FINAL REPORT | MARCH 2025

EAST BAY PLAIN SUBBASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN WATER YEAR 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT GSA AND CITY OF HAYWARD GSA



PREPARATION SUPPORTED BY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY §356.2(A) Groundwater Elevations – §356.2(b)(1)	
Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps – §356.2(b)(1)(A)	ES-1
Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B)	ES-2
Groundwater Extractions – §356.2(b)(2)	ES-2
Surface Water Supplies – §356.2(b)(3)	ES-2
Total Water Use – §356.2(b)(4)	ES-3
Change in Groundwater Storage – §356.2(b)(5)	ES-3
Implementation of Projects or Management Actions – §356.2(c)	ES-3
Interim Milestone Status – §356.2(c)	ES-4

1. INTRODUCTION
1.1. Purpose of Annual Report1
1.2. Agency Information1
1.3. Plan Area 1
1.4. Basin Setting
1.4.1. Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model 2
1.4.2. Current and Historical Groundwater Conditions 2
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS §356.2(B)(1)
2.1. Groundwater Level Monitoring 4
2.2. Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps – §356.2(b)(1)(A)
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone 7 2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone 8 2.2.3. Intermediate Zone 8
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone 7 2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone 8 2.2.3. Intermediate Zone 8 2.2.4. Deep Zone 8
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone 7 2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone 8 2.2.3. Intermediate Zone 8 2.2.4. Deep Zone 8 2.3. Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B) 9
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone 7 2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone 8 2.2.3. Intermediate Zone 8 2.2.4. Deep Zone 8 2.3. Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B) 9 3. WATER SUPPLY AND USE 10
2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone 7 2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone 8 2.2.3. Intermediate Zone 8 2.2.4. Deep Zone 8 2.3. Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B) 9 3. WATER SUPPLY AND USE 10 3.1. Groundwater Extraction - §356.2(b)(2) 10

	4.1. Change in Groundwater Storage Maps	. 14
	4.2. Groundwater Use and Change in Groundwater Storage	. 18
5.	GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS §356.2(C) 5.1. Implementation of Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps	
	5.2. Implementation of Projects or Management Actions – §356.2(c)	. 19
	5.3. Interim Milestone Status – §356.2(c)	. 26
	5.3.1. Groundwater Levels	. 26
	5.3.2. Groundwater Storage	. 26
	5.3.3. Seawater Intrusion	. 27
	5.3.4. Degraded Water Quality	. 28
	5.3.5. Subsidence	. 28
	5.3.6. Interconnected Surface Water	. 29
	5.4. Implementation Outreach and Engagement	. 37
	5.5 Addressing DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions	. 38
6.	References	. 43

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1	Summary of Groundwater Level RMS Well Information and Measurements During Report Water Year (2024)
Table 3-1	Groundwater Extractions in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024
Table 3-2	Surface Water Supply in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024
Table 3-3	Table 3-3. Surface Water Supply for Groundwater Recharge or In-Lieu Use in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024
Table 3-4	Total Water Use in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Years 2015 to 2024
Table 4-1	Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage
Table 4-2	Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Levels Based on Observed Data
Table 4-3	Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage Based on Observed Data
Table 5-1	GSA Project Implementation Summary
Table 5-2	GSA Project Benefit and Cost Summary
Table 5-3	EBMUD EBP Subbasin Management Actions
Table 5-4	Hayward EBP Subbasin Management Actions

- Table 5-5Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim Milestones,
Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives
- Table 5-6Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Quality Data Relative to Interim Milestones,
Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives
- Table 5-7Summary of RMS Well Subsidence Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim
Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives
- Table 5-8 DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure ES-1 Map of East Bay Plain Subbasin GSP Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
- Figure 2-1 Most Recent Groundwater Level Measurement by Well
- Figure 2-2 Groundwater Levels Sustainable Indicator Wells
- Figure 2-3 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone Spring 2024
- Figure 2-4 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone Fall 2024
- Figure 2-5 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone Spring 2024
- Figure 2-6 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone Fall 2024
- Figure 2-7 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Intermediate Aquifer Zone Spring 2024
- Figure 2-8 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Intermediate Aquifer Zone Fall 2024
- Figure 2-9 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Deep Aquifer Zone Spring 2024
- Figure 2-10 Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Deep Aquifer Zone Fall 2024
- Figure 3-1 Groundwater Extractions from the Shallow Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024
- Figure 3-2 Groundwater Extractions from the Intermediate Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024
- Figure 3-3 Groundwater Extractions from the Deep Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024
- Figure 4-1 Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone Spring 2023 to Spring 2024
- Figure 4-2 Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone Spring 2023 to Spring 2024
- Figure 4-3 Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone Spring 2023 to Spring 2024

- Figure 4-4 Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone Spring 2023 to Spring 2024
- Figure 4-5 Groundwater Storage Changes and Annual Extractions
- Figure 5-1a Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to 2027 Interim Milestone – Shallow Aquifer
- Figure 5-1b Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to 2027 Interim Milestone – Intermediate Aquifer
- Figure 5-1c Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to 2027 Interim Milestone – Deep Aquifer
- Figure 5-2a Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to Minimum Threshold Shallow Aquifer
- Figure 5-2b Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to Minimum Threshold Intermediate Aquifer
- Figure 5-2c Spring of 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to Minimum Threshold – Deep Aquifer
- Figure 5-3 Spring 2024 Groundwater Elevations in the Water Table Aquifer compared to the Surface Water Intrusion Minimum Threshold

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps of Different Aquifer Zones for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023
- Appendix B Hydrographs of Time-Series Groundwater Level Data for Groundwater Level RMS Wells
- Appendix C Maps of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023
- Appendix D Tables and Figures for Groundwater Storage Change from 1991 to 2024

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMSL	above mean sea level
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CWC	California Water Code
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EBP Subbasin	East Bay Plain Subbasin
EBPGWM	East Bay Plain Groundwater Model
ft	foot, feet
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Hayward	City of Hayward
НСМ	Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
IM	Interim Milestone
LSCE	Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers
MO	Measurable Objective
MT	Minimum Threshold
RMS	Representative Monitoring Site
S	Storativity
Sy	Specific yield
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014
SMC	Sustainable Management Criteria
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WY	Water Year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY §356.2(A)

In January 2022, the two groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in the East Bay Plain Subbasin (EBP Subbasin), East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and City of Hayward (Hayward), collectively adopted and submitted the East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), fulfilling the requirements established under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Coordinated implementation of the GSP is now underway. The entirety of the EBP Subbasin is covered by the <u>GSP</u> (Figure ES-1).

Following adoption of the GSP, the California Code of Regulations Title 23 (23 CCR) §356.2 requires that GSAs submit Annual Reports to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1 of each year to document the progress made in GSP implementation over the previous water year (October through September). This document is the Fourth Annual Report for the EBP Subbasin GSP. In accordance with GSP Regulations, this report summarizes groundwater conditions and water use in the EBP Subbasin, as well as the progress that has been made to implement projects and management actions, and achieve interim milestones established in the GSP. Key data sources and findings of each section are summarized below for water year (WY) 2024 and are described in the associated Annual Report section.

Groundwater Elevations – §356.2(b)(1) (Section 2.1)

Groundwater level monitoring data were assembled for January 1, 2015 through the end of December 2024. Data was collected from various entities, including: EBMUD, Hayward, Alameda County Water District (ACWD), DWR, United States Geological Survey (USGS), and GeoTracker Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) program.

In Spring 2024, groundwater elevations at available representative monitoring site (RMS) wells in the EBP Subbasin ranged from 3.23 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) to 39.81 ft AMSL. In Fall 2024, groundwater elevations at available RMS wells ranged from -18.17 ft AMSL to 36.31 ft AMSL. RMS well groundwater elevations were generally higher in the shallower aquifers and lower in the deeper aquifers.

In annual reports prior to WY 2023 and in the EBP Subbasin GSP, EBMUD had presented their elevation data in the NGVD29 elevation datum. Elevation data was updated in 2023 to use the NAVD88 elevation datum and will continue to be reflected in this report. Official updates to elevations related to Interim Milestones, Measurable Objectives, and Minimum Thresholds will be done in the 5-Year GSP Update.

Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps – §356.2(b)(1)(A) (Section 2.2)

Spring and fall groundwater elevation contour maps were prepared for WY 2024 and included in this Annual Report. Spring contours generally represent seasonal high groundwater levels, while fall contours generally represent seasonal low groundwater levels. Data were assembled from all

known and available groundwater level information sources in the GSP area, including public sources and local GSAs.

The general patterns seen in the Spring 2024 and Fall 2024 groundwater elevation contour maps are, in most cases, similar to the patterns observed in earlier spring and fall contour maps provided in the EBP Subbasin GSP and previous annual reports. However, differences in availability of groundwater level data for each year can influence the contour patterns exhibited in different years. The Shallow Aquifer generally has higher groundwater elevations near the East Bay Hills and lower groundwater elevations near San Francisco Bay, which indicates an overall pattern of groundwater flow towards the Bay. The Intermediate and Deep Aquifers also tend to have higher groundwater elevations towards the East Bay Hills and lower elevations near San Francisco Bay; however, the overall hydraulic gradient towards the Bay is steeper within the Shallow Aquifer compared to the Intermediate and Deep Aquifers. As would be expected, fall groundwater elevations in all aquifers are generally lower than those observed for spring.

Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B) (Section 2.3)

All available groundwater level monitoring data were used to prepare groundwater hydrographs for the period from January 1, 2015 through the end of 2024. Additional data were included prior to 2015 when available. The hydrographs generally reflect year to year variability in climatic conditions, with lower groundwater elevations at the end of the 2012 to 2015 drought, followed by rising elevations during wet years (e.g., 2017 and 2023) and declining elevations during dry years (e.g., 2021 and 2022).

Groundwater Extractions – §356.2(b)(2) (Section 3.1)

Groundwater extraction in the EBP Subbasin is the same amount that has been estimated for the past several years and is based on estimates from references cited in the EBP Subbasin GSP. The GSAs are currently working on updating the groundwater extraction estimates. In total, groundwater pumping was estimated to be 3,600 acre-feet per year (AFY) during WY 2024. Nearly all of this groundwater is used to meet urban water demands for irrigation and industrial uses and not as a source of drinking water. Groundwater used for irrigation ranges from large parcels such as parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, to small residential parcels.

Surface Water Supplies – §356.2(b)(3) (Section 3.2)

Surface water supplies in the EBP Subbasin include local and imported water from the EBMUD water system and imported water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Regional Water System for the Hayward water system. No surface water was used to recharge groundwater or for in-lieu use in the EBP Subbasin during water year 2024.

Total Water Use – §356.2(b)(4) (Section 3.3)

In this Annual Report, total water use is assumed to equal the total combined use of groundwater, surface water, and recycled water to meet the demands of the overlying population, as well as native vegetation. During water year 2024, total water use was estimated to be approximately 96,000 acre-feet (AF). Of this total, approximately 94 percent was surface water, 4 percent was groundwater (3.7 percent from pumping and 0.3 percent for native vegetation), and 2 percent was recycled water.

Change in Groundwater Storage – §356.2(b)(5) (Section 4)

Annual changes in groundwater storage were calculated for each aquifer between Spring 2023 and Spring 2024 using East Bay Plain Groundwater Model (EBPGWM) results. Based on the current hydrogeologic conceptual model (HCM) of the EBP Subbasin, the Shallow Aquifer is one of the three principal aquifers in the Subbasin, but is divided into the Water Table Aquifer (or Upper Shallow Aquifer) for sediments within the upper 50 feet, and the Lower Shallow Aquifer from depths of 50 to 200 feet below ground surface. The change in groundwater storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer is based on an unconfined specific yield value of 0.06, while the underlying Lower Shallow, Intermediate, and Deep Aquifers, have various specific storage values assigned that are representative of semi-confined to confined conditions. The specific yield and storage coefficient values used in the analysis are based on values in the EBPGWM developed and applied during preparation of the EBP Subbasin GSP.

The combined change in groundwater storage for the entire Subbasin was about +40 AF for Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 (dry year), +2,100 AF from Spring 2022 to Spring 2023 (wet year), and -270 AF for Spring 2023 to Spring 2024 (above normal year). Negative change in storage values indicate reduction of groundwater storage, whereas positive change in storage values represent accretion of groundwater in storage. Review of changes in groundwater storage in the EBP Subbasin going back to 1991 indicate a long-term recovery in groundwater levels and storage between 1991 and 2006 due to decreases in total groundwater pumping, followed by annual fluctuations in groundwater storage that correlate closely to annual climatic/hydrologic conditions during a time of steady groundwater pumping between 2006 and 2024.

Implementation of Projects or Management Actions – §356.2(c) (Section 5.2)

Appreciable progress has not been made on projects and management actions beyond that described in the EBP Subbasin GSP. The primary initial GSA projects have already been built and are ready for operation under the conditions described in the GSP. These conditions did not occur in water year 2024 and the GSA projects were not operated in that time frame. Management actions were implemented beginning in Spring 2022.

Interim Milestone Status – §356.2(c) (Section 5.3)

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, interim milestones (IMs) for the six sustainability indicators were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042 at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042, based on the observed and/or modeled data and other analyses described in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

The status of groundwater level RMS wells is presented in relation to the sustainable management criteria (SMC), including 2027 IMs, measurable objectives (MOs), and minimum thresholds (MTs) defined in the EBP Subbasin GSP. For chronic lowering of groundwater levels, review of the Spring 2024 groundwater level measurements that are available for 15 RMS wells indicate groundwater levels remain well above MTs, and the majority of groundwater levels are above their 2027 IMs and MOs (which are equivalent to IMs). For reduction in groundwater storage, groundwater pumping in WY 2024 did not exceed the MT, IM, and MO. While available data for Spring 2024 were limited relative to evaluation of the seawater intrusion SMC, the shallow groundwater levels indicate water levels have continued to remain nearly constant. Baseline groundwater quality sampling was initiated in 2022, but additional data is still needed to conduct an evaluation of water quality degradation. Based on stakeholder feedback, the GSAs have included consideration of sea level rise in this annual report when evaluating seawater intrusion and degradation of water quality. For subsidence, review of the Spring 2024 groundwater level measurements that are available for nine subsidence RMS wells indicate that groundwater levels are above MTs, IMs, and MOs. Evaluation of interconnected surface water SMC is also not provided in this Annual Report for WY 2024 because it requires the installation of shallow groundwater monitoring wells as described in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

The aforementioned conditions relative to the established SMC for applicable sustainability indicators in WY 2024 indicates that the EBP Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of Annual Report

The California Code of Regulations Title 23 (23 CCR) §356.2 requires that following the adoption of the GSP, and Annual Report be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1 of each year. This Annual Report for the East Bay Plain (EBP) Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) covers the area managed by two groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs): East Bay Municipal Utility District GSA (EBMUD) and City of Hayward GSA (Hayward).

Per 23 CCR §356.2, this Annual Report presents the following technical information for the current reporting water year (2024):

- Groundwater elevation data from monitoring wells
- Contour maps and hydrographs of groundwater elevations
- Total groundwater extractions
- Surface water supply used, including for groundwater recharge or other in-lieu uses
- Total water use
- Change in groundwater storage
- Progress towards implementing the GSP

DWR water year ends on September 30th of the named year and begins on October 1st of the previous year; therefore, the period covered by this report is October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024 (water year 2024).

1.2. Agency Information

EBMUD and Hayward each formed a GSA pursuant to SGMA. Together, the two GSAs cover the entirety of the EBP Subbasin. The EBMUD GSA incorporates all, or portions of the cities of San Pablo, Richmond, El Cerrito, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Oakland, Piedmont, San Leandro, and other unincorporated areas including the community of San Lorenzo. The Hayward GSA covers the portion of the City of Hayward located within the EBP Subbasin. Other portions of Hayward are located in the East Bay Hills to the east of the EBP Subbasin, and within the Niles Cone Subbasin to the south of the EBP Subbasin.

1.3. Plan Area

The Plan area is defined as the EBP Subbasin (2-009.04), which is part of the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin as described in DWR Bulletin 118 (DWR, 2016), with boundary updates

approved in 2016. The lateral extent of the EBP Subbasin is defined by the subbasin boundaries provided in Bulletin 118 (DWR, 2016). The EBP Subbasin is bounded in the north and west by San Francisco Bay, in the east by the East Bay Hills, and in the south by the Niles Cone Subbasin (**Figure ES-1**). The vertical boundaries of the Subbasin are the land surface (upper boundary) and the definable bottom of the basin in terms of the depth to bedrock (lower boundary). The Subbasin does not contain state lands but does include some federal lands including Lytton Tribal lands and U.S. Department of Defense lands. While the area is primarily urban (94 percent), it does have some areas with vegetation and open water.

1.4. Basin Setting

1.4.1. Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model

The EBP Subbasin consists of three principal aquifers: Shallow Aquifer Zone, Intermediate Aquifer Zone, and Deep Aquifer Zone (southern half of the Subbasin only). The geologic history of the EBP Subbasin over the past 800,000 years involves the rise and fall of sea level, which resulted in deposits of different types of sediments/soils from streams (e.g., clay, sand, gravel), wind (e.g., sand dunes), and the Bay (e.g., Bay Mud, silt). These sediments were laid down in different places at different times, thereby resulting in alternating sequences of clay, silt, sand, and gravel within each aquifer zone. Aquitard layers consist primarily of fine-grained materials (clay, silt) and exist between the Shallow/Intermediate Aquifer Zones and Intermediate/Deep Aquifer Zones. This depositional history resulted in more coarse-grained material (sand, gravel) in the Deep Aquifer Zone in the southern EBP Subbasin compared to shallower zones or more northerly locations. The transition zone is a hydrogeologic boundary between the EBP Subbasin and Niles Cone Subbasin related to vertical offsets of coarse-grained layers that restrict groundwater flow between the two subbasins.

Most high-yield production wells have been developed within the Deep Aquifer Zone and lower portion of the Intermediate Aquifer Zone in the southern EBP Subbasin. The Shallow Aquifer Zone and upper to middle portions of the Intermediate Aquifer Zone have geologic conditions that tend to result in lower yielding wells.

1.4.2. Current and Historical Groundwater Conditions

WY 2024 was an above normal water year. Groundwater levels continue to be generally stable, and the basin is considered sustainable in relation to the six sustainability indicators defined in SGMA because groundwater pumping is much lower today (approximately 3,600 AF) than in the 1960s (greater than 20,000 AF). Furthermore, the EBP Subbasin GSAs are not aware of any residents who are solely dependent on groundwater for a drinking water supply. The GSAs are aware of a trailer park in San Leandro with a permitted water supply well, but it is also connected to EBMUD's potable water system.

Overall groundwater quality in the Intermediate and Deep Aquifers is good; commercial/industrial site contaminants (e.g., petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds), where present, are generally limited to the upper 100 feet in the Shallow Aquifer.

No seawater intrusion problems have been observed or reported during WY 2024. Historically, no significant seawater intrusion has been reported, even during the 1950s and 1960s when extensive water supply development and groundwater pumping from the Intermediate and Deep Aquifers resulted in Intermediate/Deep Aquifer Zone groundwater levels that ranged from tens of feet (ft) to well over 100 ft below sea level.

No land subsidence (a permanent decline in ground surface elevation) has been reported to date, even during the 1950s and 1960s when groundwater levels in the Intermediate/Deep Zones ranged from tens of ft to well over 100 ft below sea level. Since 2008, two deep extensometers have continually measured aquifer system compaction (elastic and inelastic subsidence) and expansion (uplift) in the southern portion of the EBP Subbasin. The extensometer monitoring (done in coordination with the USGS) is a key ongoing program that collects data pertinent to the land subsidence sustainability indicator.

2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS §356.2(B)(1)

2.1. Groundwater Level Monitoring

The groundwater level monitoring information presented in this Annual Report includes historical monitoring conducted in the Subbasin by various entities, including local GSA-coordinated monitoring conducted as part of efforts to establish the long-term GSP monitoring program. Monitoring data available for WY 2024 (plus Fall 2024) are summarized and presented in this report (**Table 2-1** and **Appendices A and B**). Formal GSP groundwater level monitoring conducted by GSAs was initiated upon adoption and submittal of the EBP Subbasin GSP in January 2022. Data for some of the proposed RMS wells are not available because the wells were not yet installed during WY 2024. Three of the proposed RMS wells were constructed in February 2025 (after the period covered in this Annual Report).

Historically, groundwater level monitoring in and around the EBP Subbasin has been conducted by a variety of entities, including EBMUD, Hayward, ACWD, DWR, and USGS. Groundwater level monitoring data available from these entities and GeoTracker GAMA (which includes data collected by various consultants at environmental sites) were assembled for the period through the end of WY 2024 (plus Fall 2024) and are presented in this report. **Figure 2-1** includes a map showing the well locations and most recent monitoring year for historical groundwater level monitoring conducted in and around the EBP Subbasin. Groundwater level measurements acquired from groundwater level RMS wells identified in the EBP Subbasin GSP are submitted through the Monitoring Network Module on the SGMA Portal. **Figure 2-2** shows the groundwater level RMS well network included in the EBP Subbasin GSP. A summary of RMS well information and recent groundwater level measurements is presented in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1. Summary of Groundwater Level RMS Well Information and Measurements During Report Year (2024)										
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Well Depth (feet bgs ²)	Screen Top- Bottom (feet bgs)	Aquifer Designation	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring 2023 GWEL	Fall 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Fall 2024 GWEL	GSA	
MW-5S	17.676	460	200-210	Intermediate	16.876	4/3/2024	13.676	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-5I	17.676	460	315-325	Intermediate	12.776	4/3/2024	11.476	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-5D	17.468	1025	500-630	Deep	4.268	4/3/2024	0.268	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-8D	18.427	910	420-480	Deep	3.227	4/3/2024	-18.173	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-9S	58.212	460	110-120	Shallow	39.812	4/3/2024	36.312	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-91	58.212	460	200-210	Intermediate	27.712	4/3/2024	25.112	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-9D	58.212	460	325-335	Intermediate	15.912	4/3/2024	14.212	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-10S	15.636	680	100-120	Shallow	12.736	4/3/2024	11.836	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-10I	15.636	680	340-360	Intermediate	9.936	4/3/2024	9.236	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-10D	15.636	680	590-610	Deep	4.436	4/3/2024	0.036	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
S2-MWS1	15.501	85	50-80	Shallow	6.201	4/3/2024	4.401	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
S2-MWS2	15.501	205	140-180	Shallow	10.001	4/3/2024	4.901	10/18/2024	EBMUD	
S2-MWD1	18.147	555	480-500	Deep	8.079	8.079 4/3/2024		10/18/2024	EBMUD	
MW-N1S ³	73	TBD	TBD	Shallow	Not constructed yet EBML					
MW-N1I	73	220	160-210	Intermediate	Comple	eted in February	2025. Not ye	et measured.	EBMUD	

Table 2-1. Summary of Groundwater Level RMS Well Information and Measurements During Report Year (2024) (Continued)										
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Well Depth (feet bgs ²)	Screen Top- Bottom (feet bgs)	Aquifer Designation	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring 2023 GWEL	Fall 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Fall 2024 GWEL	GSA	
MW-N2S ³	19	TBD	TBD	Shallow		Not const	tructed yet.		EBMUD	
MW-N2I ³	19	TBD	TBD	Intermediate		Not const	tructed yet.		EBMUD	
MW-N3S	14	95	60-90	Shallow	Comple	Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.				
MW-N3I ³	14	TBD	TBD	Intermediate		Not const	tructed yet.		EBMUD	
MW-S1S ³	27	TBD	TBD	Shallow		Not const	tructed yet.		Hayward	
MW-S1I ³	27	TBD	TBD	Intermediate		Not const	tructed yet.		Hayward	
MW-S1D ³	27	TBD	TBD	Deep		Not cons	tructed yet		Hayward	
MW-S2S ³	18	TBD	TBD	Shallow		Not const	tructed yet.		Hayward	
MW-S2I	18	320	230-250 290-310	Intermediate	Comple	Hayward				
MW-S2D ³	18	TBD	TBD	Deep		Not constructed yet.			Hayward	
Well D	52.03	600	500-585	Deep	Deep 15.2 4/18/2024 13.07		10/22/2024	Hayward		
Well E ⁴	14.31	525	470-490 500-525	Deep	8.62	4/18/2024	-0.7	10/22/2024	Hayward	

¹ Estimated reference point elevation and groundwater elevations (GWEL) are expressed in feet above mean sea level (msl) and in the NAVD88 datum.

² Well depth and screen information are expressed in feet below ground surface (bgs).

³ Proposed RMS well

⁴ The Mt. Eden Park well was removed from the monitoring network and has been replaced with Well E.

2.2. Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps – §356.2(b)(1)(A)

Groundwater elevation contours were developed from all known and available groundwater level information in the EBP Subbasin, including data from public sources and from the local GSAs. Annual spring and fall contour maps were prepared for each of the principal aquifers in the EBP Subbasin: Shallow, Intermediate, and Deep Aquifers. Separate groundwater contour maps have been developed for the Shallow Aquifer to represent the upper 50 feet of sediments (referred to as the Water Table Aquifer or Upper Shallow Aquifer) and to represent the depth interval from 50 to 200 feet (referred to as the Lower Shallow Aquifer). Spring contours generally represent seasonal high groundwater levels and fall contours generally represent seasonal low groundwater levels.

Contour maps for Spring and Fall 2024 for the different aquifer units are presented in **Figures 2--3 through 2-10** and are discussed below. Contour maps for Spring 2019 through Fall 2023 are included in **Appendix A**. Due to limited available data, groundwater elevation contours depicted on these maps are not well constrained. Therefore, these maps are not (and should not be) used directly to evaluate groundwater storage change. For this Annual Report, the method for evaluating change in groundwater storage is based primarily on numerical groundwater model results with qualitative use of observed groundwater elevation data, as discussed in Section 4.

2.2.1. Upper Shallow Zone

Groundwater level data for mapping groundwater elevations in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone were obtained from the GeoTracker GAMA database. More data for this aquifer zone were available in 2019 and previous years compared to Spring and Fall 2024. The reasons for the more limited recent data are being investigated but are unknown at this time. The groundwater elevation contours were only developed for areas where sufficient data was available (**Figures 2-3 and 2-4**).

Overall, groundwater elevation contours are similar to those presented and described in the EBP Subbasin GSP, with higher groundwater elevations near the East Bay Hills and lower groundwater elevations towards San Francisco Bay. As would be expected, the fall groundwater elevations are slightly lower than for spring. In general, groundwater elevations in 2024 are stable and similar to those in 2023. Groundwater contour maps presented in this Annual Report for Spring and Fall 2024 differ from contour maps presented in the EBP Subbasin GSP due to fewer data being available and inability to contour in areas with known data gaps.

2.2.2. Lower Shallow Zone

Groundwater level data for mapping groundwater elevations in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone were obtained from GSA wells and the GeoTracker GAMA database. The data available for this zone are quite limited for Spring 2019 through Fall 2024 but more data are anticipated to be available in the future. The groundwater elevation contours were only developed for areas where sufficient data were available in the southern portion of the EBP Subbasin (**Figures 2-5 and 2-6**).

Overall, groundwater elevation contours are similar to those presented and described in the EBP Subbasin GSP, with groundwater elevations higher near the East Bay Hills and declining towards San Francisco Bay. As would be expected, the fall groundwater elevations are slightly lower than for spring. In general, groundwater elevations in 2024 are stable and similar to those in 2023. Slight differences in groundwater contour maps presented in this Annual Report for Spring and Fall 2024 compared to contour maps presented in the EBP Subbasin GSP are due primarily to different datasets that were available for a given year.

2.2.3. Intermediate Zone

Groundwater level data for mapping groundwater elevations in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone were obtained from GSA wells. The data available for this aquifer are limited for Spring 2019 through Fall 2024, but more data are anticipated to be available in the future. The groundwater elevation contours were only developed for areas where sufficient data were available in the southern EBP Subbasin (**Figures 2-7 and 2-8**).

Overall, groundwater elevation contours are similar to those presented and described in the EBP Subbasin GSP, with groundwater elevations slightly higher towards the East Bay Hills and declining towards San Francisco Bay. As would be expected, the fall groundwater elevations are slightly lower than for spring. In general, groundwater elevations in 2024 are stable and similar to those in 2023.

2.2.4. Deep Zone

Groundwater level data for mapping groundwater elevations in the Deep Aquifer Zone were obtained from GSA wells and other deep wells with data available (e.g., ACWD wells). The data available for this zone are limited for Spring and Fall 2024, but more data are anticipated to be available in the future after additional wells are installed. The groundwater elevation contours were only developed for areas in the southern EBP Subbasin where sufficient data were available.

Overall, groundwater elevation contours are similar to those presented and described in the EBP Subbasin GSP, with slightly higher groundwater elevations towards the East Bay Hills and lower groundwater elevations towards San Francisco Bay. As would be expected, the fall groundwater

level elevations are slightly lower than for spring. In general, groundwater elevations in 2024 are higher than in 2023.

2.3. Groundwater Hydrographs – §356.2(b)(1)(B)

Hydrographs of time-series groundwater level data for groundwater level RMS wells were prepared with all available groundwater level monitoring data through WY 2024 (plus Fall 2024) and are contained in **Appendix B**. The hydrographs generally show slightly lower groundwater elevations during the drought that extended from 2012 to 2015, followed by annual increases during wetter or above normal years (WY 2017, WY 2019, WY 2023, WY 2024) and decreases during drier years (WY 2018, WY 2020, WY 2021, WY 2022). Significant increases in groundwater elevations were recorded in several wells in Spring 2024. Several designated RMS wells do not have historical groundwater level data between 2015 and 2024 because they either were not monitored during that period (i.e., not part of a previous monitoring program such as CASGEM) or have not yet been installed. Hydrographs for these RMS wells will be included in future Annual Reports as data become available.

3. WATER SUPPLY AND USE

Water supply and use information are presented in this section. Water use data by sector (required per §356.2) are summarized below and categorized by groundwater extraction, surface water supply, and total supply in the EBP Subbasin using the best data available. Water use sectors are broadly identified as agricultural, urban, and native vegetation land uses.

3.1. Groundwater Extraction - §356.2(b)(2)

Groundwater extraction by water use sector for WY 2024 is presented in **Table 3-1**. The amount of groundwater extraction in the EBP Subbasin for WY 2024 is estimated at 3,600 AF, which is the same amount that has been estimated for the past several years and is based on estimates from references cited in the EBP Subbasin GSP¹ (LSCE et al., 2022). Nearly all of this groundwater is used to meet urban water demands for irrigation and industrial uses and not as a source of drinking water. Groundwater pumping has remained relatively steady since at least the early 2000s. The GSAs are planning to update the groundwater extraction estimates by the GSP Five-Year update.

Table 3-1. Groundwater Extractions in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024							
Water Use Sector	Total (AF) ¹						
Urban ²	Pumped by others within EBMUD GSA	3,100					
Urban-	Pumped by others within Hayward GSA	500					
TOTAL		3,600					

¹ Derived from EBPGWM documented in EBP Subbasin GSP.

² Includes domestic and large parcel irrigation

The GSAs are currently evaluating alternative approaches to estimating the annual groundwater pumping in the EBP Subbasin. Maps that illustrate the general location and volume of groundwater extractions during WY 2024, based on the East Bay Plain Groundwater Model (EBPGWM) for each aquifer zone, are shown in **Figures 3-1 through 3-3**. Most of the groundwater pumping occurs in the southern portion of the EBP Subbasin.

3.2. Surface Water Supply - §356.2(b)(3)

Surface water supplies used in EBP Subbasin for WY 2024 are presented in **Table 3-2** and include local surface water, imported surface water and recycled water for the EBMUD water system. Surface water supplies include imported water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Regional Water System and recycled water for the Hayward water system.

¹ Groundwater use estimates in the GSP are based on studies that included Muir (1996), EBMUD and Hayward (2018), and WRIME (2005).

A total of about 92,300 AF was used in WY 2024 to meet customer demand within the GSA service areas.

Table 3-2. Surface Water Supply for the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024								
	EBMUD		Нау	yward				
Local Supplies ¹ (AF)	Imported ^{1,2} (AF)	Recycled Water ³ (AF)	Imported ⁴ (AF)	Recycled Water ^{4,5} (AF)	TOTAL (AF)			
7,873	70,858	1,990	11,393	162	92,276			

¹Sourced from EBMUD's metered data and corrected for non-revenue water. EBMUD estimates that 10% of the surface water comes from local supplies and 90% is imported.

²Imported water from the Mokelumne River watershed.

³Sourced from EBMUD's metered data.

⁴Imported water from SFPUC Regional Water System and sourced from Hayward's billed usage data.

⁵During WY 2024, there were several periods during which the recycled water system was supplemented with potable water due to a part failure and other minor issues. The supplemented potable water within the recycled water system is considered "non-potable" and therefore is included in the total recycled water volume. These events occurred on 4/20, 5/10-5/11, 6/17-9/03, and 9/7-9/10.

Surface water supply used for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use in WY 2024 is presented in **Table 3-3**. In WY 2024, surface water was not available for use in the EBP Subbasin for direct or in-lieu groundwater recharge.

EBMUD may use its water rights in the EBP Subbasin to inject surface water into the Bayside Phase 1 Well during years when all three of the following conditions occur: surplus water is available; pre-1914 water is available from the San Leandro Creek watershed; and EBMUD's Upper San Leandro Water Treatment Plant (USL WTP) is operational and in use at the time of injection. In WY 2024, injections did not occur because surplus water was not available.

The City of Hayward does not use surface water for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use. Hayward maintains five groundwater supply wells (three in the EBP Subbasin) on standby for use during emergency events but relies entirely on imported surface water from the SFPUC for its regular supplies.

Table 3-3. Surface Water Supply for Groundwater Recharge or In-Lieu Use in the East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Year 2024							
Purpose GSA Area Total (AF)							
Croundwater Becharge	EBMUD	0					
Groundwater Recharge	Hayward	0					
	EBMUD	0					
In-lieu Use	Hayward	0					
TOTAL	·	0					

3.3. Total Water Use by Sector - §356.2(b)(4)

Total water use volumes in the EBP Subbasin are presented in **Table 3-4**. The table summarizes total water use by water use sector (groundwater, surface water, recycled water, and native vegetation), water source type (industrial and urban), and identifies the method of measurement. Groundwater use is estimated to be approximately constant as discussed in Section 3.1. While no surface water was used for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use as described above in Section 3.2, the surface water amounts included in **Table 3-4** represent surface water provided directly to the GSAs' retail customers to meet water demands.

Total water use in the EBP Subbasin has ranged from approximately 93,500 to 100,500 AFY between WY 2015 and 2024. This total includes approximately 3.7 percent groundwater use, 2 percent recycled water use, and 0.3 percent used by native vegetation. The remaining 94 percent of total water use is from local and imported surface water supplied directly to EBMUD and Hayward customers.

	Table 3-4. Total Water Use in East Bay Plain Subbasin for Water Years 2015-2024											
Water	Groundwater ¹ (AF)		Surface W	Vater (AF)		Recycled Water (AF)				Native Vegetation ⁴ (AF)	TOTAL (AF)	
Year	EBP Subbasin	EBMU	JD ²	Haywa	ard²	EBMU	JD ³	Hayward ⁶		EBP	EBP	
	Urban⁵	Industrial	Urban⁵	Industrial	Urban⁵	Industrial	Urban⁵	Industrial	Urban⁵	Subbasin	Subbasin	
2015	3,600	11,359	66,237	1,565	8,205	4,803	213	0	0	300	96,282	
2016	3,600	12,056	65,347	1,379	7,758	2,839	162	0	0	300	93,441	
2017	3,600	11,378	67,692	1,354	7,800	2,154	145	0	0	300	93,423	
2018	3,600	11,183	69,058	1,896	9,077	2,426	159	0	0	300	97,699	
2019	3,600	12,103	68,454	2,013	9,287	2,352	150	0	0	300	98,259	
2020	3,600	11,623	70,213	2,022	9,731	2,742	171	0	0	300	100,402	
2021	3,600	12,932	67,943	1,955	9,650	2,794	207	0	0	300	99,381	
2022	3,600	13,660	65,105	1,825	9,286	2,000	195	30	66	300	96,067	
2023	3,600	13,845	63,369	1,795	8,864	1,880	154	48	100	300	93,955	
2024	3,600	13,875	64,856	1,899	9,494	1,823	167	58	104	300	96,176	

¹ Estimates from references cited in the GSP.

² Sourced from EBMUD's metered data corrected for non-revenue water, and Hayward's billed usage data.

³ Sourced from EBMUD's metered data.

⁴ Based on 147 acres of Potential groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) with an estimated total evapotranspiration (ET) of 3 AF/acre total of which 2 AF/acre is estimated to come from shallow groundwater.

⁵"Urban" includes institutional, commercial, residential (surface water only), and irrigation water use.

⁶During WY 2024, the recycled water system was supplemented with potable water at times, due to a part failure and other minor issues. The supplemented potable water within the recycled water system is considered "non-potable" and therefore is included in the total recycled water volume.

4. CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER STORAGE §356.2(B)(5)

4.1. Change in Groundwater Storage Maps

Consistent with §354.18(b), annual estimates of groundwater storage change are provided in this section. As discussed in Section 2 regarding groundwater levels, insufficient historical observed data are available for direct calculation of groundwater storage changes. Therefore, the EBPGWM developed for the GSP, which incorporates the available groundwater level data, was utilized to evaluate annual changes in groundwater storage for each aquifer during the historical model calibration time period from 1991 to 2015 and for the subsequent time period from 2016 to 2024 (**Table 4-1 and Appendices C and D**).

Change in groundwater storage over the historical model calibration period (1991 to 2015) shows an ongoing recovery in groundwater levels/storage from the period prior to 1990 when there were greater amounts of groundwater pumping. This recovery continues through 2006 with a total groundwater storage increase of about 53,000 AF between 1991 and 2006. Groundwater levels/storage fluctuated with wet and dry years between 2007 and 2015 with a net gain in groundwater storage of about 750 AF over that time. Groundwater storage between 2016 and 2023 has also fluctuated with wet and dry years with an overall net gain in groundwater storage of approximately 3,670 AF. The changes in groundwater storage in the most recent water years 2022, 2023, and 2024 were approximately +40 AF, +2,100 AF, and -270 AF, respectively. These annual changes in groundwater storage correlate closely with local climatic conditions.

The overall annual changes in groundwater storage are consistent with the HCM presented in the EBP Subbasin GSP, which describes the significantly greater amounts of groundwater pumping that occurred prior to 1990 in the EBP Subbasin followed by stabilization of groundwater pumping at relatively consistent levels since the mid-1990s. The historical groundwater pumping patterns are consistent with long-term recovery in groundwater levels and storage though the mid-2000s, followed by annual fluctuations with increases during wet years and decreases during dry years. Total groundwater storage has been relatively stable since 2006 following the long period of increases prior to 2006.

While use of the EBPGWM provides the best means of evaluating groundwater storage changes, observed data were used to conduct qualitative evaluation and confirmation of groundwater storage change estimates produced by the EBPGWM. Observed groundwater elevation data were compiled and analyzed to calculate average Spring-to-Spring changes in groundwater elevations for each aquifer from 2018 through 2024 (**Table 4-2**). Review of these results generally shows slightly negative changes in groundwater levels for Spring 2023 to Spring 2024. These changes in observed water levels are consistent with model-produced groundwater storage changes being slightly negative for Spring 2023 to Spring 2024.

An additional level of analysis was conducted to obtain an approximation of groundwater storage changes from observed groundwater level data by applying average specific yield and storage coefficients to average observed groundwater elevation changes in the northern portion and southern portion of the EBP Subbasin (**Table 4-3**). Using representative aquifer parameter values derived from the EBPGWM, the observed changes in groundwater levels in the various aquifer units were evaluated for comparison to model-based change in storage results (**Table 4-1**). Between Spring 2023 and Spring 2024, groundwater storage, based on limited observed data, decreased by about 2,500 AF (**Table 4-3**) compared to a smaller decrease of about 270 AF based on results from the EBPGWM. There are several reasons why the modeled groundwater storage change may differ from the estimated value from observed data for a given year, ranging from the limited dataset for observed data to not performing a detailed model update and recalibration every year (the model will likely have major updates and be recalibrated every five years). However, both methods demonstrate a slight decrease in groundwater storage between Spring 2023 and Spring 2024, which is consistent with climatic and hydrologic conditions for WY 2024 and previous years.

Maps of the spatial distribution of change in groundwater storage in the various aquifers for the most recent period from Spring 2023 to Spring 2024, are presented in **Figures 4-1 through 4-4**. The maps of change in groundwater storage are based on results from the EBPGWM. The maps for the Upper Shallow and Lower Shallow Aquifers show that most of the increases in groundwater storage from Spring 2023 to Spring 2024 occur in the central portion of EBP Subbasin with slight decreases in storage in the northern portion of the EBP Subbasin, while there were minimal changes in groundwater storage across the EBP Subbasin in the Intermediate and Deep Aquifers.

	Table 4-1. Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage											
Water Year	Upper Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Lower Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Intermediate Aquifer (AF)	Deep Aquifer (AF)	Annual Change in GW Storage ¹ (AF)	Cumulative Change in GW Storage Since 1991 (AF)						
1991	-1,540	-940	8,1403	60	5,720	5,720						
1992	-230	-510	5,760	30	5,050	10,770						
1993	1,390	160	4,480	0	6,030	16,800						
1994	-520	-290	3,640	70	2,900	19,700						
1995	2,170	400	3,400	10	5,980	25,680						
1996	880	210	2,850	20	3,960	29,640						
1997	560	130	2,510	10	3,210	32,850						
1998	2,730	770	2,480	30	6,010	38,860						
1999	-40	-30	2,050	10	1,990	40,850						
2000	260	0	1,710	0	1,970	42,820						

East Bay Plain Subbasin

	Table 4-1. Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage (Continued)								
Water Year	Upper Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Lower Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Intermediate Aquifer (AF)	Deep Aquifer (AF)	Annual Change in GW Storage ¹ (AF)	Cumulative Change in GW Storage Since 1991 (AF)			
2001	-570	-150	1,440	40	760	43,580			
2002	430	100	1,270	0	1,800	45,380			
2003	420	70	1,070	0	1,560	46,940			
2004	-120	-50	880	0	710	47,650			
2005	1,420	280	960	10	2,670	50,320			
2006	1,300	330	990	0	2,620	52,940			
2007	-1,090	-270	680	10	-670	52,270			
2008	-510	-110	540	0	-80	52,190			
2009	-110	-50	420	0	260	52,450			
2010	490	130	410	0	1,030	53,480			
2011	1,050	210	440	0	1,700	55,180			
2012	-230	-100	330	0	0	55,180			
2013	-720	-170	210	0	-680	54,500			
2014	-760	-220	60	0	-920	53,580			
2015	20	20	110	0	150	53,730			
2016	650	180	140	-10	960	54,690			
2017	2,190	520	440	0	3,150	57,840			
2018	-800	-170	200	0	-770	57,070			
2019	730	160	240	0	1,130	58,200			
2020	-1,230	-290	40	0	-1,480	56,720			
2021	-1,100	-300	-120	0	-1,520	55,200			
2022	70	-30	0	0	40	55,240			
2023	1,500	430	210	0	2,140	57,380			
2024	-190	-160	80	0	-270	57,110			

¹Groundwater storage changes are based on Spring-to-Spring (April) changes in groundwater levels/contour maps from EBGWM, which are considered to provide more representative and stable groundwater levels and contour surfaces than Fall readings (e.g., Fall water levels may reflect residual pumping depressions in some areas). However, Fall-to-Fall changes in groundwater levels/contour maps from EBPGWM were reviewed and found to result in very similar groundwater storage changes as calculated from Spring data.

Table 4-2. S	Table 4-2. Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Levels Based on Observed Data									
Water Year	Location	Upper Shallow Aquifer (FT)	Lower Shallow Aquifer (FT)	Intermediate Aquifer (FT)	Deep Aquifer (FT)					
2019	North	1.12	0.50	0.40	NA					
2020	North	-0.63	-2.03	-2.90	NA					
2021	North	0.01	-3.37	-2.95	NA					
2022	North	0.14	4.70	4.70	NA					
2023	North	1.47	6.93	6.01	NA					
2024	North	-0.16	-5.04	1.95	NA					
2019	South	0.62	0.27	-0.94	2.07					
2020	South	-1.20	-0.43	-0.05	-3.14					
2021	South	-0.11	-1.43	-1.17	-2.91					
2022	South	0.38	0.61	-0.60	0.28					
2023	South	1.61	4.71	3.06	2.46					
2024	South	-0.94	-0.65	0.42	2.82					

Table 4-3. Summary of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage Based on Observed Data							
Water Year	Location	Upper Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Lower Shallow Aquifer (AF)	Intermediate Aquifer (AF)	Deep Aquifer (AF)	Annual Change in GW Storage (AF)	
2019	North	1,482	11	88	NA	1,581	
2020	North	-833	-45	-639	NA	-1,518	
2021	North	13	-74	-650	NA	-712	
2022	North	185	104	1,036	NA	1,325	
2023	North	1,945	153	1,325	NA	3,423	
2024	North	-207	-111	430	NA	112	
2019	South	1,833	13	-463	10	1,393	
2020	South	-3,547	-21	-25	-15	0	
2021	South	-325	-70	-576	-14	0	
2022	South	1,123	30	-296	1	0	
2023	South	4,759	232	1,508	12	6,511	
2024	South	-2,791	-32	207	14	-2,602	
2019	Total	3,314	24	-375	10	2,974	
2020	Total	-4,381	-66	-664	-15	-5,126	
2021	Total	-312	-145	-1,227	-14	-1,698	
2022	Total	1,308	134	741	1	2,184	
2023	Total	6,704	385	2,833	12	9,933	
2024	Total	-2,998	-143	637	14	-2,490	
Assigne	d Sy or S ¹	0.06	0.001	0.01	0.0001		

¹Specific yield (Sy) and Storativity in feet⁻¹ (S).

4.2. Groundwater Use and Change in Groundwater Storage

Annual groundwater extractions and change in groundwater storage in the EBP Subbasin are shown in **Figure 4-5** for WY 2016 through 2024. Groundwater extractions are estimated to have remained steady at 3,600 AFY. Change in groundwater storage over the 2016 to 2024 period, varies with climatic conditions and generally shows positive changes in storage during above average rainfall years and negative changes in storage during below average rainfall years.

Historical annual changes in groundwater storage and cumulative changes in storage are also shown in **Table 4-1** and **Appendix D**. Historical changes in groundwater storage between 1991 and 2024, were calculated based on a water balance of the EBP Subbasin groundwater system using the EBPGWM (described in the GSP). Overall, groundwater pumping is substantially below the sustainable yield of 12,500 AFY estimated in the EBP Subbasin GSP. Groundwater storage has been relatively stable since 2006 after many years of groundwater level recovery and increasing groundwater storage related to decreases in groundwater pumping. During the same time period, groundwater extraction has been constant at about 3,600 AFY, the annual change in groundwater storage has fluctuated between approximately +6,000 AF and -1,500 AF as a function of annual variability in climatic and hydrologic conditions.

5. GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS §356.2(C)

5.1. Implementation of Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps

After submitting the EBP Subbasin GSP to DWR in January 2022, the GSAs have focused on coordinating access arrangements and plans for monitoring of existing RMS wells, while planning for installation of new RMS wells. The new RMS wells are being partially funded under a Proposition 68 DWR grant award. Information collected from the drilling, geologic and geophysical logging, groundwater quality sampling, and automated groundwater level monitoring, will help fill data gaps in the monitoring and conceptualization of the EBP Subbasin's hydrogeology and will improve understanding and management of groundwater in the Subbasin. Groundwater level data from these monitoring wells will be incorporated into groundwater elevation contour maps and hydrographs prepared for future Annual Reports. The EBP Subbasin GSP also describes additional monitoring wells planned for installation by 2027.

As of the end of February 2025, three of the 12 proposed RMS monitoring wells were completed in the subbasin and will begin being monitored in Spring 2025.

Additionally, EBMUD entered into an access agreement with the Port of Oakland, beginning in February 2024, that would allow water levels and limited water quality sampling to be performed in up to eight monitoring wells. The access agreement is in the process of being renewed.

5.2. Implementation of Projects or Management Actions – §356.2(c)

All GSA projects (existing and potential future) are summarized in **Table 5-1** and are scheduled for implementation throughout the 2022 through 2042 implementation period. **Table 5-2** provides the estimated benefits and costs of each existing project as presented in the EBP Subbasin GSP. **Table 5-3** provides a summary of EBMUD GSA management actions, and **Table 5-4** provides a summary of Hayward GSA management actions. The GSAs in the EBP Subbasin are committed to adaptive management of groundwater resources through this suite of identified projects and management actions. As projects and management actions are implemented and monitoring continues, the viability of the initial projects will be further evaluated to provide input for consideration of future projects. If adjustments are needed to meet the sustainability goal identified in the EBP Subbasin GSP, existing and potential future projects will be evaluated and potentially modified. In addition to continuous monitoring and review of project and management action implementation, the status of EBP Subbasin GSP implementation efforts will be reviewed by the GSAs in each future Annual Report.

The injection/extraction well for EBMUD's Bayside Phase I Project is located on property that EBMUD leases from Oro Loma Sanitary District (OLSD). EBMUD's lease terminated on August 31, 2024, but per the holdover provision in the lease agreement, EBMUD was able to continue the lease until August 31, 2025 to complete destruction of the Bayside Phase I well and related facilities on OLSD's property. If more time is needed for EBMUD to complete the demolition activities, a month-to-month lease arrangement is anticipated to begin on September 1, 2025 that will go no later than August 31, 2026. At a future date that has yet to be determined, EBMUD plans to construct a replacement well on EBMUD property near the current Bayside Phase I well.

Table 5-1. GSA Project Implementation Summary							
GSA	GSA Project P		Status	Project Description			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 1 Injection	TBD ¹	Construction Completed and Ready to Operate	Surface water will be injected into the Deep Aquifer when certain conditions are met during wet years.			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 2 Injection	NA ²	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 3 Injection	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 1 Extraction	TBD	Construction Completed and Ready to Operate	Groundwater will be extracted from the Deep Aquifer during third and subsequent years of drought.			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 2 Extraction	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 3 Extraction	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
EBMUD	Recycled Water	Ongoing	In operation	Treatment of recycled water to allow for use in irrigation.			
EBMUD	Extraction for Irrigation	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
EBMUD	Extraction for Supplemental Surface Water Flows	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			
Hayward	Emergency Well Extraction	TBD	Construction Completed and Ready to Operate	Three production wells are maintained on standby for use in emergency situations such as disruption to surface water supplies.			
Hayward	Extraction for Municipal	NA	Additional Studies Needed	Potential Future Project			

¹ TBD – To Be Determined; Planned use dependent on occurrence of conditions described in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

² NA – Not Applicable; No planned use at this time; project will be further evaluated and may be implemented in the future.

	Table 5-2. GSA Project Benefit and Cost Summary								
GSA	Project or MA	Estimated Average Annual Benefit (AFY)	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Average Annual O&M Costs					
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 1 Injection	47	Previously Constructed	\$30,000 to \$40,000					
EBMUD	Bayside Phase 1 Extraction	134	Previously Constructed	\$30,000 to \$200,000					
EBMUD	Recycled Water for Irrigation	2,300 to 5,000 (for 2015 through 2021)	Previously Constructed	See EBMUD Recycled Water Master Plan (2019)					
Hayward	Emergency Well Extraction	TBD ¹	Previously Constructed	\$60,000 to \$500,000					

¹To Be Determined; Annual Benefit is dependent on future occurrence of emergency conditions described in GSP.

Table 5-3. EBMUD EBP Subbasin Management Actions									
Project	Anticipated First Year of Implementation	Completion Date	Number of Monitoring Stations	Minimum Frequency	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Five-Year Costs			
	Monitoring Actions								
RMS ¹ GW ² Level Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	19	Semi-Annual	NA ³	\$72,500			
Non-RMS GW Level Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	TBD ⁴	Semi-Annual	NA	\$100,000			
RMS GW Quality Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	19	Annual	NA	\$110,000			
Baseline GW Quality Sampling	2022	2024	19	Semi-Annual	NA	\$88,000			
Subsidence Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	2	Daily	NA	\$77,500			
Synoptic Stream Monitoring	2024	2030	NA ⁵	NA⁵	NA	\$75,000			
	Construction	n of New Moni	toring Facilities						
Install Shallow RMS Wells Near Creeks	2025	2026	10	NA	\$250,000	\$250,000			
Monitoring Shallow Wells for GWL	2026	Ongoing	10	Semi-Annual	NA	\$21,000			
Monitoring Shallow Wells for GWQ	2026	Ongoing	10	Annual	NA	\$30,000			
Install Stream Gages	2025	2024	2	NA	\$65,000	\$65,000			
Monitor Stream Gages	2025	Ongoing	2	Monthly	NA	\$87,500			
Install New Nested Monitoring Wells	2026	2026	3	NA	\$800,000	\$800,000			
Monitoring New Nested Wells for GWL	2026	Ongoing	9	Semi-Annual	NA	\$21,000			
Monitoring New Nested Wells for GW Quality	2026	Ongoing	9	Annual	NA	\$30,000			
		Special Studi	es						
Isotopic Sampling	2028	2028	NA	NA	NA	\$100,000			

(Continued) Table 5-3. EBMUD EBP Subbasin Management Actions										
Project	Anticipated First Year of Implementation	Completion Date	Number of Monitoring Stations	Minimum Frequency	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Five-Year Costs				
	GDE/Biological Monitoring									
Baseline GDE/Biological Surveys	2024	2024	NA	NA	NA	\$200,000				
Biological Surveys	2024	Ongoing	NA	Every 5 Years	NA	\$50,000				
Reporting										
Annual Reporting	2022	Ongoing	NA	Annual	NA	\$178,750				
GSP Five-Year Updates	2027	Ongoing	NA	Every 5 Years	NA	\$162,500				
		Other								
DMS	2022	Ongoing	NA	Annual	NA	\$25,000				
Update Plume Info	2023	Ongoing	NA	Every 2 Years	NA	\$13,000				
Fate/Transport Modeling	TBD ⁶	TBD	NA	TBD	NA	\$65 <i>,</i> 000				
¹ Representative Monitoring Site (RMS)	·	·								
² Groundwater (GW)										
³ Not Applicable (NA); no associated capital	costs.									
⁴ To Be Determined (TBD); candidate non-R	VIS wells need further e	valuation.								
⁵ Not Applicable (NA), Number of Monitoring Stations/Frequency does not apply to this Action.										

⁶ To Be Determined (TBD); Start Date, Completion Date, and Frequency are unknown at this time.

Project	First Year of Implementation	Completion Date	Number of Monitoring Stations	Minimum Frequency	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Five-Year Costs
	N	/Ionitoring Act	ions			
RMS ¹ GW ² Level Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	8 ³	Semi-Annual	NA ⁴	\$27,500
Non-RMS GW Level Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	TBD⁵	Semi-Annual	NA	\$25,000
RMS GW Quality Monitoring	2022	Ongoing	8 ³	Annual	NA	\$40,000
Baseline GW Quality Sampling	2023	2024	8 ³	Semi-Annual	NA	\$32,000
	·	Special Studi	es			
Isotopic Sampling	TBD	TBD	NA ⁶	NA	NA	TBD ⁷
		Reporting				
Annual Reporting	2022	Ongoing	NA	Annual	NA	\$96,250
GSP Five-Year Updates	2027	Ongoing	NA	Every 5 Years	NA	\$87,500
	·	Other				
DMS	2022	Ongoing	NA	Annual	NA	\$25,000
Update Plume Info	2023	Ongoing	NA	Every 2 Years	NA	\$7,000
Fate/Transport Modeling	TBD ⁸	TBD	NA	TBD	NA	\$35,000
 Representative Monitoring Site (RMS) Groundwater (GW) Up to 8 RMS locations; 2 locations currentl Not Applicable (NA); no associated capital of To Be Determined (TBD); candidate non-RM Not Applicable (NA), Number of Monitoring To Be Determined (TBD); it is uncertain if a 	costs. AS wells need further e g Stations/Frequency d	oes not apply to		hat this time		

⁸ To Be Determined (TBD); Start Date, Completion Date, and Frequency are unknown at this time.

5.3. Interim Milestone Status – §356.2(c)

The status of the six sustainability indicators is presented in this section in relation to the 2027 interim milestones (IMs), measurable objectives (MOs), and minimum thresholds (MTs) defined in the EBP Subbasin GSP. Because the EBP Subbasin is sustainable under current conditions in relation to the six SGMA sustainability indicators, IMs were set equal to the MOs in the EBP Subbasin GSP. IMs and MOs represent average target values and it is expected that measured values will fluctuate above and below the stated values. The primary objectives during the EBP Subbasin GSP implementation period are to achieve the MOs when possible and to not exceed the MTs, which represent thresholds not to be exceeded.

In Fall 2022, Hayward destroyed and removed the Mt. Eden Park well from their RMS network and replaced it with Well E. For this report, Well E was compared to the IMs, MOs, and MTs currently assigned to Mt Eden Park. The SMCs for Well E will be updated in the GSP Five-Year Update.

5.3.1. Groundwater Levels

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for chronic lowering of groundwater levels were established at fiveyear intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042. IMs for groundwater levels were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of measured groundwater level data and future projected fluctuations in groundwater levels utilizing the EBPGWM, which simulated implementation of projects and management actions. Each IM/MO was developed based on either recent historical measured data or the average modeled future groundwater levels for the spring (when recent groundwater level data were unavailable). MOs for groundwater levels were established in accordance with the sustainability goal and to provide estimates of the expected groundwater level fluctuations due to climatic and operational variability.

Table 5-5 and **Figures 5-1a-c and 5-2a-c** present the status of Spring 2024 groundwater levels in the RMS wells in relation to the 2027 IMs, MOs, and MTs defined in the EBP Subbasin GSP. Review of the Spring 2024 groundwater levels in the 15 RMS wells indicates that groundwater levels remain well above MTs in all RMS wells, and above the 2027 IMs and MOs in all RMS wells but one. A more detailed analysis of observed groundwater levels compared to IMs will be performed for the five-year update report that coincides with the first IMs established in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

5.3.2. Groundwater Storage

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for reduction in groundwater storage were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and
2042. IMs for groundwater storage were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of measured and modeled groundwater pumping data and estimated sustainable yield. The IMs/MOs were developed based on maintaining groundwater pumping at 50% or less of the estimated sustainable yield. The MO for groundwater storage was established in accordance with the sustainability goal and to include consideration of expected fluctuations due to groundwater pumping and climatic and operational variability.

Review of the WY 2024 groundwater pumping data indicates that groundwater pumping remains below the MT and in compliance with the established MO and IM. A more detailed analysis of groundwater pumping compared to the IM will be performed for the five-year update report that coincides with the first IMs established in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

5.3.3. Seawater Intrusion

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for seawater intrusion were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042. IMs for seawater intrusion were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of groundwater level and quality data. The IM/MO was developed based on maintaining the 5-Foot groundwater elevation contour in the Upper Shallow Aquifer at the same location relative to San Francisco Bay as it was in Spring 2015. The MO for seawater intrusion was established in accordance with the sustainability goal and to include consideration of the expected fluctuations due to climatic and operational variability.

The EBP Subbasin GSP Regulations provide that the "minimum threshold for seawater intrusion shall be defined by a chloride concentration isocontour for each principal aquifer where intrusion may lead to undesirable results." (§354.28.c.3) The 5-foot groundwater elevation contour line in the Upper Shallow Aquifer, which is directly connected to San Francisco Bay, was used as a proxy for chloride concentrations due to lack of sufficient chloride data to develop isocontour maps.

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, the sustainability management criteria (SMC) for seawater intrusion were developed to evaluate impacts to water supply due to groundwater extraction by assessing changes in the 5-foot contour line and monitoring chloride concentrations in the RMS wells. The SMC for seawater intrusion did not explicitly consider impacts from sea level rise; however, the long-term shallow groundwater levels will be evaluated for increasing trends along with monitoring chloride concentrations to incorporate consideration of sea level rise.

Available Upper Shallow Aquifer data for Spring 2024 were insufficient to construct a comparable 5-foot elevation contour line as was done for Spring 2015. However, a review of the Spring 2024 groundwater elevation data in the Upper Shallow Aquifer compared to the 5-foot groundwater elevation contour line indicates that groundwater elevations generally

remain above 5 feet throughout the Subbasin (**Figure 5-3**). Therefore, data that are available for EBP Subbasin indicate that potential concerns for seawater intrusion have not occurred.

A more detailed analysis of seawater intrusion compared to the IM will be performed for the five-year update report that coincides with the first IMs established in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

5.3.4. Degraded Water Quality

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for groundwater quality were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042. IMs for water quality were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of groundwater quality data. The IMs/MOs were developed based on maintaining the existing groundwater quality for the four key constituents at RMS wells. The MOs for degraded water quality were established in accordance with the sustainability goal and are based on the average existing groundwater quality that incorporate variability from one sampling event to another in terms of sampling protocol, aquifer conditions, and analytical lab procedures and instrumentation.

The EBP Subbasin GSP Regulations provide that the "minimum threshold for degraded water quality shall be the degradation of water quality.... that impair water supplies or other indicator of water quality as determined by the Agency that may lead to undesirable results." (§354.28.c.4) In the EBP Subbasin GSP, the available groundwater quality data for RMS wells were insufficient to establish baseline conditions for confirming IM/MO/MT. However, baseline water quality sampling was initiated in 12 of the 14 existing RMS wells in Fall 2022; two of the wells were inaccessible at that time. After four consecutive biannual sampling events at the RMS wells, enough data is expected to exist to establish a concentration baseline. Four consecutive biannual sampling events for all 14 existing RMS wells should be completed in Spring 2025.

Historical RMS groundwater quality data is provided in **Table 5-6** and **Appendix E**. In most cases, concentrations are below the MTs and IMs/MOs. However, arsenic concentrations in two shallow wells, MW-10S and S2-MWS1, are above the MT. Water quality data were previously unavailable for those two wells when the interim sustainability criterion was developed in the EBP Subbasin GSP. The data currently being collected will establish the baseline concentrations that will be used to update the sustainability criteria in the future.

5.3.5. Subsidence

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for subsidence were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042. IMs for subsidence were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of historical groundwater pumping and groundwater level data relative to the occurrence of

subsidence (or lack thereof) in the EBP Subbasin. Each IM/MO was developed based on recent historical measured data using groundwater levels as a proxy. Measurable objectives for groundwater levels were established in accordance with the sustainability goal and to include consideration of the expected fluctuations due to climatic and operational variability.

Table 5-7 presents the status of subsidence RMS wells in relation to the 2027 IMs, MOs, and MTs defined in the EBP Subbasin GSP. There are some RMS wells that do not have Spring 2024 measurements to compare with IMs, MOs, and MTs. GSA efforts to bring online the remaining RMS wells listed in the EBP Subbasin GSP are ongoing, including some existing wells not previously included in a CASGEM monitoring program and the implementation of a DWR Proposition 68 grant that includes installation of new groundwater monitoring wells that will become RMS wells. Review of the Spring 2024 groundwater level measurements that are available for six RMS wells indicates that groundwater levels remain well above MTs, and the majority of groundwater levels are above the 2027 IMs and MOs. A more detailed analysis of observed groundwater levels being used as a proxy for subsidence compared to IMs will be performed for the five-year update report that coincides with the first IMs established in the EBP Subbasin GSP.

5.3.6. Interconnected Surface Water

In the EBP Subbasin GSP, IMs for interconnected surface water were established at five-year intervals over the implementation period from 2022 to 2042, at years 2027, 2032, 2037, and 2042. IMs for interconnected surface water were set equal to the MOs, which were established through review and evaluation of groundwater modeling results. The IMs/MOs were developed based on maintaining Upper Shallow Aquifer groundwater levels within an acceptable range at shallow monitoring wells to be installed along creeks. The MOs for interconnected surface water were established in accordance with the sustainability goal and to provide estimates of the expected groundwater level variability due to climatic and operational variability.

The EBP Subbasin GSP Regulations provide that the "minimum threshold for depletions of interconnected surface water shall be the rate or volume of surface water depletions caused by groundwater use that has adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water and may lead to undesirable results." (354.28.c.6) The shallow monitoring wells along creeks that will be used to implement these sustainable management criteria are not yet installed as discussed in the EBP Subbasin GSP. However, the EBP Subbasin GSP describes the work to be done to fill this data gap early in the EBP Subbasin GSP implementation period. As the necessary data for evaluation of this sustainability criterion become available it will be discussed in future Annual Reports.

In 2021, synoptic streamflow measurements of San Pablo and San Leandro Creeks were conducted and stream water samples were collected for geochemical and isotopic analyses to

better understand stream discharge rates, gaining and losing stream reaches, and sources of water to streams. This work was partially funded by a Proposition 68 DWR grant award. The isotopic analyses were completed in 2022 and the report documenting the results was finalized in 2023. Results indicate that San Pablo Creek is gaining, and that San Leandro Creek is either neutral or losing over much of their respective reaches within the EBP Subbasin.

In April 2024, the GSAs hired a consultant and initiated the EBP Subbasin GDEs/Biological Monitoring Project to verify potential GDEs throughout the EBP Subbasin through biological field surveys and background data review. The field surveys were completed in September 2024 and the analysis of results is in progress.

	Table 5-5. Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives								
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Aquifer Designation	2027 Interim Milestone GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MT GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MO GWEL (feet, msl ³)	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring Measurement	2027 IM Status (feet)	MT Status (feet)
MW-5S	17.676	Intermediate	11.6	-32.4	11.6	16.876	4/3/2024	+5.276	+49.276
MW-5I	17.676	Intermediate	10.6	-46.4	10.6	12.776	4/3/2024	+2.176	+59.176
MW-5D	17.468	Deep	-1.4	-46.4	-1.4	4.268	4/3/2024	+5.668	+50.668
MW-8D	18.427	Deep	-4.4	-46.4	-4.4	3.227	4/3/2024	+7.627	+49.627
MW-9S	58.212	Shallow	36.6	7.6	36.6	39.812	4/3/2024	+3.212	+32.212
MW-9I	58.212	Intermediate	23.6	-46.4	23.6	27.712	4/3/2024	+4.112	+74.112
MW-9D	58.212	Intermediate	9.6	-46.4	9.6	15.912	4/3/2024	+6.312	+62.312
MW-10S	15.636	Shallow	11.6	-34.4	11.6	12.736	4/3/2024	+1.136	+47.136
MW-10I	15.636	Intermediate	7.6	-46.4	7.6	9.936	4/3/2024	+2.336	+56.336
MW-10D	15.636	Deep	-1.4	-46.4	-1.4	4.436	4/3/2024	+5.836	+50.836
S2-MWS1	15.501	Shallow	6.6	-40.4	6.6	6.201	4/3/2024	-0.399	+46.601
S2-MWS2	15.501	Shallow	6.6	-40.4	6.6	10.001	4/3/2024	+3.401	+50.401
S2-MWD1	18.147	Deep	0.6	-46.4	0.6	8.079	4/3/2024	+7.479	+54.479
MW-N1S ²	73	Shallow	53	23	53	Not constructed yet.			
MW-N1I ²	73	Intermediate	50	-50	50	Comple	ted in February 20	025. Not yet m	easured.

	Table 5-5. Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives (Continued)								
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Aquifer Designation	2027 Interim Milestone GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MT GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MO GWEL (feet <i>,</i> msl ³)	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring Measurement	2027 IM Status (feet)	MT Status (feet)
MW-N2S ²	19	Shallow	5	-31	5		Not constru	ucted yet.	
MW-N2I ²	19	Intermediate	5	-50	5	Not constructed yet.			
MW-N3S ²	14	Shallow	7	-36	7	Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.			
MW-N3I ²	14	Intermediate	7	-50	7	Not constructed yet.			
MW-S1S ²	27	Shallow	16	-23	16		Not constru	ucted yet.	
MW-S1I ²	27	Intermediate	7	-50	7		Not constru	ucted yet.	
MW-S1D ²	27	Deep	-3	-50	-3		Not constru	ucted yet.	
MW-S2S ²	18	Shallow	9	-32	9		Not constru	ucted yet.	
MW-S2I ²	18	Intermediate	6	-50	6	Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.			
MW-S2D ²	18	Deep	-4	-50	-4	Not constructed yet.			
Well D	52.03	Deep	-2	-50	-2	15.2 4/18/2024 +17.2 +65.2			+65.2
Well E ⁴	14.31	Deep	-17	-50	-17	8.62	4/18/2024	+25.62	+58.62

¹ Estimated reference point elevation and groundwater elevations (GWEL) are expressed in feet above mean sea level (msl) and in the NAVD88 datum. ² Proposed RMS well

³ IMs, MTs and MOs GWEL have been updated to reflect the NAVD88 datum.

⁴IMs, MT and MO for Well E are based on SMCs previously assigned to the now destroyed Mt. Eden Park Well. SMCs for Well E will be reevaluated in the 5-year GSP Update.

	Table 5-6. Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Quality and Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives														
RMS Well		quifer Date	Arsenic Conc. (ug/L)		Nitrate (N	IO3) Con	c. (mg/L)	Chloride Conc. (mg/L)			TDS Conc. (mg/L)				
I.D.	Aquifer		Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	GSA
MW-5S	Int.	4/17/24	2.50	3	10	0.05 (E1)	8	10	56	56	250	460	459	551	EBMUD
MW-5I	Int.	4/17/24	10.10	19	23	0.05 (E1)	8	10	60	63	250	440	454	551	EBMUD
MW-5D	Deep	4/17/24	0.733 (E1)	0.5	10	0.48 (U)	0.06	10	78	85	250	460	463	545	EBMUD
MW-8D	Deep	NA	NA	15	18	NA	0.006	10	NA	50	250	NA	420	556	EBMUD
MW-9S	Shallow	4/18/24	1.61	2	10	9.7	8	10	47	52	250	610	614	737	EBMUD
MW-9I	Int.	4/18/24	1.71	2	10	0.05 (U)	8	10	48	47	250	420	428	514	EBMUD
MW-9D	Int.	4/18/24	2.79	3	10	0.05 (U)	8	10	51	53	250	450	474	569	EBMUD
MW-10S	Shallow	4/16/24	3.96	6	10	0.64	8	10	33	43	250	370	390	500	EBMUD
MW-10I	Int.	4/16/24	5.40	6	10	0.05 (U)	8	10	54	53	250	470	465	558	EBMUD
MW-10D	Deep	4/16/24	1.23	2	10	0.24 (U)	8	10	100	123	250	520	528	634	EBMUD
S2-MWS1	Shallow	4/15/24	33.7	8	10	24 (U)	8	10	16,000	15,000	18,000	29,000	27,000	32,400	EBMUD
S2-MWS2	Shallow	4/15/24	3.03 (E1)	8	10	7.6 (E1)	8	10	1,100	3,500	4,200	2,800	6,100	7,320	EBMUD
S2-MWD1	Deep	4/15/24	30.8	8	10	4.8 (U)	8	10	210	200	250	650	420	500	EBMUD
MW-N1S ²	Shallow		Not constructed yet.												
MW-N1I ²	Int.		Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.												
MW-N2S ²	Shallow		Not constructed yet.												
MW-N2I ²	Int.		Not constructed yet.												
MW-N3S ²	Shallow					Com	pleted in	February	2025. No	t yet mea	asured.				

	Table 5-6. Summary of RMS Well Groundwater Quality and Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives														
RMS Well			Arsenic Conc. (ug/L)		Nitrate (I	Nitrate (NO3) Conc. (mg/L)		Chloride Conc. (mg/L)		TDS Conc. (mg/L)					
I.D.	Aquifer	Date	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	Spring 2024 Meas.	2027 IM/MO Status ¹	MT Status ¹	GSA
MW-N3I ²	Int.		Not constructed yet												
MW-S1S ²	Shallow		Not constructed yet.												
MW-S1I ²	Int.							Not const	ructed ye	et.					
MW-S1D ²	Deep							Not cons	tructed y	et					
MW-S2S ²	Shallow							Not const	ructed ye	et.					
MW-S2I ²	Int.		Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.												
MW-S2D ²	Deep		Not constructed yet												
Well D	Deep	10/24/23	<10	1	10	<0.2	8	10	44	56	250	360	414	500	Hayward

¹ Values represent concentration units (mg/L) below IM, MO, and MT in order of arsenic, nitrate, chloride, and

TDS. A negative number means the current concentration is above the IM/MO or MT value.

² Proposed RMS well.

NA = Data Not Available.

Та	Table 5-7. Summary of RMS Well Subsidence Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives								
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Aquifer Designation	2027 Interim Milestone GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MT GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MO GWEL (feet, msl ³)	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring Measurement	2027 IM Status (feet)	MT Status (feet)
MW-5D	17.468	Deep	-1.4	-46.4	-1.4	4.268	4/3/2024	+5.668	+50.668
MW-8D	18.427	Deep	-4.4	-46.4	-1.4	3.227	4/3/2024	+7.627	+49.627
MW-91	58.212	Intermediate	23.6	-46.4	23.6	27.712	4/3/2024	+4.112	+74.112
MW-9D	58.212	Intermediate	9.6	-46.4	9.6	15.912	4/3/2024	+6.312	+62.312
MW-10I	15.636	Intermediate	7.6	-46.4	7.6	9.936	4/3/2024	+2.336	+56.336
MW-10D	15.636	Deep	-1.4	-46.4	-1.4	4.436	4/3/2024	+5.836	+50.836
S2-MWD1	18.147	Deep	0.6	-40.4	0.6	8.079	4/3/2024	+7.479	+54.479
MW-N1I ²	73	Intermediate	50	-20	50	Complete	ed in February 202	25. Not yet r	neasured.
MW-N2I ²	19	Intermediate	5	-20	5		Not construc	cted yet.	
MW-N3I ²	14	Intermediate	7	-20	7		Not construc	cted yet.	
MW-S1I ²	27	Intermediate	7	-50	7	Not constructed yet.			
MW-S1D ²	27	Deep	-3	-50	-3	Not constructed yet.			
MW-S2I ²	18	Intermediate	6	-50	6	Completed in February 2025. Not yet measured.			
MW-S2D ²	18	Deep	-4	-50	-4		Not construc	cted yet.	

Та	Table 5-7. Summary of RMS Well Subsidence Groundwater Levels Relative to Interim Milestones, Minimum Thresholds, and Measurable Objectives									
RMS Well I.D.	Estimated Reference Point Elevation (feet, msl ¹)	Aquifer Designation	2027 Interim Milestone GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MT GWEL (feet, msl ³)	MO GWEL (feet, msl ³)	Spring 2024 GWEL (feet, msl)	Date of Spring Measurement	2027 IM Status (feet)	MT Status (feet)	
Well D	52.03	Deep	-2	-50	-2	15.2	4/18/2024	+17.2	+65.2	
Well E ⁴	14.31	Deep	-17	-50	-17	8.62	4/18/2024	+25.62	+58.62	

¹ Estimated reference point elevation and groundwater elevations (GWEL) are expressed in feet above mean sea level (msl) and in the NAVD88 datum.

² Proposed RMS well

³ IMs, MTs and MOs GWEL have been updated to reflect the NAVD88 datum.

⁴IM, MT and MO's for Well E are based on SMCs previously assigned to the now destroyed Mt., Eden Park Well. SMCs for Well E will be reevaluated in the 5-year GSP Update.

5.4. Implementation Outreach and Engagement

In February 2024, the GSAs had an initial meeting with DWR's GSP Review Section to discuss the more complex recommended corrective actions (corrective actions #3, #4, #6, and #9 listed in Section 5.5). To help address corrective action #6, which is related to groundwater quality, DWR suggested that the GSAs and the water quality regulatory agencies demonstrate coordination on groundwater quality in the Subbasin. As a result, the GSAs met with the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board in June 2024 and with the Department of Toxics Substance Control in July 2024. The agencies agreed to meet annually to biannually to coordinate. Furthermore, the regulatory agencies will provide any updates on existing plumes and sites (including potential contaminant mobilization from rising groundwater), site closures, new sites, and management updates. The proposed response action by the GSAs in the event of a groundwater quality trigger level exceedances is to investigate the potential cause in coordination with the regulatory agencies and to impose pumping restrictions if appropriate.

In July 2024, the GSAs met with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to discuss and receive feedback on the workplan for the EBP Subbasin GDEs/Biological Monitoring Project. CDFW was supportive of the proposed workplan and their comments were incorporated into the final workplan.

In 2024, the Port of Oakland (Port) initiated a Port-wide study to assess impacts from sea level rise and seawater intrusion. As part of this study the Port requested the EBP Subbasin groundwater model files to use as a basis for developing a more refined groundwater model for their purposes. In October 2024, EBMUD, on behalf of the GSAs, provided the model files to the Port. The GSAs and the Port will continue to coordinate and the Port plans to share any relevant data and information from their study that may support future updates to the EBP Subbasin groundwater model or the GSP.

The GSAs provided updates to the general stakeholders in WY 2024 by email and by posting relevant updates and documents to the GSAs' SGMA webpages. While the GSAs and Alameda County Water District did not hold any formal East Bay Plain/Niles Cone Interbasin Coordination Meetings in WY 2024, the agencies provided as needed status updates through mail, email, or phone conversations.

5.5 Addressing DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions

On July 27, 2023, DWR approved the EBP Subbasin GSP with recommended corrective actions. **Table 5-8** summarizes the recommended corrective actions, the GSAs approaches for addressing them, and the status updates. The GSAs will continue to meet with DWR to discuss the GSAs' approaches to addressing the corrective actions as the GSP undergoes its 5-year update, which is expected to initiate later in WY 2025.

	Table 5-8. DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions						
No.	Recommended Corrective Action	Proposed Approach	Status Update	Timeline			
1a	Provide seawater intrusion conditions in the Subbasin, including maps and cross-sections of the seawater intrusion front for each principal aquifer.	Approach under development.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
1b	Identify interconnected surface water systems within the Subbasin and an estimate of the quantity and timing of depletions of those systems.	Approach under development. DWR released three guidance papers on this topic in 2024, but all three papers are still draft.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
2	Explain how the saline water from the San Francisco Bay is incorporated into the model and clarify whether the water budgets represent the Subbasin or the entire model boundary.	The EBP GSP discusses how the San Francisco Bay is incorporated in the groundwater model in Appendix 6, Section 3.3.1.1. Water budgets represent the EBP Subbasin boundary. Additional refinements to representation of saline water in the groundwater model may be made during the next model update.	See Proposed Approach.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
3	Revise the sustainable management criteria for chronic lowering of groundwater levels, land subsidence, and depletions of interconnected surface water to be based on seasonal low groundwater levels to ensure potential impacts to beneficial uses and users are considered.	Approach under development.	Action discussed with DWR in February 2024.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			

	Table 5-8. DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions						
No.	Recommended Corrective Action	Proposed Approach	Status Update	Timeline			
4	Explain how setting minimum thresholds for groundwater levels below sea level in the Shallow Aquifer Zone will avoid undesirable results for the seawater intrusion.	Approach under development.	Action discussed with DWR in February 2024.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
5	Establish sustainable management criteria and monitoring necessary for seawater intrusion using a chloride isocontour as per the GSP Regulations.	Approach under development.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
6	Revise the definition of undesirable results for degraded groundwater quality so that exceedances of minimum thresholds caused by groundwater extraction, whether the GSA has implemented pumping regulations or not, are considered in the assessment of undesirable results in the Subbasin.	Approach under development.	Action discussed with DWR in February 2024.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
7a	Provide evidence that land subsidence has not occurred and not expected to occur in the future within the Shallow Aquifer or establish sustainable management criteria as required by the GSP Regulations.	Approach under development.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			
7b	Reevaluate the minimum thresholds for both chronic lowering of groundwater levels and the groundwater levels being use as a proxy for land subsidence to be assured that both sustainability indicators are protected with a single value in the effected wells.	Approach under development.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			

	Table 5-8. DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions							
No.	Recommended Corrective Action	Proposed Approach	Status Update	Timeline				
8a	Reevaluating the minimum threshold requirement that avoids dewatering of surface water before reaching the currently established 50% of the monitoring stations.	Approach under development.	Not yet started.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update				
8b	Consider utilizing the interconnected surface water guidance, as appropriate, when issued by the Department to establish quantifiable minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and management actions.	Approach under development. DWR released three guidance papers on this topic in 2024, but all three papers are still draft.	Awaiting publication of DWR guidance on this topic.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update				
8c	Continue to fill data gaps, collect additional monitoring data, and implement the current strategy to manage depletions of interconnected surface water and define segments of interconnectivity and timing.	GSAs are in the process of filling data gaps and collecting additional data following the approach discussed in the 2022 EBP GSP.	The stream isotope study report for San Pablo and San Leandro Creeks was completed in 2023 and baseline GDEs/biological surveys were conducted in fall 2024 and the evaluation of the results is ongoing.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update				
8d	Prioritize collaborating and coordinating with local, state, and federal regulatory agencies as well as interested parties to better understand the full suite of beneficial uses and users that may be impacted by pumping induced surface water depletion within the GSA's jurisdictional area.	GSAs will continue to coordinate with stakeholders and document interactions in the annual reports.	Ongoing.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update				

	Table 5-8. DWR's Recommended Corrective Actions						
No.	Recommended Corrective Action	Proposed Approach	Status Update	Timeline			
9	Provide a table and labeled map of the representative, non-representative wells, and sentinel wells to be used in monitoring seawater intrusion, including their purpose (groundwater levels and/or water quality – chloride/TDS), aquifer, and monitoring frequency.	Recommended table and map will be included in the 2027 GSP 5-year update.	Action discussed with DWR in February 2024.	By the 2027 GSP 5-year update			

6. REFERENCES

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- East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and City of Hayward (Hayward). 2018. *Comments on the Draft 2018 SGMA Groundwater Basin Prioritization*. Letter submitted to California Department of Water Resources (DWR).
- Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers (LSCE), Geosyntec, Brown and Caldwell, Environmental Science Associates, Dr. Jean Moran, and Farallon Geographics. 2022. *East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan*. Prepared for EBMUD and Hayward.
- Muir, K. 1996. *Groundwater Discharge in the East Bay Plain Area, Alameda County, California*. Prepared for ACFCWCD.
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2023. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Strategic Plan.
- Water Resources & Information Management Engineering, Inc. (WRIME). 2005. *Niles Cone and South East Bay Plain Integrated Groundwater and Surface Water Model (NEBIGSM).* Prepared for ACWD, EBMUD, and City of Hayward.

FIGURES





Map of East Bay Plain Subbasin GSP Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report Figure ES-1



Most Recent Groundwater Level Measurement by Well

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report

Exp	lanation
	nt Water Level surements
Most Year	Recent Measurement
\bigcirc	2020
\bigcirc	2021
\bigcirc	2022
	2023
	2024
•	h Zone
	Water Table
· · · · · ·	Shallow
	Intermediate
	Deep
•	Composite
	East Bay Plain Subbasin
	Watershed Boundary
USGS -	ources: waterways, DEM; DWR - subbasin ries; US Census - cities
0 1	Miles N
	Figure 2-1



East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report

EBMUD



LSCETEAM Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2024 East Bay Plain Subbasin

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2024

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LSCETEAM Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2024 East Bay Plain Subbasin

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2024

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LSCE TEAM Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Spring 2024 East Bay Plain Subbasin

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2024

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Deep Aquifer Zone - Spring 2024

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Deep Aquifer Zone - Fall 2024

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Groundwater Extractions from the Shallow Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report Figure 3-1



Groundwater Extractions from the Intermediate Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report Figure 3-2



Groundwater Extractions from the Deep Aquifer Zone for Water Year 2024

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report Figure 3-3



Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2023 to Spring 2024

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2023 to Spring 2024

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LSCE TEAM Aquifer Z East Bay Pl

Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2023 to Spring 2024

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2023 to Spring 2024

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report




East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report

EBMUD

Figure 5-1a



EBMUD

Spring 2024 Water Level Measurements at RMS Wells compared to 2027 Interim Milestone- Intermediate Aquifer Figure 5-1b

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report



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EBMUD

Figure 5-1c



compared to Minimum Threshold - Shallow Aquifer

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EBMUD

Figure 5-2a



East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report

EBMUD

Figure 5-2b



East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan WY 2024 Annual Report

EBMUD

Figure 5-2c



APPENDIX A

Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps of Different Aquifer Zones for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023





Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2019

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2019

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Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2020

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2020

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LSCETEAM Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2021 East Bay Plain Subbasin

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2021

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2023

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2023

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2019

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2019

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2020

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2020

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2021

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2021

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Spring 2023

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone - Fall 2023

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Spring 2019

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2019

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Spring 2020

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2020

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Spring 2021

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2021

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Spring 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2022

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Intermediate Aquifer Zone - Fall 2023

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Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: Deep Aquifer Zone - Fall 2020

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LSCETEAM Contours of Equal Groundwater Elevation: <u>Deep Aquifer Zone - Fall 2023</u> <u>East Bay Plain Subbasin</u>

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APPENDIX B

Hydrographs of Time-Series Groundwater Level Data for Groundwater Level RMS Wells





NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



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NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



NOTE: Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index.



APPENDIX C

Maps of Annual Change in Groundwater Storage for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023





Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2018 to Spring 2019

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2019 to Spring 2020

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2020 to Spring 2021

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2021 to Spring 2022

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Upper Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2022 to Spring 2023

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2018 to Spring 2019

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2019 to Spring 2020

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2020 to Spring 2021

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2021 to Spring 2022

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Lower Shallow Aquifer Zone – Spring 2022 to Spring 2023

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2018 to Spring 2019

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2019 to Spring 2020

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2020 to Spring 2021

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2021 to Spring 2022

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Intermediate Aquifer Zone – Spring 2022 to Spring 2023 East Bay Plain Subbasin

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2018 to Spring 2019

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2019 to Spring 2020

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2020 to Spring 2021

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2021 to Spring 2022

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Change in Groundwater Storage in the Deep Aquifer Zone – Spring 2022 to Spring 2023

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APPENDIX D

Tables and Figures for Groundwater Storage Change from 1991 to 2024





Water Year Type is based on the San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index. (W - Wet; AN - Above Normal; BN - Below Normal; D - Dry; C - Critical)



Change in Groundwater Storage in the East Bay Plain Subbasin

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan 2025 Annual Report Figure D-1



Change in Groundwater Storage in the East Bay Plain Subbasin by Aquifer Zone

Figure D-2

East Bay Plain Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan 2025 Annual Report

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APPENDIX E

Summary of Historical RMS Well Groundwater Quality



Appendix E. Summary of Historical RMS Well Groundwater Quality							
RMS Well I.D.	GSA	Aquifer	Date	Arsenic Conc. (ug/L)	Nitrate (NO3) Conc. (mg/L)	Chloride Conc. (mg/L)	TDS Conc. (mg/L)
	EBMUD	Intermediate	5/19/2003	1.4	-	43	350
MW-5S			12/15/2008	3.4	-	56.4	459
			10/25/2022	2.7	0.023 (U)	57	430
			4/19/2023	2.33	0.023 (U)	57	470
			10/18/2023	2.34	0.023 (U)	56	470
			4/17/2024	2.5	0.048 (U)	56	460
	EBMUD	Intermediate	12/15/2008	18.7	-	63.4	454
			11/17/2022	11	0.023 (U)	59	460
MW-5I			4/19/2023	9.76	0.023 (U)	60	470
			10/18/2023	9.92	0.023 (U)	60	440
			4/17/2024	10.10	0.048 (U)	60	440
	EBMUD	Deep	5/20/2003	0.5	-	79	470
			7/12/2007	0.45	0.085	93	460
			12/16/2014	-	0.009	96	490
			11/18/2015	-	0.009	82	450
			12/21/2016	-	0.013	84	470
			12/19/2017	-	0.19	83	450
MW-5D			12/10/2018	-	0.19	79	460
			10/10/2019	-	0.07	81	460
			8/10/2020	-	0.035	84	460
			11/1/2021	-	0.07	85	470
			11/16/2022	1.2	0.23 (U)	80	450
			4/19/2023	0.616 (E1)	0.23 (U)	82	450
			10/18/2023	0.585 (E1)	0.45 (E1)	82	480
			4/17/2024	0.733 (E1)	0.48 (U)	78	460
MW-8D	EBMUD	Deep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix E. Summary of Historical RMS Well Groundwater Quality							
RMS Well I.D.	GSA	Aquifer	Date	Arsenic Conc. (ug/L)	Nitrate (NO3) Conc. (mg/L)	Chloride Conc. (mg/L)	TDS Conc. (mg/L)
MW-9S	EBMUD	Shallow	12/17/2008	1.5	-	51.9	614
			10/27/2022	4	8.4	50	590
			10/31/2022	1.4	9.4	49	680
			4/20/2023	1.43	9.6	50	630
			10/19/2023	1.42	9.9	49	620
			4/18/2024	1.61	9.7	47	610
	EBMUD	Intermediate	12/17/2008	2.2	-	47.2	428
			10/27/2022	3	0.023 (U)	48	440
MW-91			4/20/2023	1.53	0.023 (U)	48	400
			10/19/2023	1.51	0.023 (U)	48	440
			4/18/2024	1.71	0.048 (U)	48	420
		Intermediate	12/17/2008	3.2	-	52.6	474
	EBMUD		11/15/2022	3	0.023 (U)	51	400
MW-9D			4/20/2023	2.52	0.023 (U)	51	460
			10/19/2023	2.5	0.023 (U)	51	490
			4/18/2024	2.79	0.048 (U)	51	450
	EBMUD	Shallow	12/16/2008	6	-	42.9	390
			10/27/2022	24	0.77	33	320
MW-10S			4/18/2023	3.69	0.72	33	380
			10/17/2023	3.84	0.57	32	360
			4/16/2024	3.96	0.64	33	370
	EBMUD	Intermediate	12/16/2008	6	-	53.4	465
MW-10I			11/15/2022	5.8	0.078	54	440
			4/18/2023	5	0.023 (U)	54	460
			10/17/2023	5.04	0.023 (U)	54	450
			4/16/2024	5.40	0.048 (U)	54	470
	EBMUD	Deep	12/16/2008	1.9	-	123	528
			11/15/2022	2.40	0.12 (U)	100	480
MW-10D			4/18/2023	1.06	0.12 (U)	100	510
			10/17/2023	1.05	0.12 (U)	100	530
			4/16/2023	1.23	0.24 (U)	100	520

Appendix E. Summary of Historical RMS Well Groundwater Quality							
RMS Well I.D.	GSA	Aquifer	Date	Arsenic Conc. (ug/L)	Nitrate (NO3) Conc. (mg/L)	Chloride Conc. (mg/L)	TDS Conc. (mg/L)
S2-MWS1	EBMUD	Shallow	10/25/2022	61	2.3 (U)	18,000	36,000
			10/25/2022	99	2.3 (U)	18,000	37,000
			4/17/2023	24.1	12 (U)	16,000	32,000
			10/16/2023	29	12 (U)	17,000	42,000
			4/15/2024	33.7	24 (U)	16,000	29,000
	EBMUD	Shallow	10/25/2022	3.4	6.9 (E1)	1,200	2,700
S2-MWS2			4/17/2023	2.13	7.7 (E1)	1,200	2,600
52-1010052			10/16/2023	2.21	7.9 (E1)	1,100	3,600
			4/15/2024	3.03 (E1)	7.6 (E1)	1,100	2,800
		Deep	10/16/2023	29.9	2.3 (U)	200	670
S2-MWD1	EBMUD		4/15/2024	30.8	4.8 (U)	210	650
			11/12/2024	30.3	0.12 (U)	180	630
	Hayward	Deep	3/21/2002	-	0.05	-	-
			10/28/2002	-	-	-	350
			10/29/2002	2.4	-	92	732
			4/1/2006	-	-	236	1390
			6/1/2006	-	-	52	430
			6/17/2006	-	-	162	920
ĺ			8/30/2011	-	-	110	495
Well D			9/22/2015	-	-	116	500
			9/27/2017	-	-	112	500
			9/20/2018	-	-	112	530
			4/19/2022	5.3	-	44	460
			10/28/2022	4	0.1	90	350
			4/10/2023	9	1	88	820
			10/24/2023	2.9	1	45	380
			4/18/2024	10 (U)	0.2 (U)	44	360

Qualifiers and Definitions

E1 Concentration estimated. Analyte detected below reporting limit (RL) but above MDL.

U Analyte not detected