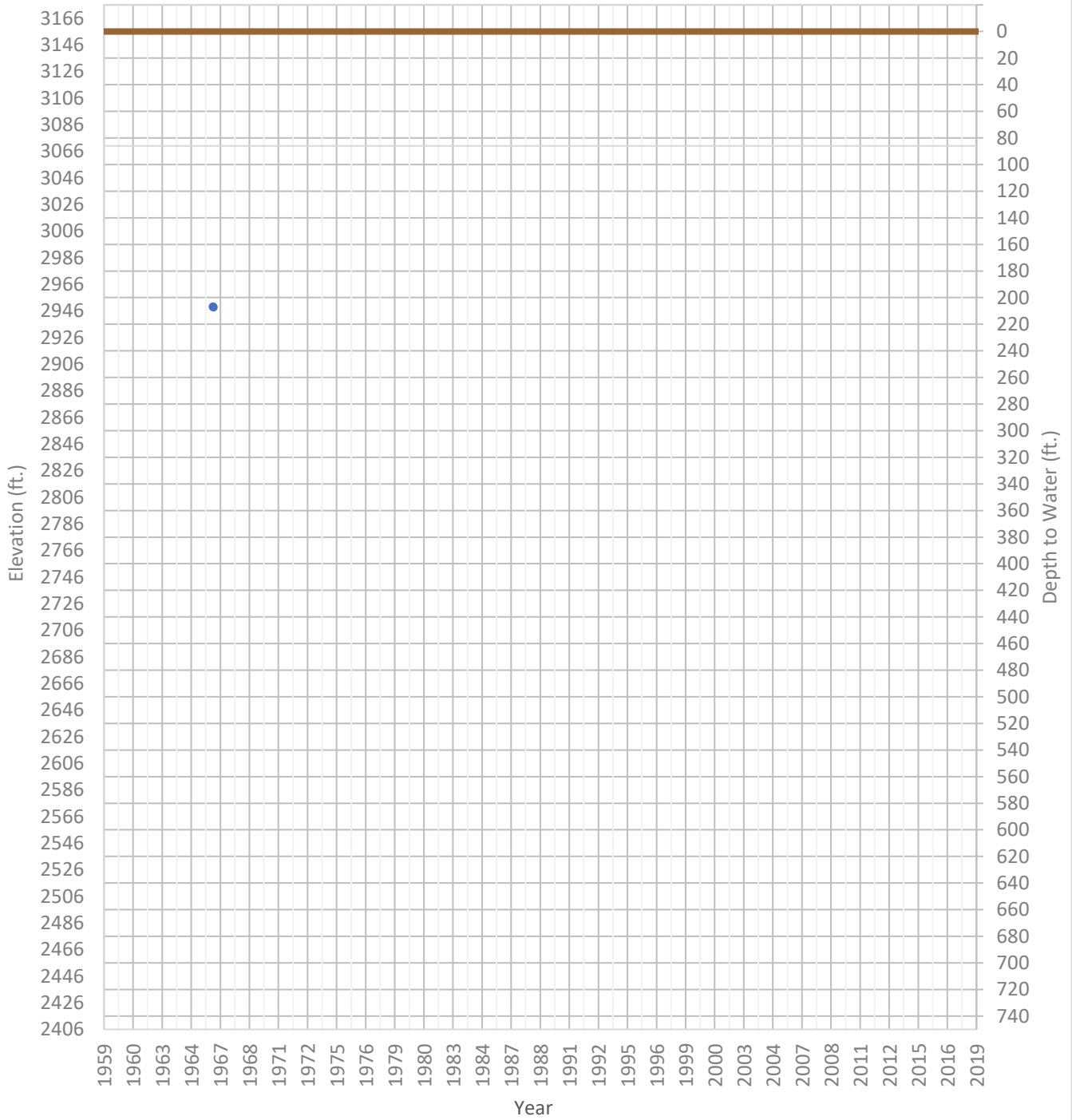
OPTI Well 199 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2952 ft. WSE Max = 2976 ft. Well Depth = 182 ft.



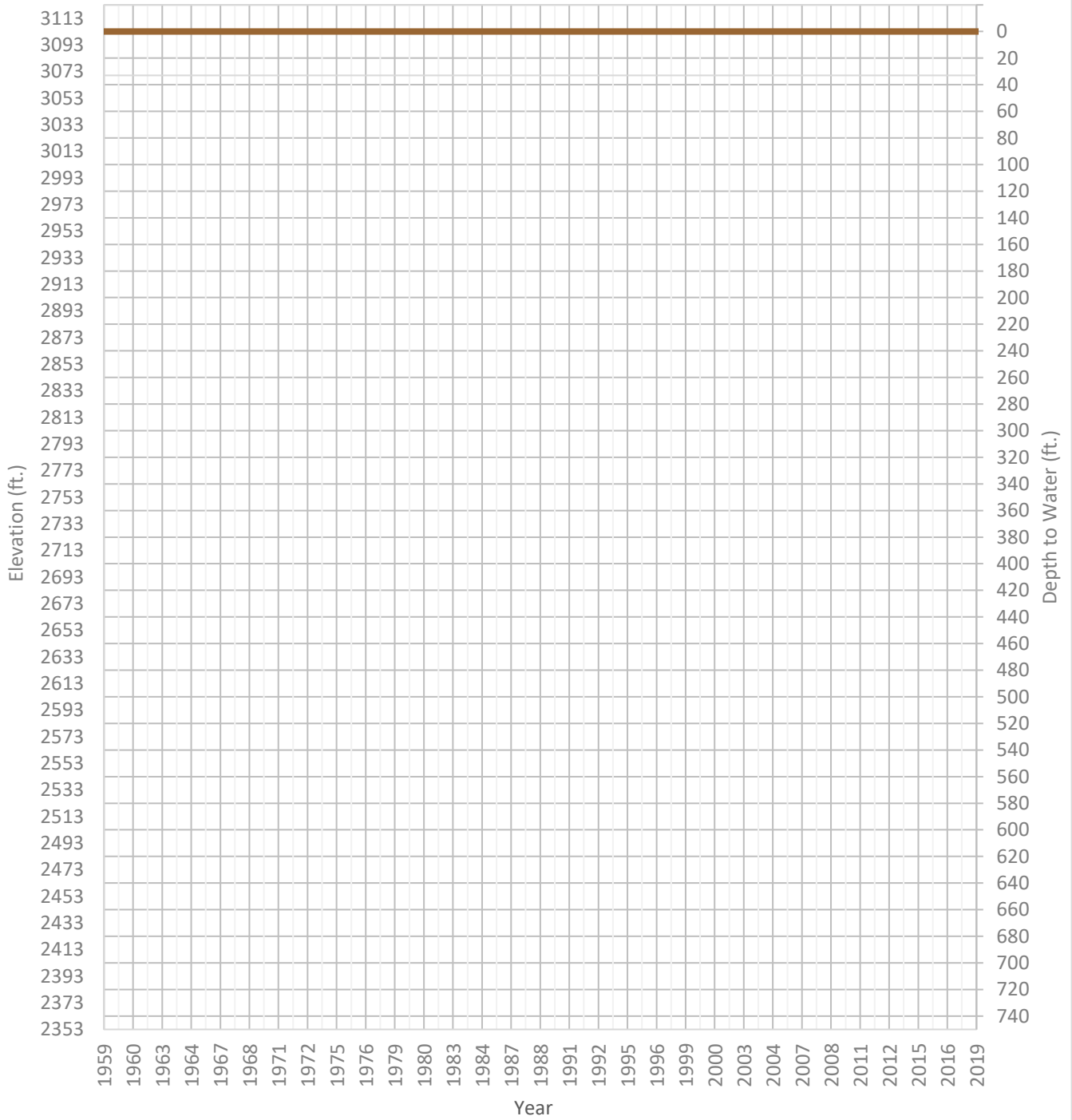
OPTI Well 201 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2949 ft. WSE Max = 2949 ft. Well Depth = 260 ft.



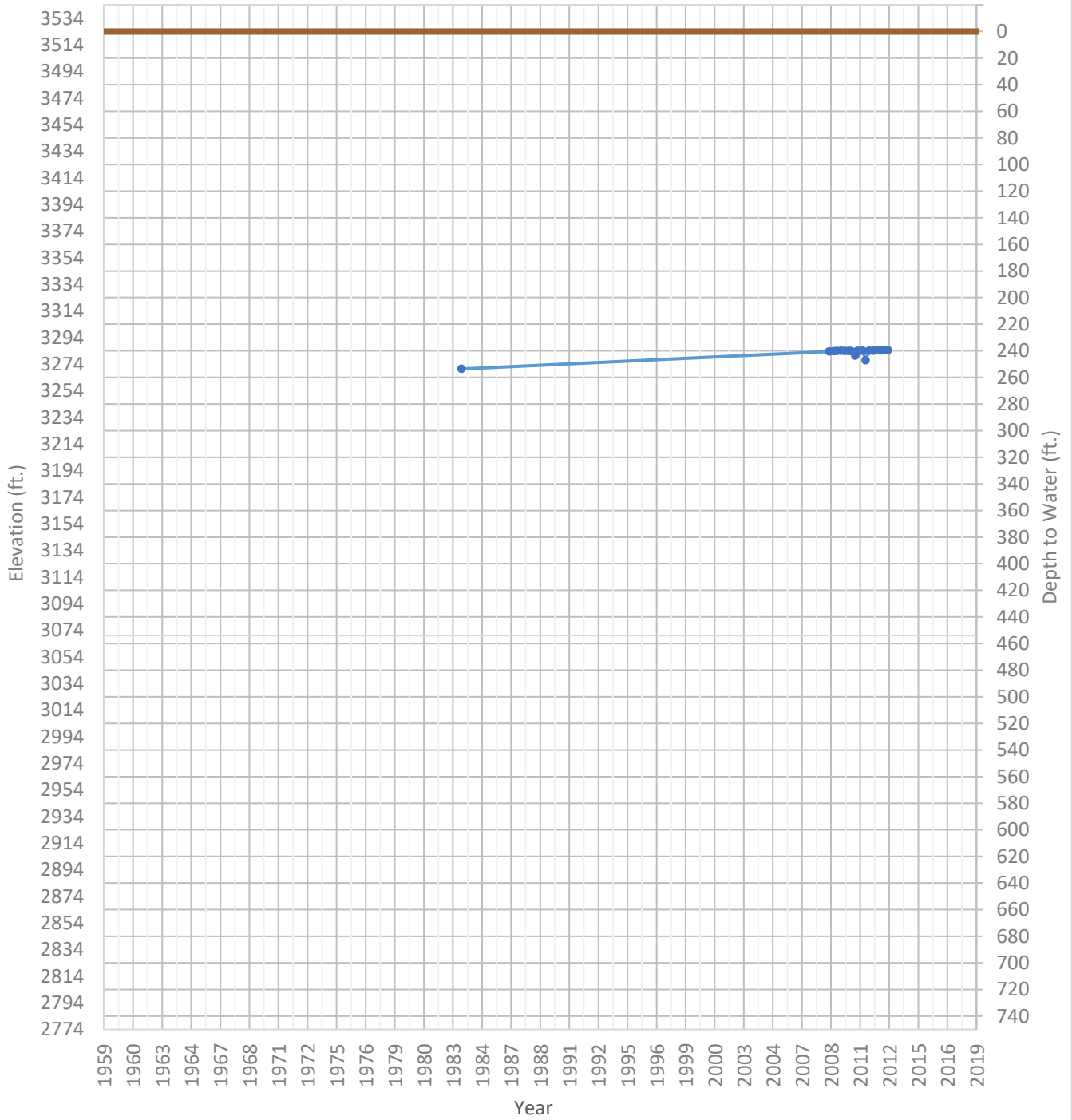
OPTI Well 203 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2938 ft. WSE Max = 2938 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



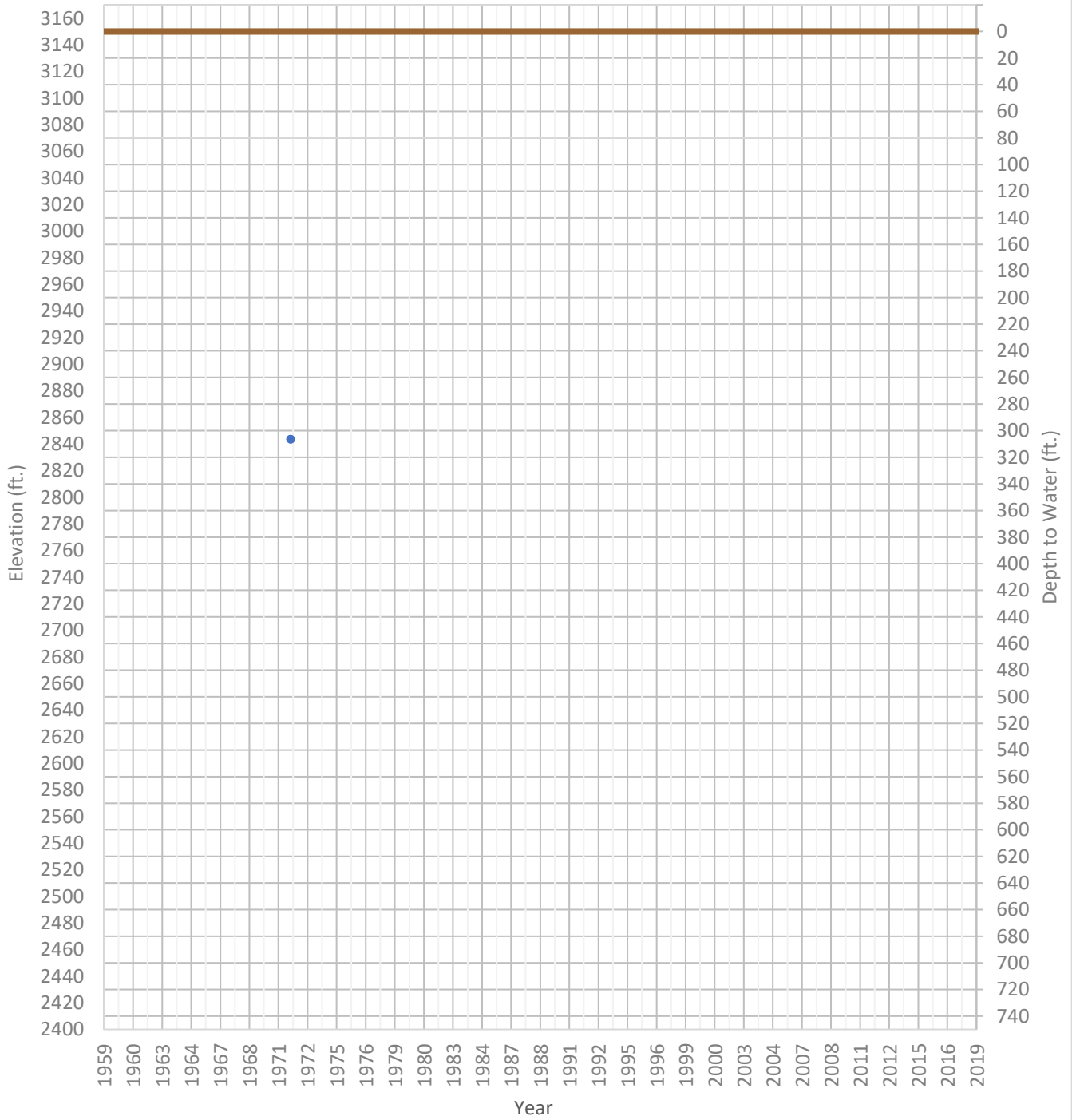
OPTI Well 205 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3270 ft. WSE Max = 3284 ft. Well Depth = 435 ft.



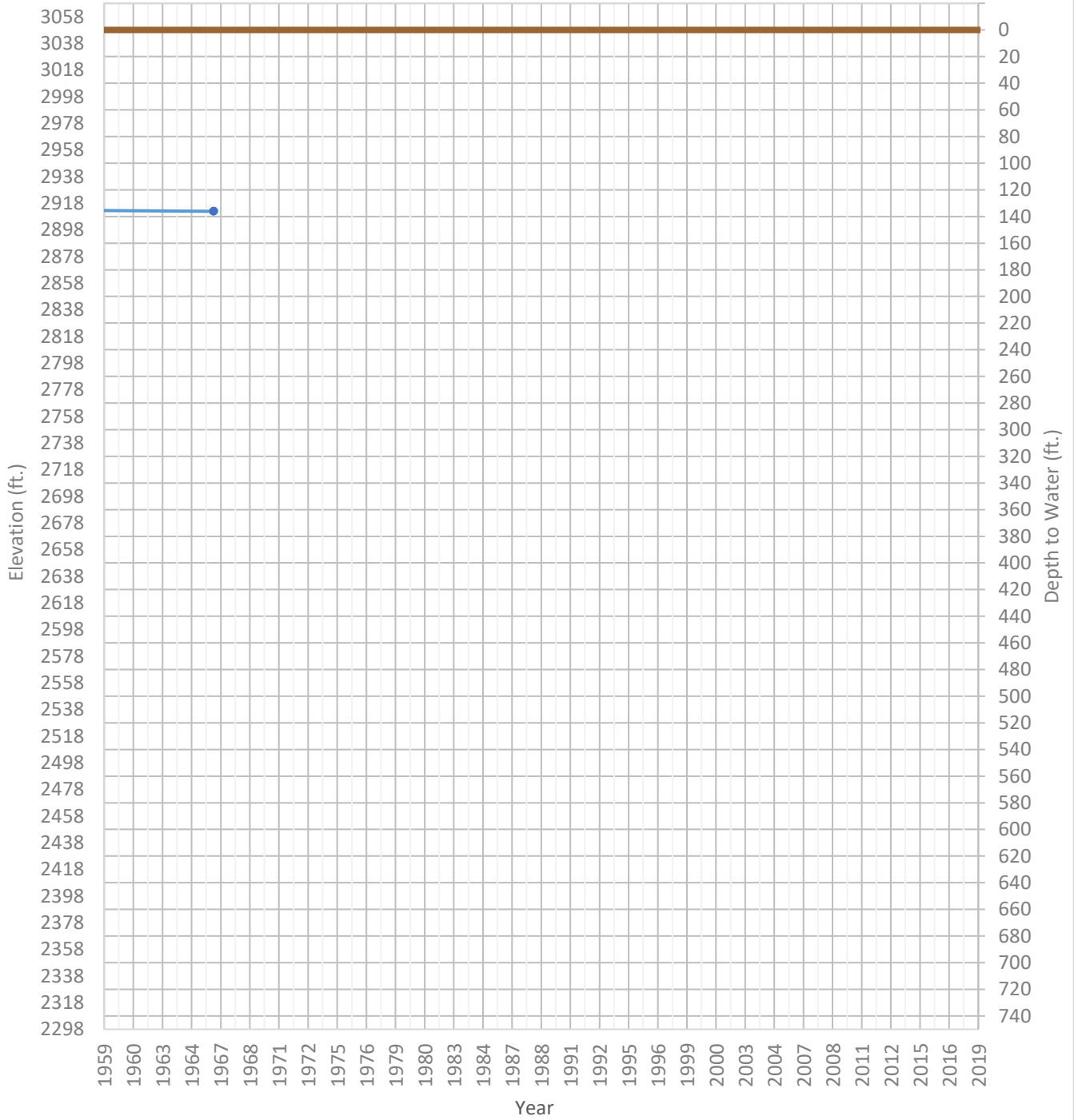
OPTI Well 206 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2843 ft. WSE Max = 2843 ft. Well Depth = 402 ft.



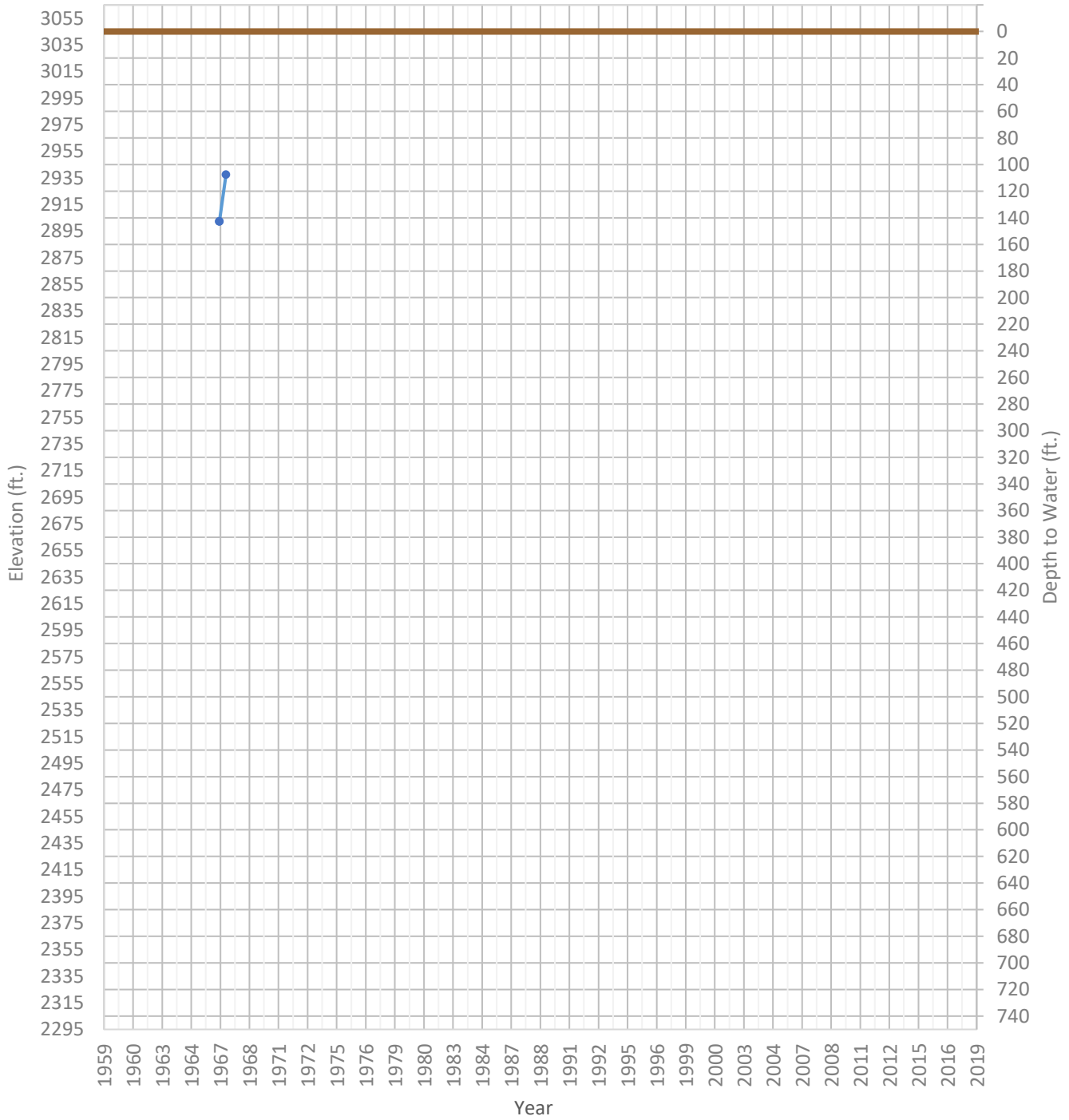
OPTI Well 208 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2912 ft. WSE Max = 2913 ft. Well Depth = 172 ft.



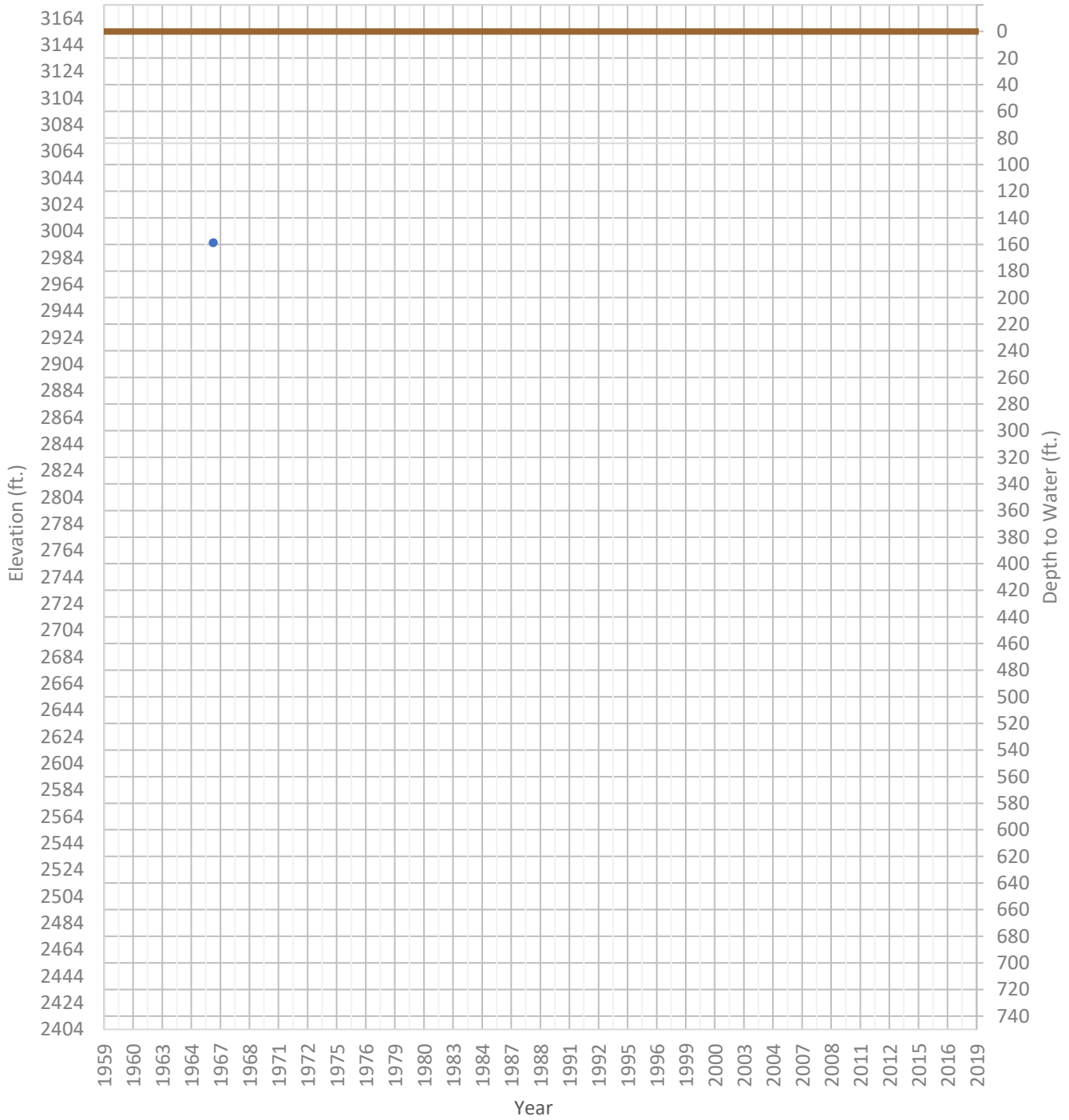
OPTI Well 209 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2902 ft. WSE Max = 2937 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



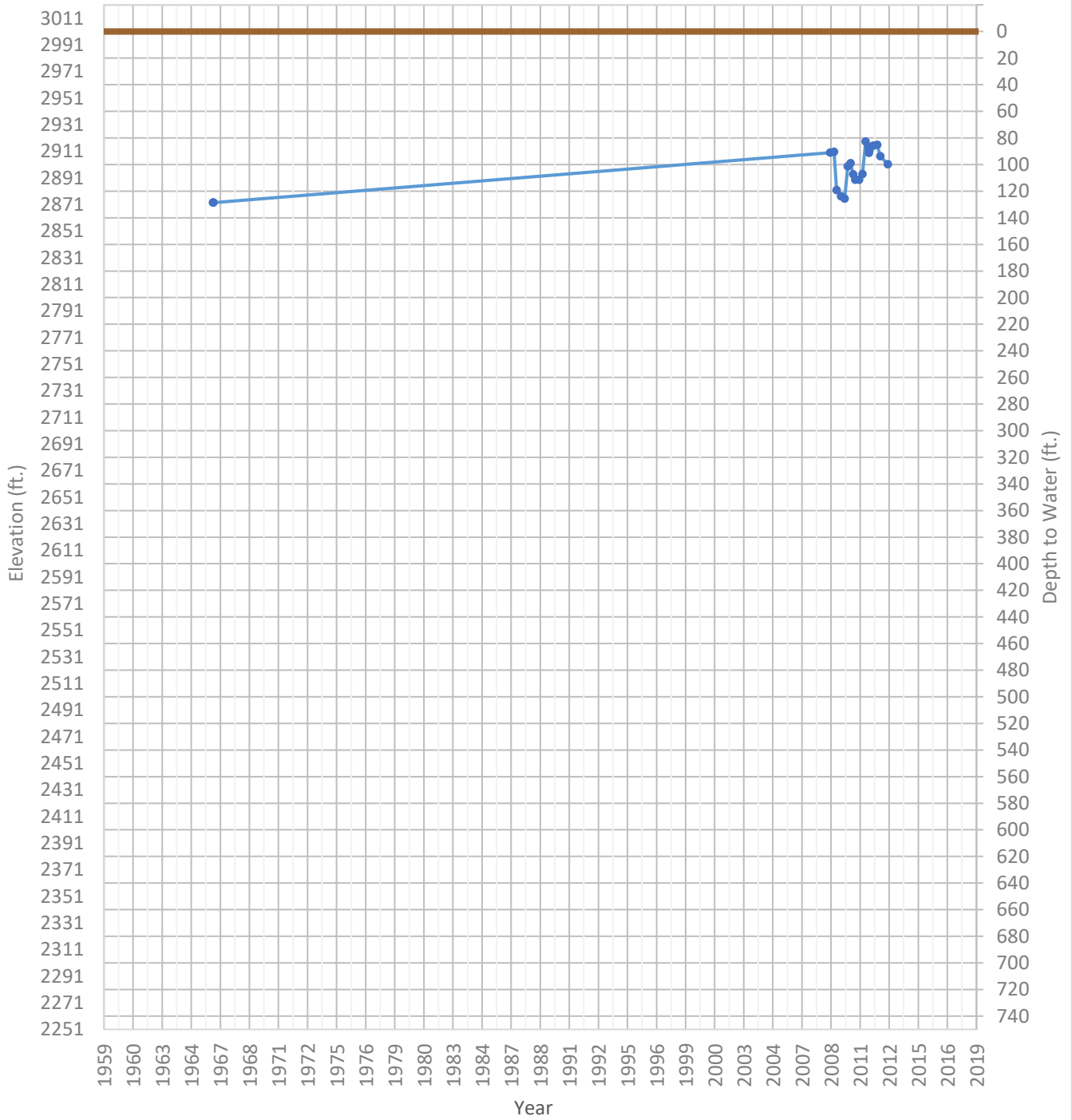
OPTI Well 210 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2995 ft. WSE Max = 2995 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



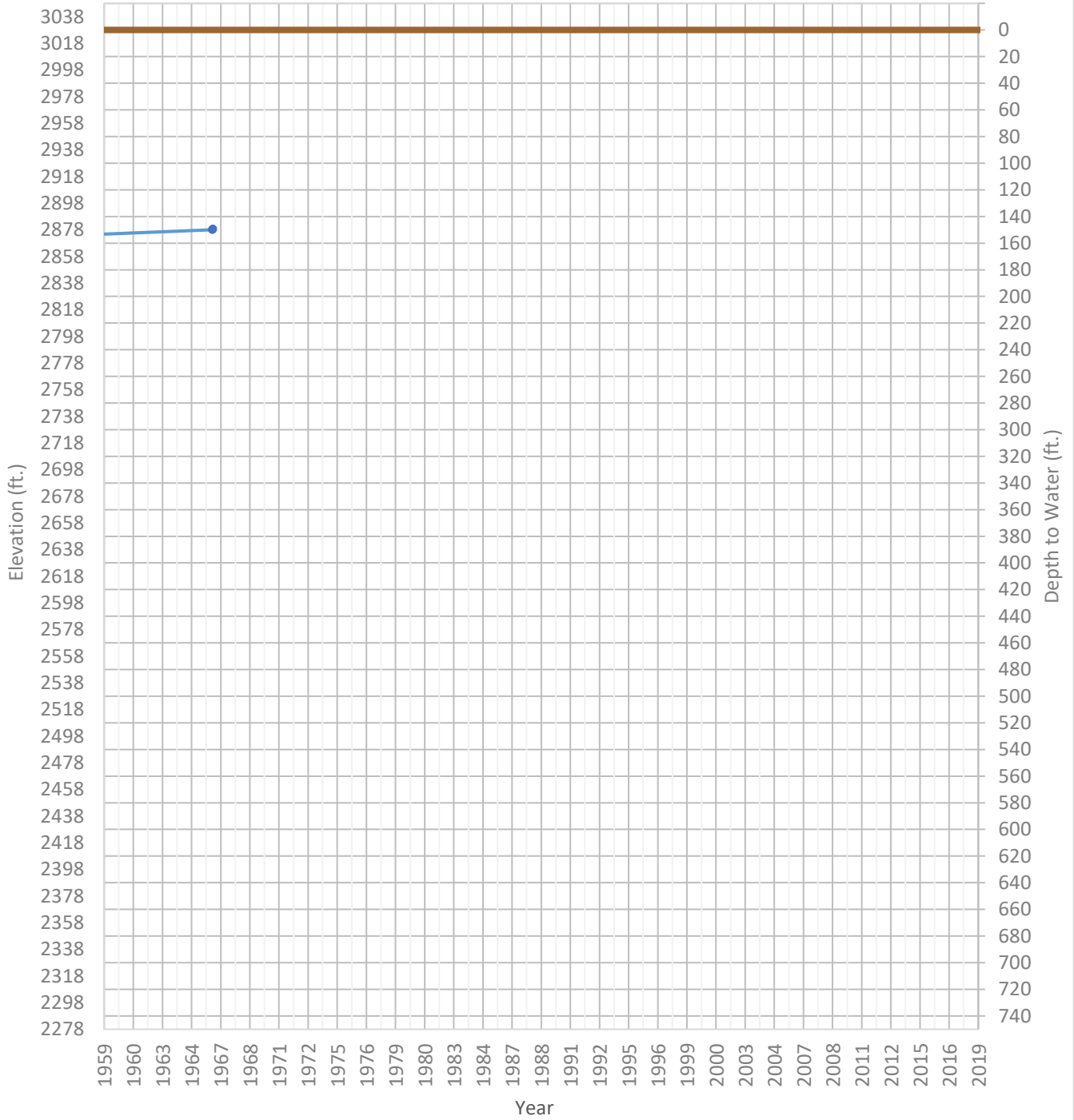
OPTI Well 213 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2872 ft. WSE Max = 2918 ft. Well Depth = 220 ft.



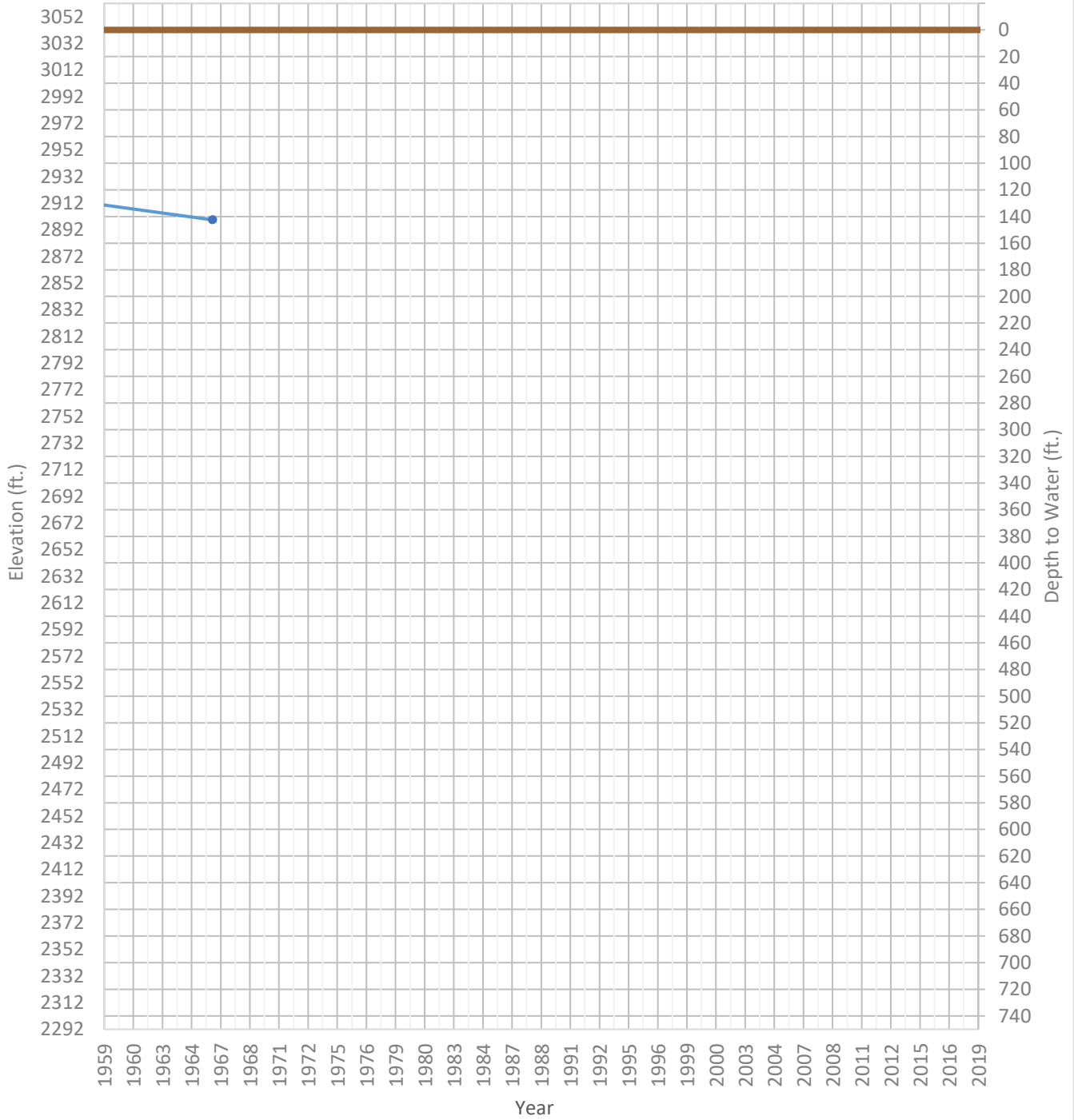
OPTI Well 214 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2873 ft. WSE Max = 2879 ft. Well Depth = 229 ft.



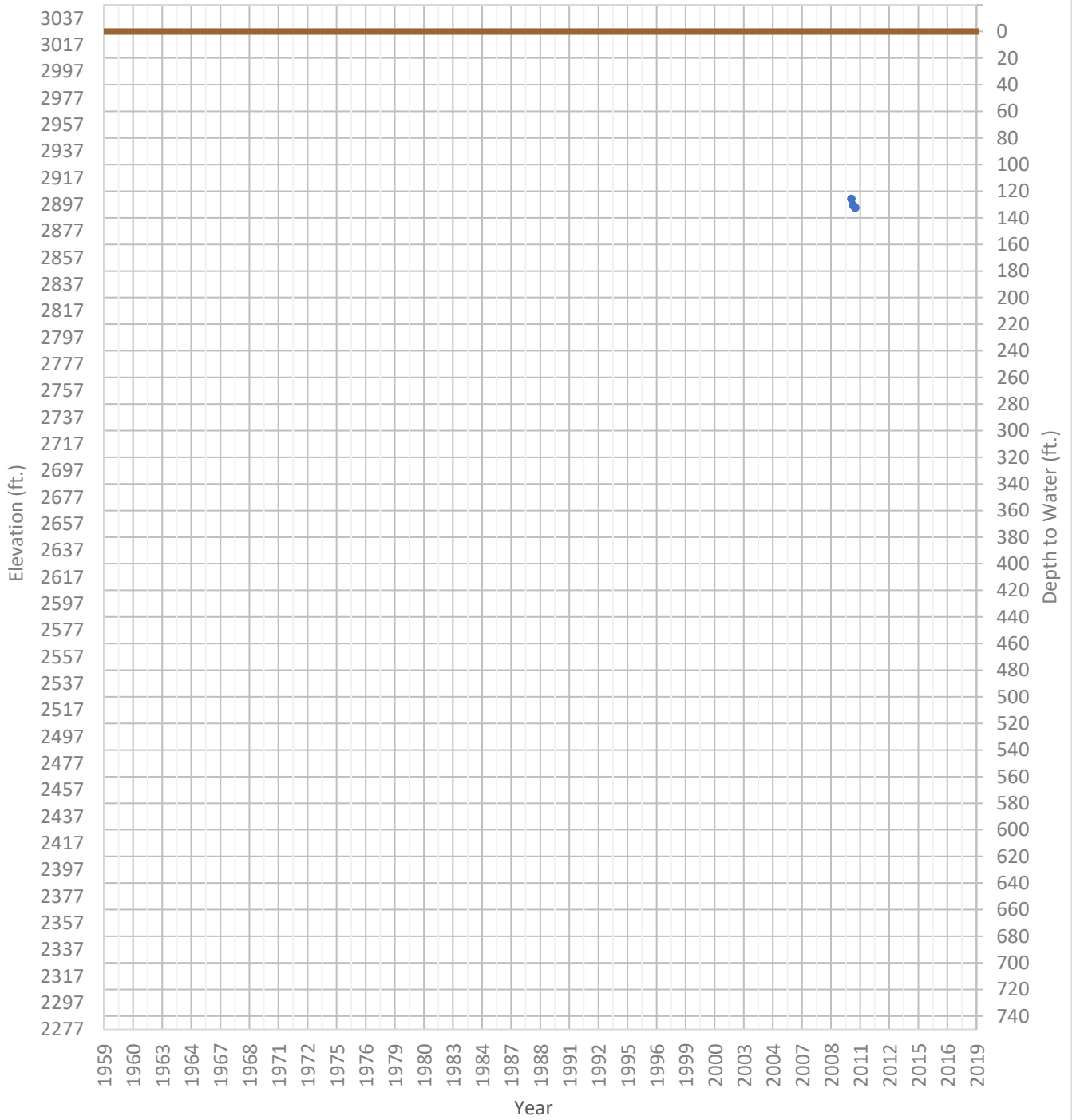
OPTI Well 215 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2899 ft. WSE Max = 2917 ft. Well Depth = 156 ft.



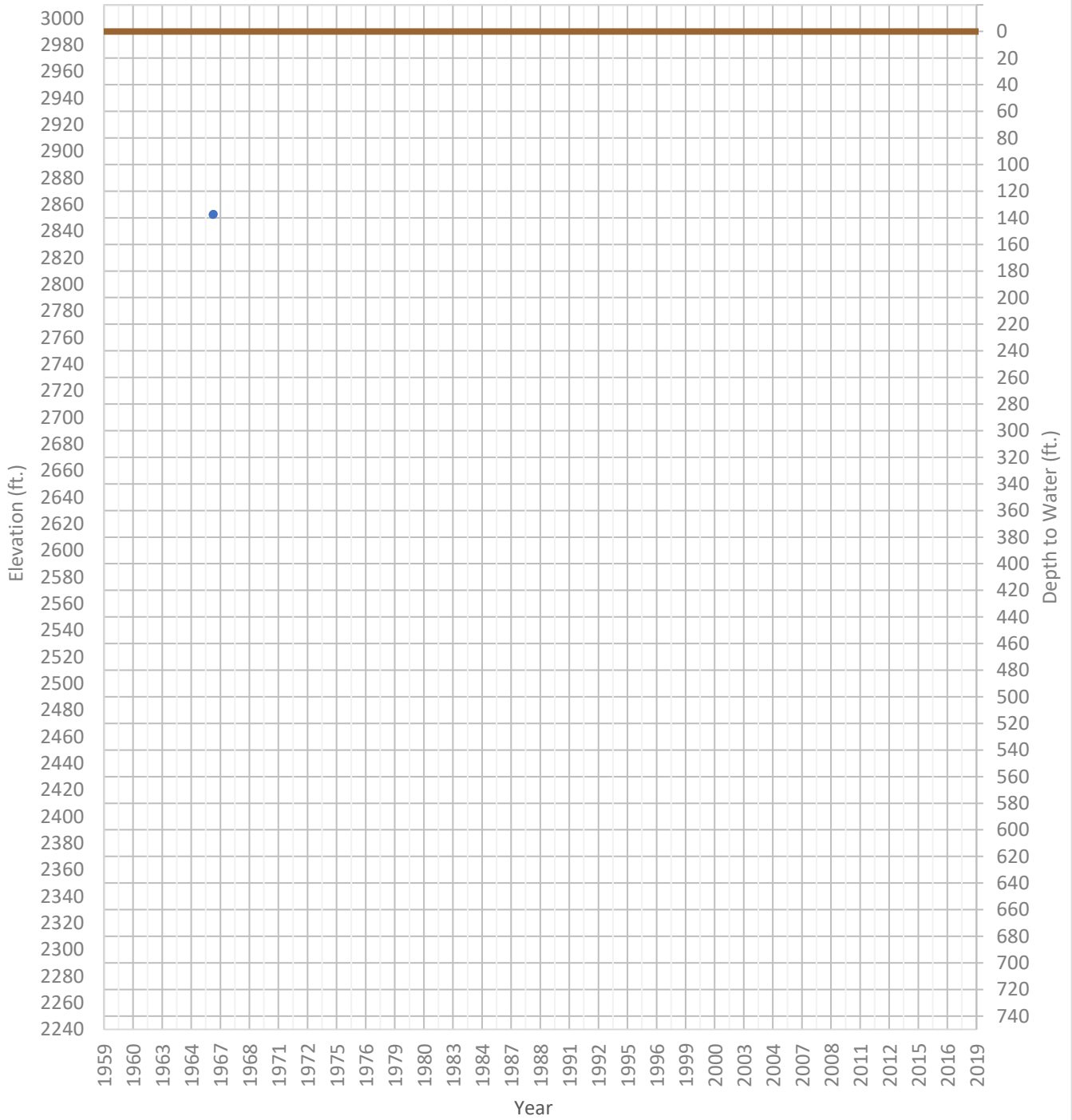
OPTI Well 216 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2895 ft. WSE Max = 2901 ft. Well Depth = 360 ft.



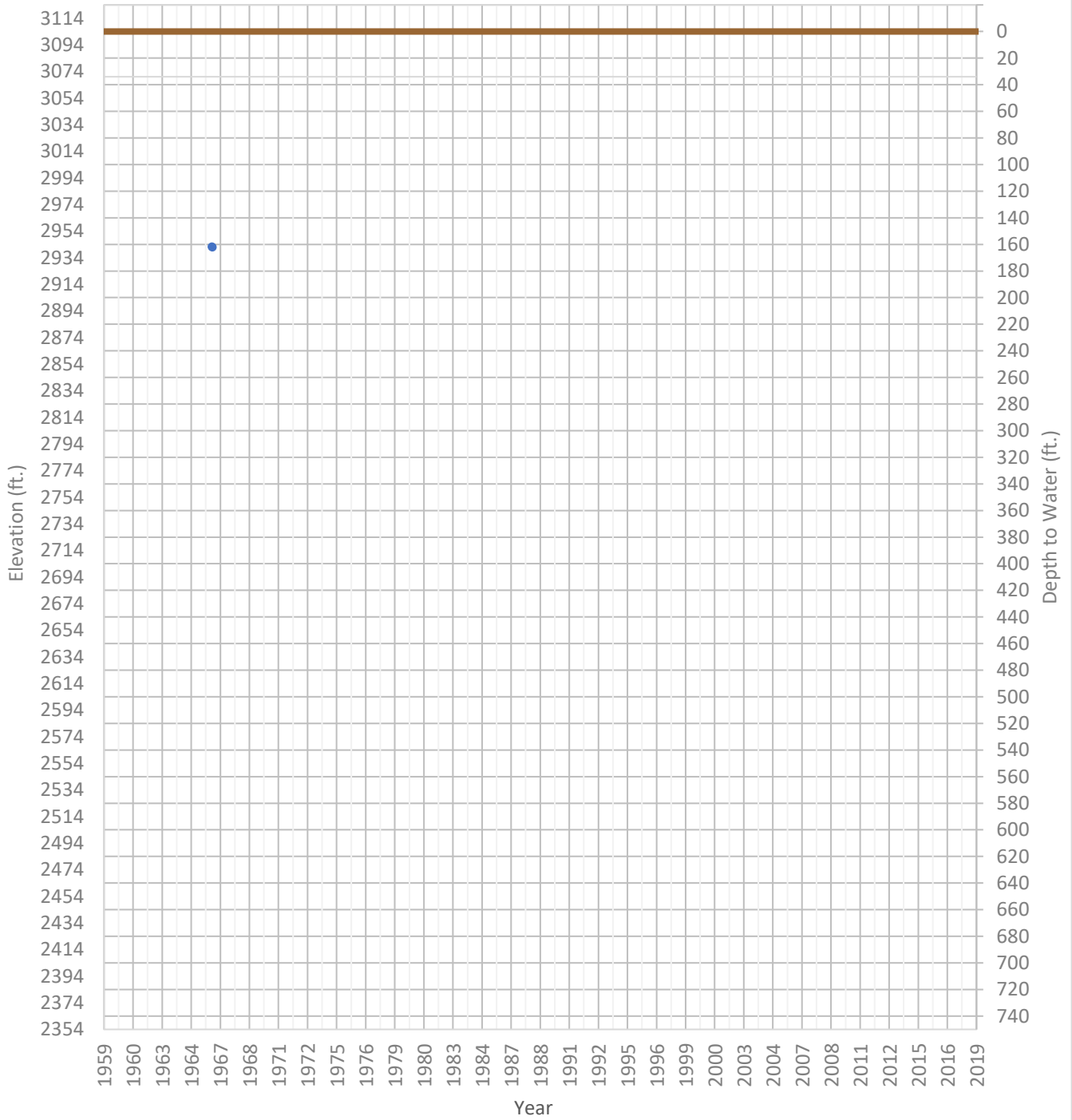
OPTI Well 218 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2852 ft. WSE Max = 2853 ft. Well Depth = 154 ft.



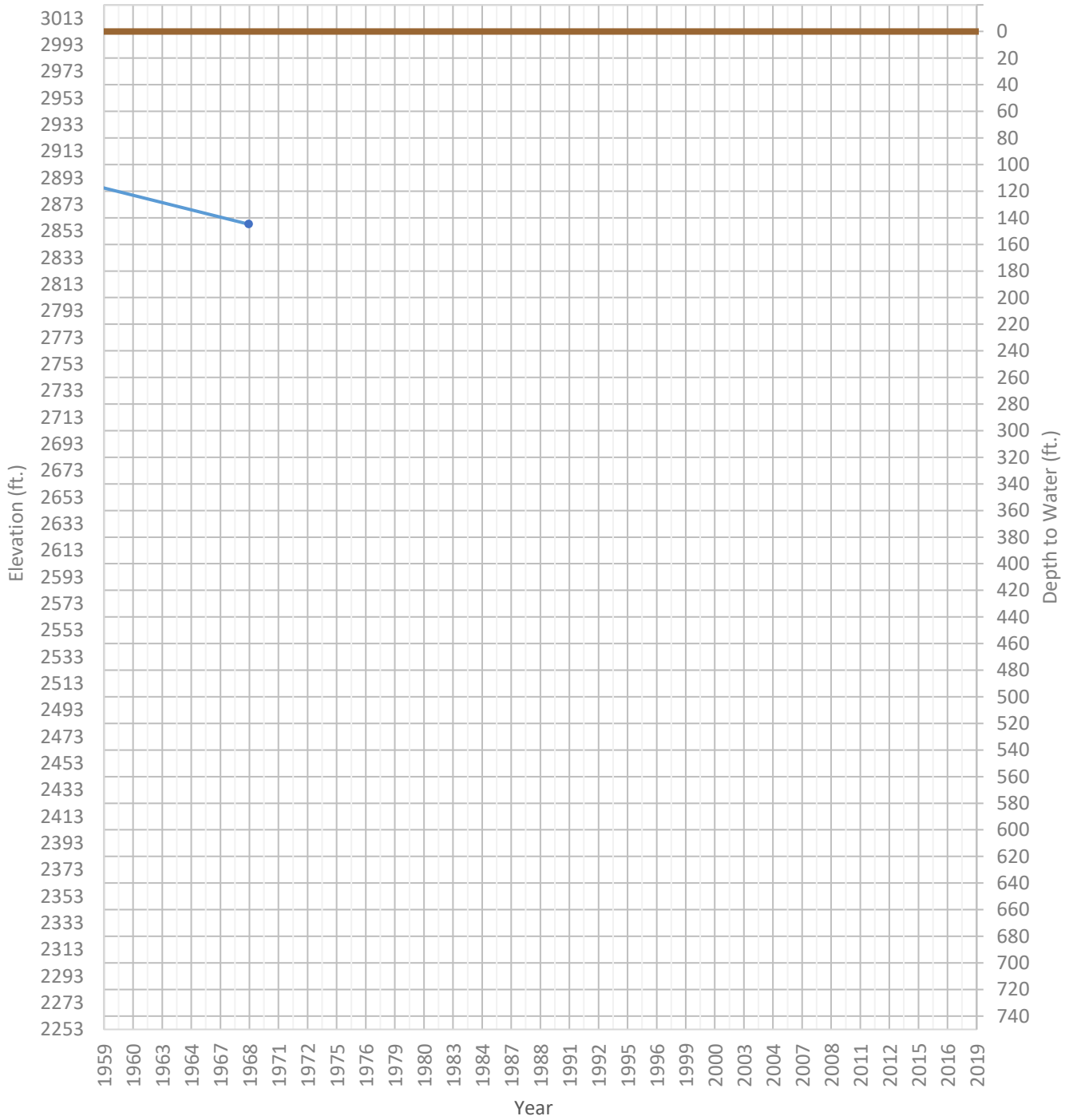
OPTI Well 220 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2942 ft. WSE Max = 2942 ft. Well Depth = 340 ft.



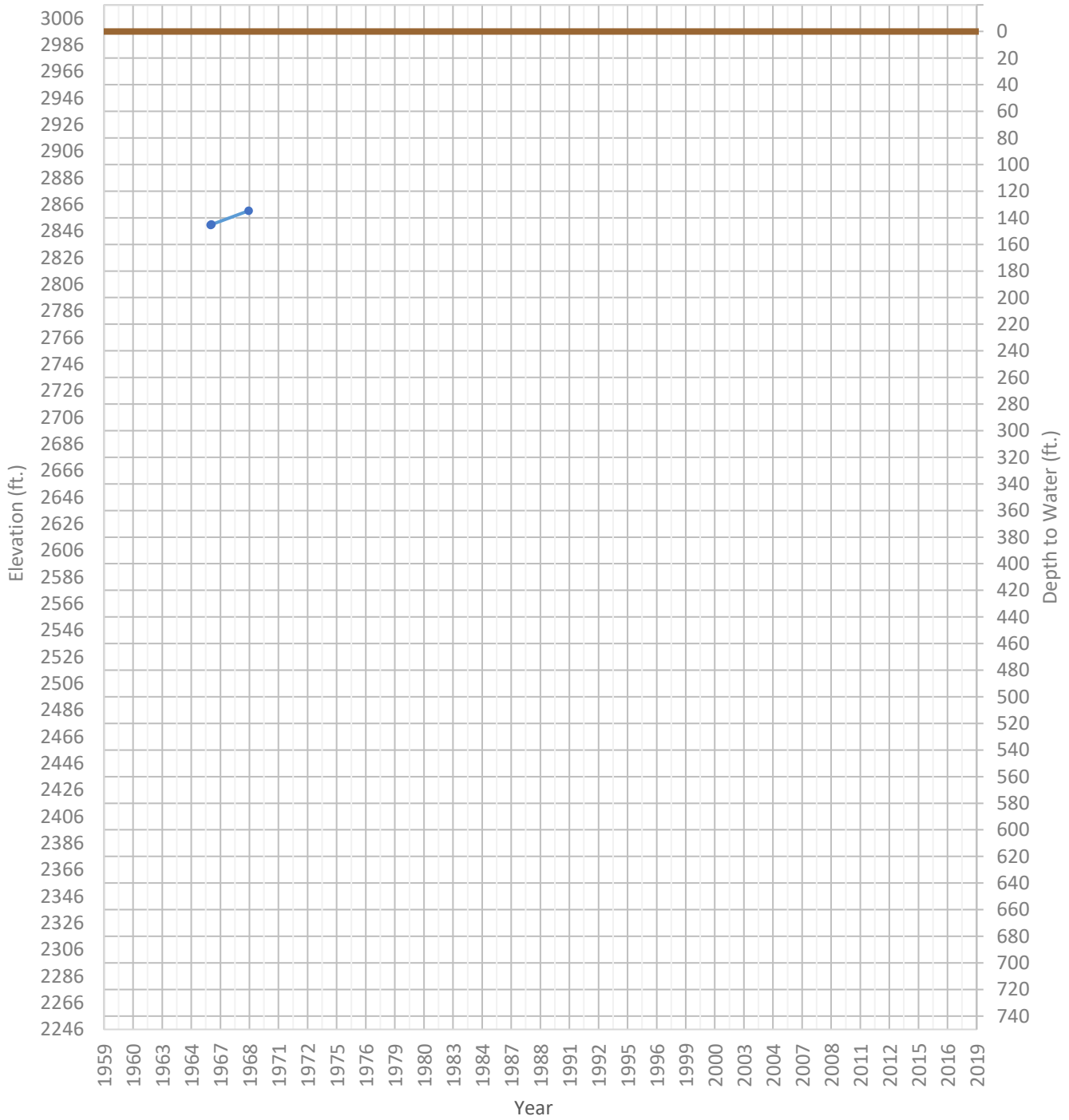
OPTI Well 223 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2858 ft. WSE Max = 2907 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



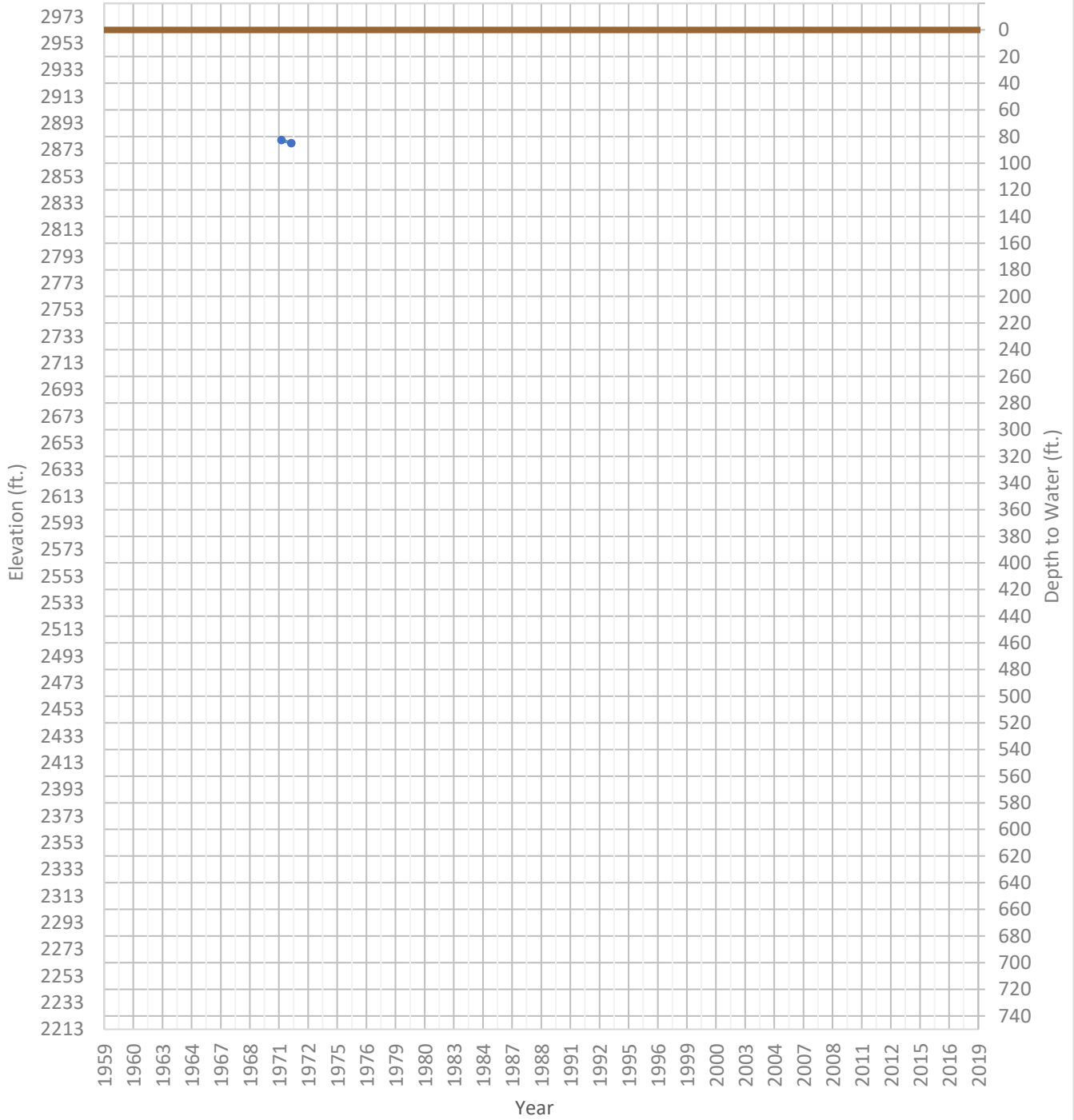
OPTI Well 224 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2851 ft. WSE Max = 2861 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



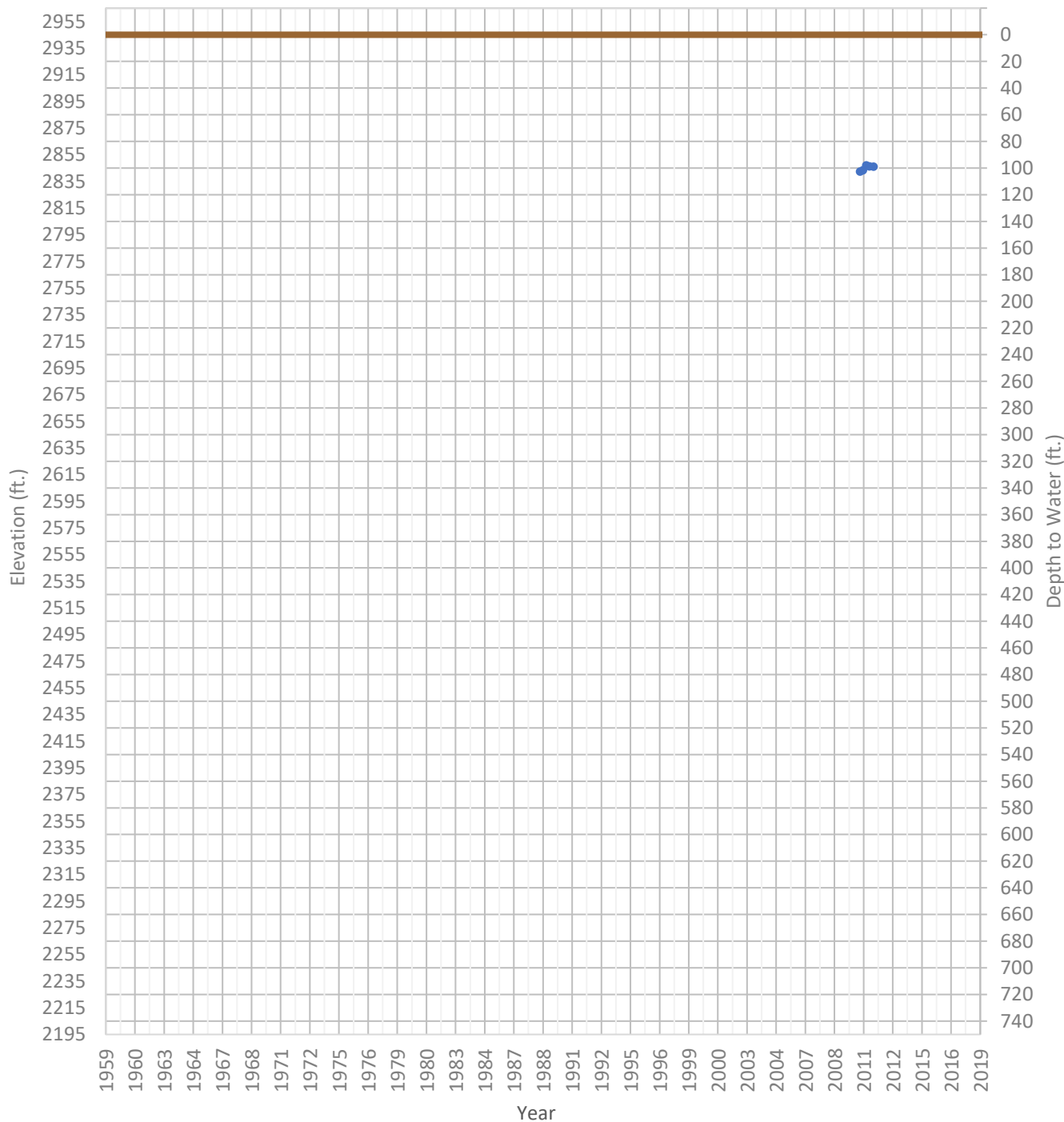
OPTI Well 225 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2878 ft. WSE Max = 2880 ft. Well Depth = 130 ft.



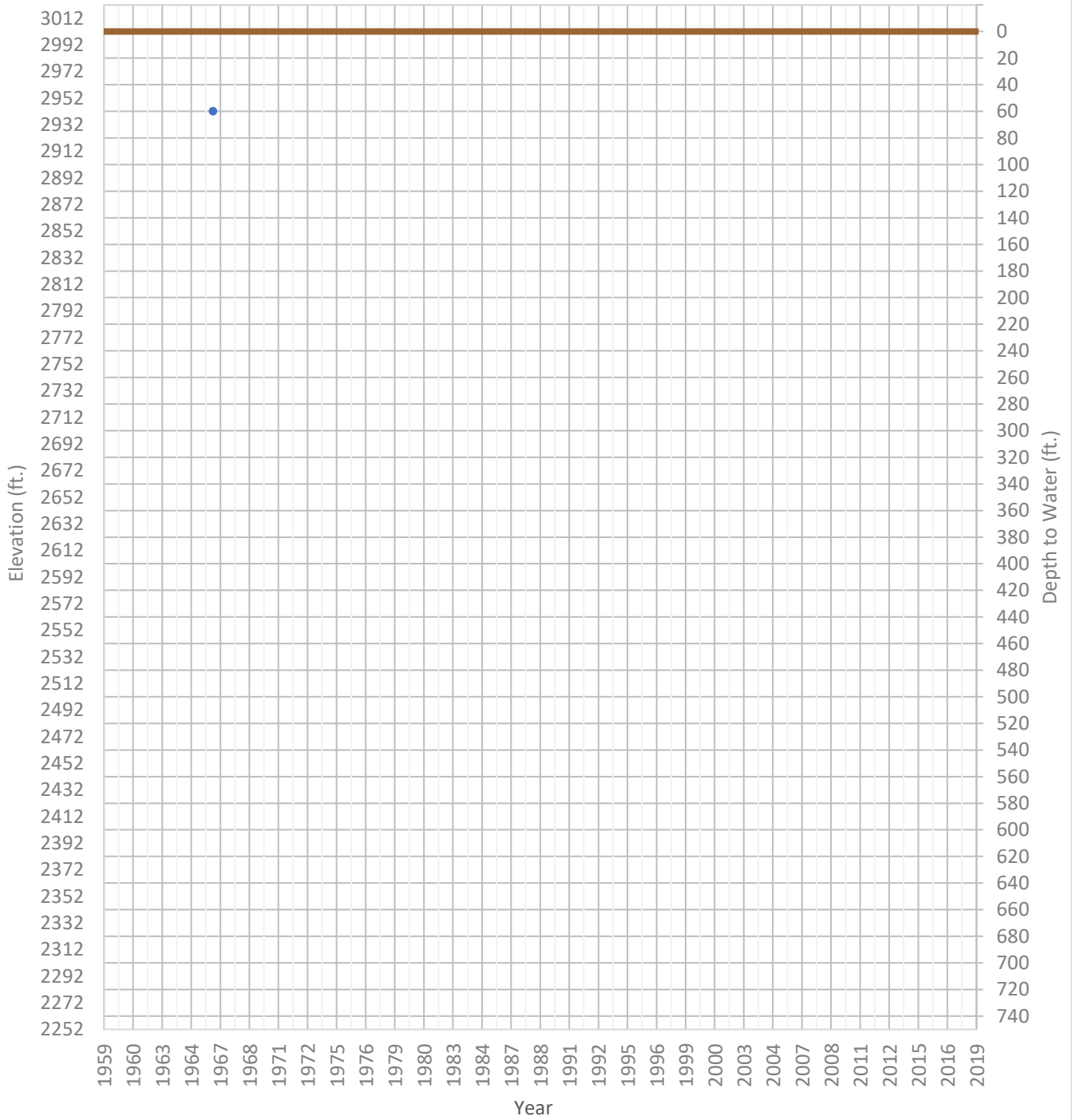
OPTI Well 226 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2842 ft. WSE Max = 2847 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



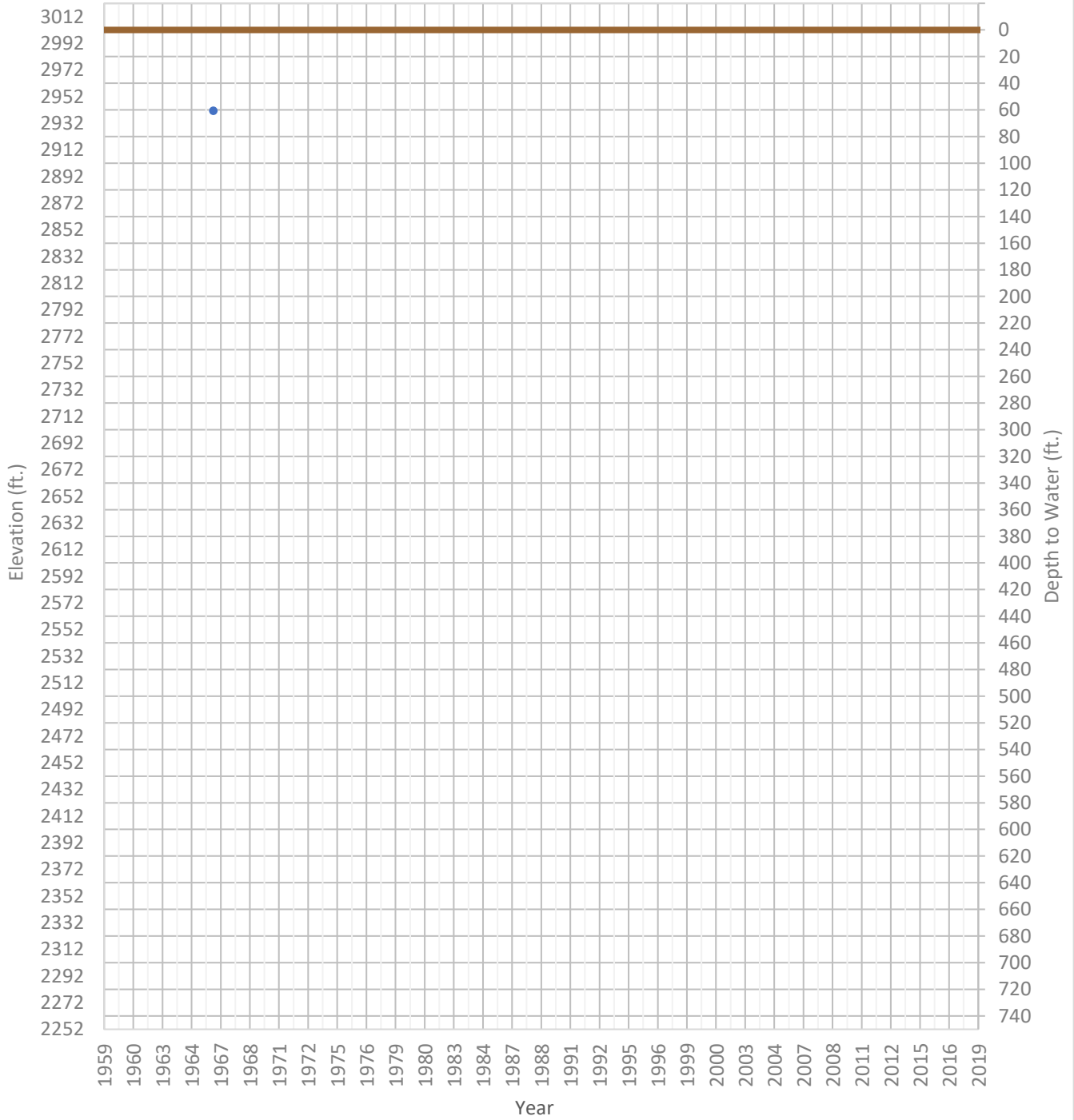
OPTI Well 227 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2942 ft. WSE Max = 2942 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



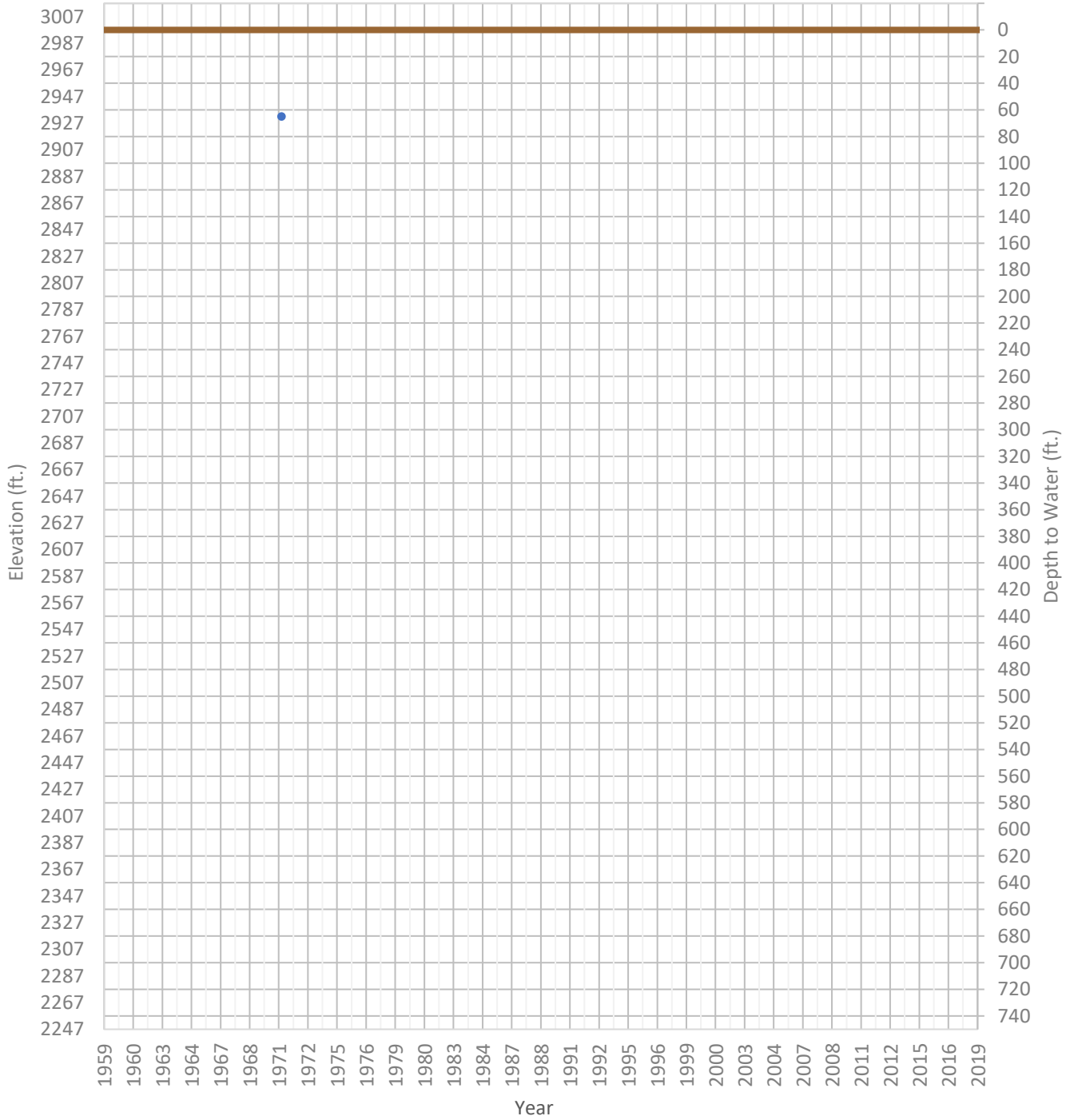
OPTI Well 228 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2941 ft. WSE Max = 2941 ft. Well Depth = 90 ft.



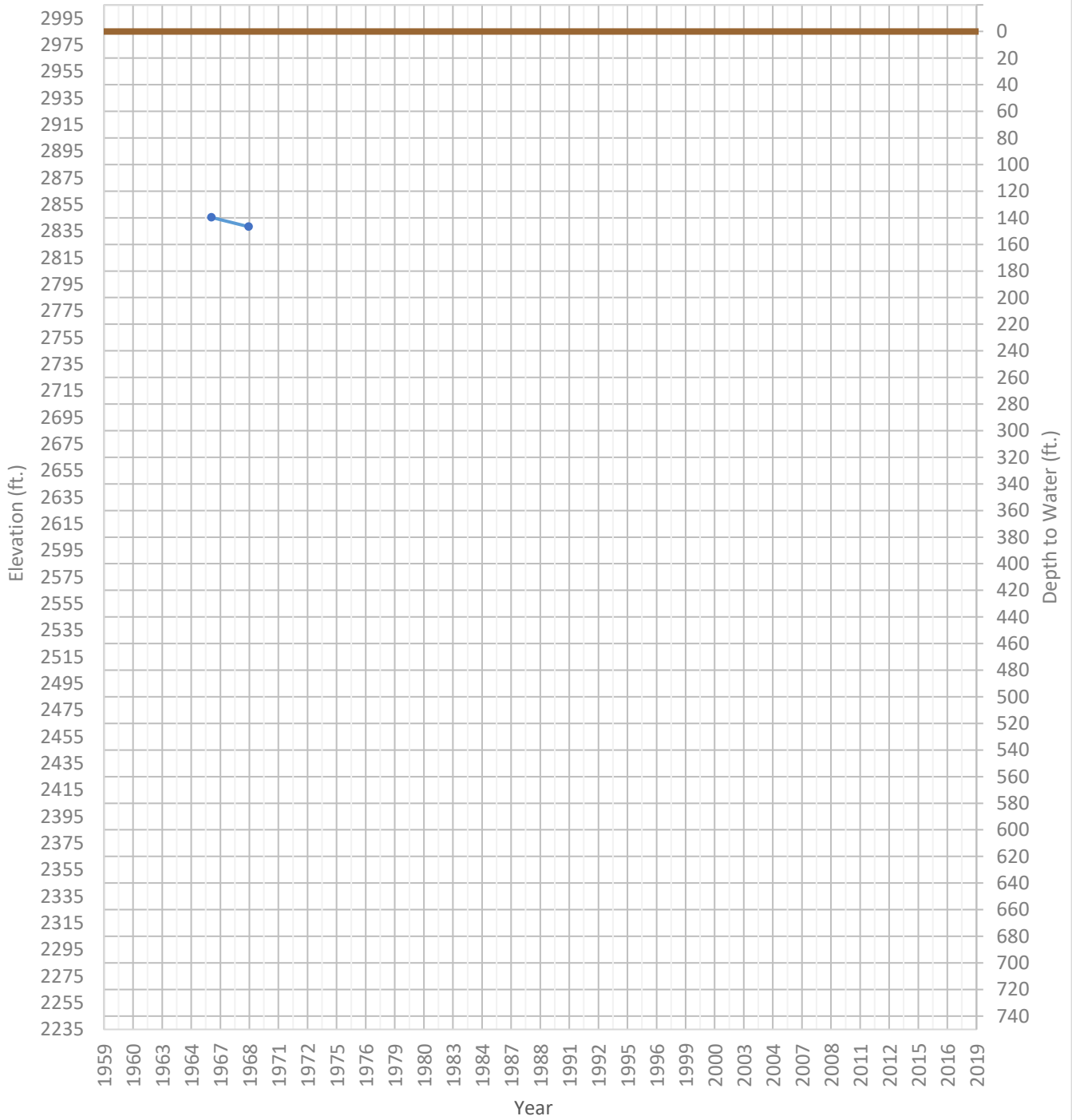
OPTI Well 229 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2932 ft. WSE Max = 2932 ft. Well Depth = 152 ft.



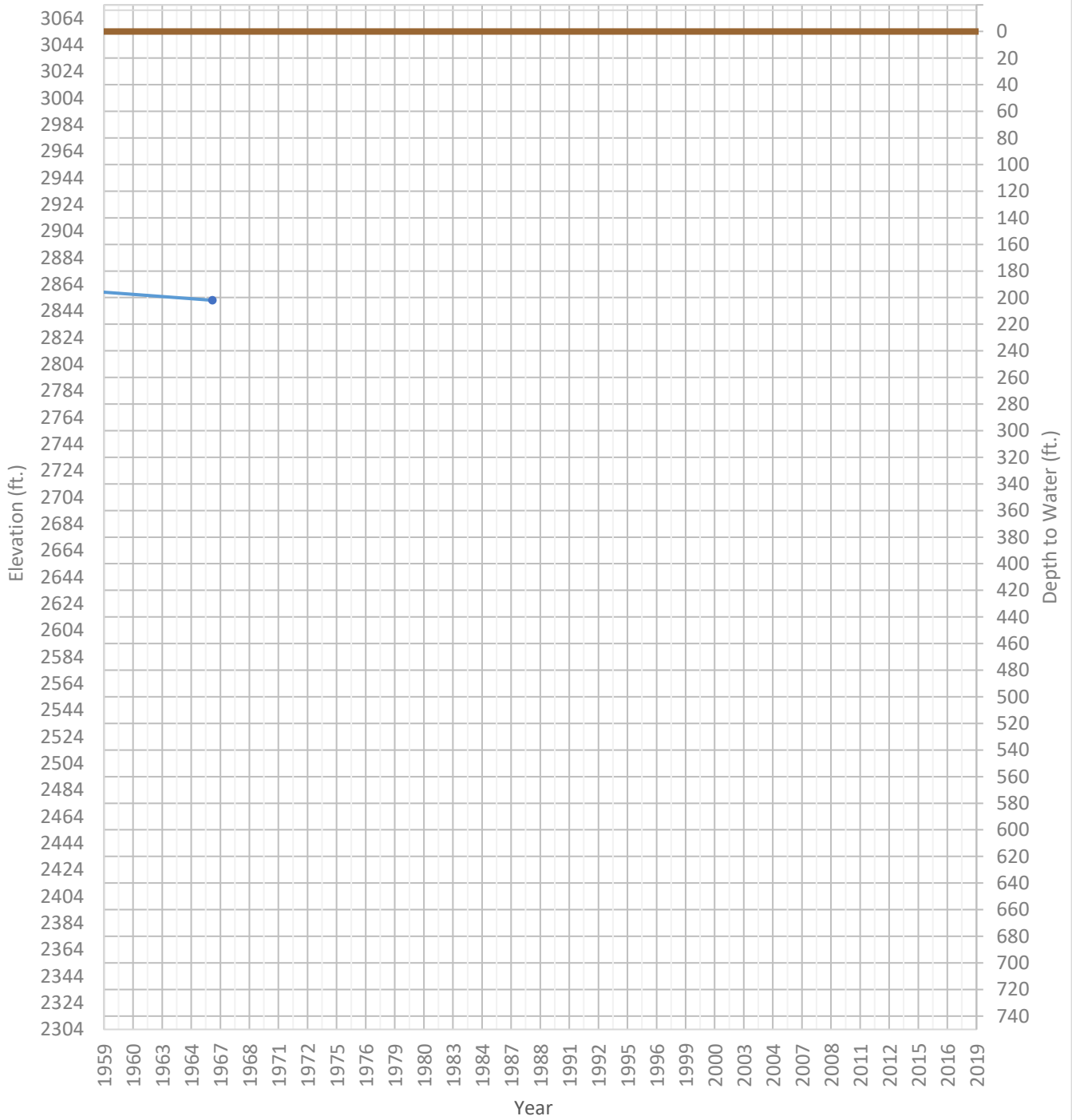
OPTI Well 230 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2838 ft. WSE Max = 2845 ft. Well Depth = 192 ft.



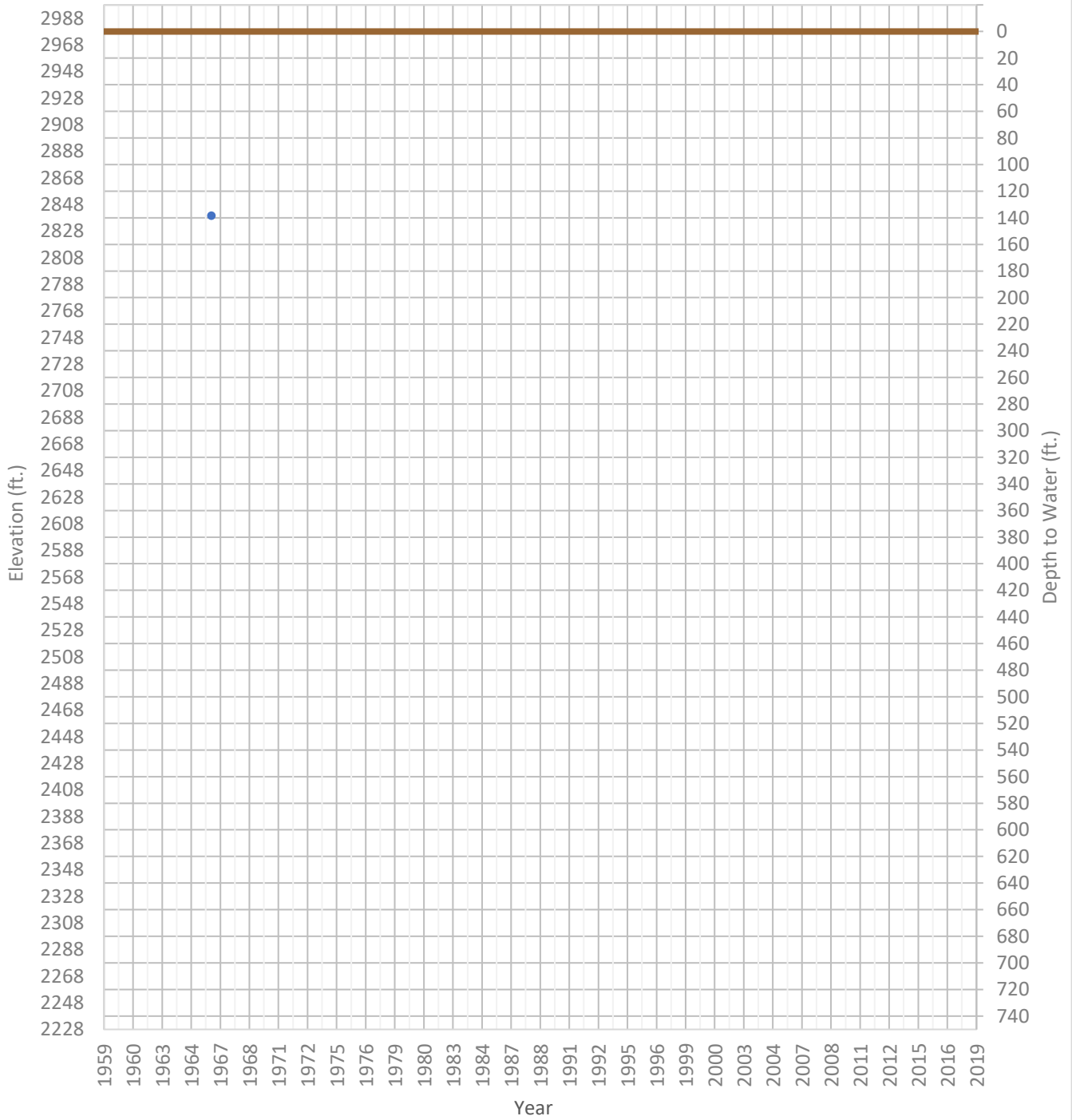
OPTI Well 233 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2852 ft. WSE Max = 2865 ft. Well Depth = 205 ft.



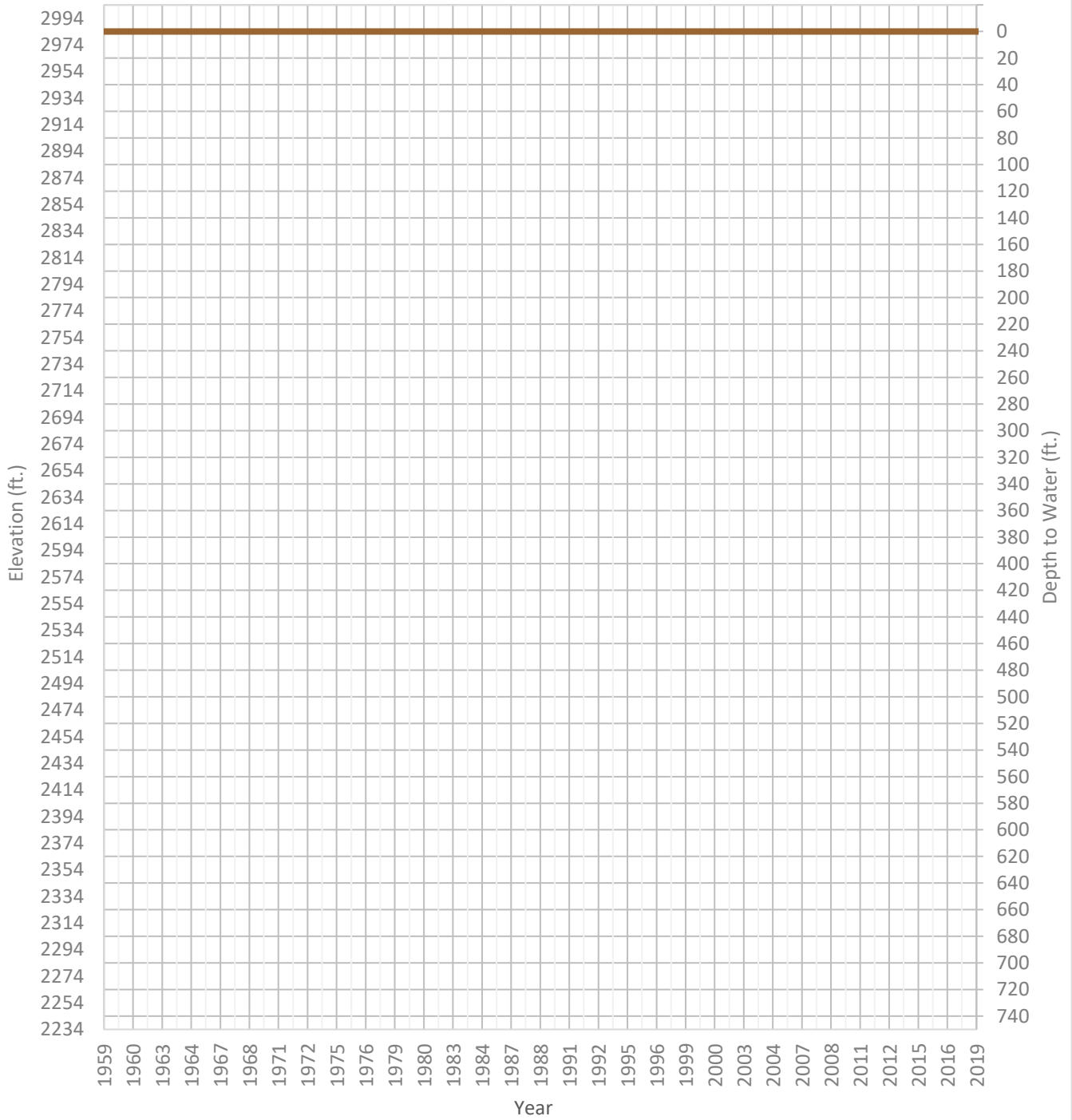
OPTI Well 235 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2840 ft. WSE Max = 2840 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



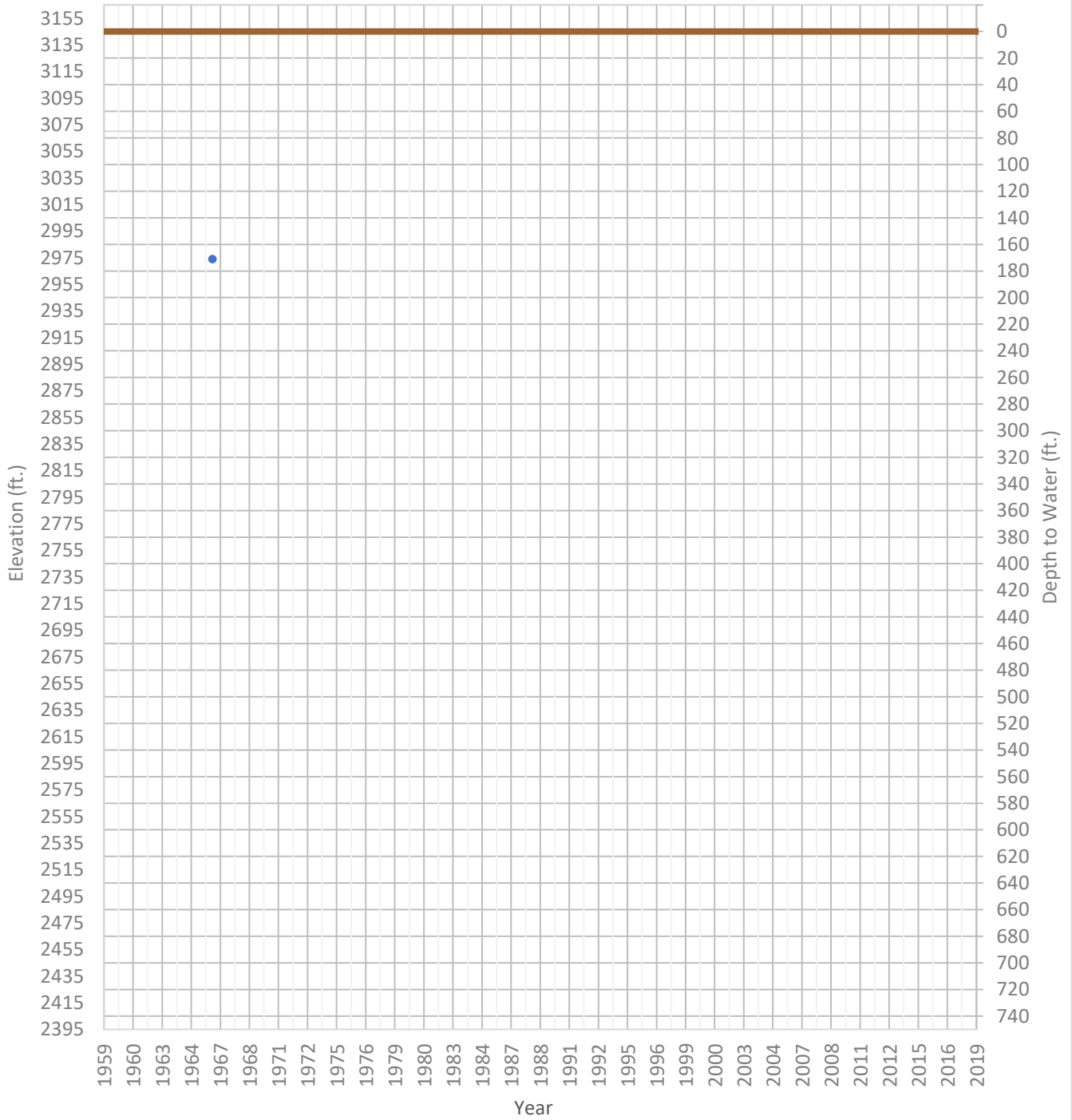
OPTI Well 237 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2848 ft. WSE Max = 2852 ft. Well Depth = 350 ft.



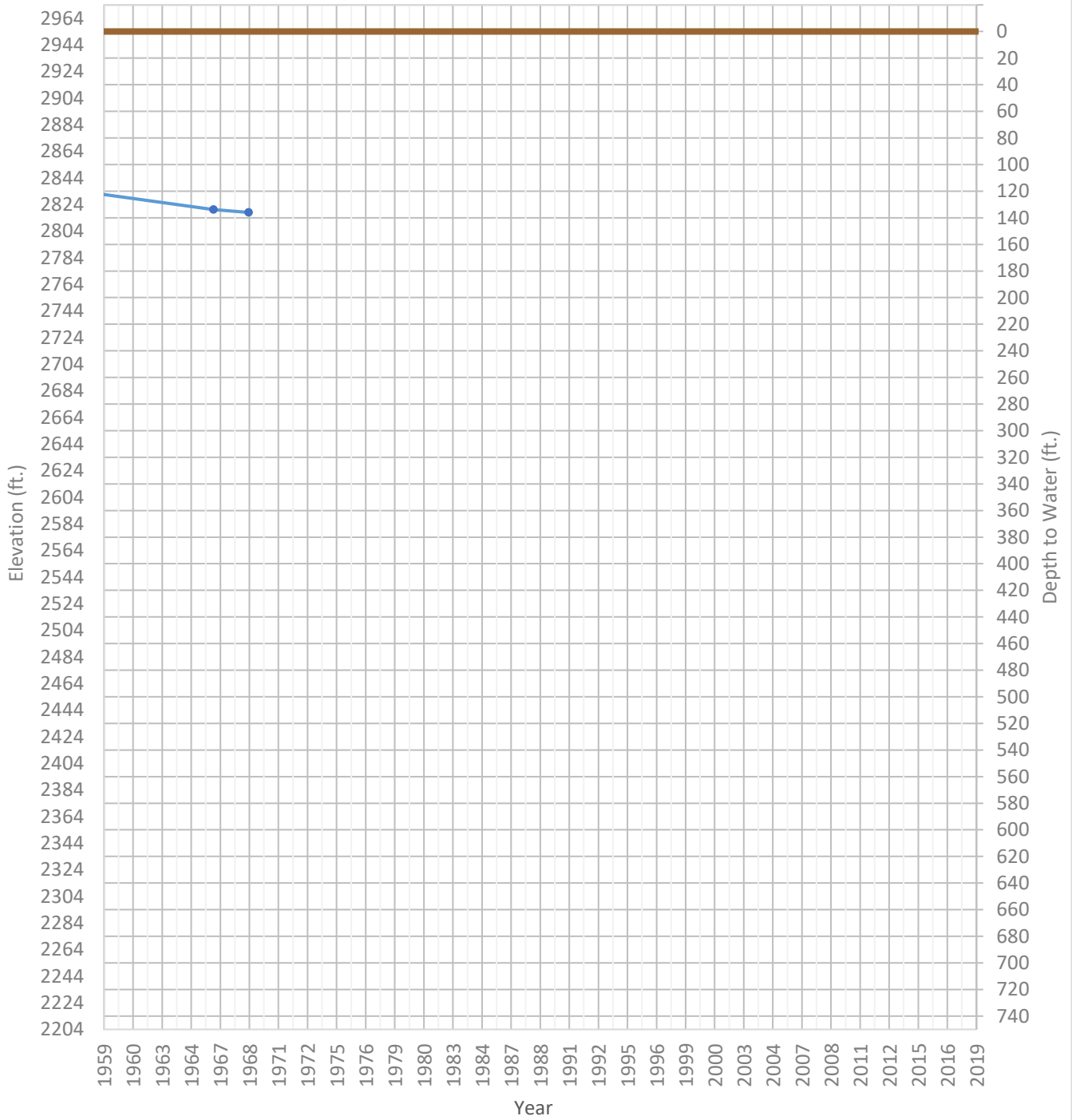
OPTI Well 239 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2974 ft. WSE Max = 2974 ft. Well Depth = 235 ft.



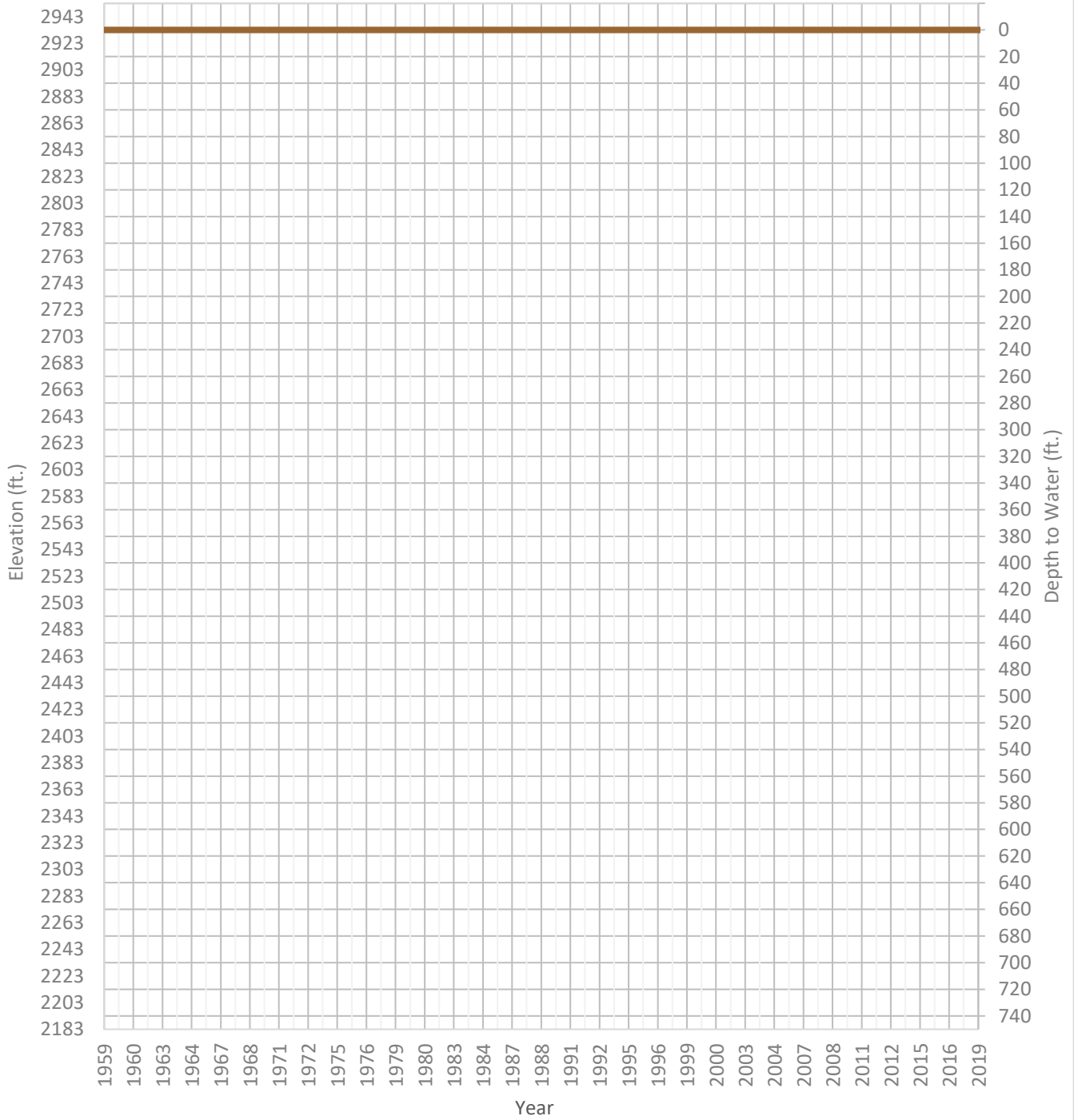
OPTI Well 240 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2818 ft. WSE Max = 2843 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



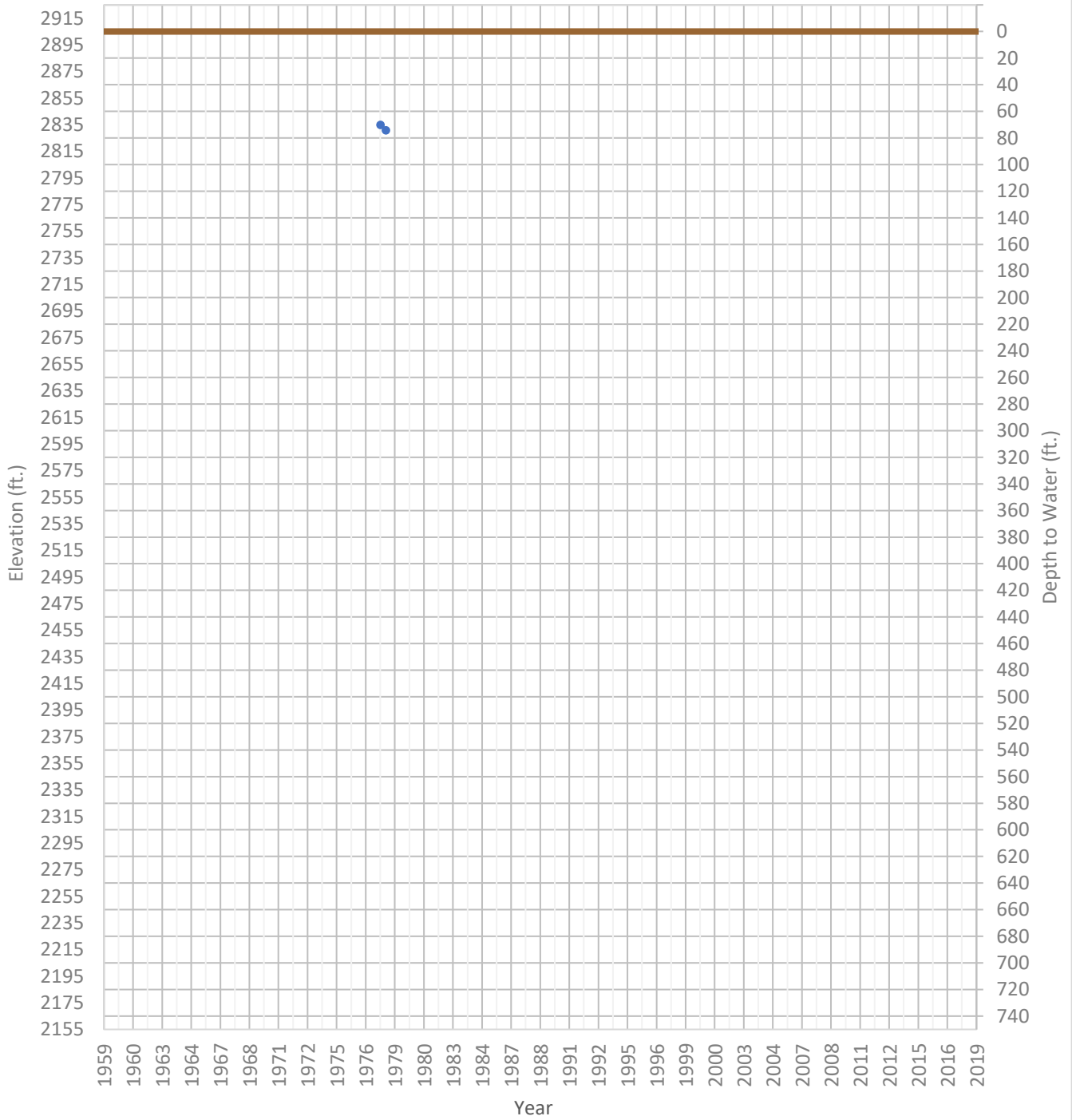
OPTI Well 242 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2812 ft. WSE Max = 2813 ft. Well Depth = 155 ft.



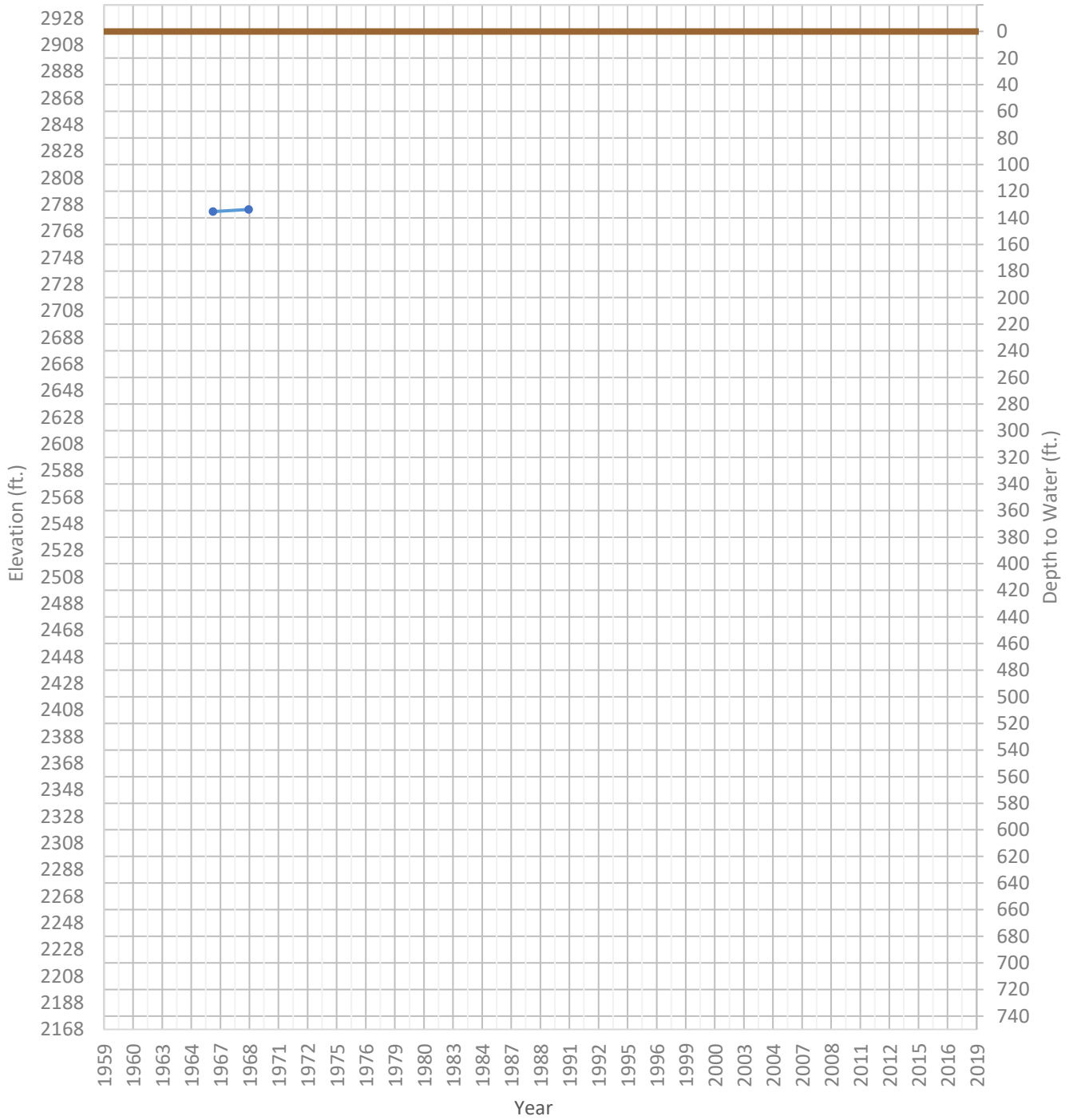
OPTI Well 245 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2831 ft. WSE Max = 2835 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



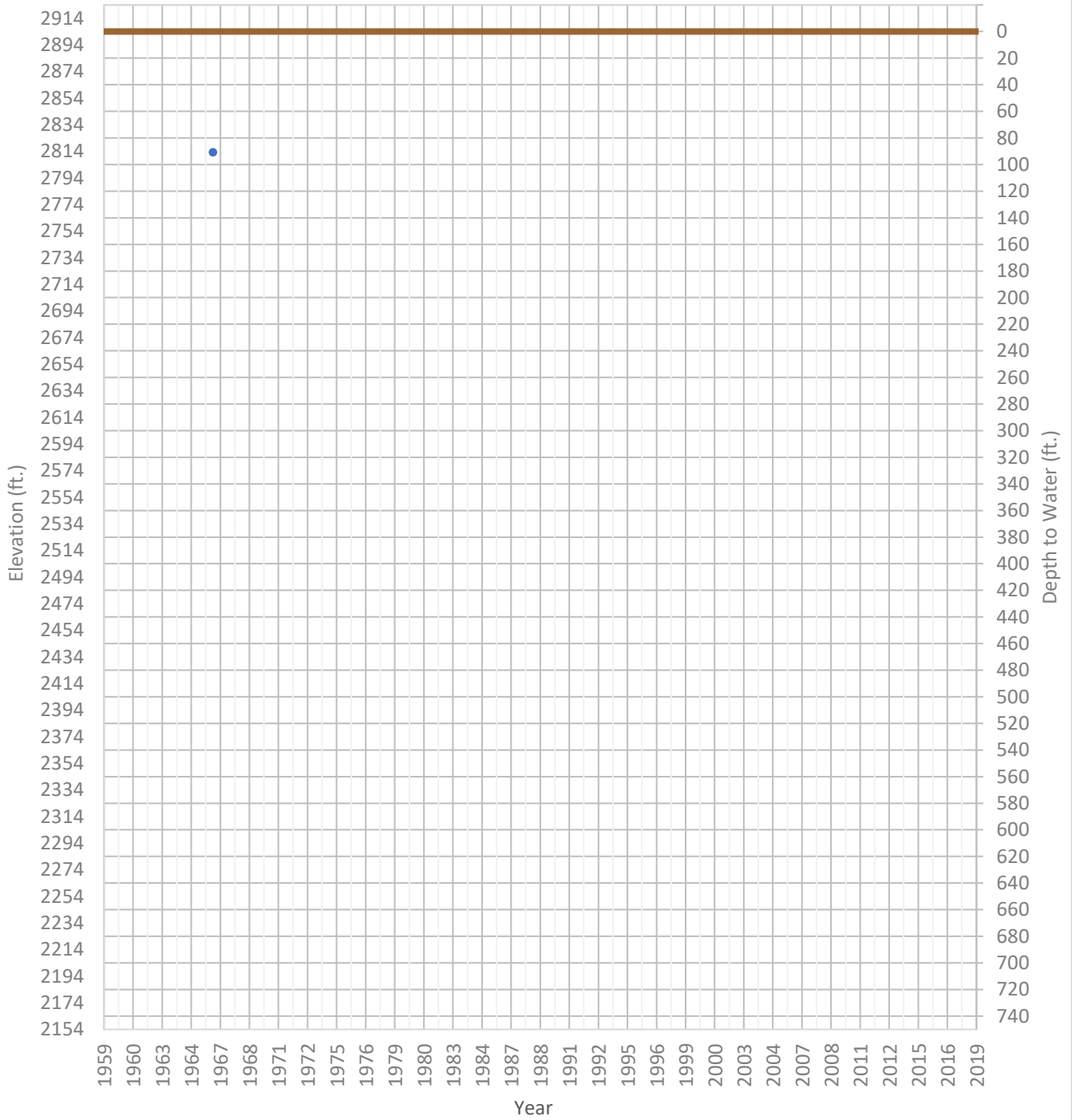
OPTI Well 247 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2783 ft. WSE Max = 2784 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



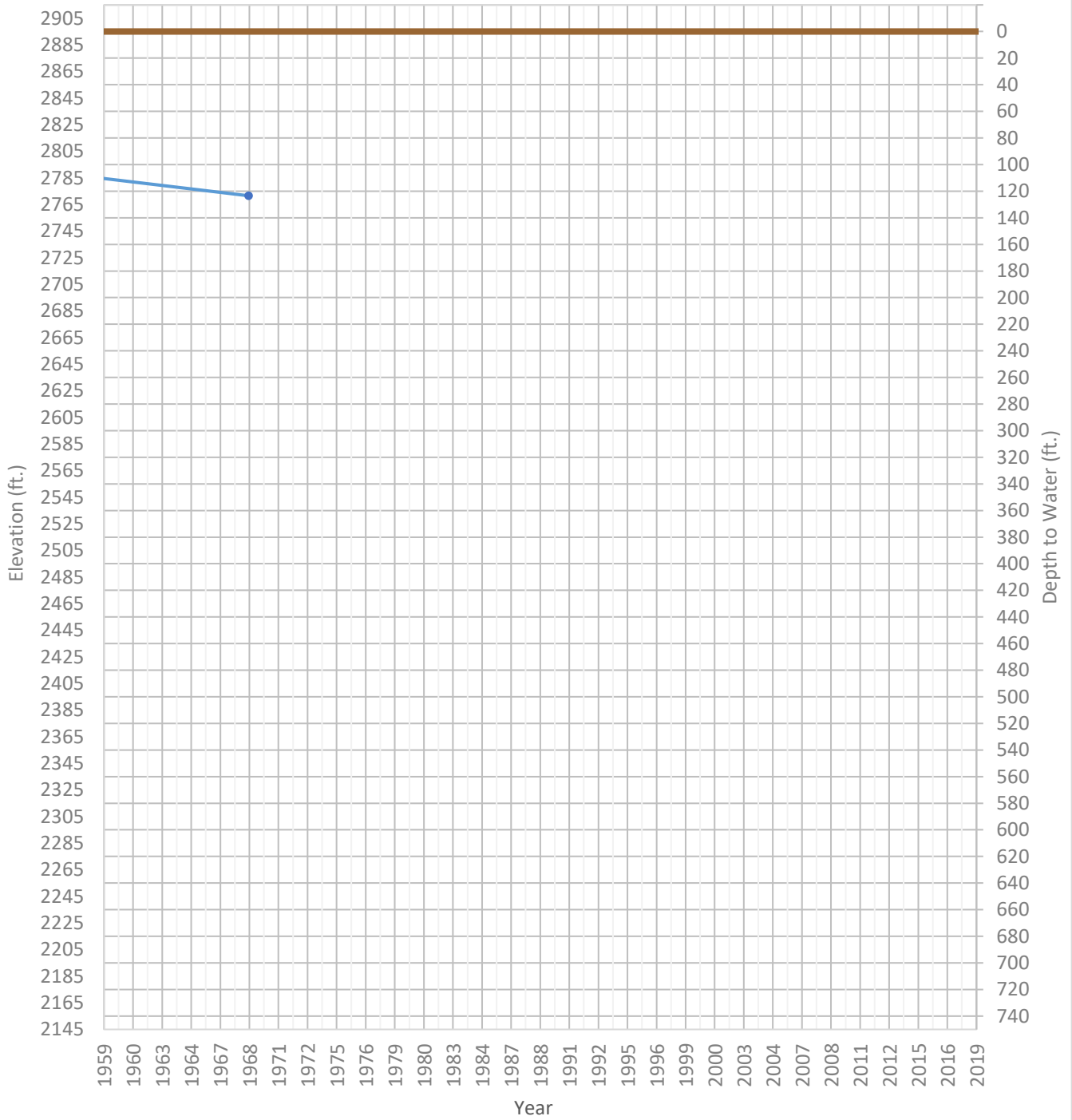
OPTI Well 248 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2813 ft. WSE Max = 2813 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



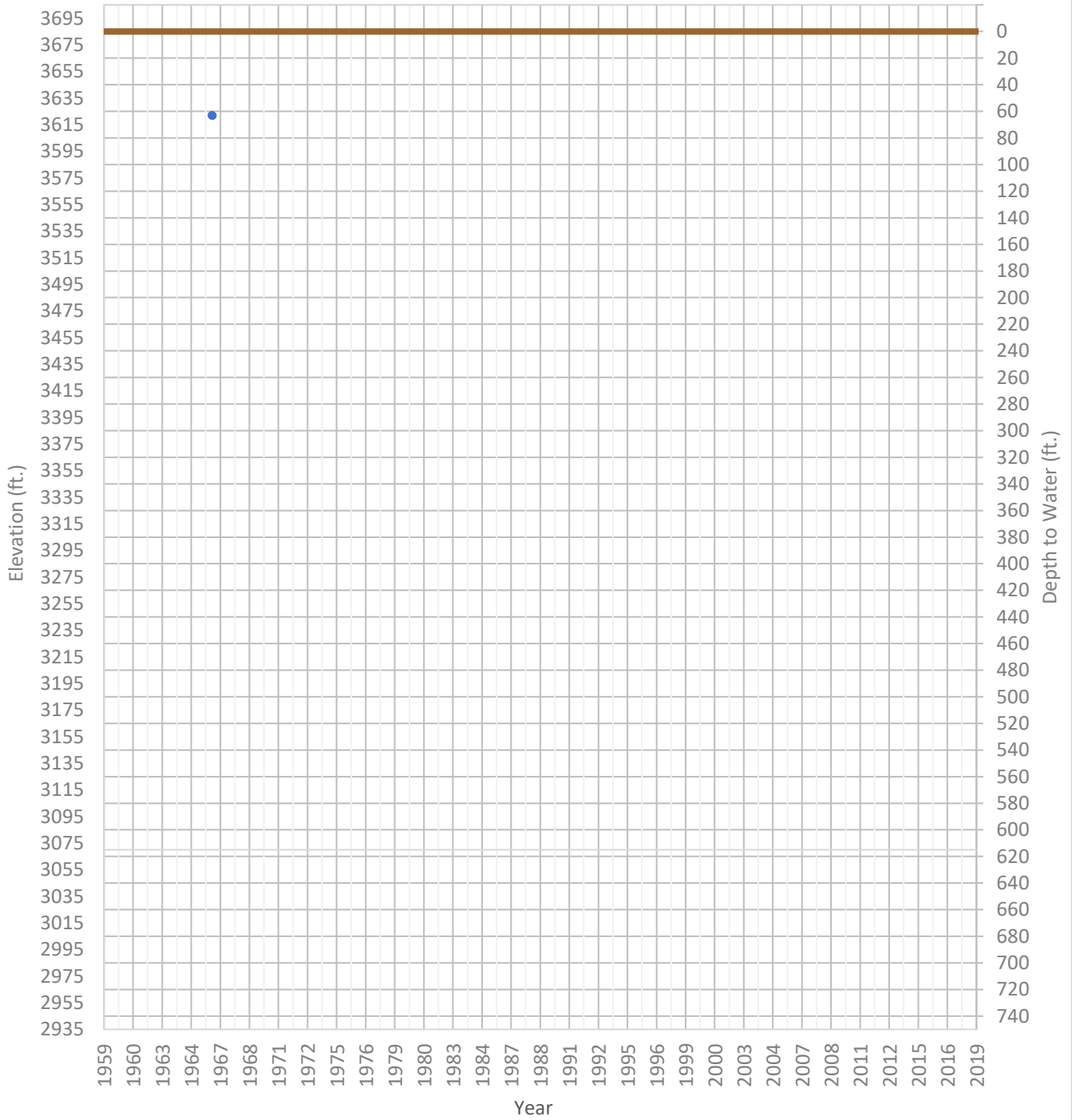
OPTI Well 249 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2772 ft. WSE Max = 2793 ft. Well Depth = 187 ft.



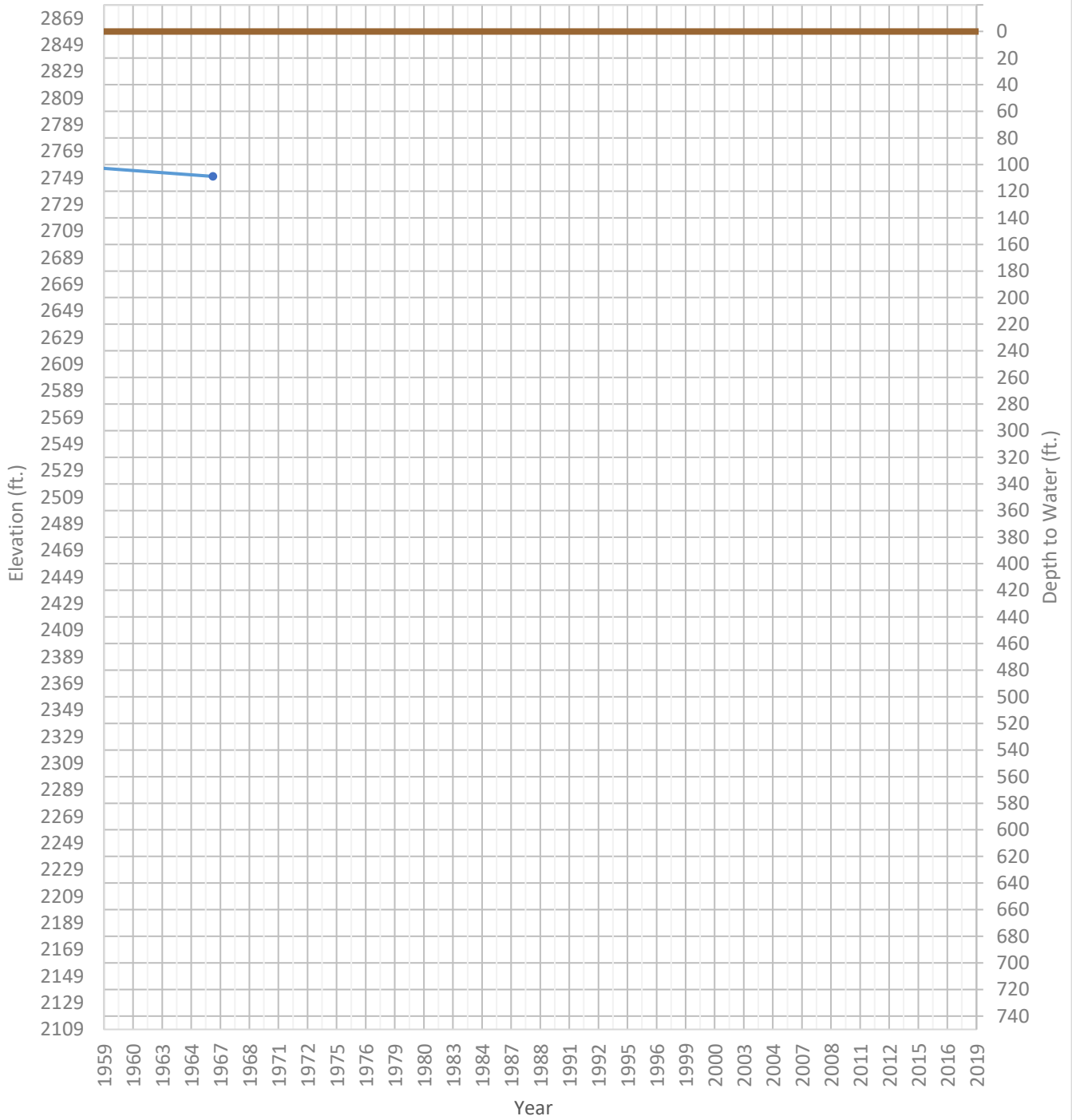
OPTI Well 251 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3622 ft. WSE Max = 3622 ft. Well Depth = 122 ft.



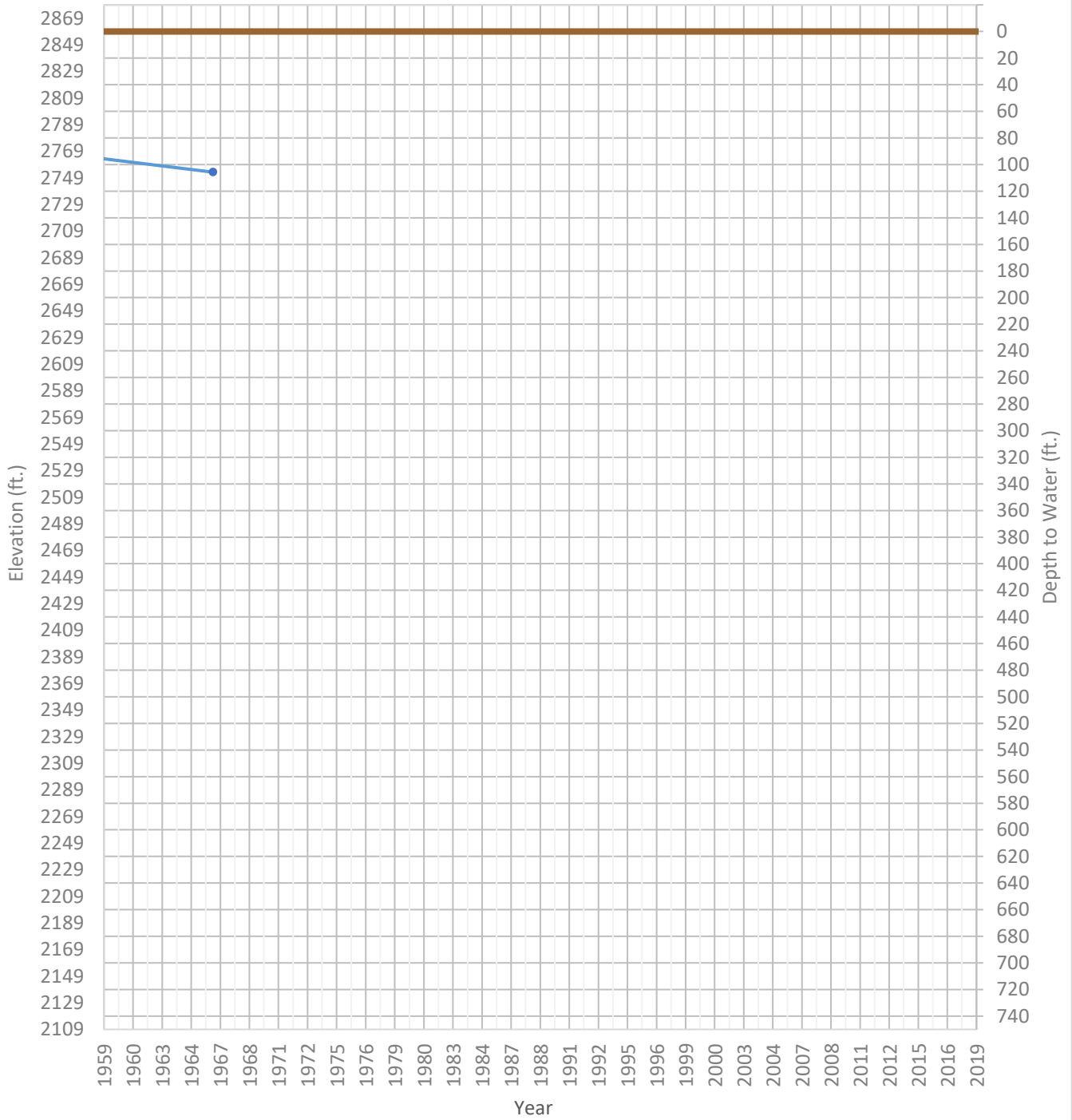
OPTI Well 254 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2750 ft. WSE Max = 2759 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



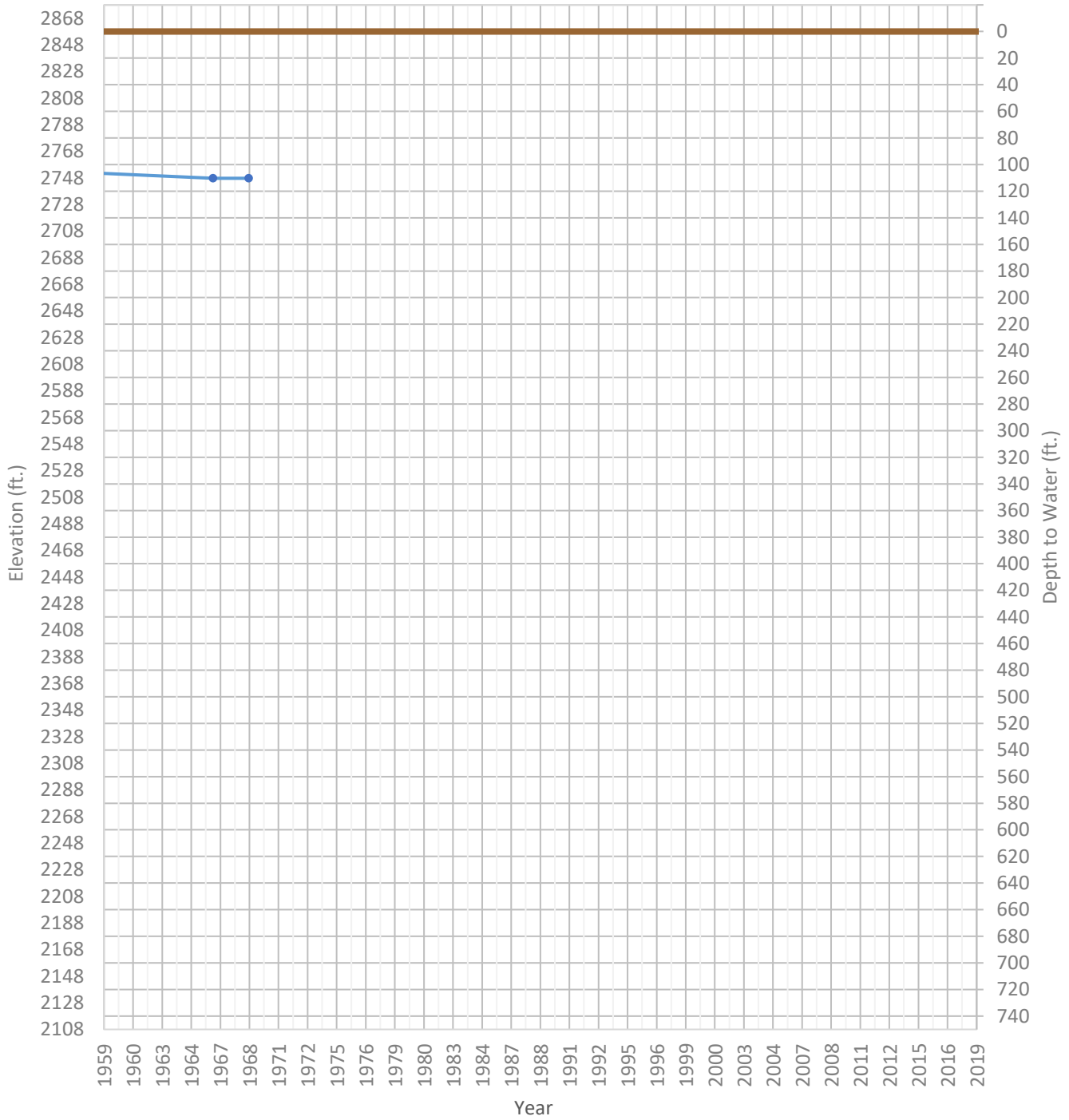
OPTI Well 255 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2753 ft. WSE Max = 2775 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



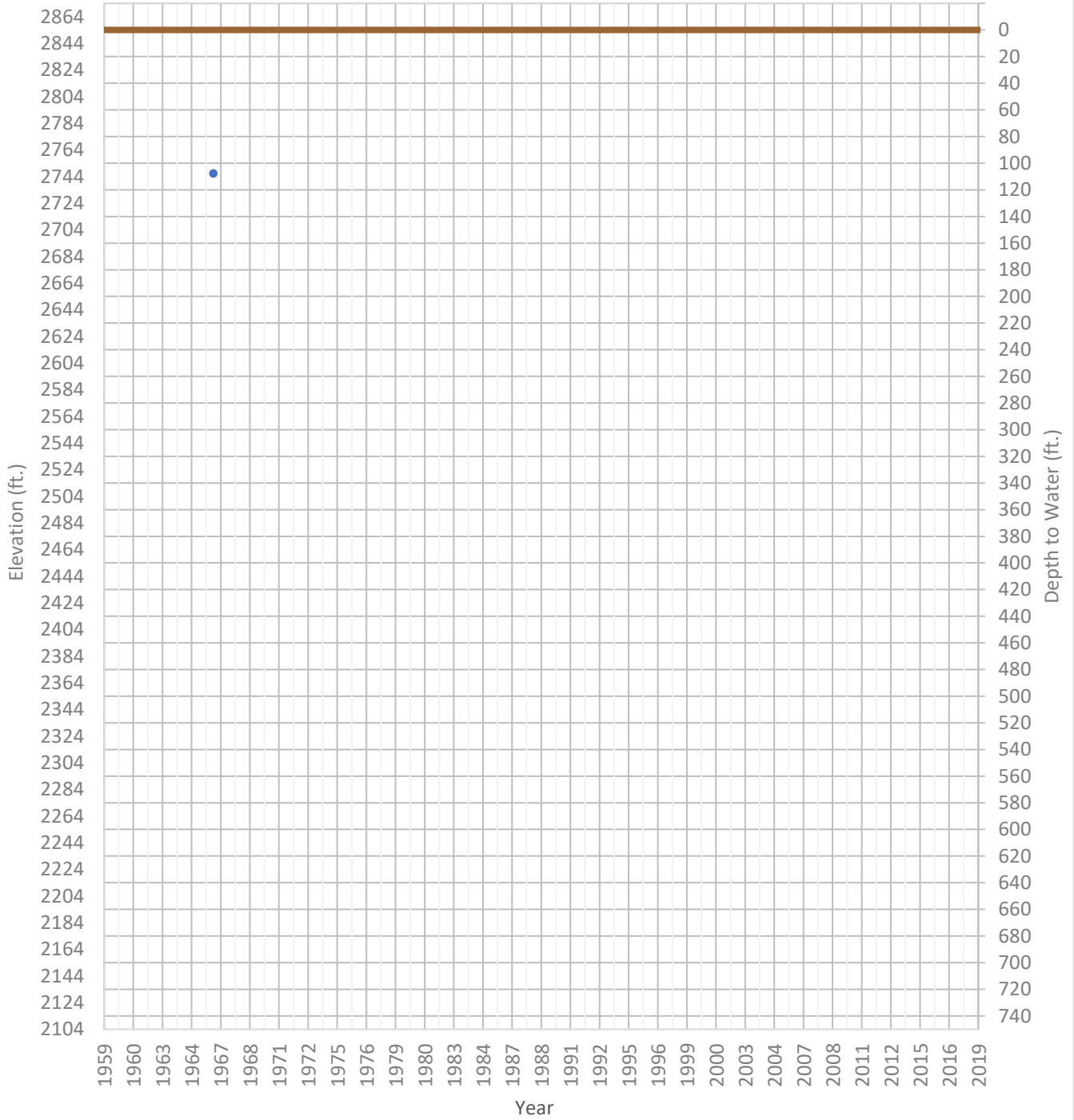
OPTI Well 257 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2748 ft. WSE Max = 2753 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



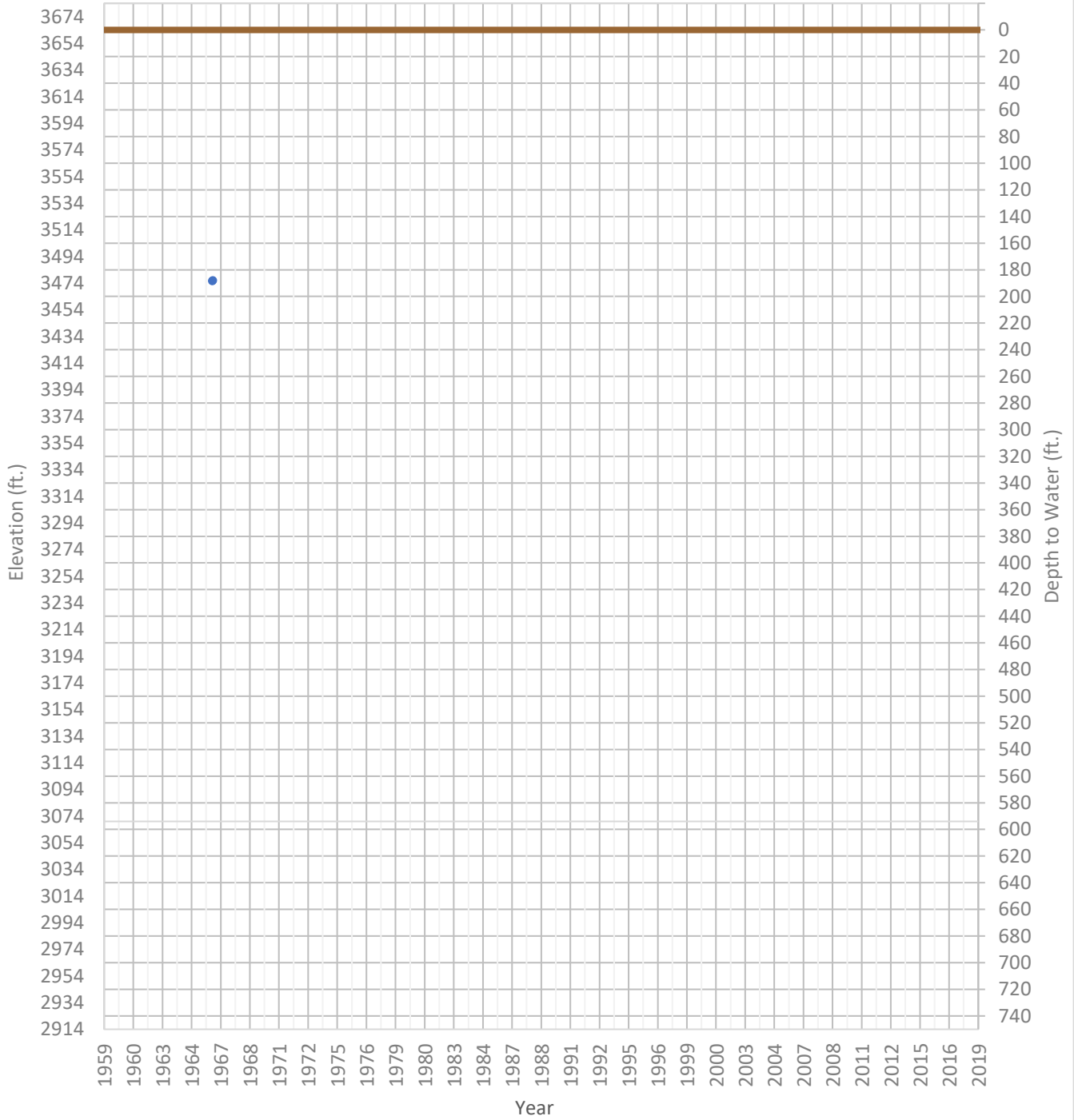
OPTI Well 258 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2746 ft. WSE Max = 2746 ft. Well Depth = 150 ft.



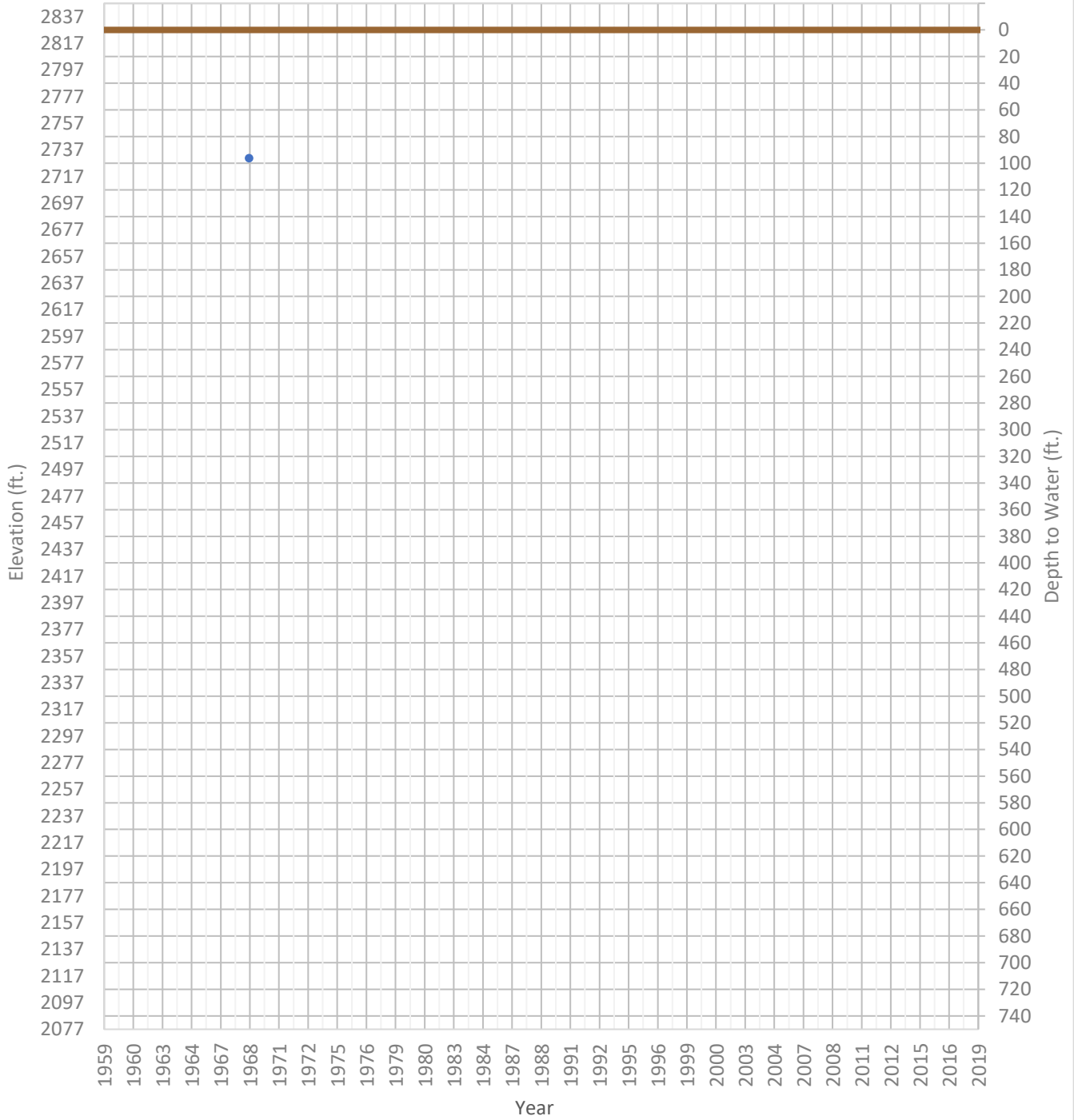
OPTI Well 259 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3476 ft. WSE Max = 3476 ft. Well Depth = 230 ft.



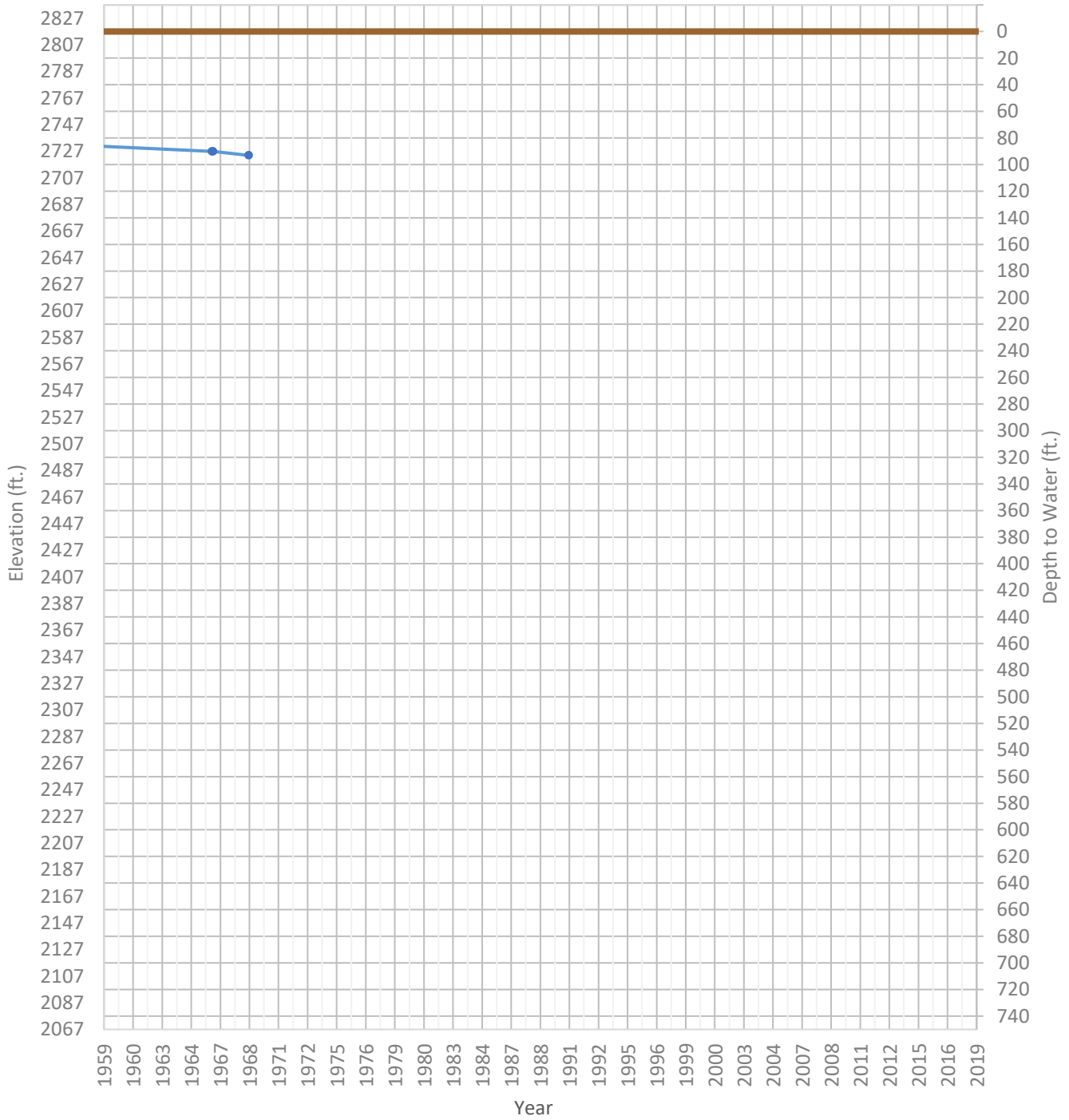
OPTI Well 261 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2731 ft. WSE Max = 2731 ft. Well Depth = 190 ft.



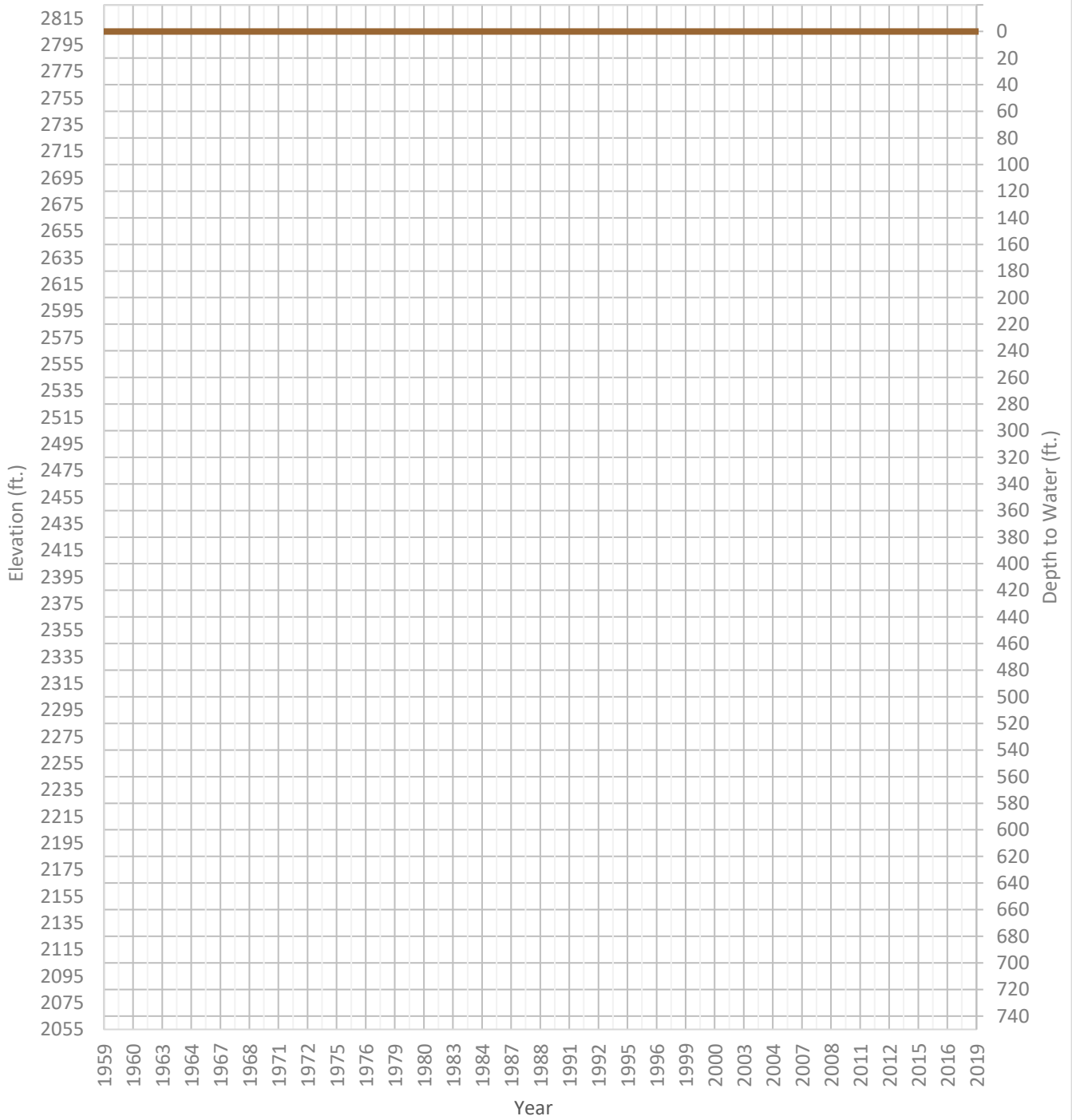
OPTI Well 263 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2724 ft. WSE Max = 2733 ft. Well Depth = 159 ft.



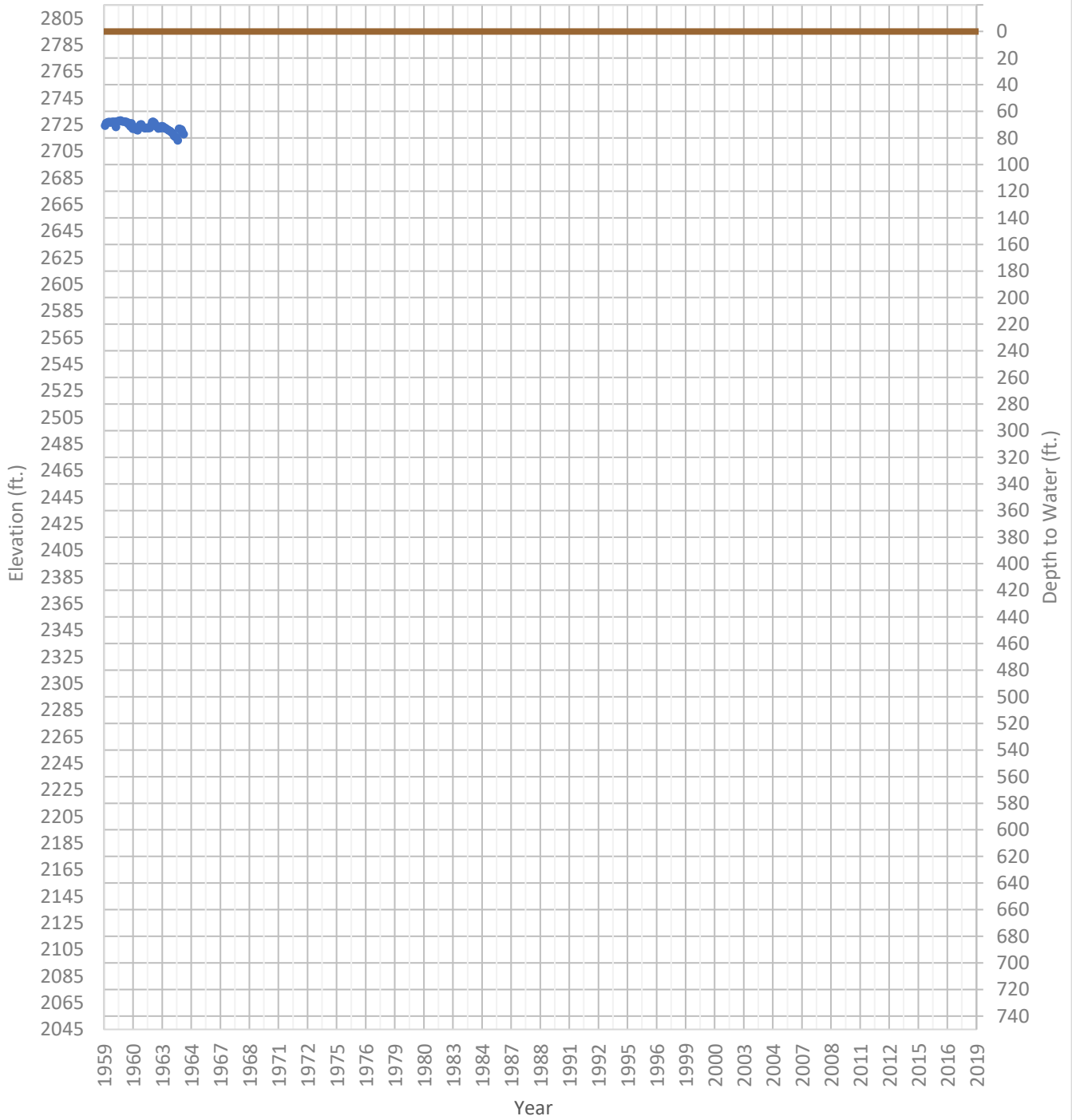
OPTI Well 265 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2724 ft. WSE Max = 2724 ft. Well Depth = 232 ft.



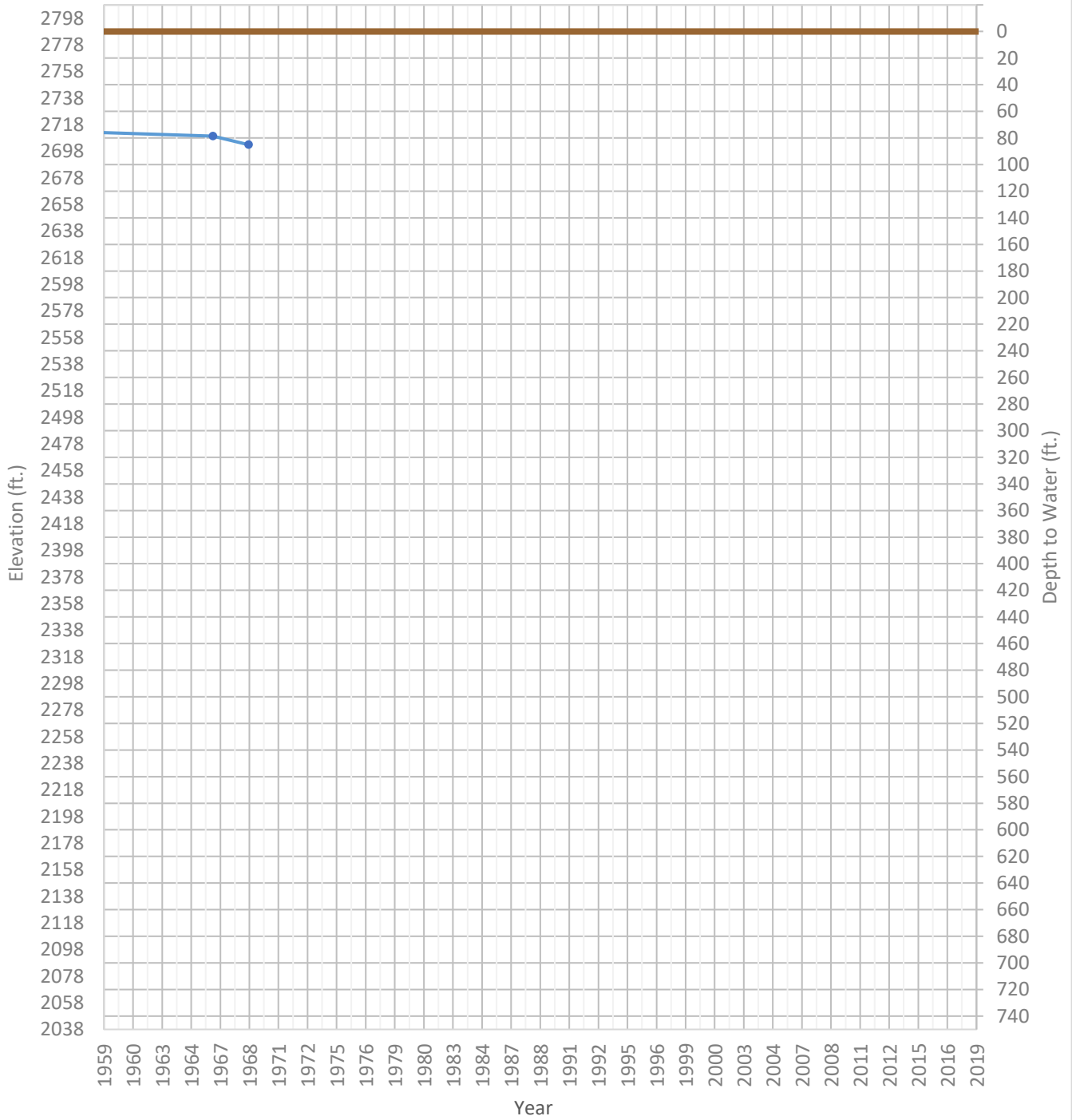
OPTI Well 267 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2711 ft. WSE Max = 2735 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



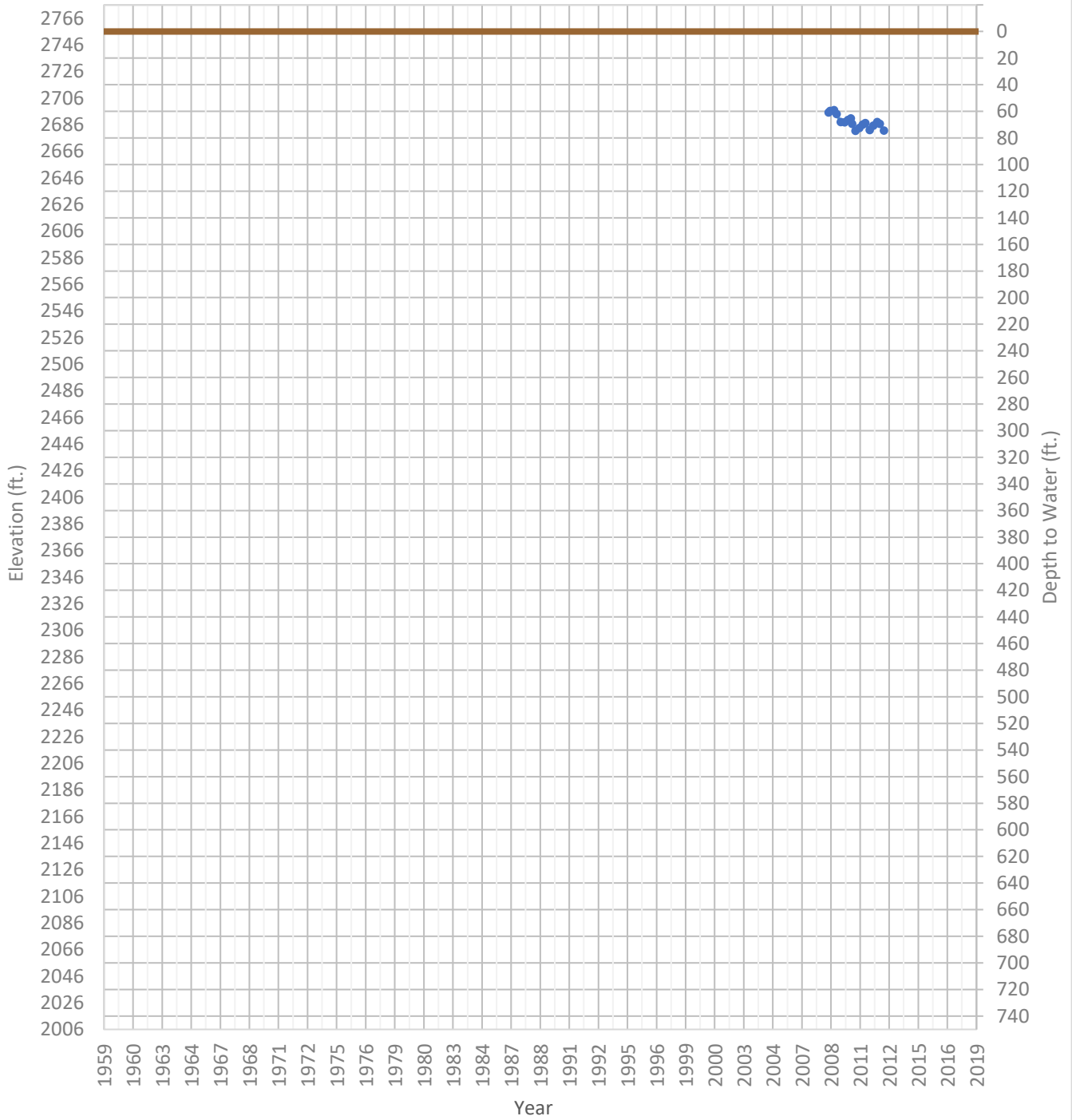
OPTI Well 268 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2703 ft. WSE Max = 2714 ft. Well Depth = 125 ft.



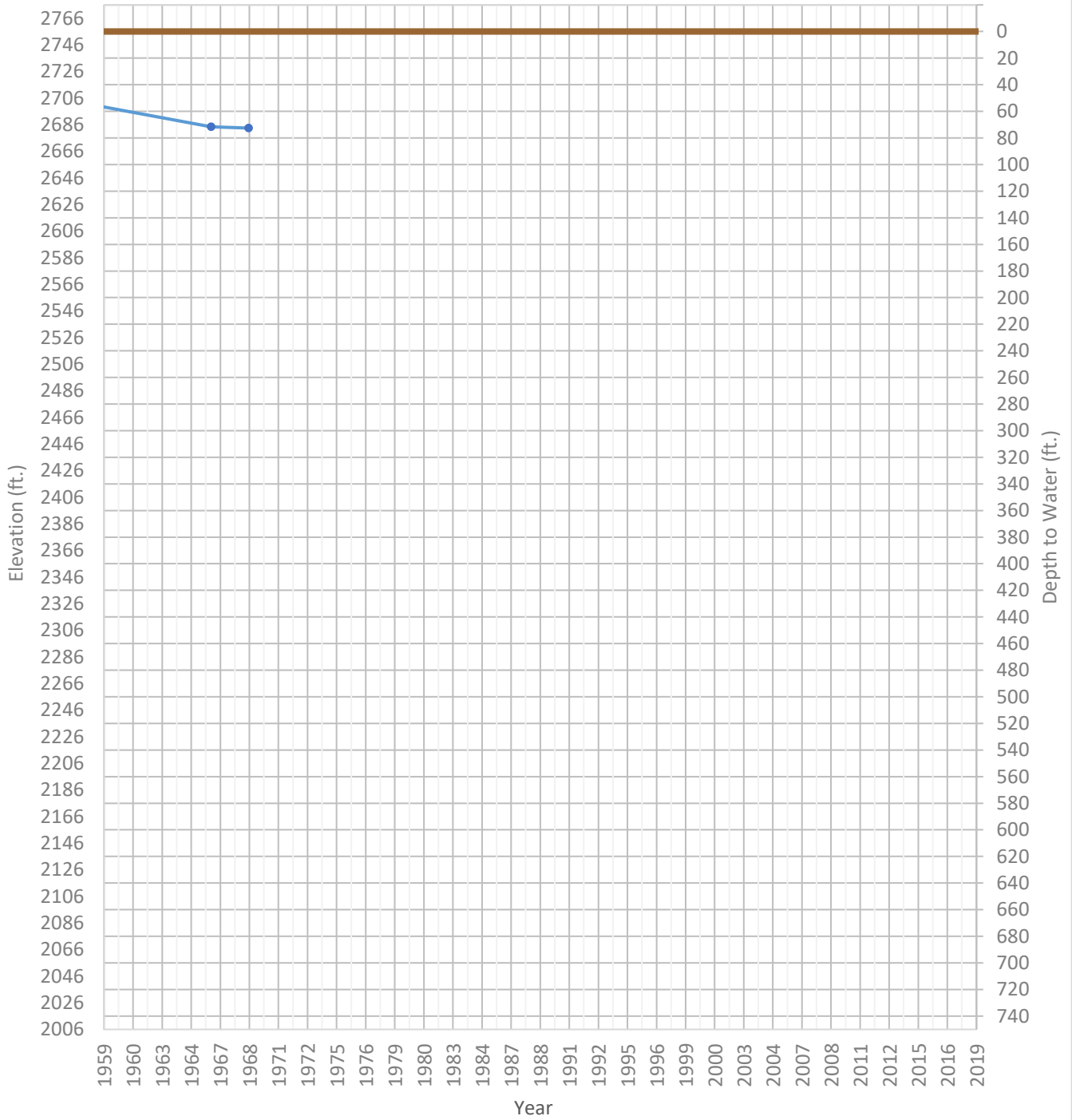
OPTI Well 269 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2681 ft. WSE Max = 2697 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



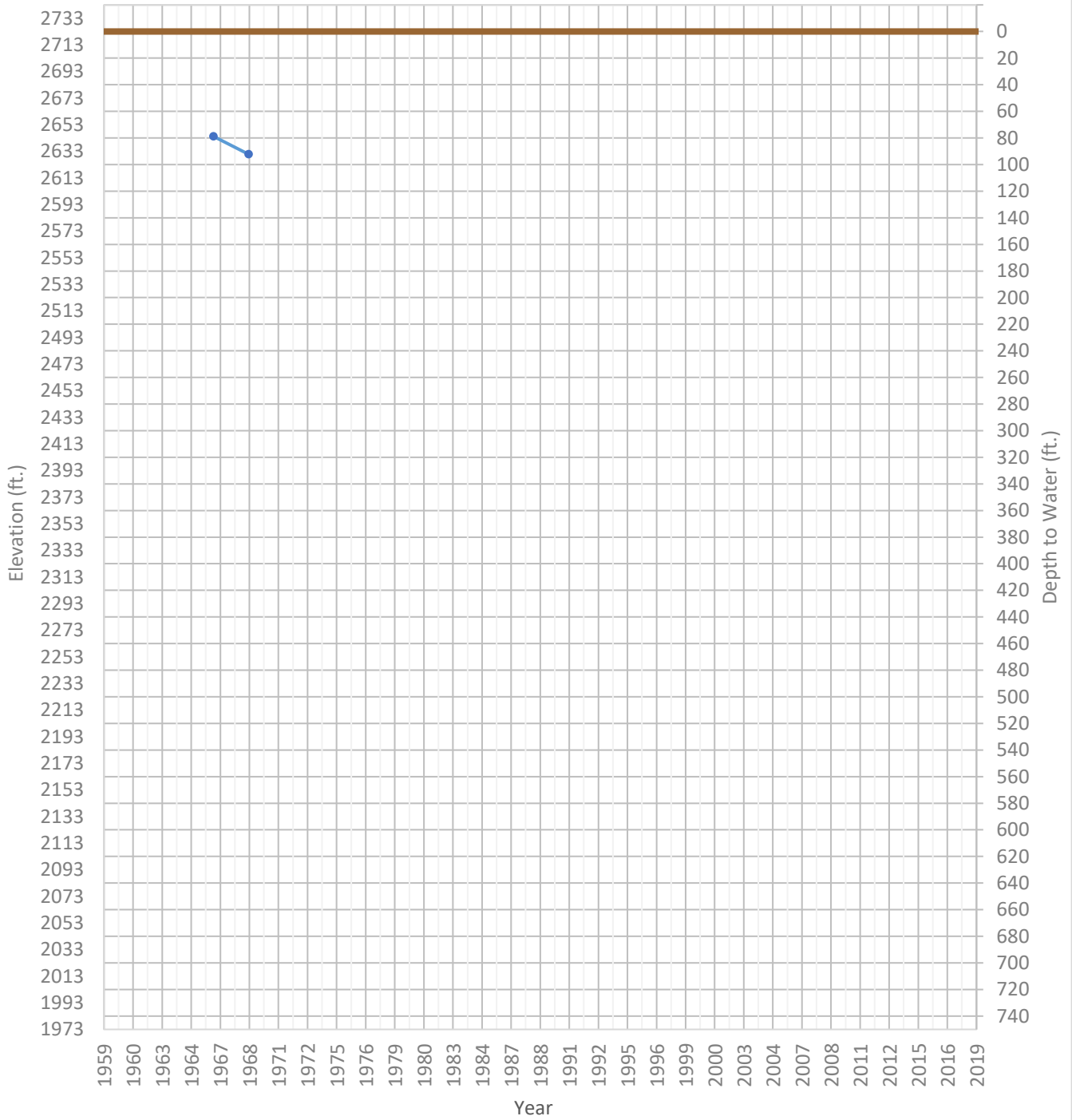
OPTI Well 271 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2683 ft. WSE Max = 2707 ft. Well Depth = 113 ft.



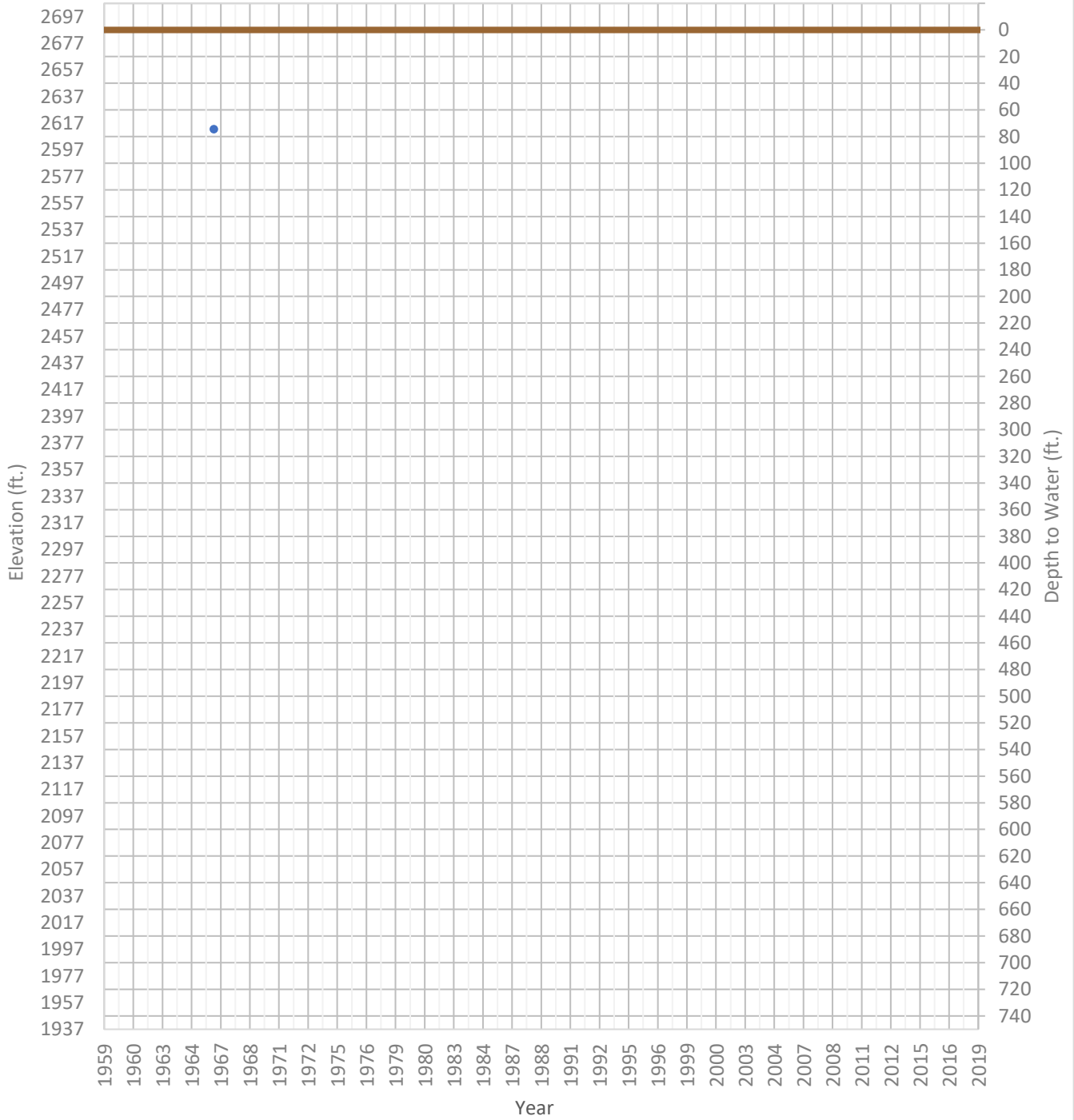
OPTI Well 272 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2631 ft. WSE Max = 2644 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



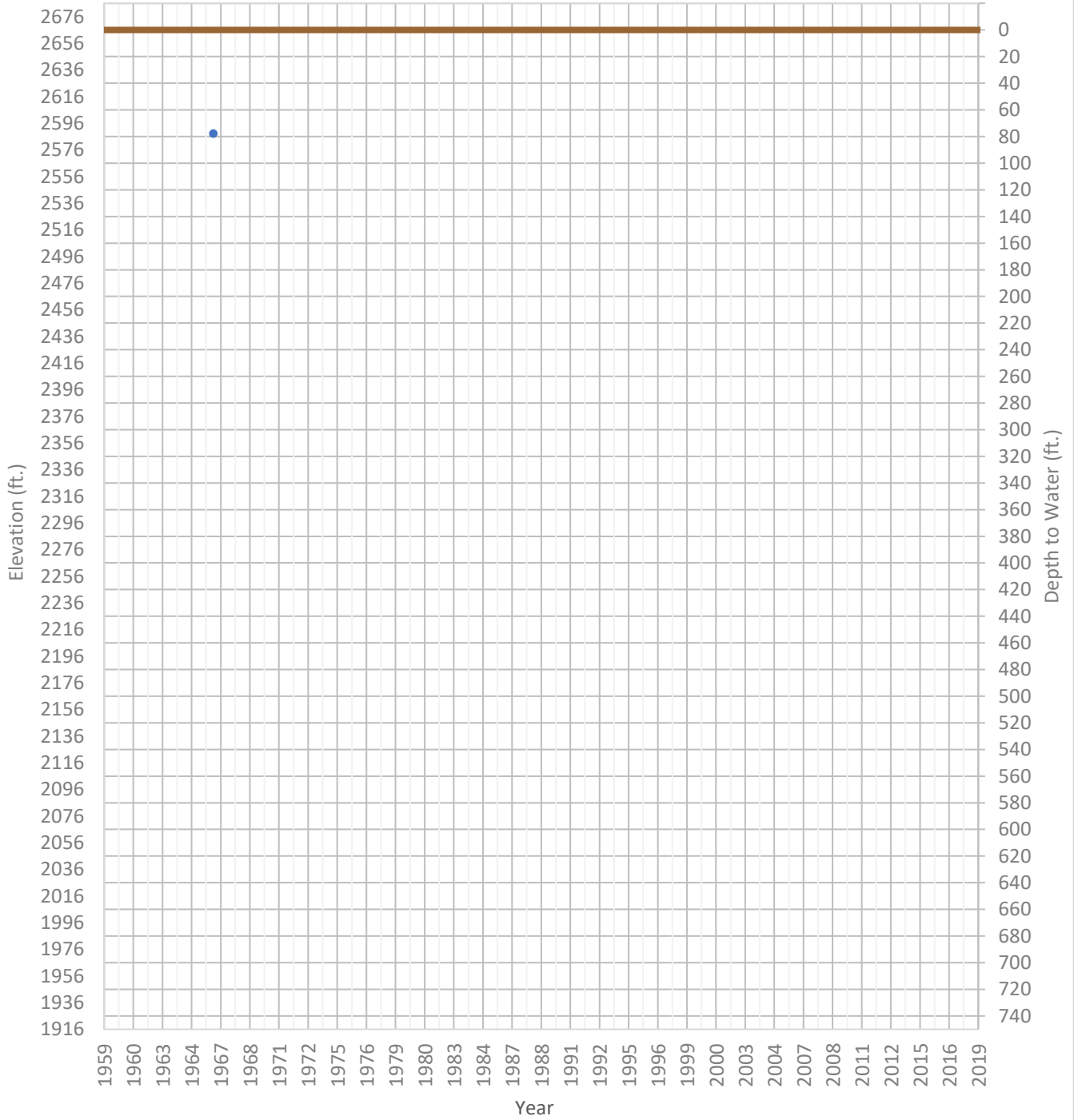
OPTI Well 273 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2612 ft. WSE Max = 2612 ft. Well Depth = 85 ft.



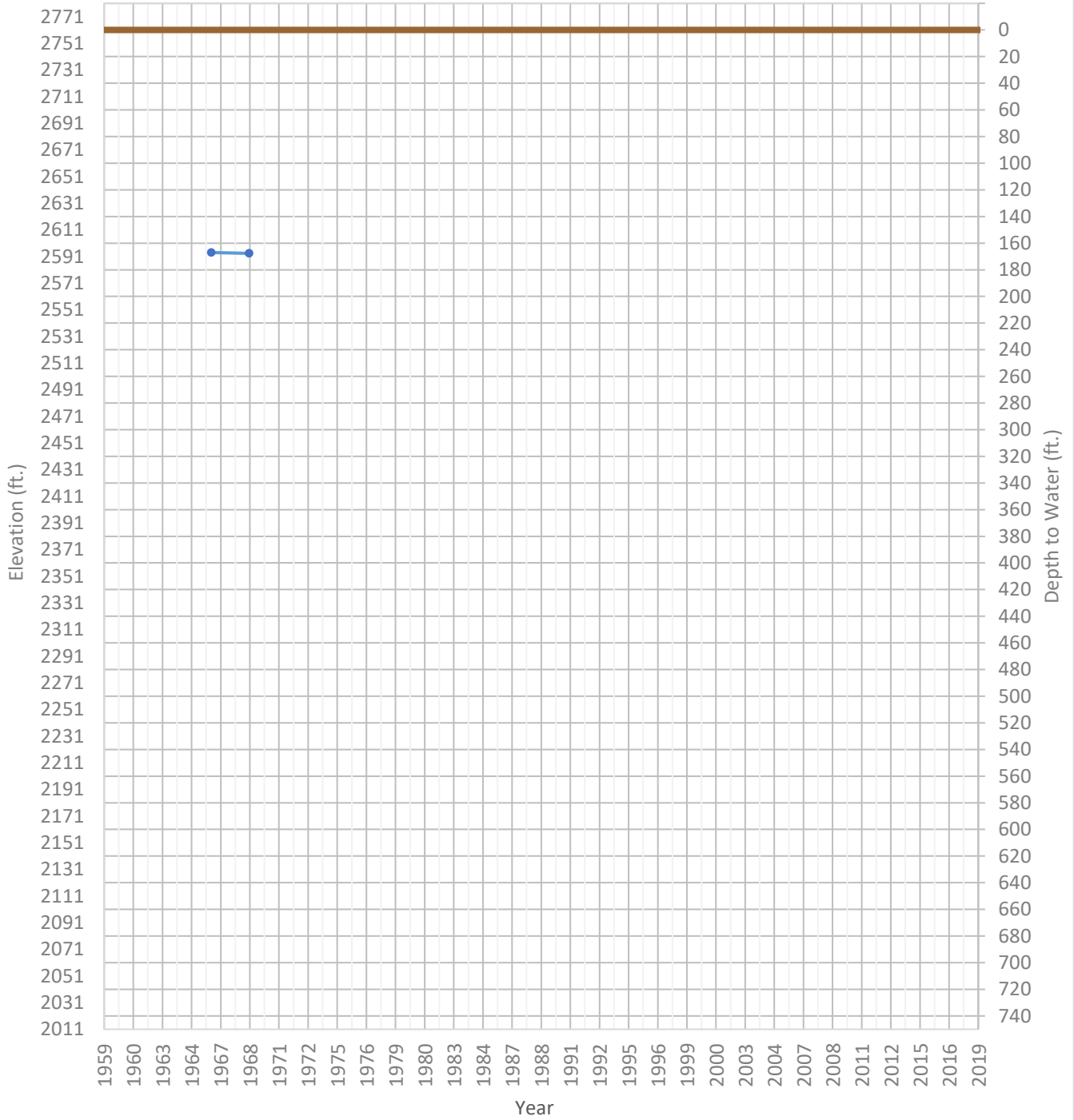
OPTI Well 275 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2588 ft. WSE Max = 2588 ft. Well Depth = 90 ft.



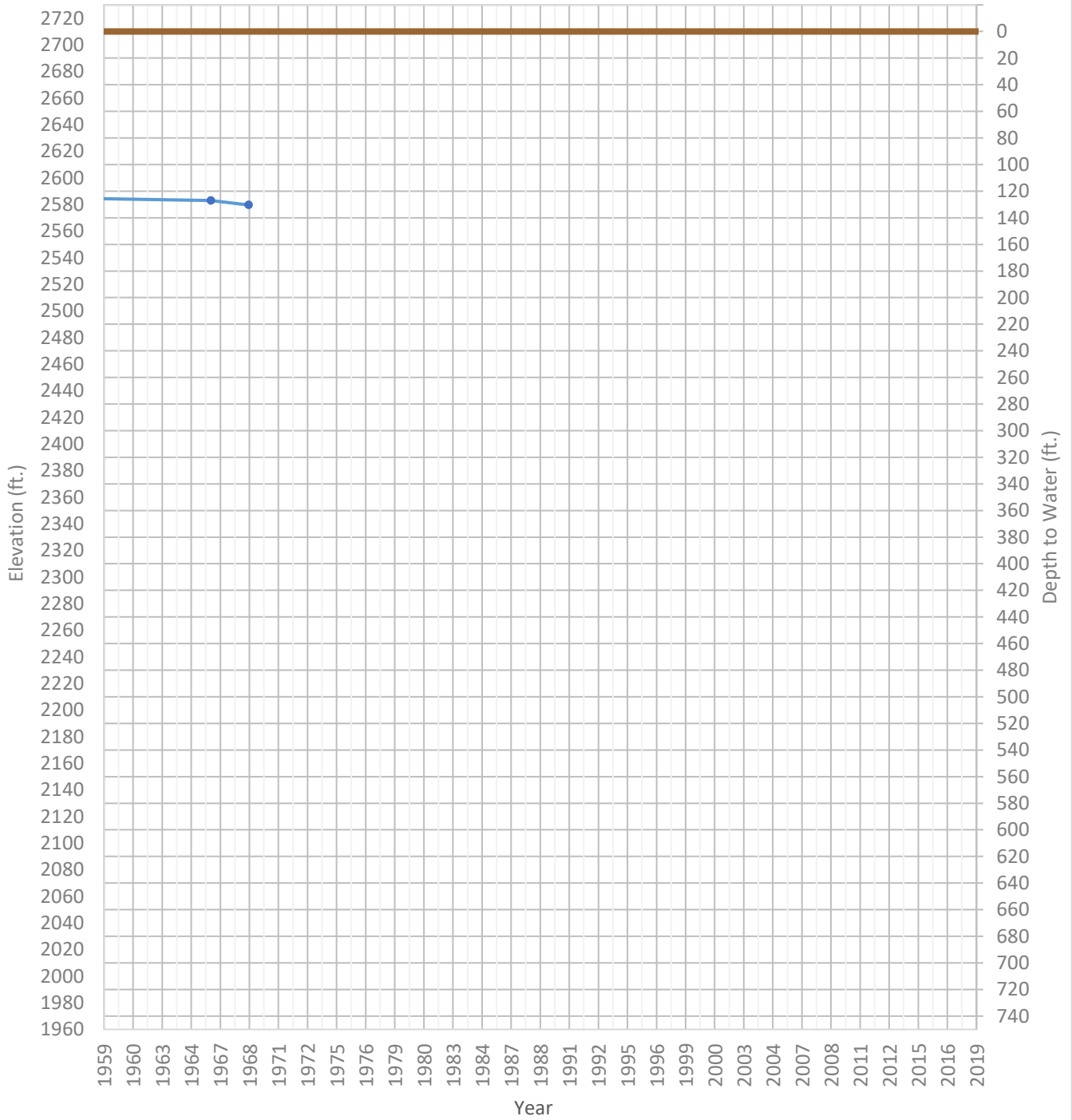
OPTI Well 276 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2593 ft. WSE Max = 2594 ft. Well Depth = 205 ft.



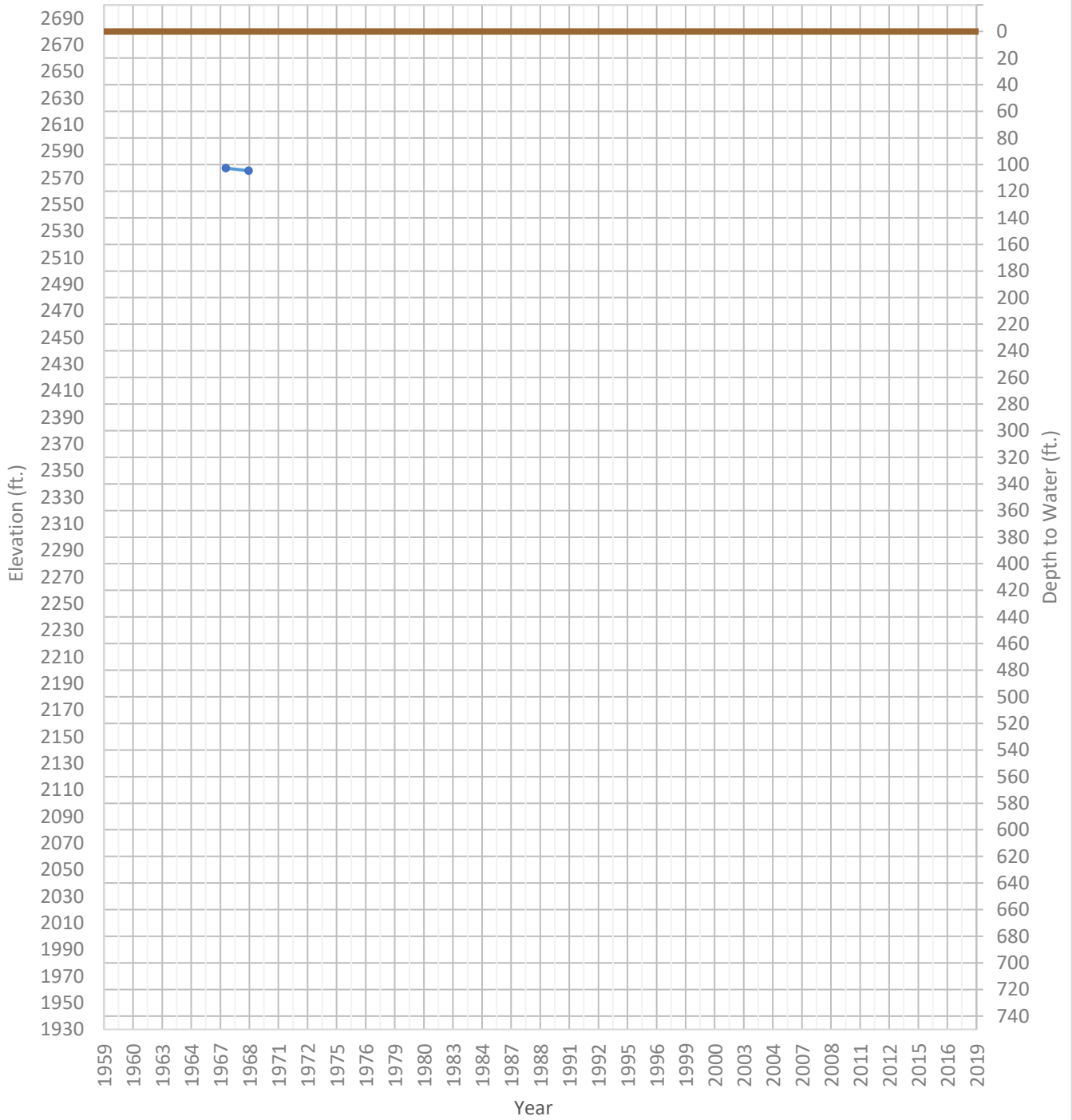
OPTI Well 277 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2580 ft. WSE Max = 2585 ft. Well Depth = 160 ft.



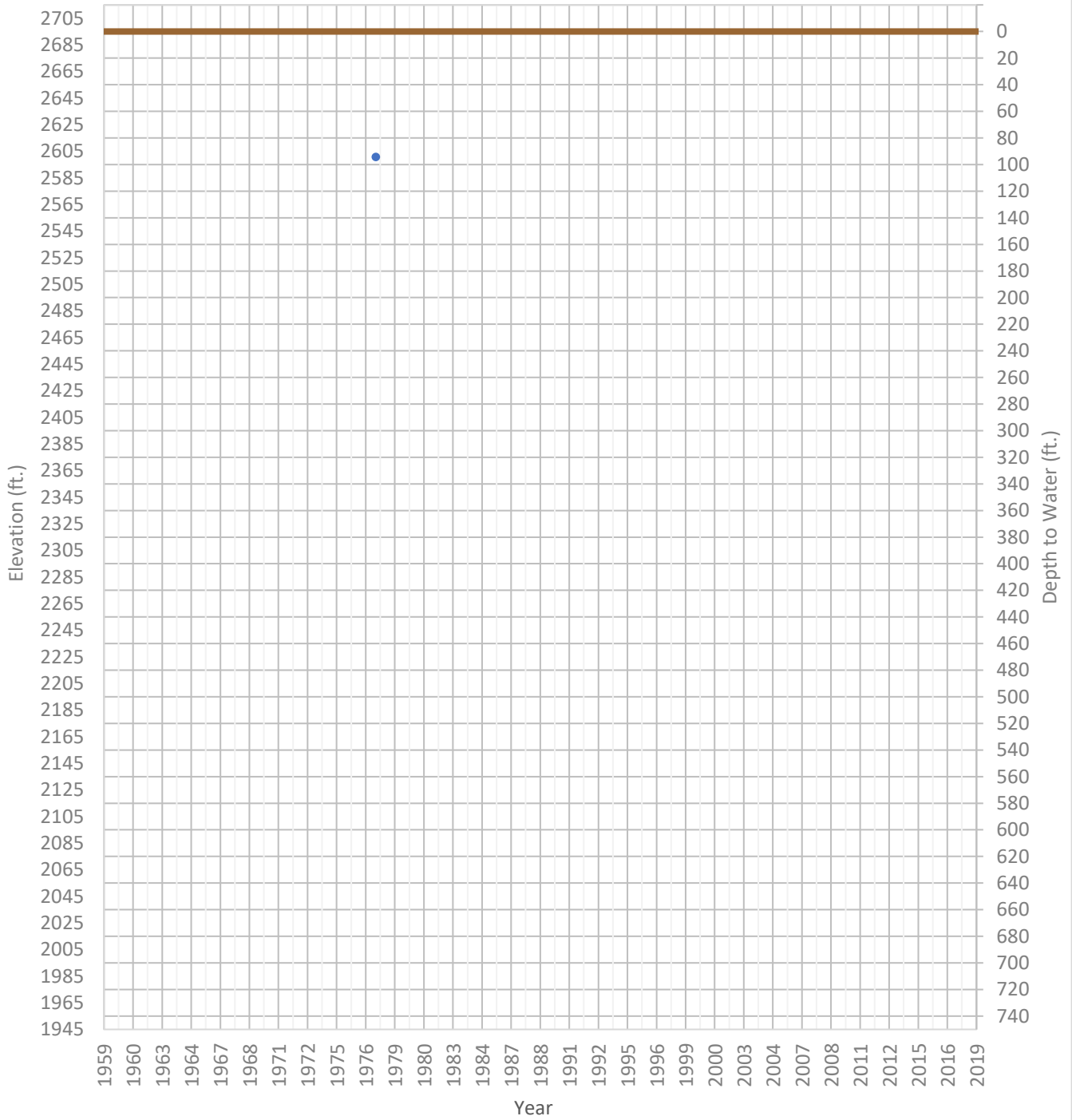
OPTI Well 278 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2575 ft. WSE Max = 2577 ft. Well Depth = 550 ft.



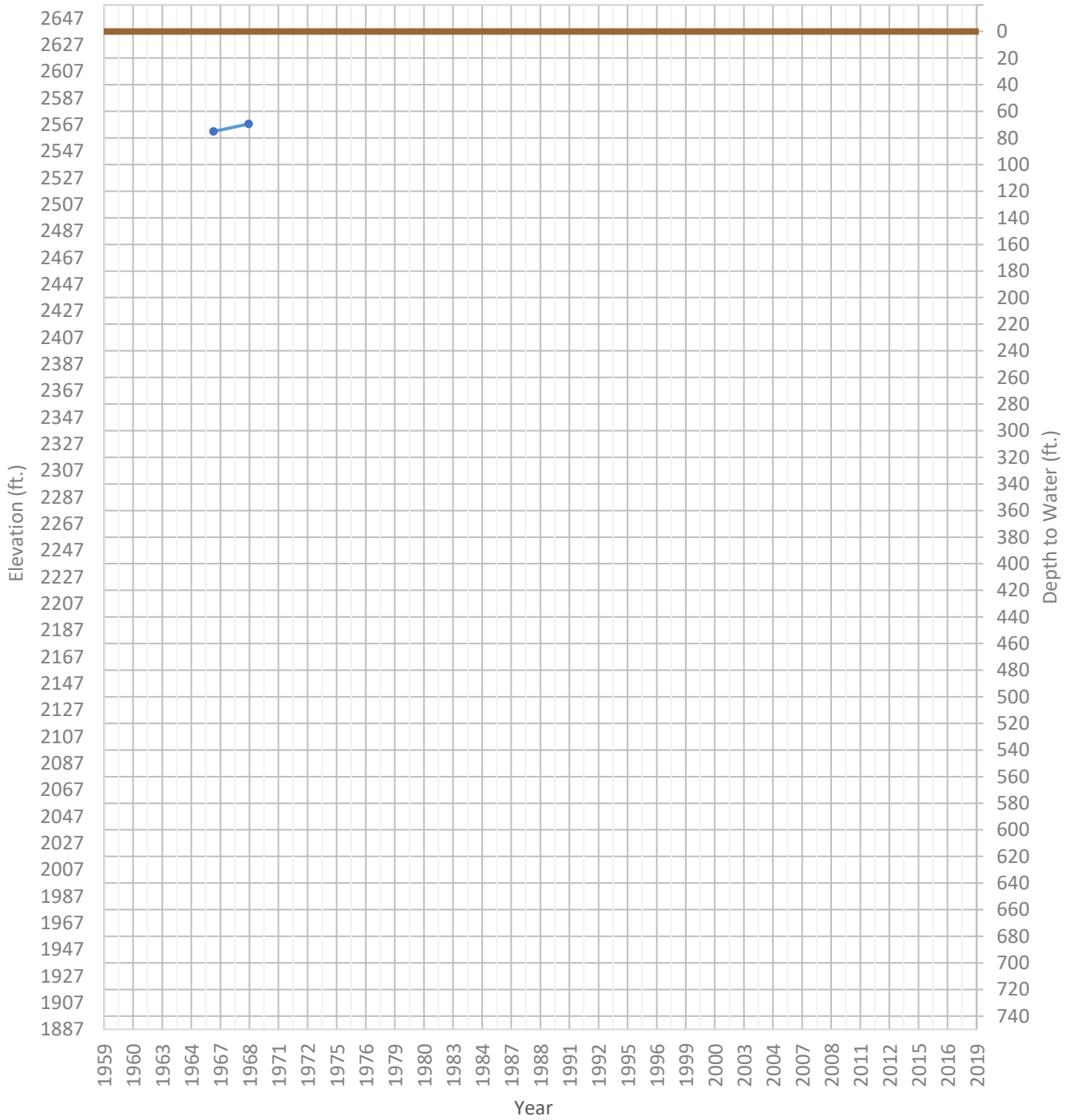
OPTI Well 279 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2601 ft. WSE Max = 2601 ft. Well Depth = 460 ft.



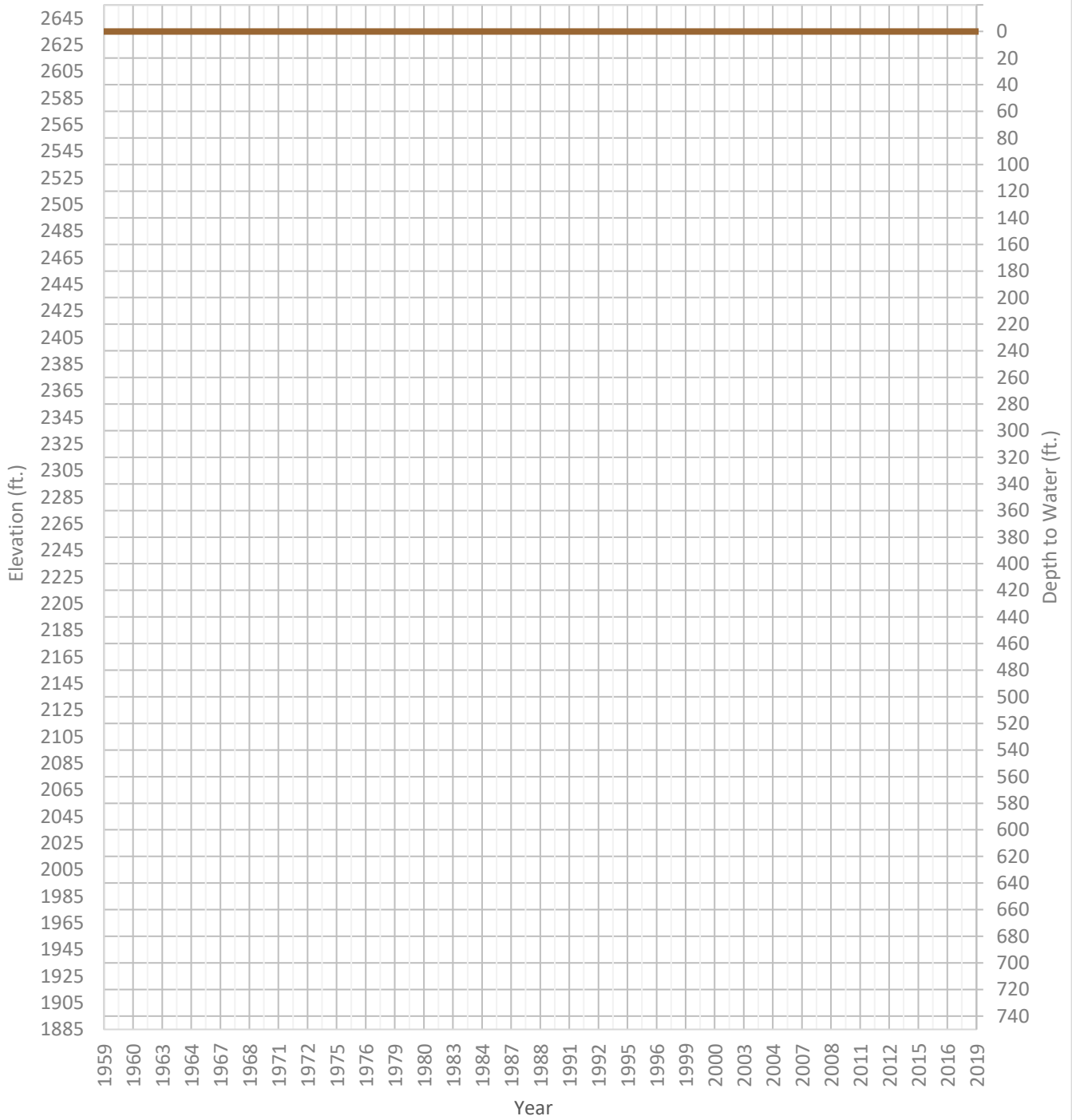
OPTI Well 282 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2562 ft. WSE Max = 2567 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



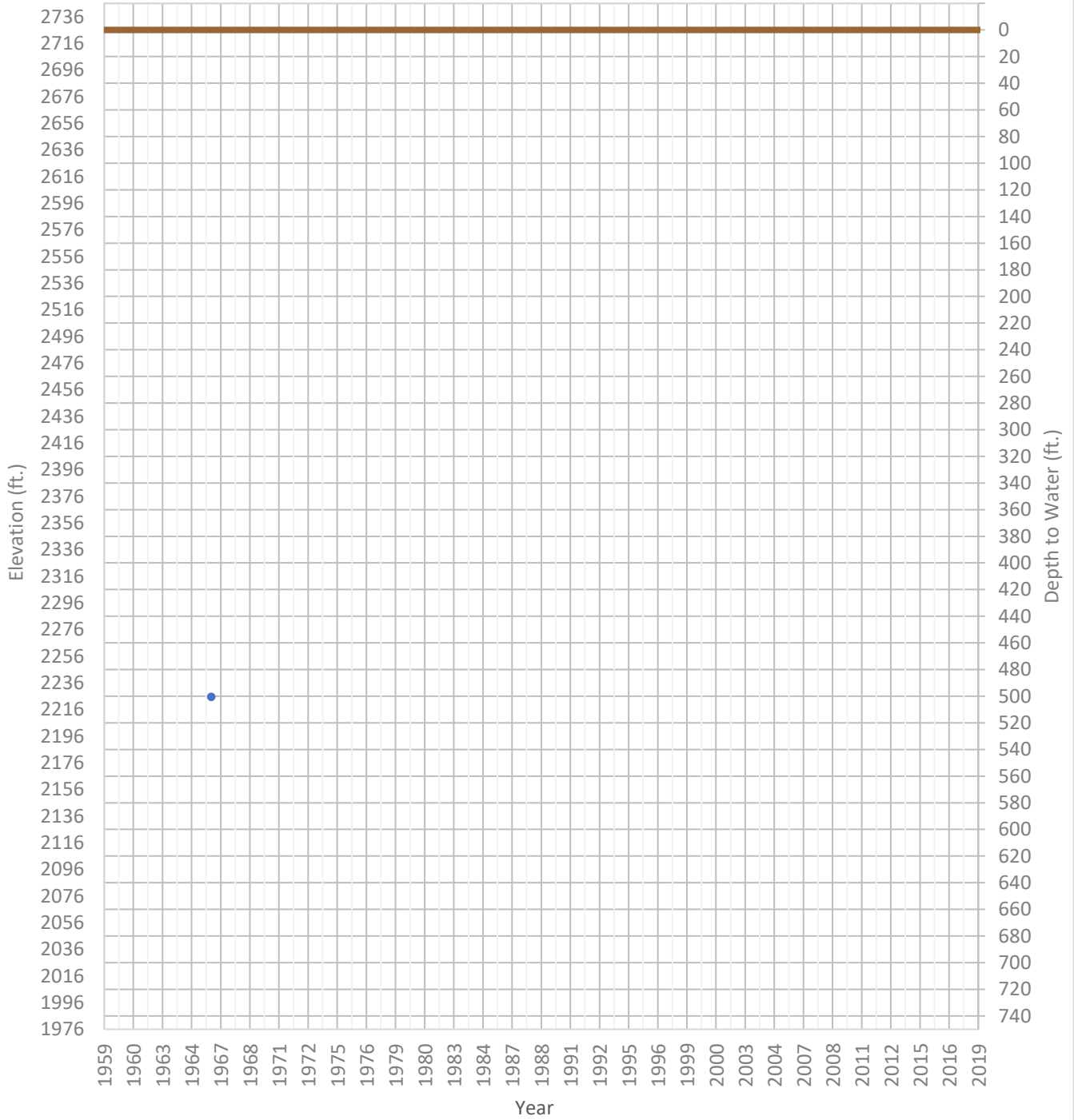
OPTI Well 284 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2561 ft. WSE Max = 2561 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



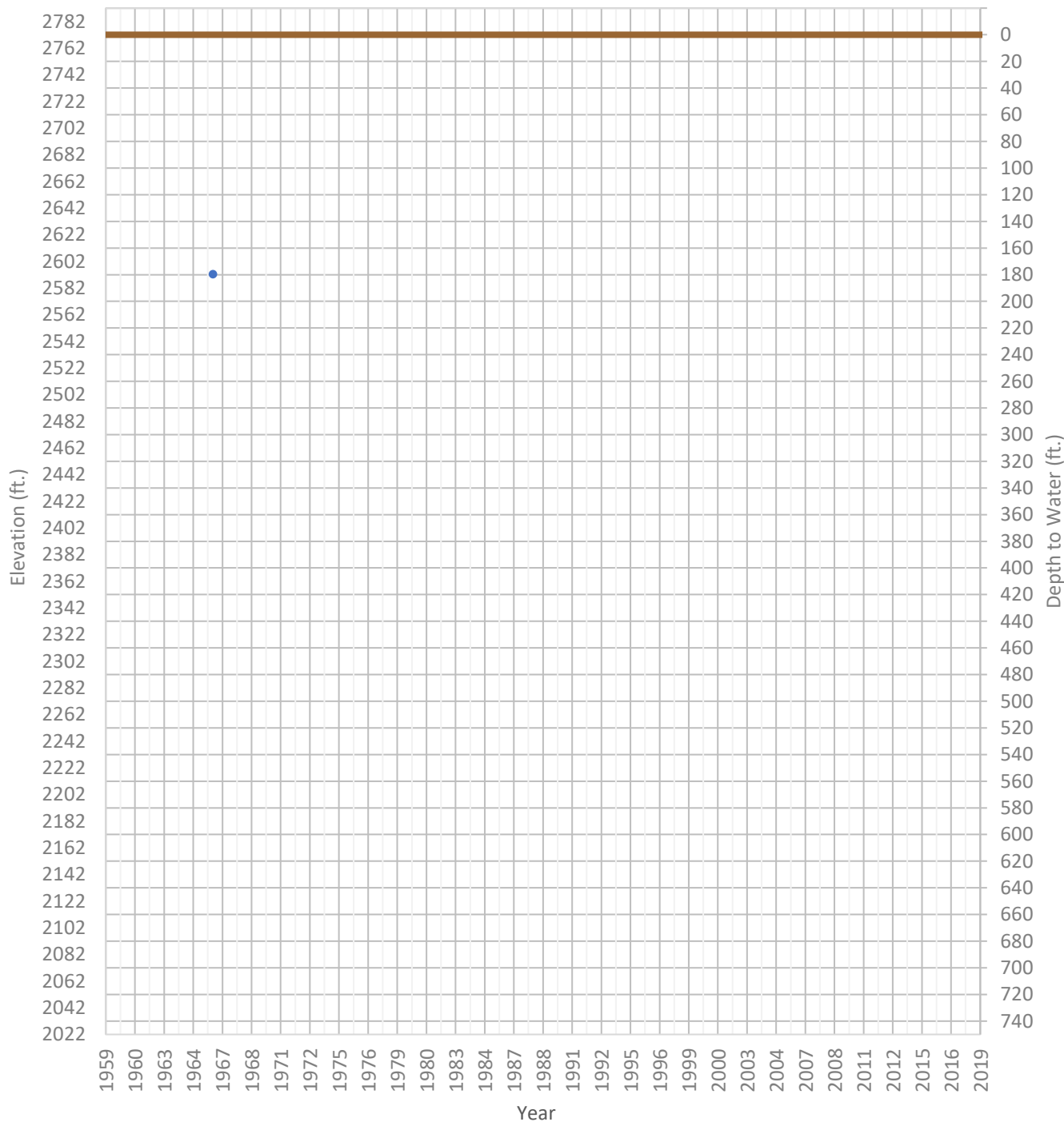
OPTI Well 285 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2225 ft. WSE Max = 2225 ft. Well Depth = 504 ft.



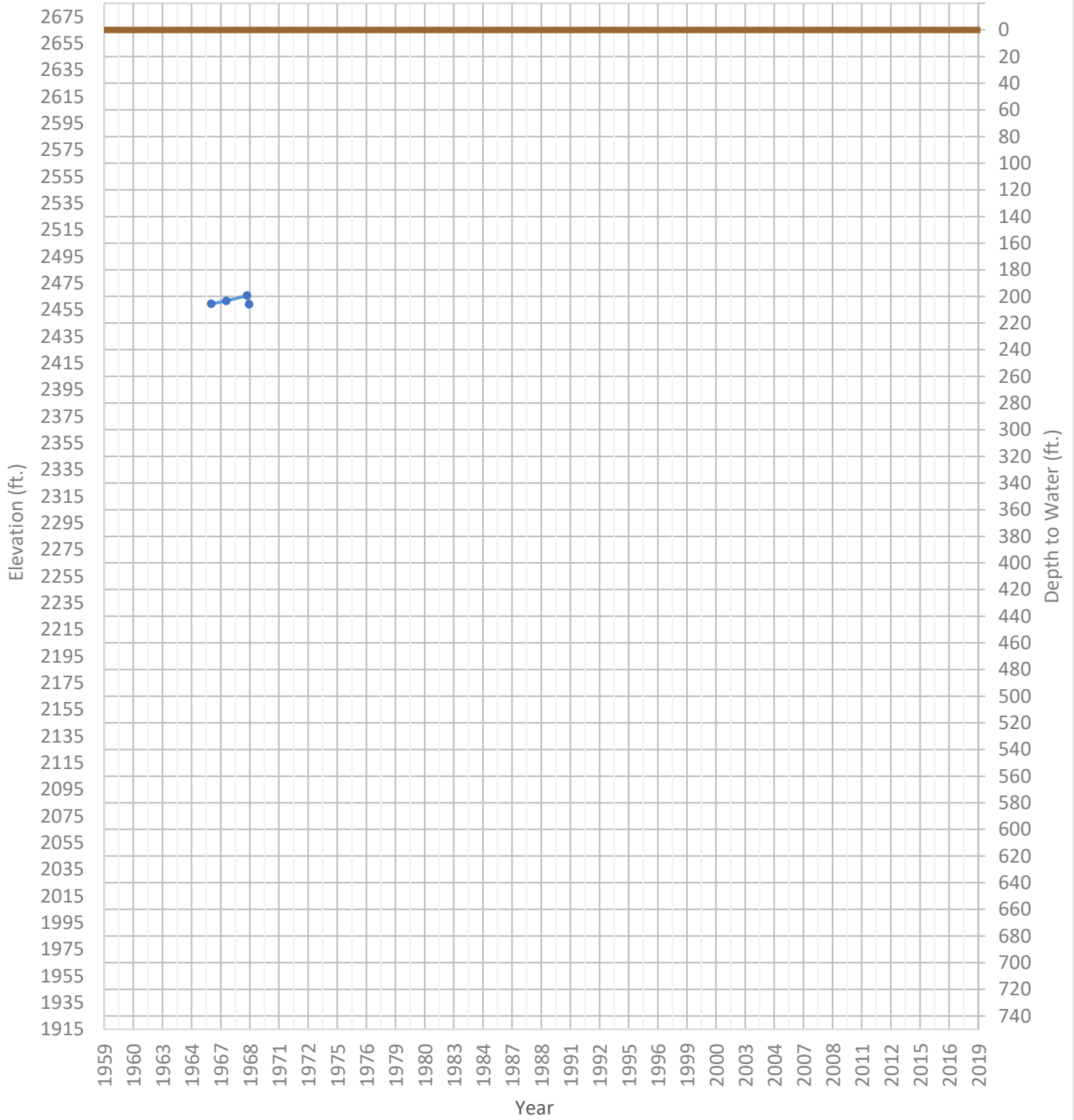
OPTI Well 286 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2592 ft. WSE Max = 2592 ft. Well Depth = 280 ft.



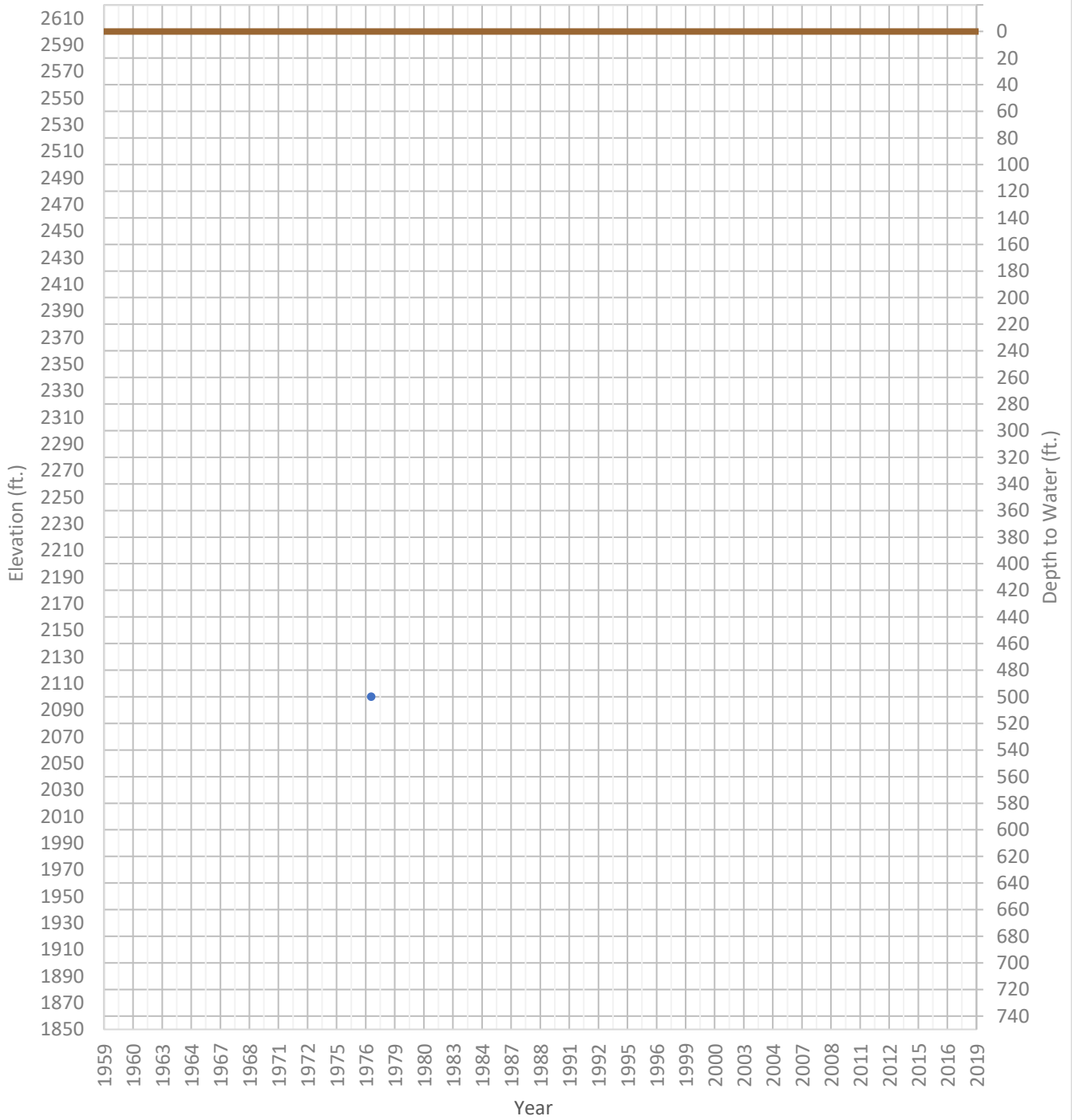
OPTI Well 287 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2459 ft. WSE Max = 2466 ft. Well Depth = 345 ft.



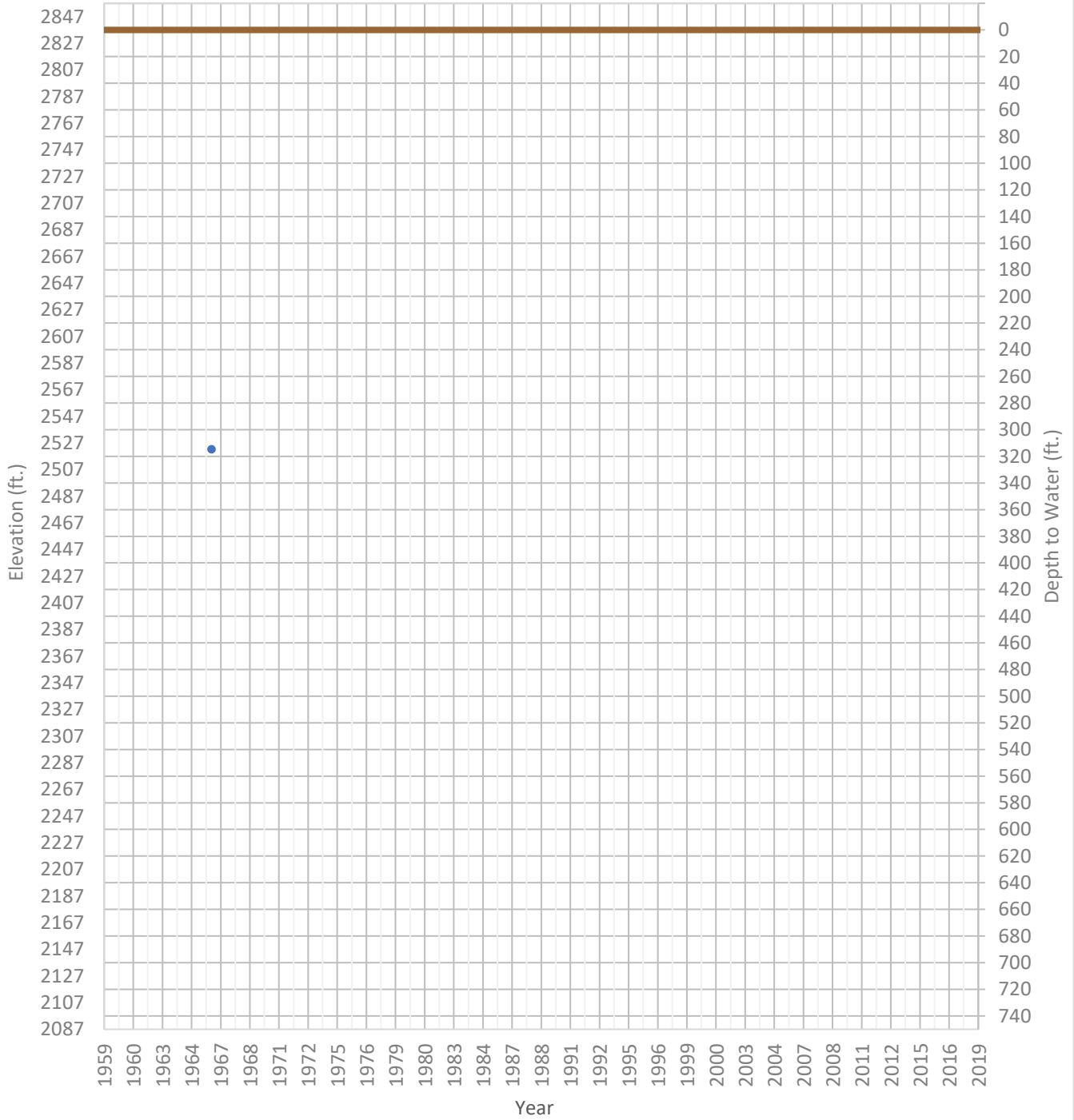
OPTI Well 290 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2100 ft. WSE Max = 2100 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



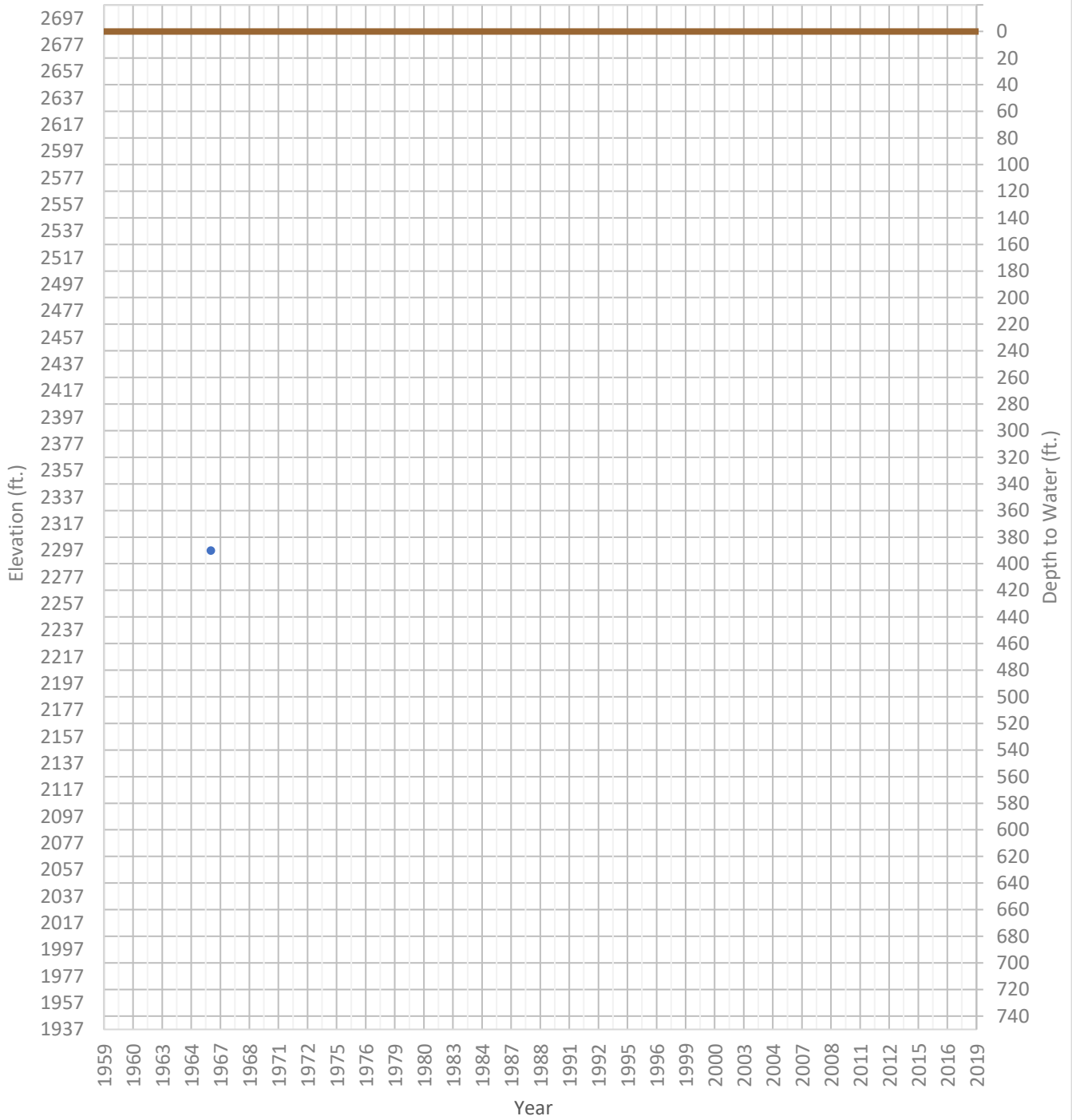
OPTI Well 292 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2522 ft. WSE Max = 2522 ft. Well Depth = 330 ft.



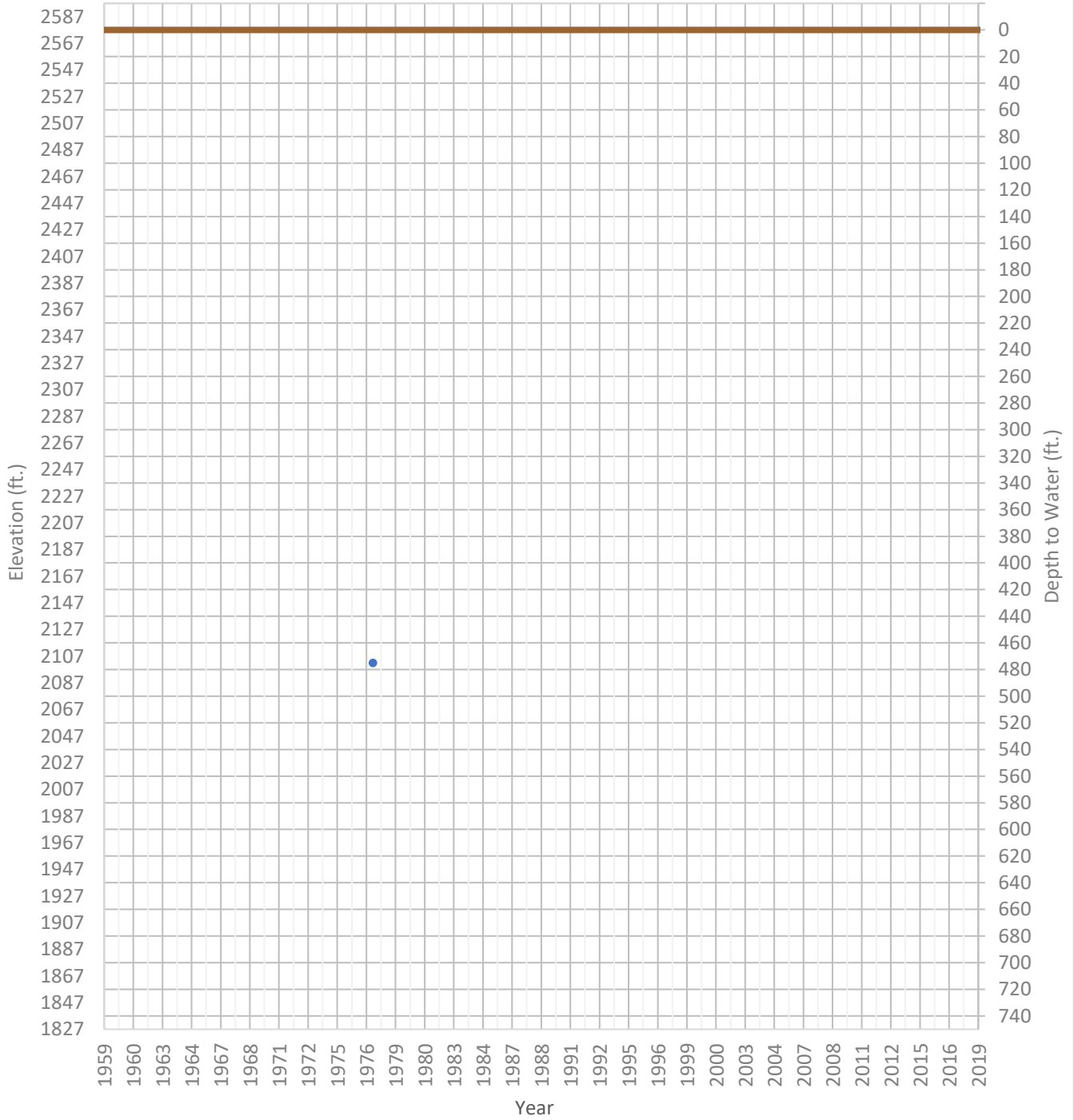
OPTI Well 293 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2297 ft. WSE Max = 2297 ft. Well Depth = 500 ft.



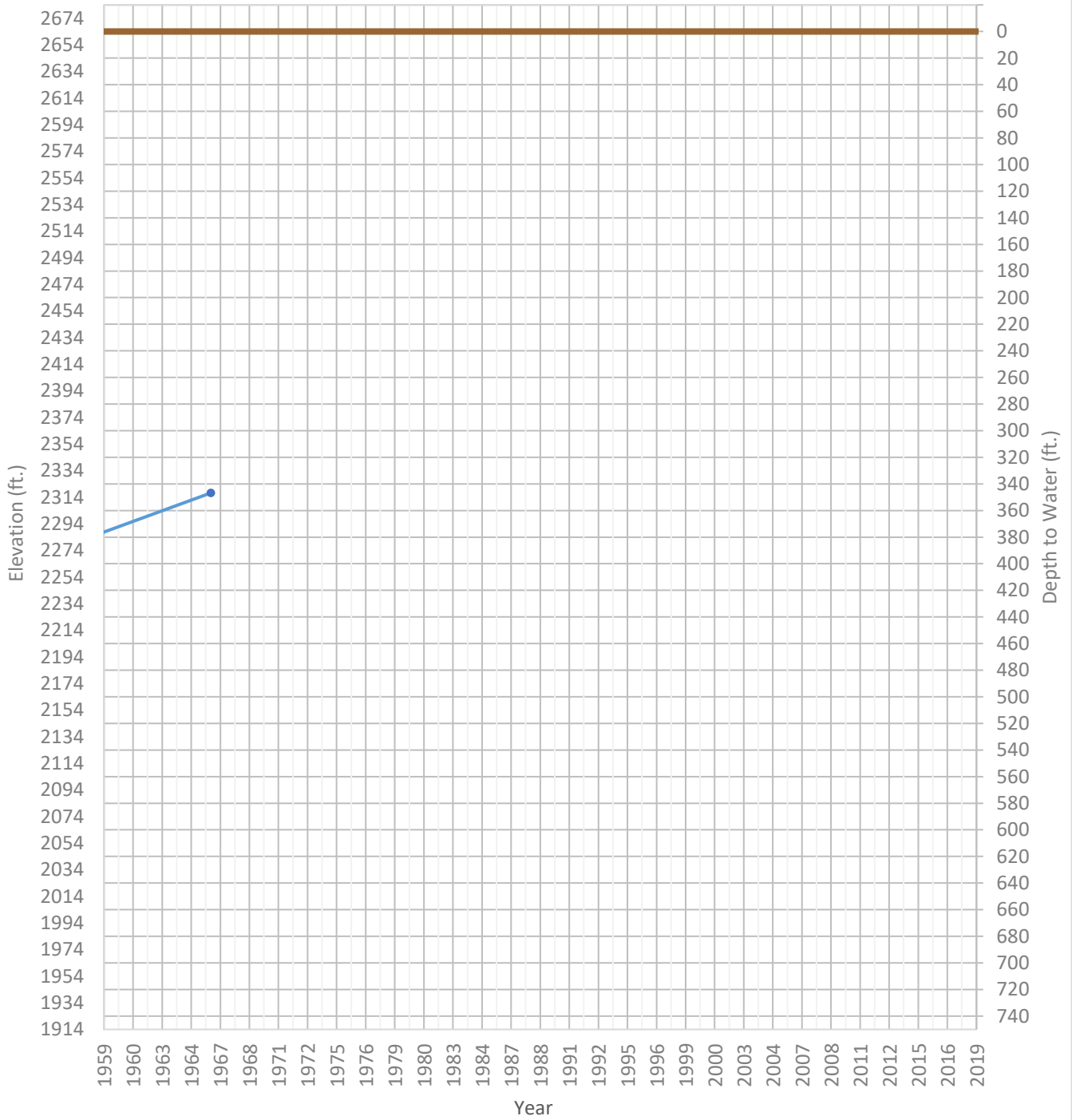
OPTI Well 294 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2102 ft. WSE Max = 2102 ft. Well Depth = 805 ft.



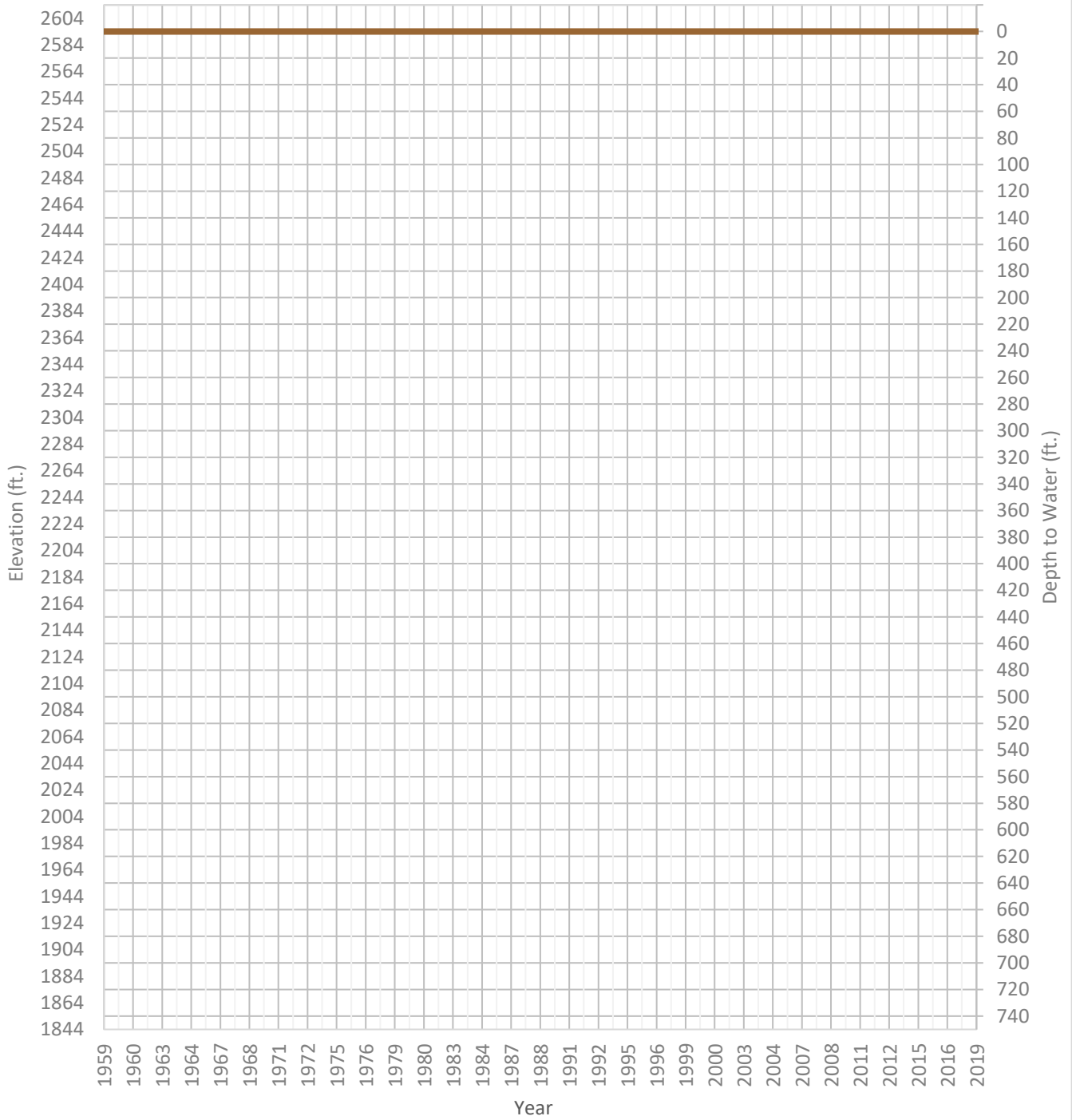
OPTI Well 296 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2273 ft. WSE Max = 2317 ft. Well Depth = 382 ft.



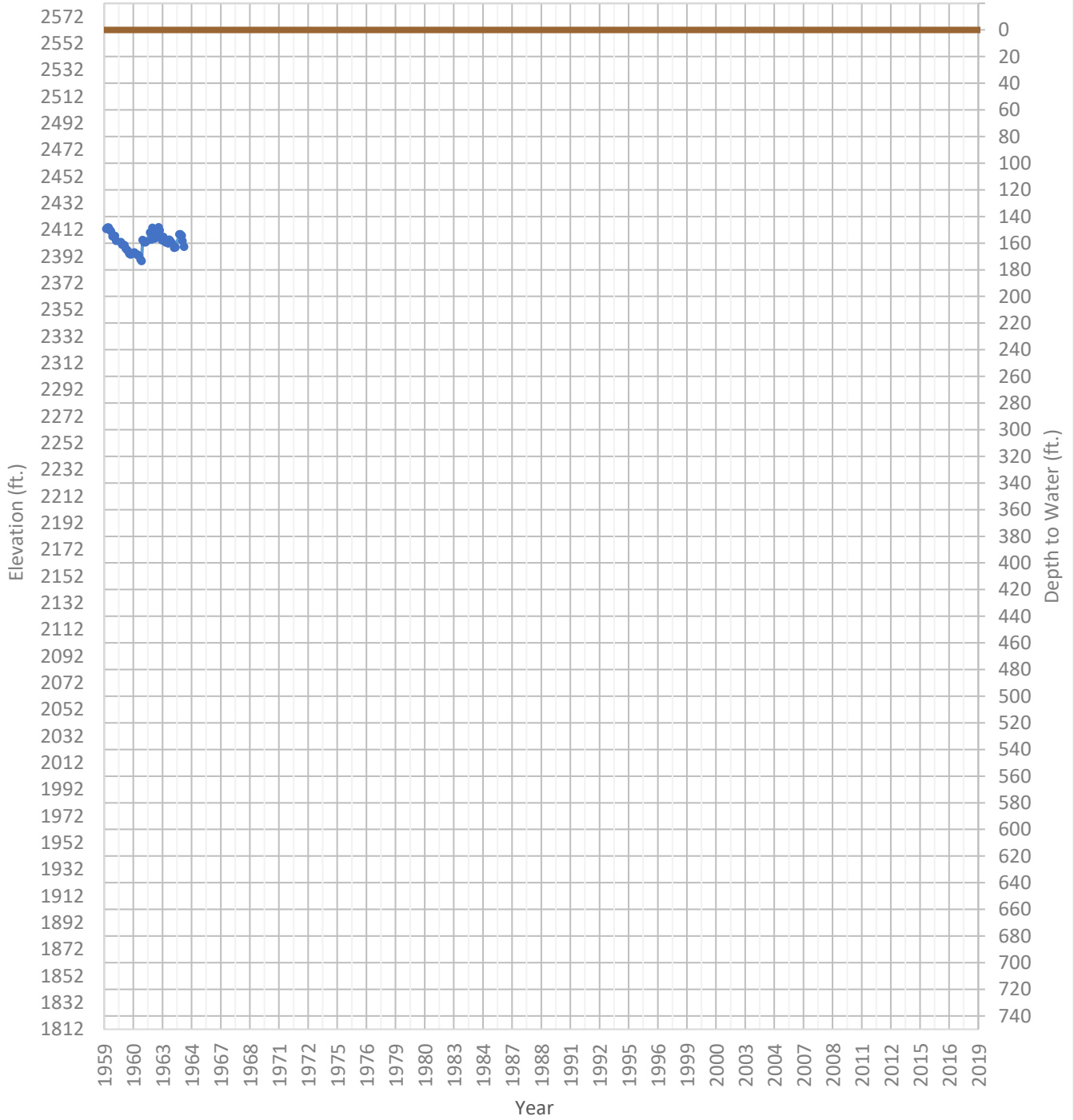
OPTI Well 297 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2254 ft. WSE Max = 2267 ft. Well Depth = 380 ft.



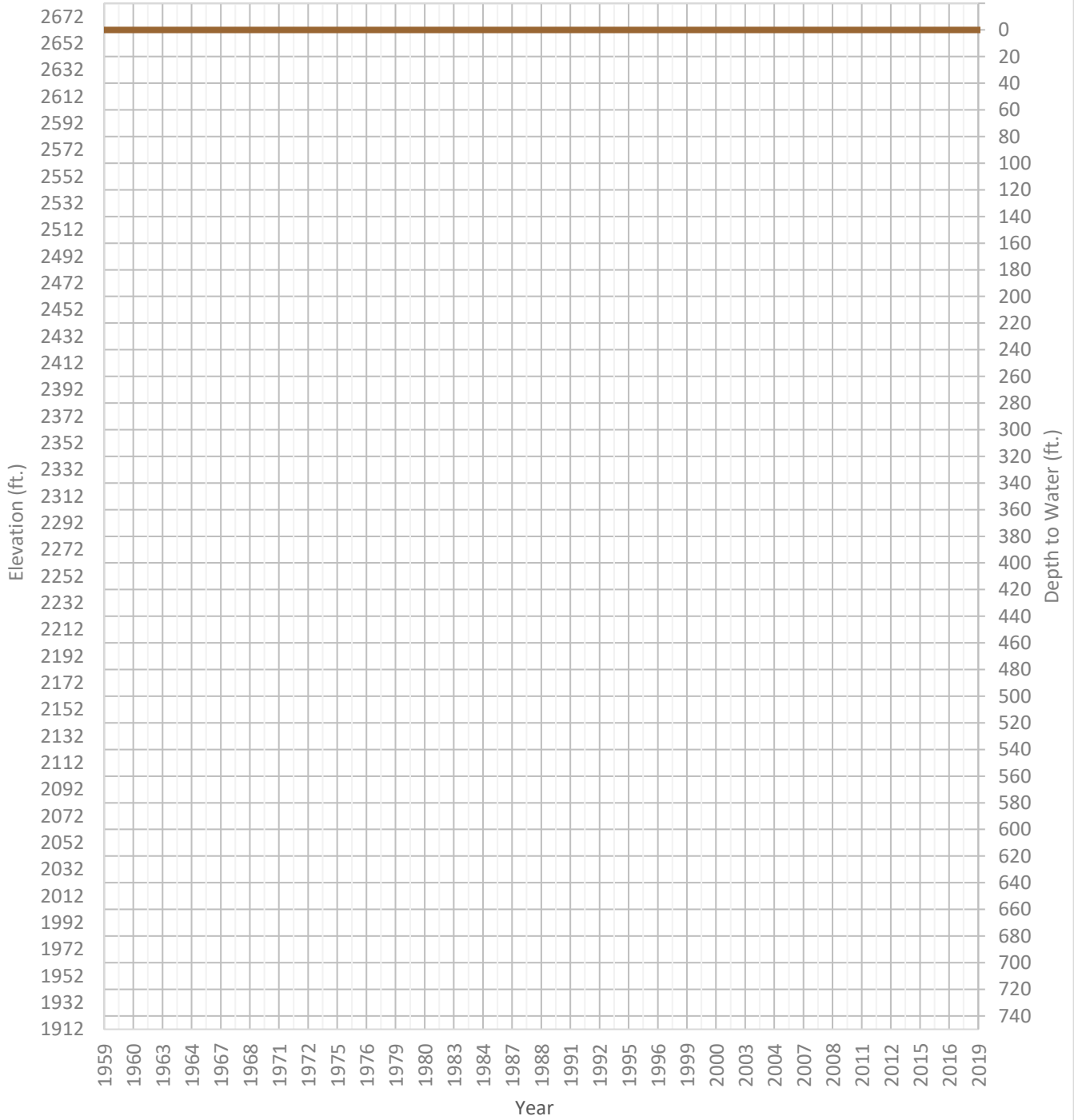
OPTI Well 298 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2388 ft. WSE Max = 2423 ft. Well Depth = 254 ft.



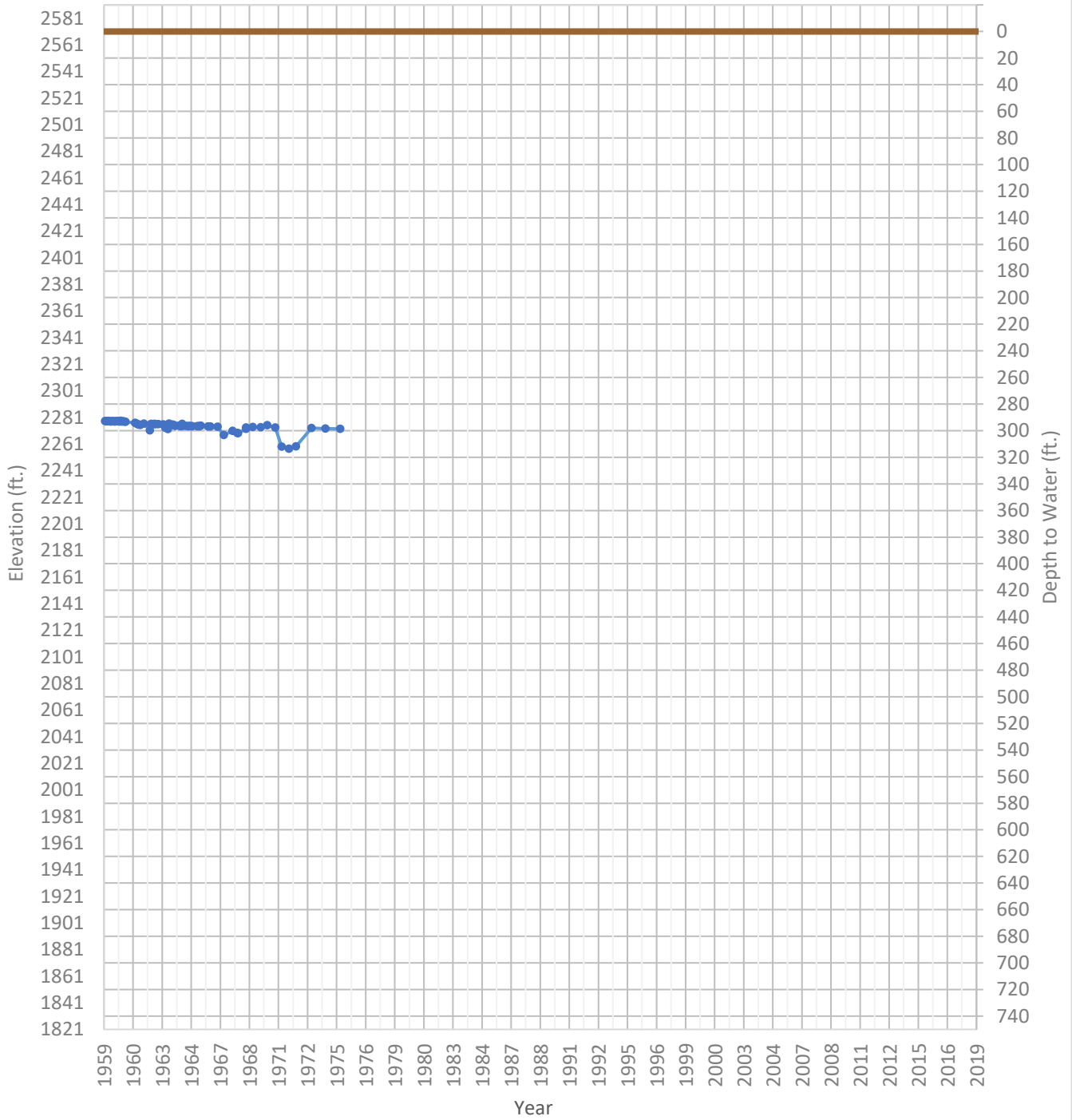
OPTI Well 301 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2294 ft. WSE Max = 2294 ft. Well Depth = 382 ft.



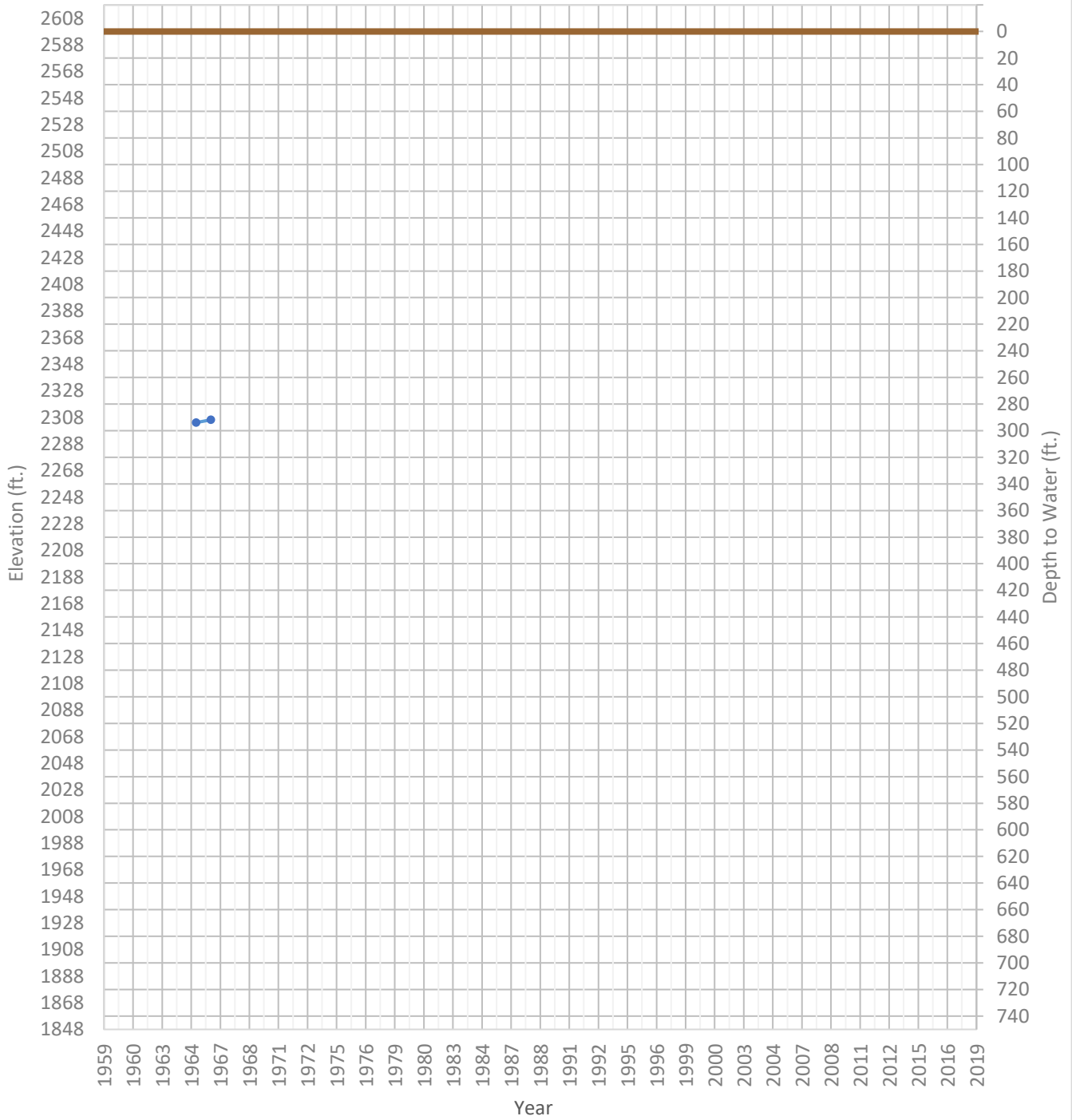
OPTI Well 302 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2257 ft. WSE Max = 2285 ft. Well Depth = 327 ft.



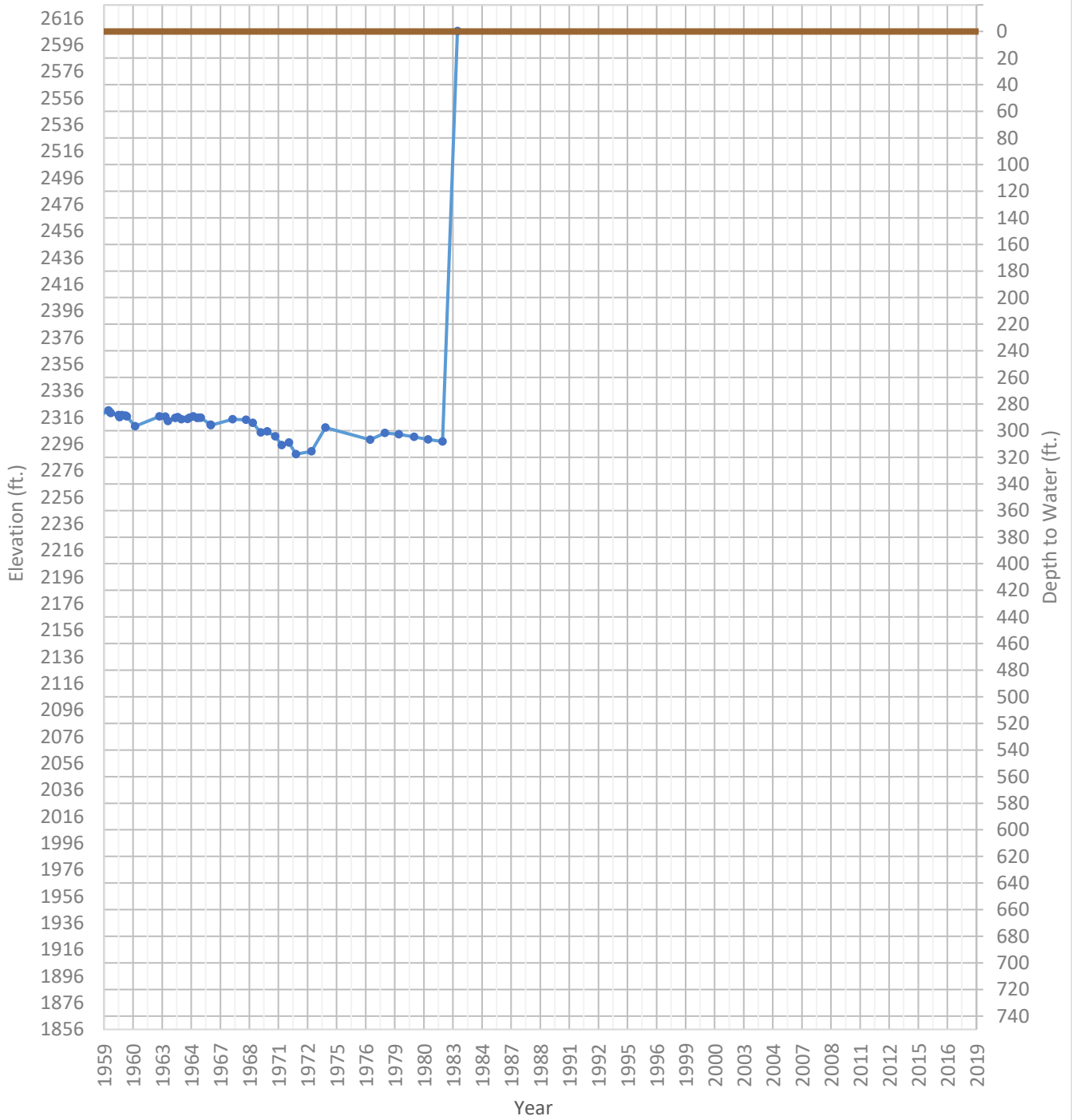
OPTI Well 303 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2304 ft. WSE Max = 2306 ft. Well Depth = 425 ft.



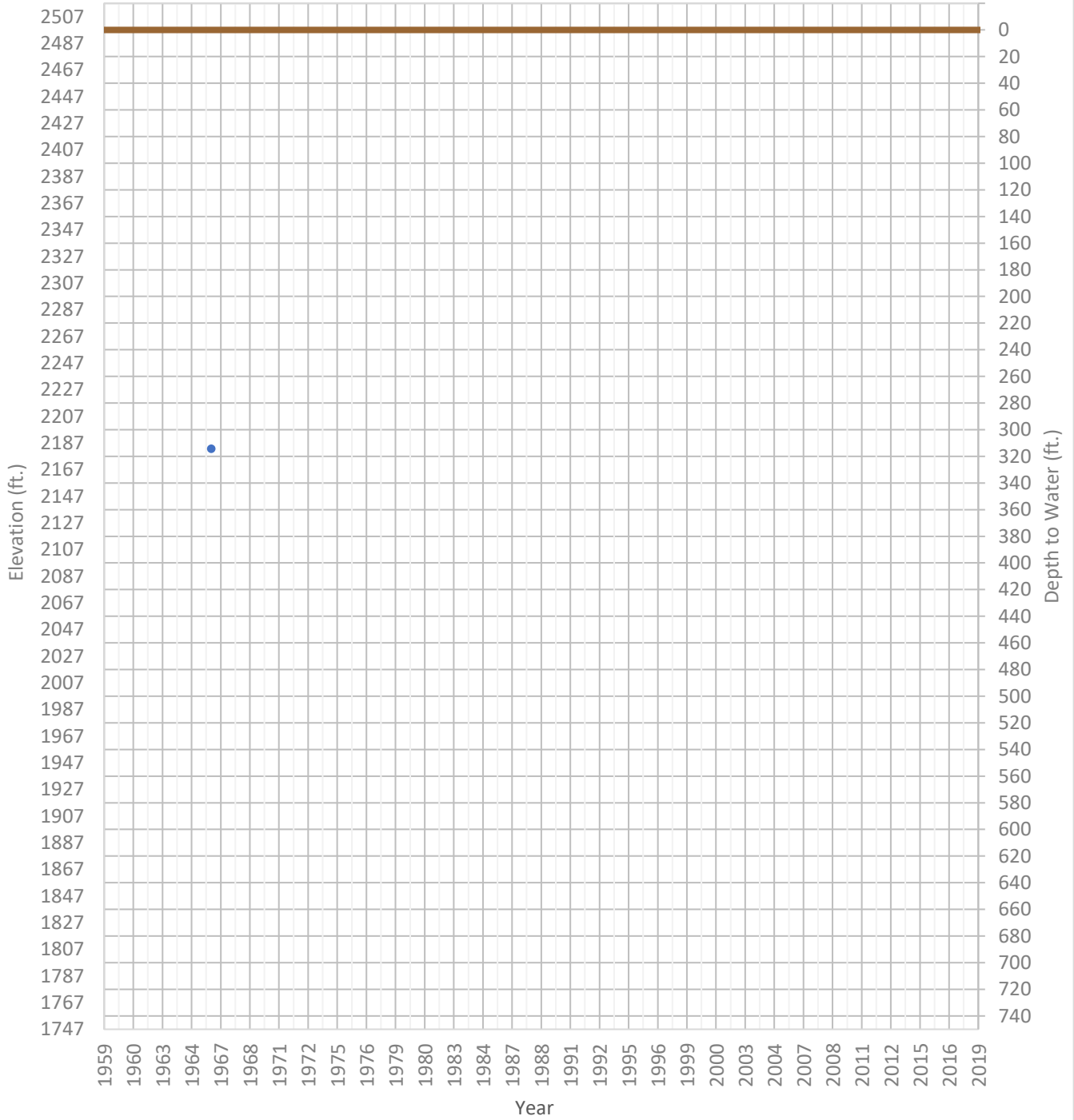
OPTI Well 307 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2288 ft. WSE Max = 2606 ft. Well Depth = 322 ft.



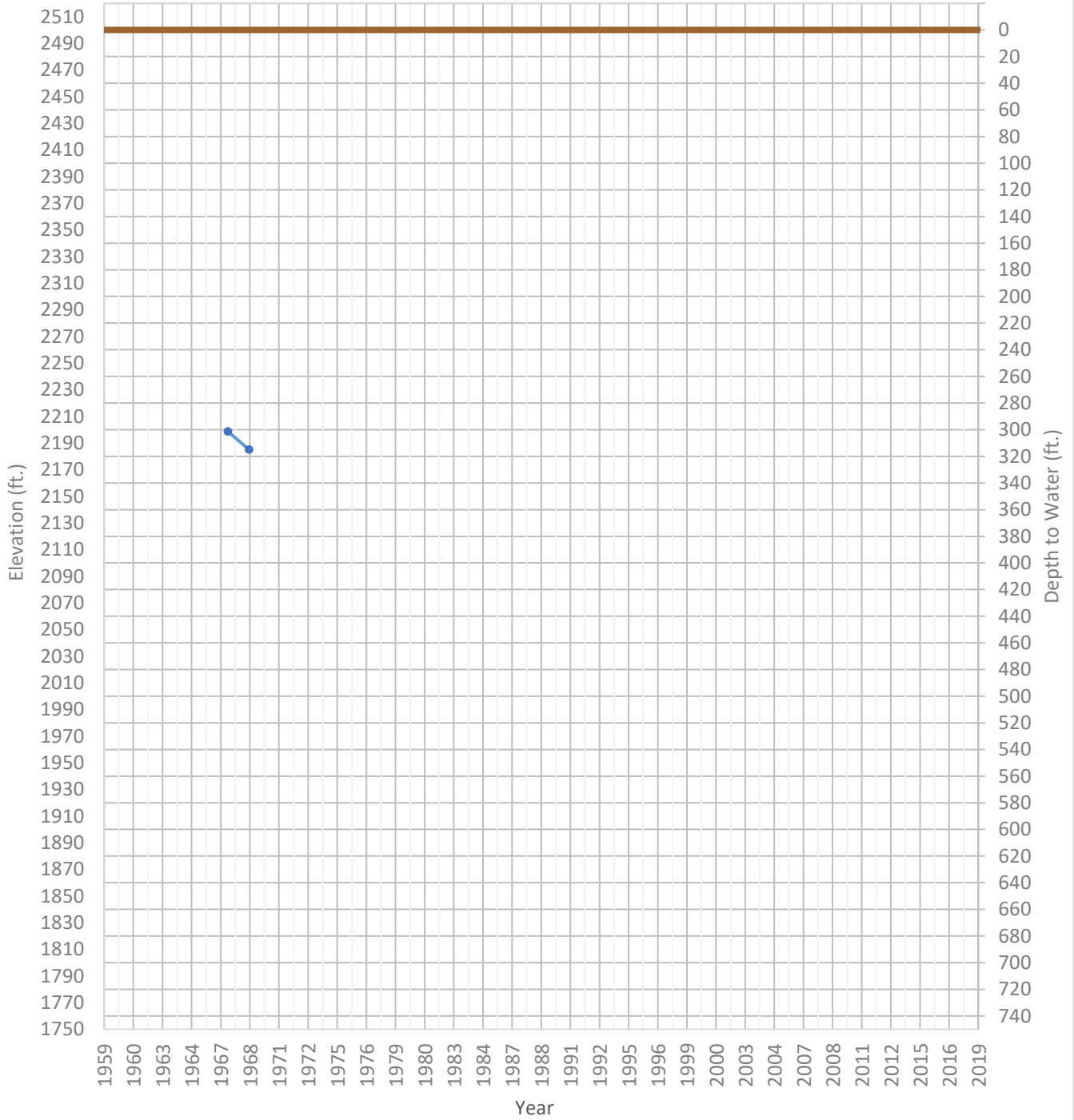
OPTI Well 310 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2183 ft. WSE Max = 2183 ft. Well Depth = 4045 ft.



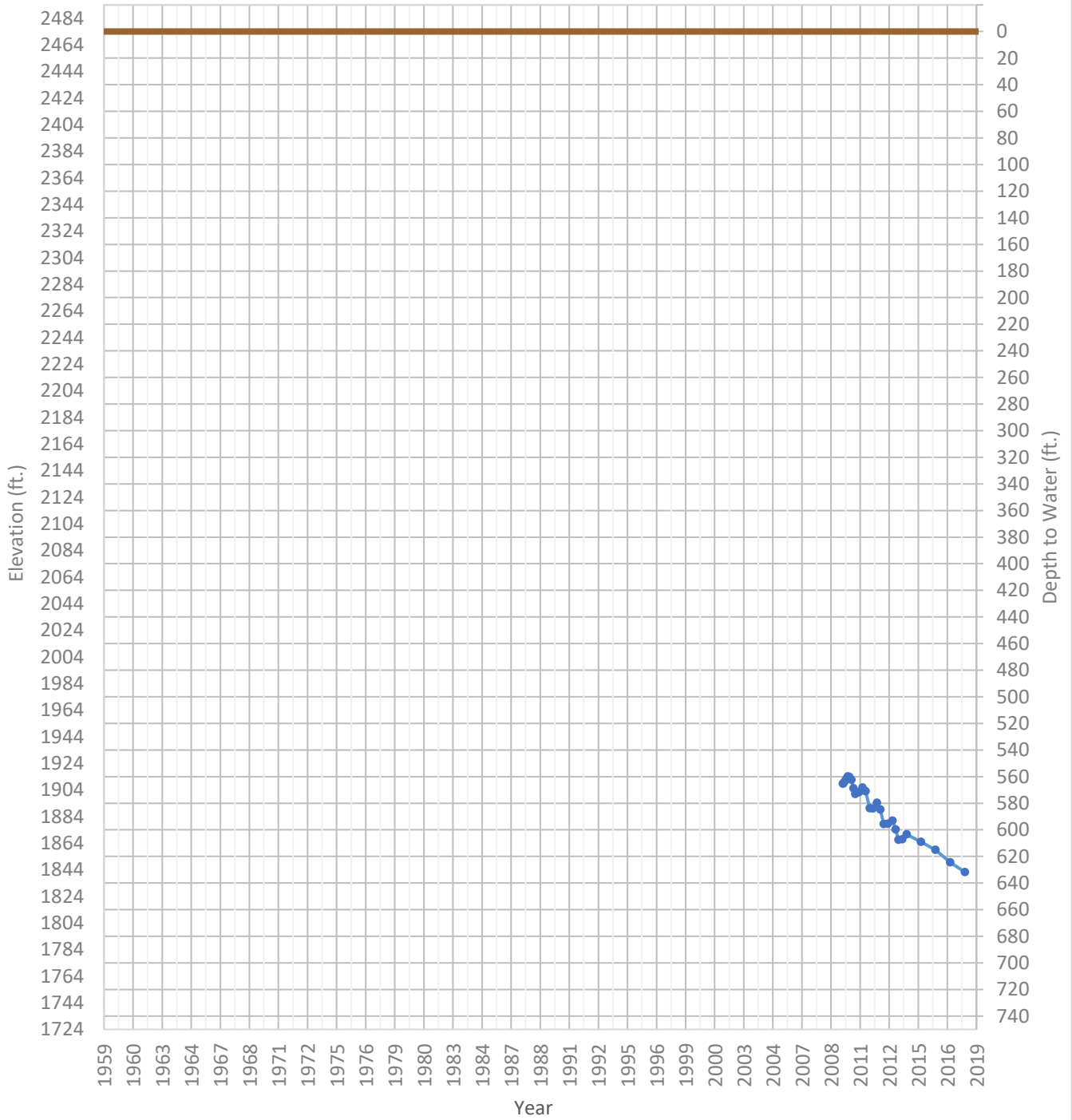
OPTI Well 314 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2185 ft. WSE Max = 2199 ft. Well Depth = 820 ft.



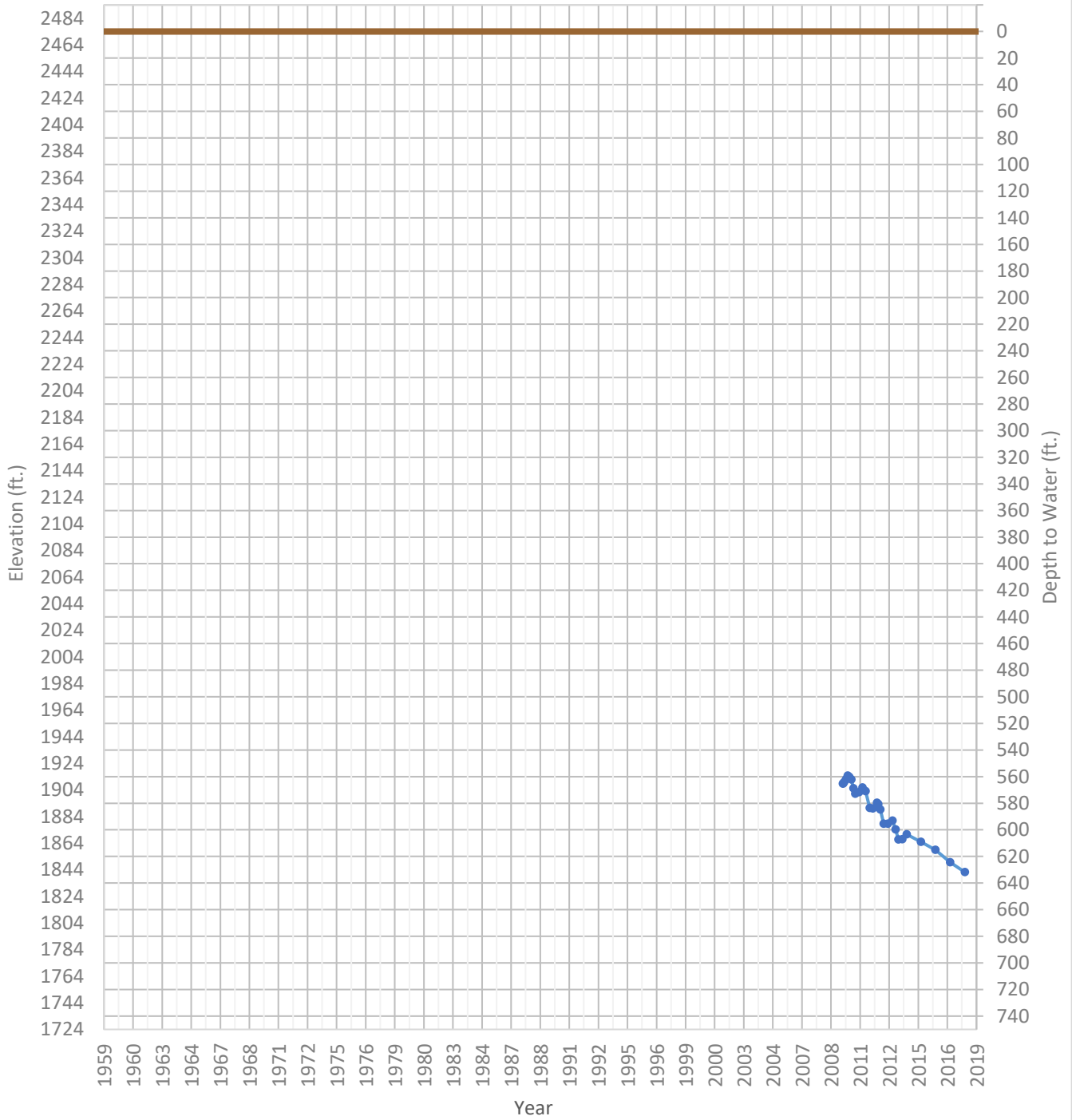
OPTI Well 316 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1842 ft. WSE Max = 1914 ft. Well Depth = 830 ft.



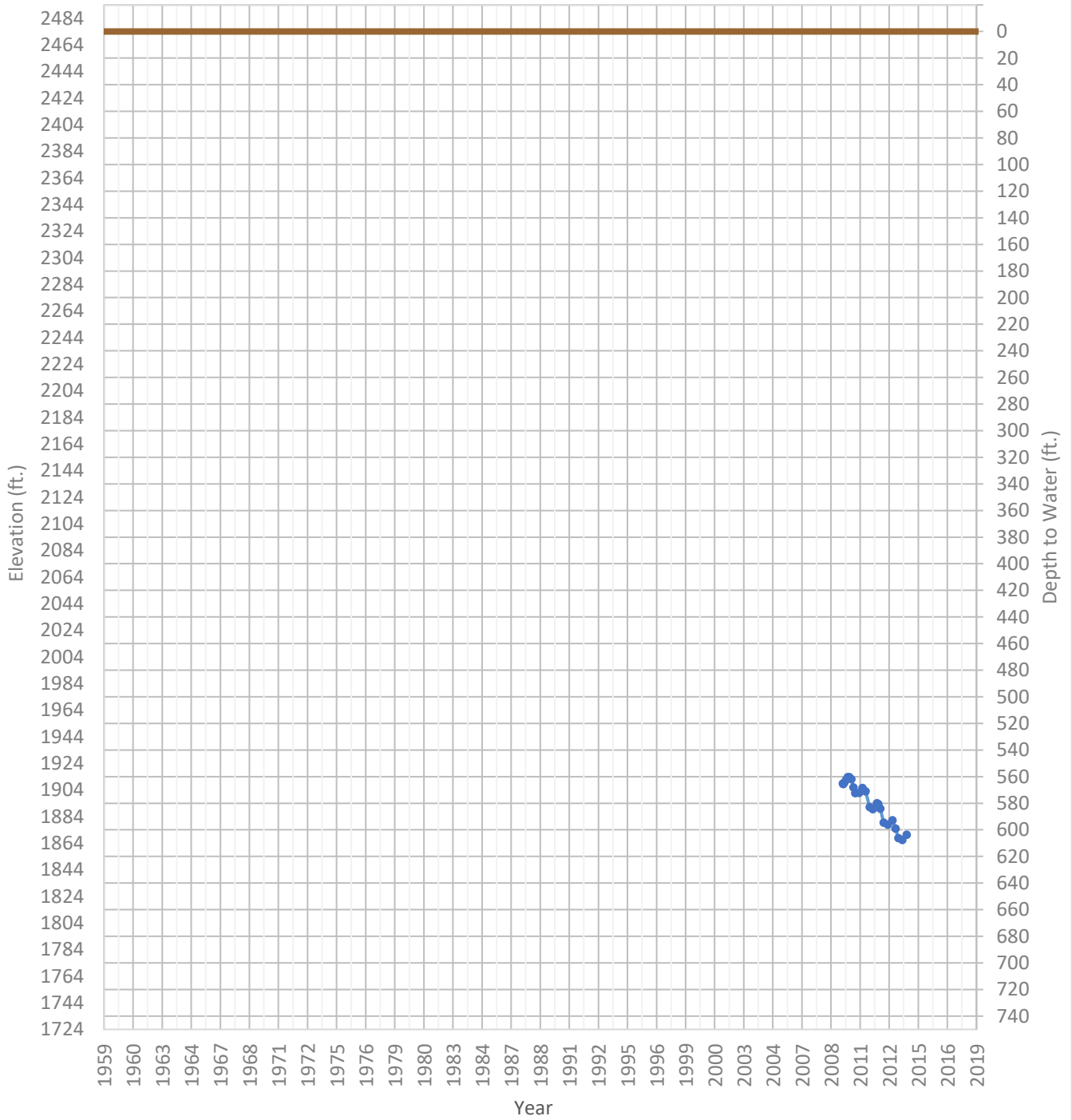
OPTI Well 317 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1842 ft. WSE Max = 1915 ft. Well Depth = 700 ft.



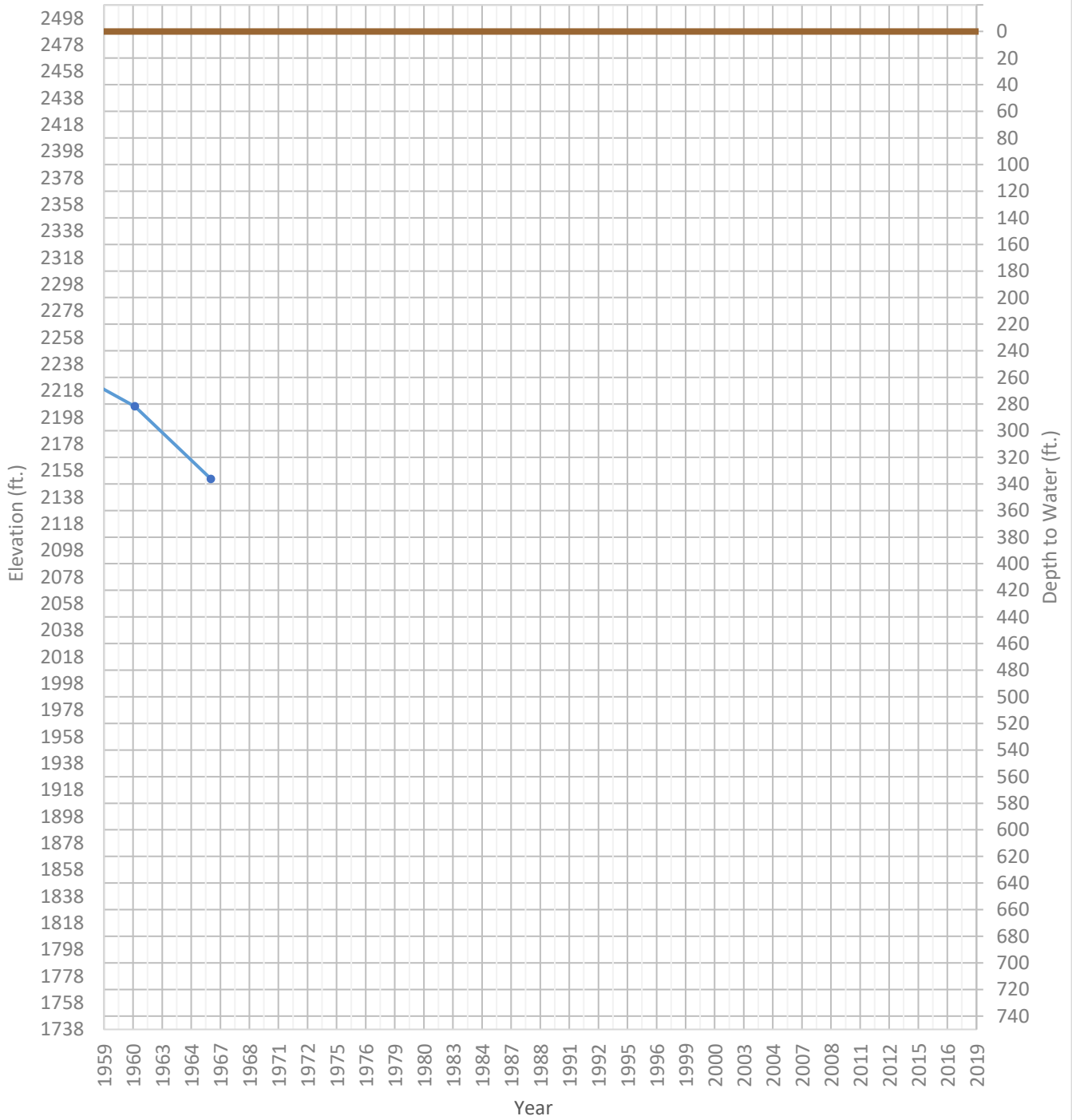
OPTI Well 318 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1866 ft. WSE Max = 1914 ft. Well Depth = 610 ft.



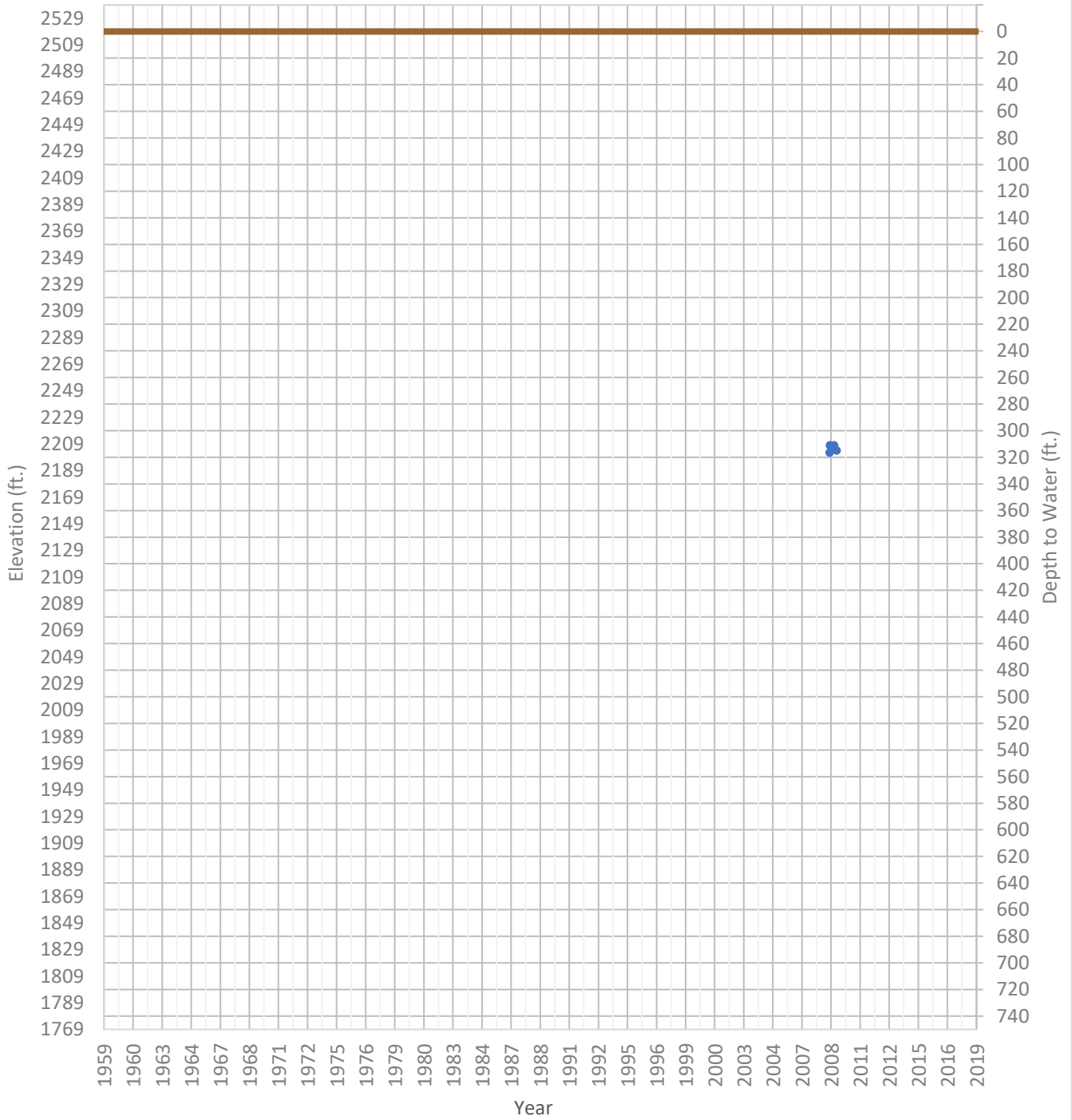
OPTI Well 319 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2152 ft. WSE Max = 2251 ft. Well Depth = 390 ft.



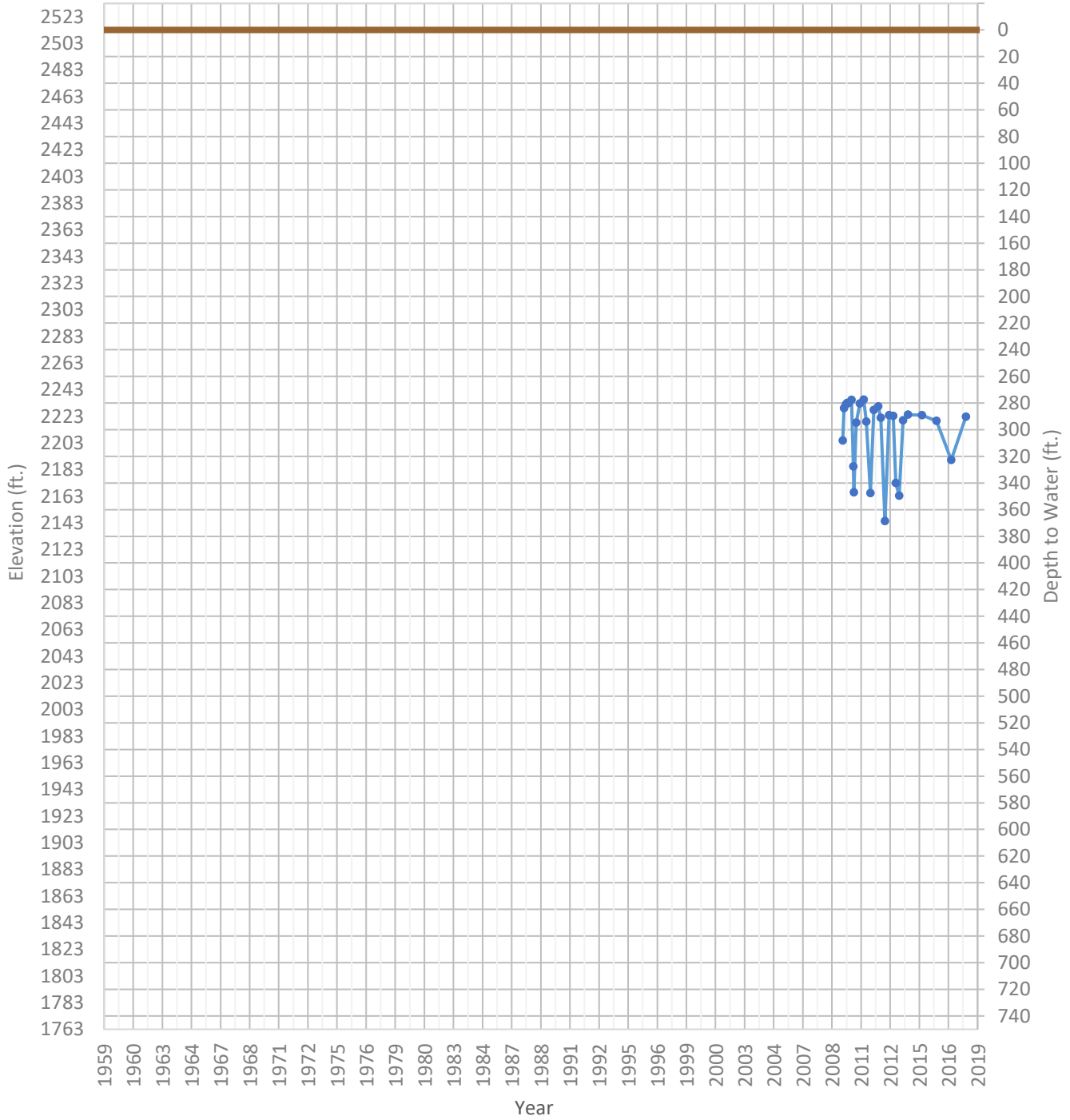
OPTI Well 320 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2202 ft. WSE Max = 2208 ft. Well Depth = 750 ft.



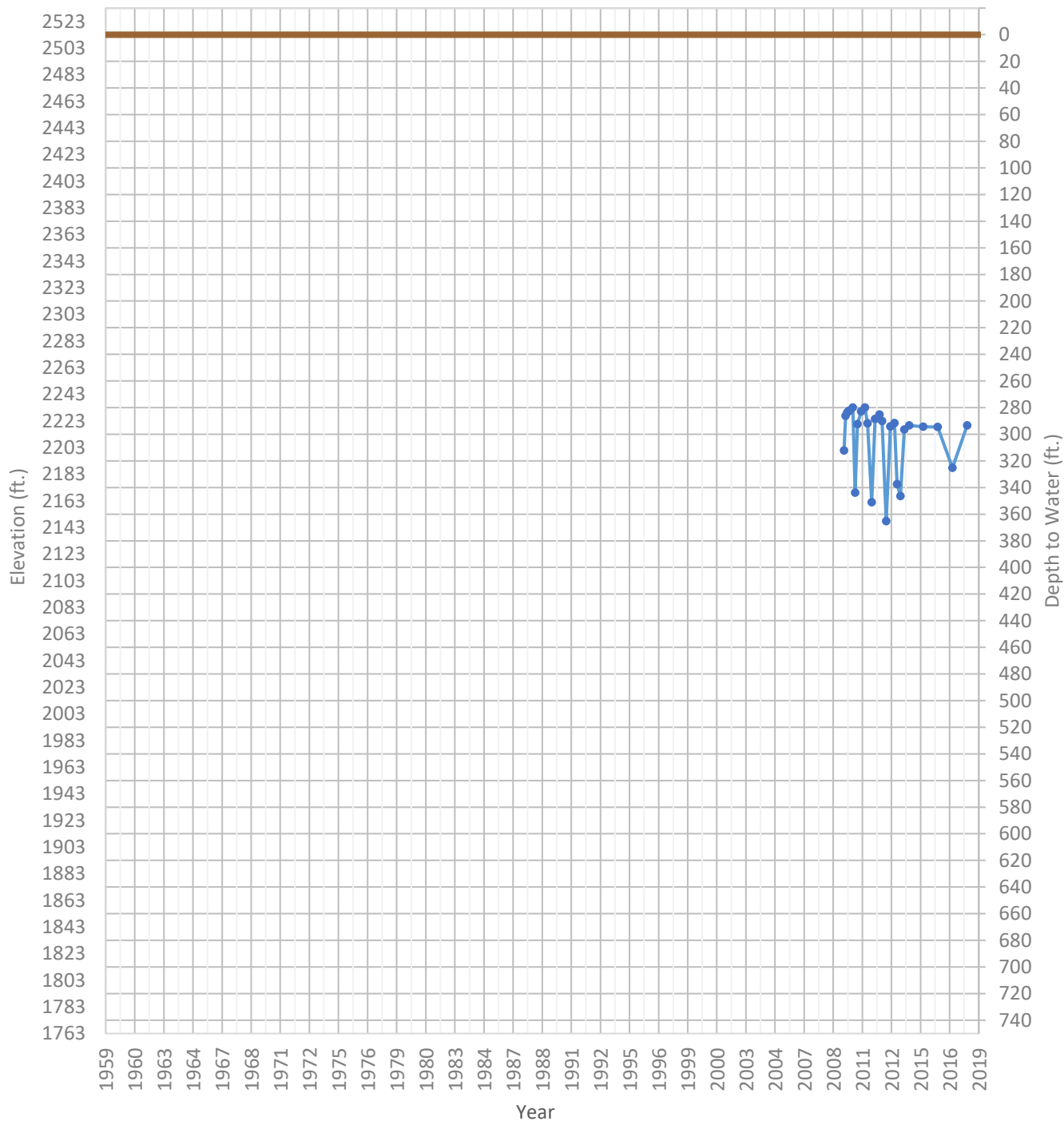
OPTI Well 322 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2144 ft. WSE Max = 2236 ft. Well Depth = 850 ft.



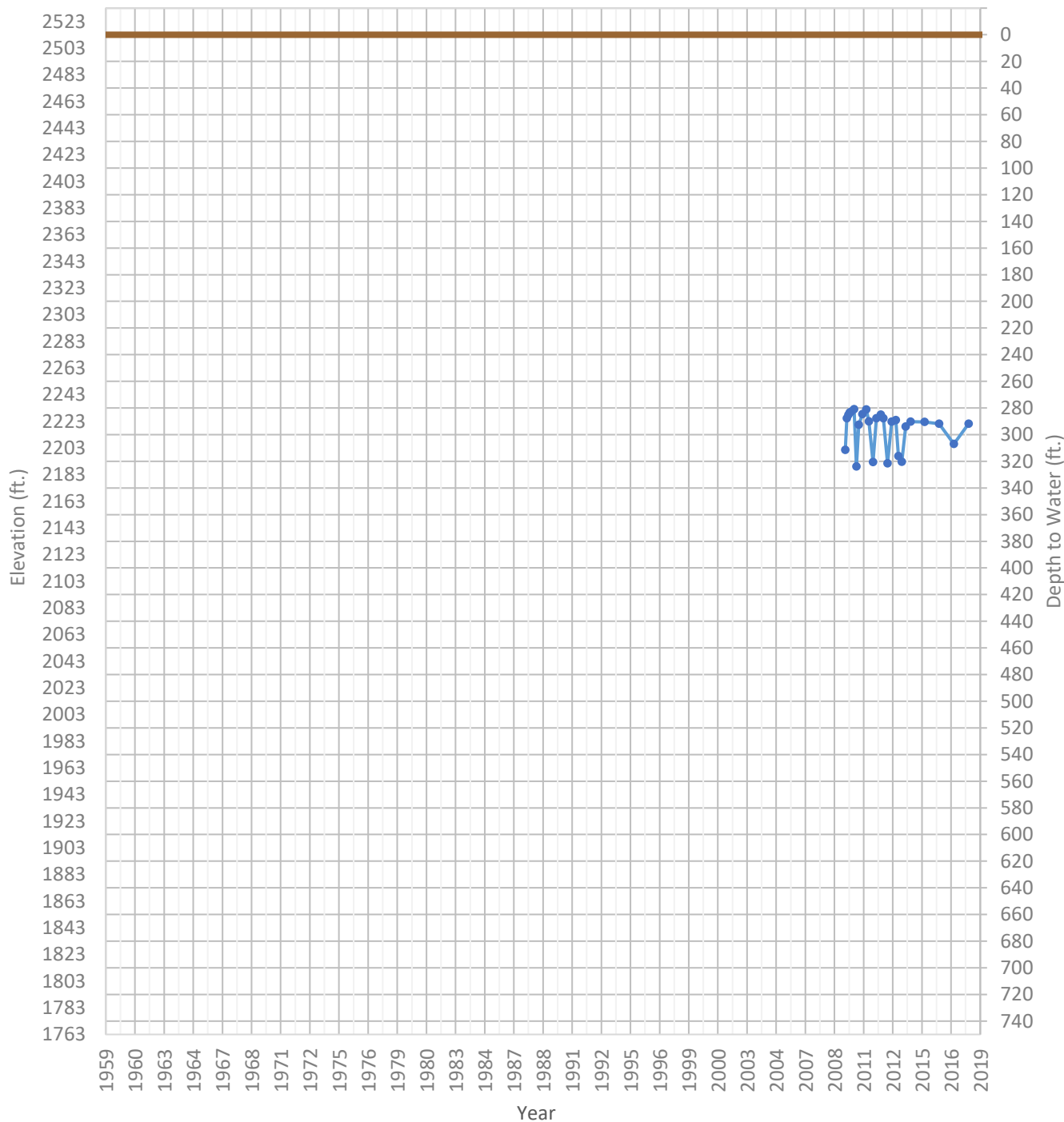
OPTI Well 324 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2148 ft. WSE Max = 2233 ft. Well Depth = 560 ft.



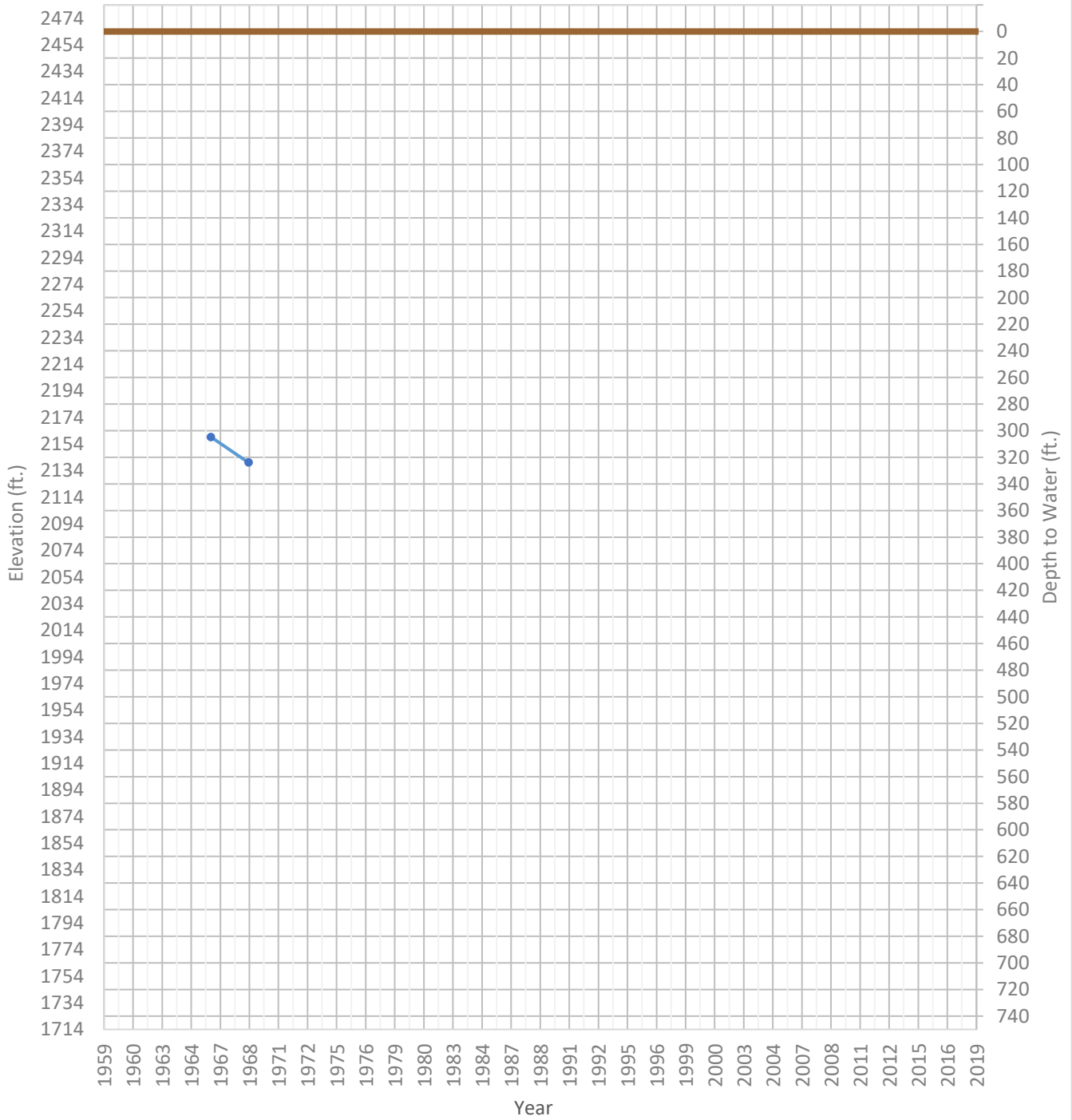
OPTI Well 325 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2189 ft. WSE Max = 2232 ft. Well Depth = 380 ft.



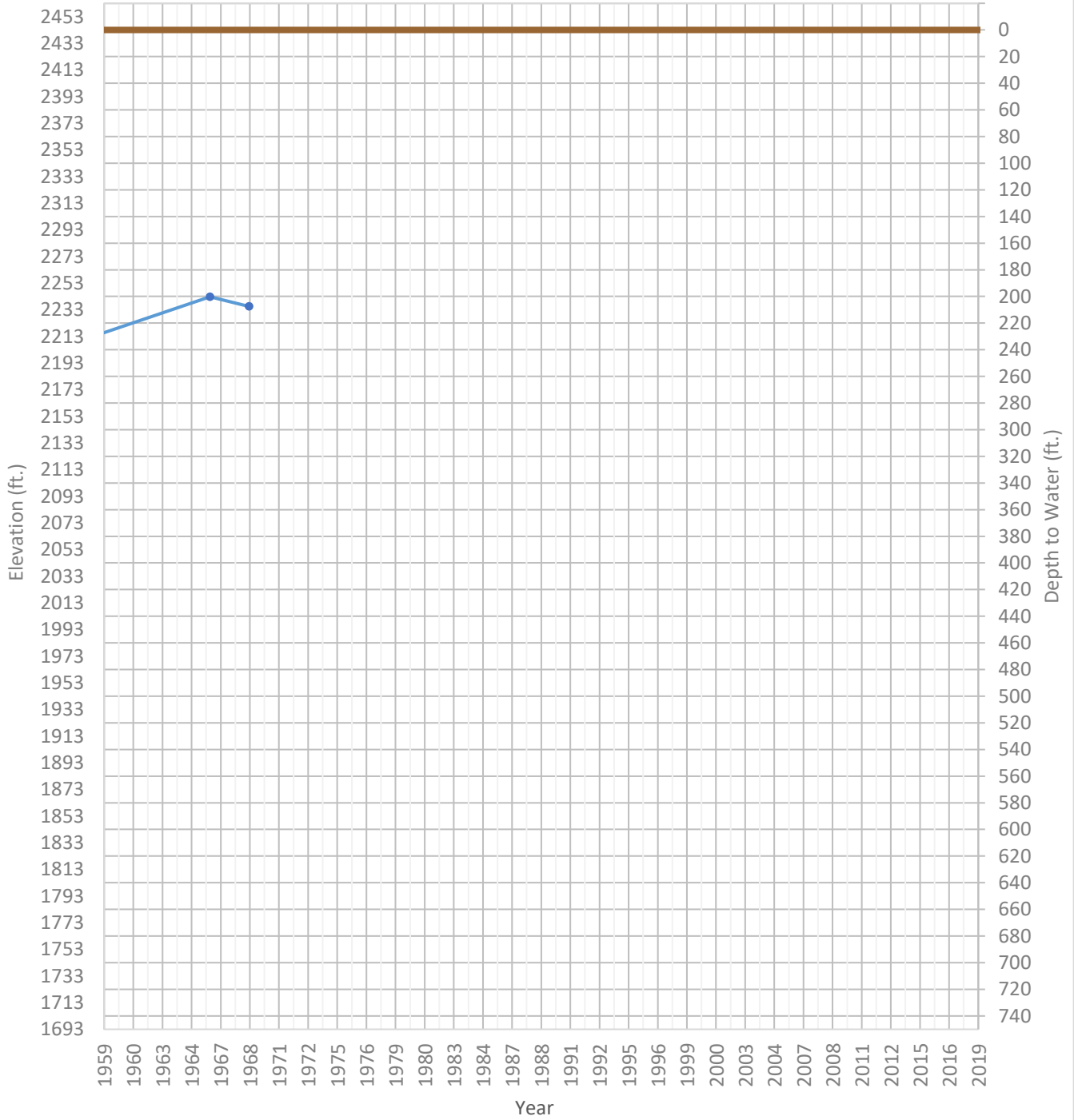
OPTI Well 327 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2140 ft. WSE Max = 2159 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



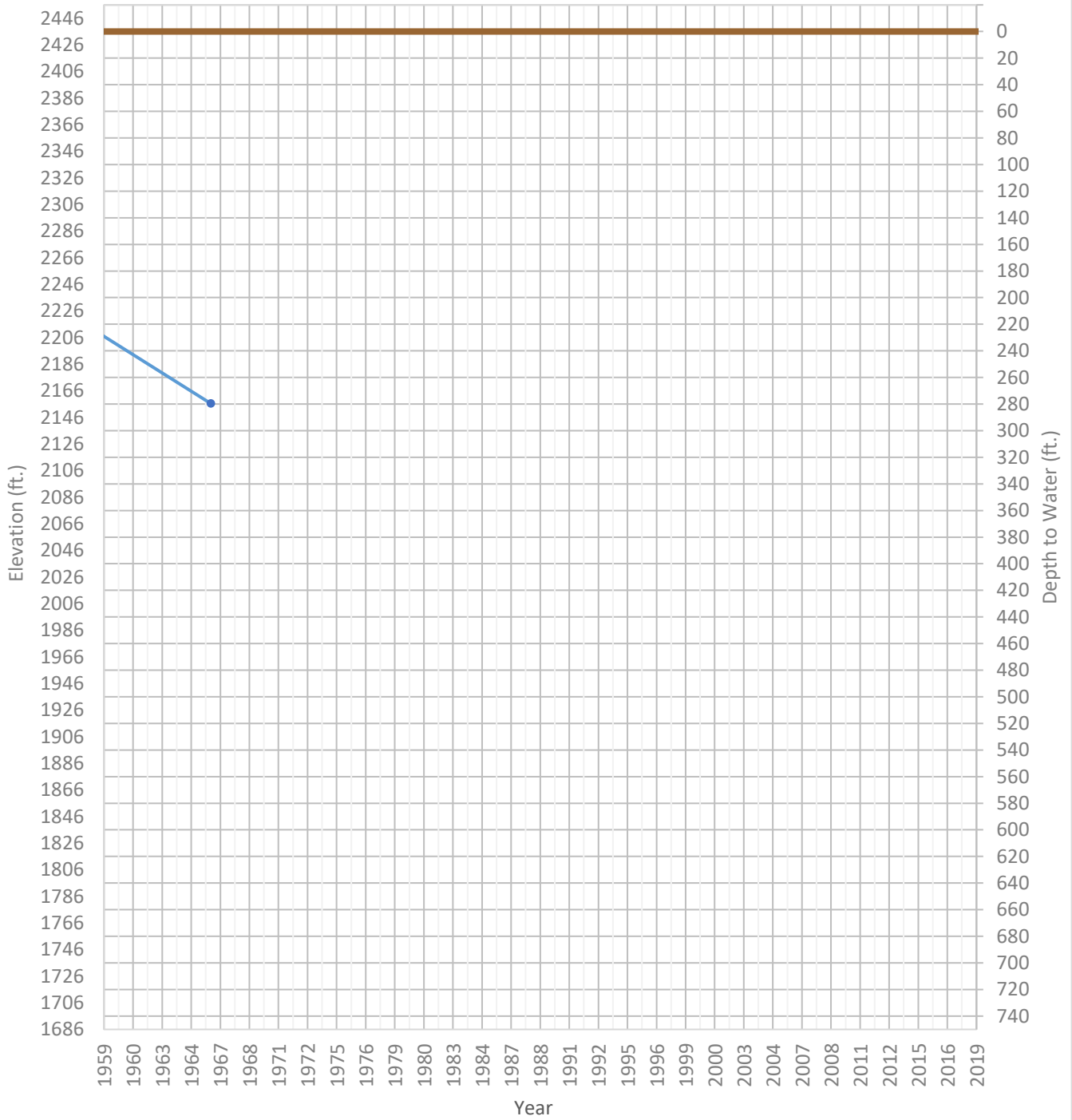
OPTI Well 328 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2131 ft. WSE Max = 2243 ft. Well Depth = 1006 ft.



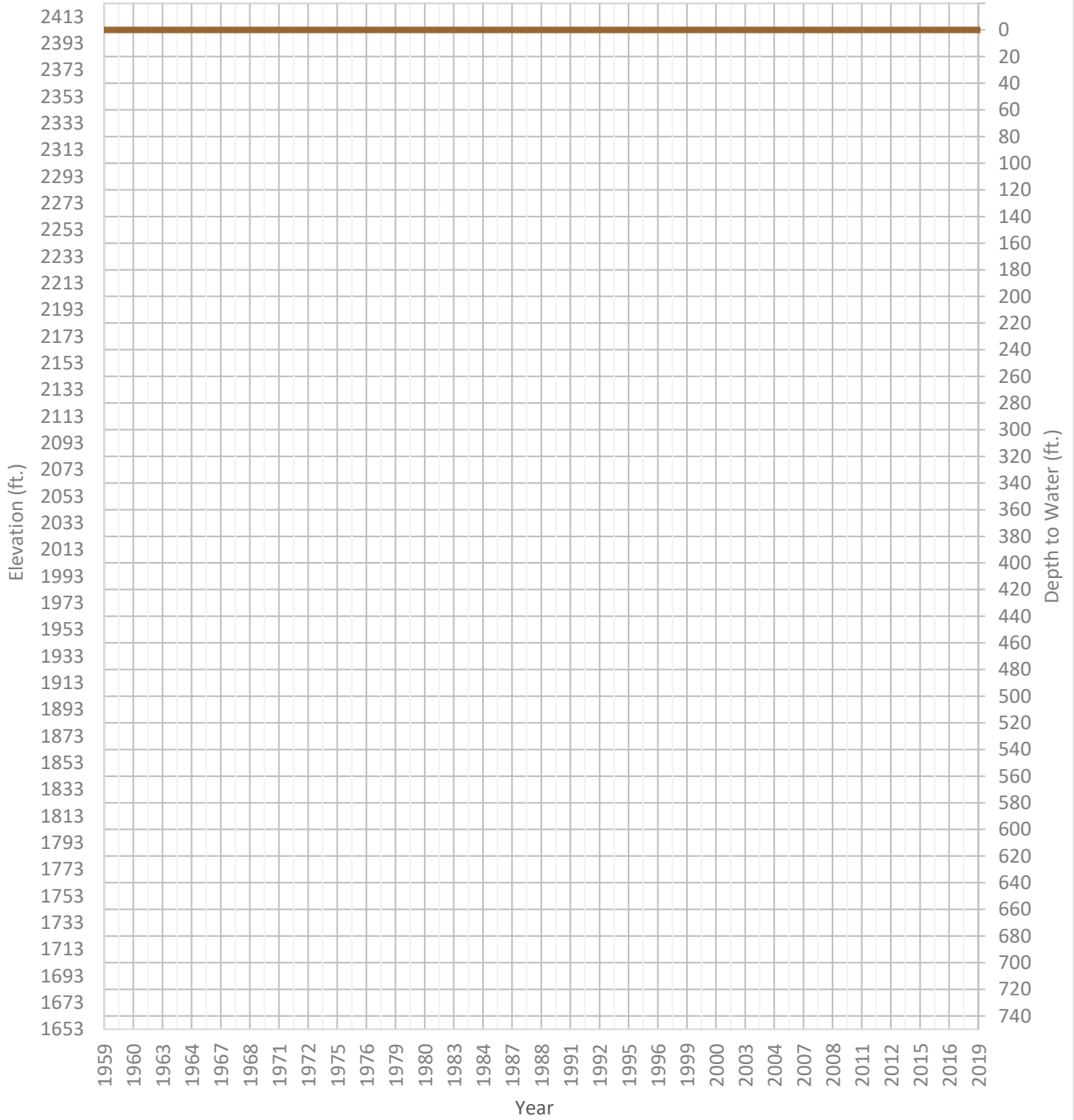
OPTI Well 329 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2156 ft. WSE Max = 2244 ft. Well Depth = 333 ft.



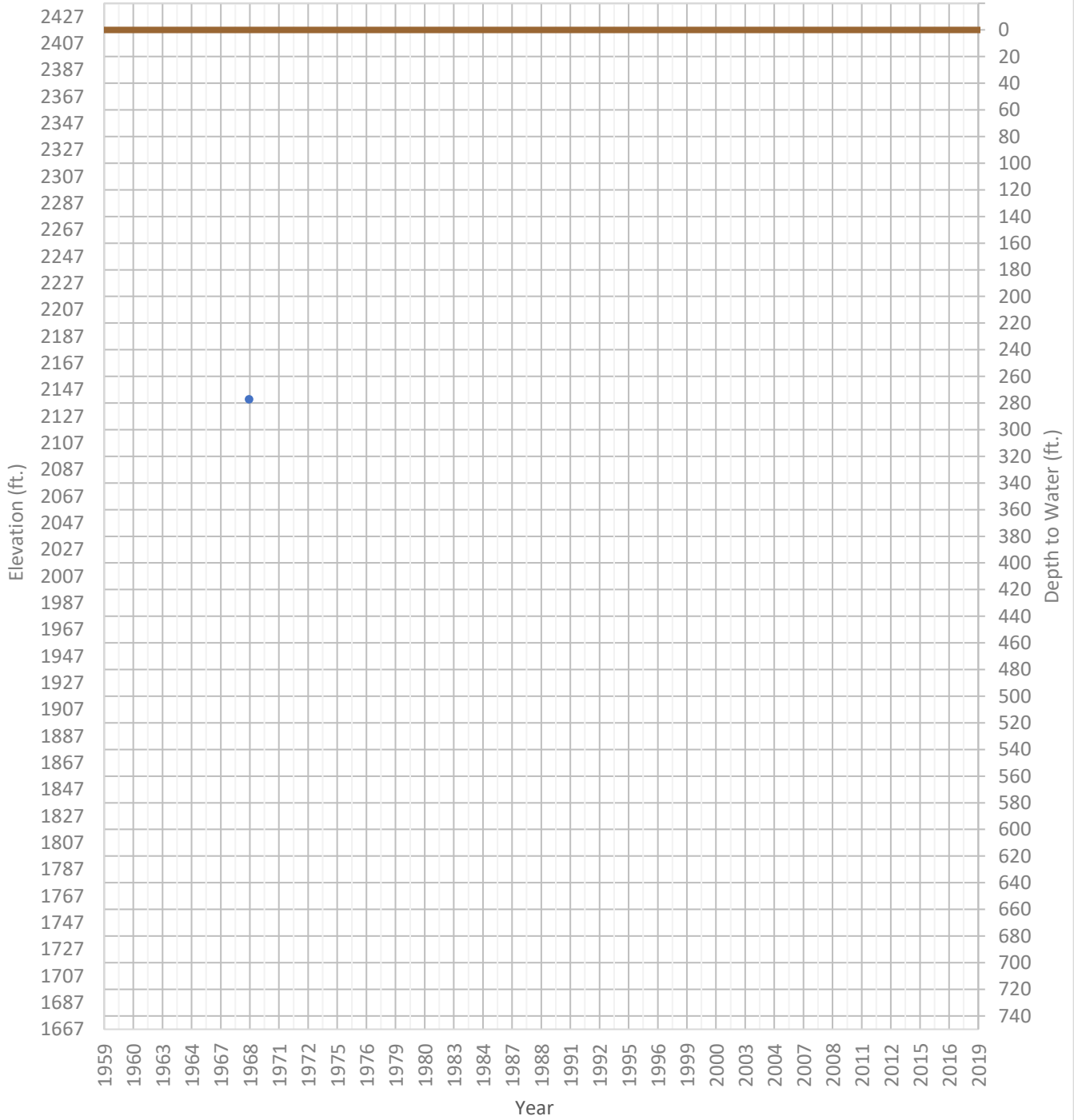
OPTI Well 331 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2203 ft. WSE Max = 2203 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



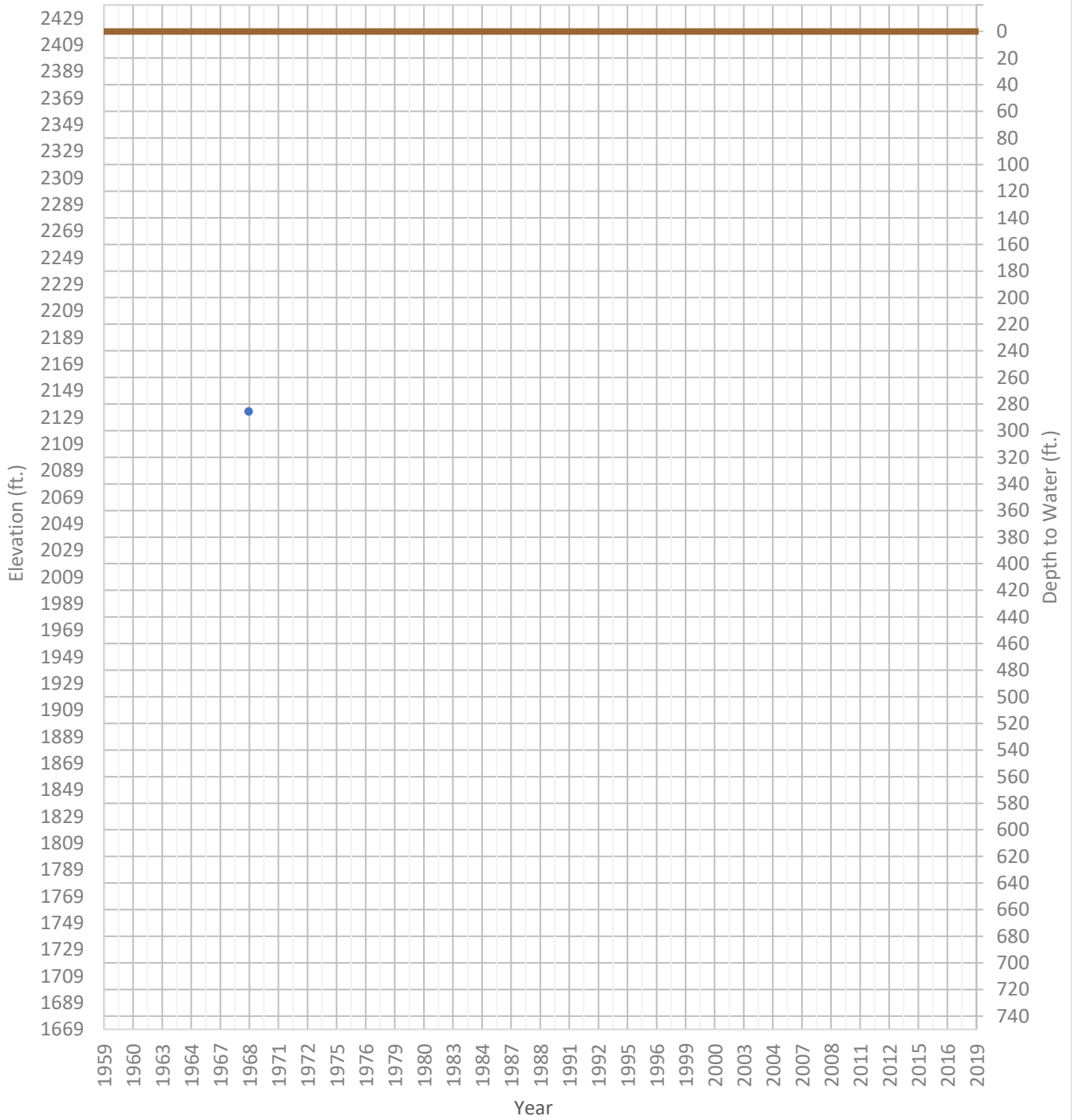
OPTI Well 333 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2140 ft. WSE Max = 2140 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



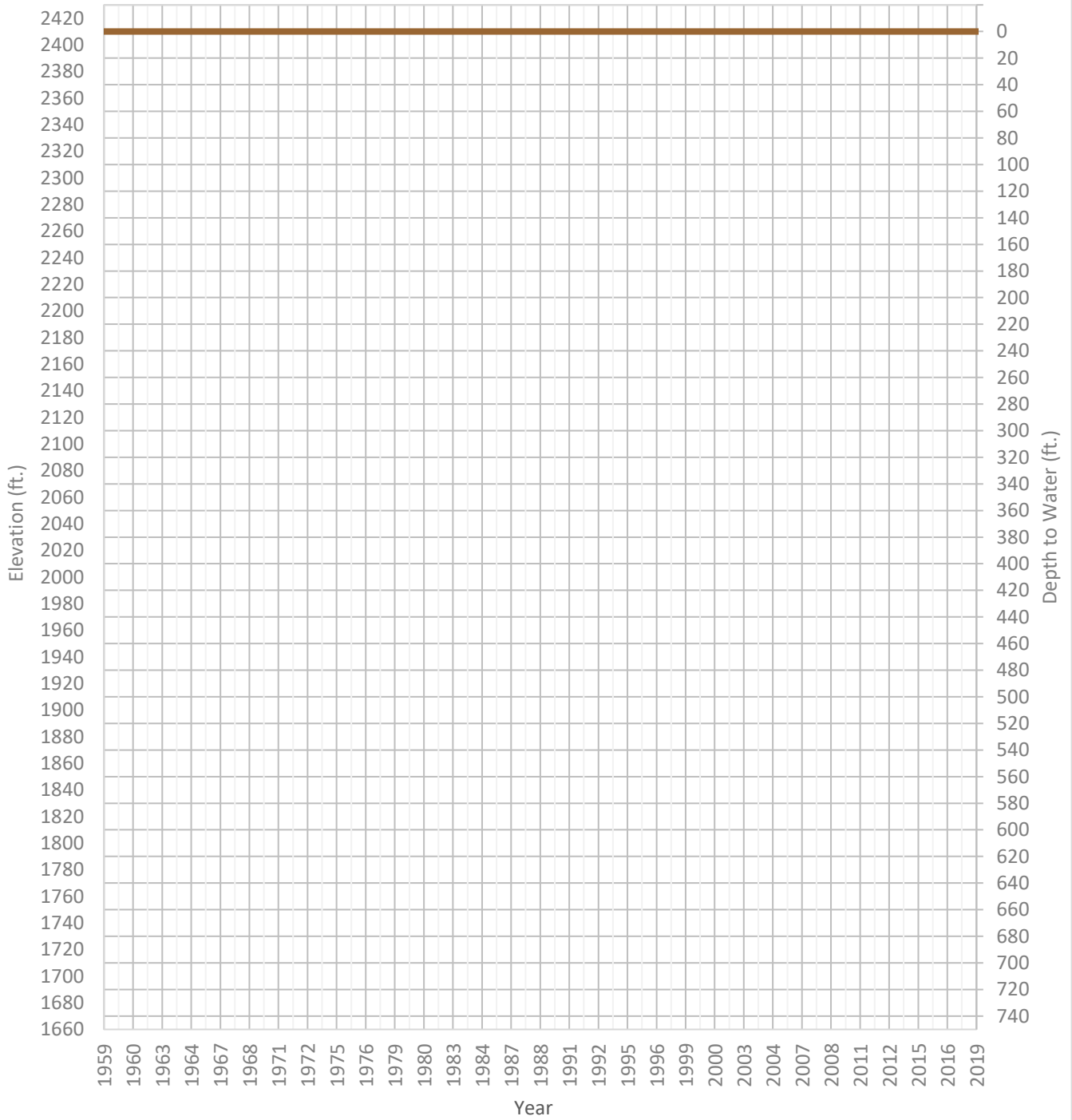
OPTI Well 335 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2133 ft. WSE Max = 2133 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



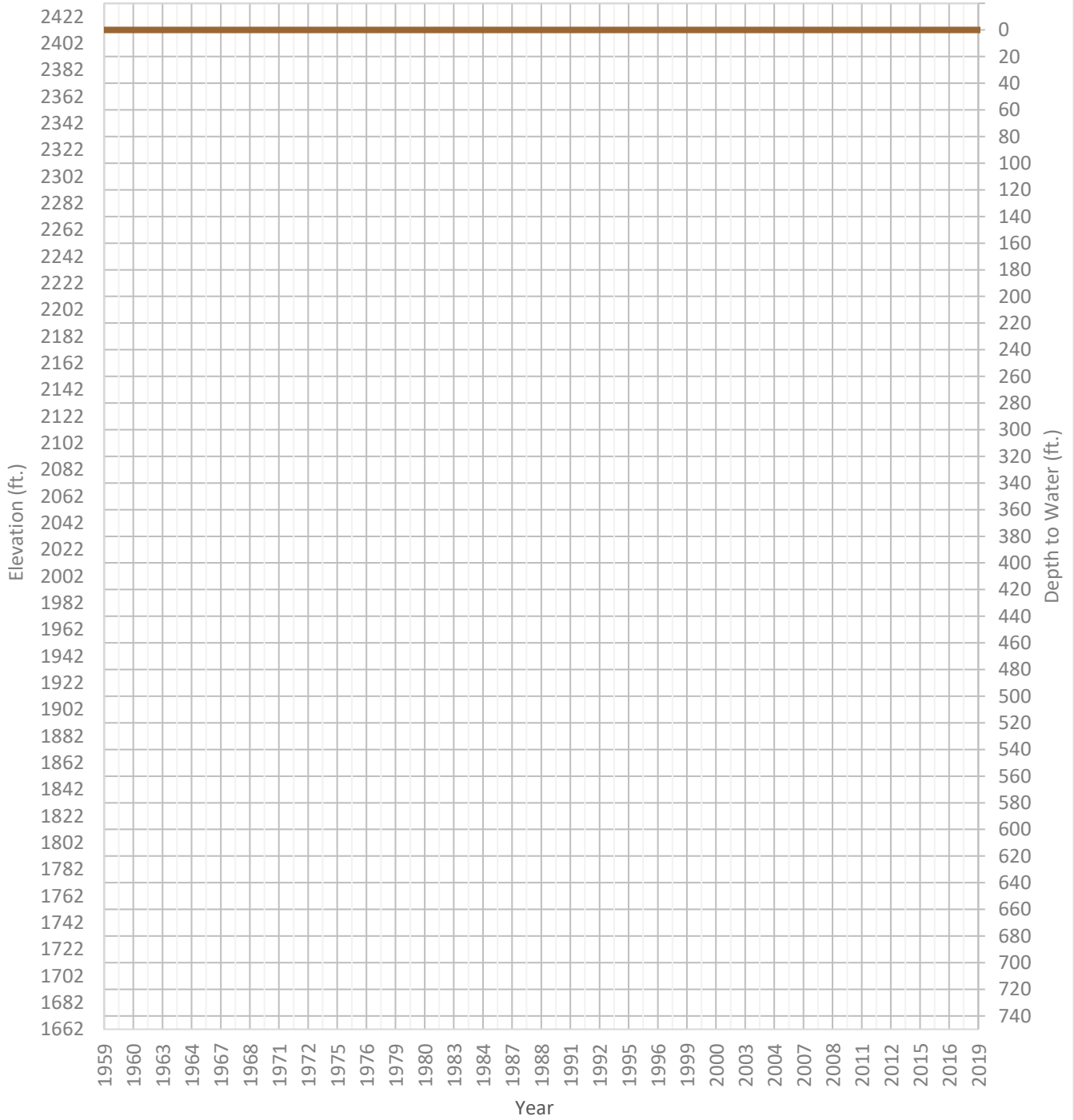
OPTI Well 336 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2251 ft. WSE Max = 2257 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



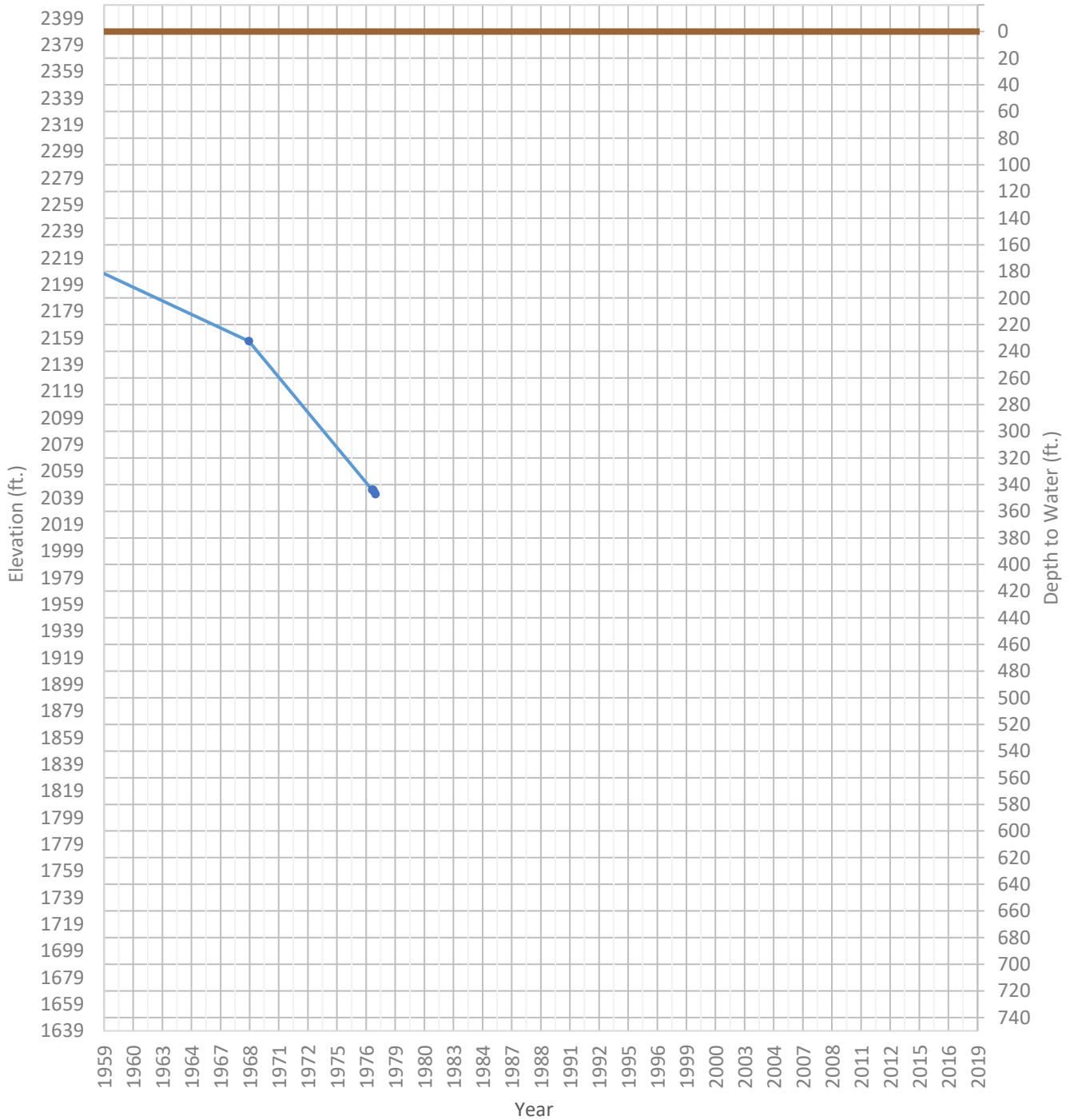
OPTI Well 337 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2253 ft. WSE Max = 2253 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



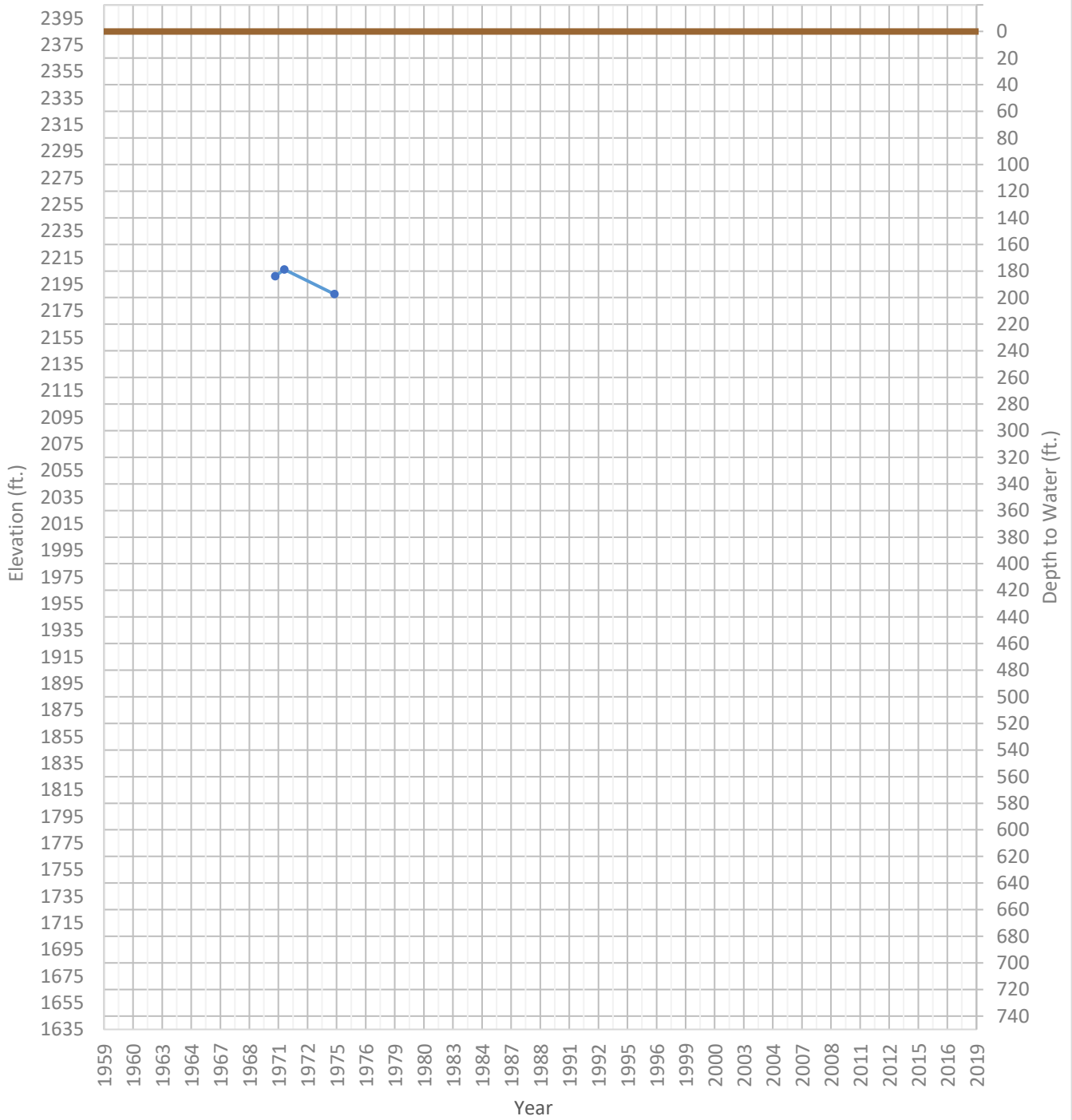
OPTI Well 339 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2042 ft. WSE Max = 2246 ft. Well Depth = 370 ft.



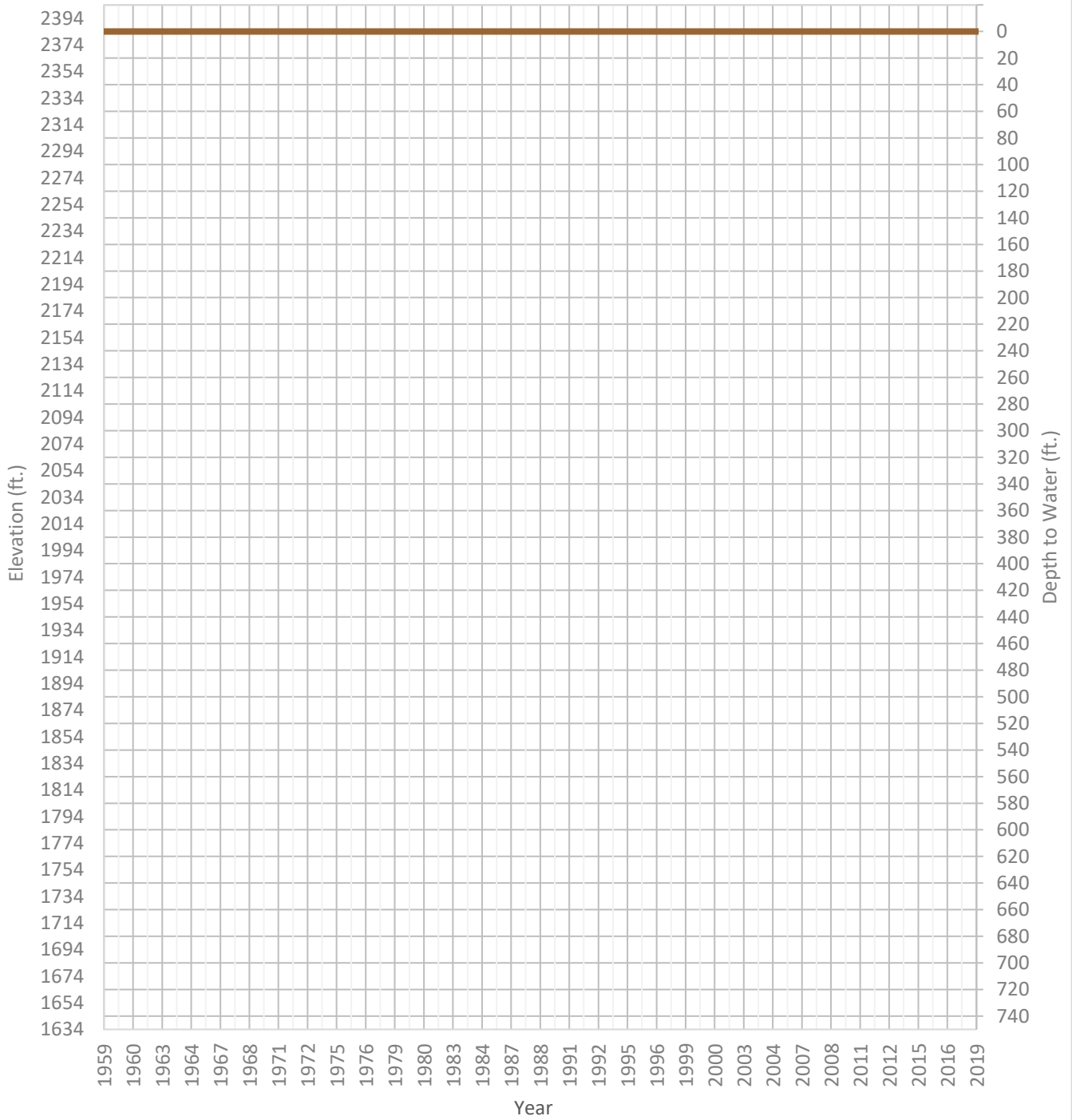
OPTI Well 340 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2188 ft. WSE Max = 2206 ft. Well Depth = 198 ft.



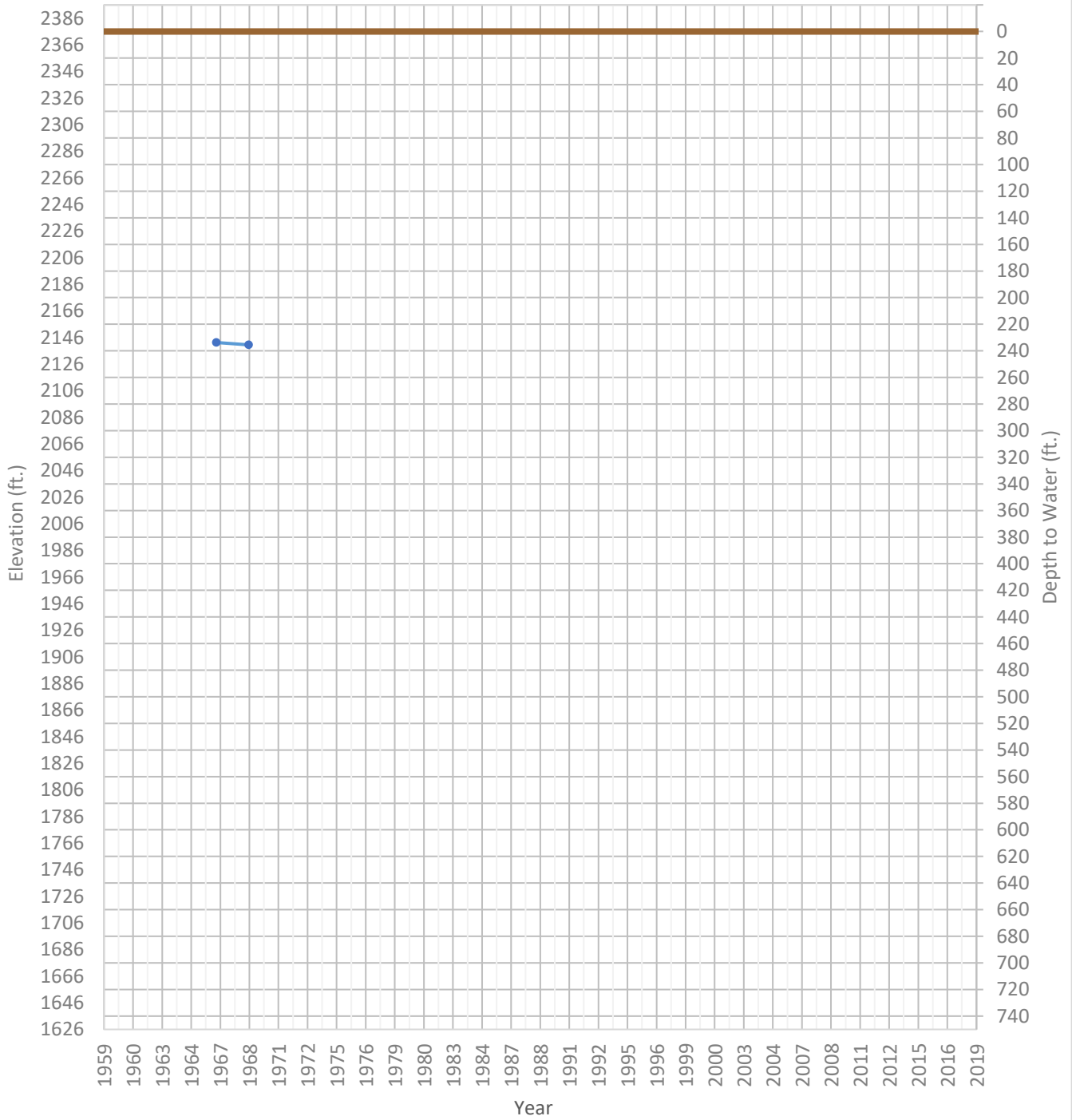
OPTI Well 341 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2215 ft. WSE Max = 2215 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



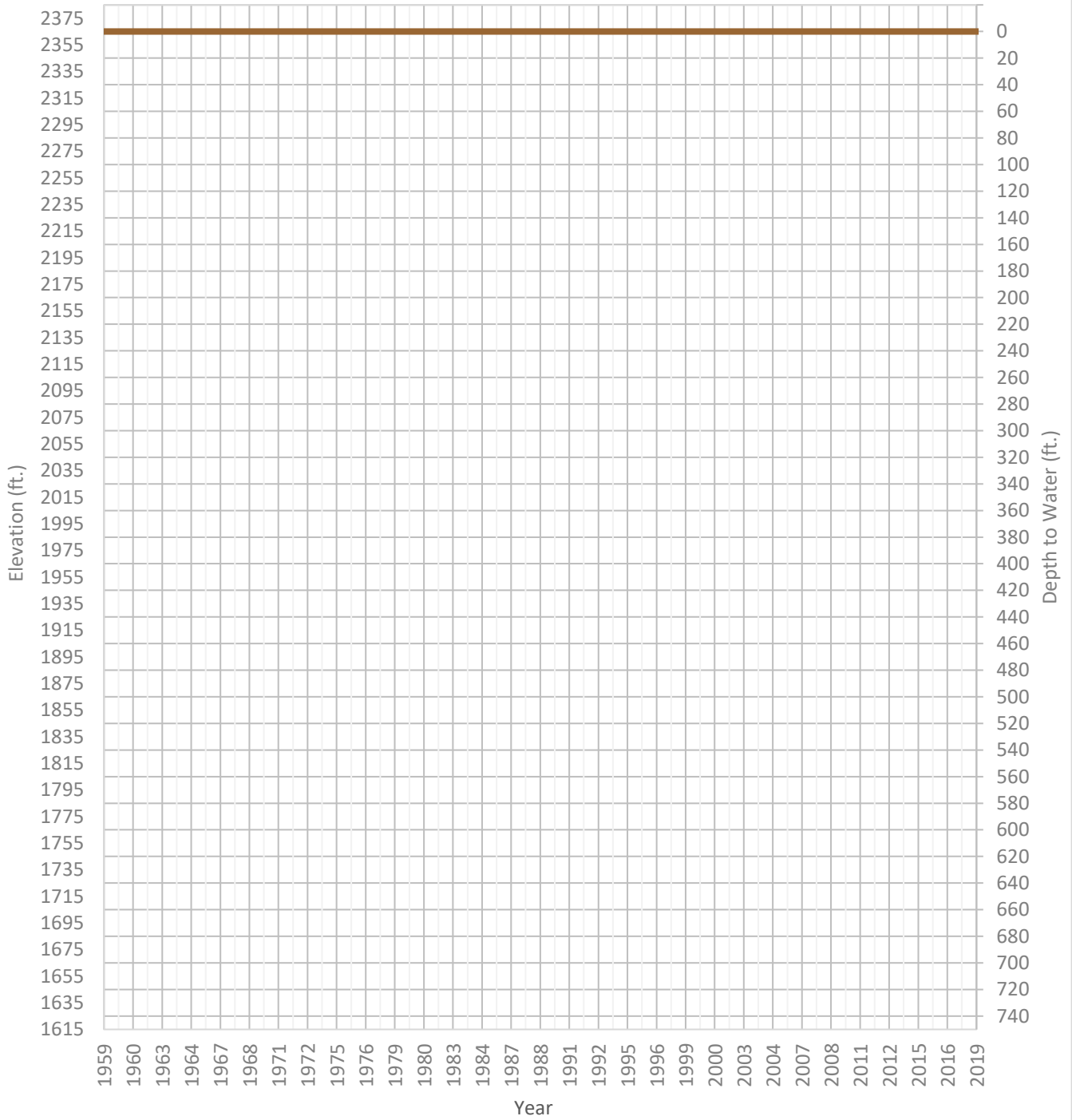
OPTI Well 342 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2140 ft. WSE Max = 2142 ft. Well Depth = 680 ft.



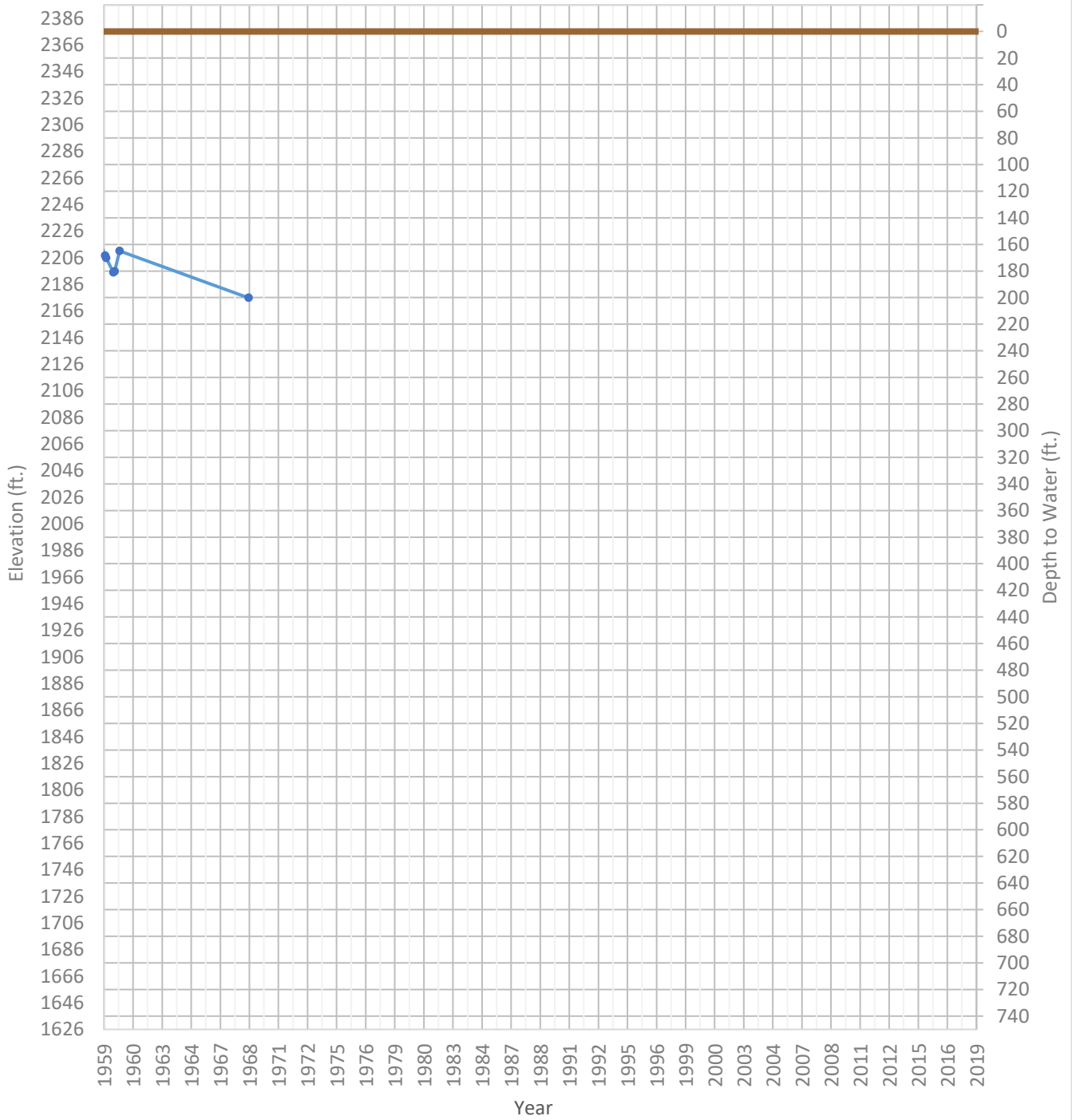
OPTI Well 346 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2258 ft. WSE Max = 2258 ft. Well Depth = 186 ft.



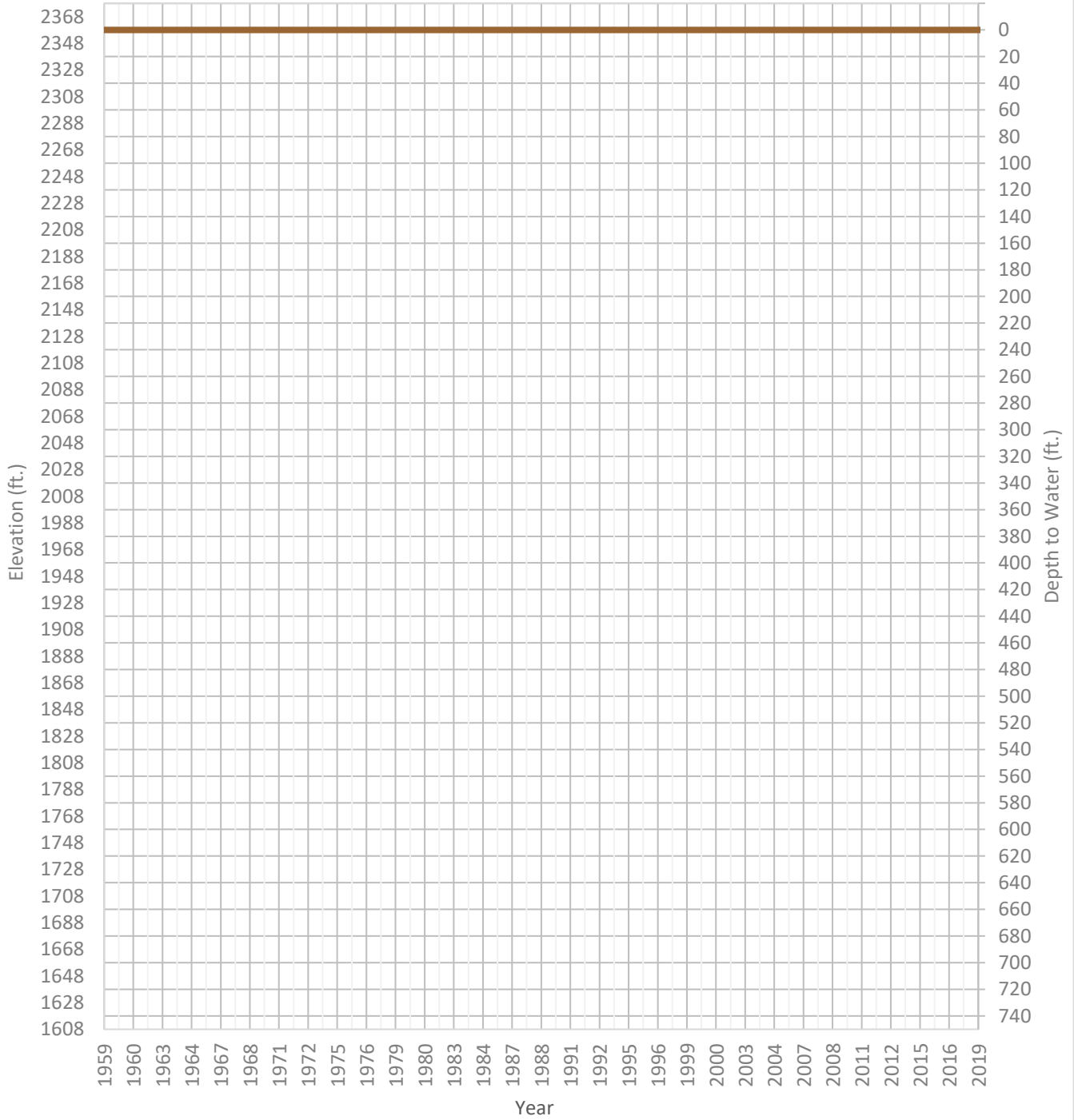
OPTI Well 347 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2176 ft. WSE Max = 2268 ft. Well Depth = 403 ft.



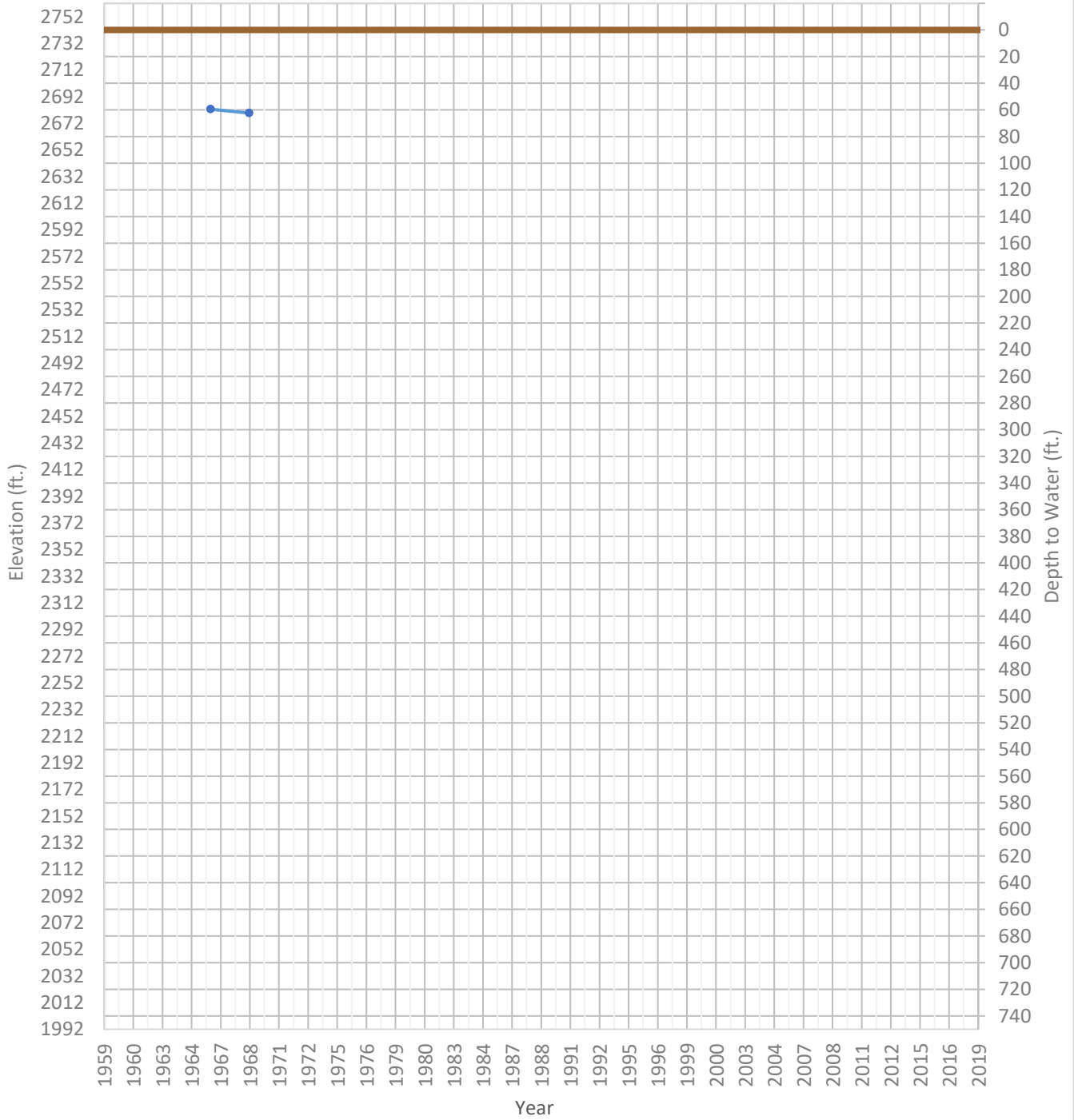
OPTI Well 348 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2223 ft. WSE Max = 2223 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



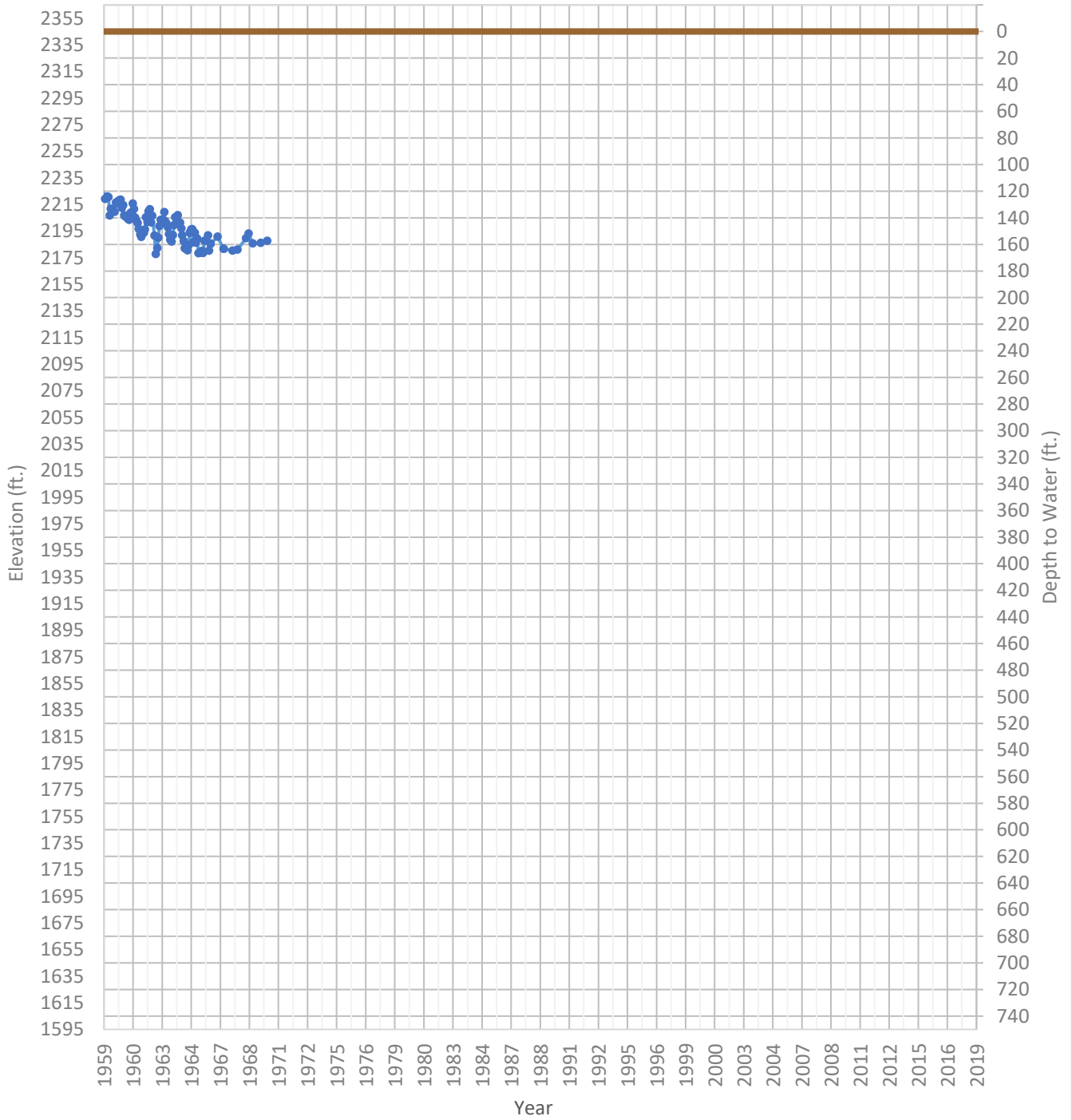
OPTI Well 351 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2680 ft. WSE Max = 2683 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



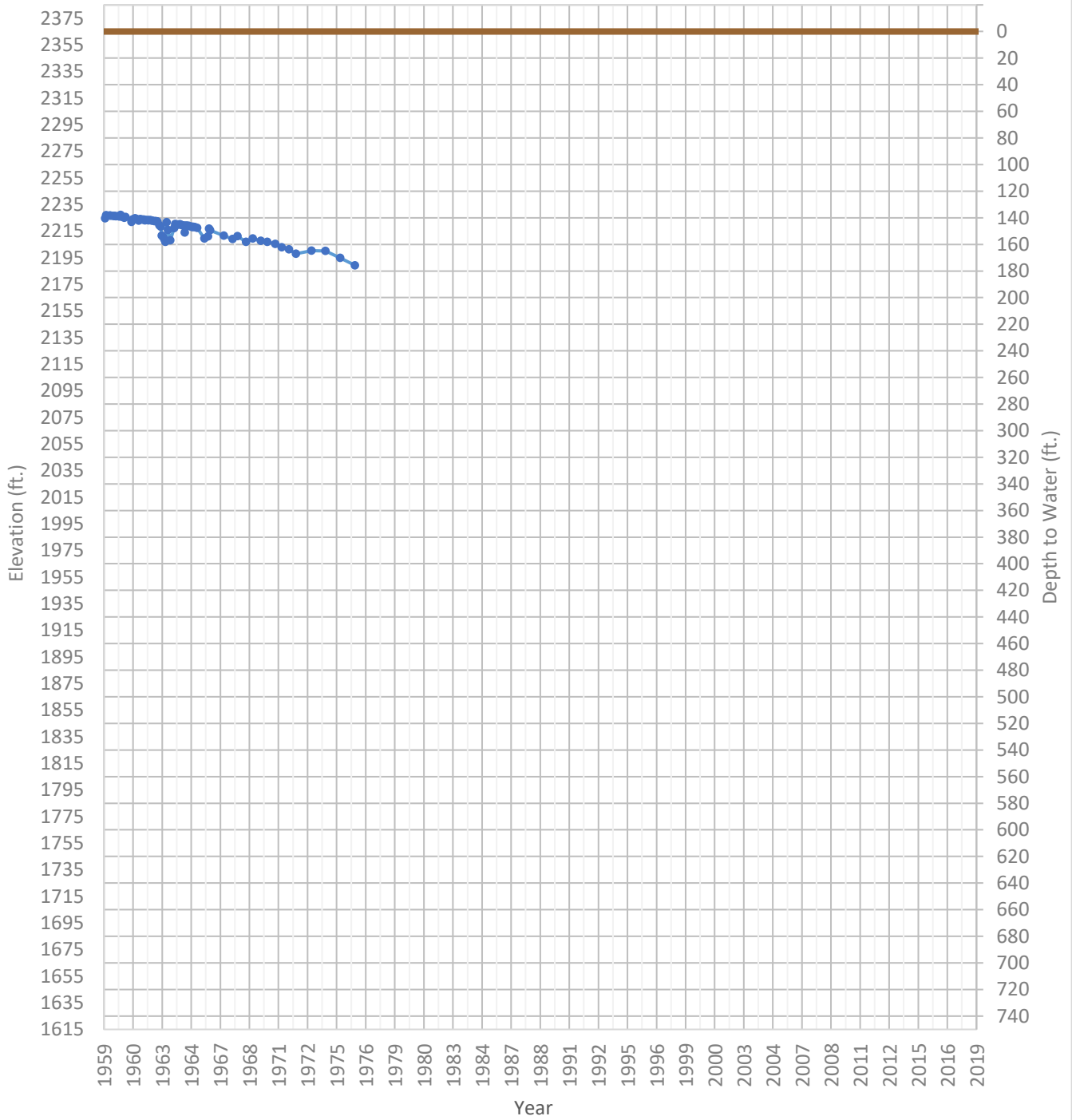
OPTI Well 352 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2178 ft. WSE Max = 2236 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



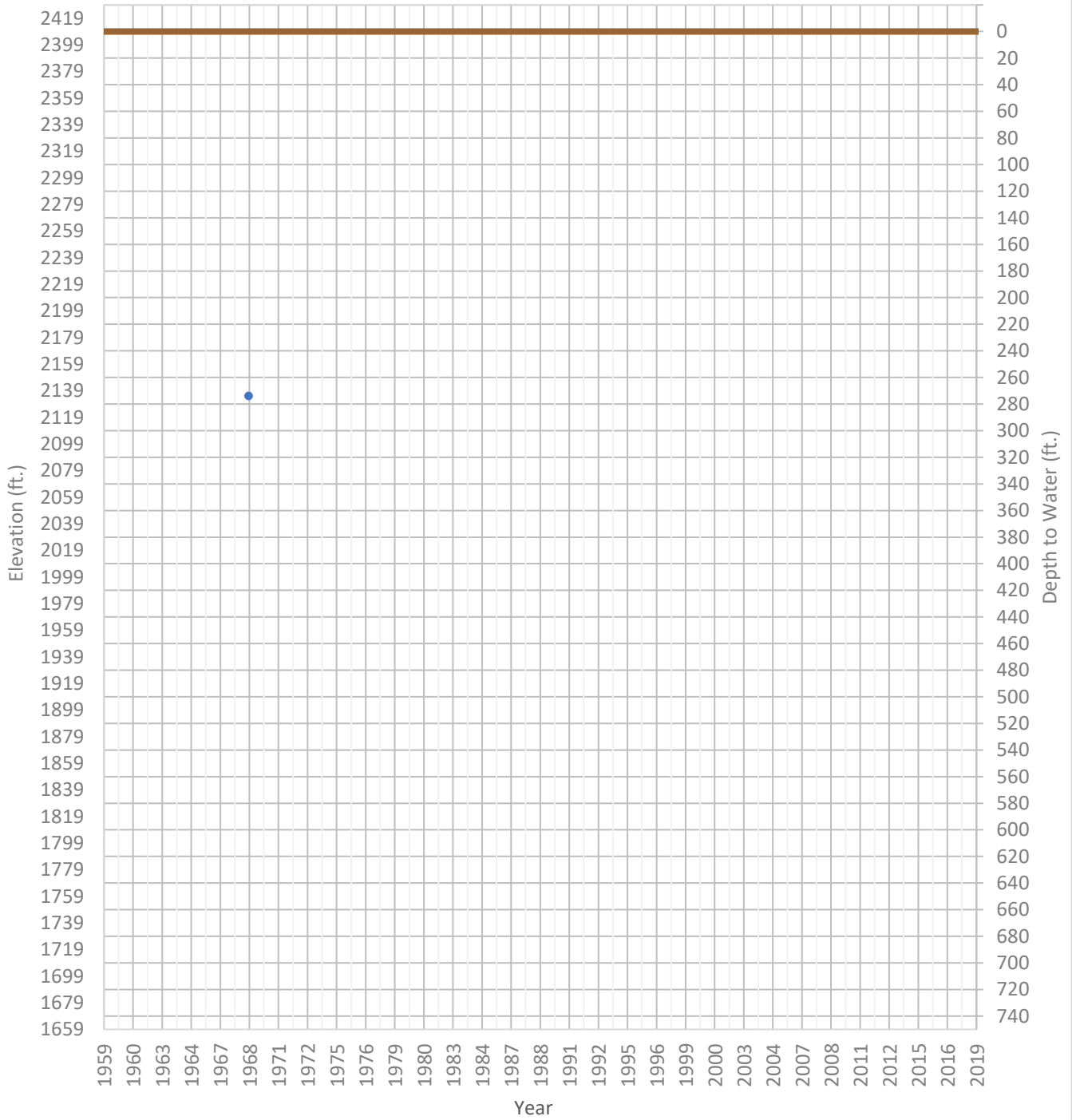
OPTI Well 353 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2189 ft. WSE Max = 2232 ft. Well Depth = 350 ft.



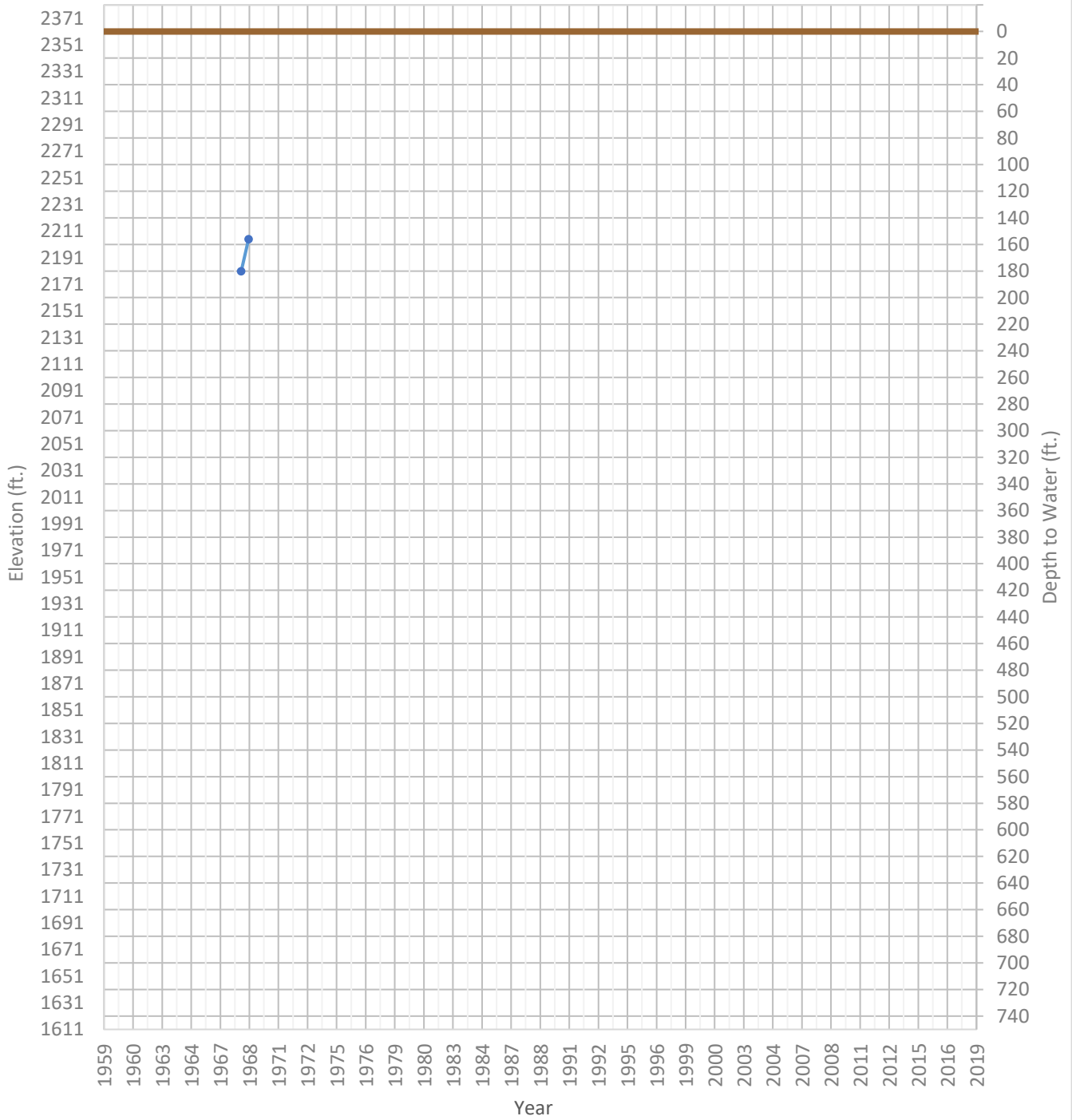
OPTI Well 354 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2135 ft. WSE Max = 2135 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



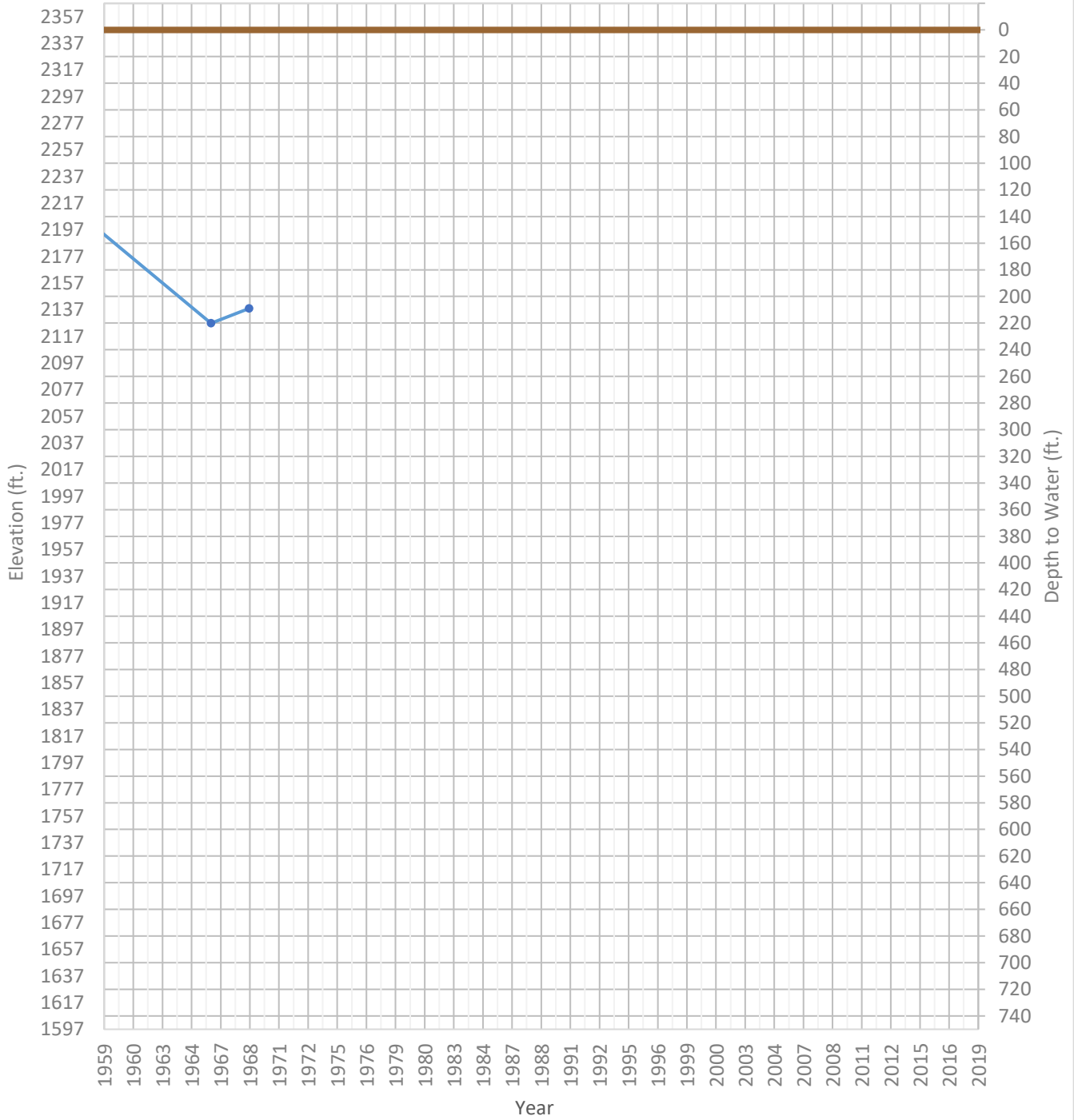
OPTI Well 355 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2181 ft. WSE Max = 2205 ft. Well Depth = 252 ft.



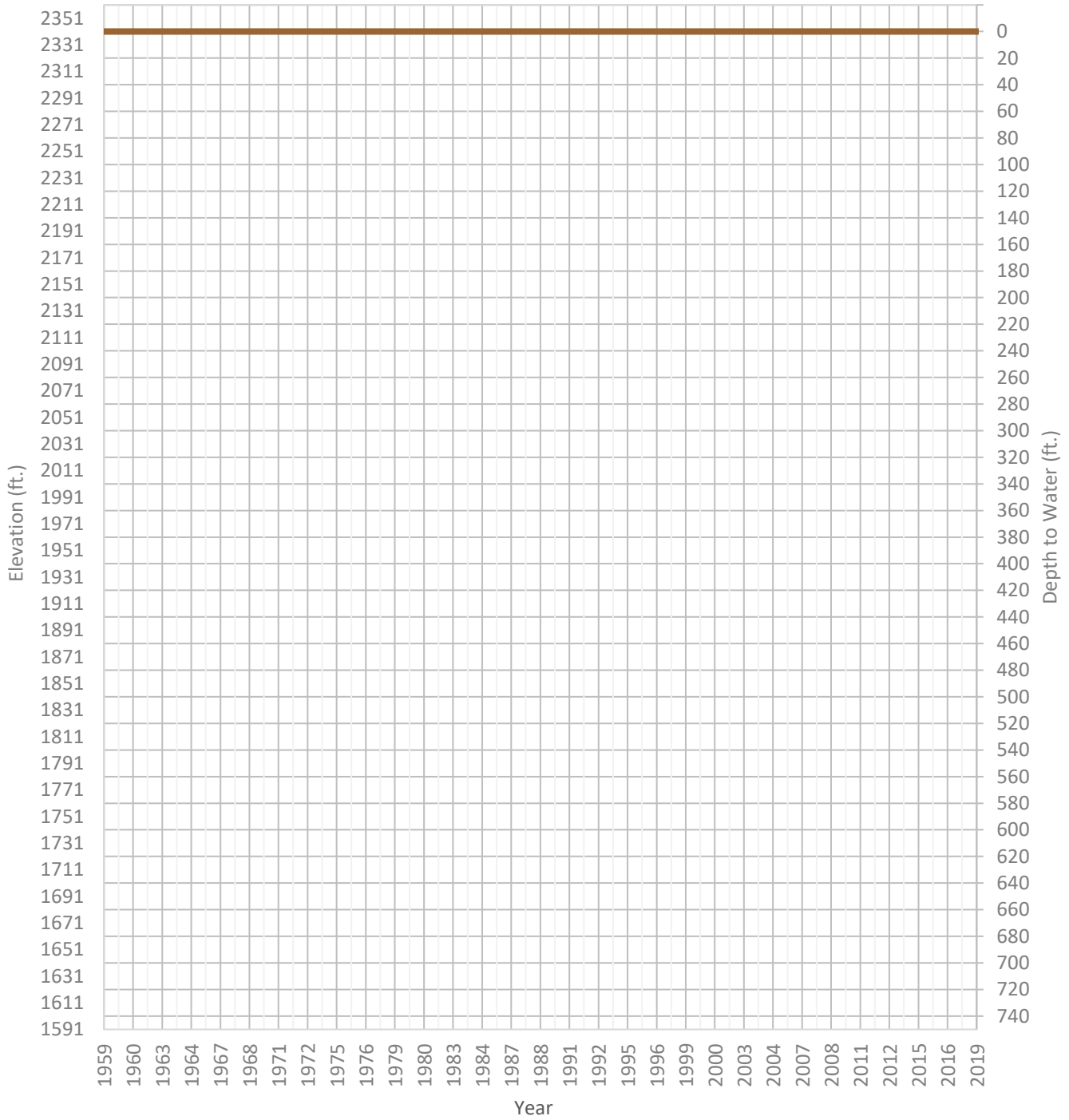
OPTI Well 356 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2127 ft. WSE Max = 2243 ft. Well Depth = 417 ft.



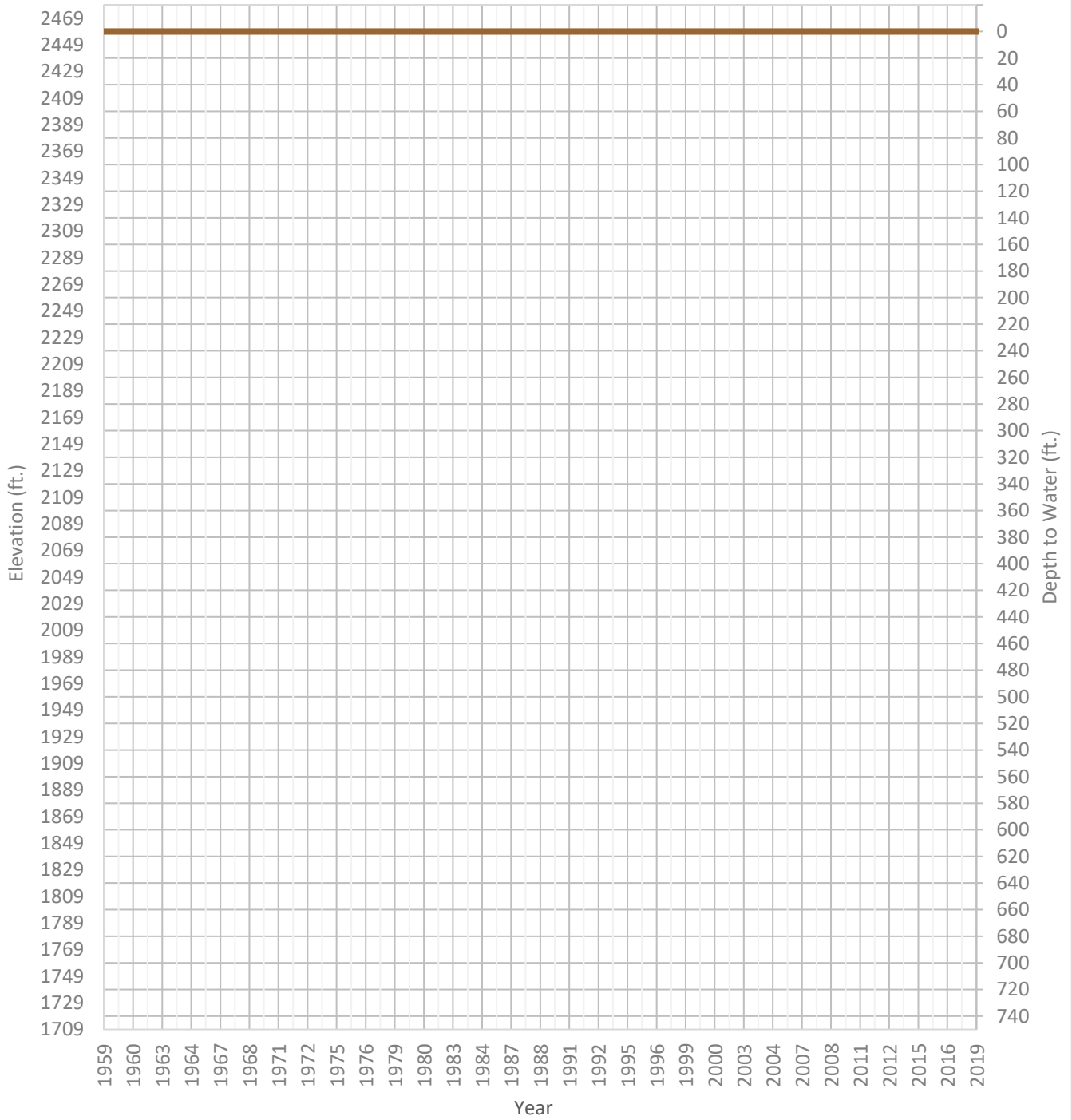
OPTI Well 357 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2232 ft. WSE Max = 2232 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



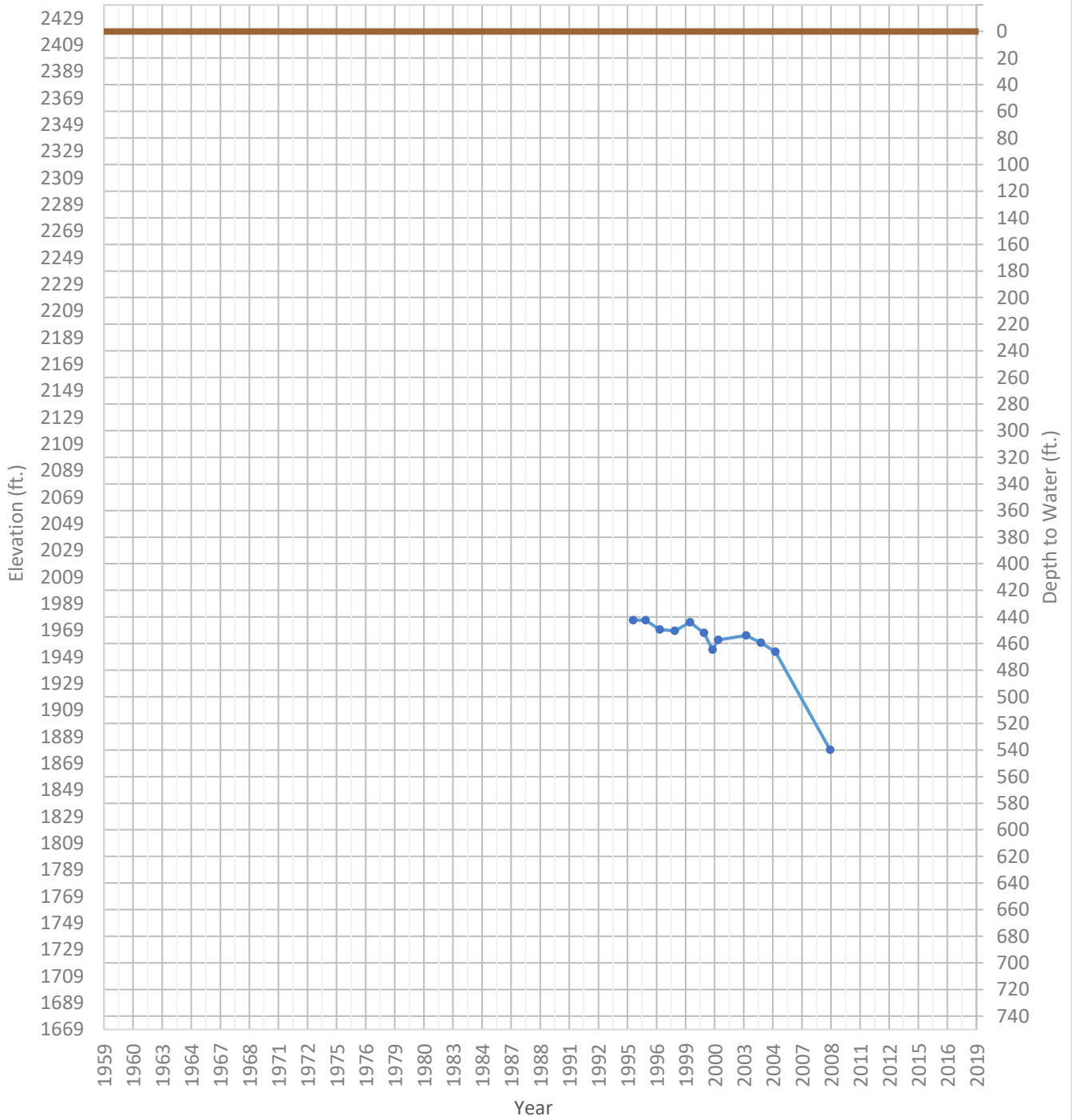
OPTI Well 362 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2243 ft. WSE Max = 2243 ft. Well Depth = 270 ft.



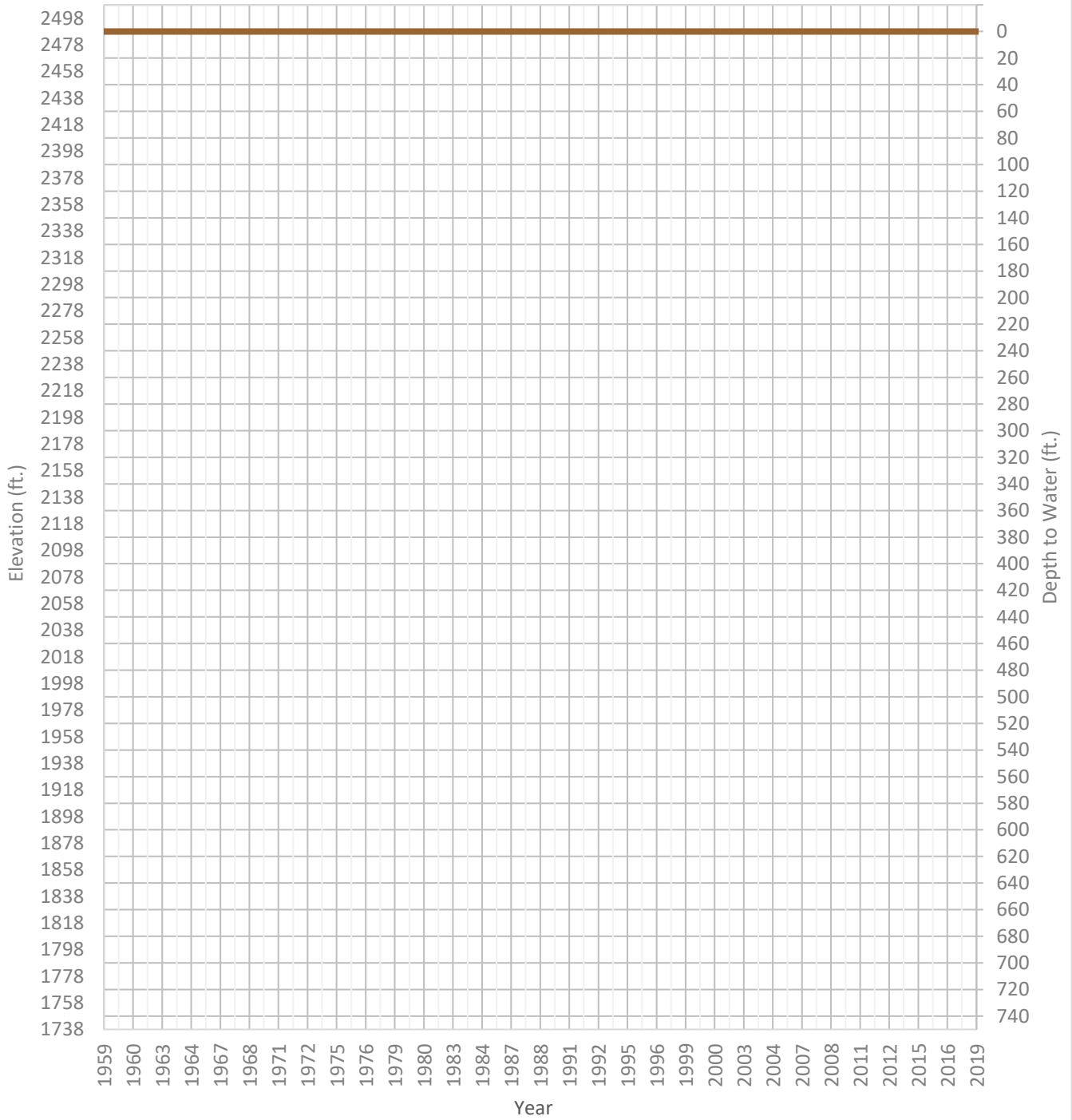
OPTI Well 365 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1879 ft. WSE Max = 1977 ft. Well Depth = 1008 ft.



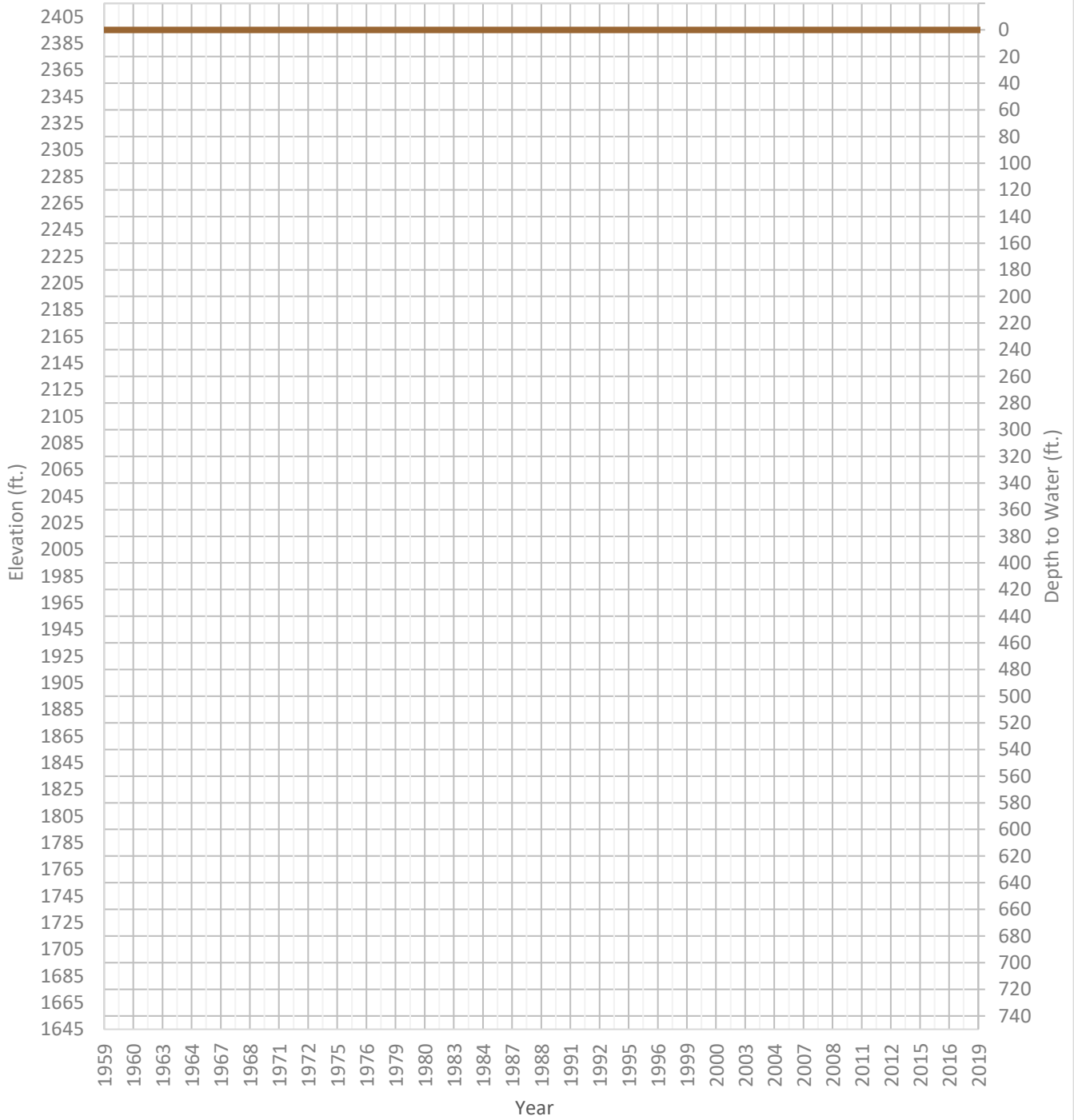
OPTI Well 366 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2263 ft. WSE Max = 2263 ft. Well Depth = 257 ft.



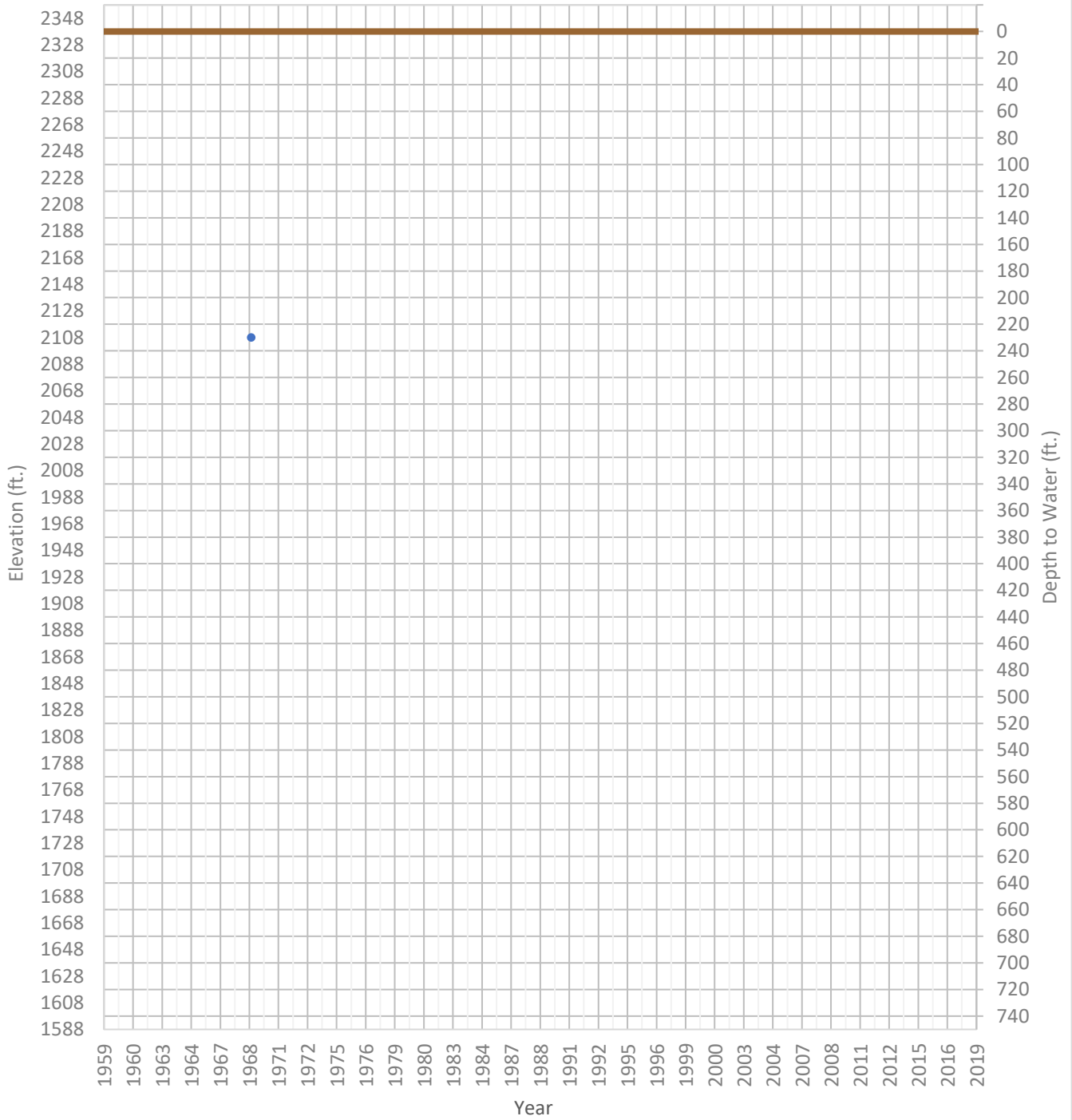
OPTI Well 370 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2239 ft. WSE Max = 2239 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



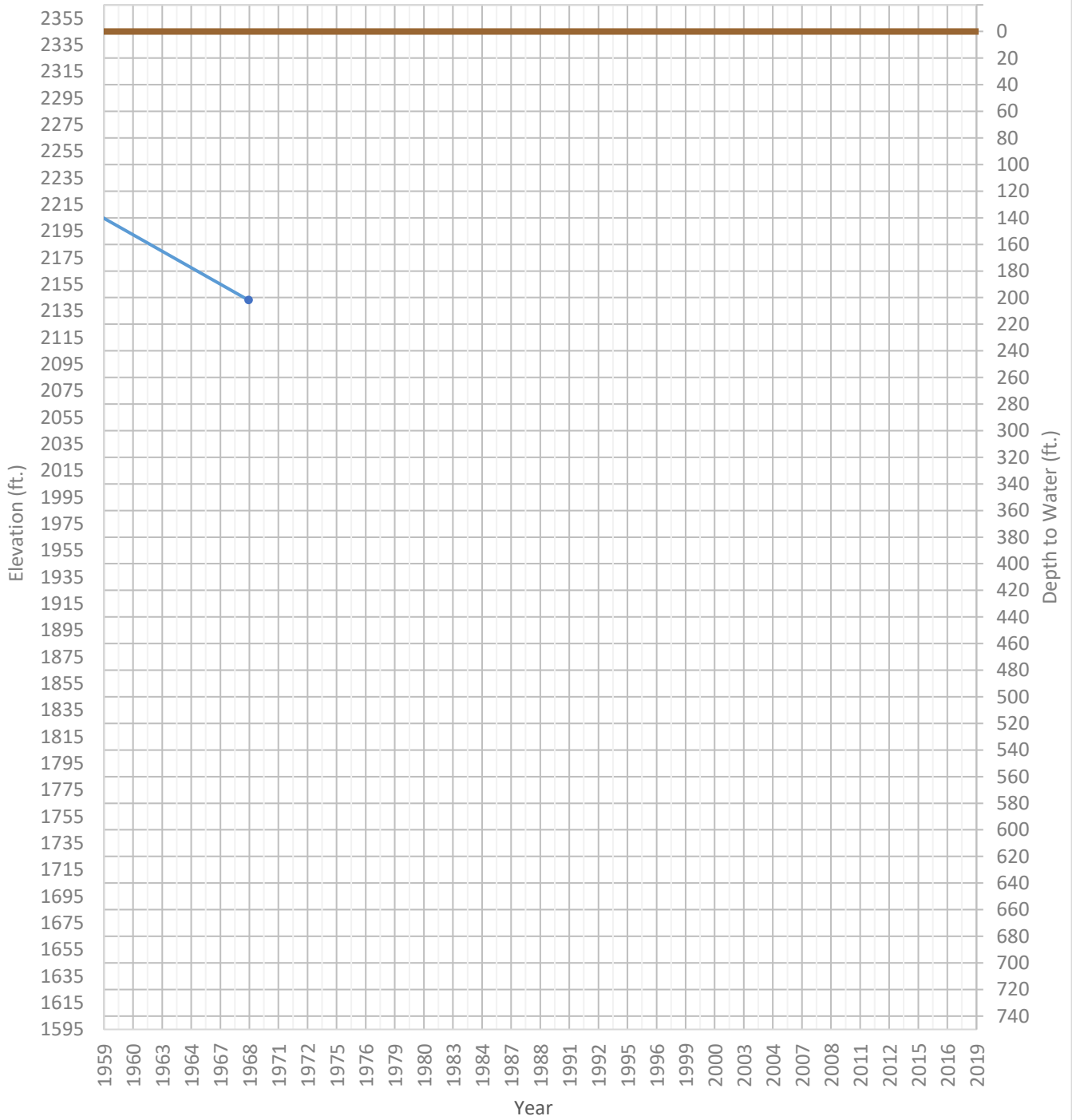
OPTI Well 372 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2108 ft. WSE Max = 2108 ft. Well Depth = 803 ft.



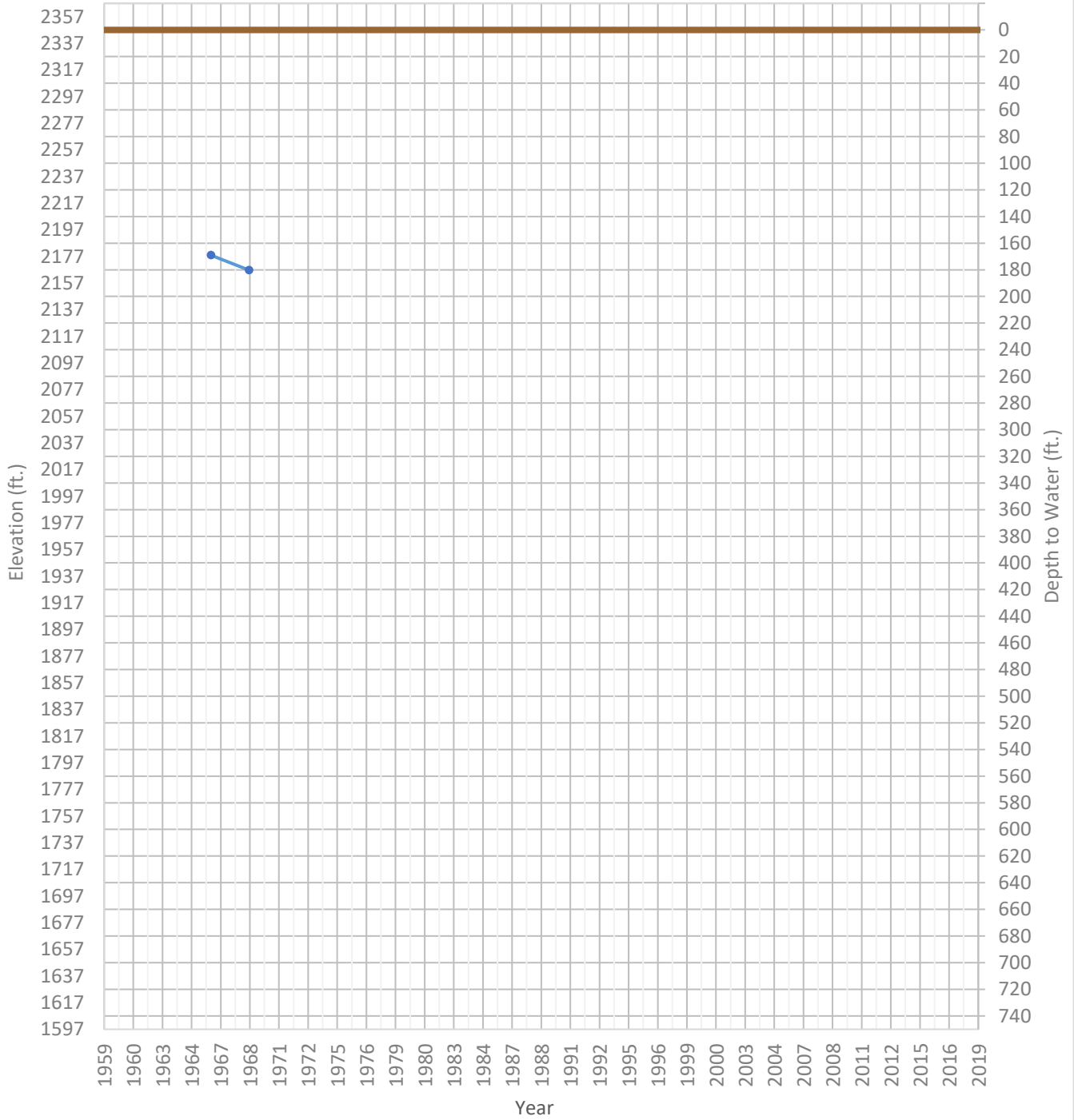
OPTI Well 373 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2143 ft. WSE Max = 2228 ft. Well Depth = 382 ft.



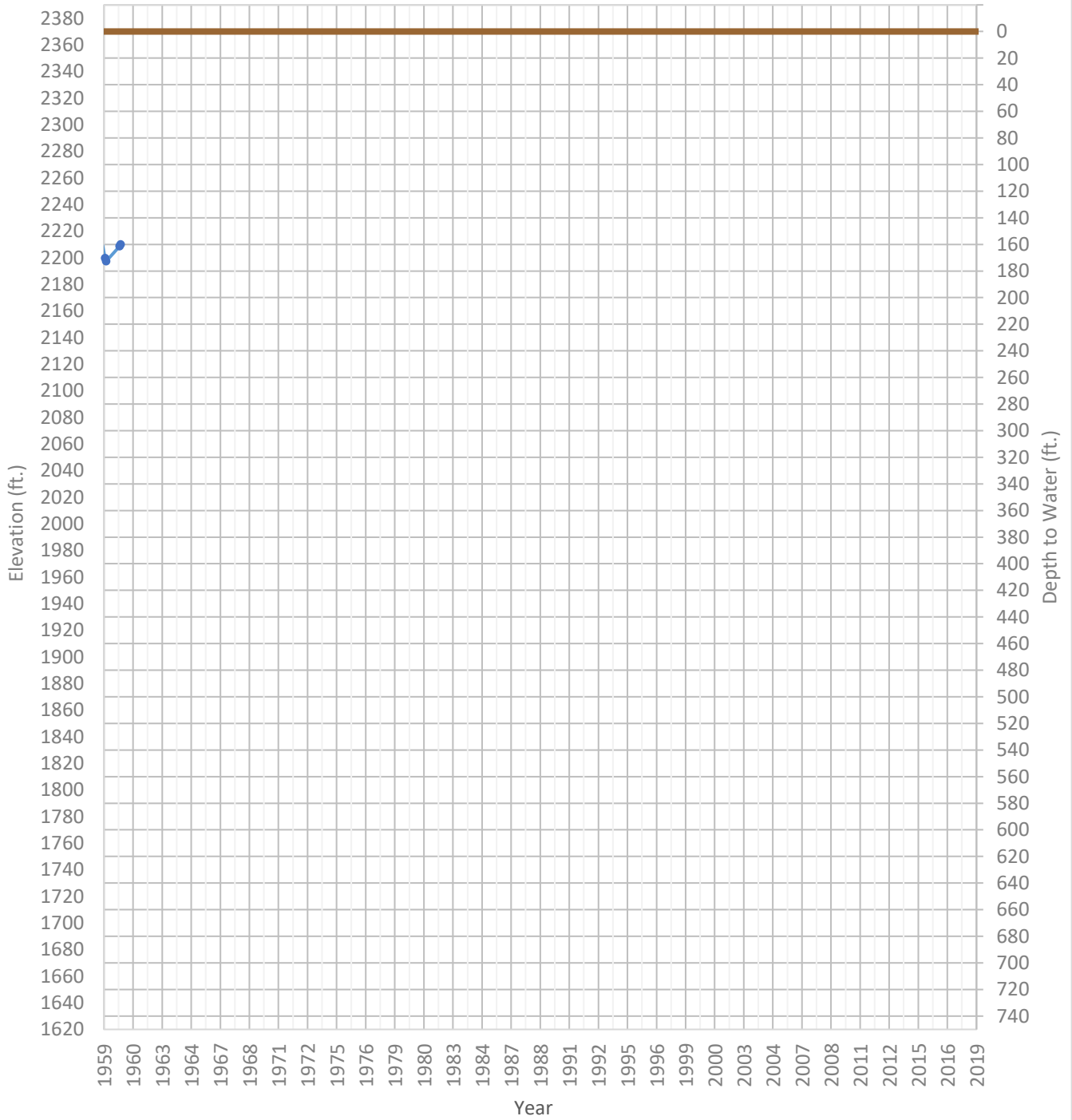
OPTI Well 374 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2167 ft. WSE Max = 2178 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



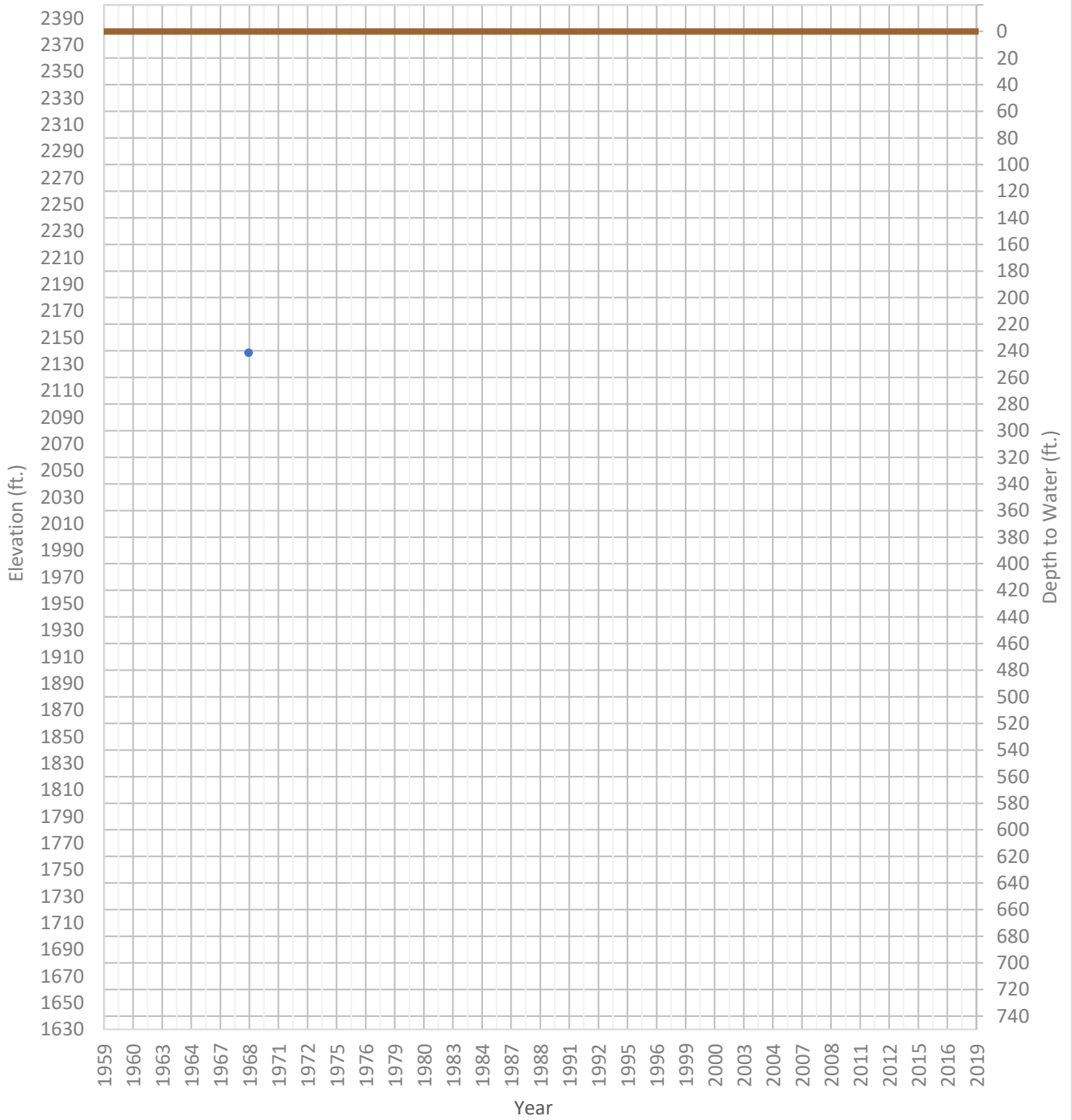
OPTI Well 375 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2197 ft. WSE Max = 2233 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



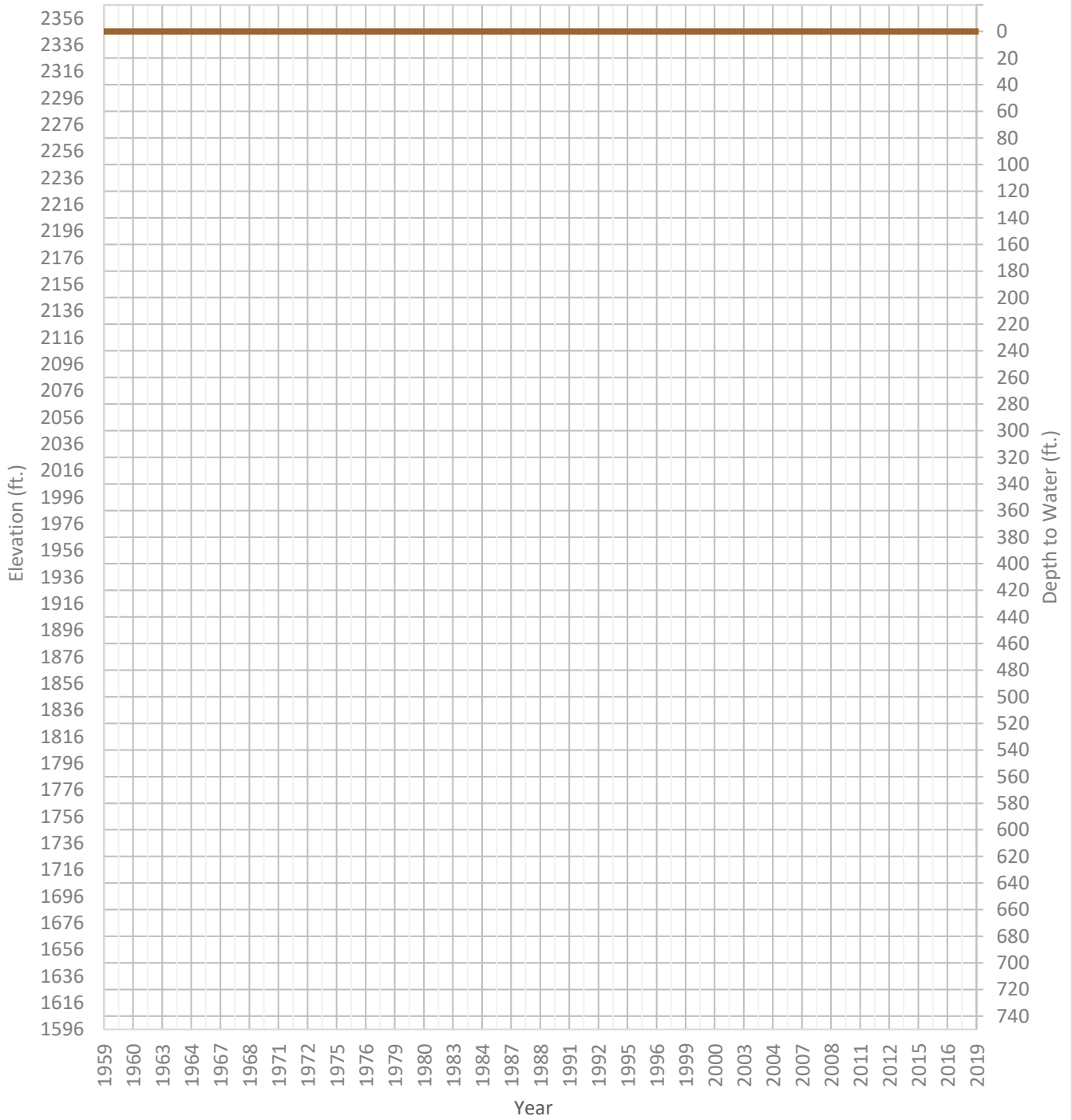
OPTI Well 380 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2138 ft. WSE Max = 2138 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



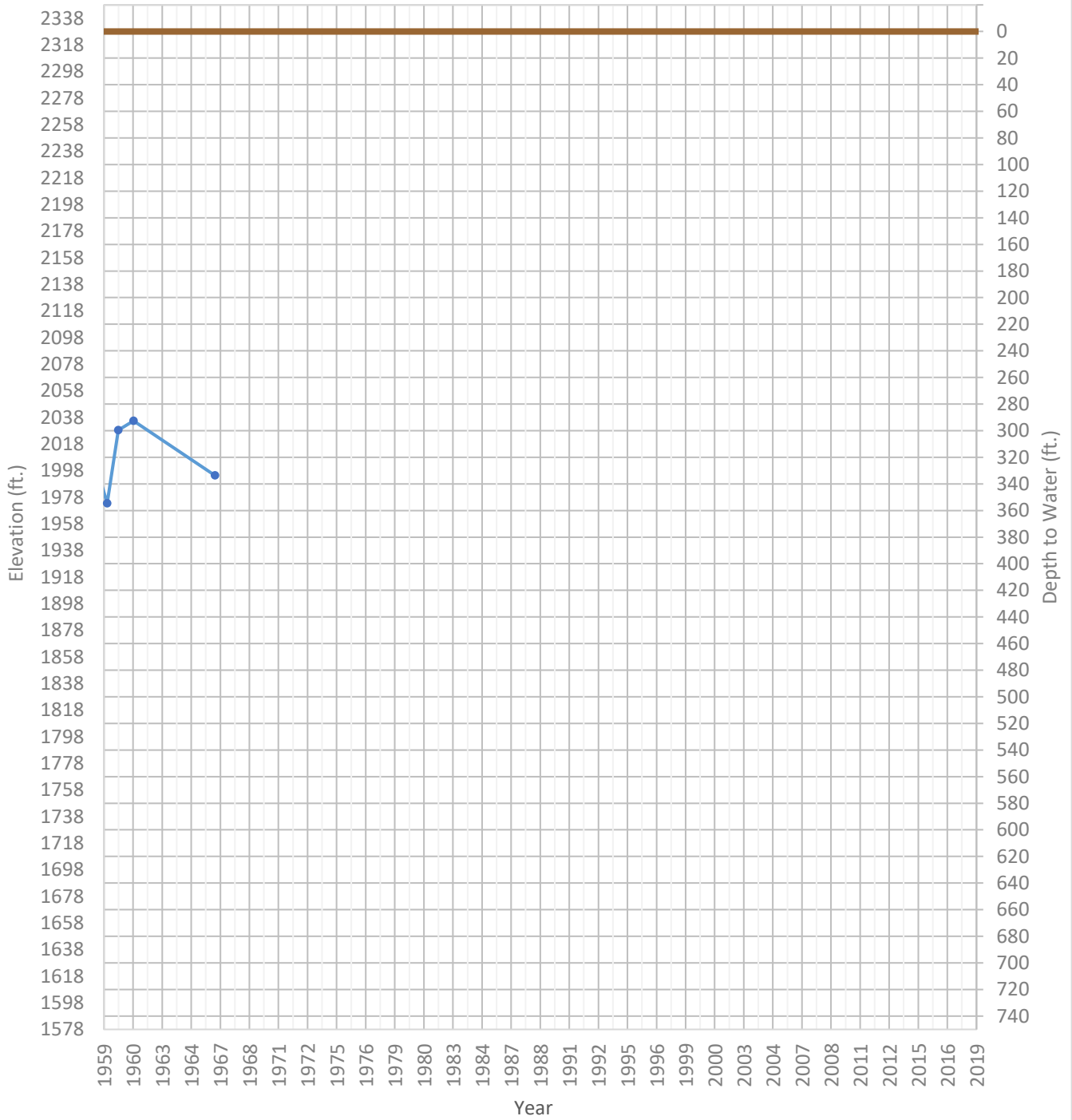
OPTI Well 381 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2236 ft. WSE Max = 2236 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



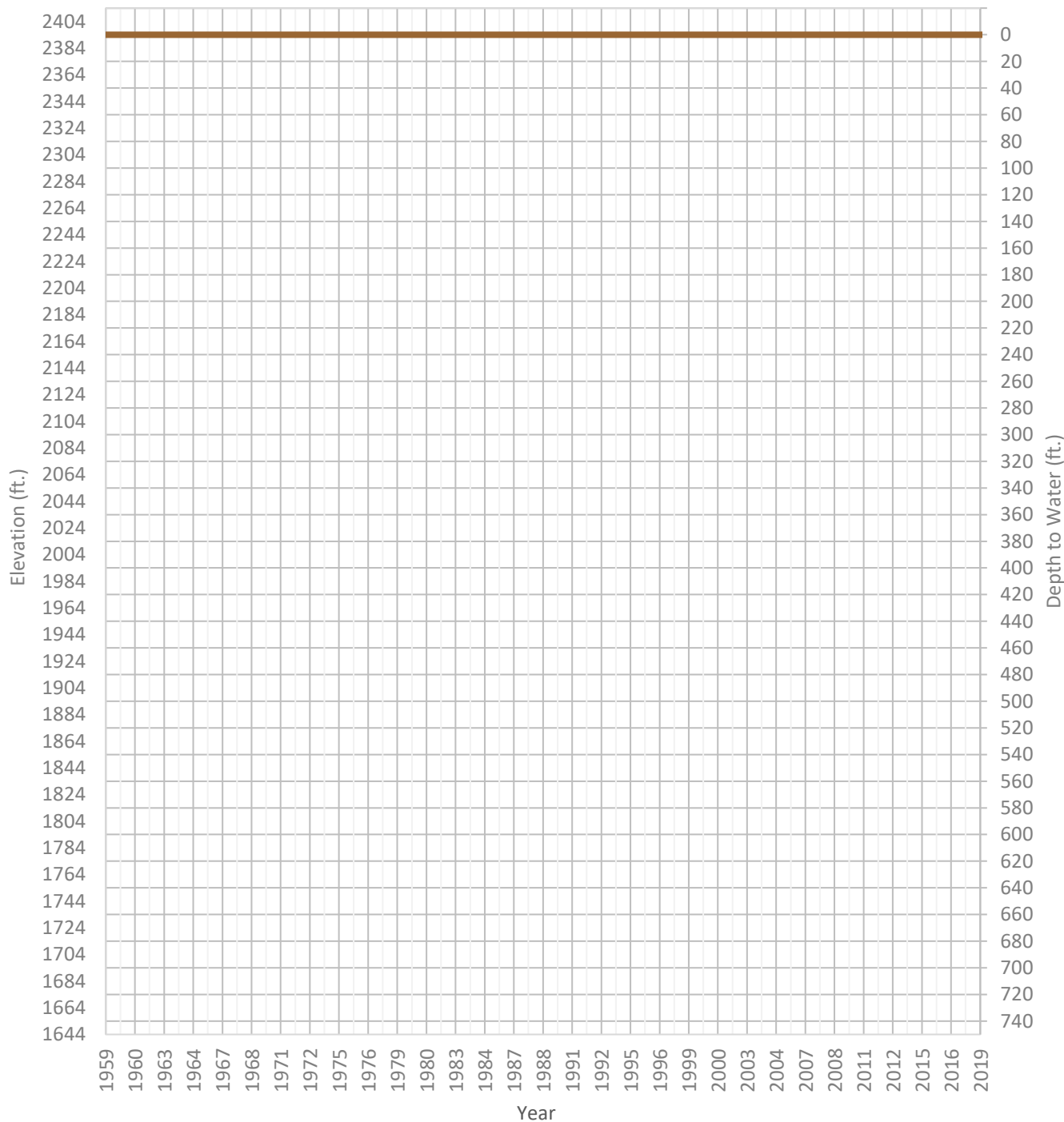
OPTI Well 385 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1973 ft. WSE Max = 2096 ft. Well Depth = 700 ft.



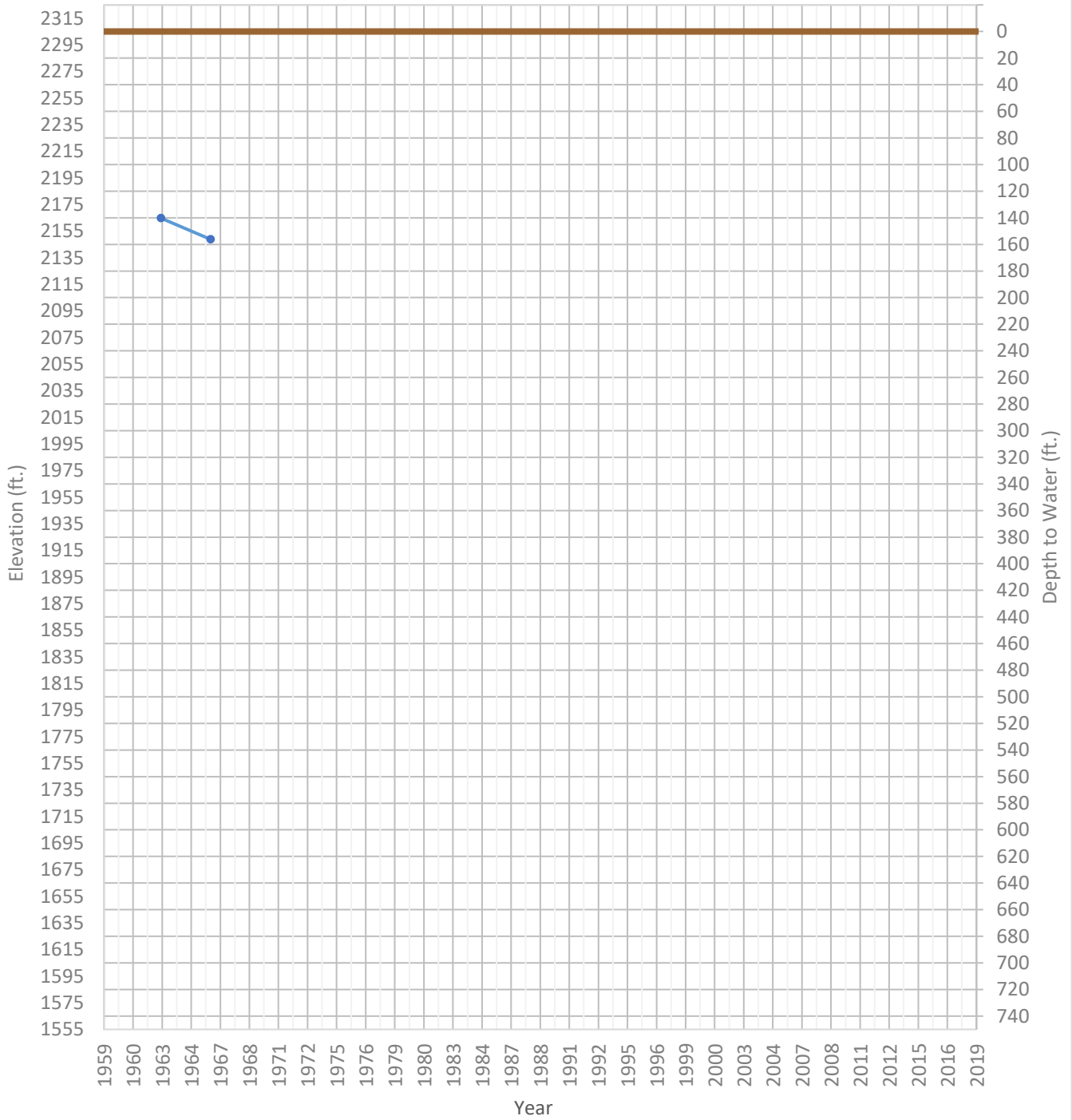
OPTI Well 386 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2230 ft. WSE Max = 2230 ft. Well Depth = 660 ft.



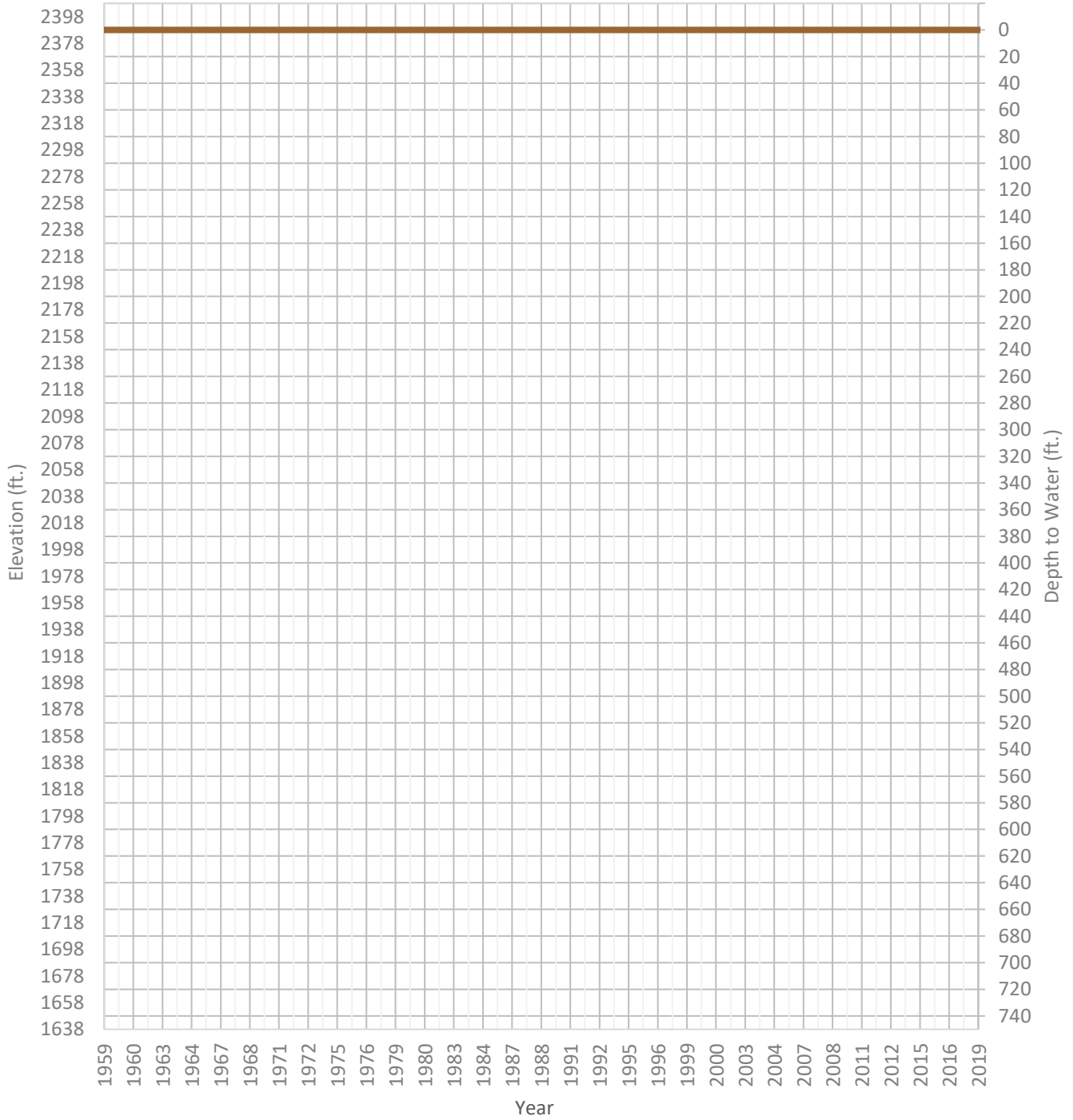
OPTI Well 387 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2149 ft. WSE Max = 2165 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



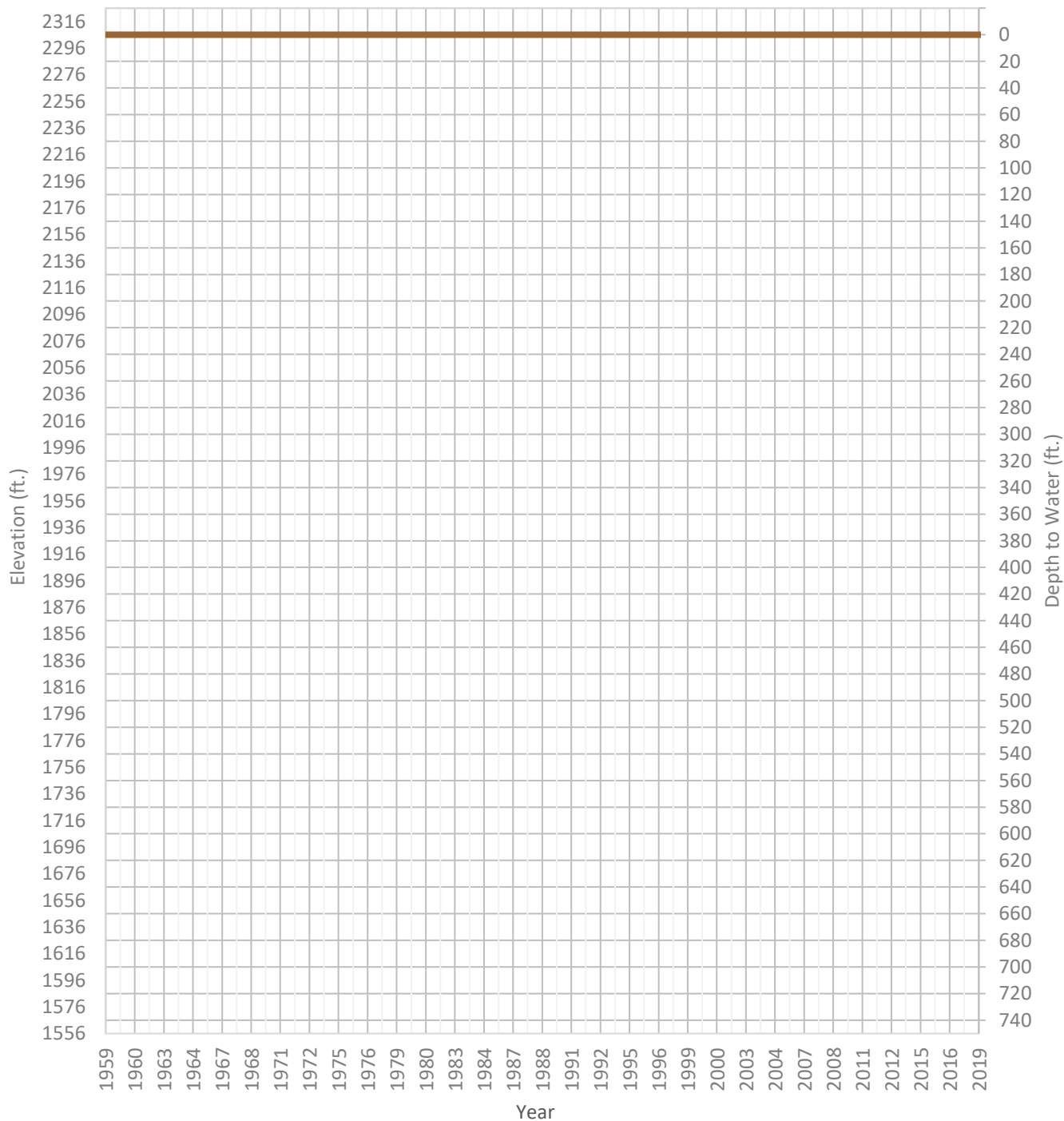
OPTI Well 388 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2227 ft. WSE Max = 2227 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



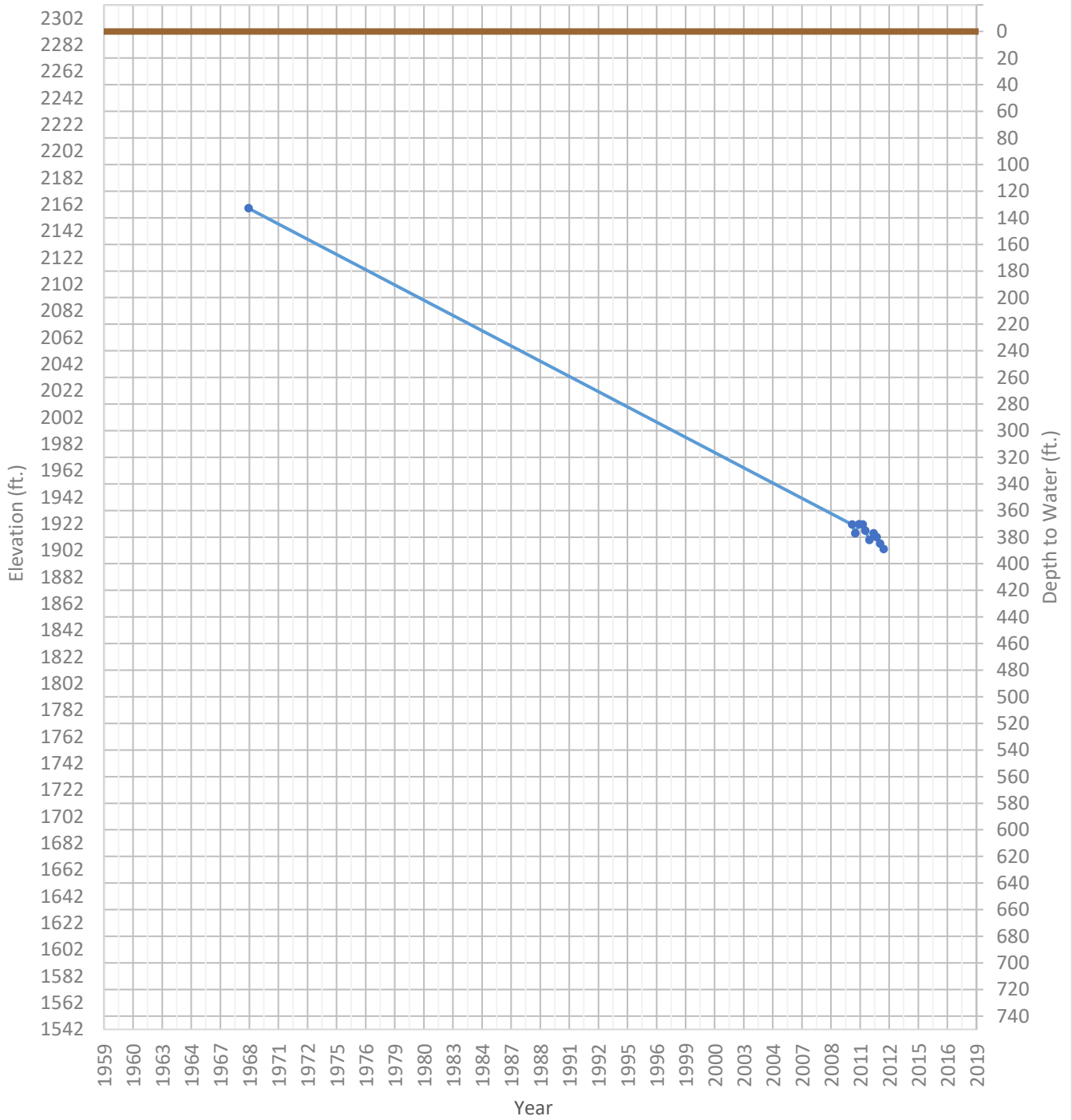
OPTI Well 392 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2222 ft. WSE Max = 2233 ft. Well Depth = 298 ft.



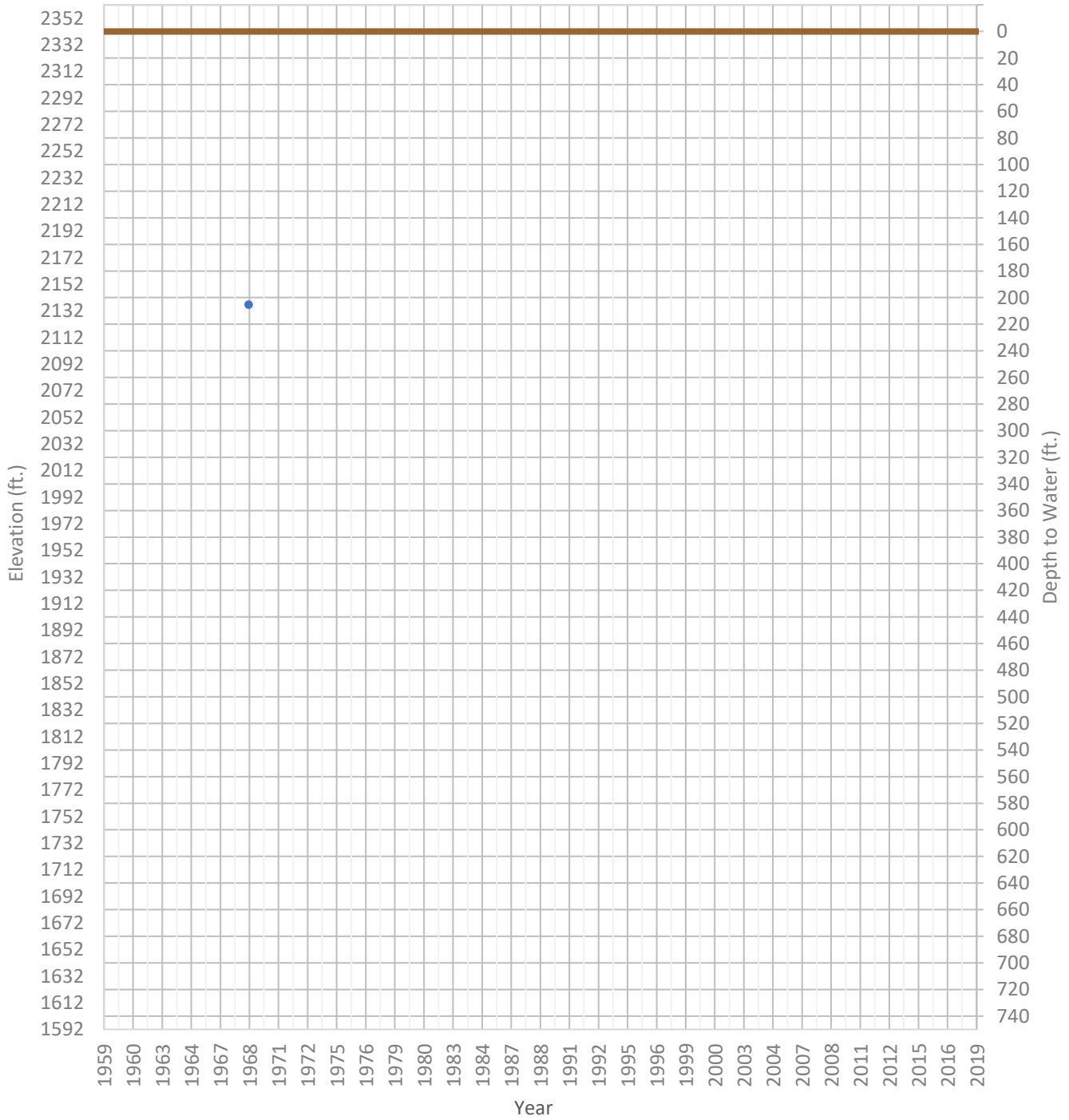
OPTI Well 393 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1903 ft. WSE Max = 2159 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



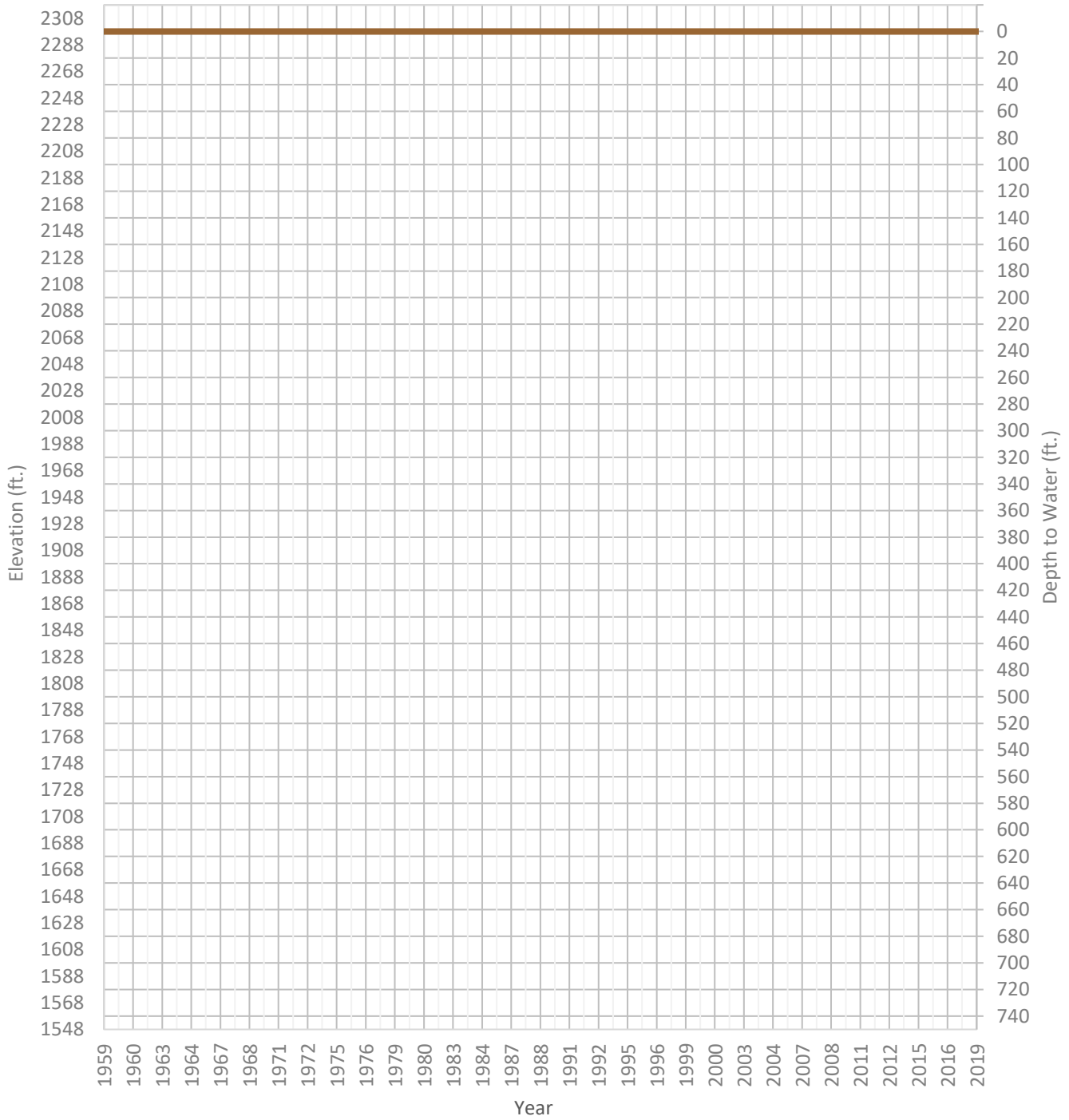
OPTI Well 394 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2137 ft. WSE Max = 2137 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



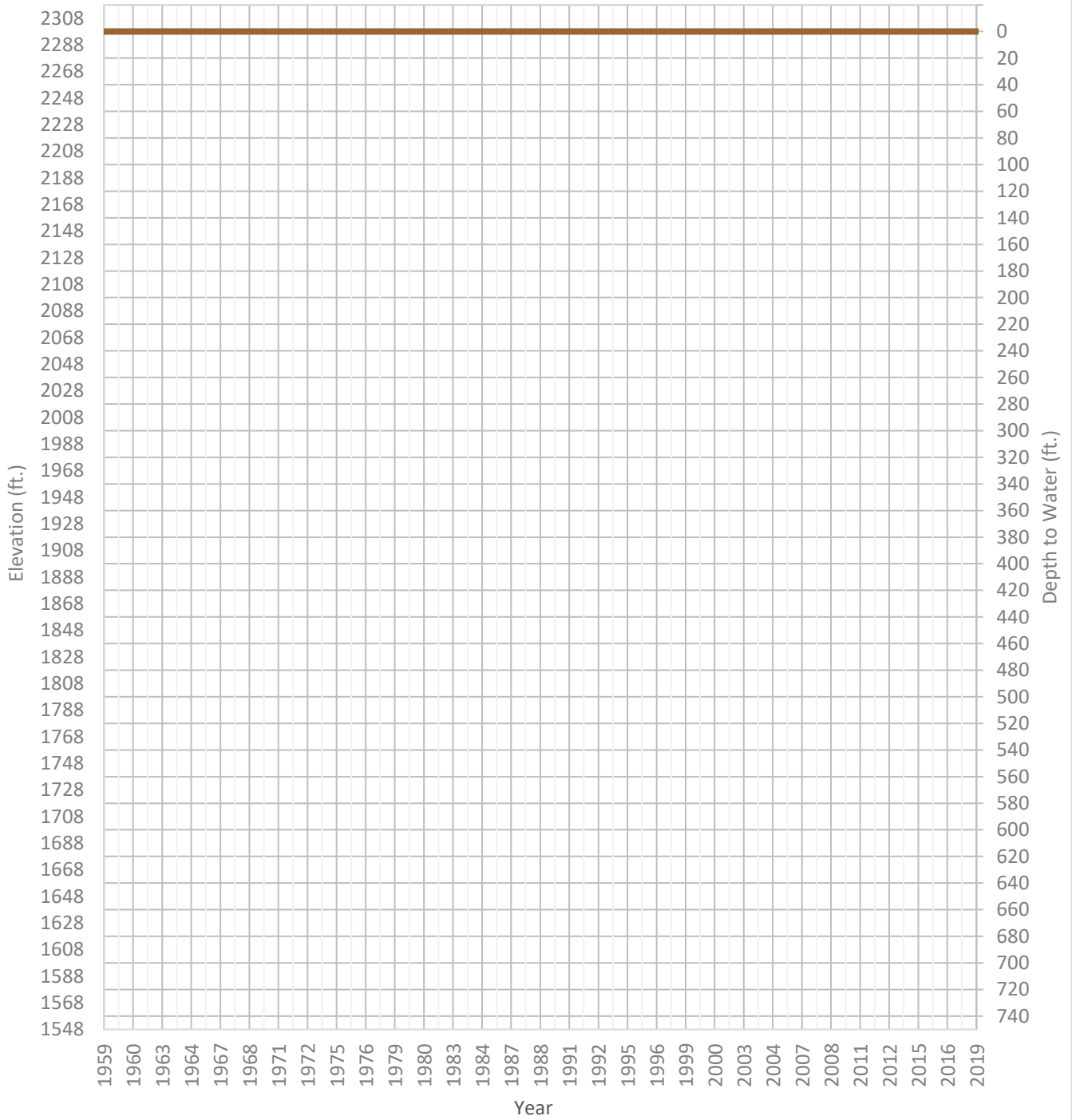
OPTI Well 395 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2233 ft. WSE Max = 2233 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



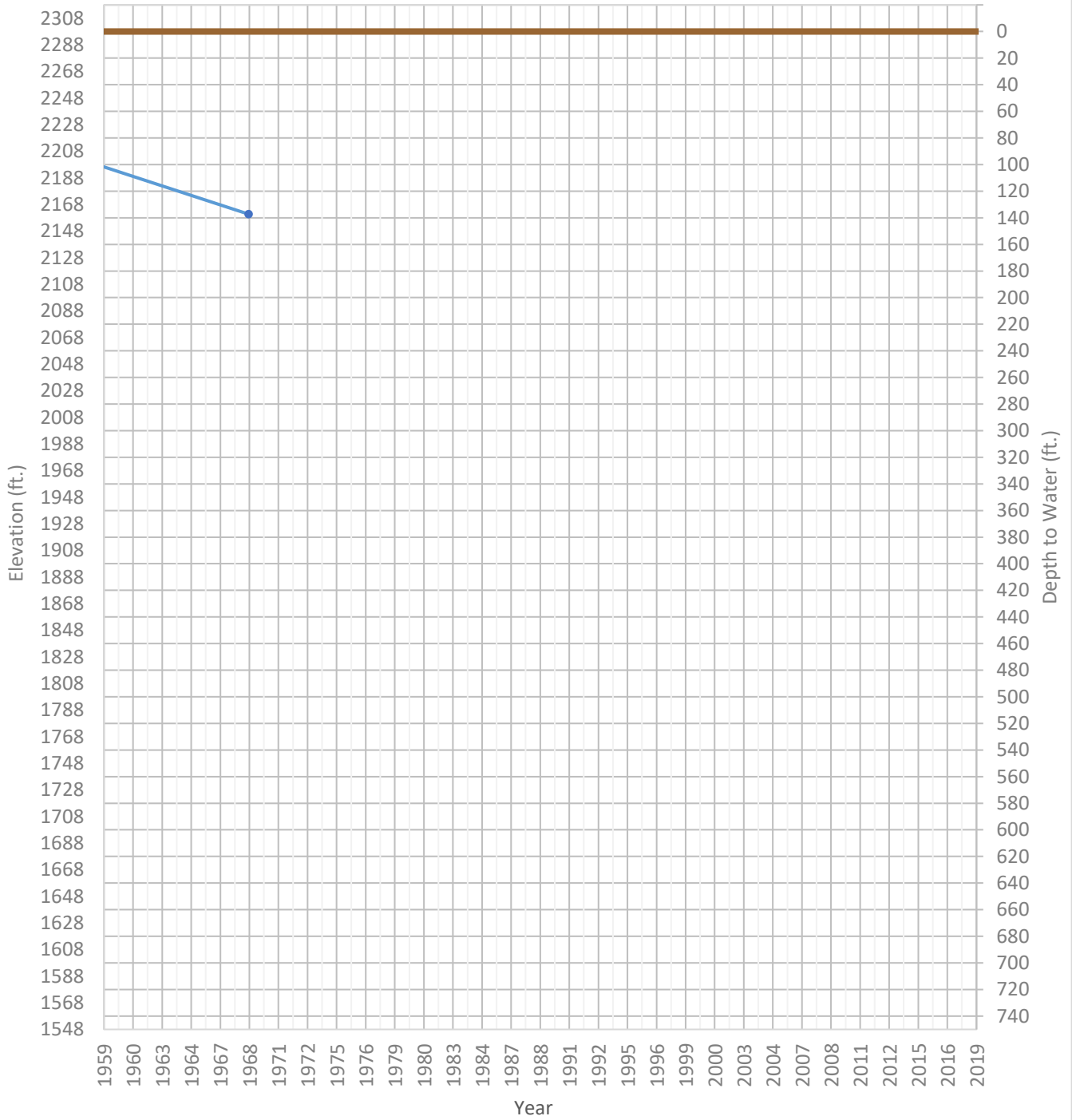
OPTI Well 396 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2224 ft. WSE Max = 2224 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



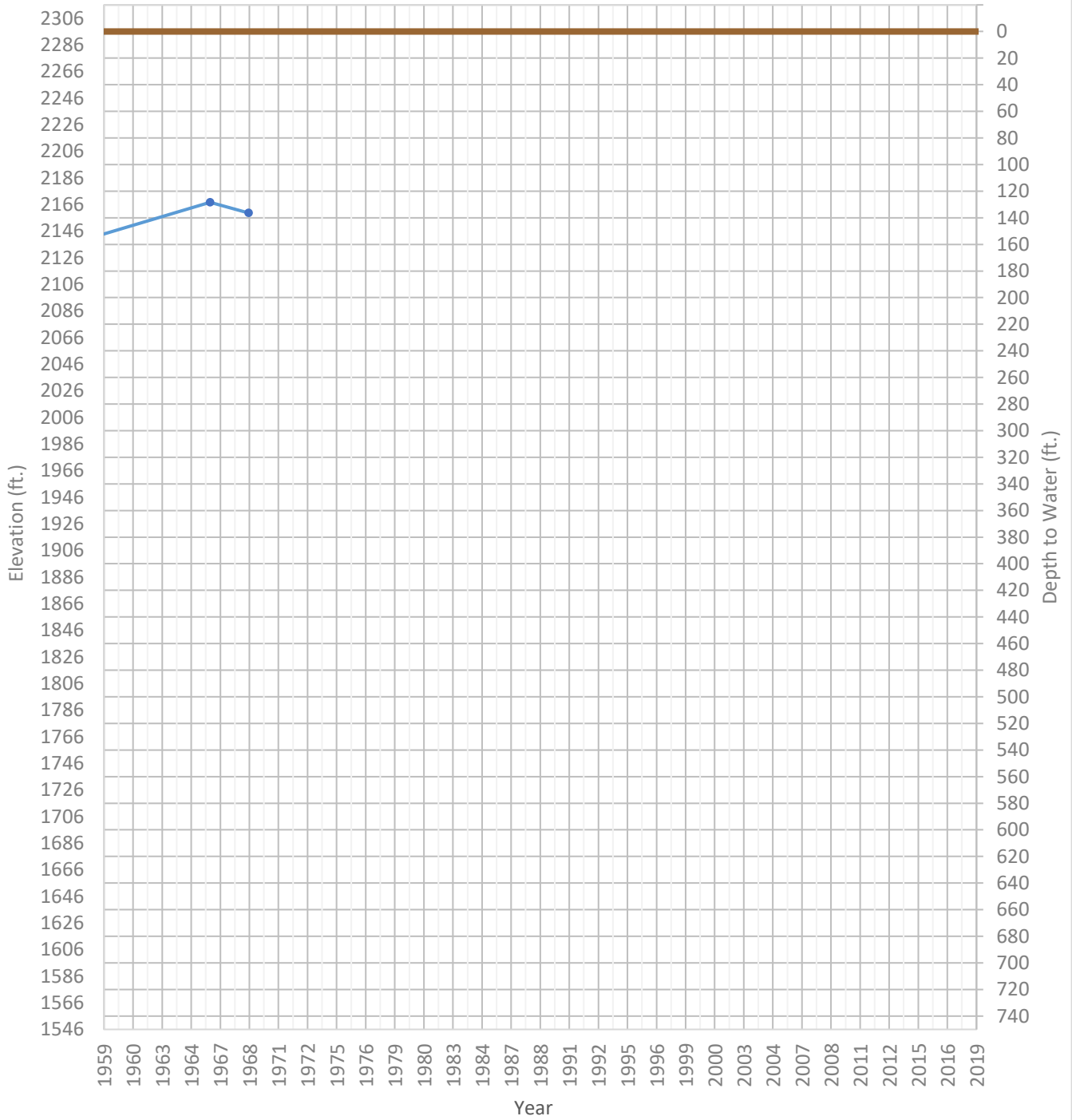
OPTI Well 397 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2161 ft. WSE Max = 2208 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



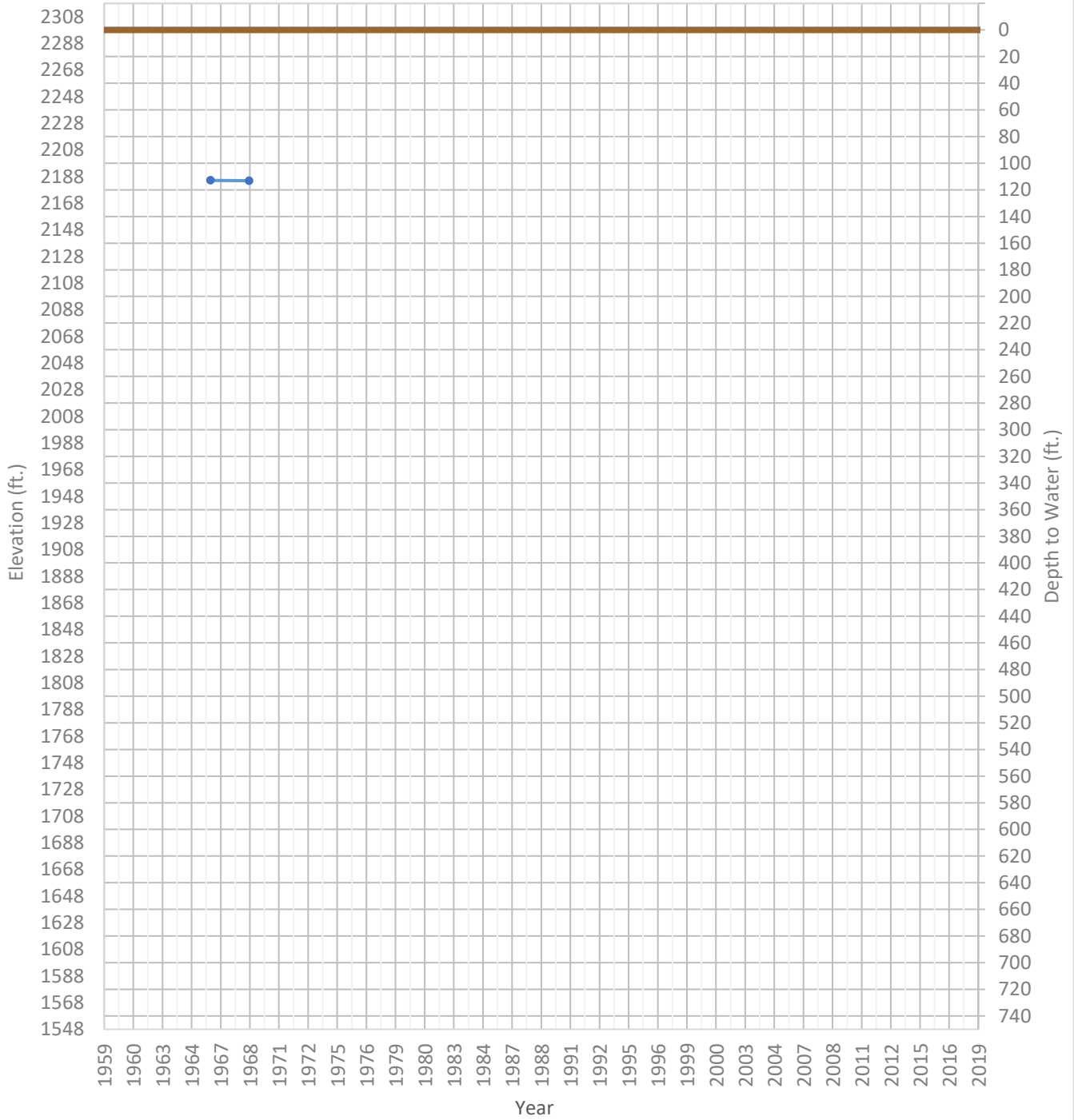
OPTI Well 398 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2122 ft. WSE Max = 2168 ft. Well Depth = 441 ft.



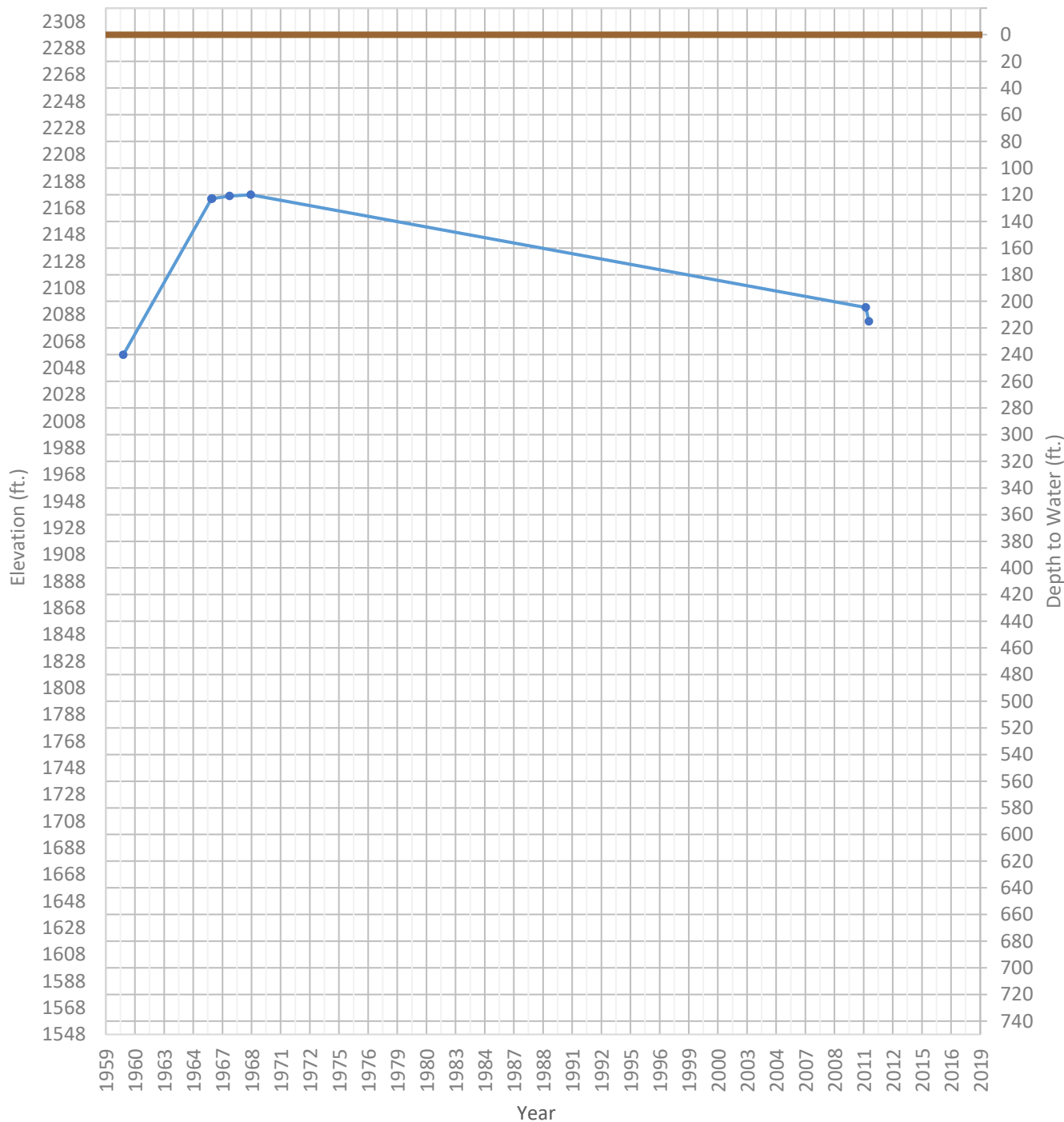
OPTI Well 399 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2185 ft. WSE Max = 2185 ft. Well Depth = 900 ft.



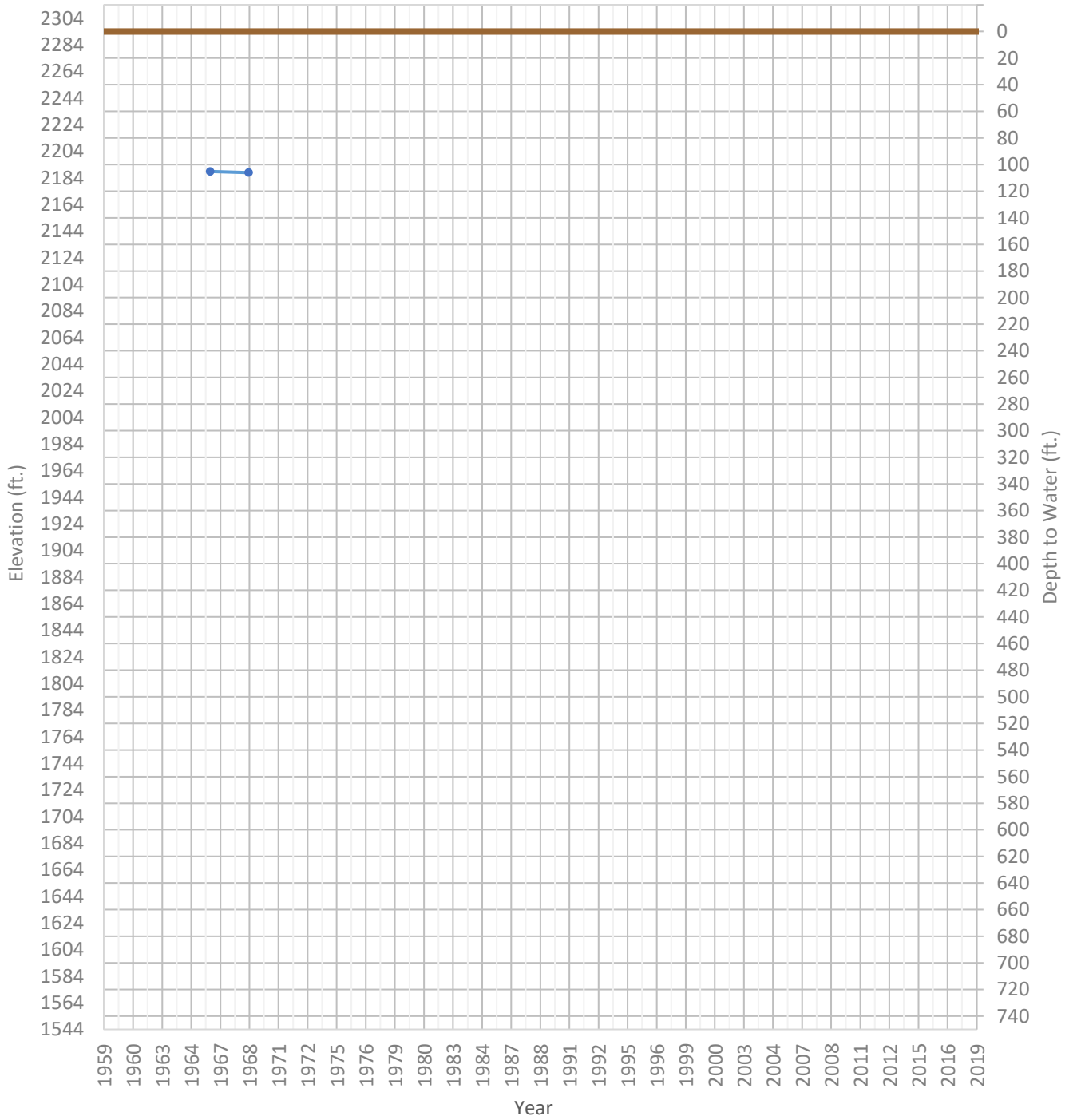
OPTI Well 400 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2058 ft. WSE Max = 2178 ft. Well Depth = 2120 ft.



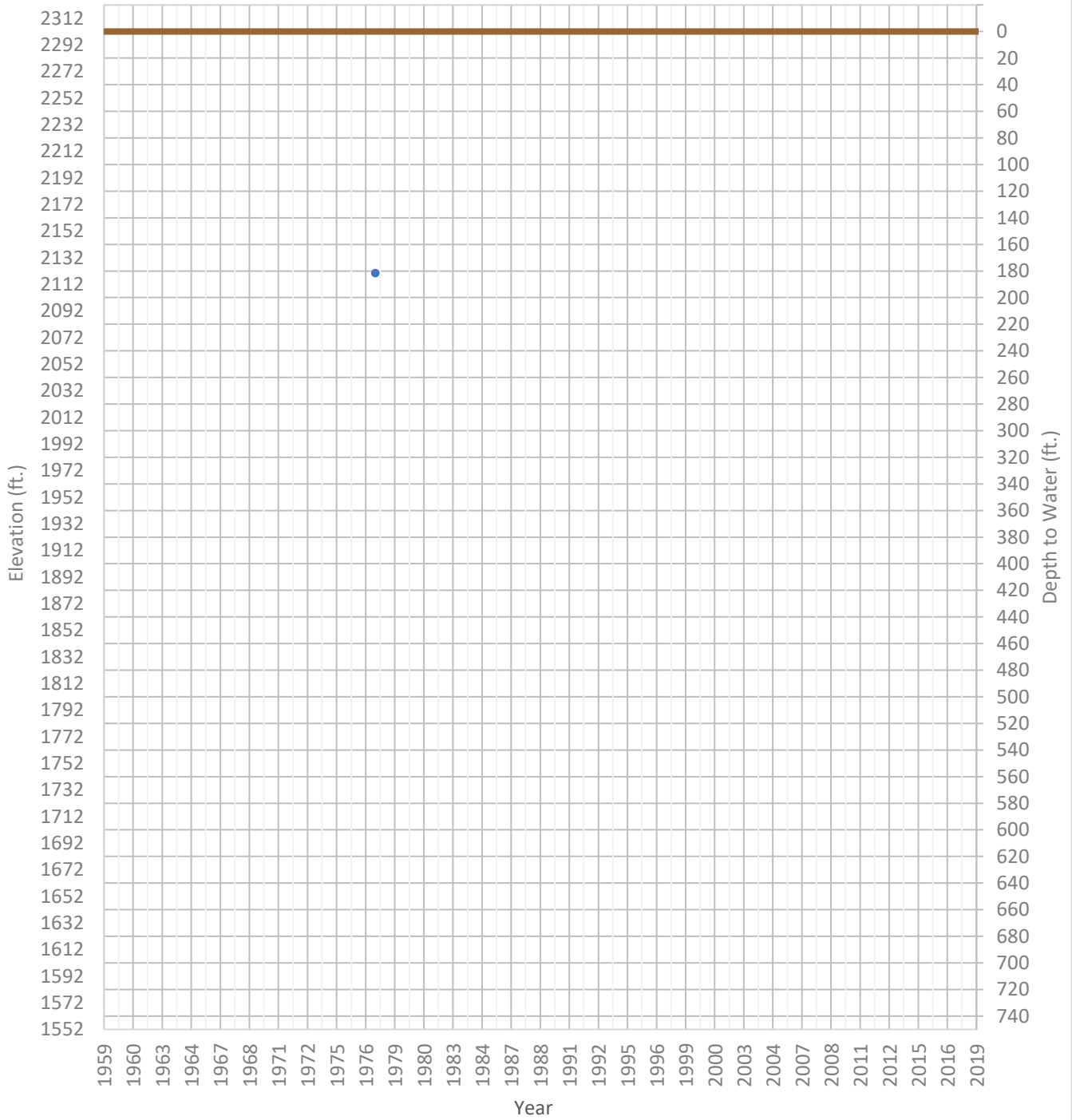
OPTI Well 402 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2188 ft. WSE Max = 2189 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



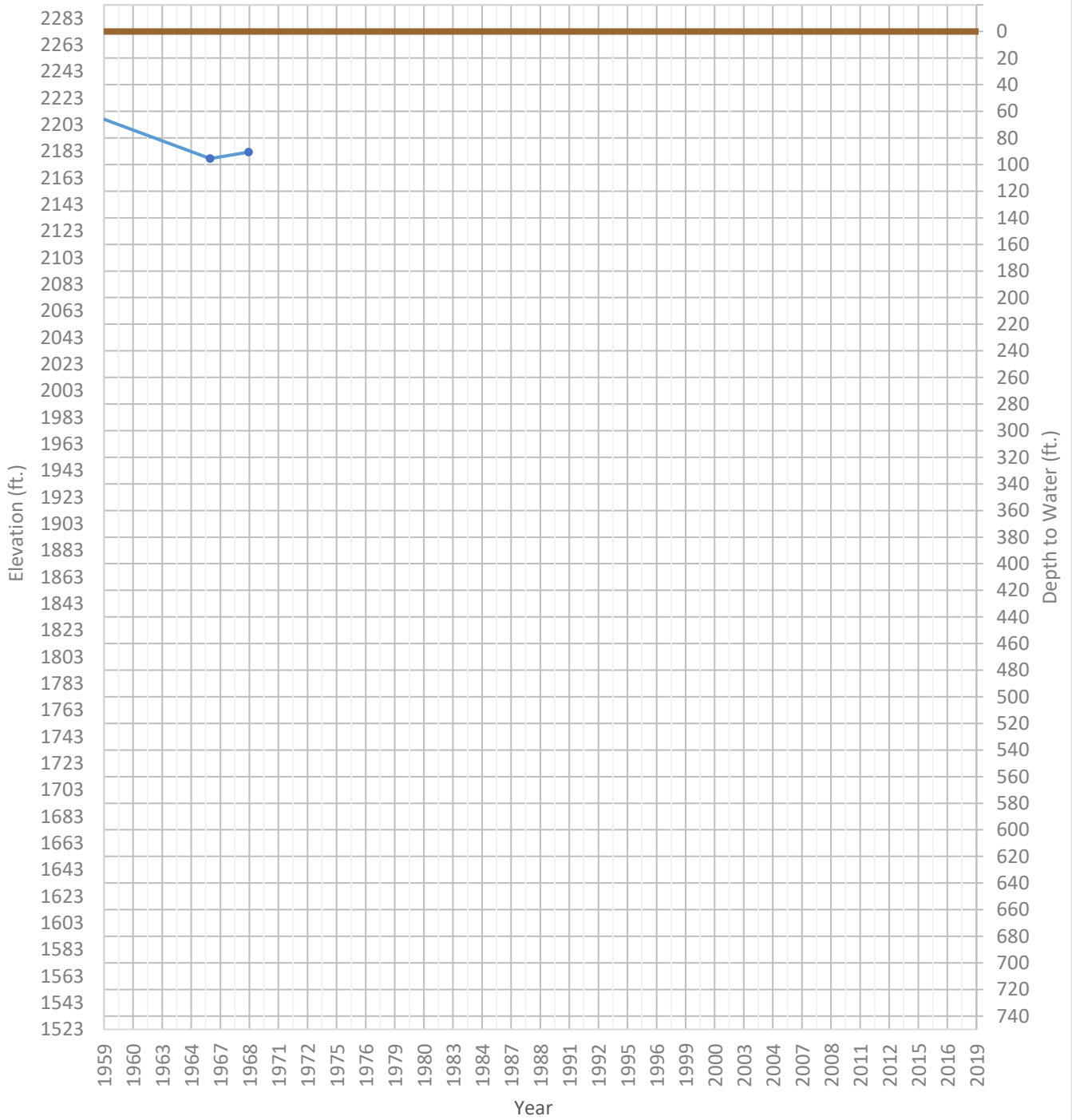
OPTI Well 404 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2120 ft. WSE Max = 2120 ft. Well Depth = 968 ft.



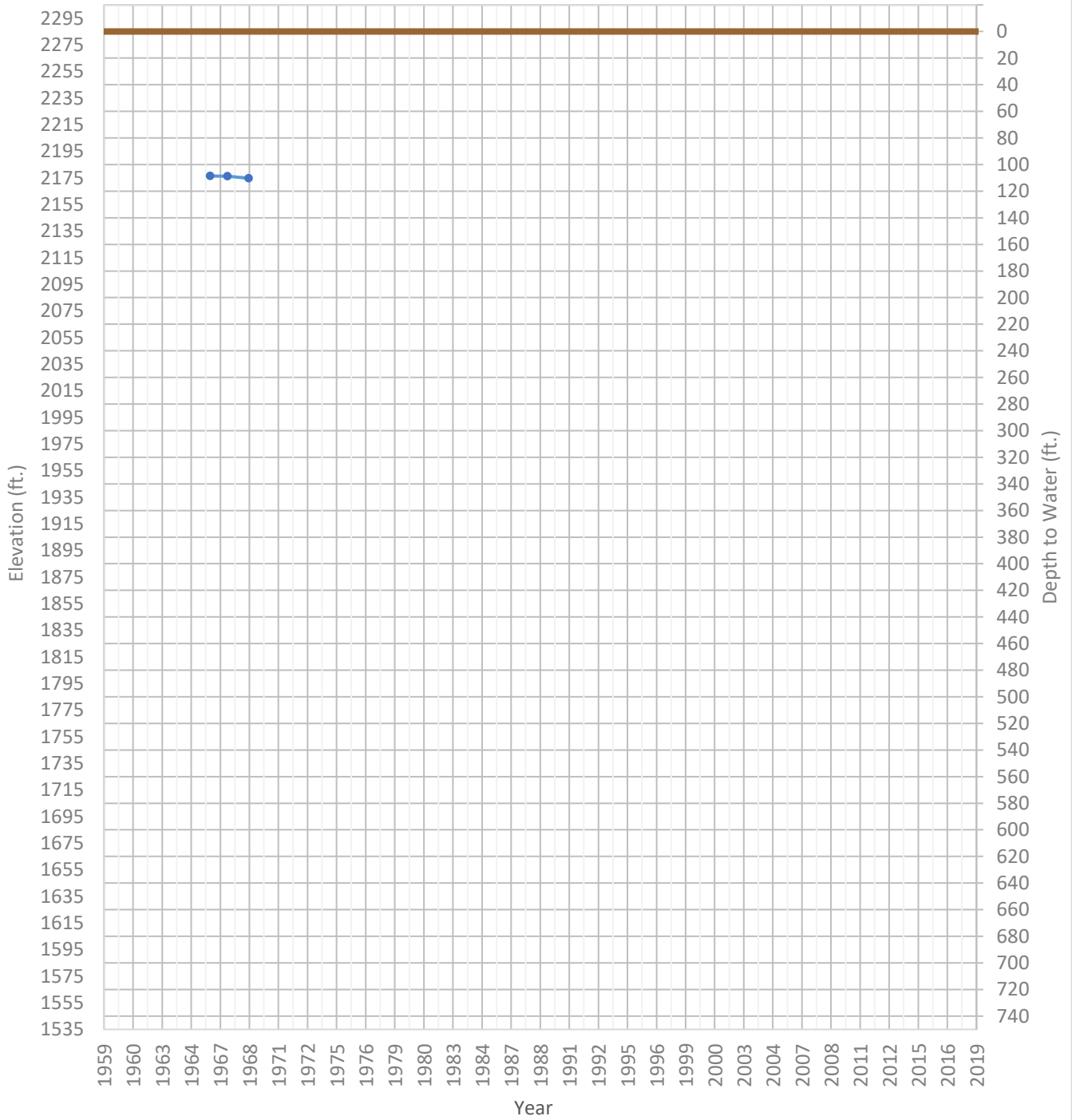
OPTI Well 412 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2177 ft. WSE Max = 2222 ft. Well Depth = 475 ft.



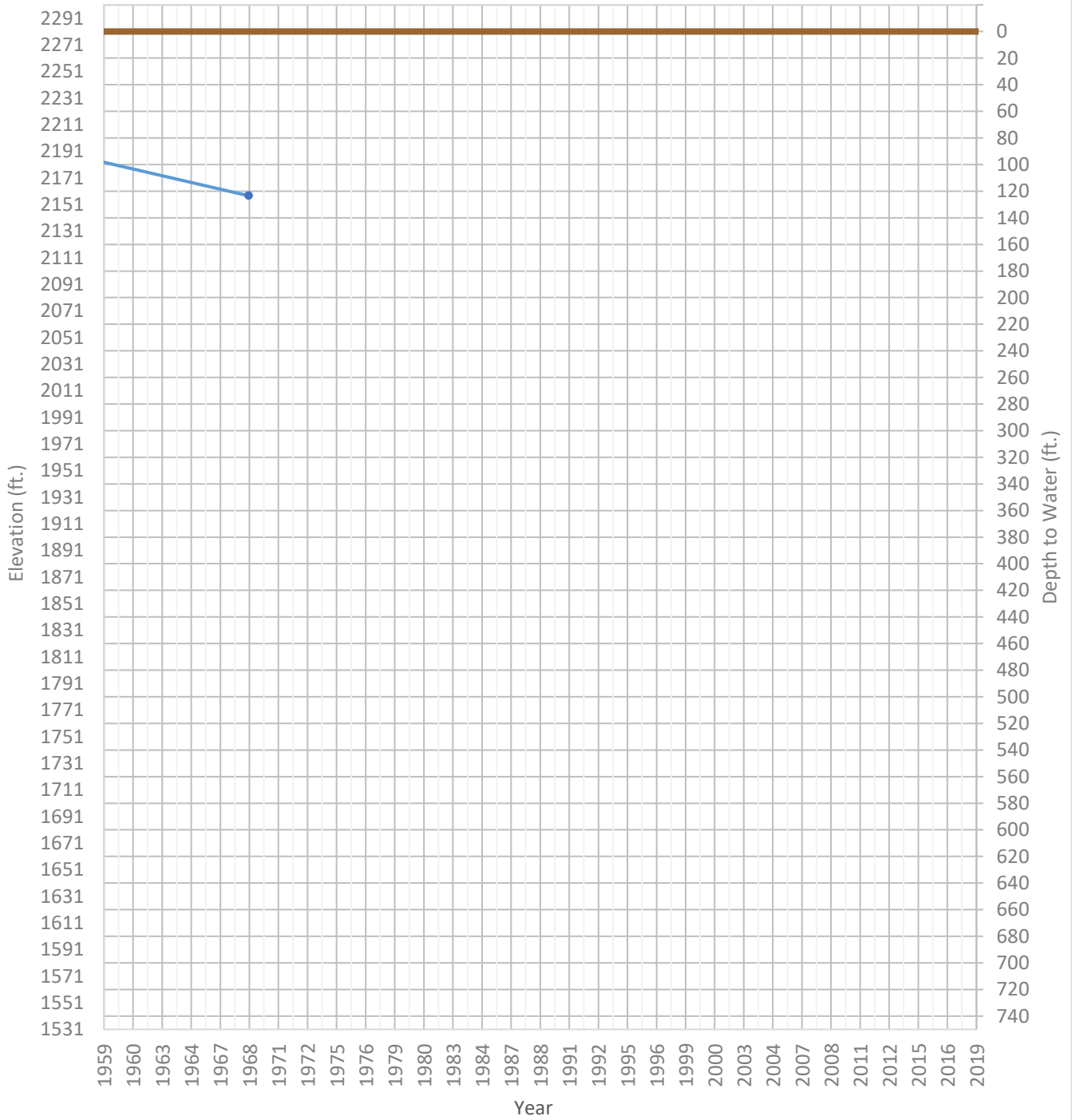
OPTI Well 413 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2175 ft. WSE Max = 2176 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



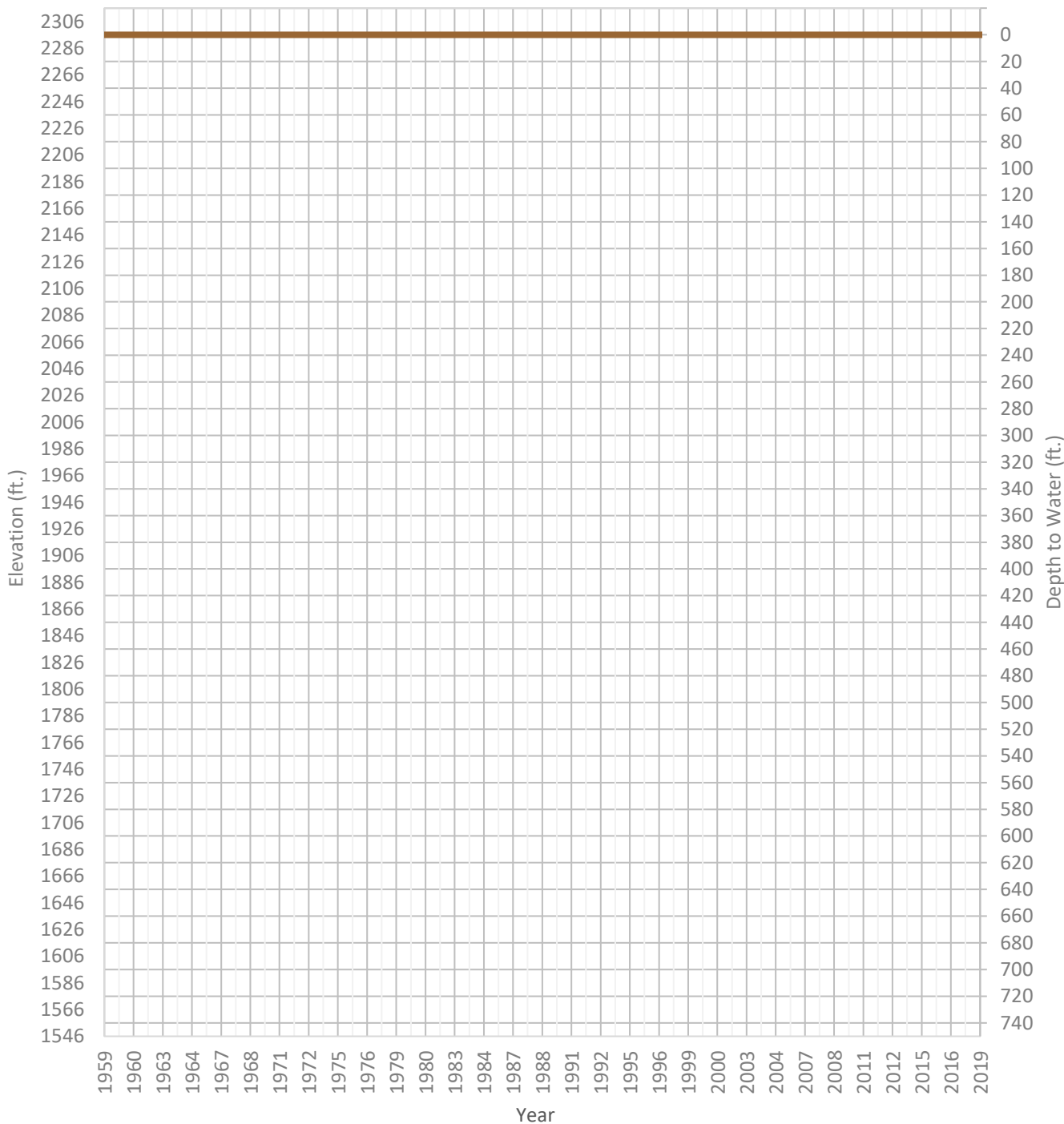
OPTI Well 414 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2158 ft. WSE Max = 2191 ft. Well Depth = 400 ft.



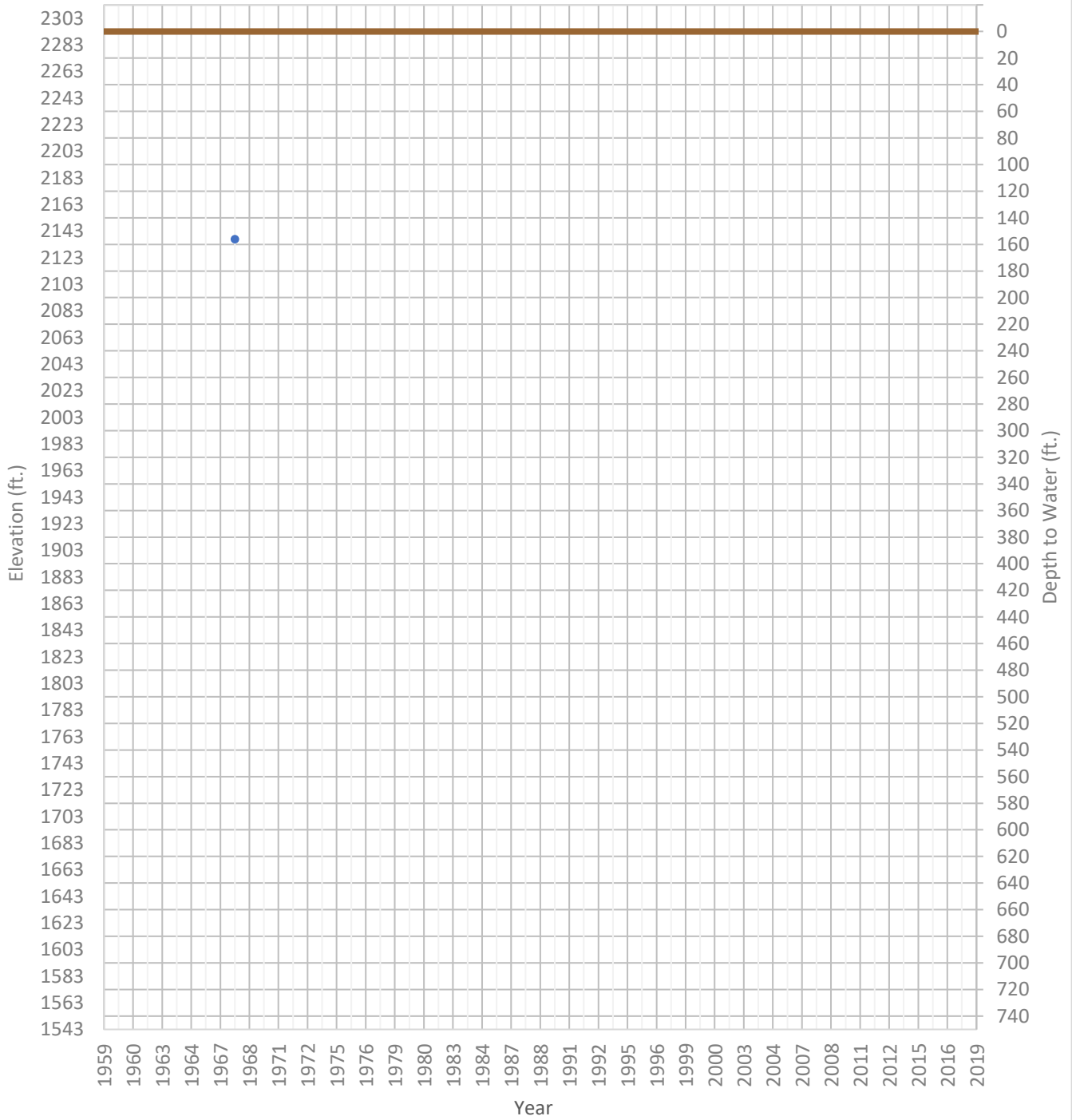
OPTI Well 416 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2215 ft. WSE Max = 2244 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



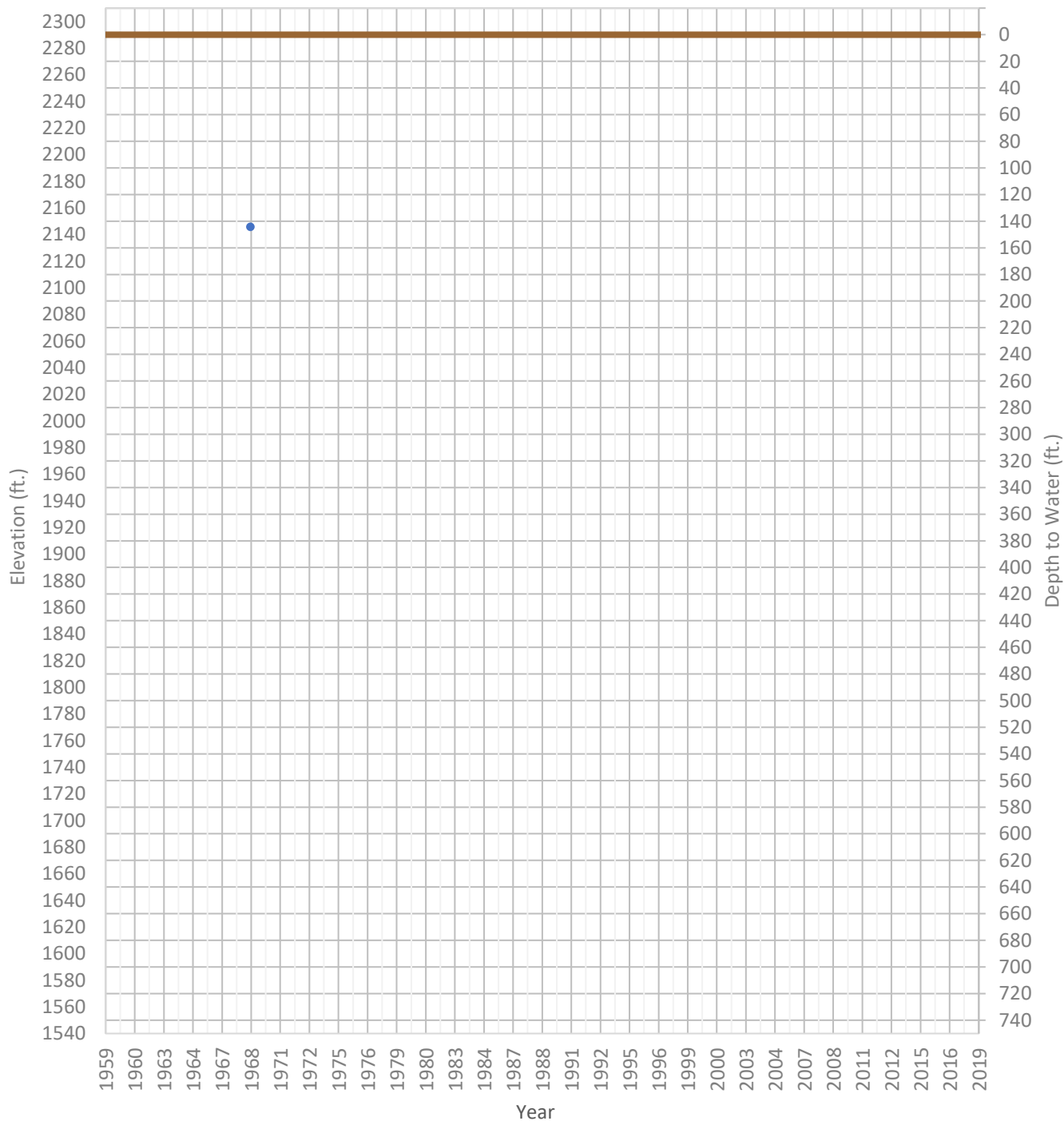
OPTI Well 417 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2137 ft. WSE Max = 2137 ft. Well Depth = 720 ft.



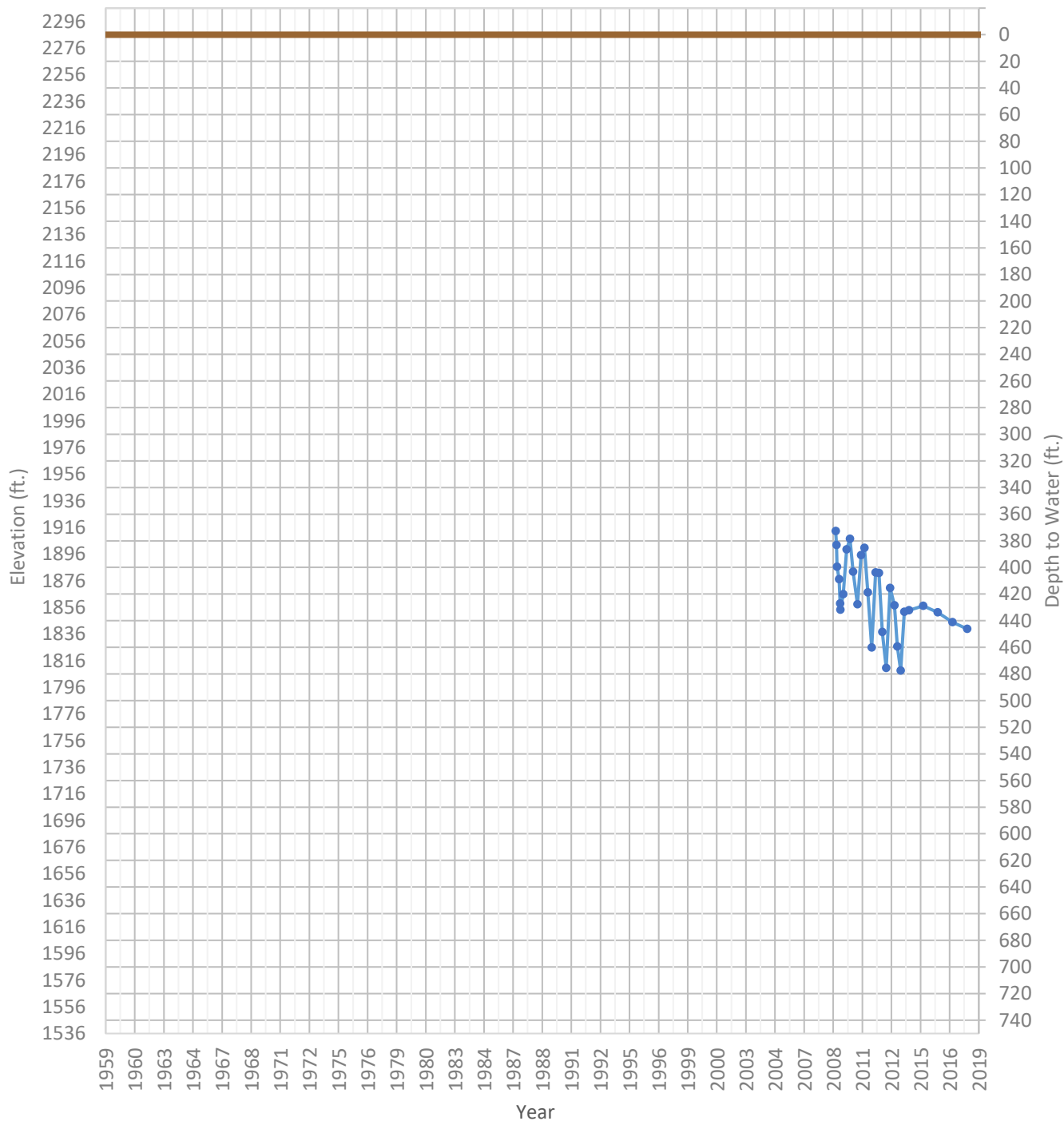
OPTI Well 418 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2146 ft. WSE Max = 2146 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



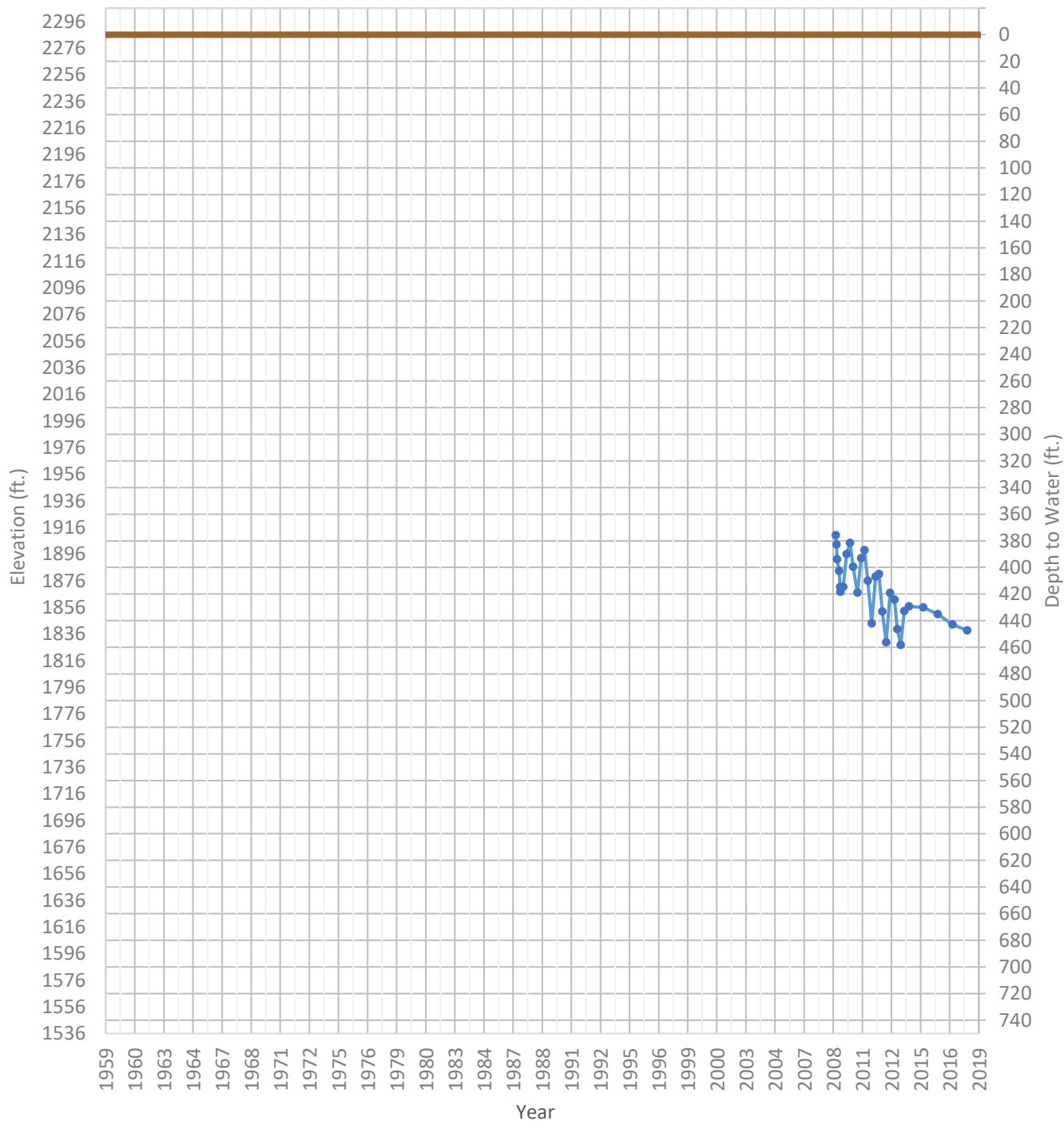
OPTI Well 420 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1809 ft. WSE Max = 1913 ft. Well Depth = 780 ft.



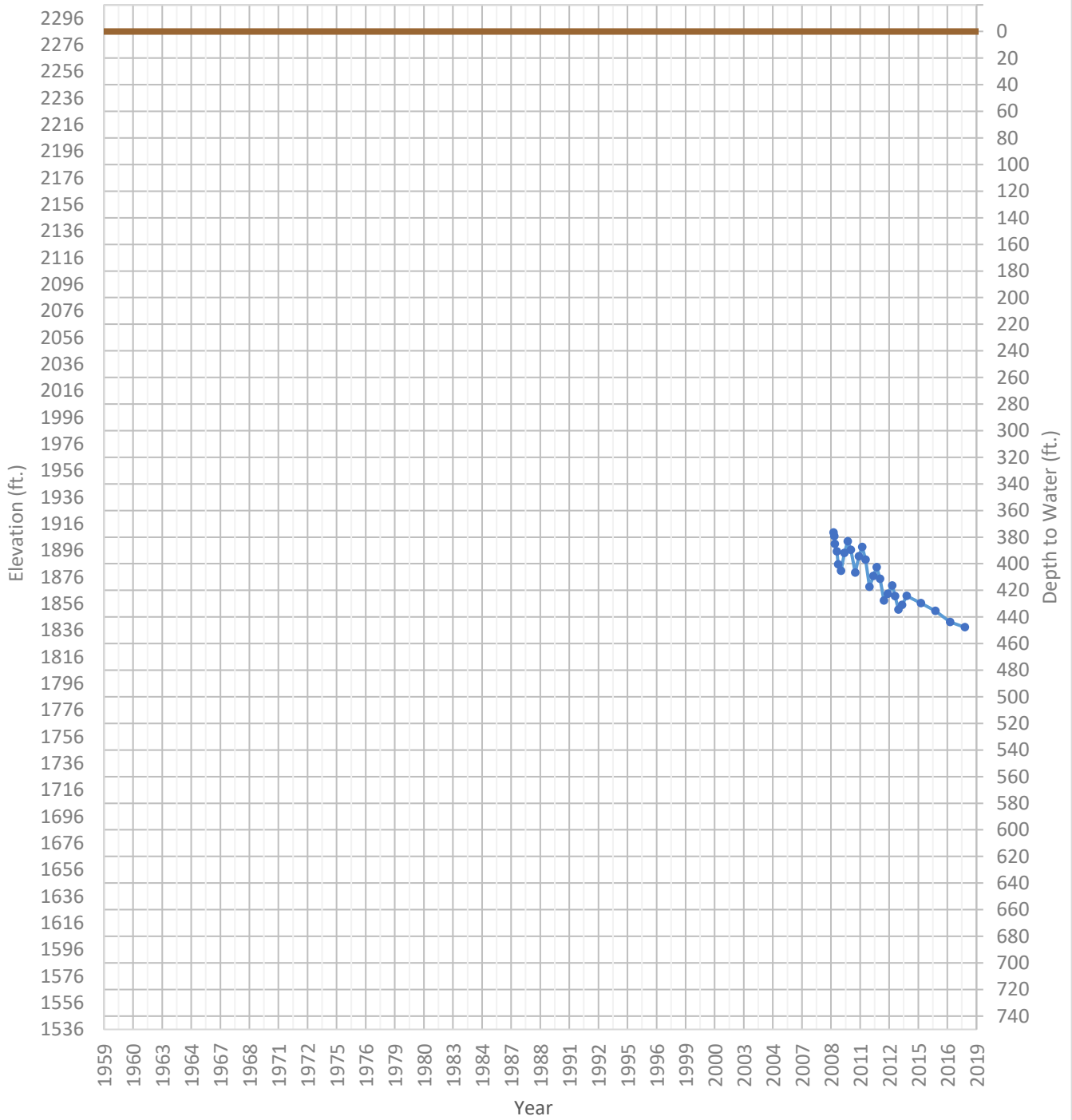
OPTI Well 421 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1828 ft. WSE Max = 1910 ft. Well Depth = 620 ft.



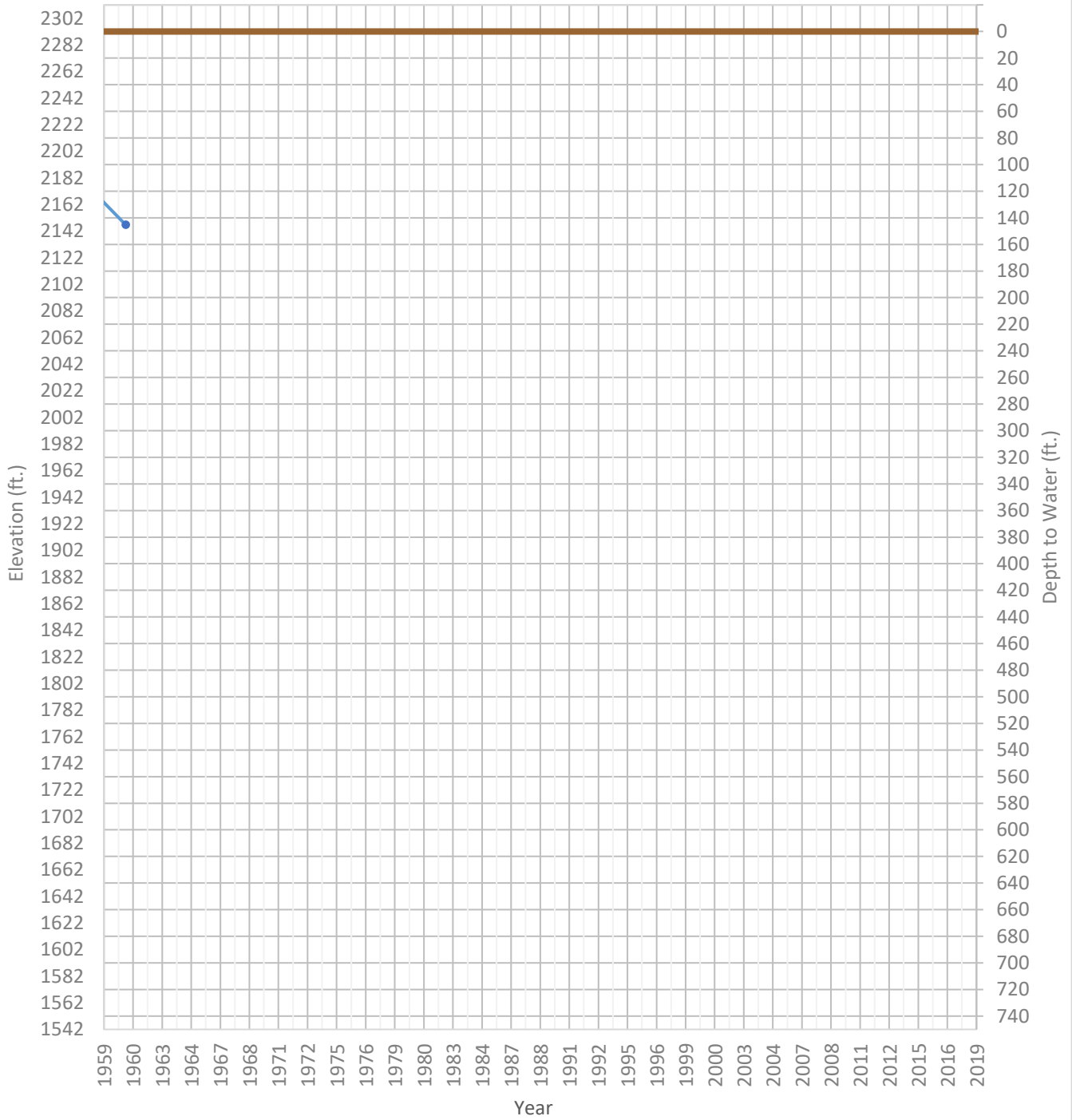
OPTI Well 422 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1838 ft. WSE Max = 1909 ft. Well Depth = 460 ft.



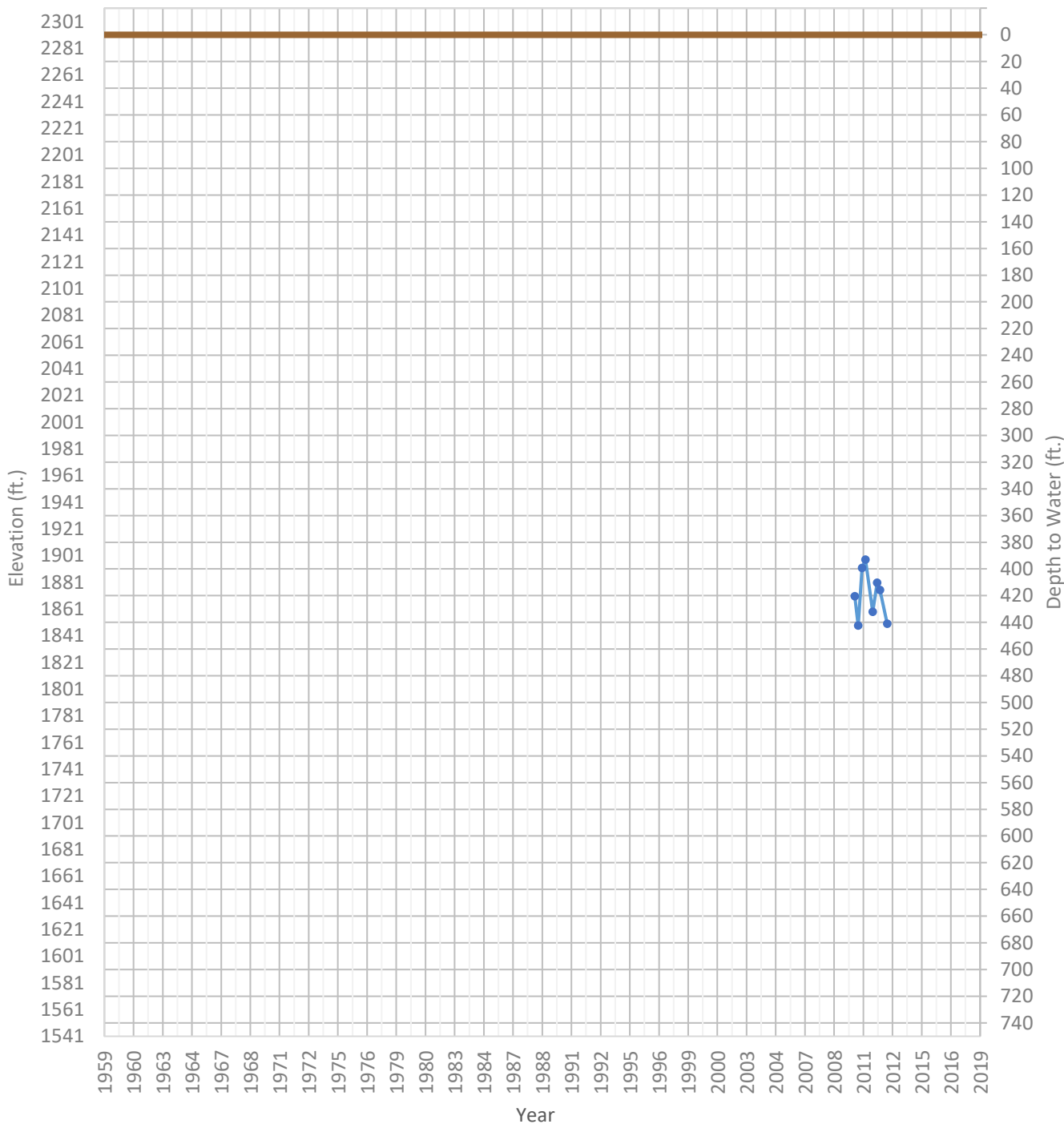
OPTI Well 423 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2147 ft. WSE Max = 2224 ft. Well Depth = 278 ft.



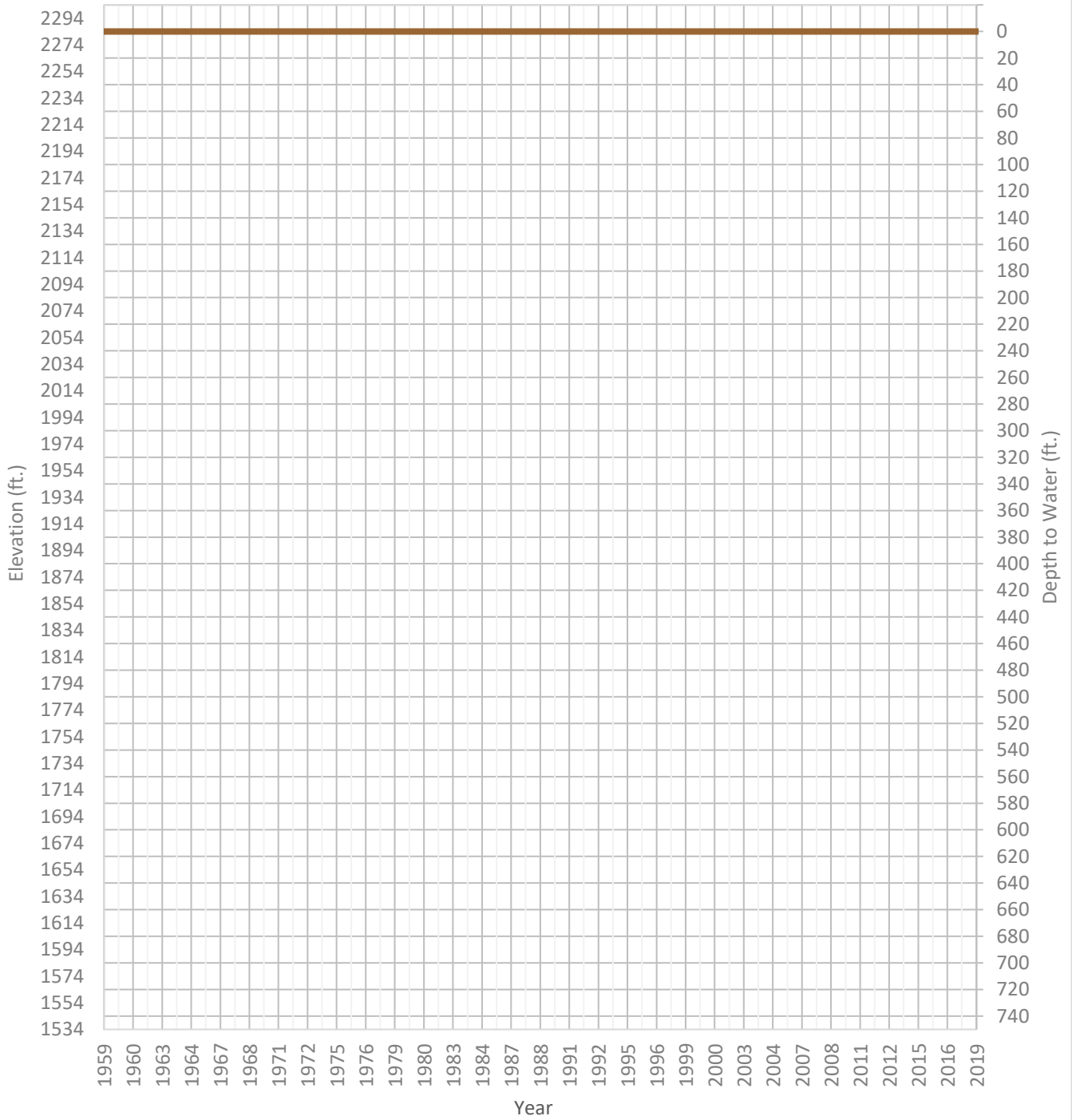
OPTI Well 424 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1848 ft. WSE Max = 1898 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



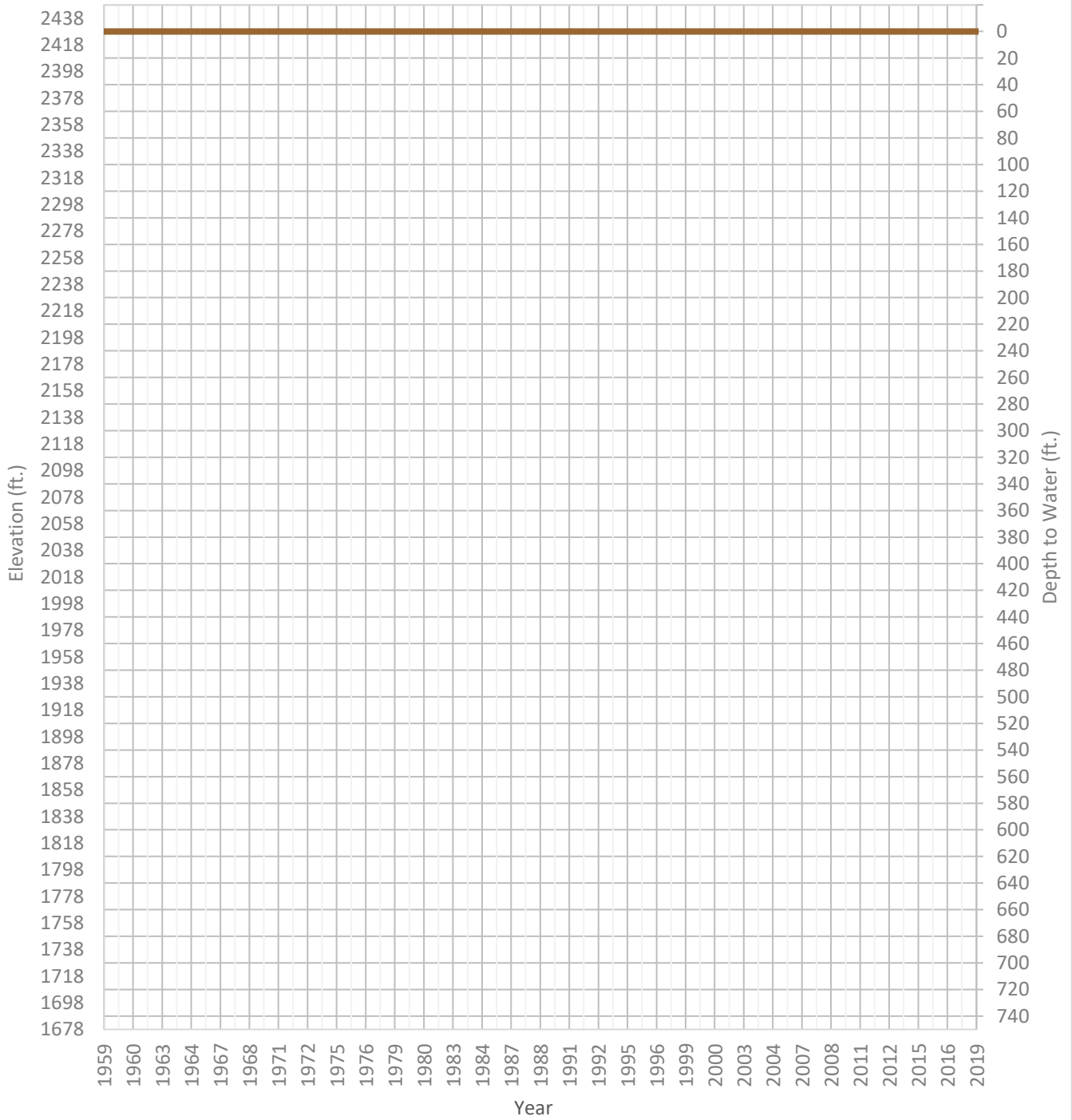
OPTI Well 427 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2231 ft. WSE Max = 2231 ft. Well Depth = 28 ft.



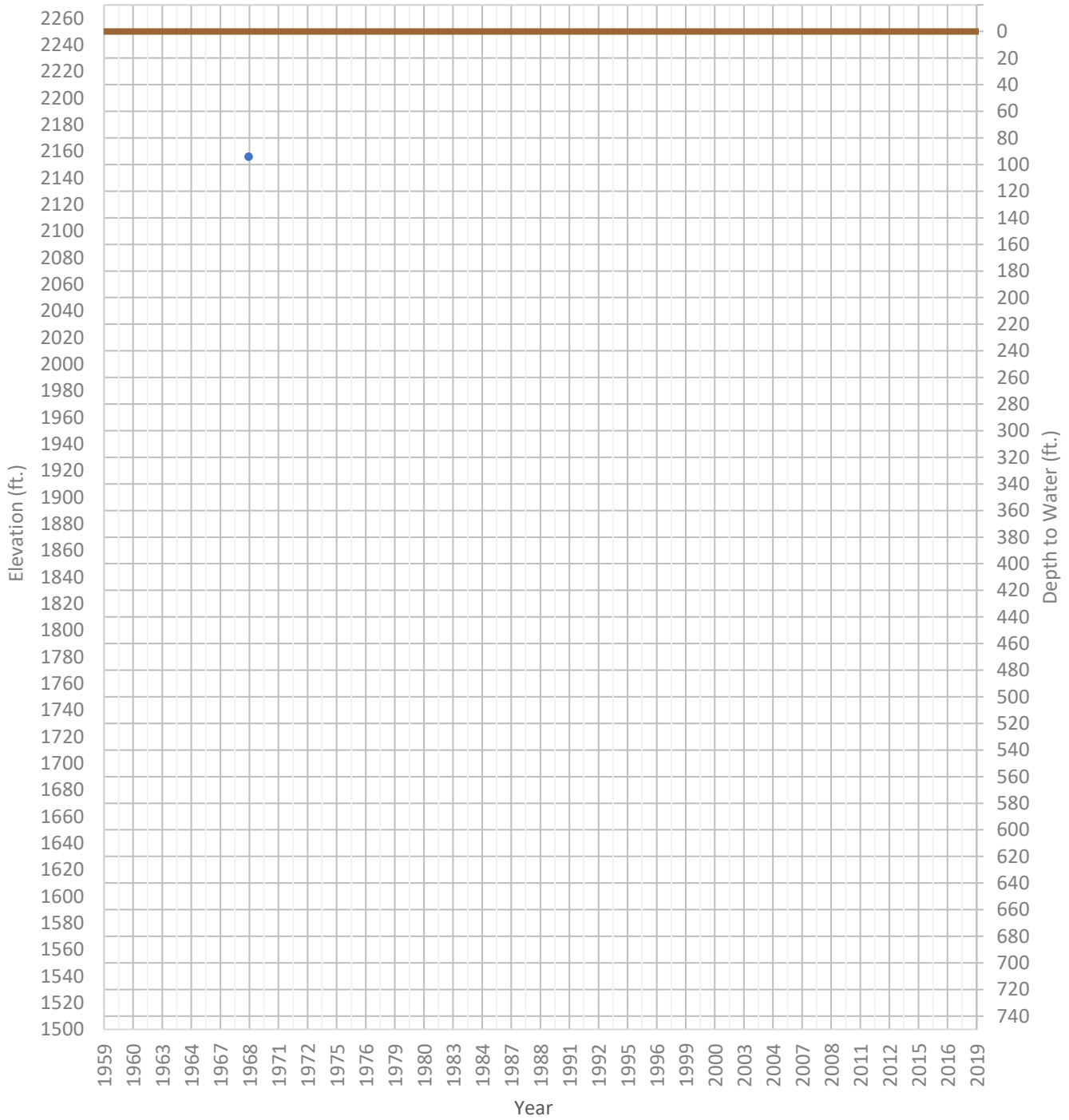
OPTI Well 428 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2246 ft. WSE Max = 2268 ft. Well Depth = 282 ft.



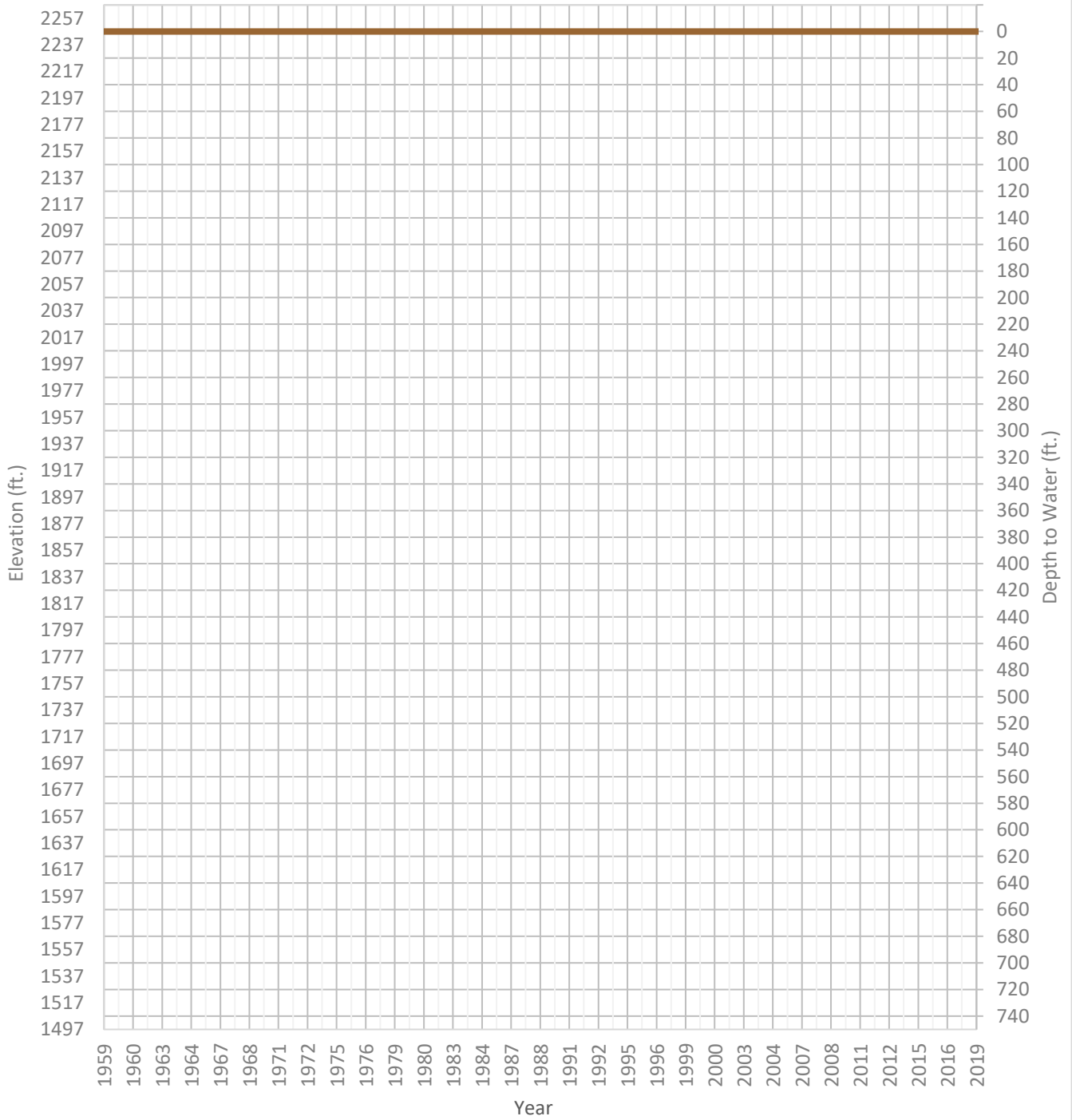
OPTI Well 429 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2156 ft. WSE Max = 2156 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



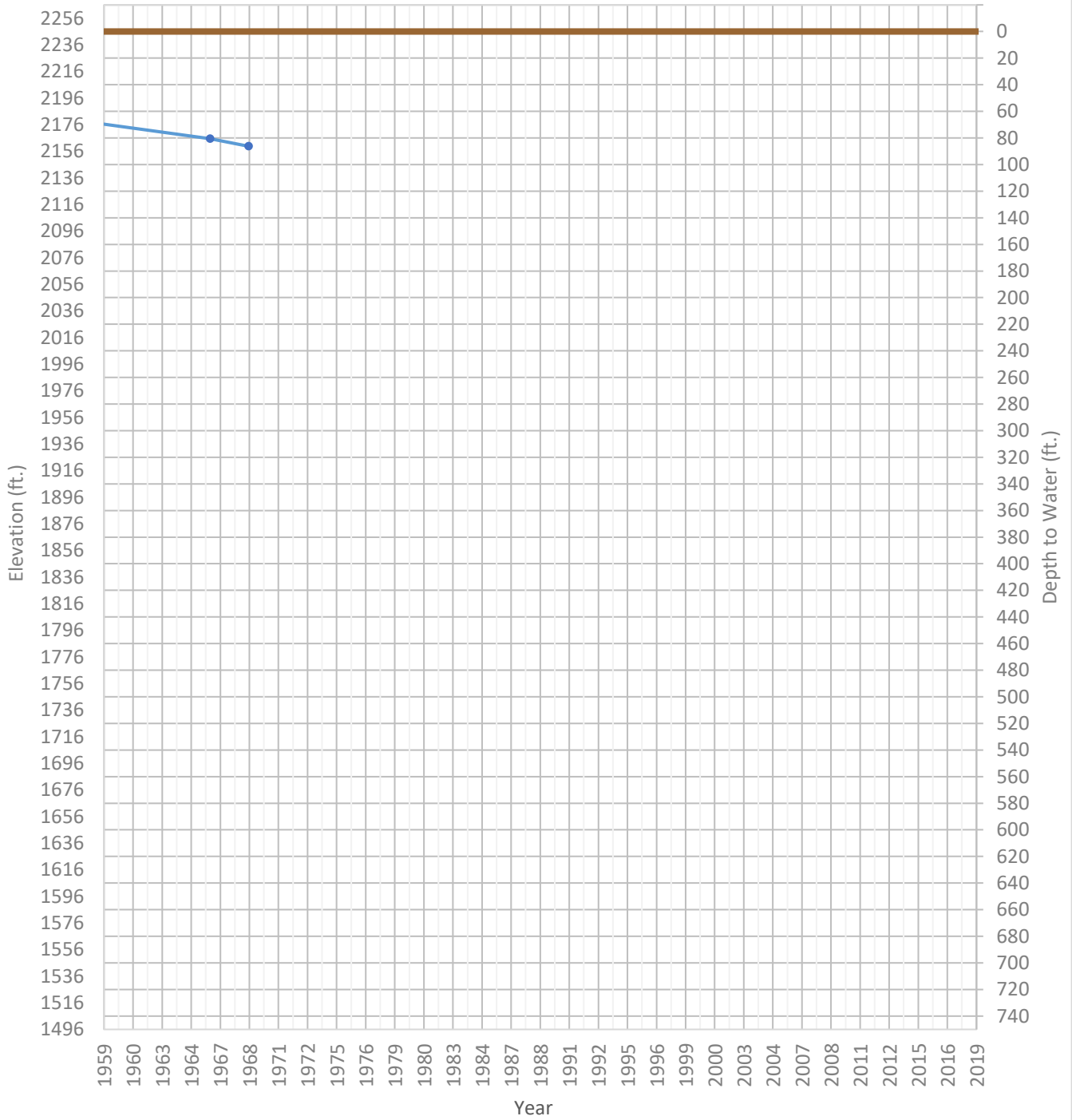
OPTI Well 431 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2154 ft. WSE Max = 2154 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



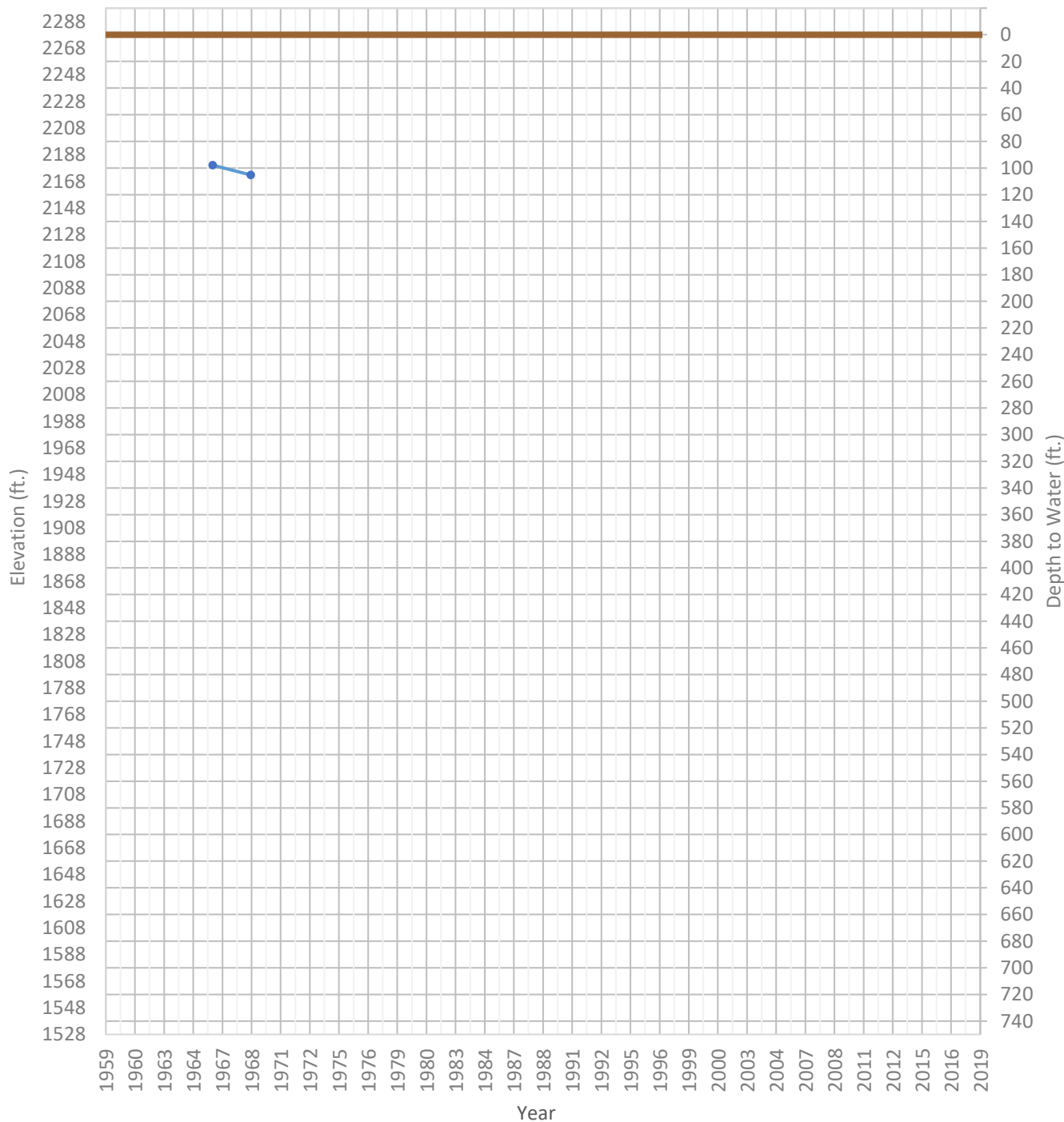
OPTI Well 432 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2160 ft. WSE Max = 2182 ft. Well Depth = 575 ft.



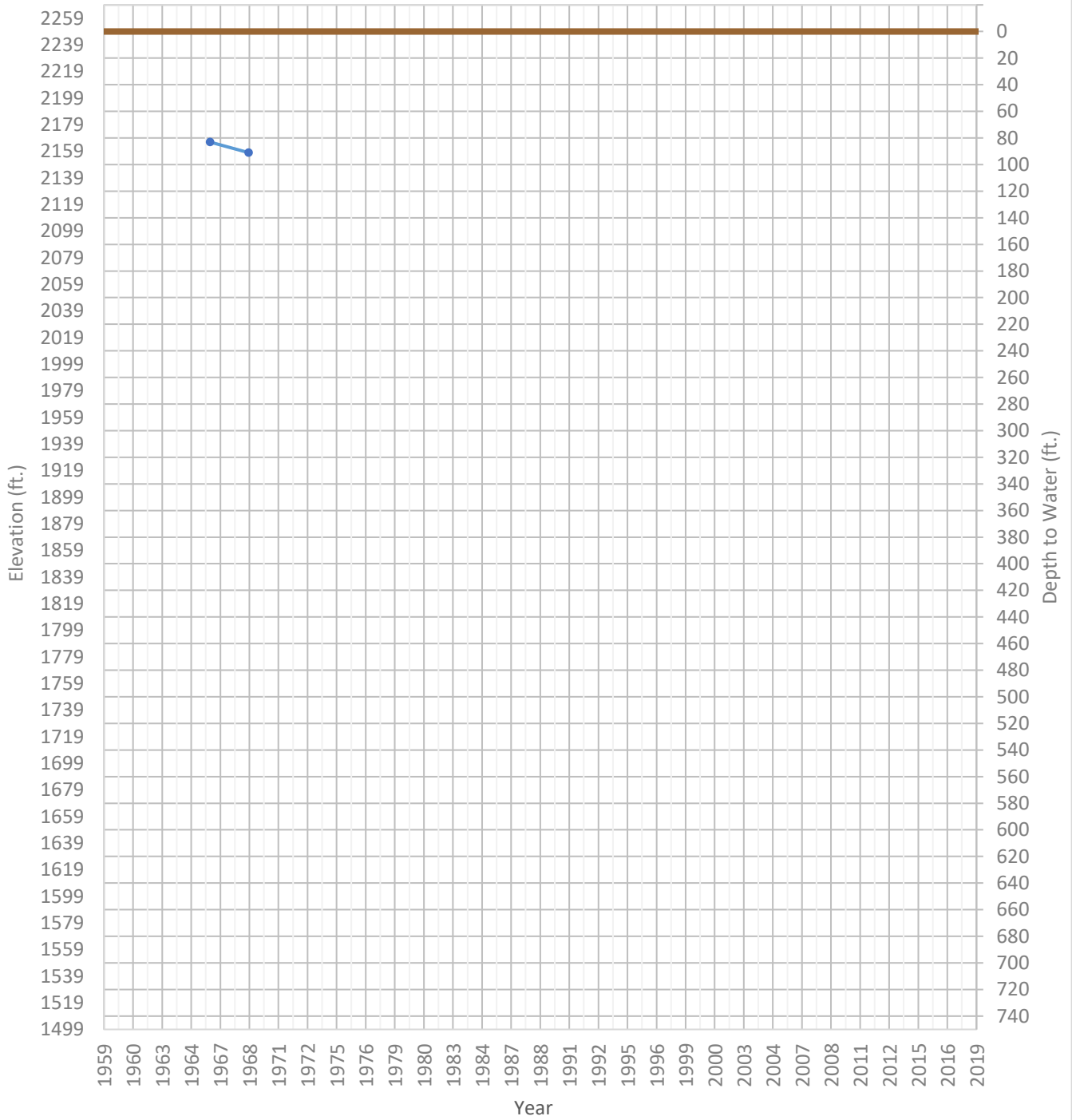
OPTI Well 434 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2173 ft. WSE Max = 2180 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



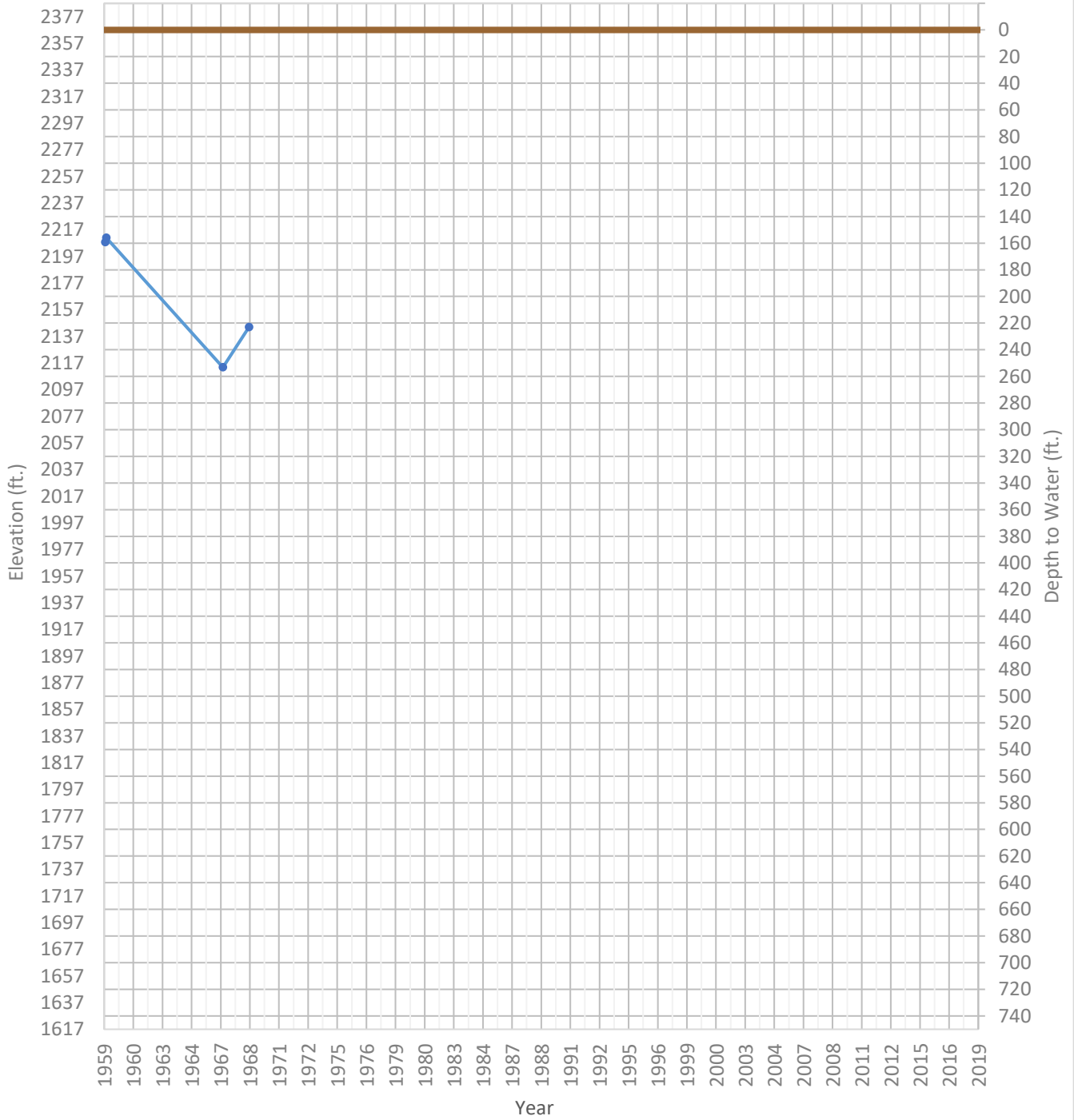
OPTI Well 435 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2158 ft. WSE Max = 2166 ft. Well Depth = 507 ft.



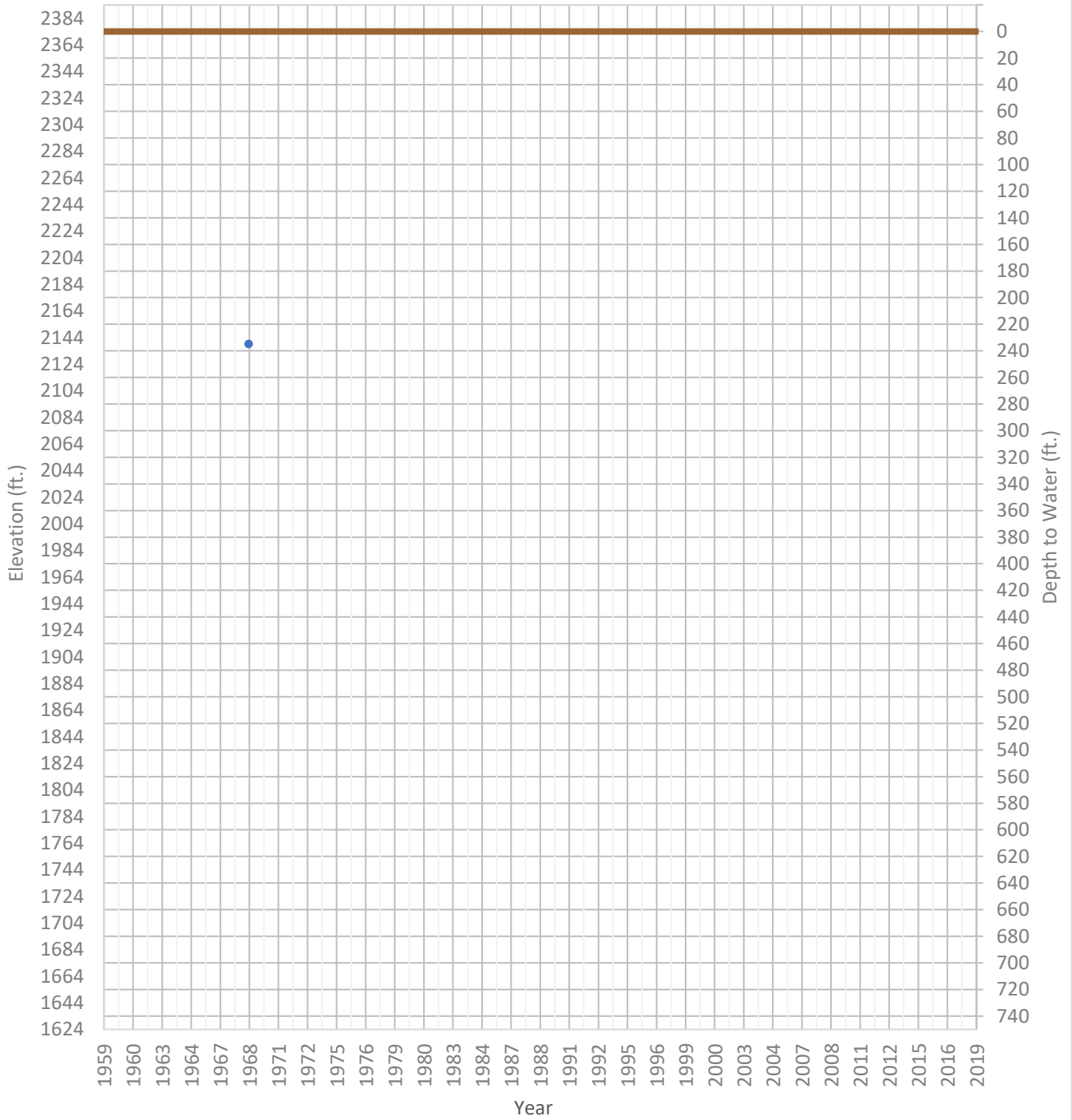
OPTI Well 438 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2114 ft. WSE Max = 2243 ft. Well Depth = 659 ft.



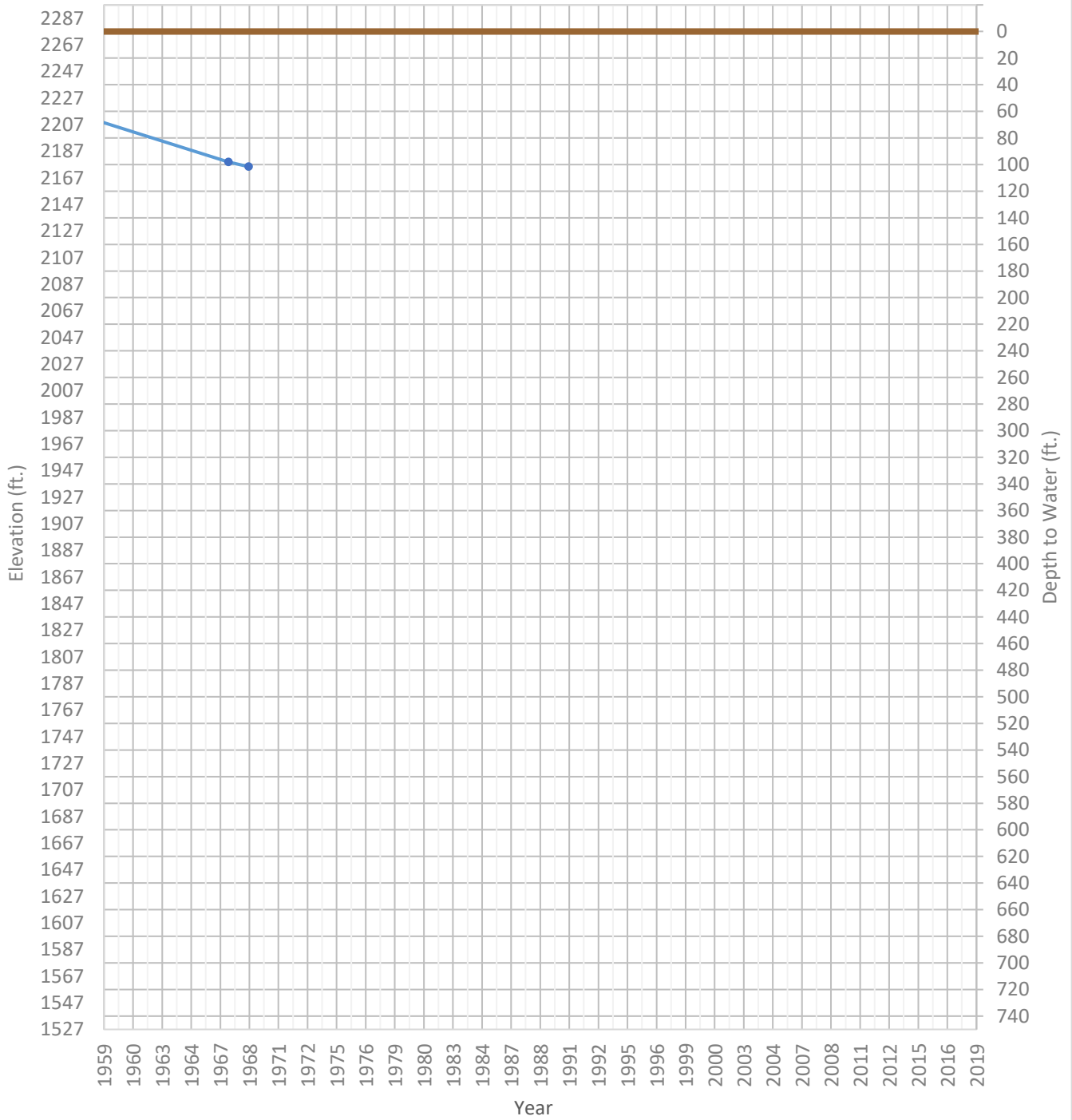
OPTI Well 440 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2139 ft. WSE Max = 2139 ft. Well Depth = 623 ft.



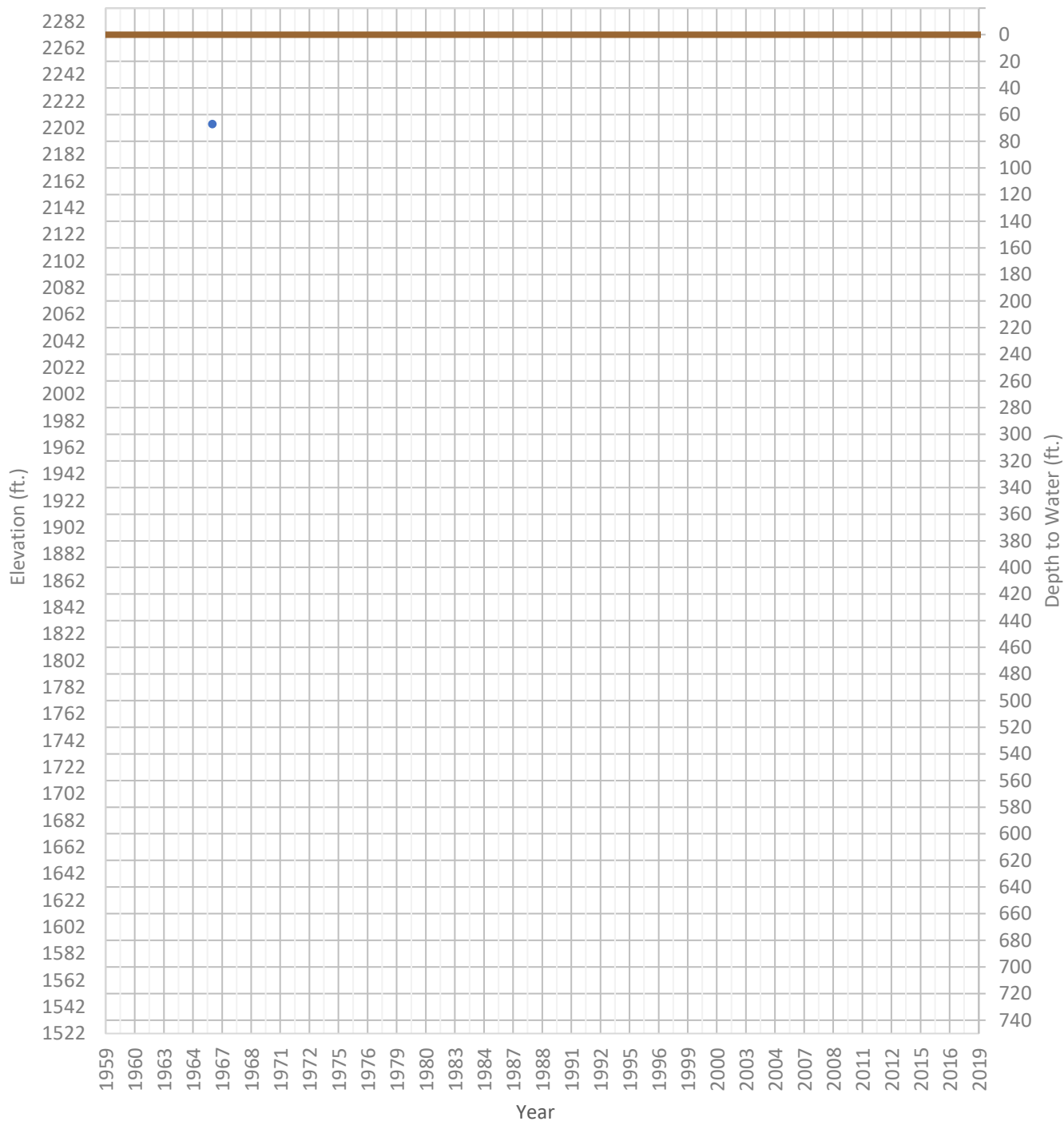
OPTI Well 447 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2175 ft. WSE Max = 2221 ft. Well Depth = 283 ft.



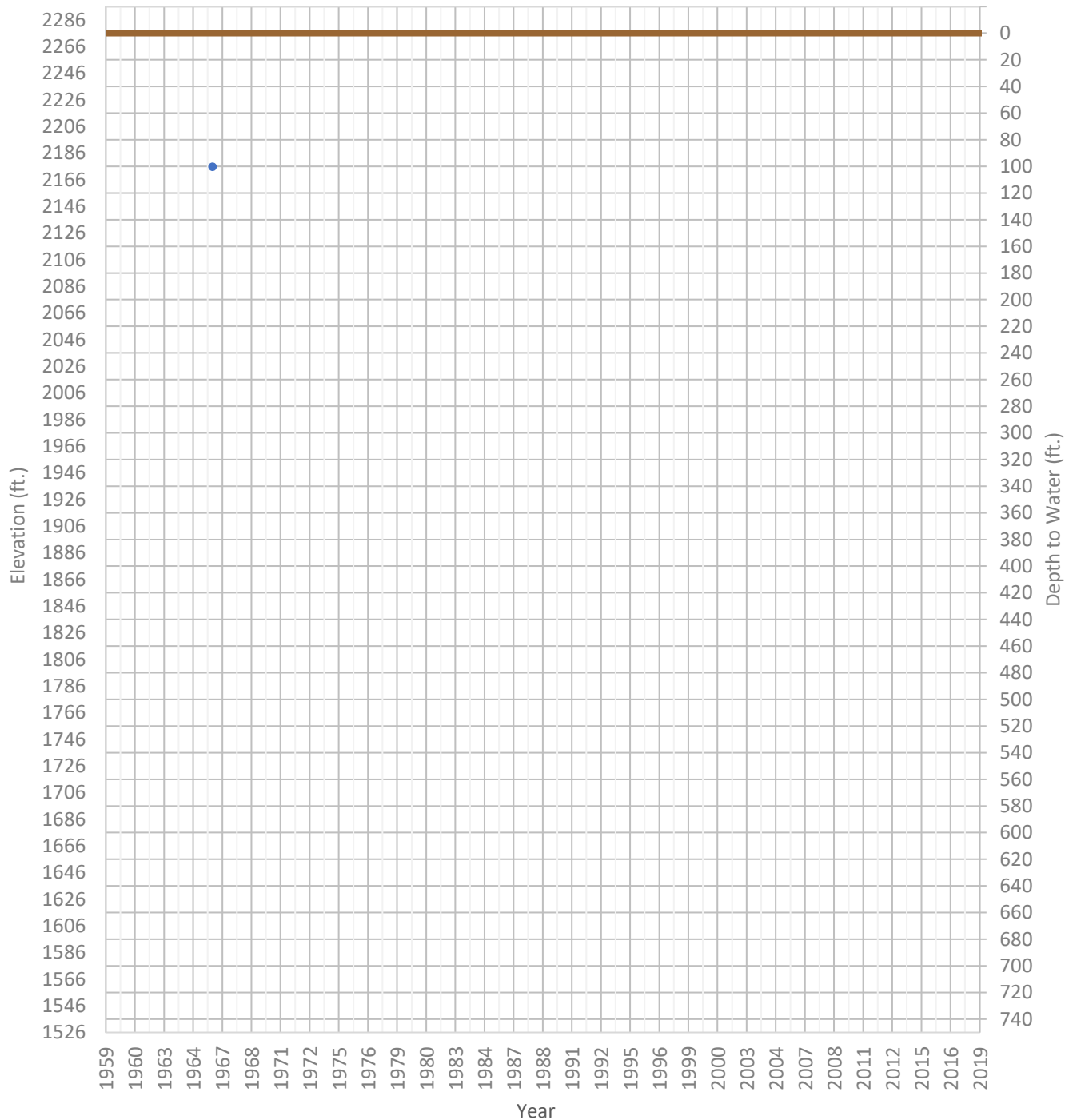
OPTI Well 448 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2205 ft. WSE Max = 2205 ft. Well Depth = 129 ft.



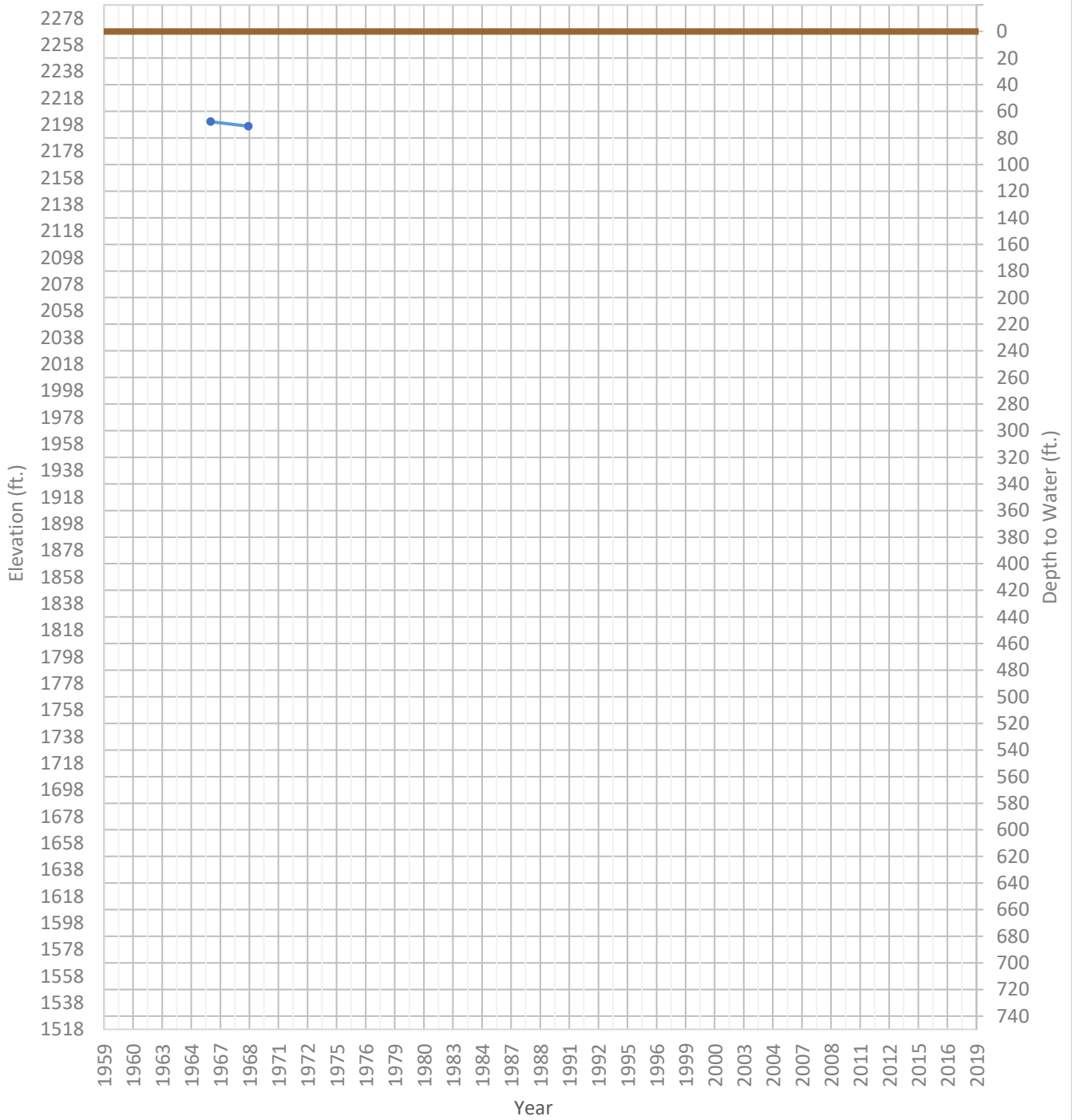
OPTI Well 450 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2176 ft. WSE Max = 2176 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



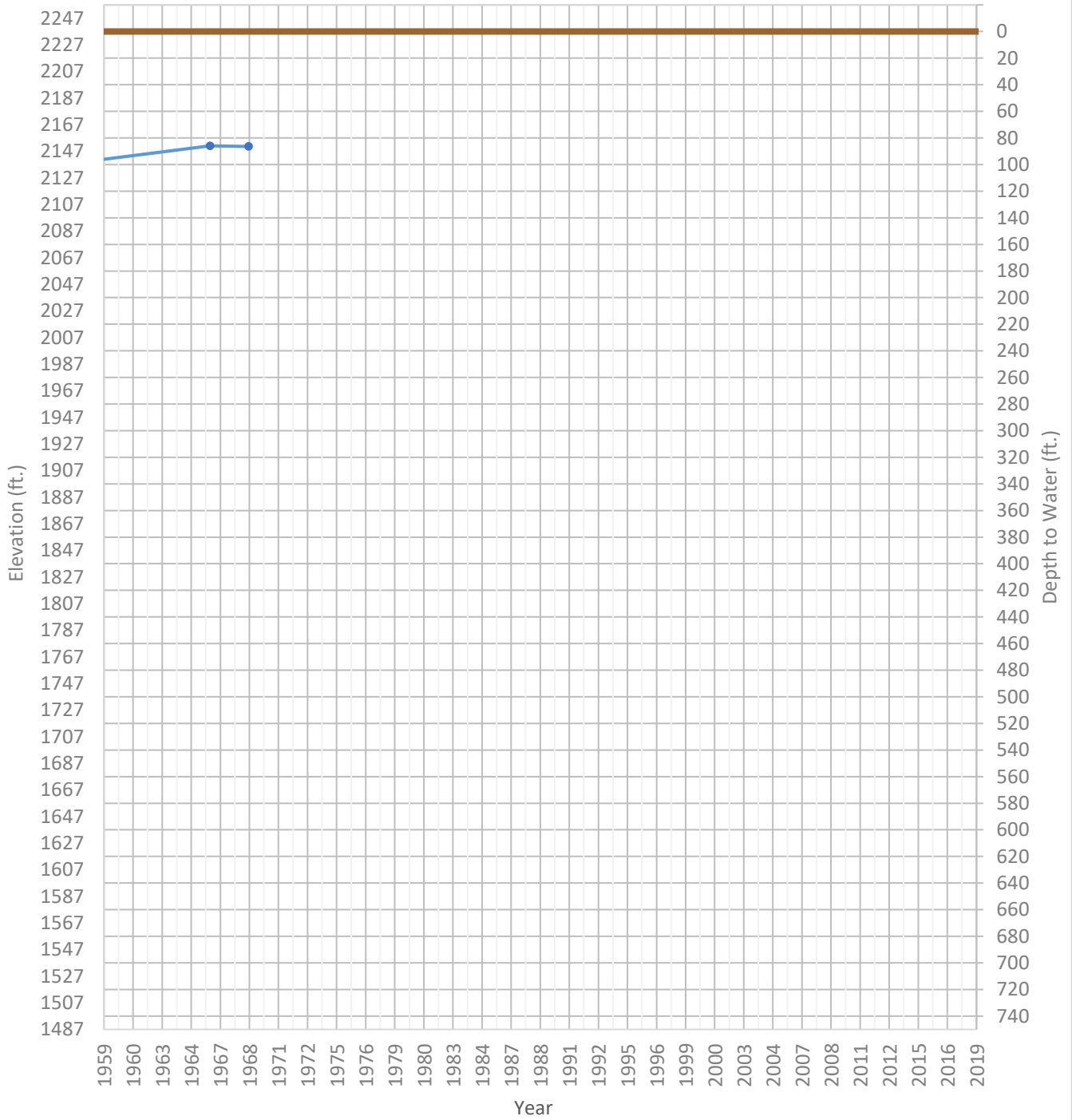
OPTI Well 451 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2197 ft. WSE Max = 2200 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



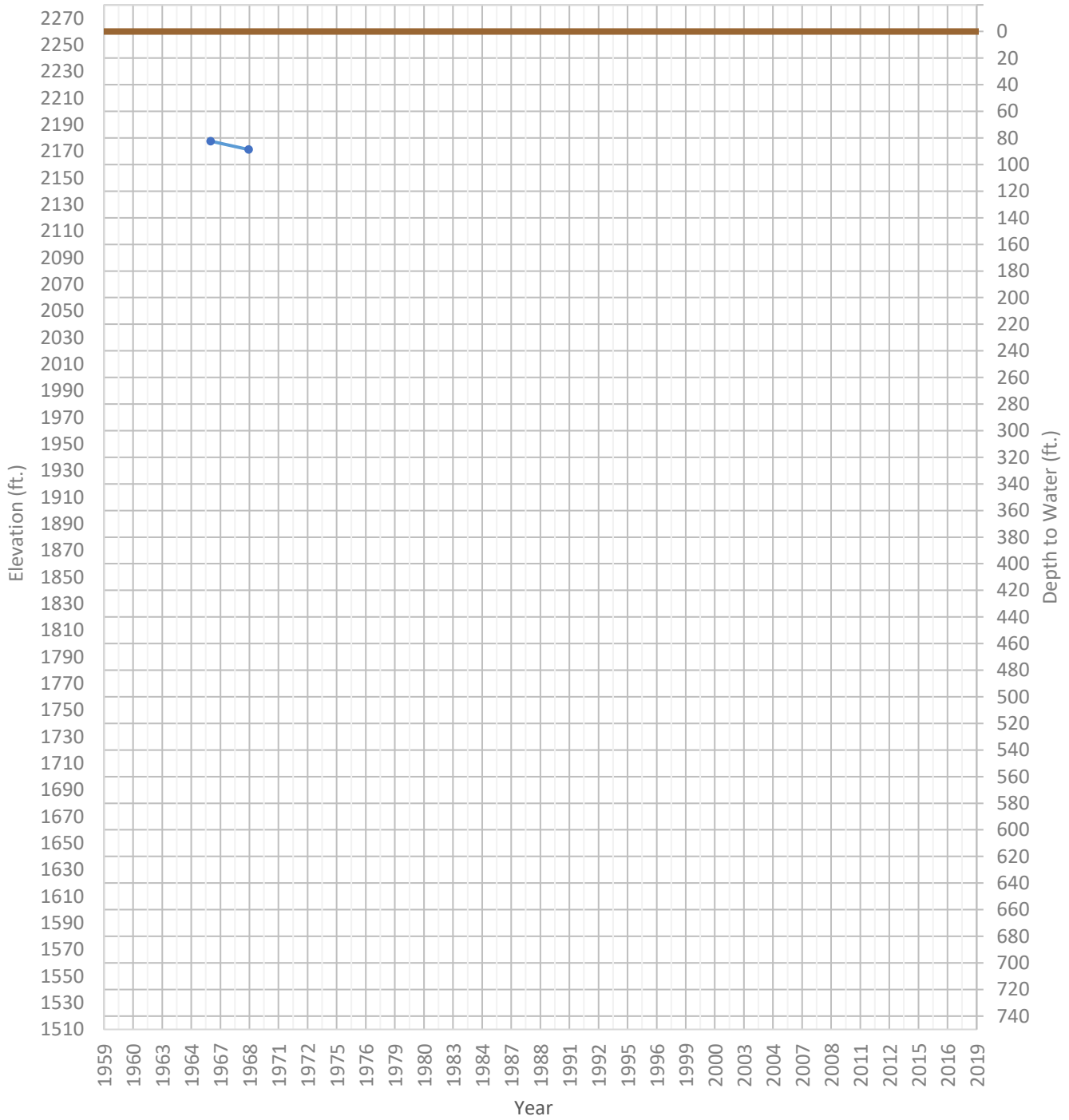
OPTI Well 452 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2136 ft. WSE Max = 2151 ft. Well Depth = 514 ft.



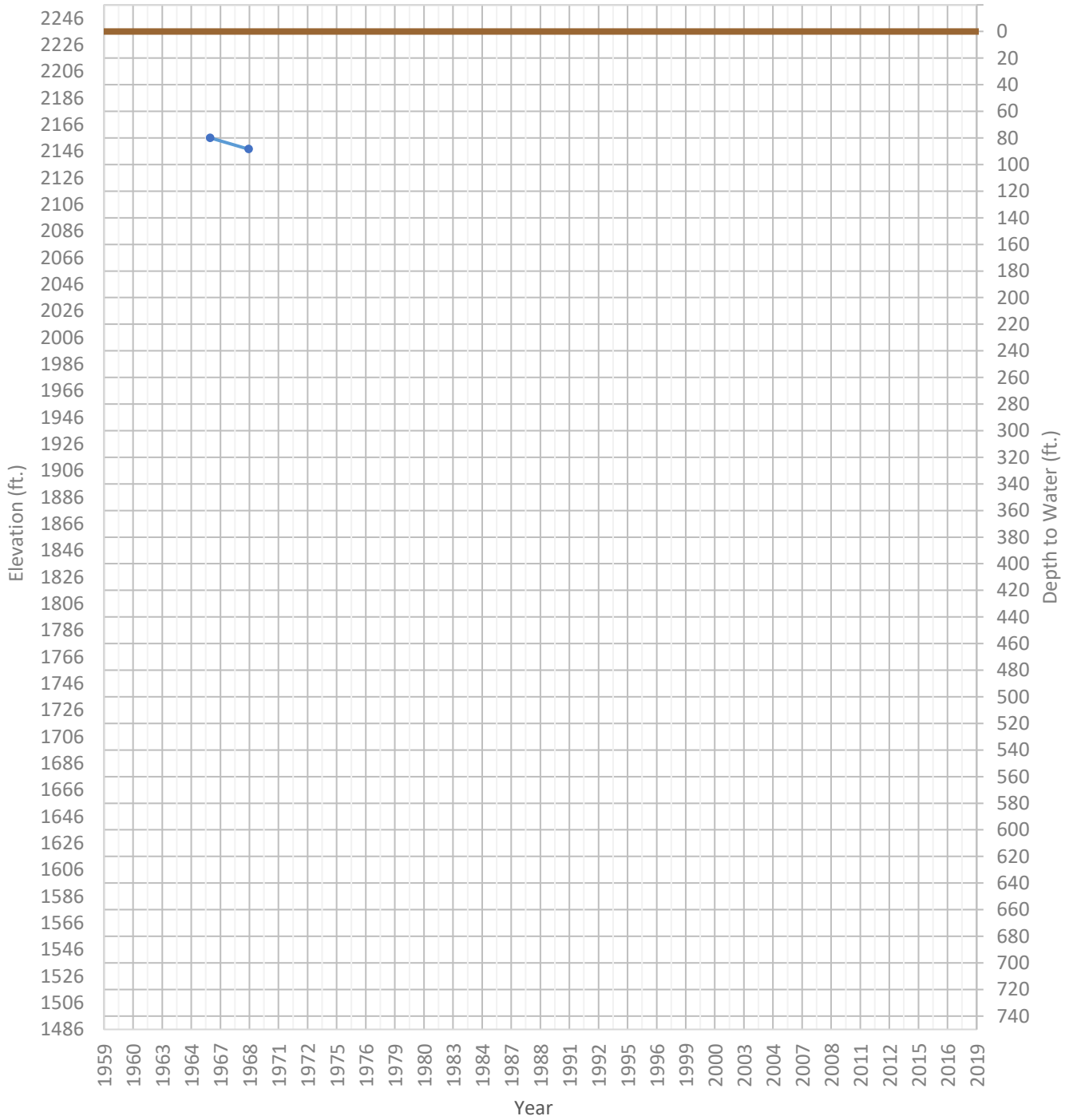
OPTI Well 454 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2171 ft. WSE Max = 2178 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



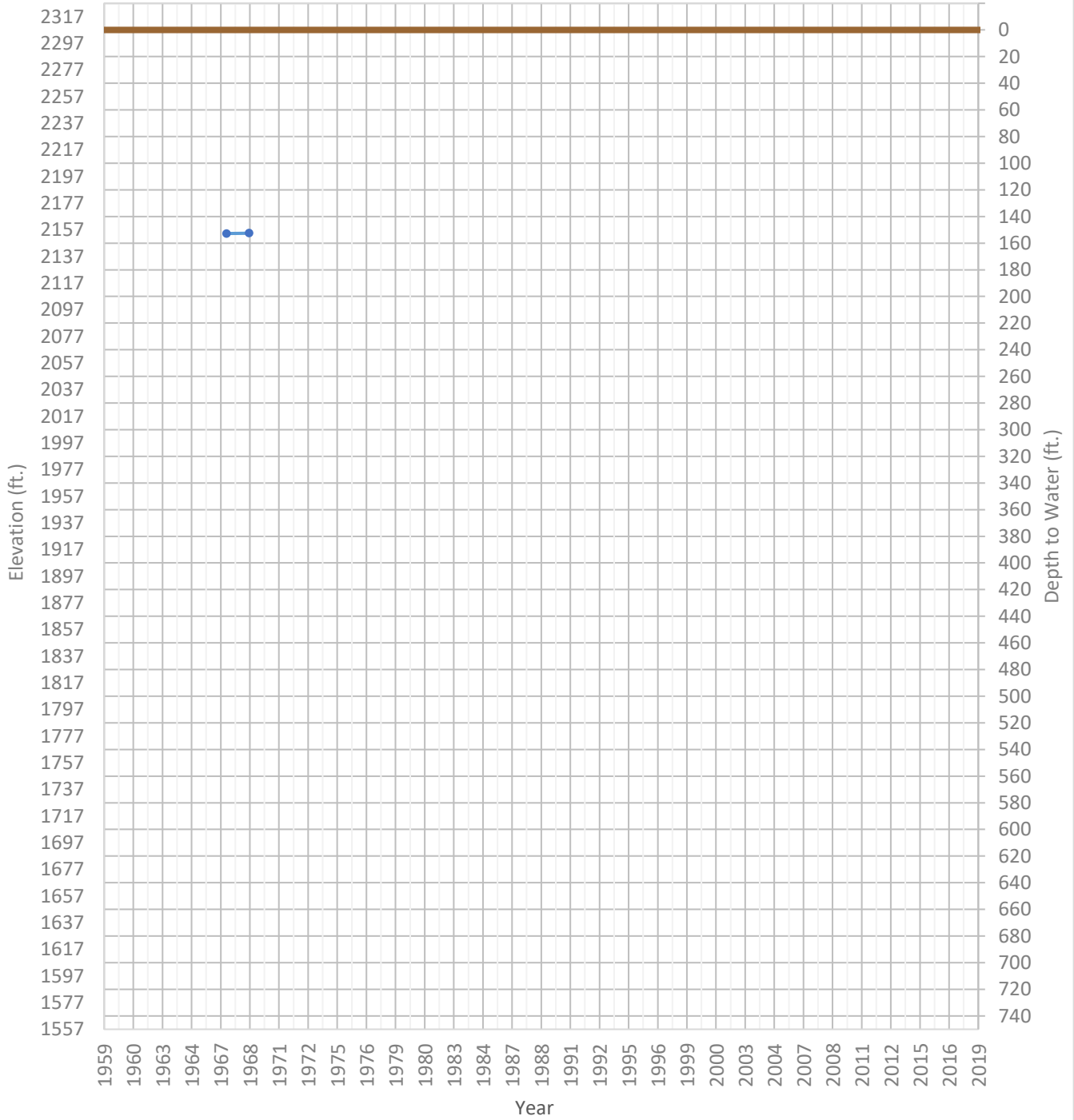
OPTI Well 455 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2148 ft. WSE Max = 2156 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



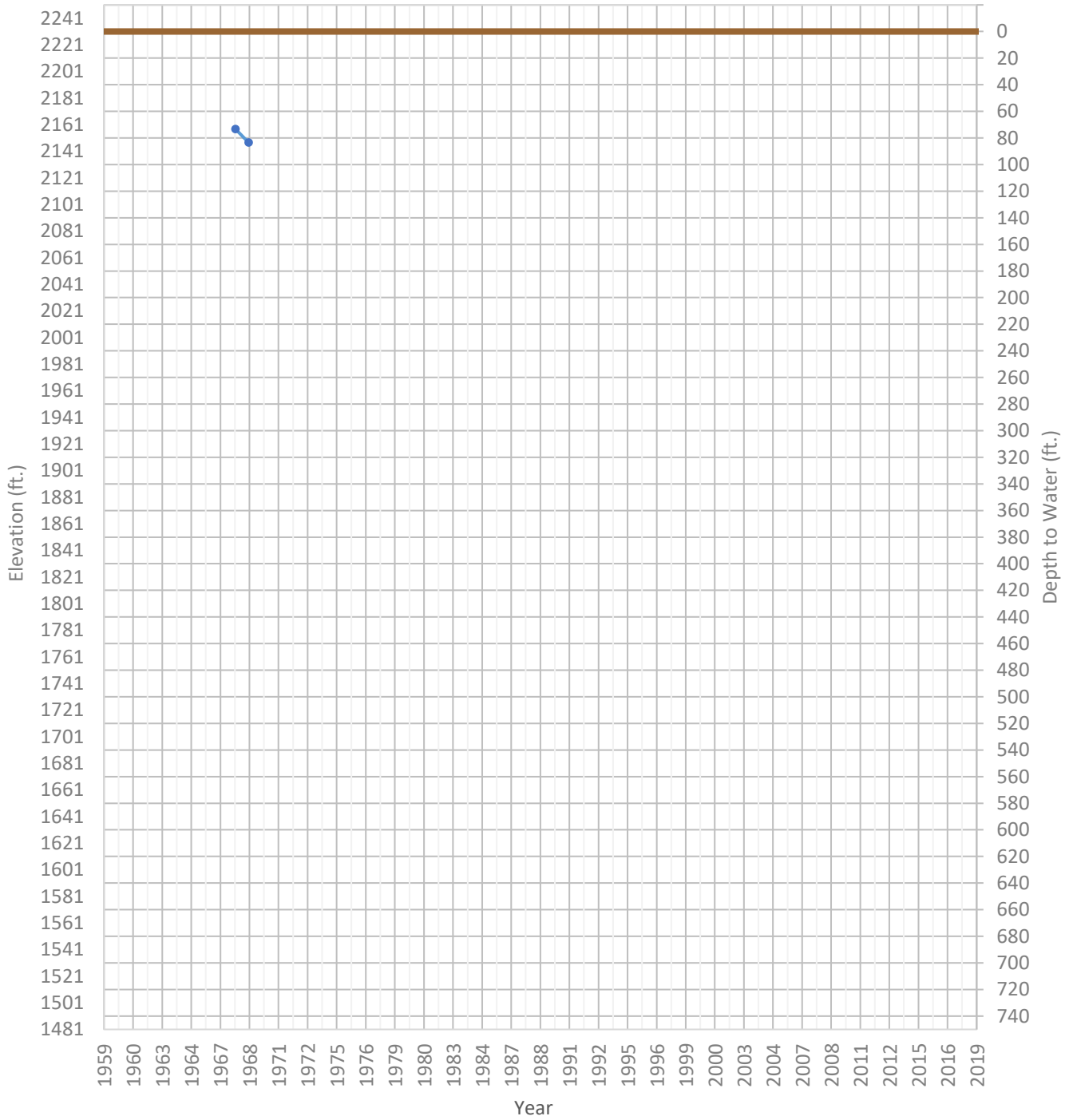
OPTI Well 461 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2154 ft. WSE Max = 2154 ft. Well Depth = 342 ft.



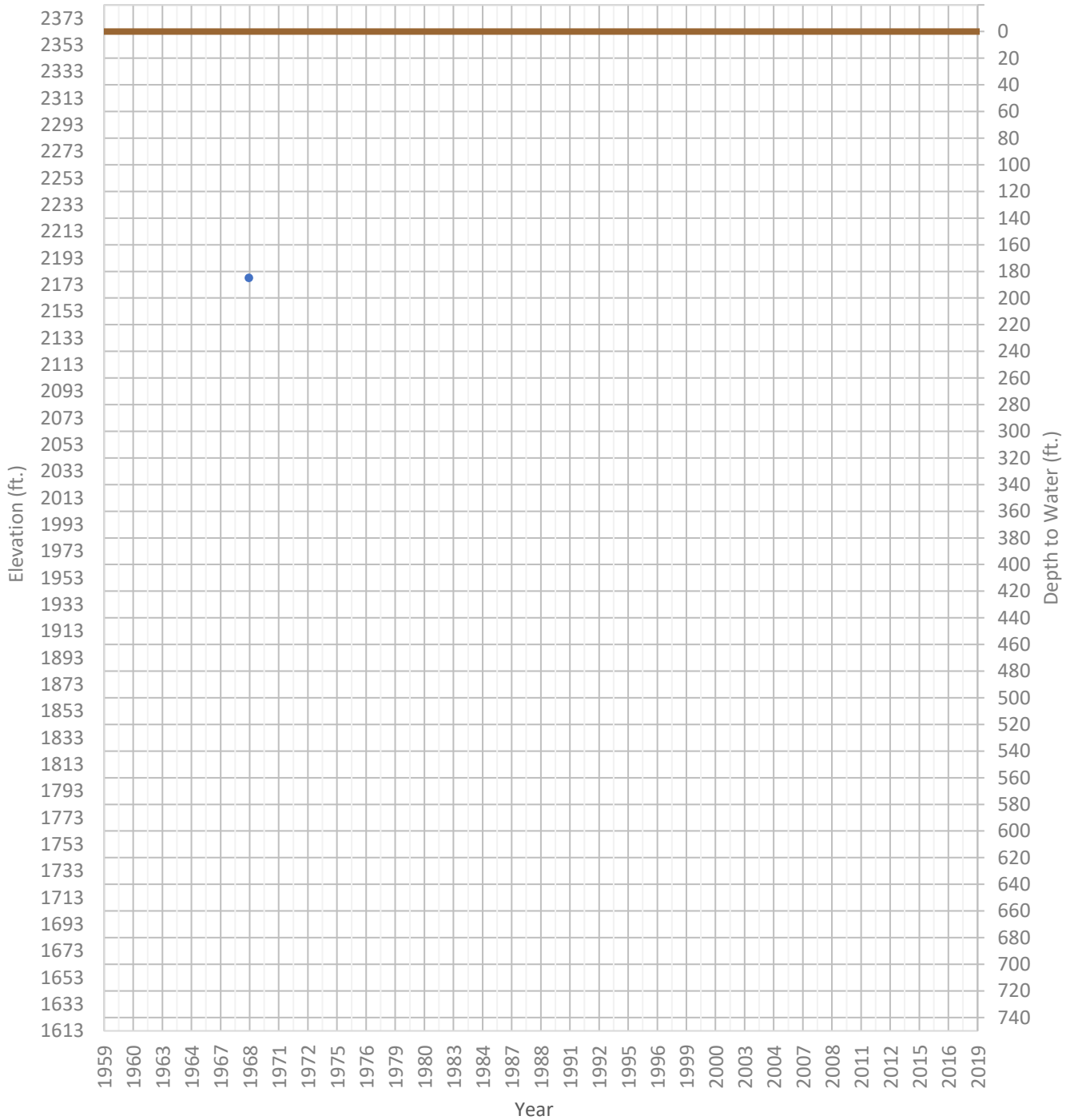
OPTI Well 462 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2148 ft. WSE Max = 2158 ft. Well Depth = 775 ft.



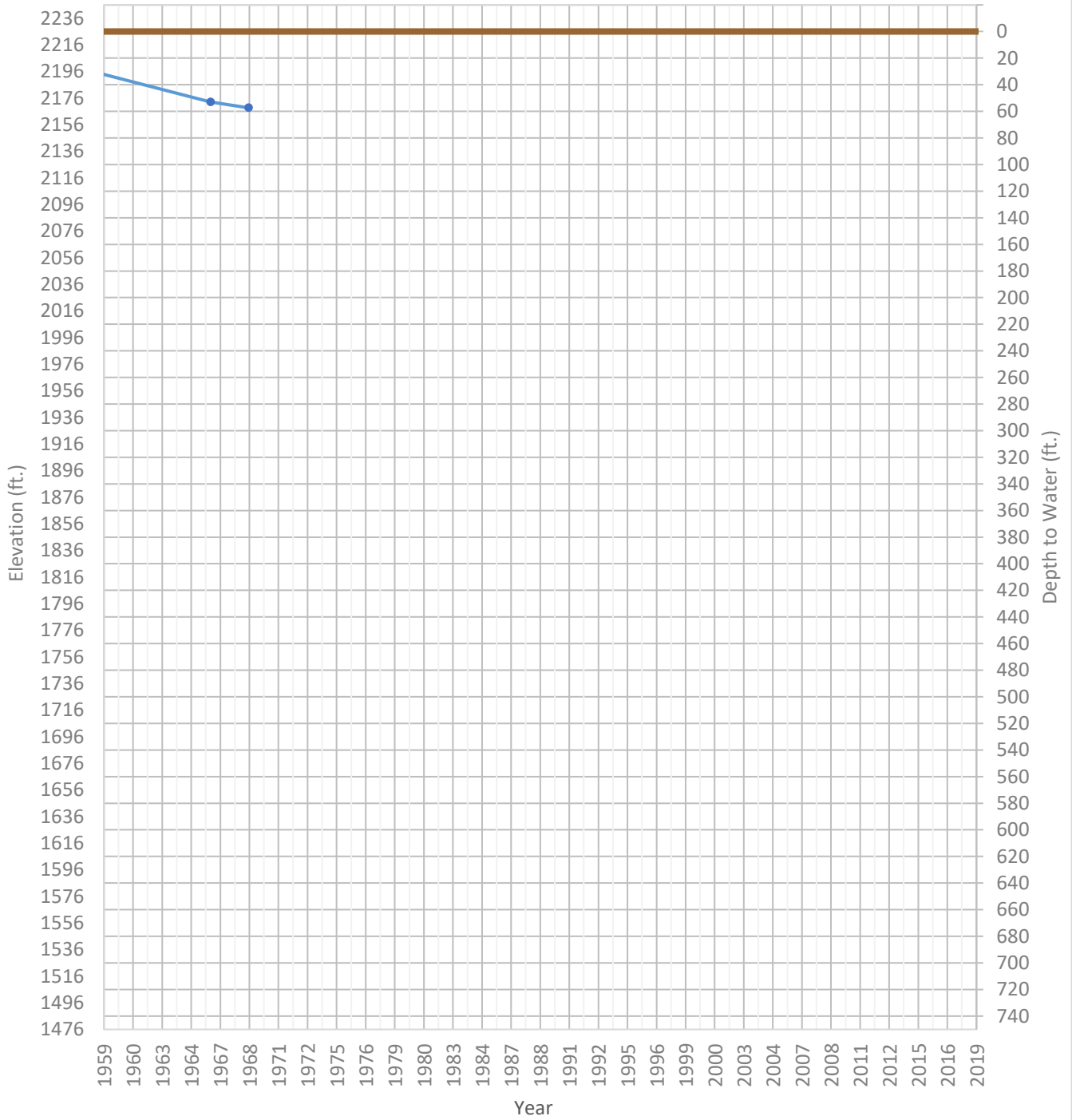
OPTI Well 463 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2178 ft. WSE Max = 2178 ft. Well Depth = 500 ft.



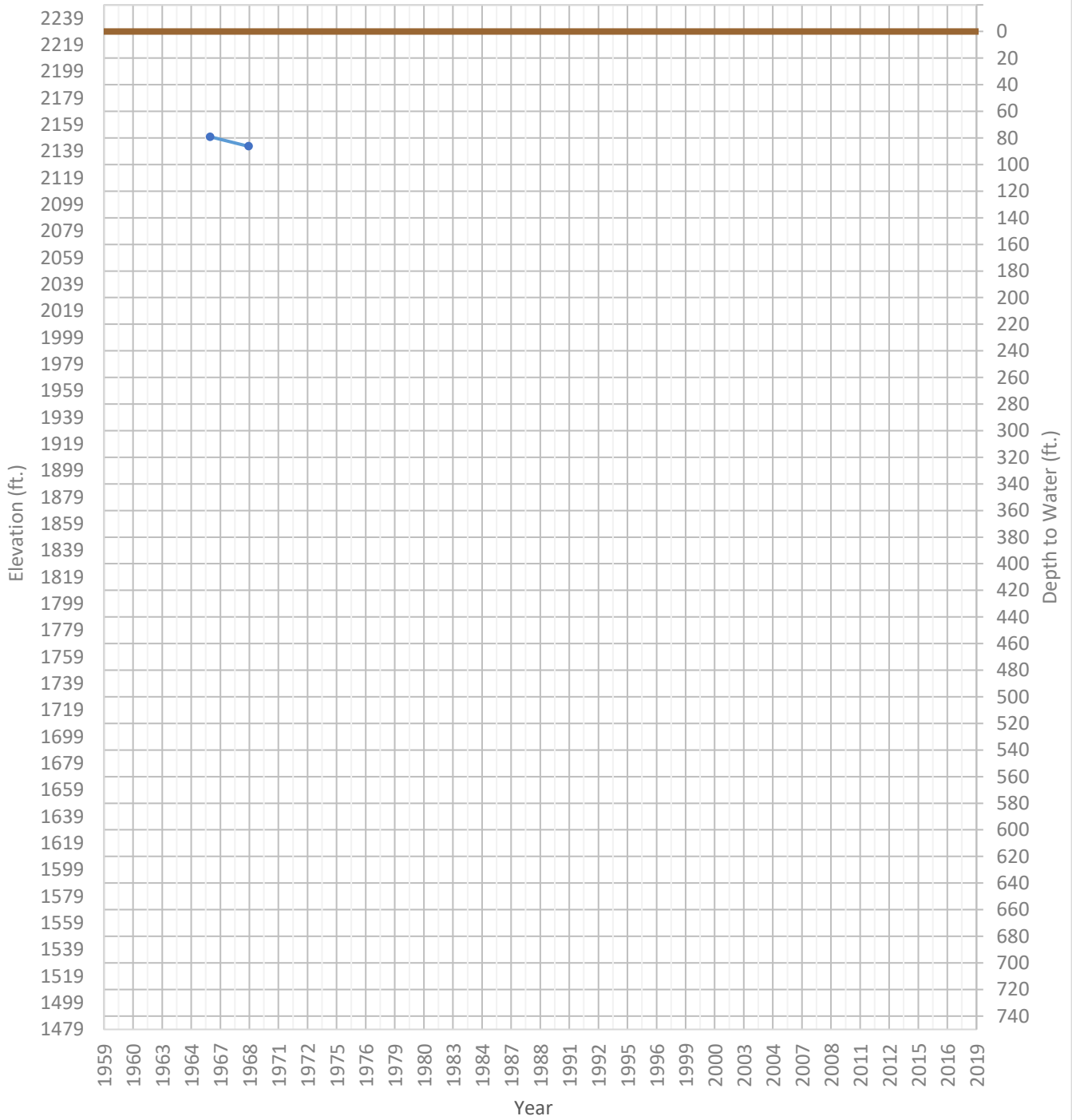
OPTI Well 464 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2169 ft. WSE Max = 2216 ft. Well Depth = 399 ft.



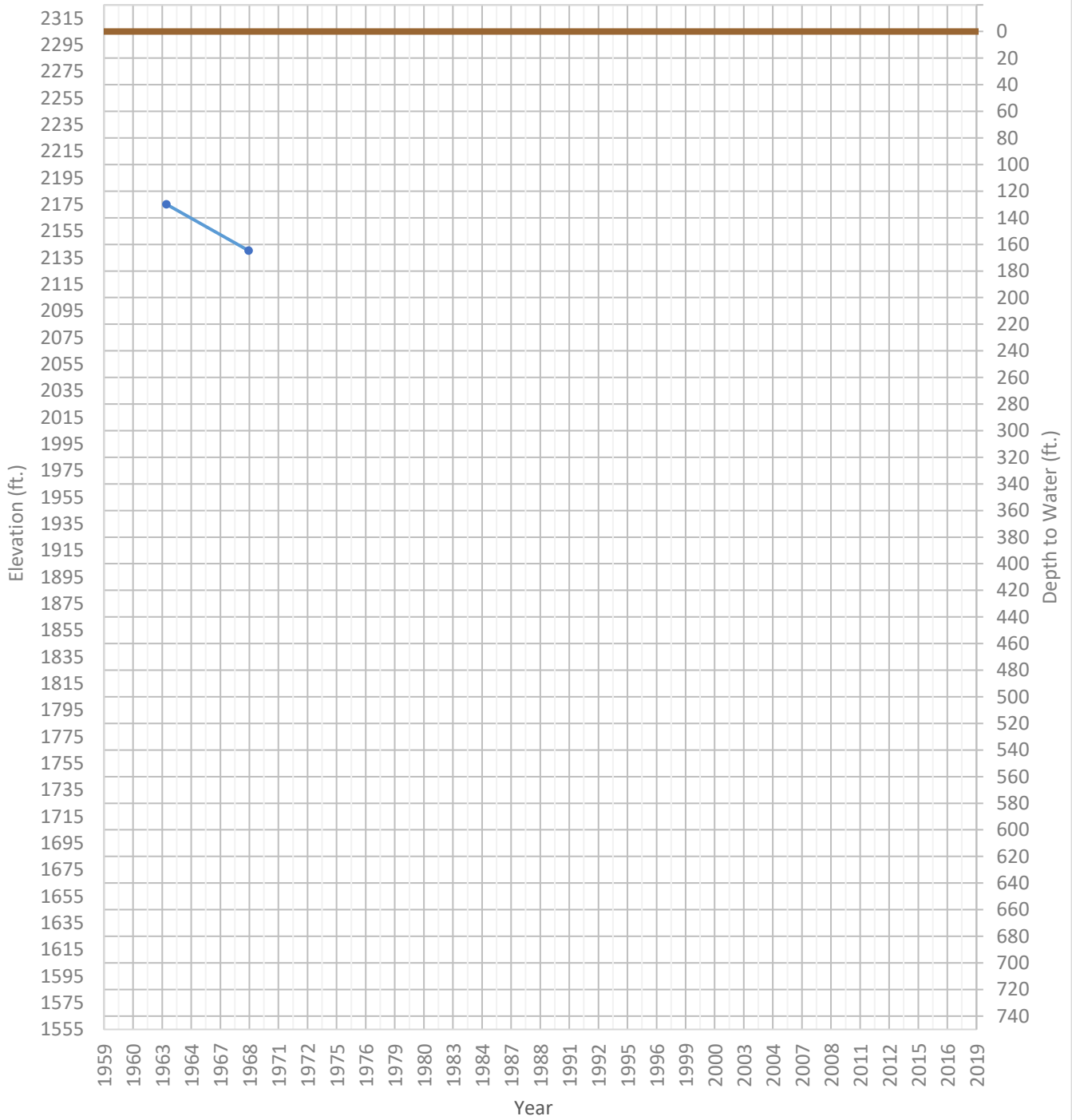
OPTI Well 465 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2143 ft. WSE Max = 2150 ft. Well Depth = 372 ft.



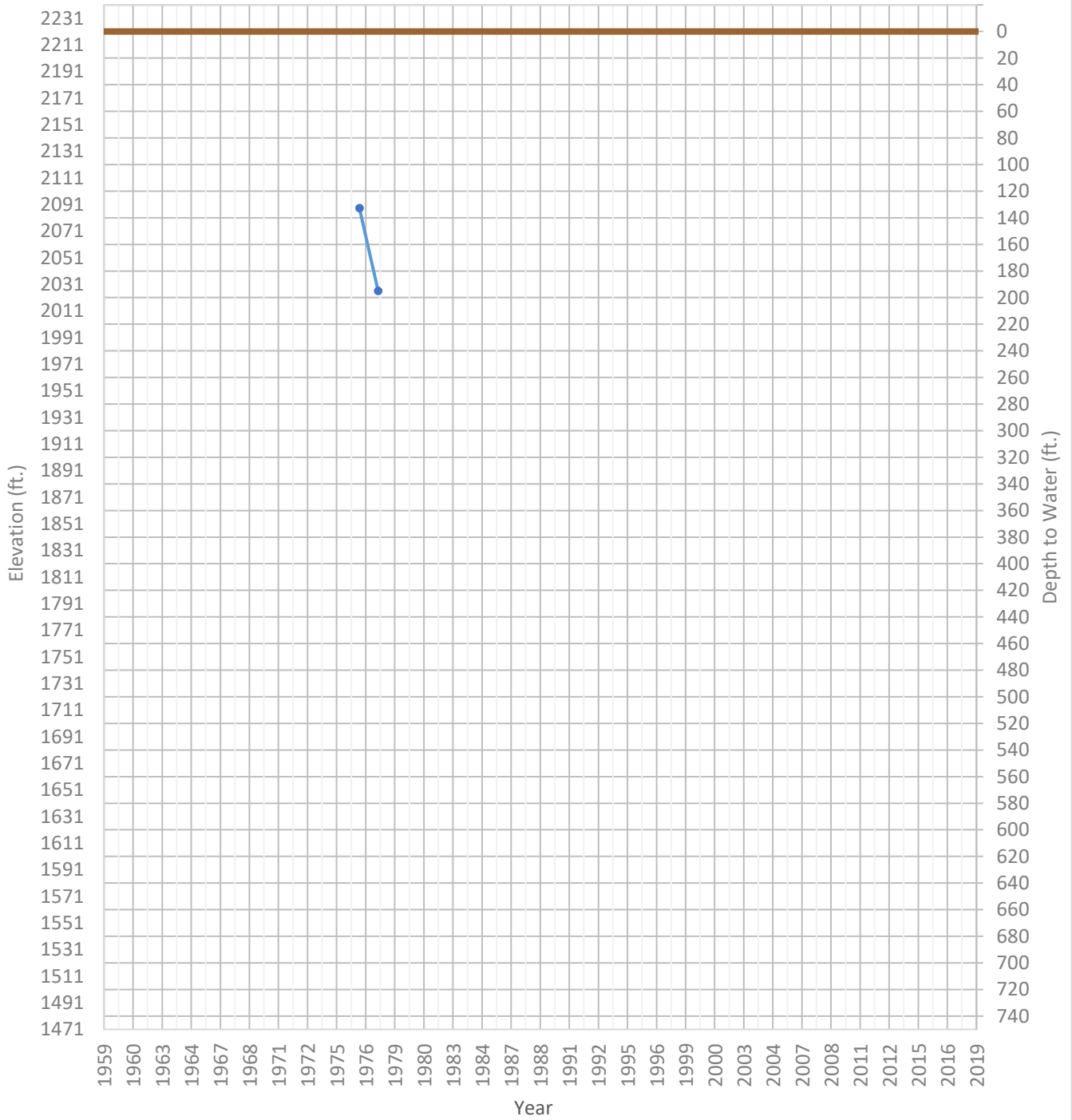
OPTI Well 466 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2140 ft. WSE Max = 2175 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



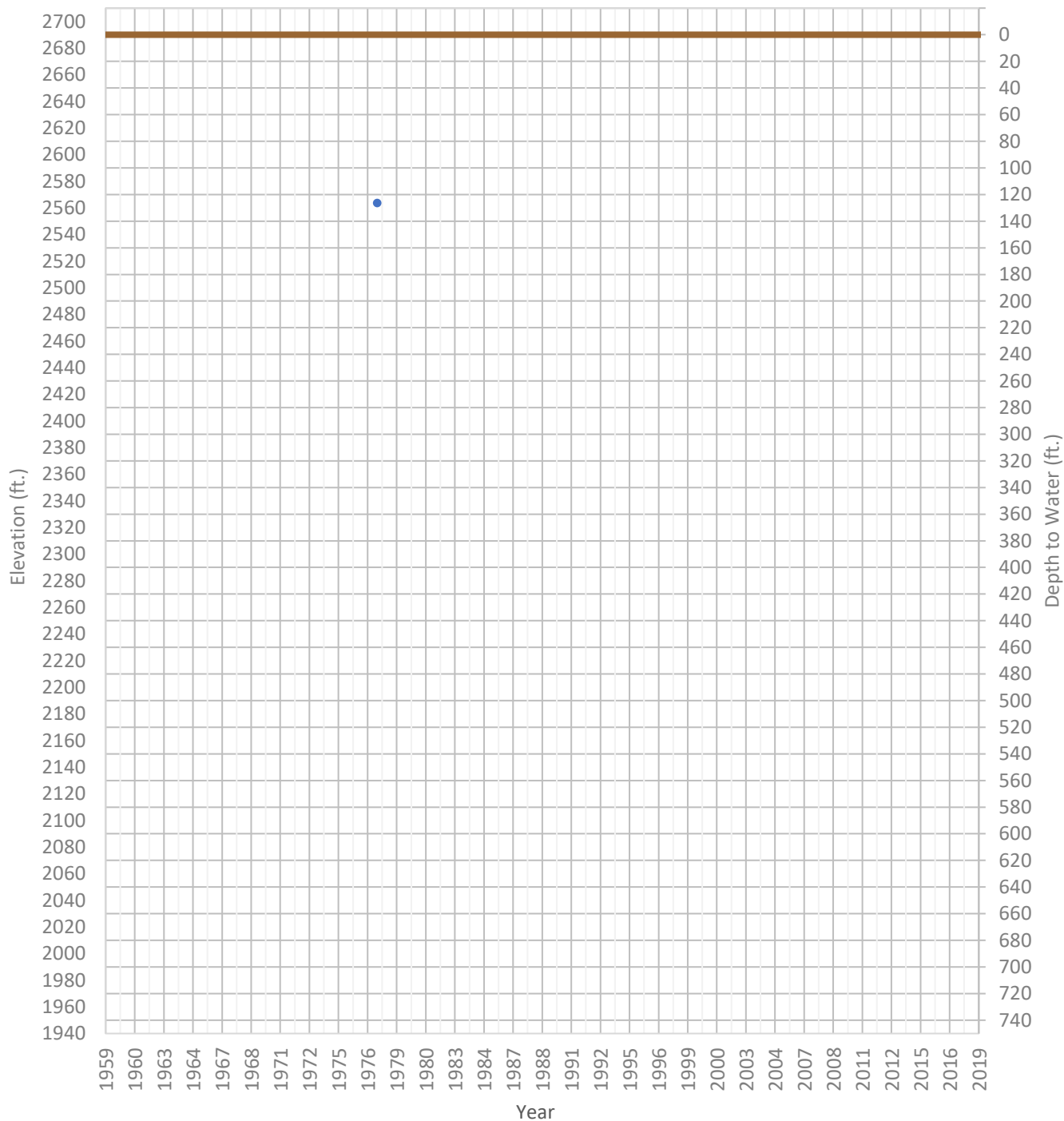
OPTI Well 469 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2026 ft. WSE Max = 2088 ft. Well Depth = 910 ft.



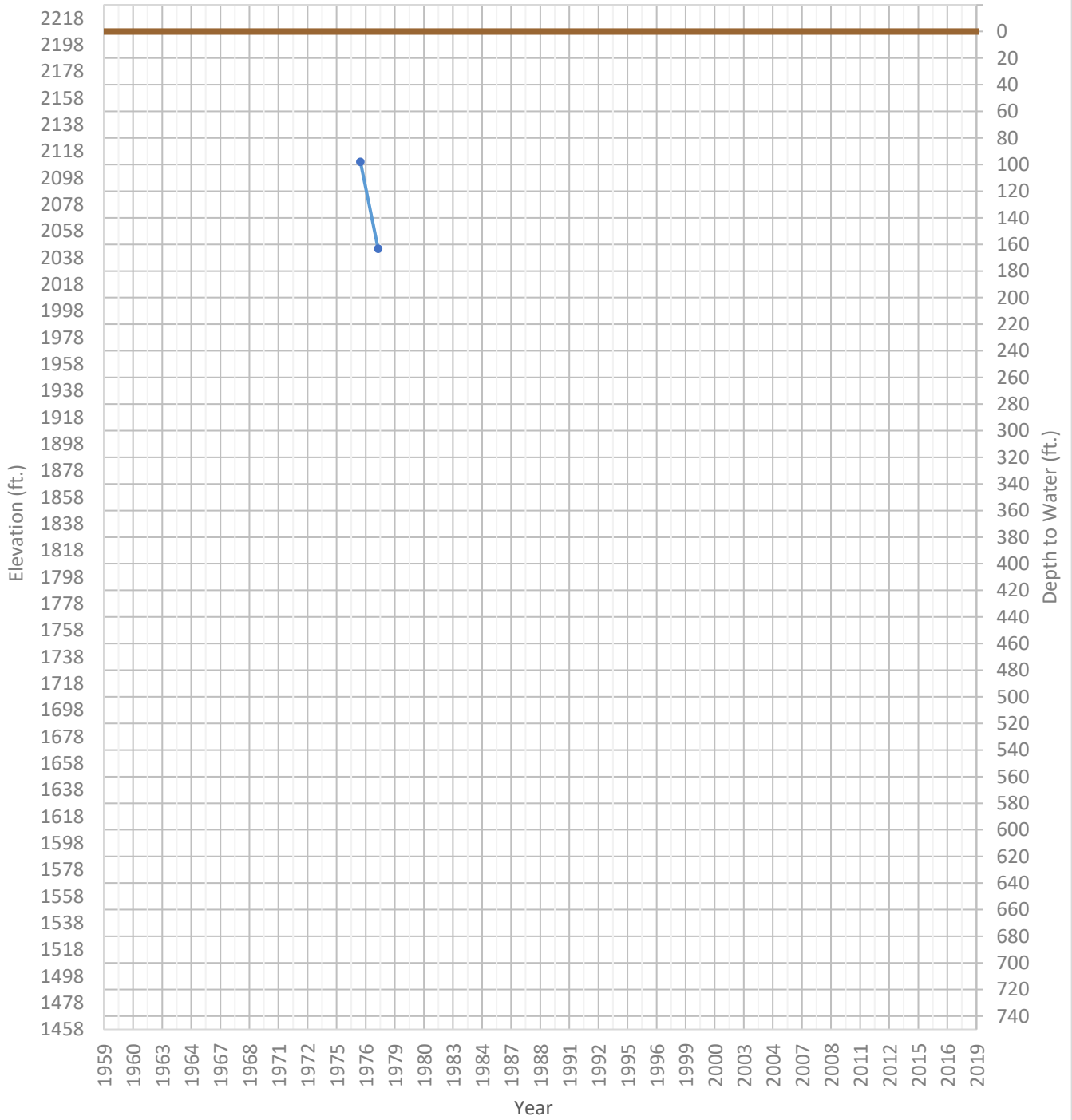
OPTI Well 470 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2564 ft. WSE Max = 2564 ft. Well Depth = 274 ft.



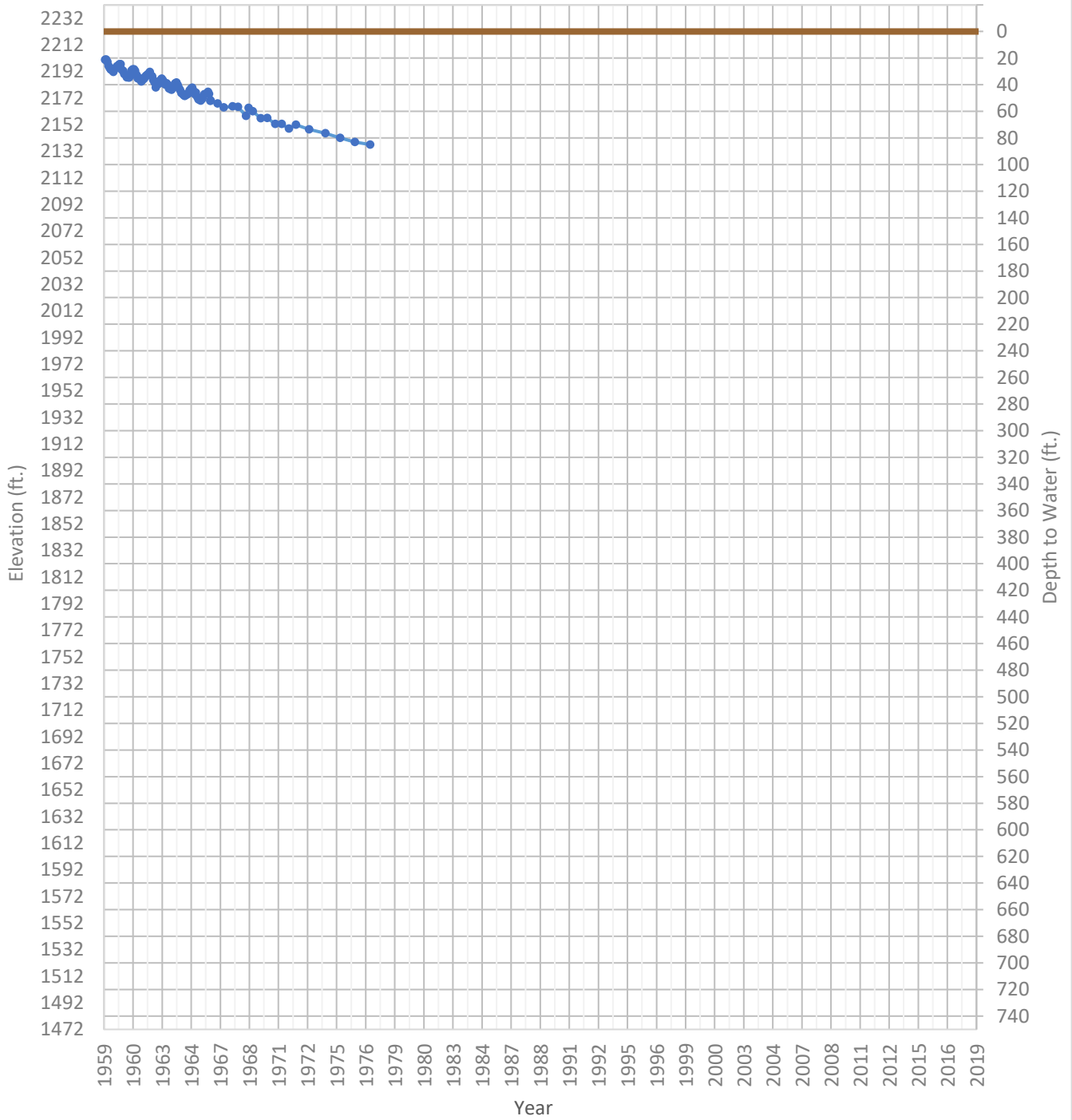
OPTI Well 471 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2045 ft. WSE Max = 2110 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



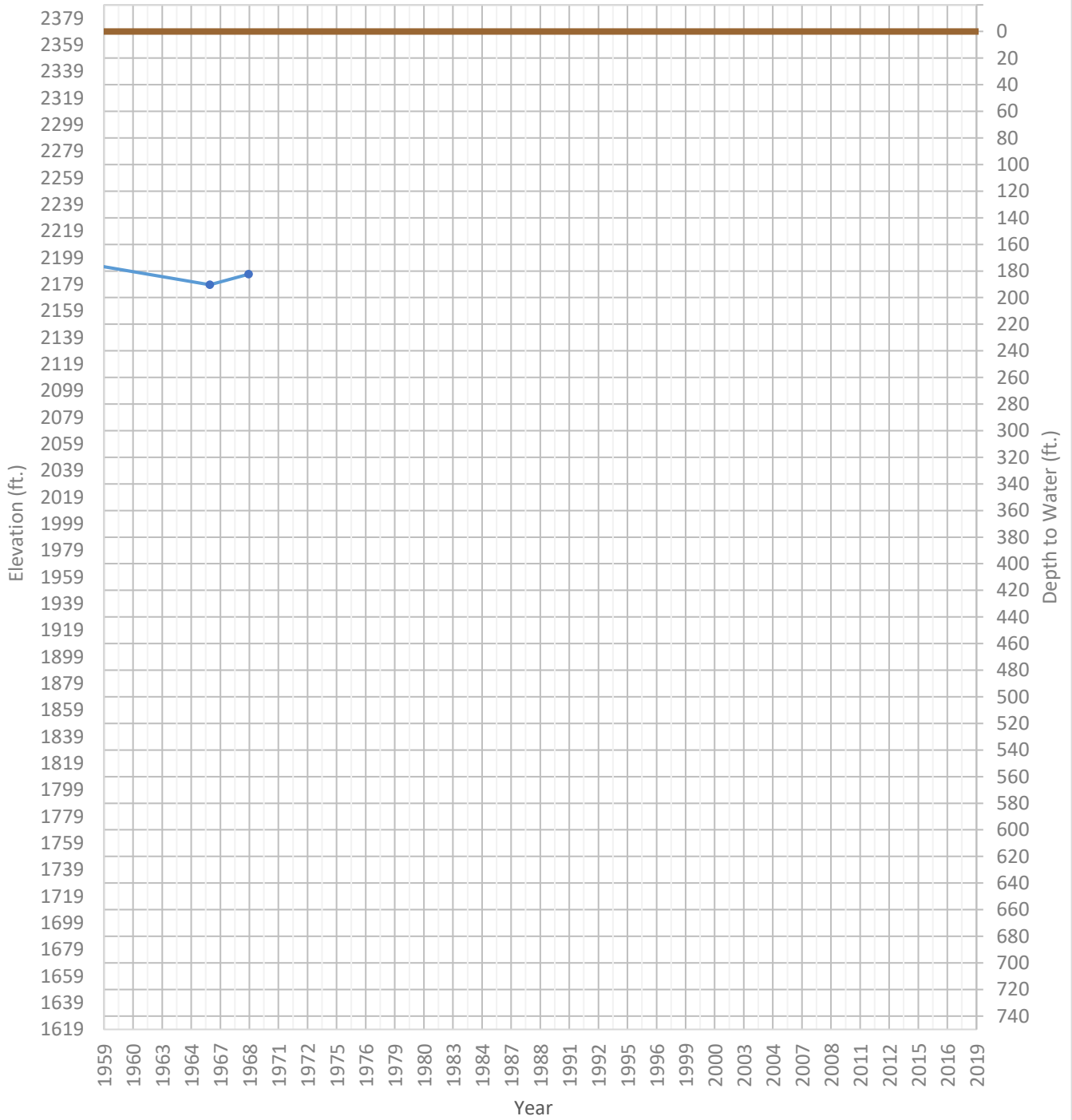
OPTI Well 472 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2137 ft. WSE Max = 2217 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



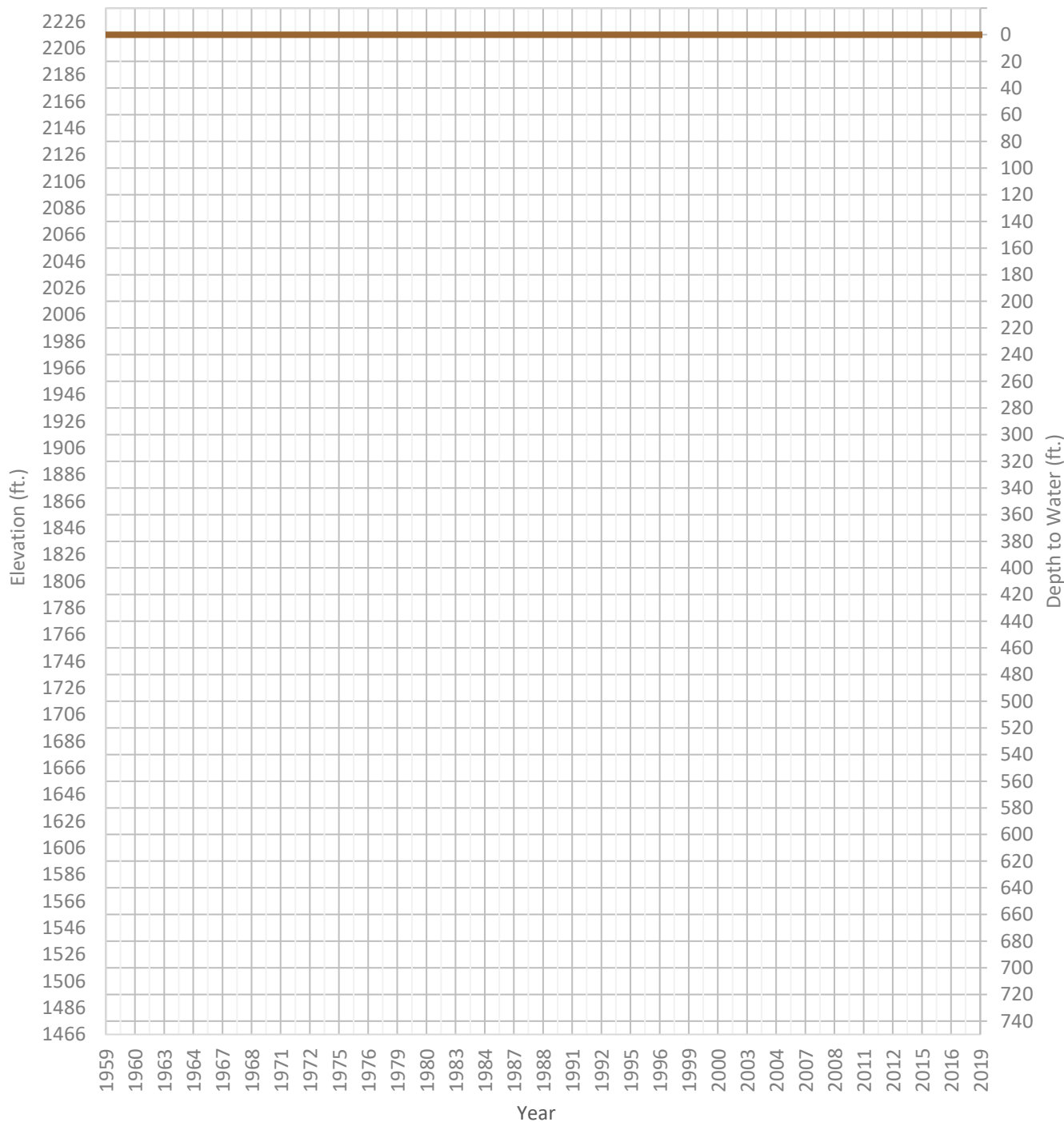
OPTI Well 474 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2179 ft. WSE Max = 2200 ft. Well Depth = 213 ft.



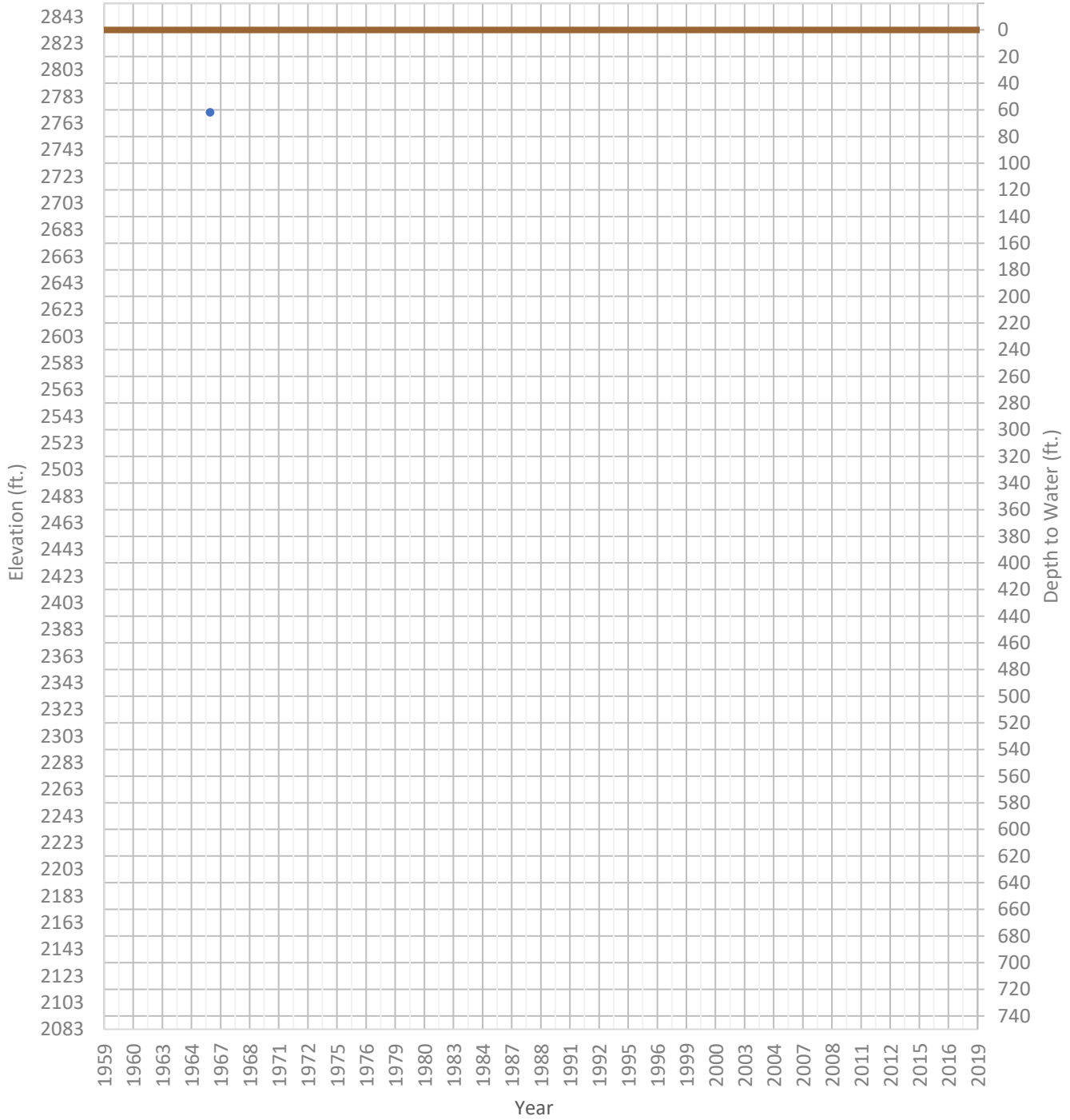
OPTI Well 476 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2182 ft. WSE Max = 2182 ft. Well Depth = 407 ft.



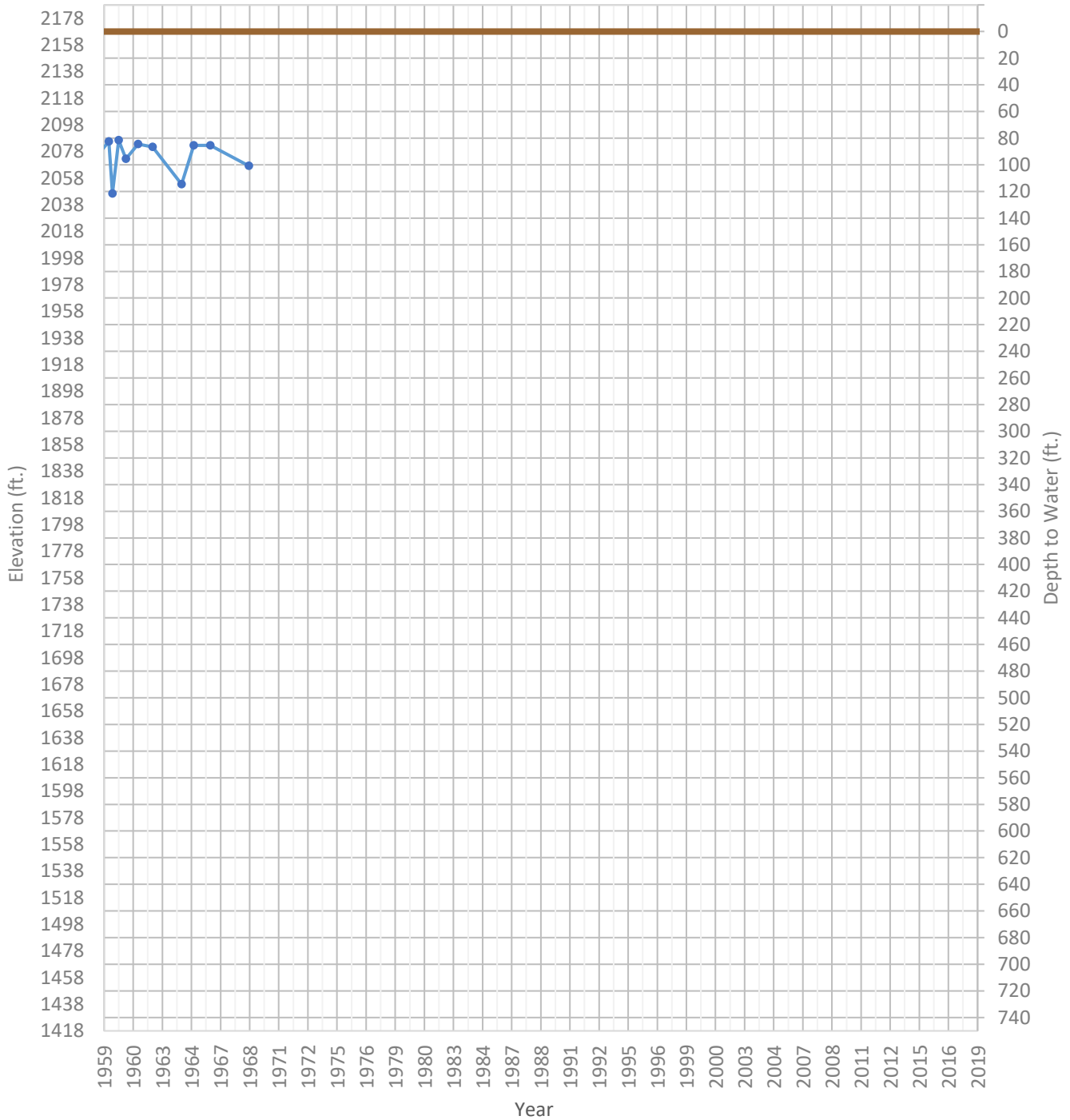
OPTI Well 477 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2771 ft. WSE Max = 2771 ft. Well Depth = 2000 ft.



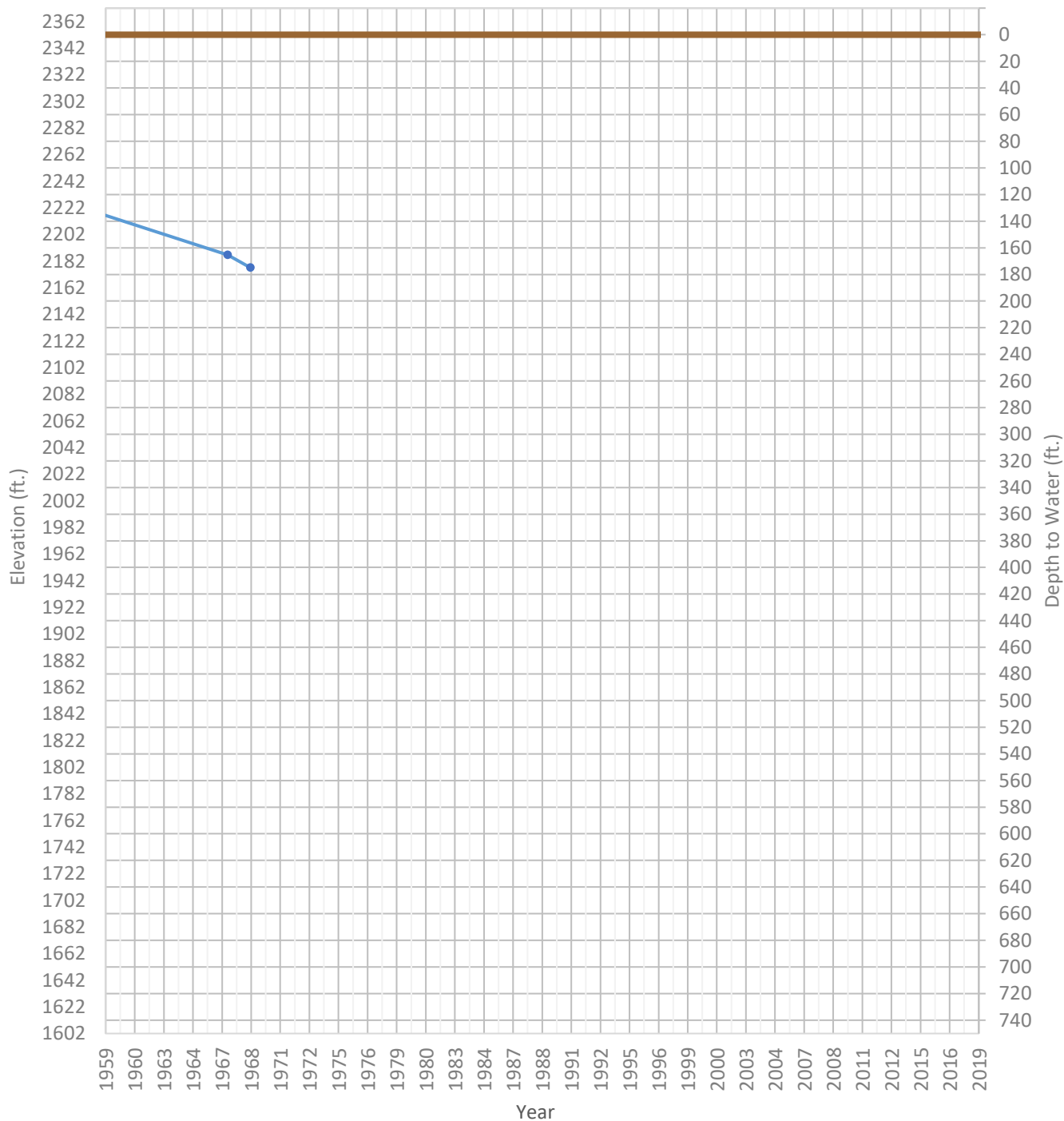
OPTI Well 478 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2046 ft. WSE Max = 2100 ft. Well Depth = 350 ft.



OPTI Well 480 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2177 ft. WSE Max = 2240 ft. Well Depth = 392 ft.



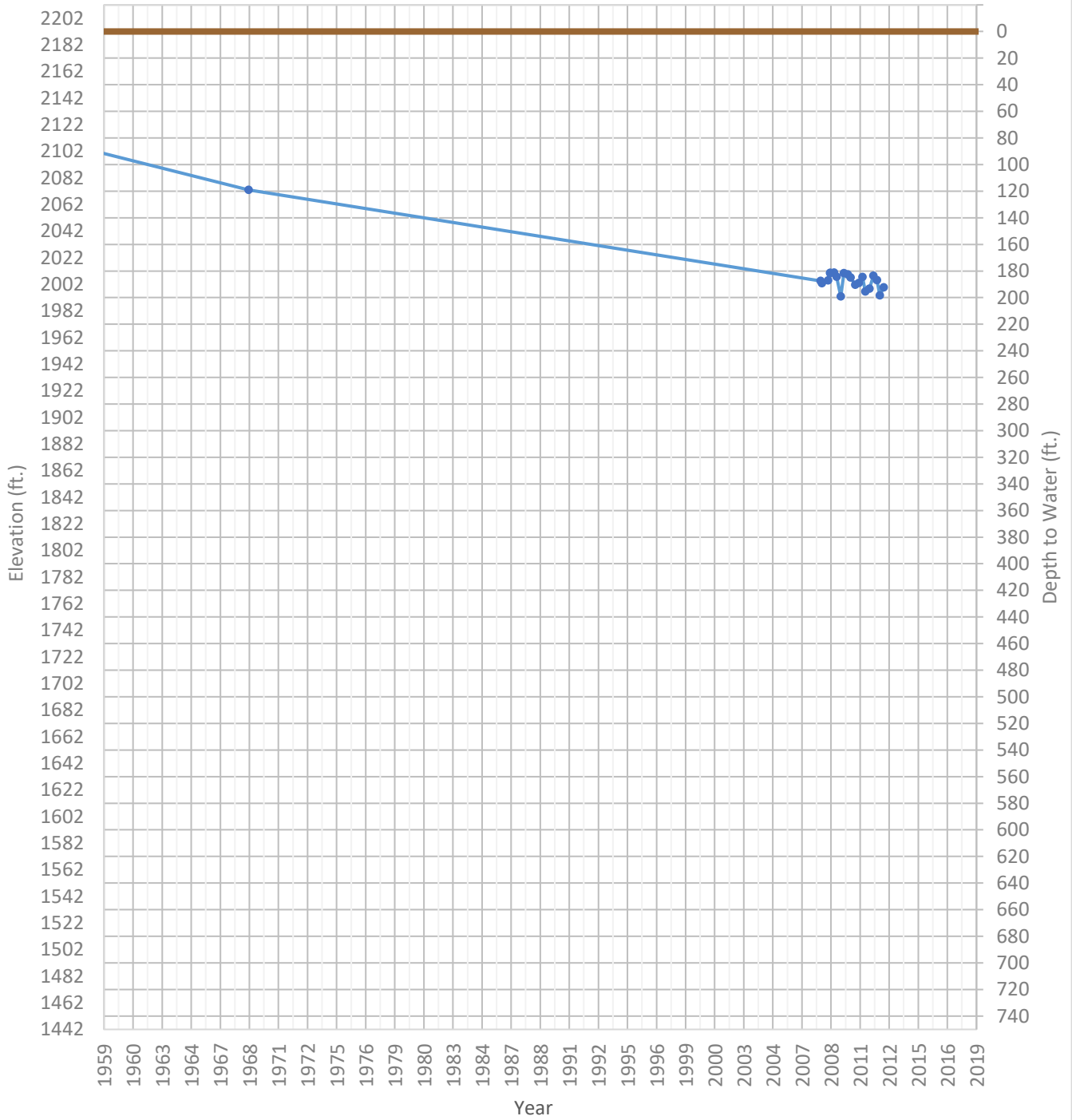
OPTI Well 482 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2037 ft. WSE Max = 2123 ft. Well Depth = 508 ft.



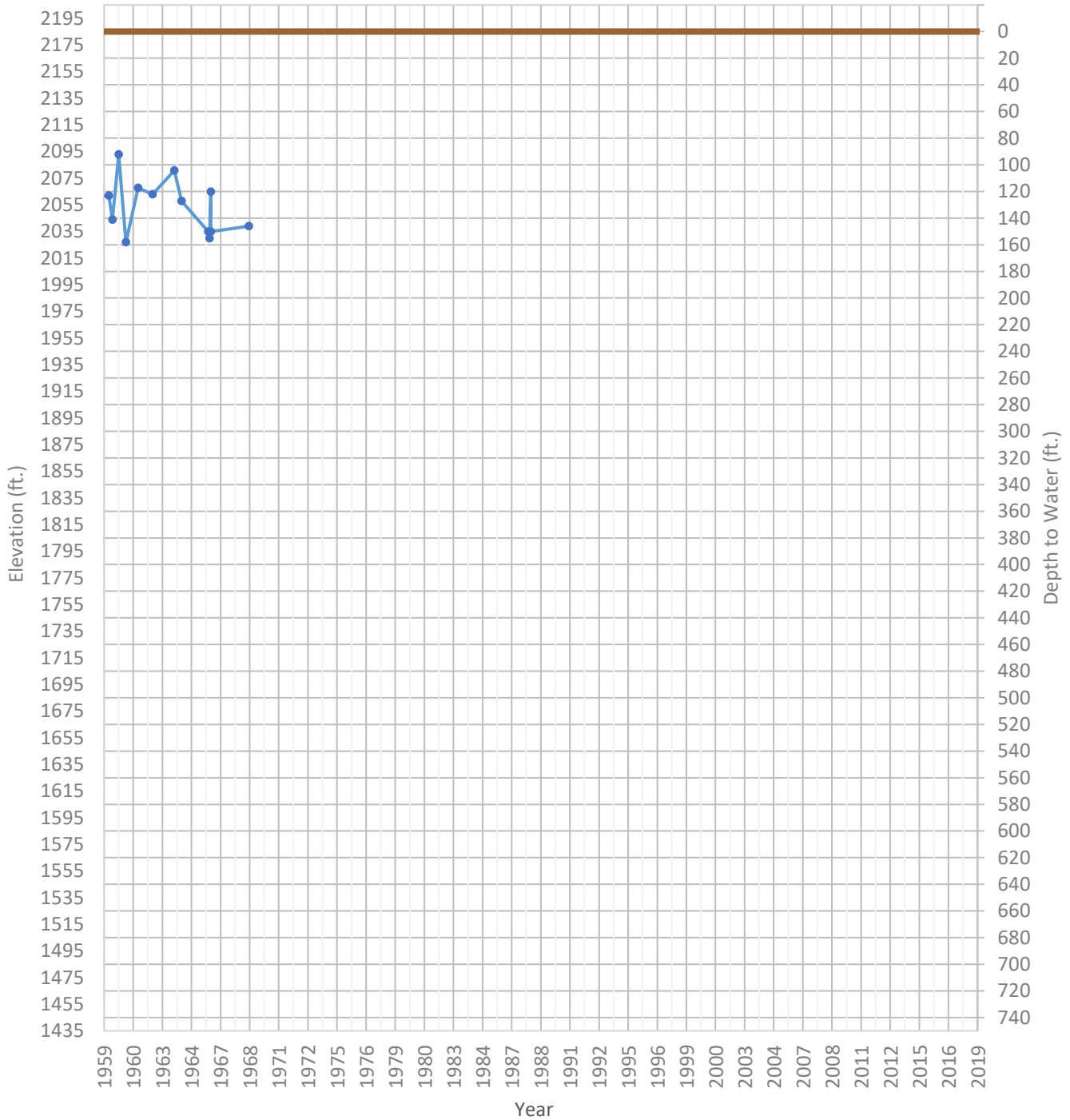
OPTI Well 483 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1993 ft. WSE Max = 2107 ft. Well Depth = 425 ft.



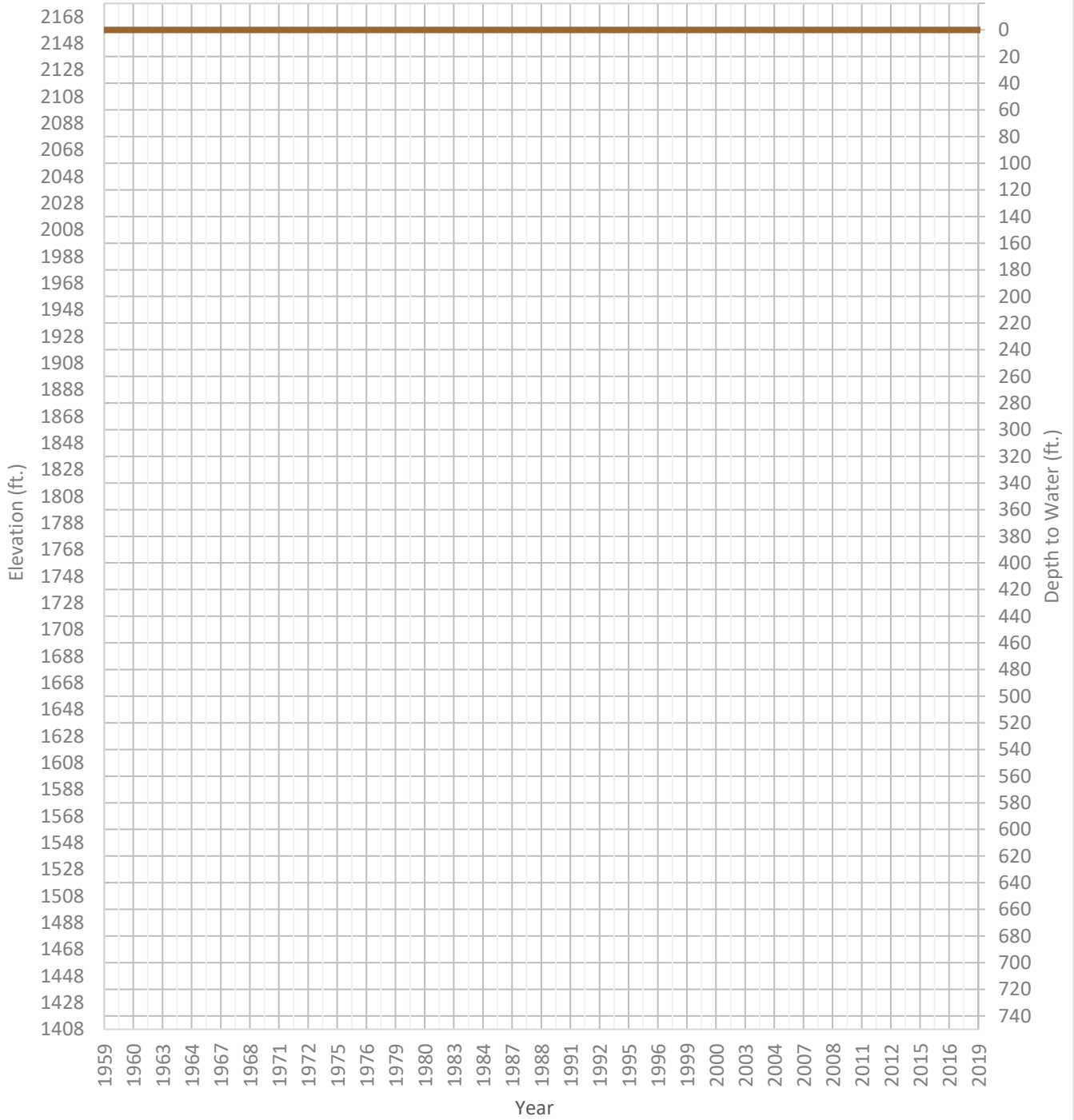
OPTI Well 484 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2027 ft. WSE Max = 2122 ft. Well Depth = 465 ft.



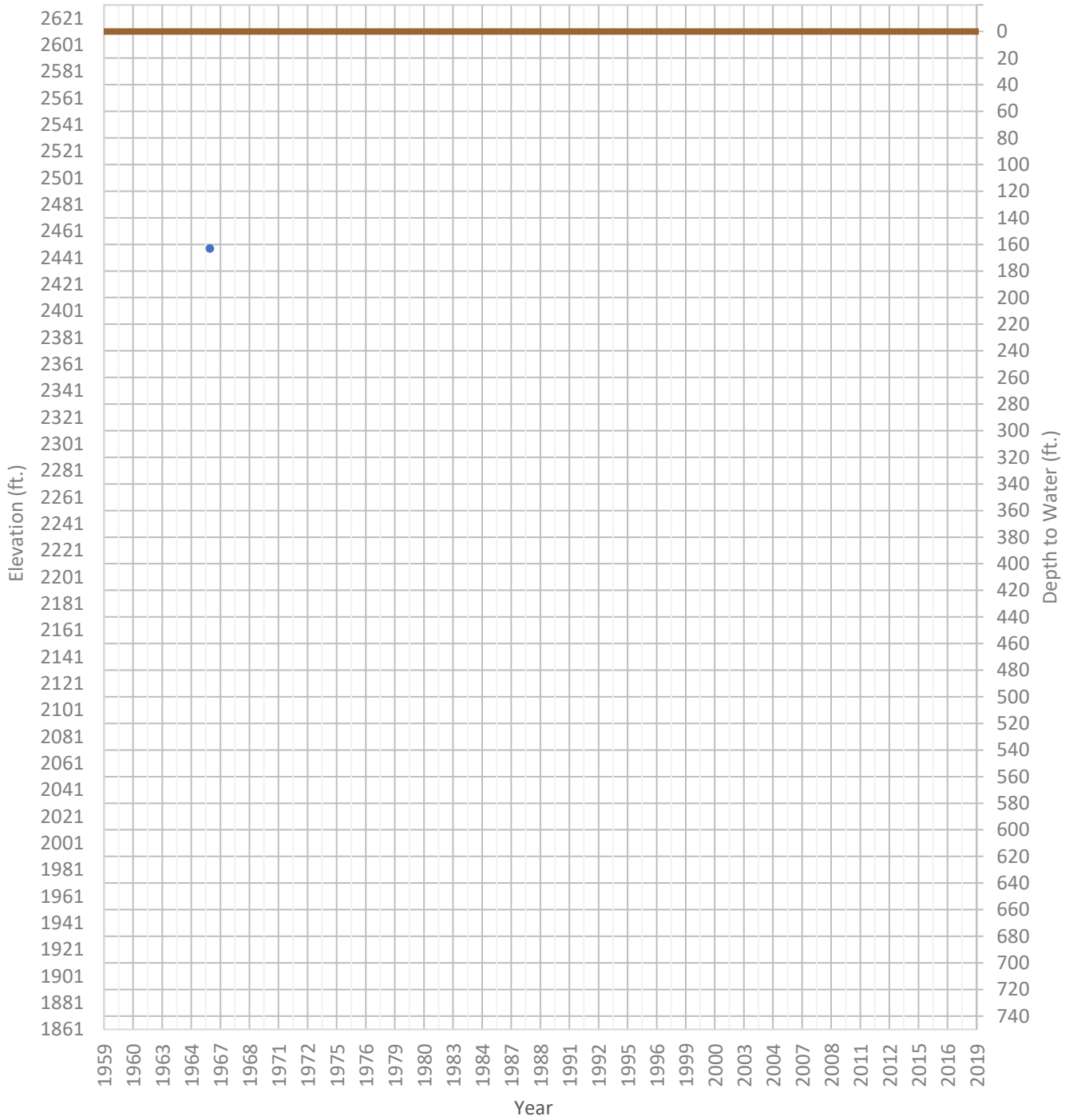
OPTI Well 487 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2071 ft. WSE Max = 2089 ft. Well Depth = 409 ft.



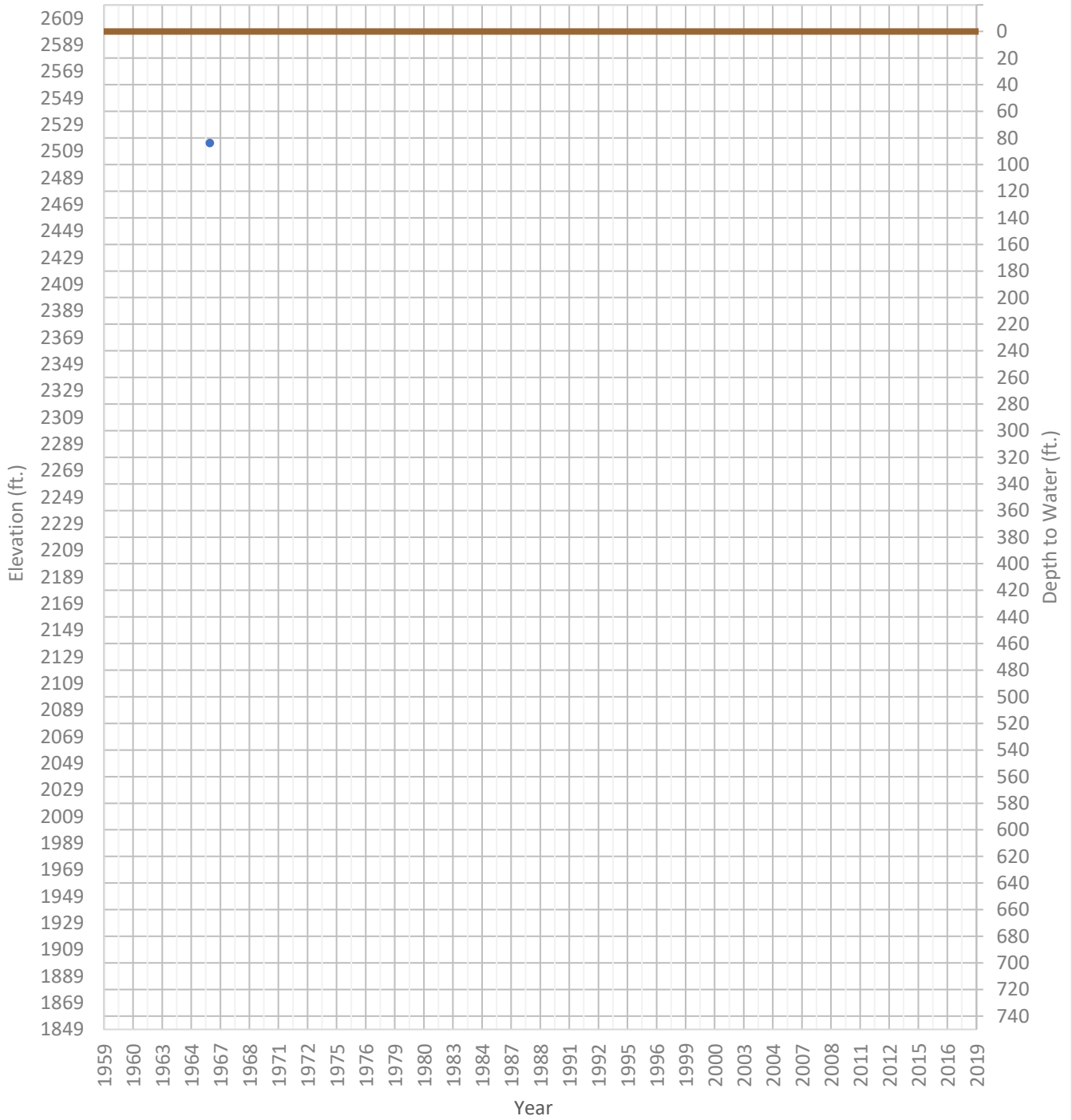
OPTI Well 488 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2448 ft. WSE Max = 2448 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



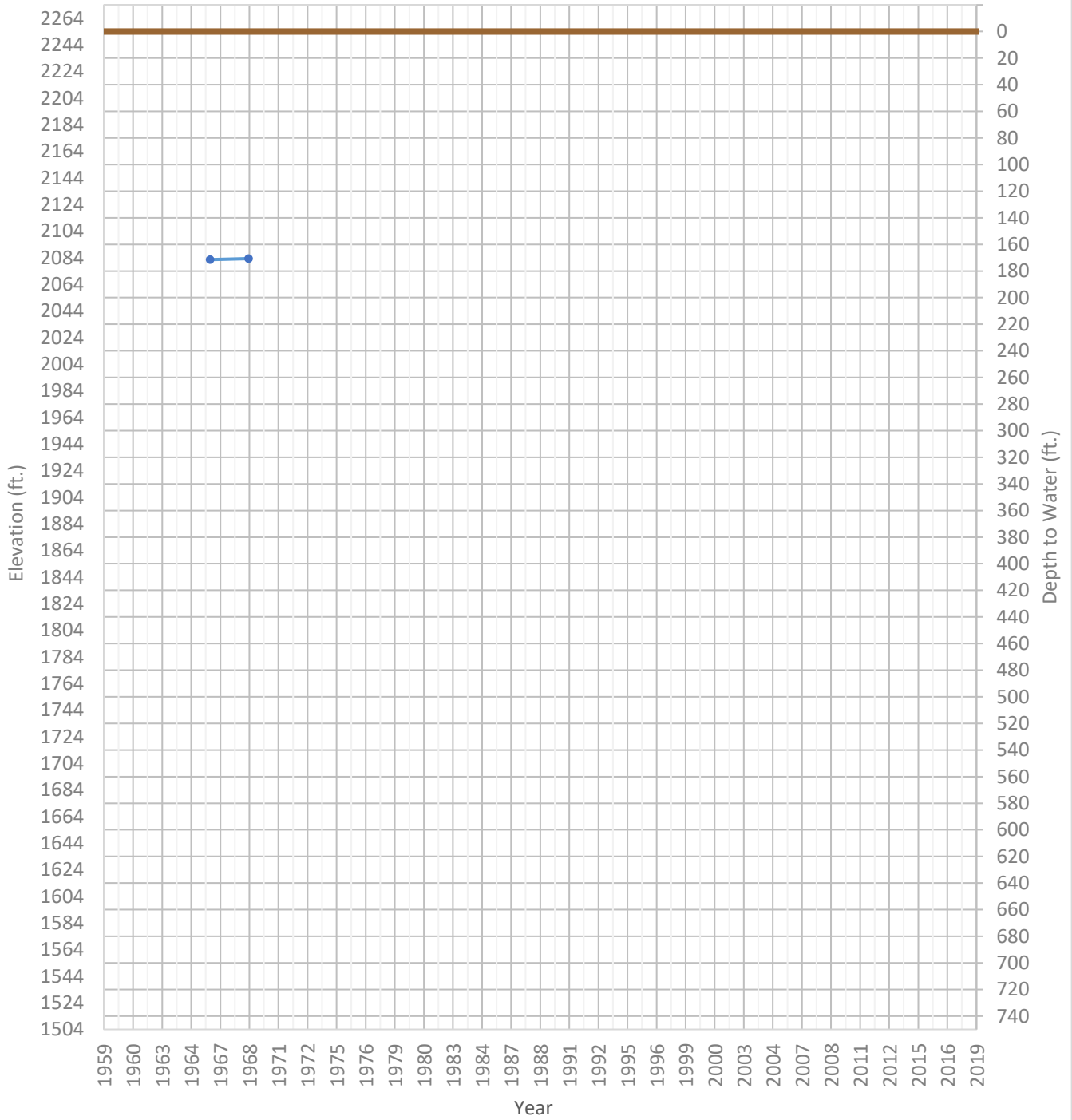
OPTI Well 490 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2515 ft. WSE Max = 2515 ft. Well Depth = 173 ft.



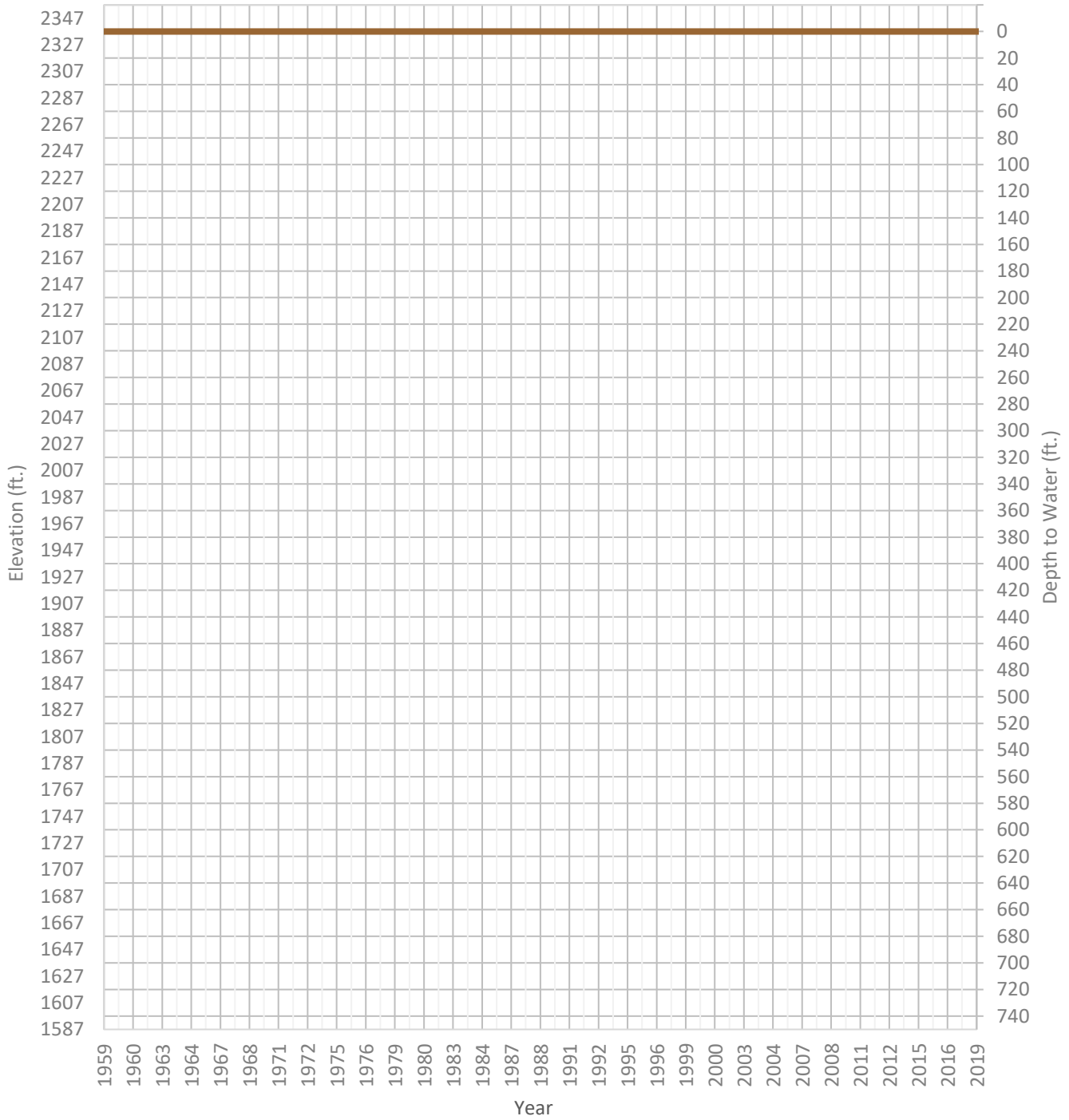
OPTI Well 491 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2083 ft. WSE Max = 2083 ft. Well Depth = 219 ft.



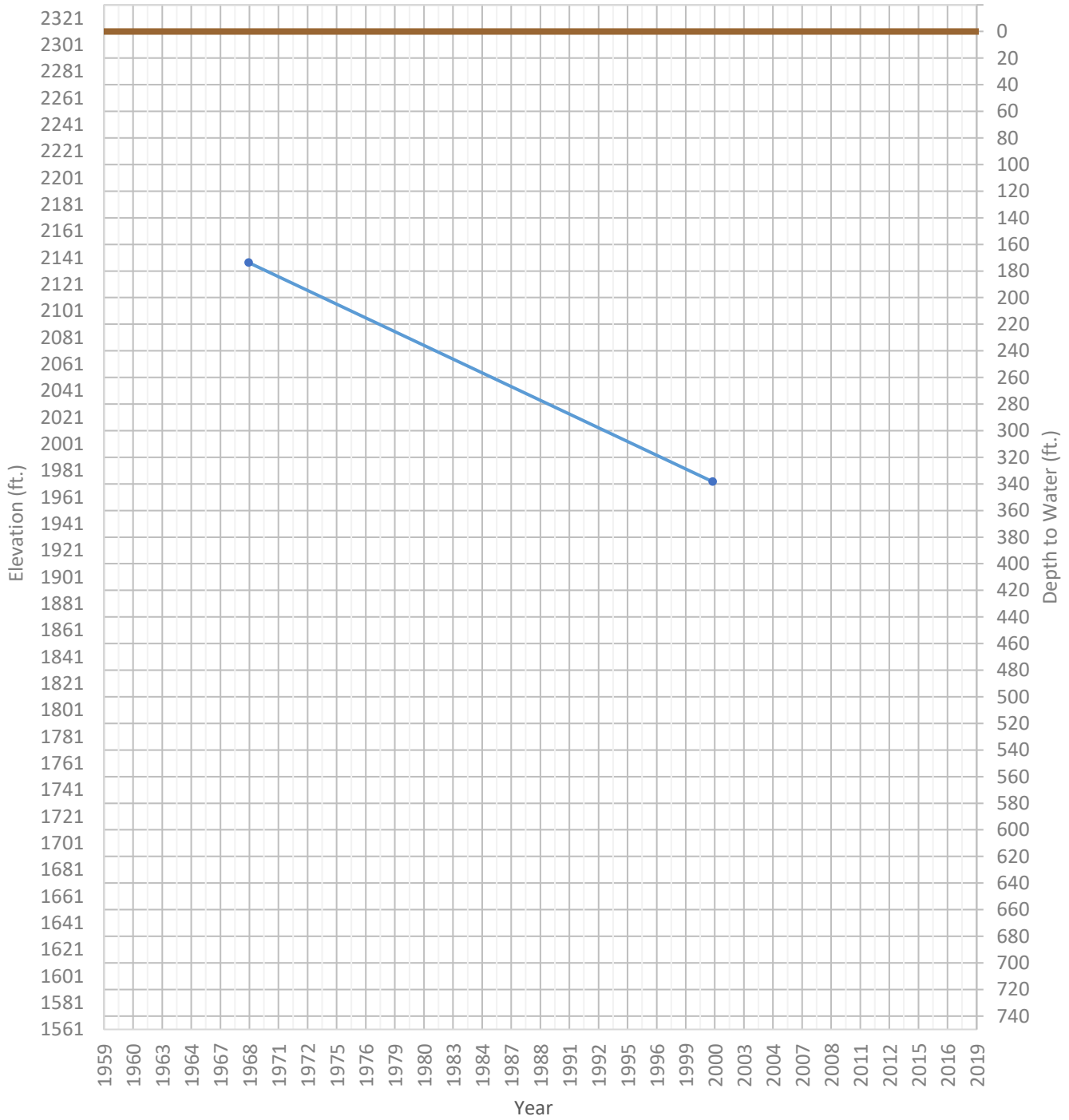
OPTI Well 495 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2225 ft. WSE Max = 2238 ft. Well Depth = 346 ft.



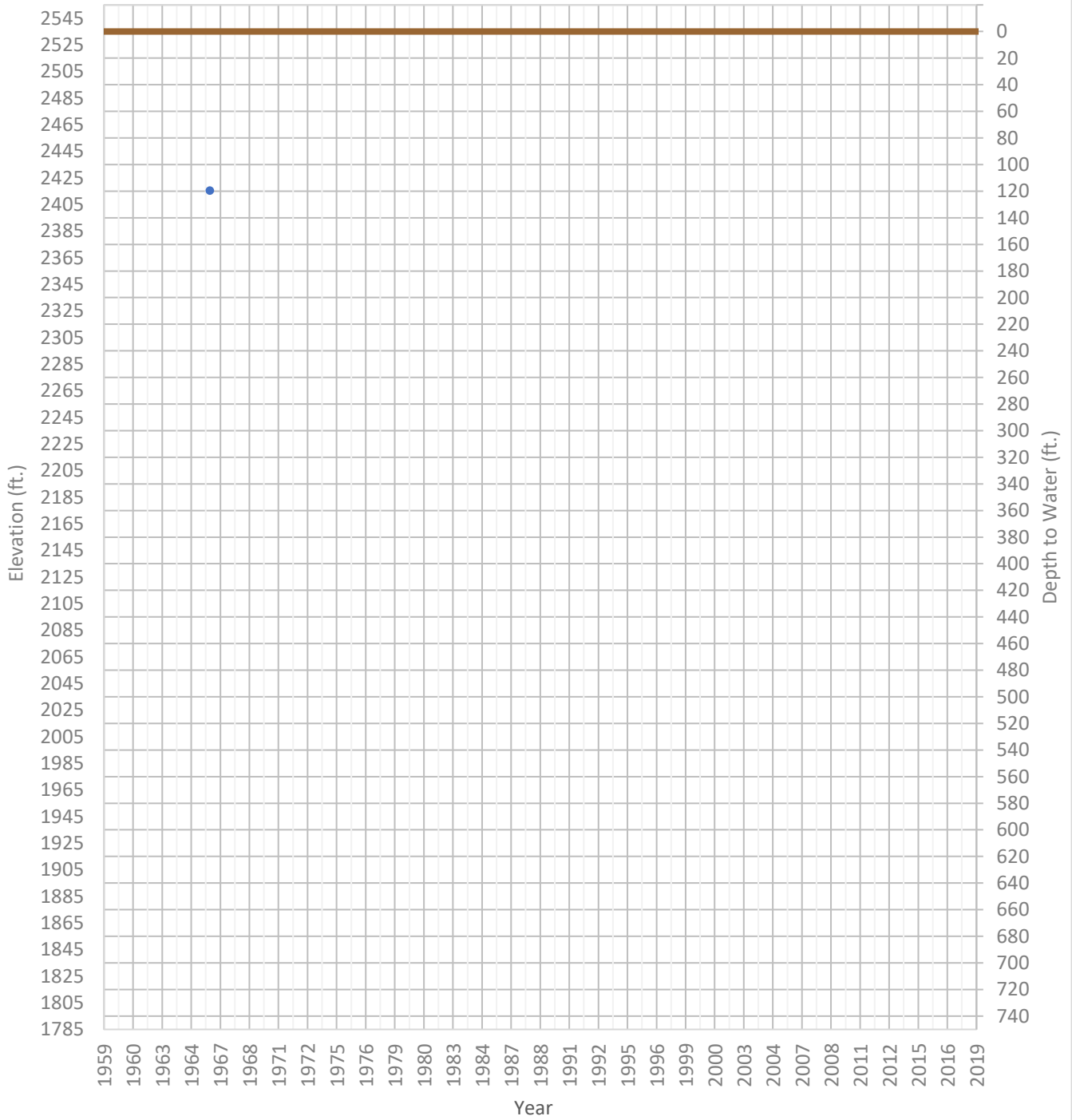
OPTI Well 500 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1973 ft. WSE Max = 2137 ft. Well Depth = 550 ft.



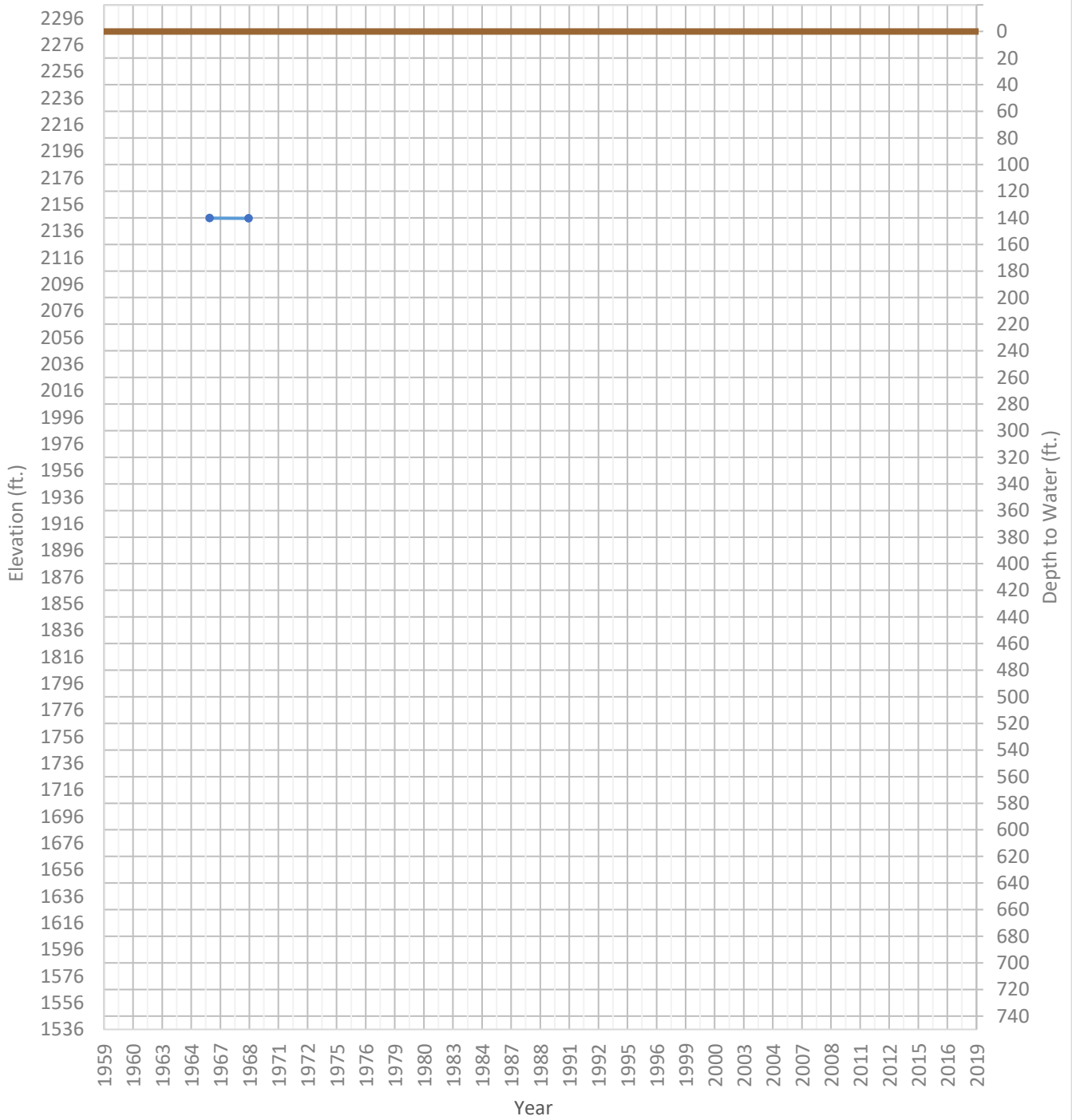
OPTI Well 502 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2415 ft. WSE Max = 2415 ft. Well Depth = 160 ft.



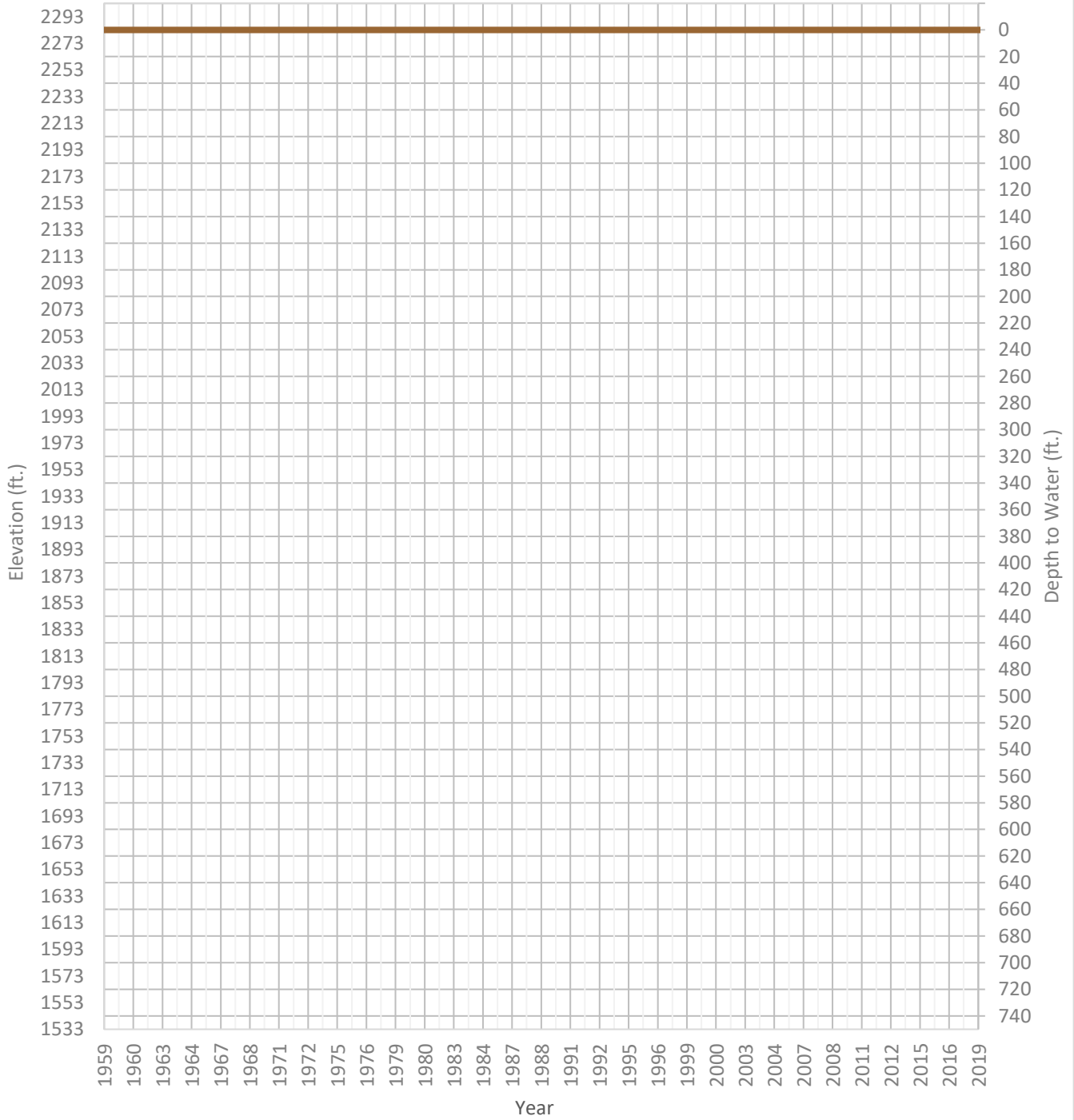
OPTI Well 504 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2146 ft. WSE Max = 2146 ft. Well Depth = 302 ft.



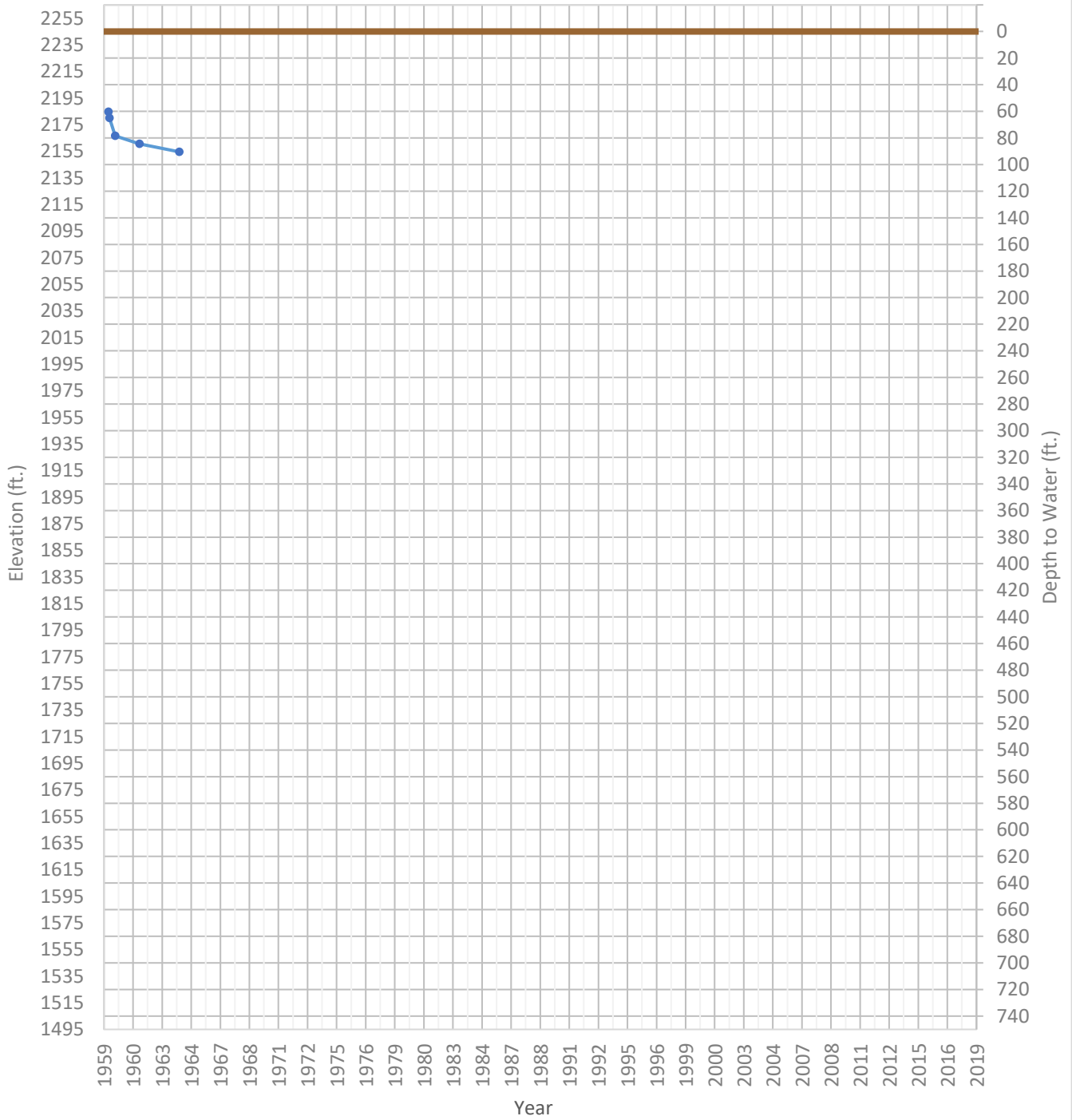
OPTI Well 505 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2206 ft. WSE Max = 2206 ft. Well Depth = 306 ft.



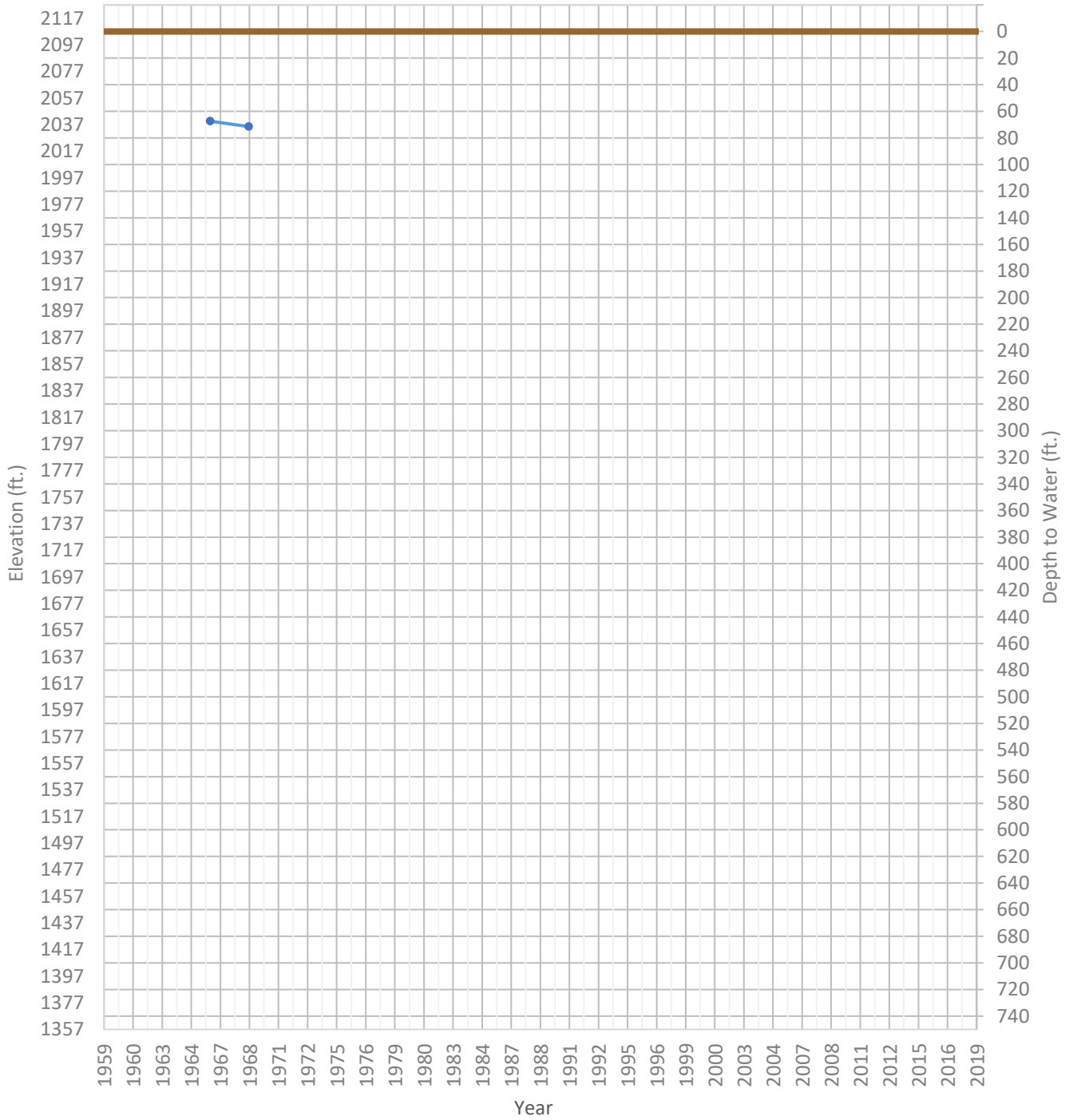
OPTI Well 506 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2155 ft. WSE Max = 2185 ft. Well Depth = 678 ft.



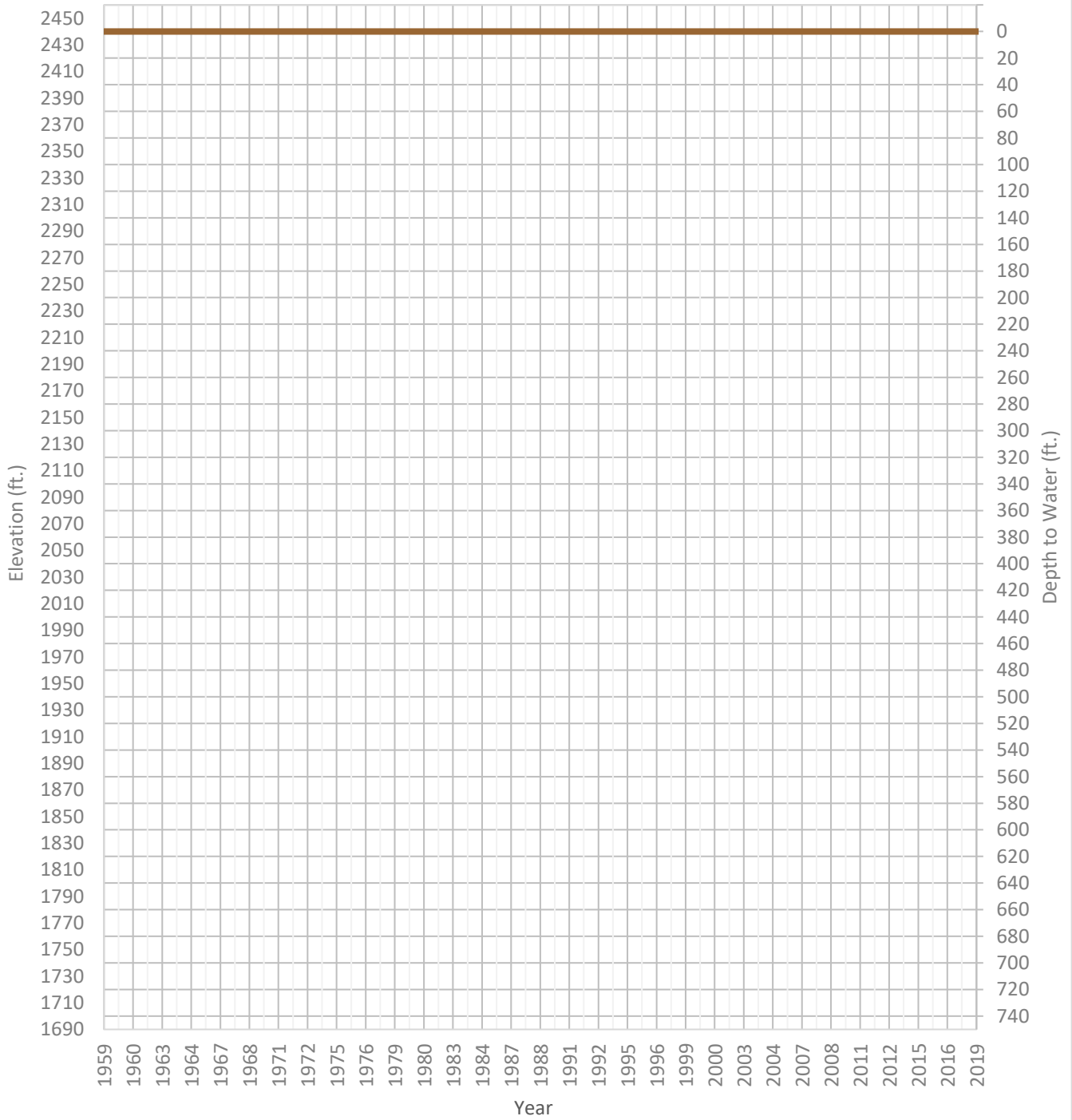
OPTI Well 508 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2036 ft. WSE Max = 2040 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



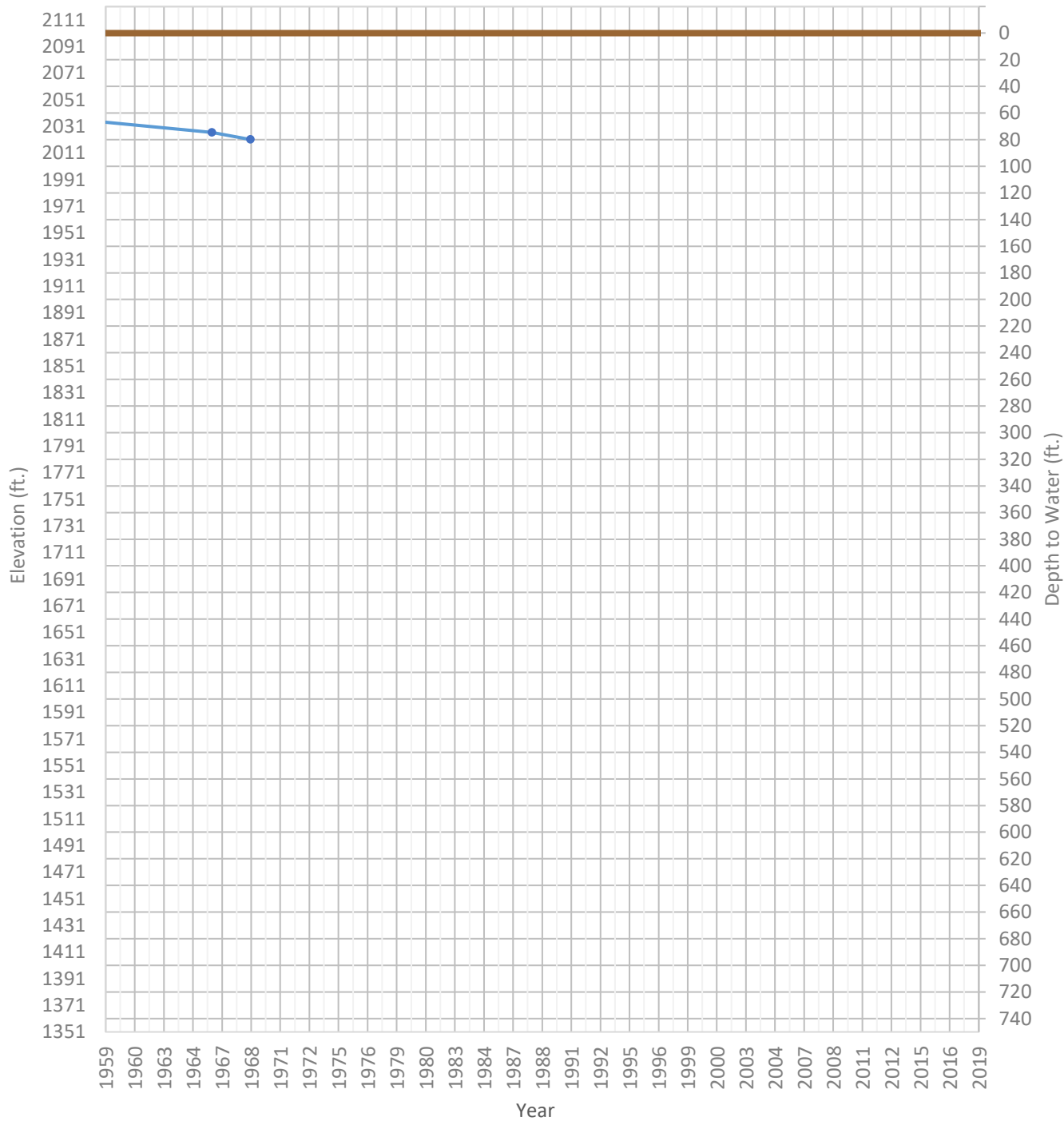
OPTI Well 509 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2245 ft. WSE Max = 2245 ft. Well Depth = 322 ft.



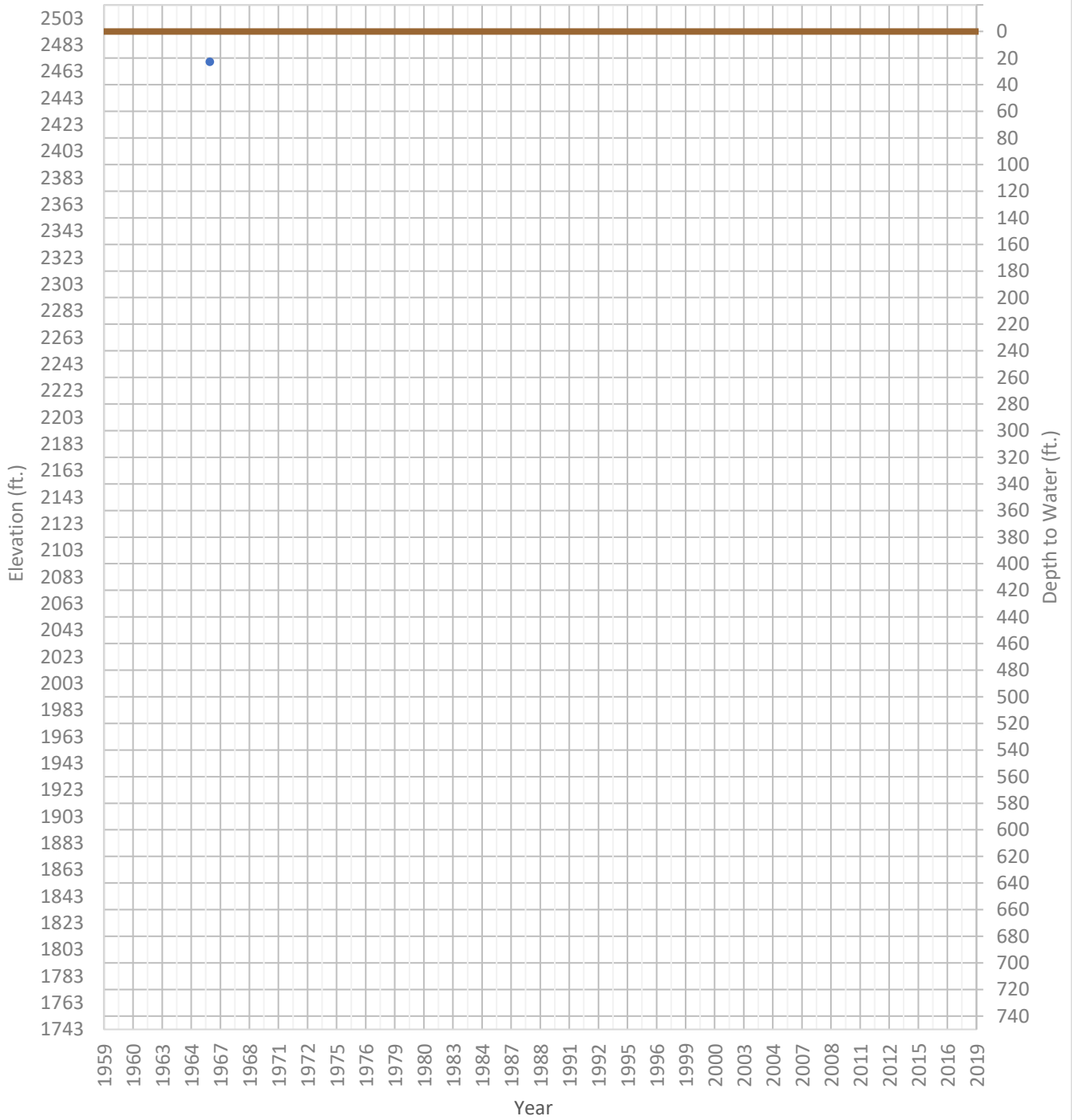
OPTI Well 511 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2021 ft. WSE Max = 2038 ft. Well Depth = 315 ft.



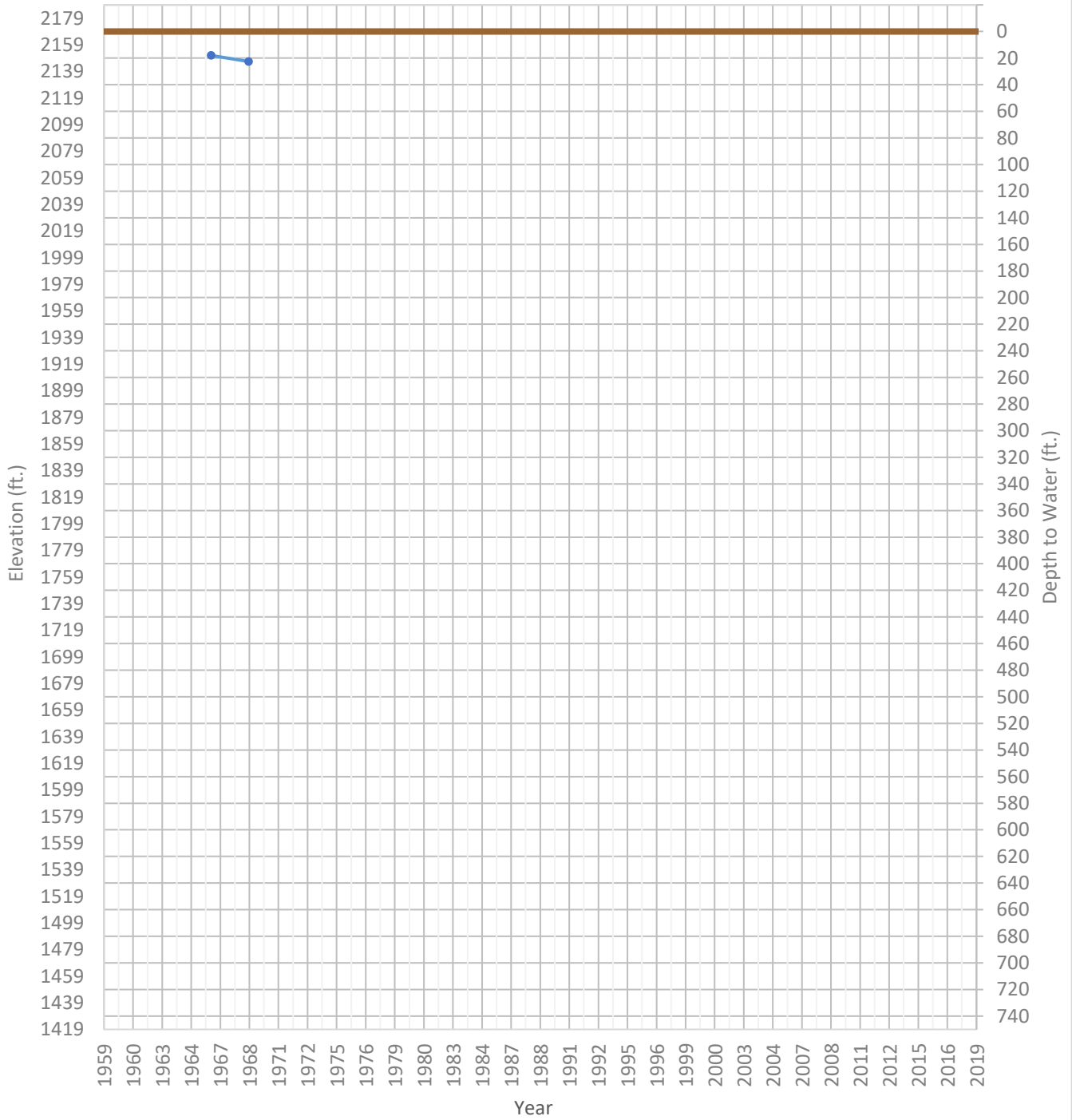
OPTI Well 512 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2470 ft. WSE Max = 2470 ft. Well Depth = 25 ft.



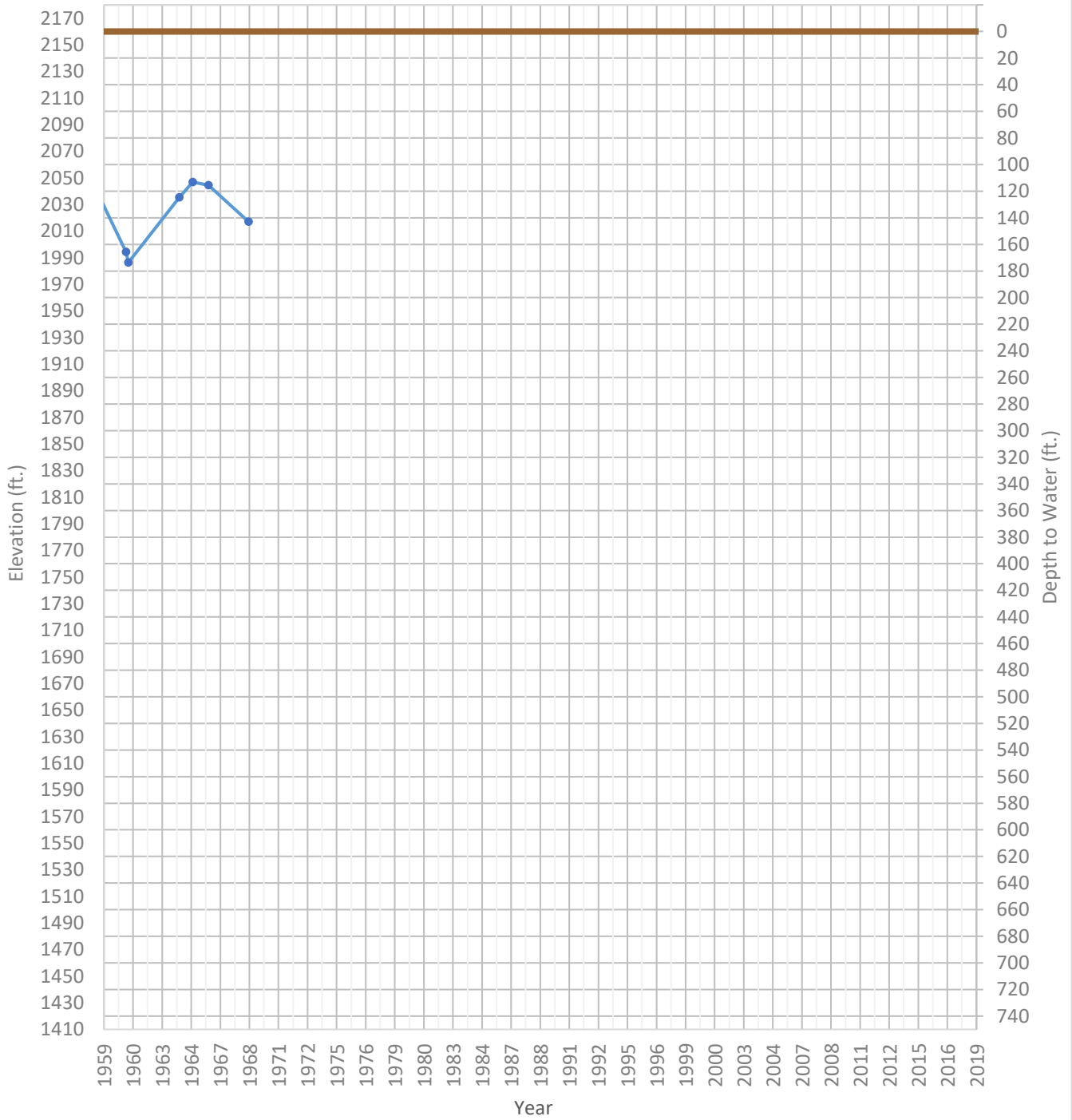
OPTI Well 514 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2146 ft. WSE Max = 2151 ft. Well Depth = 82 ft.



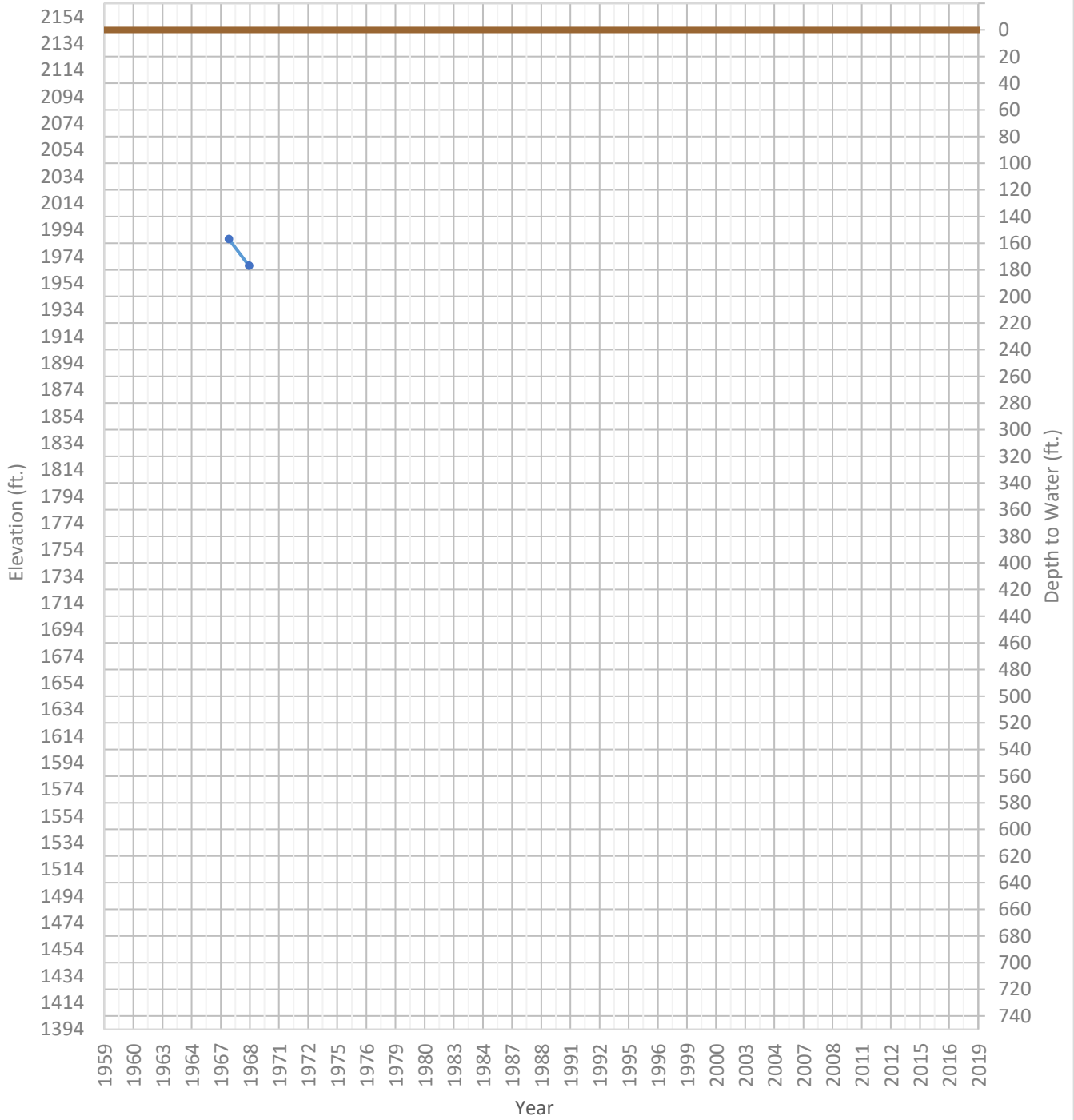
OPTI Well 520 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1986 ft. WSE Max = 2047 ft. Well Depth = 634 ft.



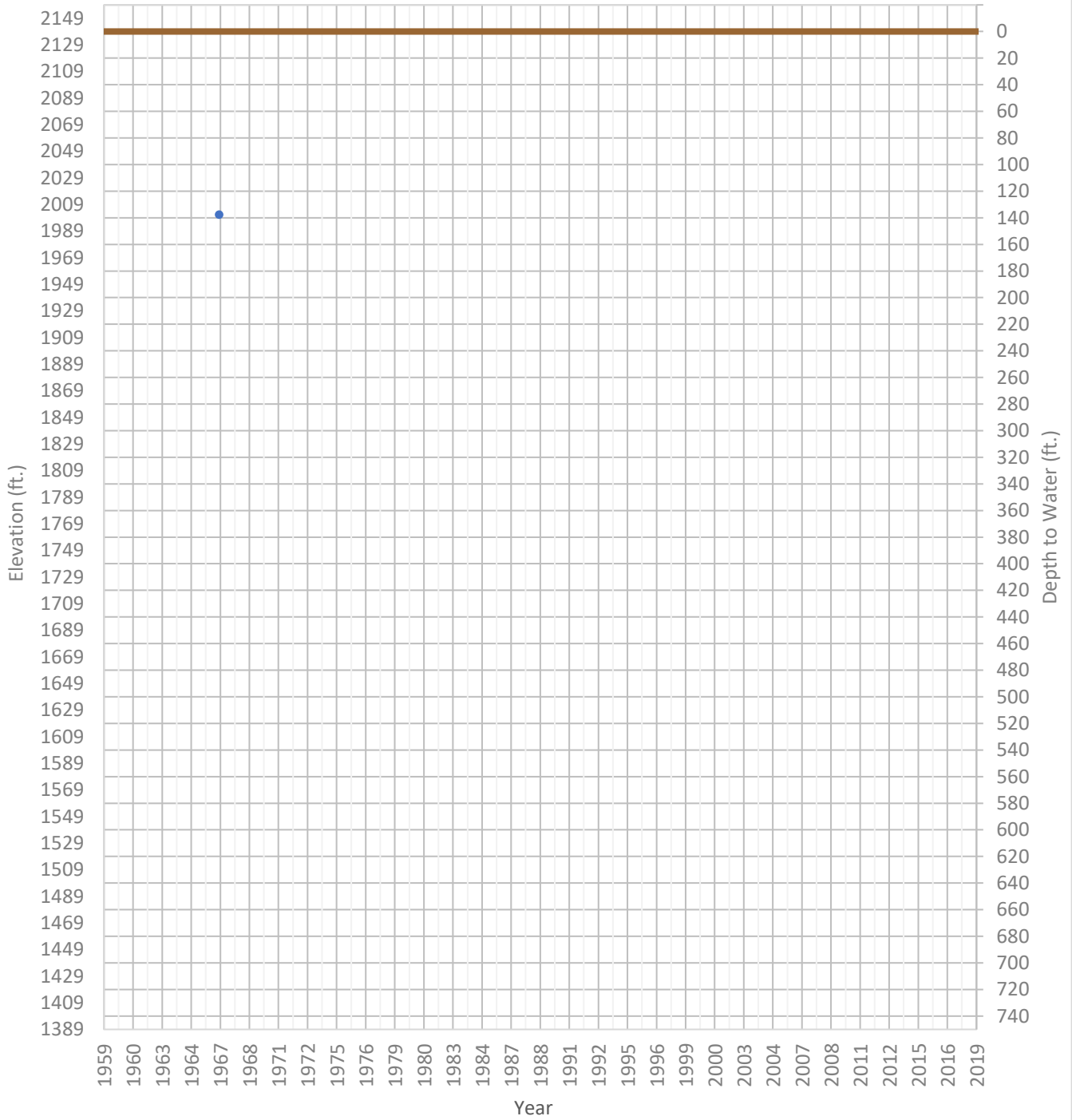
OPTI Well 521 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1967 ft. WSE Max = 1987 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



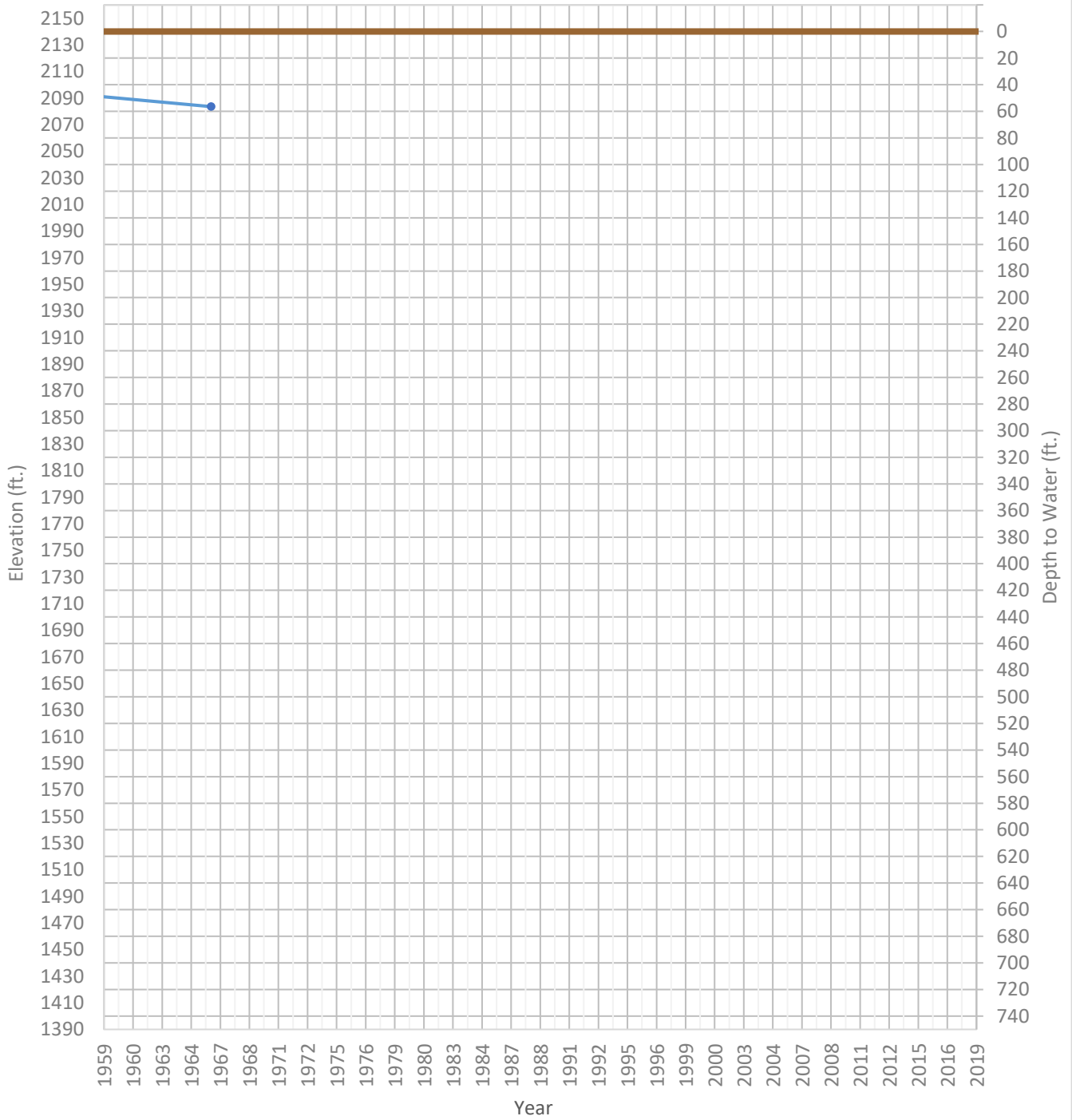
OPTI Well 522 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2001 ft. WSE Max = 2001 ft. Well Depth = 648 ft.



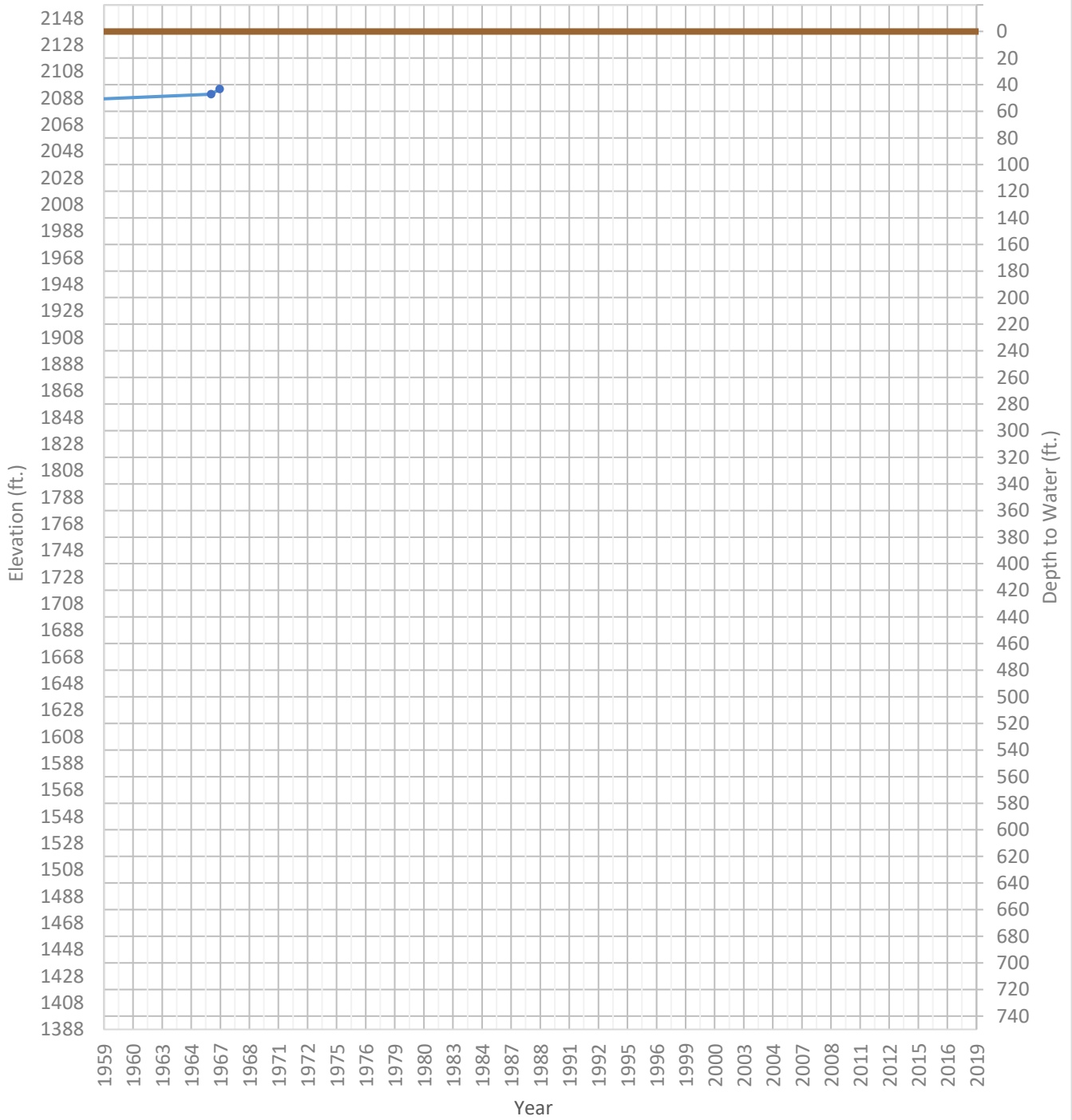
OPTI Well 523 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2080 ft. WSE Max = 2114 ft. Well Depth = 380 ft.



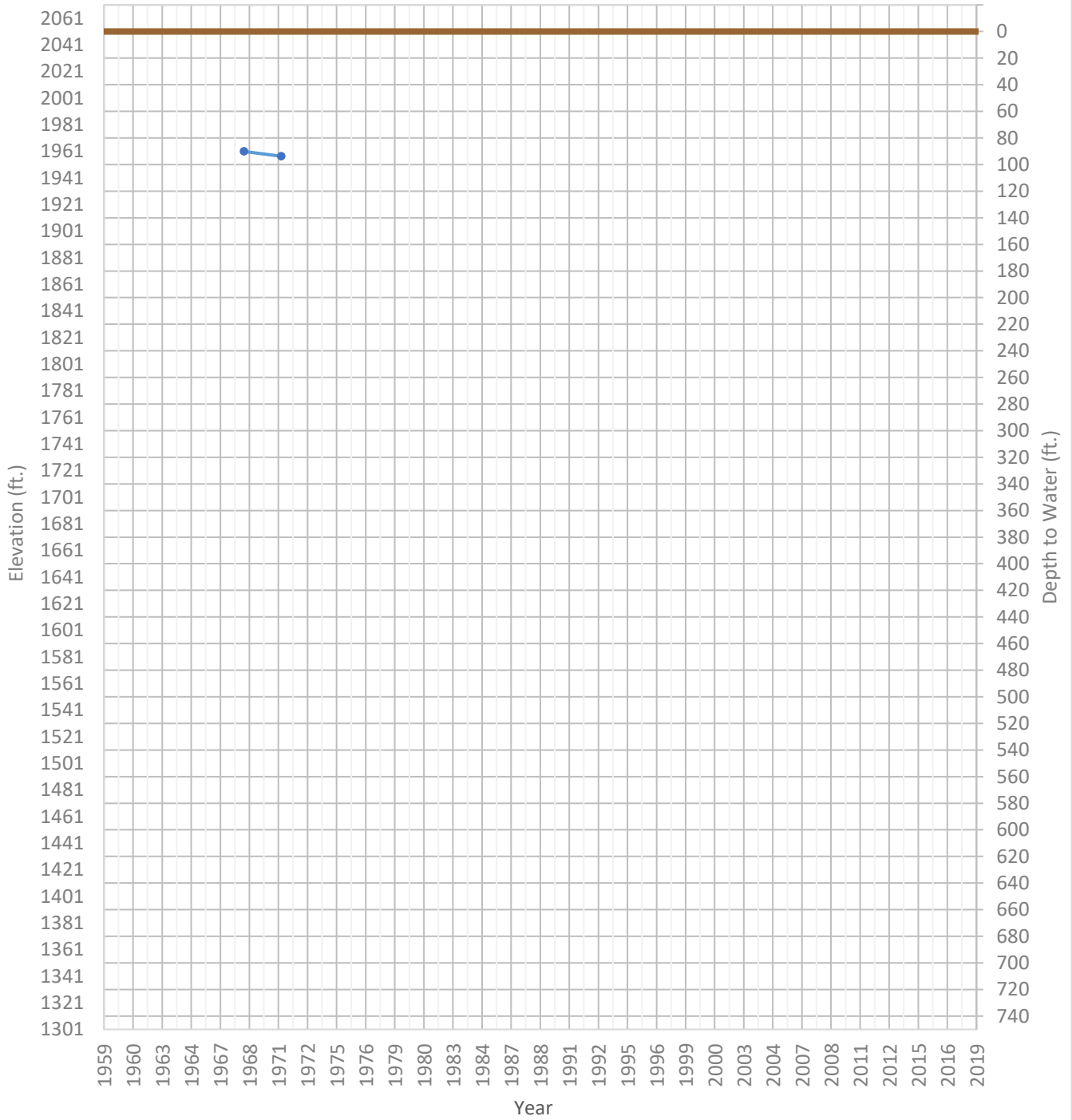
OPTI Well 524 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2071 ft. WSE Max = 2095 ft. Well Depth = 222 ft.



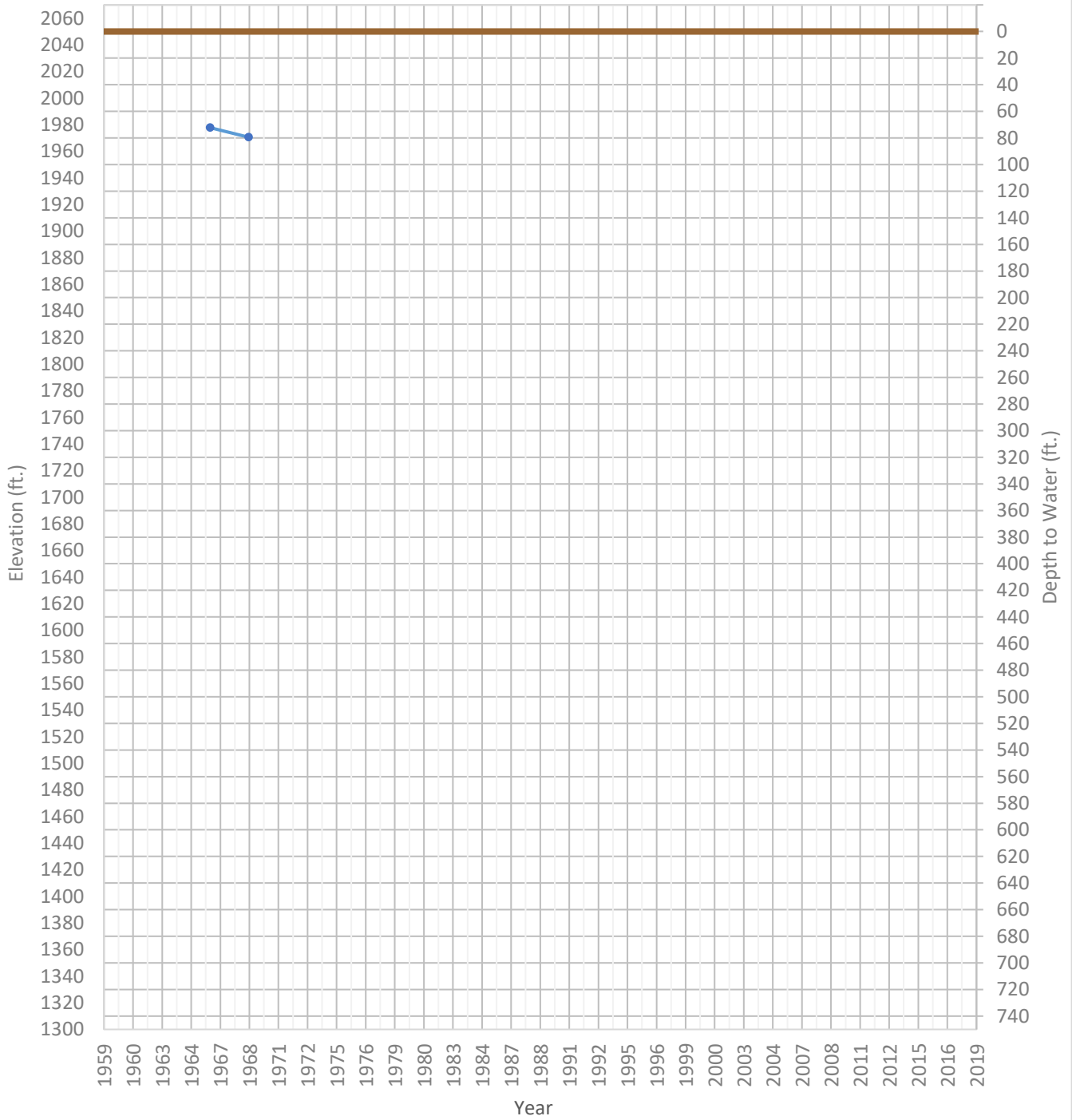
OPTI Well 525 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1957 ft. WSE Max = 1961 ft. Well Depth = 155 ft.



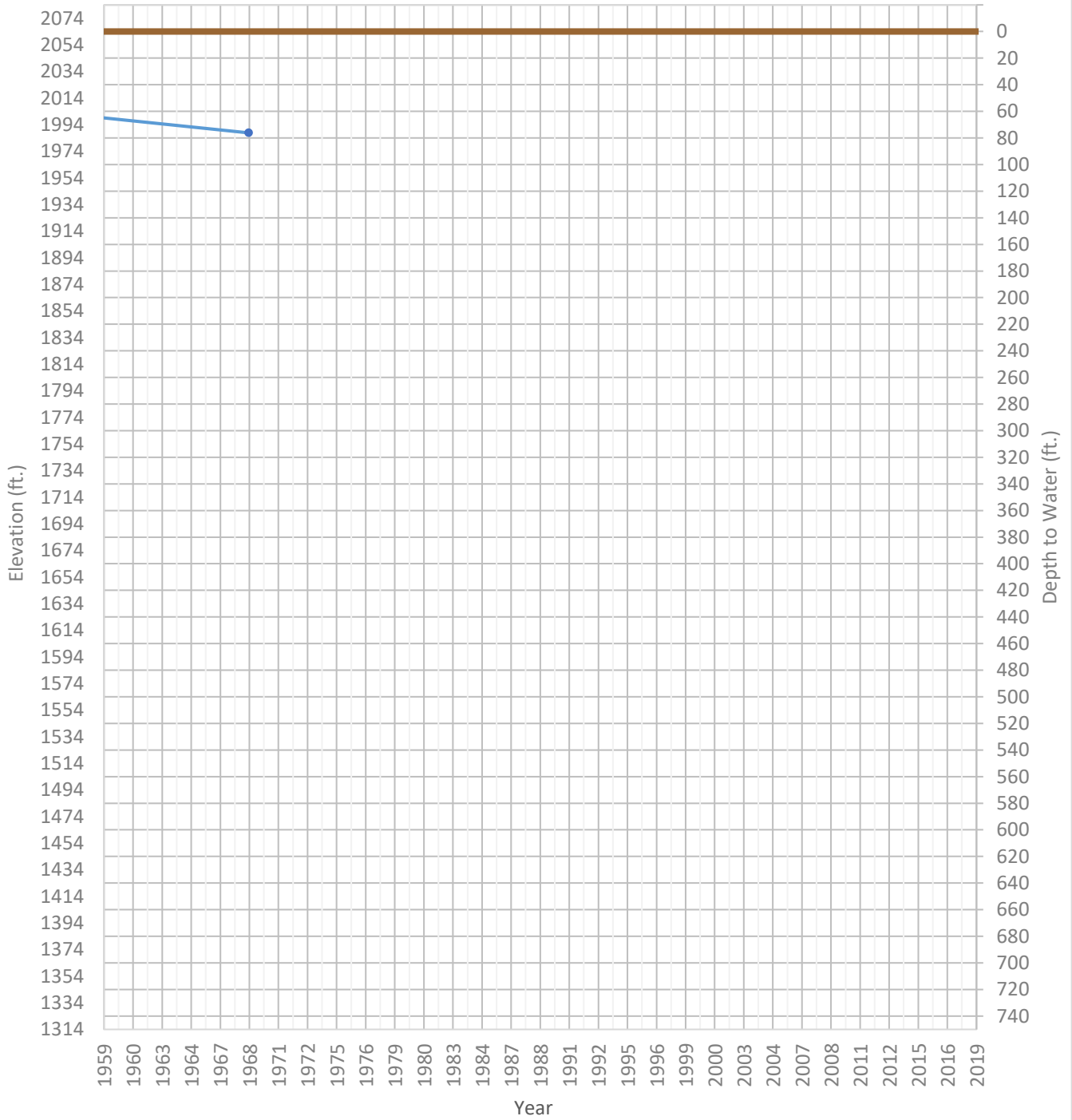
OPTI Well 527 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1971 ft. WSE Max = 1978 ft. Well Depth = 150 ft.



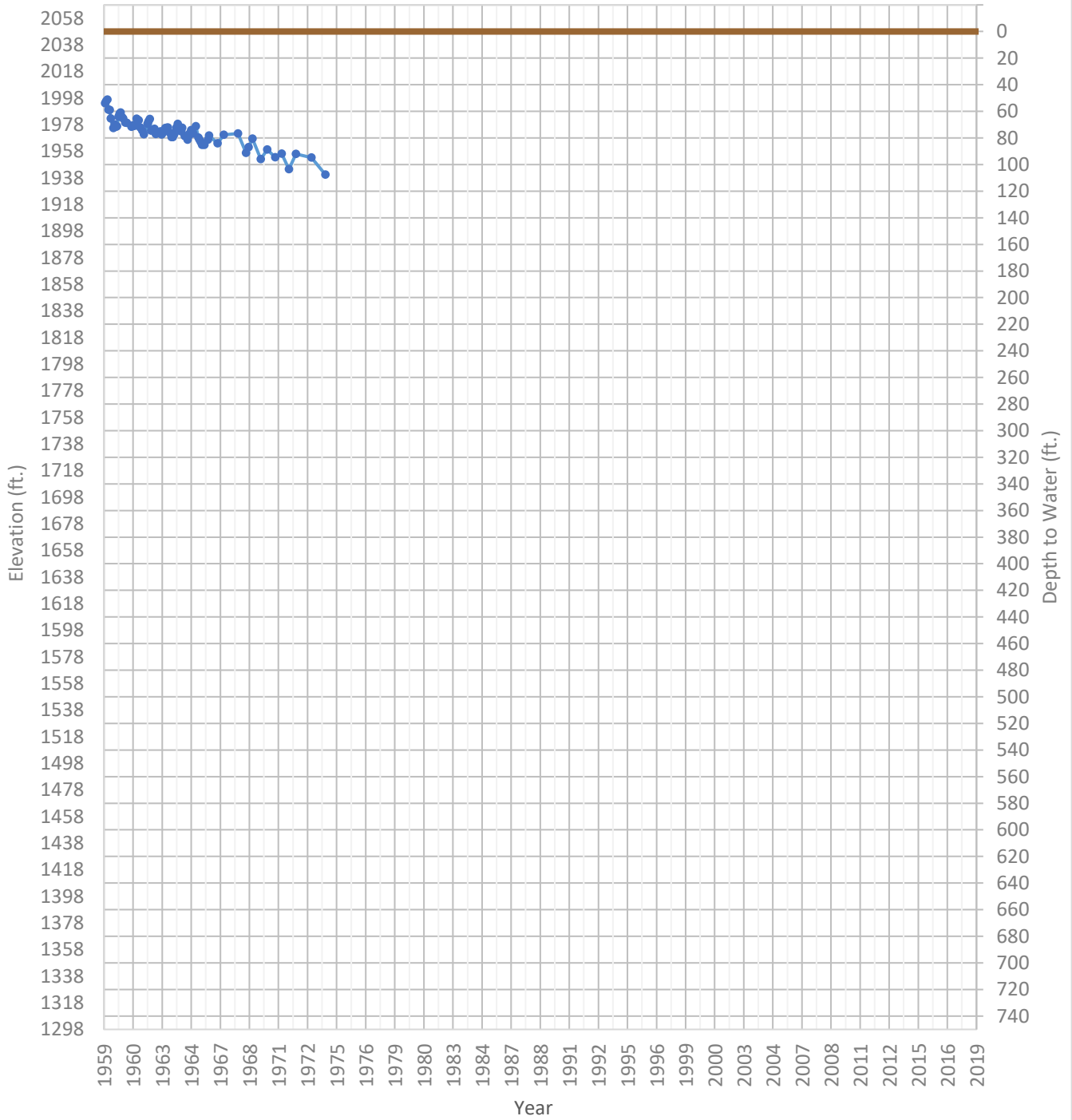
OPTI Well 528 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1988 ft. WSE Max = 2003 ft. Well Depth = 204 ft.



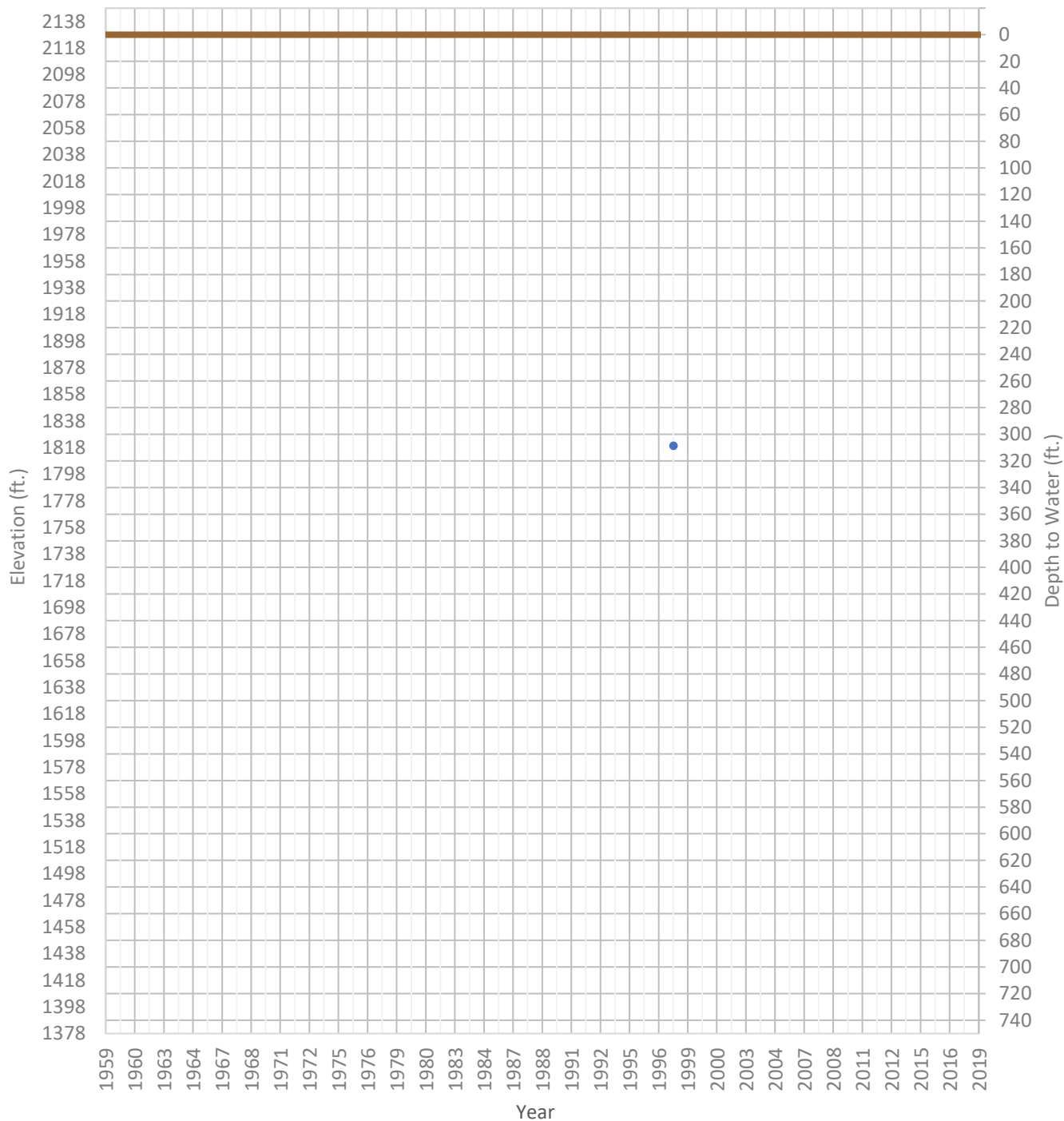
OPTI Well 529 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1940 ft. WSE Max = 2004 ft. Well Depth = 110 ft.



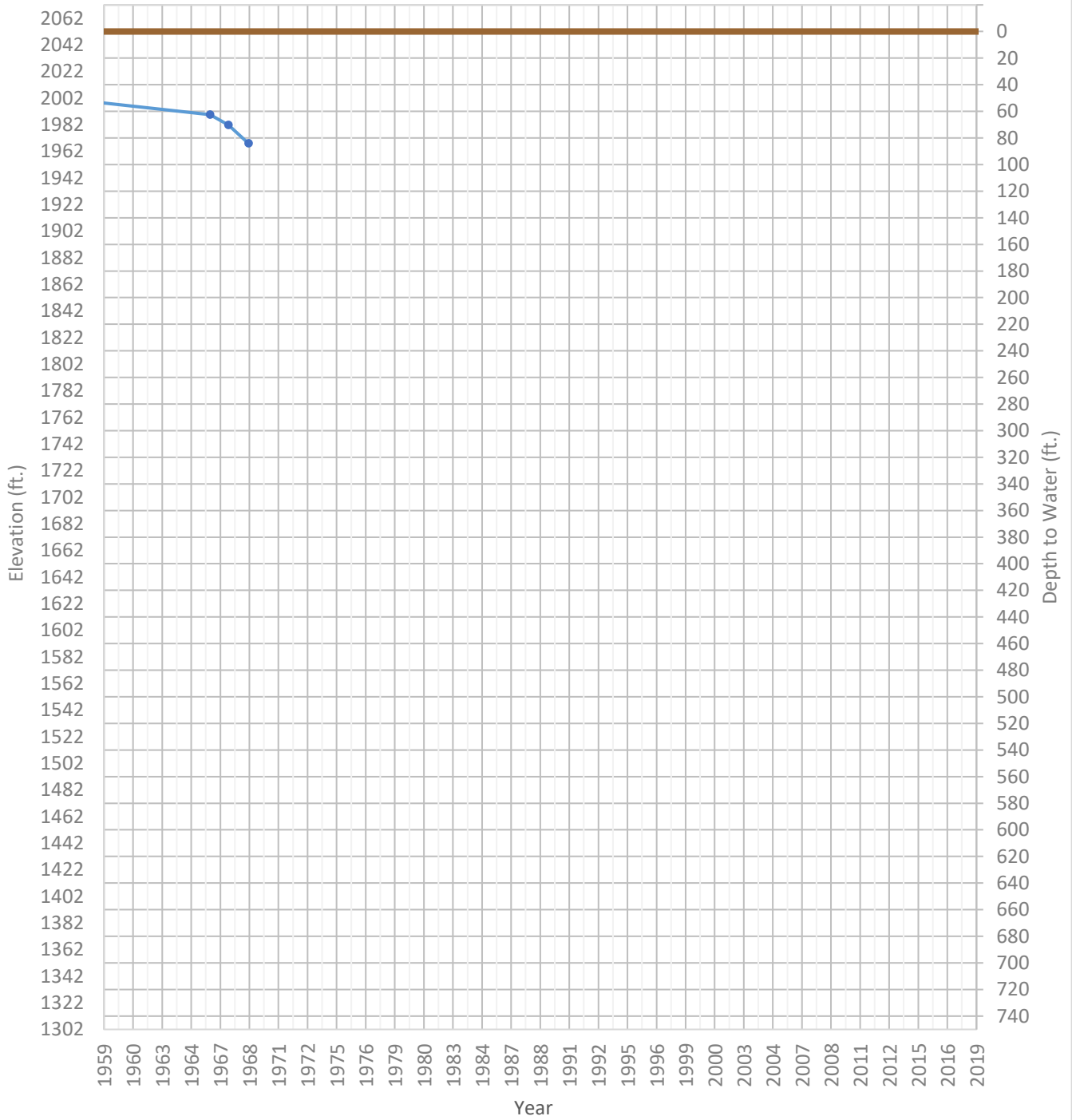
OPTI Well 530 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1819 ft. WSE Max = 1819 ft. Well Depth = 974 ft.



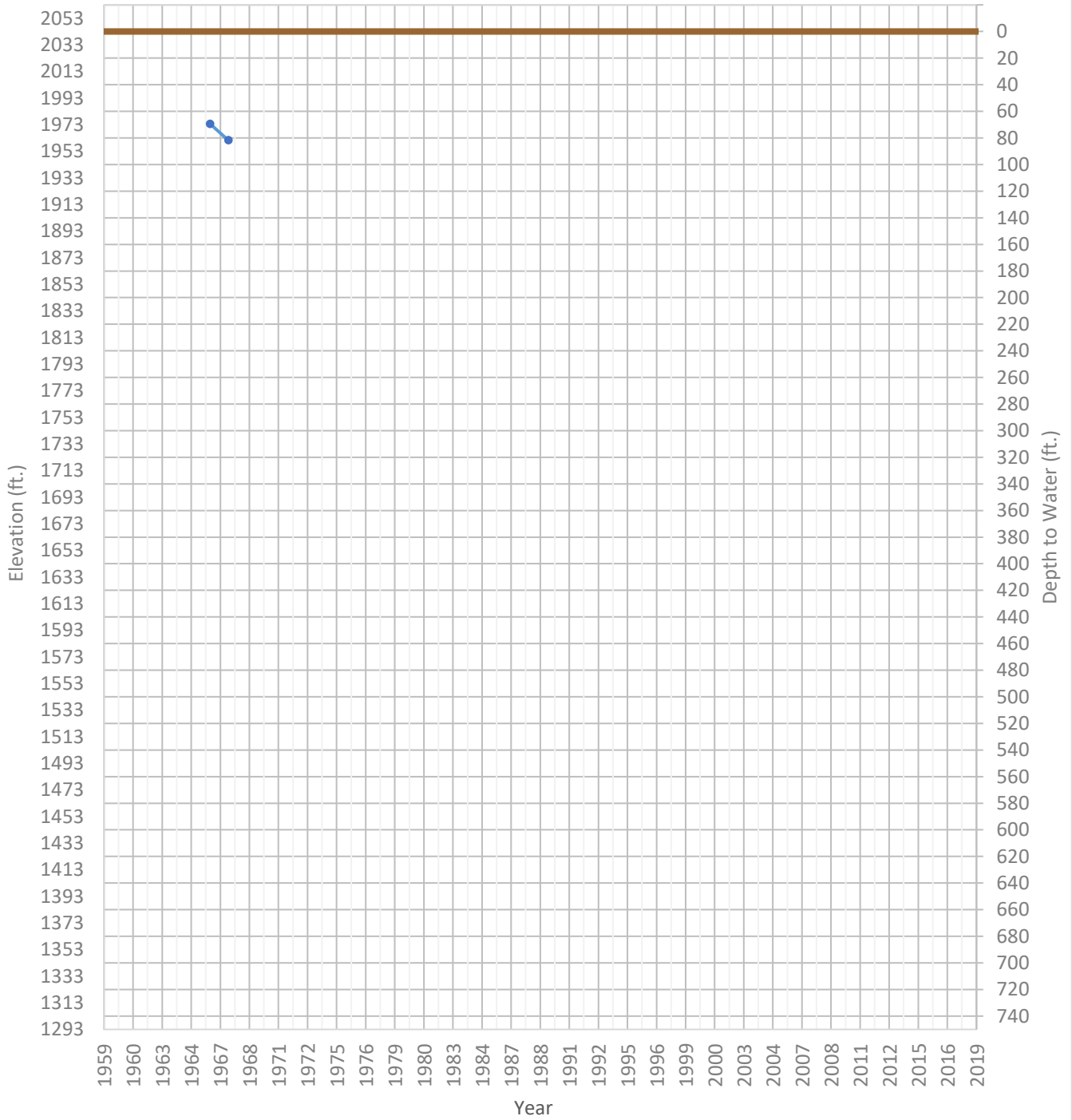
OPTI Well 531 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1968 ft. WSE Max = 2050 ft. Well Depth = 365 ft.



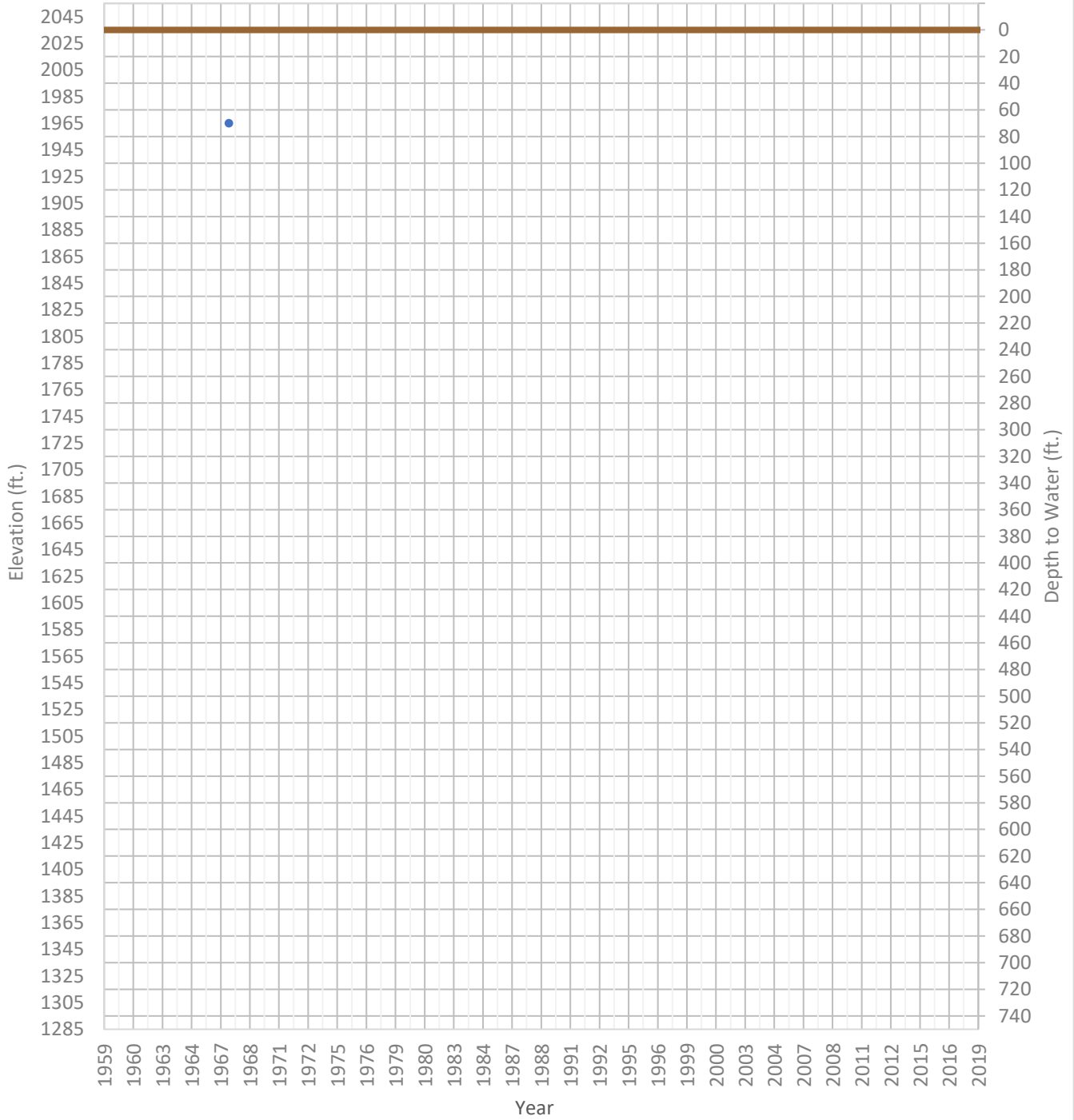
OPTI Well 536 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1961 ft. WSE Max = 1974 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



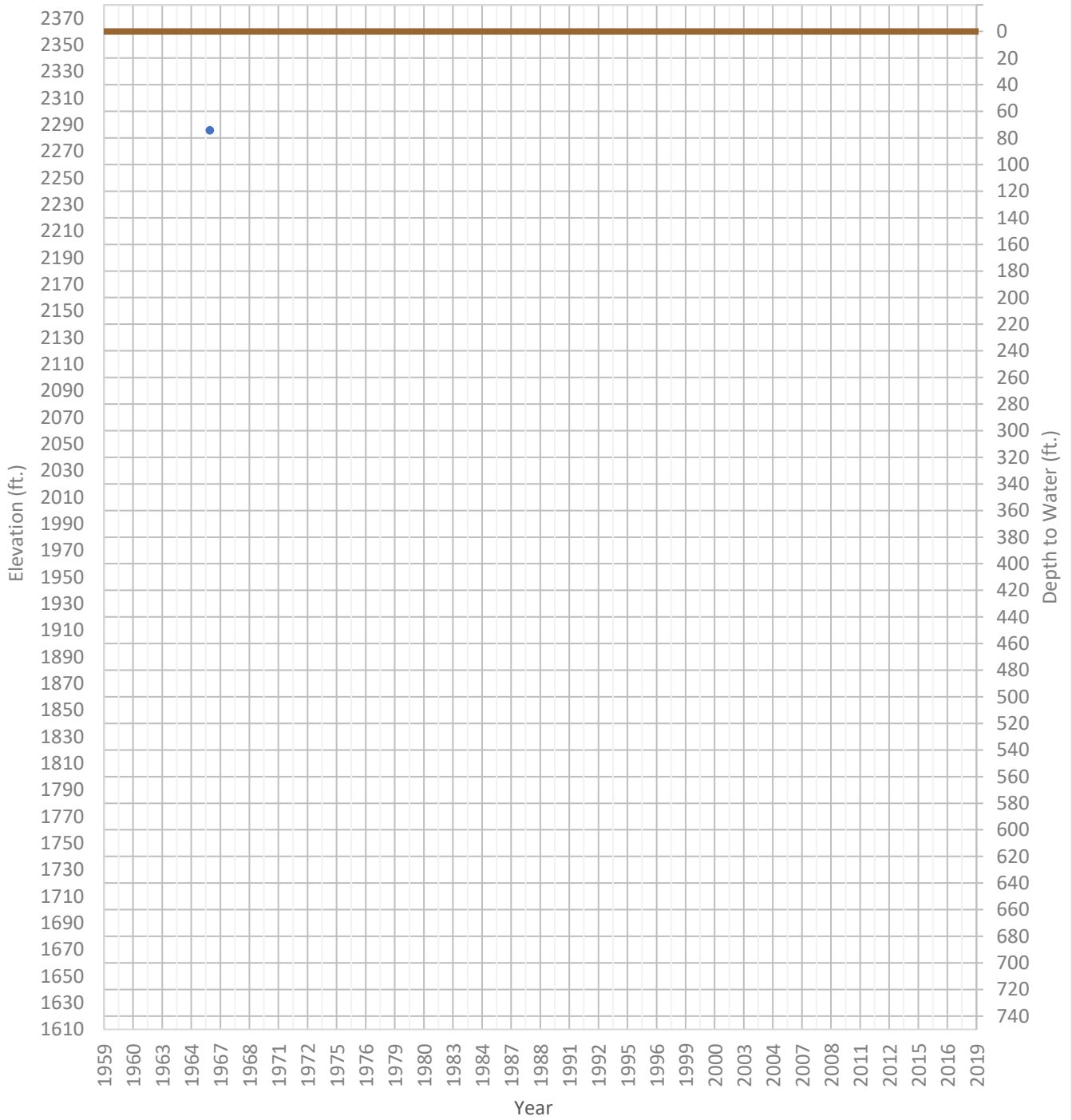
OPTI Well 539 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1965 ft. WSE Max = 1965 ft. Well Depth = 138 ft.



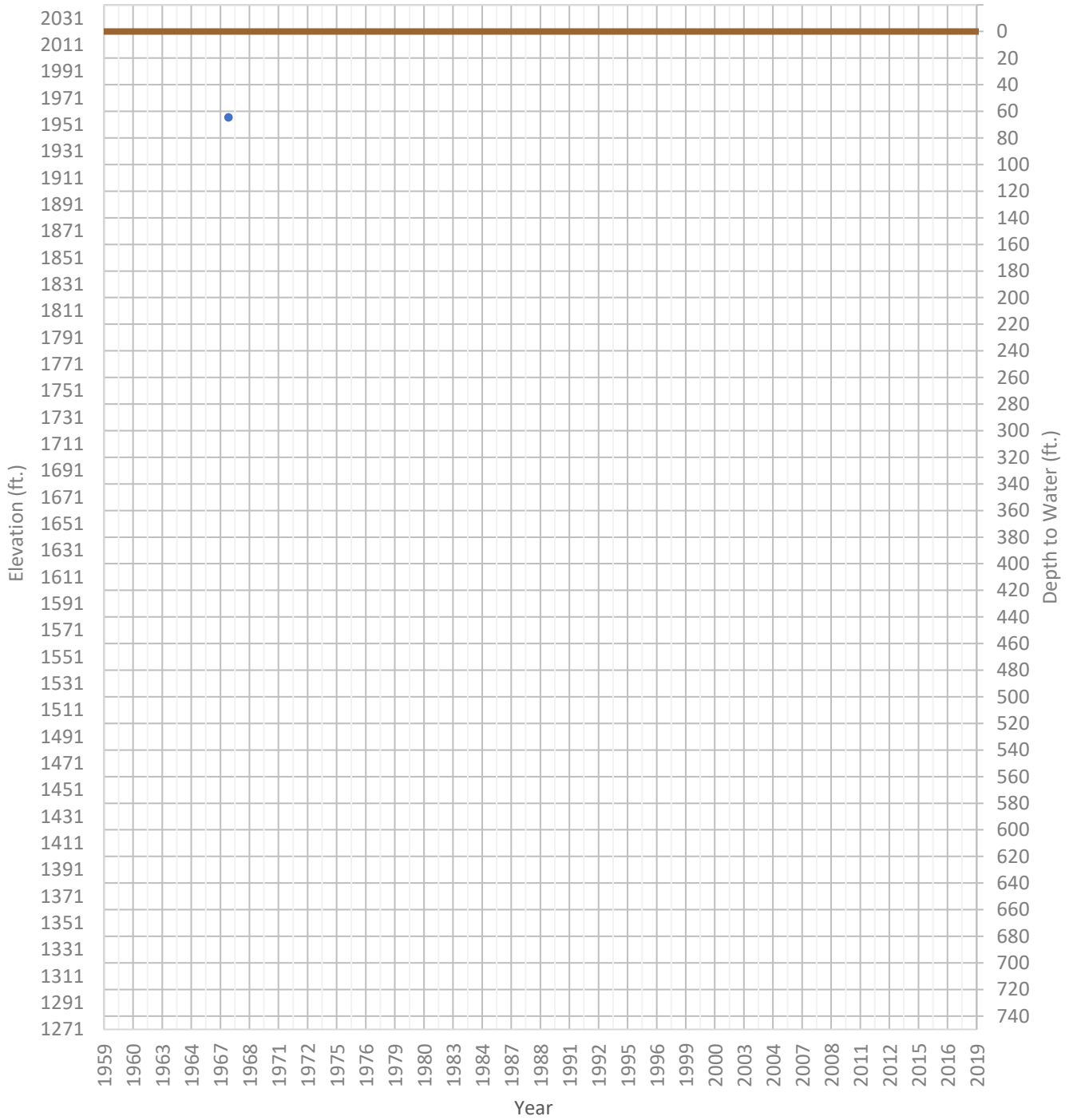
OPTI Well 540 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2286 ft. WSE Max = 2286 ft. Well Depth = 600 ft.



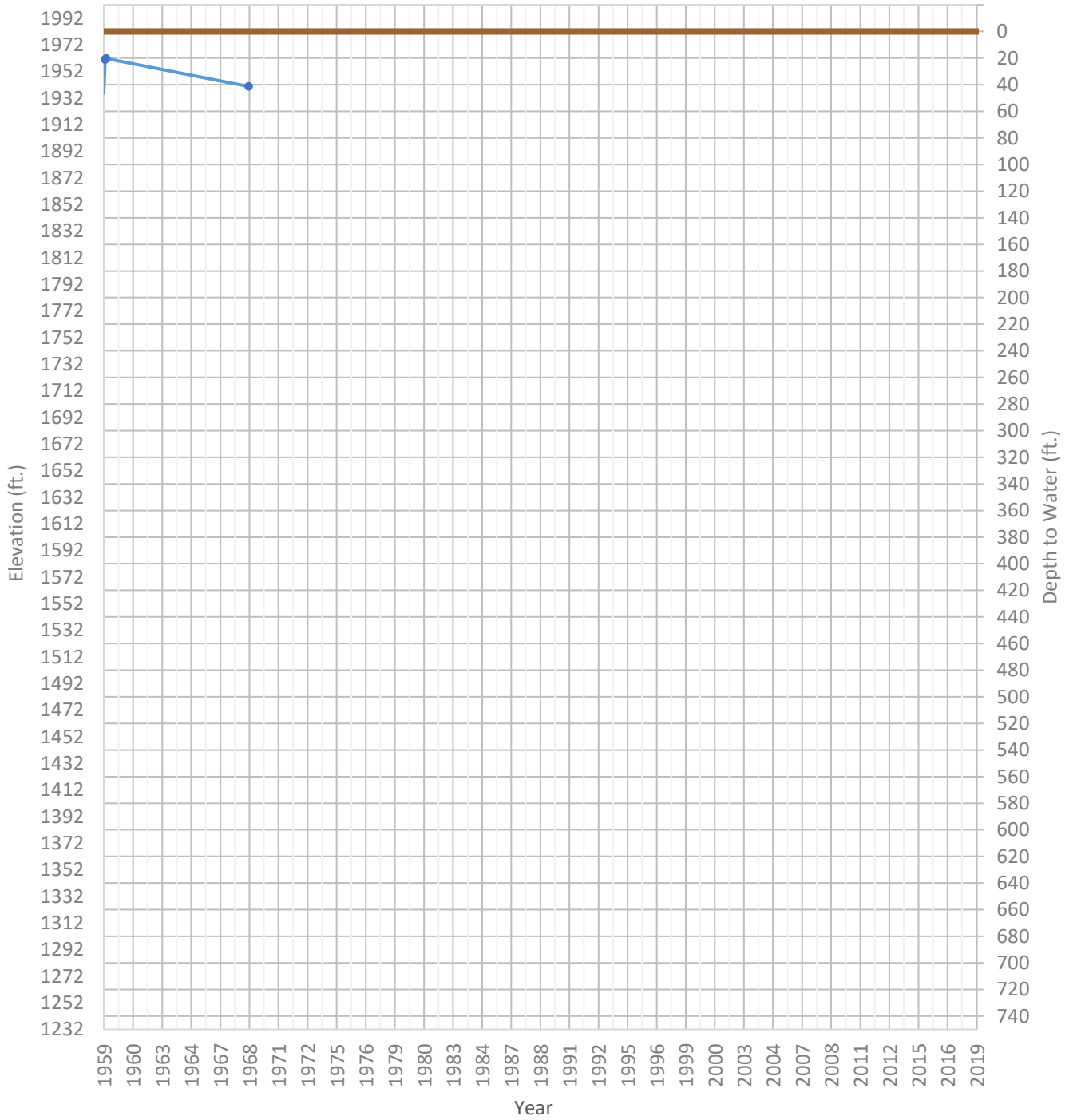
OPTI Well 544 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1956 ft. WSE Max = 1956 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



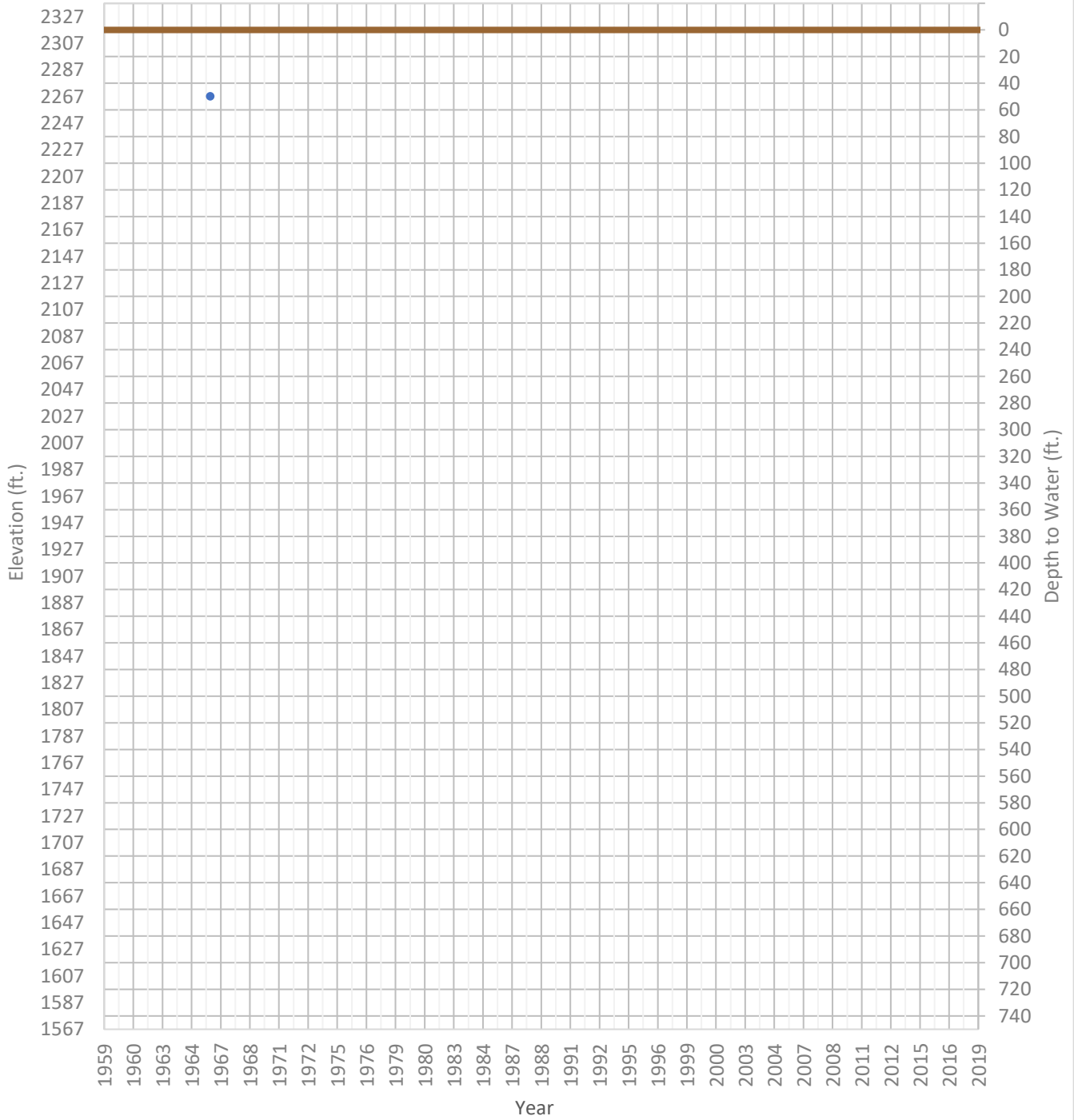
OPTI Well 545 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1925 ft. WSE Max = 1962 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



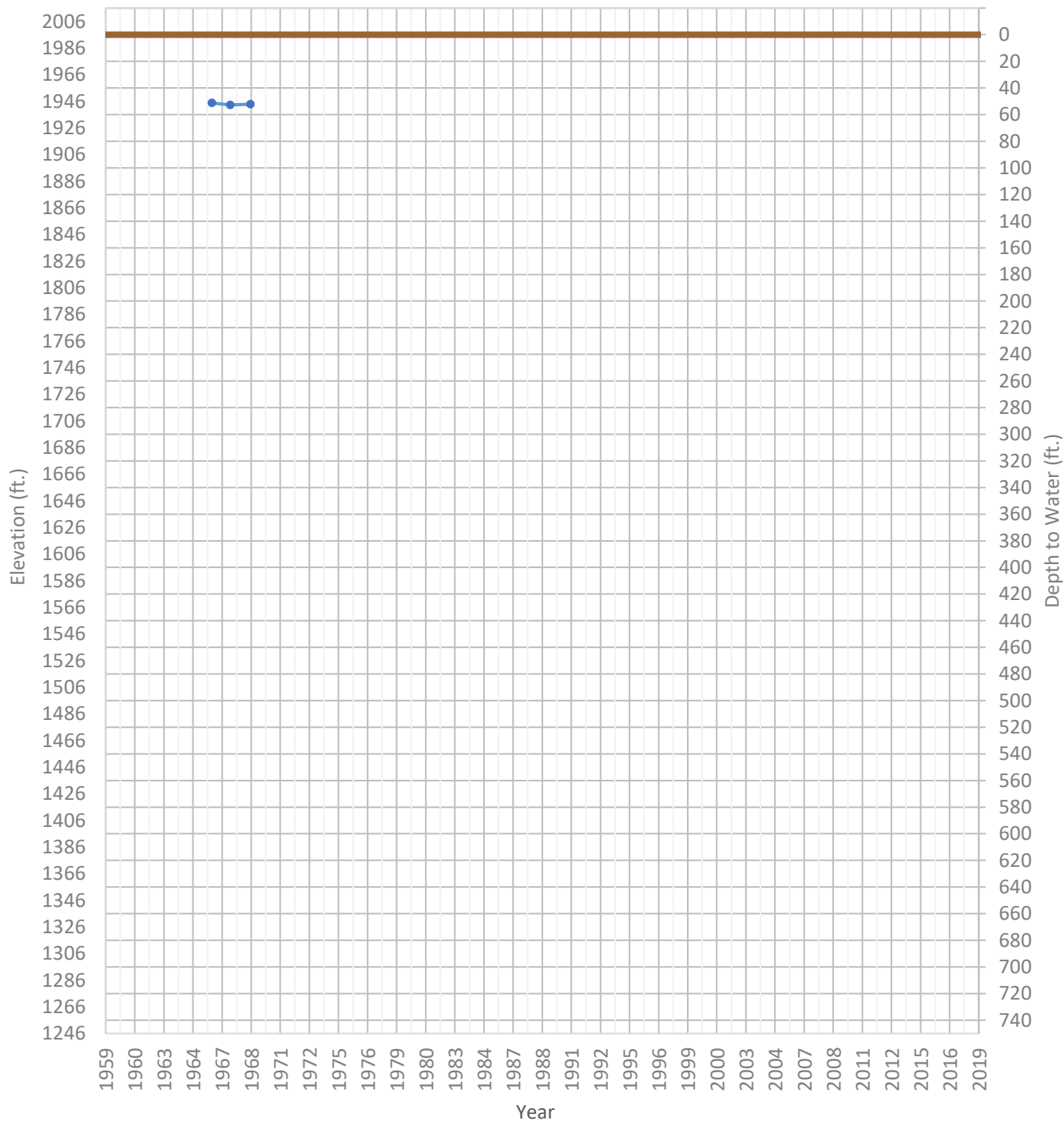
OPTI Well 548 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2267 ft. WSE Max = 2267 ft. Well Depth = 200 ft.



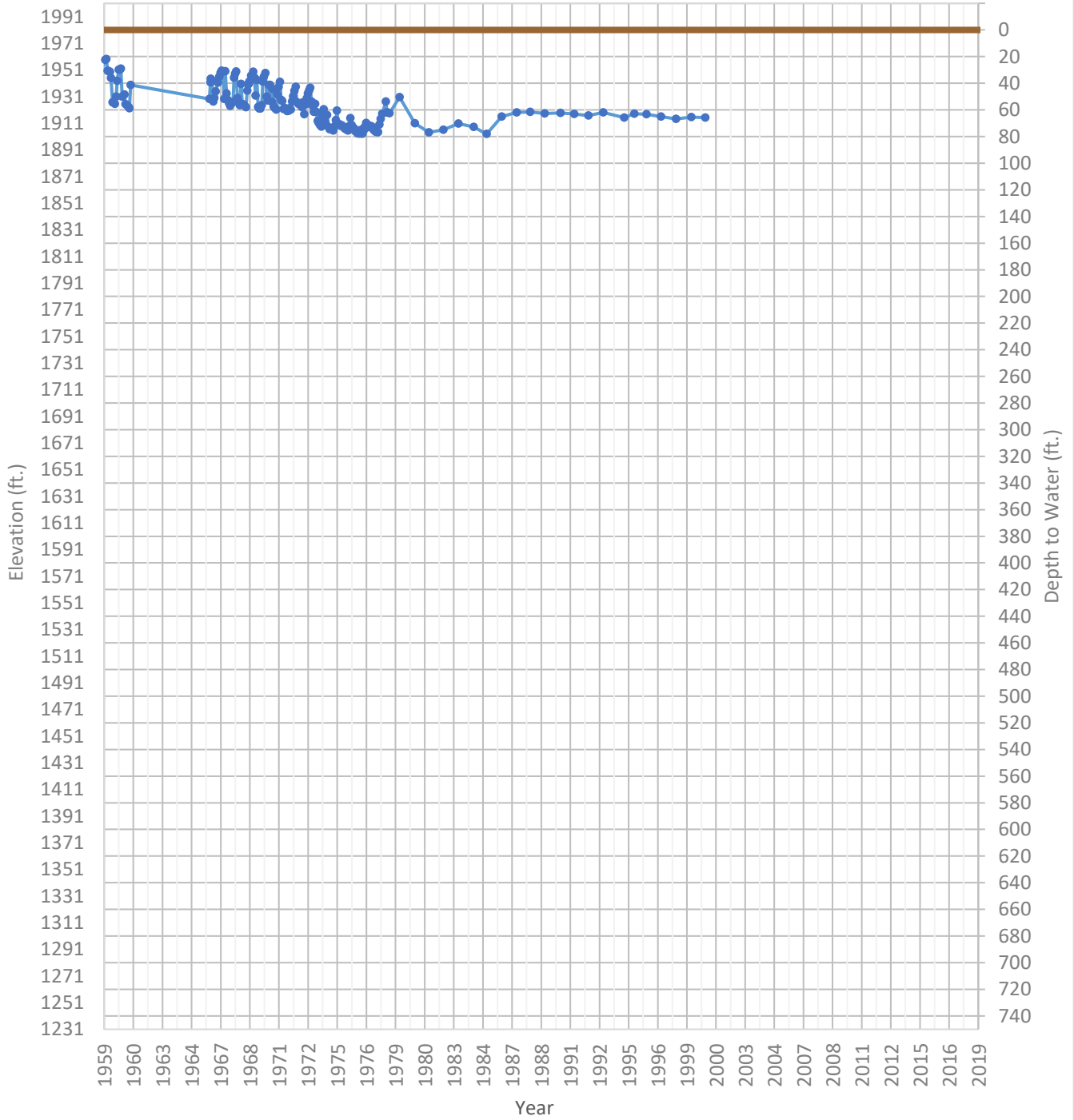
OPTI Well 550 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1943 ft. WSE Max = 1945 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



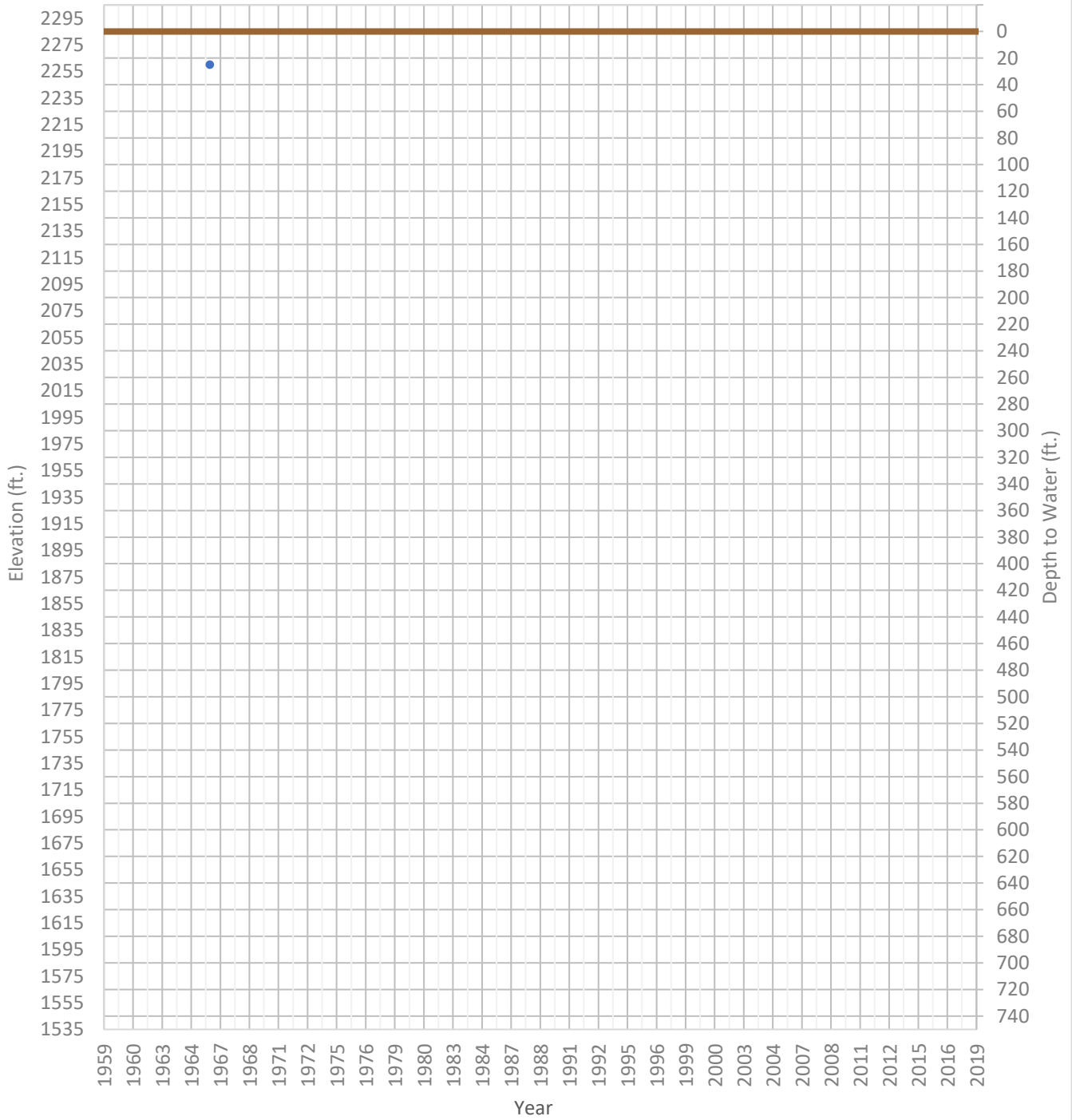
OPTI Well 551 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1903 ft. WSE Max = 1959 ft. Well Depth = 70 ft.



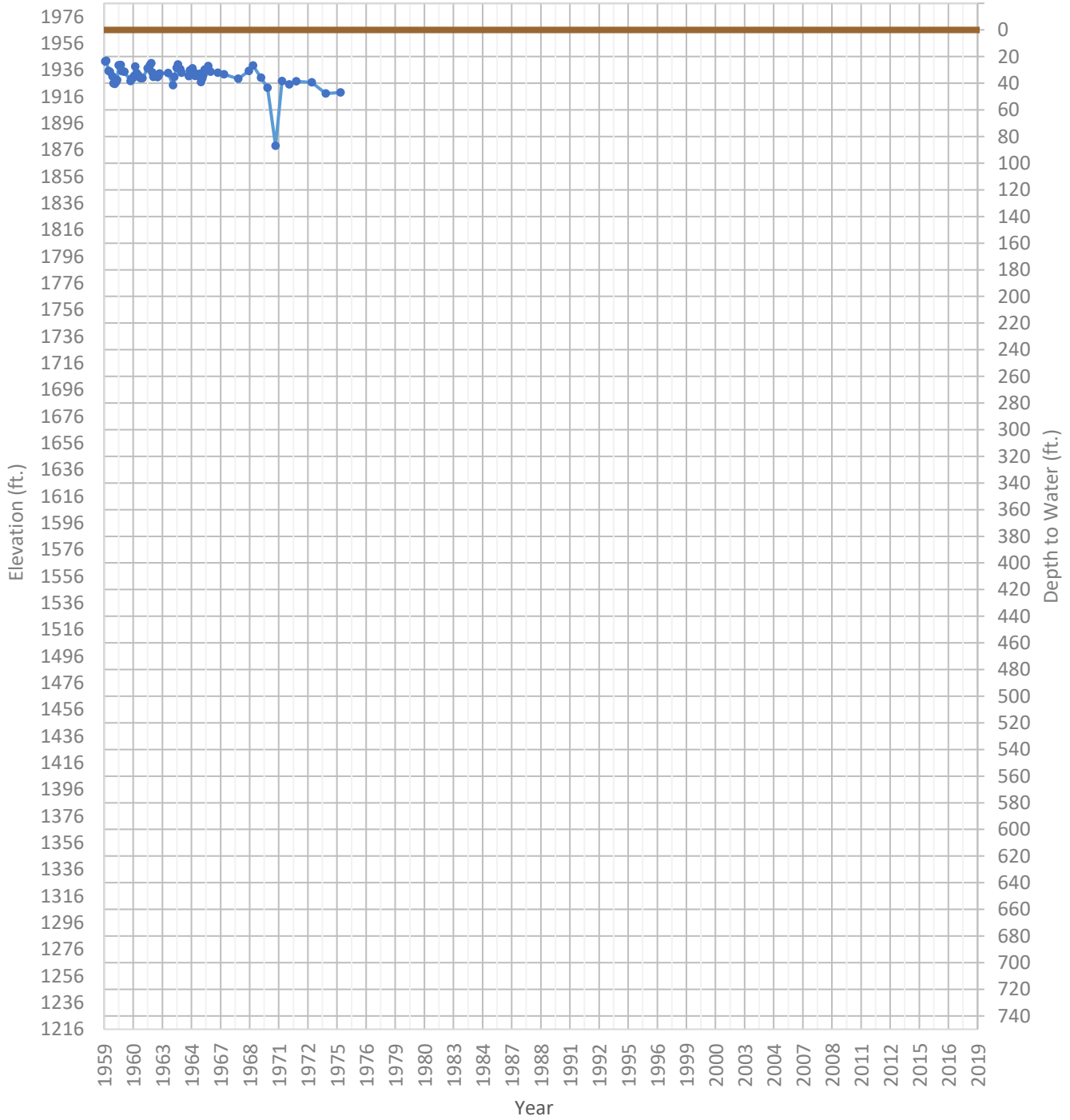
OPTI Well 552 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2260 ft. WSE Max = 2260 ft. Well Depth = 105 ft.



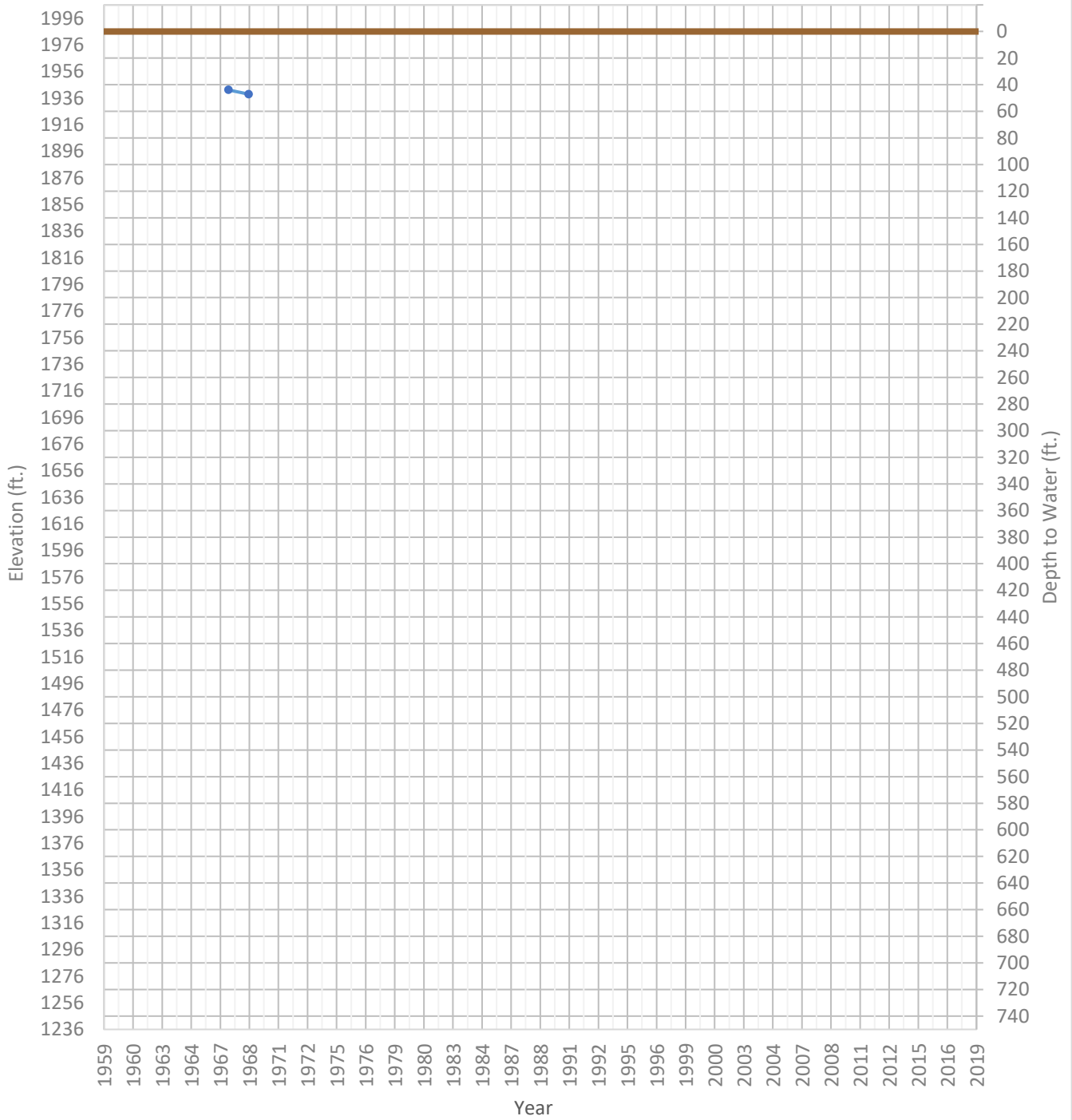
OPTI Well 554 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1879 ft. WSE Max = 1947 ft. Well Depth = 378 ft.



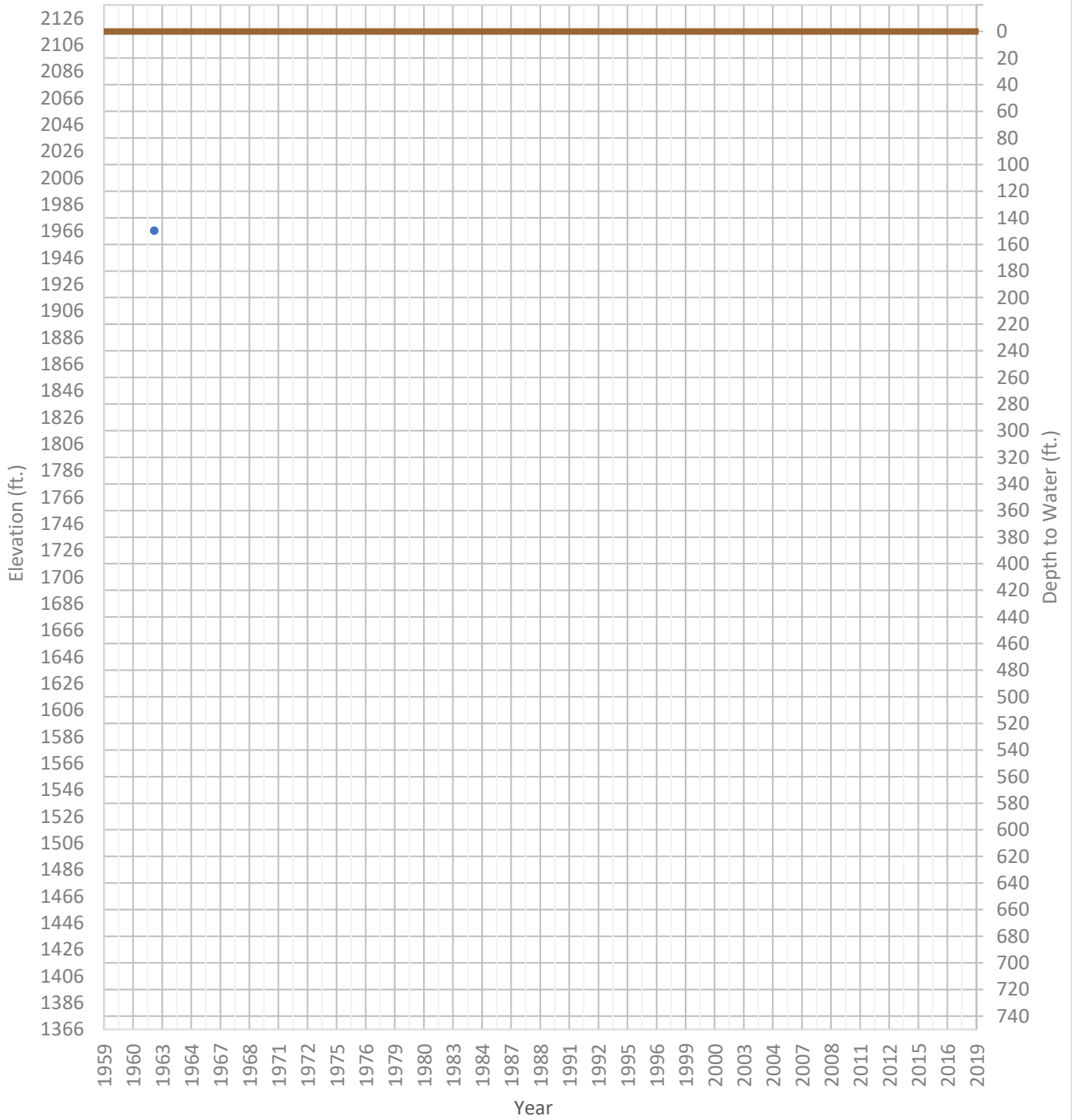
OPTI Well 557 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1939 ft. WSE Max = 1942 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



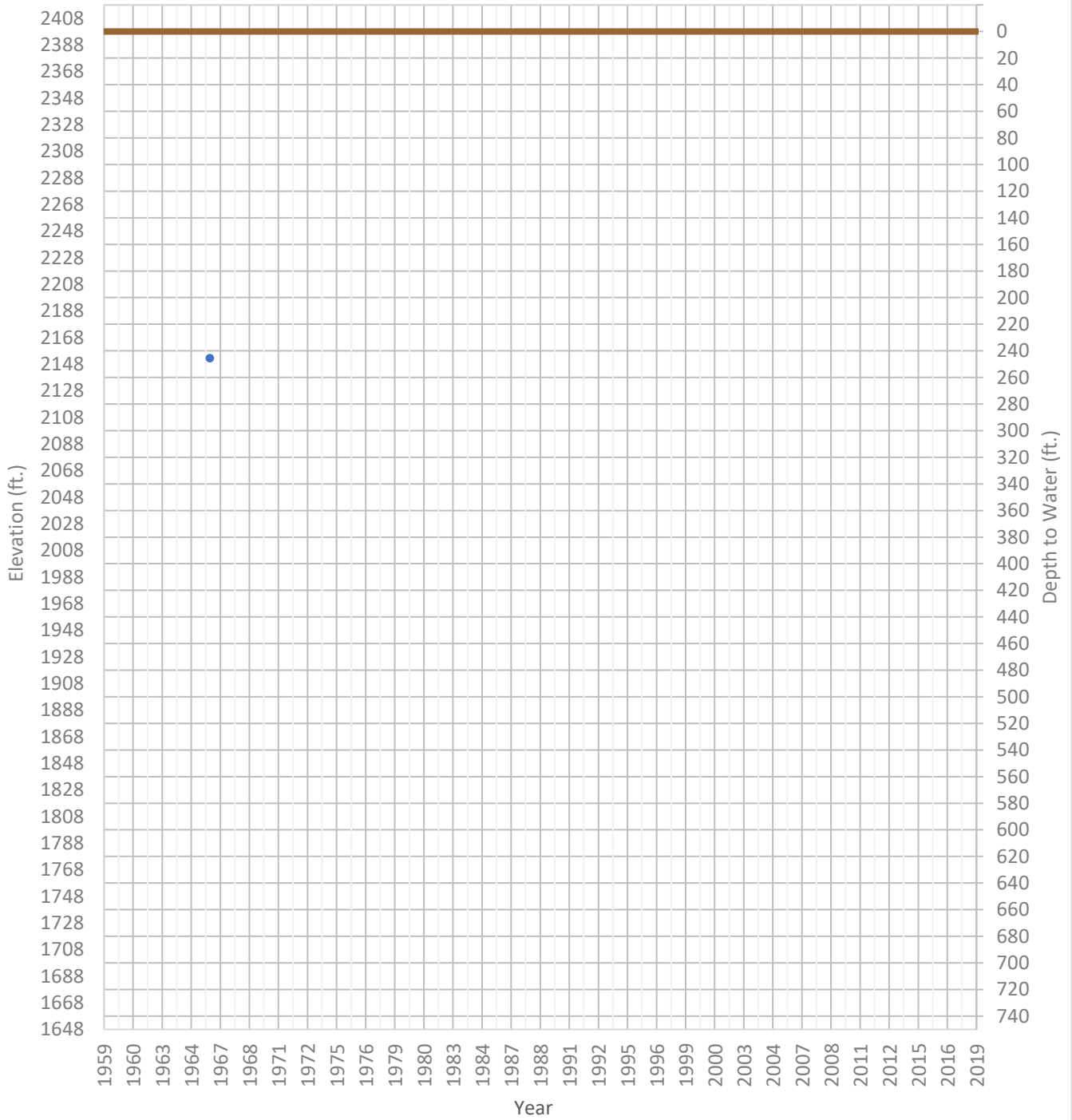
OPTI Well 558 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1966 ft. WSE Max = 1966 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



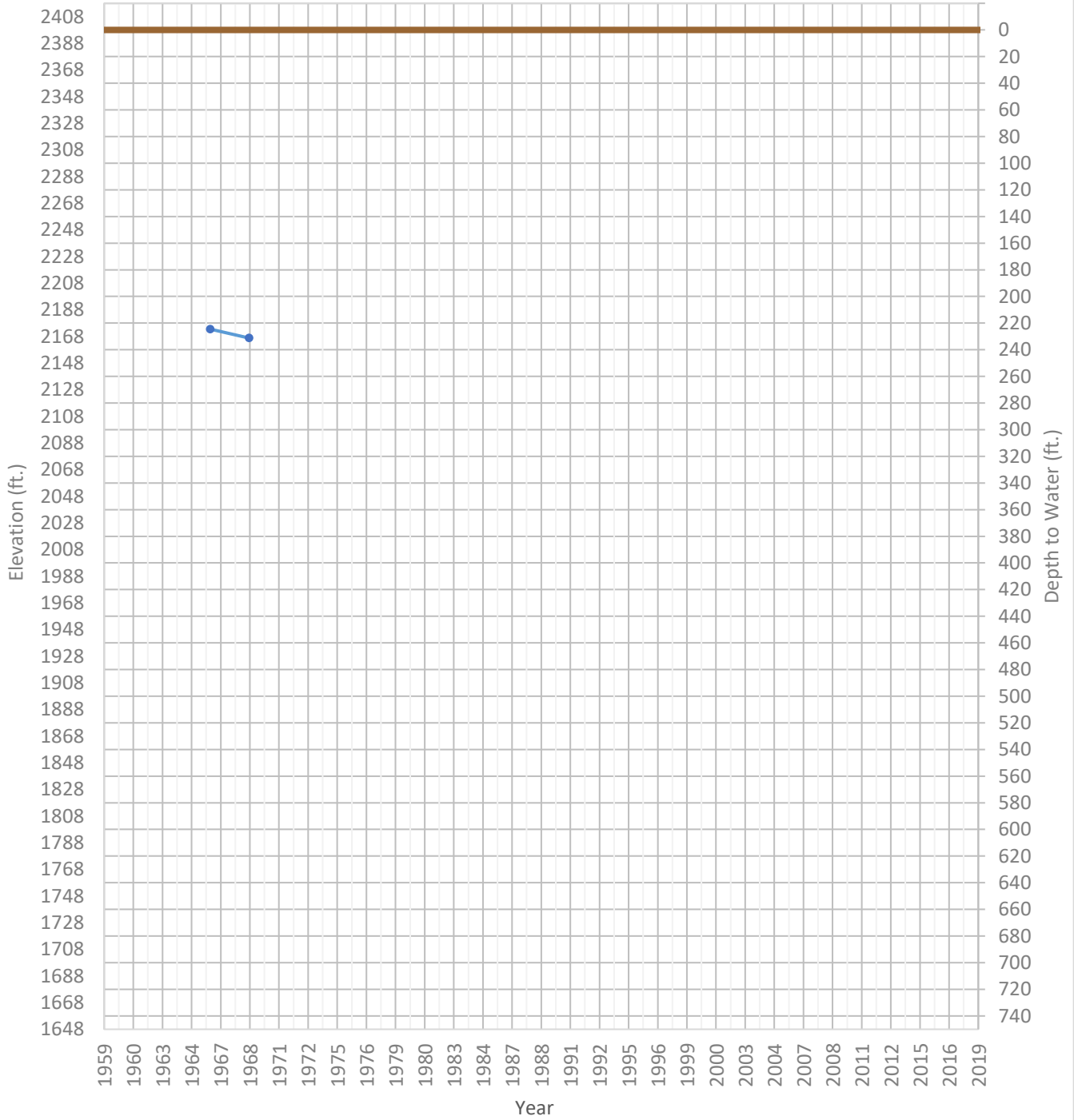
OPTI Well 561 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2152 ft. WSE Max = 2152 ft. Well Depth = 300 ft.



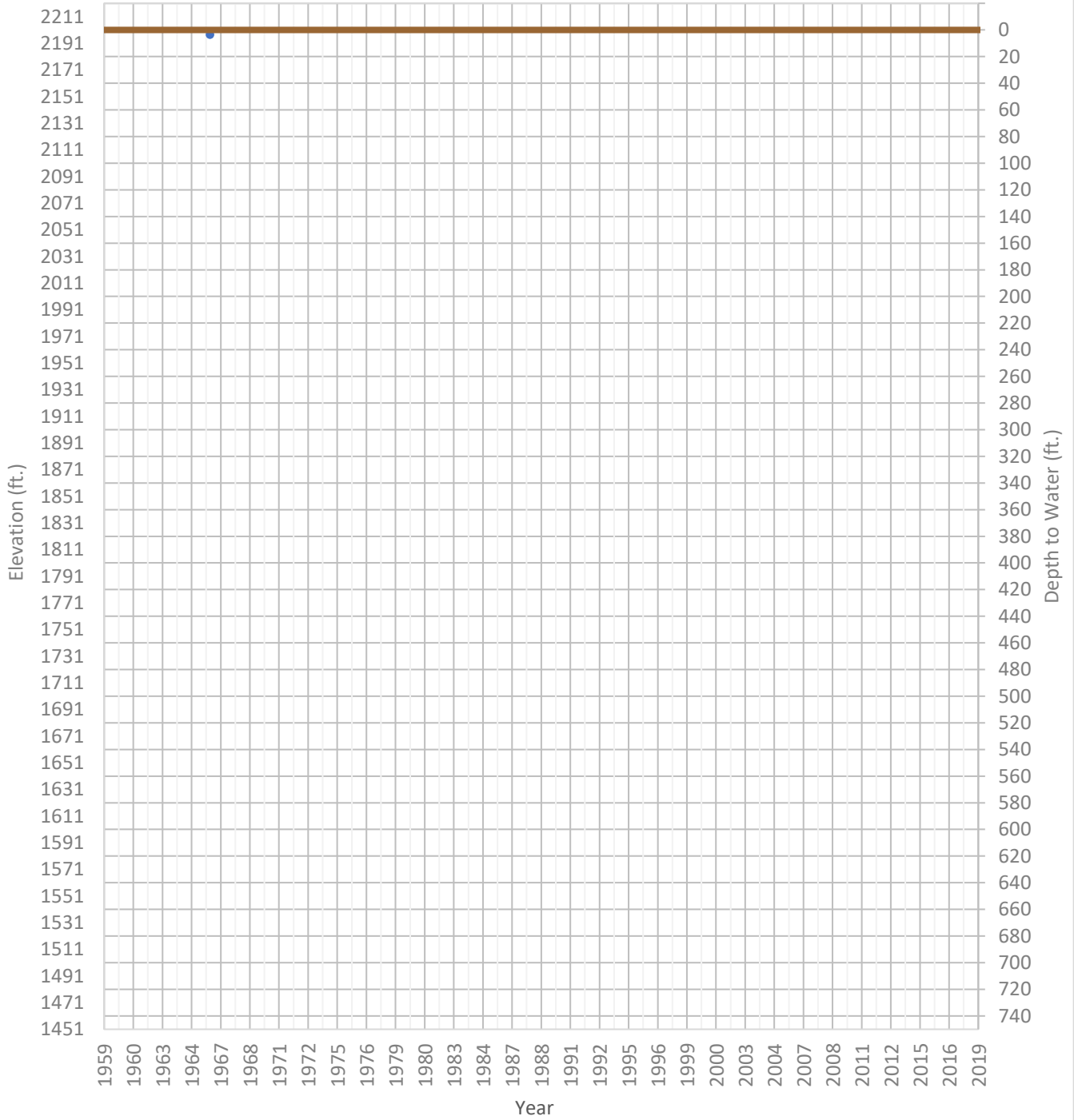
OPTI Well 562 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2167 ft. WSE Max = 2173 ft. Well Depth = 309 ft.



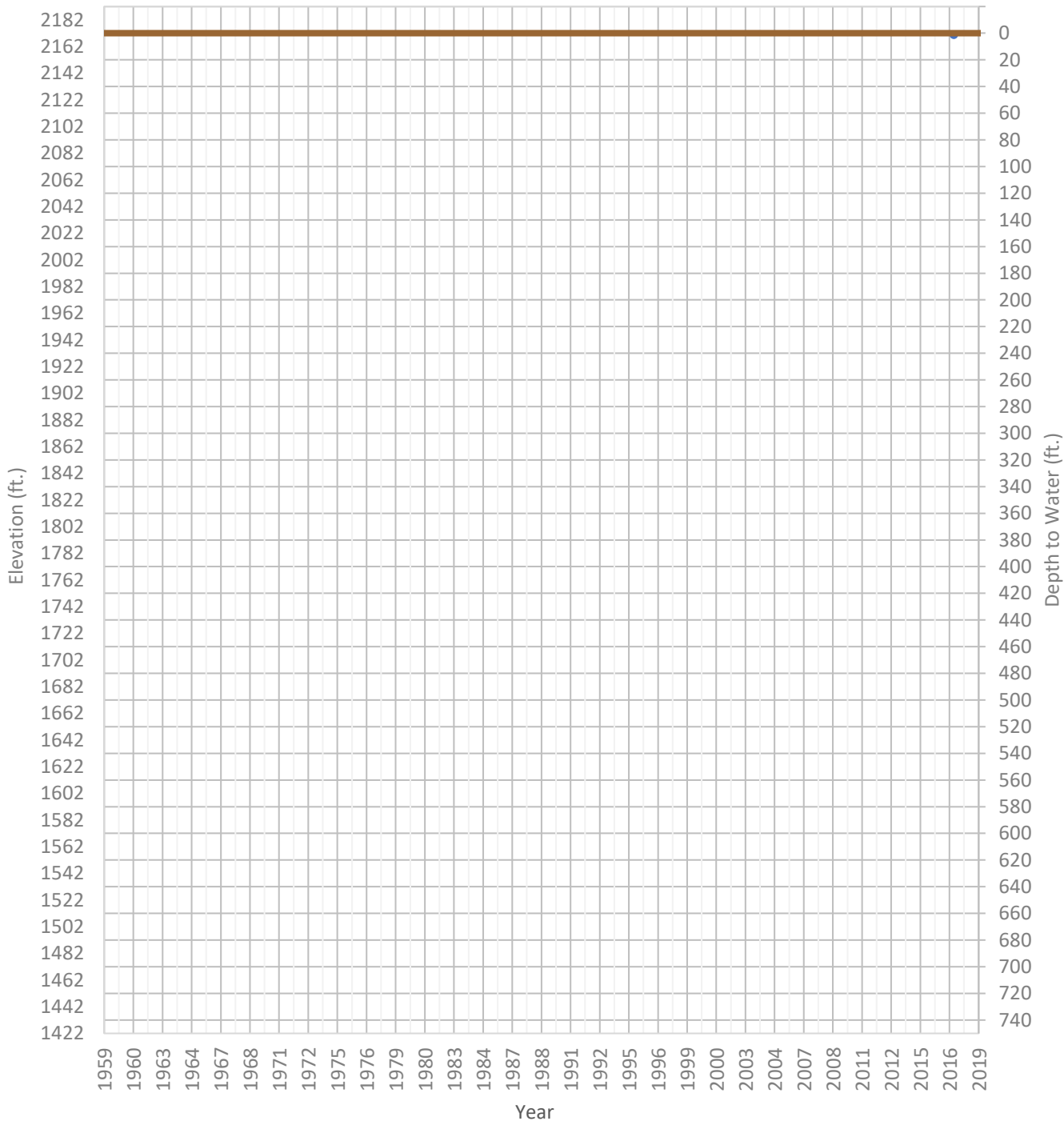
OPTI Well 563 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2197 ft. WSE Max = 2197 ft. Well Depth = 8 ft.



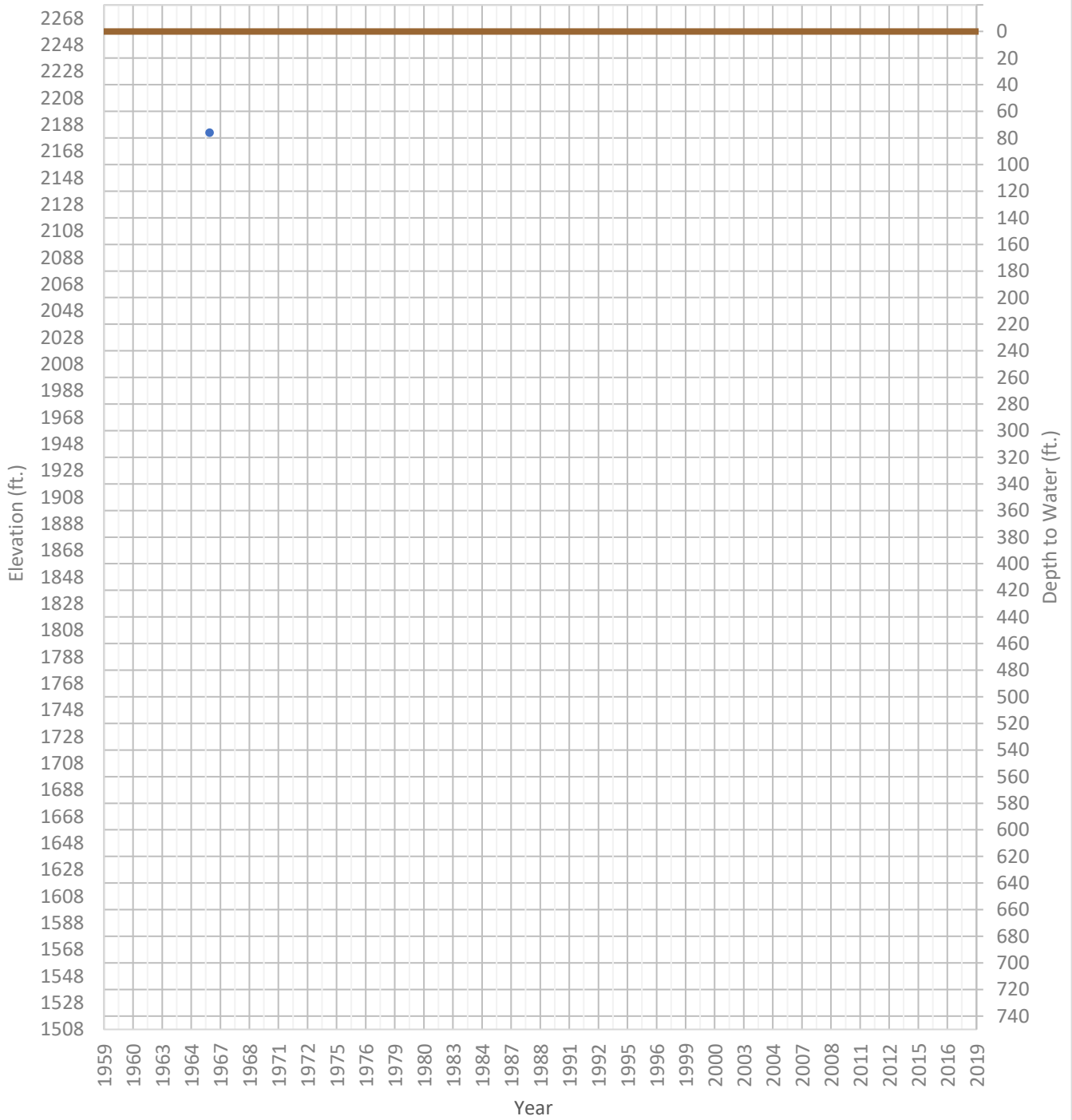
OPTI Well 564 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2171 ft. WSE Max = 2171 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



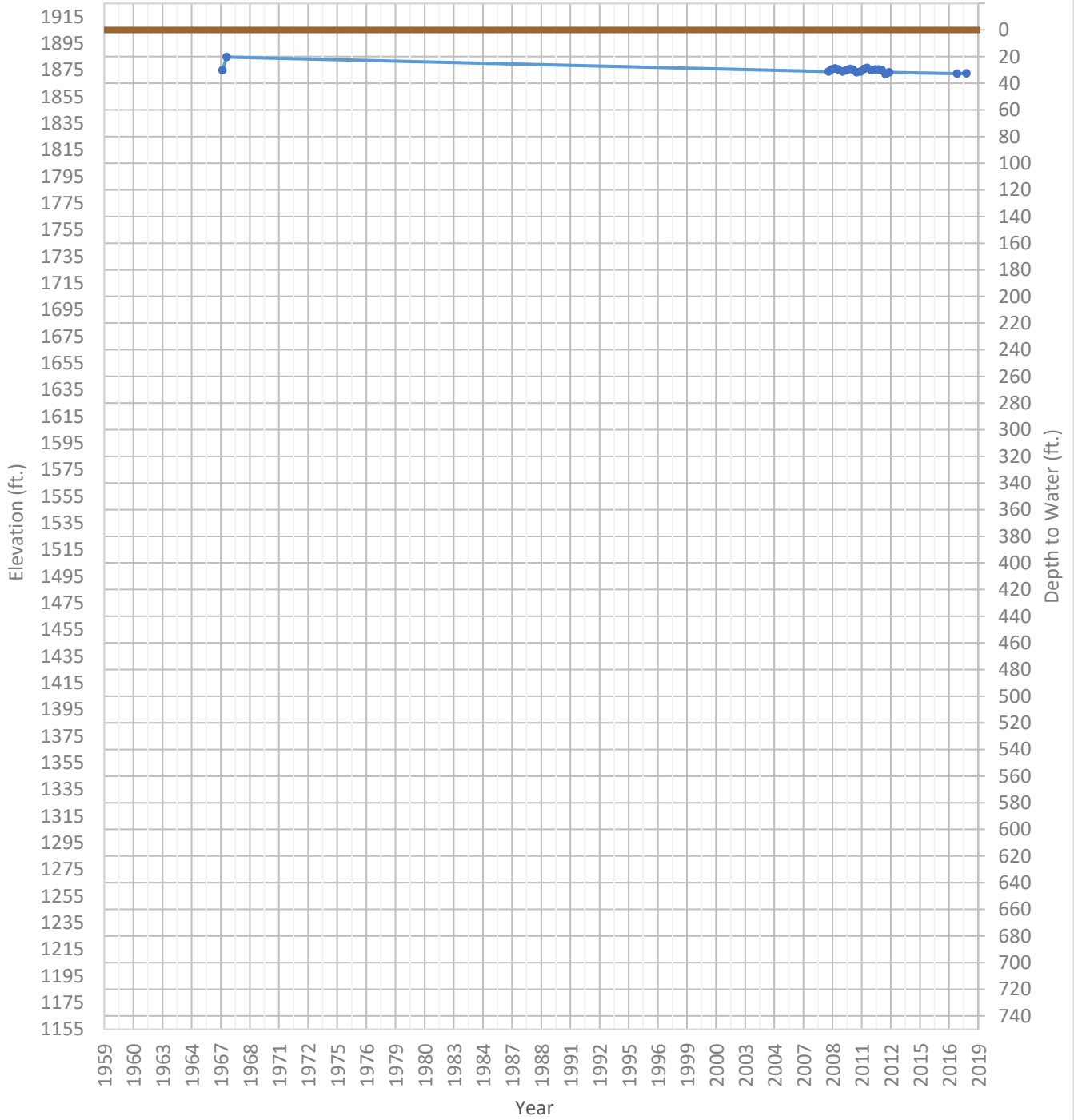
OPTI Well 565 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2182 ft. WSE Max = 2182 ft. Well Depth = 127 ft.



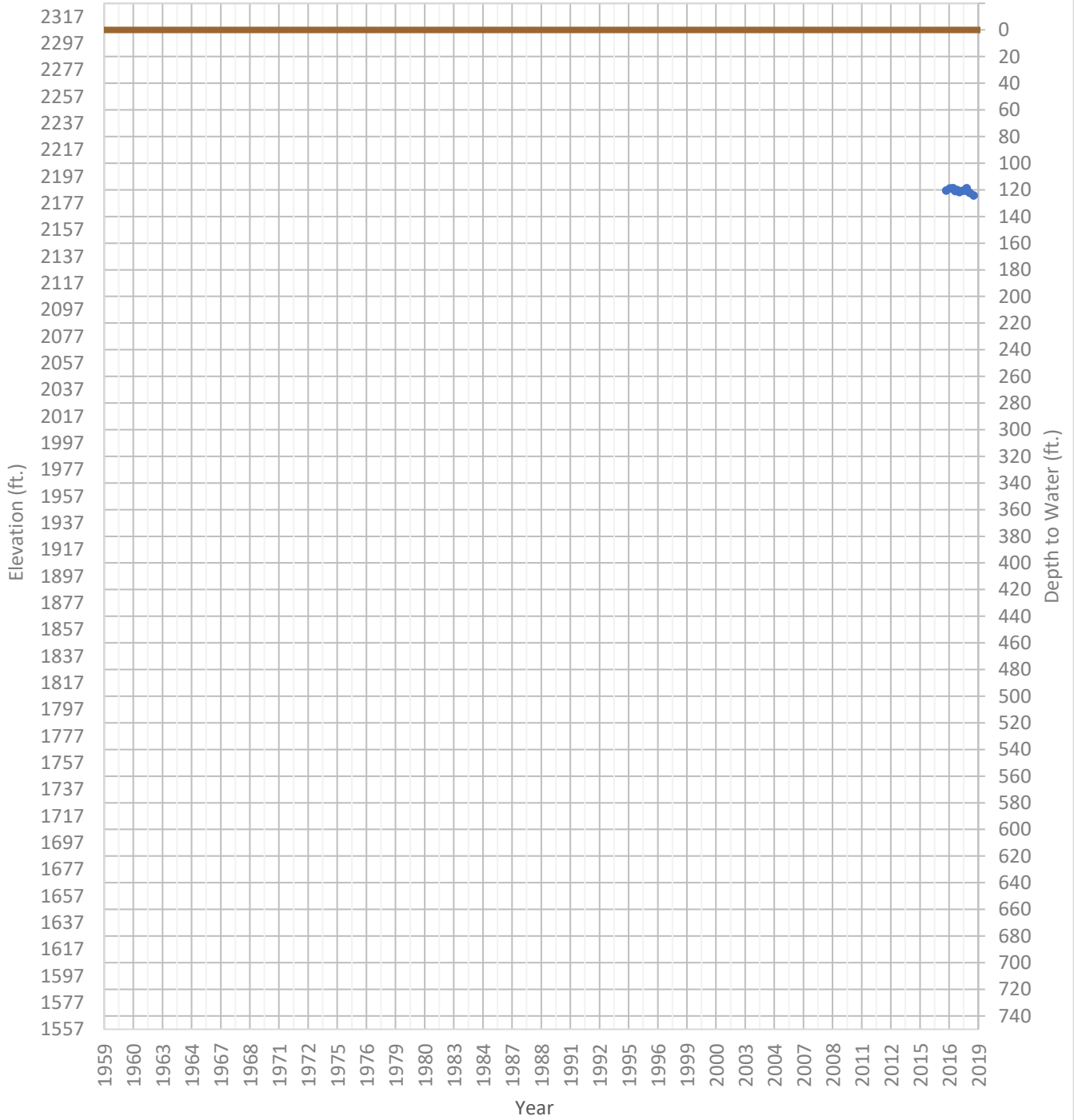
OPTI Well 568 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1872 ft. WSE Max = 1885 ft. Well Depth = 188 ft.



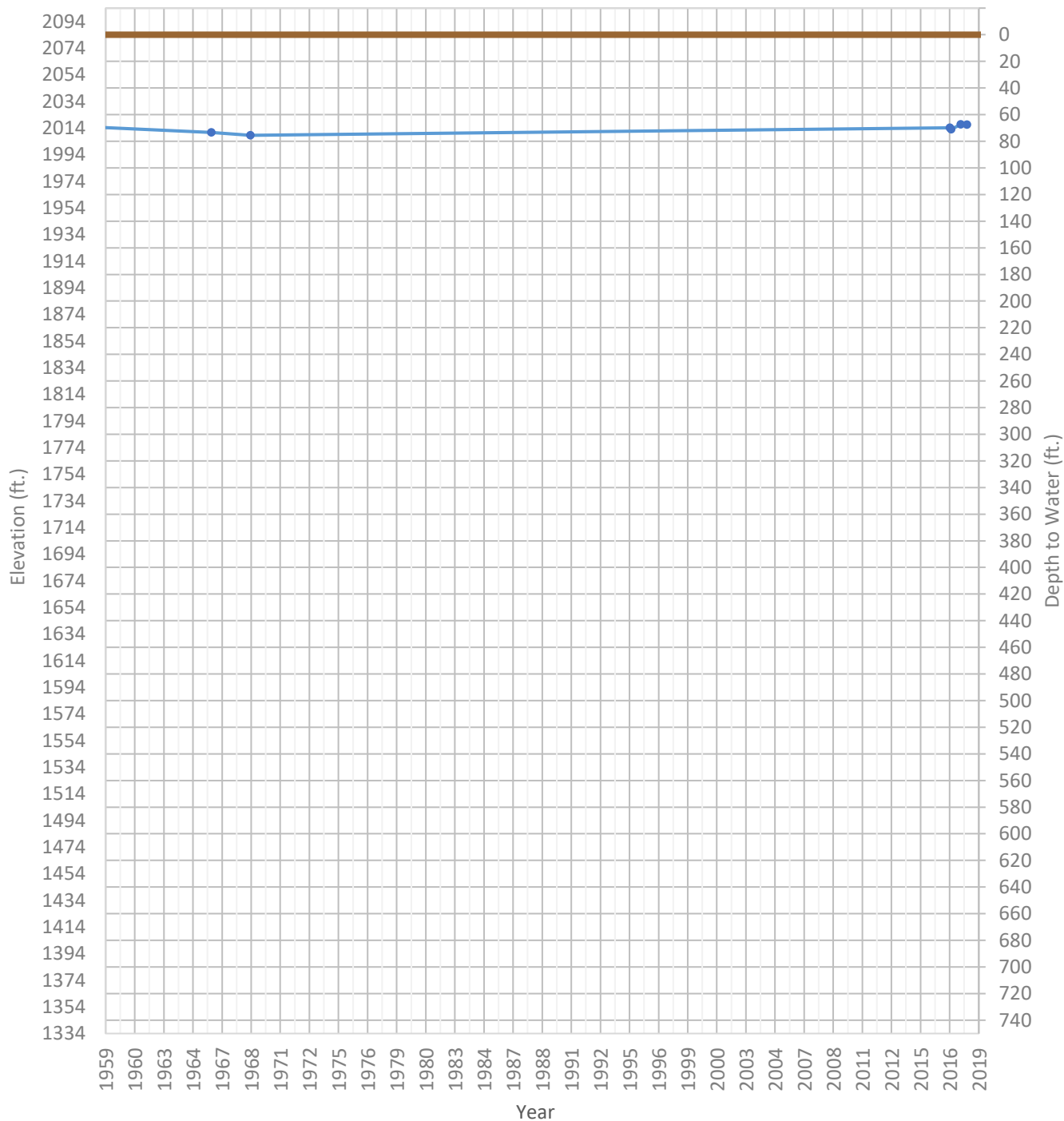
OPTI Well 571 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2183 ft. WSE Max = 2188 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



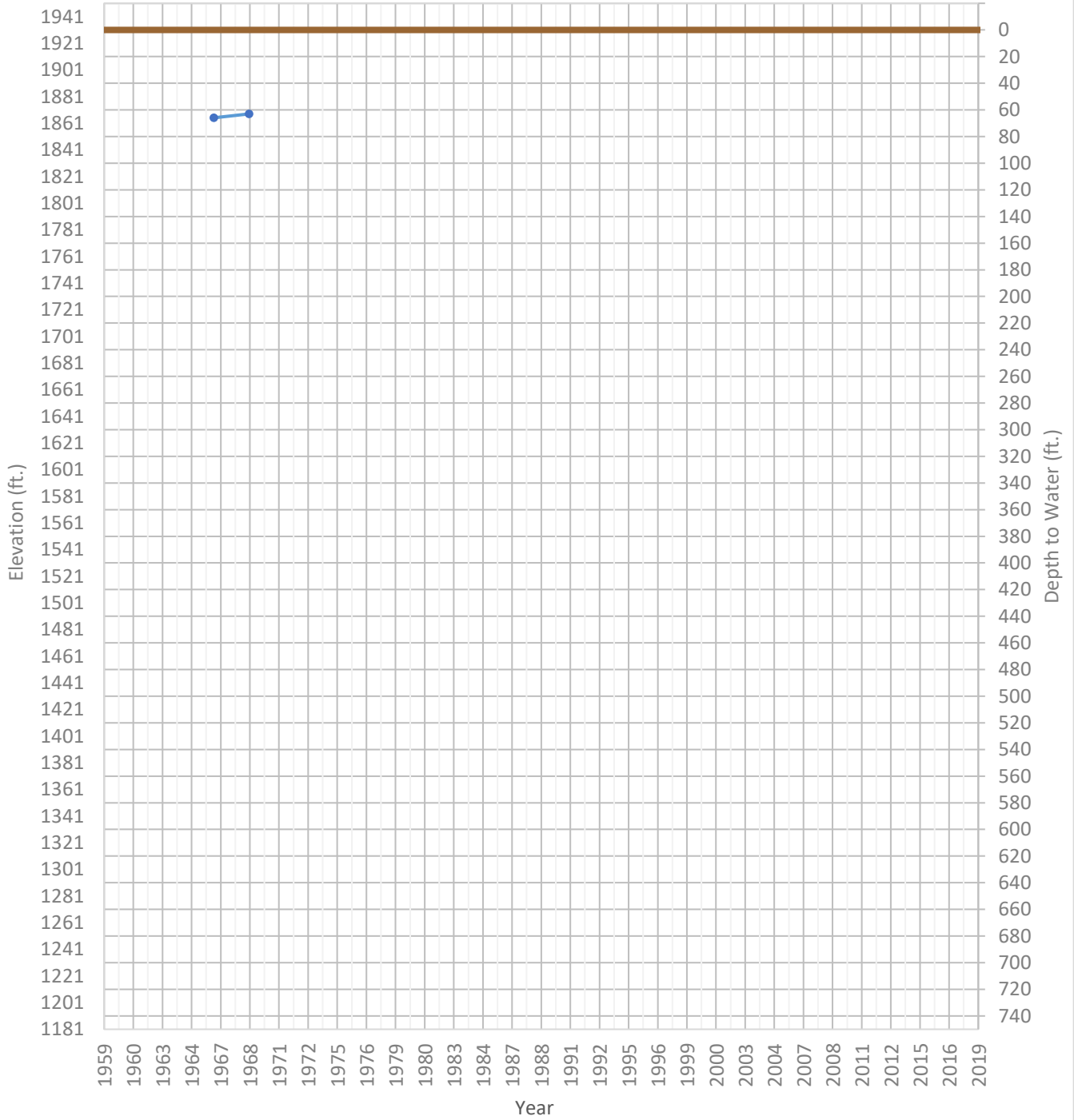
OPTI Well 573 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 2008 ft. WSE Max = 2017 ft. Well Depth = 404 ft.



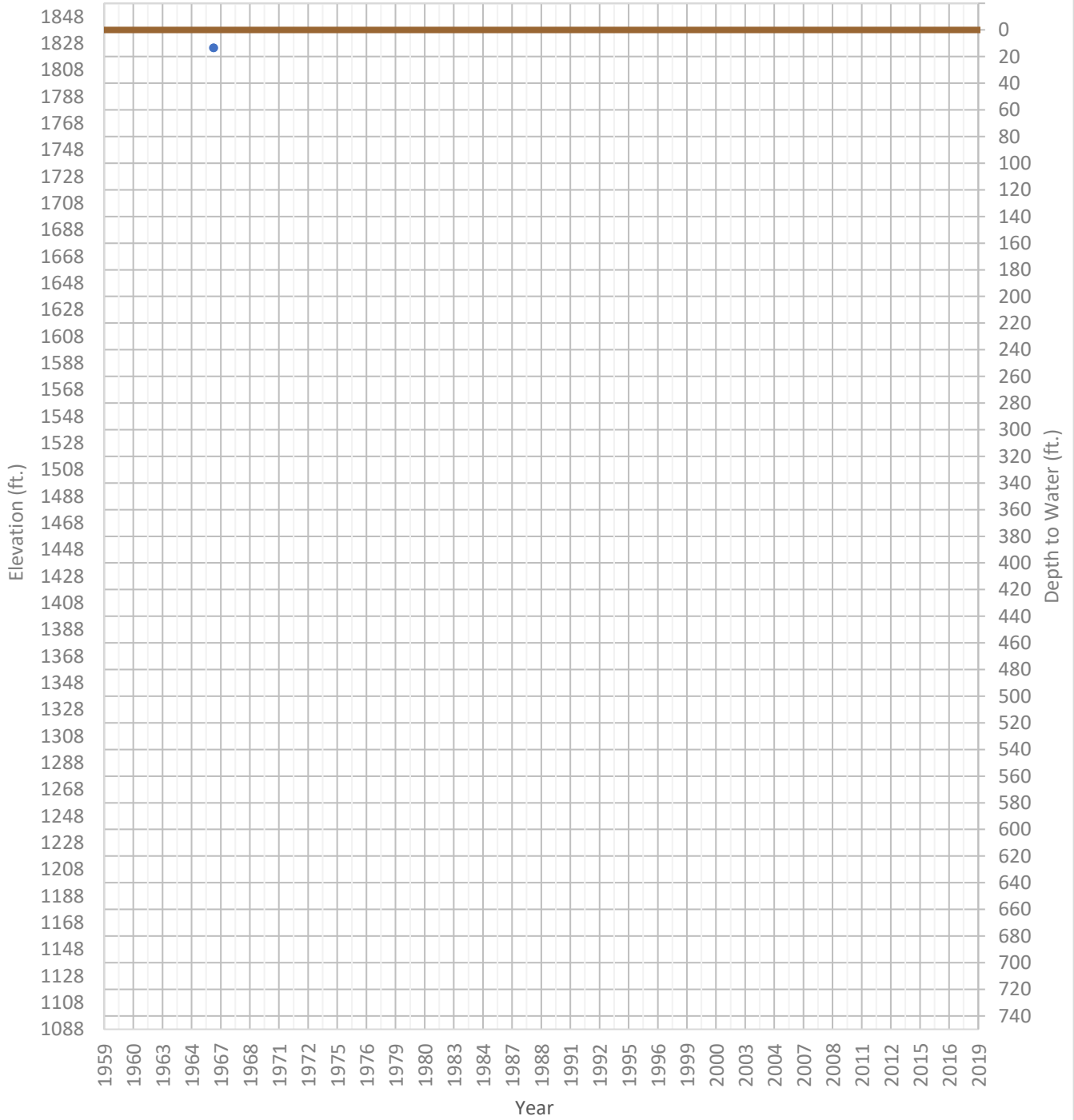
OPTI Well 574 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1865 ft. WSE Max = 1868 ft. Well Depth = 140 ft.



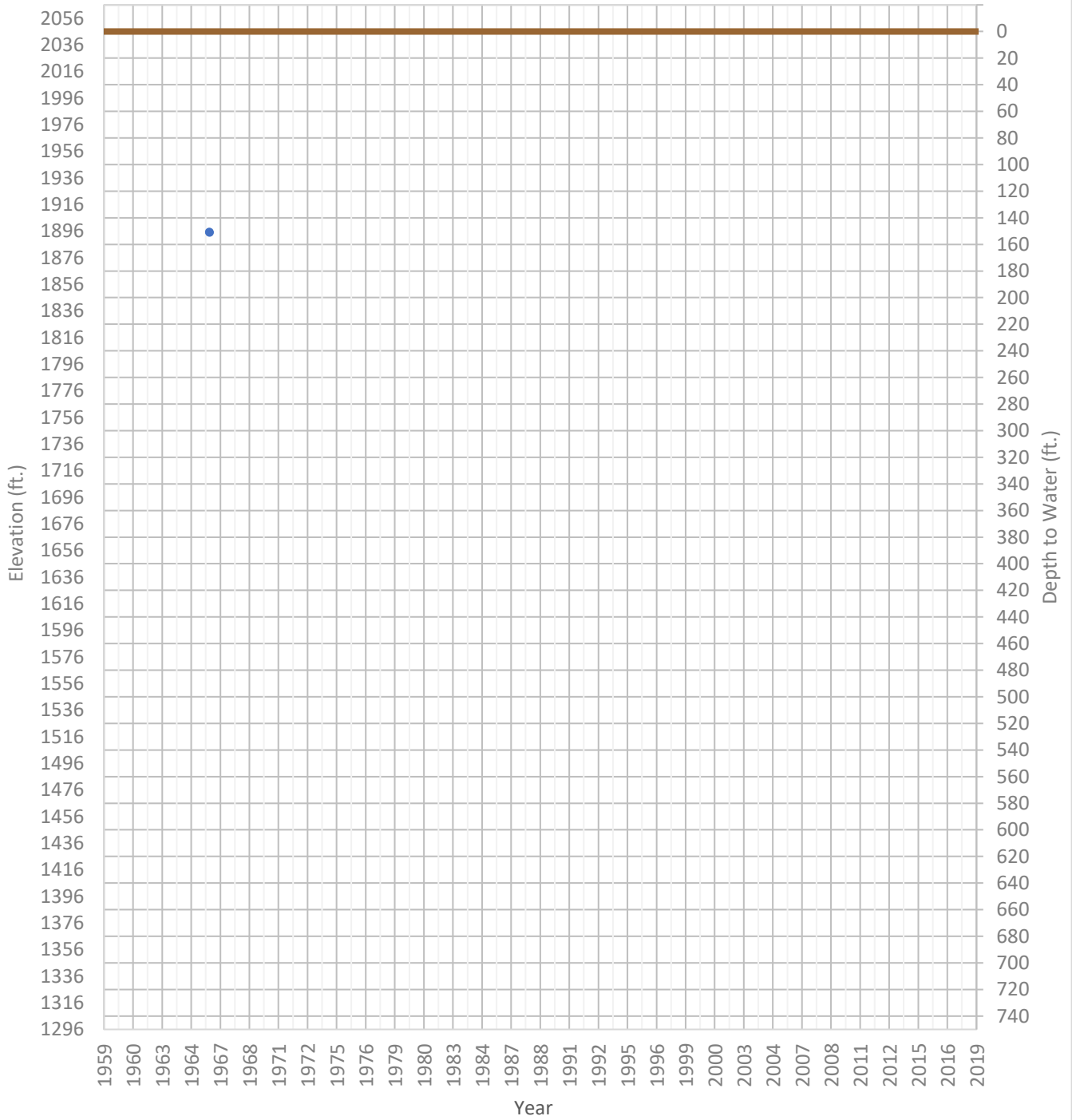
OPTI Well 578 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1824 ft. WSE Max = 1825 ft. Well Depth = 699 ft.



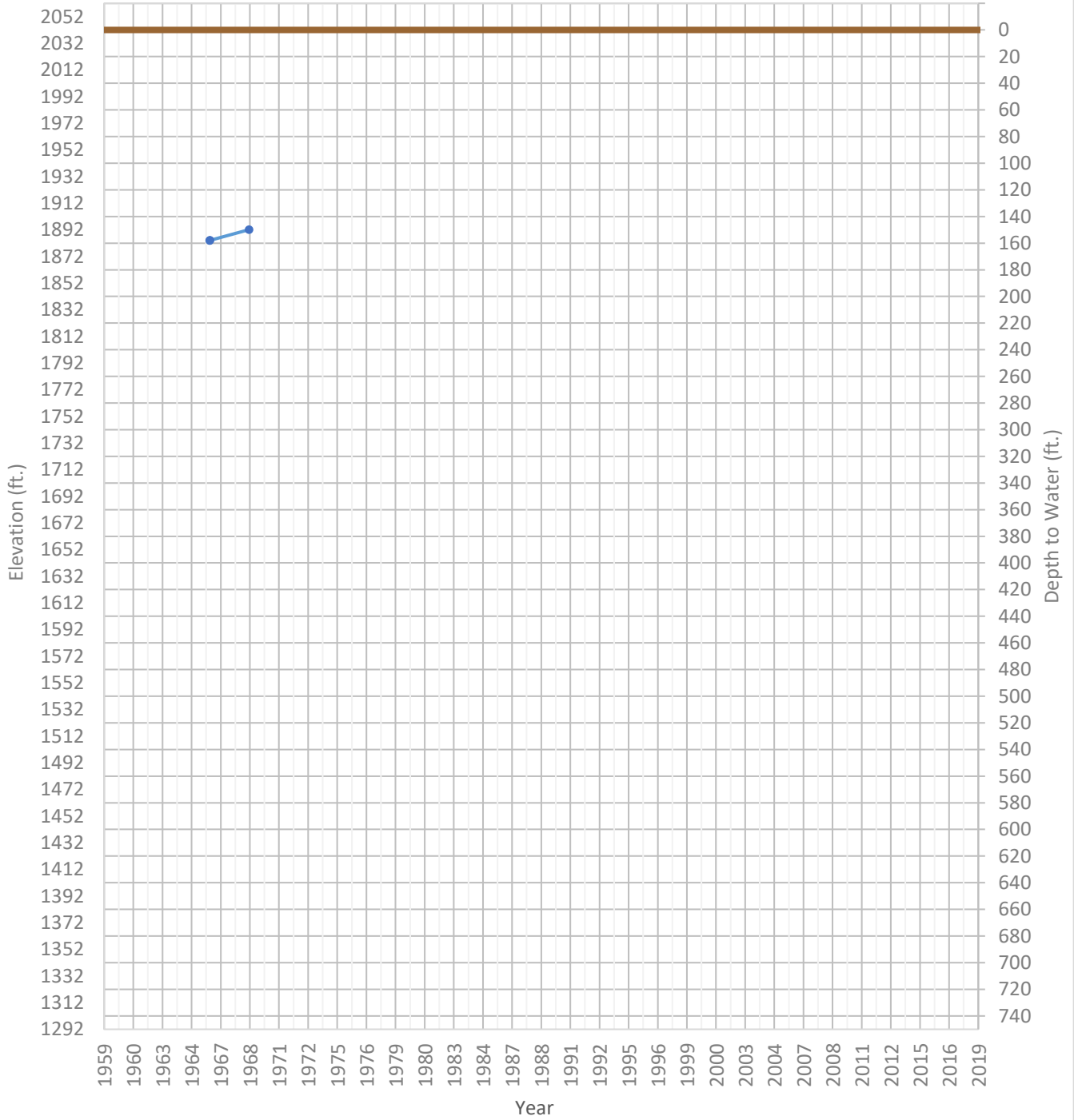
OPTI Well 579 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1895 ft. WSE Max = 1895 ft. Well Depth = 191 ft.



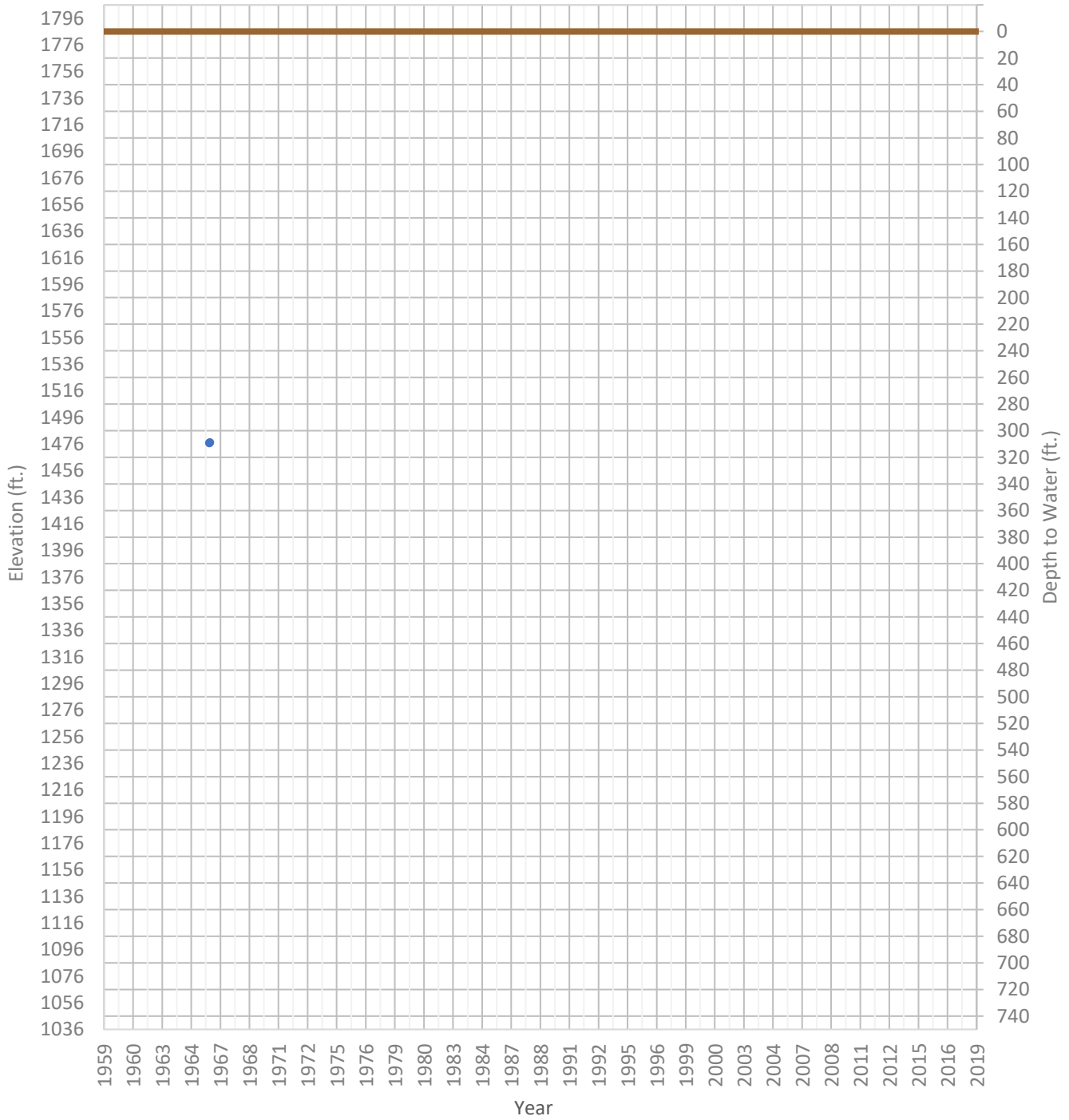
OPTI Well 580 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1884 ft. WSE Max = 1892 ft. Well Depth = 250 ft.



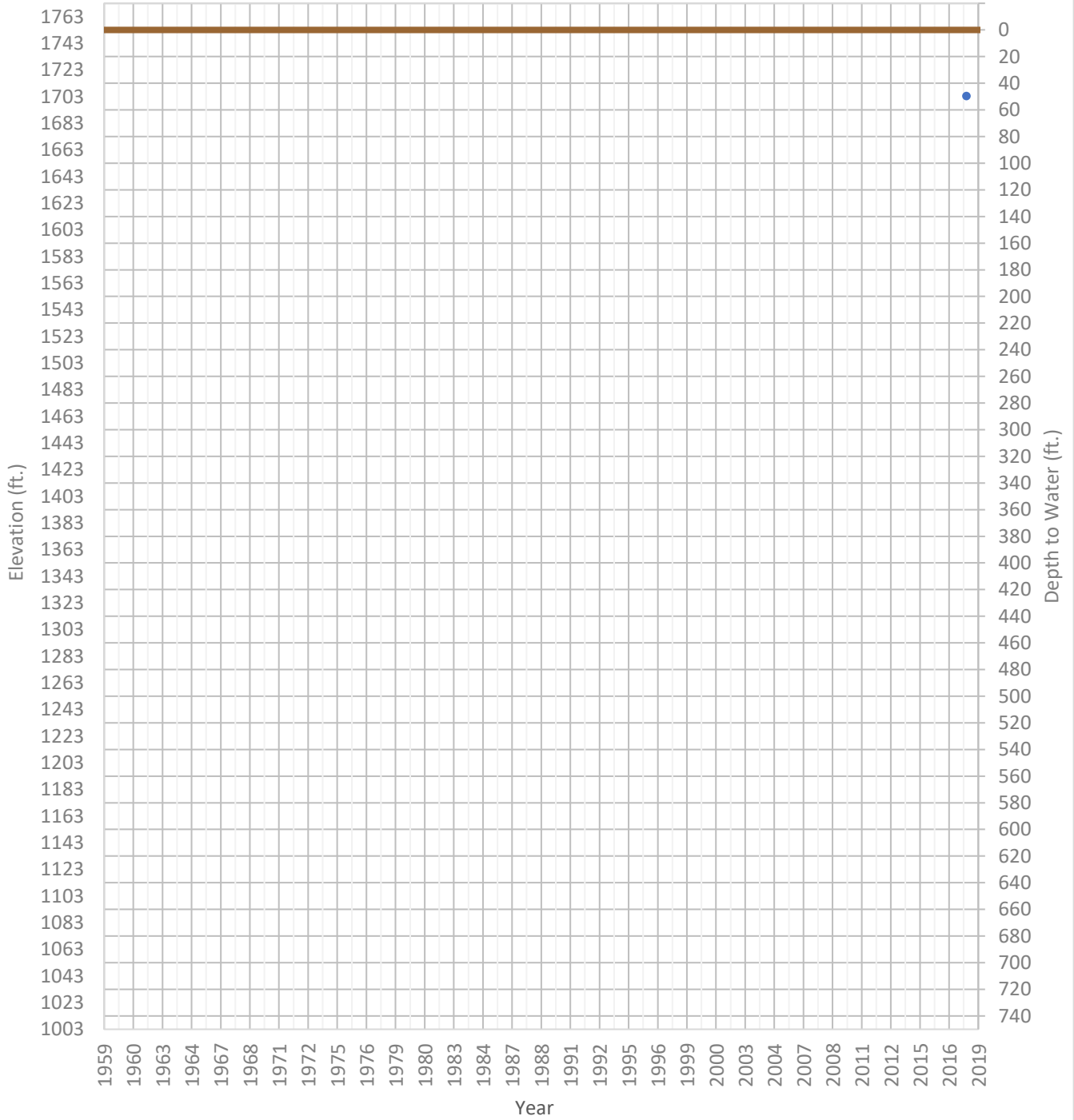
OPTI Well 582 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1477 ft. WSE Max = 1477 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



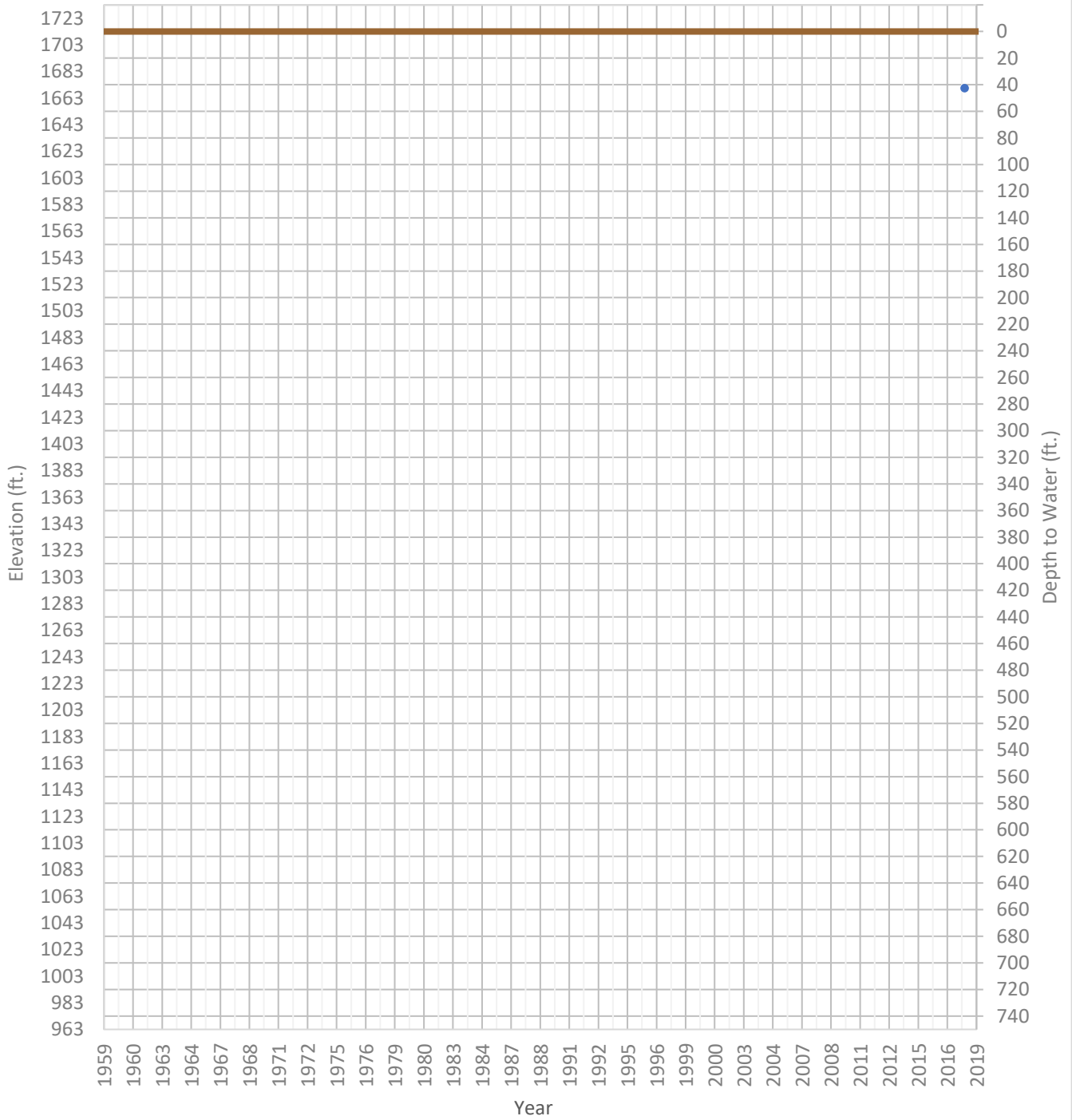
OPTI Well 584 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1703 ft. WSE Max = 1703 ft. Well Depth = 450 ft.



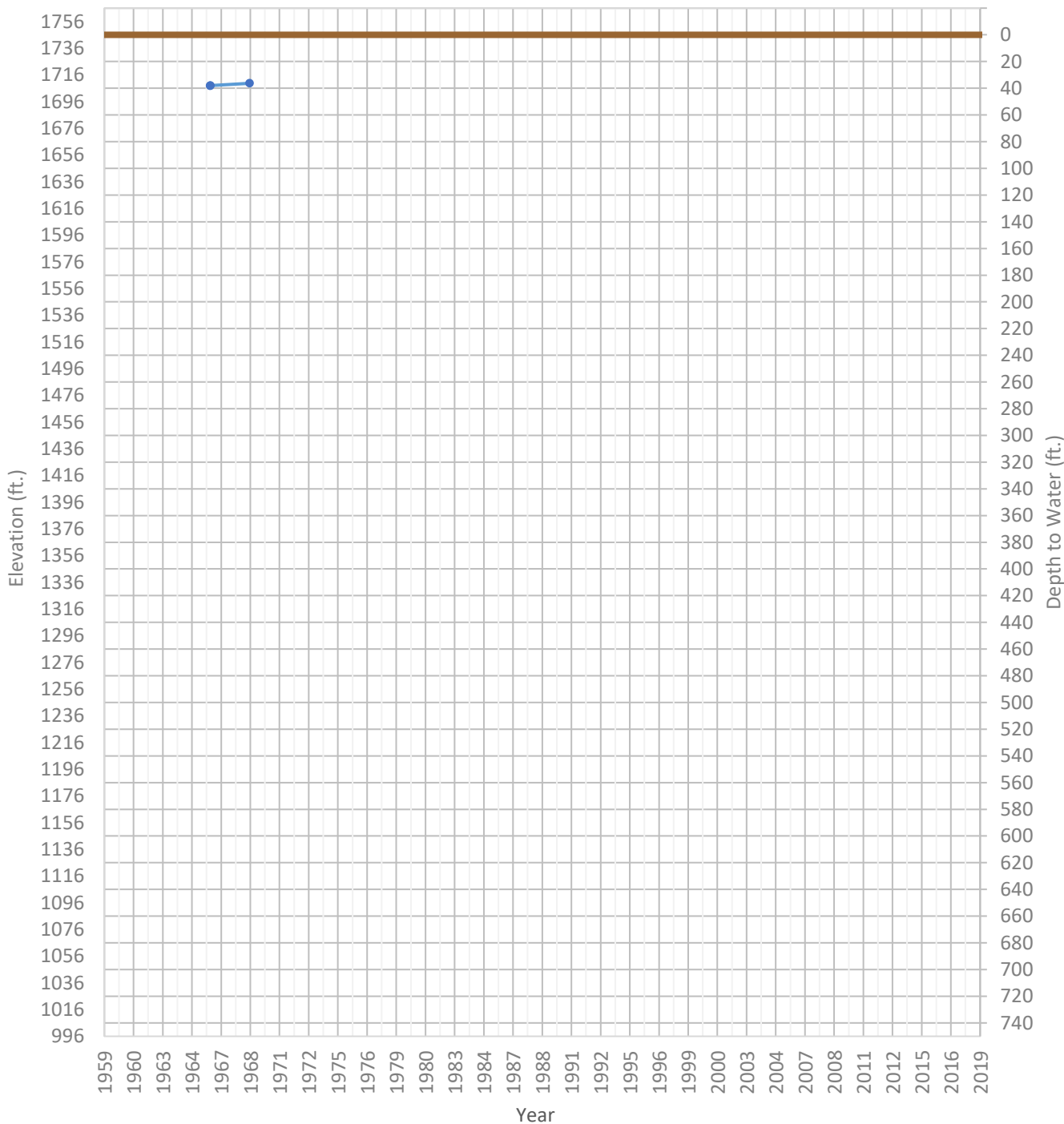
OPTI Well 587 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1670 ft. WSE Max = 1670 ft. Well Depth = 900 ft.



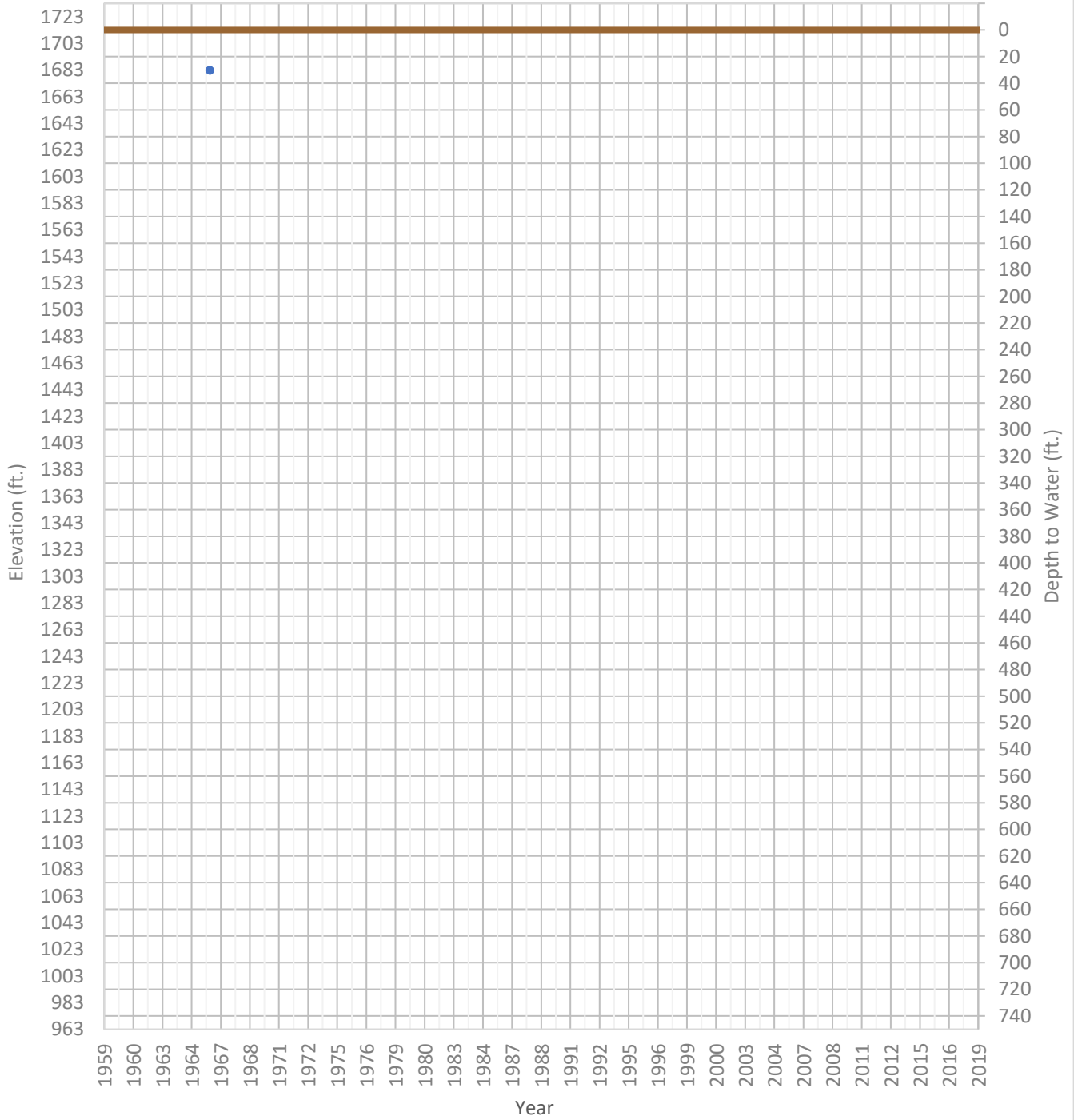
OPTI Well 589 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1708 ft. WSE Max = 1710 ft. Well Depth = 73 ft.



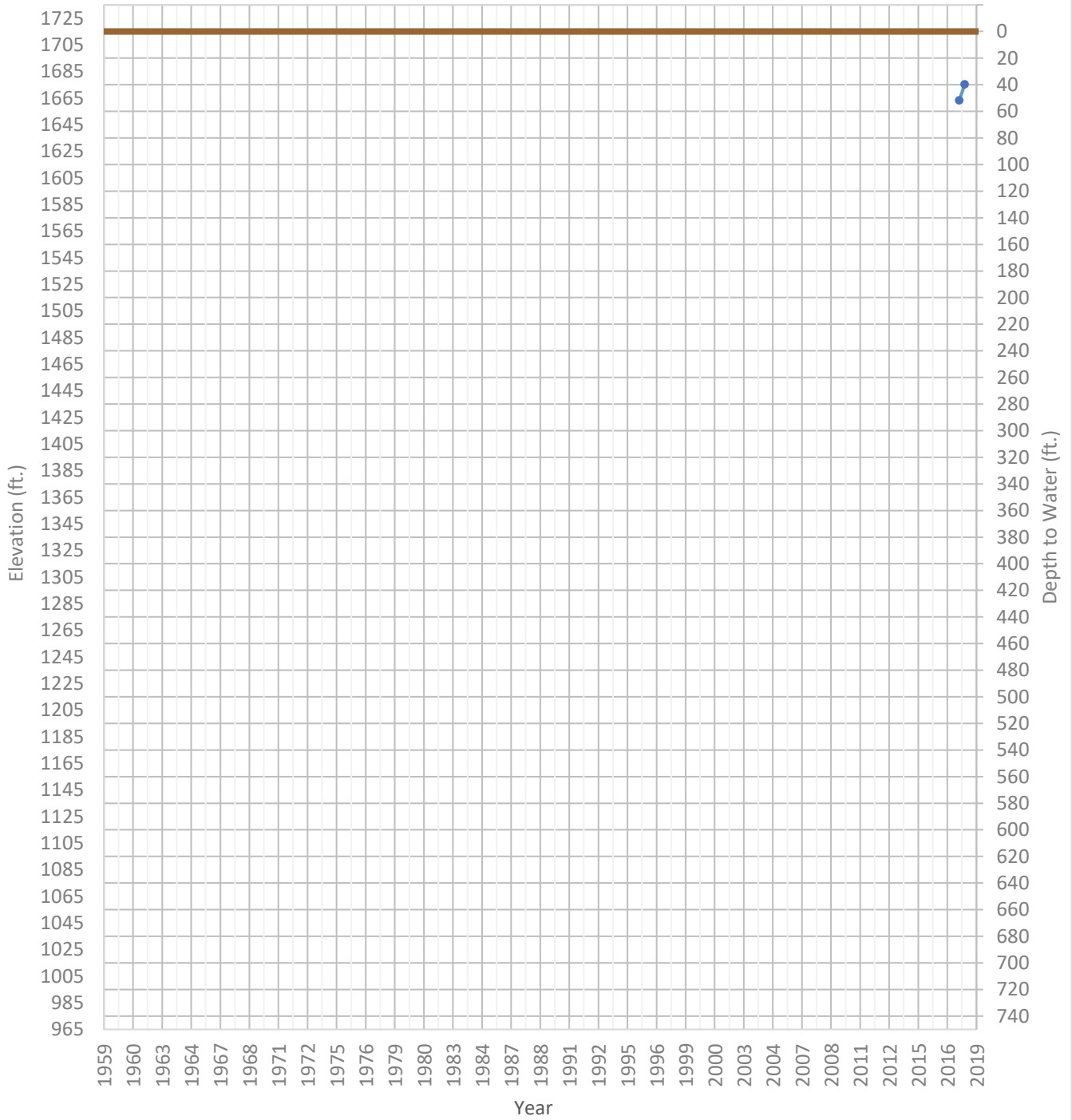
OPTI Well 590 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1683 ft. WSE Max = 1683 ft. Well Depth = 63 ft.



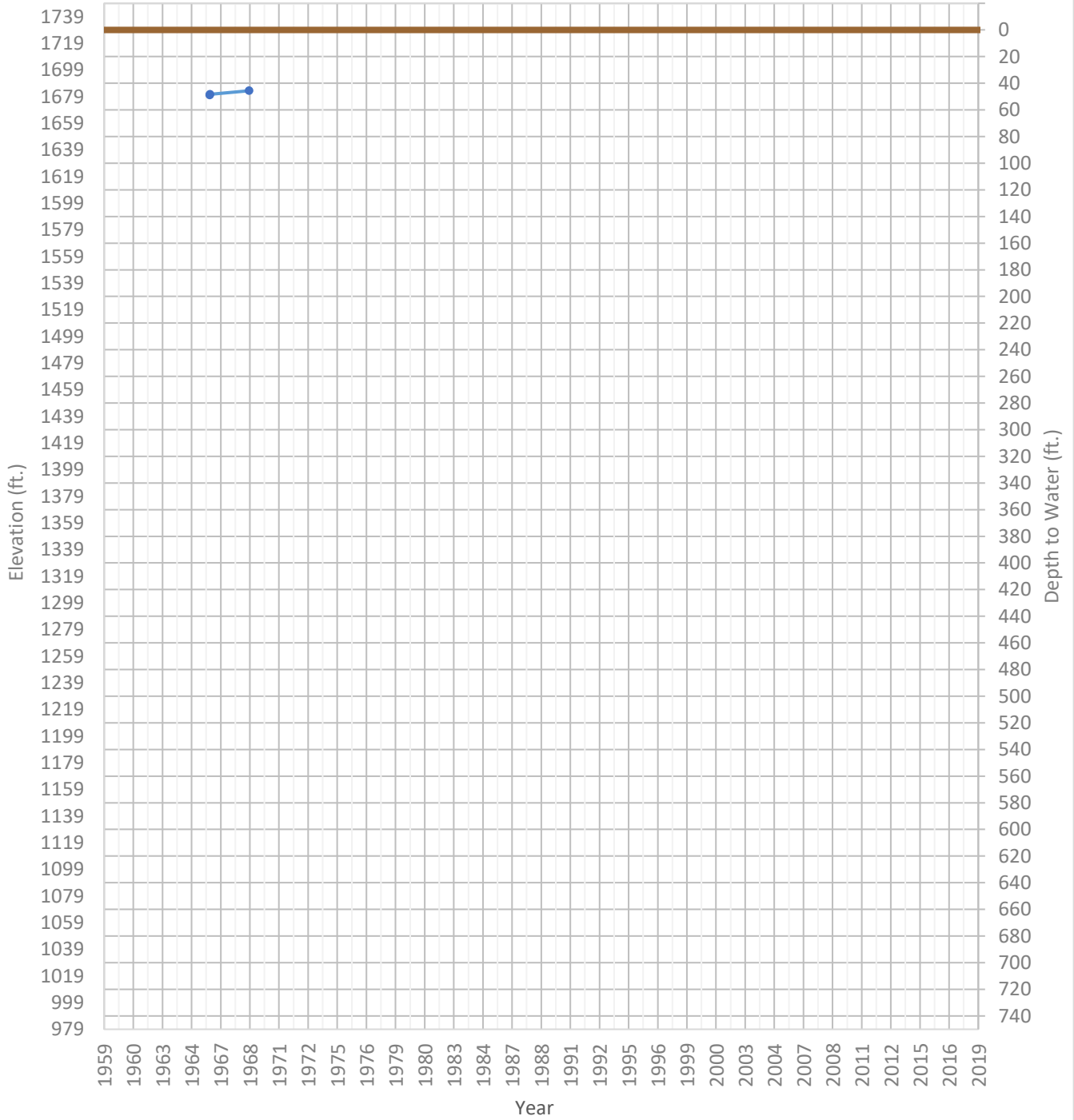
OPTI Well 591 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1663 ft. WSE Max = 1675 ft. Well Depth = 720 ft.



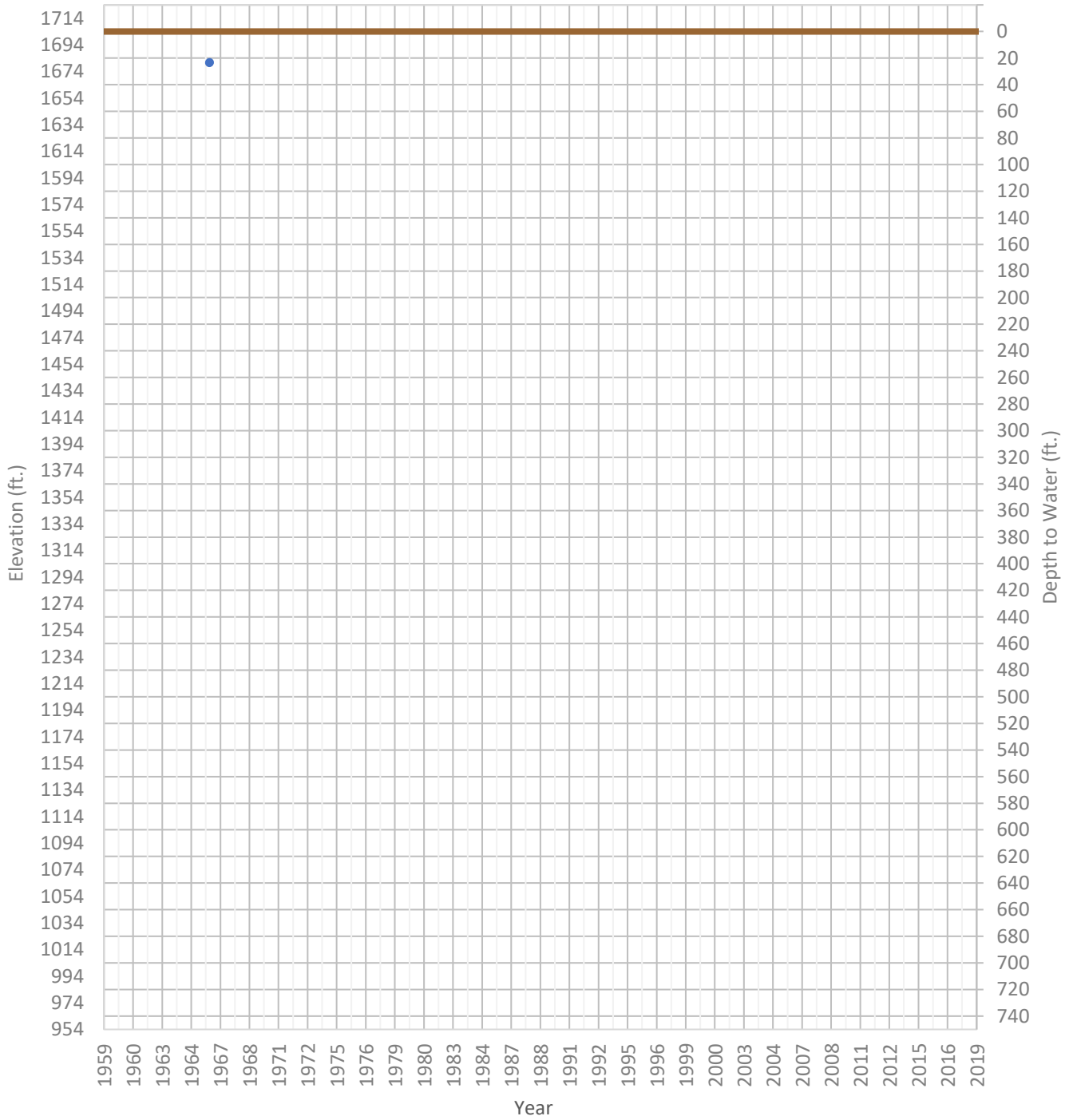
OPTI Well 592 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1680 ft. WSE Max = 1683 ft. Well Depth = 158 ft.



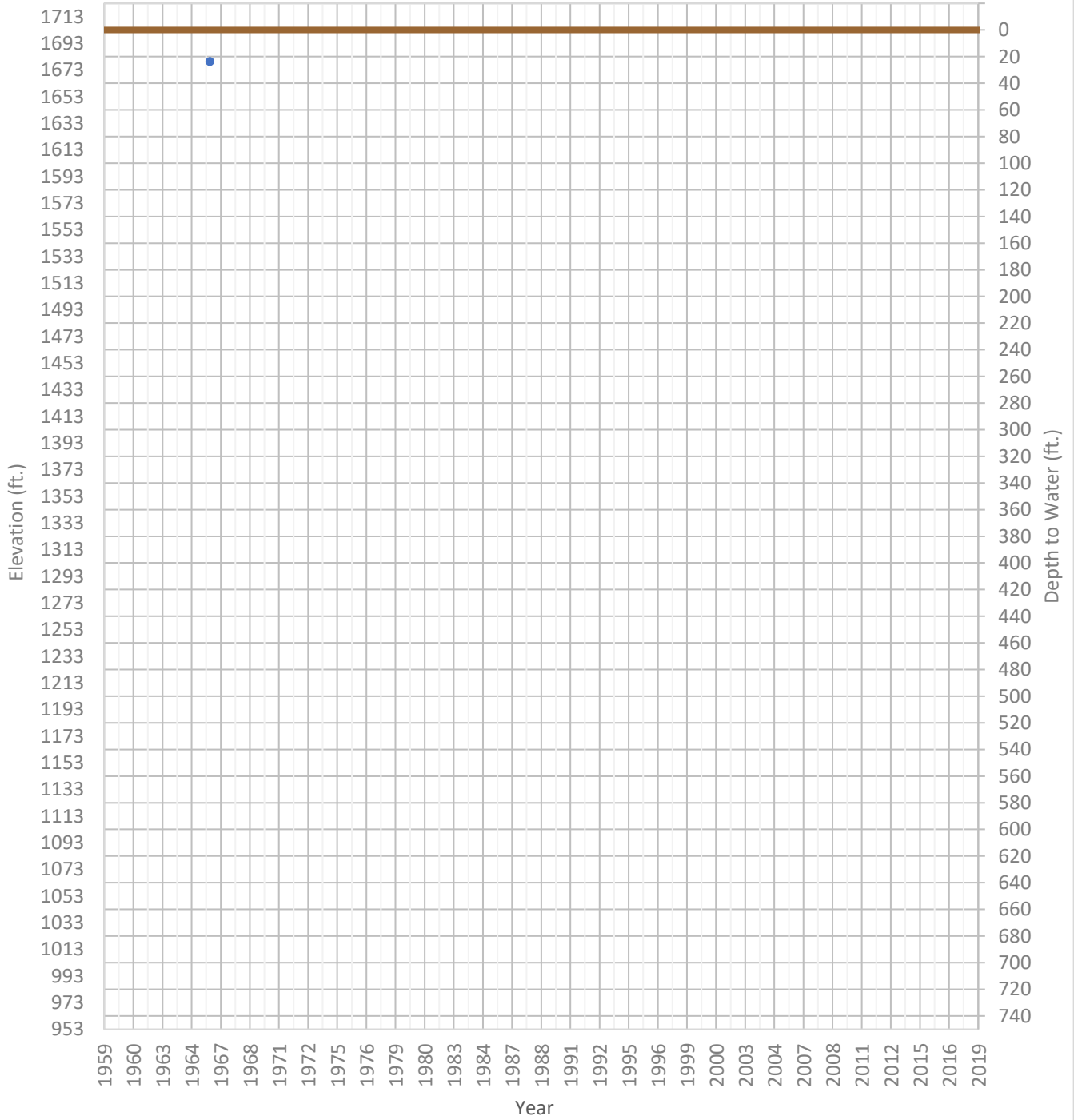
OPTI Well 593 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1680 ft. WSE Max = 1681 ft. Well Depth = 97 ft.



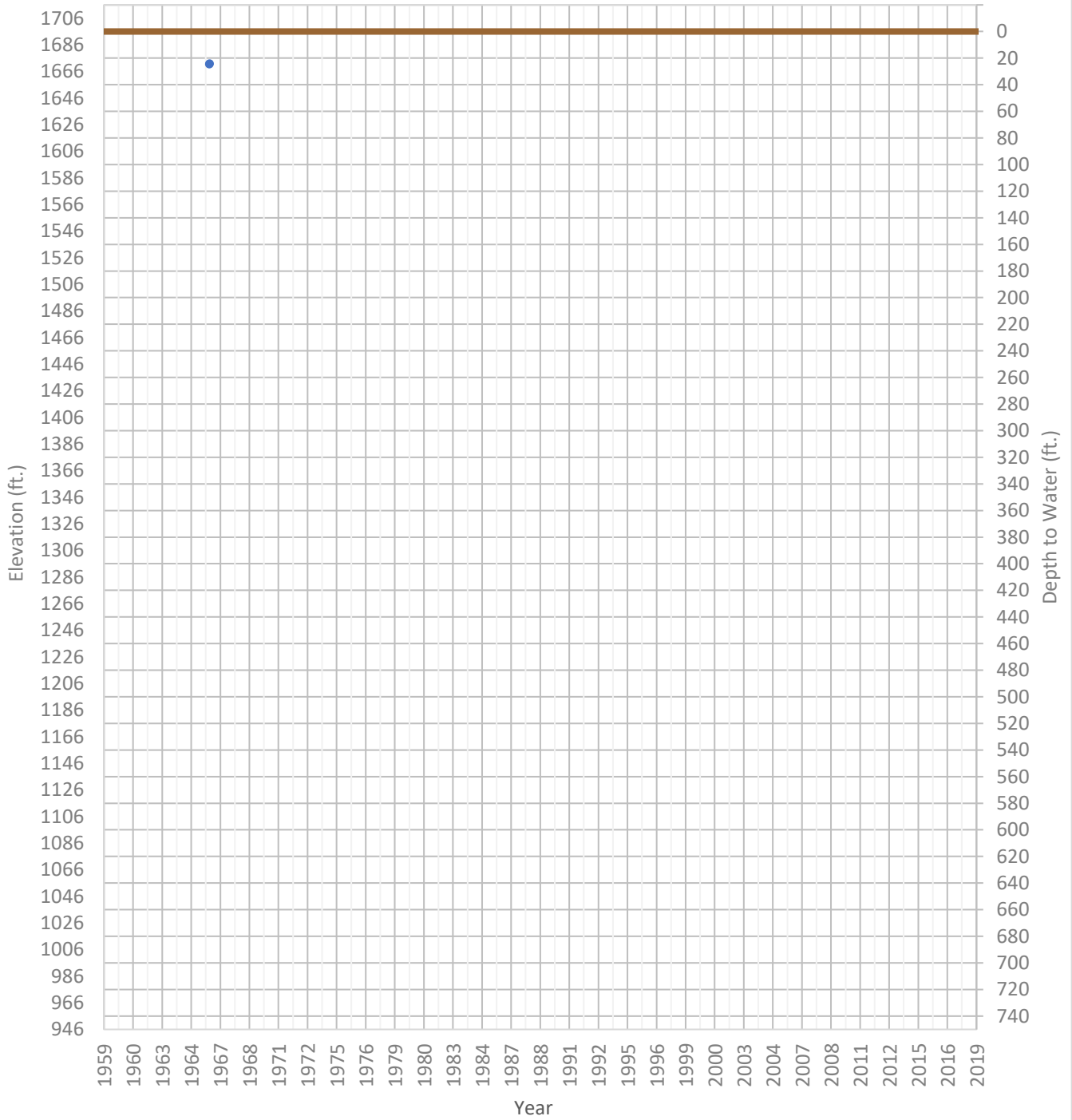
OPTI Well 594 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1679 ft. WSE Max = 1679 ft. Well Depth = 25 ft.



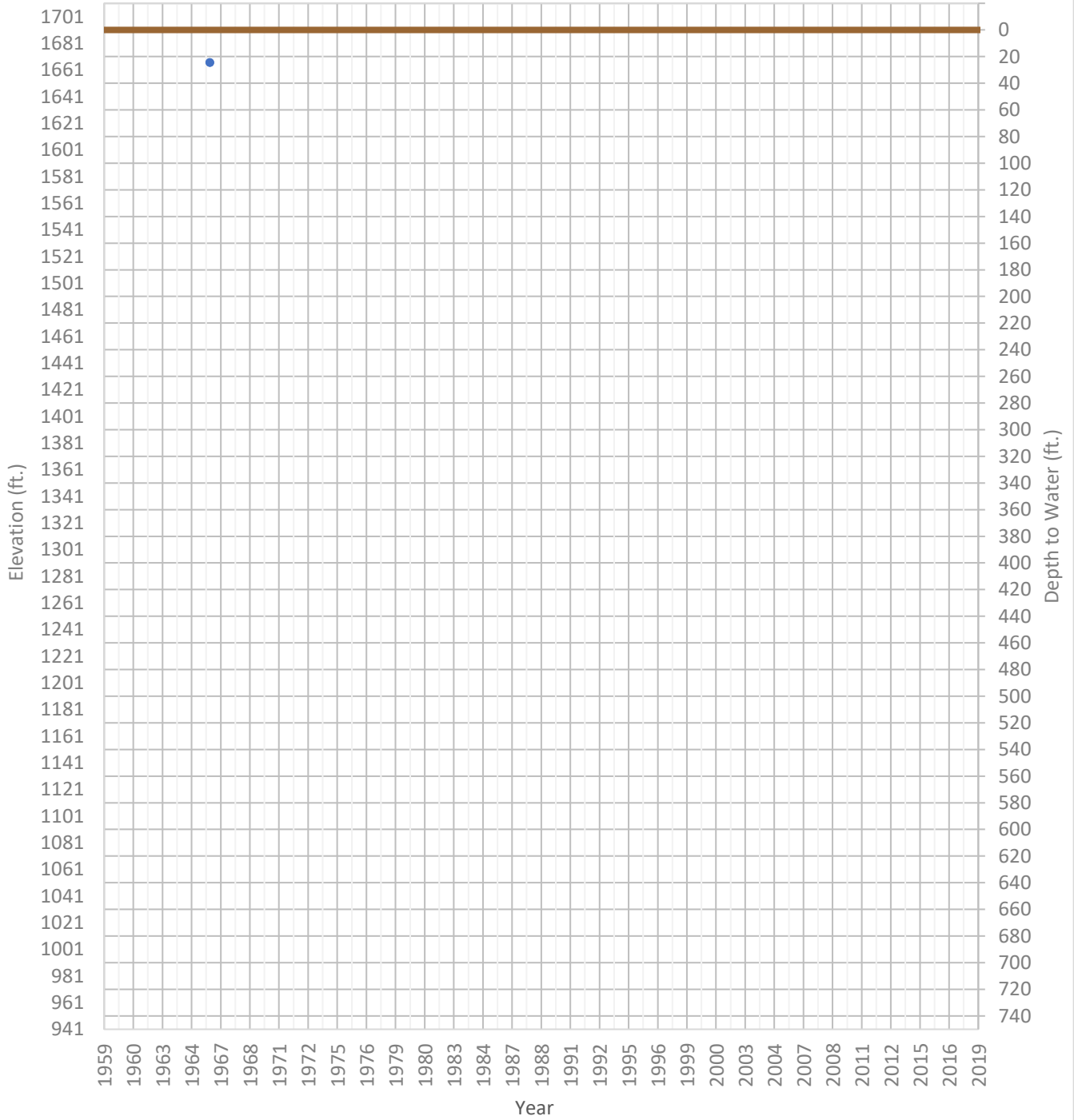
OPTI Well 595 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1671 ft. WSE Max = 1672 ft. Well Depth = 68 ft.



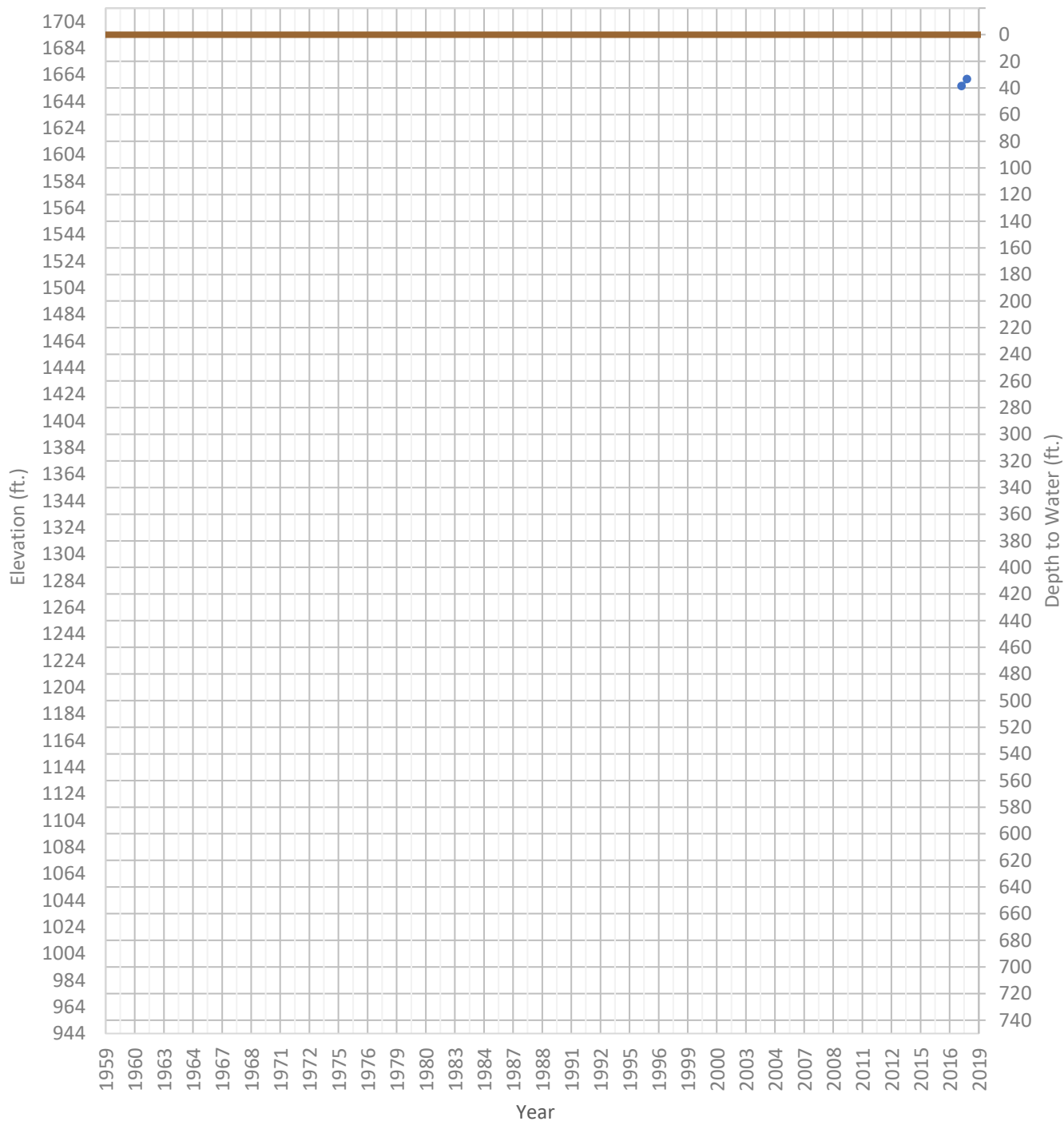
OPTI Well 596 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1666 ft. WSE Max = 1667 ft. Well Depth = 25 ft.



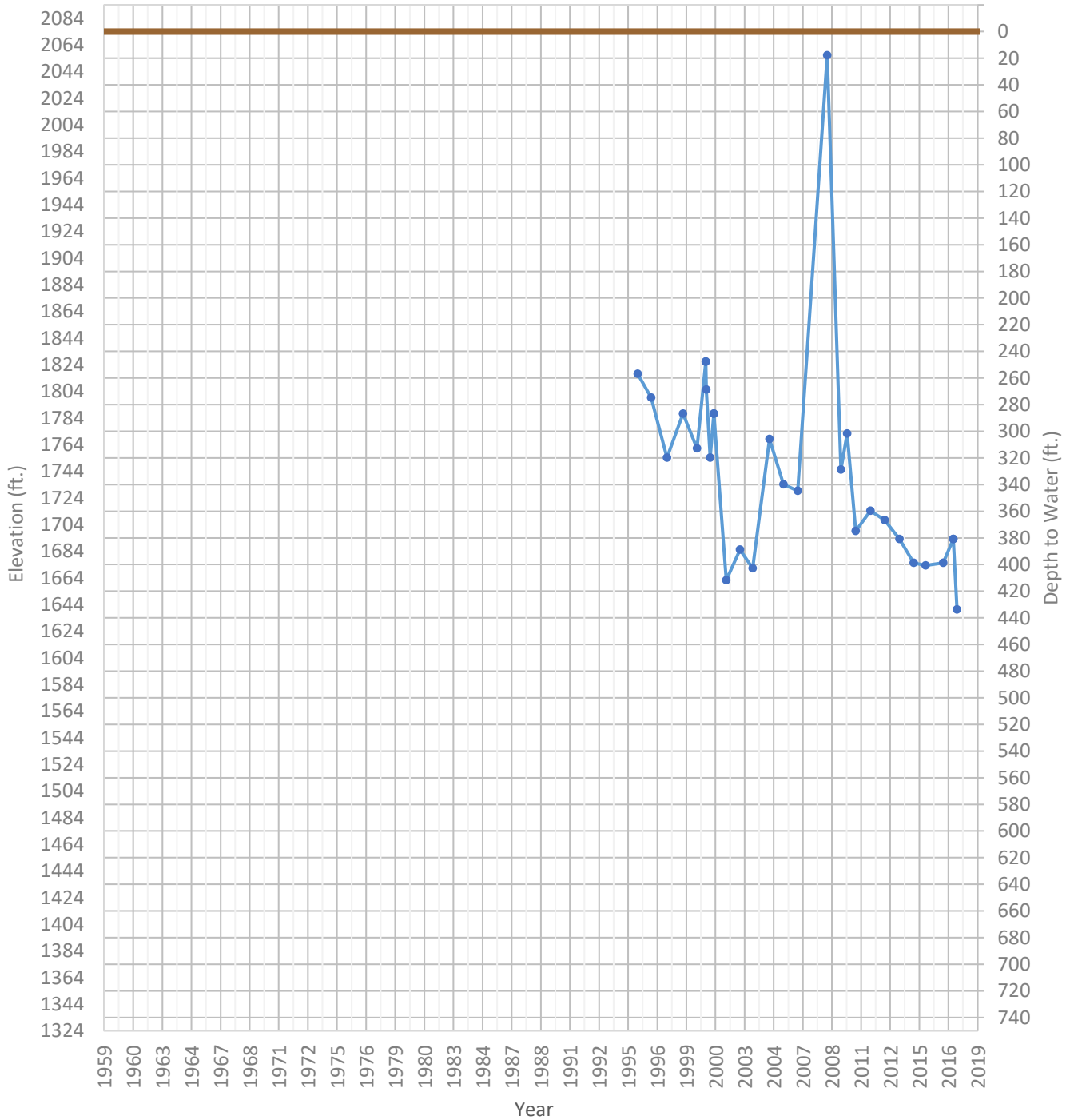
OPTI Well 597 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1655 ft. WSE Max = 1661 ft. Well Depth = 390 ft.



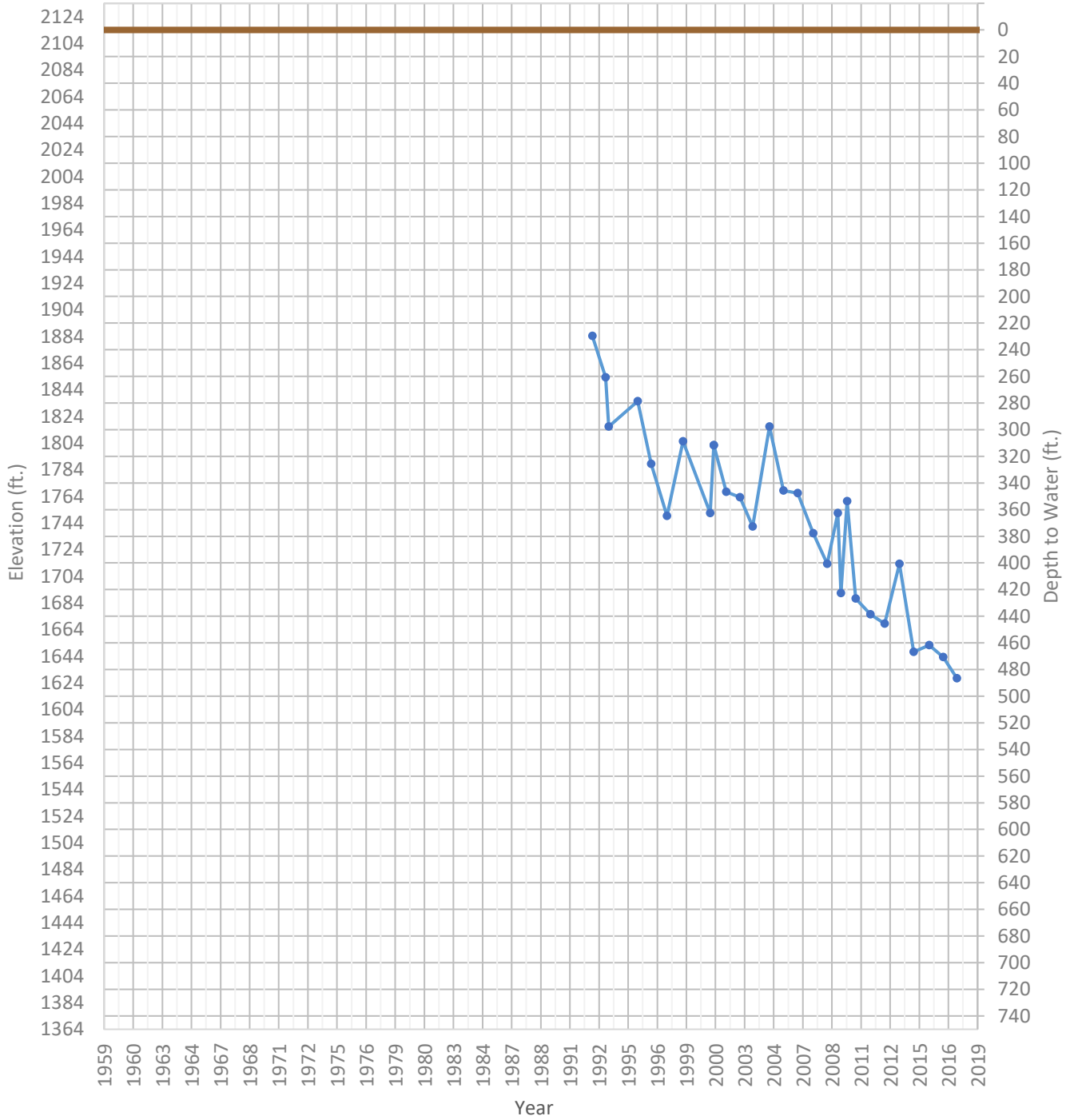
OPTI Well 601 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1640 ft. WSE Max = 2056 ft. Well Depth = 723 ft.



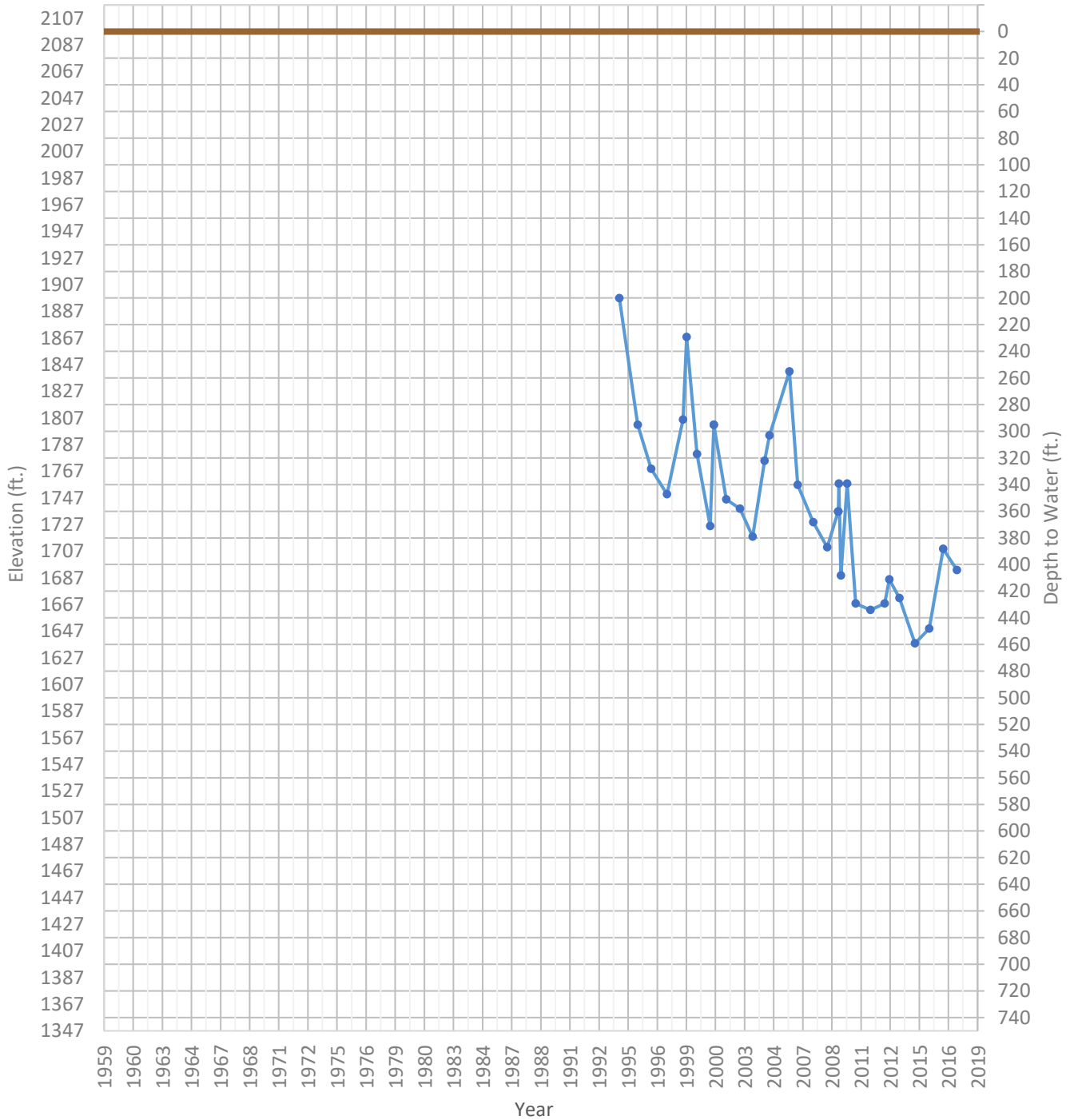
OPTI Well 602 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1627 ft. WSE Max = 1884 ft. Well Depth = 725 ft.



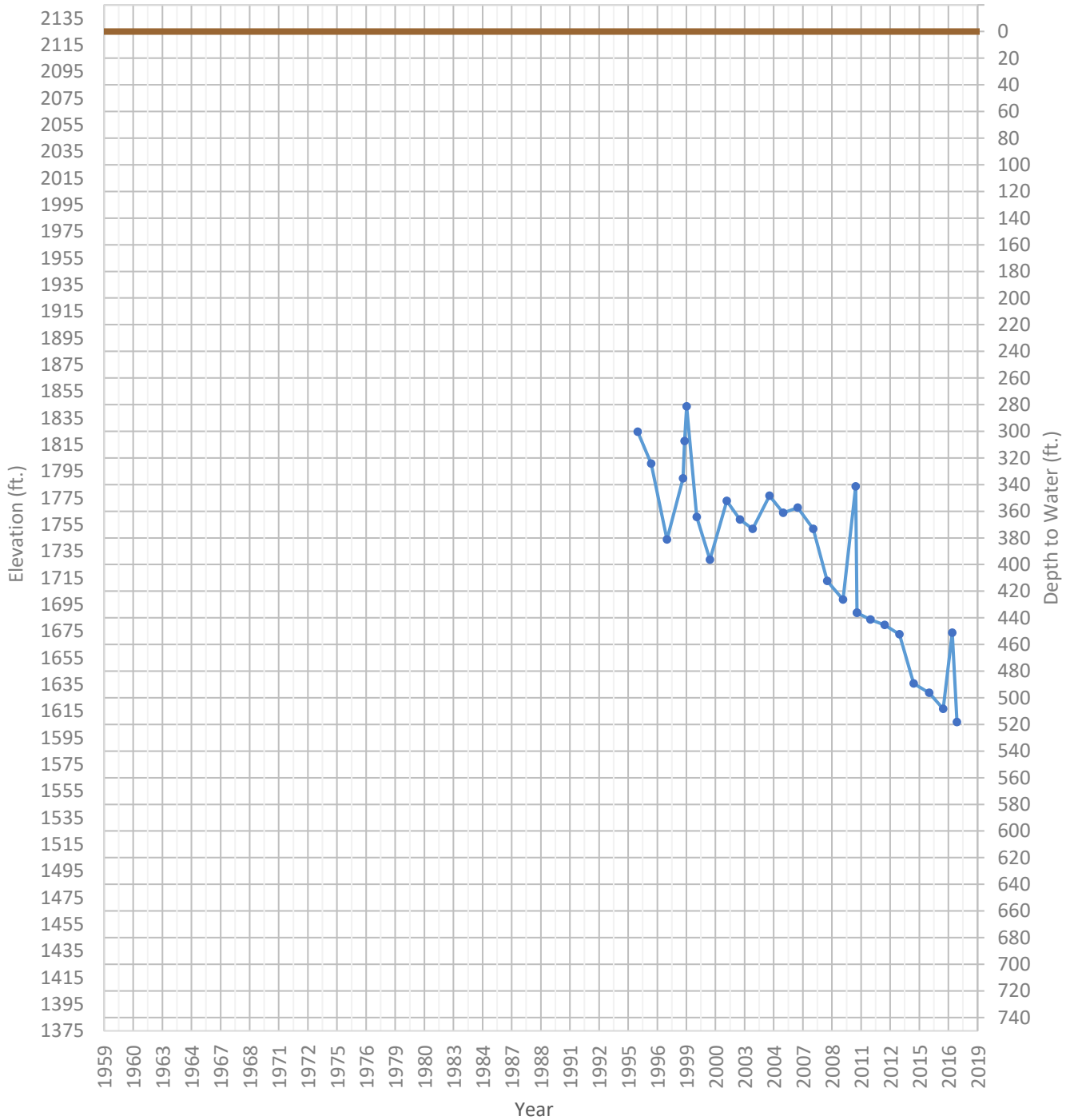
OPTI Well 603 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1638 ft. WSE Max = 1897 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



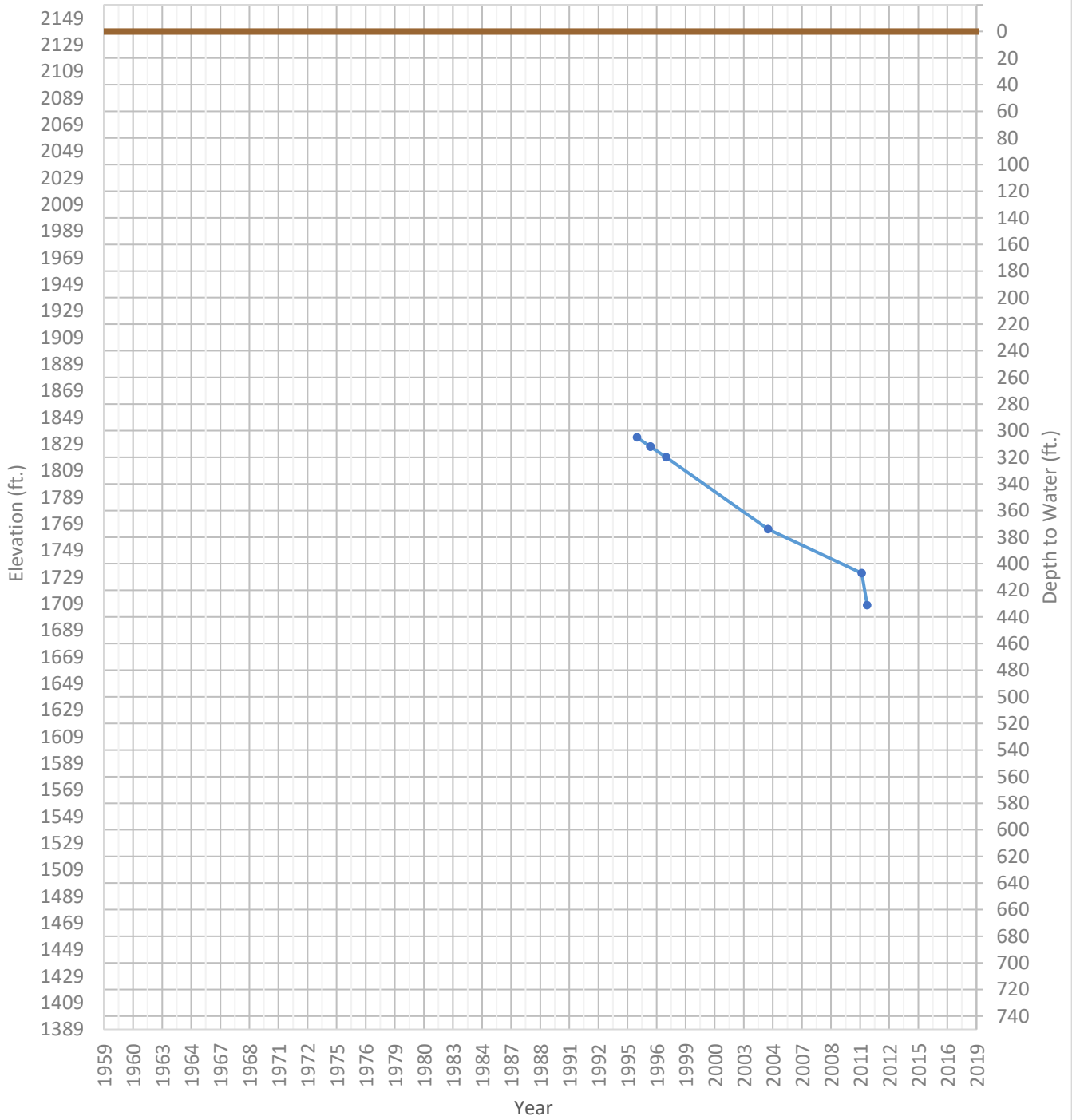
OPTI Well 604 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1607 ft. WSE Max = 1844 ft. Well Depth = 924 ft.



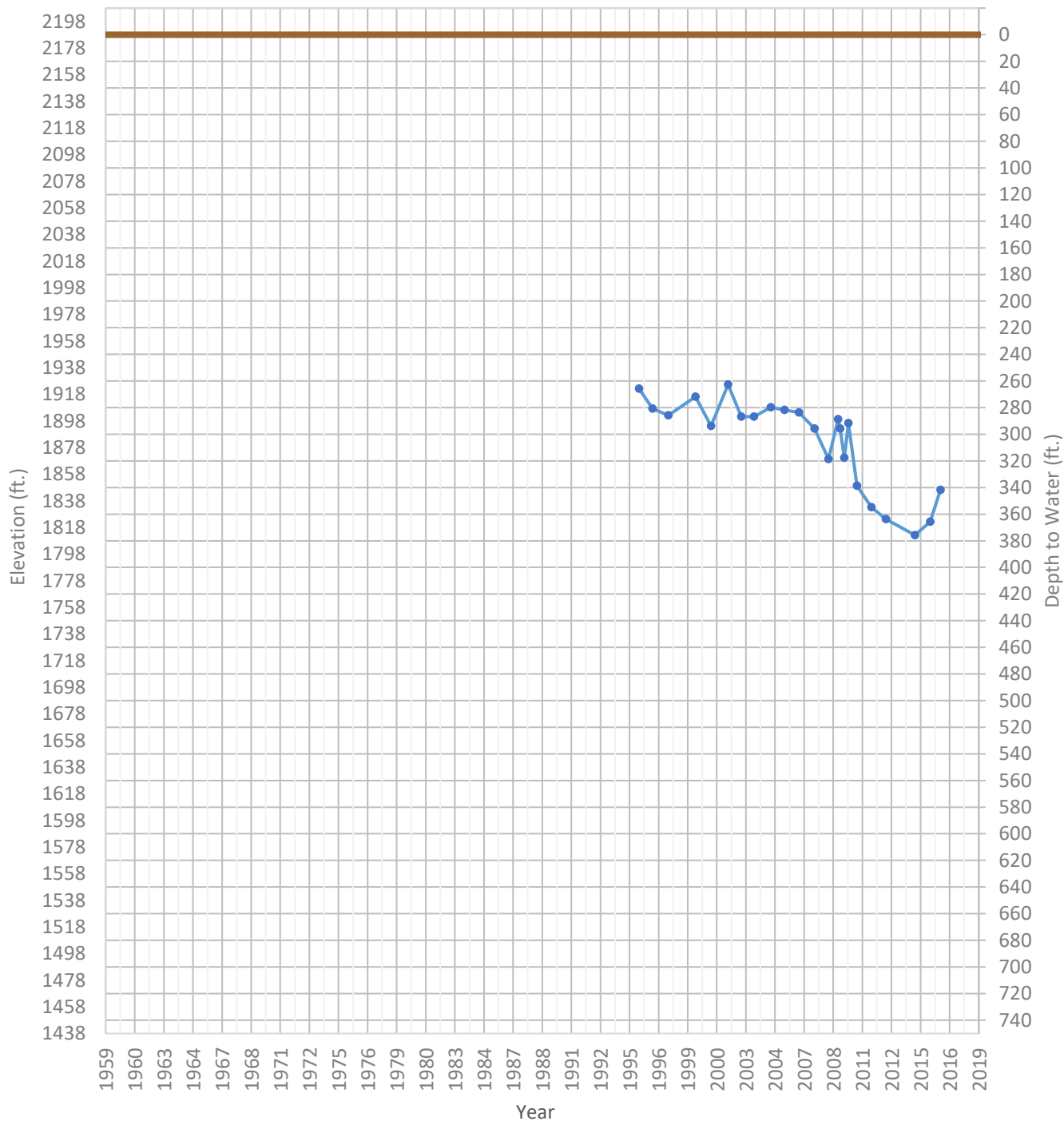
OPTI Well 605 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1708 ft. WSE Max = 1834 ft. Well Depth = 597 ft.



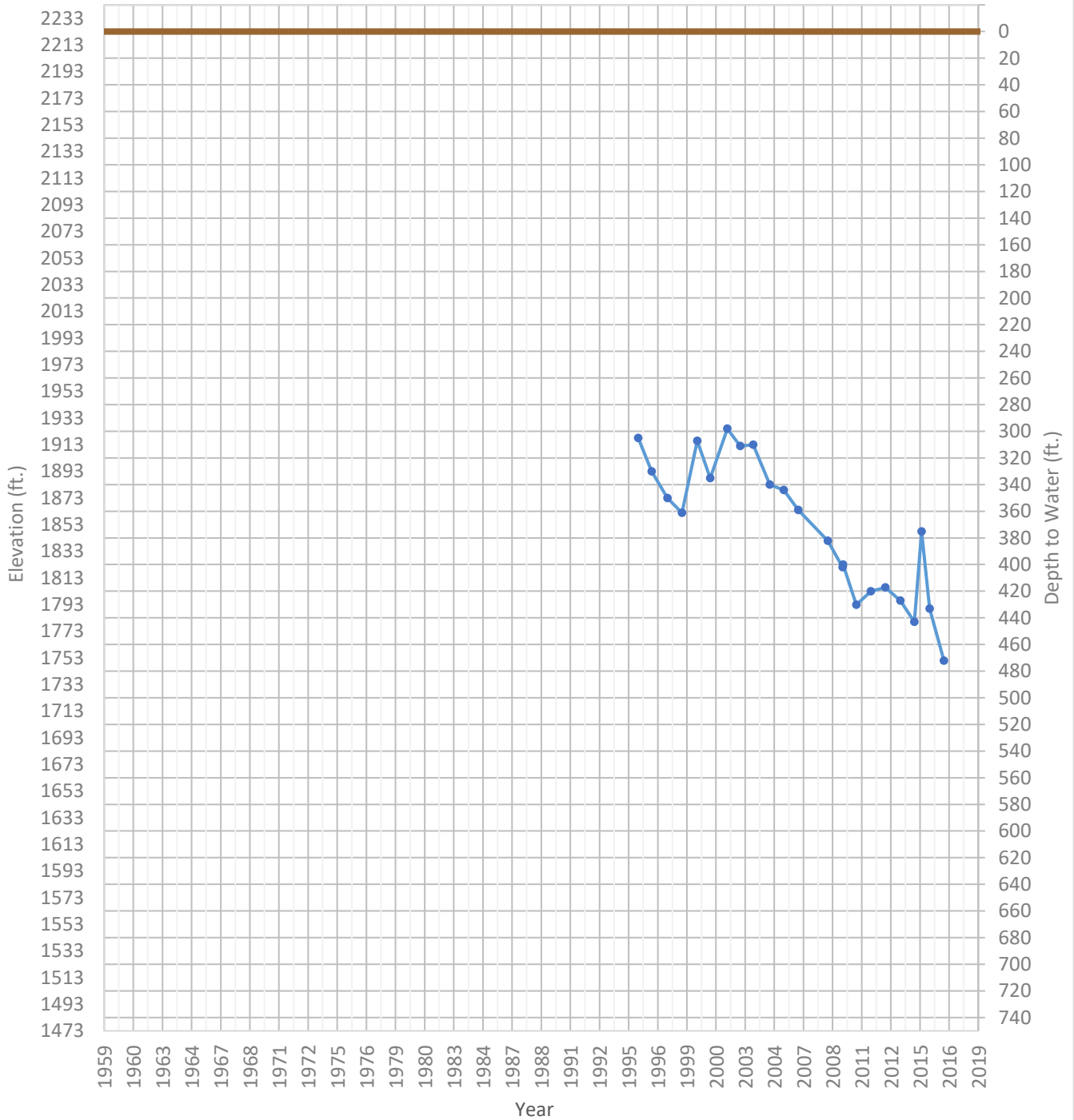
OPTI Well 606 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1812 ft. WSE Max = 1925 ft. Well Depth = 804 ft.



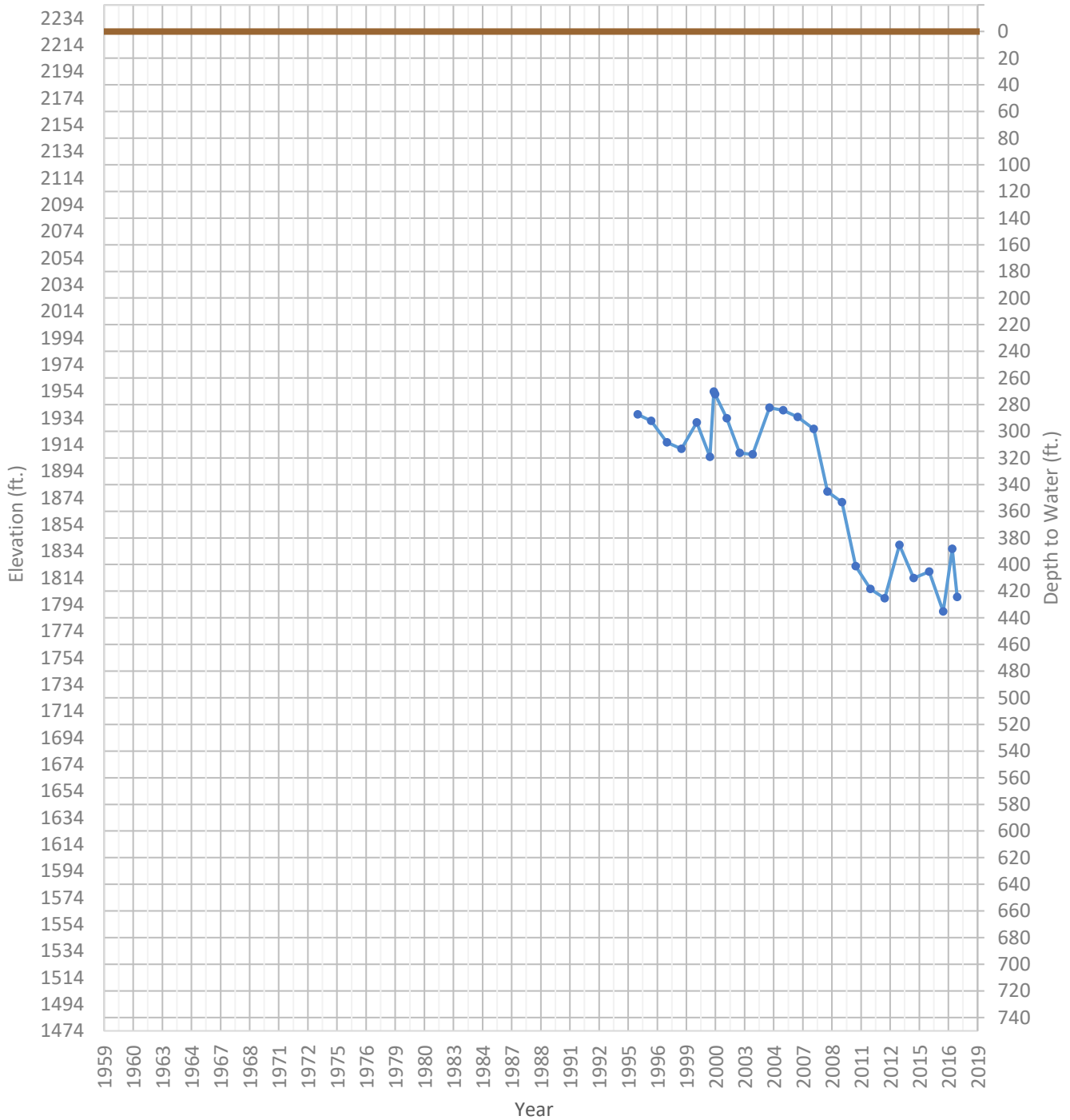
OPTI Well 607 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1751 ft. WSE Max = 1925 ft. Well Depth = 775 ft.



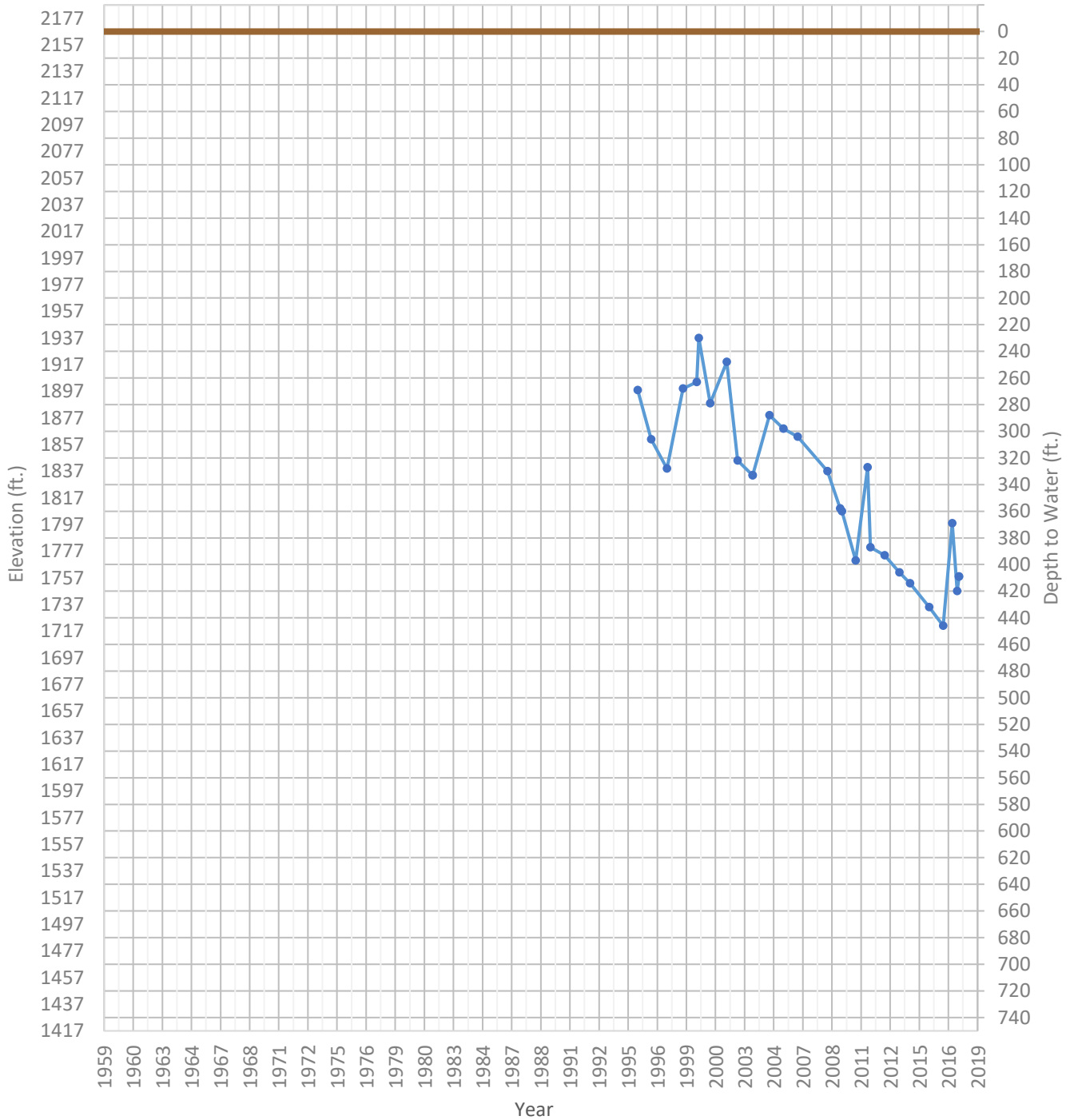
OPTI Well 608 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1789 ft. WSE Max = 1954 ft. Well Depth = 745 ft.



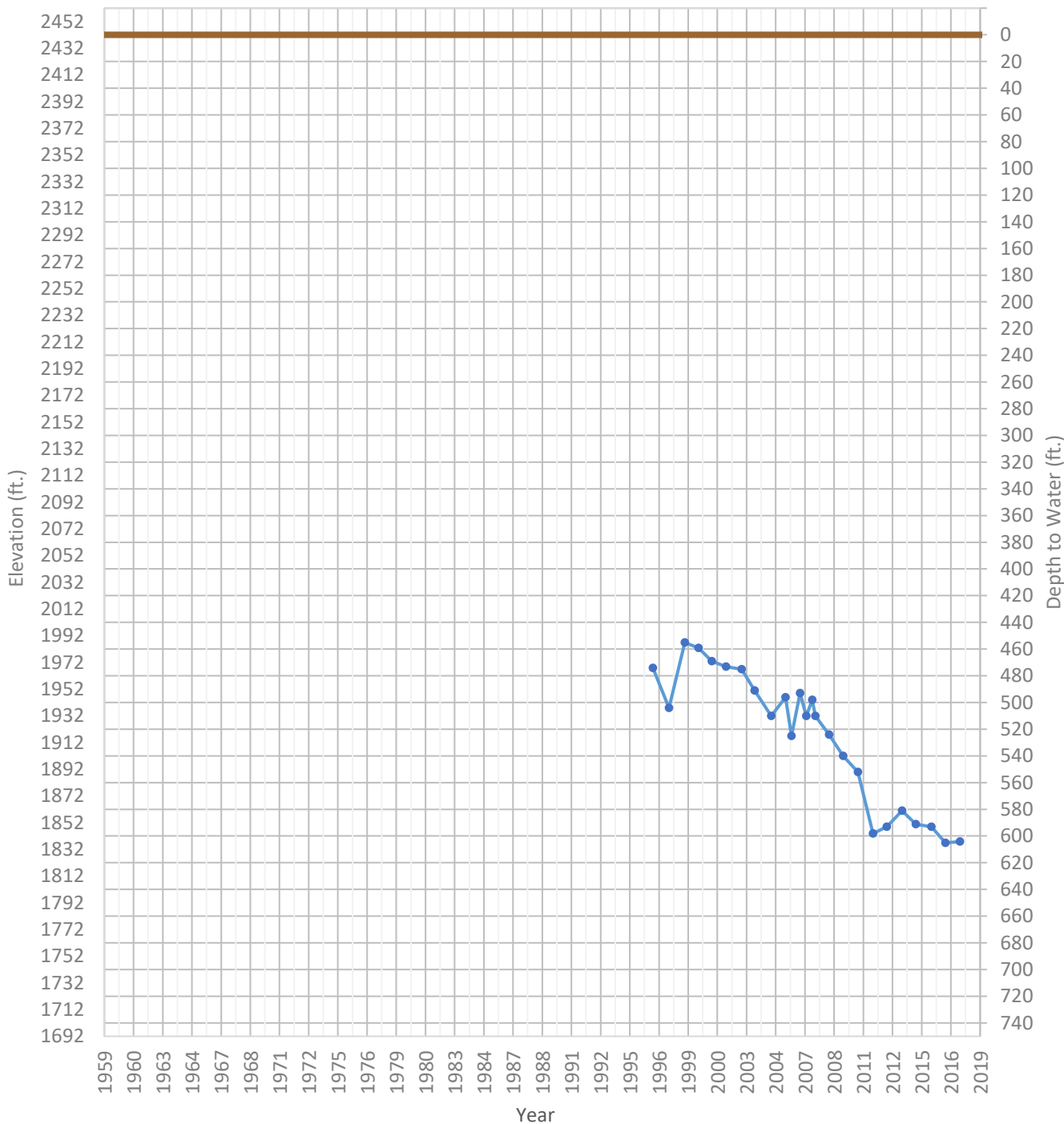
OPTI Well 609 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1721 ft. WSE Max = 1937 ft. Well Depth = 970 ft.



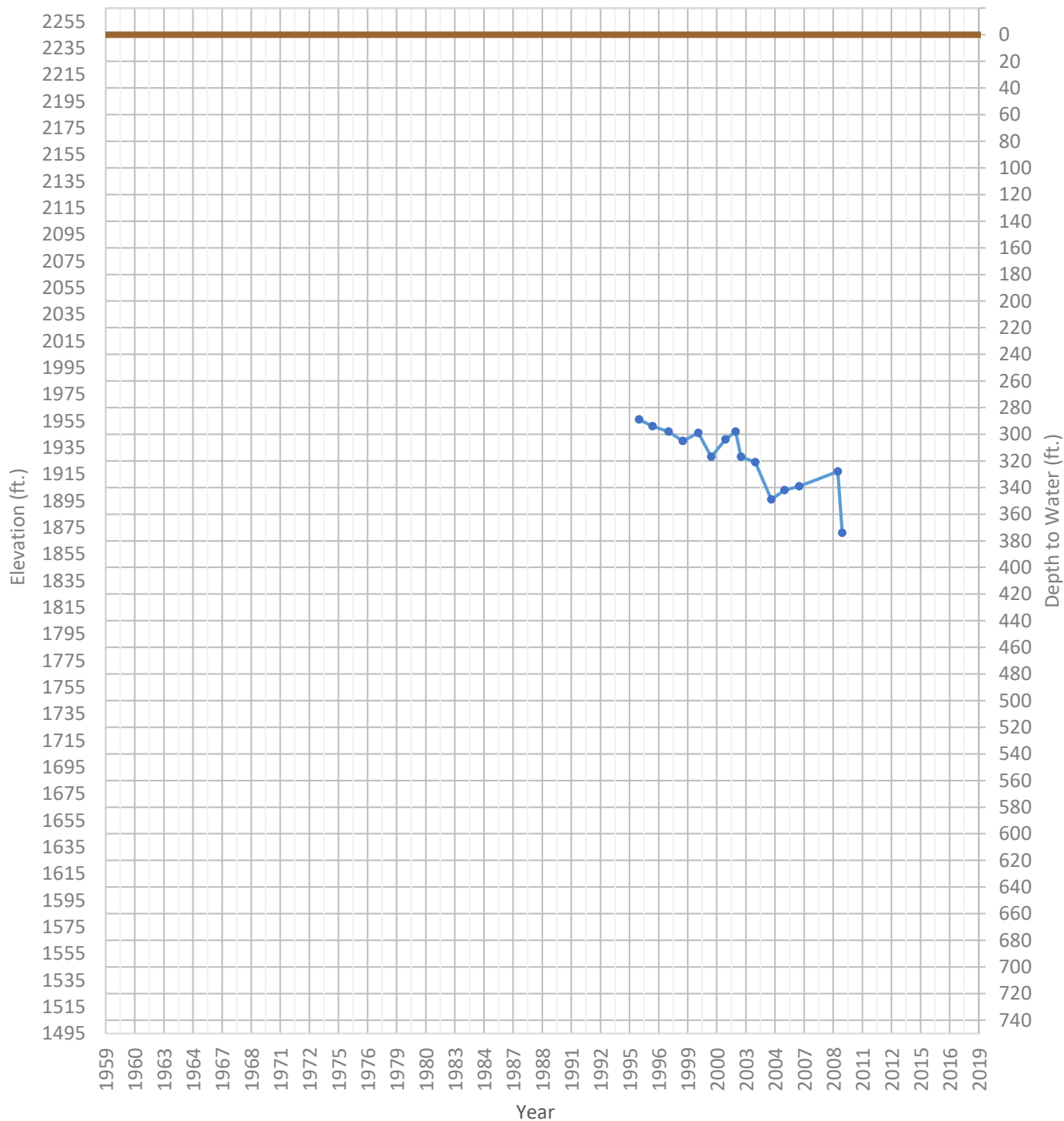
OPTI Well 610 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1837 ft. WSE Max = 1987 ft. Well Depth = 780 ft.



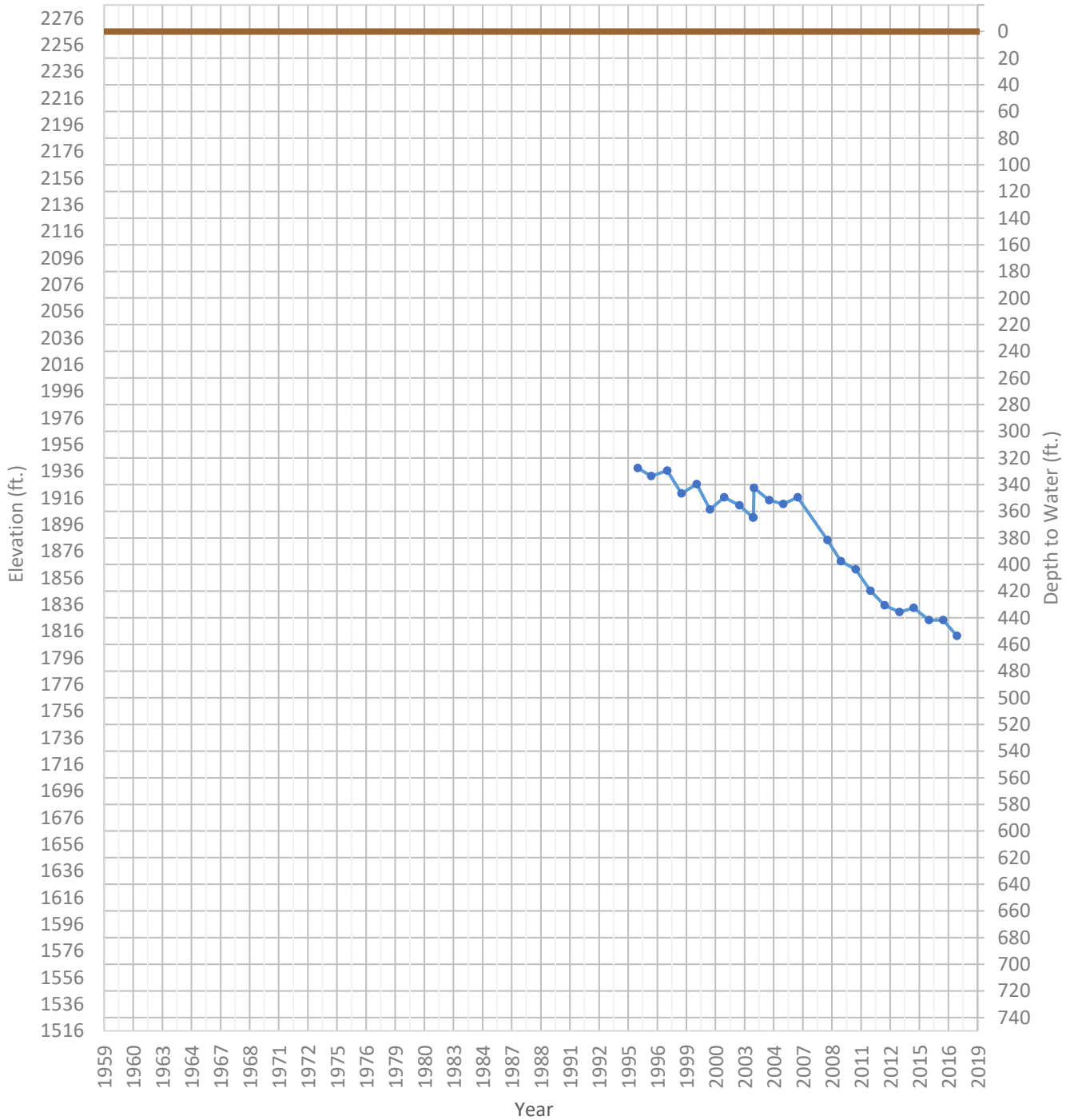
OPTI Well 611 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1871 ft. WSE Max = 1956 ft. Well Depth = 550 ft.



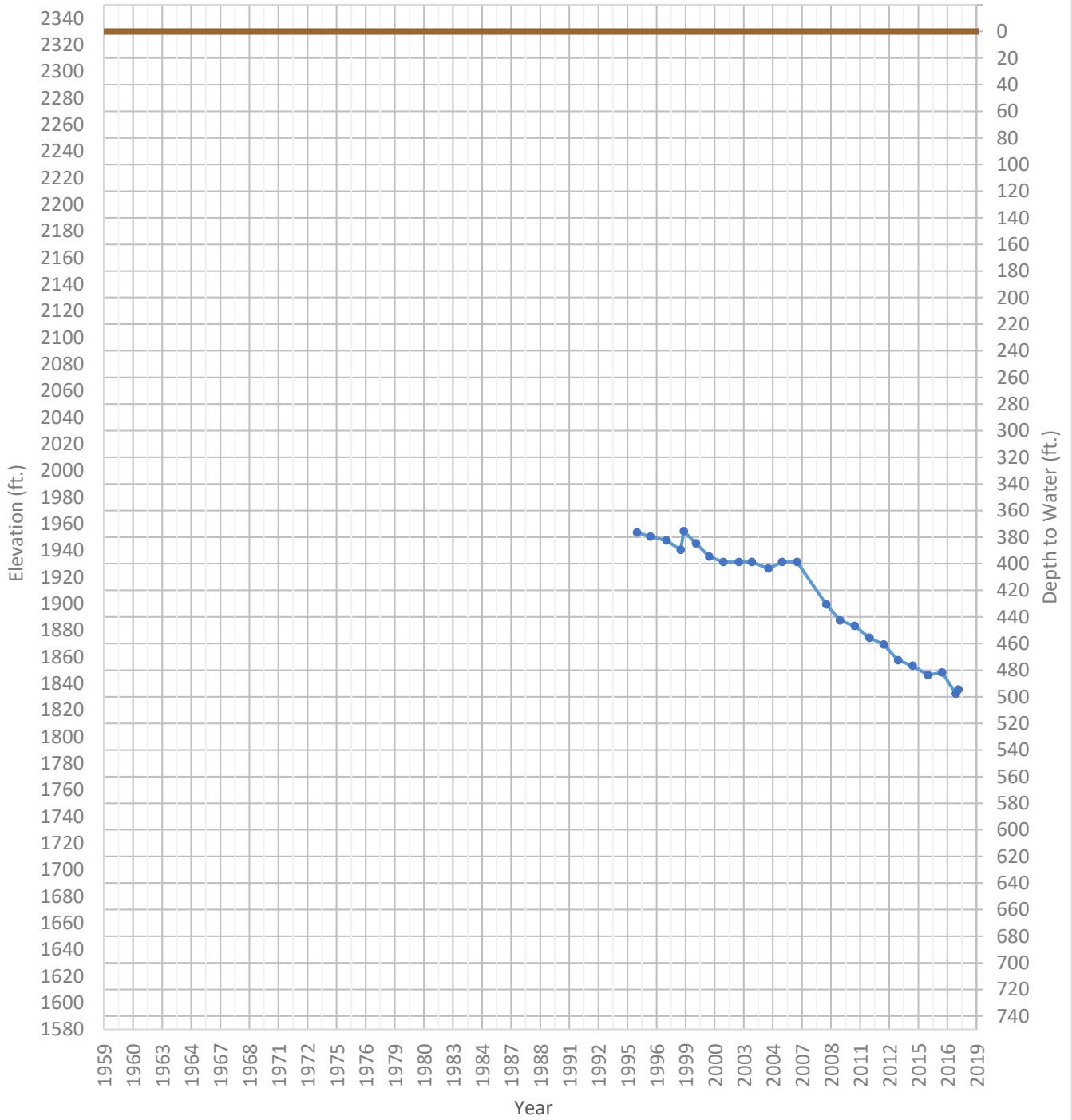
OPTI Well 612 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1812 ft. WSE Max = 1938 ft. Well Depth = 1070 ft.



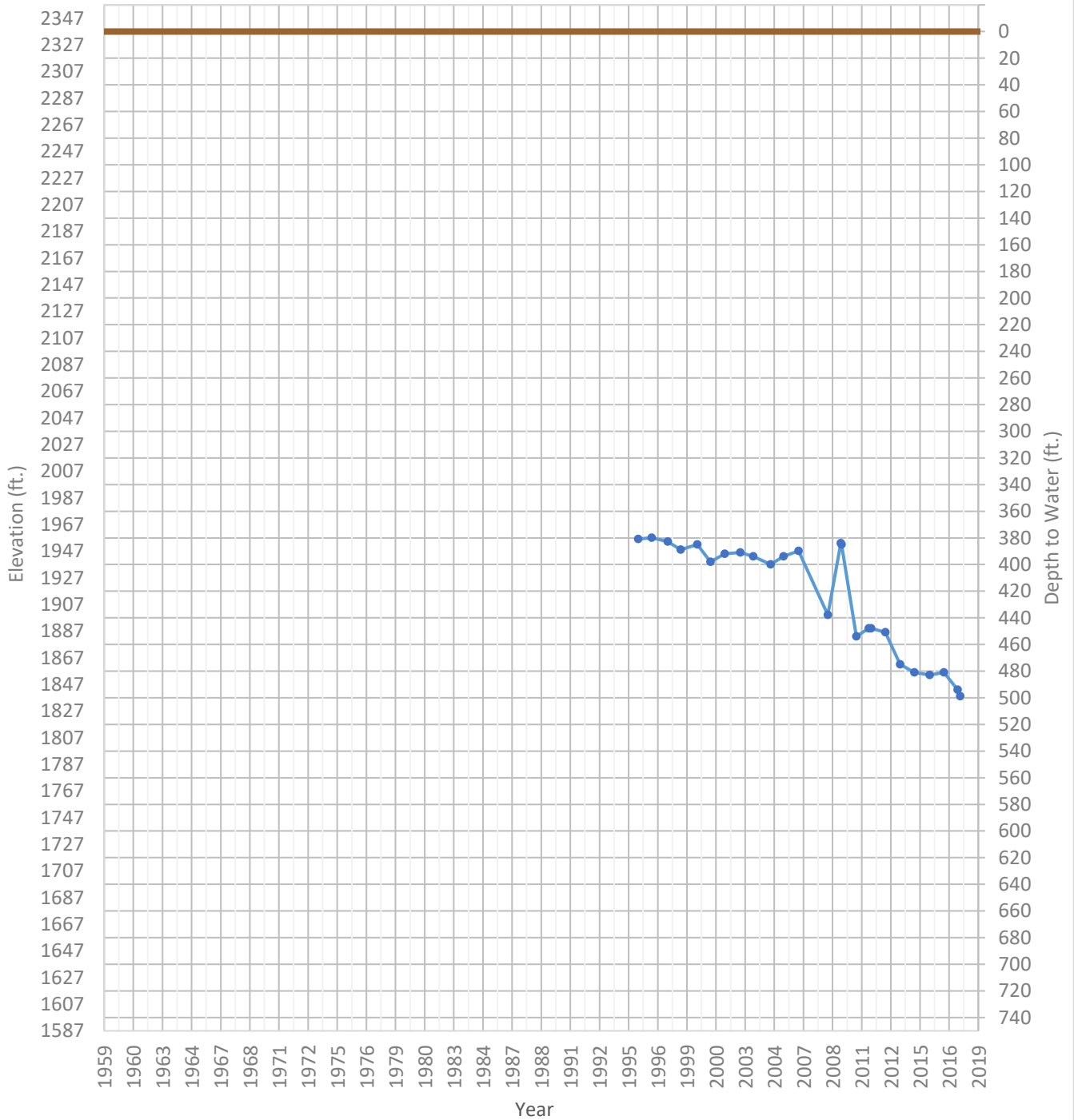
OPTI Well 613 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1832 ft. WSE Max = 1954 ft. Well Depth = 830 ft.



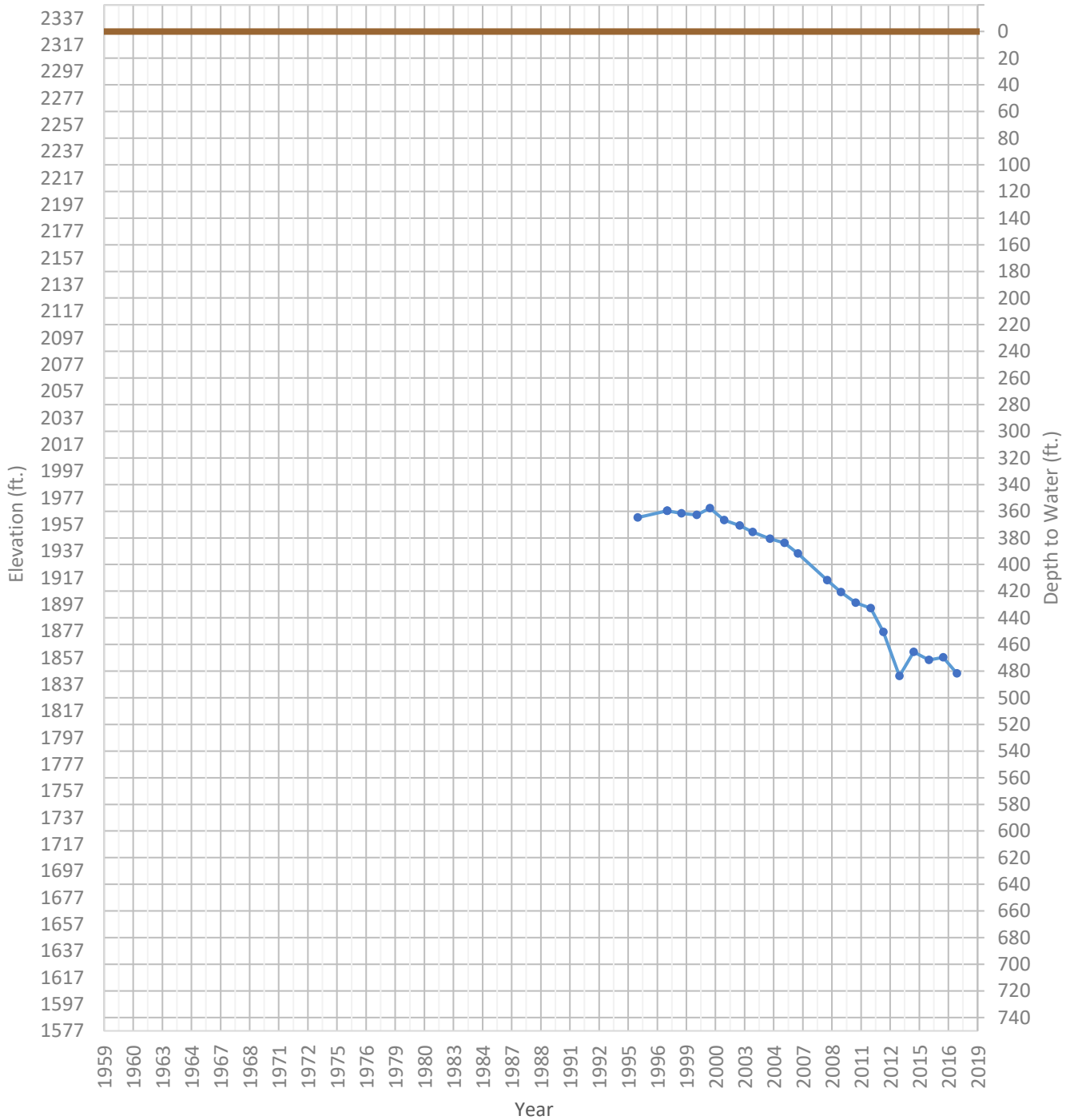
OPTI Well 614 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1838 ft. WSE Max = 1957 ft. Well Depth = 745 ft.



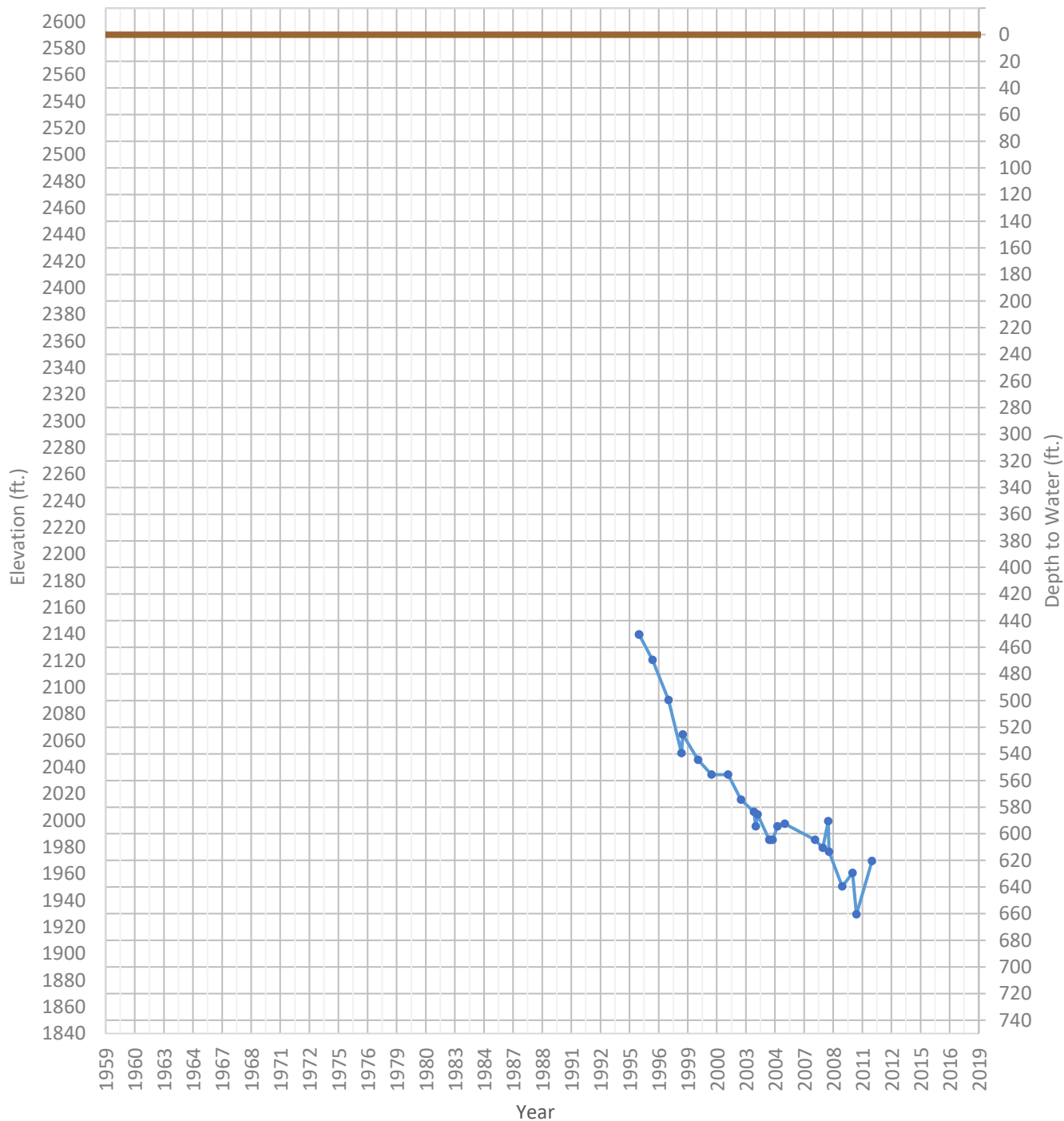
OPTI Well 615 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1843 ft. WSE Max = 1969 ft. Well Depth = 865 ft.



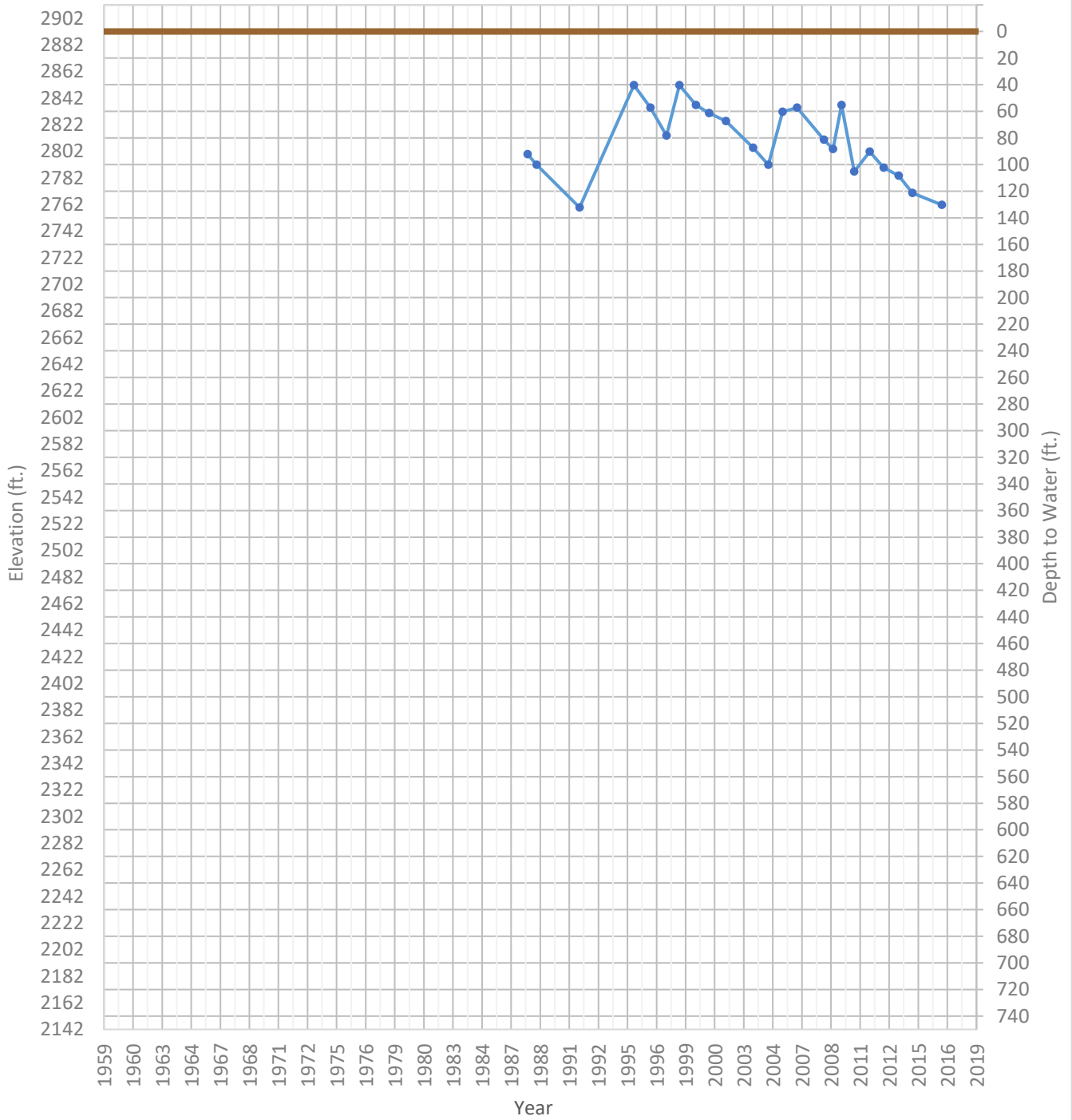
OPTI Well 616 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1929 ft. WSE Max = 2139 ft. Well Depth = 780 ft.



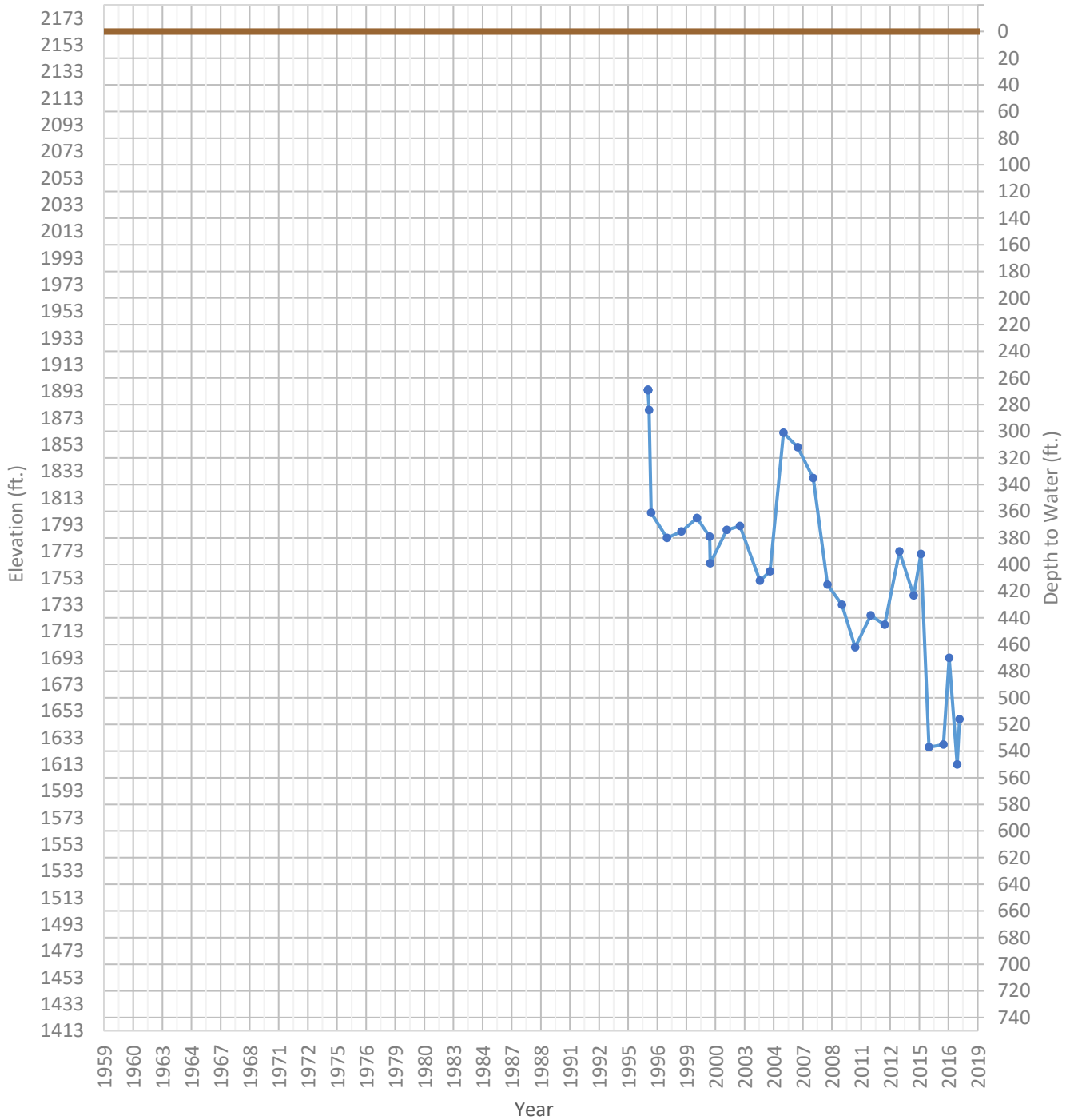
OPTI Well 617 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2760 ft. WSE Max = 2852 ft. Well Depth = 240 ft.



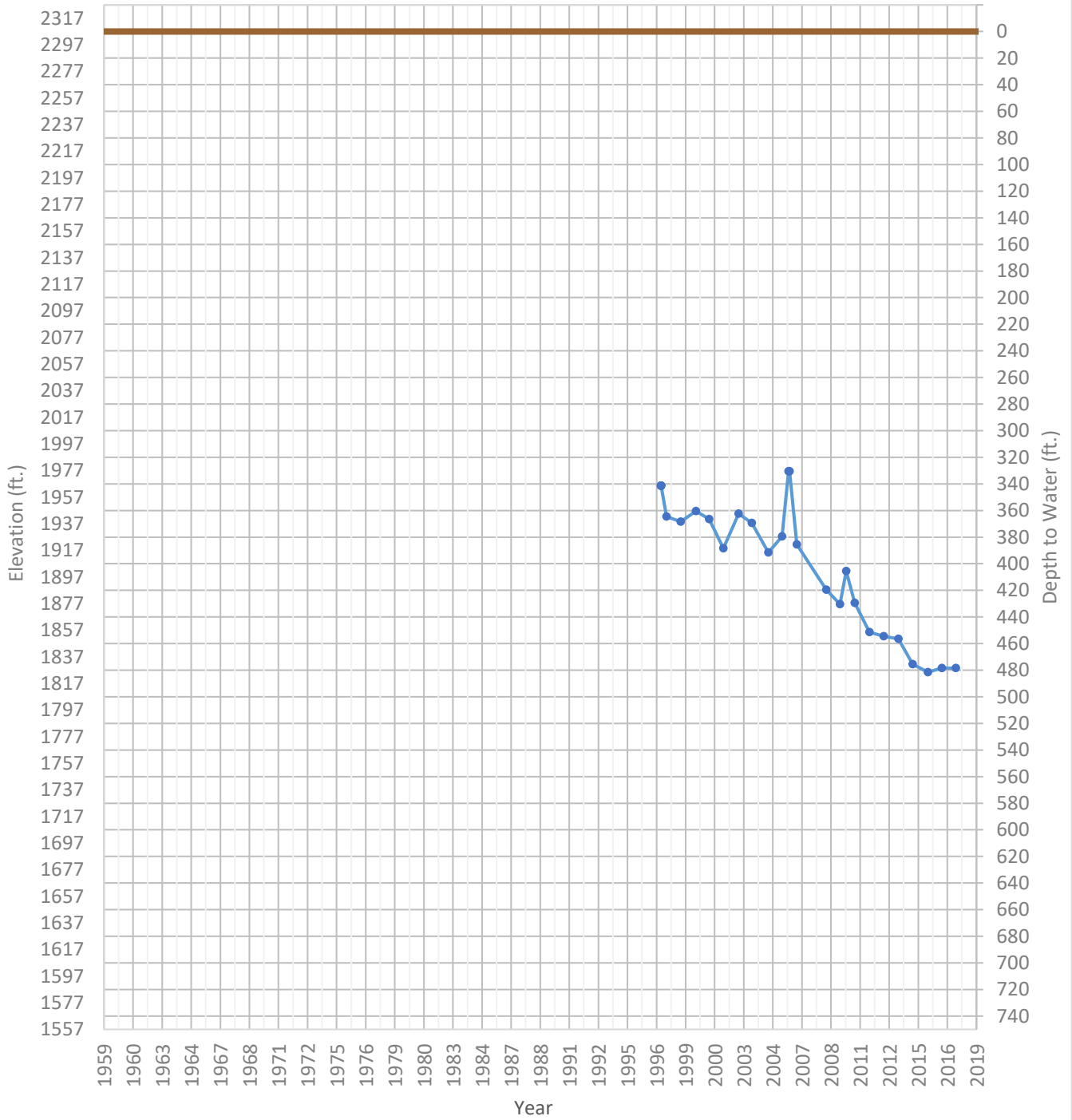
OPTI Well 618 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1613 ft. WSE Max = 1894 ft. Well Depth = 927 ft.



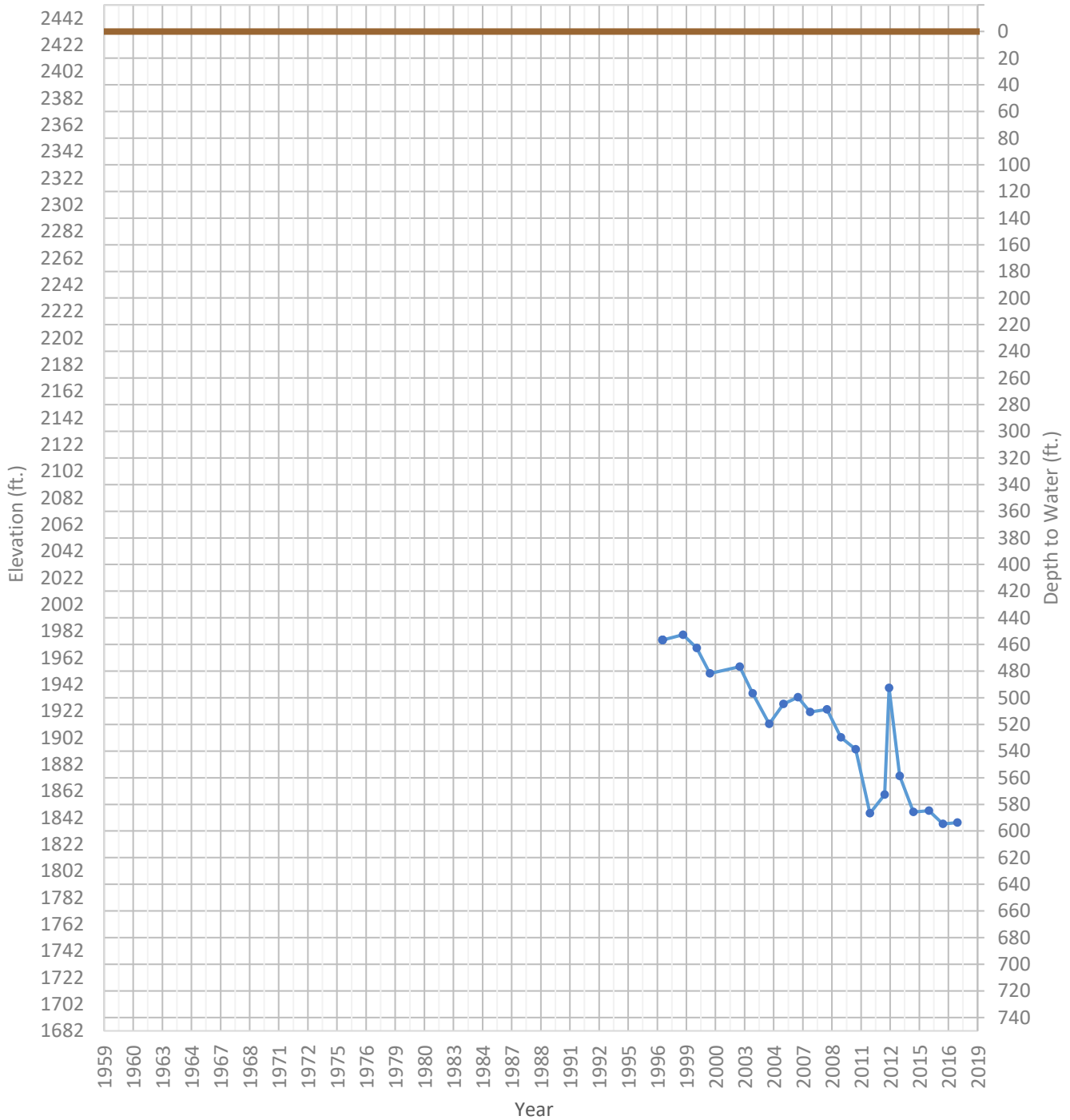
OPTI Well 619 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1826 ft. WSE Max = 1977 ft. Well Depth = 1040 ft.



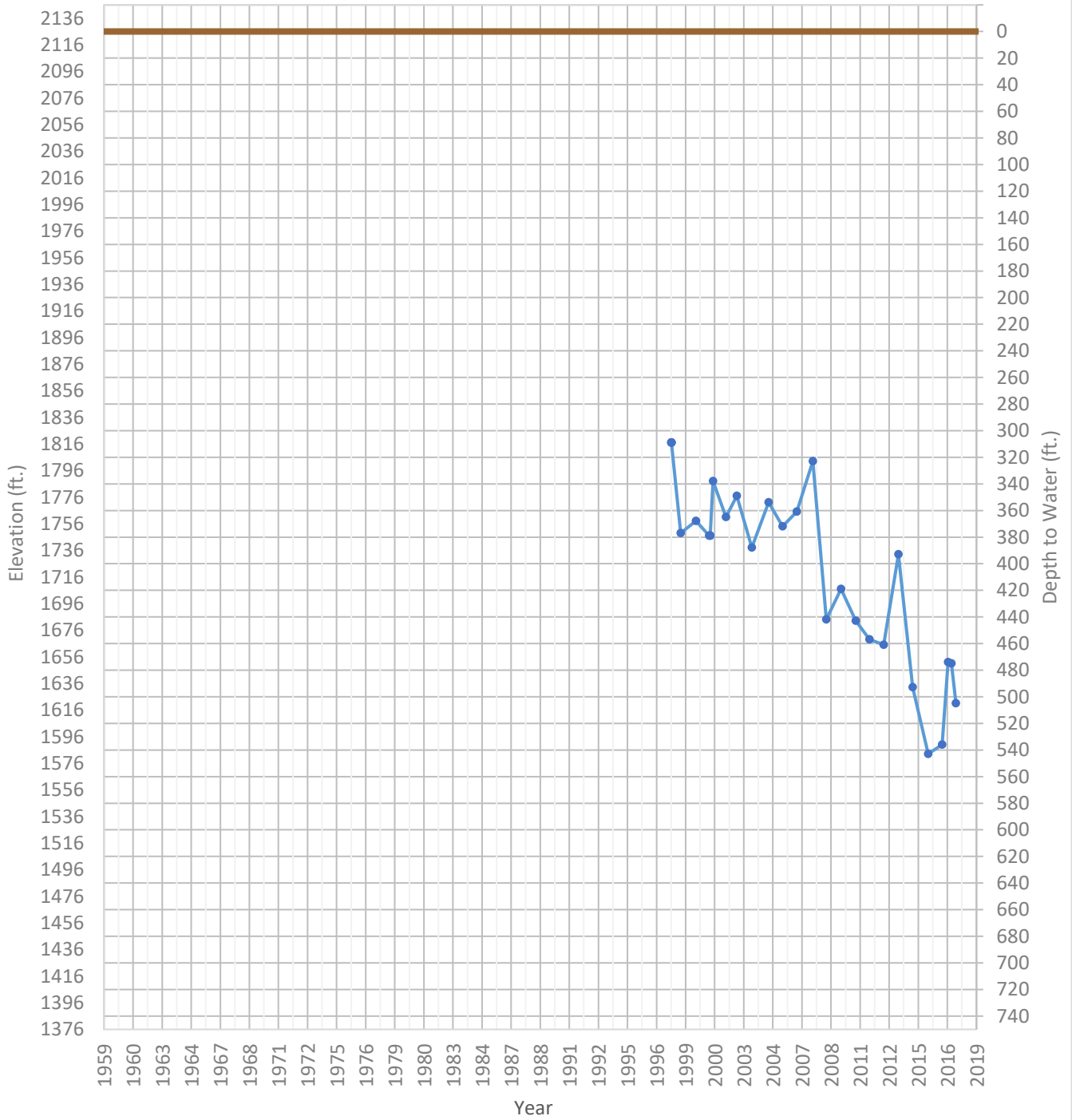
OPTI Well 620 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1837 ft. WSE Max = 1979 ft. Well Depth = 1035 ft.



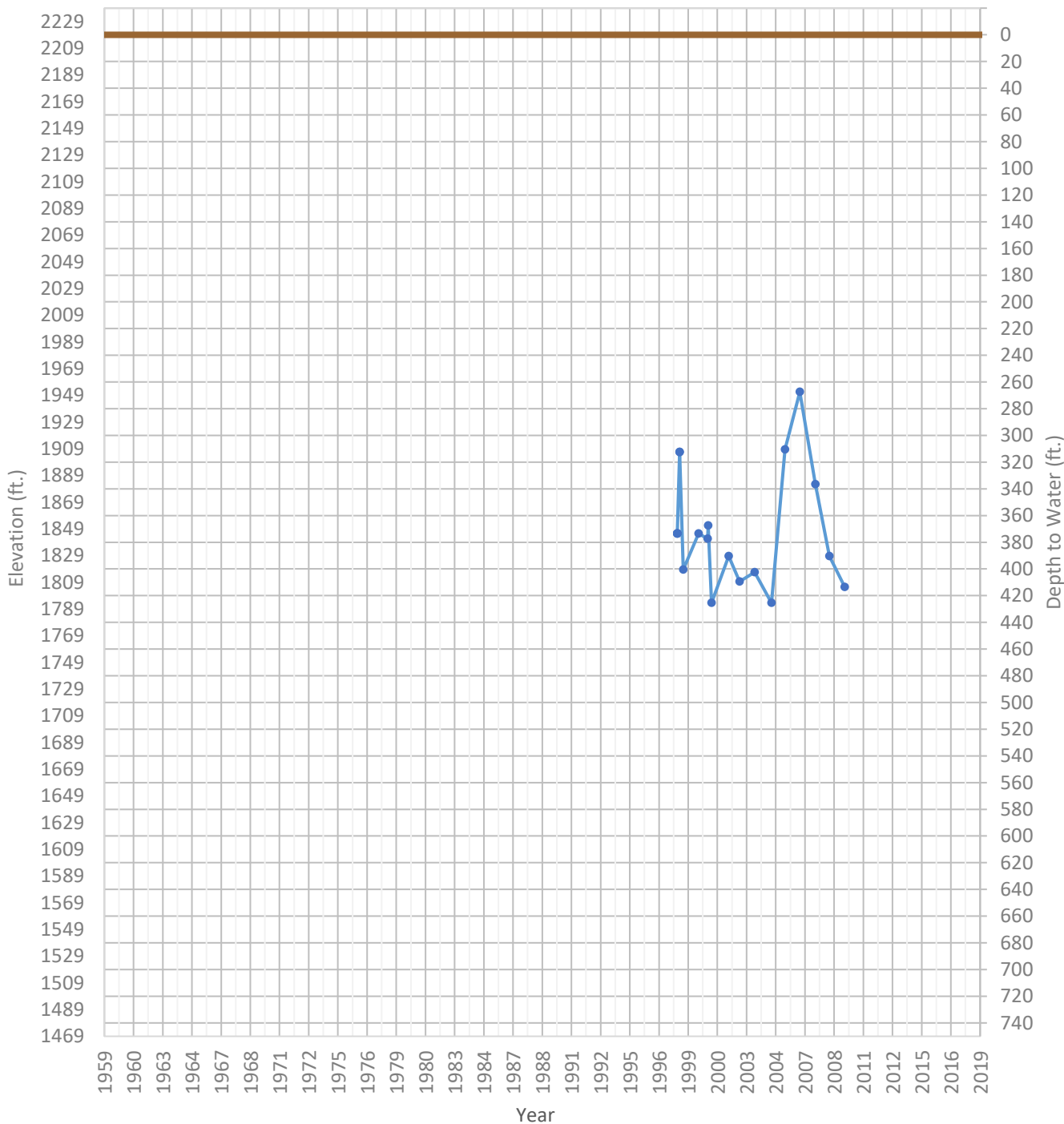
OPTI Well 621 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1583 ft. WSE Max = 1817 ft. Well Depth = 974 ft.



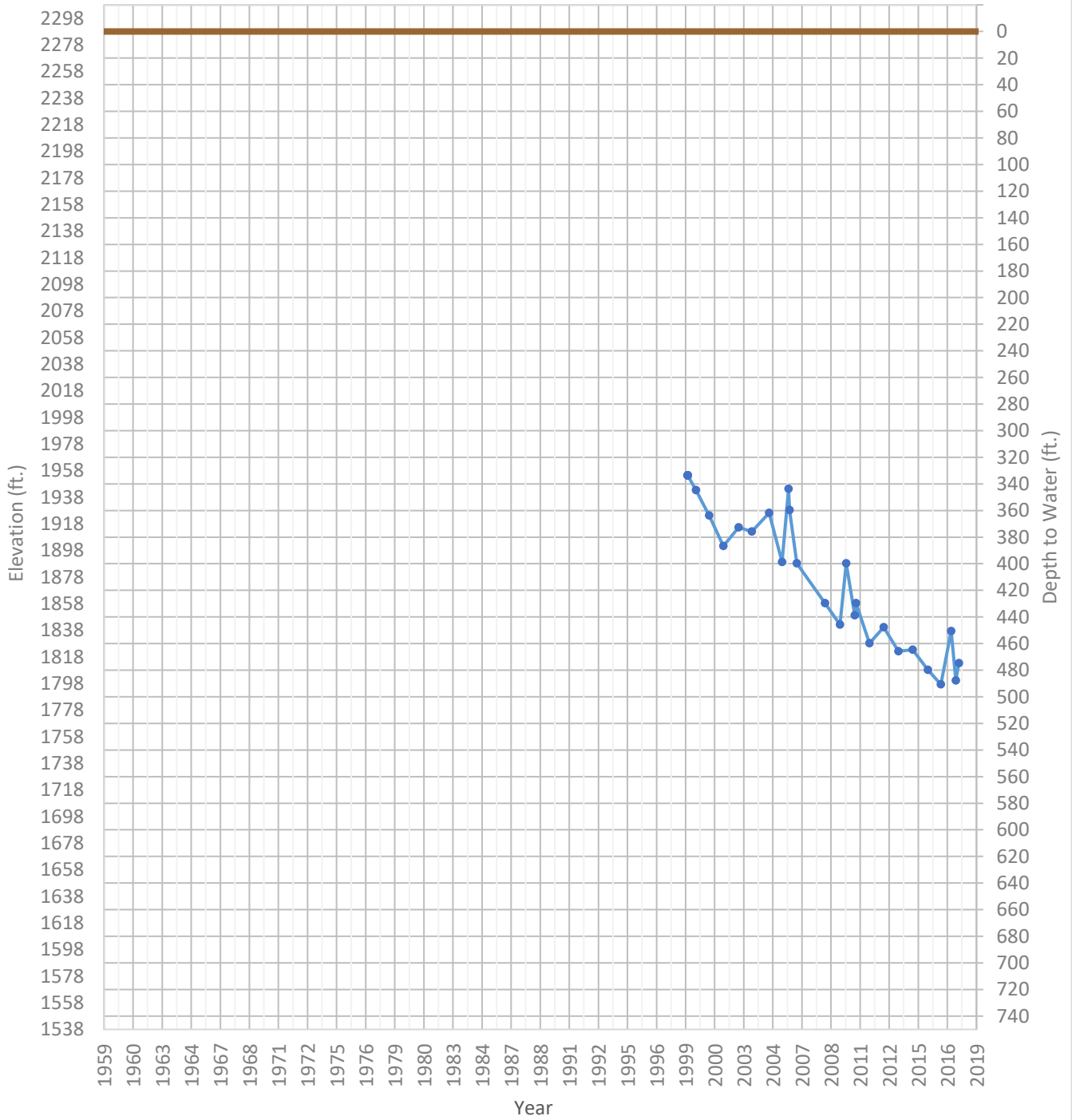
OPTI Well 622 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1794 ft. WSE Max = 1952 ft. Well Depth = 1200 ft.



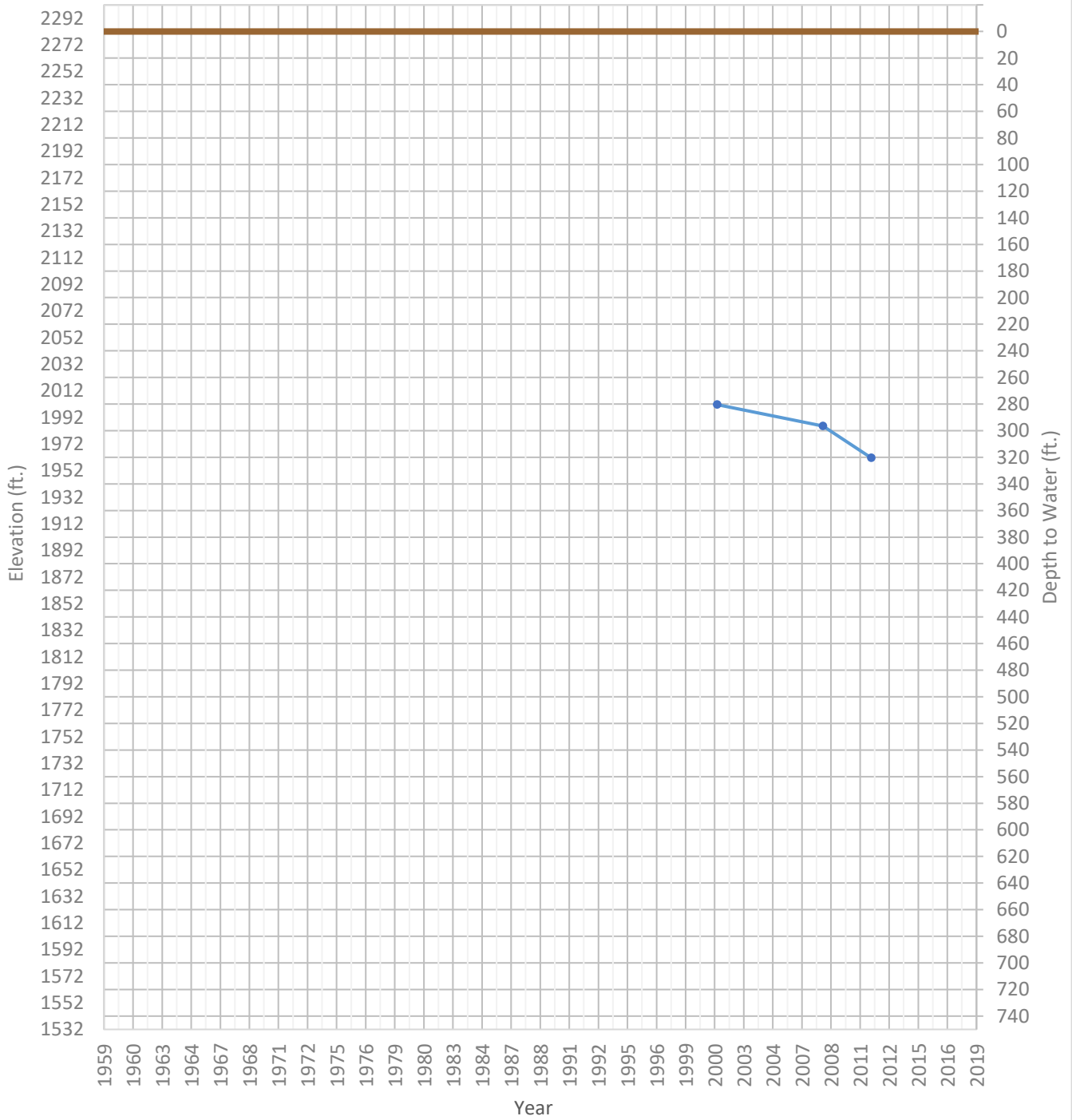
OPTI Well 623 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1797 ft. WSE Max = 1954 ft. Well Depth = 1040 ft.



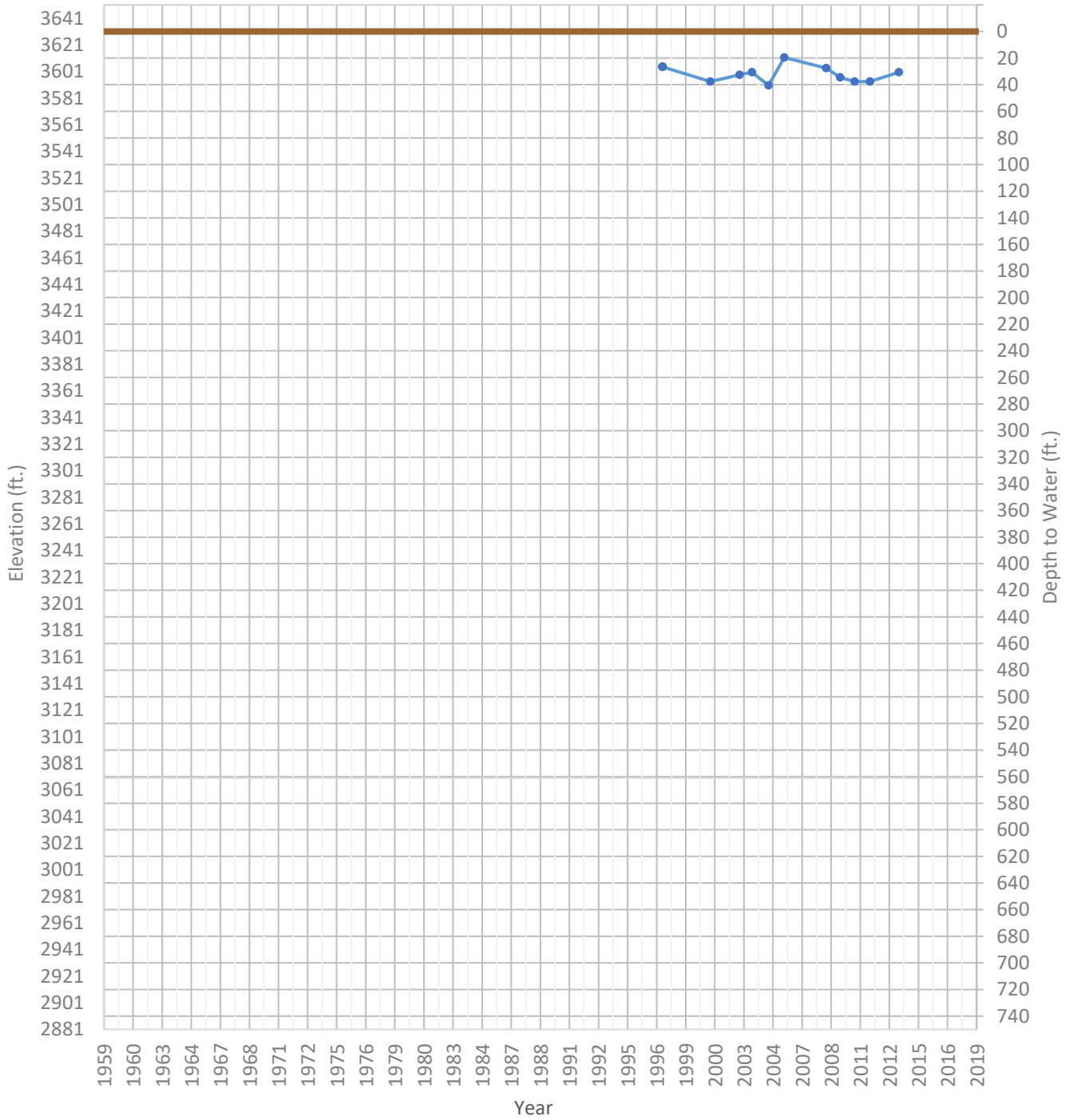
OPTI Well 624 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1962 ft. WSE Max = 2002 ft. Well Depth = 420 ft.



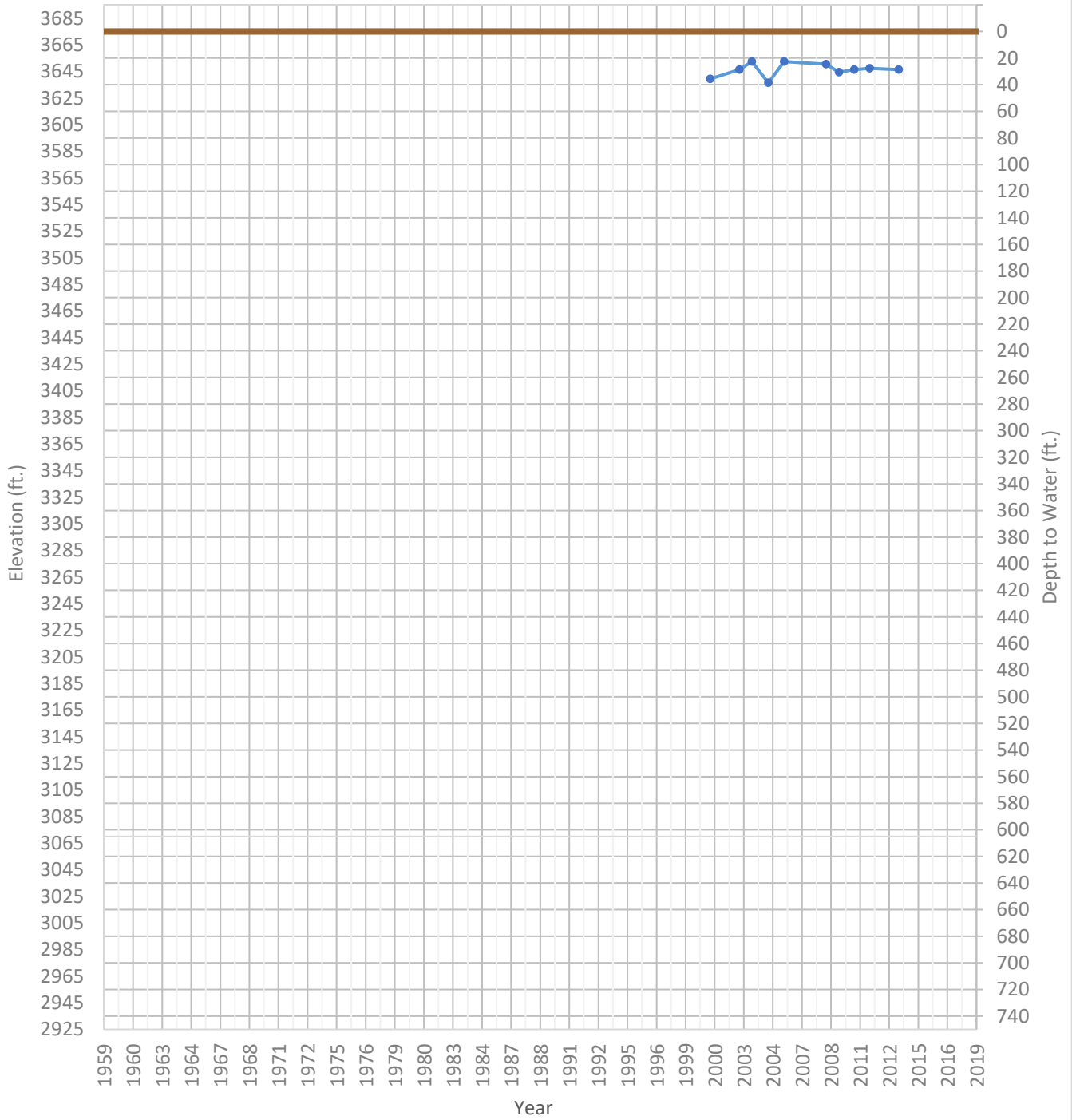
OPTI Well 625 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3590 ft. WSE Max = 3611 ft. Well Depth = 250 ft.



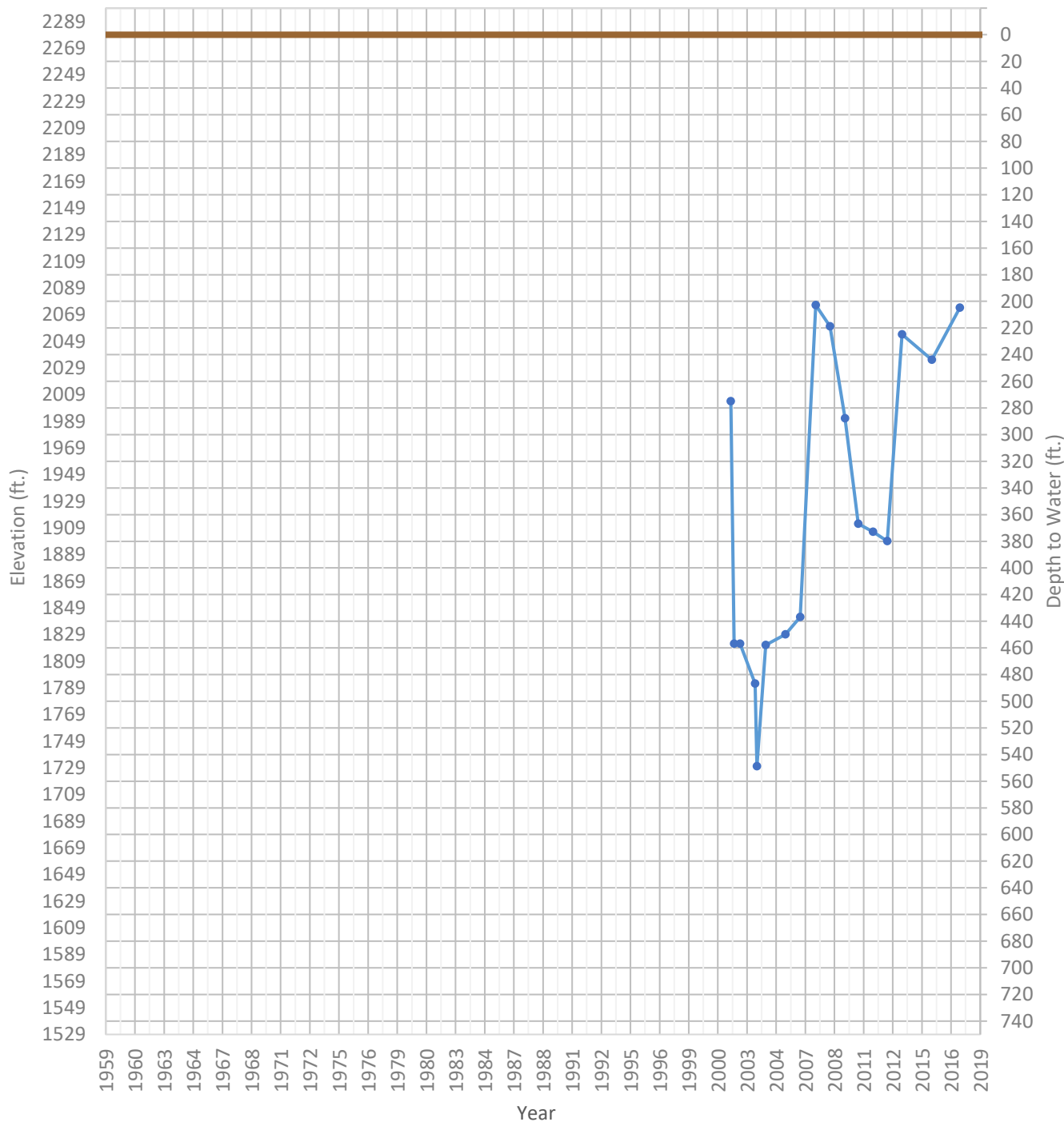
OPTI Well 626 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 3636 ft. WSE Max = 3652 ft. Well Depth = 120 ft.



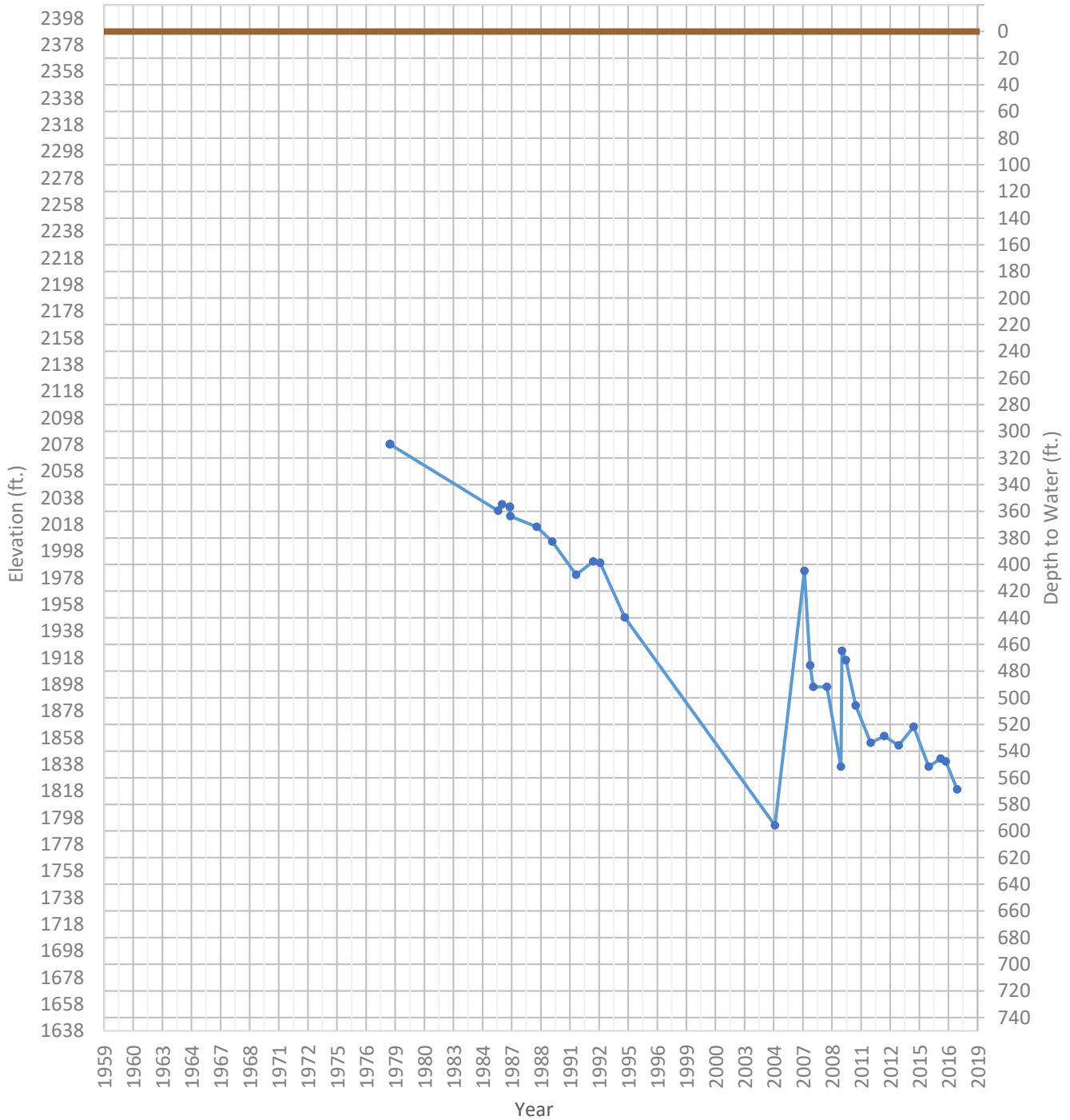
OPTI Well 627 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1730 ft. WSE Max = 2076 ft. Well Depth = 960 ft.



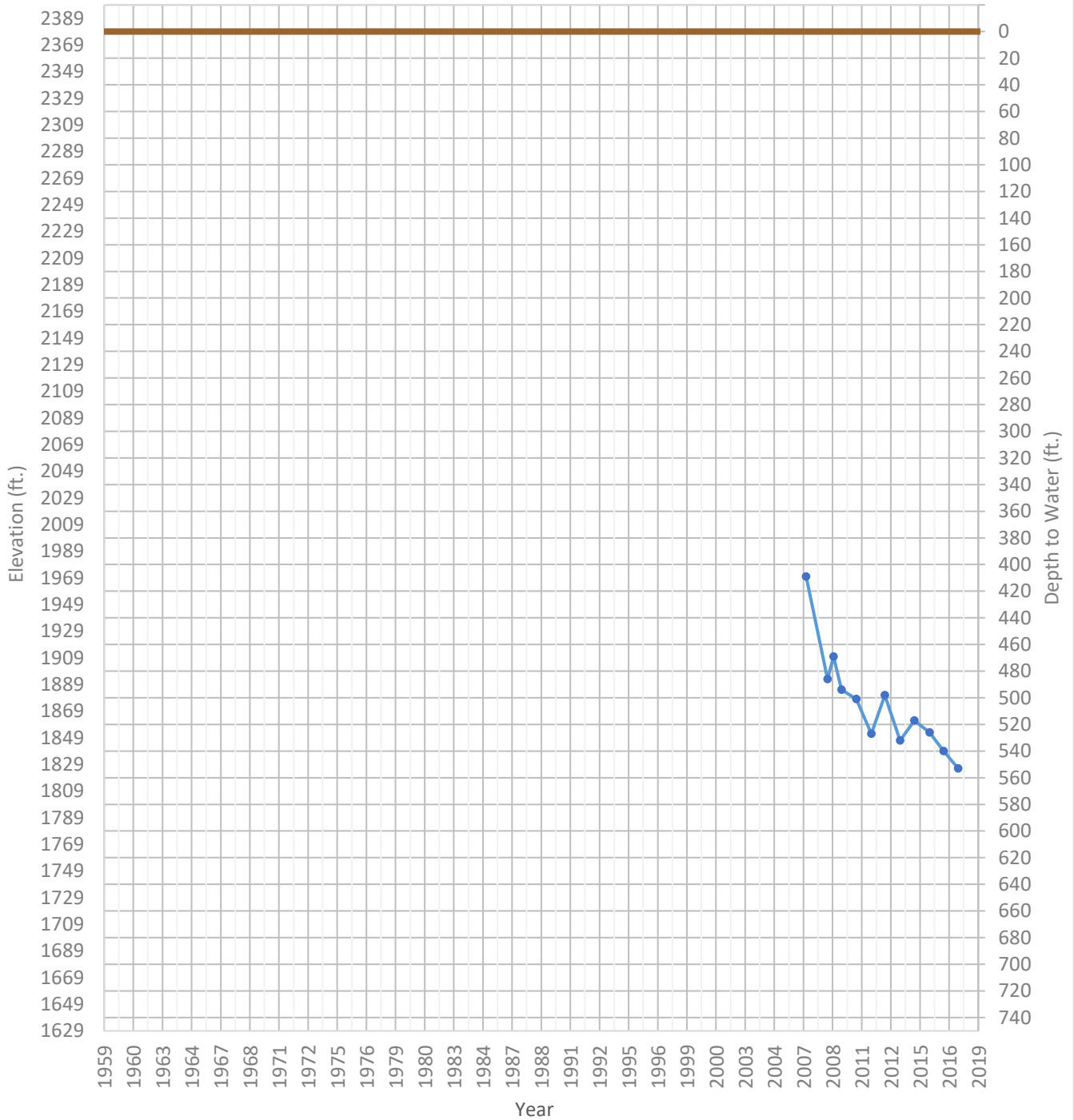
OPTI Well 628 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1792 ft. WSE Max = 2078 ft. Well Depth = 941 ft.



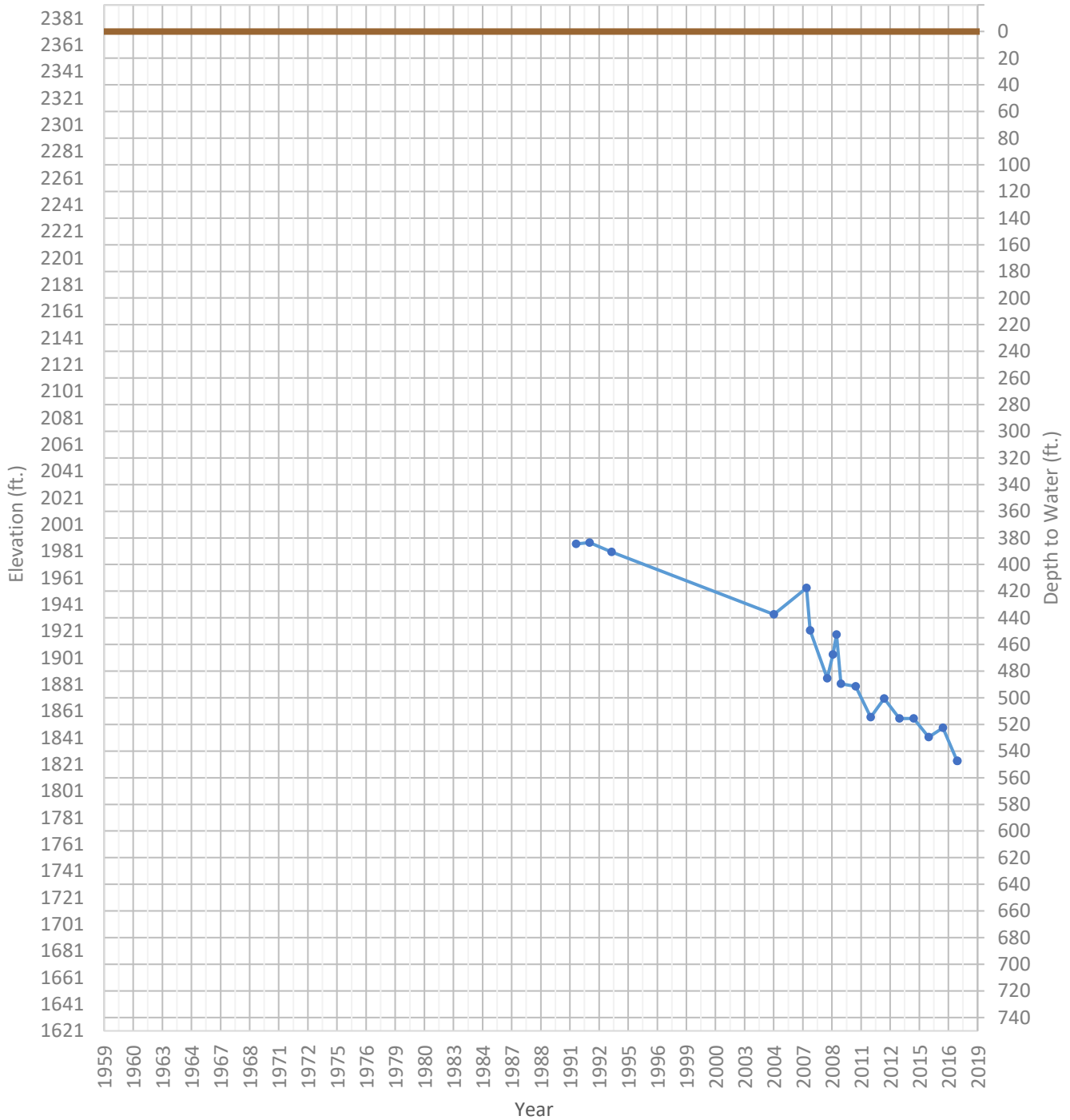
OPTI Well 629 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1826 ft. WSE Max = 1970 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



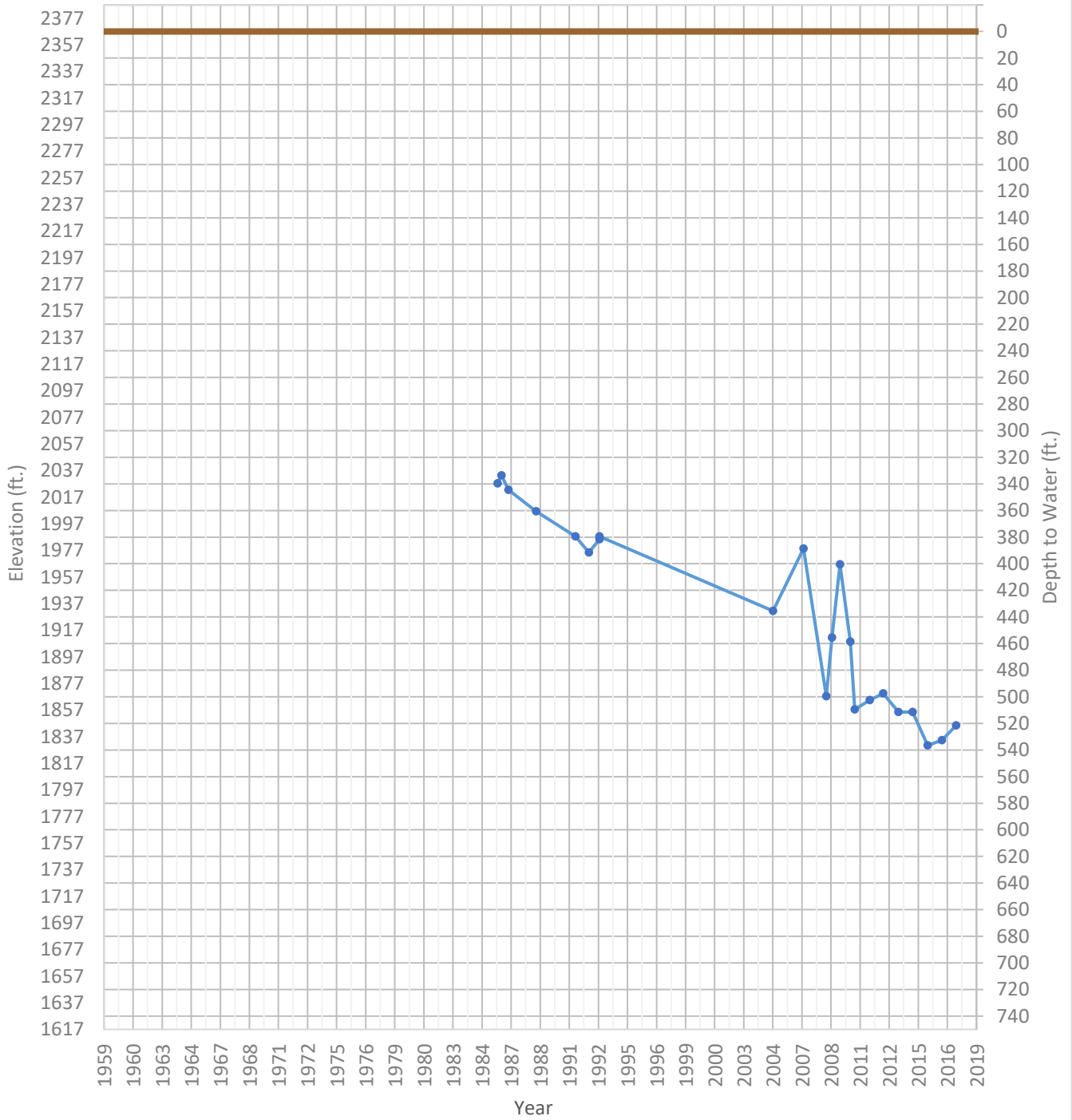
OPTI Well 630 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1823 ft. WSE Max = 1987 ft. Well Depth = 900 ft.



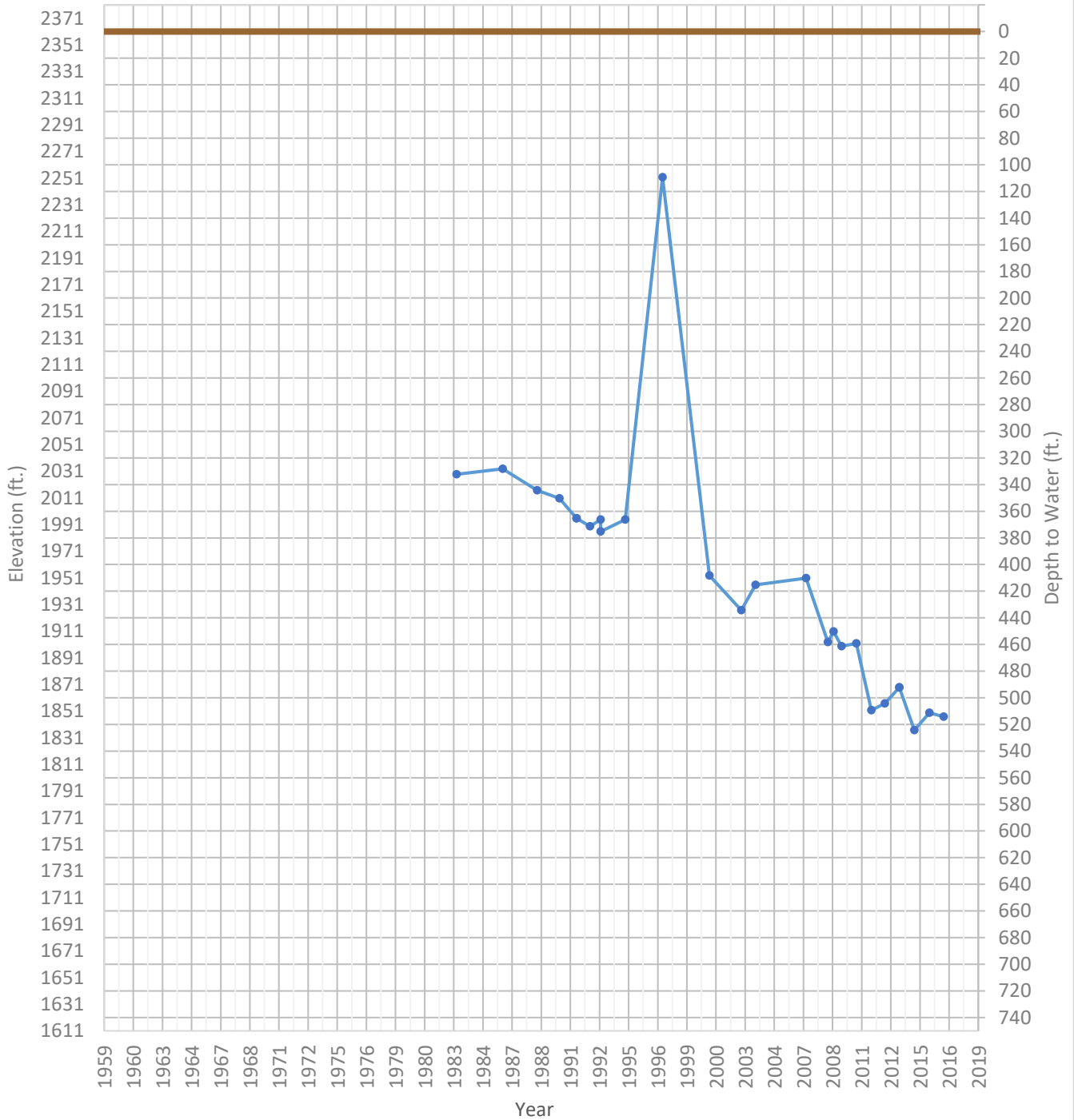
OPTI Well 631 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1830 ft. WSE Max = 2033 ft. Well Depth = 960 ft.



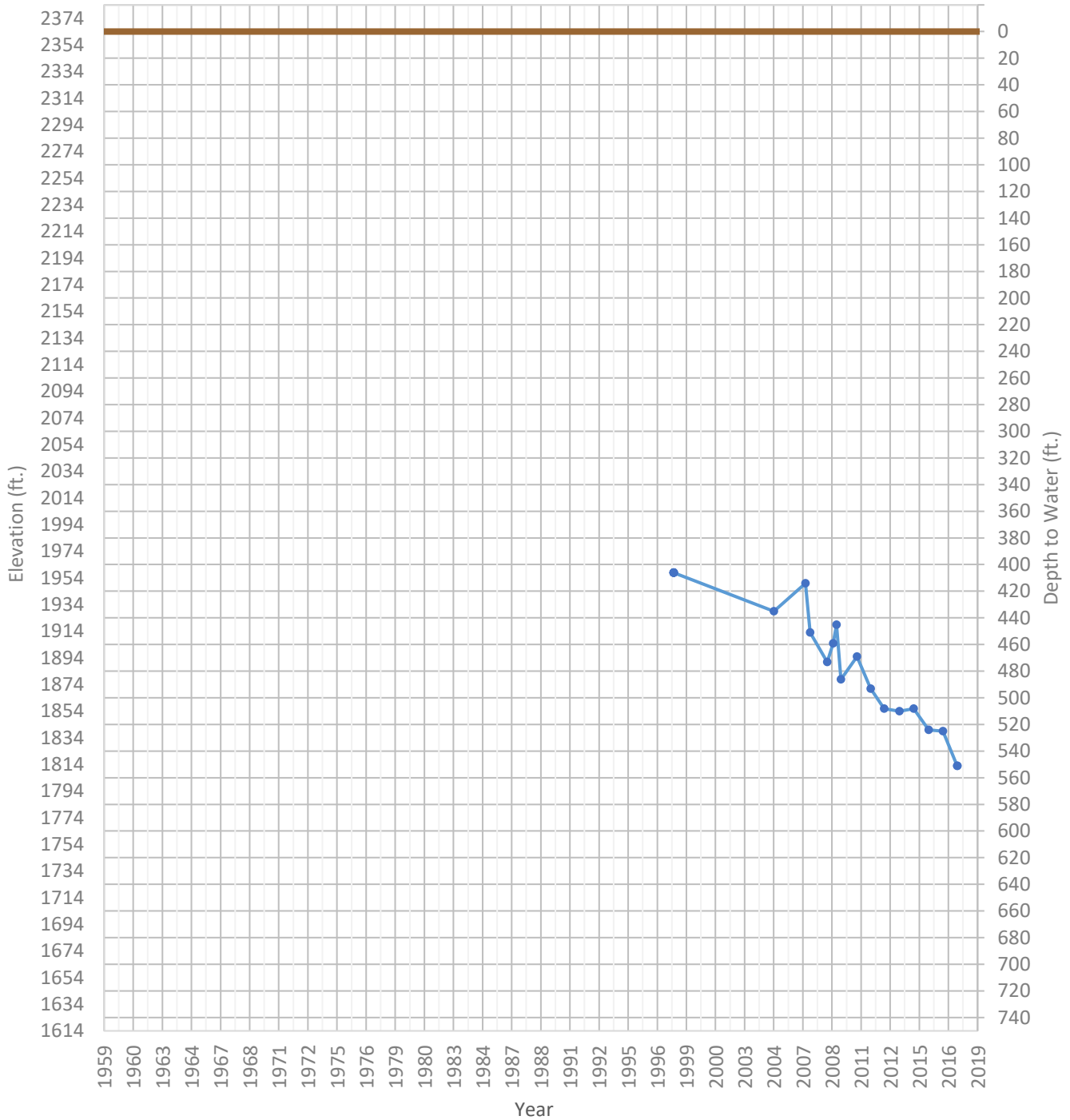
OPTI Well 632 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1837 ft. WSE Max = 2252 ft. Well Depth = 960 ft.



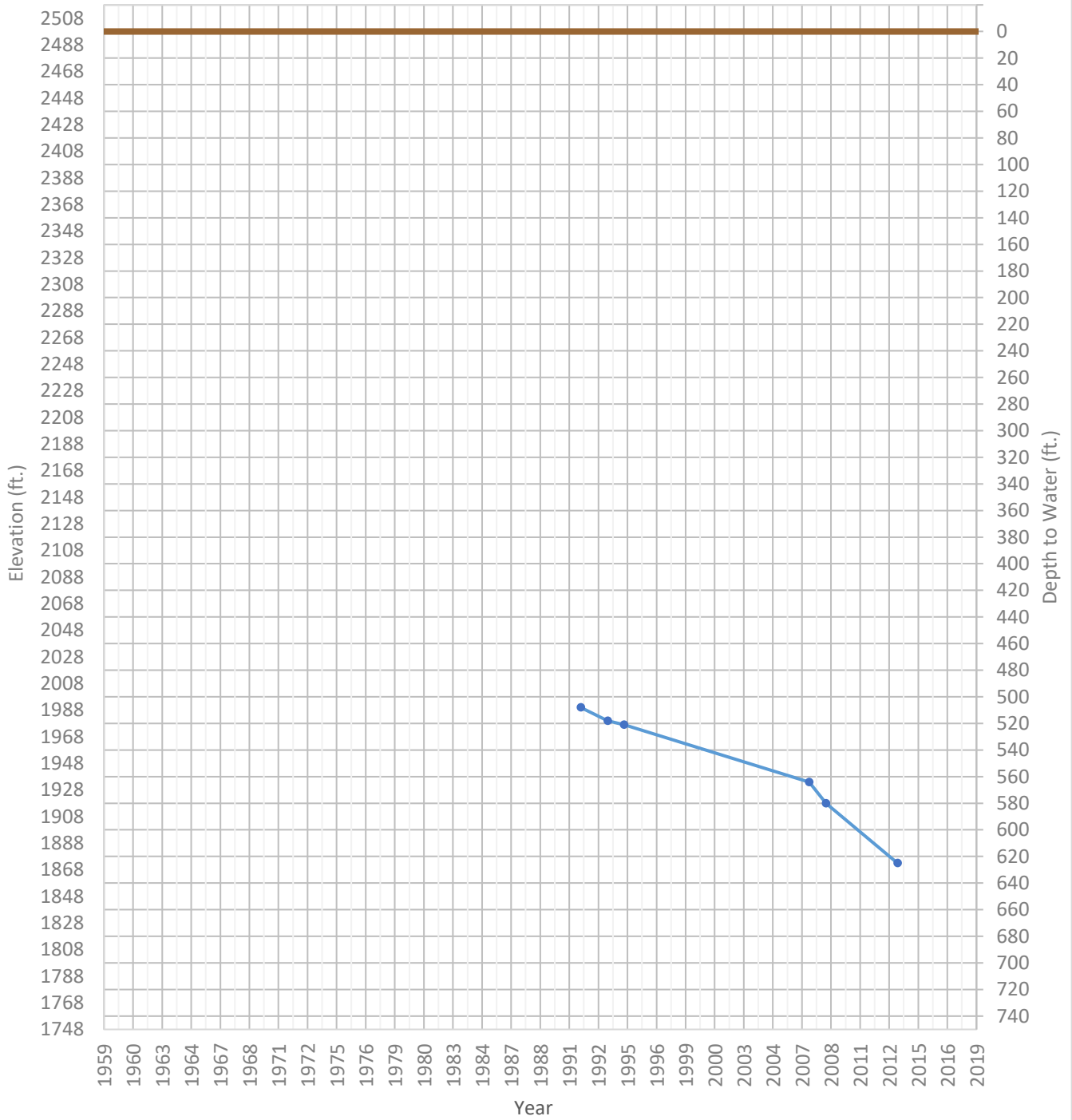
OPTI Well 633 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1813 ft. WSE Max = 1958 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



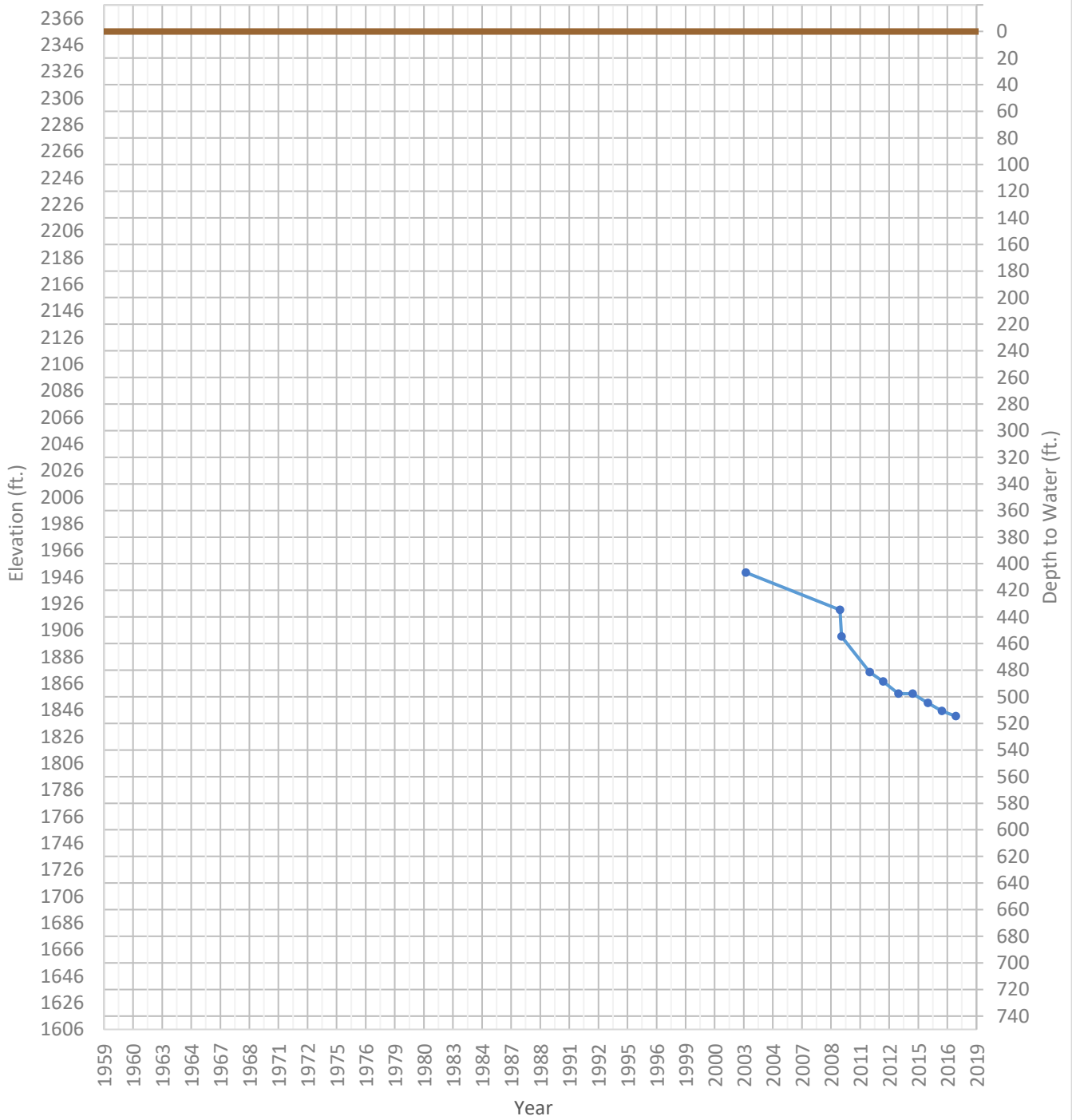
OPTI Well 634 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1873 ft. WSE Max = 1990 ft. Well Depth = 673 ft.



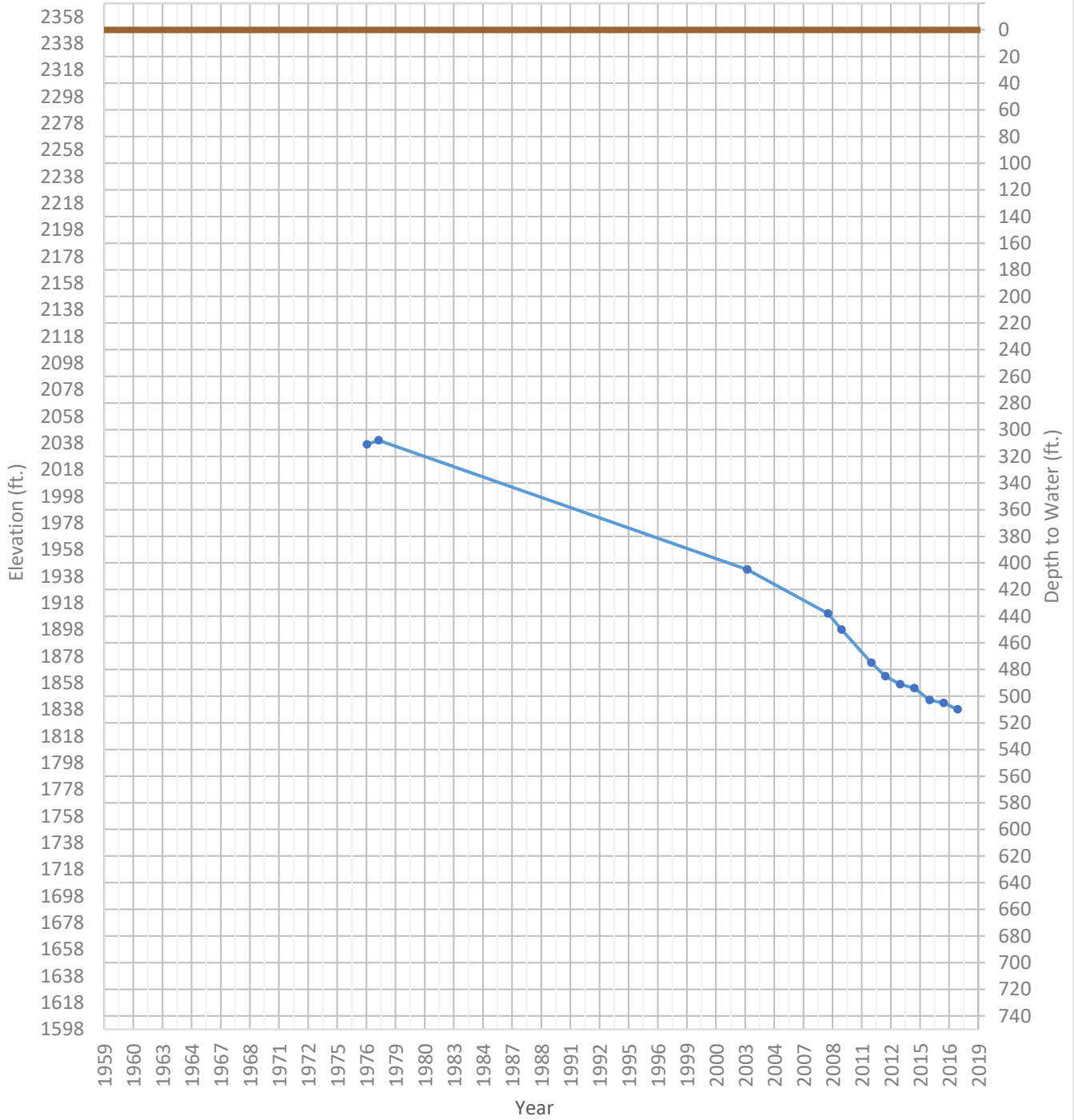
OPTI Well 635 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1841 ft. WSE Max = 1949 ft. Well Depth = 1050 ft.



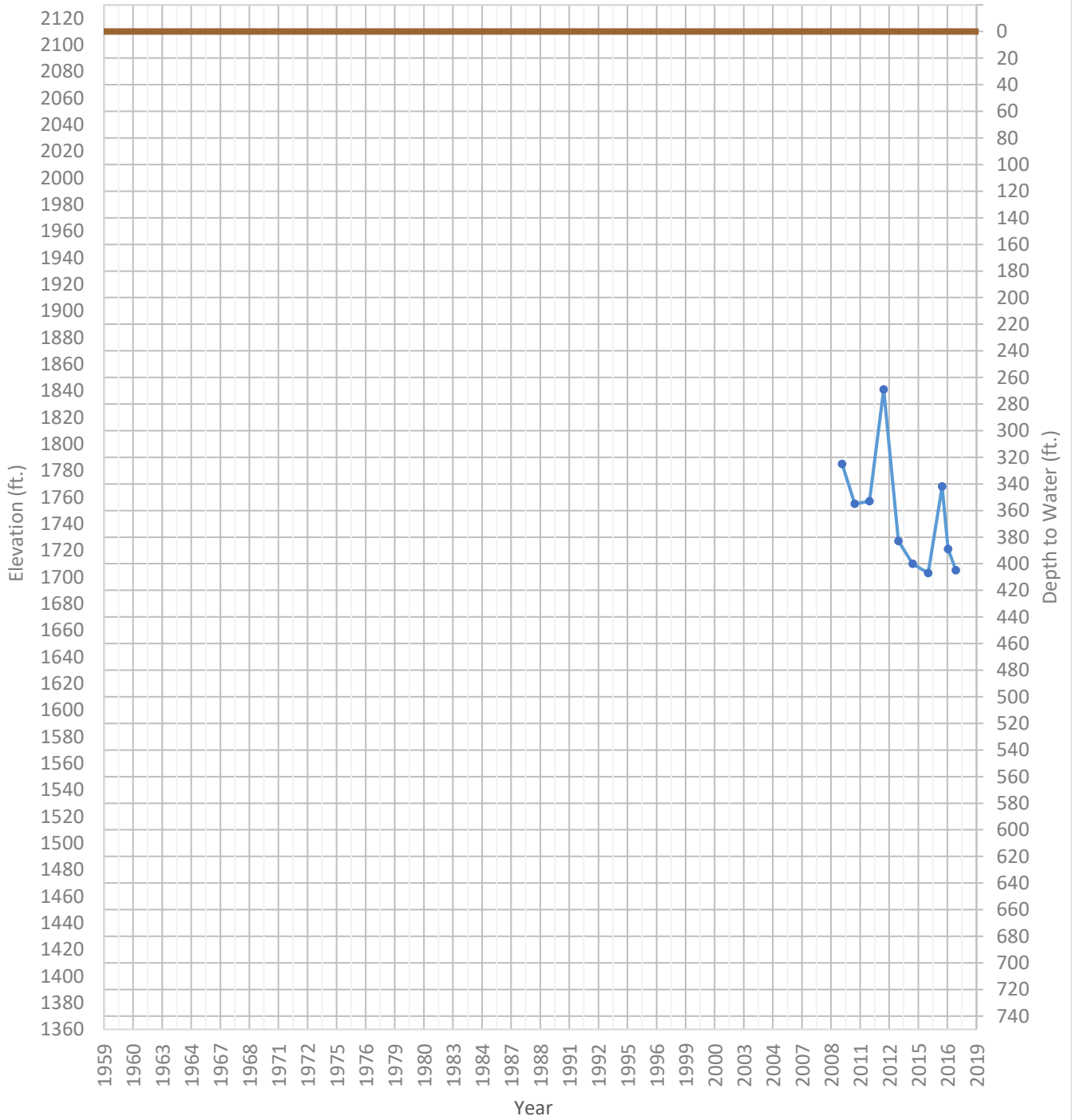
OPTI Well 636 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1838 ft. WSE Max = 2040 ft. Well Depth = 924 ft.



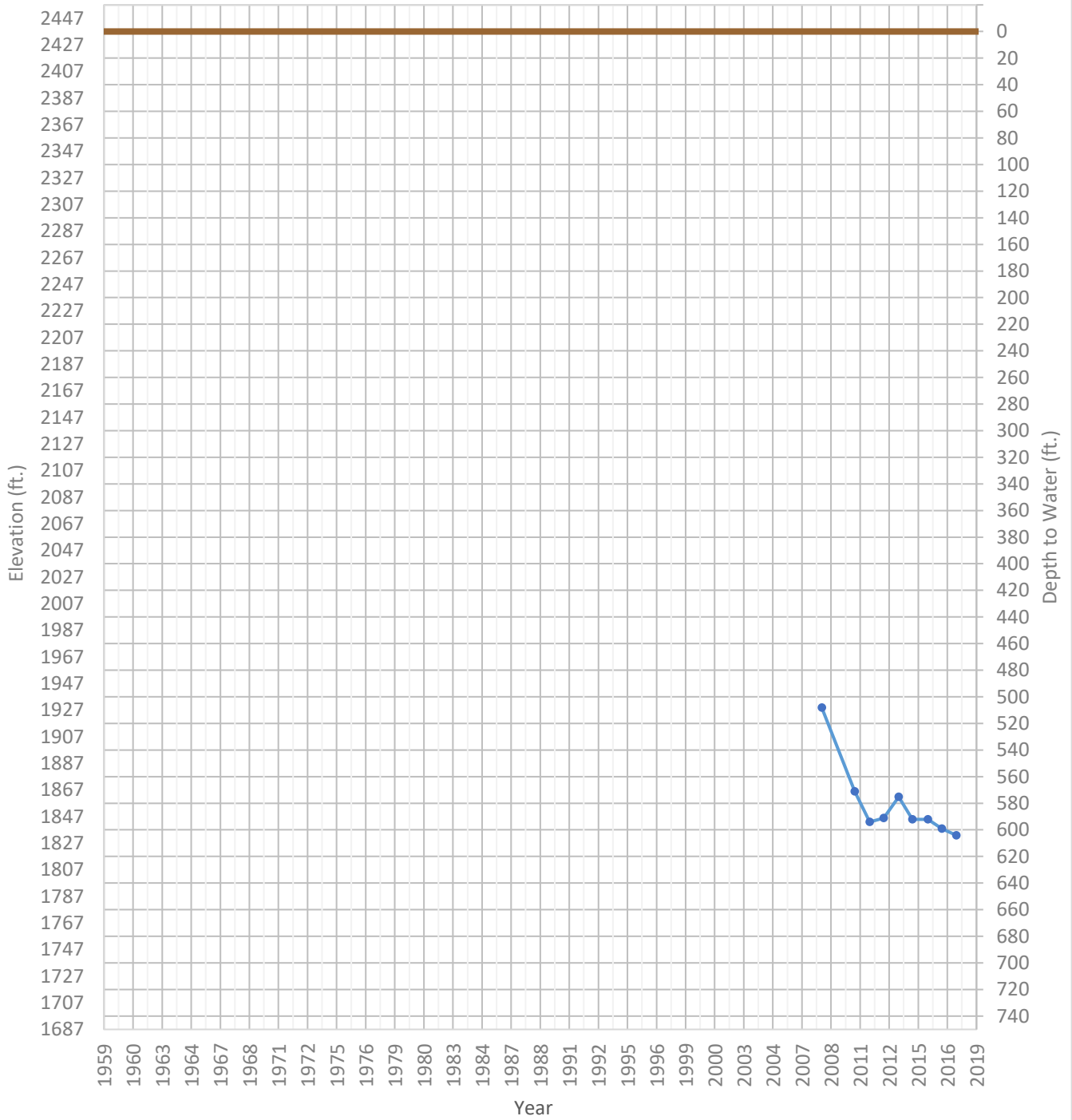
OPTI Well 637 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1703 ft. WSE Max = 1841 ft. Well Depth = 980 ft.



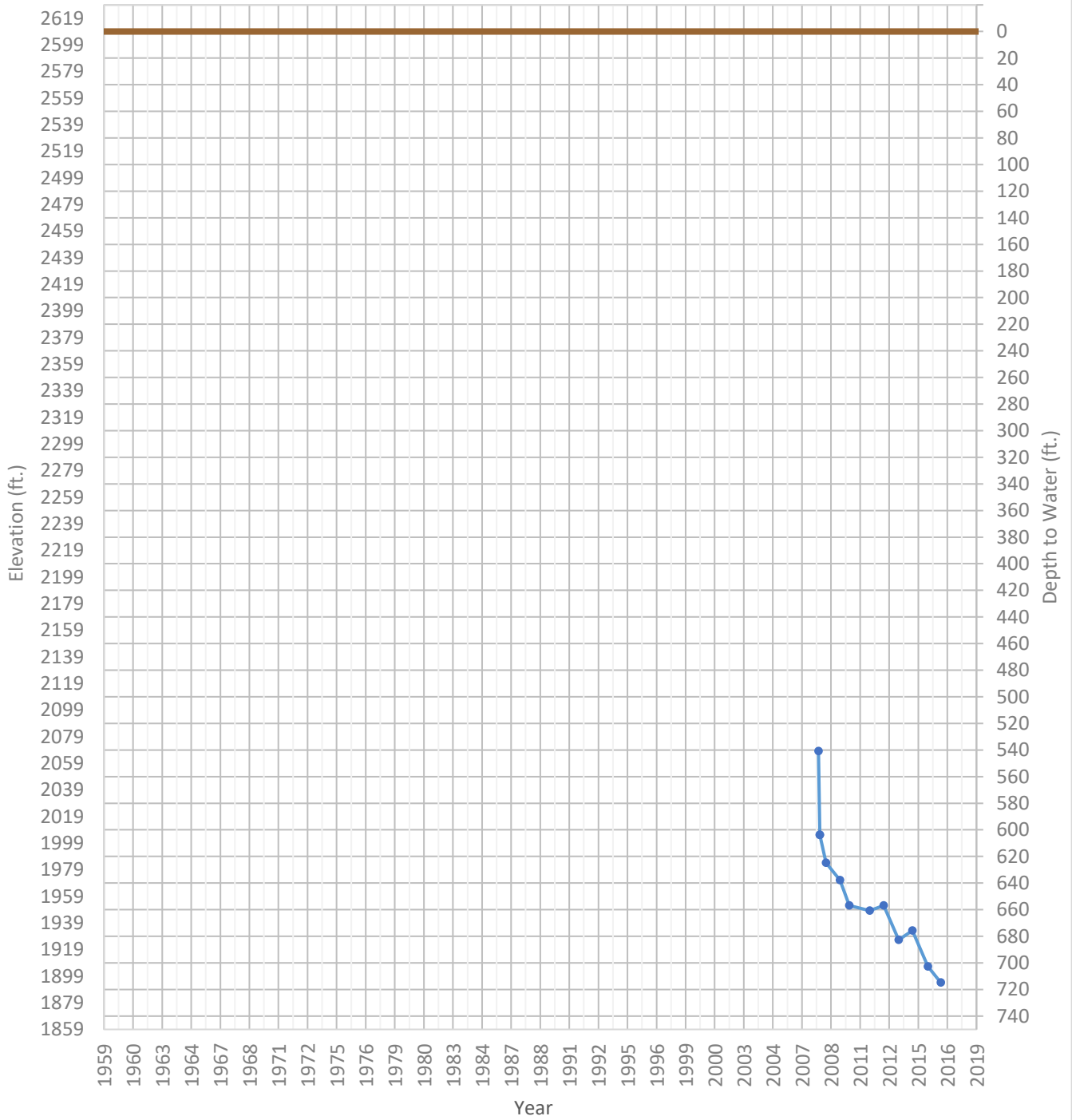
OPTI Well 638 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1833 ft. WSE Max = 1929 ft. Well Depth = 1006 ft.



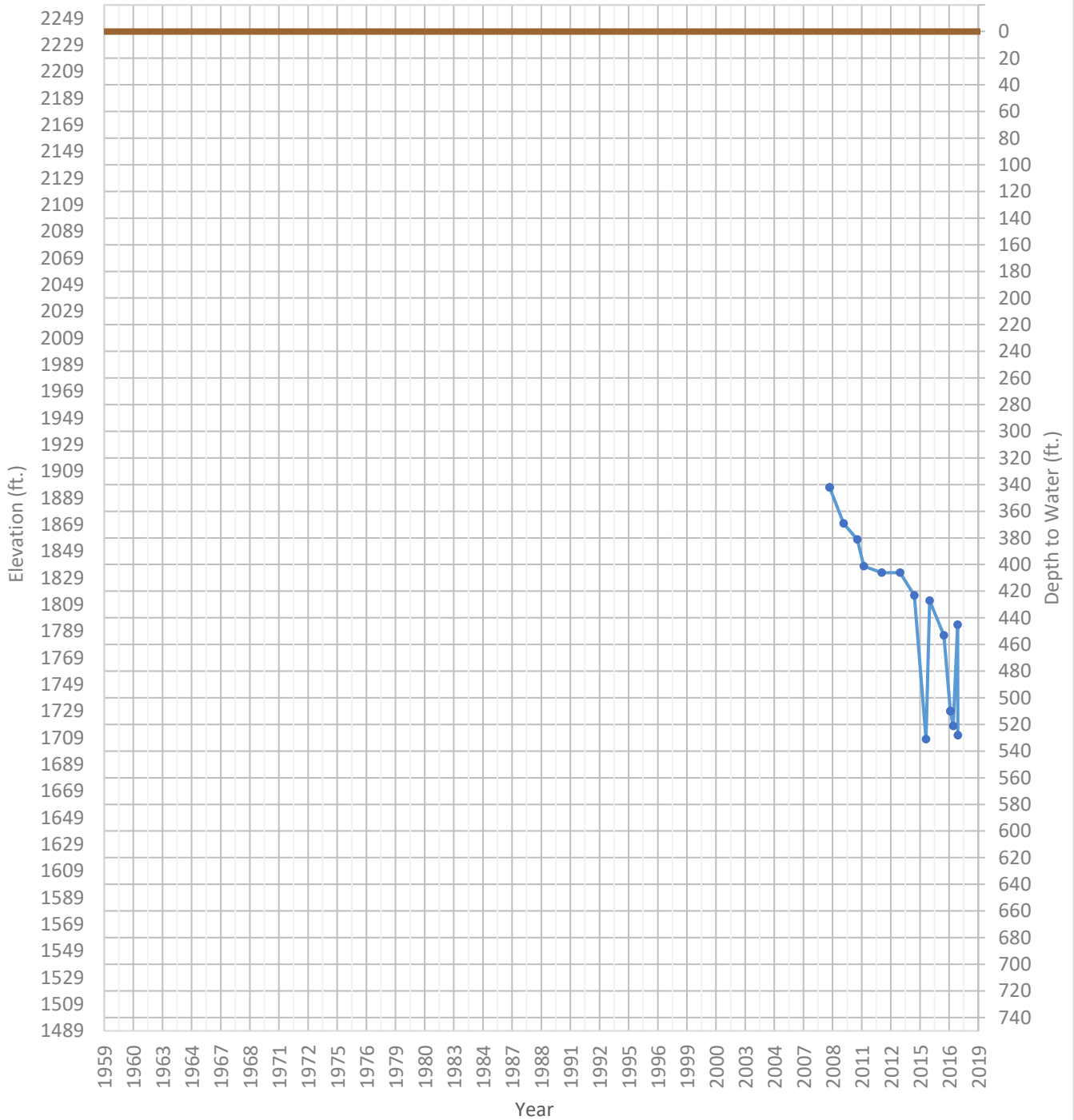
OPTI Well 639 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1894 ft. WSE Max = 2068 ft. Well Depth = 776 ft.



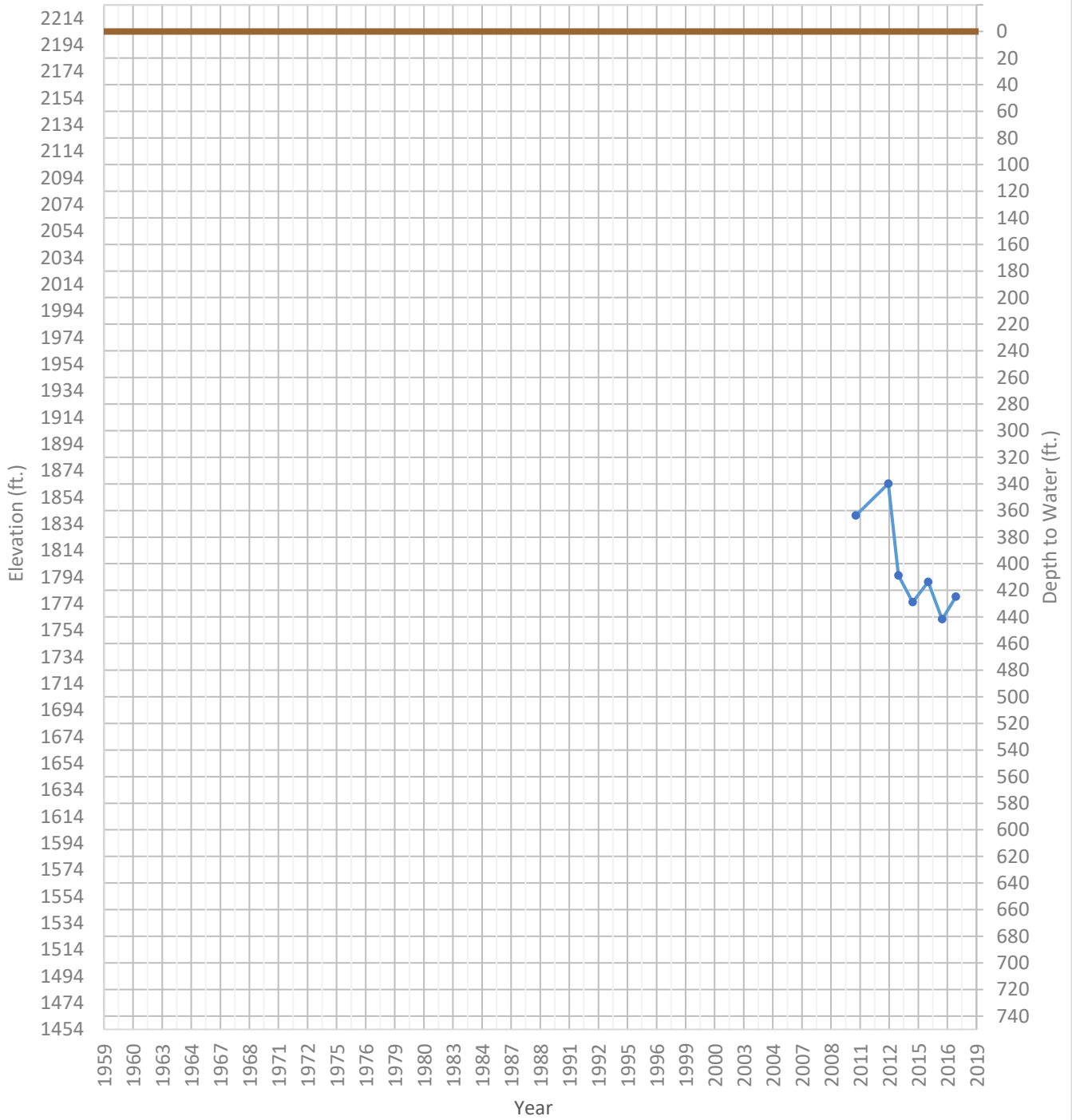
OPTI Well 640 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1708 ft. WSE Max = 1897 ft. Well Depth = 840 ft.



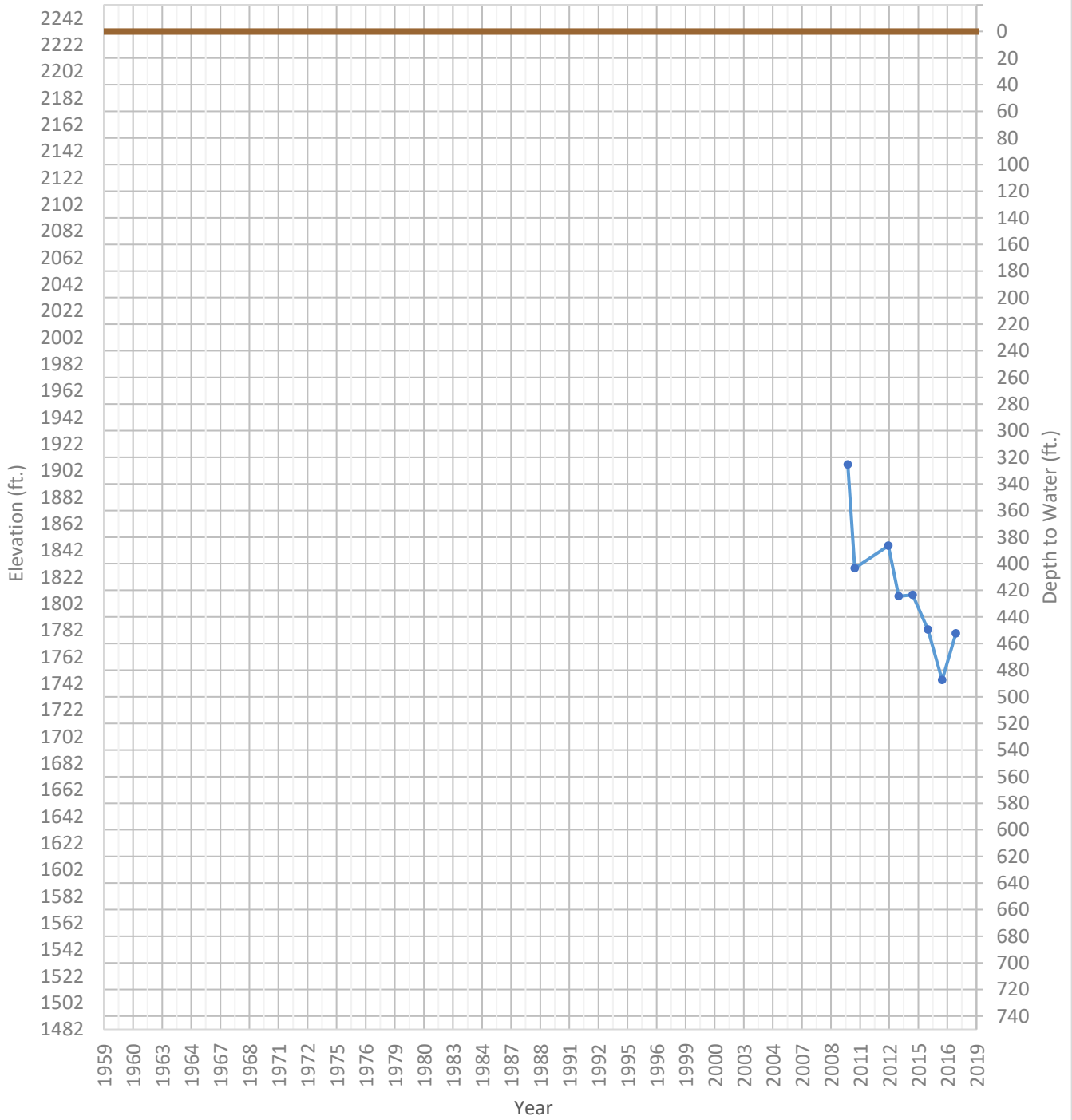
OPTI Well 641 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1762 ft. WSE Max = 1864 ft. Well Depth = 800 ft.



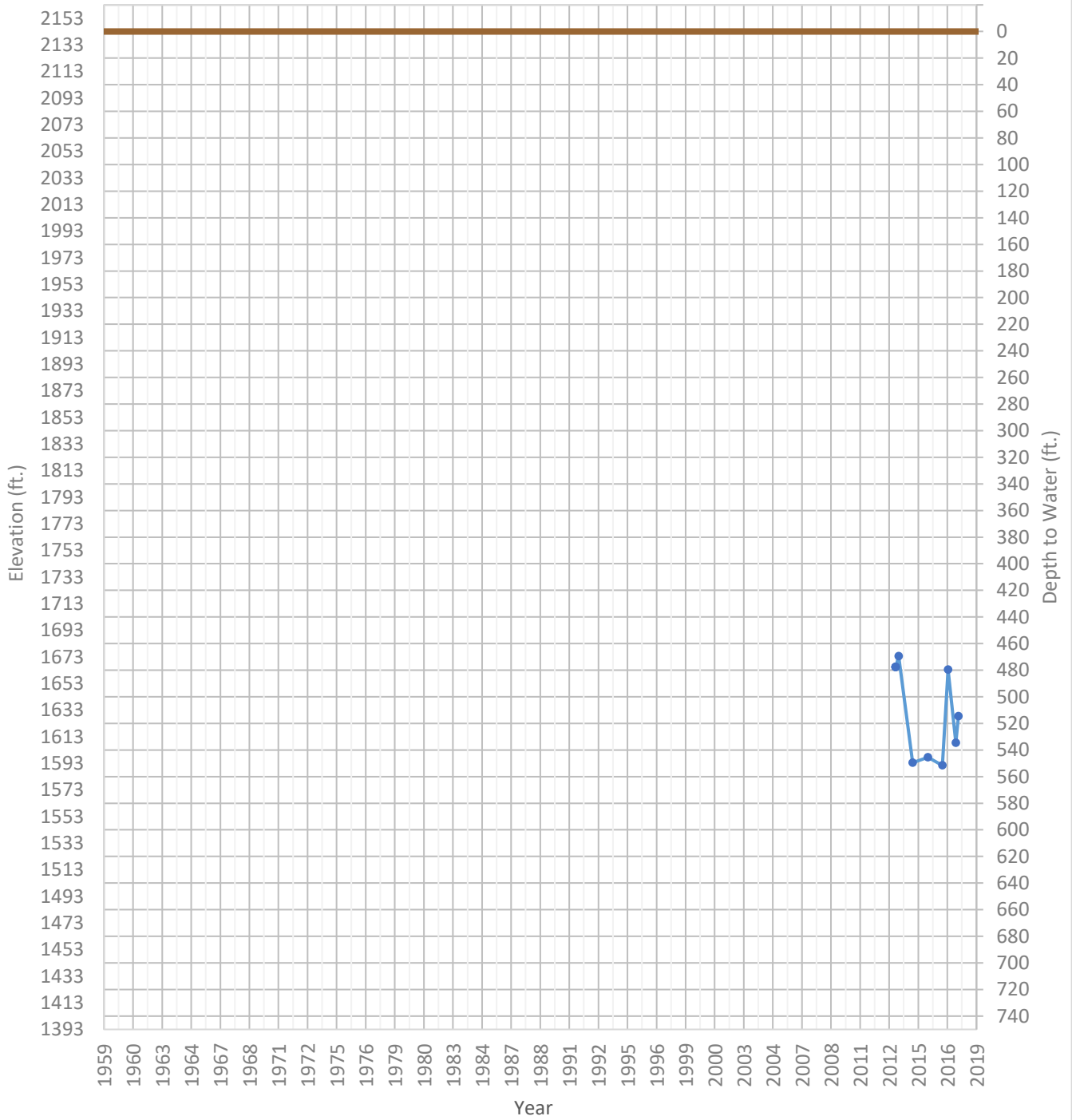
OPTI Well 642 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1745 ft. WSE Max = 1907 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



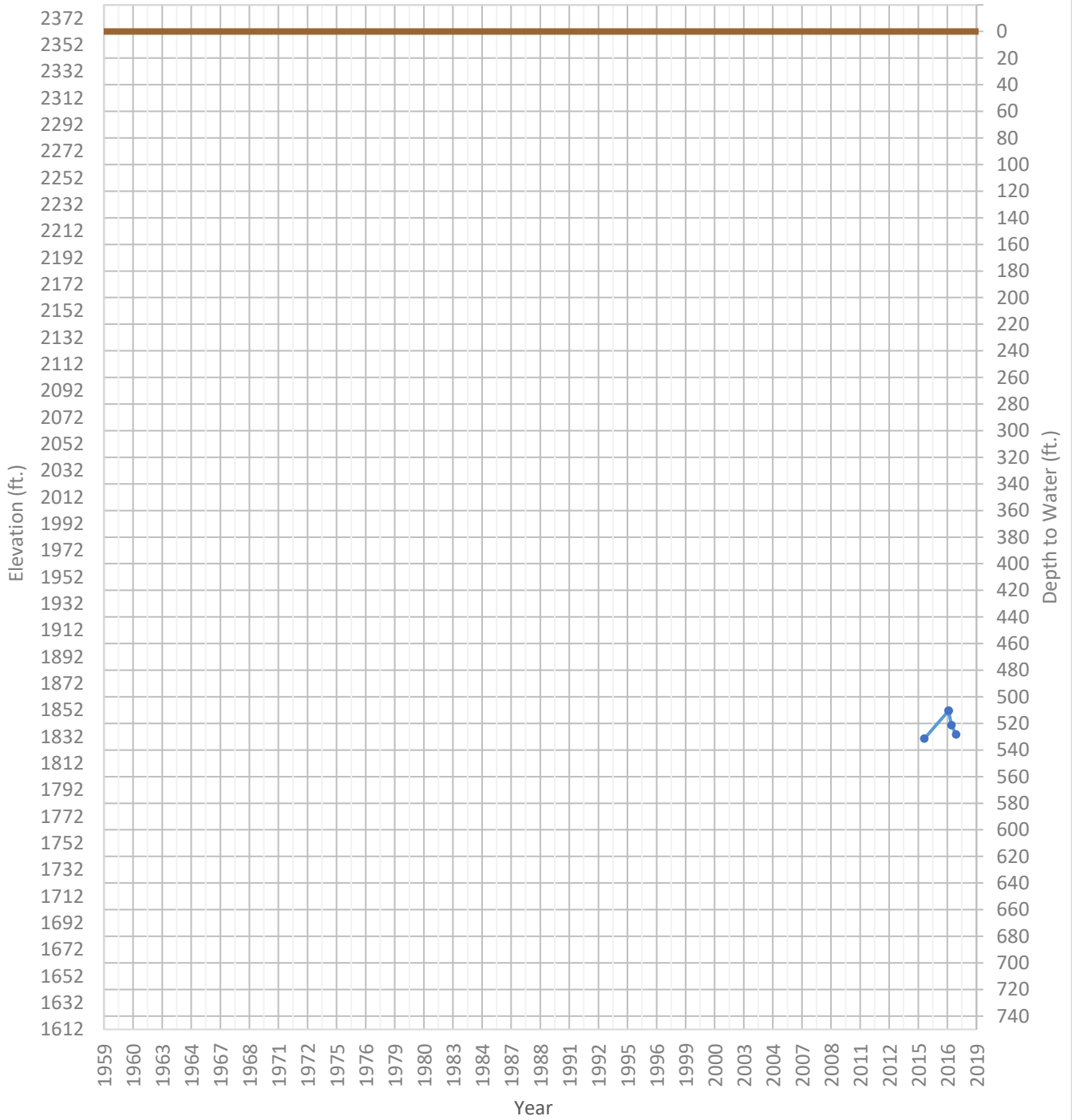
OPTI Well 644 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1591 ft. WSE Max = 1673 ft. Well Depth = 950 ft.



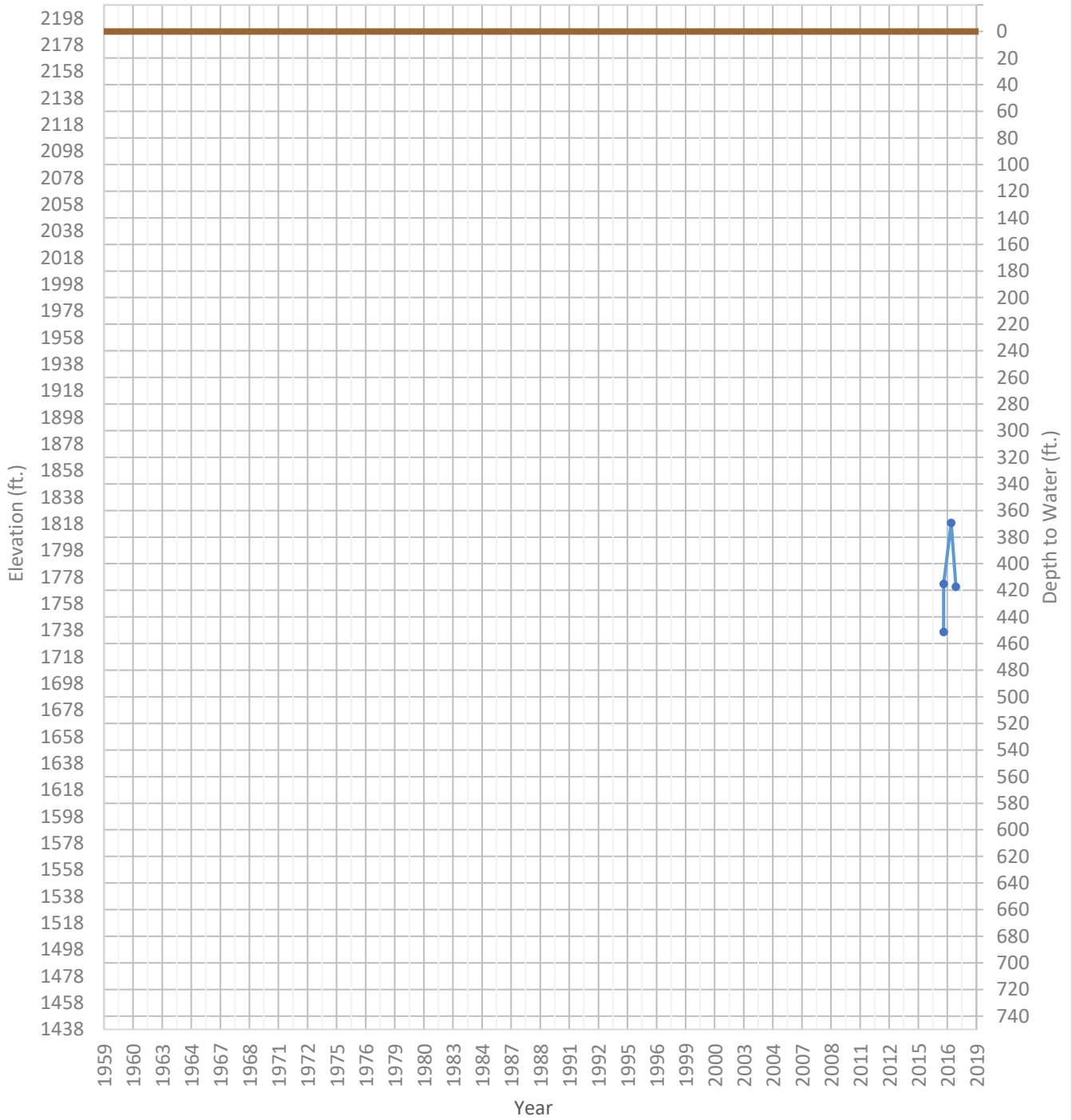
OPTI Well 645 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1831 ft. WSE Max = 1852 ft. Well Depth = 930 ft.



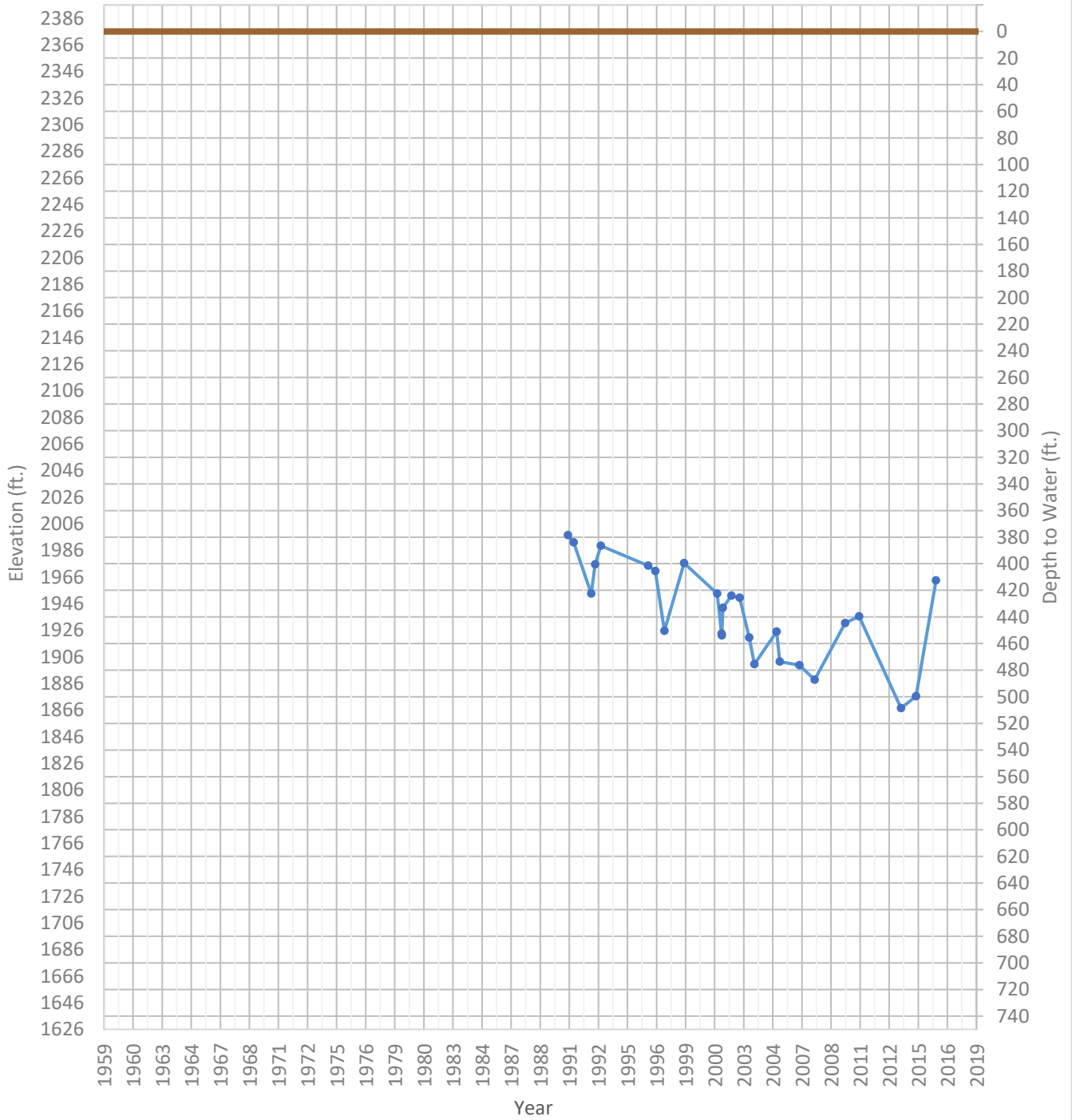
OPTI Well 646 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1737 ft. WSE Max = 1819 ft. Well Depth = 900 ft.



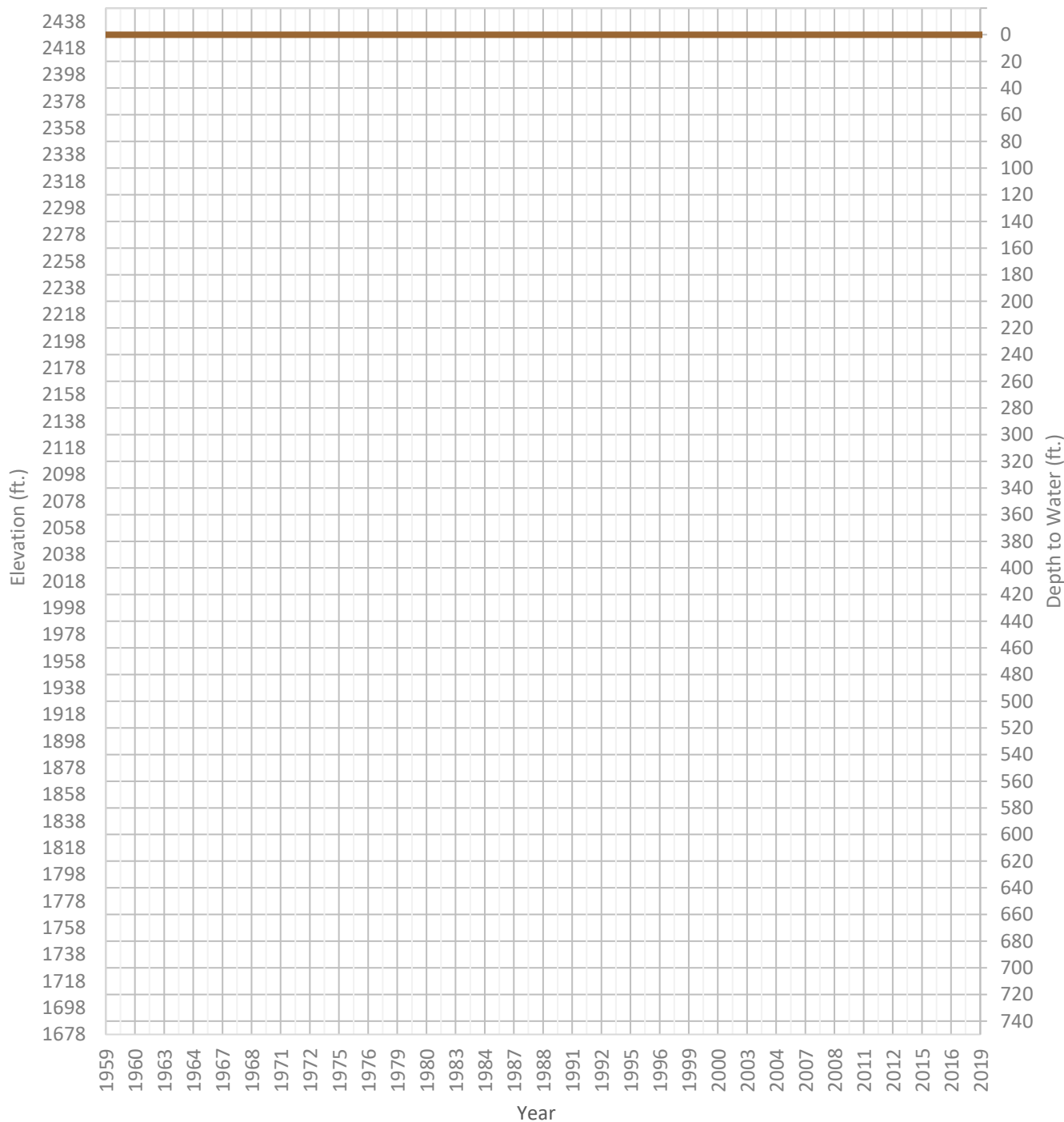
OPTI Well 651 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1867 ft. WSE Max = 1998 ft. Well Depth = 1113 ft.



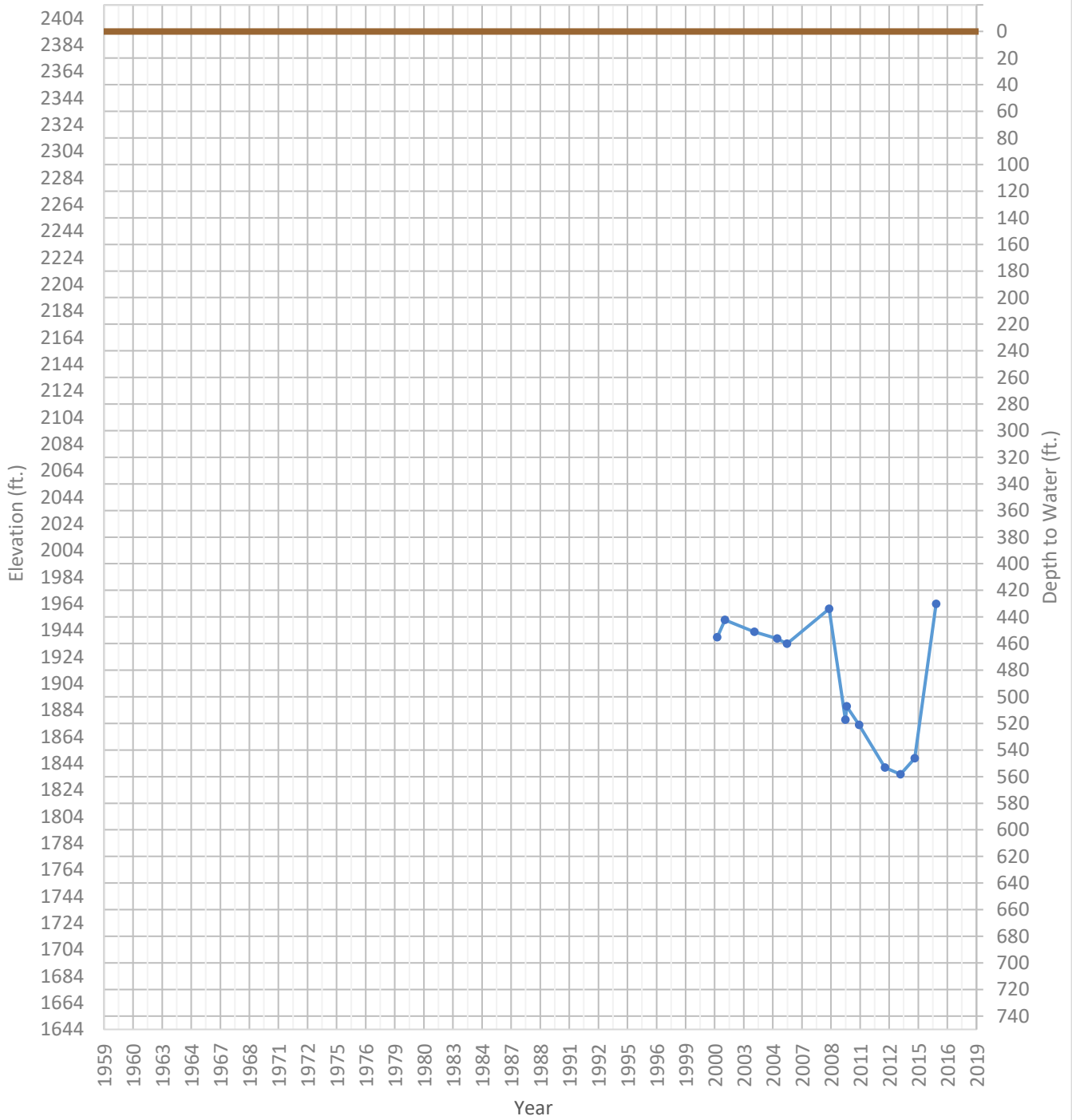
OPTI Well 653 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1896 ft. WSE Max = 1976 ft. Well Depth = 1002 ft.



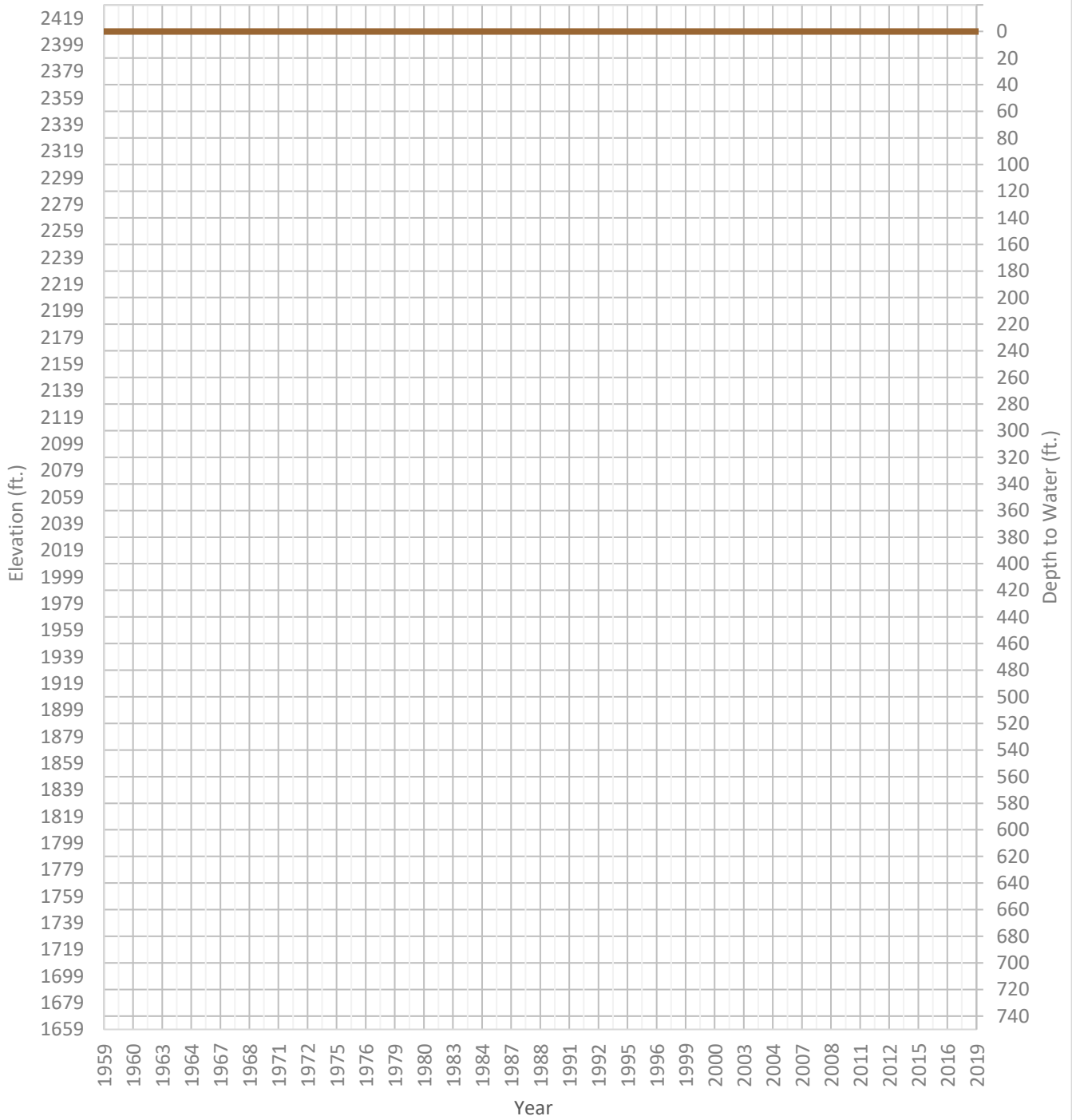
OPTI Well 654 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1836 ft. WSE Max = 1964 ft. Well Depth = 1006 ft.



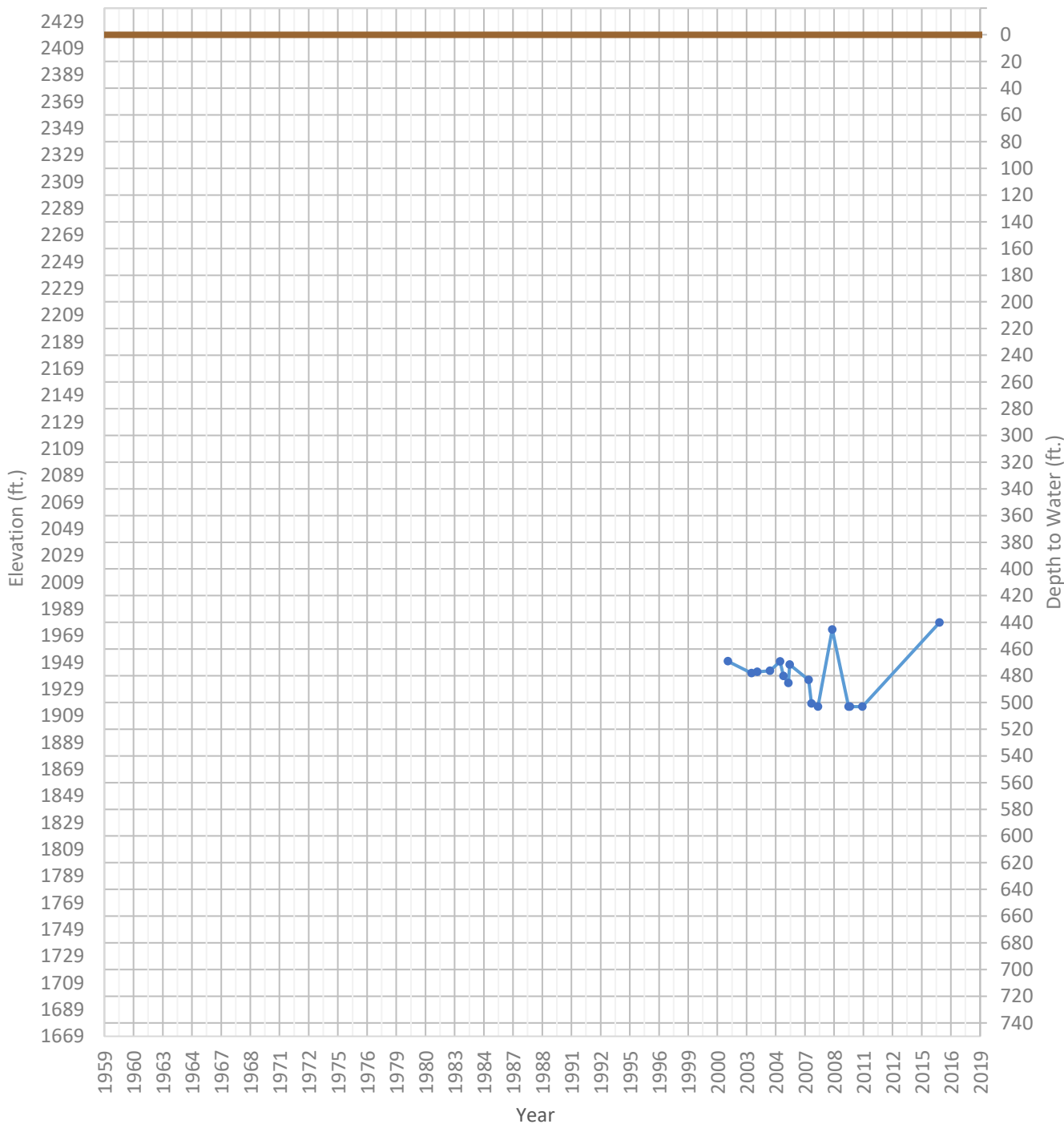
OPTI Well 655 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1900 ft. WSE Max = 1975 ft. Well Depth = 629 ft.



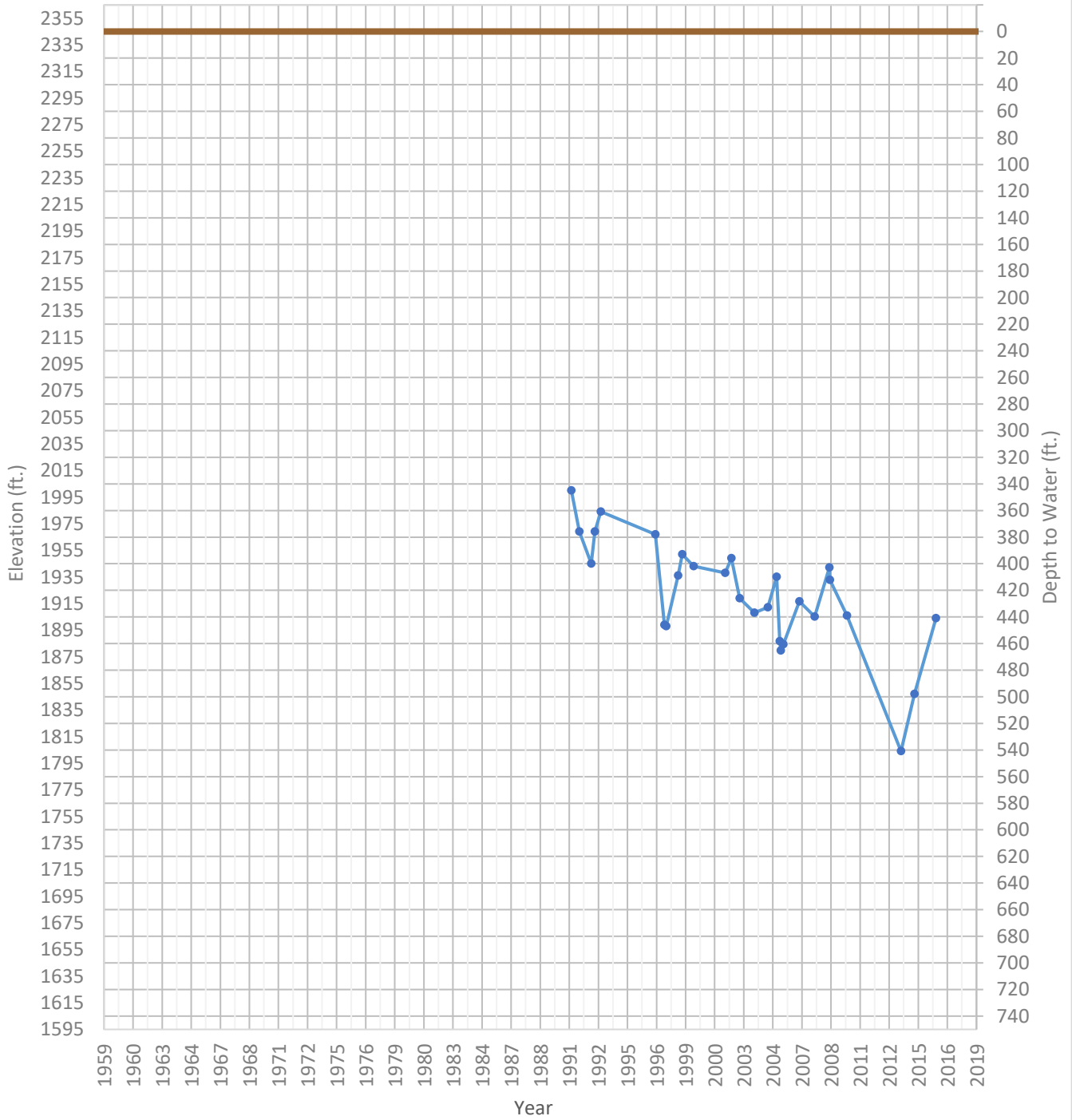
OPTI Well 656 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1916 ft. WSE Max = 1979 ft. Well Depth = 930 ft.



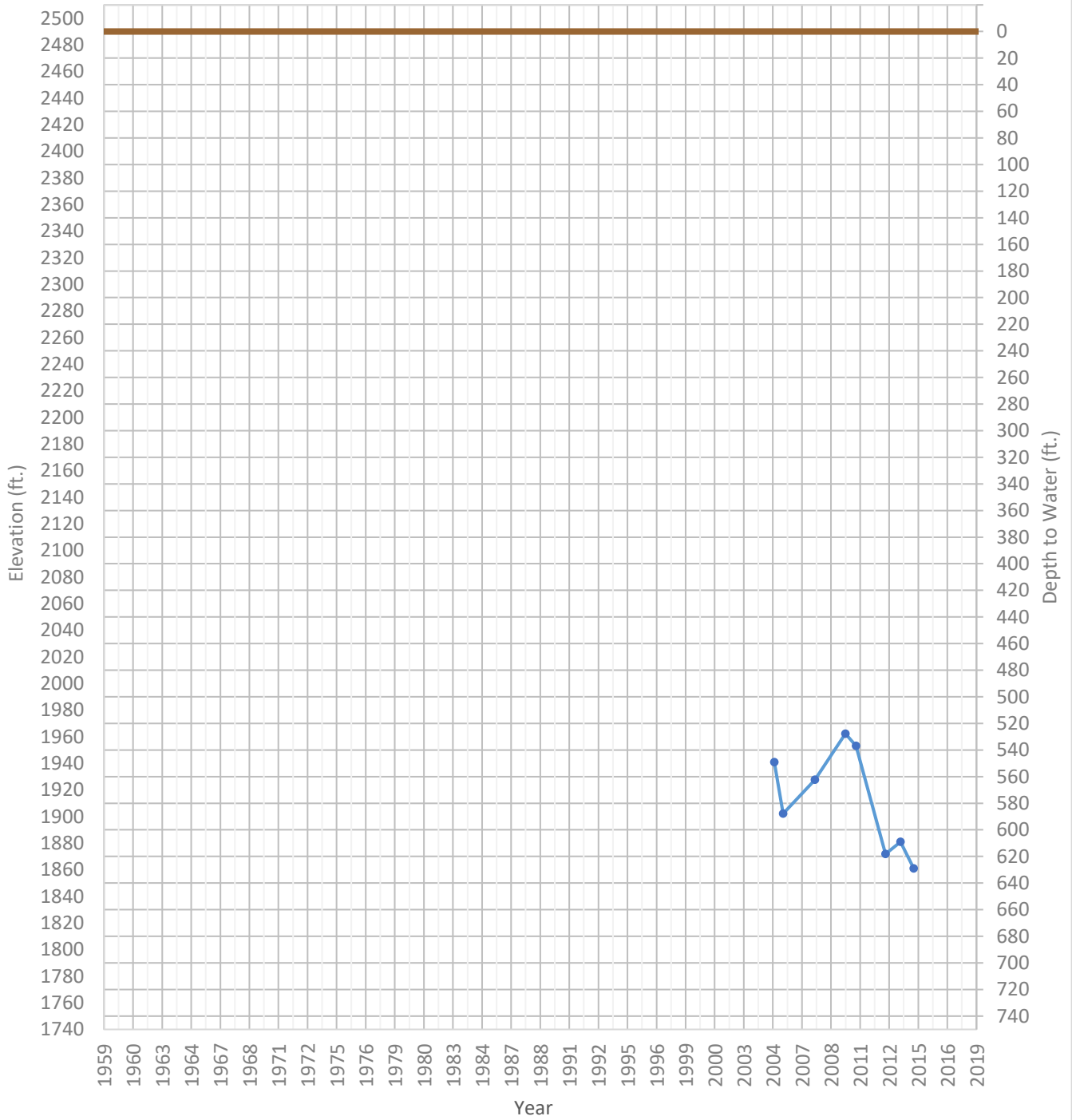
OPTI Well 657 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1804 ft. WSE Max = 2000 ft. Well Depth = 932 ft.



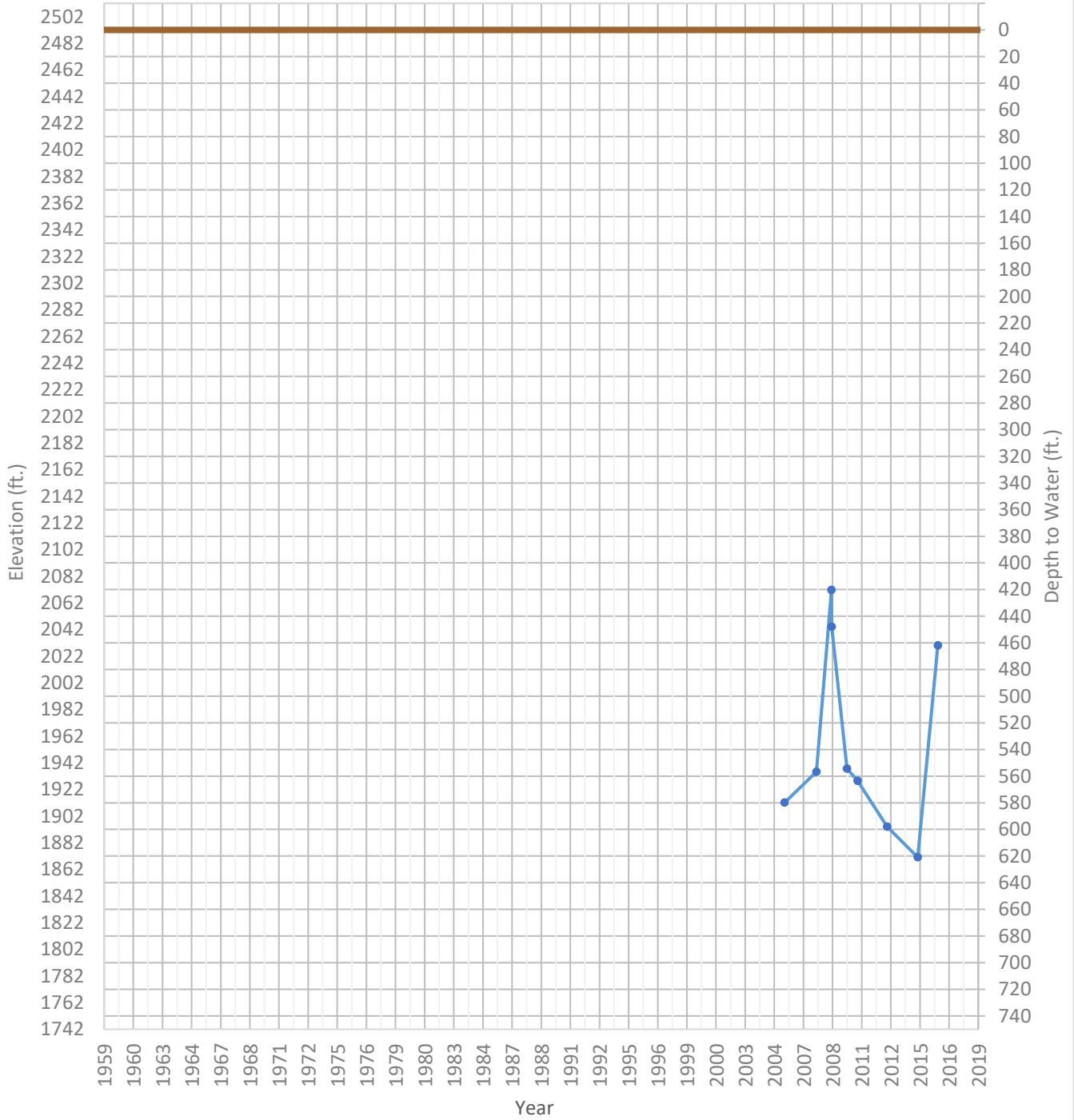
OPTI Well 659 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1861 ft. WSE Max = 1962 ft. Well Depth = 869 ft.



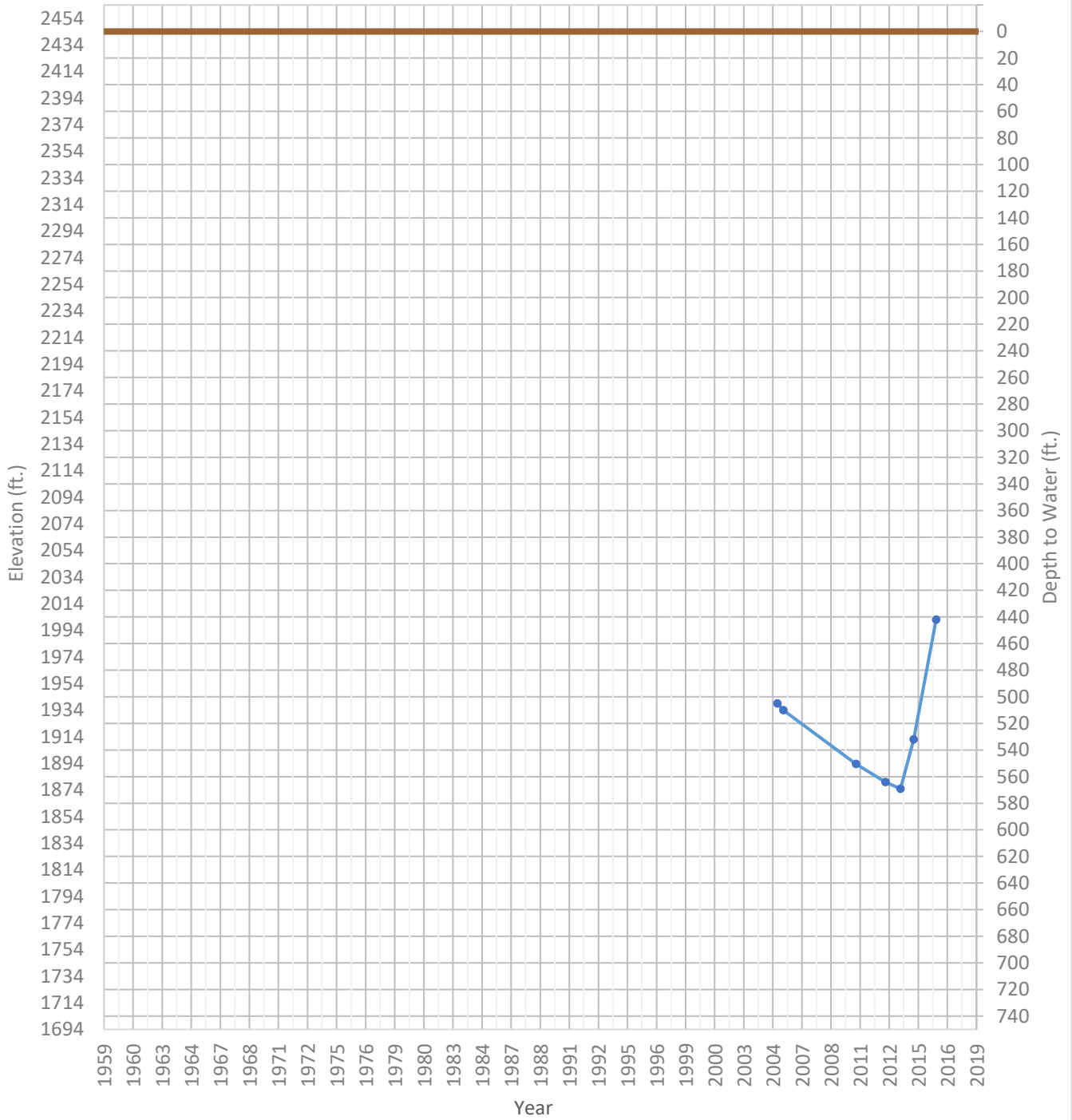
OPTI Well 660 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1871 ft. WSE Max = 2072 ft. Well Depth = 976 ft.



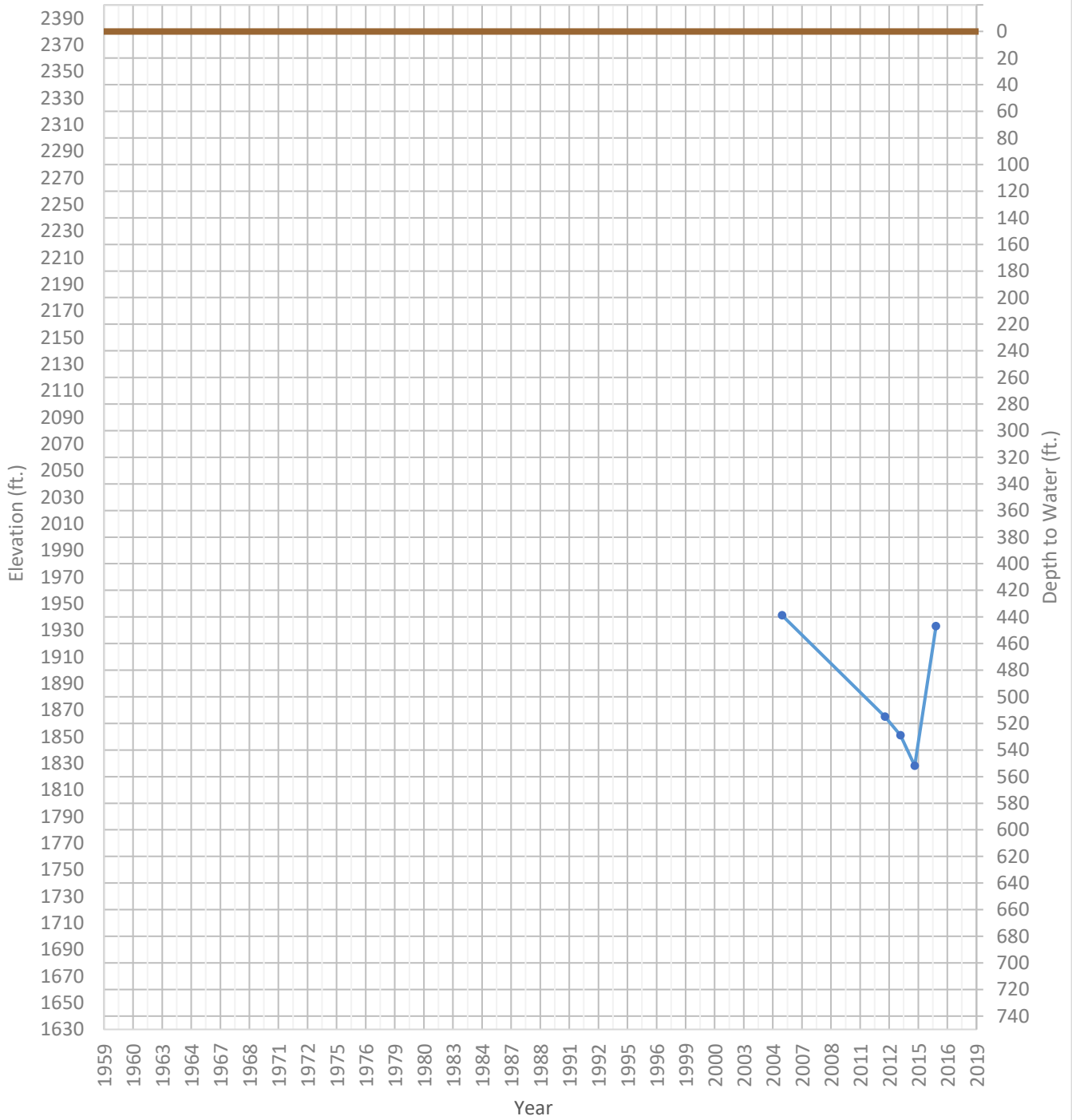
OPTI Well 661 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1875 ft. WSE Max = 2002 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



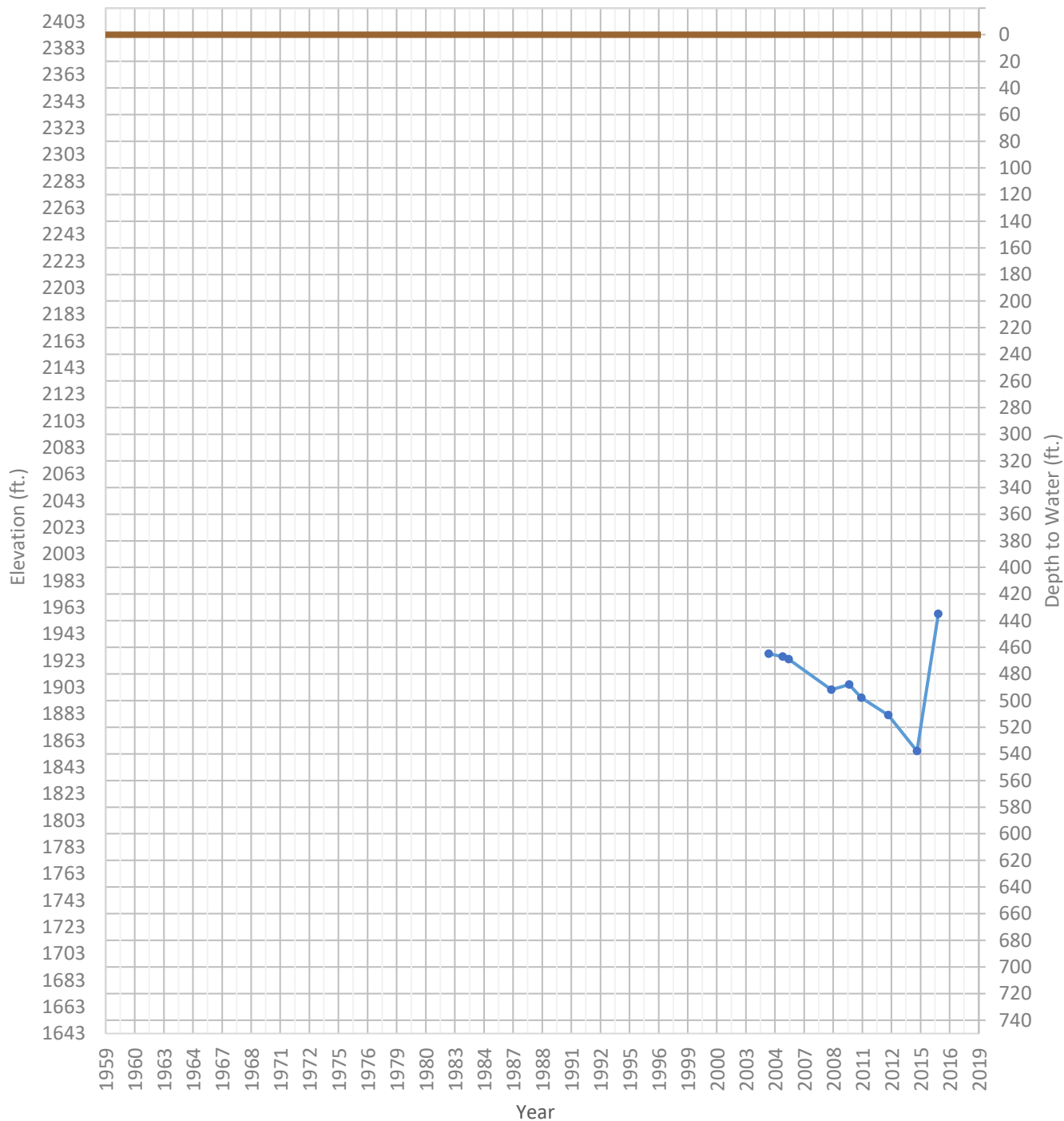
OPTI Well 662 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1828 ft. WSE Max = 1941 ft. Well Depth = 740 ft.



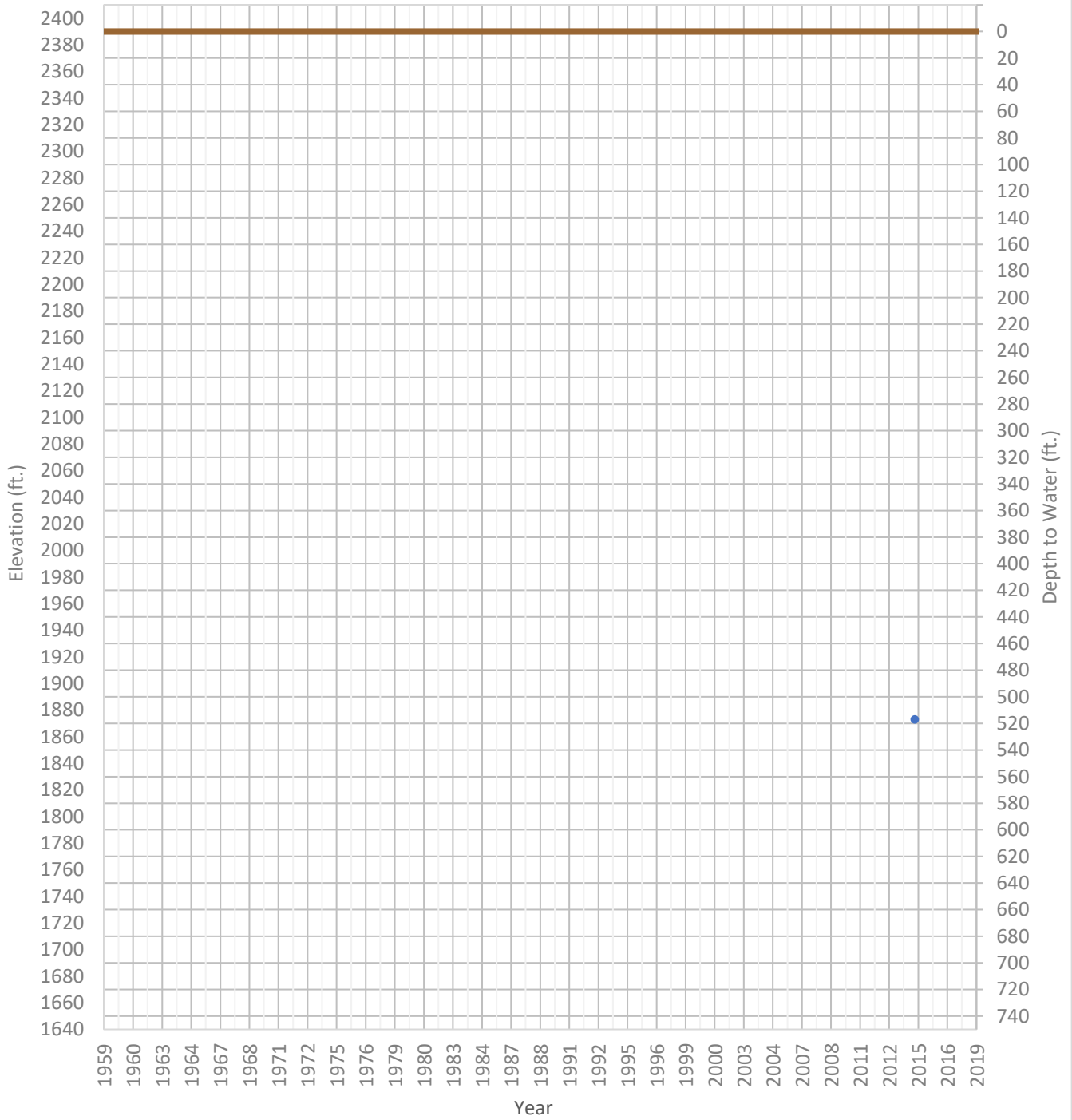
OPTI Well 663 Hydrograph

—●— WSE & Depth-to-Water — GSE
 WSE Min = 1855 ft. WSE Max = 1958 ft. Well Depth = 0 ft.



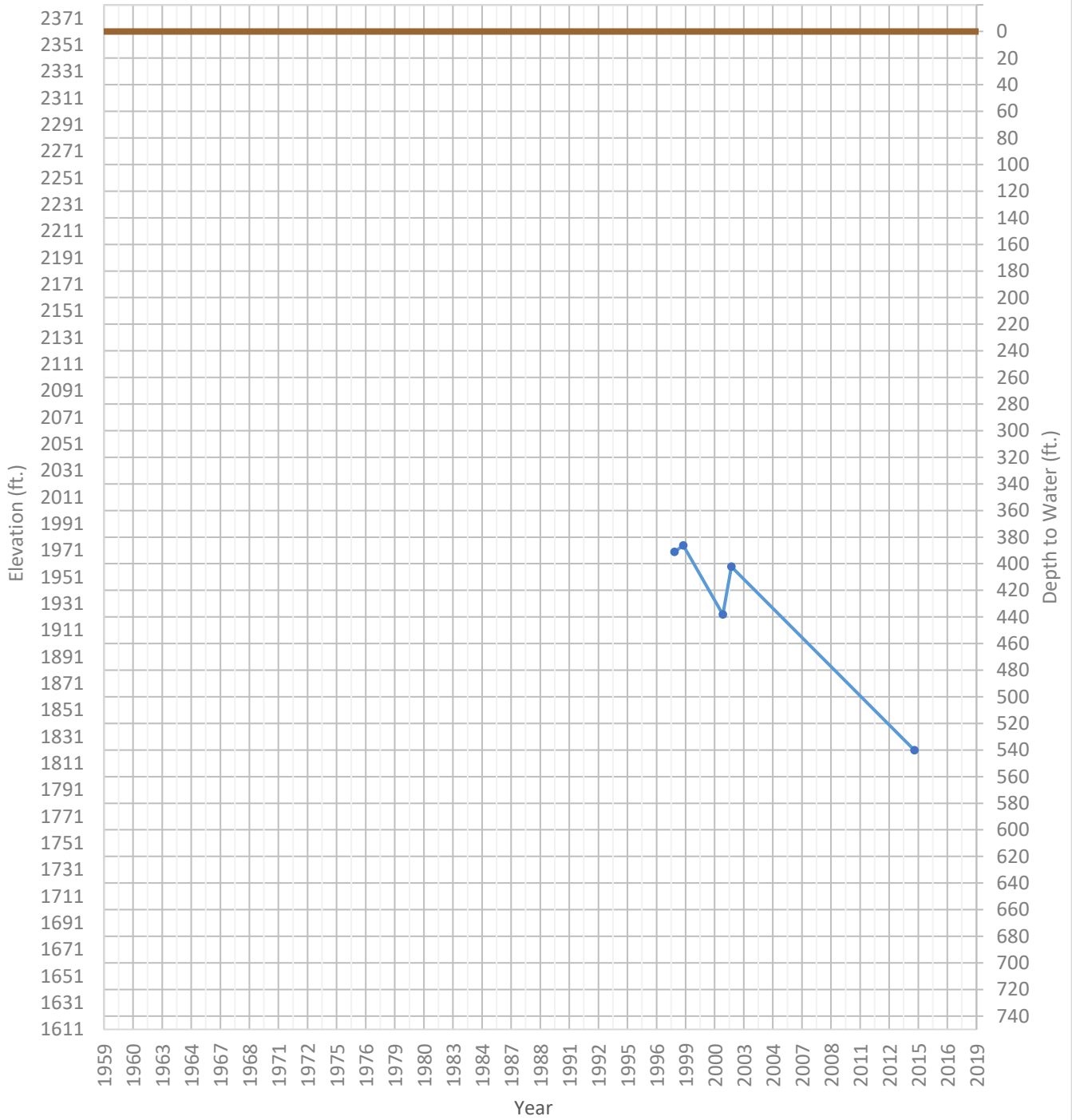
OPTI Well 664 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1873 ft. WSE Max = 1873 ft. Well Depth = 572 ft.



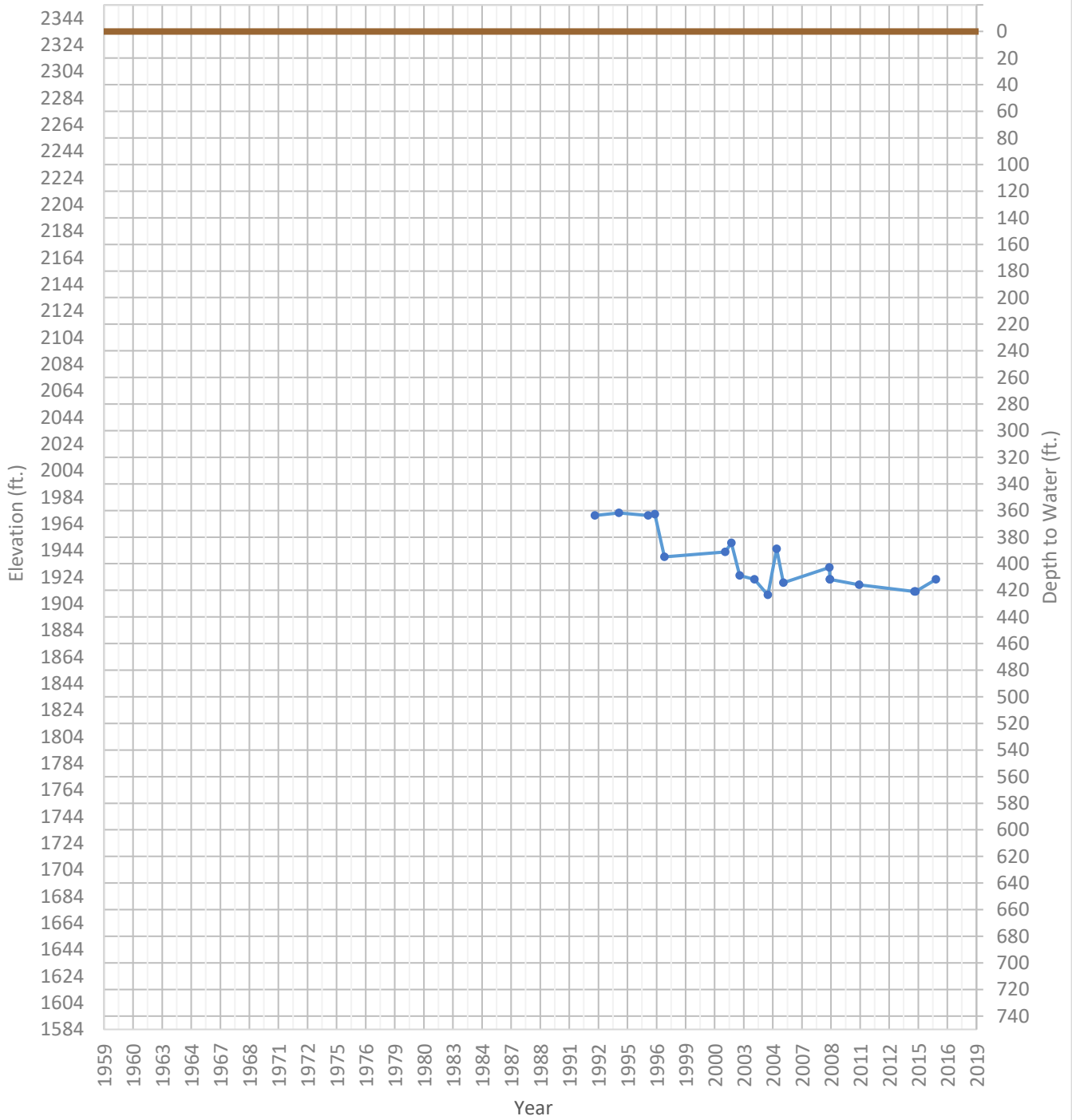
OPTI Well 665 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1821 ft. WSE Max = 1975 ft. Well Depth = 1200 ft.



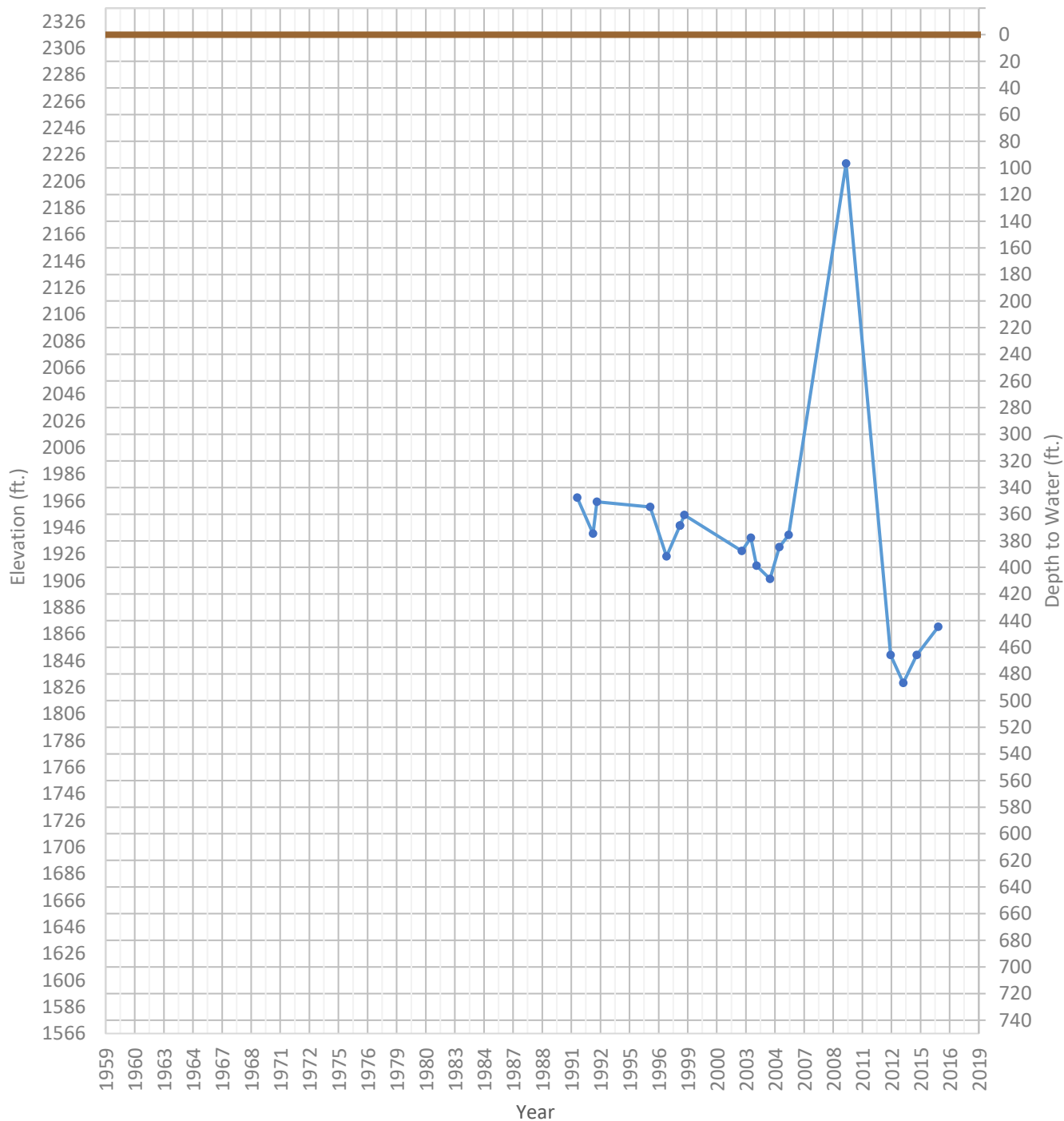
OPTI Well 666 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1910 ft. WSE Max = 1972 ft. Well Depth = 1157 ft.



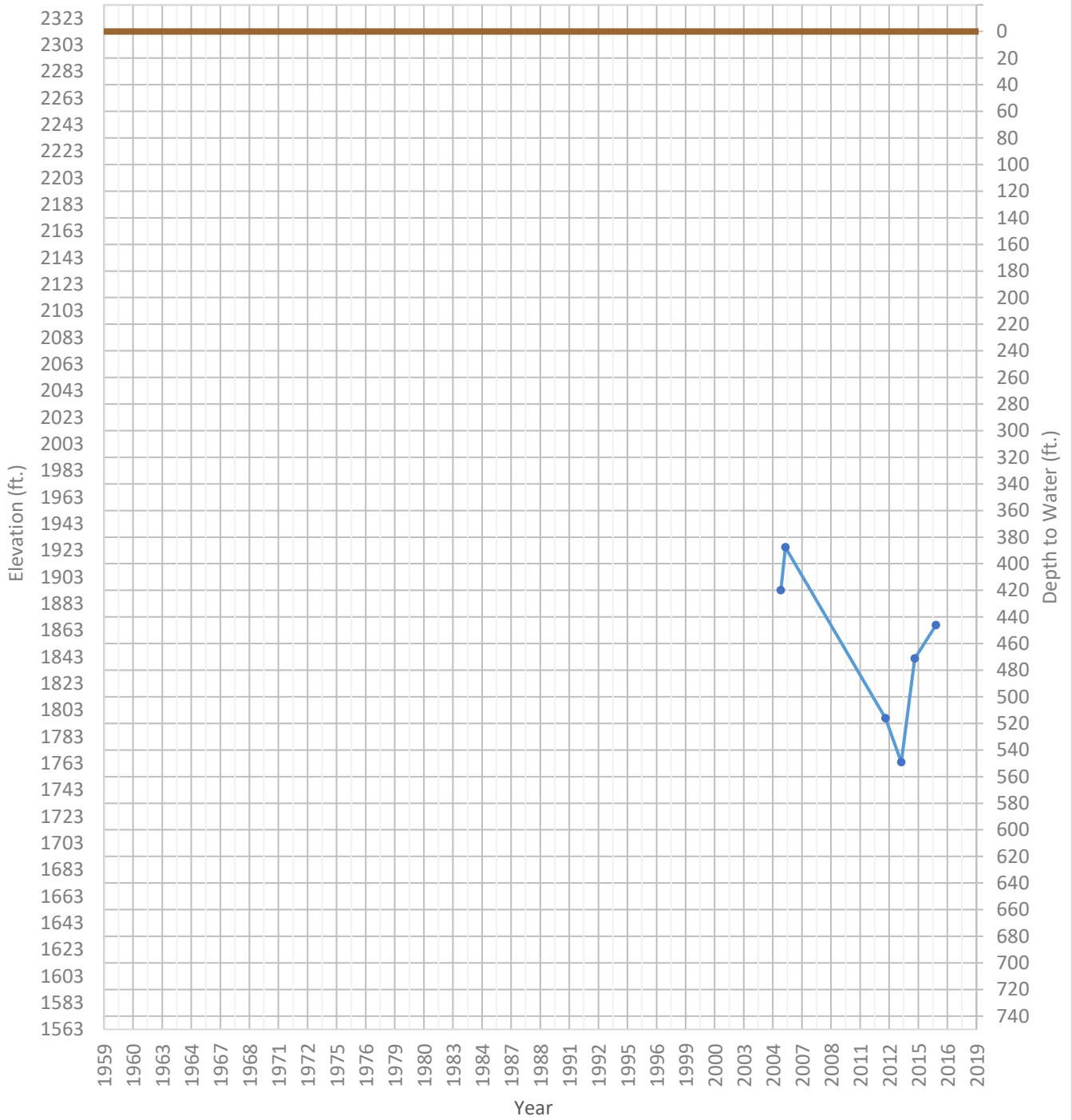
OPTI Well 667 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1829 ft. WSE Max = 2219 ft. Well Depth = 1083 ft.



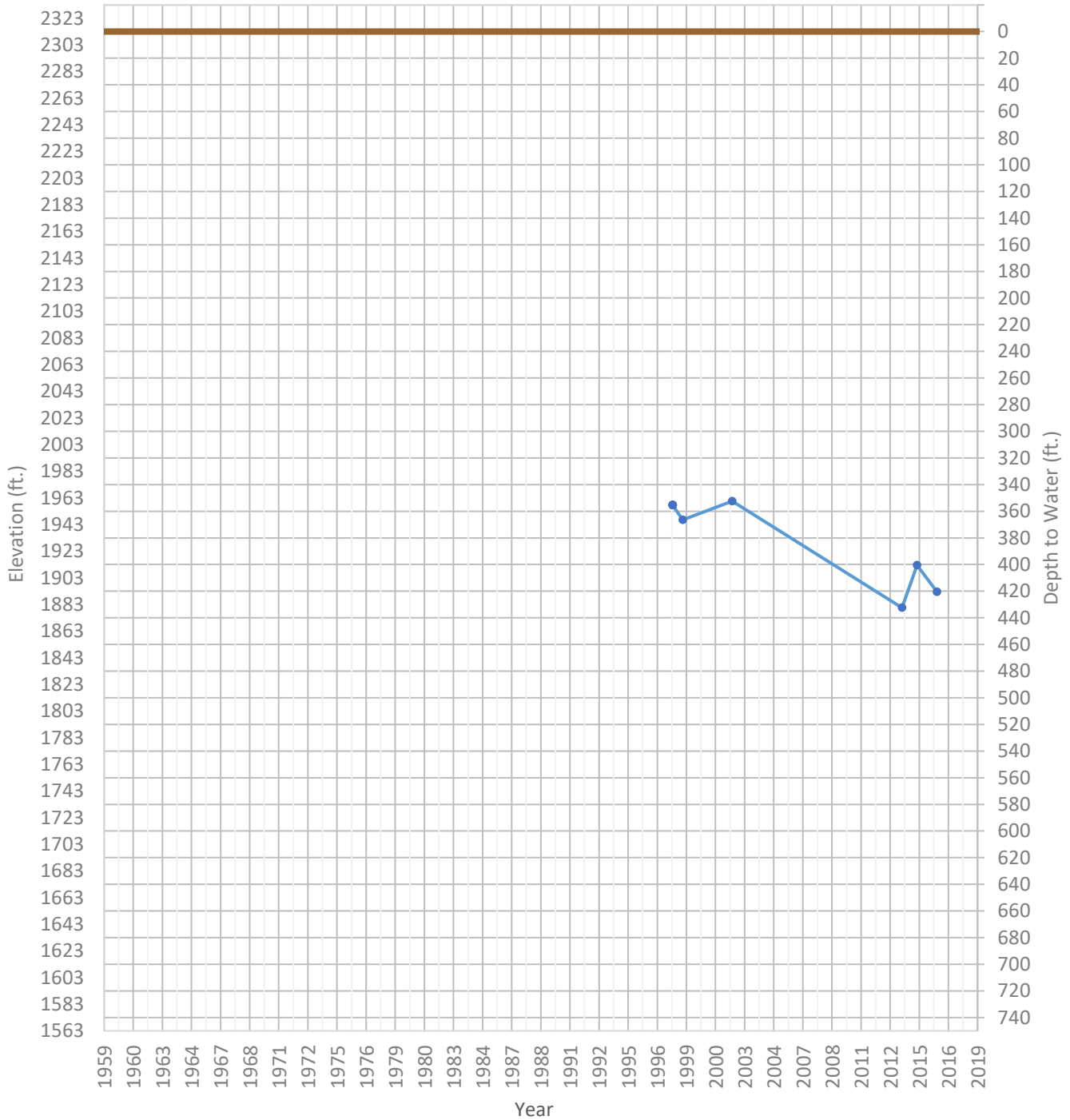
OPTI Well 668 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1764 ft. WSE Max = 1925 ft. Well Depth = 1002 ft.



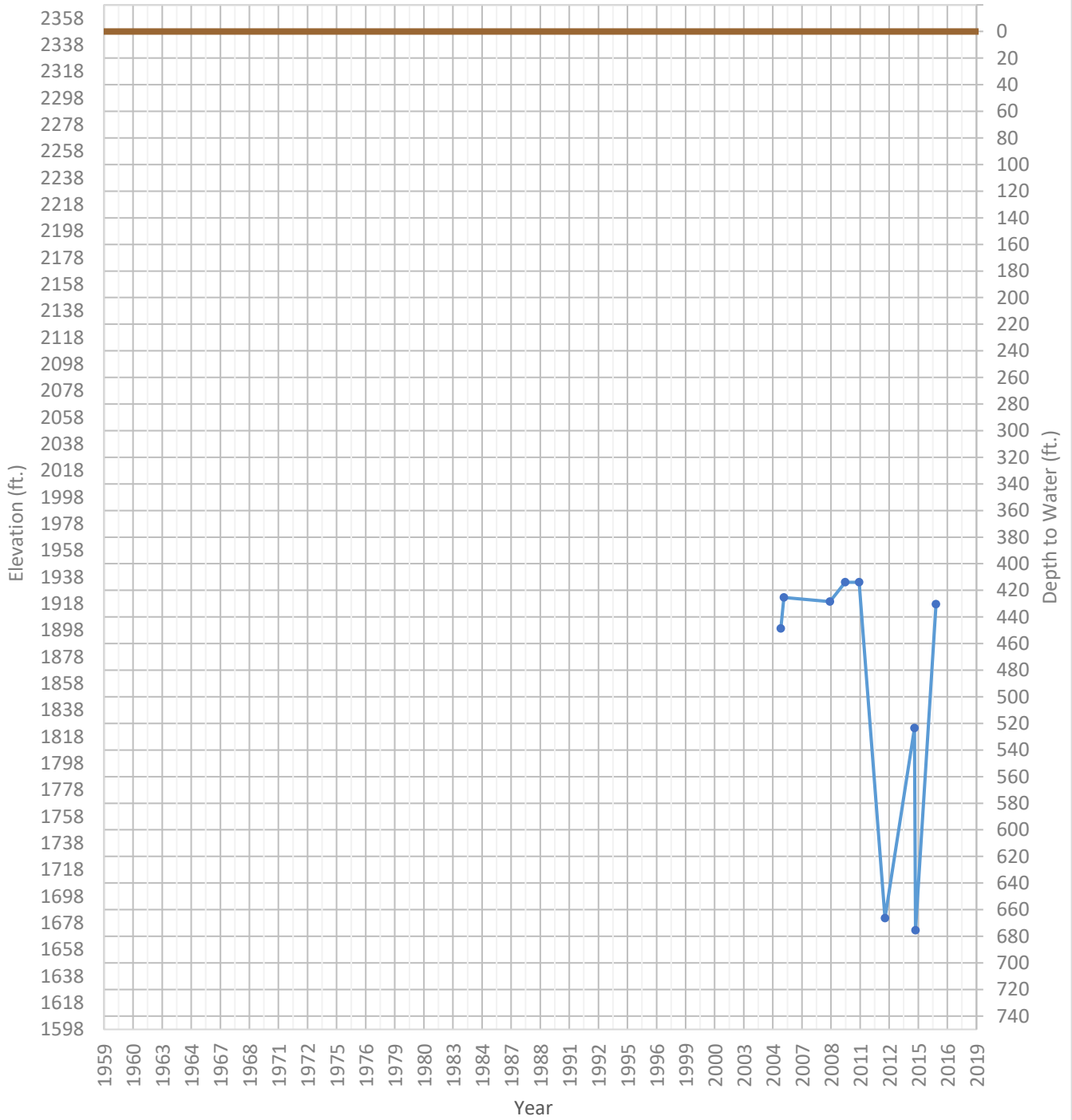
OPTI Well 669 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1881 ft. WSE Max = 1961 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



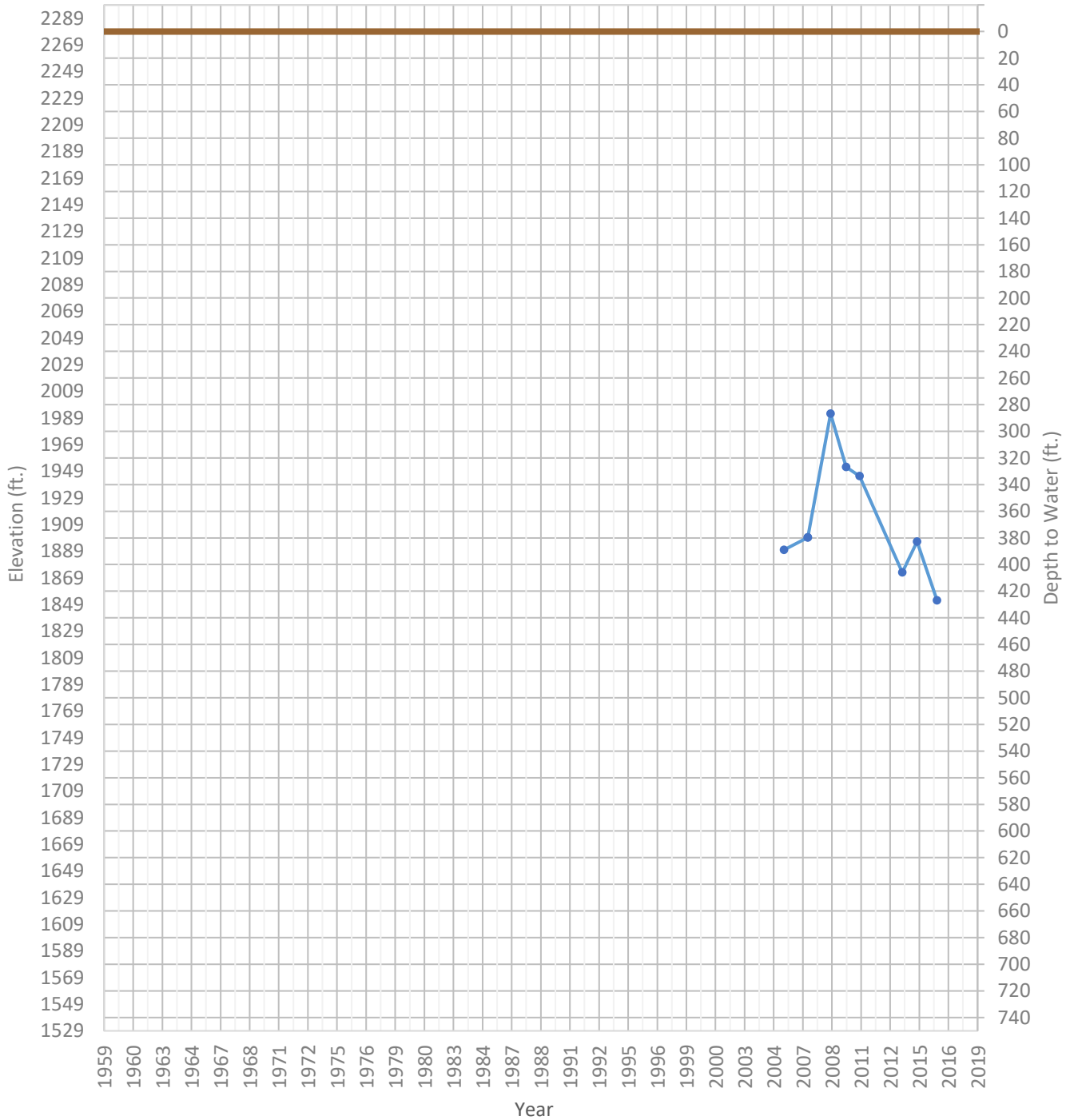
OPTI Well 670 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1673 ft. WSE Max = 1934 ft. Well Depth = 1000 ft.



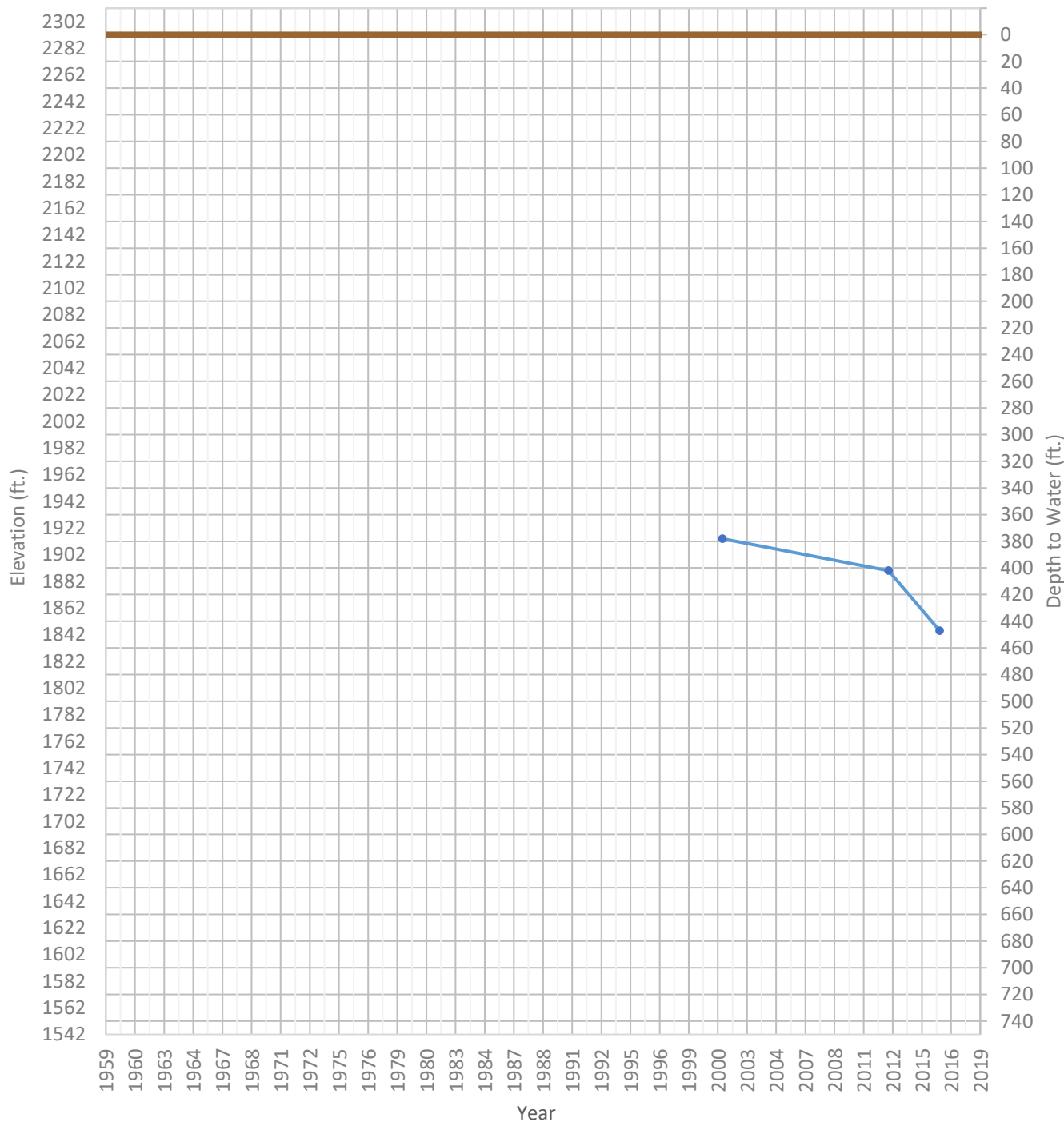
OPTI Well 671 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1852 ft. WSE Max = 1992 ft. Well Depth = 1002 ft.



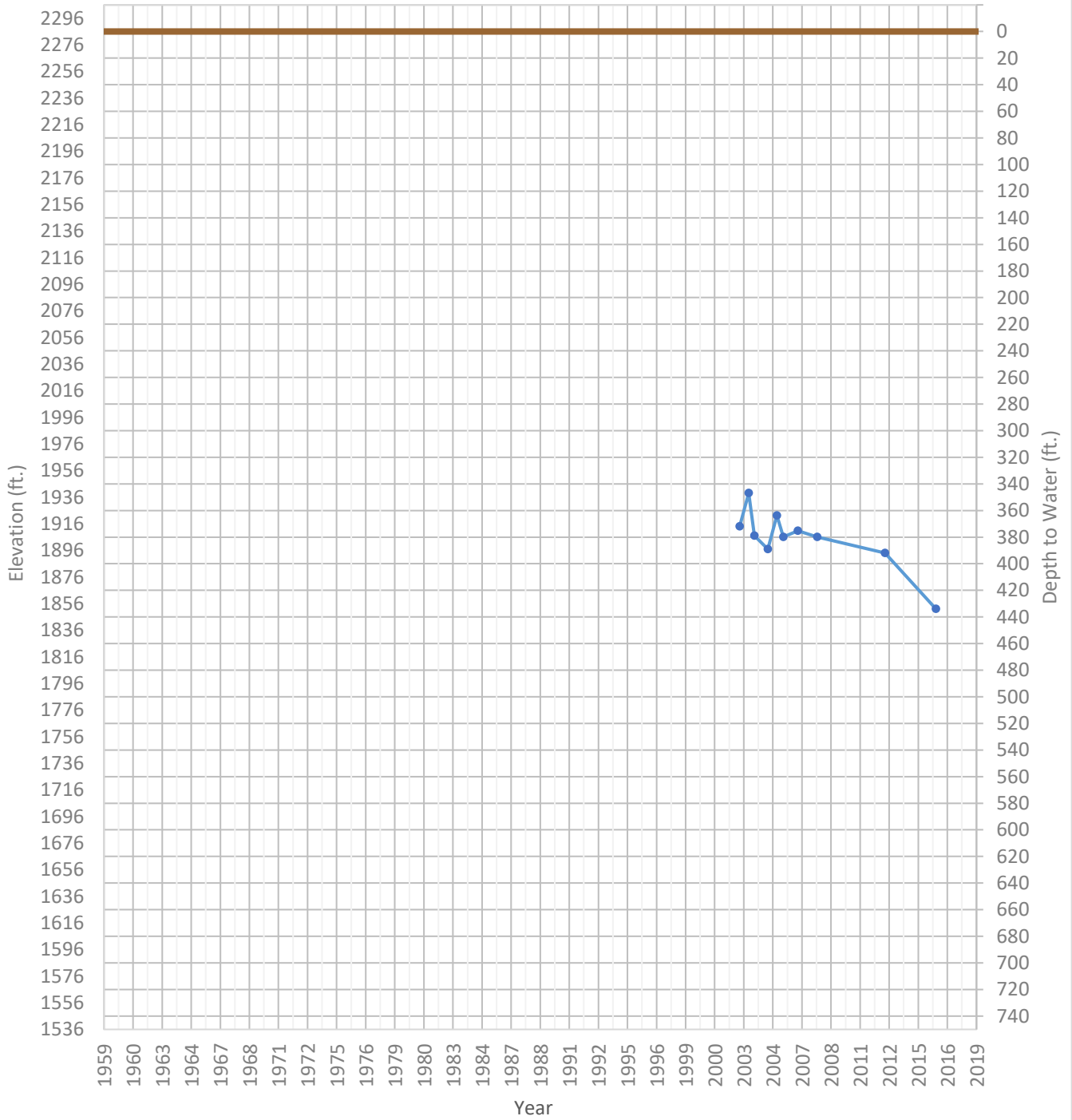
OPTI Well 672 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1845 ft. WSE Max = 1914 ft. Well Depth = 998 ft.



OPTI Well 673 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1852 ft. WSE Max = 1939 ft. Well Depth = 1180 ft.



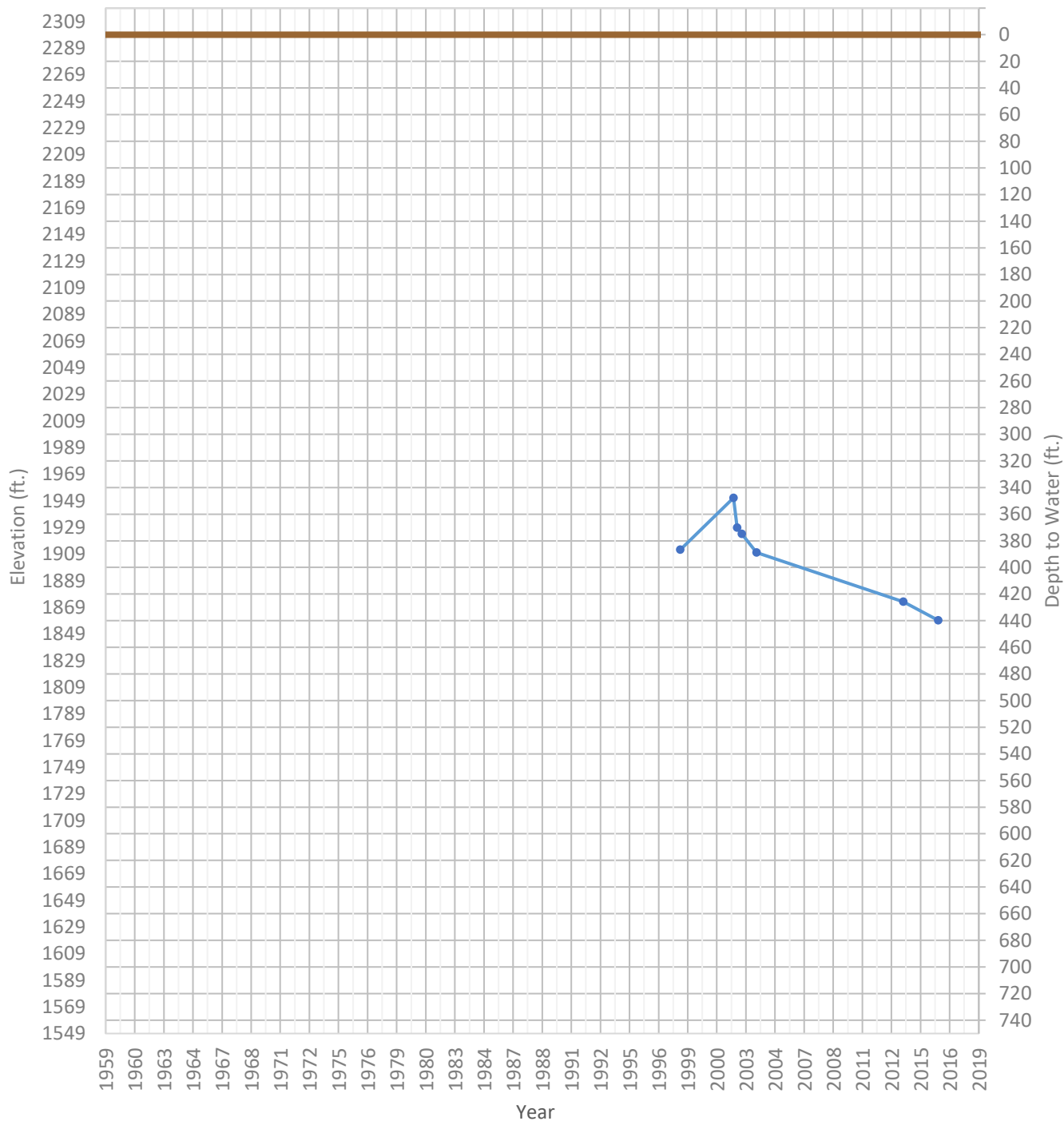
OPTI Well 674 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1809 ft. WSE Max = 1960 ft. Well Depth = 1100 ft.



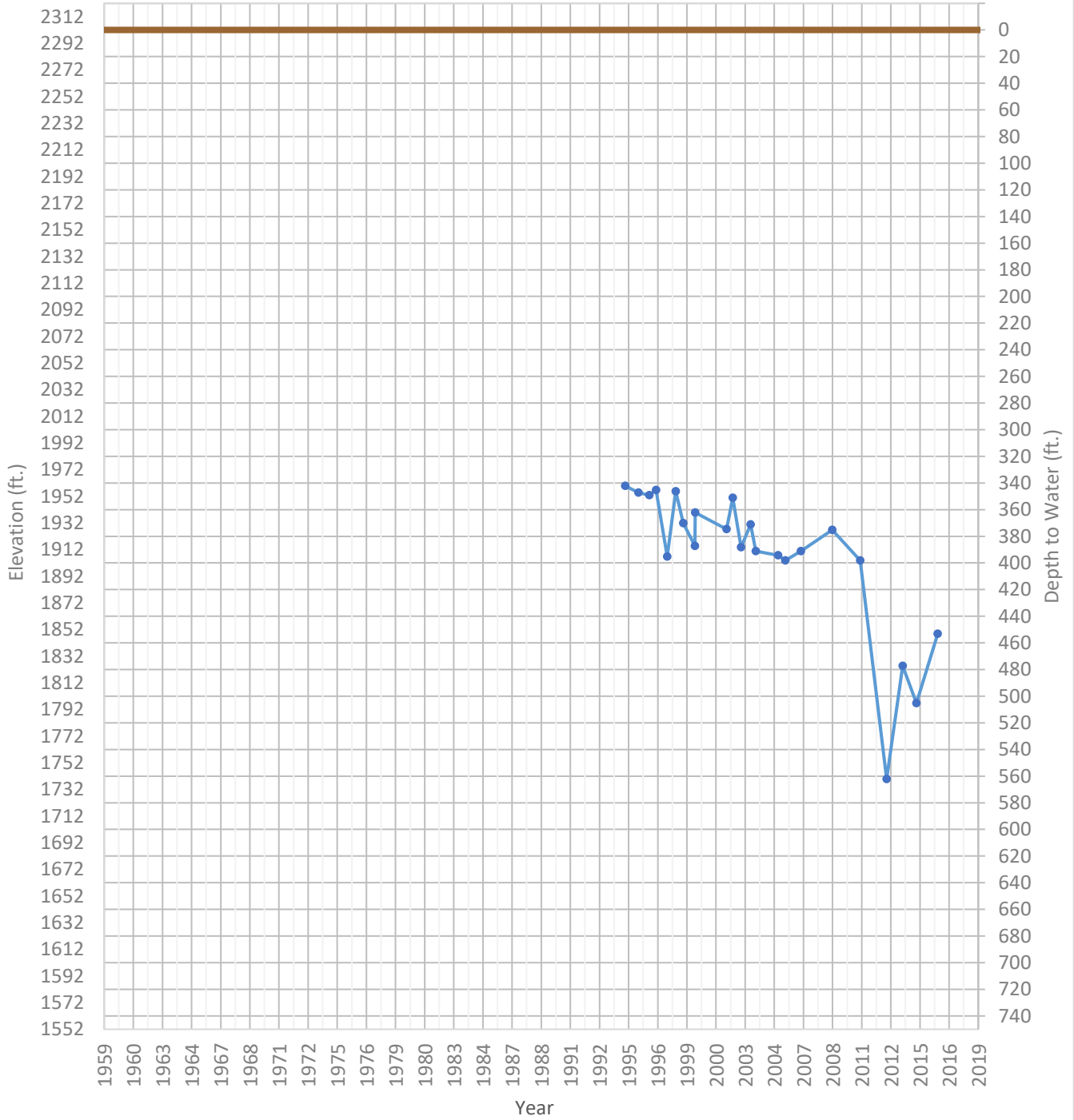
OPTI Well 675 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1859 ft. WSE Max = 1951 ft. Well Depth = 1203 ft.



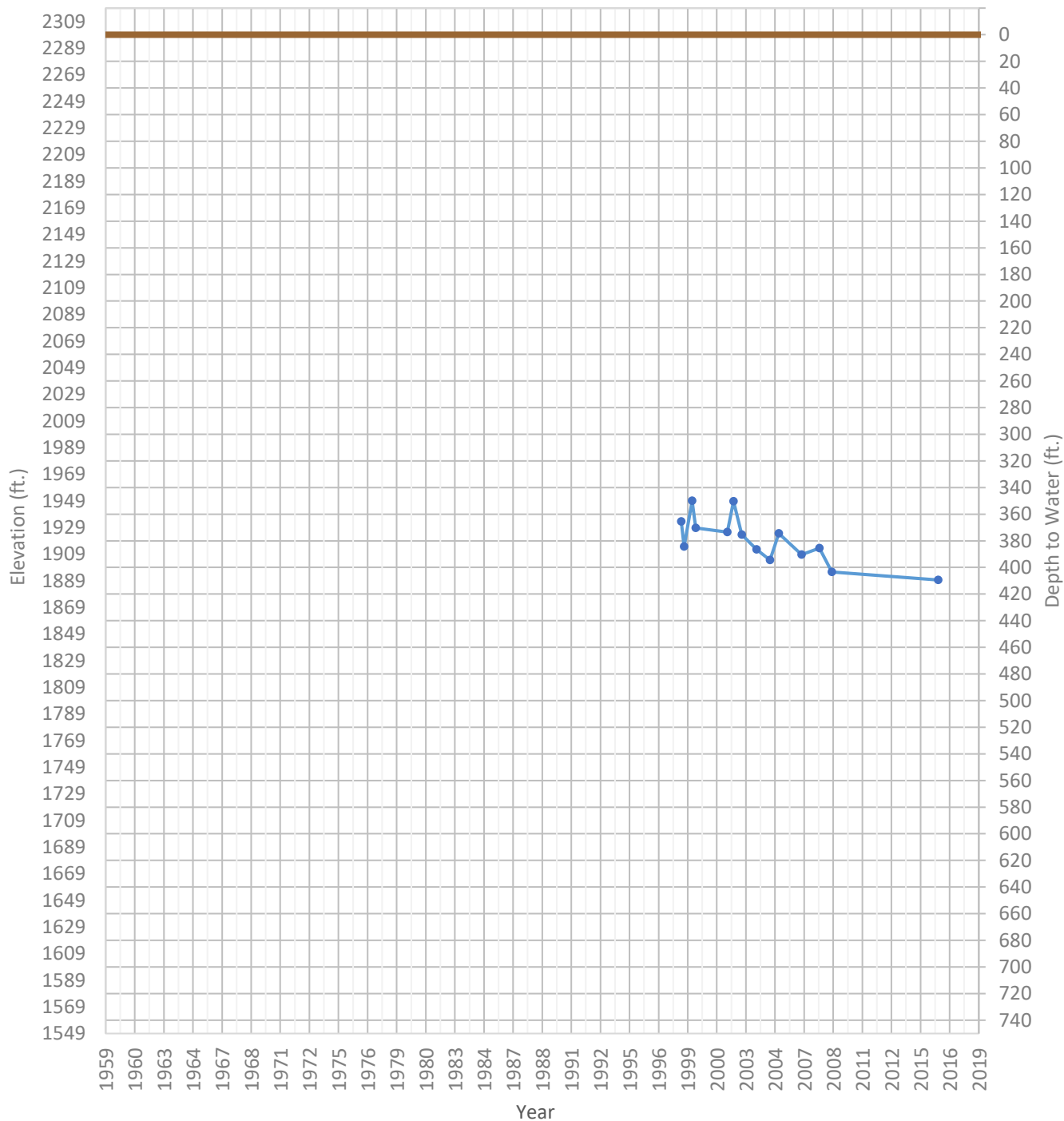
OPTI Well 676 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1740 ft. WSE Max = 1960 ft. Well Depth = 735 ft.



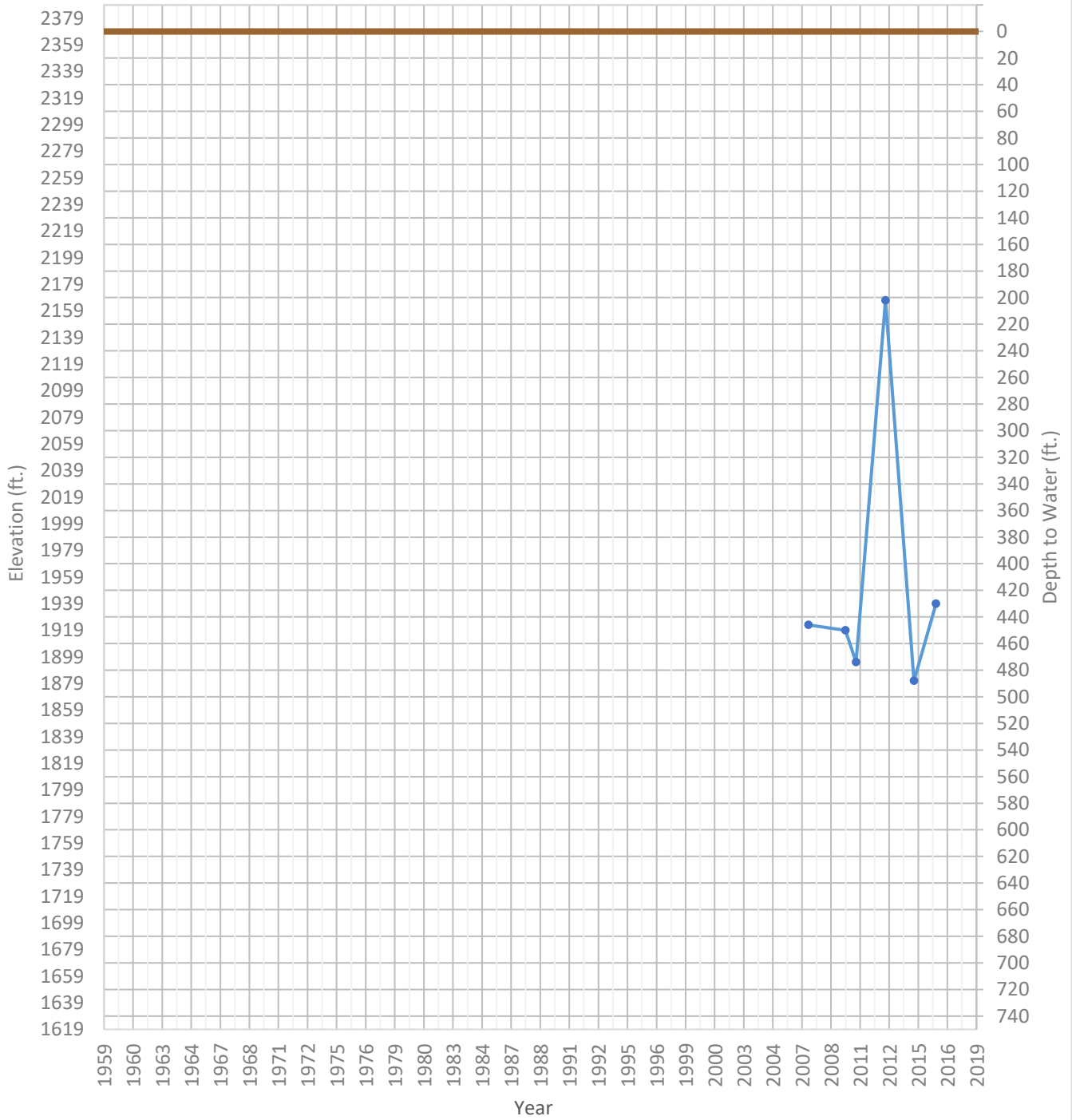
OPTI Well 677 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1890 ft. WSE Max = 1949 ft. Well Depth = 941 ft.



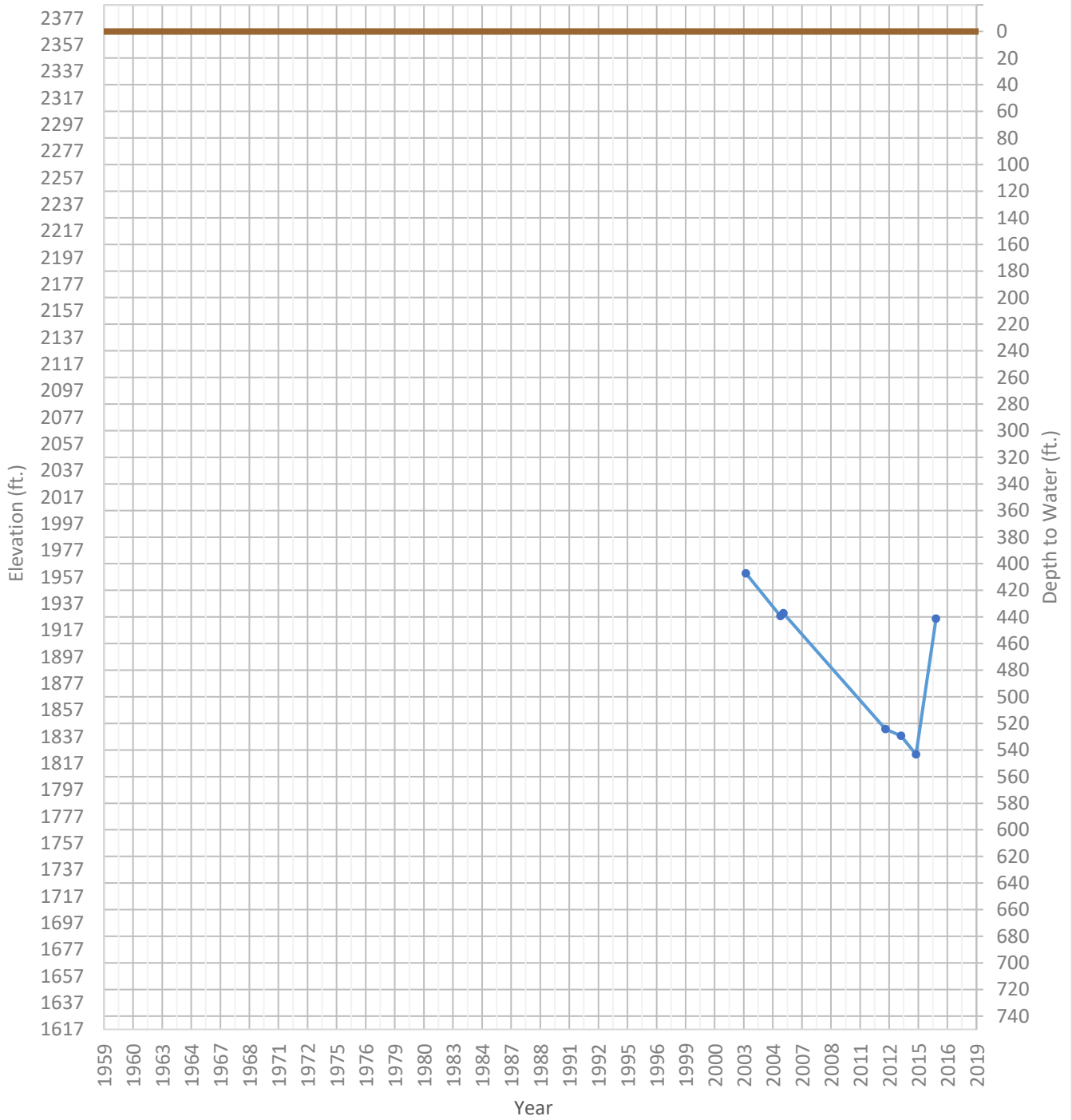
OPTI Well 678 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1881 ft. WSE Max = 2167 ft. Well Depth = 881 ft.



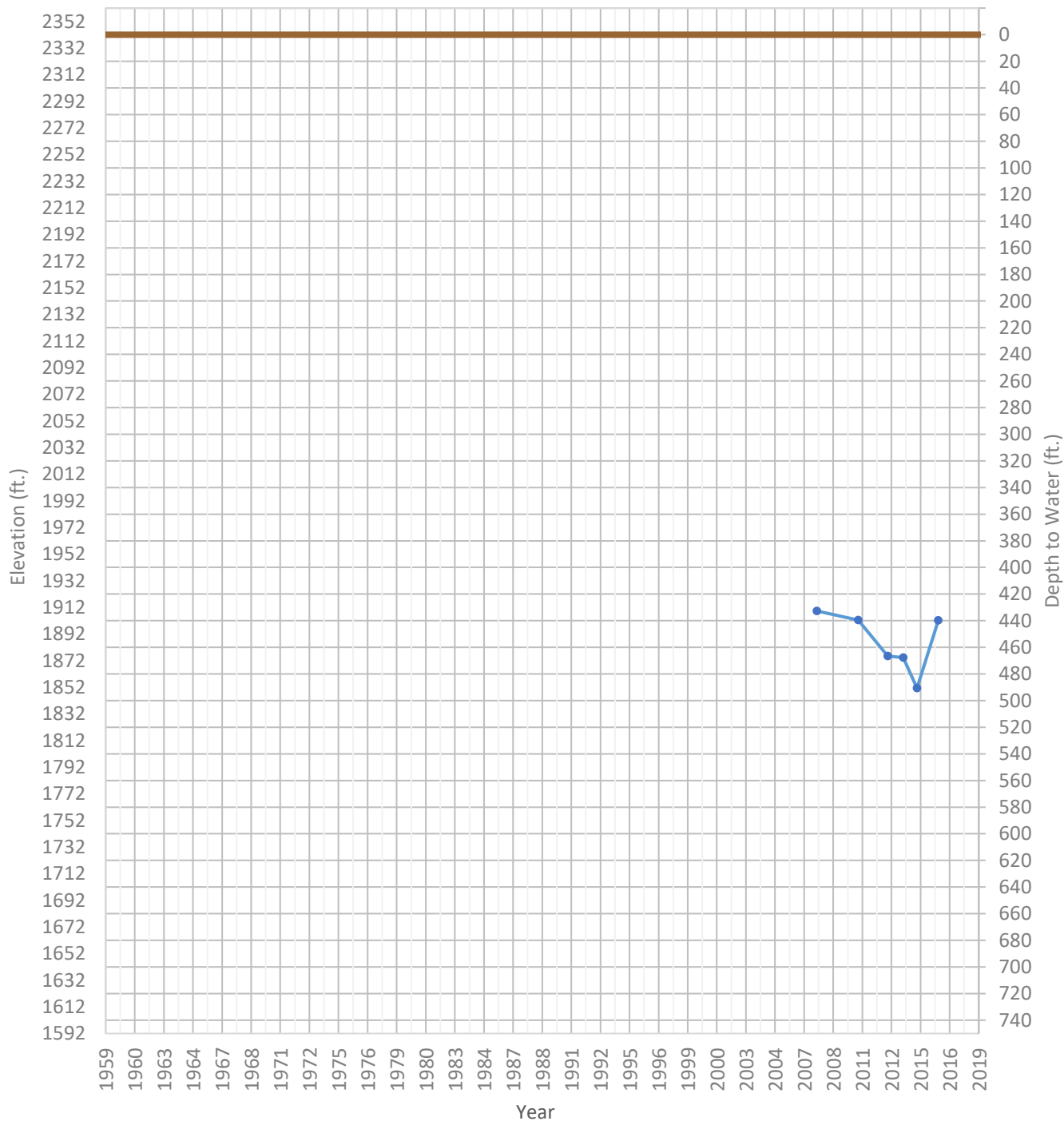
OPTI Well 679 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1824 ft. WSE Max = 1960 ft. Well Depth = 1018 ft.



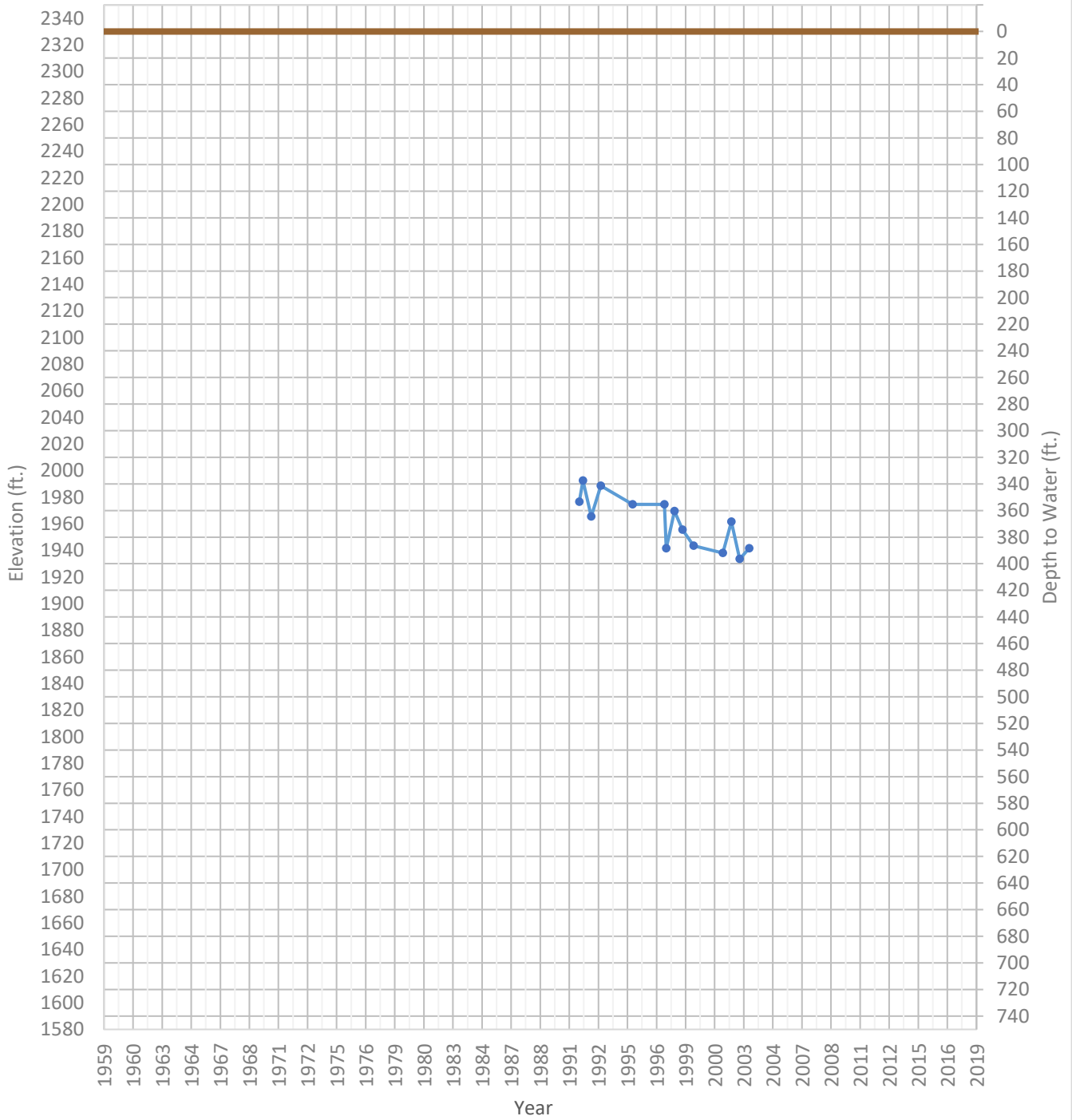
OPTI Well 681 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1851 ft. WSE Max = 1909 ft. Well Depth = 614 ft.



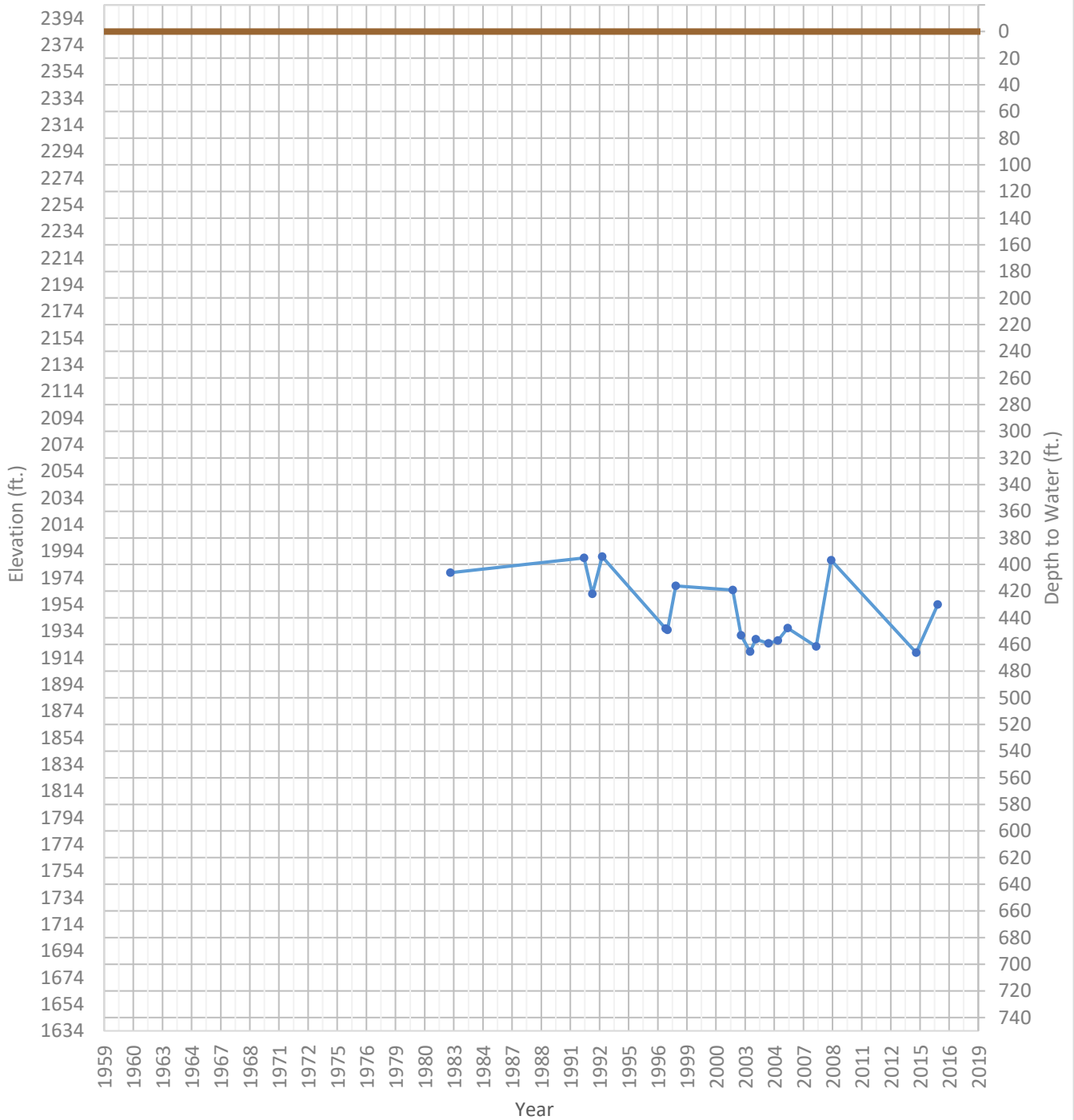
OPTI Well 682 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1934 ft. WSE Max = 1993 ft. Well Depth = 1300 ft.



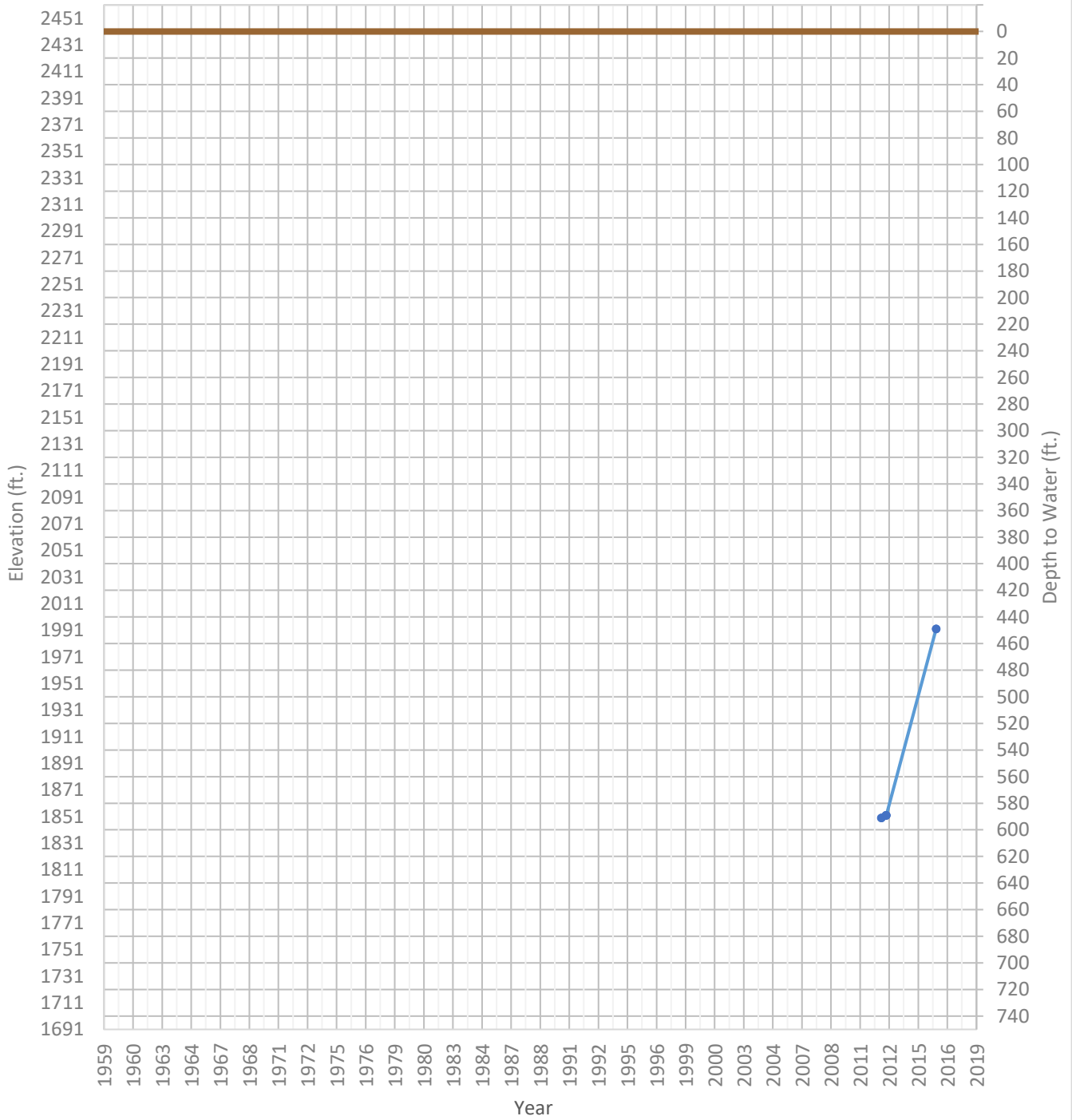
OPTI Well 683 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1918 ft. WSE Max = 1990 ft. Well Depth = 1045 ft.



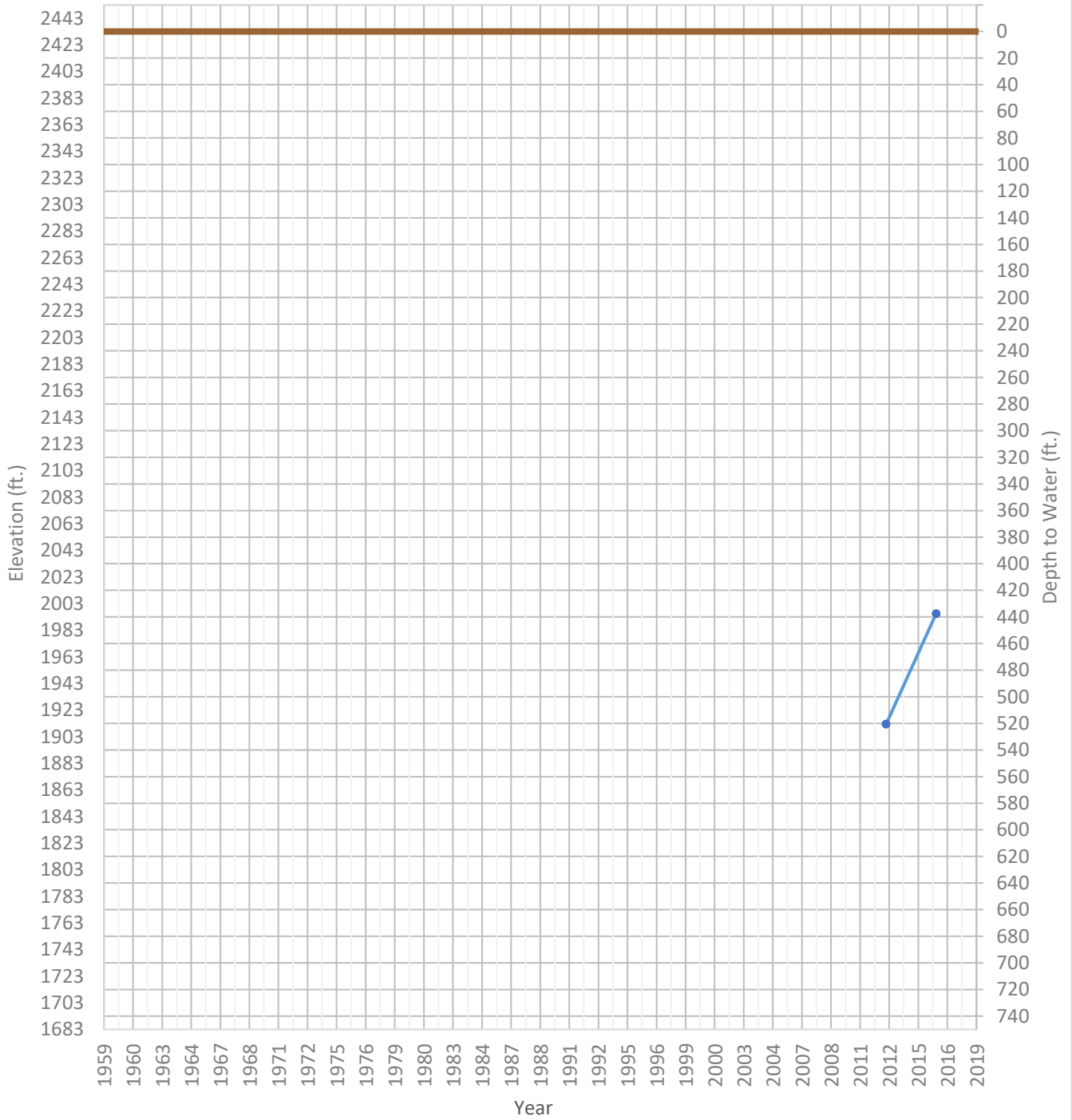
OPTI Well 684 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1850 ft. WSE Max = 1992 ft. Well Depth = 790 ft.



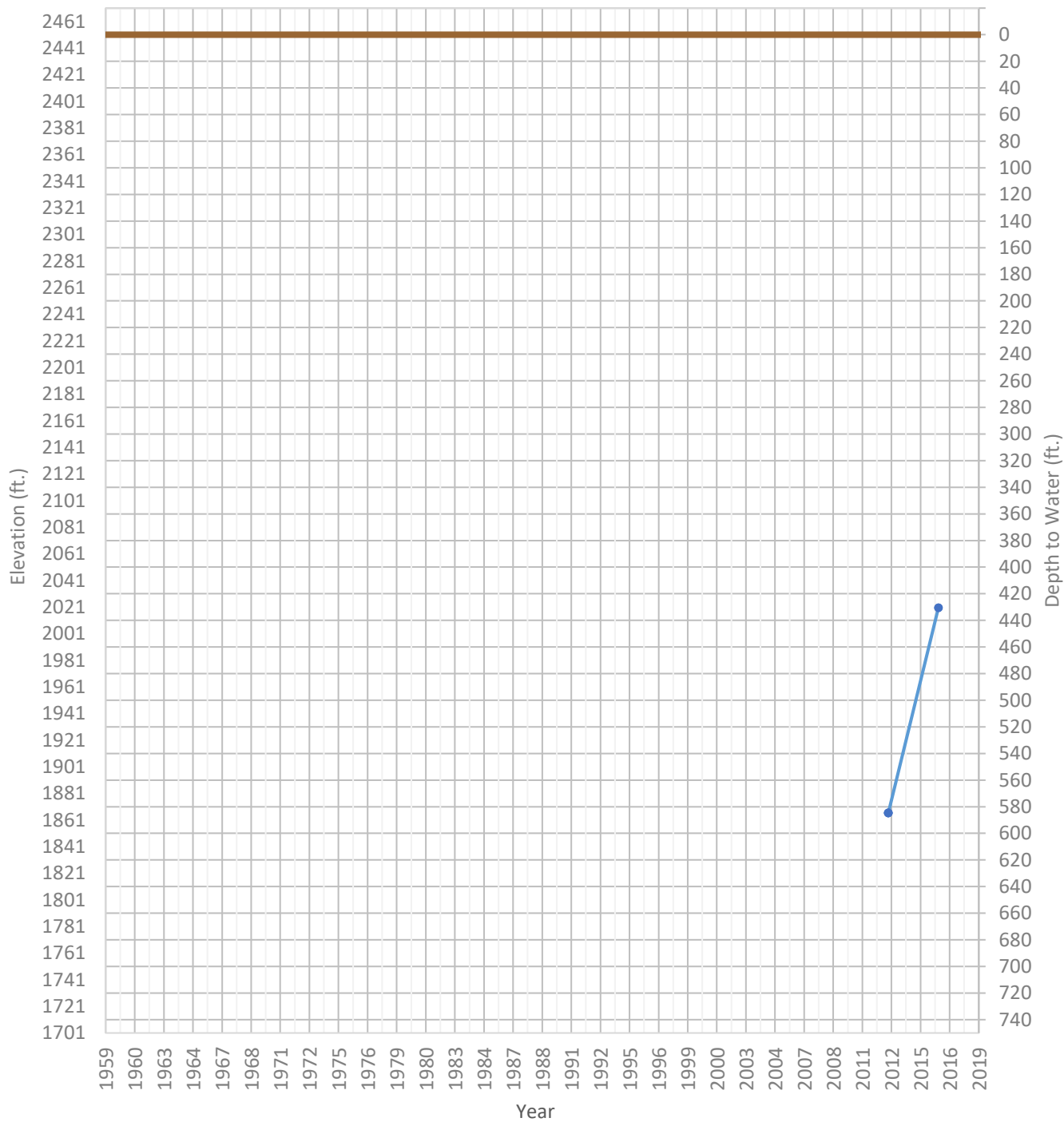
OPTI Well 685 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1912 ft. WSE Max = 1995 ft. Well Depth = 658 ft.



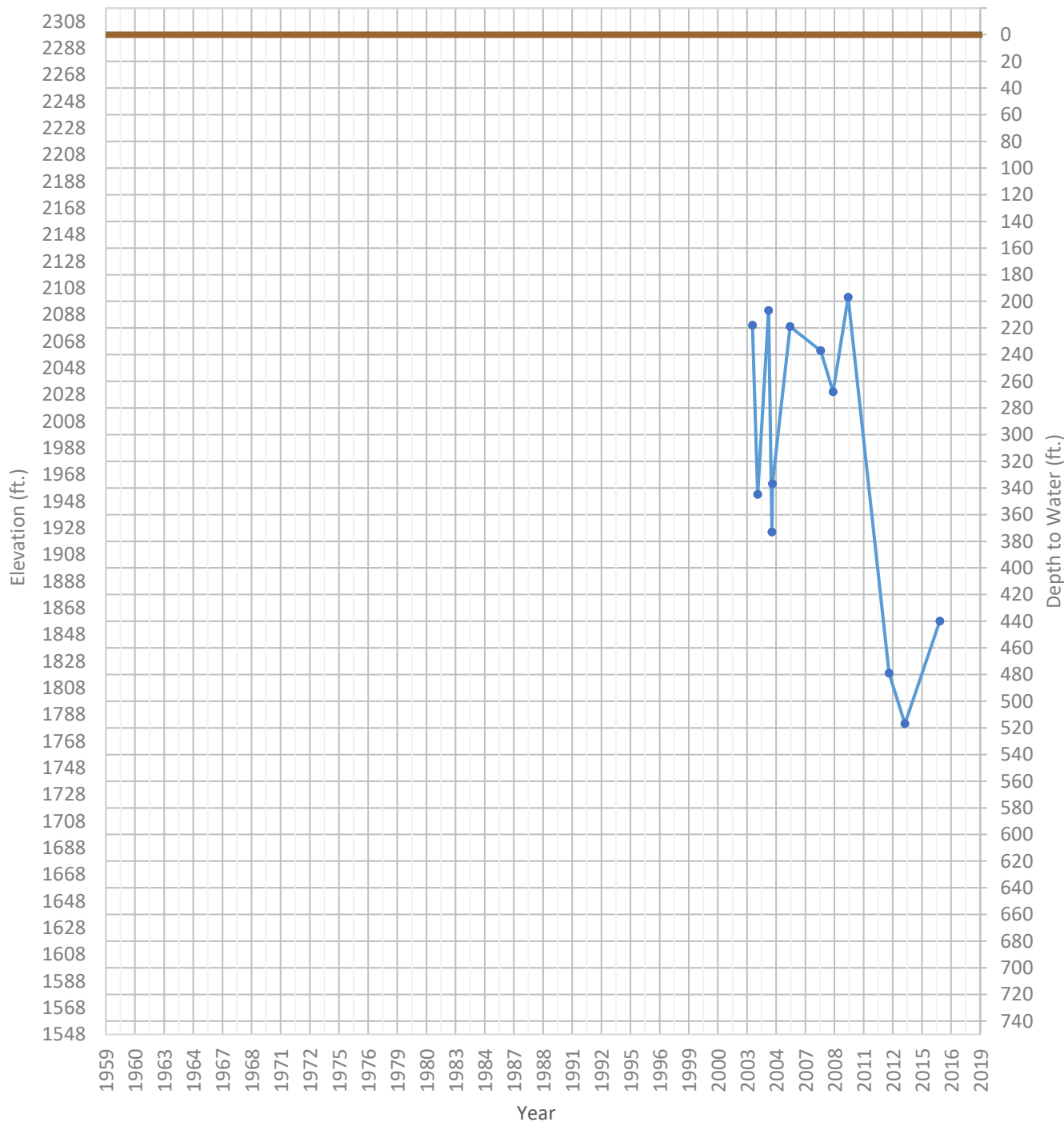
OPTI Well 686 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1866 ft. WSE Max = 2020 ft. Well Depth = 0 ft.



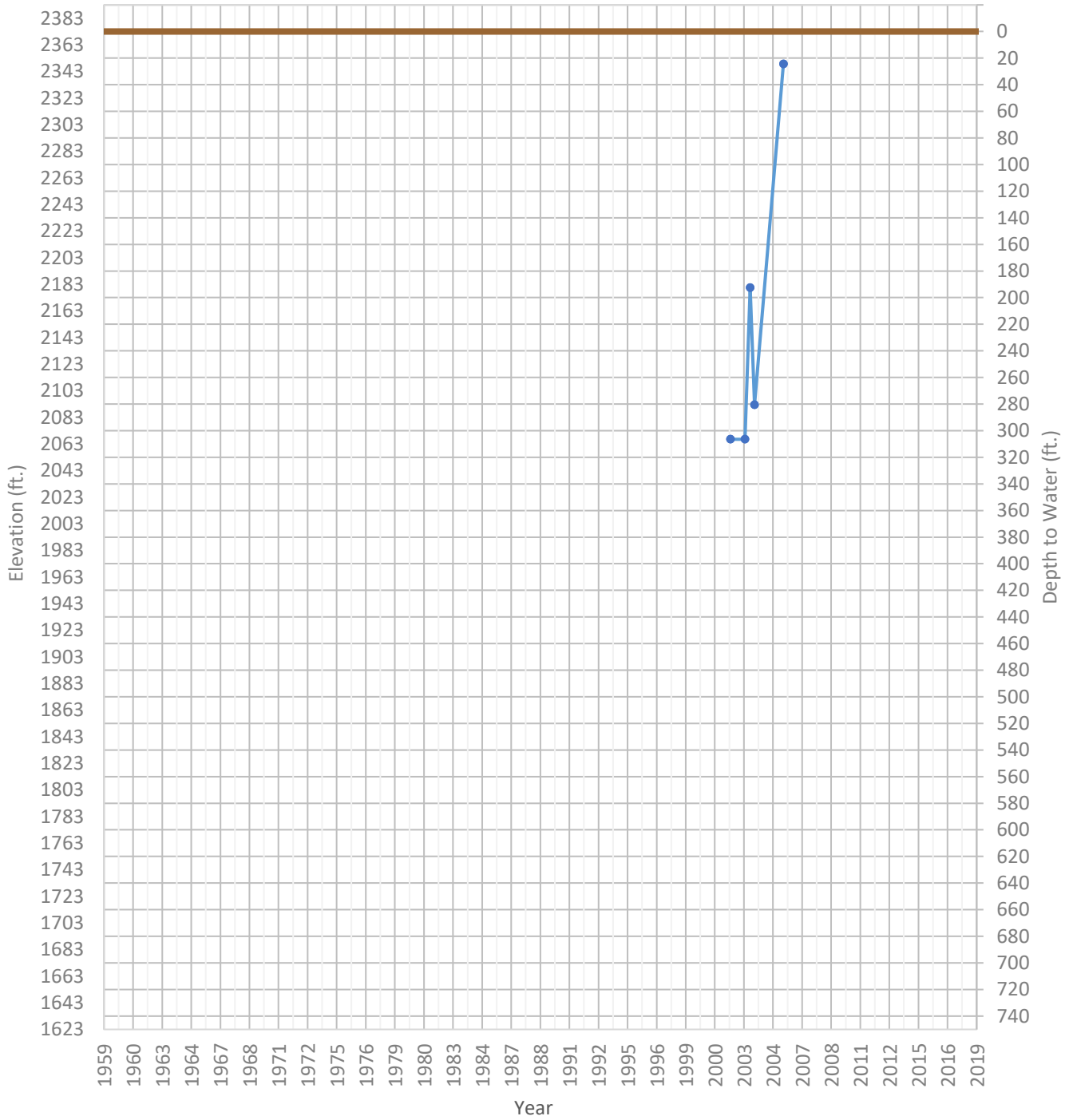
OPTI Well 687 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1781 ft. WSE Max = 2101 ft. Well Depth = 1195 ft.



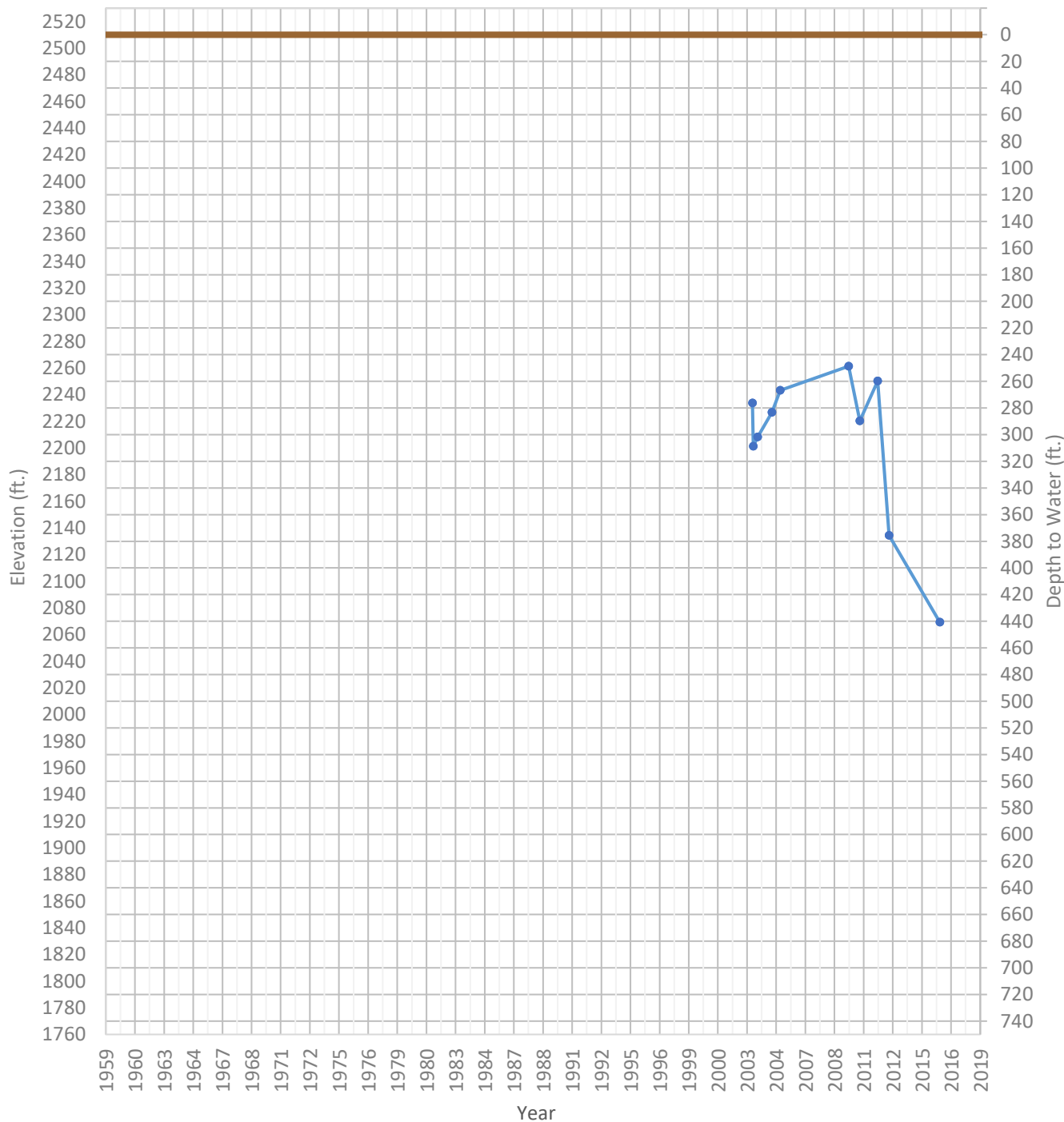
OPTI Well 688 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2067 ft. WSE Max = 2349 ft. Well Depth = 1204 ft.



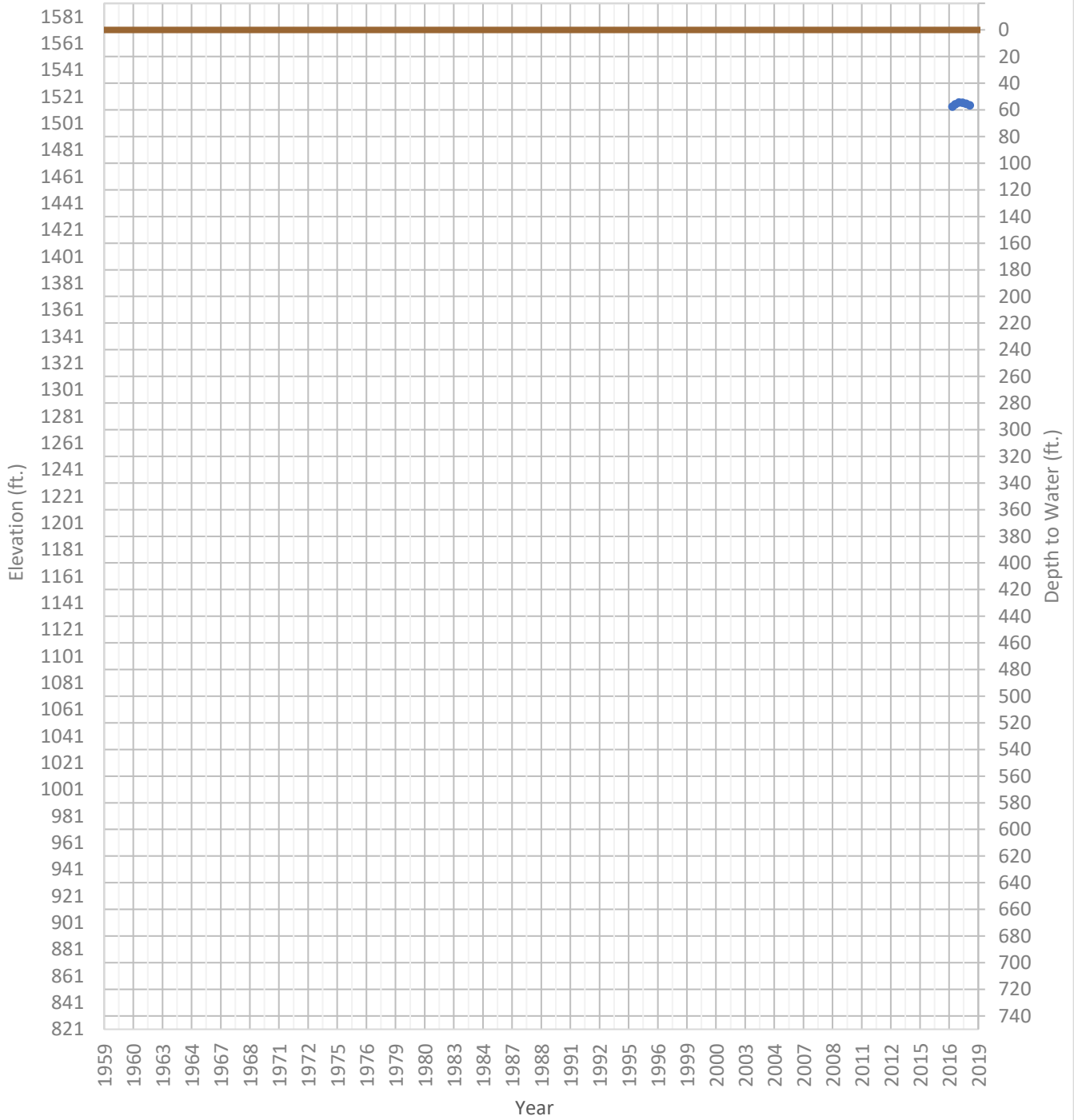
OPTI Well 689 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 2069 ft. WSE Max = 2261 ft. Well Depth = 1204 ft.



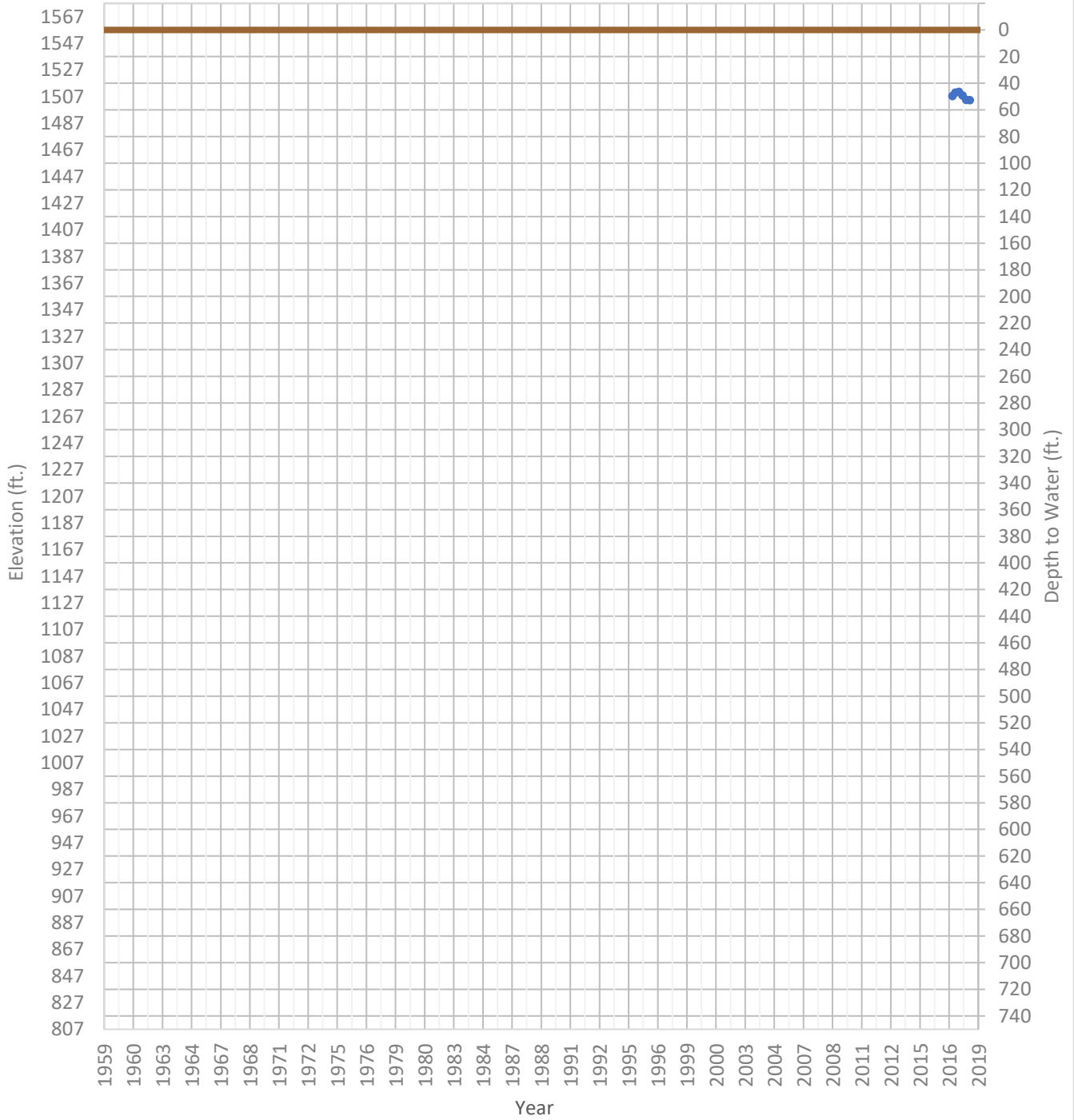
OPTI Well 830 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1513 ft. WSE Max = 1516 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



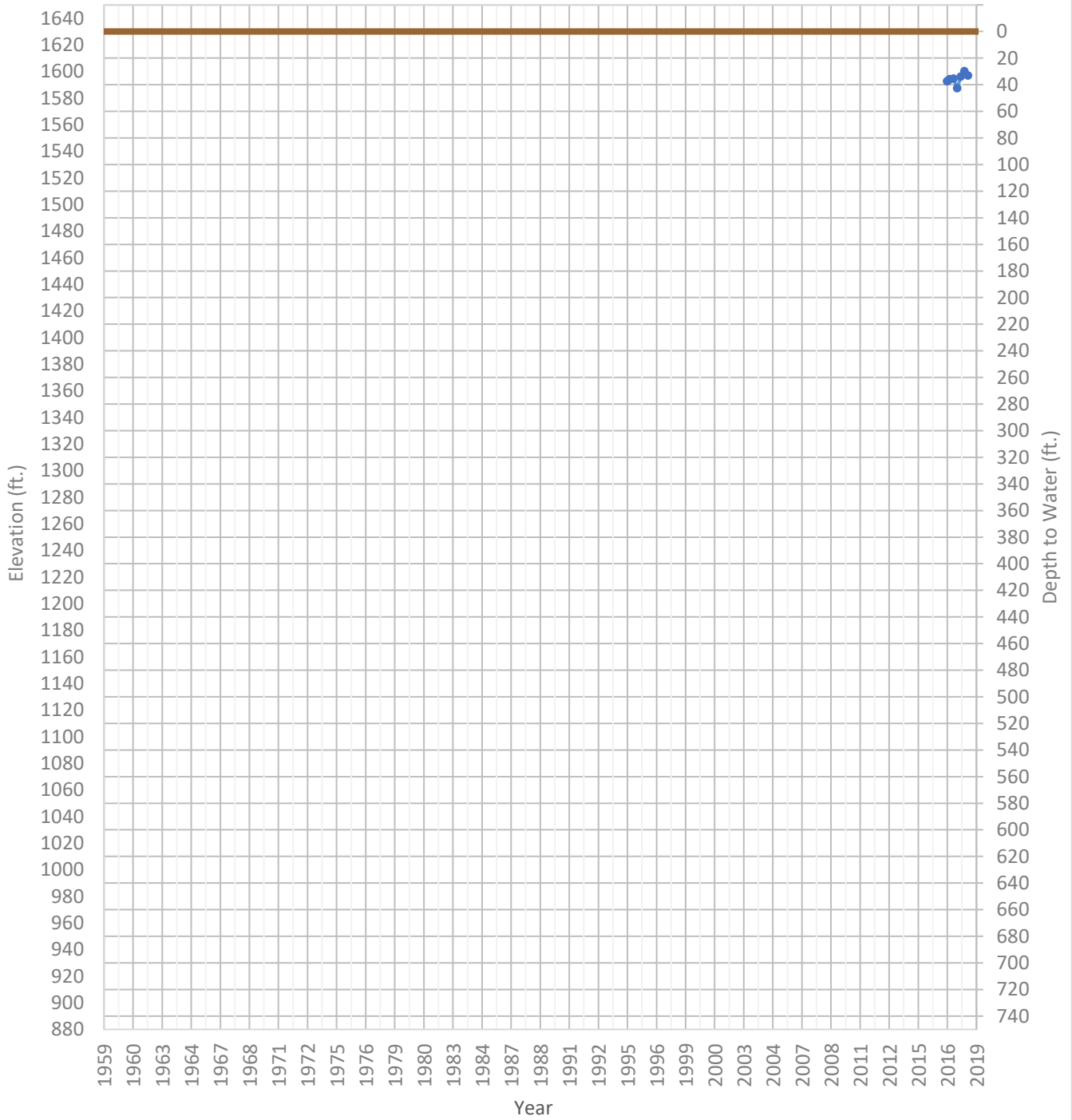
OPTI Well 831 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1504 ft. WSE Max = 1510 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



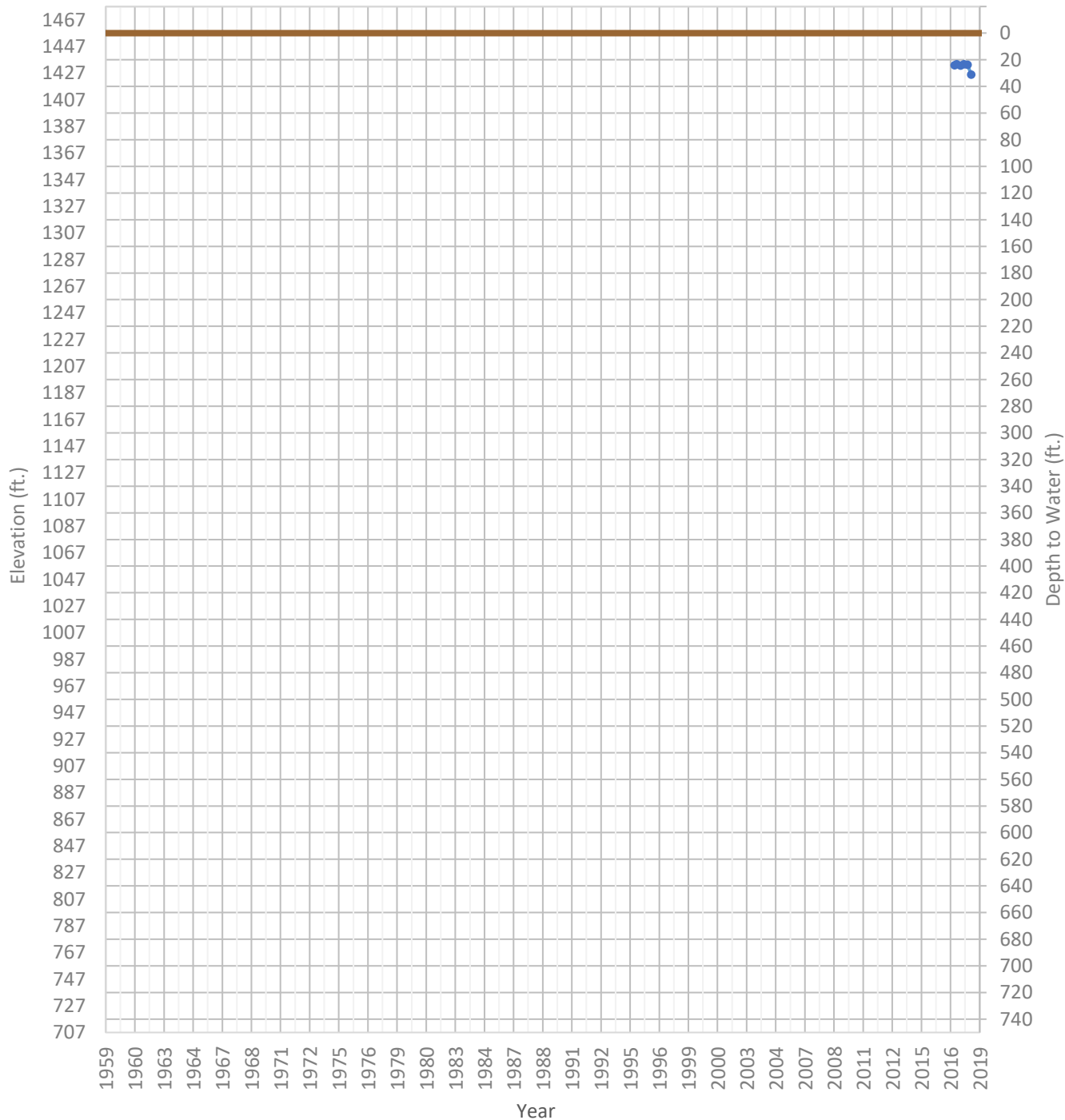
OPTI Well 832 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1587 ft. WSE Max = 1600 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



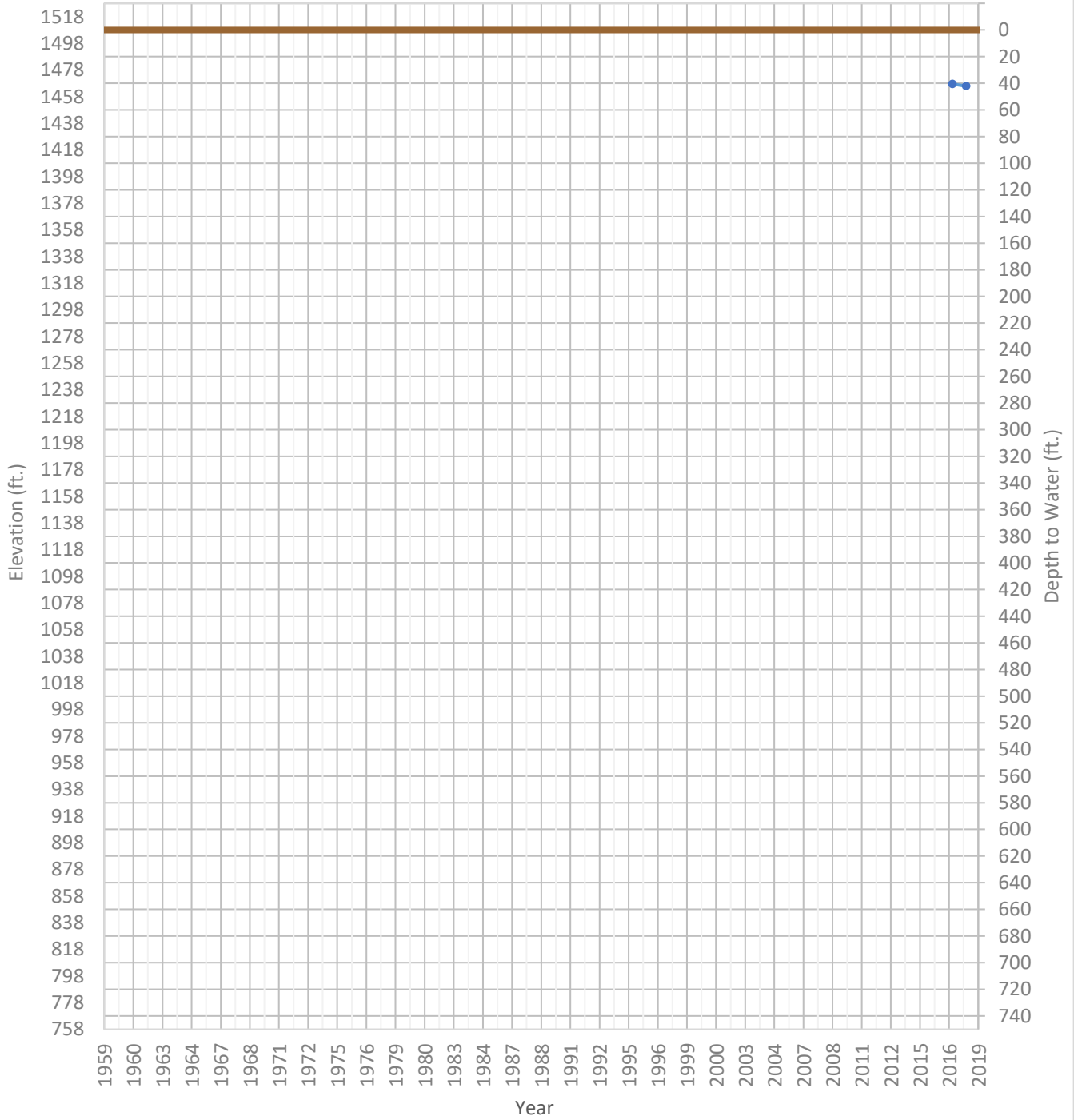
OPTI Well 833 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1426 ft. WSE Max = 1434 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



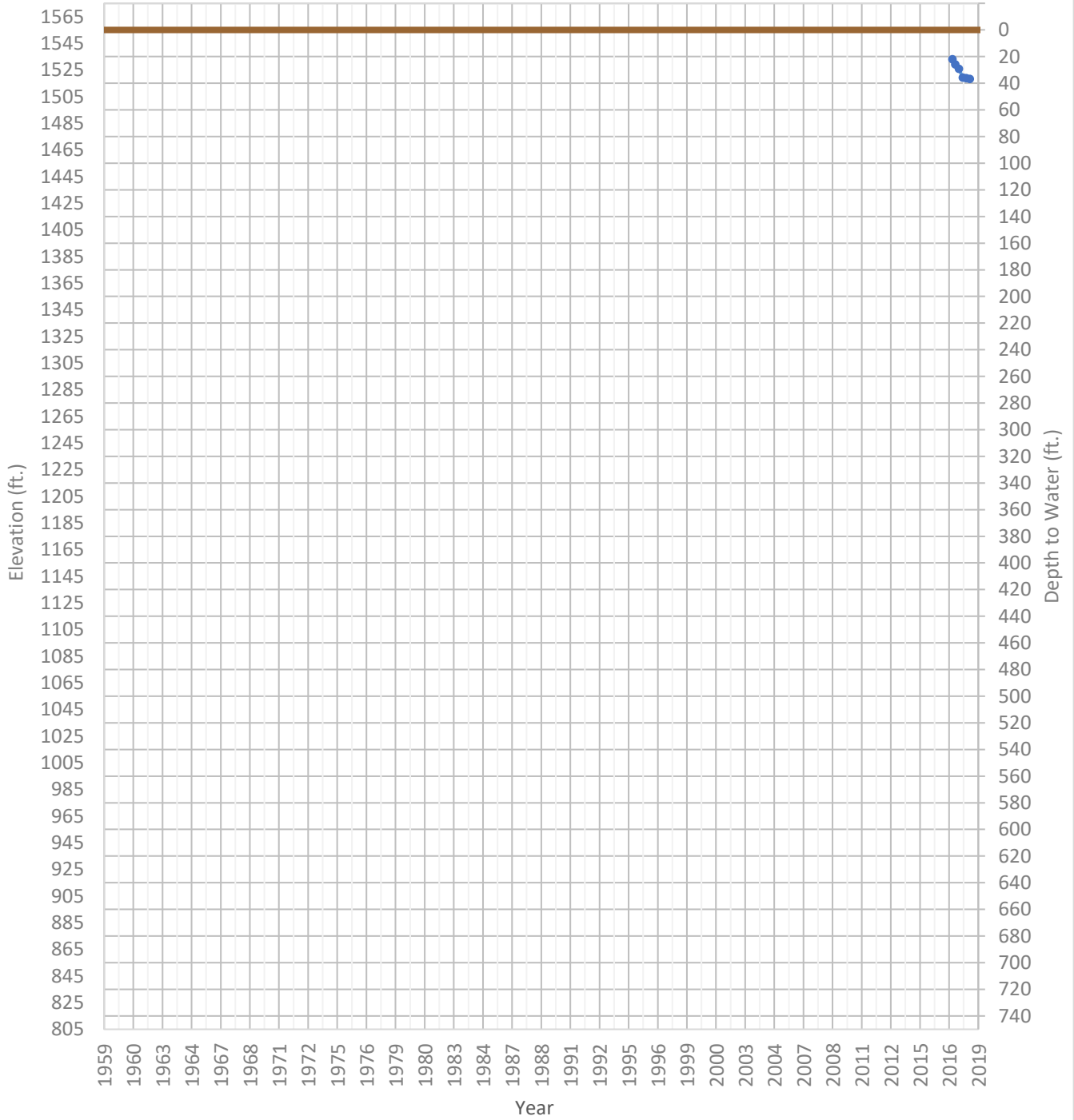
OPTI Well 834 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1466 ft. WSE Max = 1467 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



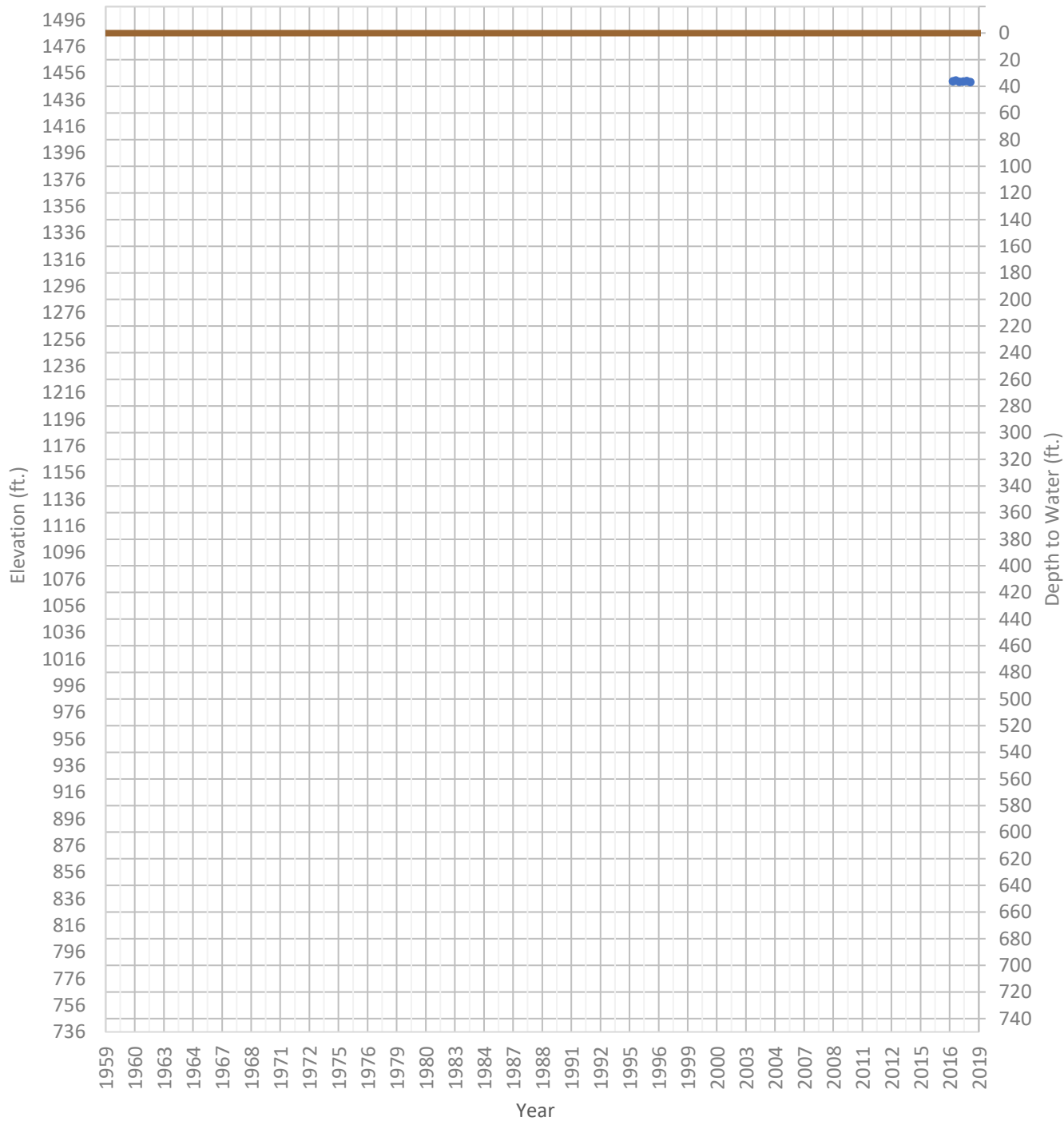
OPTI Well 835 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1518 ft. WSE Max = 1533 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



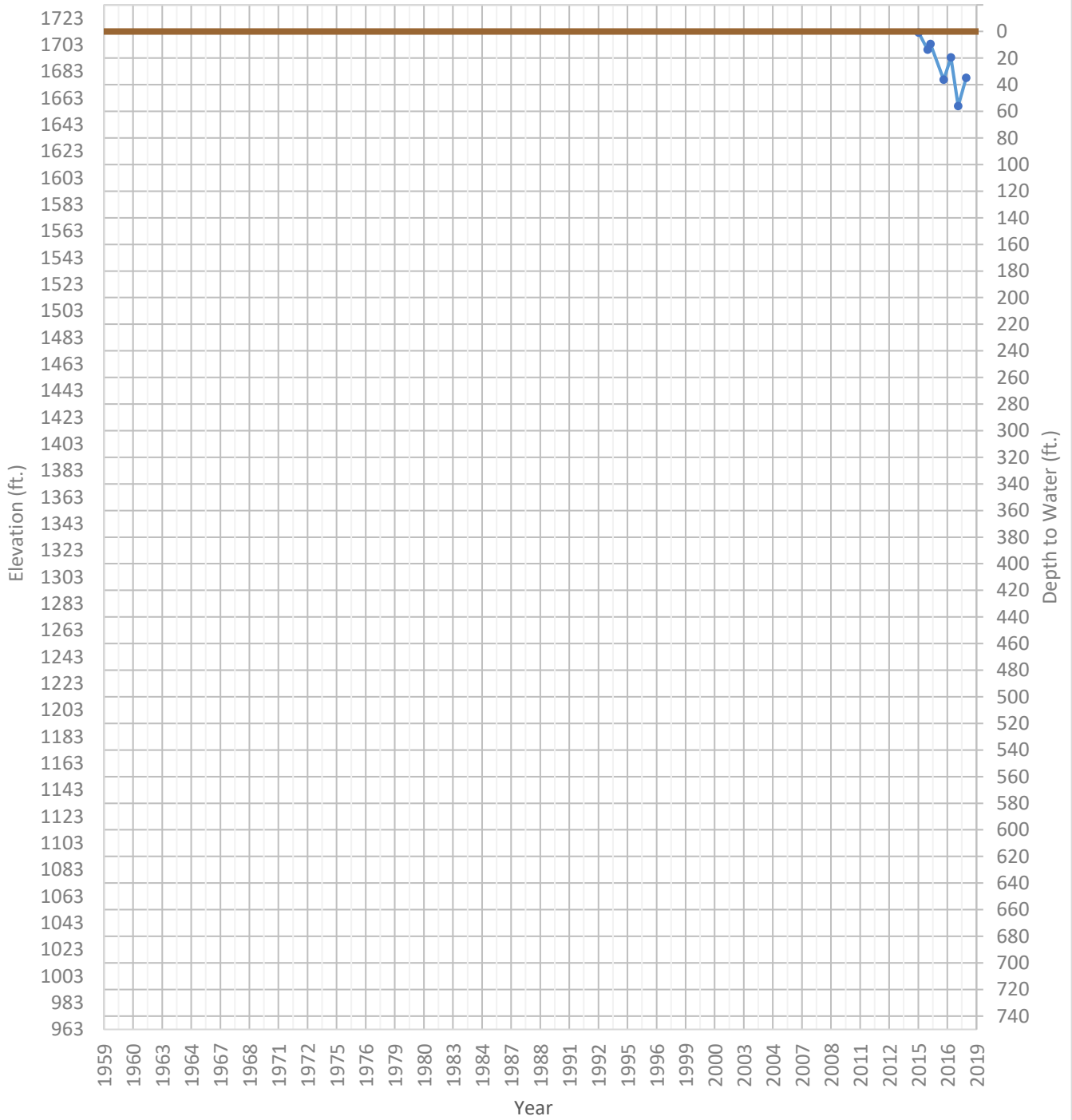
OPTI Well 836 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1449 ft. WSE Max = 1450 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



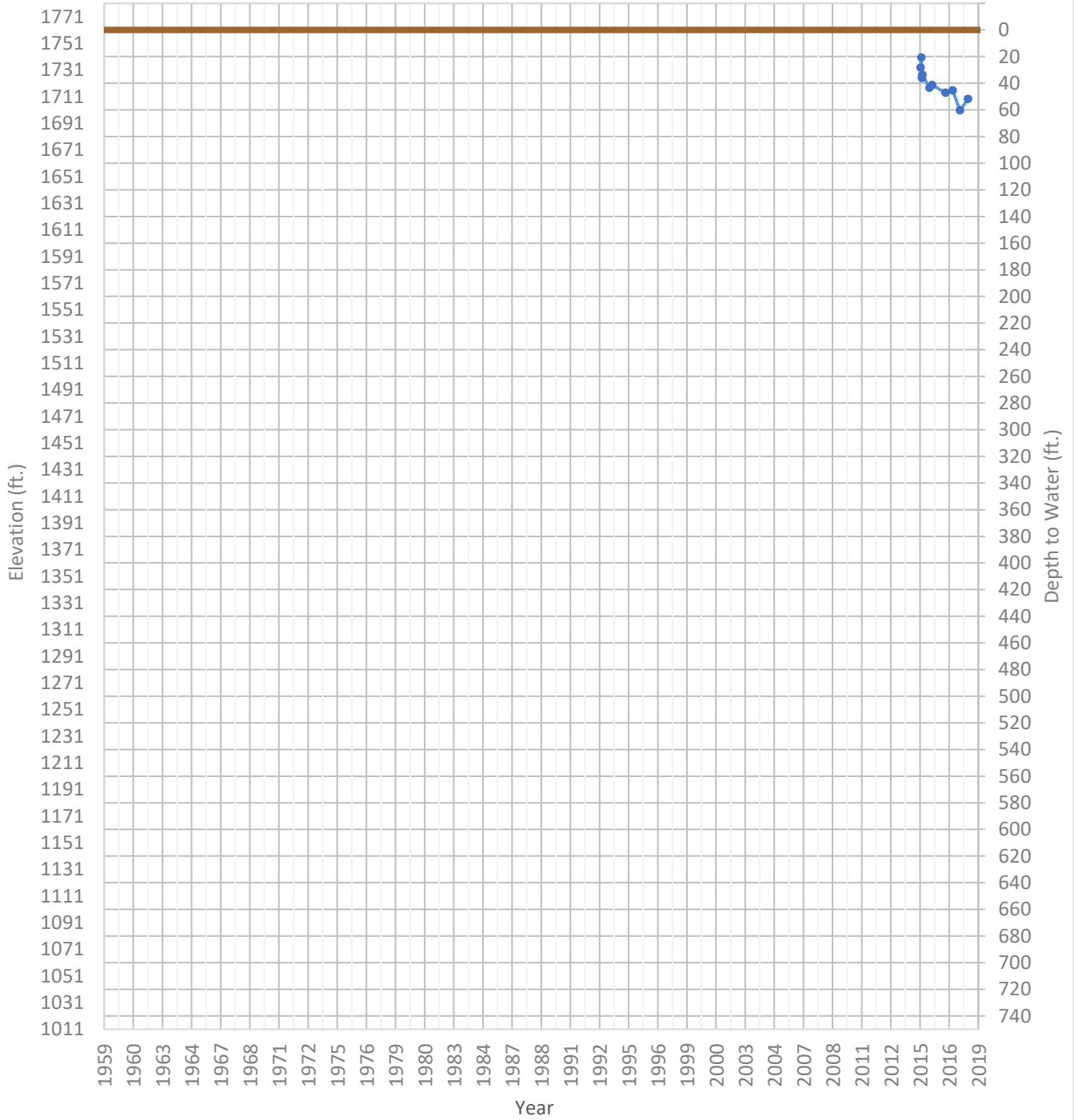
OPTI Well 840 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1657 ft. WSE Max = 1712 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



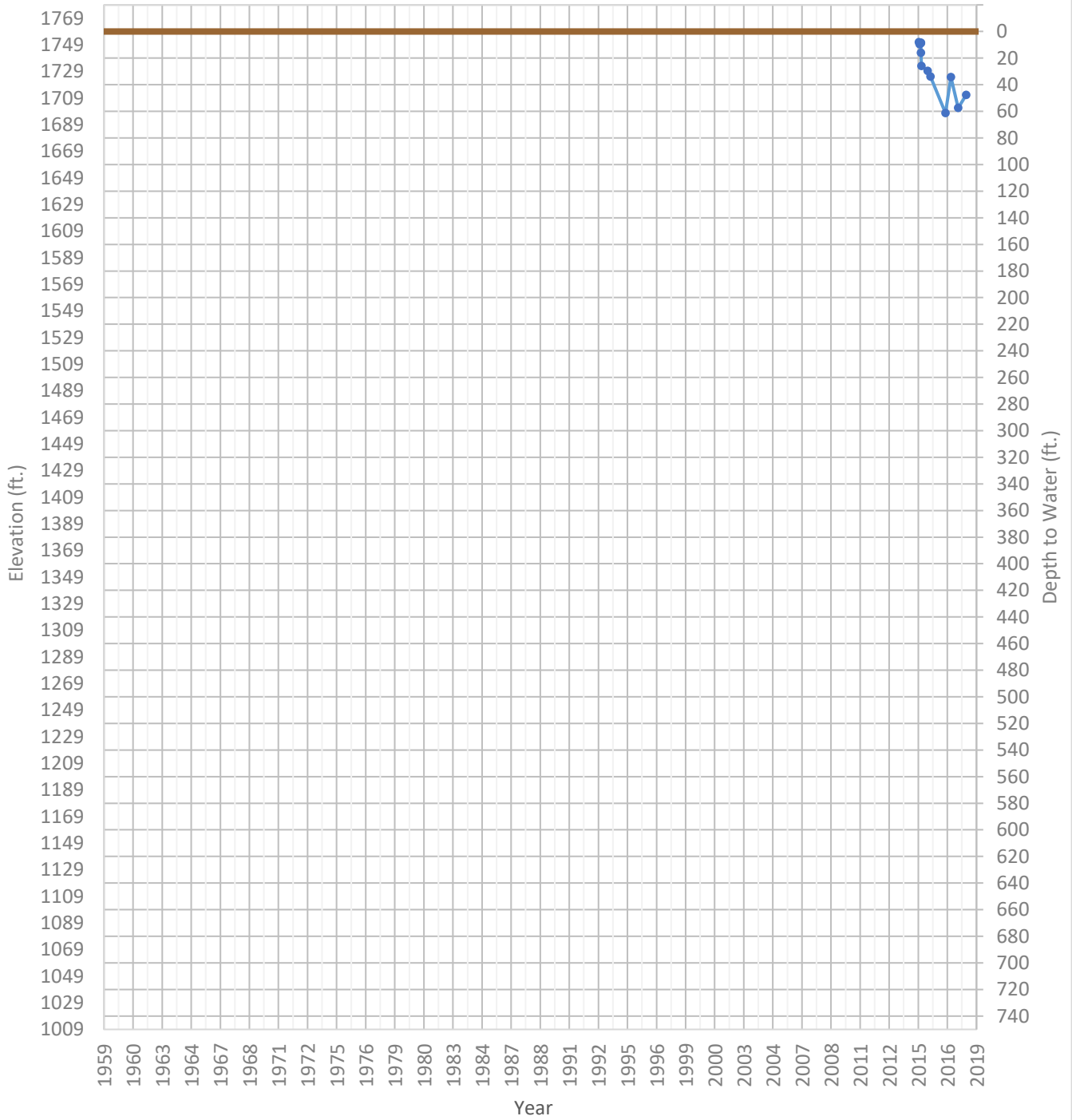
OPTI Well 841 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1701 ft. WSE Max = 1740 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



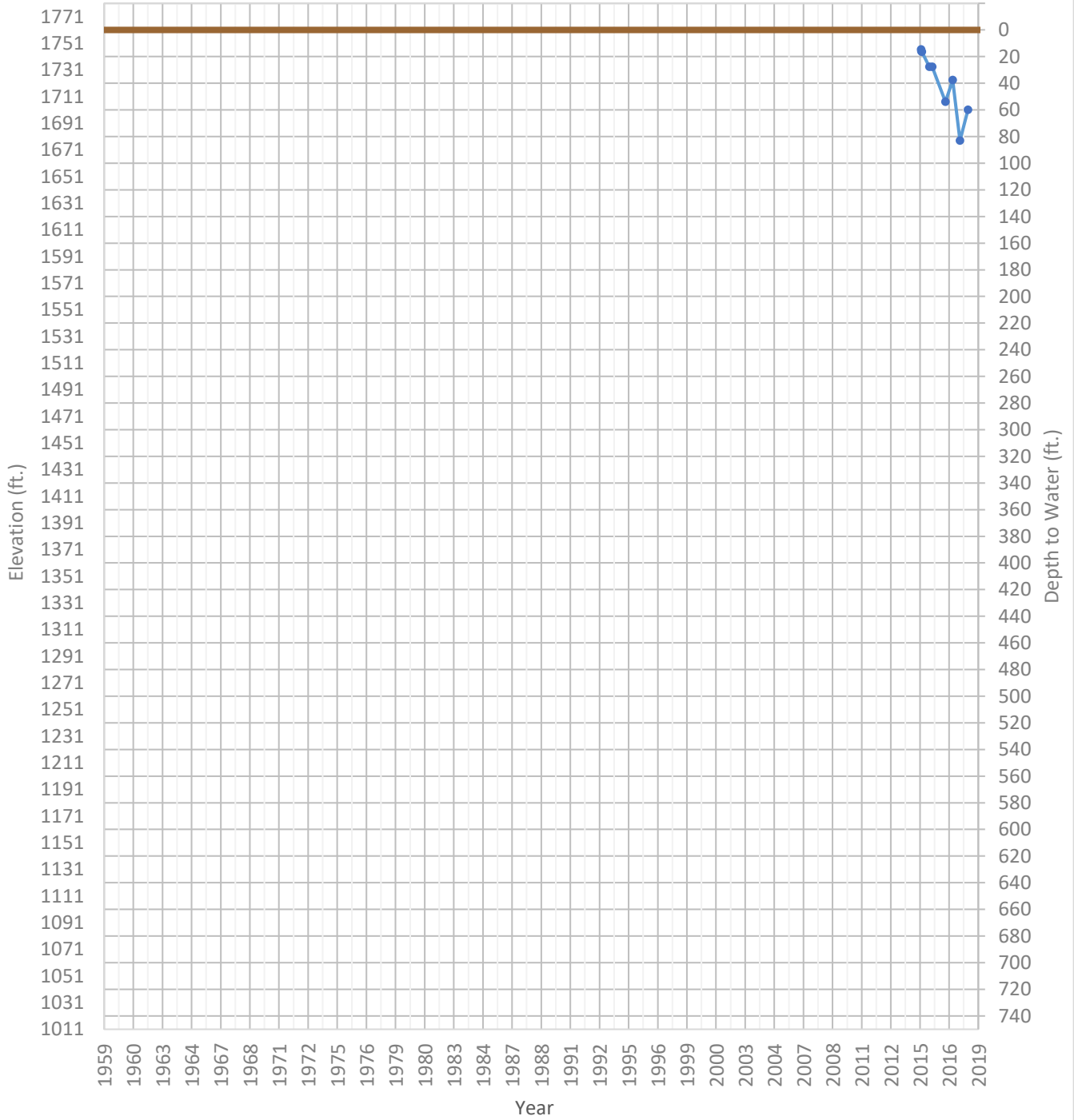
OPTI Well 842 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1698 ft. WSE Max = 1751 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



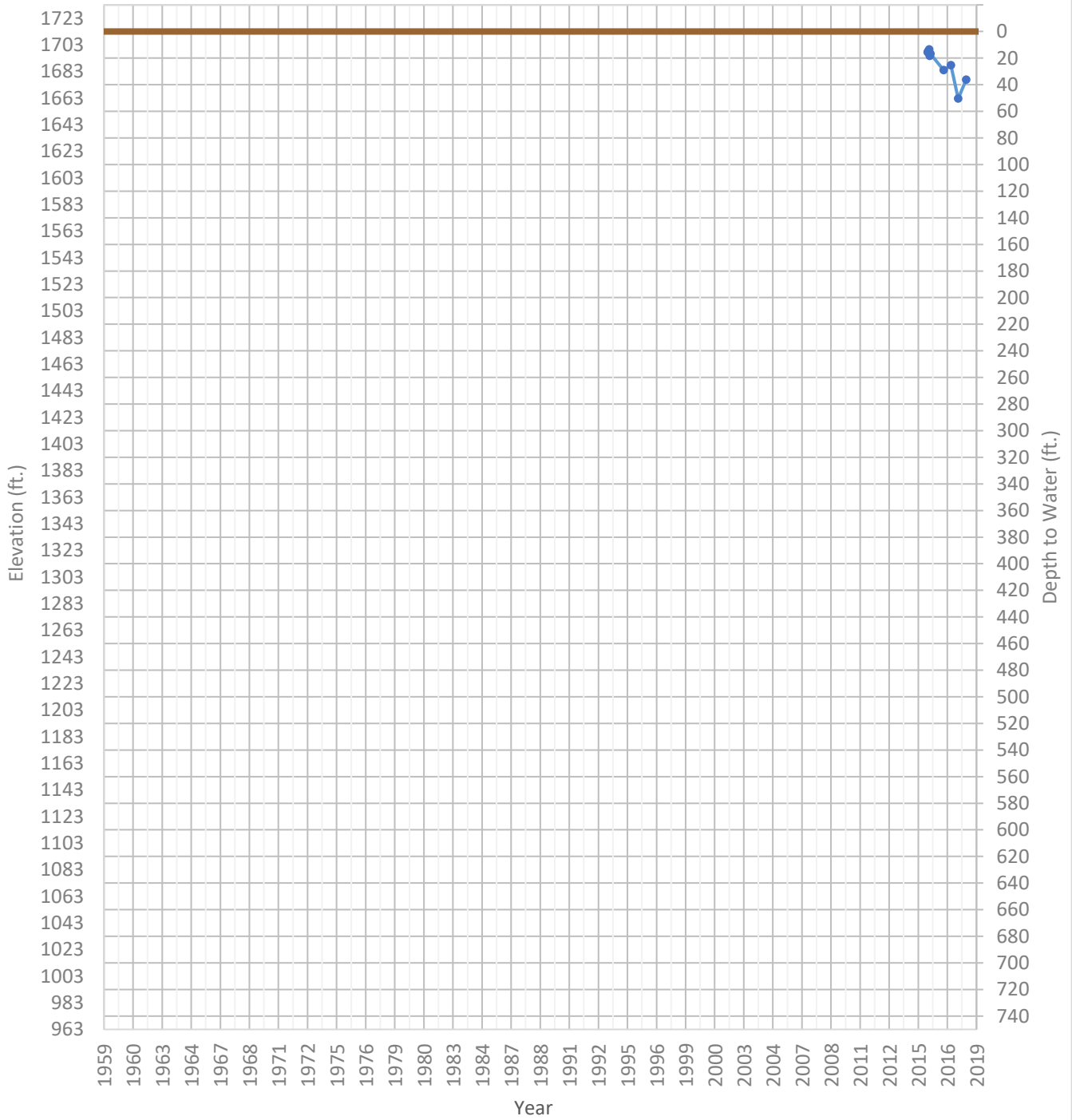
OPTI Well 843 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1678 ft. WSE Max = 1746 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



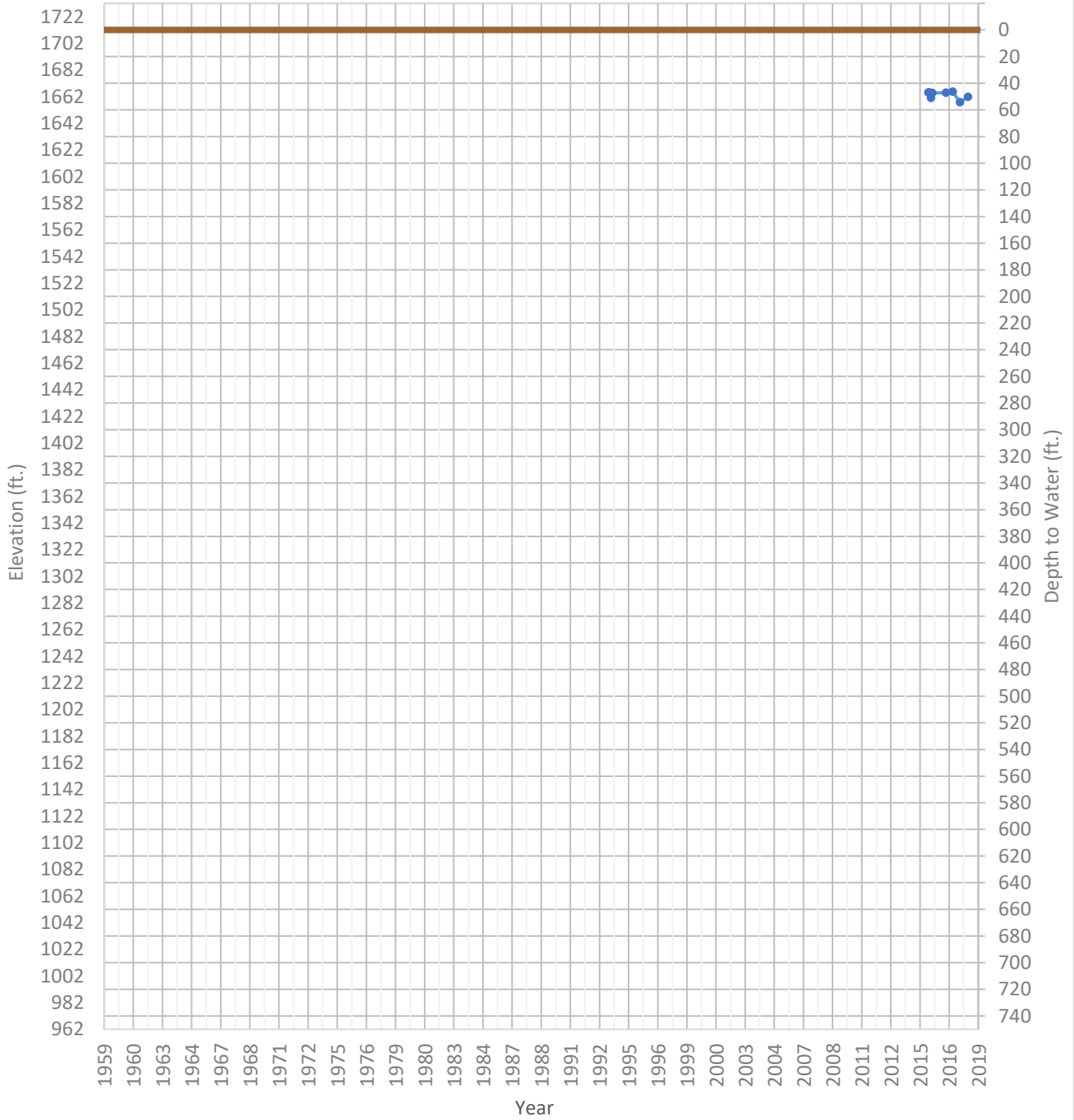
OPTI Well 844 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1663 ft. WSE Max = 1700 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



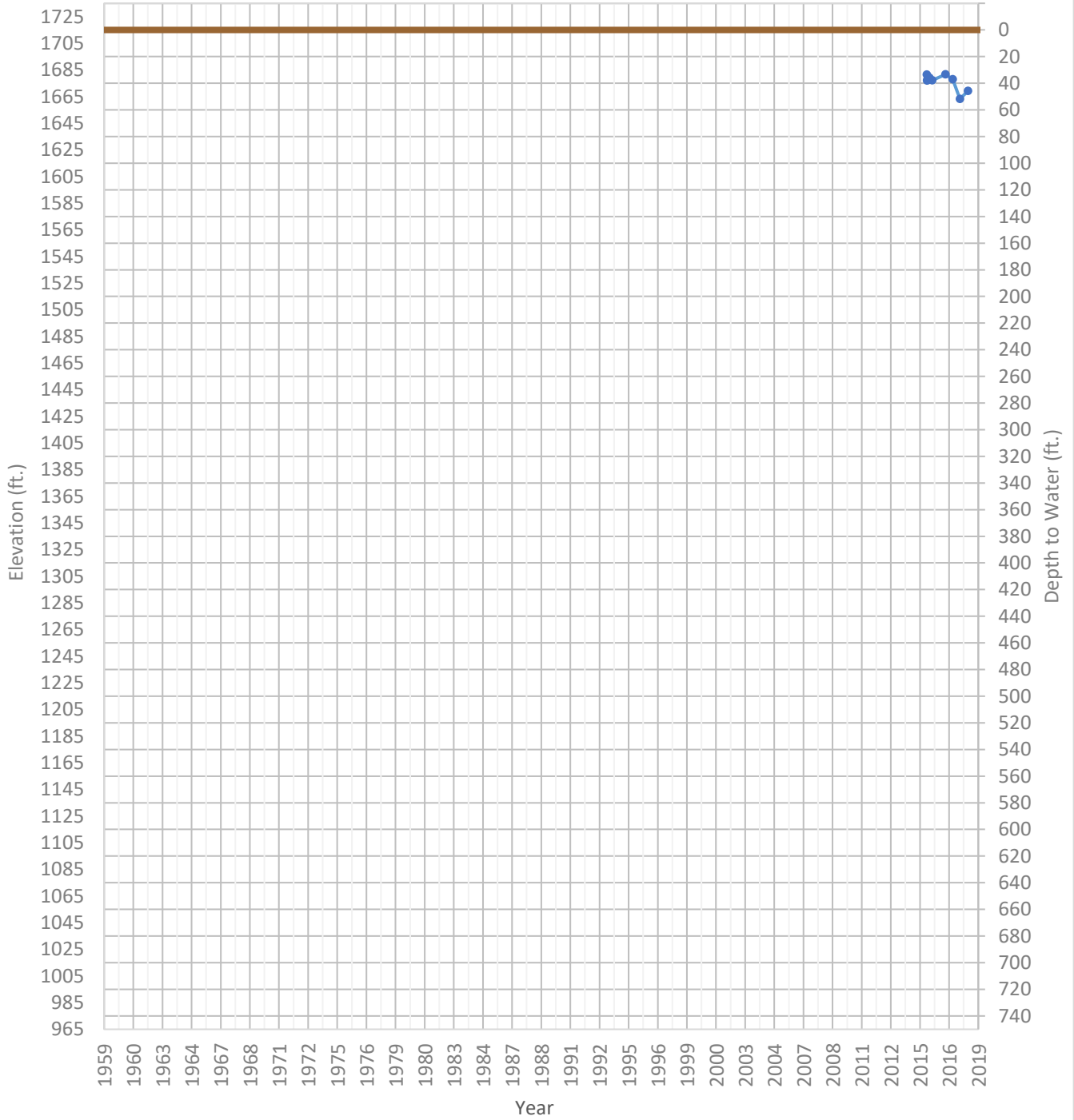
OPTI Well 845 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1658 ft. WSE Max = 1666 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



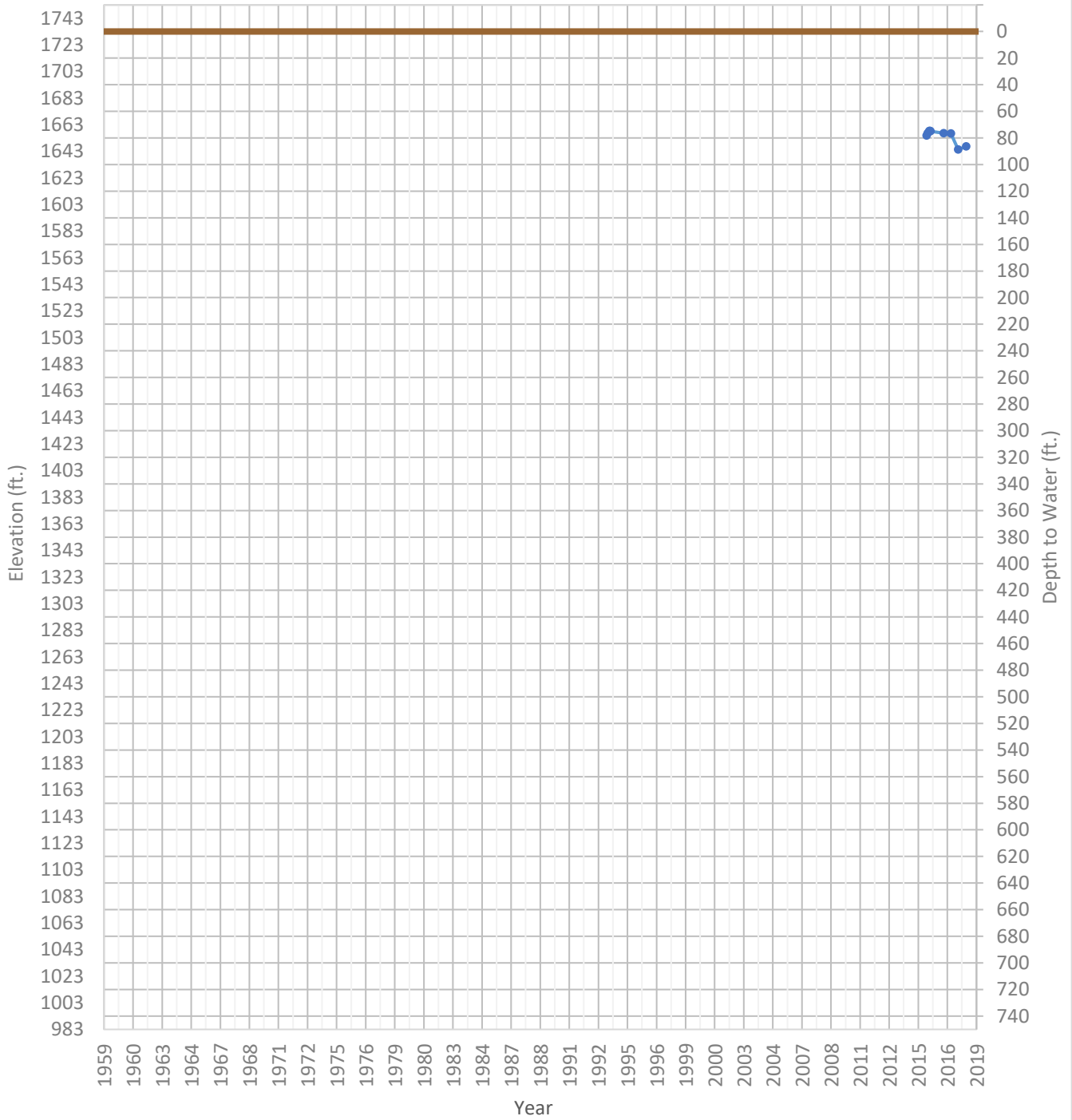
OPTI Well 846 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1663 ft. WSE Max = 1682 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



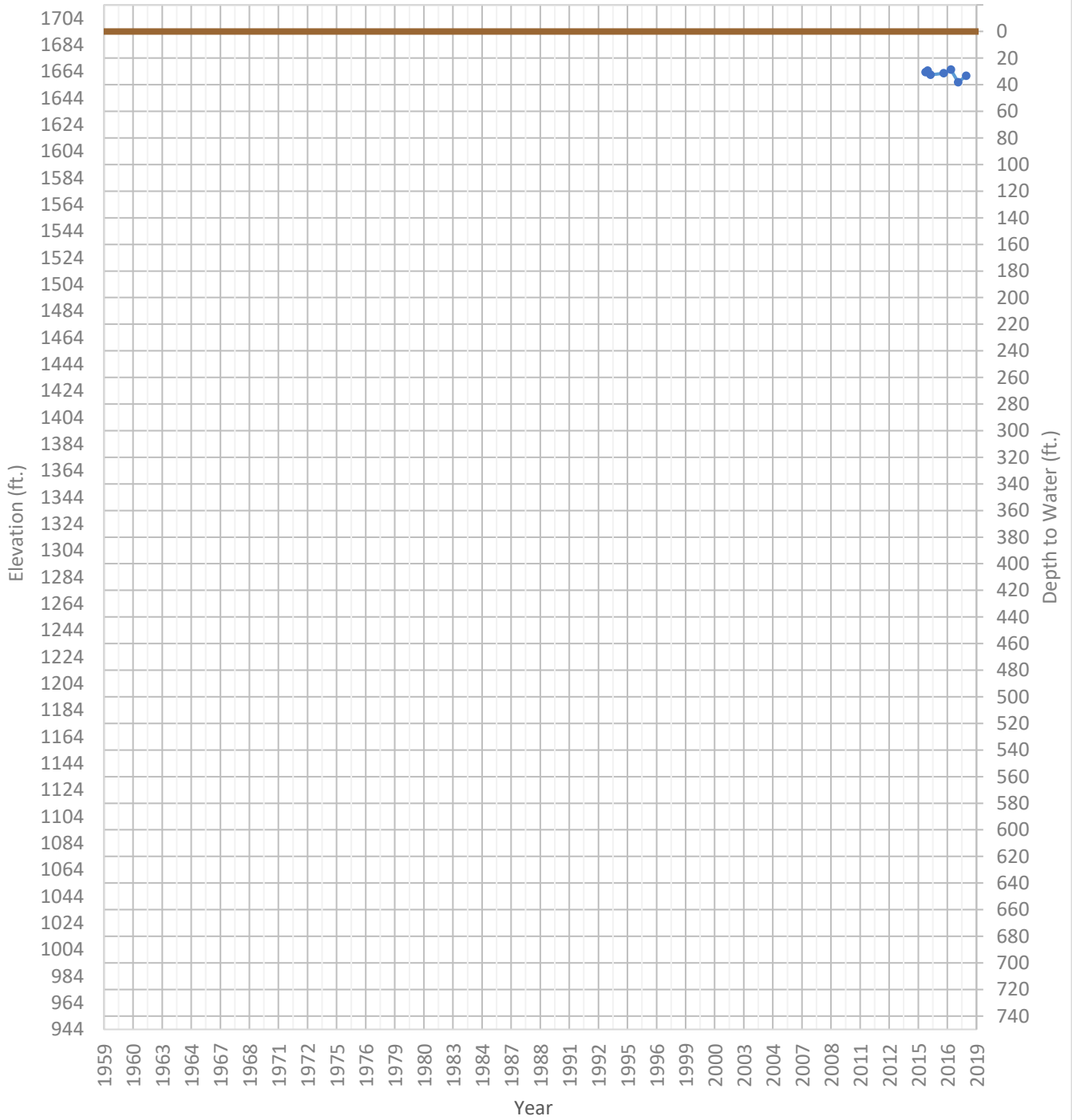
OPTI Well 847 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1644 ft. WSE Max = 1658 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



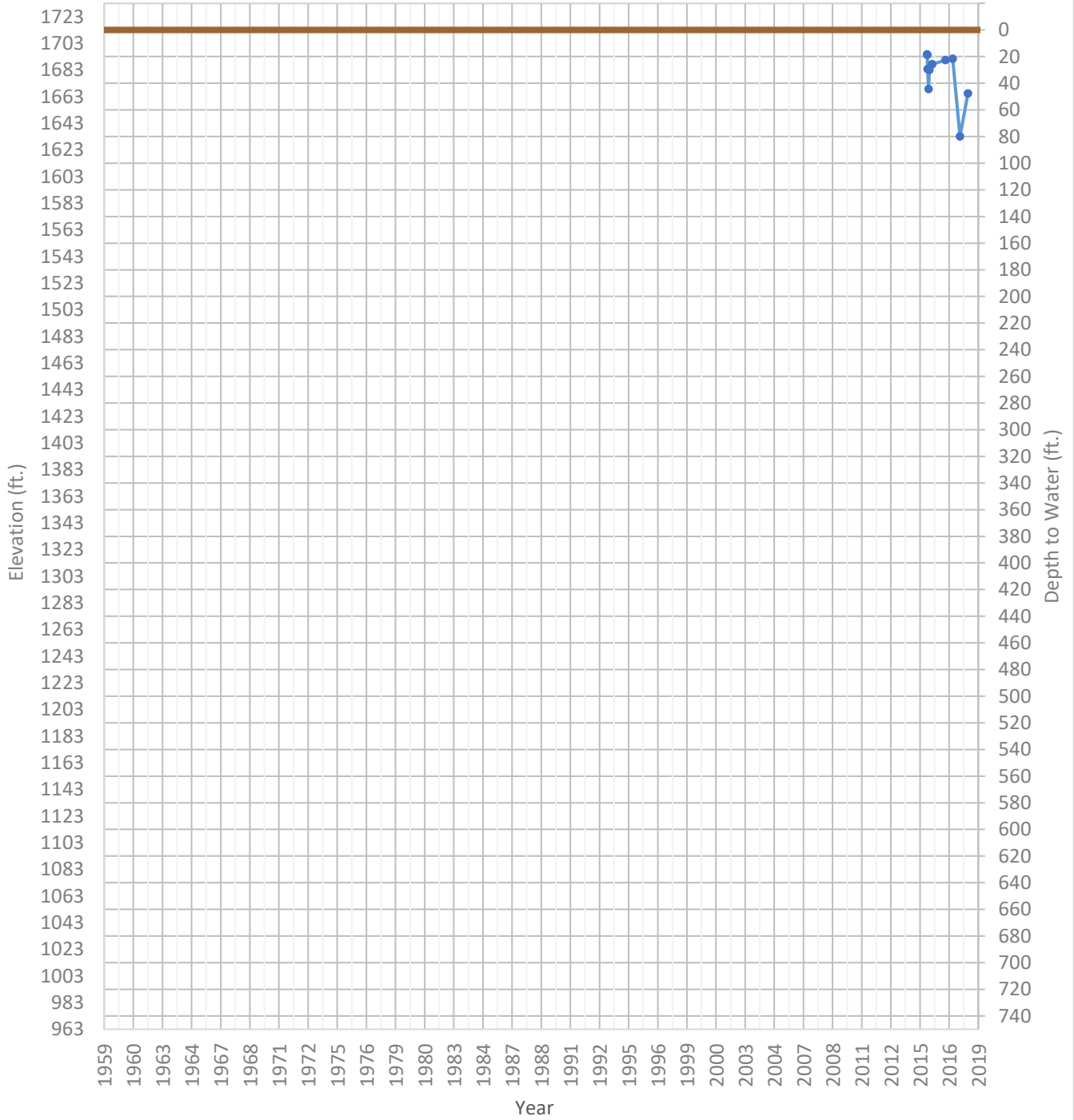
OPTI Well 848 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1656 ft. WSE Max = 1665 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



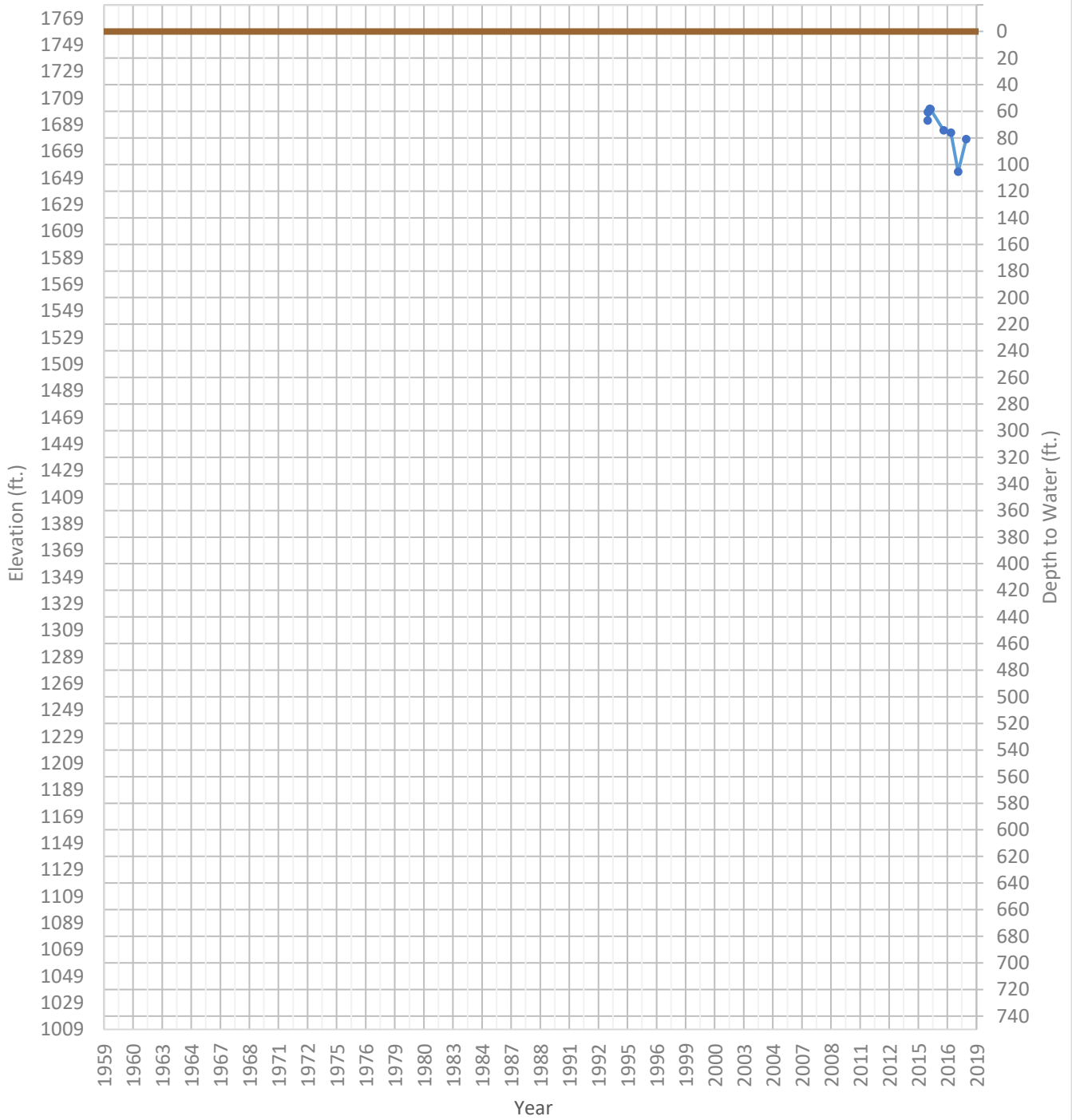
OPTI Well 849 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1633 ft. WSE Max = 1695 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



OPTI Well 850 Hydrograph

WSE & Depth-to-Water GSE
WSE Min = 1654 ft. WSE Max = 1701 ft. Well Depth = Unknown ft.



Chapter 2
Appendix B

White Paper: Subsidence and Subsidence
Monitoring Techniques

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Subsidence White Paper

Author: C. Micah Eggleton - Environmental Planner at Woodard & Curran, September 19, 2017.
meggleton@woodardcurran.com

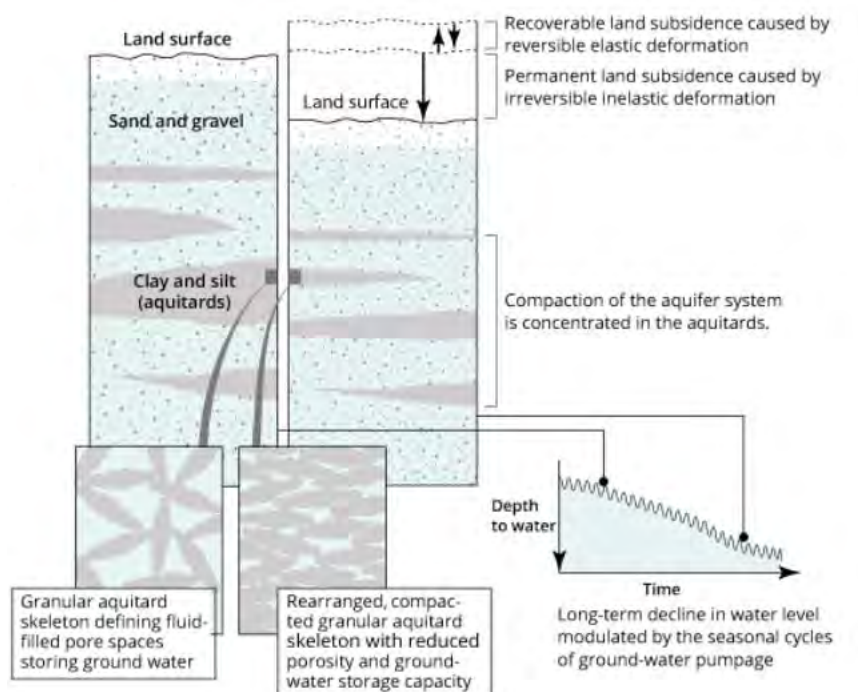
What is Subsidence?

Land subsidence is the sinking or downward settling of the earth's surface, not restricted in rate, magnitude, or area involved. Subsidence is often a result of over-extraction of subsurface water. In these cases, subsidence generally occurs over a large to very large area (10's to 100's of km²) and may happen over several years.

How Subsidence Occurs

Groundwater saturates the sediments in the subsurface where groundwater is present. Sediments in water bearing units are commonly made up of sands, gravels, silts, and clays. Aquitards are composed of clay materials, and may have multiple thin layers or larger extensive, and/or thicker layers. Groundwater in these materials fills the pore spaces and supports the material's structure. As groundwater levels decline, the sands, gravels, silts, and clays in water bearing units are dewatered, and the water's support of the structure of the materials is removed. Clays in particular rearrange when dewatered and clay grains orient in a similar direction, which reduces the amount of pore space and thus, the clay compacts. As the clays compact, ground surface elevation begins to drop.

Figure 1: Subsidence and Compaction Process



Source: USGS, Land Subsidence: Cause and Effect. 9/17/2017. https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-cause-effect.html#pumping

This is problematic all over the world but is of particular concern in California agricultural communities such as the Cuyama Basin. Cuyama Basin subsidence may have effects on agriculture in a few ways.

1. Water delivery systems that may deliver irrigation water can be affected by land subsidence. Surface canals or gravity lines may not have enough elevation gradient to transport water or may even have reverse flows due to changes in ground surface elevation.
2. Infrastructure such as buildings and roads may be de-leveled and need repair

Not all groundwater pumping results in permanent subsidence. Groundwater reservoirs have an *elastic* and *inelastic* range of stress. Within the elastic range of stress, water levels in a groundwater storage unit can fluctuate without damaging the storage unit's ability to recharge to its original capacity. If water levels in a storage system dip into the inelastic range, the clays compact and cause inelastic land subsidence.

Clays and silts, such as those present in the Younger Alluvium, Older Alluvium, and Upper Morales Formations, generally have lower elastic capabilities, meaning they are not able to recover to their original volume once water has been removed. Once clays and silts are heavily compacted, they often cannot return to their previous saturation capacity even if groundwater levels are increased; this permanently reduces the storage capacity of the aquifer. This loss of aquifer is limited to the water that was stored in the compressed clays, and storage capacity lost is limited to the water that was stored in clays that were compressed, which is reflected in the amount of subsidence measured. Water stored in clay materials is generally not available for use by wells.



Figure 2: Subsidence Visualized

Source: USGS,
https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/

Methods of Measuring Land Subsidence

Measurements of elevations, aquifer-system compaction, and water levels are used to improve our understanding of the processes responsible for land-surface elevation changes. Elevation or elevation-change measurements are fundamental to monitoring land subsidence and have been measured by using interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR), continuous GPS (CGPS) measurements, extensometers, and spirit-leveling surveying.

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)

InSAR is a method and product of remote sensing imagery that measure changes in land-surface altitude by sending radar signals (historically C-band but new equipment often uses L- or X-band) to the land surface and measuring the return time of that signal. Changes in land surface elevation are calculated by taking the difference between two SAR images of the same area taken at different times. The difference between the two shows the ground-surface displacement (range change) between the two time periods.

The spatial resolution of InSAR is dependent on the location and resolution of the remote imagery, and whether it is taken from a plane or by orbiting satellite. At its finest resolution, InSAR has a sampling pixel of approximately 25' by 25' from satellites. The resolution of vertical displacement is dependent upon meteorological, observational, and other conditions, but is typically within a few centimeters to millimeters.

Raw InSAR data requires specialized computer programs to process and view. Some agencies and organizations, such as the California Water Science Center, provide InSAR imagery online. Direct data downloads are possible, but require registration approved with UNAVCO as an affiliate with an institution engaged in SAR research to download data. Data is available for anyone to browse online, and there are several agencies/institutes that publish data for specific regions.

Currently, InSAR imagery is obtained via specialized radar equipment on an aircraft and managed by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). In December 2021, the satellite NISAR is scheduled to launch; NISAR will provide coverage every 12 days and all NASA data will be free.

Continuous Global Positioning System (CGPS)

CGPS stations continuously measure the three-dimensional position of a sensor. There are more than 1,000 sensors in Western North America, with hundreds in California. Most sensors are managed by the Plate Boundary Observatory/UNAVCO and by Scripps Orbit and Permanent Array Center (SOPAC), but other groups such as Caltrans also operate sensors. These monitoring stations help measure tectonic movements as well as subsidence, which means data is taken in the X, Y, and Z axis.

Measurements are typically taken every 15 seconds and are processed to produce a daily position. The CGPS system has data/information published online, however, some use is limited and registration is required for certain data access.

Currently, subsidence measurements in and immediately around the Cuyama Basin are taken through CGPS instrumentation.

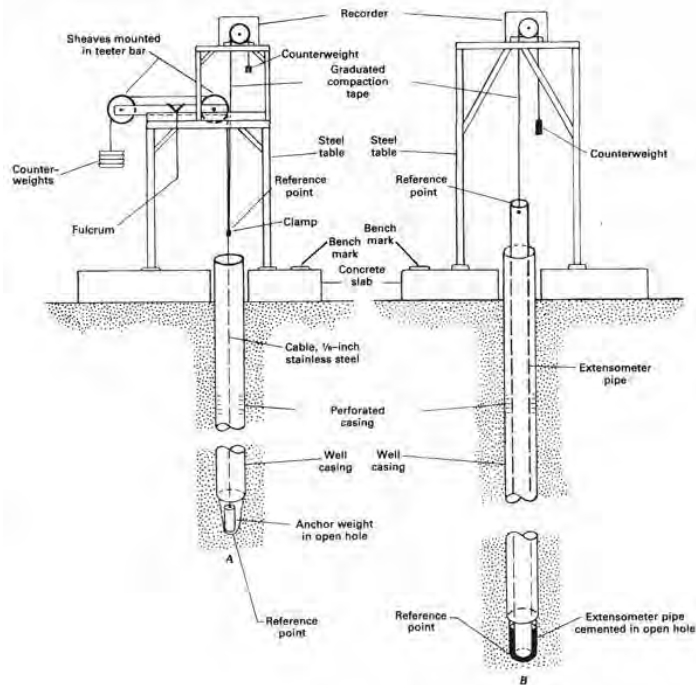
Spirit Leveling

This is the oldest method of measuring subsidence and was used long before electronic aids such as GPS. The primary tool is a Spirit Level in combination with a telescope and graduated vertical rods. Measurements are based on one reference point. This technique is best used for smaller survey areas (5 miles or less) and areas where high spatial density is desired. This is a good option for localized surveying and where cost is a priority.

Extensometers

Extensometers are *one dimensional* indicators of change in a specified depth. In regards to land subsidence, they often measure the change in an aquifer system within a specific depth range – that is to say, if the extensometer extends 20 meters into the ground, it can only measure the change in compaction (or expansion) within those 20m. It is also important to understand that extensometers measure compaction/expansion, *not* elevation.

Between the 1950s and 1970s, more than two dozen extensometers were installed in California's Central Valley by the USGS, with additional units installed since then.



Most extensometers are constructed as cable or pipe borehole extensometers (see the figure to the right above). They function by having a cable or pipe extend to the bottom of a drilled hole to the measuring depth at a specific reference point. At the top of this cable or pipe is a reference point, and attached to the reference point is another cable that extends to the top of a platform near the ground surface, around a wheel, and to a counter weight which maintains tension on all cables. As the ground elevation and bottom reference point change in relation to one another, the wheel turns as the counter weight either drops or rises. This change in the position of the counter weight is equal to the amount of compaction between the two reference points.

Although simple in theory, extensometers can be costly to install due to the drilling that is required and robust equipment needed. In addition, multiple extensometers are often needed to measure compaction across a range of depths and to determine which portion of the subsurface is compacting.

Piezometers

Piezometers measure the hydraulic pressure in a groundwater system. Piezometers are paired with extensometers or CGPS data to analyze stress-strain characteristics of a groundwater system. These systems allow for the calculation of the *skeletal storage coefficient*, which is the standard measure of an aquifer's storage directly related to the compressibility of the soil/storage system. This is what largely controls how "recoverable" an aquifer system is when it is recharged with water.

If water levels continue to decline into the inelastic range of stress, it can become possible to compute the *inelastic storage coefficient* that governs the permanent compaction of the aquifer system. If water levels fluctuate into both of these ranges seasonally or annually, it may be possible to calculate both.

Chapter 2
Appendix C

Cuyama Basin Water Resources
Model Documentation

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Appendix C — Cuyama Basin Water Resources Model Documentation

Introduction

Goals of Model Development

The Cuyama Basin Water Resources Model (CBWRM) was developed to evaluate the recent historical, current, and projected surface water and groundwater conditions in the Cuyama Groundwater Basin (Basin), and simulate various scenarios as part of the Basin's *Groundwater Sustainability Plan* (GSP). The fine temporal and spatial scale of the CBRWM allows the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) and its stakeholders to evaluate the effect of changing groundwater conditions in different parts of the Basin.

The CBWRM was developed in consultation with members of the Technical Forum, which includes technical staff and consultants representing a range of public and private entities in the Basin. Technical Forum members are listed in Chapter 1, Section 1.3. The Technical Forum held 14 monthly conference calls over the course of CBWRM development, and model data and outputs were provided to Technical Forum members to facilitate review and feedback on model development. This allowed Technical Forum members to review and comment on all major aspects of CBWRM development.

Basin Overview

The Basin encompasses an area of approximately 378 square miles, and includes the communities of New Cuyama and Cuyama, which are located along State Route (SR) 166 and Ventucopa, which is located along SR 33. Figure C-1 shows the Cuyama Basin and its key geographic features. The Basin encompasses an approximately 55-mile stretch of the Cuyama River, which runs through the Basin for much of its extent before leaving the Basin to the northwest and flowing toward the Pacific Ocean. The Basin also encompasses reaches of Wells Creek in its north-central area, Santa Barbara Creek in the south-central area, and the Quatal Canyon drainage and Cuyama Creek in the southern area of the Basin. Primary land use and development in the Basin is agricultural use, which mostly occurs in the central portion east of New Cuyama, and along the Cuyama River near SR 33 through Ventucopa. Additionally, there has recently been new agricultural development in the western part of the Basin.

CBRWM Platform

The CBWRM was developed based on the Integrated Water Flow Model (IWFM) software platform. The IWFM is an open-source, finite element simulation code that supports triangular and quadrilateral elements (Dogrul et al., 2017b). IWFM was specifically designated in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) regulations as a model supported by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for evaluation of the integrated surface water and groundwater resources a basin, including detailed water budget development that meets SGMA requirements. IWFM has been used throughout California for planning and management of water resources, including GSP development. IWFM is also used for DWR's California Central Valley Groundwater-Surface Water Simulation Model



(C2VSim), which is the fine-grid version that is being refined and enhanced by DWR to support SGMA activities throughout the Central Valley at the regional scale (DWR, 2018).

The IWFDM Demand Calculator (IDC) is the stand-alone root zone component of IWFDM that simulates land surface and root zone flow processes (Dogrul et al., 2017b). It calculates agricultural and urban water demands using inputs including climatic conditions, soil hydrologic conditions, and land use types and cropping patterns. The IDC can be used as a stand-alone model, or it can be combined with IWFDM. When combined, the full IWFDM model simulates the integrated system of land surface processes and groundwater system and the stream system, as well as interaction among these systems.

CBWRM Development

Model Input Data

The CBWRM historical model simulates Basin hydrologic conditions on a daily time step from water year 1995 through water year 2017 (i.e., October 1, 1994 through September 30, 2017). Table C-1 lists CBWRM files and corresponding major data sources.

Figure Exported: 4/15/2019 9:48:58 AM By: cersigle@woodard-curran.com Using: C:\Users\cersigle\OneDrive - Woodard & Curran\PCF\Folders\Desktop\Current\Projects\011078-003 - Cuyama01 - Local Cuyama GIS - 20181008103\MXD\Docs\Text\Modelling\Documentation\Fig A-1 - Cuyama GW Basin_V1

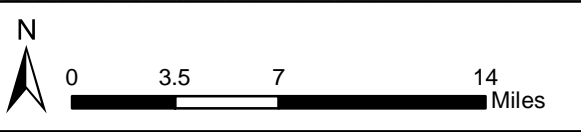
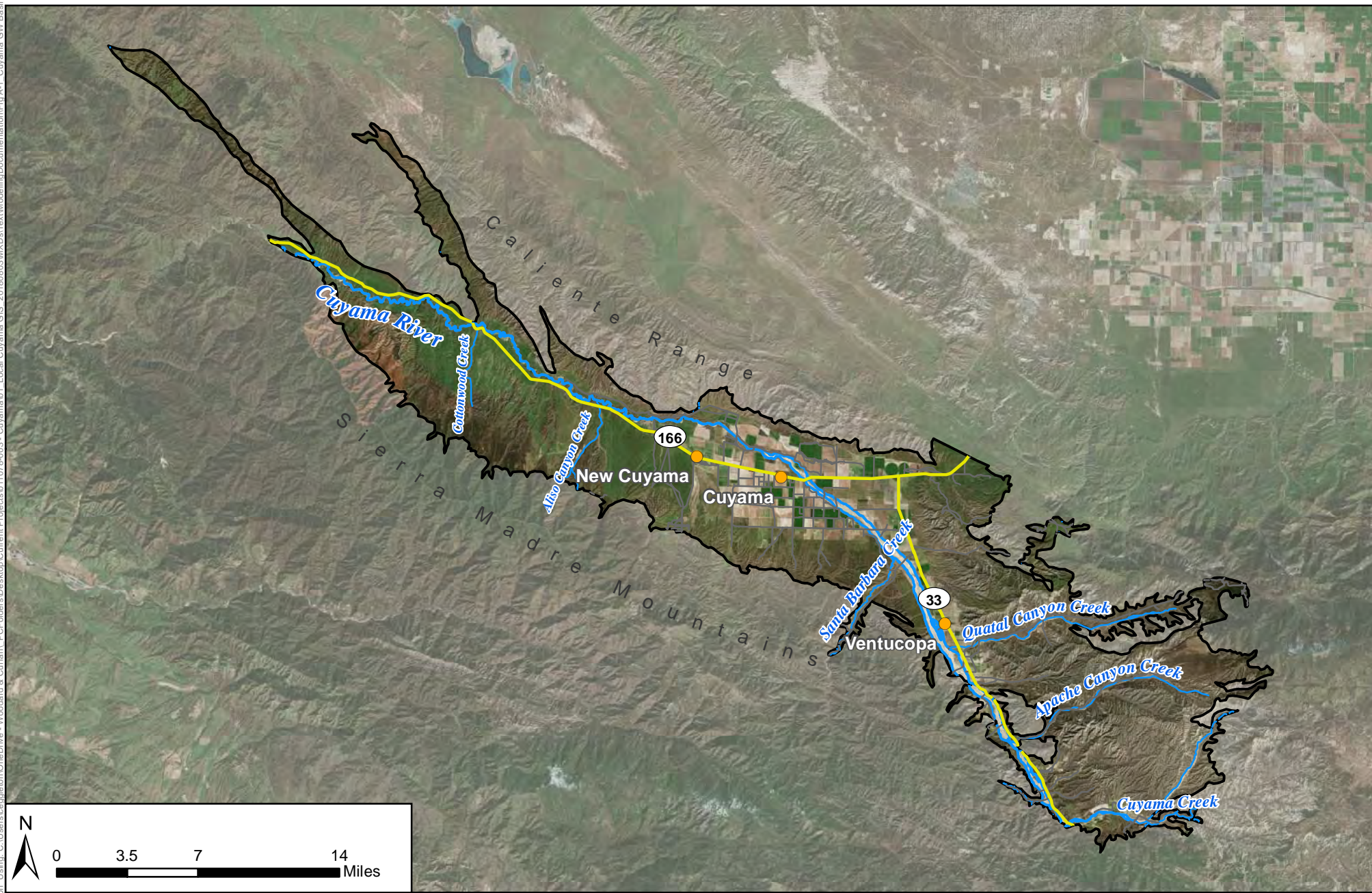


Figure C-1 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
 Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan
 April 2019



Legend

- Towns
- Cuyama Basin
- Highways
- Local Roads
- Cuyama River
- Streams/Creeks



Table C-1: CBWRM Major Model Data

Major Data Category	Minor Data Category	Data Source
Hydrogeological Data	Geologic Stratification	Diblee Maps and Cuyama Valley Hydrologic Model (CUVHM)
Stream Data	Stream Configuration	National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)
	Streamflow Records	United States Geological Survey (USGS) and California Data Exchange Center (CDEC) Stream Gages
Hydrological Data	Precipitation	Parameter-Elevation Relationships on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM)
Agricultural Water Demand	Land Use and Cropping Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWR • Private Landowners • CBGSA-developed data
	Evapotranspiration	California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS)
	Soil Properties	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO)
Urban Water Demand	Population	United States Census Bureau
	Per Capita Water Use	Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD) Local Information
Water Supply	Groundwater Pumping	CCSD
Other	Initial GW Level Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWR Water Data Library • Private landowners
	Small Watersheds	NHD
	GW Level Records for Calibration Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWR Water Data Library • Private landowners

Analysts developed the 50-year hydrologic period of water years 1968 through 2017 for use in CBWRM to meet SGMA requirements for long-term water budget representation for current and projected Basin conditions.



CBWRM Grid

Analysts developed the finite element grid using the Groundwater Modeling System (GMS) software's grid development module. The model grid network is composed of a combination of quadrilateral and triangular elements, which allows a detailed representation of various hydrologic, geologic, and jurisdictional features required for development of information about land and water use, water supply, groundwater conditions, and water budget. The CBWRM grid and the specific features used in grid development are shown in Figure C-2. These features include the following:

- The Basin boundary as defined in DWR's Bulletin 118 (DWR, 2004)
- Hydrologic and hydrogeologic features (i.e., Cuyama River and minor streams, faults, and outcroppings)
- The Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD) boundary
- Cuyama Water District boundary

The CBWRM grid contains 6,582 elements with an average element area of 36.8 acres. Primary objectives during grid development were to maintain a manageable number of elements and nodes for model computational performance, to optimize resolution for data analysis, and to contain relatively finer resolution along rivers, which allows for better simulation of stream-aquifer interaction to optimize the model run time and to streamline model output.

Stream Configuration and Watersheds

The CBWRM surface hydrology is represented by nine model stream reaches, representing the Cuyama River. The USGS has two active gages that record flows in the Cuyama River watershed upstream of Lake Twitchell. These include one gage on the Cuyama River downstream of the Basin (ID 11136800), which is located just upstream of Lake Twitchell. This gage has 58 recorded years of streamflow measurements from 1959 to 2017. The other active gage is south of the city of Ventucopa along Santa Barbara Canyon Creek (ID 11136600), and this partial record is limited to seven years (i.e., from 2010 to 2017). In addition, limited data are available from four deactivated gages, as shown in Chapter 1.

The inflow from upper watershed areas originates from unaged watersheds. Figure C-3 shows the upper watershed areas included in the model. Flows from unaged watersheds surrounding the Basin are estimated using a simplified rainfall runoff module incorporated in the small watersheds module of the CBWRM. This module simulates the surface water and groundwater contributions from the small watersheds using daily precipitation rates and runoff and infiltration characteristics assigned to each unaged watershed. The portion of flow from the small watershed that enters the model domain as surface runoff is directed to drain into simulated streams. The portion of flow from small watersheds that infiltrates to ground contributes to the main groundwater system as boundary flows.

All subsurface inflows from these small watersheds are routed to the top model layer in each watershed (Layer 3 in most watersheds) along specified groundwater nodes, with a user-defined maximum percolation rate at each node. Excess flows that do not infiltrate to groundwater enter the simulated streams at user-specified locations. The hydrologic conditions of these small watersheds used to estimate the subsurface and surface flows are represented using parameters (e.g., precipitation, surface layer soil



parameters, runoff coefficient) for each watershed. The soil parameters and runoff coefficients were estimated using data from SSURGO (USDA, 2017a).

Precipitation

Rainfall data for the CBWRM area are derived from the PRISM database (PRISM Climate Group, 2018). The database contains monthly precipitation data starting from 1895 and daily precipitation data from December 1, 1981 on a 4-kilometer grid throughout the model area. To develop data for the daily time step of the CBWRM, monthly precipitation data for the 1968 to 1981 time period was downscaled to daily temporal resolution with a similar water year type analysis using the recorded Cuyama River flows. Each of the model elements was mapped to the nearest PRISM reference node, which are uniformly distributed across the model domain. The resulting average annual precipitation is shown in Figure C-4.

Figure C-5 shows the Basin averaged annual rainfall in the model area and the cumulative departure from mean, which is an indication of long-term rainfall trends in the area. The average annual precipitation during the 50-year hydrologic sequence from October 1967 to September 2017 was 13.1 inches, which ranges from an annual average of 11.4 inches in the valley floor to 14.8 inches in the upper watershed areas.

Attachment C-2 describes the climate change scenarios analyzed for projected future conditions, and the modifications made to the precipitation data to reflect the effects of climate change.

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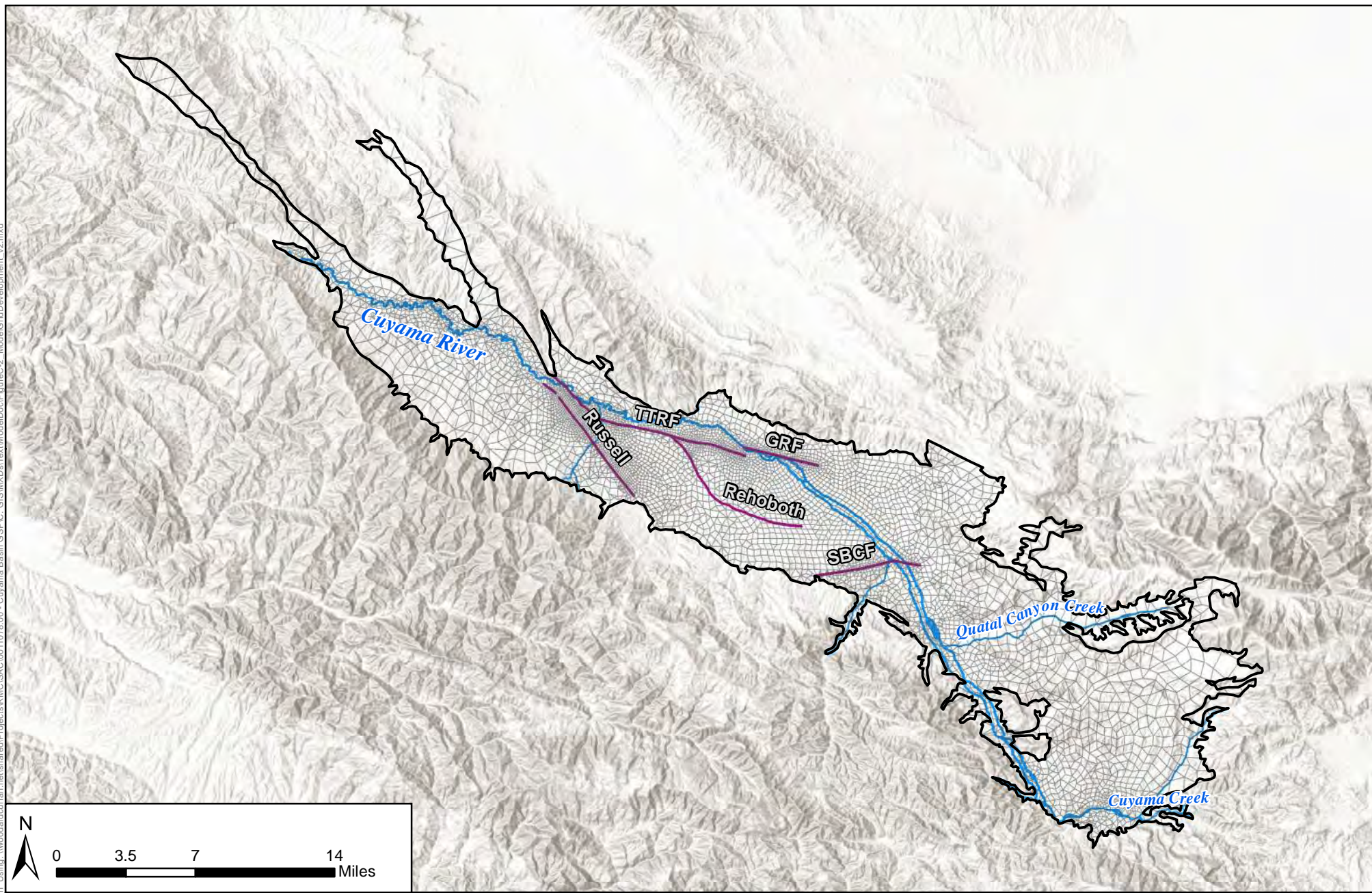


Figure C-2 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin IWFM Grid Development Features

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

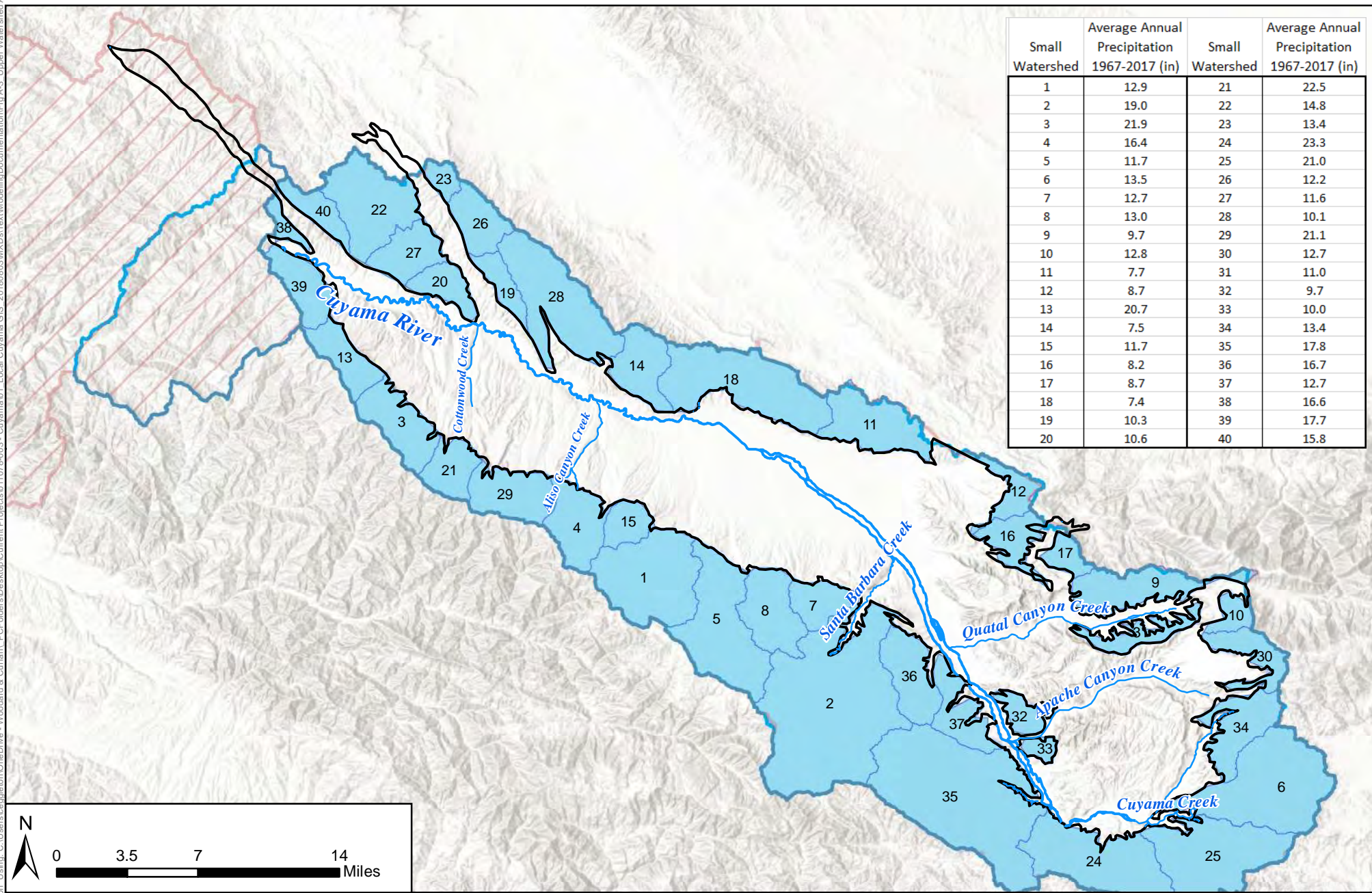
April 2019



Legend

- Cuyama Basin
- Model Grid
- Faults in CBWRM
- Cuyama River
- Streams/Creeks

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Small Watershed	Average Annual Precipitation 1967-2017 (in)	Small Watershed	Average Annual Precipitation 1967-2017 (in)
1	12.9	21	22.5
2	19.0	22	14.8
3	21.9	23	13.4
4	16.4	24	23.3
5	11.7	25	21.0
6	13.5	26	12.2
7	12.7	27	11.6
8	13.0	28	10.1
9	9.7	29	21.1
10	12.8	30	12.7
11	7.7	31	11.0
12	8.7	32	9.7
13	20.7	33	10.0
14	7.5	34	13.4
15	11.7	35	17.8
16	8.2	36	16.7
17	8.7	37	12.7
18	7.4	38	16.6
19	10.3	39	17.7
20	10.6	40	15.8



Figure C-3 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Upper Watershed Areas in the IWFM Model

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

April 2019



Legend

- Cuyama Basin
- Cuyama River
- Streams/Creeks
- Contributes to Cuyama GW Basin
- Does Not Contribute to Cuyama GW Basin
- Watershed
- Small Watersheds (HUC 12)

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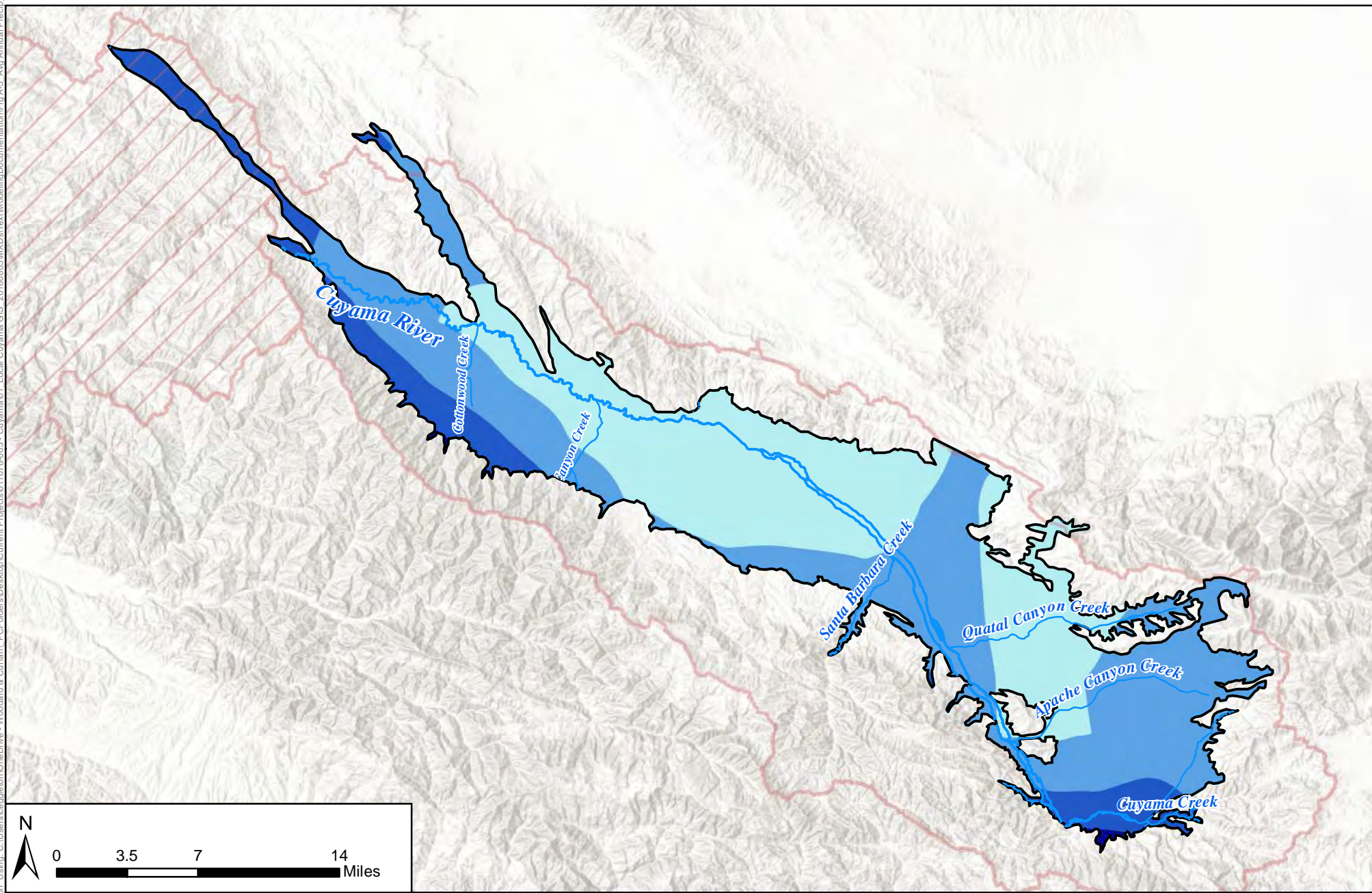


Figure C-4 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Average Annual Precipitation

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

April 2019



Legend

	Cuyama Basin		Average Annual Precipitation (.in) 5.1 - 10
	Cuyama River		11 - 15
	Streams/Creeks		16 - 20
	Contributes to Cuyama GW Basin		21 - 25
	Does Not Contribute to Cuyama GW Basin		

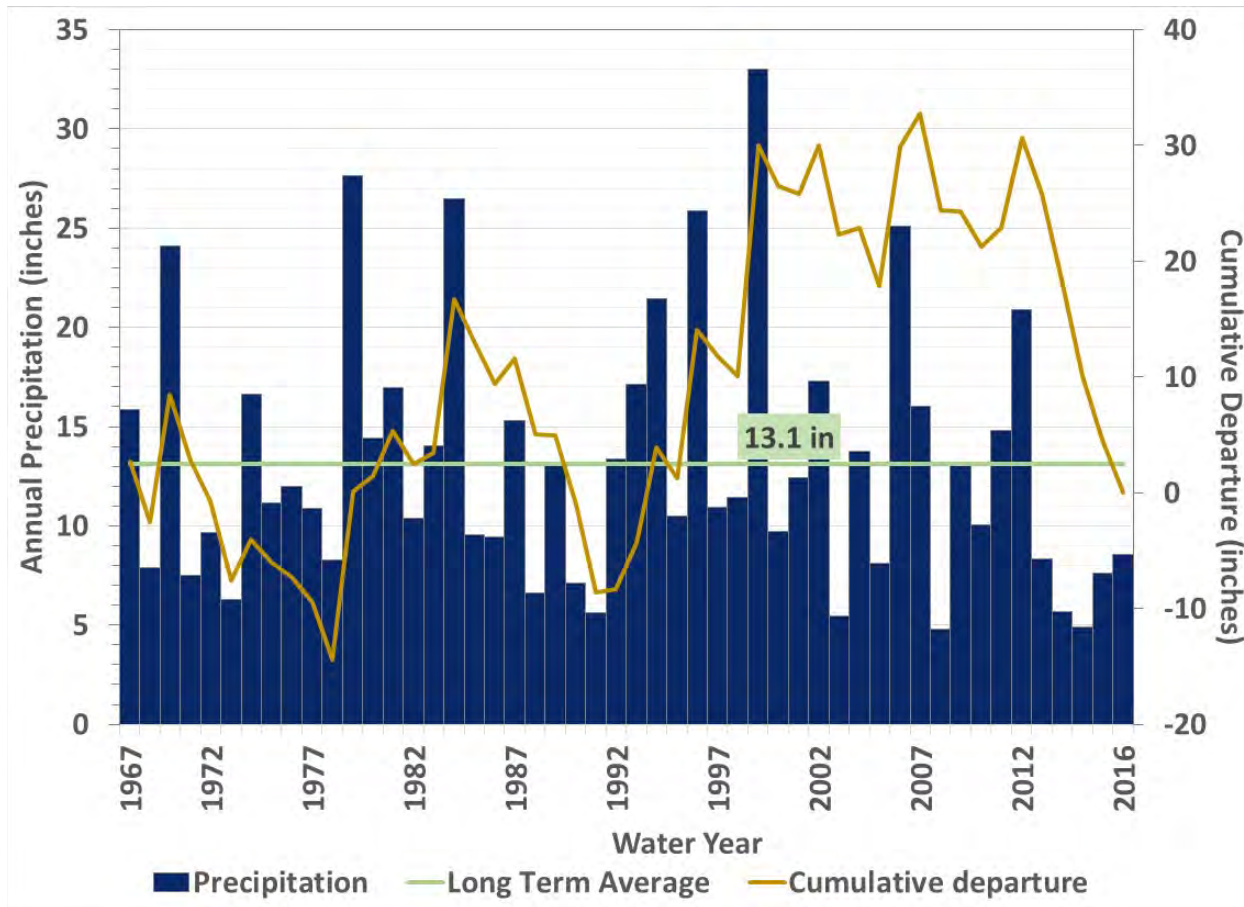


Figure C-5: 50-Year Historical Precipitation and Cumulative Departure from Mean Precipitation



Root Zone Soil Parameters

Soil properties specified in the CBWRM are field capacity, wilting point, total porosity, saturated hydraulic conductivity, and pore size distribution index. These soil properties are specified for each model element, and were used to calculate runoff and infiltration from both rainfall and applied water at each model time step.

DWR's IWFMS Soil Data Builder (DWR, 2017) was used in conjunction with the SSURGO (USDA, 2017a) soil data to determine the five soil parameters for each model element. The IWFMS Soil Data Builder extracts the SSURGO data relevant to the model area and associates it with each model grid element. For the elements where SSURGO data was incomplete, analysts used the USDA's Digital General Soil Map of the United States (STATSGO2) data (USDA, 2017b) to complement SSURGO parameters.

CBWRM elements are associated with the four hydrologic soil groups according to their runoff potential and infiltration characteristics. NRCS defines these hydrological soil groups as follows (NRCS, 2009):

- **Group A** – Soils in this group have low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water is transmitted freely through the soil. Group A soils typically have less than 10 percent clay and more than 90 percent sand or gravel and have gravel or sand textures. Some soils having loamy sand, sandy loam, loam or silt loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.
- **Group B** – Soils in this group have moderately low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is unimpeded. Group B soils typically have between 10 and 20 percent clay and 50 to 90 percent sand and have loamy sand or sandy loam textures. Some soils having loam, silt loam, silt, or sandy clay loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.
- **Group C** – Soils in this group have moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is somewhat restricted. Group C soils typically have between 20 and 40 percent clay and less than 50 percent sand and have loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, and silty clay loam textures. Some soils having clay, silty clay, or sandy clay textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.
- **Group D** – Soils in this group have high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water movement through the soil is restricted or very restricted. Group D soils typically have greater than 40 percent clay, less than 50 percent sand, and have clayey textures. In some areas, they also have high shrink-swell potential.

Land Use and Cropping Patterns

Land use and cropping patterns are key data sets that support estimation of monthly agricultural water requirements over the period of model simulation. Consistent with the DWR's C2VSim, the CBWRM includes 23 irrigated crop categories and four general land use categories. The general land use categories include urban landscape (e.g., residential areas, school fields, roads, etc.), water surface (e.g., streams,



lakes, and reservoirs), riparian vegetation (e.g., native vegetation in the vicinity of surface water), and native vegetation. The 23 irrigated crop categories are combined into six summary-level crop group with similar water use and/or irrigation practices, which also provides a simpler representation of crop group types for planning and policy purposes. Table C-2 lists the land use categories.

Table C-2: Land Use Categories		
Land Use Type	Model Category	Grouped Categories
Irrigated Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple • Berry • Citrus • Olive • Pistachio • Misc. Deciduous • Misc. Subtropical Fruits 	Fruit and Nut Trees
	Vineyards	Vineyards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfalfa • Mixed Pasture 	Alfalfa and Irrigated Pasture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misc. Grain • Misc. Grass • Wheat 	Grain
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Beans • Corn • Misc. Field Crops • Safflowers 	Field Crops
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrot • Cole • Mixed Greens • Lettuce • Melons • Onion • Potatoes • Misc. Truck Crops 	Truck Crops
	Idle and Fallow Lands	Idle
Other Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Landscape • Water Surface • Riparian Vegetation • Native Vegetation 	



Spatial land use data were used to specify land use types and crop acreages for each model element for each year of simulation. The following data sources were used:

- 1996 data from historical DWR county land use surveys¹
- 2014 and 2016 data that were developed for DWR using remote sensing data by LandIQ²
- 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 data that were developed for the CBGSA using remote sensing data; development of these datasets is documented in Attachment C-1.
- Data provided by private landowners for portions of the Basin between 1992 and 2017

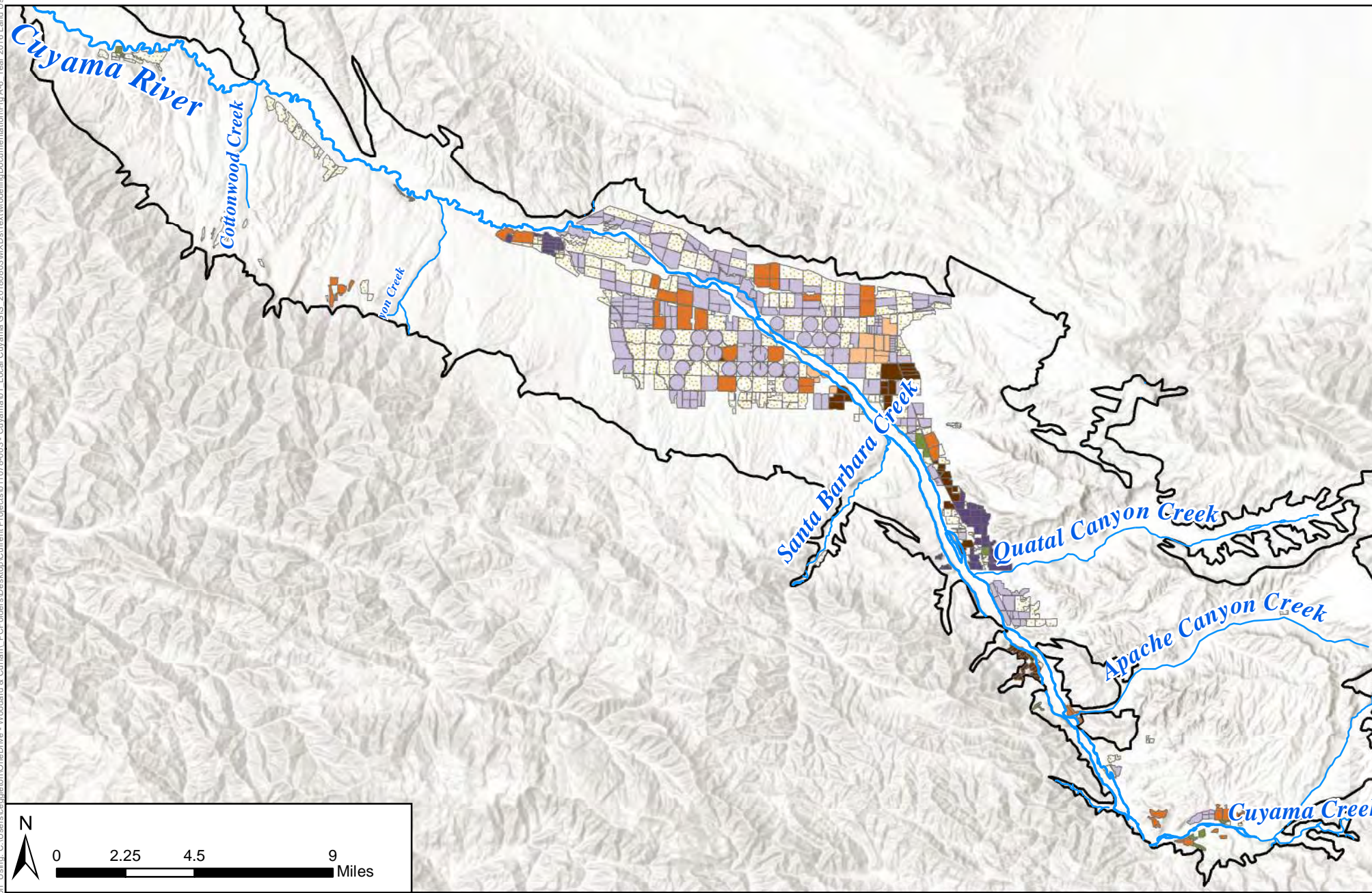
Figure C-6 shows the spatial distribution of the major land use categories in the Basin for 2016.³ Estimated land use in 2016 includes approximately 36,500 acres of irrigated land use. Figure C-7 shows the historical trend of land use categories in the Basin and the projected assumed annual land use pattern for the 50-year hydrologic period used for the projected condition model scenario. The projected annual land use categories are developed based on the 2017 crop categories and acreage values as the basis, with adjustments made for known acreage changes in 2018. Permanent crop acreages were assumed to remain unchanged from 2017-18 values, while annual crop acreages reflect annual variability that was developed based on an autoregressive moving average model that uses the historical land use data sets. The autoregressive moving average was developed such that long-term average acreage for each annual crop type remained unchanged from 2017 values.

¹ <https://www.water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Land-And-Water-Use/Land-Use-Surveys>

² <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/CADWRLandUseViewer/>

³ Figures for other years can be found in Chapter 1

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**Figure C-6 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
Year 2016 Land Use**

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan
April 2019



Legend

Cuyama Basin	Land Use from 2016 Crop Mapping
Cuyama River	Alfalfa and Irrigated Pasture
Streams/Creeks	Vineyard
	Fruit and Nut Trees
	Grain
	Field Crops
	Idle
	Truck Crops

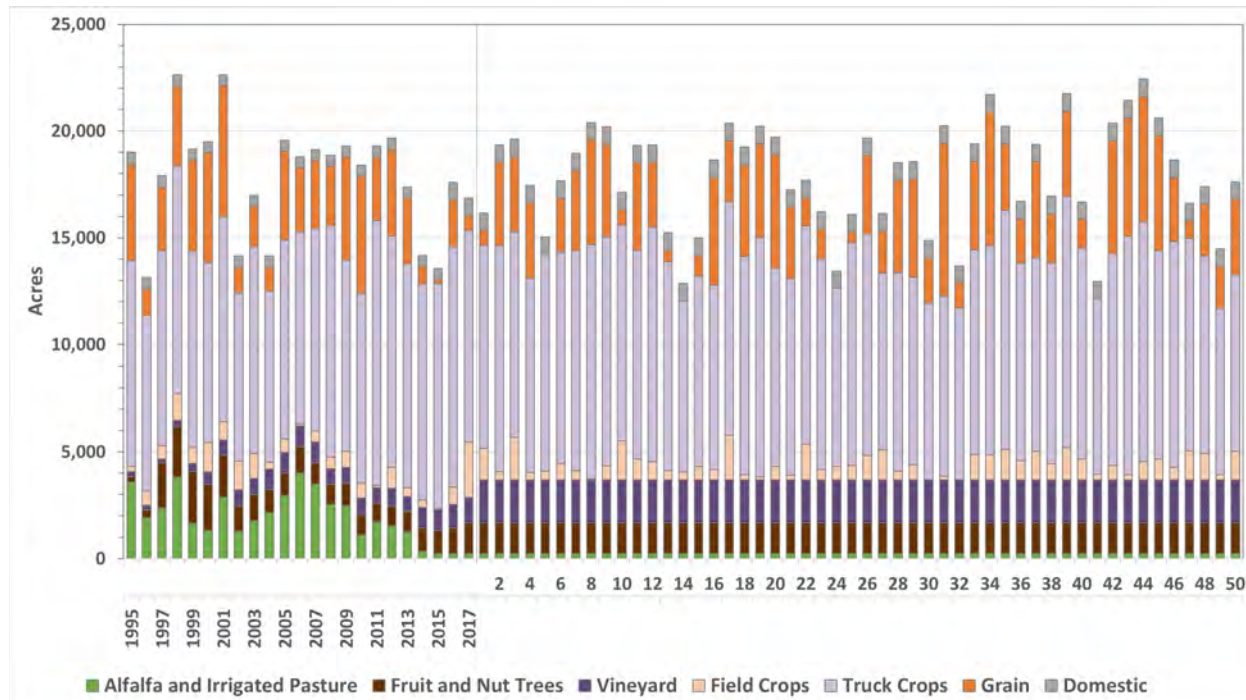


Figure C-7: Historical and Projected Land Use in the Basin

Evapotranspiration

The crop evapotranspiration (ET) requirement is an important factor in agricultural demand estimation. Every land use category must have evapotranspiration assigned for the simulation period. Due to changes in cropping patterns and irrigation practices over time during the historical calibration period, the ET data are specified as a time series during the entire calibration period. ET values are based on the reference evapotranspiration data from Cuyama CIMIS Station. The reference evapotranspiration was converted to crop evapotranspiration using crop coefficients, supplemented by information developed using the Mapping EvapoTranspiration at High Resolution with Internalized Calibration (METRIC) methodology (as described in Attachment C-3). Crop coefficients for each land use category were developed using a daily root zone water balance model (as described in Attachment C-4). This model is driven by the Landsat Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data set, which was originally developed for the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District in Tulare and Kings counties. The model simulates the rootzone processes on a daily time step, and using remote sensing data, it can capture changes in the timing and intensity of cropping over time.

In the CBWRM, ET represents the net vertical water flux from the land surface and root zone through the upper model layer. Figure C-8 shows the range in annual evapotranspiration rates for each crop category. For climate change scenarios analyzed for projected future conditions, evapotranspiration rates were modified to reflect the effects of anticipated temperature change (Attachment C-2).

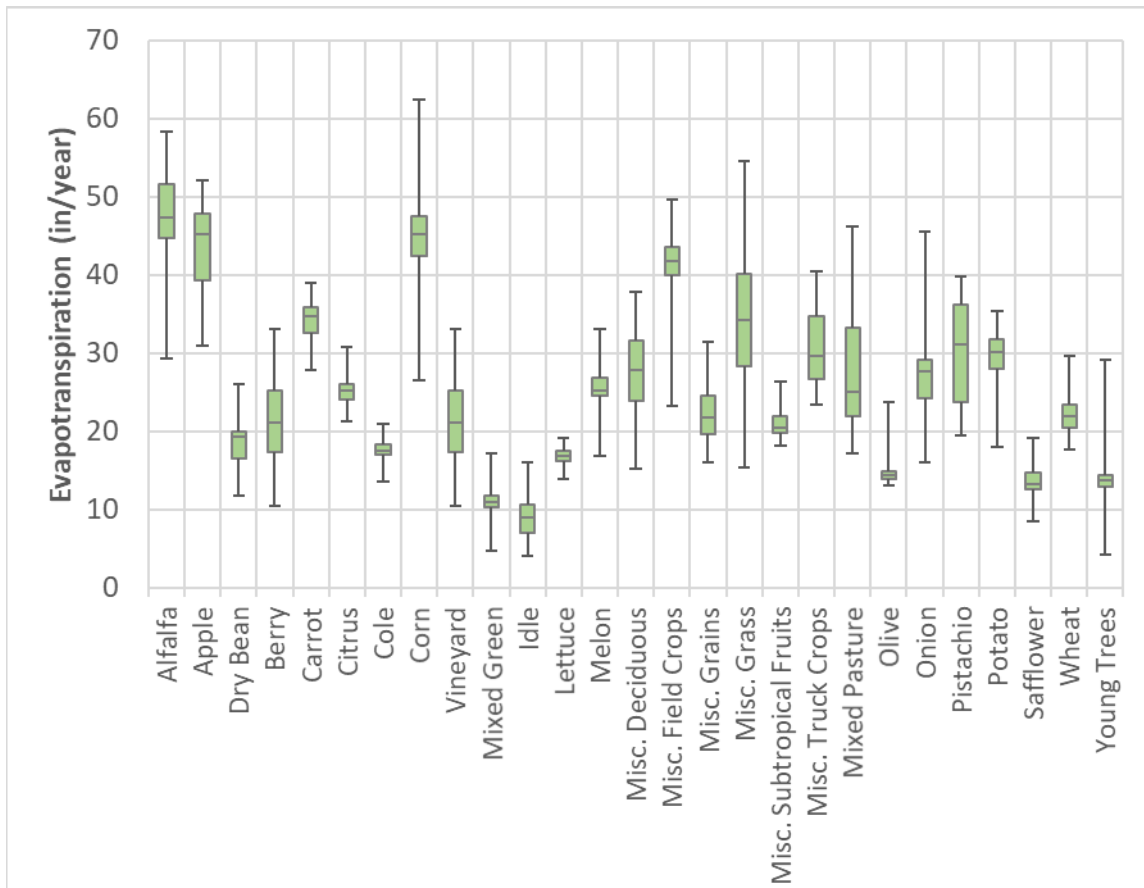


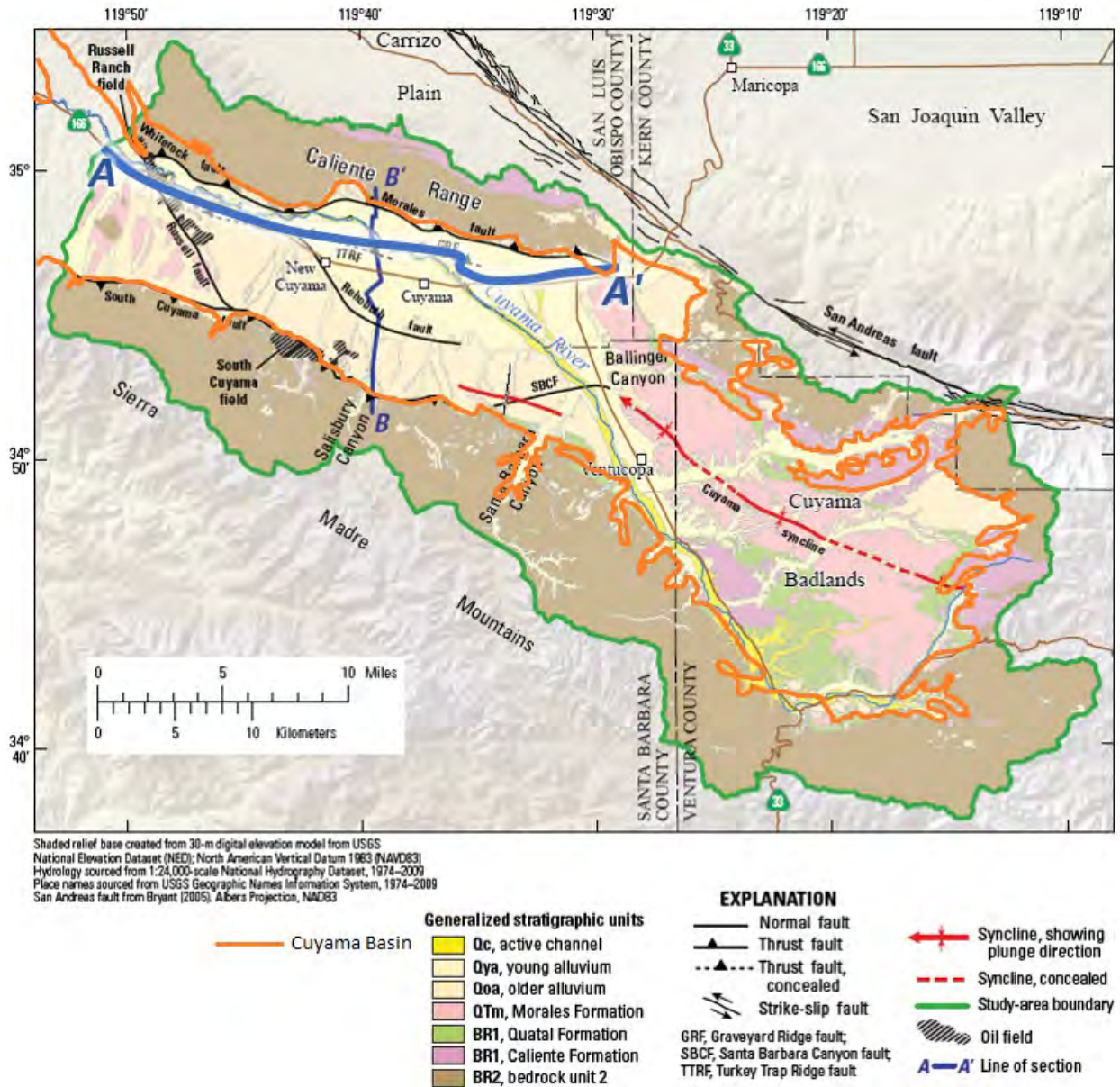
Figure C-8: Annual Evapotranspiration for Each Land Use Type

CBWRM Layering

The CBWRM subsurface zone is characterized by the following three model layers, representing geologic stratification from ground surface to bedrock (listed from top to bottom below) as follows:

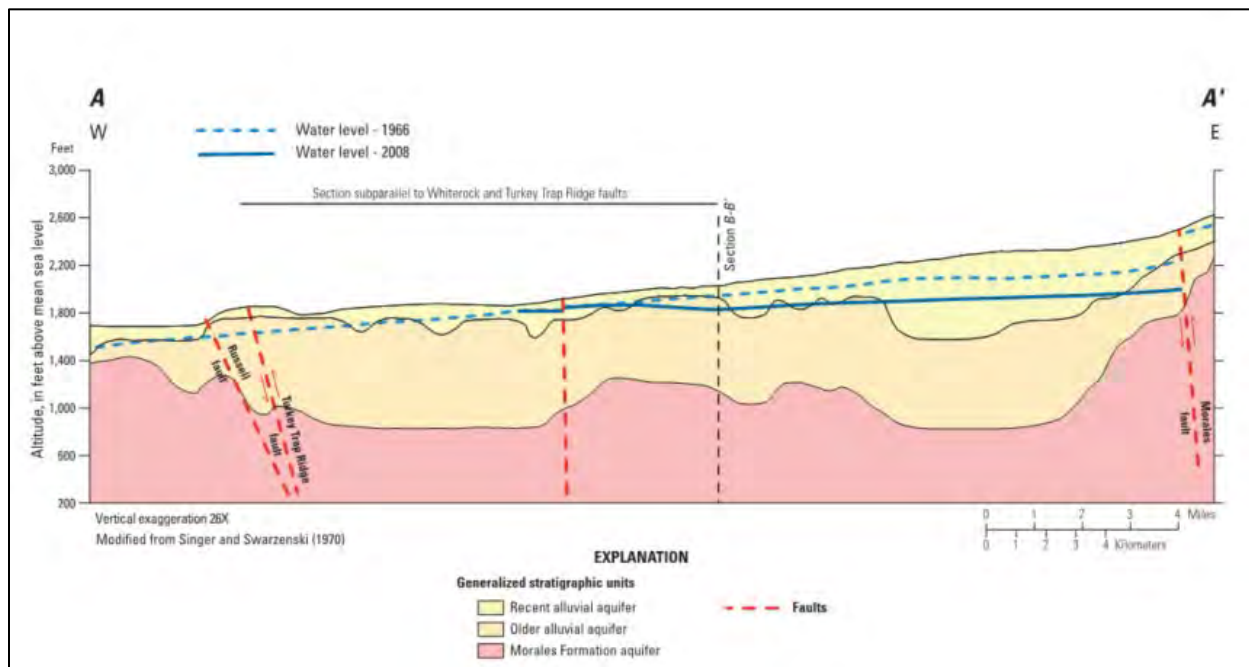
- Layer 1: Recent Alluvial aquifer
- Layer 2: Older Alluvial aquifer
- Layer 3: Morales Formation aquifer

These layers are primarily based on geologic stratification as defined by the USGS (USGS, 2015). They were refined using additional data sets as described in Chapter 2, Section 2.1 of the GSP. Figure C-9 shows the locations of cross sections across the central portion of the Basin as prepared by the USGS in 2013 (USGS, 2013). Figure C-10 shows a west-east cross section that runs near the towns of New Cuyama and Cuyama labeled A-A', and Figure C-11 shows a south-north cross section labeled B-B'. Figures C-12 through C-14 show the extents and thicknesses of layers 1, 2 and 3 in the CBWRM model.



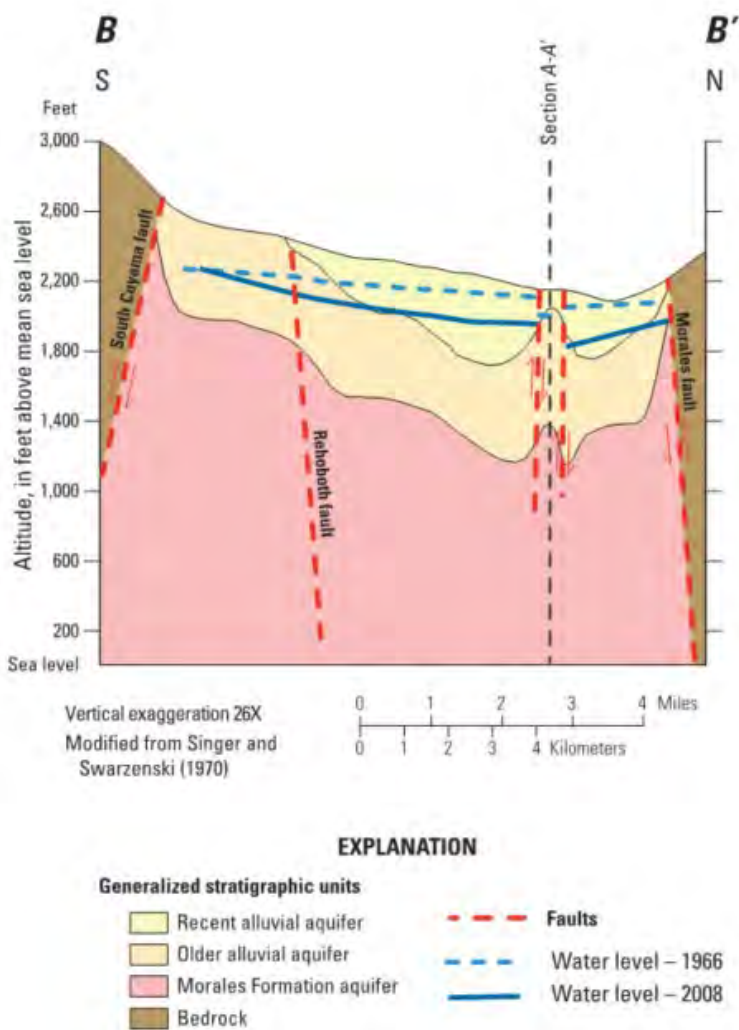
Source: USGS, 2015.

Figure C-9: Location of USGS 2015 Cross Sections



Source: USGS, 2015

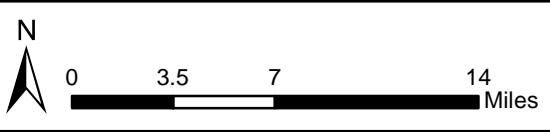
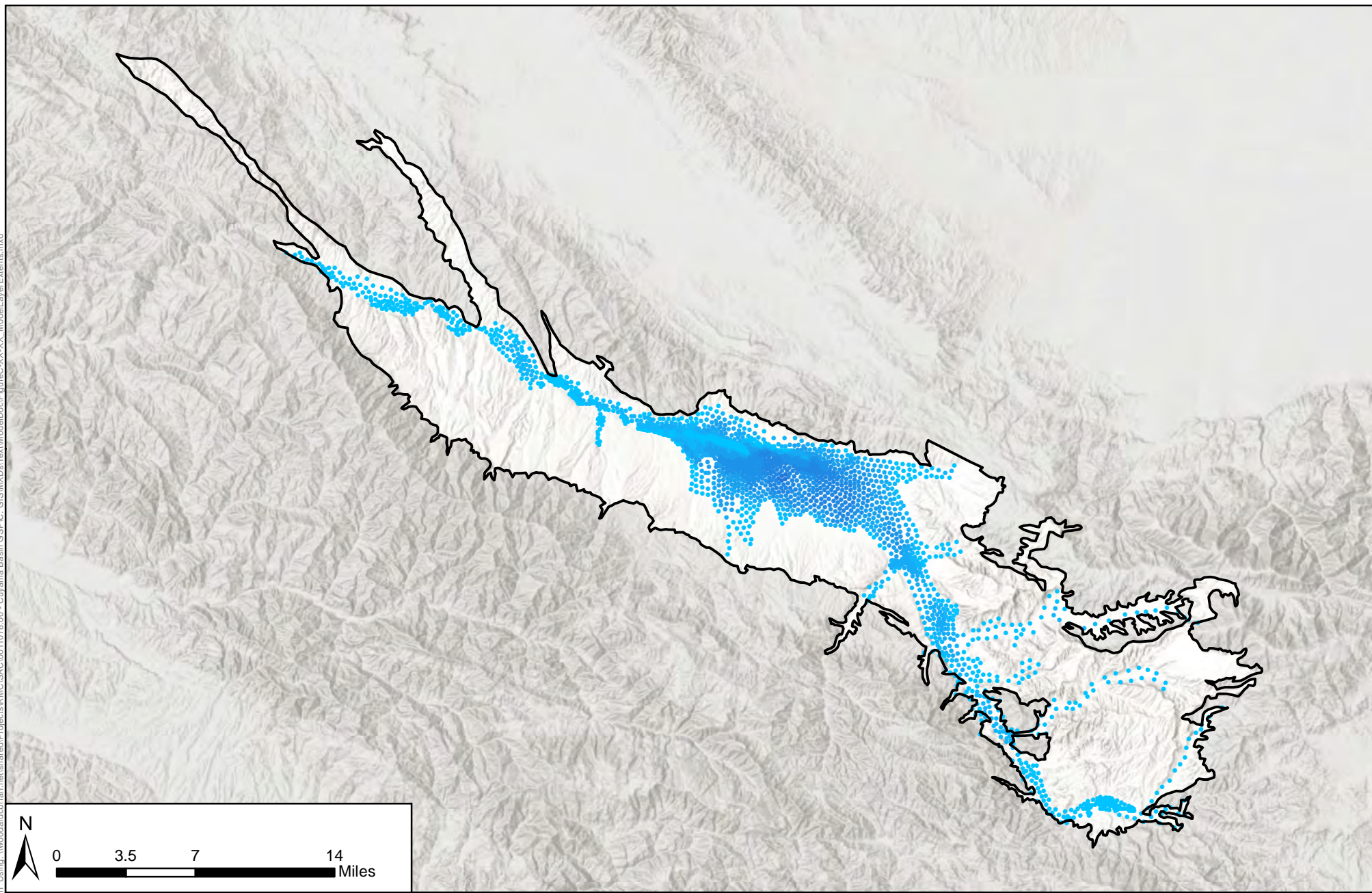
Figure C-10: USGS Cross Section A-A'



Source: USGS, 2015

Figure C-11: USGS Cross Section B-B'

Figure Exported: 6/20/2019 9:00 AM By: moseyhan Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\GIS\MapDocs\Cuyama Basin GSPIC - Cuyama Basin GSPIC - GIS\MapDocs\Text\ModelDoc\FigureC-XX-XX - Model_Layer_Extent.mxd



**Figure C-12 - CBWRM Layer 1
Extent and Thickness**

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

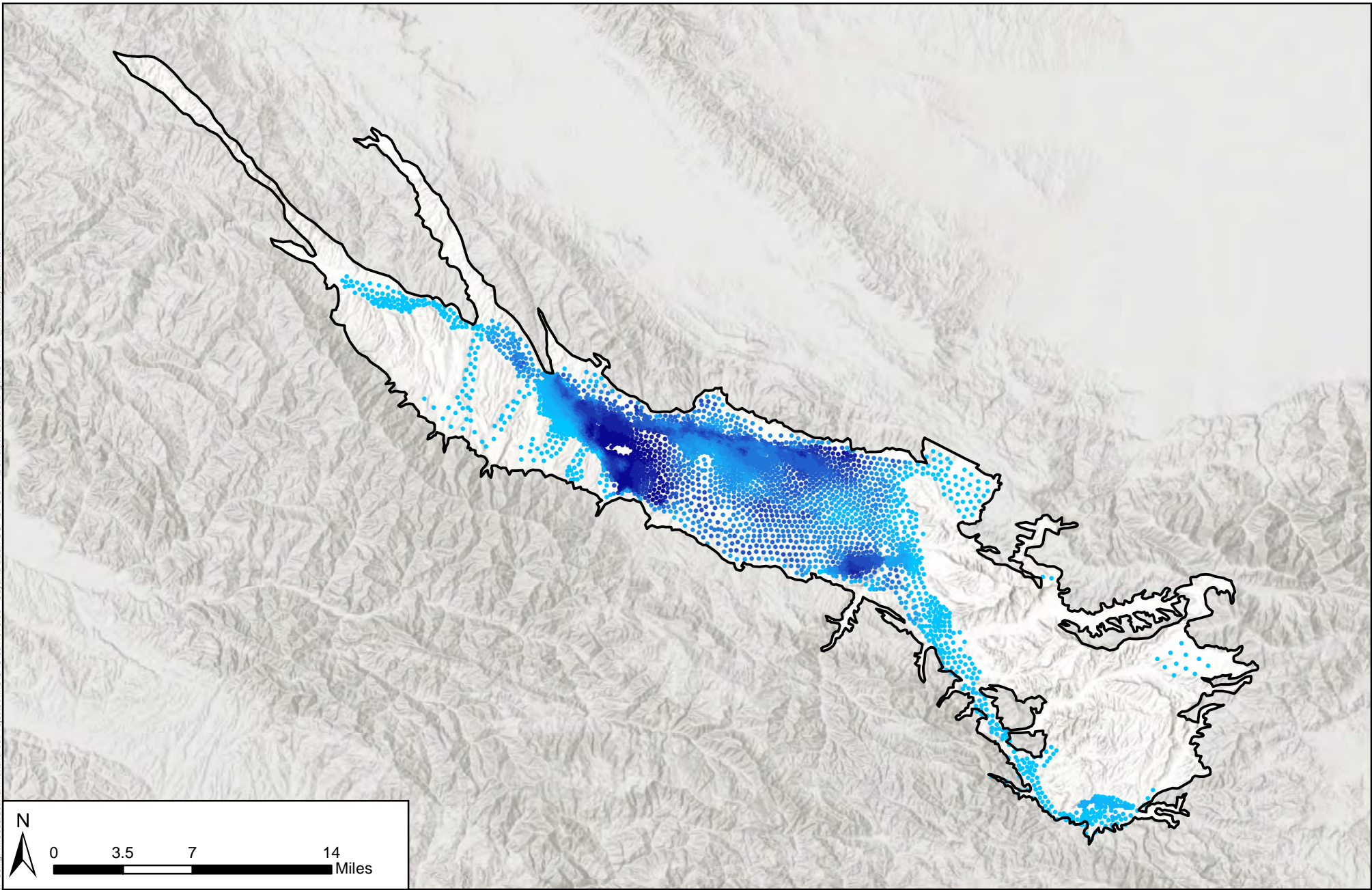
Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater
Sustainability Plan

December 2019



Legend

Layer 1 Thickness (ft)		
• 10 - 100	• 401 - 500	• 901 - 1000
• 101 - 200	• 501 - 600	• 1001 - 1100
• 201 - 300	• 601 - 700	• 1101 - 1200
• 301 - 400	• 701 - 800	
	• 801 - 900	



0 3.5 7 14 Miles

Figure C-13 - CBWRM Layer 2 Extent and Thickness

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater
Sustainability Plan

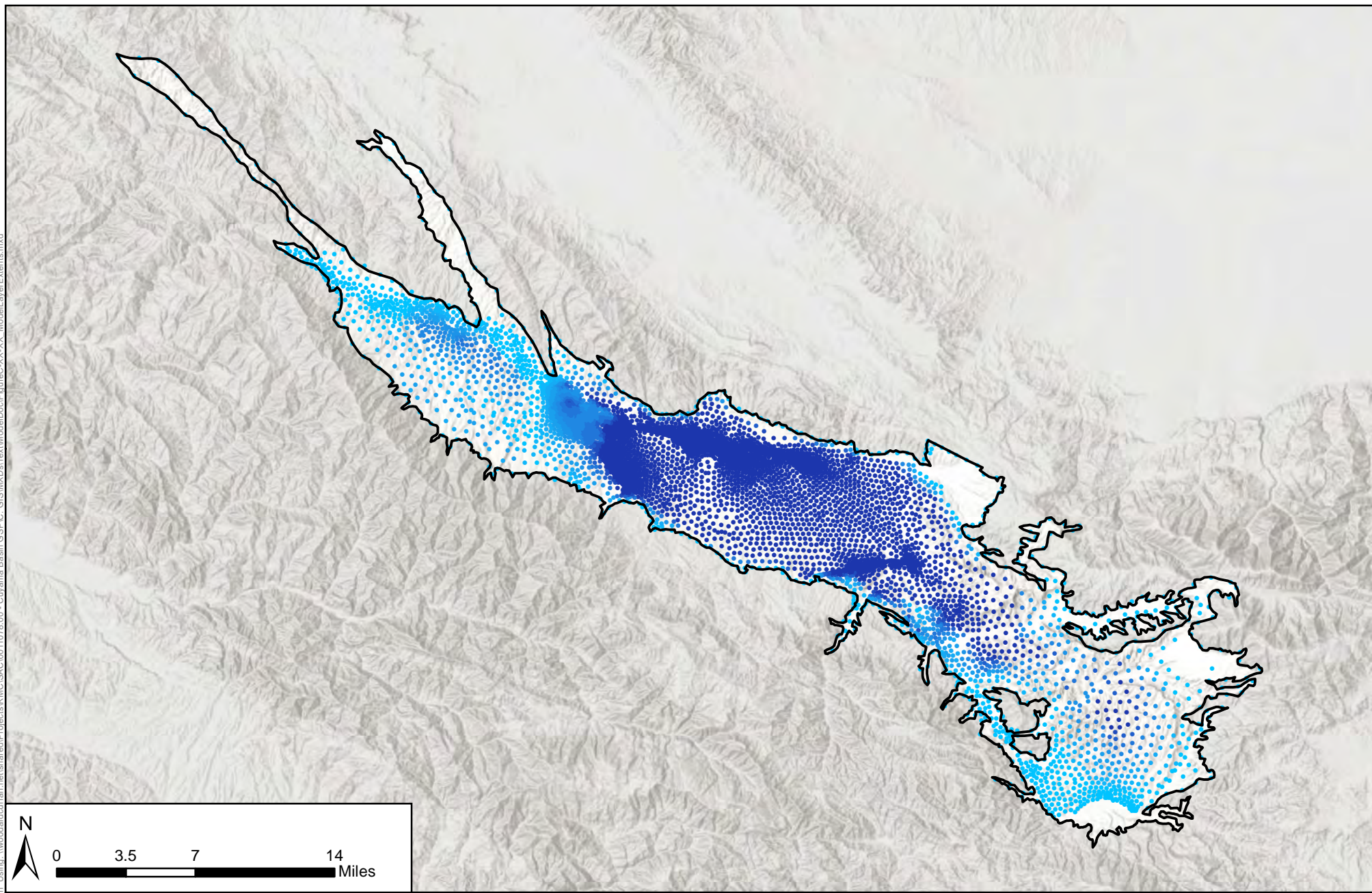
December 2019



Legend

Layer 2 Thickness (ft)		
• 10 - 100	• 401 - 500	• 901 - 1000
• 101 - 200	• 501 - 600	• 1001 - 1100
• 201 - 300	• 601 - 700	• 1101 - 1200
• 301 - 400	• 701 - 800	
	• 801 - 900	

Figure Exported: 6/20/2019 9:00 AM By: moseyhan Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\GIS\MapDocs\C00011078_00 - Cuyama Basin GSPIC_GIS\MapDocs\Text\ModelDoc\FigureC-XX-XX Model_Layer_Extents.mxd



**Figure C-14 - CBWRM Layer 3
Extent and Thickness**

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater
Sustainability Plan

December 2019



Legend

Layer 3 Thickness (ft)		
• 10 - 100	• 401 - 500	• 901 - 1000
• 101 - 200	• 501 - 600	• 1001 - 1100
• 201 - 300	• 601 - 700	• 1101 - 1200
• 301 - 400	• 701 - 800	
	• 801 - 900	



Boundary Conditions

As discussed in the previous section, both surface and subsurface inflows within the ungaged watershed areas tributary to the main Basin are simulated using small watersheds module of the CBWRM. No flow boundary conditions were assumed for the rest of the domain boundary.

Initial Conditions

Groundwater heads for each model node and each layer at the beginning of the historical simulation (i.e., October 1, 1994) were developed using groundwater level data described in Chapter 2, Section 2.2. Due to the lack of information on well depth and/or perforation for many of the wells used, groundwater heads for each model layer are assumed to be the same. During the calibration process, some refinements were made by layer, as needed. This assumption, however, results in the use of first few years of simulation for start-up period to stabilize the simulated groundwater levels. Therefore, the model calibration period effectively ends up to be the 20-year period of water years 1996 through 2015.

Water Supply and Demand Data

The following sections describe the data and methodology for the CBWRM water demand and supply calculations. Agricultural water demands were calculated in the IDC portion of IWF. Agricultural and domestic supplies are specified in the CBWRM's groundwater pumping data.

Agricultural Water Demand

Agricultural water demand is the amount of irrigation water that is required to satisfy the crops' evapotranspiration requirement after rainfall. The IDC is designed to estimate the agricultural water demand for each model element through consumptive use methodology. The IDC calculations rely on model input data for historical crop acreage, irrigation practices, soil moisture requirements, effective rainfall (the portion of rainfall available for crop consumptive use), crop evapotranspiration, and localized soil parameters. This data was compiled, analyzed, synthesized, and processed for input into CBWRM.

Domestic Water Use

IDC calculates urban water demand based on population and per capita water use, and the breakdown of indoor versus outdoor water use by month. For the Basin, the per capita water use was estimated using historical pumping estimates provided by the CCSD (CCSD 2010 to 2017) and population records published for the CCSD service area. Domestic water use during the historical period ranges between 100 and 200 acre-feet per year (AFY).



CBRWM Calibration

The goals of CBRWM calibration were as follows:

- Achieve a reasonable water budget for each component of the hydrologic cycle modeled (i.e., land and water use, soil moisture, stream flow, and groundwater) that is acceptable by the stakeholders to support the development of the GSP
- Maximize the agreement between simulated and observed groundwater levels at select well locations, and simulated and observed streamflow hydrographs at select gaging stations

These objectives are achieved through verification of model input data and adjustment of model parameters.

CBRWM calibration begins after data analysis and input data file development are completed. The calibration effort can be broken down into subsets that align with packages within the IWFM platform. As an integrated surface water and groundwater model, the results of each part of the simulation are dependent on one another. The model calibration can be considered a systematic process that includes the following activities:

- Calibrate water demand estimates for agricultural and urban sectors
- Calibrate surface water features, including the small watershed runoff, boundary flows, and streamflows
- Calibrate overall water budgets for the model area, and model subregions
- Calibrate simulated groundwater levels to observed groundwater levels
- Compare calibration performance with the calibration targets
- Conduct additional refinements to model as necessary

The CBWRM was calibrated to historical groundwater elevation data, with the calibration informed by local data provided by private landowners and other stakeholders.

Due to uncertainty in the initial conditions, a one-year warm-up period was included to allow groundwater levels to stabilize. Thus, the model calibration period for the CBWRM is October 1995 through September 2015, or water years 1996 through 2015 (i.e., 20 years).

Calibration of IDC and Root-Zone Parameters

The goal of IDC calibration is to estimate a reasonable urban and agricultural demand and develop the components of a balanced root zone budget. IDC calibration serves as the foundation of IWFM calibration as demand estimates directly affect the estimates of groundwater pumping. This part of the calibration effort focused primarily on refining individual budget items, while maintaining reasonable root zone parameters.

The calibrated IDC was used to estimate monthly agricultural water demand at each model element during the model hydrologic period. To adjust agricultural demand, elemental root zone parameters were adjusted in accordance with the hydrologic soil group. Figure C-15 shows estimates of annual agricultural water demand in the Basin from water year 1998 to water year 2017. The average annual agricultural water demand during these years is estimated to be approximately 59,000 AFY. The year-to-year variability in estimated agricultural demand reflects the variabilities in land use, precipitation, and temperature experienced historically in the Basin.

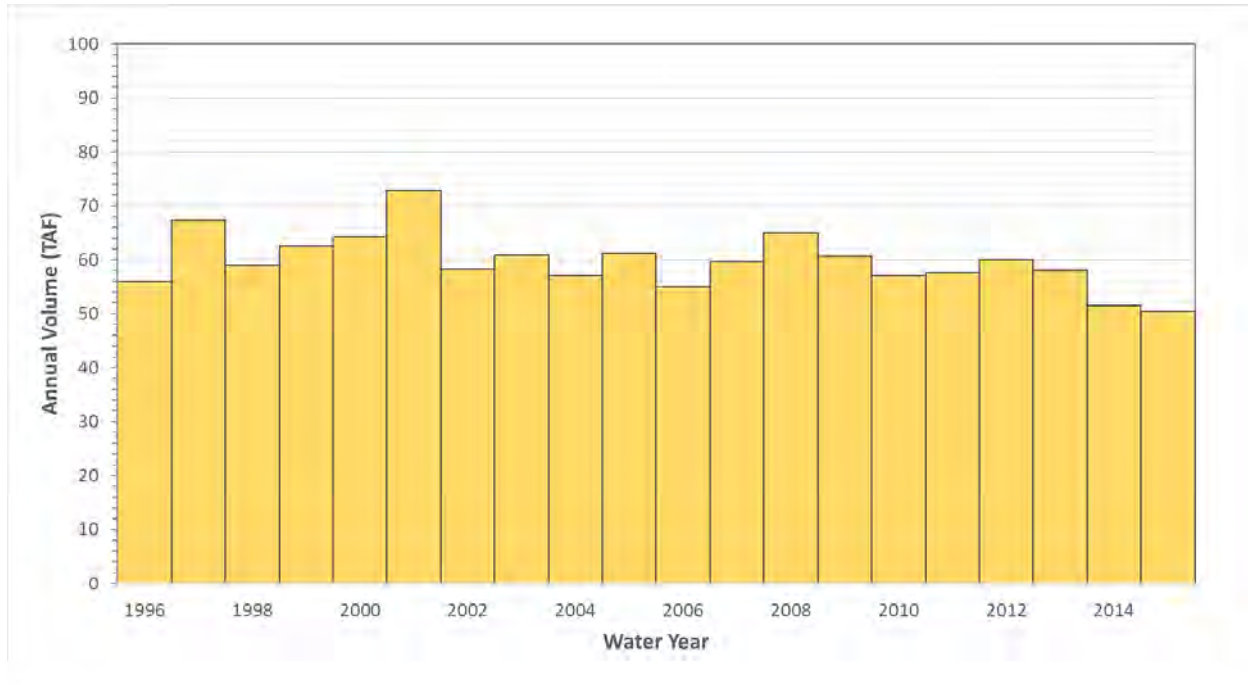


Figure C-15: Annual Agricultural Water Demand

Calibration of Surface Water Features

As discussed above, small watersheds were used to simulate inflows into the model from ungaged watersheds. The small watershed were split between surface water runoff that enters the stream system, percolation that occurs during transport to the streams, and baseflow entering the groundwater system at the model boundary.

In addition to the surface water flows coming from small watersheds, surface water runoff generated over the groundwater basin is collected in the stream network to simulate streamflows and stream-aquifer interaction. Stream-aquifer interaction is calculated based on stream stage, groundwater levels, and channel properties such as streambed hydraulic conductance.



As discussed above, limited streamflow data are available to perform calibration on surface water flows in the model. One USGS gage is available on the Cuyama River downstream of the Basin (ID 11136800), which is located just upstream of Lake Twitchell. The flows from this gage were adjusted to estimate flows at the downstream boundary of the Basin. These adjusted flows as well as available streamflow data from deactivated and active gages on small watersheds were then compared to the flows resulting from the model calibration process.

Calibration of Water Budgets

The aim of the calibration process is to ensure an accurate representation of the hydrologic characteristics of the Basin, confirmed through the analysis of the resulting water budgets. A water budget balances all supplies, demands, and any subsequent change in storage occurring within that specific portion of the hydrologic cycle. IWFM automatically outputs budgets at the subregion scale for processes involving groundwater, the surface layer, streams, the root zone, and small watersheds. IWFM can output select budget information down to a single element or any specific grouping of elements. This feature was used during the calibration process to prepare water budget information by certain geographic areas for planning and comparison purposes.

During this step of the calibration process, CBRWM results are reviewed and summarized into monthly and annual (by water year) budgets. Two key hydrologic components that were reviewed most frequently during the calibration process were the groundwater budget and the land and water use budget. During extensive analysis of water budgets, key model datasets and parameters were adjusted (including parameters related to soil and root zone, small watershed and boundary flows, stream system, and aquifer system), to better match the conceptual understanding of the Basin. CBWRM water budget results are summarized in the following sections.

Land Surface Water Budget

The following components are included in the land surface water budget:

- Inflows:
 - Precipitation
 - Applied Water
- Outflows:
 - Evapotranspiration (Agricultural and Native Vegetation)
 - Domestic Water Use
 - Deep Percolation
 - Runoff

Figure C-16 shows the annual time series of historical land surface inflows and outflows during the calibration period. The Basin experienced about 282,000 AF of inflows each year, of which 223,000 AF is from precipitation and the remainder is from applied water. About 223,000 AFY was consumed as

evapotranspiration and domestic use, with the remainder either recharging the groundwater aquifer as deep percolation, stream seepage or leaving the Basin as river flow.

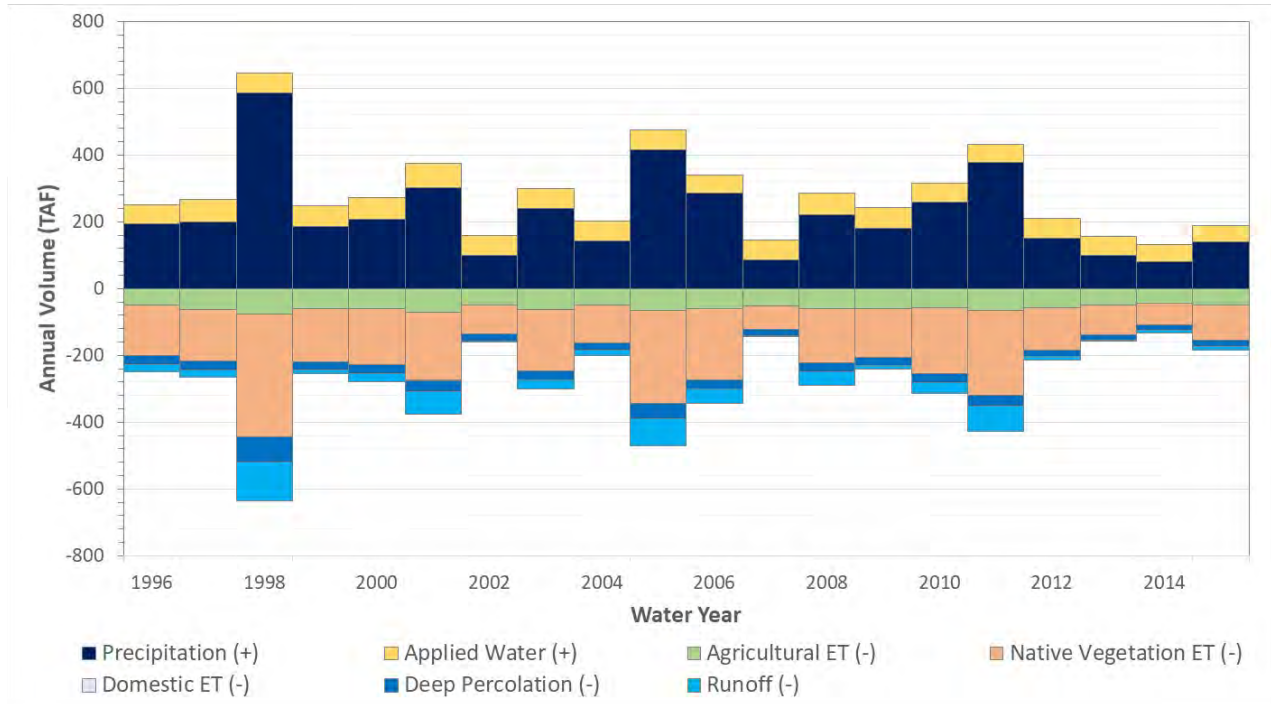


Figure C-16: Land Surface Water Budget Annual Time Series in the Calibration Period

Groundwater Budget

The following components are included in the groundwater water budget:

- Inflows:
 - Deep percolation
 - Gain from stream
 - Subsurface inflow
- Outflows:
 - Groundwater pumping



Figure C-17 shows the annual time series of groundwater inflows and outflows during the calibration period. The Basin average annual historical groundwater budget has greater outflows than inflows, leading to an average annual deficit in groundwater storage of 24,000 AF. The groundwater storage decreases consistently over time, despite year-to-year variability in groundwater inflows.

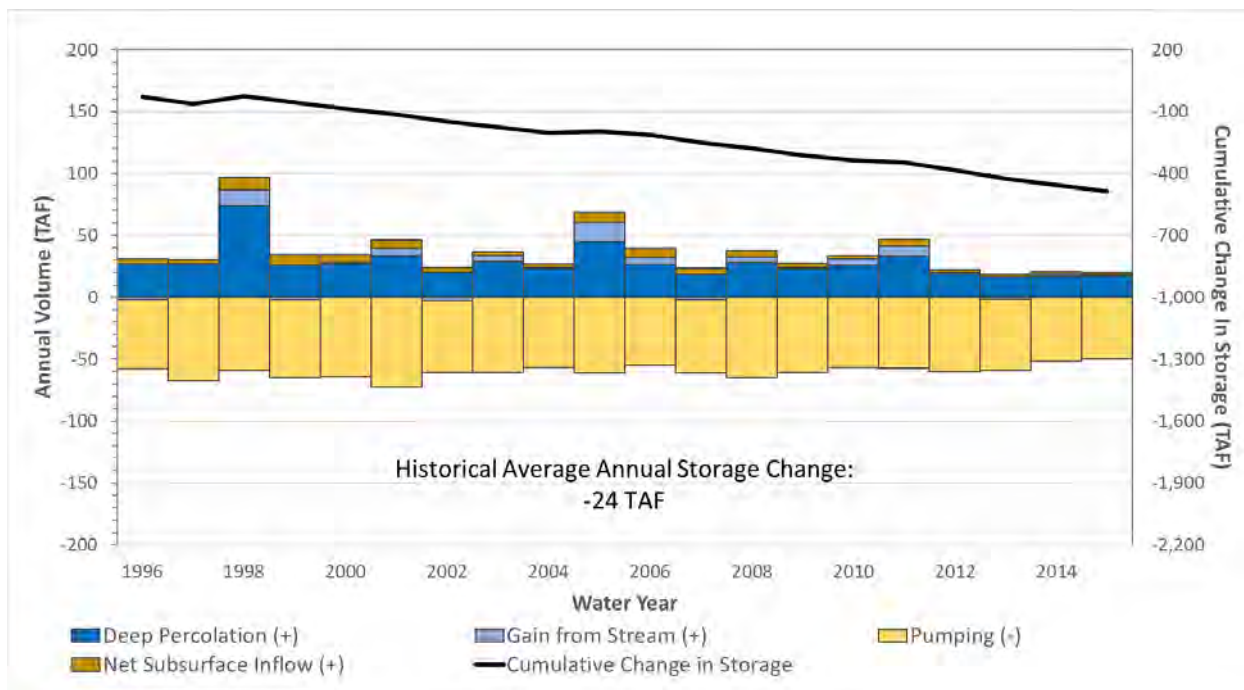


Figure C-17: Groundwater Budget Annual Time Series in the Calibration Period

Groundwater Level Calibration

The goal of groundwater level calibration is to achieve reasonable agreement between the simulated and observed values (in this case, groundwater levels at the calibration wells). Within the CBWRM, 65 wells were used to evaluate the model calibration at both a regional and local scale. These wells are included in the CBGSA's Opti data management system. The calibration wells were selected based on their period of record and availability of observation data, spatial distribution across the model, and trends of nearby wells. These calibration wells are shown in Figure C-18.

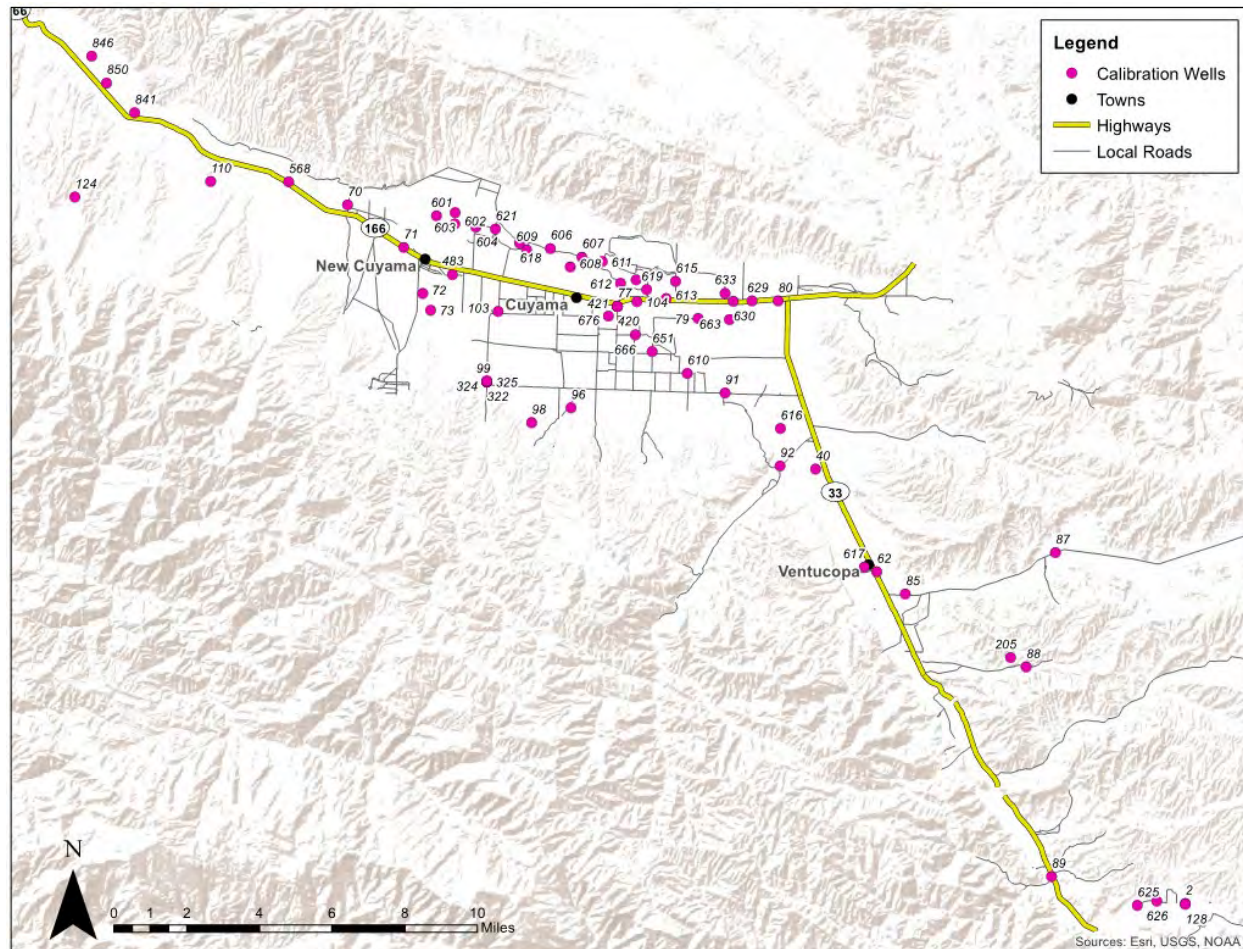


Figure C-18: Location of Calibration Wells



Simulated groundwater levels were calibrated to observed levels through systematic adjustments to aquifer parameters including hydraulic conductivity, specific storage, and specific yield. The goal of groundwater level calibration is to achieve the maximum agreement between simulated and observed groundwater elevations at calibration wells while maintaining aquifer parameters within reasonable range. The groundwater level calibration is performed in two stages as follows:

- The initial calibration effort is focused on the regional scale to verify hydrogeological assumptions made during model data development and confirm the accuracy of general groundwater flow directions. During this stage, simulated groundwater elevation trends, flow directions, and groundwater gradients are compared to those that can be synthesized from the reported data.
- The second stage of calibration of groundwater levels is to compare the simulated and observed groundwater levels at each calibration well. This comparison provides information on the overall model performance during the simulation period. The simulated groundwater elevations at the calibration wells were compared with corresponding observed values for concurrence in long-term trends as well as seasonal fluctuations.

The results of the groundwater level calibration indicate that CBWRM reasonably simulates long-term hydrologic responses under various hydrologic conditions, and the short-term monthly or seasonal fluctuations. Attachment 3 shows a selection of calibration wells with their resulting groundwater level hydrographs.

Figures C-19 and C-20 show a statistical comparison of the final simulated and observed groundwater levels across the entire Basin. As shown in these figures, the model results show a strong correlation with the observed data.

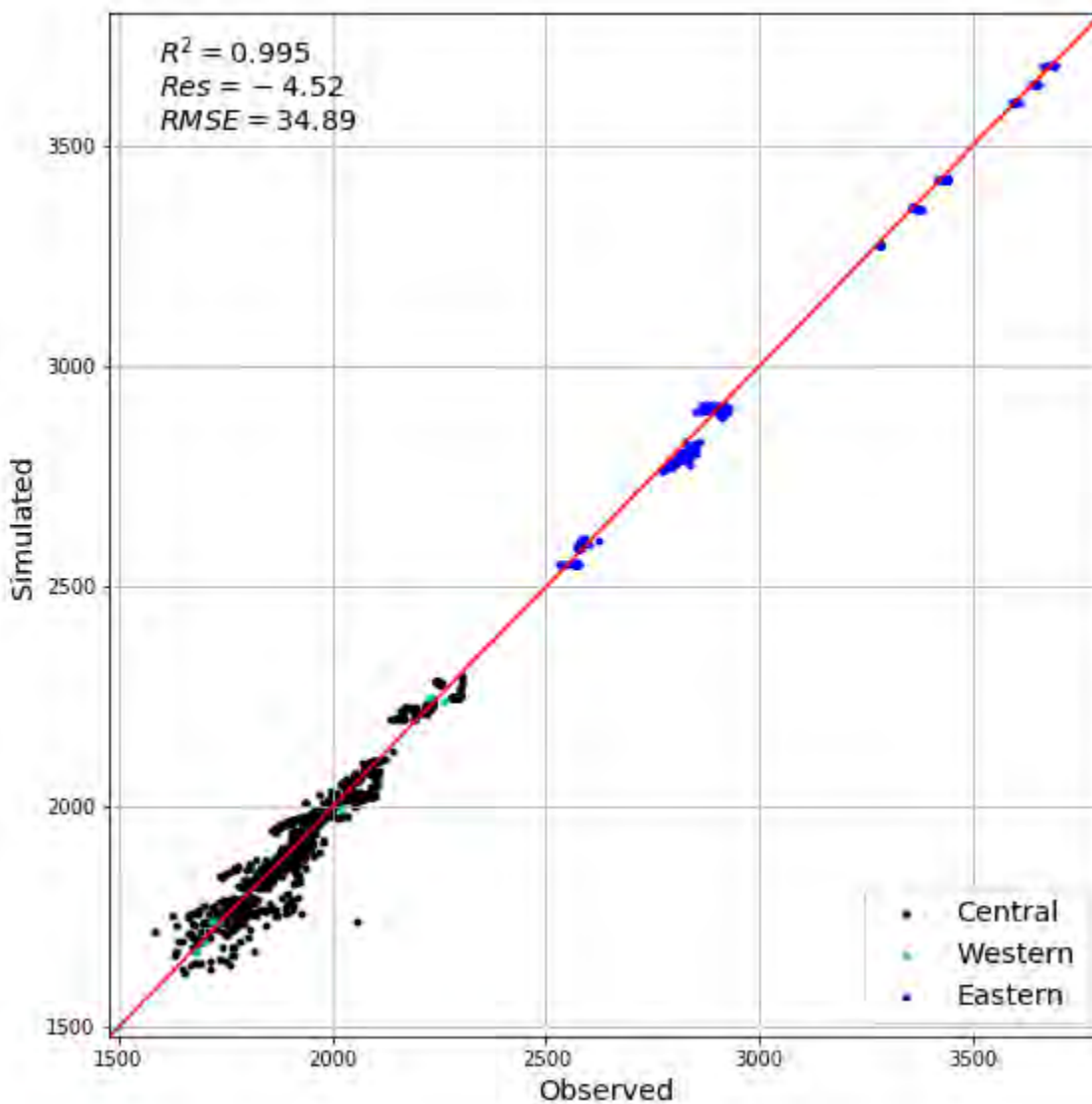


Figure C-19: Comparison of Simulated and Observed Groundwater Levels

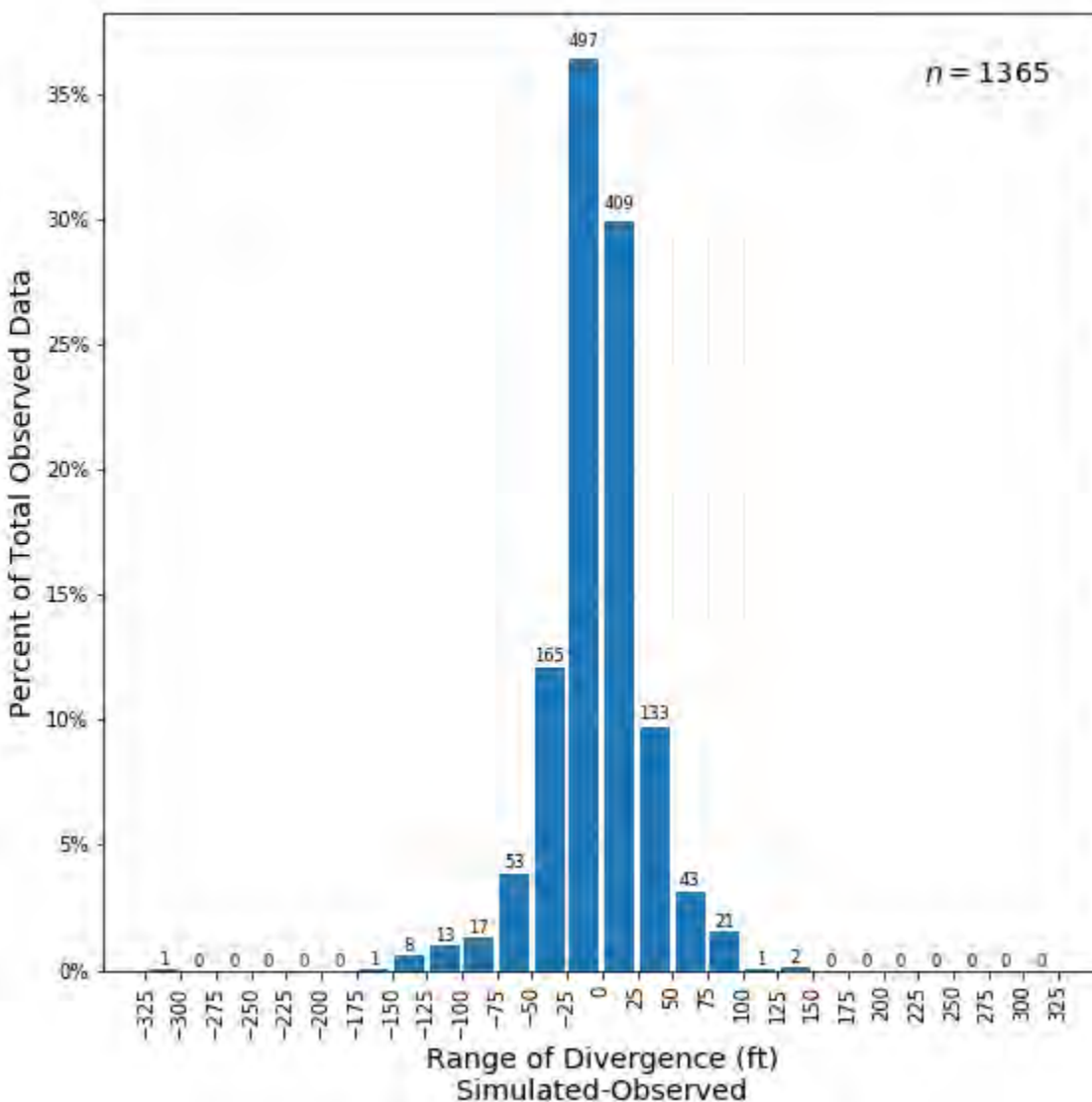


Figure C-20: Histogram of Divergence of Simulated Groundwater Levels from Observed Data

Uncertainty and Sensitivity Assessment

To incorporate the uncertainty that originates from various model inputs such as hydraulic parameters, land use, irrigation practices and agricultural demand, an ensemble of perturbed simulation results were analyzed to quantify the overall effect on the groundwater storage change over the historical simulation period.



Table C-3 shows the range of aquifer hydraulic parameters used in CBWRM as compared to reported values from historical USGS studies. The ranges of horizontal hydraulic conductivity used in CBWRM for layers 1 and 2 is similar to the USGS values. In layer 3, it was necessary to set CBWRM values lower than the reported USGS values in order to provide a good match with historical groundwater levels. The specific yield and specific storage values used in CBWRM are consistent with typical values used for similar geologic formations.

Table C-3: Range of Aquifer Parameters in CBWRM as Compared to Reported Values

Study	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (feet/day)			Specific Yield	Specific Storage
	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3		
CBWRM	3.0x10 ⁻¹ to 2.4x10 ¹	1.0x10 ⁻² to 1.0x10 ¹	1.1x10 ⁻⁴ to 3.5x10 ⁻²	0.08 to 0.25	10 ⁻⁶ to 10 ⁻⁴
USGS Pumping Tests ^a	1.9x10 ⁻¹ to 5.3x10 ¹	5.3x10 ⁻² to 2.6x10 ¹	6.6x10 ⁻² to 2.7x10 ⁻¹	N/A	N/A
USGS Slug Tests ^a	N/A	1.5x10 ⁰ to 2.8x10 ¹	1.6x10 ⁰ to 9.9x10 ⁰	N/A	N/A

^aUSGS, 2013b



Table C-4 shows the sensitivity of Basin-wide storage change to various model parameters. Groundwater pumping was tested by simulating plus or minus 20 percent of the baseline value, while the other parameters were tested by multiplying the baseline values by 0.1 and 10 (for specific storage) or by 0.2 and 5 (for the other parameters). Basin-wide storage was found to be most sensitive to groundwater pumping, followed by soil percolation potential and streambed seepage potential.

Parameter	Change Factor	Maximum Range (AF)	Deviation of Maximum Range (percent)	Minimum Range (AF)	Deviation of Minimum Range (percent)	Range of Deviation (percent)
Groundwater Pumping	±20	34,945	+45	13,114	-46	91
Aquifer Hydraulic Conductivity	x0.2/x5.0	26,050	+8	23,103	-4	12
Specific Yield for Shallow Aquifer System	x0.2/x5.0	26,124	+8	23,384	-3	11
Specific Storage for Semi-confined Aquifer Systems	x0.1/x10.0	24,153	0	23,985	0	<1
Streambed Seepage Potential	x0.2/x5.0	29,368	+22	20,054	-17	39
Soil Percolation Potential	x0.2/x5.0	26,688	+11	17,118	-29	40
Tributary Watershed Flows	x0.2/x5.0	25,107	+4	24,103	0	4

Accounting for these uncertainties in combination with comparisons of observed and simulated groundwater elevations, the upper and lower bounds for the cumulative groundwater storage change are presented in Figure C-21 below. The upper and lower bounds for the average groundwater storage change that result in a similar correlation of observed and simulated groundwater elevations are estimated to range from 22,000 to 27,000 AFY.

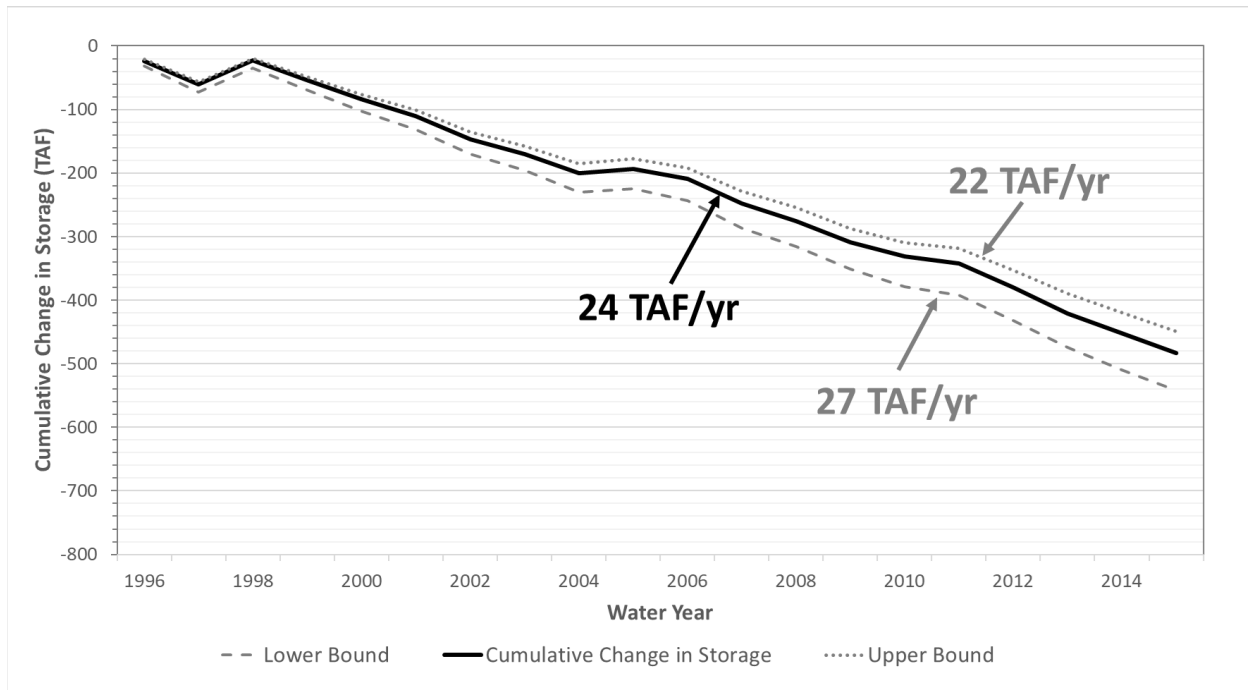


Figure C-21: Lower and Upper Bounds for the Groundwater Storage Change

Conclusions and Recommendations

The CBWRM is the latest analytical model based on DWR’s state-of-the science modeling platform, IWFEM. The CBWRM has relied on data sets from various sources, and was developed to support GSP development with the primary purpose of assessing hydrologic and groundwater conditions in the Basin during the recent historical period from water 1998 to water year 2017. CBWRM also assesses hydrologic and groundwater conditions under the Basin’s current level of development and under projected conditions.

Based on analysis, the following conclusions are made:

- 1- CBRWM is reasonably calibrated, and reflects a reasonable representation of the Basin’s hydrologic and hydrogeologic conditions
- 2- CBRWM calibration meets the intended need to support GSP development
- 3- GSP stakeholders and the Technical Forum have reviewed model development and calibration results, and have agreed that the CBWRM, as it stands, is an appropriate tool to be used for assessment of and planning for sustainable groundwater conditions in the Basin.



The following recommended actions would support future model updates:

- **Continue engagement with local stakeholders.** Continue working with local agencies and groundwater users in the Basin to further understand the local operations of the groundwater system and improve representation of groundwater users in the model by collecting additional data. Specific data to be considered are irrigation practices outside the main District areas, groundwater level data, information on the well profiles and characteristics.
- **Perform additional hydrogeological conceptualization.** Specific areas can benefit from additional hydrogeologic investigations. These include eastern part of the basin in the vicinity of the Ventucopa area, as well as the western part of the model, downgradient from the Russel Fault. In addition, data about effectiveness of the fault system in the area are very sparse. Additional targeted groundwater exploration and/or groundwater level monitoring should focus on the areas near the fault systems.
- **Improve streamflow record collection.** Currently, there are no long-term streamflow gaging stations within the CBWRM. As part of GSP implementation, at least two streamflow gaging stations should be installed and monitored regularly, so that Basin inflows and outflows are properly monitored.
- **Improve representation of small watersheds.** Surface water flow from and evapotranspiration losses in the ungaged watersheds represent a relatively large portion of the Basin water budgets. Additional investigations on the native vegetation ET, and runoff conditions in the ungaged watersheds can improve model representation of this feature.
- **Develop groundwater pumping estimates.** As groundwater pumping is the primary outflow from the groundwater system, an accurate representation of outflow significantly improve CBWRM performance. A pilot project is recommended to monitor and measure groundwater use and well discharge for select parcels based on cropping patterns and geographic location relative to the river and relative to other hydrologic features, such as faults.

Incorporate future data into model calibration. Data will be collected using the CBGSA's groundwater monitoring network, and should be used to re-assess and improve the HCM, CBWRM parameter values and CBWRM calibration, especially in areas of the Basin where little or no data exist currently. In addition, model predictions should be compared to actual future climate and water availability conditions to provide insights into model performance.

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Attachment C-1

Land Use and Consumptive Water Use
of Cuyama Groundwater Basin
for Water Years 1996 Through 2016

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LAND USE AND CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE OF CUYAMA GROUNDWATER BASIN FOR WATER YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2016

To: Woodard & Curran

From: Land IQ

Date: June 19, 2018

INTRODUCTION

Accurate and current information on constantly changing consumptive water use for crops is critical not only to water rights administration, but also to sustainable groundwater management, agricultural irrigation management, and to environmental and water quality protection. Land IQ has been contracted by Woodard & Curran to analyze consumptive water use in the Cuyama Groundwater Basin for these purposes and overall Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) development data resources.

This memorandum provides methods and results of crop type identification for selected water years (1996, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2014 & 2016) during the 20 year time period. Multiple sources of data are used in the identification of each field. These sources include aerial imagery, satellite photography, DWR land use surveys and ground survey information.

This documentation also provides estimates of crop evapotranspiration (ET) for the 1996 and 2016 water years (10/1/1995 – 9/30/1996, 10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016). The surface energy balance model, METRIC (Mapping Evapotranspiration with high Resolution and Internalized Calibration), is applied to estimate monthly and annual evapotranspiration. The input data include CIMIS weather station data and USGS Landsat 5 & 8 satellite images.

DETERMINING LAND USE

Land use is one of the most influential inputs to a consumptive use or groundwater model. This analysis was used to develop estimates of land uses associated with agricultural production in the Cuyama Groundwater Basin. Crop type information optimizes estimations of evapotranspiration, applied water, deep percolation return flows and other water balance input data requirements.

LAND USE DATA SOURCES

Available resources for crop mapping in recent years are more refined and accurate and in past years. Table 1 shows the types of aerial/satellite imagery as well as data availability for each year. Taking this into account, the accuracy and specificity of crop identification is greatest in the most recent mapping years (2014 & 2016). In more recent years, data allows individual crop types to be identified, instead of a more general category (e.g. Miscellaneous Truck Crops).

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA SOURCES AVAILABLE FOR EACH ANALYSIS YEAR

Year	Land Use Survey Data	Google Earth	NAIP Imagery	Landsat
2016	✓	✓	✓	✓
2014	✓	✓	✓	✓
2012	-	✓	✓	✓
2009	-	✓	✓	✓
2006	-	✓	✓	✓
2003	-	-	✓	✓
2000	-	-	-	✓
1996	✓	-	-	✓

LAND USE SURVEY DATA

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) publishes land use data for regions on a rotating schedule for all or portions of each California County (DWR, 2018). The Cuyama Valley was last surveyed by DWR in 1996, including >90% of the fields in the Valley. Since then, Land IQ has completed statewide crop mapping for DWR in 2014 and 2016, encompassing the entire Cuyama Valley. In these three years, this data was used as a base layer and updated as needed.

GOOGLE EARTH

Google Earth provides high resolution satellite imagery with some temporal variation. Currently, most Google Earth data is provided by DigitalGlobe’s WorldView-3 satellite, providing sub-meter resolution (Digital Globe, 2010). The street view function is also very helpful when identifying past years’ crops. The street view in this area is very limited, however, and only available in 2008.

NAIP AERIAL IMAGERY

The National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) captures aerial imagery during the growing season for public use (USDA, 2017). The imagery for the Cuyama Valley was available starting in 2003. NAIP imagery has a fairly high resolution of one meter. This imagery is used to update the field boundary layer for each year because the high resolution allows for the identification of fields that have split or have a different footprint. The drawback to NAIP imagery is that it is only a snapshot in time, with no temporal variation. Figure 1 shows 2009 NAIP imagery of the Cuyama Valley at two different scales to show detail.



FIGURE 1. NATURAL COLOR COMPOSITE OF NAIP IMAGE, FOR 05/05/2012; 1:300,000 SCALE ON LEFT; 1:9,000 SCALE ON RIGHT.

LANDSAT SATELLITE IMAGERY

Landsat satellite imagery is a joint project between the USGS and NASA that collects imagery for public use. Landsat provides lower resolution imagery (30 x 30 meter pixels) but at a much higher frequency than NAIP (USGS, 2007). Depending on year and cloud cover, imagery for an area could be as frequent as every 8 days. This frequency allows for the observation of the crop in all stages of development. All imagery dates during the growing season are used to identify the color and texture changes, to support the crop type identification.

The Cuyama Valley is within Landsat reference system path 42 and row 36. Landsat 5, 7, and 8 were used for appropriate years. All available growing season images were utilized, except those that had cloud contamination. Figure 2 is an example of the agriculture area in Landsat 5 on June 26, 2009.

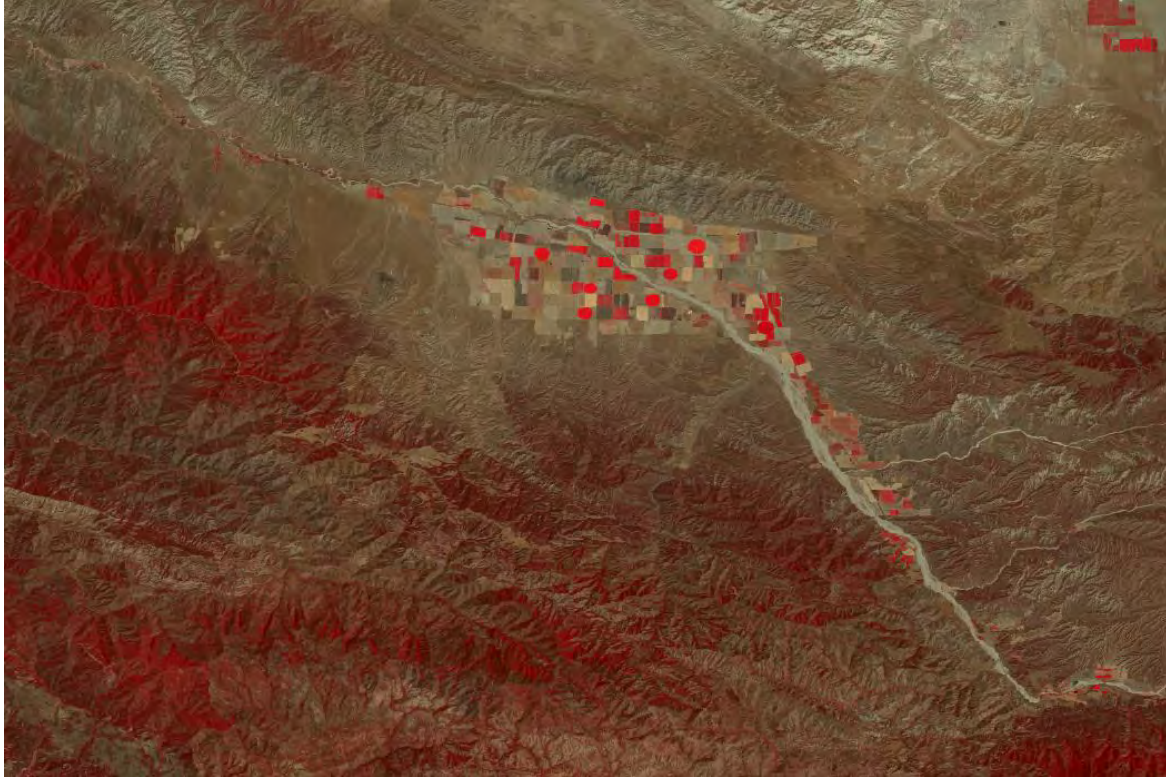


FIGURE 2. FALSE COLOR COMPOSITE OF LANDSAT 5 IMAGE, PATH 42 ROW 36, FOR 06/26/2009. AGRICULTURE IS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE IMAGE.

LAND USE RESULTS

Classification and field boundary updates were completed for each year, using the data sources available. Table 2 summarizes the results of the classification and boundaries. The top 5 crop classes during the 20 year period (excluding idle) were miscellaneous truck, miscellaneous grain and hay, carrots, alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, and apples.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF CROP MAPPING RESULTS

DWR Crop	1996	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2014	2016
Alfalfa & alfalfa mixtures	3,574	2,586	1,950	2,201	935	1,356	168	235
Apples	2,475	2,478	1,417	773	518	282	307	331
Beans (dry)	-	259	-	-	-	-	1,064	-
Bush berries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Carrots	4,698	843	307	566	5,582	6,654	2,302	5,572
Citrus	-	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
Cole crops	-	-	107	137	292	236	182	383
Corn, sorghum and sudan	-	185	209	-	74	-	32	173
Grapes	357	794	768	768	765	853	1,303	1,241
Greenhouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Idle	-	8,286	9,971	12,247	9,139	8,449	15,352	13,572
Lettuce/leafy greens	-	-	-	271	212	171	-	612
Melons, squash, and cucumbers	12	-	-	-	-	-	562	50
Miscellaneous deciduous	12	10	10	16	41	35	10	6
Miscellaneous field crops	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous grain and hay	7,462	5,756	5,580	4,712	8,767	6,367	851	3,198
Miscellaneous grasses	-	192	485	192	111	14	22	-
Miscellaneous subtropical fruit and nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous truck	3,723	6,842	8,083	9,380	3,451	4,078	6,100	3,322
Mixed pasture	737	104	91	398	273	392	97	142
Native	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	-
Olives	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	517
Onions and garlic	313	10	315	527	983	1,231	615	2,190
Peaches/nectarines	413	348	284	213	75	-	-	-
Pistachios	676	604	604	757	757	722	802	722

DETERMINING CONSUMPTIVE USE

Traditional methods of calculating evapotranspiration can be done quite accurately using weighing lysimeters and eddy correlation monitoring techniques. These methods are limited, however, because they provide point values of ET for a specific location and fail to provide the ET on a regional scale. This limitation has motivated the development of using remotely sensed (RS) data from satellites to evaluate ET over vast areas. Satellite data are ideally suited for deriving spatially continuous ET surfaces that can be pared down to the field scale because of their temporal and spatial characteristics. However, the most accurate use of RS models require calibration to surface measurements.

SURFACE ENERGY BALANCE CONSUMPTIVE USE ANALYSIS – METRIC MODEL

METRIC estimates surface evapotranspiration (ET) based on the evaluation of the energy balance at the earth's surface. METRIC model processes instantaneous remotely-sensed images and weather data, and estimates the partitioning of energy into net incoming radiation (R_n), heat flux into the ground (G), sensible heat flux to the air (H), and latent heat flux (LE). The latent heat flux is computed as a residual in the energy balance, representing the energy consumed by ET. The main advantage of using the energy balance is that the actual ET is computed, rather than a potential ET. A disadvantage of the energy balance approach is in the complexity of calculations and the need for human oversight during calibration. Figure 3 shows a general workflow of the METRIC process.

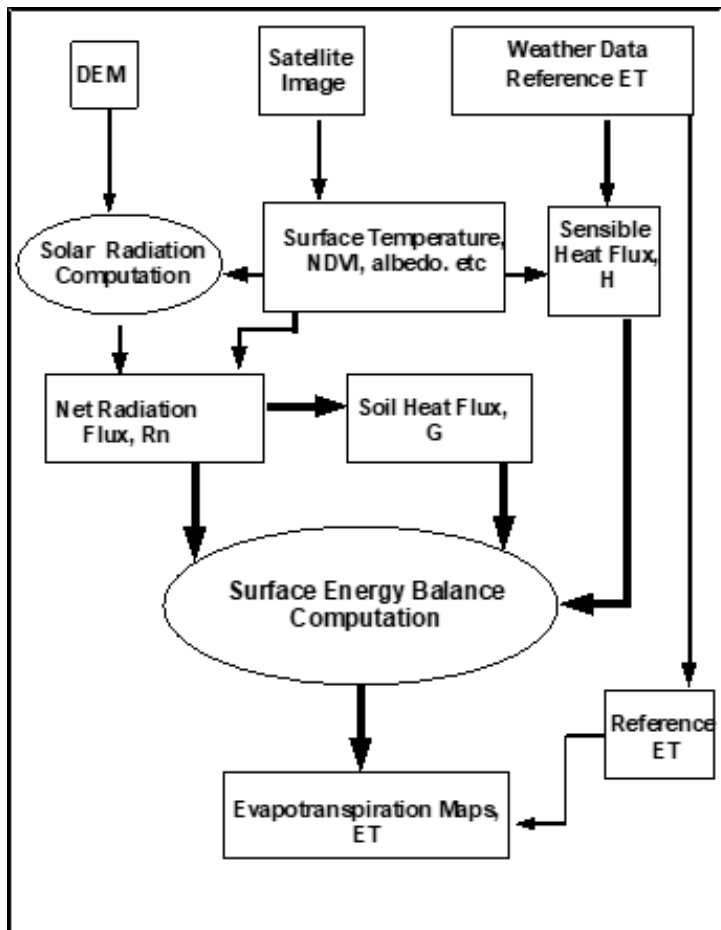


FIGURE 3. GENERAL WORKFLOW OF THE METRIC PROCESS

For the Cuyama Groundwater Basin METRIC application, the Cuyama station (CIMIS station #88) was selected to produce the reference ET (ET_o) during calibration. During the internal calibration of sensible heat flux in METRIC, multiple pairs of hot and cold pixels are selected for the model, the one with relative stable result is selected for final calibration. A detailed description of METRIC can be found in Allen et al. (2007a, b; 2008).

METRIC INPUT DATA – SATELLITE IMAGES

The Cuyama Groundwater Basin is within Landsat reference system path 42 and row 36. For the 1996 water year, Landsat 5 images were used, and for the 2016 water year, Landsat 8 images were used. All available images were utilized, except those that had cloud contamination.

Tables 3 and 4 provide a list of the images used for each water year. A total of 14 Landsat 5 images were modeled by METRIC for the 1996 water year, and a total of 17 Landsat 8 images were modeled for the 2016 water year. For each image, the METRIC model was used to estimate actual daily ET. Linear interpolation was then used to calculate monthly and annual ET.

TABLE 3. DATES OF THE LANDSAT 5 SATELLITE IMAGES USED FOR METRIC PROCESSING IN 1996 WATER YEAR

#	Date of Landsat	Image Type
1	9/24/1995	Landsat 5
2	10/10/1995	Landsat 5
3	11/11/1995	Landsat 5
4	11/27/1995	Landsat 5
5	1/14/1996	Landsat 5
6	5/21/1996	Landsat 5
7	6/6/1996	Landsat 5
8	6/22/1996	Landsat 5
9	7/8/1996	Landsat 5
10	7/24/1996	Landsat 5
11	8/9/1996	Landsat 5
12	8/25/1996	Landsat 5
13	9/10/1996	Landsat 5
14	9/26/1996	Landsat 5

TABLE 4. DATES OF THE LANDSAT 8 SATELLITE IMAGES USED FOR METRIC PROCESSING IN 2016 WATER YEAR

#	Date of Landsat	Image Type
1	10/1/2015	Landsat 8
2	11/18/2015	Landsat 8
3	1/21/2016	Landsat 8
4	2/6/2016	Landsat 8
5	3/9/2016	Landsat 8
6	3/25/2016	Landsat 8
7	4/26/2016	Landsat 8
8	5/12/2016	Landsat 8
9	5/28/2016	Landsat 8
10	6/13/2016	Landsat 8
11	6/29/2016	Landsat 8
12	7/15/2016	Landsat 8
13	7/31/2016	Landsat 8
14	8/16/2016	Landsat 8
15	9/1/2016	Landsat 8
16	9/17/2016	Landsat 8
17	10/3/2016	Landsat 8

METRIC INPUT DATA – WEATHER DATA

METRIC utilizes reference ET as calculated by the ASCE standardized Penman-Monteith equation (ASCE-EWRI 2005) for calibration of the energy balance process. For our study, grass reference ET (ET_o) is used in the modeling process. Hourly weather data time steps are needed to represent ET_o at the time of the Landsat overpass for calibration of the METRIC energy balance estimation process. ET_o was calculated using the RefET software from the University of Idaho (Allen, 2013). California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather station #88 at Cuyama was used to provide hourly weather data for ET_o calculation. Figure 4 is an example of weather data for May 21st, 1996. Figure 5 shows the annual reference ET_o for 1996 and 2016 water years calculated from the CIMIS Cuyama weather station using RefET software.

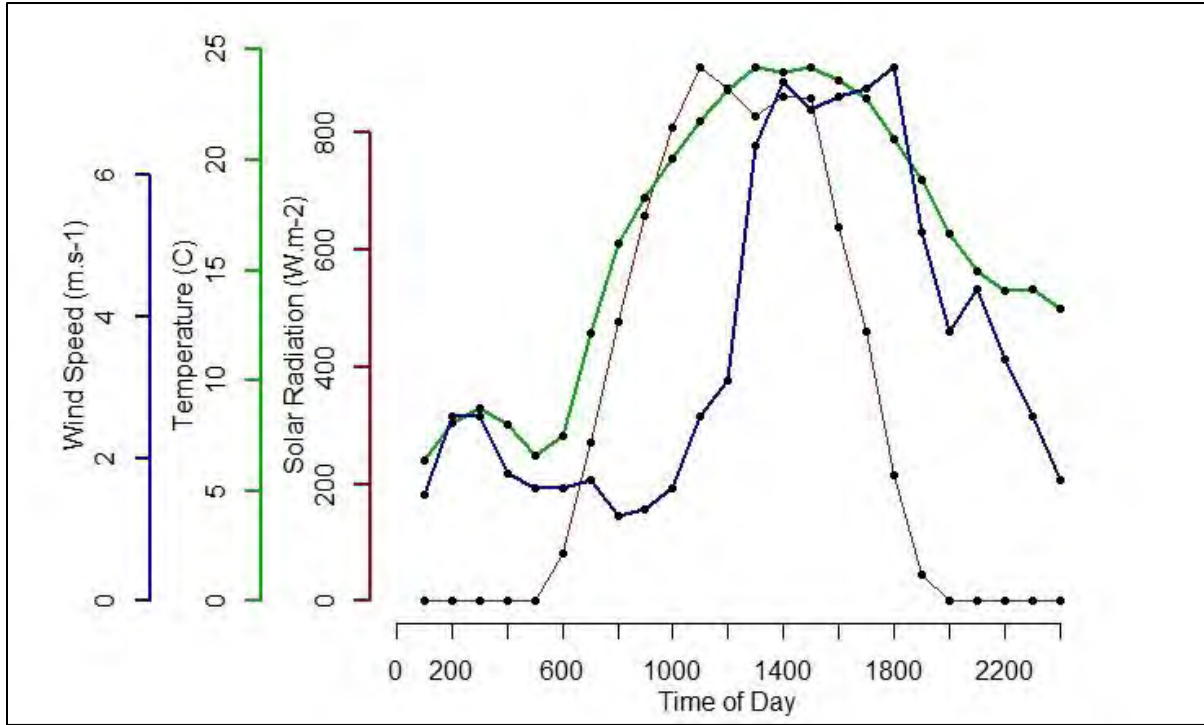


FIGURE 4. CIMIS CUYAMA #88 STATION WEATHER DATA ON MAY 21ST, 1996.

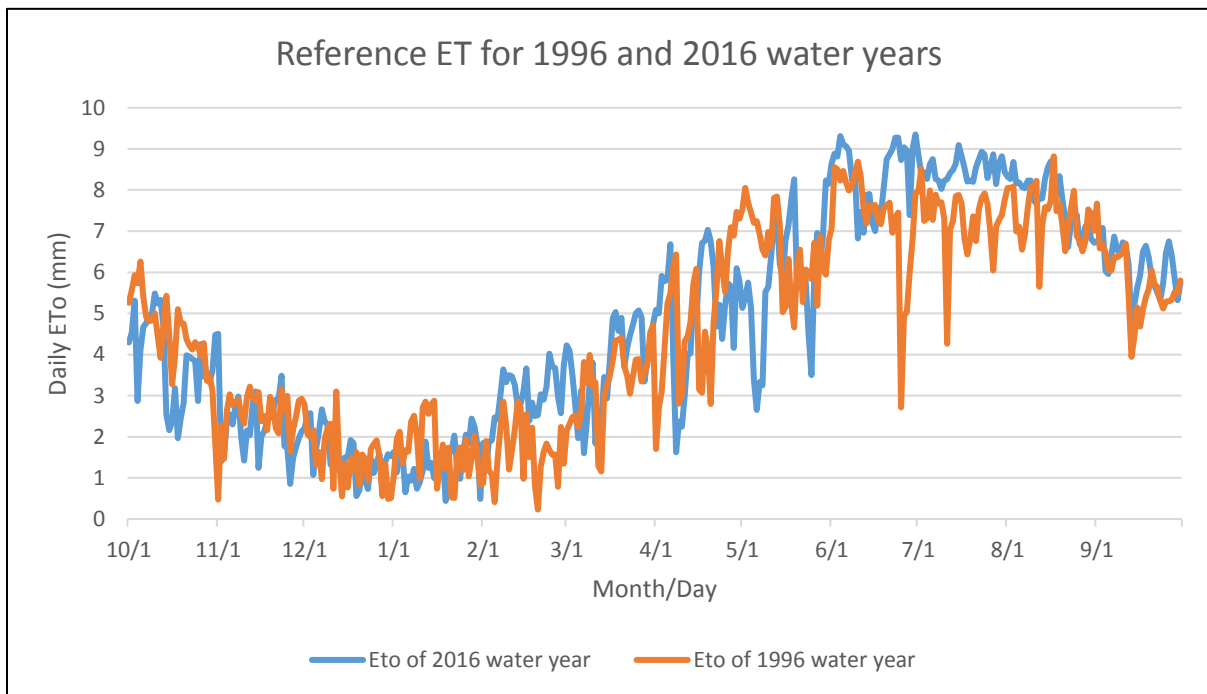


FIGURE 5. REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION FOR 1996 AND 2016 WATER YEARS.

CONSUMPTIVE USE RESULTS

The annual ET data for the 1996 and 2016 water years are summarized by major crop types within each year. Tables 5 and 6 show the results of average crop actual ET. Major crops, such as alfalfa, apples, and carrots, have relative higher annual ET in 2016 than 1996, and these could be attributed to a number of factors:

- ➔ 2016 total annual ETo is higher than 1996 total annual ETo. As shown in Figure 5, during the month of June and July, ETo is consistently higher in 2016.
- ➔ The underlying crop layers used for generating the statistics are created differently. 2016 crop layer is created by Land IQ while 1996 crop layer is created by DWR.
- ➔ The field boundary of 2016 is more accurate, compared with 1996 field boundary. And this could cause differences in ET stats.
- ➔ Crop variety and irrigation methods are different in those 2 years, making crops evaporate more water in 2016.

Figure 6 shows the overview of 2016 water year ET over the whole Cuyama Basin. The focus and calibration area for METRIC ET evaluations was the agricultural growing region (valley floor) itself. The surrounding mountains with different elevations and aspects may have differing results.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF CROP EVAPOTRANSPIRATION OF 1996 WATER YEAR

Crop Types	1996 Water Year ET (mm)	1996 Crop Acres
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures	1163	3579
Apples	905	2478
Carrots	800	4705
Grapes	846	357
Miscellaneous Grain and Hay	590	7474
Miscellaneous Truck Crops	618	3729
Mixed Pasture	807	738
Onions and Garlic	591	313
Peaches/nectarines	819	414
Pistachios	683	677

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF CROP EVAPOTRANSPIRATION OF 2016 WATER YEAR

Crop Types	2016 Water Year ET (mm)	2016 Crop Acres
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures	1365	235
Apples	1204	331
Carrots	1077	5576
Grapes	822	1242
Miscellaneous Grain and Hay	824	3201
Miscellaneous Truck Crops	818	3324
Mixed Pasture	633	142
Onions and Garlic	986	2192
Pistachios	1266	722
Lettuce/Leafy Greens	789	613
Olives	737	517
Safflower	714	810

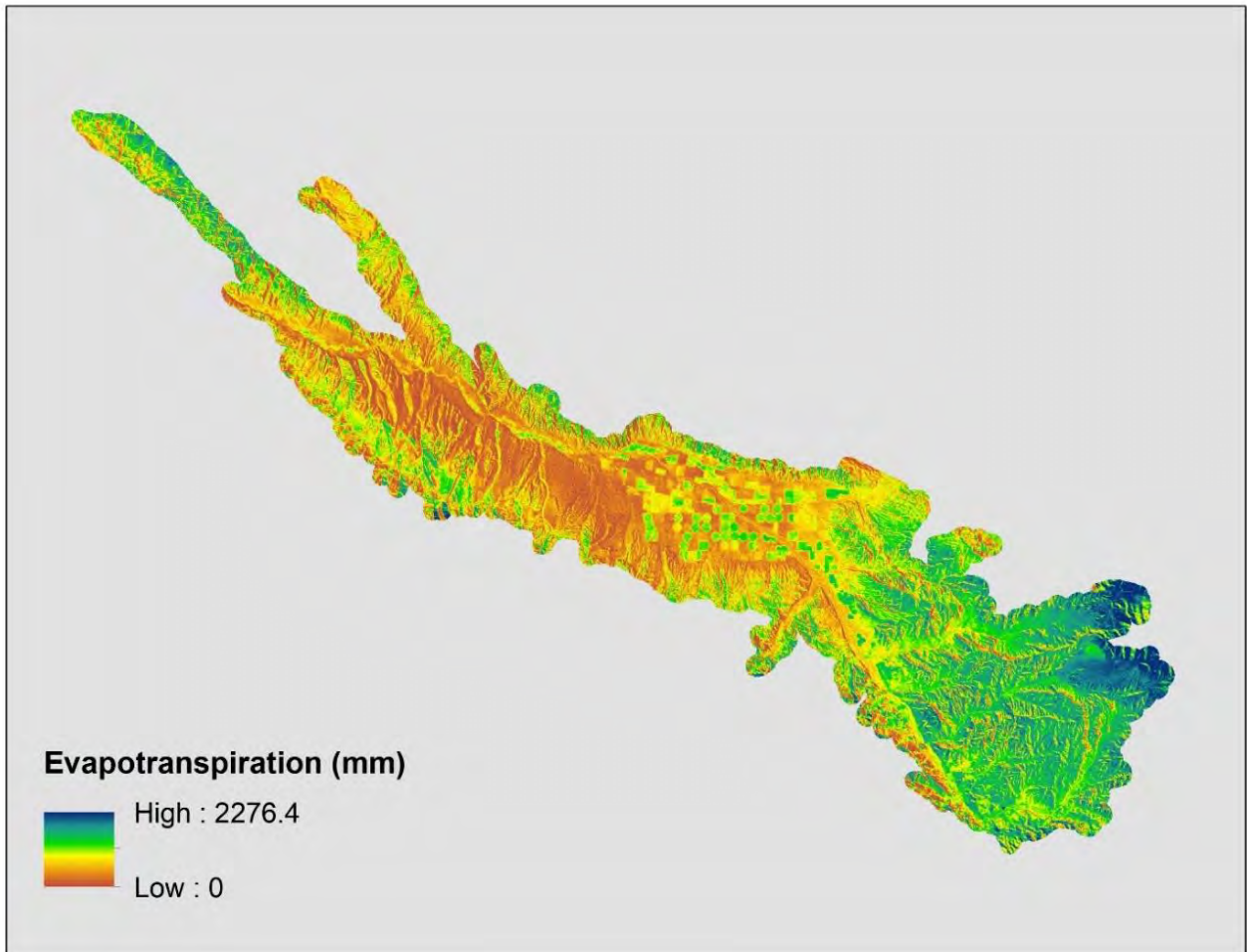


FIGURE 6. 2016 WATER YEAR EVAPOTRANSPIRATION OF THE CUYMA BASIN.

DATA DELIVERABLES

Data delivered as part of the consumptive water analysis efforts are summarized in Table 7.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF CROP MAPPING DATA DELIVERABLES

#	File Name	Description
1	CuyamaValley_2016_LandUse_Classification.shp	Crop classification for 2016 water year (attribute: Crop2016)
2	CuyamaValley_2014_LandUse_Classification.shp	Crop classification for 2014 water year (attribute: Crop2014)
3	CuyamaValley_2012_LandUse_Classification.shp	Crop classification for 2012 water year (attribute: Crop2012)
4	CuyamaValley_2009_LandUse.shp	Crop classification for 2009 water year (attribute: Crop2009)
5	CuyamaValley_2006_LandUse.shp	Crop classification for 2006 water year (attribute: Crop2006)
6	CuyamaValley_2003_LandUse.shp	Crop classification for 2003 water year (attribute: Crop2003)
7	CuyamaValley_2000_LandUse.shp	Crop classification for 2000 water year (attribute: Crop2000)
8	CuyamaValley_1996_LandUse.shp	Crop classification for 1996 water year (attribute: Crop1996)
9	1995-10_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for October 1995
10	1995-11_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for November 1995
11	1995-12_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for December 1995
12	1996-01_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for January 1996
13	1996-02_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for February 1996
14	1996-03_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for March 1996
15	1996-04_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for April 1996
16	1996-05_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for May 1996
17	1996-06_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for June 1996
18	1996-07_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for July 1996
19	1996-08_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for August 1996
20	1996-09_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for September 1996
21	1996_total_ETa_mm.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for 1996 water year

22	2015-10_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for October 2015
23	2015-11_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for November 2015
24	2015-12_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for December 2015
25	2016-01_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for January 2016
26	2016-02_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for February 2016
27	2016-03_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for March 2016
28	2016-04_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for April 2016
29	2016-05_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for May 2016
30	2016-06_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for June 2016
31	2016-07_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for July 2016
32	2016-08_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for August 2016
33	2016-09_ETa.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for September 2016
34	2016_total_ETa_mm.tif	Raster image of total evapotranspiration (unit: mm) for 2016 water year
35	Reference_ETo	Reference ET for 1996 and 2016 water years
36	Cuyama Consumptive Use Report	Memorandum summarizing consumptive use efforts (this document)

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Attachment C-2

Climate Change Scenario Development

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1. CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Regulatory Background

As prescribed in Section 354.18(d)(3) and Section 354.18(e) of the SGMA regulations, climate change conditions were incorporated into the projected water budgets for the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin *Groundwater Sustainability Plan*.

Section 354.18(d)(3) of the SGMA regulations state:

“(d) The Agency shall utilize the following information provided, as available, by the Department pursuant to Section 353.2, or other data of comparable quality, to develop the water budget:

- (1) Historical water budget information for mean annual temperature, mean annual precipitation, water year type, and land use.*
- (2) Current water budget information for temperature, water year type, evapotranspiration, and land use.*
- (3) Projected water budget information for population, population growth, **climate change**, and sea level rise.”*

Section 354.18(e) of the SGMA regulations state:

*“(e) Each Plan shall rely on the best available information and best available science to quantify the water budget for the basin in order to provide an understanding of historical and projected hydrology, water demand, water supply, land use, population, **climate change**, sea level rise, groundwater and surface water interaction, and subsurface groundwater flow. If a numerical groundwater and surface water model is not used to quantify and evaluate the projected water budget conditions and the potential impacts to beneficial uses and users of groundwater, the Plan shall identify and describe an equally effective method, tool, or analytical model to evaluate projected water budget conditions.”*

Climate change analysis is an area with continued evolution in terms of methods, tools, forecasted datasets, and the predictions of actual greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. There is a large number of available combinations of these elements that result in many potential ways to evaluate climate change impacts. For the purposes of this GSP, the method proposed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as a valid method of evaluation in its guidance document was considered adequate (DWR, 2018). Similarly, the “best available information” was deemed the information provided by DWR, customized for the method proposed.

The following resources from DWR were used to carry out the climate change analysis:

- SGMA Data Viewer
- Guidance for Climate Change Data Use During Groundwater Sustainability Plan Development
- Sustainability Plan Development and Appendices (Guidance Document)
- Water Budget BMP
- Desktop IWFEM Tools

SGMA Data Viewer provides the location for which the climate change forecasts datasets¹ were downloaded for the Cuyama subbasin (DWR, 2019). The guidance document details the approach, development, applications, and limitations of the datasets available from the SGMA Data Viewer (DWR, 2018). The Water Budget BMP describes in more granular detail how projected water budgets should be computed (DWR, 2016). The Desktop IWFEM Tools are available to calculate the projected precipitation and evapotranspiration inputs under climate change conditions (DWR, 2018).

Generally, the methods suggested by DWR in the above resources were used, with a few exceptions to ensure the resolution and scale matched that of the historical and current water budgets. Figure C-2-1 shows the overall process consistent with the Climate Change Resource Guide (DWR, 2018) that describes workflow beginning with baseline historical conditions to perturbed 2070 conditions for the projected model run.

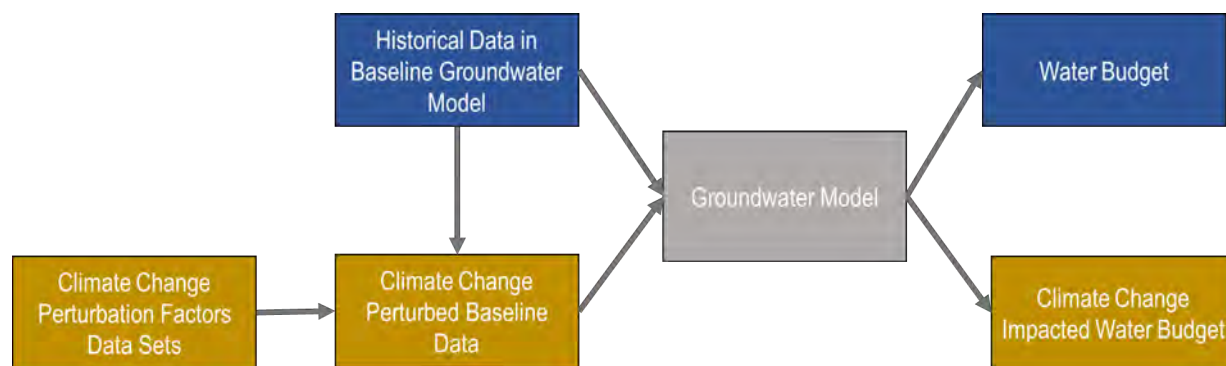


Figure C-2-1: Model Process

¹ In the industry, climate change impacted variable forecasts are sometimes referred to as “data” and their collections are called “datasets.” Calling forecasted variable values “data” can be misleading, so this document tries to be explicit about data (i.e., historical data) versus forecasts or model outputs.



Table C-2-1 below summarizes the forecasted variable datasets provided by DWR that were used to carry out the climate change analysis (DWR, 2019).

Table C-2-1. DWR Forecasted Datasets	
Input Variable	DWR-provided dataset
Precipitation	Change factors: VIC model-generated GIS grid with associated change factor time series for each cell
Reference ET	Change factors: VIC model-generated GIS grid with associated change factor time series for each cell

1.2 Climate Change Analysis Methodology

For climate change impacts on groundwater, accepted methods include the assessment of the impacts on the individual water resource system elements that are impacted and directly link to groundwater. These elements include precipitation, streamflow, evapotranspiration and, for coastal aquifers, sea level rise as a boundary condition. For Cuyama, sea level is not relevant. Additionally, in the Cuyama model does not have any stream inflows. For this reason, streamflow under climate change was not perturbed in this analysis.

The methods for perturbing the precipitation and evapotranspiration input files is described in the following sections. Two future scenarios were evaluated in this analysis, according to DWR guidance (DWR, 2018):

- Water Budget under 2030 central tendency conditions to assess near-future impacts of climate change.
- Water Budget under 2070 central tendency conditions to assess impacts of climate change over the long-term planning and implementation period.

1.2.1 Perturbed Precipitation under Climate Change

Projected precipitation change (perturbation) factors are provided by DWR, calculated using a climate period analysis based on historical precipitation from January 1915 to December 2011 (DWR, 2018). Change factors provided by DWR were calculated as a ratio of the value of a variable under a “future scenario” divided by a baseline. DWR used a macroscale hydrologic model that solves the full water and balance in a watershed, called the Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) Model. The baseline data corresponds to the 1995 historical template detrended scenario by the VIC model through global circulation model (GCM) downscaling. The “future scenario” corresponds to VIC outputs of the simulation of future conditions using GCM forecasted hydroclimatic variables as inputs. These change factors are thus a simple perturbation factor that corresponds to the ratio of a future with climate change divided by the past without it. Change factors are available on a monthly time step and spatially defined by the VIC model grid. Supplemental tables with the time series of perturbation factors are available by DWR for each grid cell.



Because the Cuyama model has a daily time step, the historical baseline time series (water year 1960 to water year 2017) was aggregated monthly. DWR change factors, or perturbation factors, were then multiplied by historical baseline precipitation to generate projected precipitation under 2030 and 2070 central tendency future scenarios using the Desktop IWFm GIS tool (DWR, 2018). The tool calculates an area weighted precipitation change factor for each model grid geometry. This model grid geometry was generated based on polygons generated around the PRISM nodes that are within the model region.

However, the DWR tool only includes change factors through 2011. The remaining five years of the time series were synthesized according to historically comparable water years. The perturbation factor from the corresponding month of the comparable year was applied to the baseline of the missing years (i.e., 2012 to 2017) to generate projected values. Months with no precipitation in the baseline were assumed a monthly precipitation of 1 millimeter under climate change to account for increased precipitation that cannot be calculated from a baseline of 0 millimeter for these synthesized years. Table C-2-2 below shows the comparable water years assigned for each missing year.

Water Year with Missing Change Factors	Comparable Water Year on Record	
	April to September	October to March
2012	1987	2009
2013	1990	1990
2014	1990	1989
2015	2001	1990
2016	1990	1989
2017	1990	1990

Applying Change Factors to Precipitation and ET

DWR datasets include scenarios for 2030 and 2070 timeframes and for conditions similar to historical in terms of precipitation forecasted (central tendency) and conditions wetter and drier. All scenarios available present higher future temperatures. The team selected the 2070 central tendency forecasted conditions for the analysis.

After applying the change factor to the model simulation period (baseline) analysts obtained the precipitation and evapotranspiration under climate change. The resulting perturbed precipitation values and the baseline precipitation values can be found in Figure C-2-2 below. The exceedance plot for these two times series can be found in Figure C-2-3.

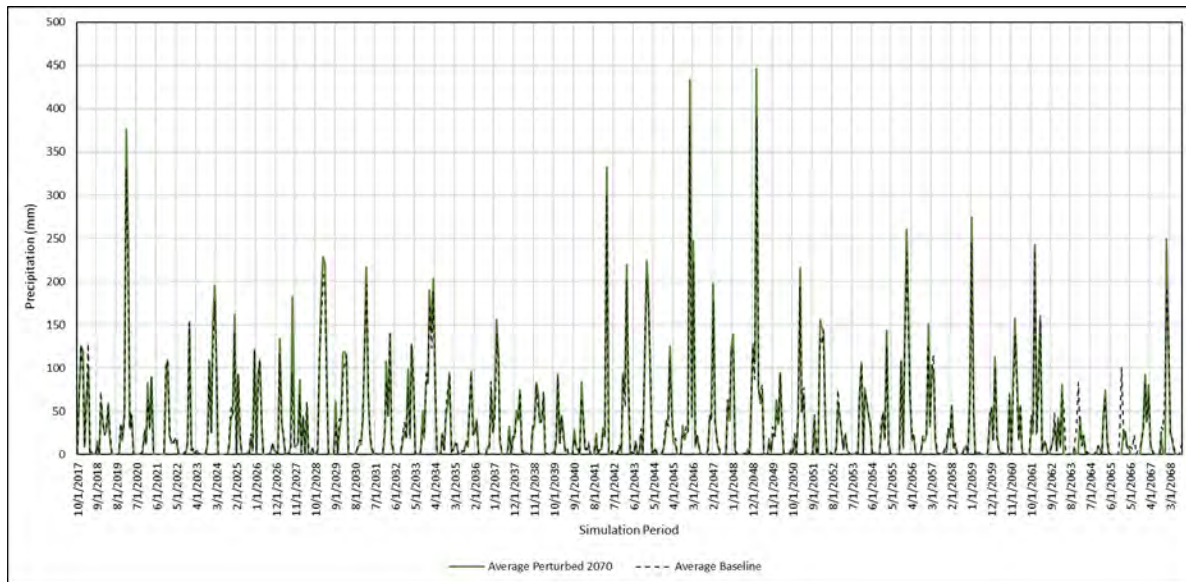


Figure C-2.2. Precipitation Perturbation Factors as Compared to Baseline Values

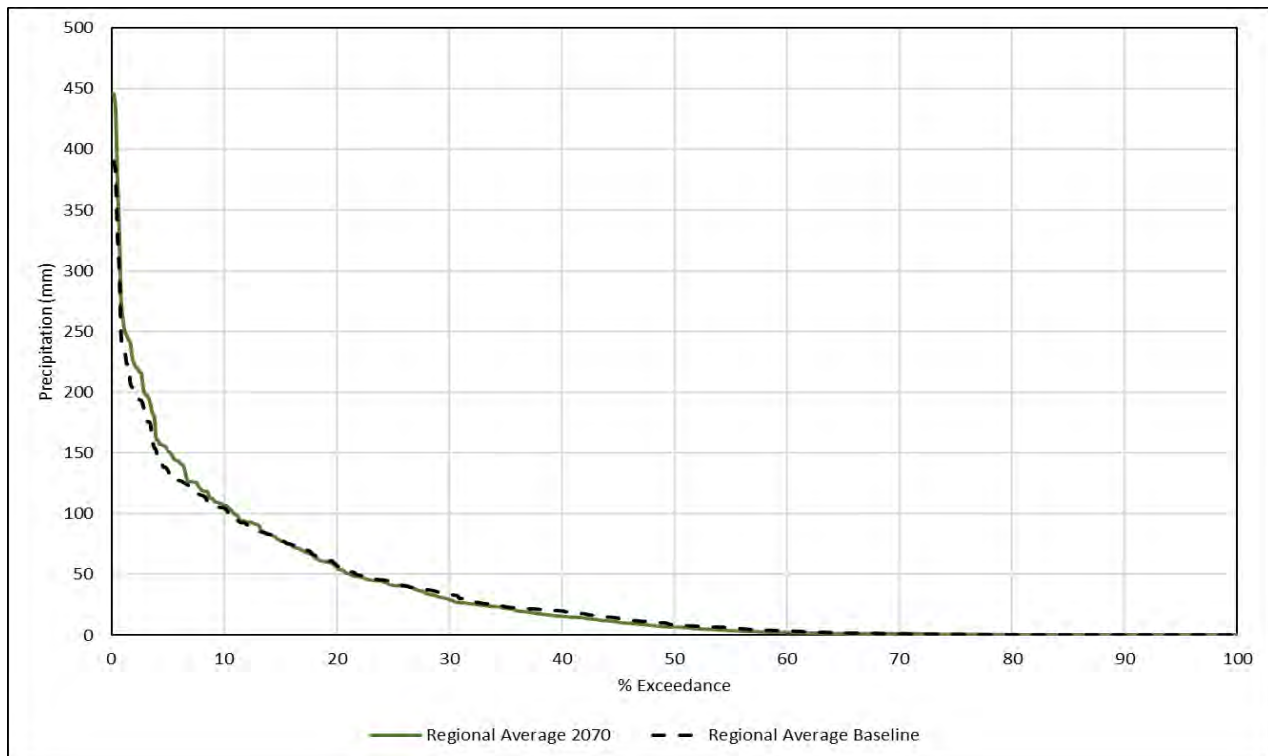


Figure C-2.3. Exceedance of Precipitation Perturbation Factors as Compared to Baseline Values

Figure C-2-4 shows the difference between the regional average under 2070 climate change conditions and the regional average under historical baseline conditions plotted against different amounts of projected monthly precipitation.

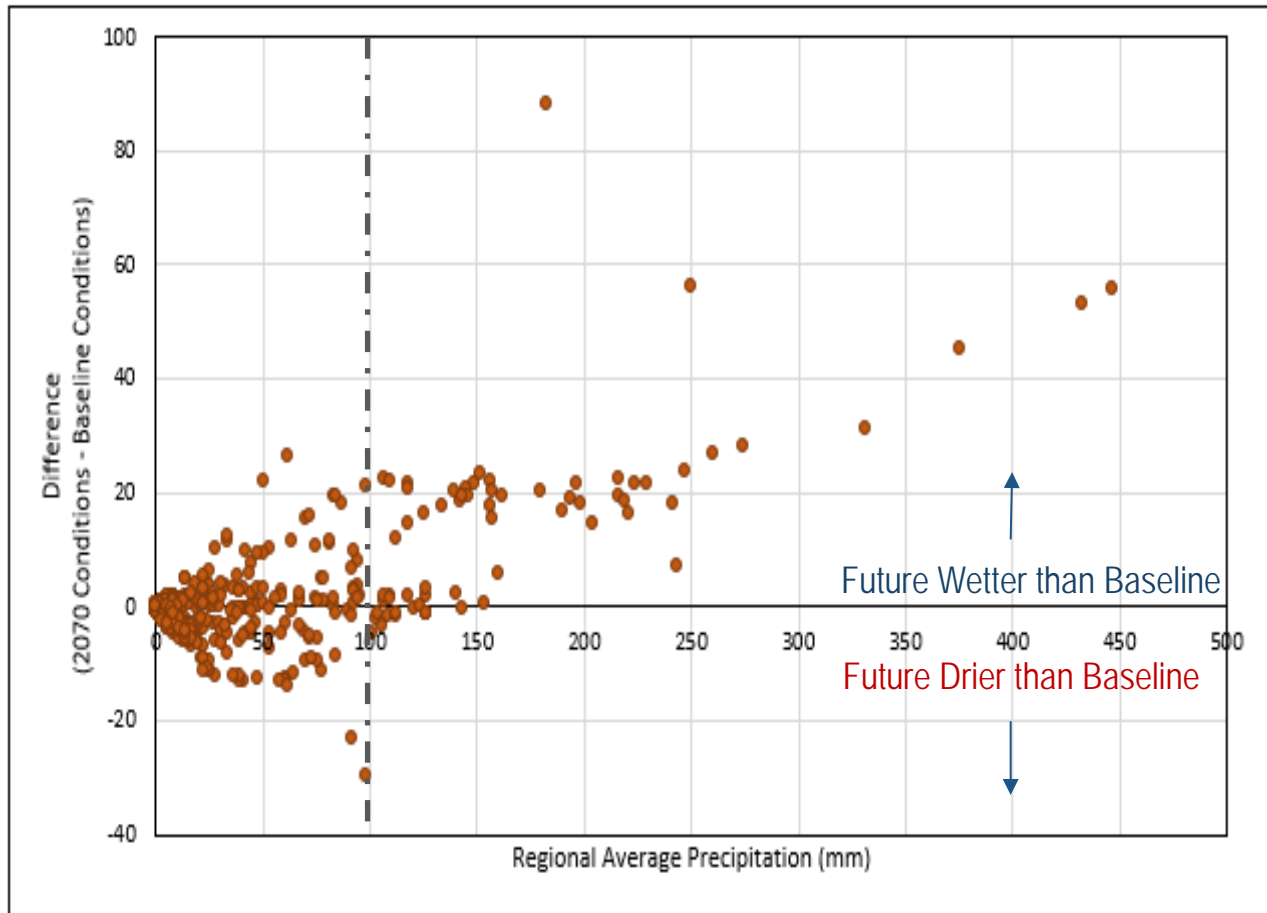


Figure C-2-4. Difference in Monthly Precipitation Estimates as Compared to Baseline Values

This plot demonstrates that in 2070 with climate change added, in low precipitation months, there is approximately equal probability that the month will be wetter or drier than historical conditions. However, under climate change, the 2070 conditions will be always wetter on average in months with precipitation above approximately 100mm. Therefore, under climate change conditions, the occurrence of low precipitation months will likely not change, but the higher precipitation months will be wetter overall than the baseline.

It is important to note that, while the central tendency scenario shows limited changes in future precipitation compared to historical record, the drier and wetter scenarios do show more variability. Figure C-2-5 shows the exceedance curve for the wet scenario and it shows a larger difference to baseline compared to the central tendency. The use of other scenarios can be explored in future GSP updates.

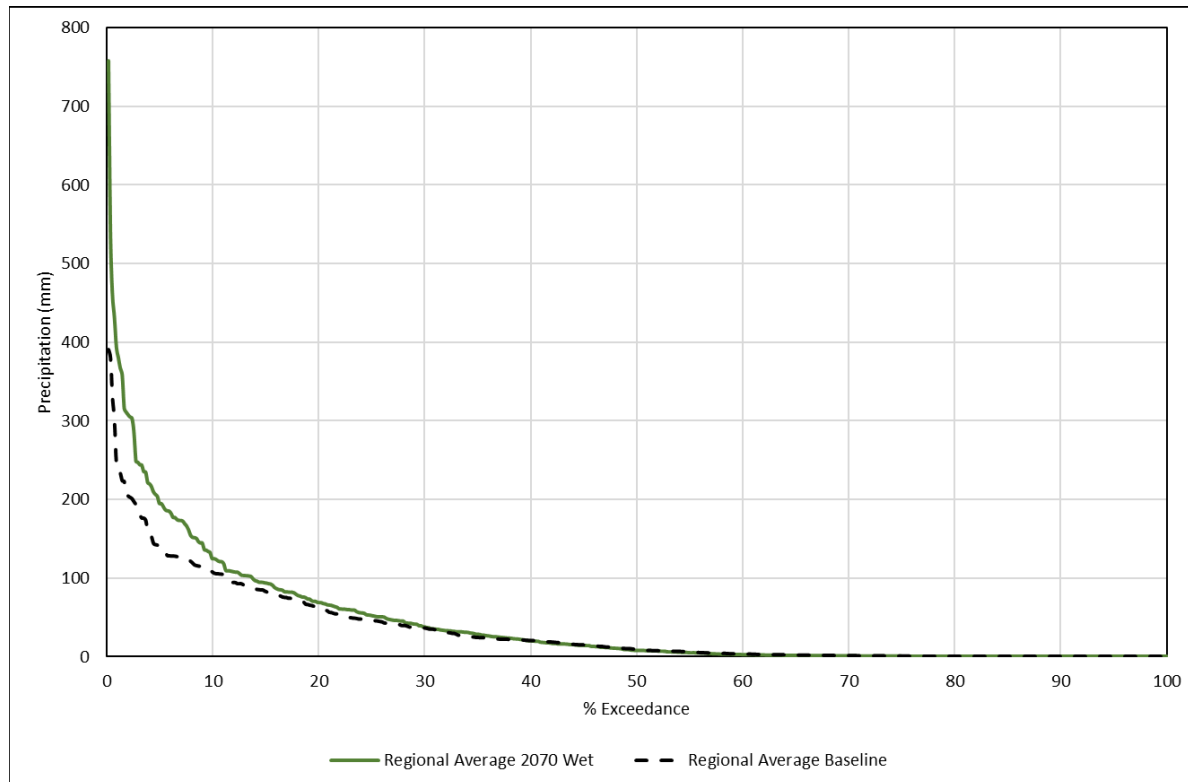


Figure C-2- 5. Exceedance of Wet Scemario Precipitation Estimates as Compared to Baseline Values

Perturbed Evapotranspiration under Climate Change

Reference evapotranspiration (ET) is differentiated only by crop in the Cuyama model. However, because there is no spatial component to ET, the same crop in a different part of the basin is modeled with the same ET. Change factors for ET are available in the same spatially distributed manner as precipitation, as described above. However, to match the level of discretization with the Cuyama model, an average ET change factor was calculated across all VIC grid cells within the Cuyama Subbasin boundary. Therefore, the tool to process ET provided by DWR was not needed or used. Change factors provided by DWR for water year 1964 through December 1, 2011 were averaged. This average ET change factor was then applied to the baseline ET time series for each crop type. Because the same ET change factor was applied over the entire baseline time series, no synthesis was required in this analysis.

- For 2030, average change factor is: **1.03**
- For 2070, average change factor is: **1.07**

To better show the impact of climate change, a sample of years (1994 and 1995) for one crop (melons) is included in Figure C-2-6. Figure C-2-7 shows the exceedance curve for these estimates.

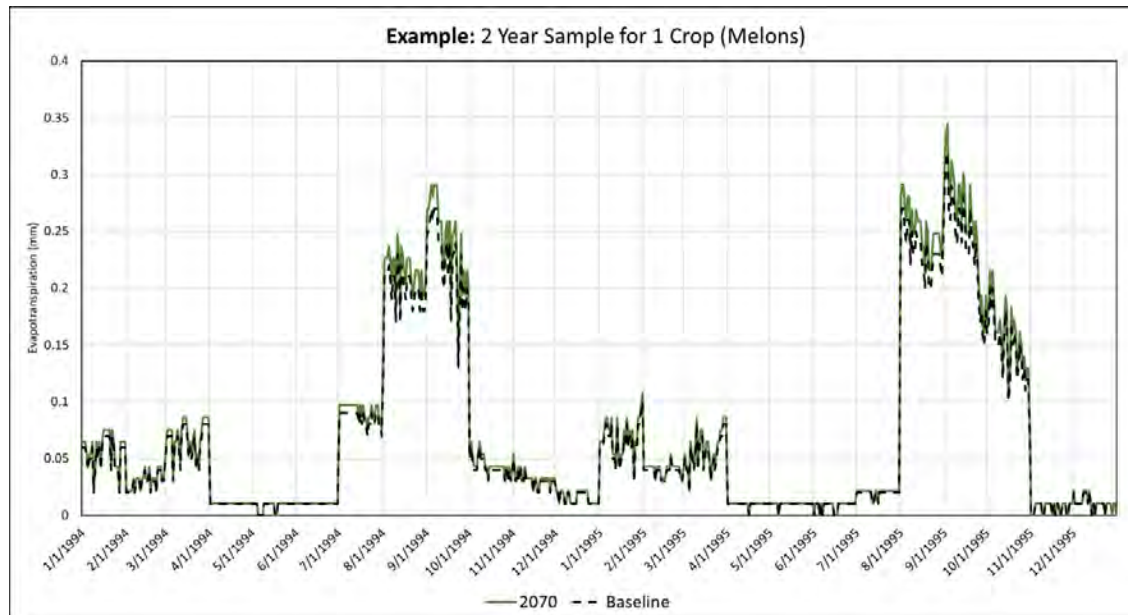


Figure C-2-6. Changes in Melon Evapotranspiration in 1994 and 1995 as Compared to Baseline Values

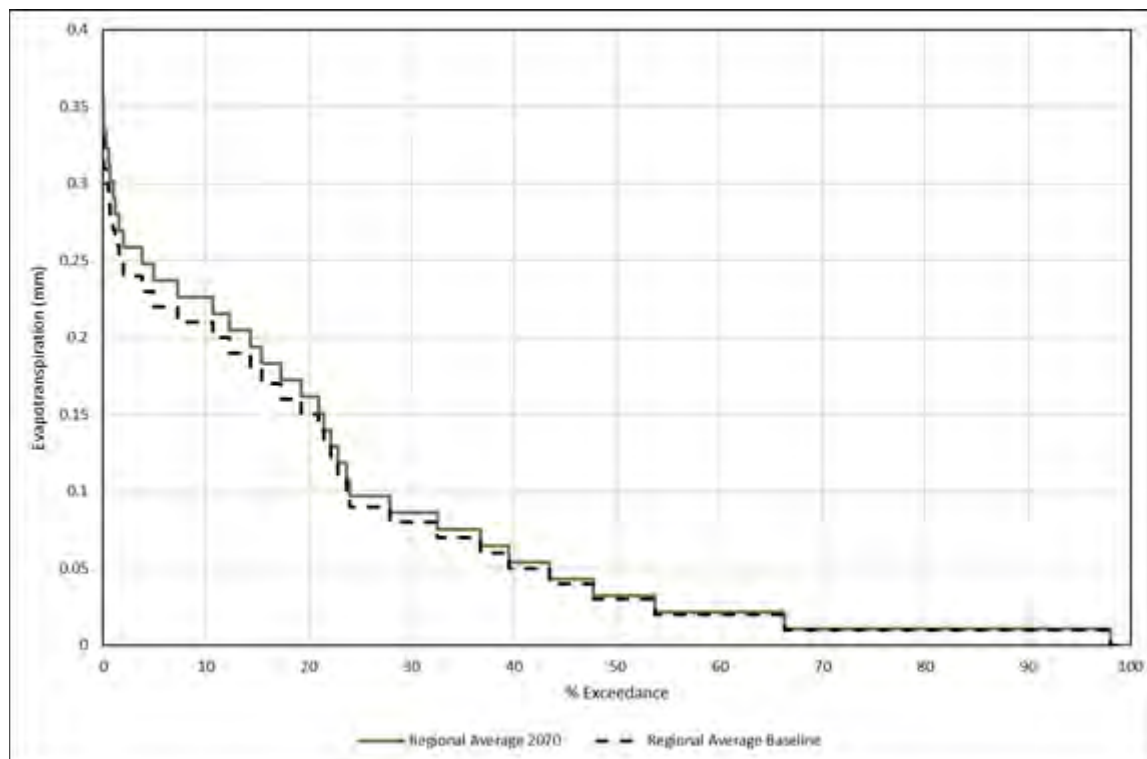


Figure C-2-7. Exceedance of Melon Evapotranspiration in 1994 and 1995 as Compared to Baseline Values



Considerations for this Analysis

By using DWR’s climate change datasets, this GSP has chosen to use a climate period analysis. A “period of analysis” method is what DWR proposes since it provides an intuitive way to compare the past and future conditions, preserving historical temporal trends. Under a period of analysis (sometimes referred to as the “delta method”) precipitation and Crop ET patterns from the past are mirrored into the future and shifted either higher or lower in magnitude (DWR, 2018). When using a period of analysis method, any difference between the baseline historical conditions and the projected conditions can be attributed only to climate change.

Using a climate period analysis in contrast to a transient analysis, however, brings also some disadvantages. While a significant advantage of this method is that the climate change signal can be isolated from signals of other impacts, temporal changes in the water resources system are ignored in favor of adopting the temporal trends of the past. In a continuously changing and variable climate in California, this approach incurs significant disadvantages. Inter-annual variability in the climate period analysis follows the exact patterns of the historical period it references. Shifting seasonality of precipitation, peak snowmelt, and temperature, are important climate impacts expected through the GSP planning horizon that are not captured in the projected water budget (Langridge, Sepaniak, Fencel, & Mendez, 2018) (PPIC, 2019). Longer drought period than have been recorded historically are also expected according to many climate experts (PPIC, 2019). These changes are also not captured.

Opportunities for Future Refinement

The regulations dictate that GSPs reflect the best available science to make climate change projections. For future GSP updates, climate change analysis incorporation should build off of this baseline work to continually improve projections into the future. Some refinements or modifications may include:

- Use other scenarios (dry and wet) in addition to the central tendency scenario
- Use a transient method as opposed to a period of record method
- Incorporate paleohydrology observations and make inferences about the impacts of longer droughts captured in the paleorecord



1.3 References

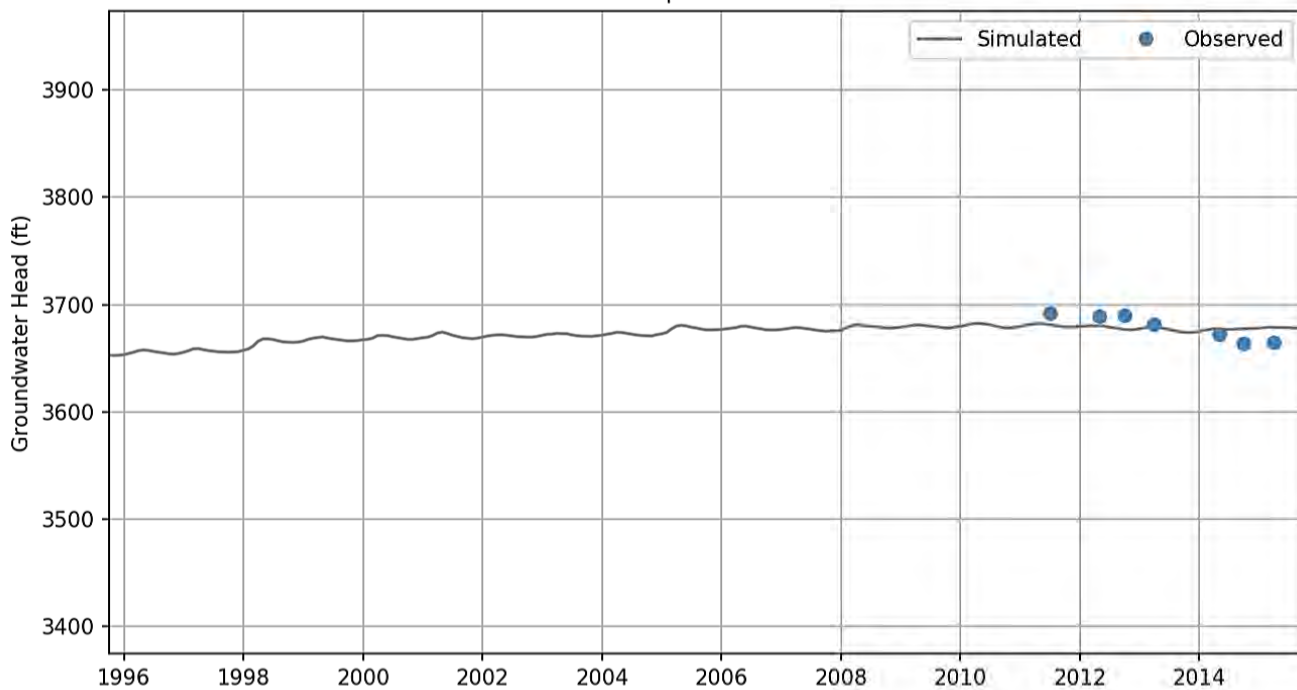
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Attachment C-3

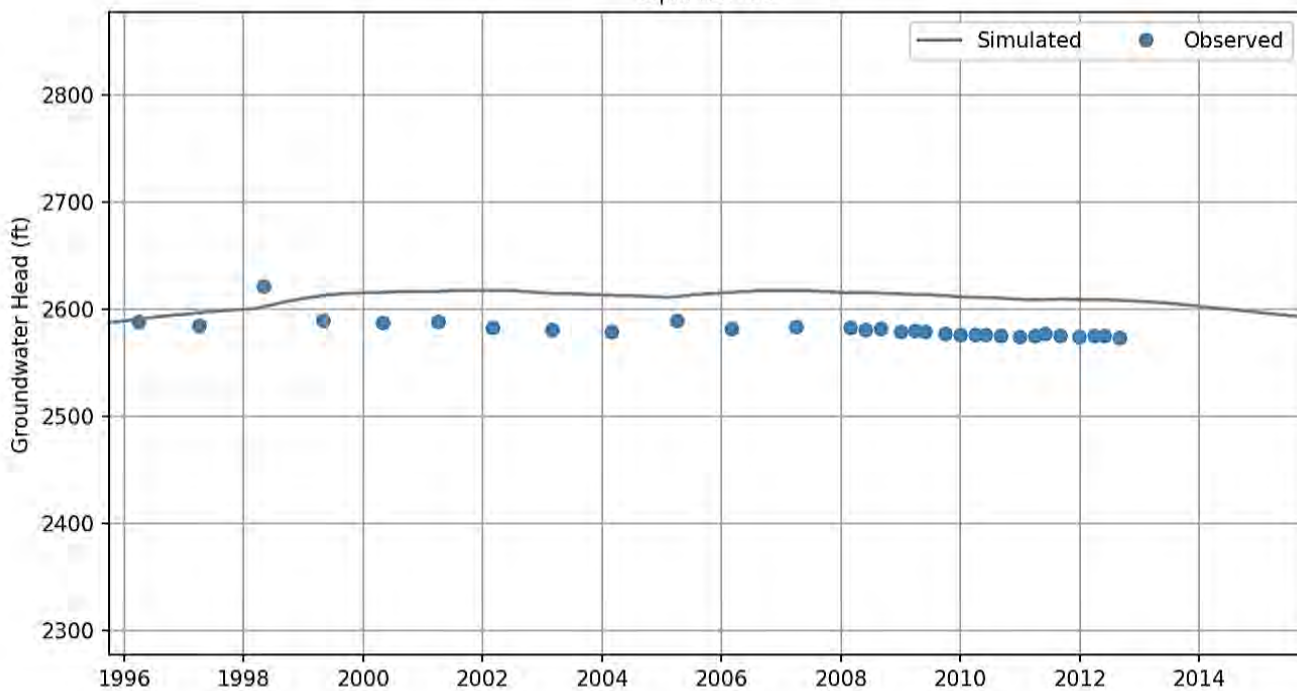
Groundwater Level Hydrographs for Calibration Wells

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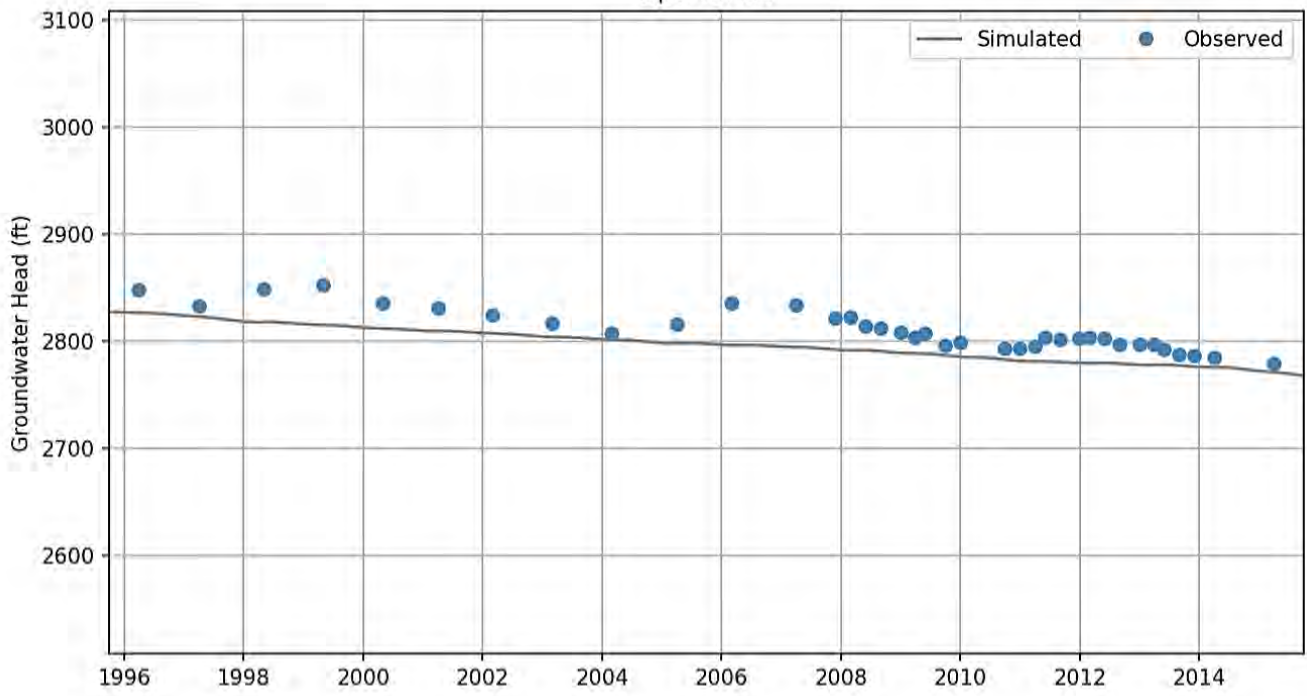
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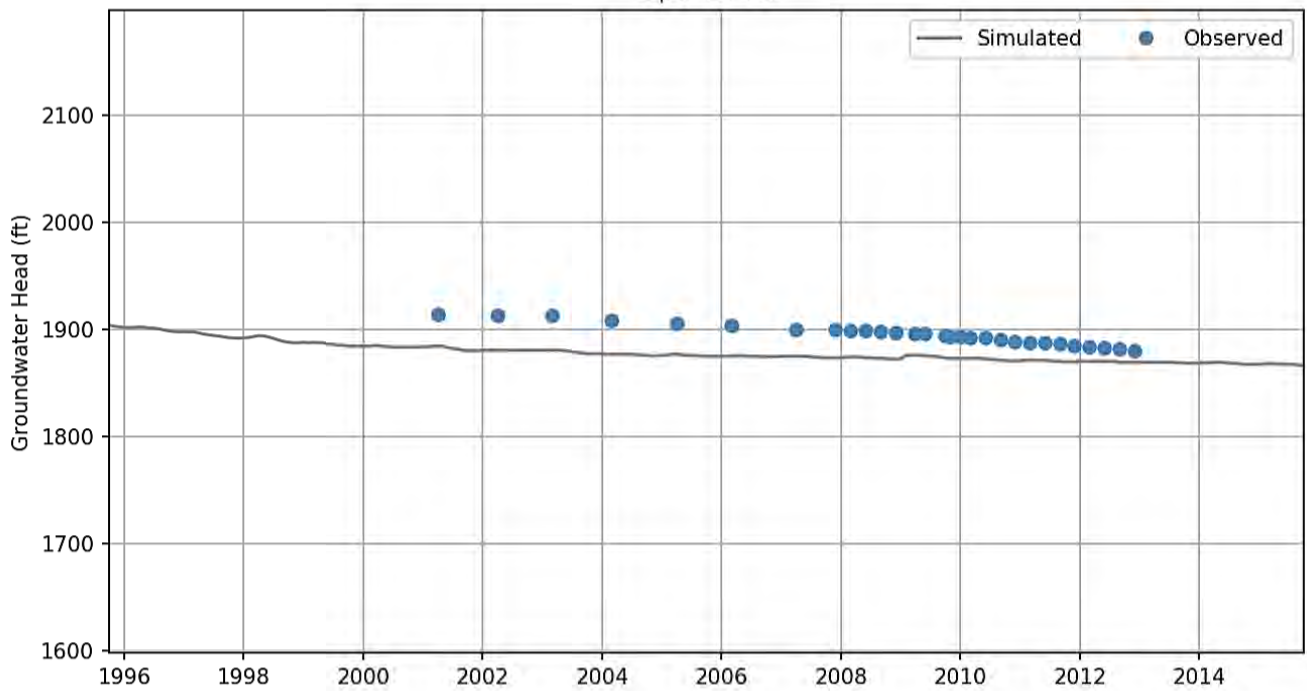
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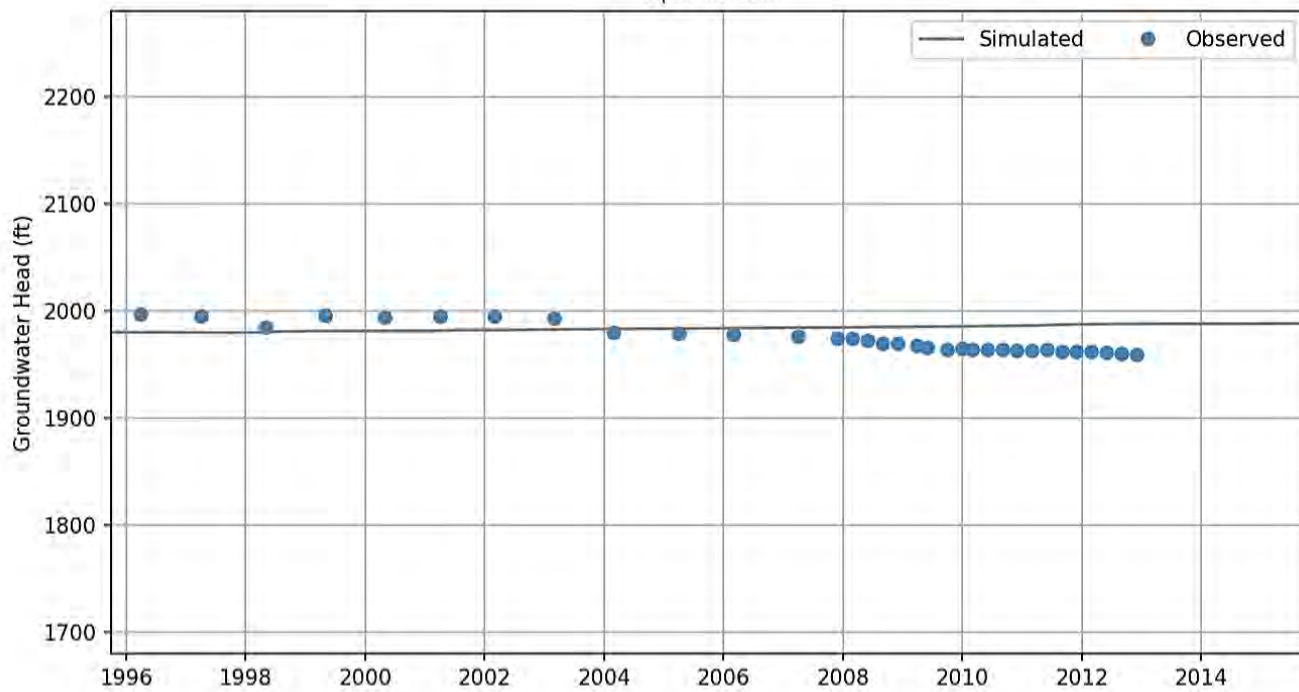
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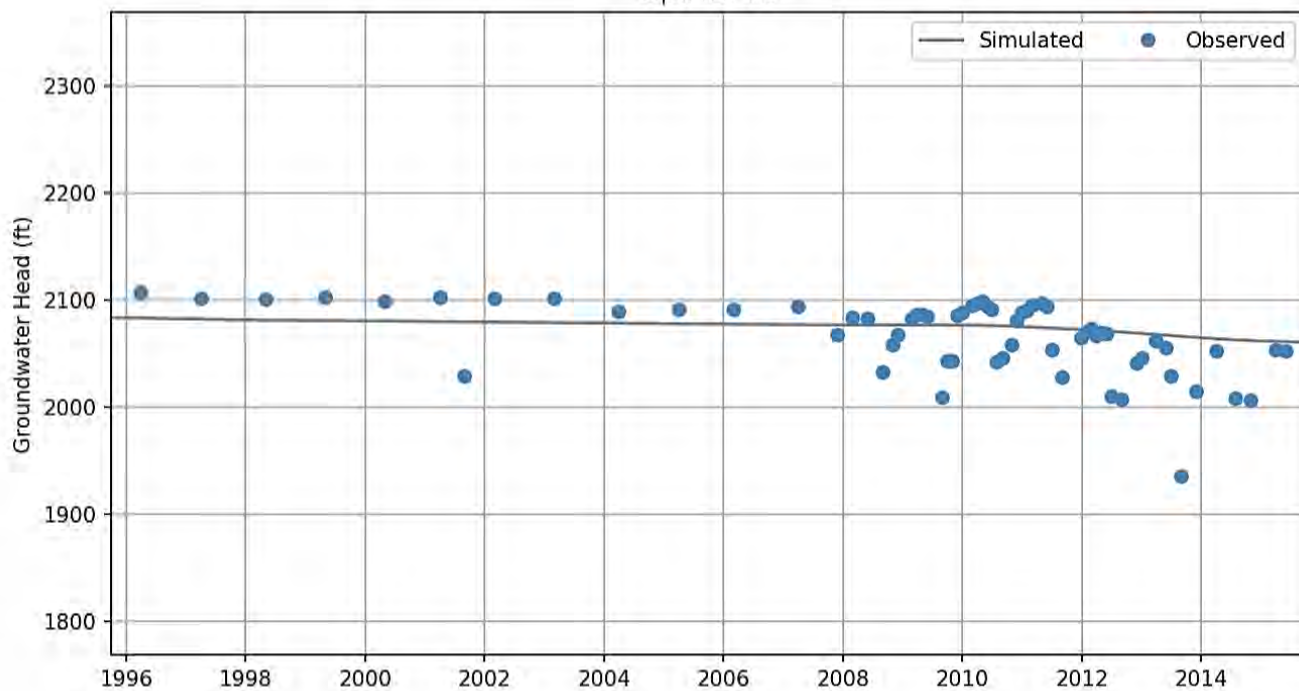
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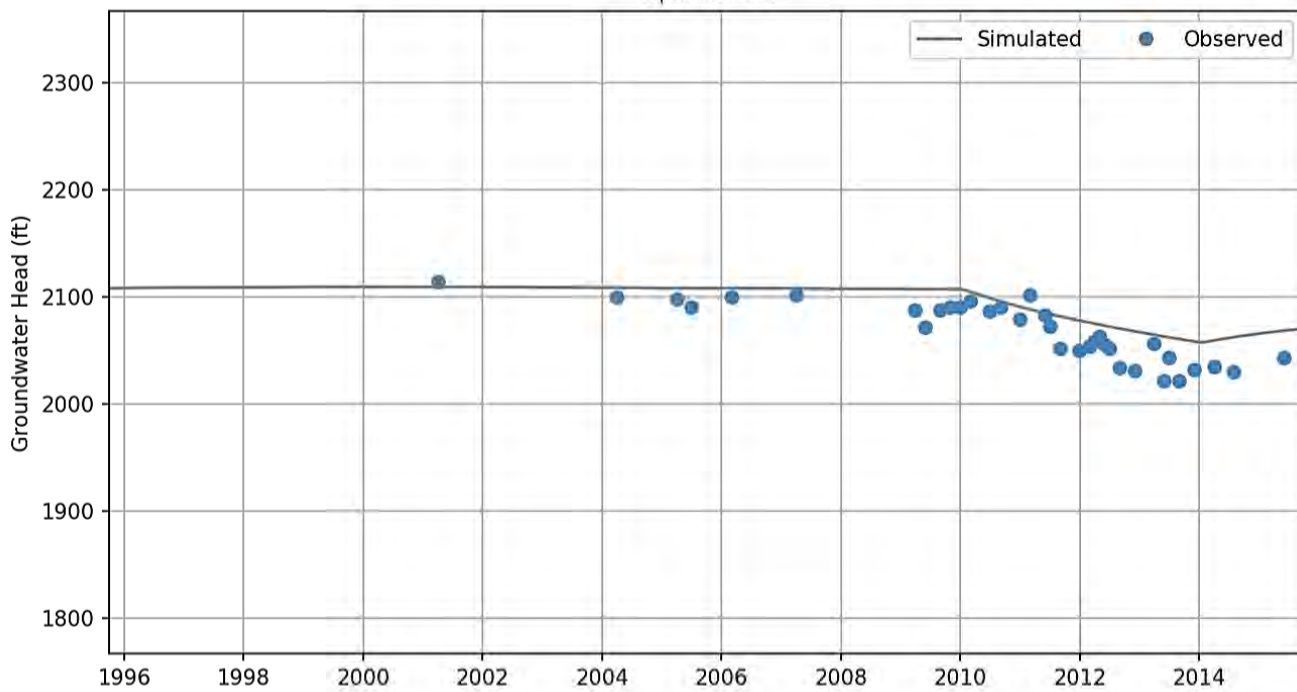
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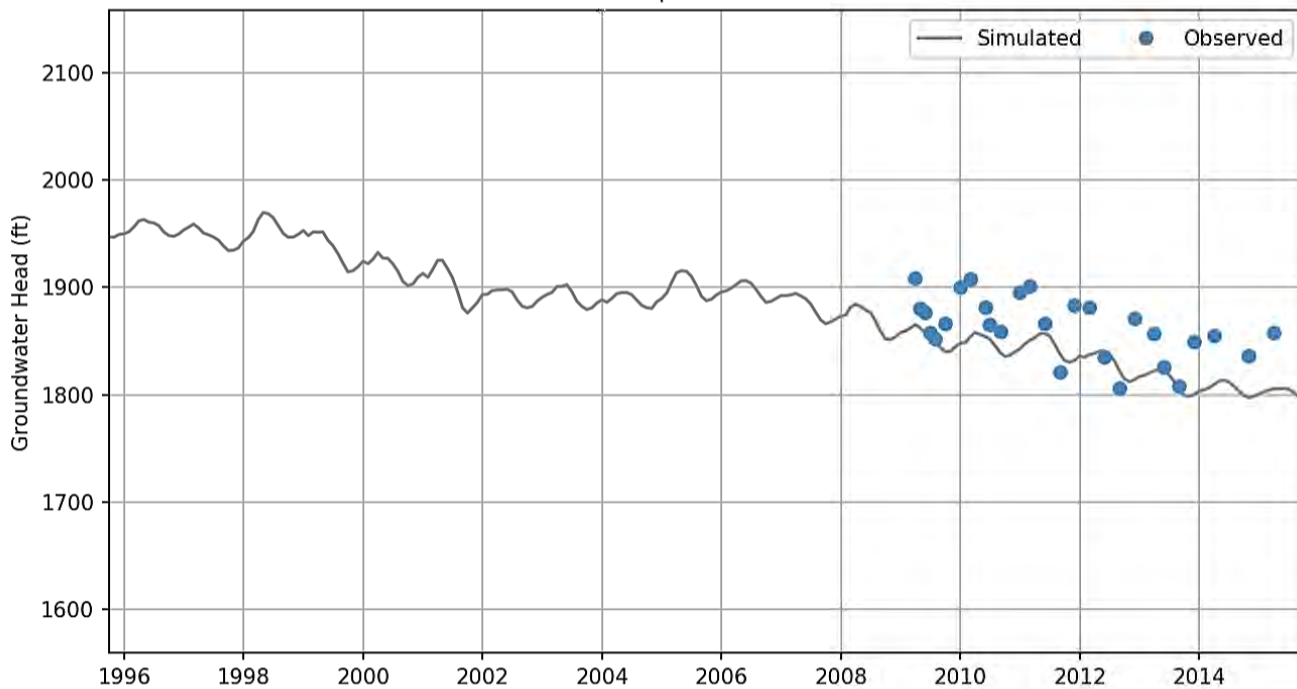
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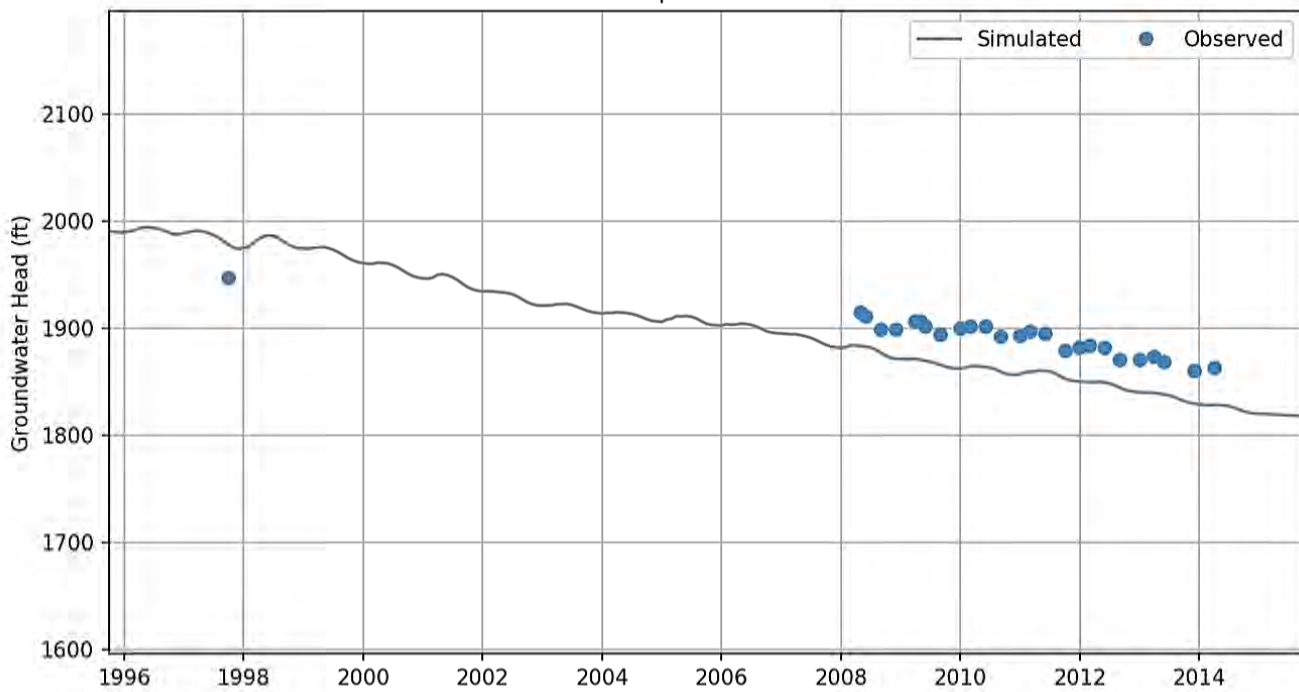
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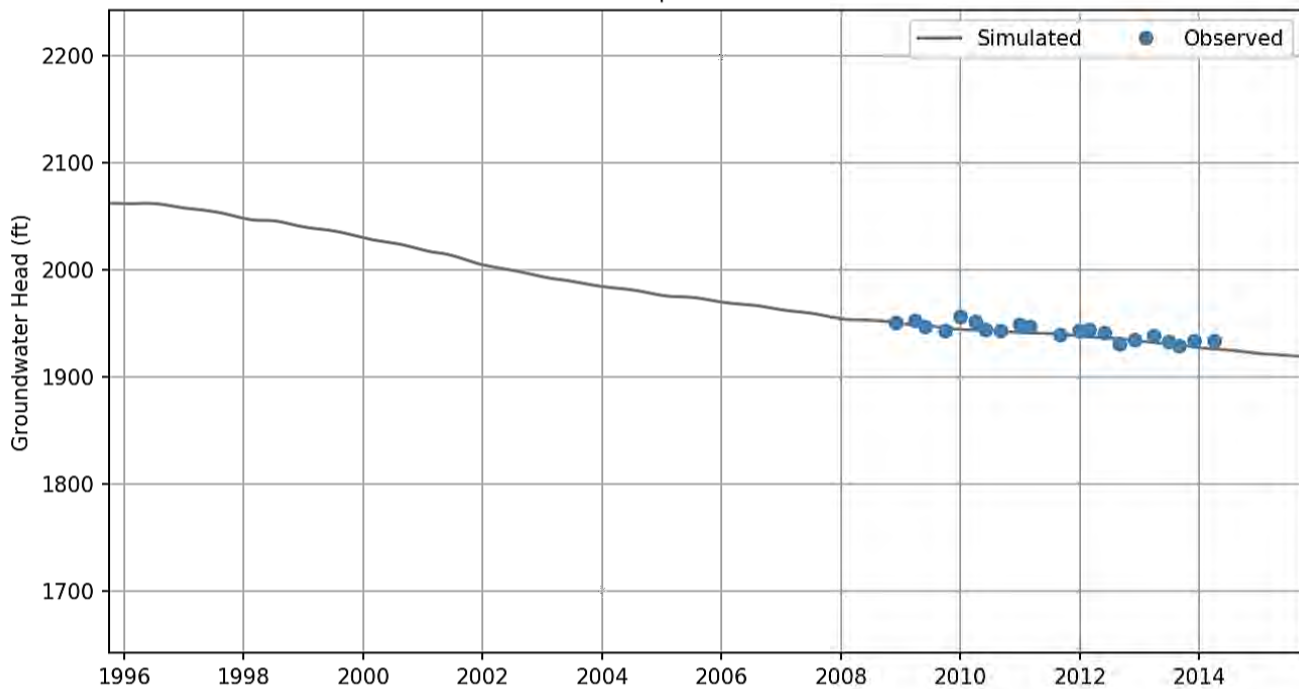
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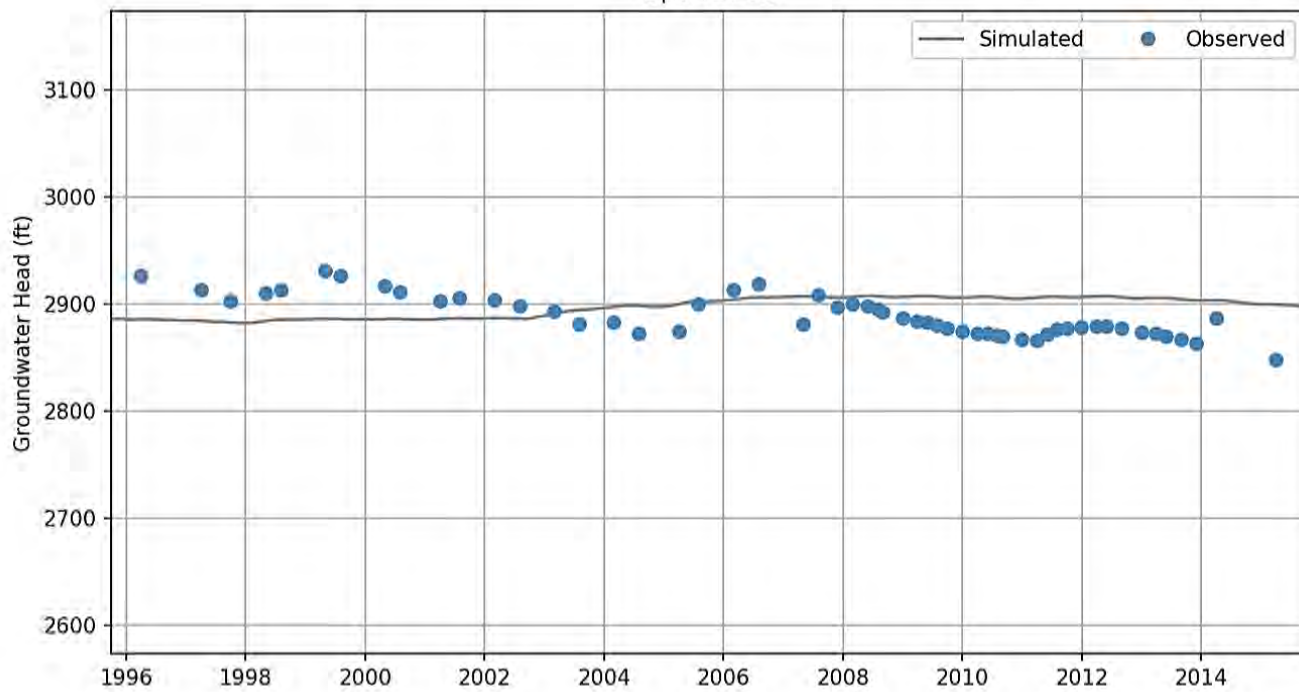
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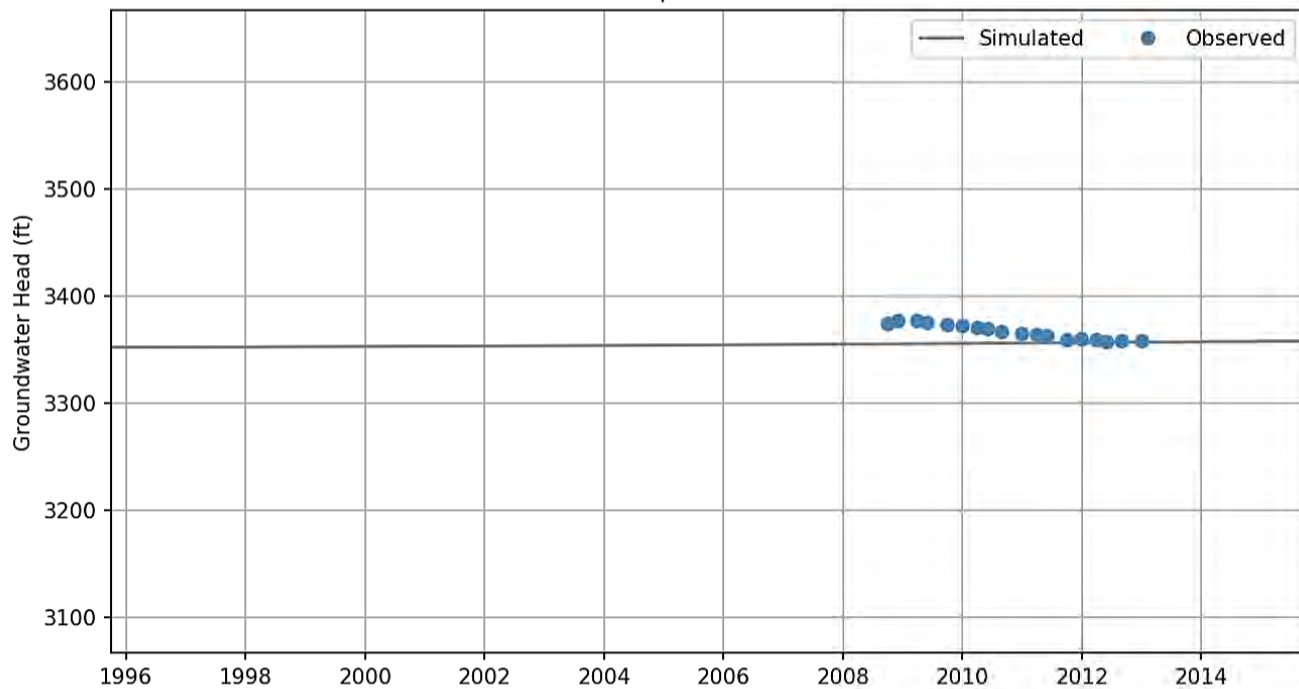
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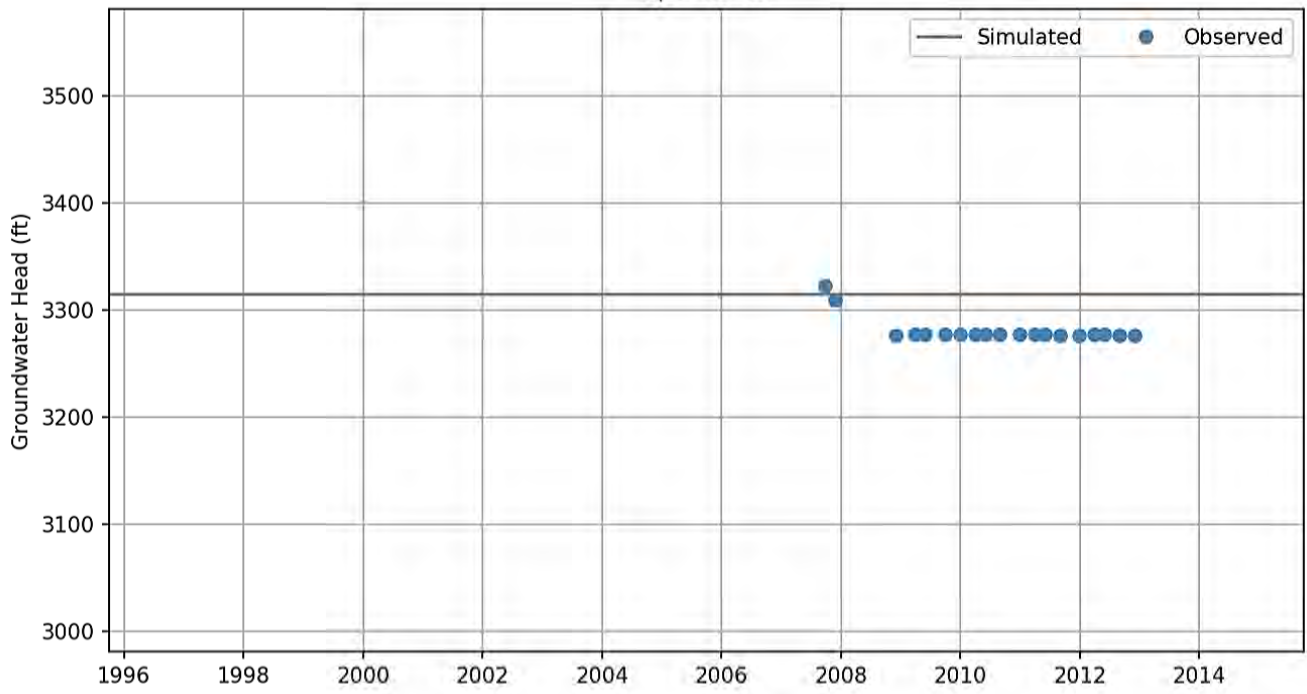
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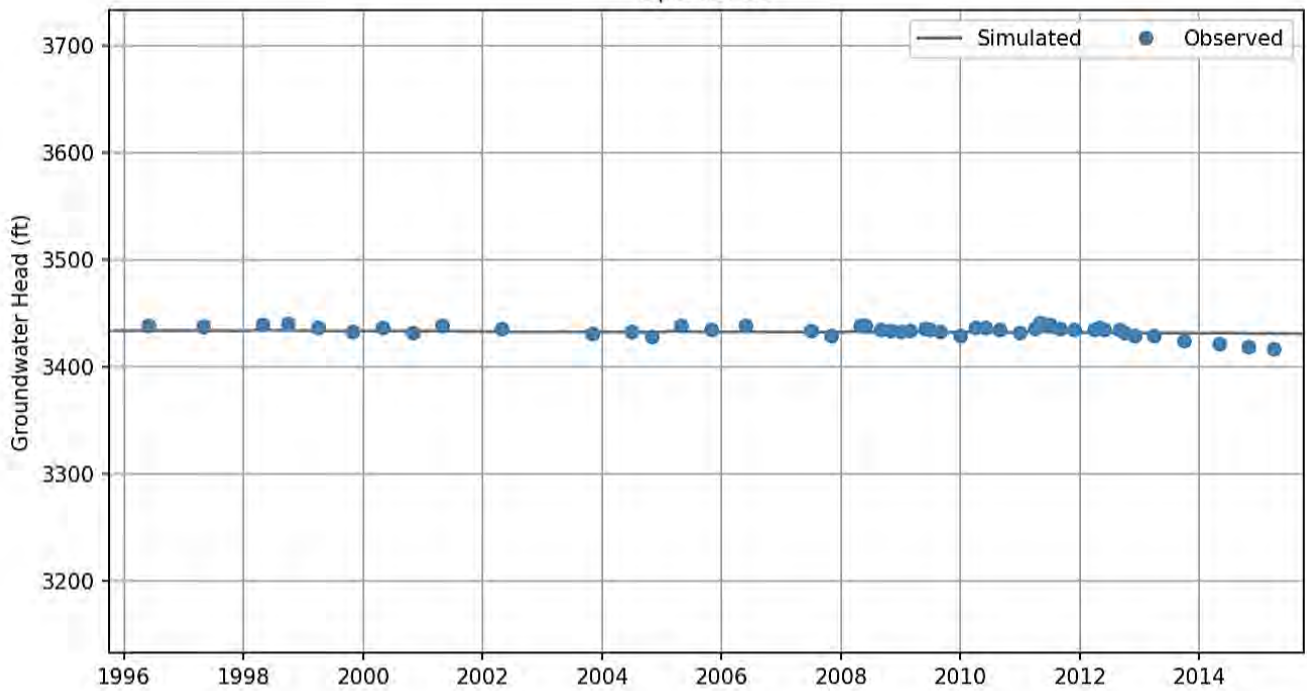
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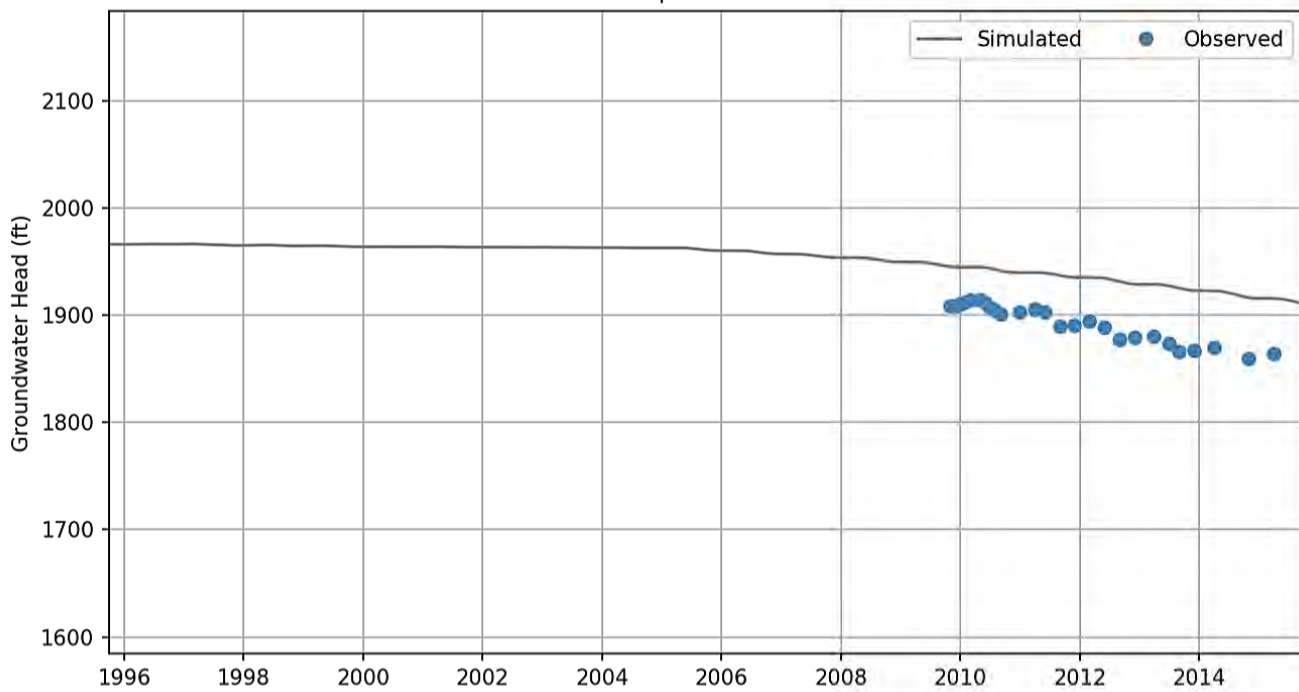
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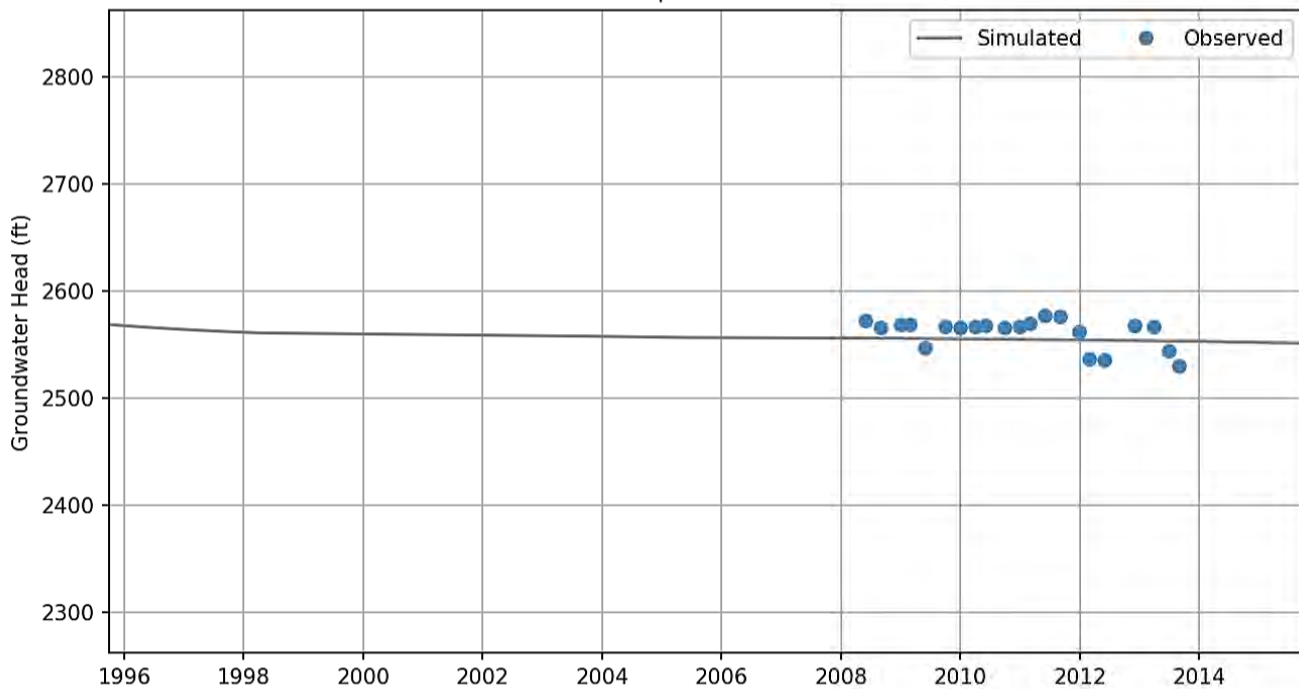
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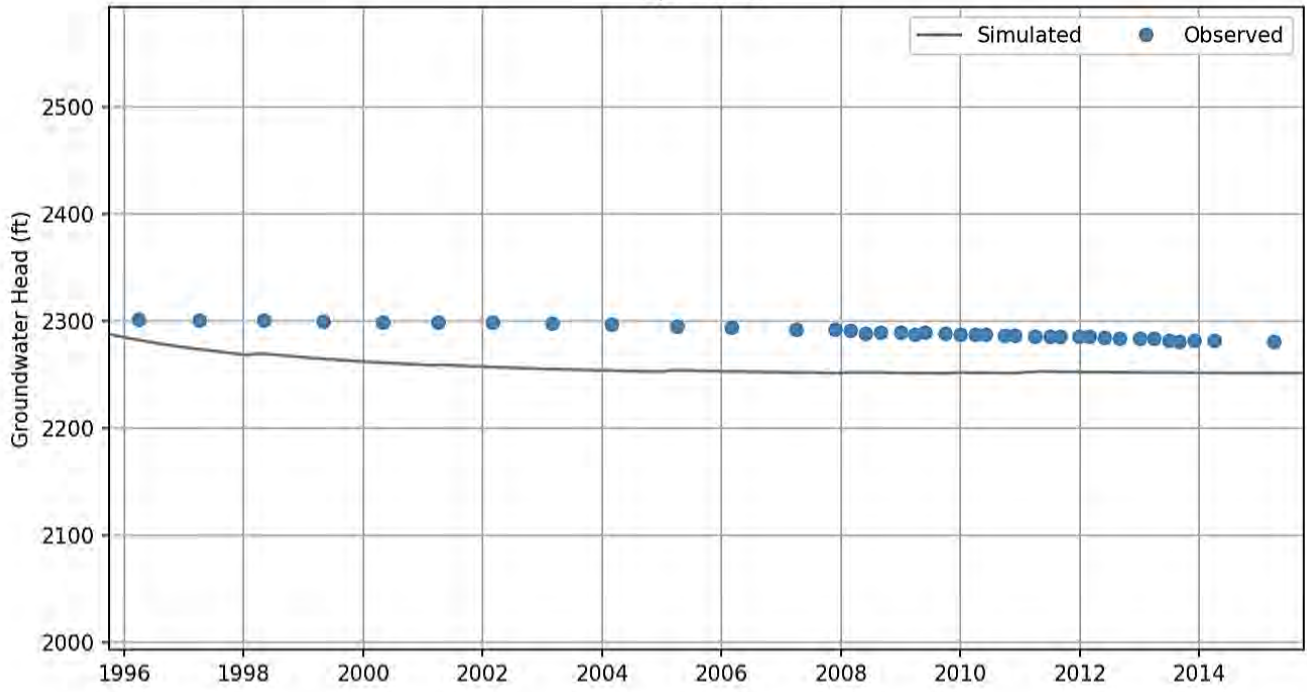
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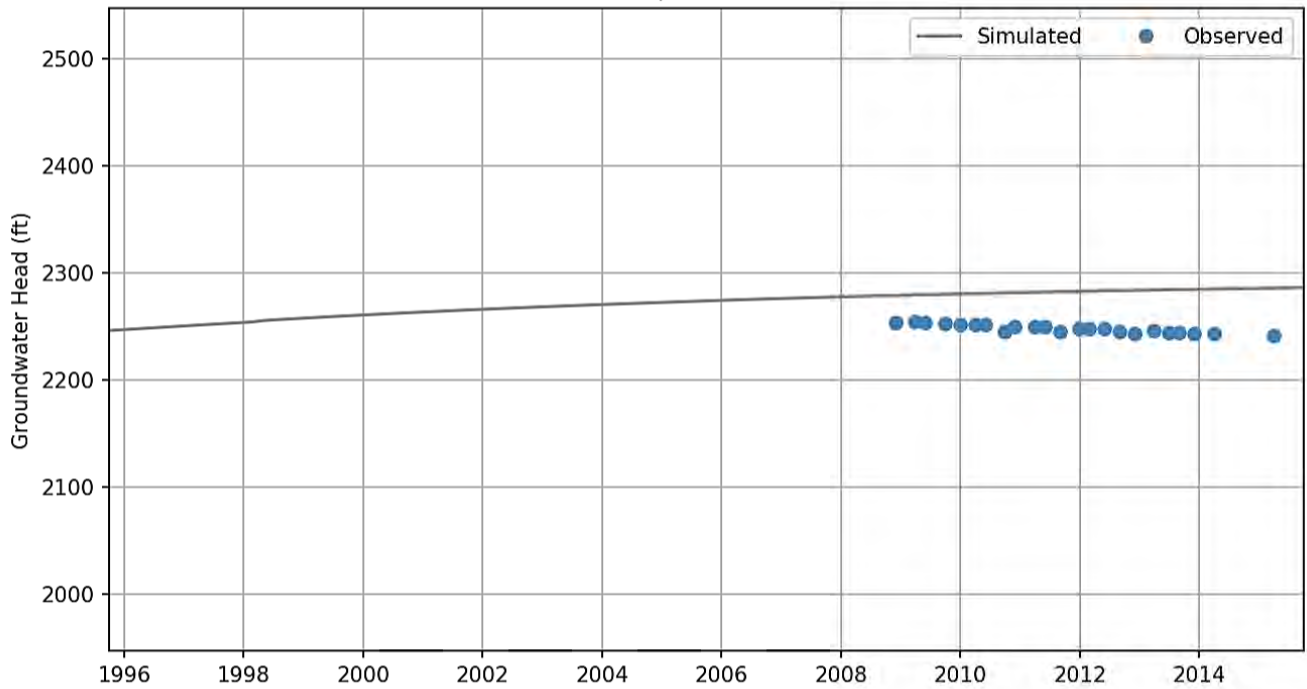
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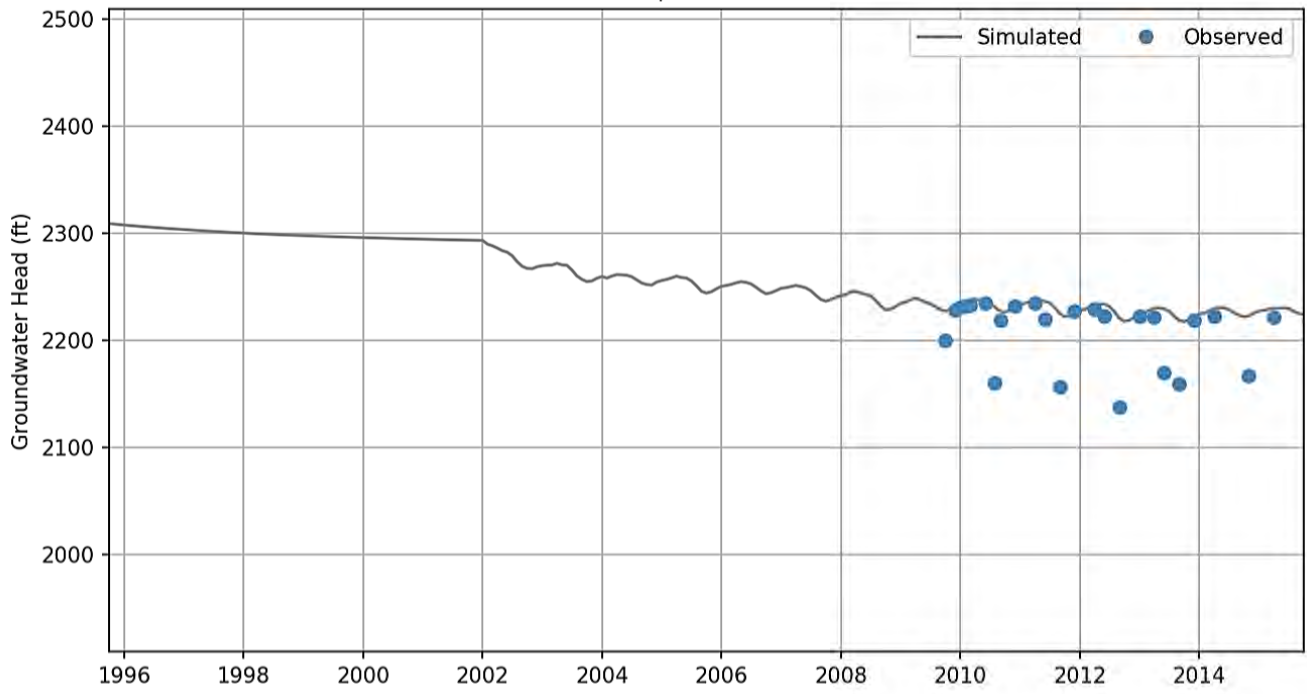
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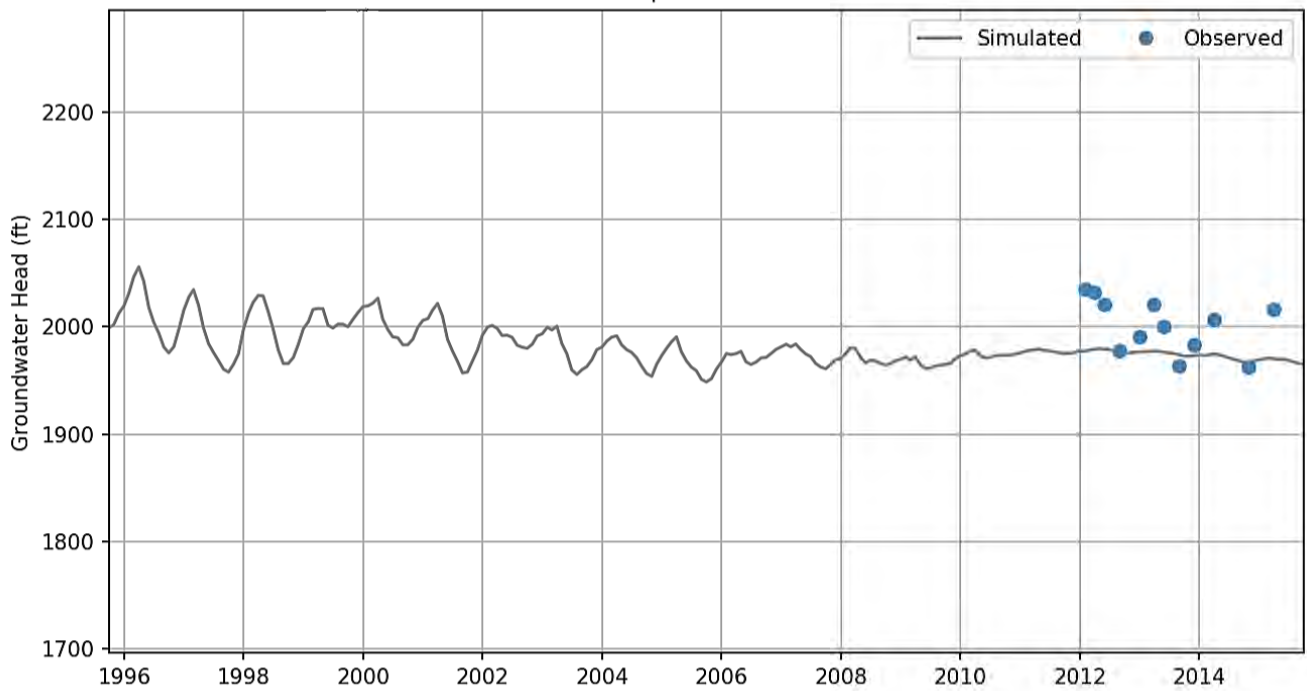
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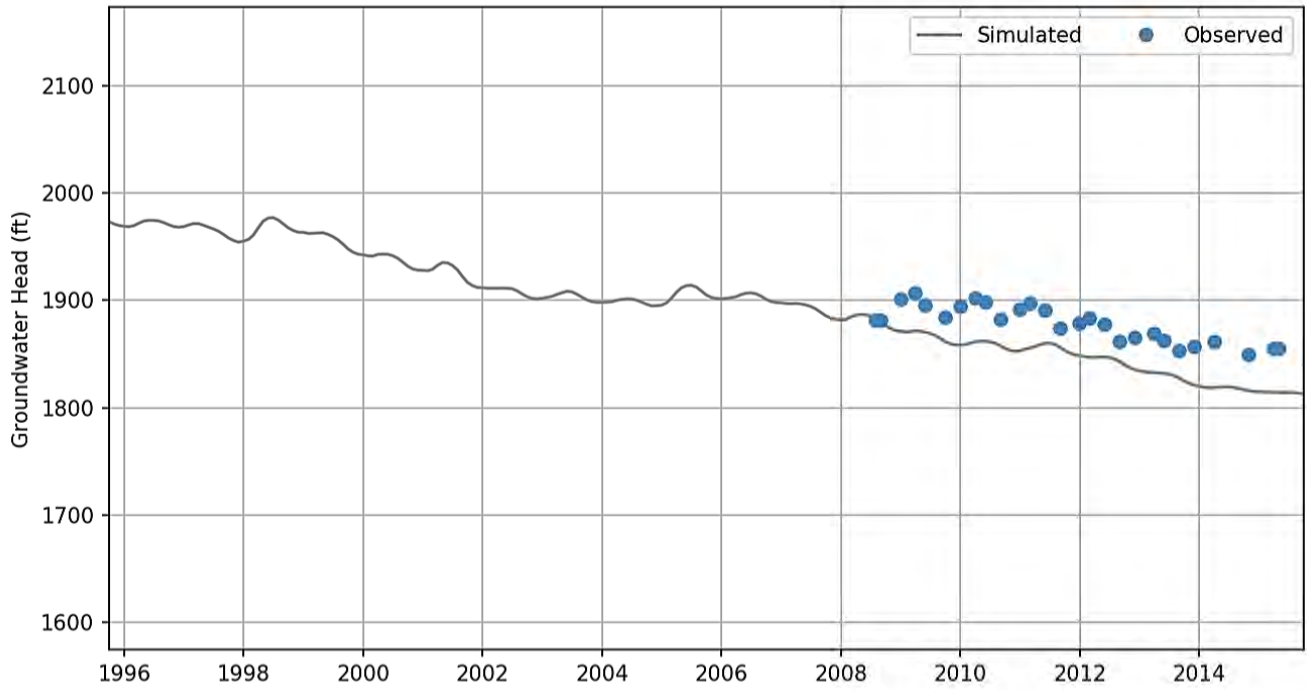
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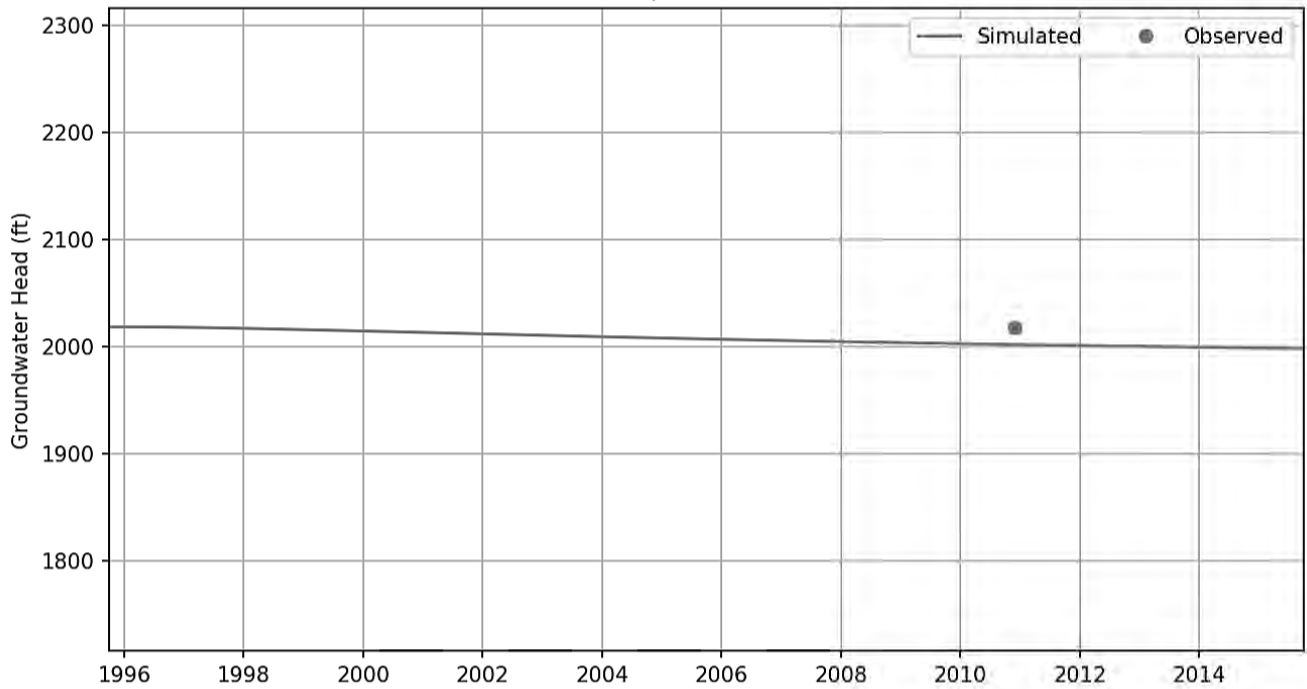
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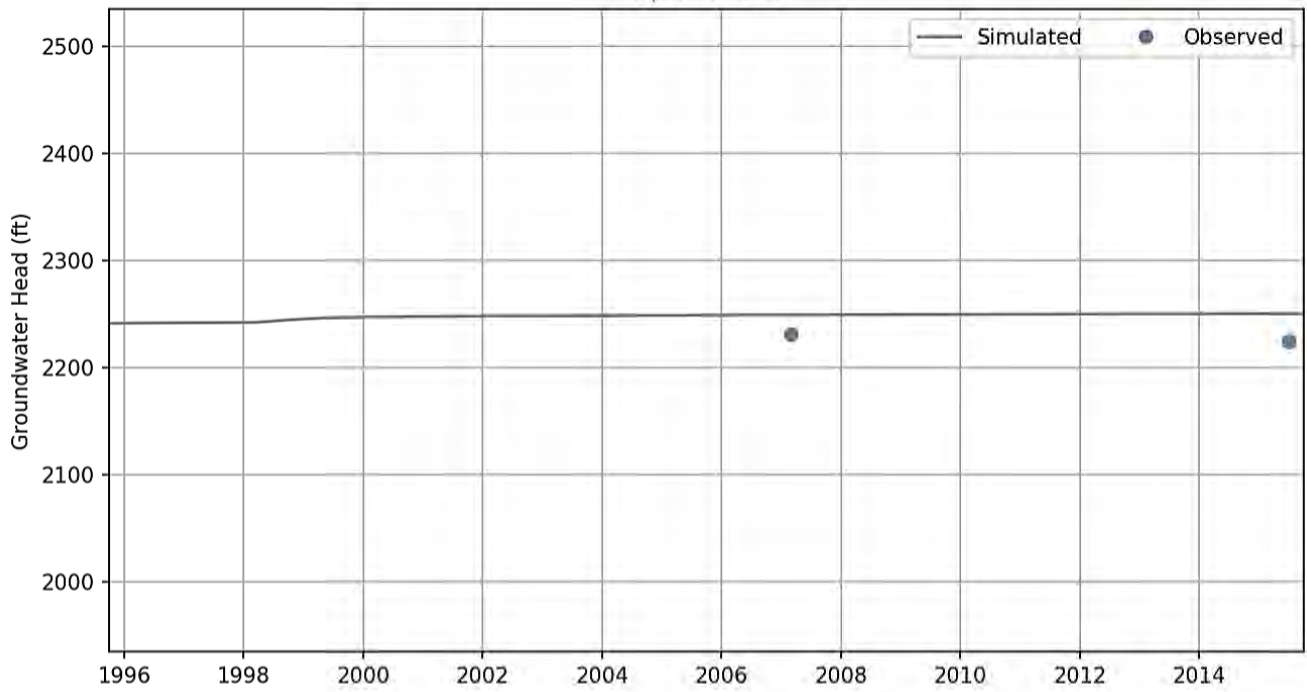
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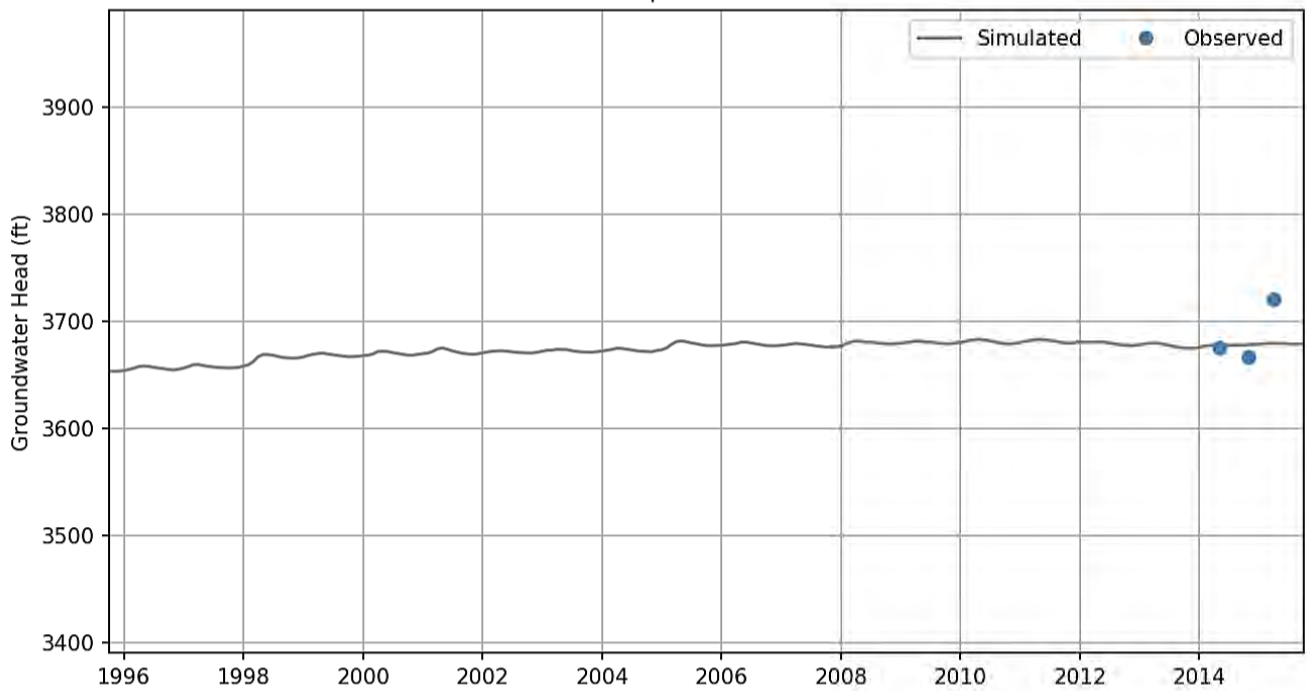
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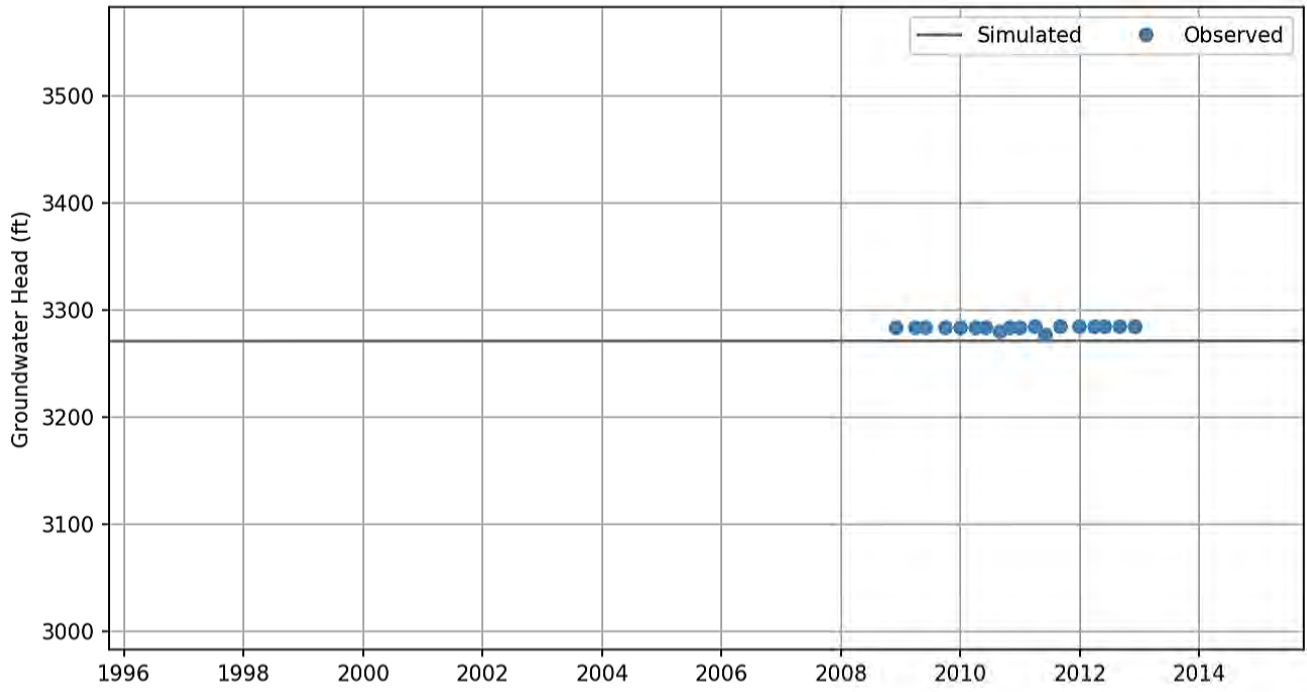
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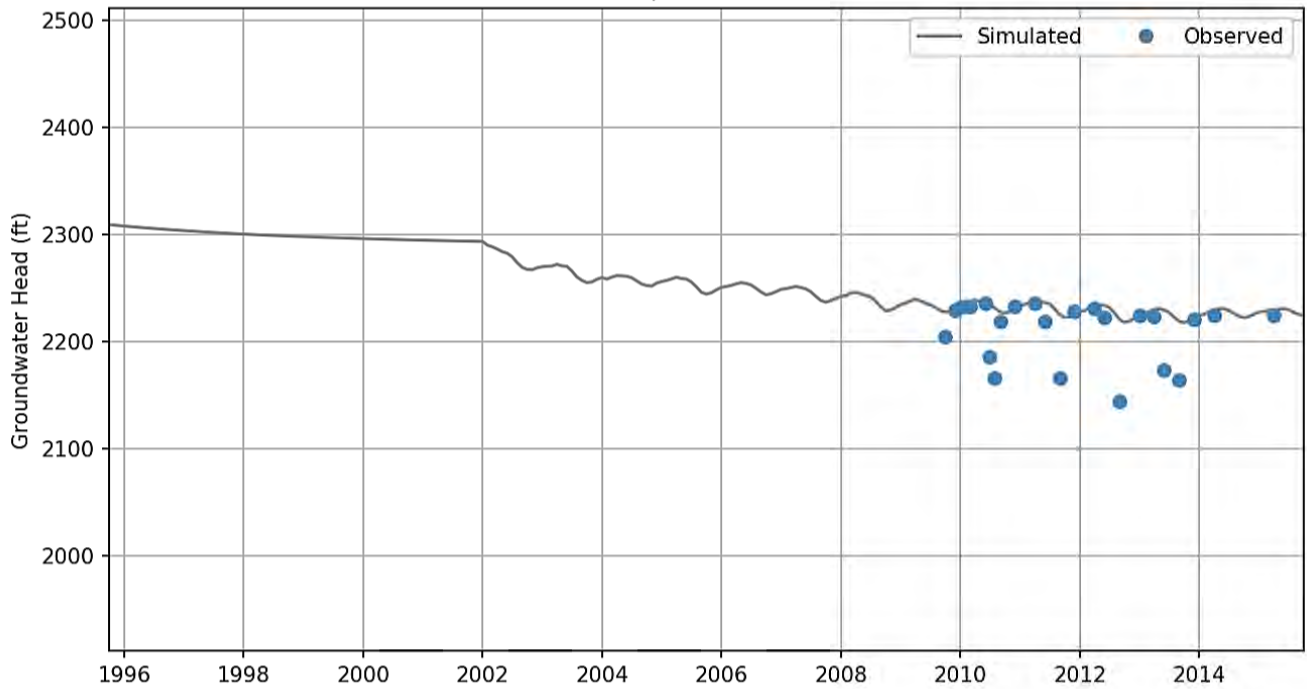
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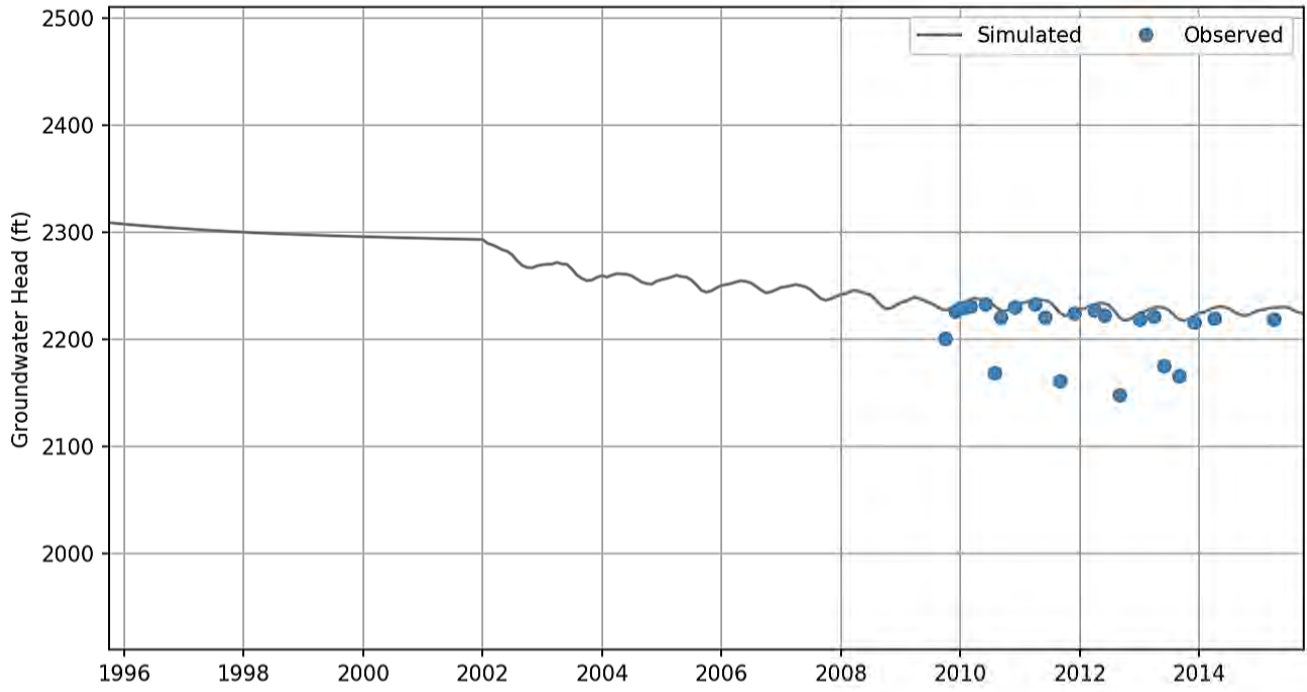
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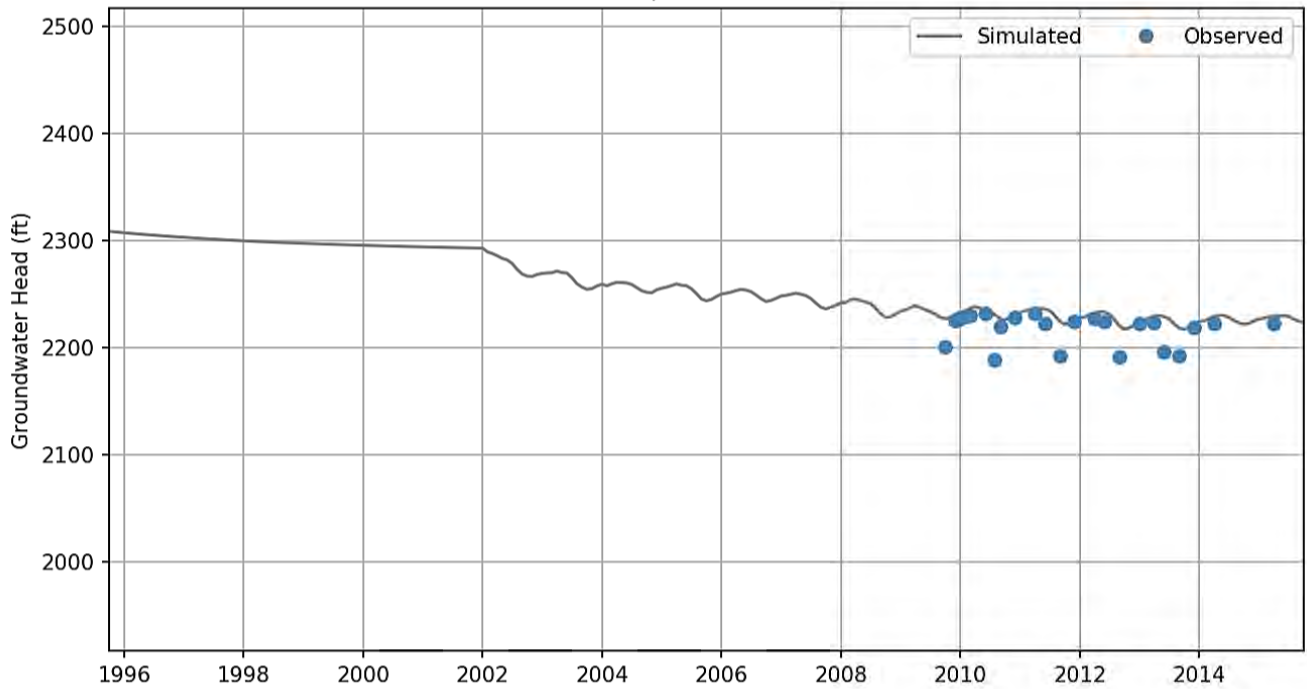
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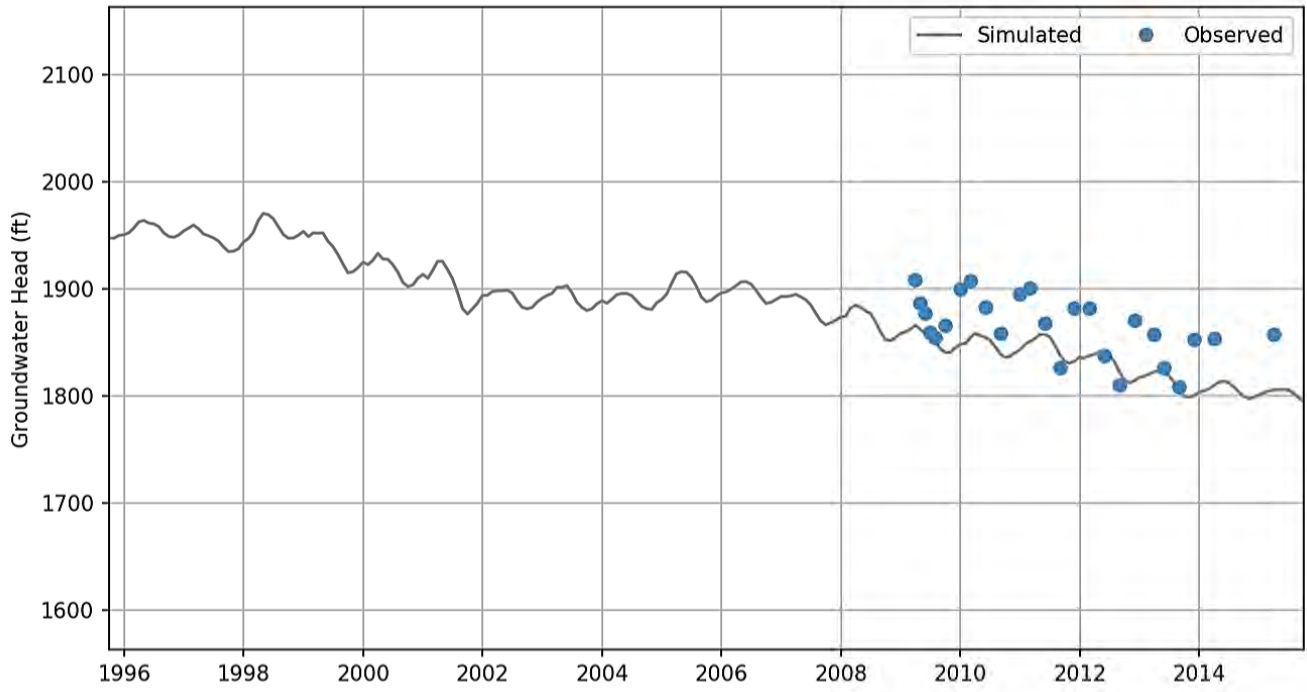
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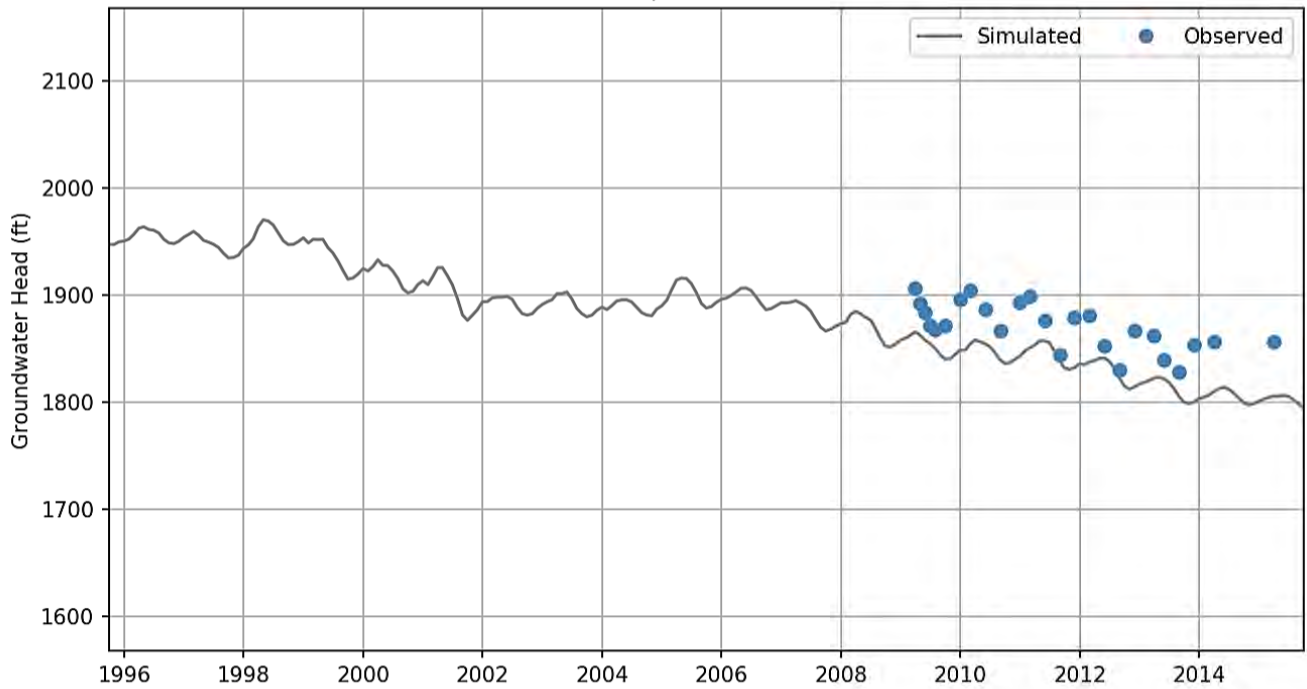
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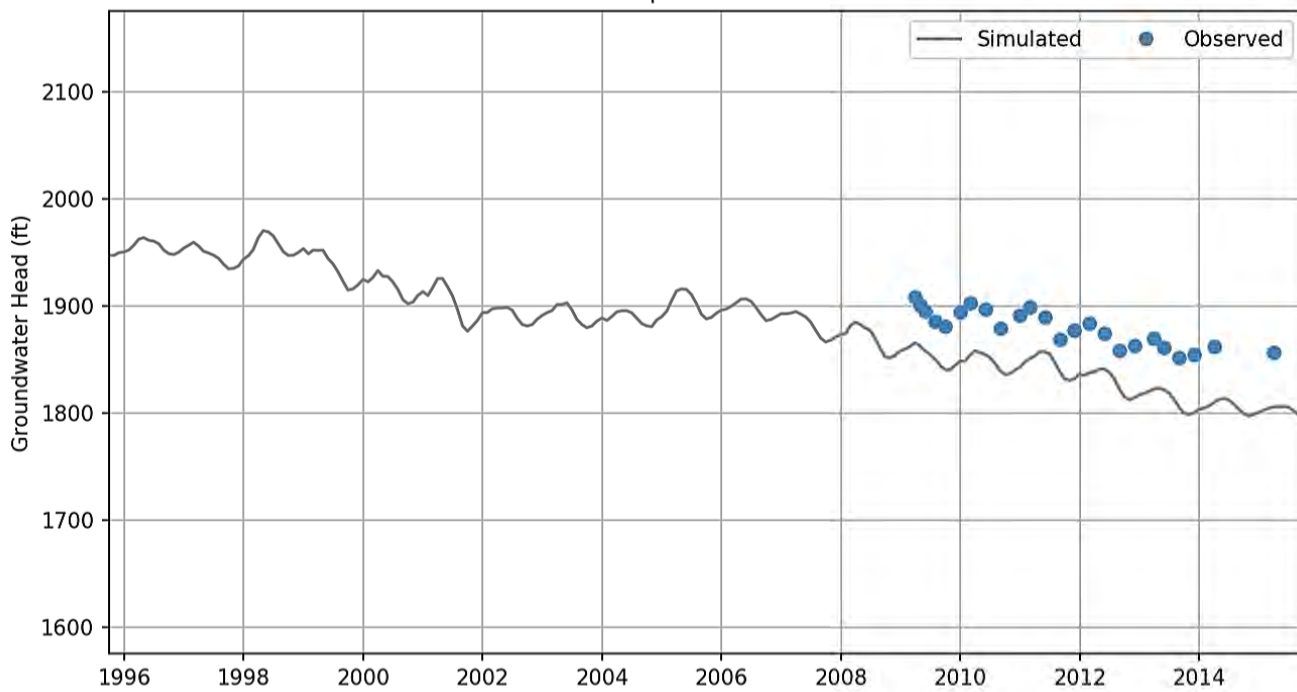
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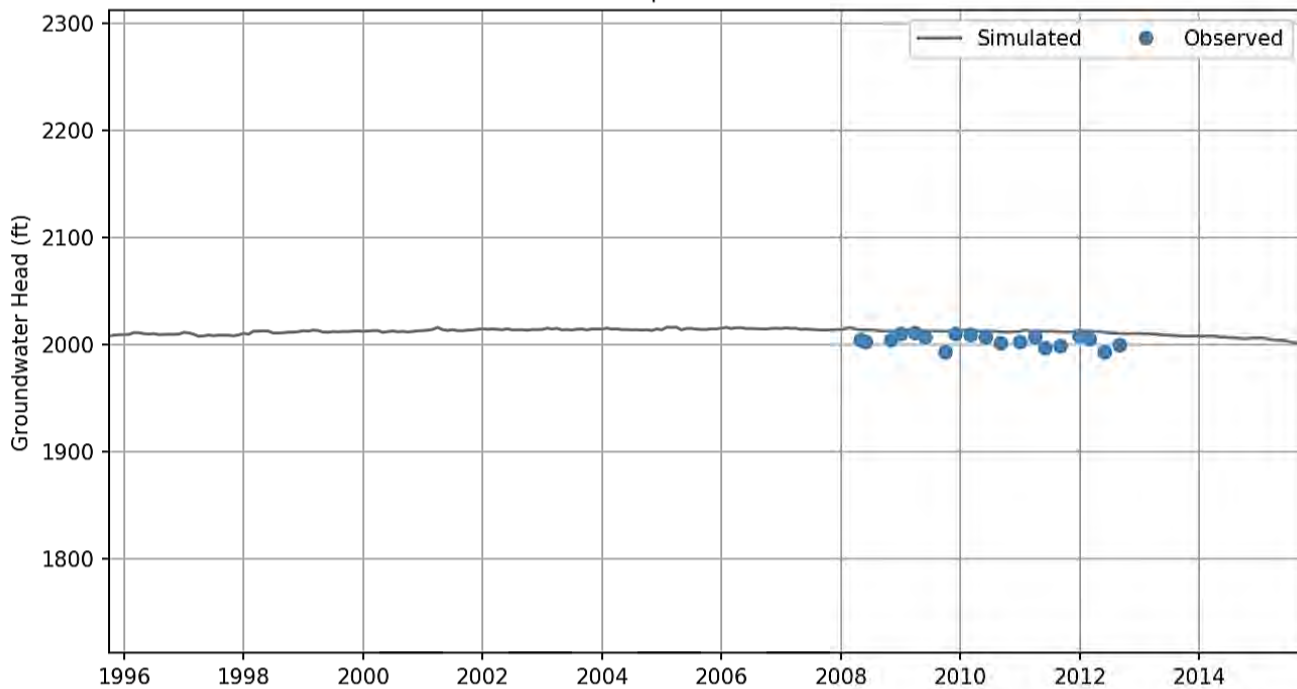
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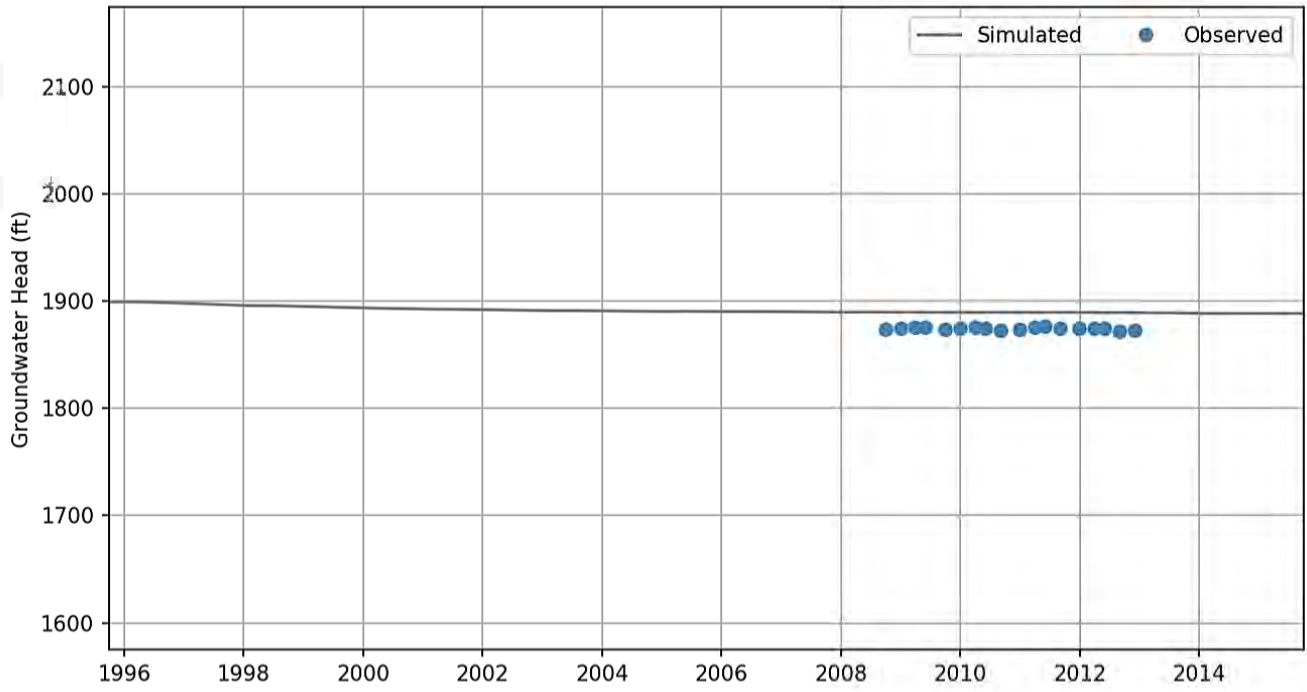
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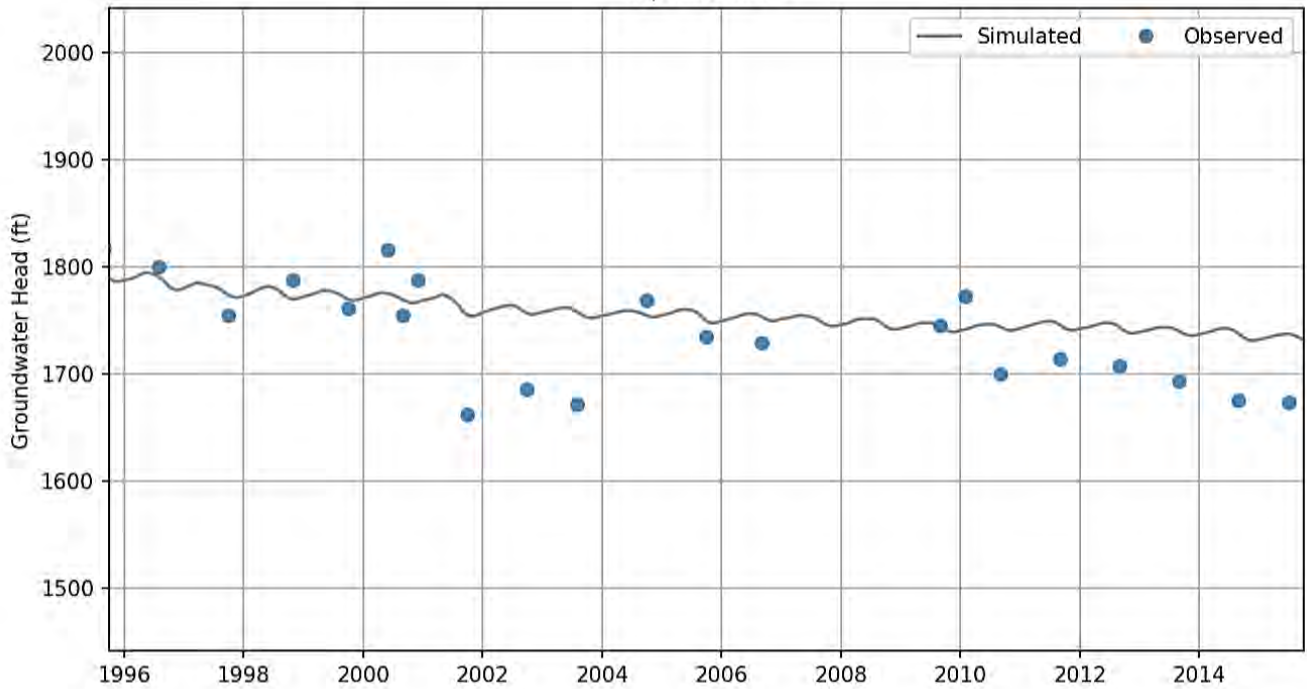
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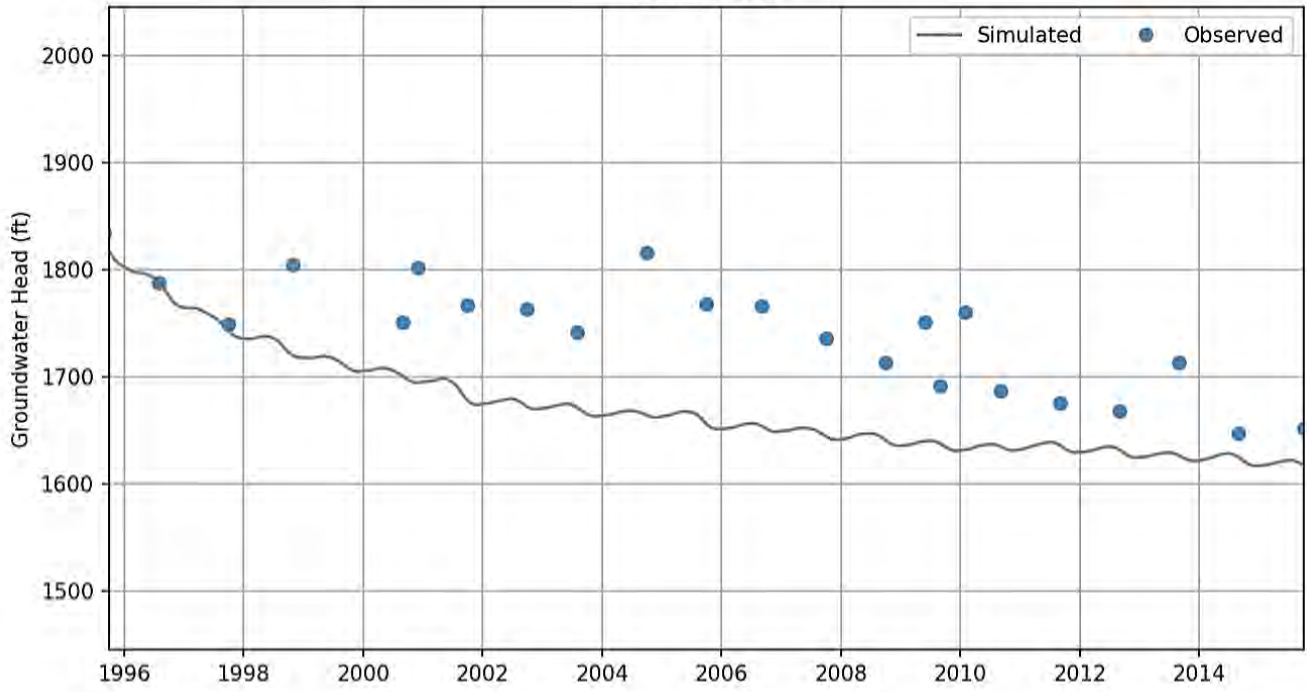
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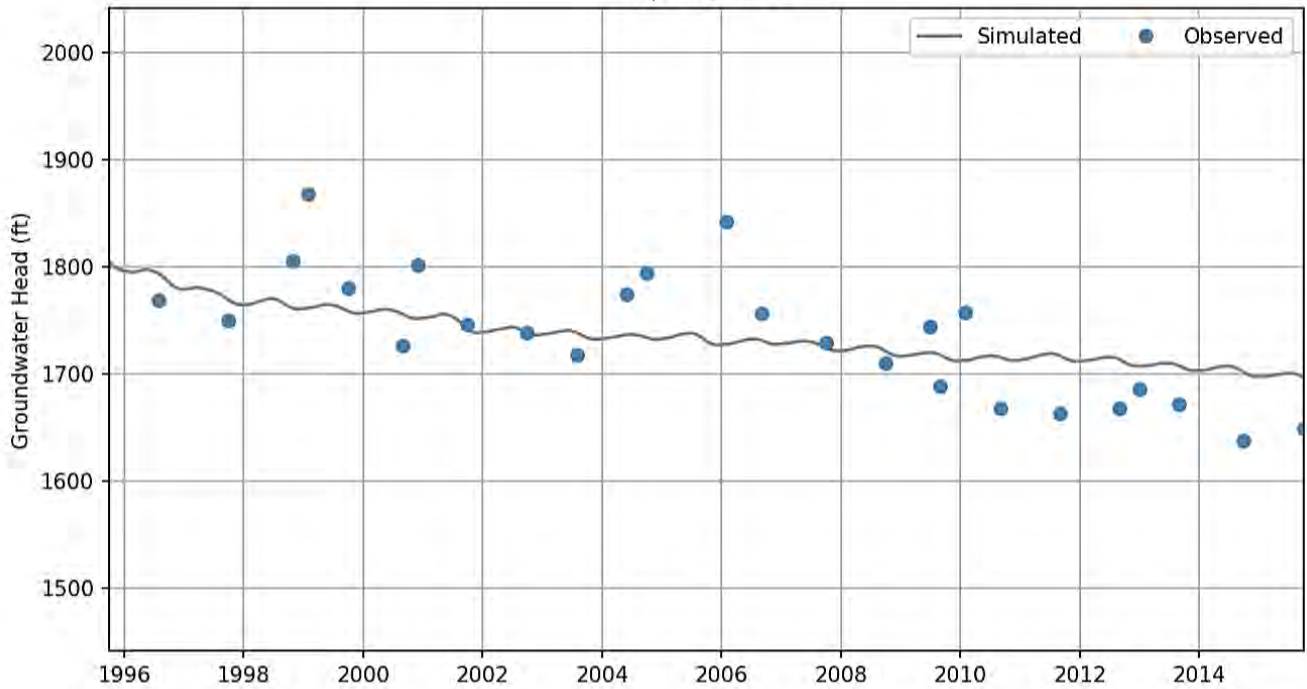
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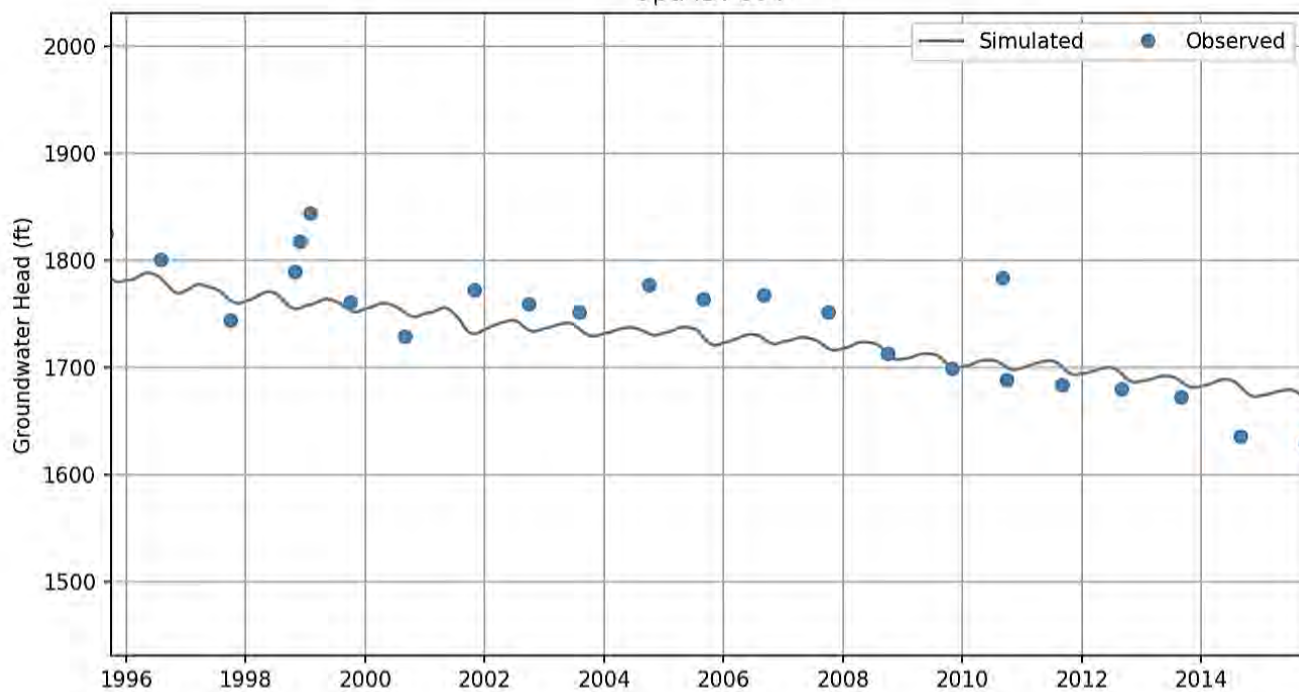
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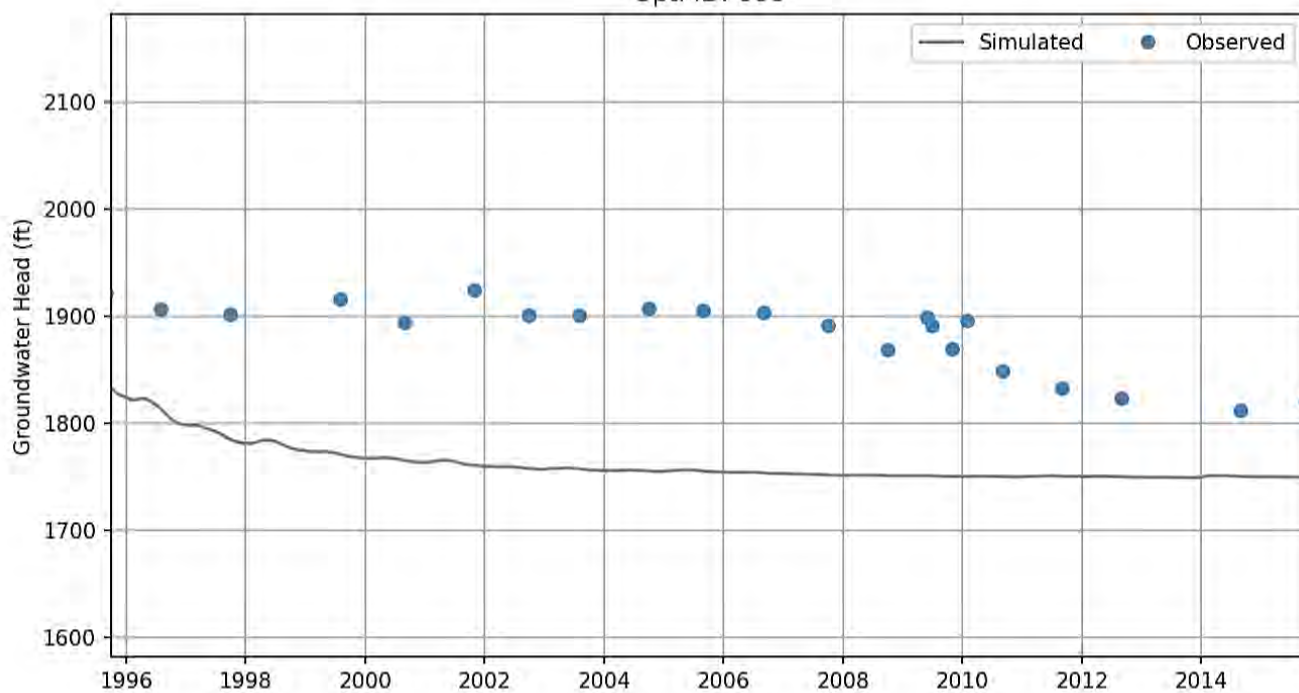
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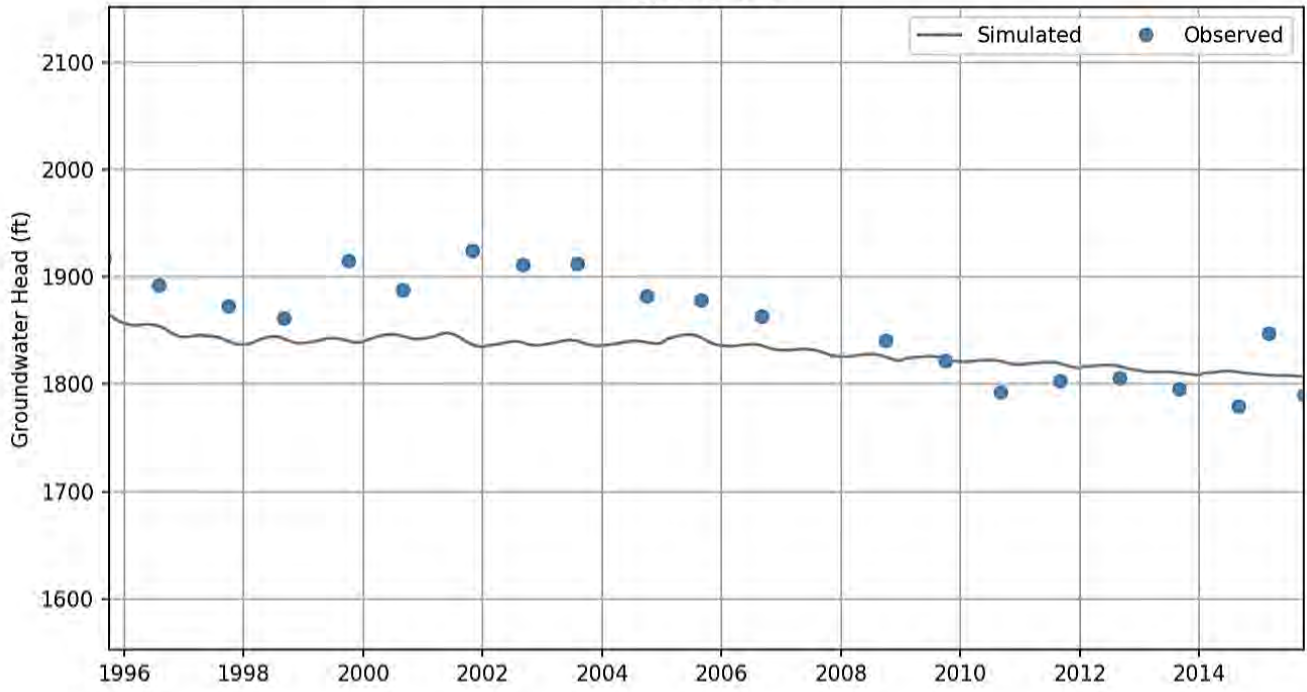
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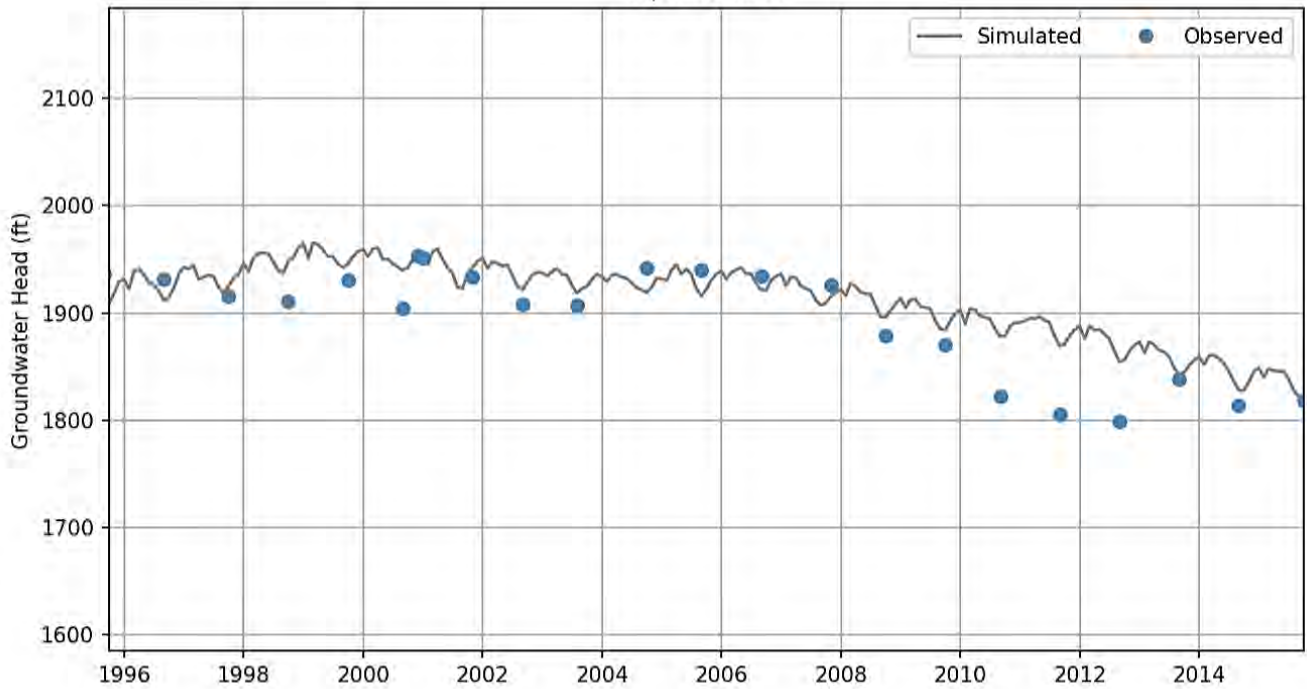
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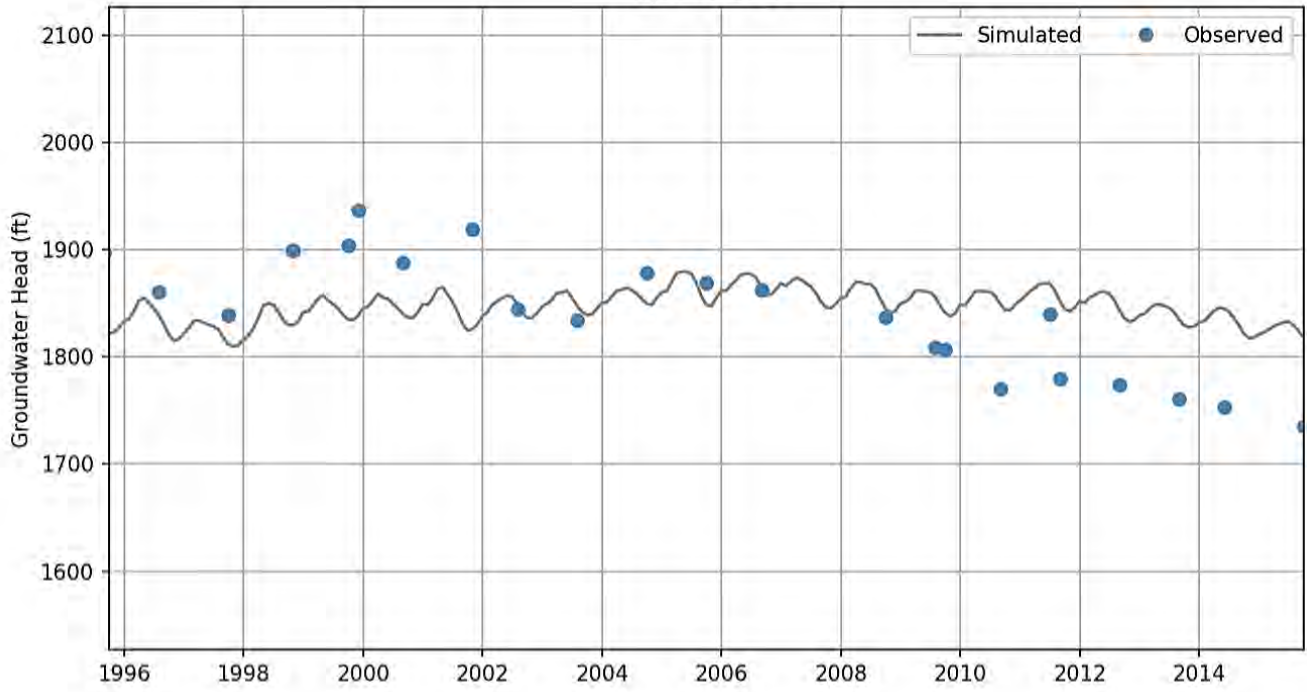
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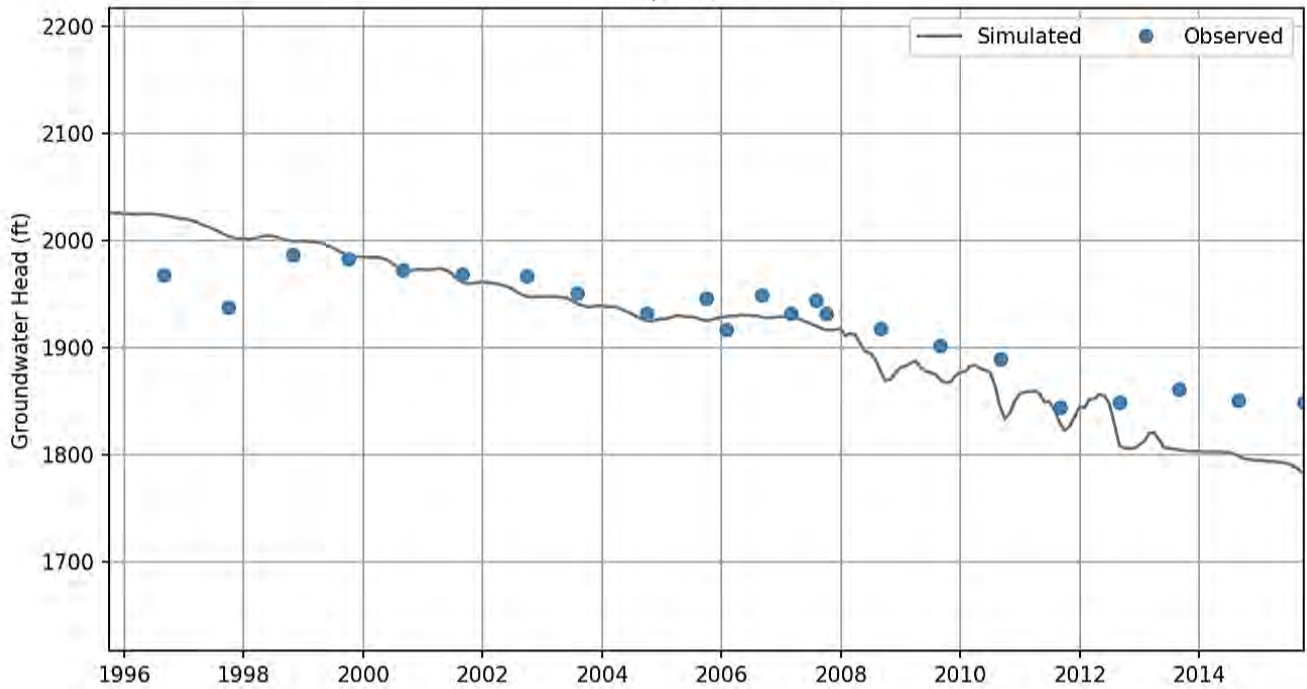
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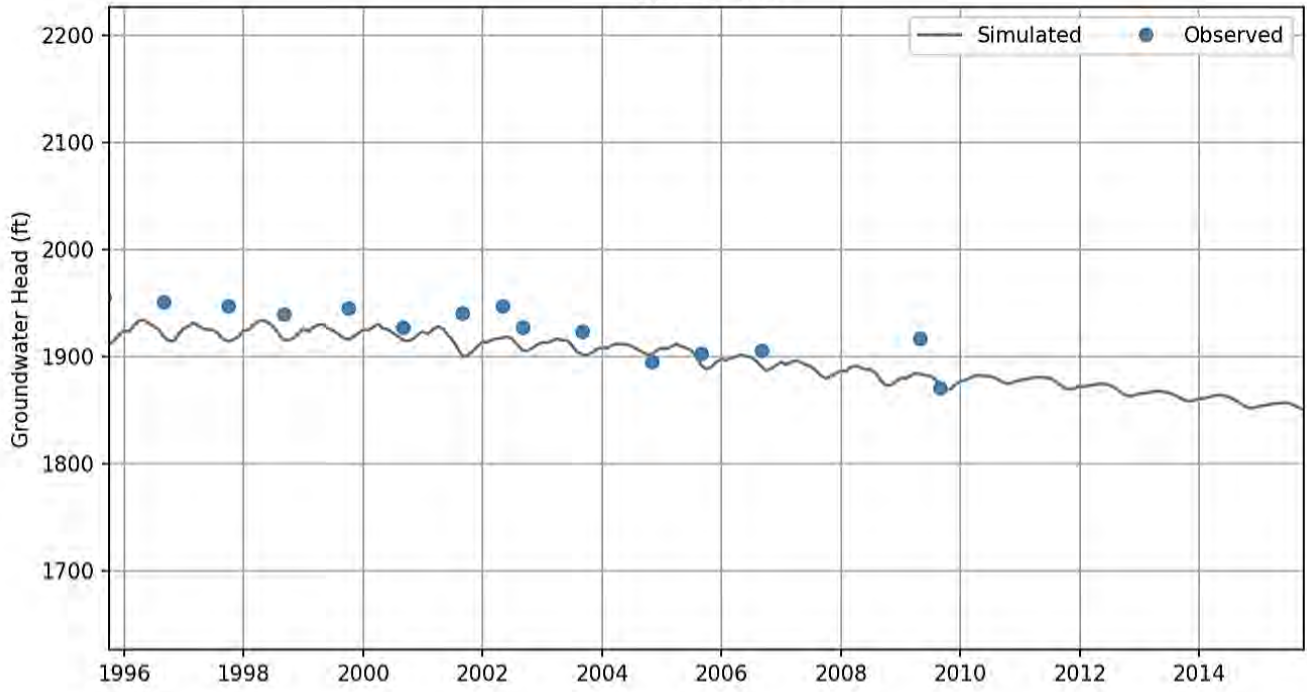
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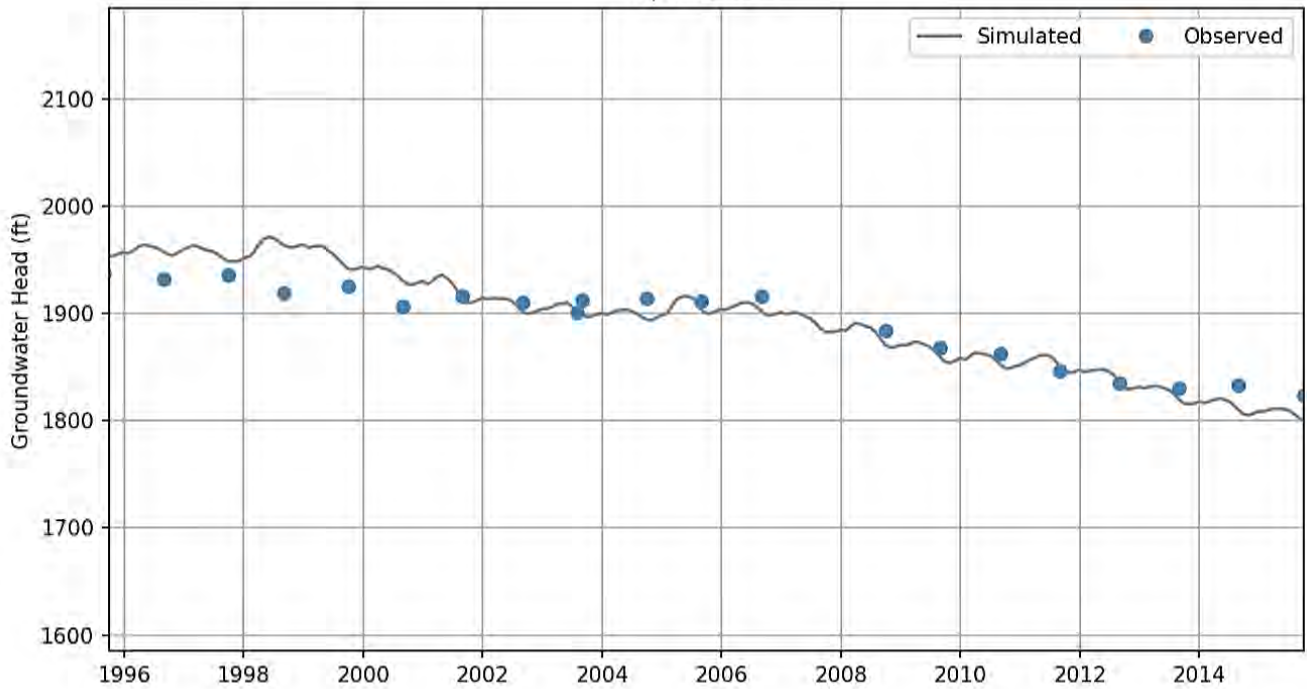
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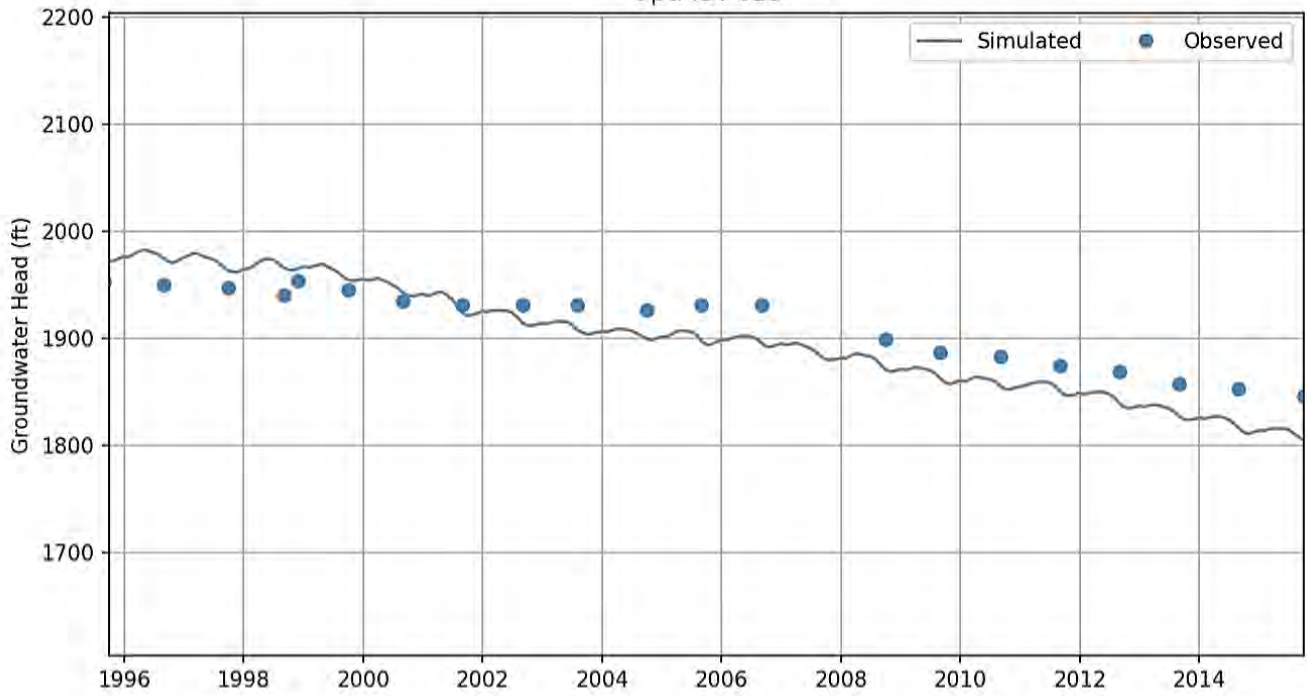
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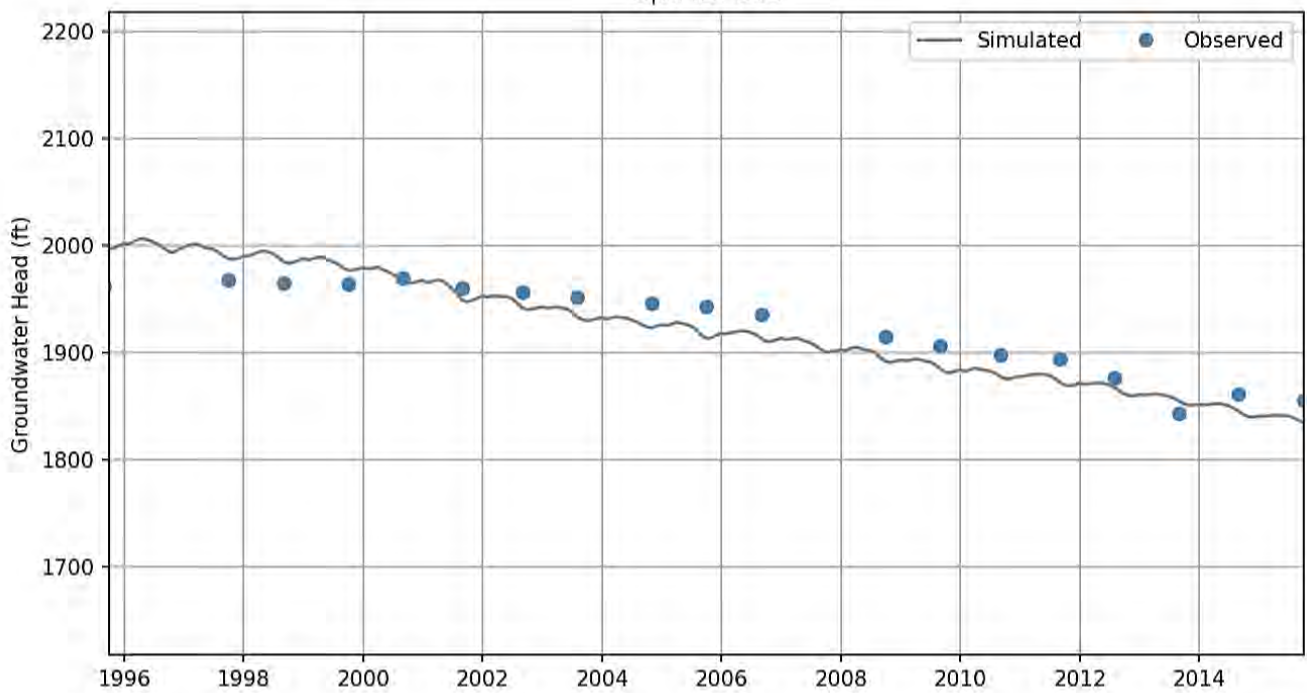
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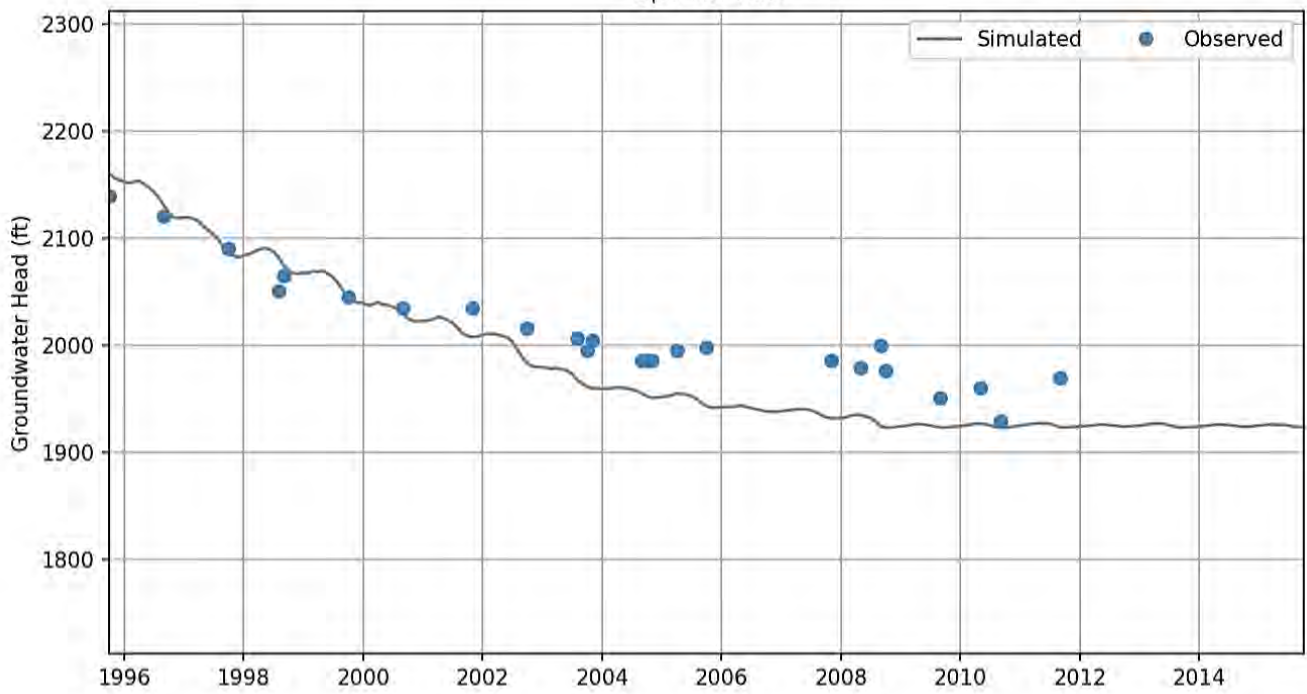
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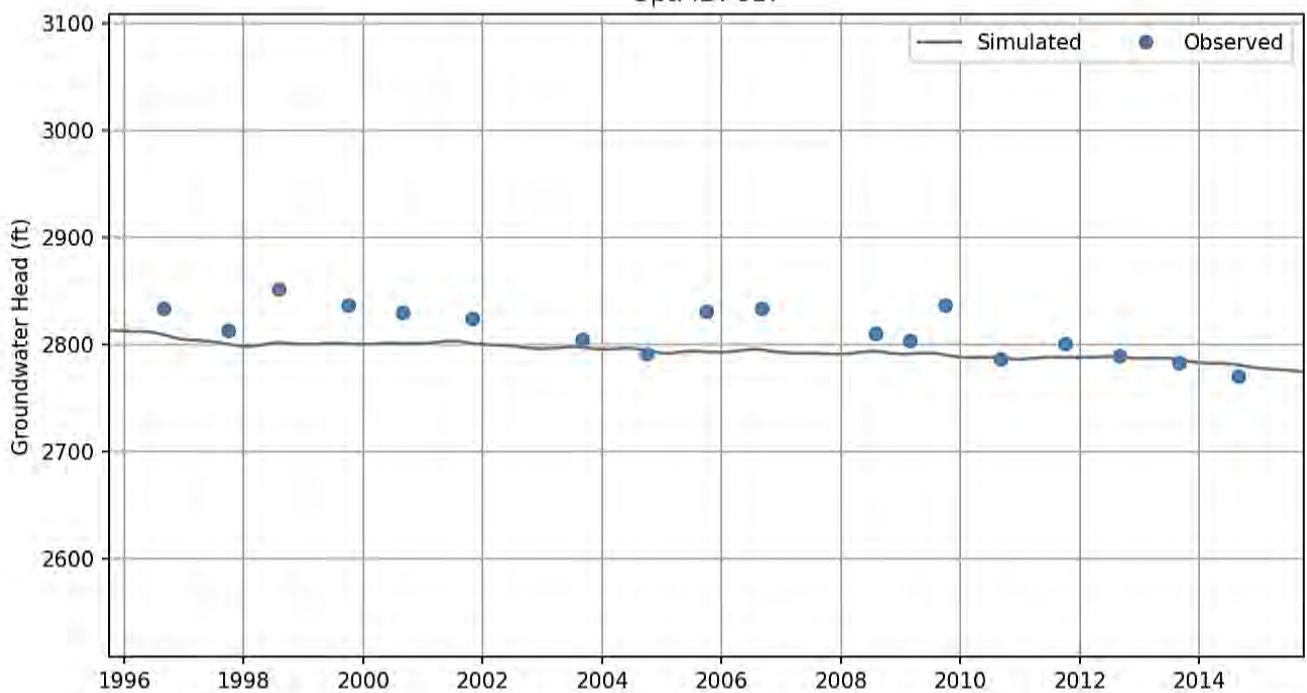
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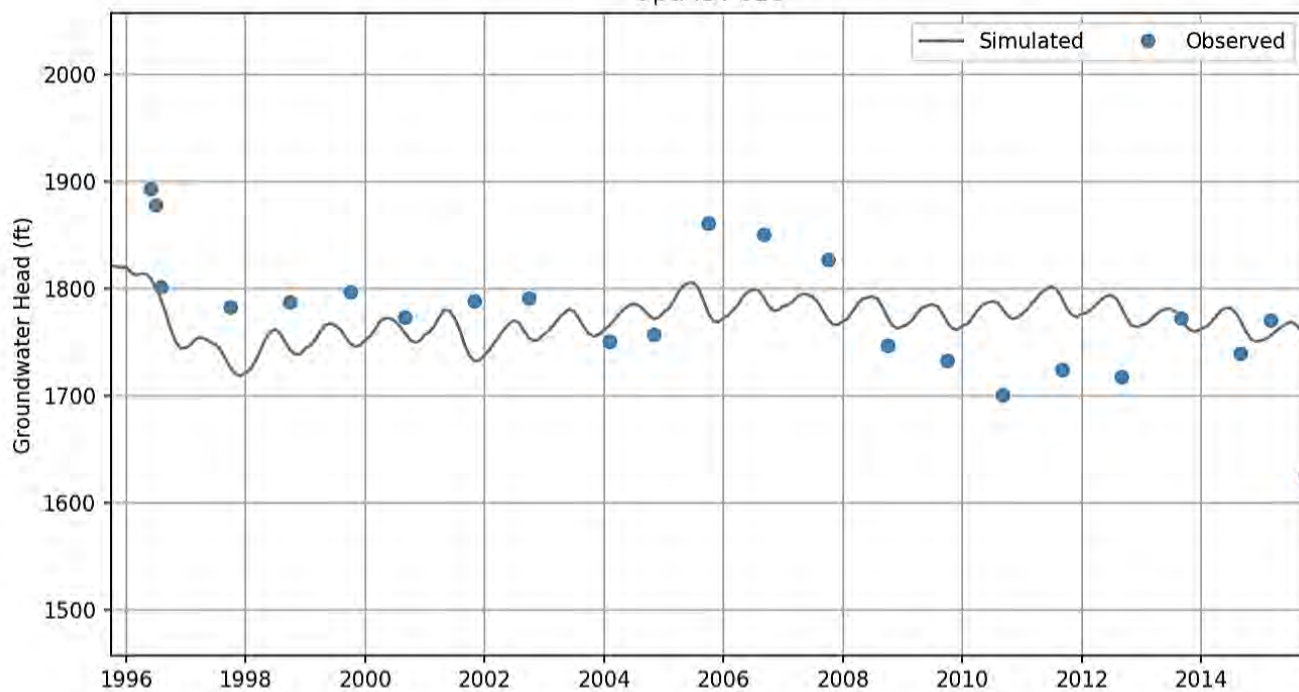
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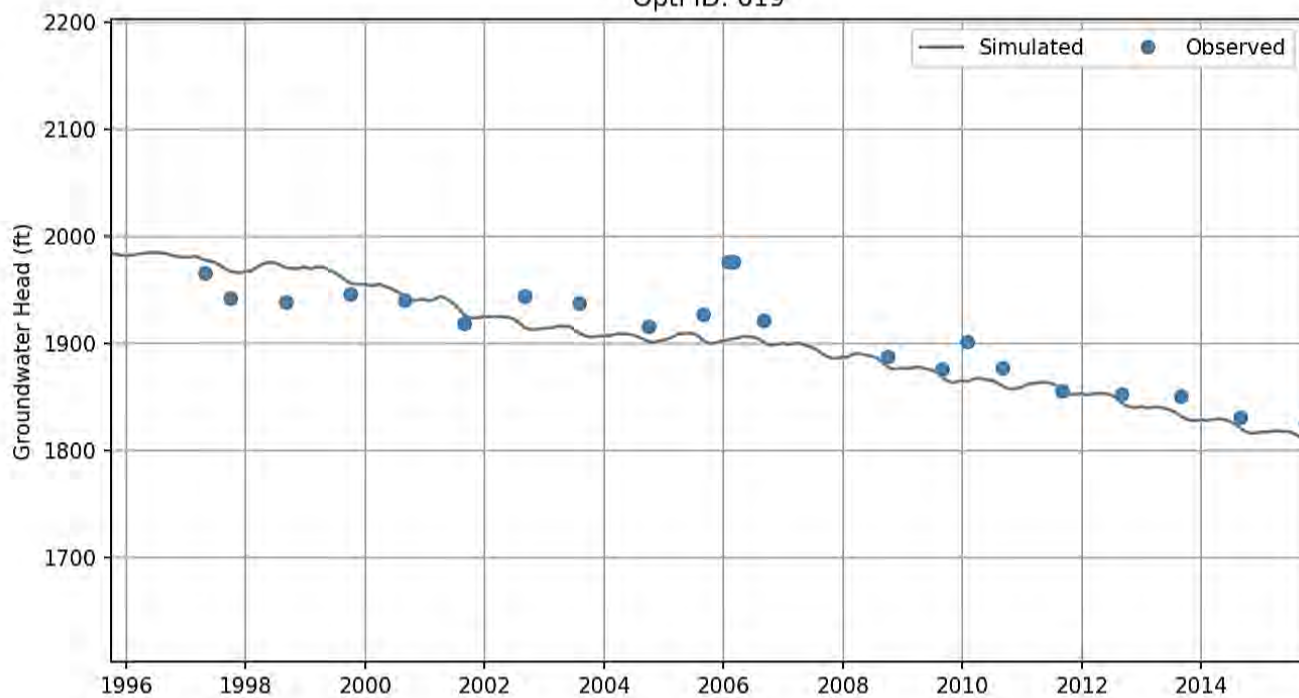
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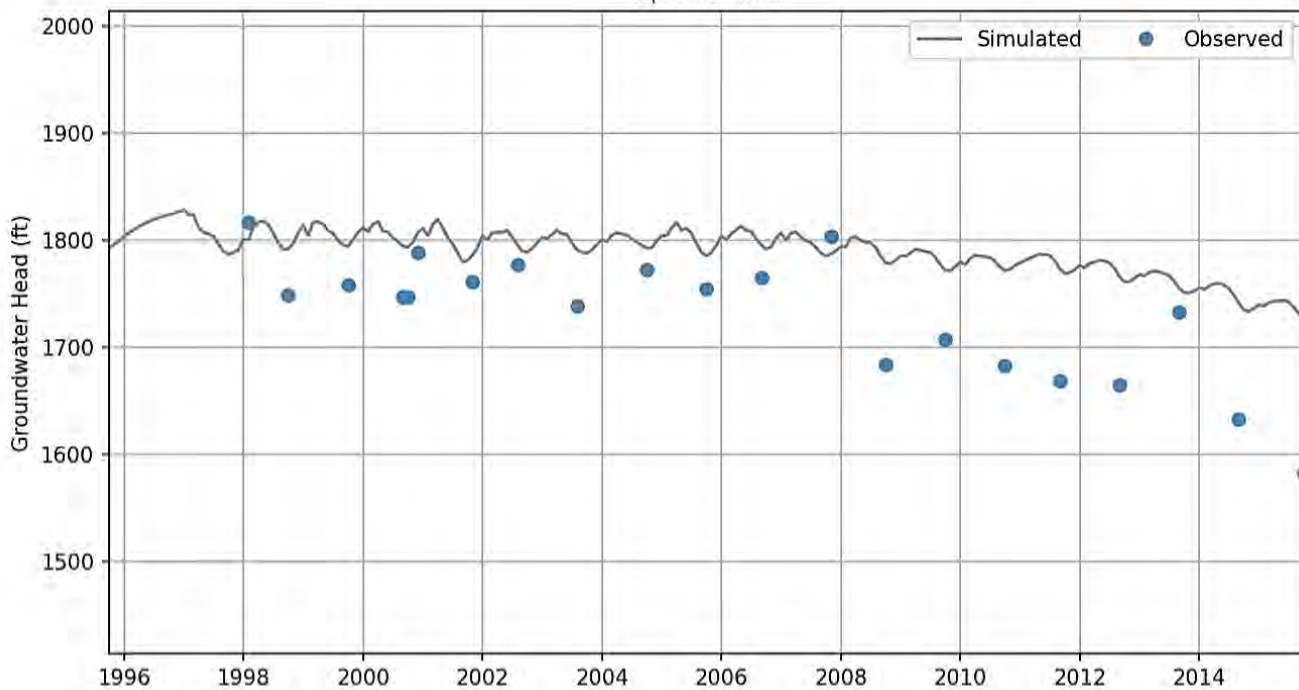
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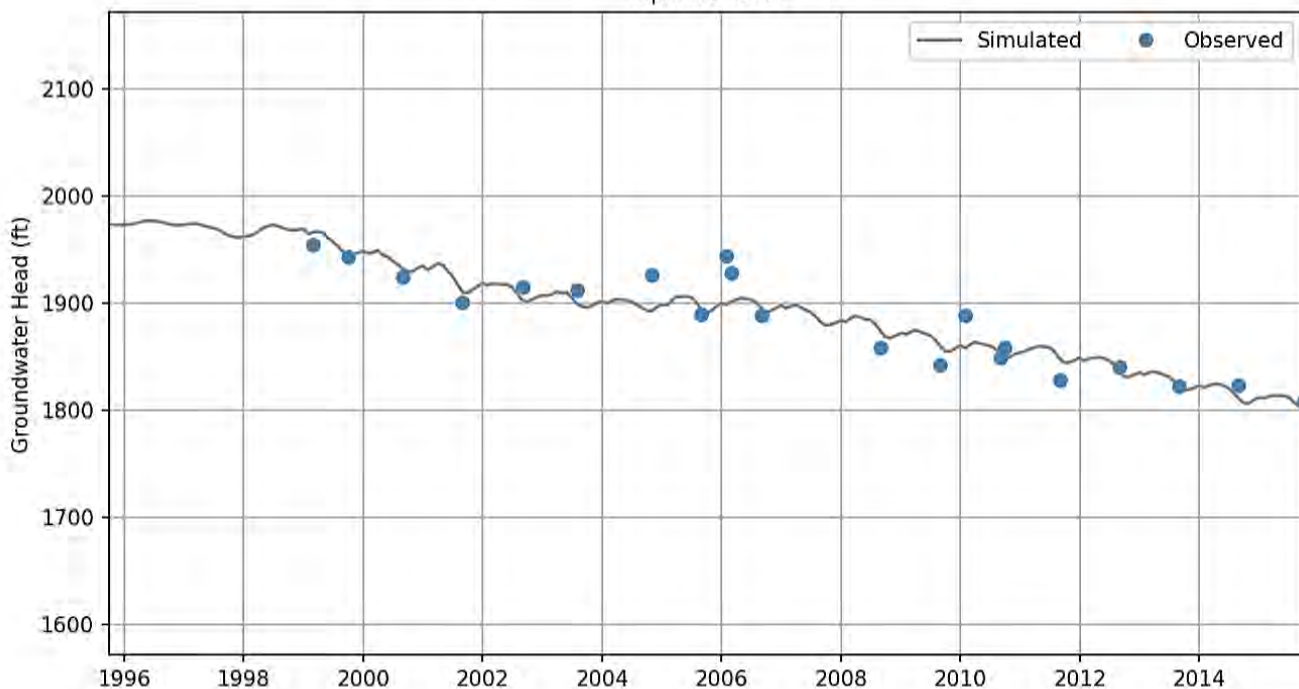
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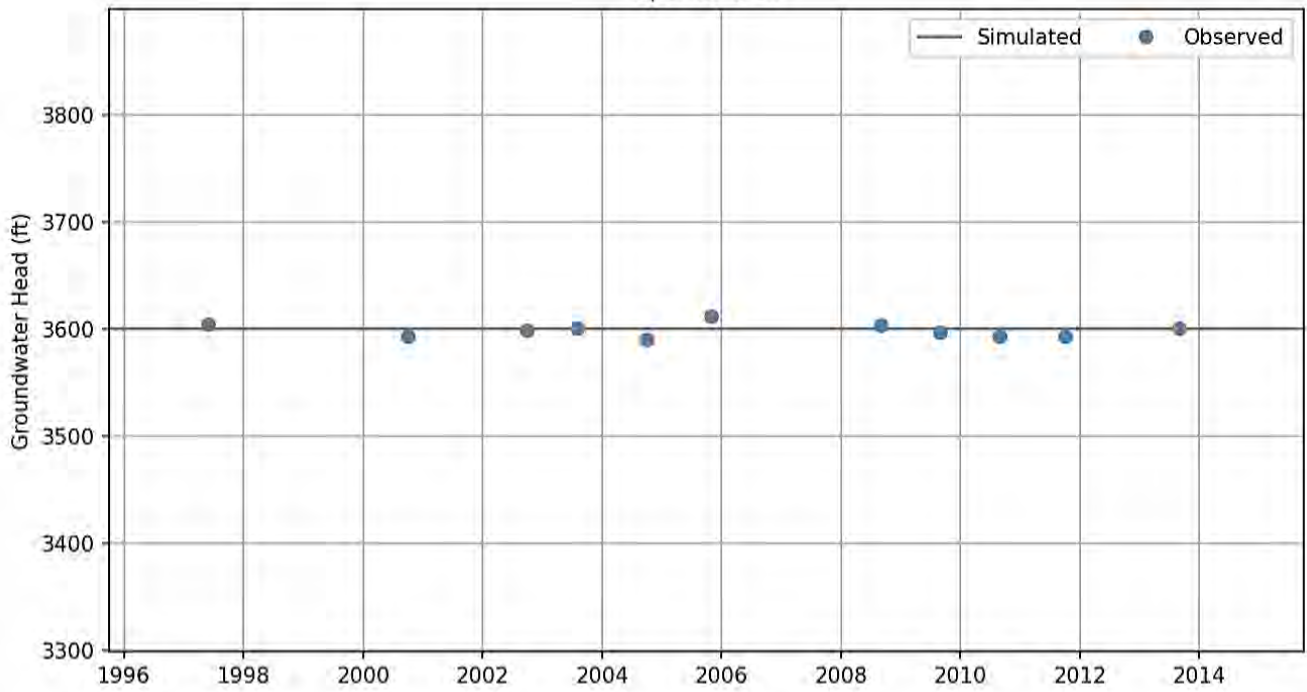
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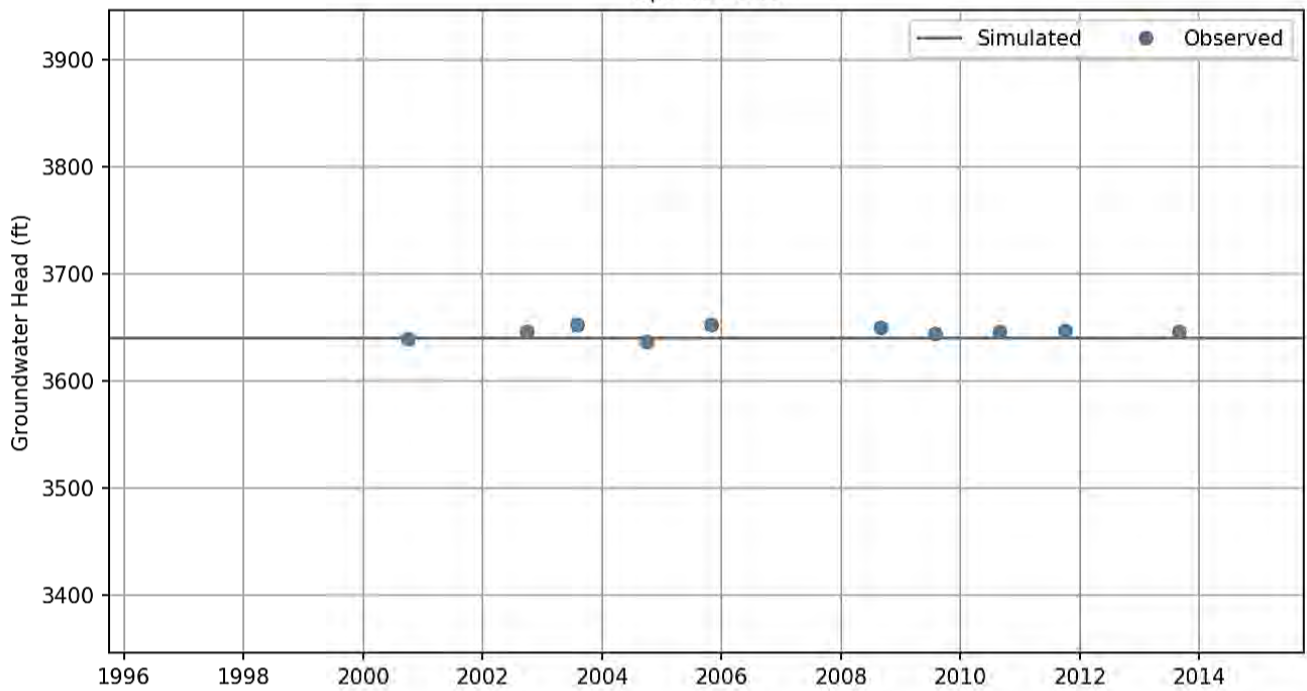
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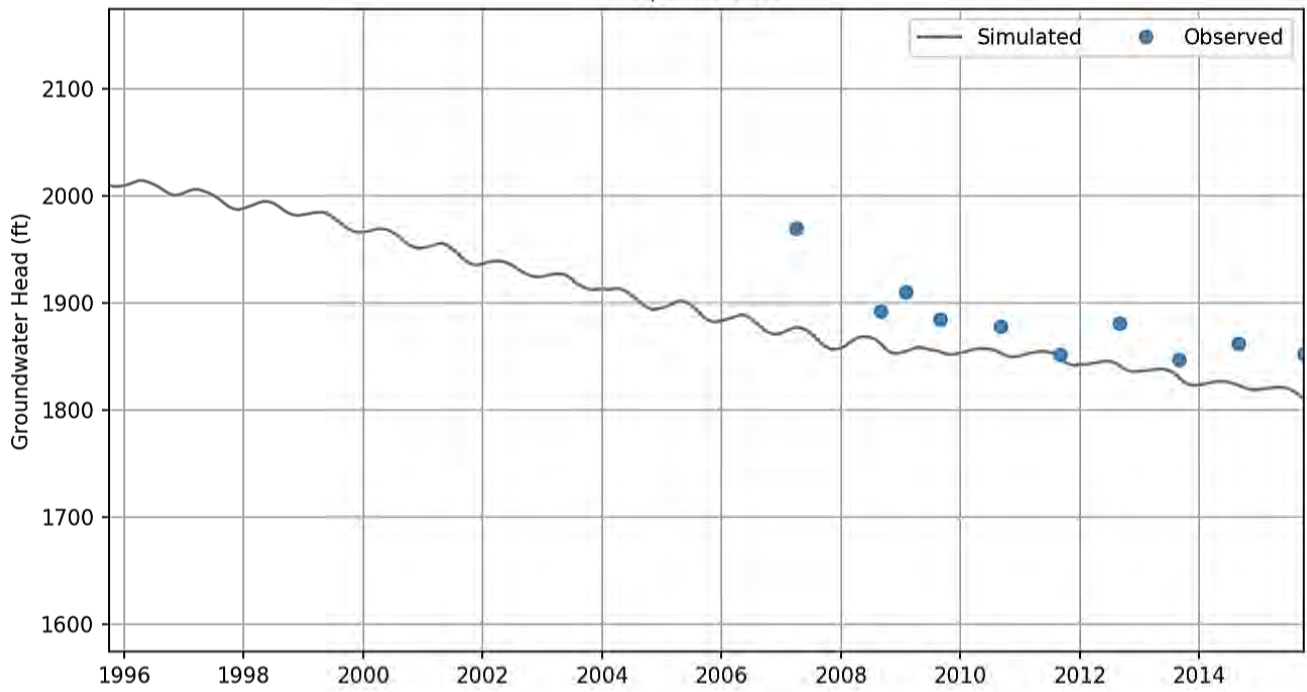
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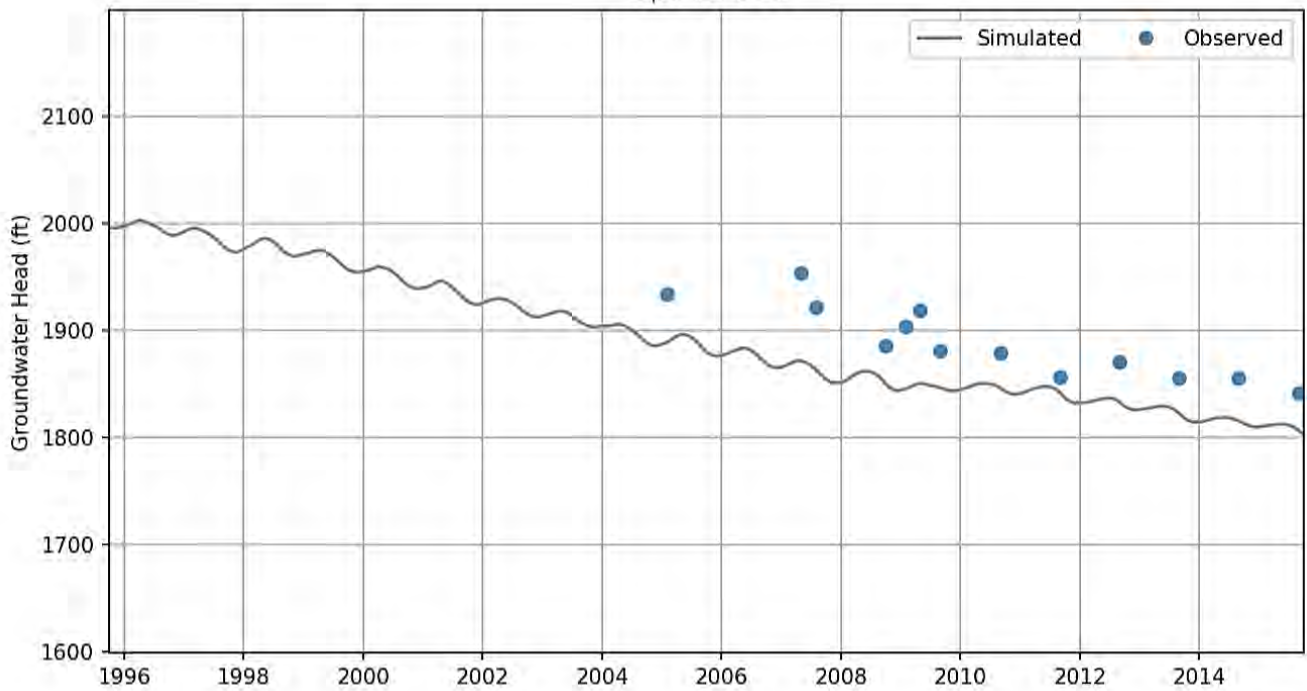
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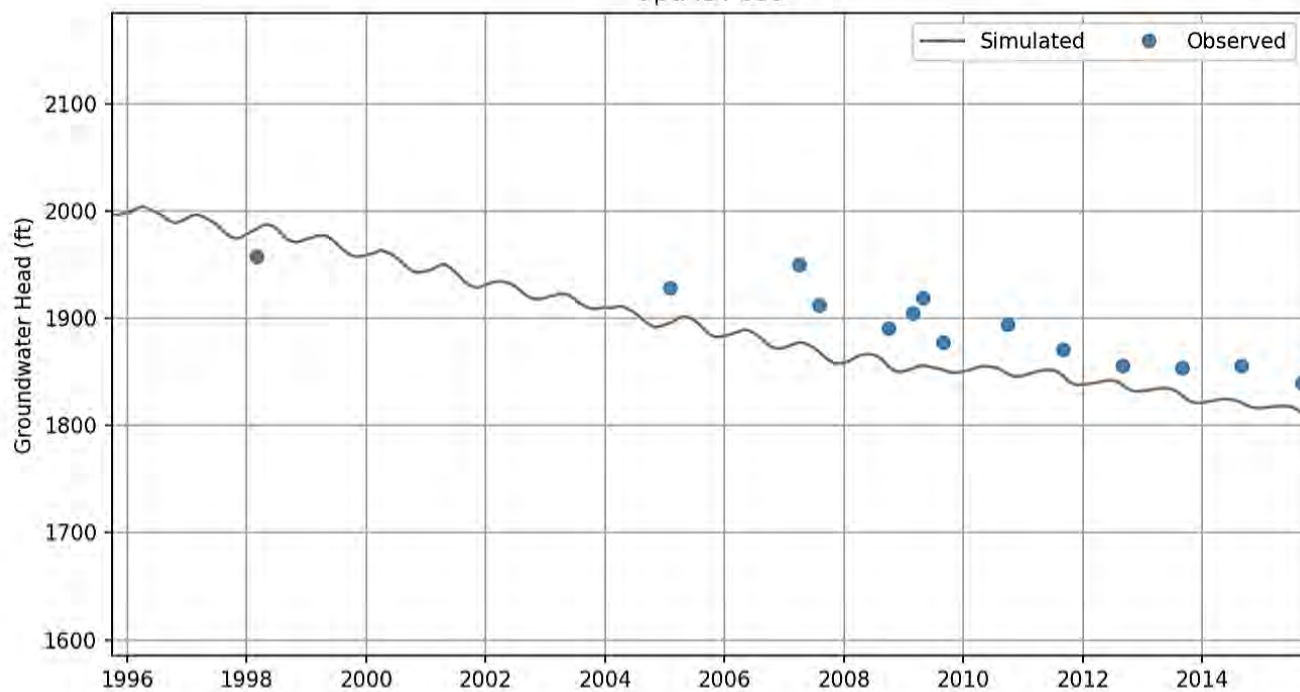
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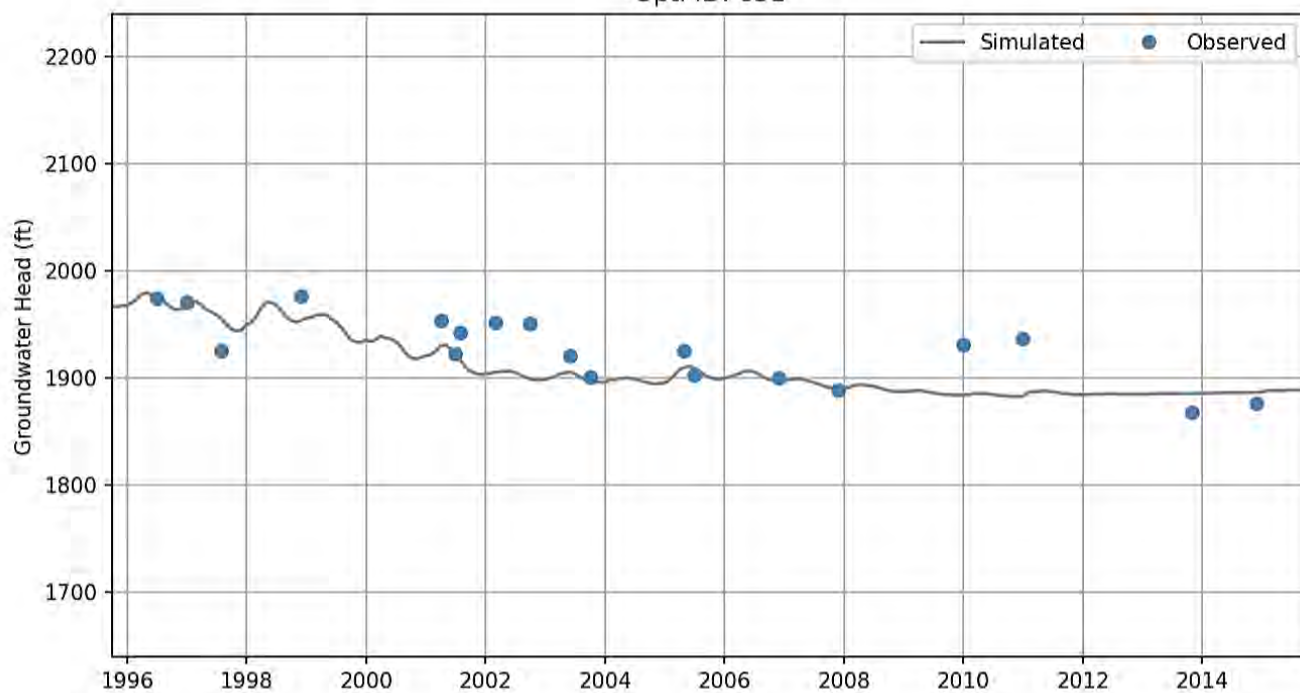
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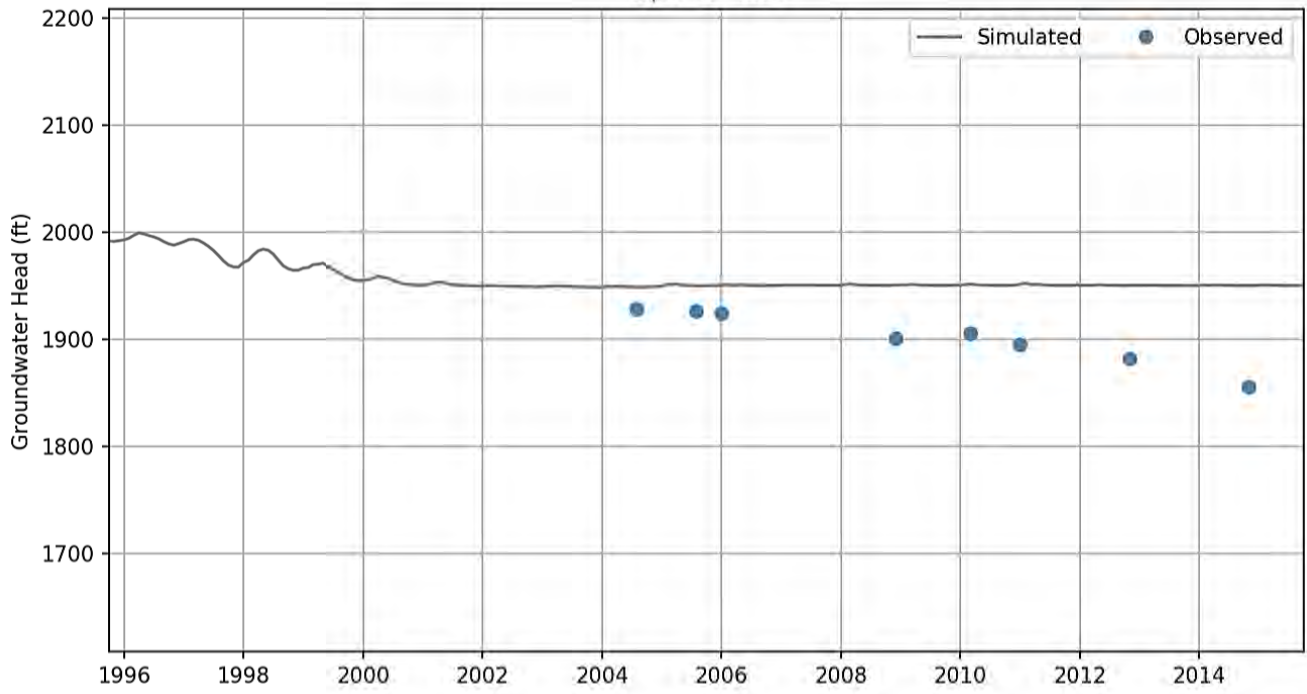
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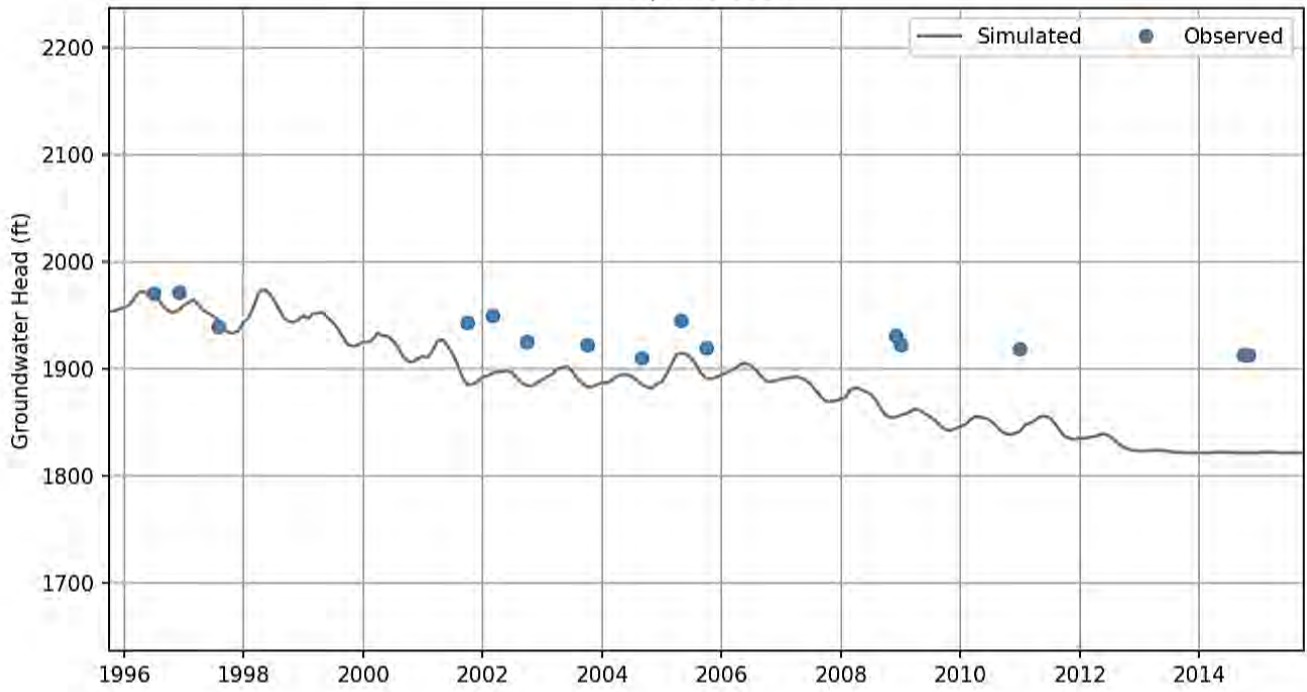
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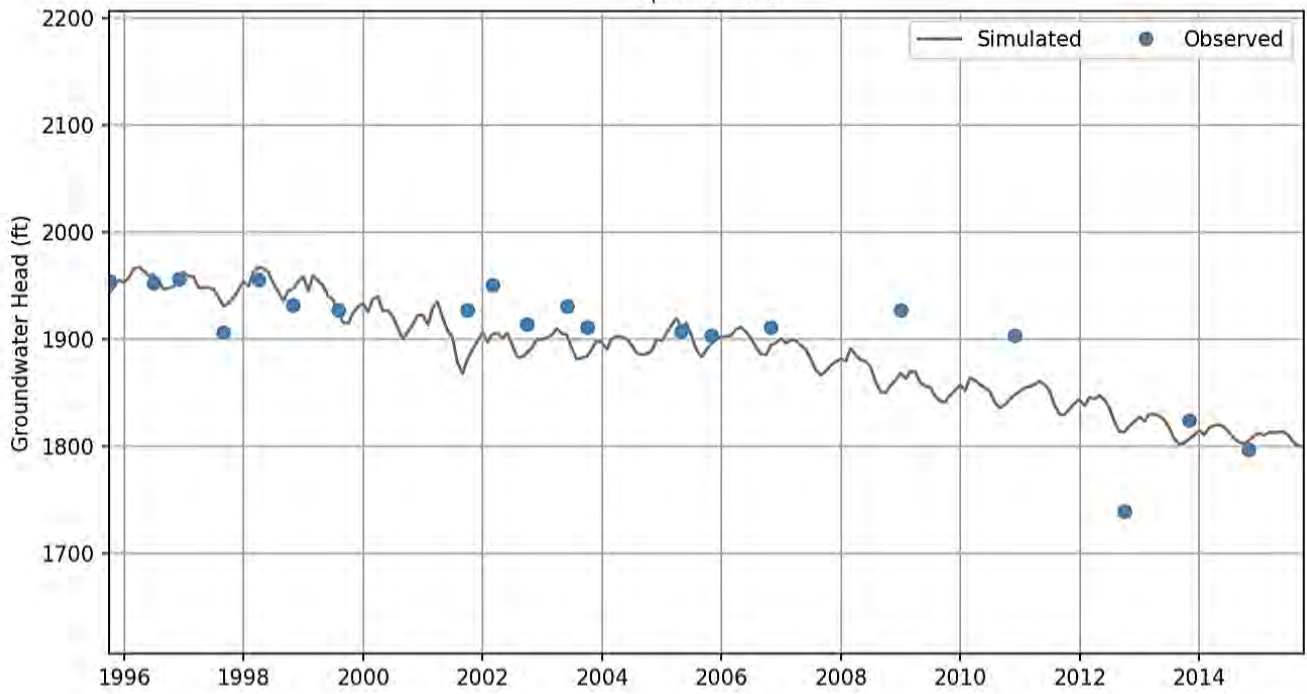
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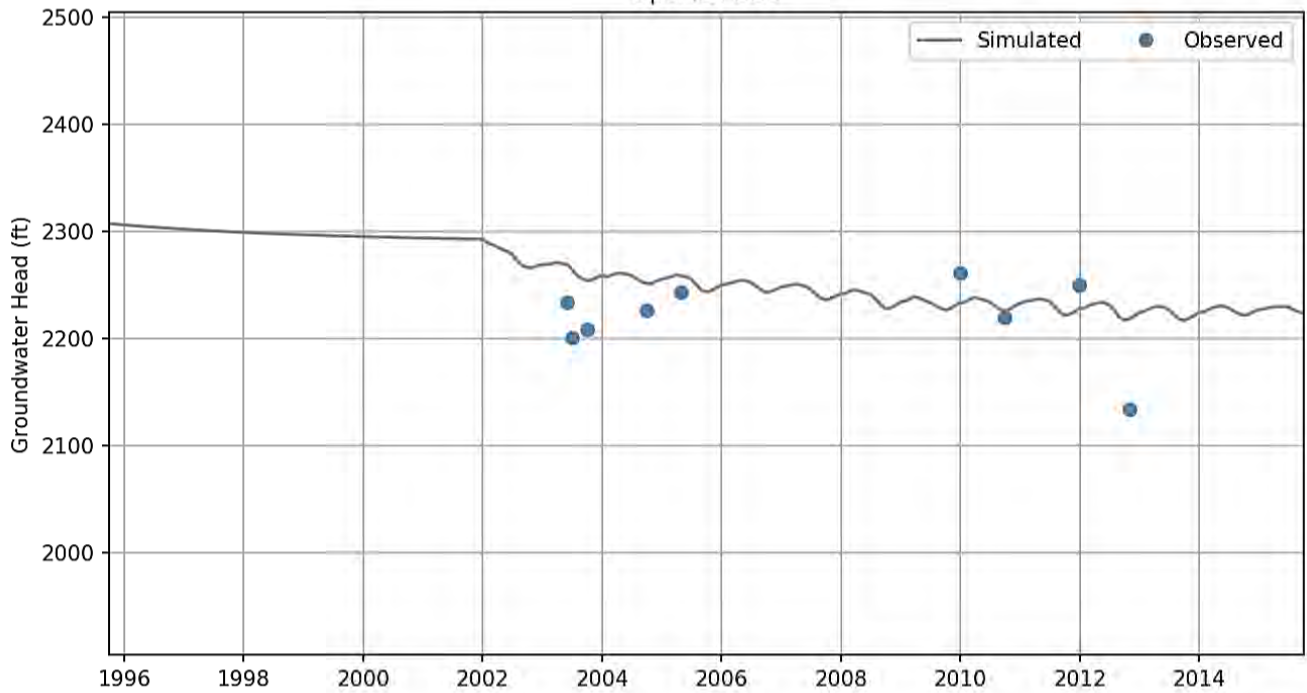
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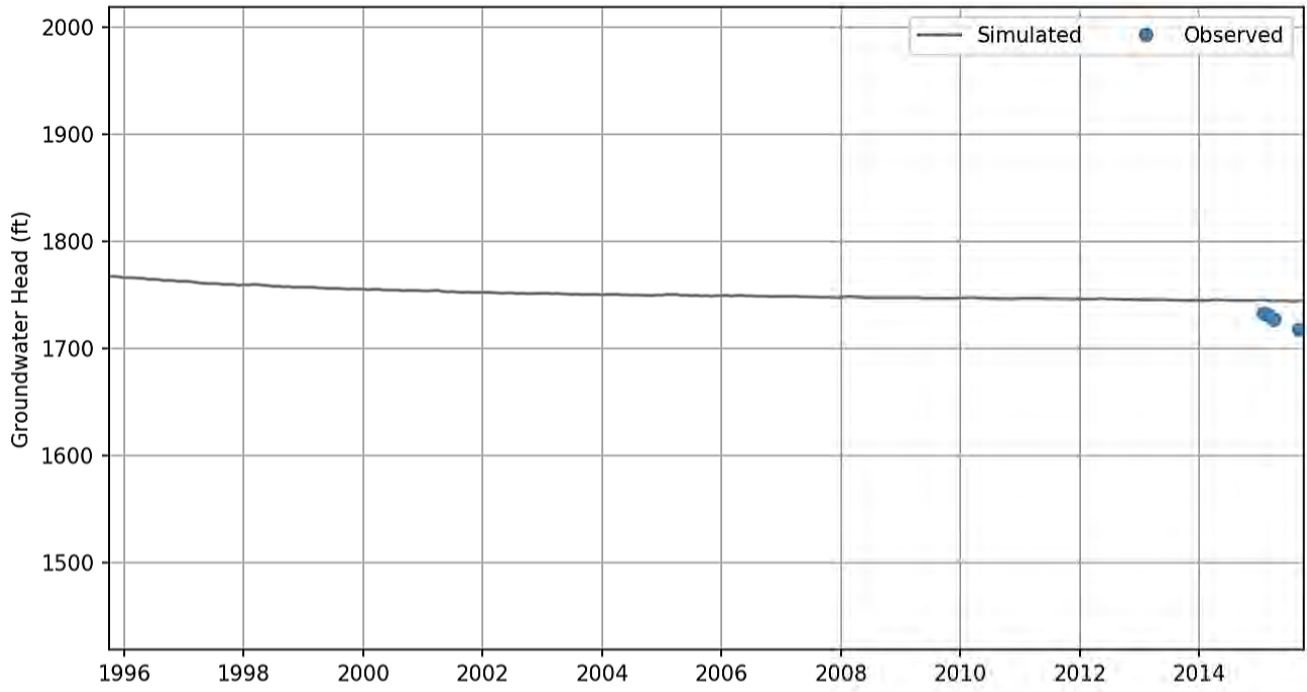
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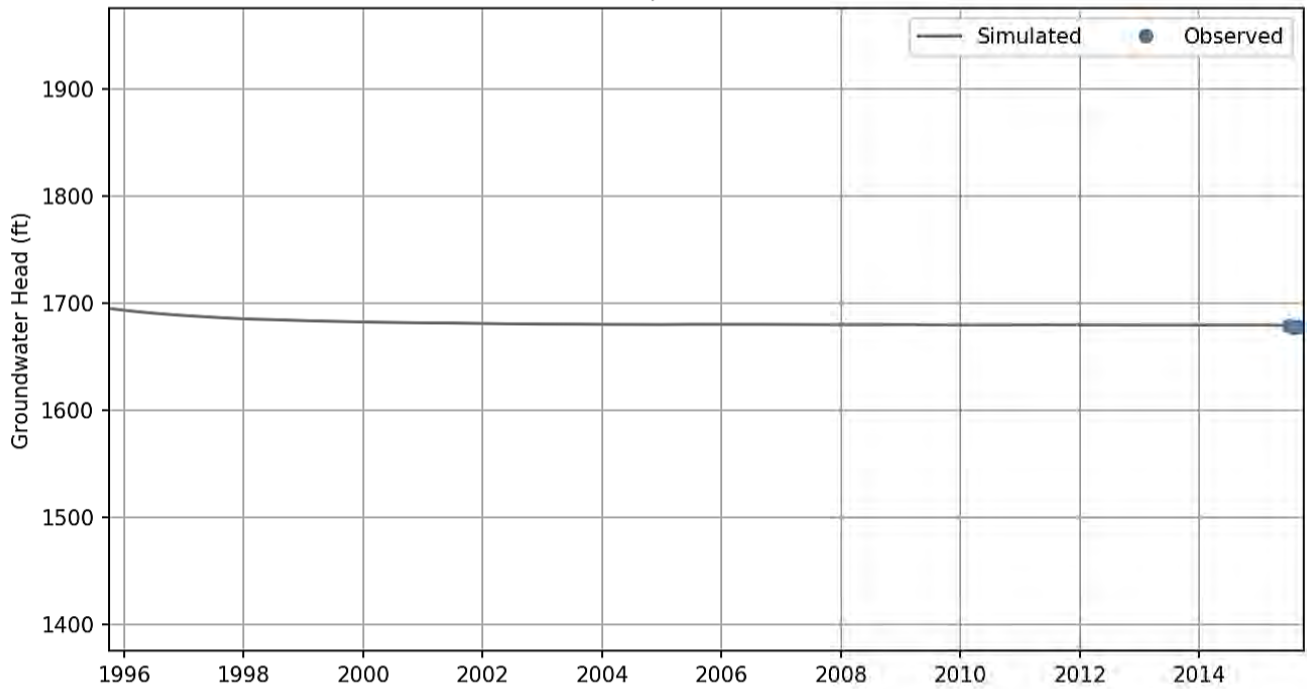
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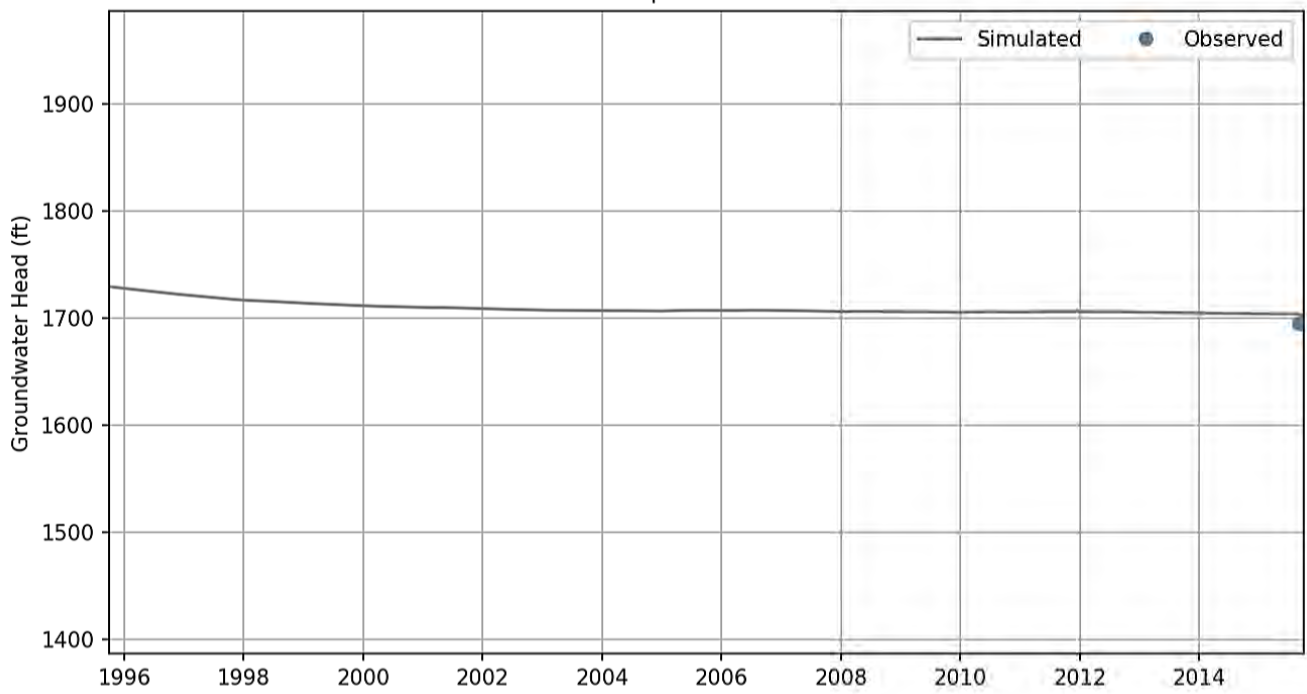
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Attachment C-4

Evapotranspiration and Applied Water Estimates

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*Specialists in Agricultural Water Management
Serving Stewards of Western Water since 1993*

Technical Memorandum

To: Woodard & Curran
From: Davids Engineering
Date: January 7, 2018
Subject: **Cuyama Basin Development of Evapotranspiration and Applied Water Estimates Using Remote Sensing**

1 Summary

The purpose of this effort is to develop time series estimates of agricultural water use for the Cuyama Basin from October 1994 through December 2017. The approach builds upon estimates of actual evapotranspiration (ETa) developed using remotely sensed information from the Landsat satellite.

The consumptive use of water (i.e., evapotranspiration) is the primary destination of infiltrated precipitation and applied irrigation water within the Cuyama Basin. Quantification of consumptive use was achieved by performing daily calculations of evapotranspiration (ET) for individual fields from October 1996 through December 2017. ET was separated into its evaporation (E) and transpiration (T) components. Transpiration was quantified using a remote sensing approach where Landsat satellite images acquired from USGS were used to calculate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which was subsequently translated to a basal crop coefficient and combined with reference ET to calculate transpiration over time.

A spatial coverage of field boundaries was developed for the Cuyama Basin, and individual field polygons were assigned cropping and irrigation method information over time based on available data. Field boundaries were delineated by combining polygon coverages in GIS format from Bolthouse Farms, Grimmway Farms, LandIQ, and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The area encompassed by the field boundary GIS coverage includes only the Cuyama Basin.

Crop ET was calculated based on a combination of remote sensing data and simulation of irrigation events in a daily root zone water balance model. Due to the remote sensing approach crop ET estimates are relatively insensitive to crop type and irrigation method so detailed, accurate assignment of crop types and irrigation methods to each field is not critical to developing relatively reliable estimates of crop ET. The amount of green vegetation present over time was estimated for each field polygon based on NDVI, which is calculated using a combination of red and near infrared reflectances as measured using multispectral satellite sensors onboard Landsat satellites. Following the preparation of NDVI imagery spanning the analysis period all images were quality controlled to remove pixels affected by clouds.

Mean daily NDVI values for each field were converted to basal crop coefficients. Daily precipitation was estimated based on assembly and review of data from the PRISM Climate Group at Oregon State

University¹. Daily reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) was estimated based on information from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather stations. Root zone parameters that influence the amount of available soil moisture storage were estimated based on crops and soils present in the Cuyama Basin.

A summary for the 1994 to 2017 analysis period of the annual ET of applied water (ET_{AW}), ET_c (synonymous with ET_a), applied water (AW), deep percolation of applied water (DP_{AW}) and deep percolation of precipitation (DP_{pr}) estimates based on the root zone water balance model is given in the Results section.

Application of remote sensing combined with daily root zone water balance modeling (RS-RZ model) provides an improved methodology for estimation of surface interactions with the groundwater system including net groundwater depletion through estimation of ET of applied water and other fluxes.

2 Introduction

The purpose of this effort is to develop time series estimates of agricultural, urban, and native vegetation water use for the Cuyama Basin from 1996 through 2017. Demand has been quantified at the field scale using a remote-sensing based daily root zone water balance model. Results from this model were used to parameterize an IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC) application that will be incorporated into an IWFM application for the Basin to support GSP development.

3 Methodology

3.1 Daily Root Zone Simulation Model

A conceptual diagram of the various surface layer fluxes of water into and out of the crop root zone is provided in Figure 3.1. The consumptive use of water (i.e., evapotranspiration or ET) is the primary destination of infiltrated precipitation and applied irrigation water within the Cuyama Basin. Quantification of consumptive use was achieved by performing daily calculations of ET for individual fields from October 1994 through December 2017. Evapotranspiration was separated into its evaporation (E) and transpiration (T) components. Additionally, each component was separated into the amount of E or T derived from precipitation or applied water.

¹ PRISM website: <http://prism.oregonstate.edu/>

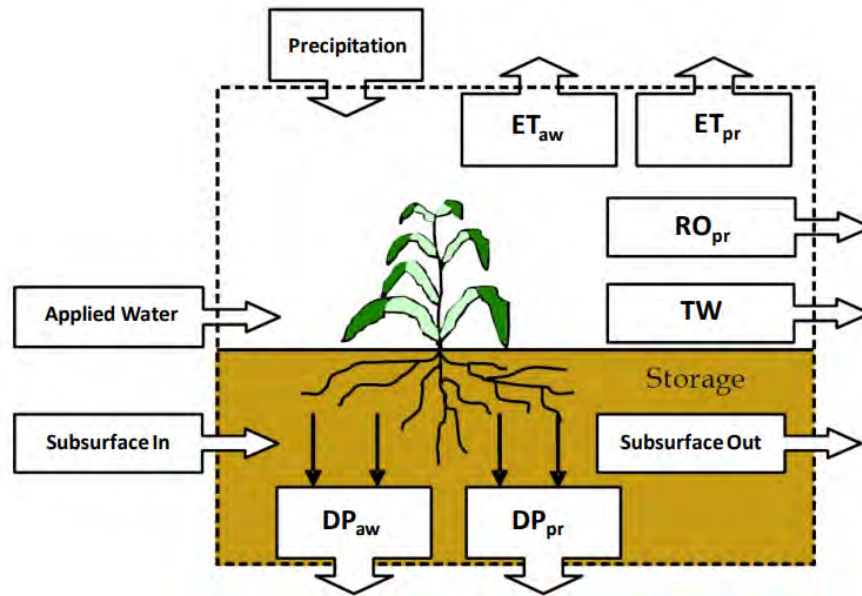


Figure 3.1. Conceptualization of Fluxes of Water Into and Out of the Crop Root Zone

Transpiration was quantified using a remote sensing approach whereby Landsat satellite images acquired from USGS were used to calculate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), a measure of the amount of green vegetation present. NDVI values were calculated and interpolated for each field over time. NDVI values were then converted to transpiration coefficients that were used to calculate transpiration over time by multiplying daily NDVI by daily reference evapotranspiration (ET_o). Evaporation was quantified by performing a surface layer water balance for the soil based on the dual crop coefficient approach described in FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56 (Allen et al. 1998). On a daily basis, evaporation was calculated based on the most recent wetting event (precipitation or irrigation) and the evaporative demand for the day (ET_o). This methodology is described in greater detail in the Davids Engineering report for the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District (Davids Engineering 2013).

3.2 Development of Field Boundaries

A spatial coverage of field boundaries was developed for the Cuyama Basin, and individual field polygons were assigned cropping and irrigation method information. For each field polygon, daily water balance calculations were performed for the 1994 to 2017 analysis period, and irrigation events were simulated to estimate the amount of water applied to meet crop irrigation demands. This section describes the development of the field polygon coverage and assignment of cropping and irrigation method attributes.

3.2.1 Development of Field Boundaries

Field boundaries were delineated by combining polygon coverages in GIS format from Bolthouse Farms, Grimmway Farms, LandIQ, and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The area encompassed by the field boundary GIS coverage includes only the Cuyama Basin.

3.3 Assignment of Cropping and Irrigation Method

As described previously, crop evapotranspiration (ET) was calculated based on a combination of remote sensing data and simulation of irrigation events in a daily root zone water balance model. A result of the remote sensing approach is that crop transpiration was estimated with little influence from the assigned

crop type for each field. Additionally, crop transpiration is the dominant component of ET, meaning that ET estimates are likewise largely independent of the assigned crop type.

Crop evapotranspiration is driven to some extent by the characteristics of the irrigation method and its management, including the area wetted during each irrigation event and the frequency of irrigation. Surface irrigation methods typically wet more of the soil surface than micro-irrigation methods; however, surface irrigated fields are typically irrigated less frequently than their micro-irrigated counterparts. As a result, evaporation rates can be similar among surface and micro-irrigated fields and estimates of evaporation are likewise somewhat independent of the assigned irrigation method. Parameters related to irrigation method were assigned based the predominant irrigation method for each crop, as described by recent historical DWR land and water use surveys.

A key result of the relative insensitivity of the crop ET estimates to crop type or irrigation method (due to the remote sensing approach), is that detailed, accurate assignment of crop types and irrigation methods to each field is not critical to developing reliable estimates of crop ET at the field scale and, more importantly, at coarser scales due to the cancellation of errors in individual field estimates as they are aggregated.

Crop types were assigned to each field based on a combination of data from Bolthouse Farms, Grimmway Farms, LandIQ, and DWR. For fields farmed by Bolthouse or Grimmway, the local data were used. For other fields, available data from LandIQ and DWR were used.

3.4 NDVI Analysis

The amount of green vegetation present over time was estimated for each field polygon based on the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which is calculated using a combination of red and near infrared reflectances, as measured using multispectral satellite sensors onboard Landsat satellites. NDVI can vary from -1 to 1 and typically varies from approximately 0.15 to 0.2 for bare soil to 0.8 for green vegetation with full cover. Negative NDVI values typically represent water surfaces.

3.4.1 Image Selection

Landsat images are preferred due to their relatively high spatial resolution (30-meter pixels, approx. 0.2 acres in size). A total of 671 raw satellite images were selected and converted to NDVI spanning the period from July 1994 to April 2018. Of the images selected, 207 were from the Landsat 5 satellite, 364 were from the Landsat 7 satellite (first available in 2001), and 100 were from the Landsat 8 satellite (first available in 2013). These images were used to process and download surface reflectance (SR) NDVI from the USGS Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center Science Processing Architecture (ESPA)².

There was sufficient cloud-free Landsat imagery available that no cloud gap filling was necessary. The number of days between image dates ranged from 8 to 96, with an average of 13 days. Generally, there was at least one image selected for each month.

3.4.2 Extraction of NDVI Values by Field and Development of Time Series NDVI Results

Following the preparation of NDVI imagery spanning the analysis period, all images were masked using the Quality Assessment Band (BQA) provided by ESPA to remove pixels affected by clouds and cloud shadows. Then, mean NDVI was extracted from the imagery for each field for each image date. These NDVI values were interpolated across the full analysis period from October 1, 1994 to December 31, 2017 to provide a daily time series of mean NDVI values for each field.

² USGS ESPA website: <https://espa.cr.usgs.gov/>

Landsat satellite 5 and 7 bandwidths were adjusted to be consistent with bandwidths from Landsat 8 using the following empirical relationship:

$$(\text{Equivalent L8 mean NDVI}) = 0.984 * (\text{L5/7 mean NDVI}) - 0.0421 \quad [3.1]$$

3.4.3 Development of Relationships to Estimate Basal Crop Coefficient from NDVI

Basal crop coefficients (K_{cb}) describe the ratio of crop transpiration to reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) as estimated from a ground-based agronomic weather station. By combining K_{cb} , estimated from NDVI, with an evaporation coefficient (K_e), it is possible to calculate a combined crop coefficient ($K_c = K_{cb} + K_e$) over time³. By multiplying K_c by ET_o , crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) can be calculated. For this analysis, ET_o , K_{cb} , K_e , and ET_c (synonymous to actual ET, ET_a) were estimated for each field on a daily time step from October 1, 1994 to December 31, 2017.

Mean daily NDVI values for each field were converted to basal crop coefficients using the relationship based on cropping information from the 2007 Tulare County crop survey conducted by DWR, combined with an analysis of actual evapotranspiration (ET_a) by crop conducted using the Surface Energy Balance Algorithm for Land (SEBAL[®]) for 2007 (Bastiaanssen et al., 2005; SNA, 2009). Specifically, a relationship between actual basal crop coefficients estimated using SEBAL and field-scale mean NDVI values developed by Davids Engineering (2013) was applied using NDVI data from Landsat to calculate daily basal crop coefficients for each field over time⁴.

3.5 Precipitation

Daily precipitation was estimated based on assembly and review of data from the PRISM Climate Group at Oregon State University. Specifically, each field was assigned estimated precipitation from the 4km PRISM grid cell within which its centroid fell.

Annual precipitation totals, averaged over the study area for water years 1995 to 2017, are shown in Figure 3.1. Water year precipitation over the study period varied from 2.7 inches in 2014 to 25.0 inches in 1998, with an annual average of 9.3 inches.

³ The estimation of K_e is based on a daily 2-stage evaporation model presented in FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 56 (Allen et al. 1998).

⁴ This relationship is developed based on comparison of the combined crop coefficient to NDVI for individual fields but represents only the transpiration component of ET. Thus, the relationship developed predicts the basal crop coefficient, K_{cb} .

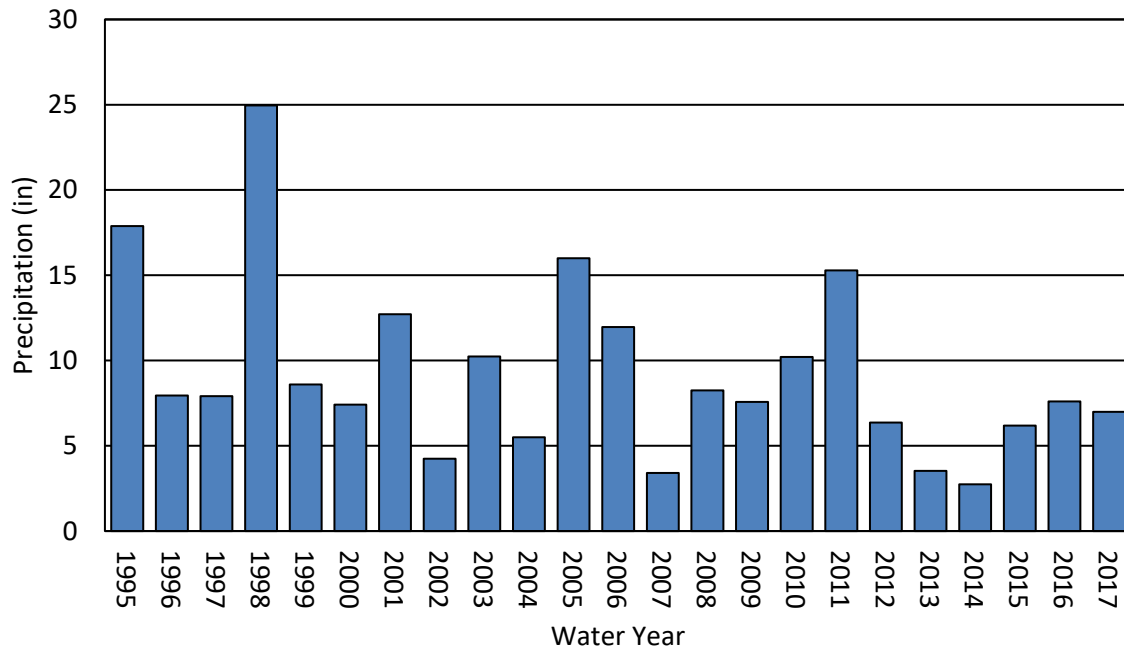


Figure 3.2. Annual Precipitation Totals

3.6 Estimation of Daily Reference Evapotranspiration

Daily reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) was estimated based on information from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather station at Cuyama. ET_o provides a means of estimating actual crop evapotranspiration over time for each field. Based on review of nearby weather stations with data available during the period of analysis, the Cuyama station (88) was selected based on it being located within the Cuyama Basin, having relatively good fetch, and having available data during the analysis period.

Individual parameters from the available data including incoming solar radiation, air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed were quality-controlled according to the procedures of Allen et al. (2005). The quality-controlled data were then used to calculate daily ET_o for the available period of record.

3.7 Estimation of Root Zone Water Balance Parameters

Root zone parameters that influence the amount of available soil moisture storage were estimated based on crops and soils present in the Cuyama Basin. Crop parameters of interest include root depth, NRCS curve number⁵, and management allowable depletion (MAD). Root depth was estimated by crop group based on published values and a representative mix of individual crops within each crop group for the Cuyama Basin. Curve numbers were estimated based on values published in the NRCS National Engineering Handbook, which provides estimates based on crop type and condition. MAD values by crop were estimated based on values published in FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 56 (Allen et al., 1998).

⁵ The curve number runoff estimation method developed the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was used to estimate runoff from precipitation in the model. For additional information, see NRCS NEH Chapter 2 (NRCS, 1993).

Soil hydraulic parameters of interest include field capacity (% by vol.), wilting point (% by vol.), saturated hydraulic conductivity (ft/day), total porosity (% by vol.), and the pore size distribution index (λ , dimensionless). These parameters were estimated by first determining the depth-weighted average soil texture (sand, silt, clay, etc.) based on available NRCS soil surveys. Then, the hydraulic parameters were estimated using hydraulic pedotransfer functions developed by Saxton and Rawls (2006). Next, hydraulic parameters were adjusted within reasonable physical ranges for each soil texture so that the modeled time required for water to drain by gravity from saturation to field capacity agreed with typically accepted agronomic values. Unsaturated hydraulic conductivity (e.g. deep percolation) within the root zone was modeled based on the equation developed by Campbell (1974) for unsaturated flow.

4 Results

4.1 Crop Evapotranspiration

Estimated annual crop evapotranspiration volumes for fields with their centroid within the Cuyama Basin are shown in Figure 4.1. Estimated volumes of ET derived from applied water (ET_{aw}) and precipitation (ET_{pr}) are shown in thousands of acre-feet (taf). Annual ET_{aw} ranged from 38 taf to 53 taf, with an average of 44 taf. Annual ET_{pr} ranged from 4 taf to 33 taf, with an average of 15 taf. Total crop ET ranged from 43 taf to 76 taf, with an average of 58 taf.

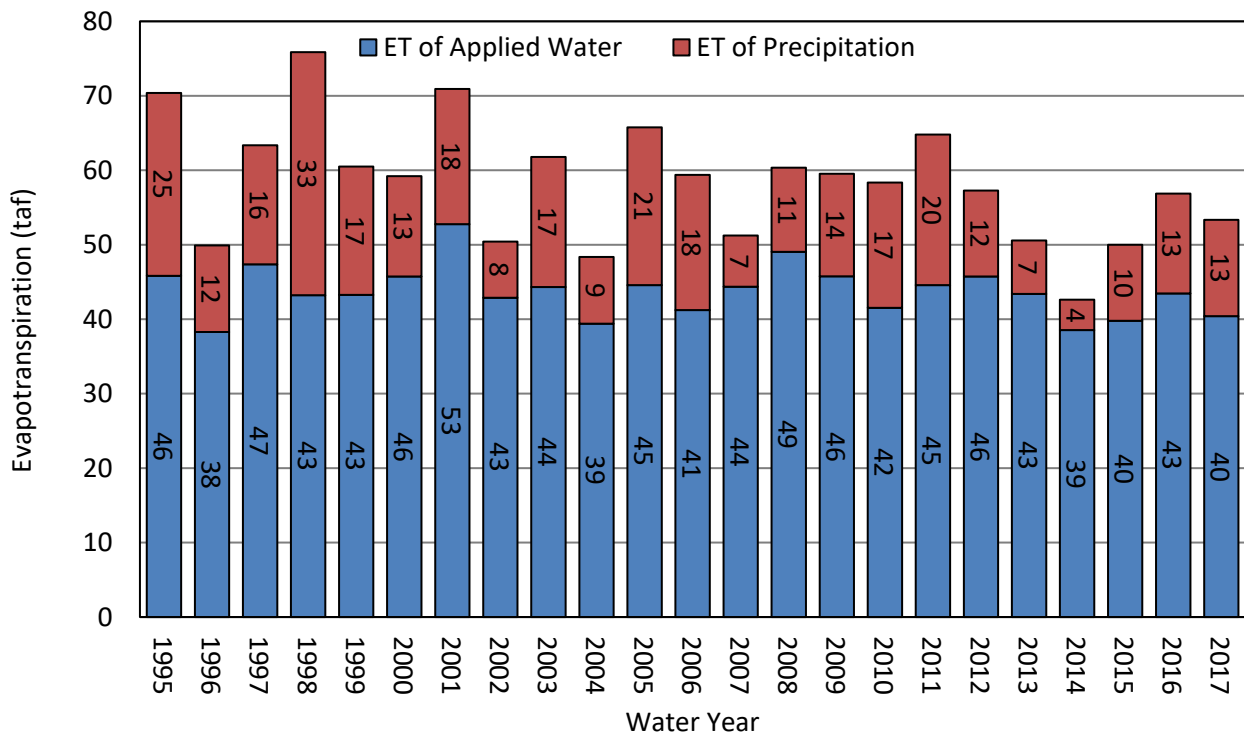


Figure 4.1. Cuyama Basin Crop ET by Water Year

4.2 Irrigation Demands

Annual estimated irrigation demands for fields with their centroid within the Cuyama Basin are shown in Figure 4.2 in thousands of acre feet. Annual demands ranged from 52 taf to 73 taf, with an average of 60 taf.

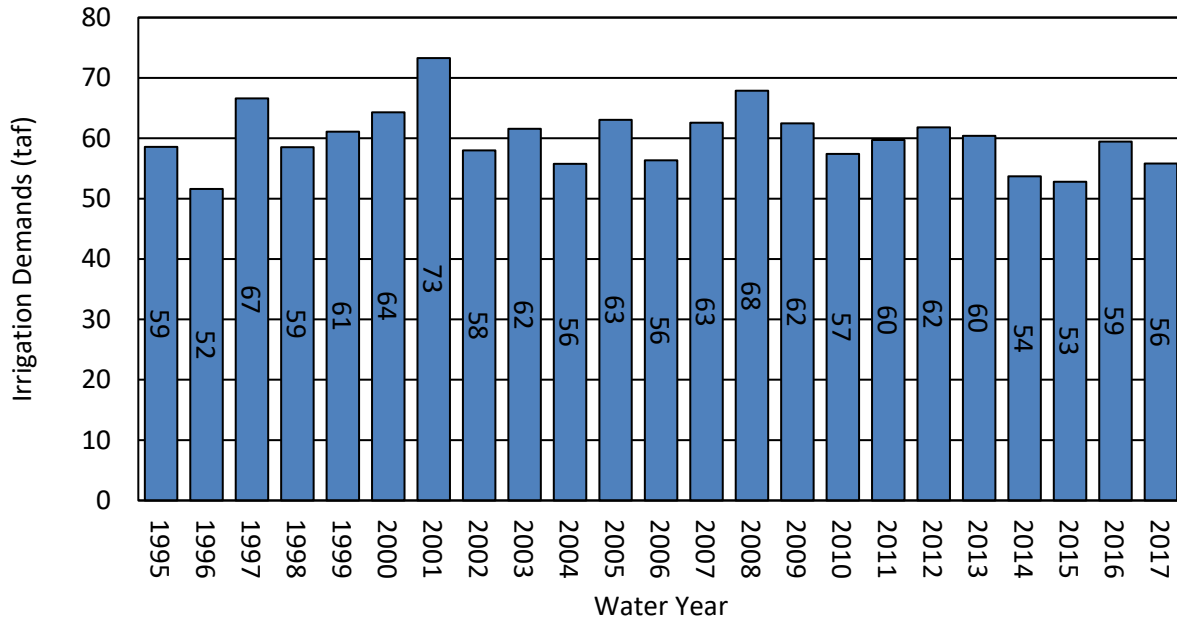


Figure 4.2. Cuyama Basin Irrigation Demands by Water Year

4.3 Deep Percolation

Estimated annual deep percolation volumes for fields with their centroid within the Cuyama Basin are shown in Figure 4.3. Estimated volumes of deep percolation derived from applied water (DPaw) and precipitation (DPpr) are shown in thousands of acre-feet. Annual DPaw ranged from 15 taf to 19 taf, with an average of 17 taf. Annual DPpr ranged from 4 taf to 28 taf, with an average of 10 taf. Total deep percolation ranged from 20 taf to 47 taf, with an average of 27 taf.

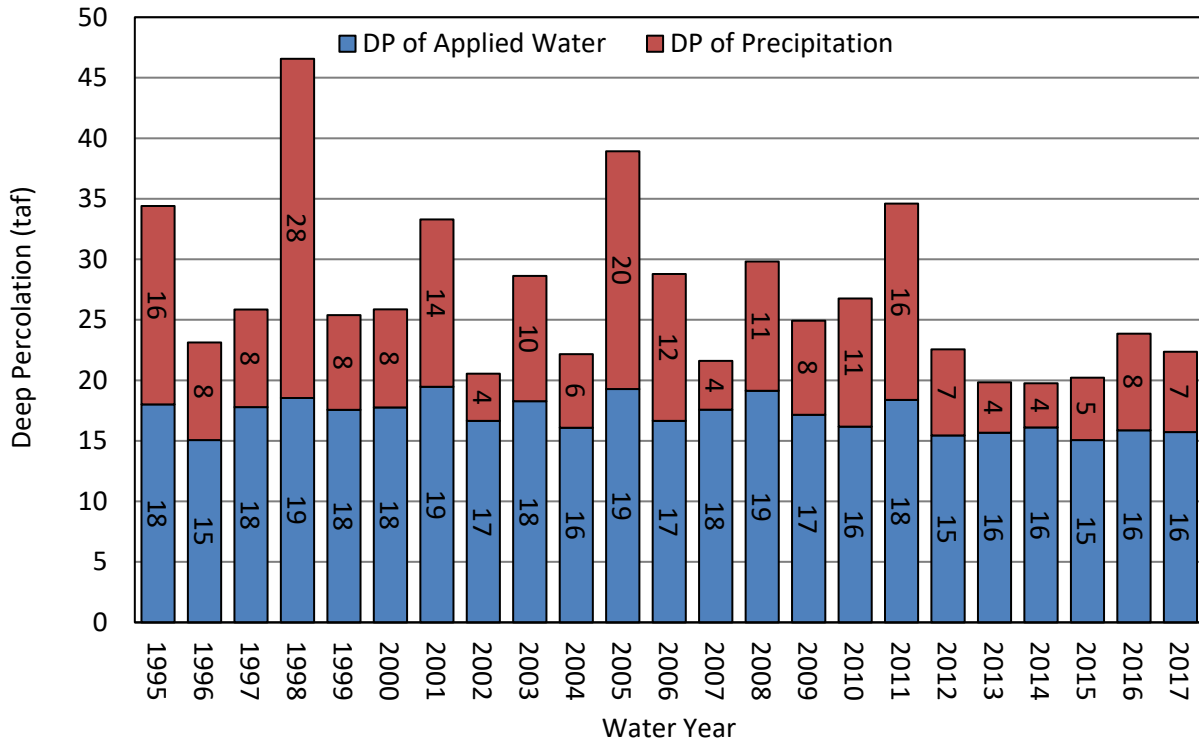


Figure 4.3. Cuyama Basin Deep Percolation by Water Year

4.4 Annual Evapotranspiration by Crop for 2014

Estimated annual evapotranspiration by crop is shown in Figure 4.4, along with the estimated acreage for each crop. Figure 4.4 shows the estimated total ET by crop in inches in 2014. Annual ET ranges from 5 inches for young perennials to 59 inches for alfalfa. The primary crops are carrots, representing 5,500 acres. Grapes, miscellaneous truck crops, pistachios, potatoes and onions and garlic are also significant, representing 948, 838, 761, 668 and 646 acres, respectively.

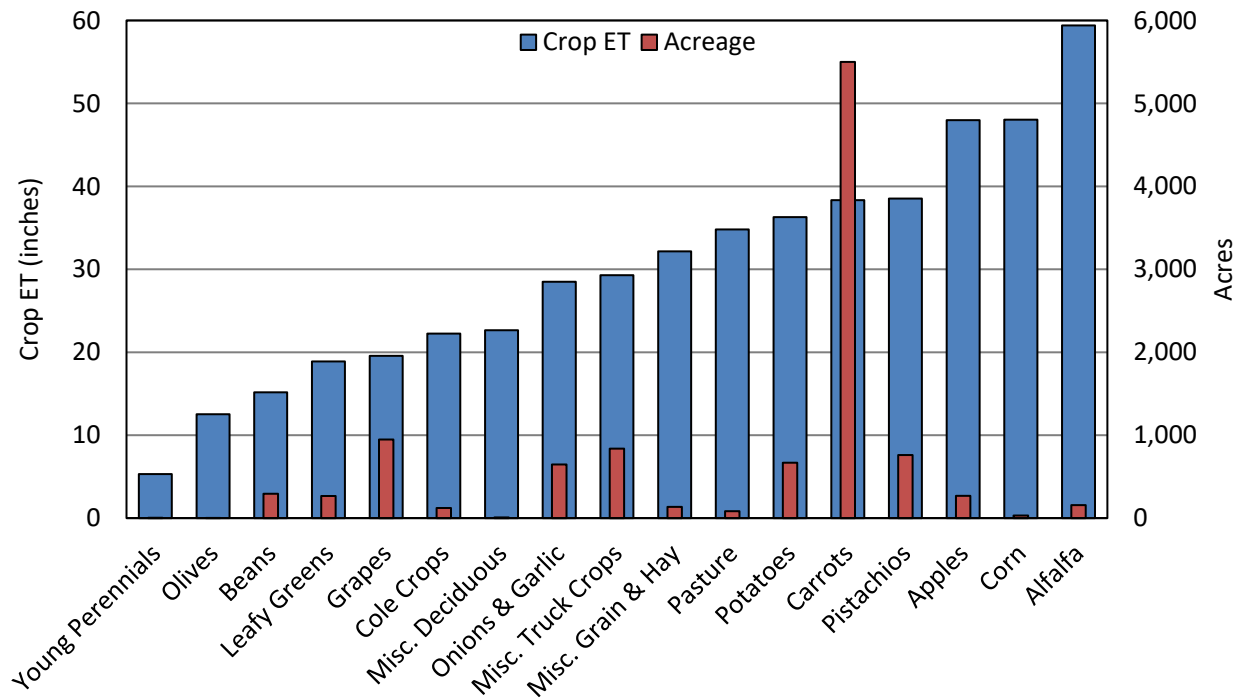


Figure 4.4. Cuyama Basin 2014 ET by Crop and Crop Acreage

Additional monthly plots of the “fraction of reference ET” (ET_{oF}), ET_a and AW by crop for 2014 can be found in the appendix.

5 References

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Allen, R.G., Walter, I.A., Elliott, R.L., Howell, T.A., Itenfisu, D., Jensen, M.E., and R.L. Snyder. 2005. The ASCE Standardized Reference Evapotranspiration Equation. Technical Committee on Standardization of Reference Evapotranspiration. American Society of Civil Engineers. Reston, VA.

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Saxton, K.E. and W.J. Rawls. 2006. Soil Water Characteristic Estimates by Texture and Organic Matter for Hydrologic Solutions. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 70:1569–1578.

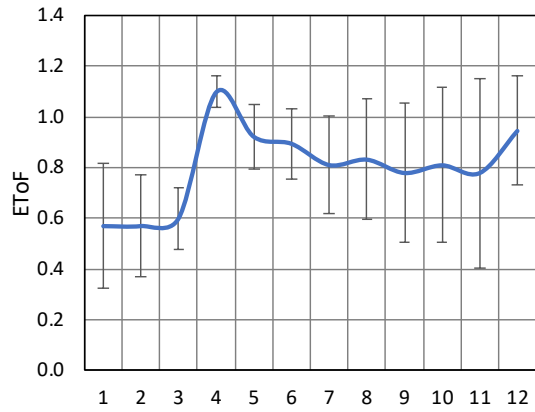
6 Appendix

This appendix includes the following figures:

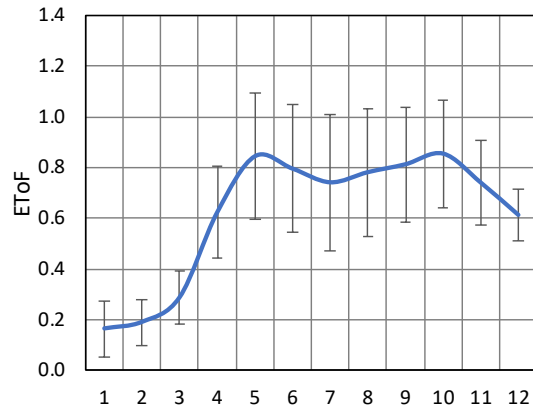
- Average monthly crop water use coefficients or “fraction of reference ET” (EToF) by crop, along with error bars depicting the standard deviation among fields.
- Average monthly crop ET by crop, along with error bars depicting the standard deviation among fields.
- Average monthly applied water by crop, along with error bars depicting the standard deviation among fields.

EToF 2014

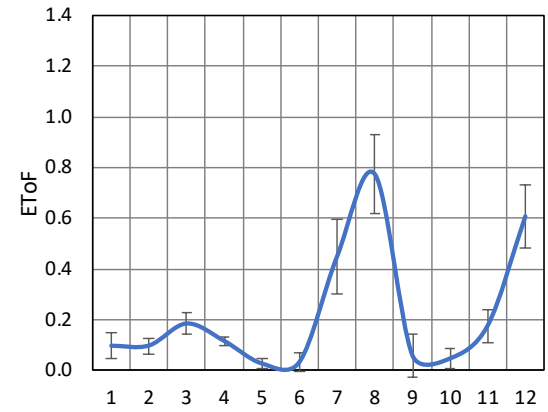
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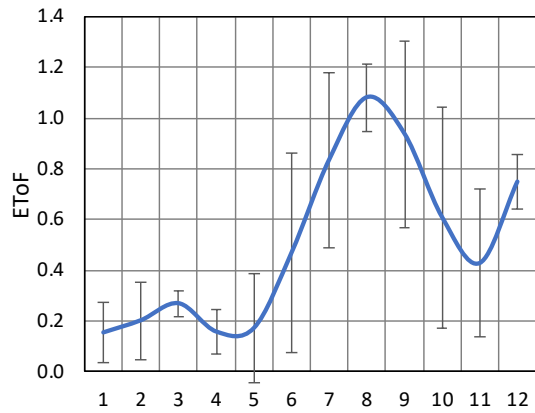
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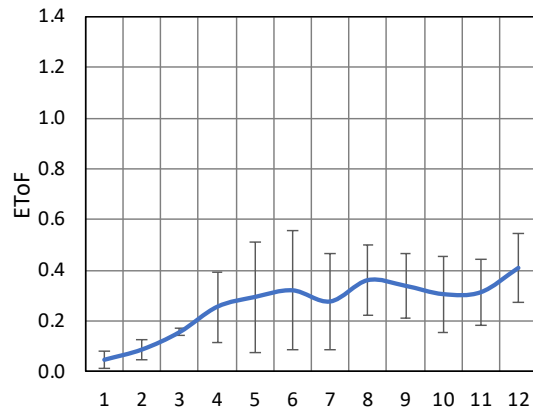
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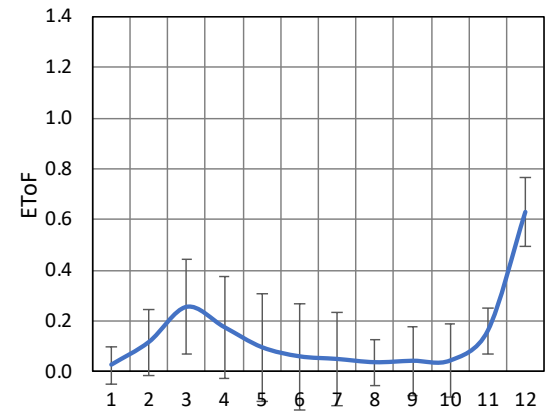
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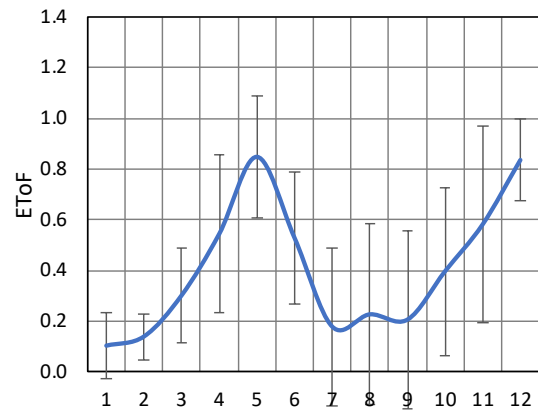
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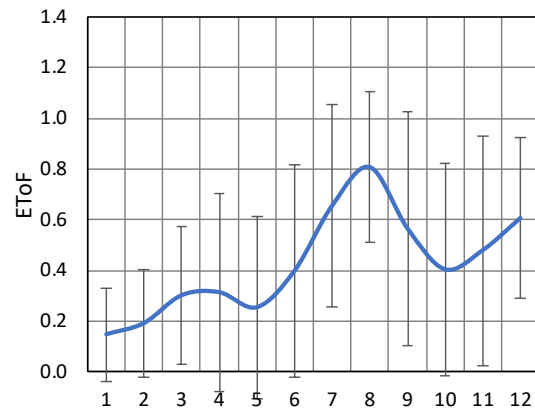
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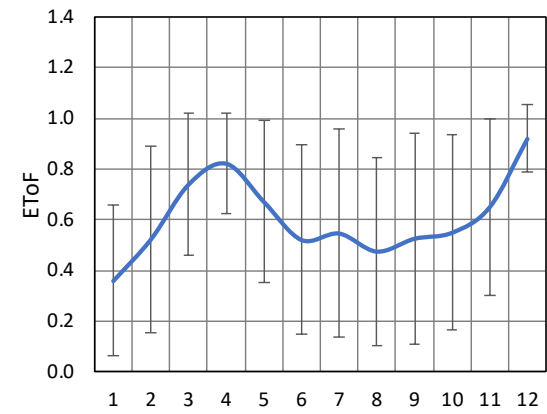
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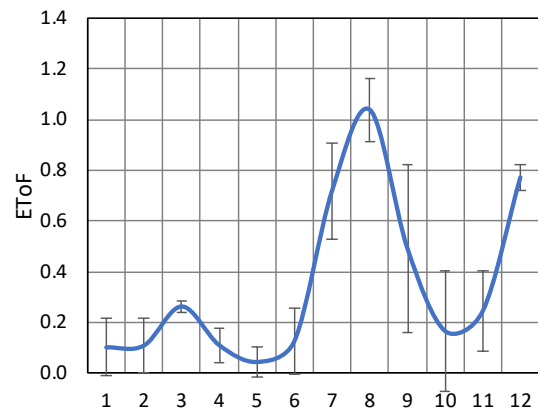
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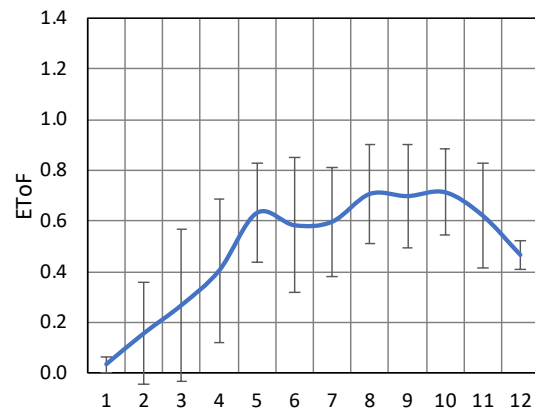
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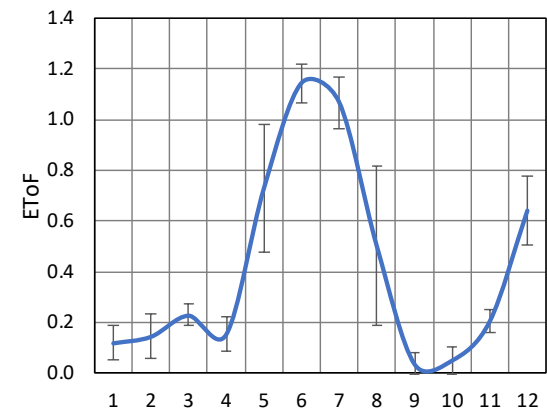
Onions and Garlic



Pistachios

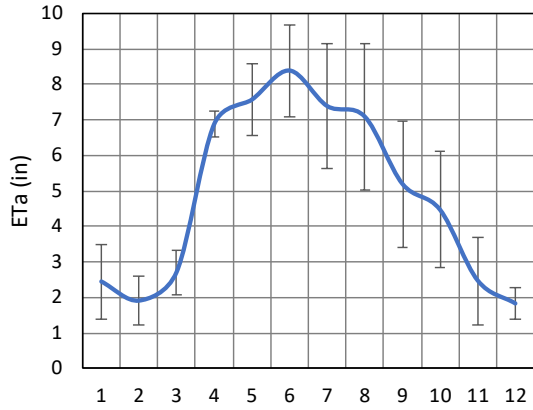


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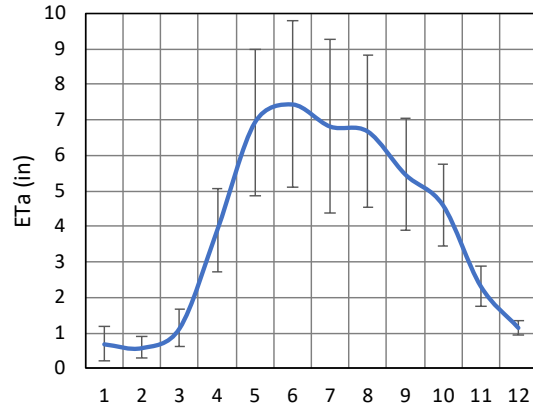


ETc 2014

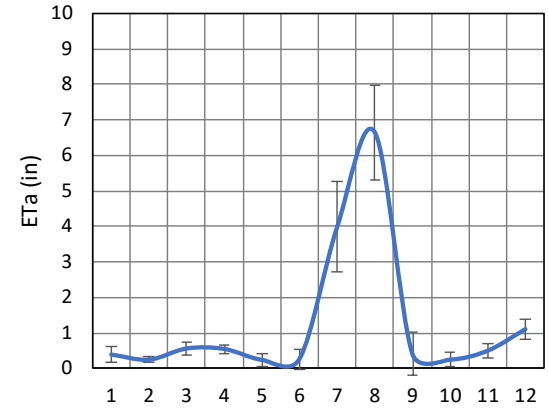
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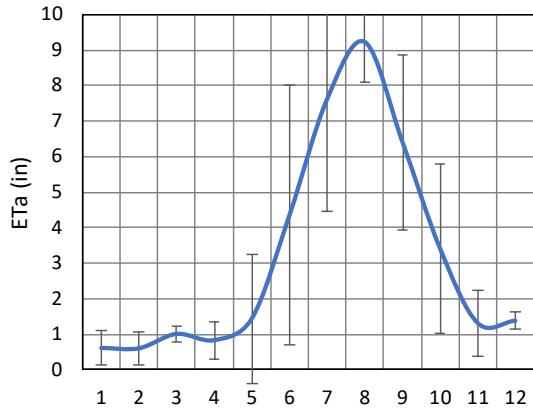
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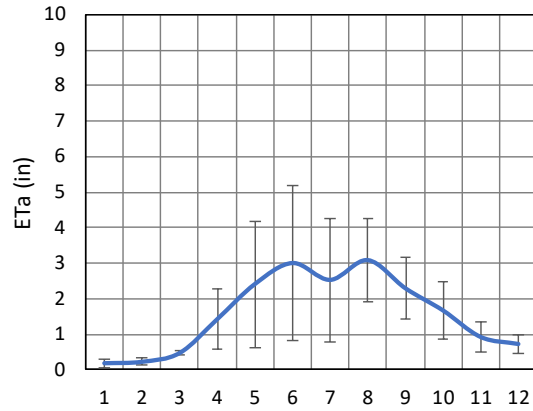
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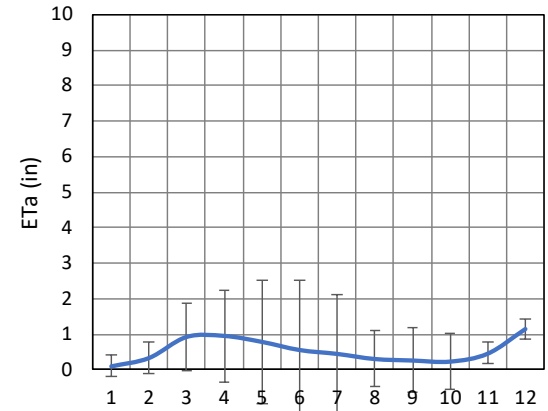
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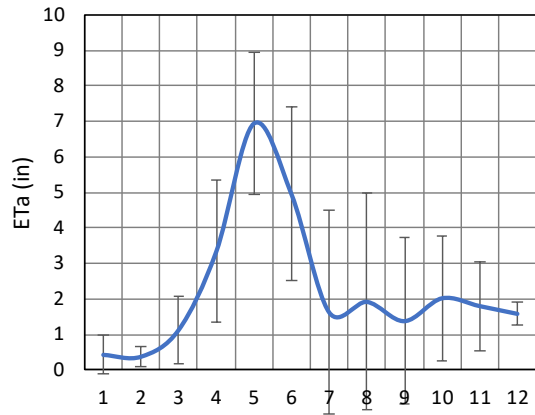
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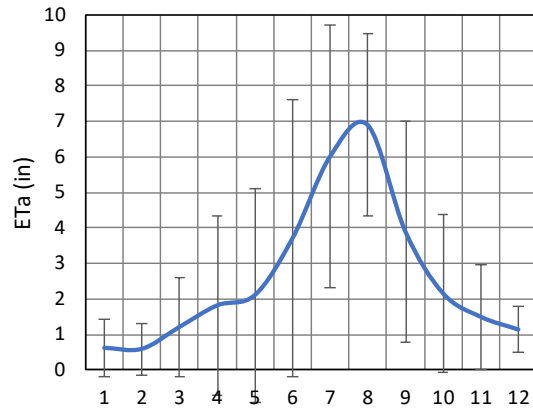
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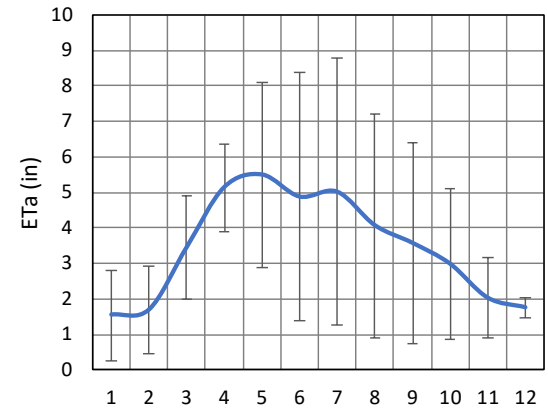
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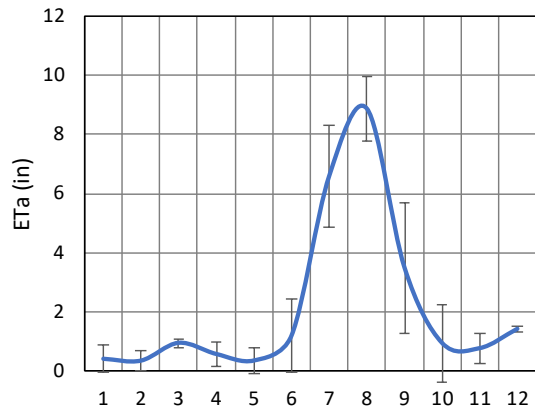
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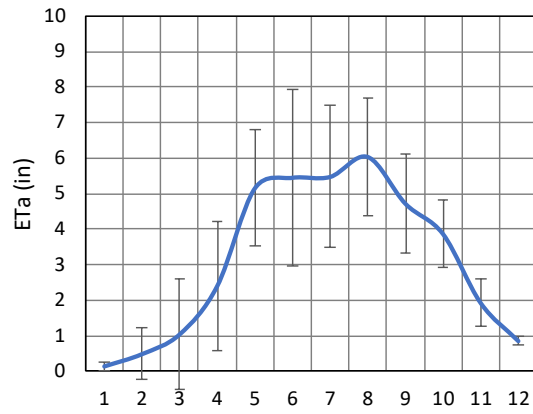
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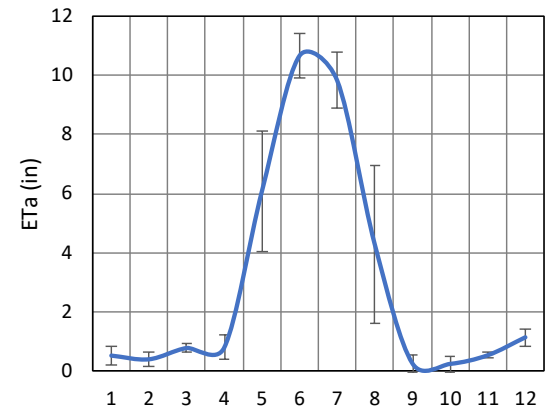
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Pistachios

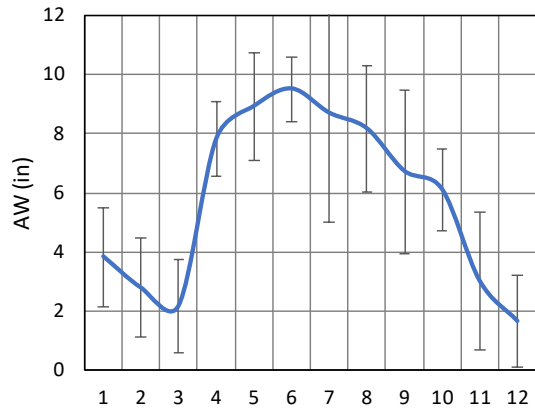


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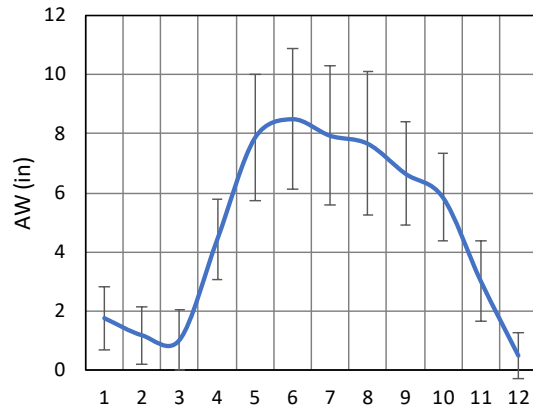


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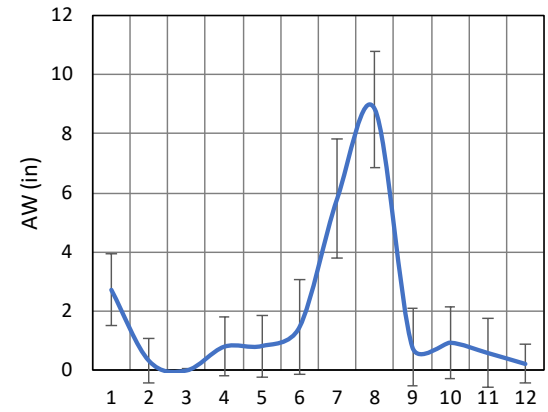
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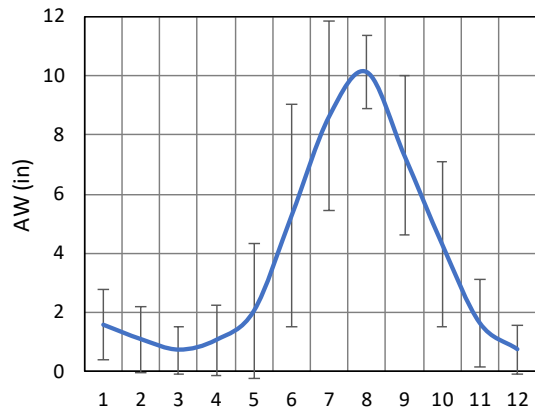
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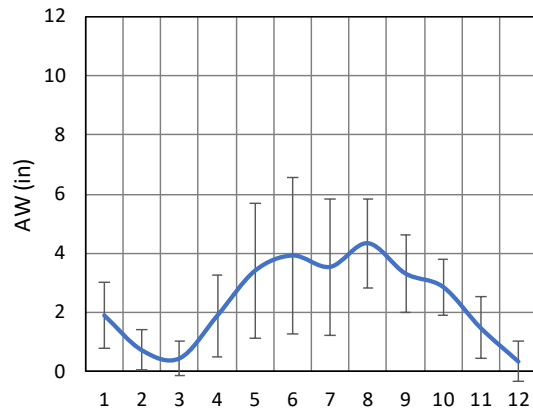
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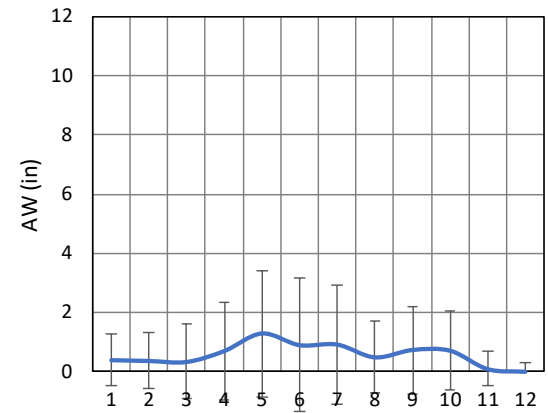
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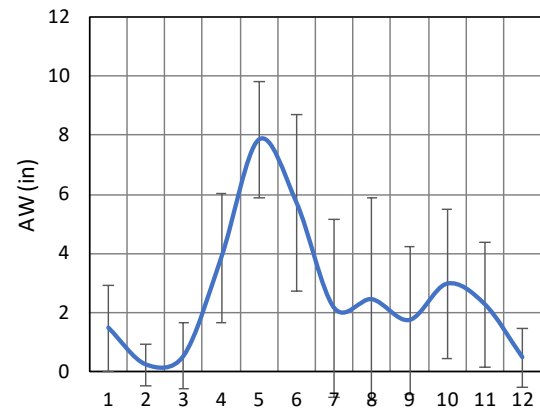
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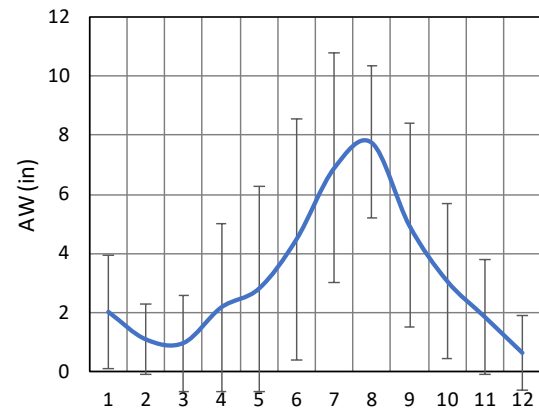
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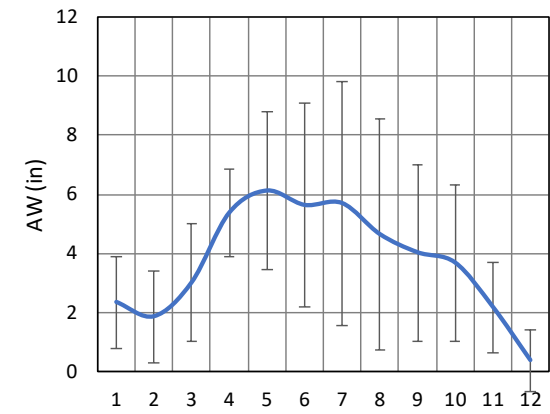
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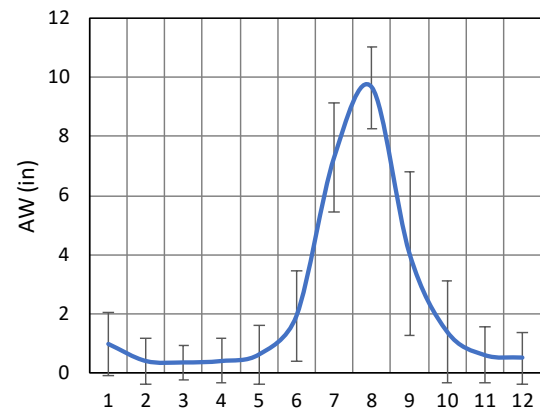
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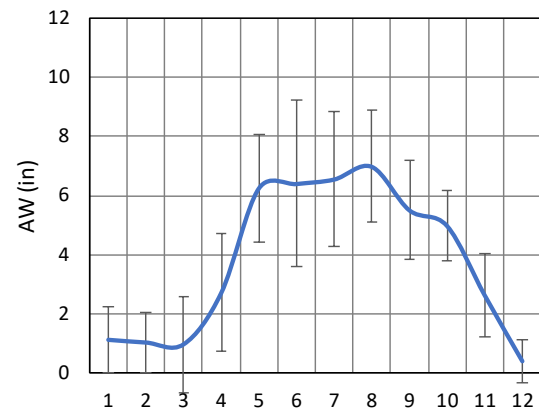
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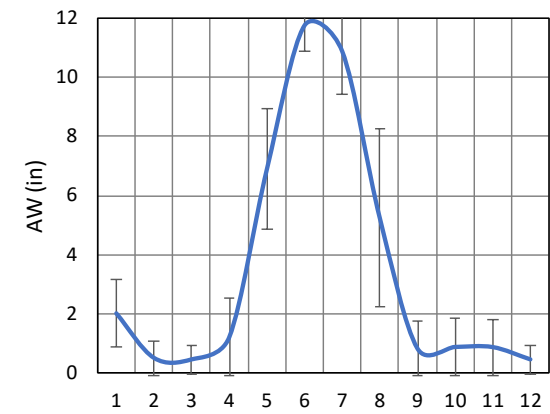
Onions and Garlic



Pistachios



Potatoes



Chapter 2
Appendix D

Technical Memorandum:
Verification of NCCAG-Identified Locations

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Cuyama Groundwater Sustainability Agency
CC: Brian Van Lienden, Woodard & Curran PM
PREPARED BY: William L. Medlin, PWS, ENV SP
REVIEWED BY: John Ayres and Micah Eggleton
DATE: February 15, 2019
RE: Cuyama GSP Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Study



As part of the California Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) are required to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to help ensure that groundwater is available for long-term, reliable water supply uses. SGMA was put into place and is enforced by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Once implemented, each GSP must address certain key elements such as a baseline groundwater assessment, monitoring, establishing best management practices (BMPs), and setting new regulations with the goal of defining a pathway to achieve sustainable groundwater management within 20 years (DWR 2018).

Within the GSP, a baseline assessment of groundwater conditions must be completed, and part of that assessment includes identification of groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) and an assessment of potential impacts on GDEs. SGMA defines GDEs as “ecological communities or species that depend on groundwater emerging from aquifers or on groundwater occurring near the ground surface.” The identification and determination of GDEs within a groundwater basin is the responsibility of the GSA that governs the basin. This study specifically focuses on GDEs identified within the Cuyama Valley groundwater basin.

1. CUYAMA VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN ECOLOGICAL SETTING

The Cuyama Valley groundwater basin encompasses multiple California ecoregions (Griffith et al. 2016). In terms of land area, the dominant ecoregion is the Central California Foothills and Coastal Mountains (6), sub-ecoregion Cuyama Valley (6am). This ecoregion is characterized by its Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Typical vegetative communities consist of chaparral and oak woodlands; grasslands are present at some lower elevations and pine forests are observed at high elevations. Most of the region is comprised of open, low mountains and foothills with some irregular plains and narrow valleys in certain locations. More specifically, the Cuyama Valley is a narrow valley with significant agricultural production. The mainstem Cuyama River flows through the center of the valley from southeast to northwest.

A minor part of the Cuyama Valley ground water basin is in the Southern California Mountains (8) ecoregion, in the Northern Transverse Range (8g) sub-ecoregion. This ecoregion, like other California ecoregions, is characterized by a Mediterranean climate of hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Chaparral and oak woodland vegetative communities are still ever-present, however the elevations in this ecoregion are higher generally leading to cooler summers and greater rainfall which result in denser vegetation and large areas of coniferous forests. There is a slope effect that causes some significant ecological differences in the Transverse Range. South-facing slopes receive more annual precipitation (30-40 inches) than the northern-facing slopes (15-20 inches), yet evaporation rates contribute to the development of chaparral communities. While on the northern-facing side of parts of the ecoregion, lower temperatures and evaporation coupled with slow snow melt allow for a coniferous forest that transitions to desert montane habitat. Some areas of severe erosion are common where vegetation has been removed via fire, overgrazing,

or other land clearing practices. Many areas in this ecoregion are National Forest public land (Griffith et al. 2016). The Cuyama River headwaters (Quatal Canyon Creek, Apache Canyon Creek, and Cuyama Creek) flow through this ecoregion. Figure 1 (Attachment A) illustrates the general location of the Cuyama Valley groundwater basin in the context of the Ecoregions of California.

2. GDE ASSESSMENT AND FIELD VALIDATION

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Woodard & Curran completed a preliminary desktop analysis of the California DWR *Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater* (NCCAG) geospatial data set. Woodard & Curran attempted to identify NCCAG polygons that appeared to be “probable GDEs” based on the following observations:

- Presence of a mapped USGS spring or seep
- Inundation visible on aerial imagery
- Saturation visible on aerial imagery
- Dense riparian and/or wetland vegetation visible on aerial imagery

Areas that did not exhibit the above characteristics (or similar) were considered “probable non-GDEs” for purposes of this study. Reference Figure 2 (Attachment A) for geospatial representation of our basin-wide GDE desktop assessment.

In addition to the preliminary desktop analysis of the NCCAG data set, Woodard & Curran also completed a preliminary GDE field validation study throughout portions of the Cuyama Valley groundwater basin. The field study was conducted only on publicly accessible lands (including the Los Padres National Forest) where the NCCAG data set indicated potential presence of GDEs. Field observations were made at NCCAG-mapped seeps, springs, and at other riparian habitats to document plant communities, aquatic or semi-aquatic wildlife, indicators of surface and subsurface hydrology, presence of hydric soils, and other relevant ecological and hydrological data. Photographs were taken in the four cardinal directions (north, east, south, west) at each field validation assessment location, and additional photographs were taken of plant species and other relevant ecological data. Global Positioning System (GPS) points were also collected using a sub-meter Trimble Geo 7x GPS unit at the field validation assessment locations. Preliminary determinations were made at these field assessment locations as to whether an area would be classified as a GDE. Figure 3 (Attachment A) shows the locations of GDE field validation assessment data collection points.

3. RESULTS

Out of 486 NCCAG-mapped polygons (128 GDE_wetland and 358 GDE_vegetation), the preliminary desktop analysis yielded 123 “probable GDEs” and 275 “probable non-GDEs” based on the above-described methodology. Individual polygons were not assessed due to time constraints, but rather groupings of similarly-situated riparian areas or clusters of polygons were assessed via GIS for probability of GDE classification.

The preliminary GDE field validation study assessed six (6) locations in the field on publicly accessible lands. All field assessment sites were in the Los Padres National Forest public lands. One (1) location was along the upper mainstem of the Cuyama River, and the other five (5) locations were in the Apache Canyon Creek watershed. Table 1 below describes each of the field assessment sites in more detail.

Table 1: GDE Field Validation Data Collection Sites

GPS Data Point Name	Latitude / Longitude	NCCAG-Mapped Polygon?	NCCAG Vegetation / Wetland Type	Dominant Plant Species Observed	Other Notes
probable Non-GDE 1	34.760116 N, 119.419661 W	Yes	Vegetation - Riversidean Alluvial Scrub	<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> , <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> , <i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , <i>Bromus carinatus</i>	Soils at data point are sandy, dry and friable; would not stay in soil auger. This location does not appear to be a GDE.
probable Non-GDE 2	34.761994 N 119.375711 W	Yes	Vegetation - Scalebroom	<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Soils at data point are dry and friable; Some pines and junipers are growing in the riparian zone adjacent to river bed; no evidence of hydrology that persists beyond flashy storm events. This location does not appear to be a GDE.
GDE 1	34.778902 N 119.341961 W	No	N/A	<i>Juncus xiphioides</i> , <i>Juncus patens</i> , <i>Typha domingensis</i> , <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> , <i>Salix exigua</i> , <i>Salix laevigata</i> , <i>Castilleja sp.</i> , <i>Isoetes howellii</i>	A small stream is flowing at this location and hydrophytic vegetation is present throughout the channel; brown algae observed in flowing stream; crystallized salt or other calcic material observed on stream channel sediments; soils are saturated to the surface in this area. This location appears to be a GDE.
GDE 2	34.801748 N 119.293979 W	Yes	Wetland - Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Seasonally Saturated	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> , <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Salix laevigata</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Data point is located at US Forest Service Nettle Springs Campground; USGS mapped spring indicated at data point; groundwater is seeping out of the hillside at this data point; soils sampled on hillslope are hydric and saturated at the surface; water flows in a small channel for approximately 300-500 feet downstream of the spring before drying up. This location appears to be a GDE.
GDE 3	34.772312 N 119.346965 W	No	N/A	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> , <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> , <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Artemisia californica</i> ,	Data point is located within a small floodplain depression willow thicket. Hydrophytes are present and soils are saturated at

				<i>Juncus patens</i> , <i>Anemopsis californica</i> , <i>Leymus triticoides</i>	the surface by what appears to be groundwater. Soils are hydric. This location appears to be a GDE.
GDE 4	34.773548 N 119.346732 W	Yes	Vegetation - Riparian Mixed Shrub	<i>Salix laevigata</i> , <i>Juncus patens</i> , <i>Leymus triticoides</i> , <i>Anemopsis californica</i> , <i>Melilotus sp.</i> , <i>Isoetes howellii</i>	A small stream is flowing at this location and hydrophytic vegetation is present throughout the channel; crystallized salt or other calcic material observed on stream channel sediments; soils are saturated to the surface in this area. This location appears to be a GDE.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Cuyama Valley groundwater basin is a significantly stressed aquifer due to several factors including climate, industrial-scale agriculture, oil and gas exploration and production, ranching, and other land uses. The combination of these factors has drawn the groundwater down to greater than 600 feet below the ground surface in some locations, and this affects GDEs by limiting the amount of groundwater available to ecological communities living at the surface. Especially affected is the Cuyama River mainstem which was observed to be dry throughout much of its reach that was visible during our preliminary GDE field validation study.

However, there do appear to be some GDEs present within the Cuyama Valley groundwater basin as indicated in Table 1. All these areas (GDE 1 – 4) were located within the headwaters of the Cuyama River along Apache Canyon Creek and its floodplain. Areas mapped by the NCCAG data set as seeps and/or springs and the immediately downstream riparian corridors were among the GDEs that were assessed in the field. These locations had hydrophytic vegetation and other near-surface hydrologic indicators that would suggest that the ecological community is dependent on groundwater being present for significant durations during the growing season each year.

Due to access limitations because of private property restrictions, further study should be done along the mainstem of the Cuyama River (and other select tributaries) to determine if GDEs are present within the channel or riparian area.

5. REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT A: FIGURES

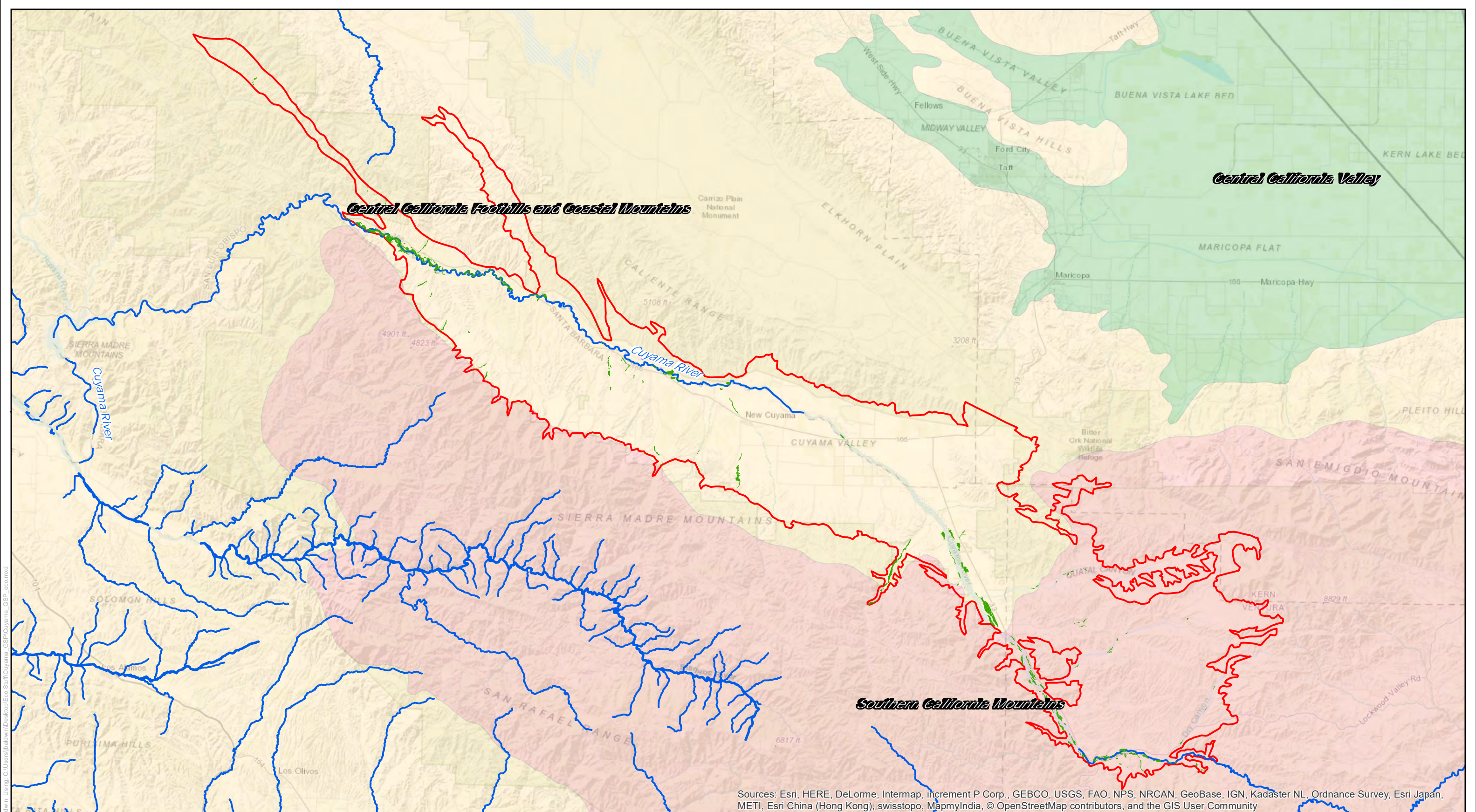



Figure 1:
California Ecoregions
 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
 Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Monica,
 and Ventura Counties, CA

- Legend**
- NCCAG Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
 - Central California Foothills and Coastal Mountains
 - USGS NHD Streams
 - Central California Valley
 - Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
 - Southern California Mountains

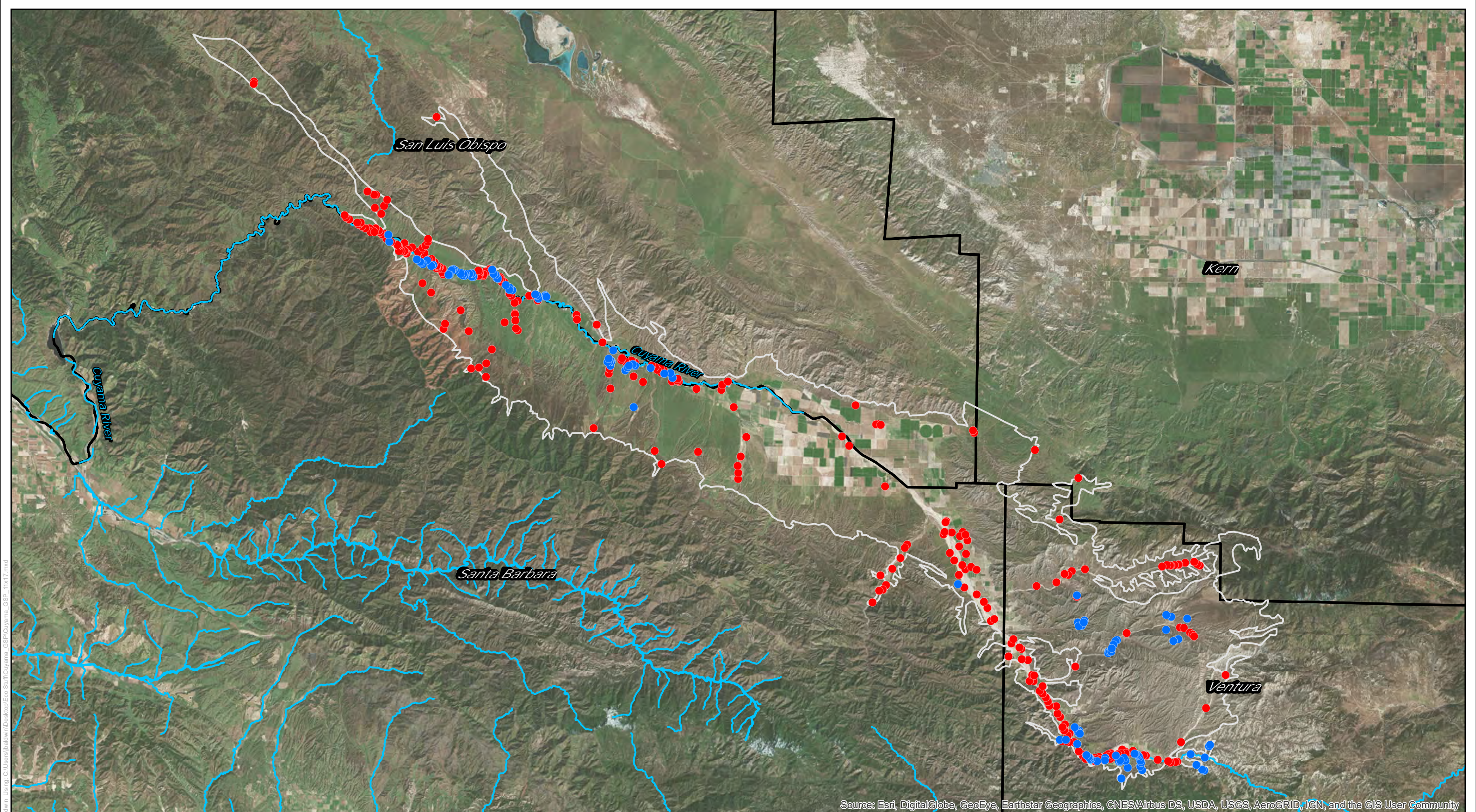



Project #: 0011078.01
 Map Created: February 2019

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Third Party GIS Disclaimer: This map is for reference and graphical purposes only and should not be relied upon by third parties for any legal decisions. Any reliance upon the map or data contained herein shall be at the users' sole risk. Data Sources: USEPA Level III Ecoregions of California(2016), USGS NHD

Figure Exported: 02/14/2019 By: jbadwin Using: C:\Users\jbadwin\Desktop\Eco_Slurp\Cuyama_GSP\Cuyama_GSP_eco.mxd



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2: Basin-Wide Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) Desktop Assessment
 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
 Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Monica, and Ventura Counties, CA

Legend	● Probable GDE	 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
	● Probable Non-GDE	 County Boundary
	— Streams	

N

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

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 Map Created: February 2019

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Figure Exported: 02/15/2019 10:15:20 AM By: jbadwin Using: C:\Users\jbadwin\Desktop\Eco_Slurp\Cuyama_GSP\Cuyama_GSP_11x17.mxd

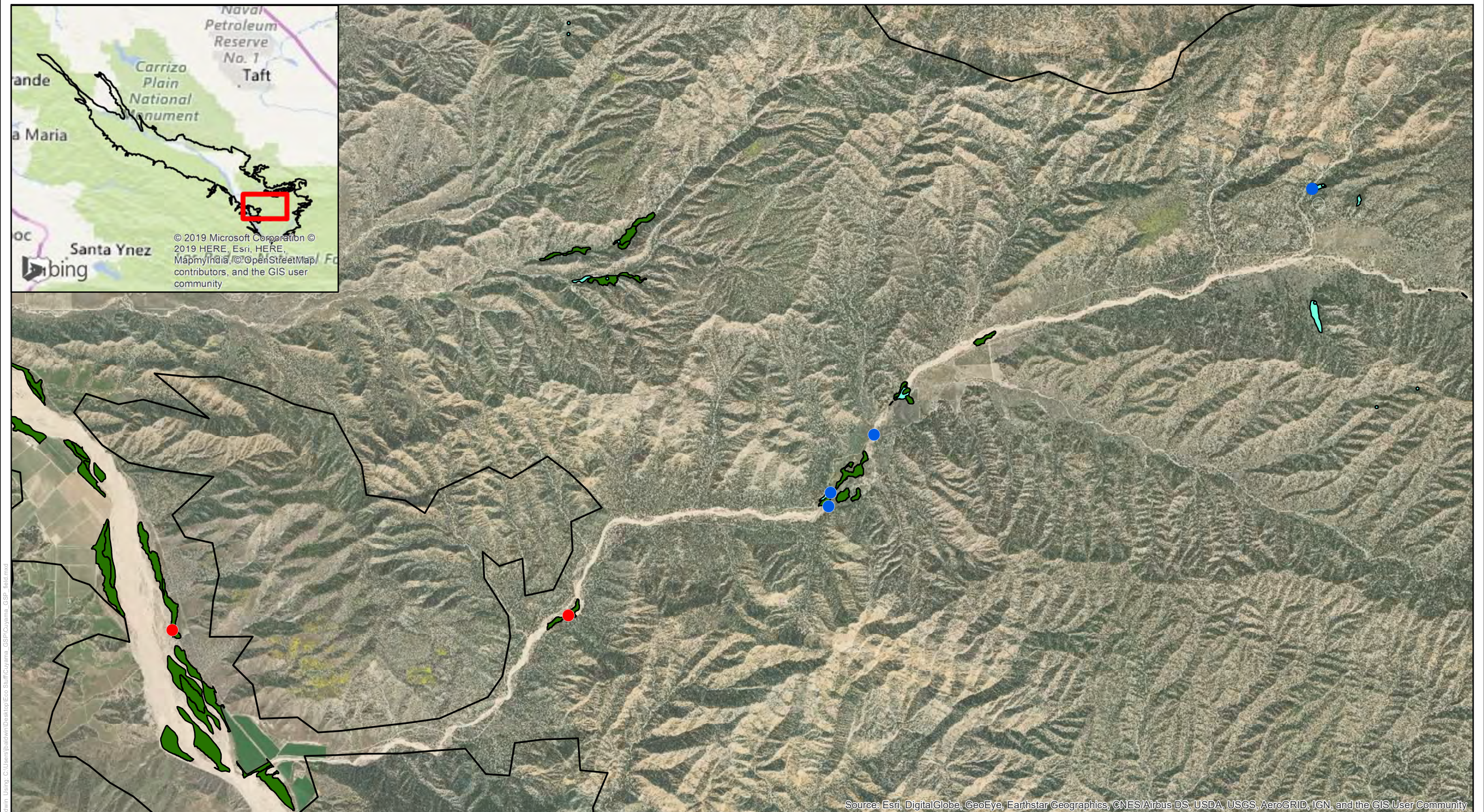


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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 3: Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) Field Validation Sites
 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin
 Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Monica, and Ventura Counties, CA

Legend	● Confirmed GDE Data Point	 NCCAG GDE Wetland
	● Probable Non-GDE Data Point	 NCCAG GDE Vegetation
	 Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin	

1 inch = 3,000 feet

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

N

WOODARD & CURRAN

Project #: 0011078.01
 Map Created: February 2019

Third Party GIS Disclaimer: This map is for reference and graphical purposes only and should not be relied upon by third parties for any legal decisions. Any reliance upon the map or data contained herein shall be at the users' sole risk. **Data Sources: CADWR - Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater(2018)**

ATTACHMENT B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo Number: 1 | **View Direction: North** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of potential incorrectly mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point “probable non-GDE 1”.



Photo Number: 2 | **View Direction: South** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of potential incorrectly mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point “probable non-GDE 1”.



Photo Number: 3 | View Direction: North | Date: October 23, 2018
Description: Representative photograph taken of potential incorrectly mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point “probable non-GDE 2”.



Photo Number: 4 | View Direction: South | Date: October 23, 2018
Description: Representative photograph taken of potential incorrectly mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point “probable non-GDE 2”.



Photo Number: 5 | **View Direction: North** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of unmapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 1".



Photo Number: 6 | **View Direction: South** | **Date: July 26, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of unmapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 1".



Photo Number: 7 | **View Direction: North** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of field-verified mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 2".



Photo Number: 8 | **View Direction: South** | **Date: July 26, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of field-verified mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 2".



Photo Number: 9 | **View Direction: North** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of unmapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 3".



Photo Number: 10 | **View Direction: South** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of unmapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 3".



Photo Number: 11 | **View Direction: East** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of field-verified mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 4".



Photo Number: 12 | **View Direction: South** | **Date: October 23, 2018**
Description: Representative photograph taken of field-verified mapped groundwater dependent ecosystem (CA DWR NCAG dataset 2018). Photo taken a GPS point "GDE 4".