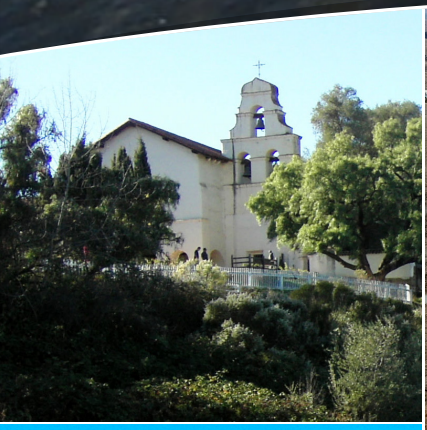
March 2026

Annual Groundwater Report

Water Year 2025













TODD GROUNDWATER

NORTH SAN BENITO ANNUAL GROUNDWATER REPORT 2025

March 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Iris Priestaf, PhD
President









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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Groundwater Report describes groundwater conditions in the North San Benito Basin, a subbasin of the Gilroy-Hollister Basin. Consistent with Annual Groundwater Reports prepared by the San Benito County Water District for decades, this report fulfills requirements of the 1953 San Benito County Water District Act (California Water Code Appendix 70). This Annual Groundwater Report also fulfills requirements of the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). In brief, this report incorporates adaptive management; it strives to maintain consistency with past Annual Reports while fulfilling requirements for SGMA Annual Reports and supporting sustainable groundwater management into the future.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

SGMA requires sustainable management of priority groundwater basins and empowers local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage groundwater resources. San Benito County Water District GSA (SBCWD GSA), in partnership with Valley Water (known as Santa Clara Valley Water District prior to 2019) GSA, has developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the North San Benito Basin. The North San Benito Basin (Basin) is predominantly in San Benito County with small areas in Santa Clara County. The North San Benito GSP was adopted by the SBCWD and Valley Water GSAs and was submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in January 2022. The 2022 GSP provides the basic information, analytical tools, and projects and management actions for continued groundwater management, guided by SGMA and by locally defined sustainability goals, objectives, and metrics. The GSP was approved by DWR in July 2023.

This Annual Groundwater Report for San Benito County Water District (SBCWD or District) documents water sources and uses, groundwater elevations and storage, and management activities for Water Year 2025 and provides recommendations for continued groundwater management. This Report also details groundwater conditions in relation to the six SGMA Sustainable Management Criteria and the respective Minimum Thresholds (MTs) defined in the GSP.

Water Year 2025

Water Year 2025 was a dry water year and was characterized by below average rainfall. Precipitation in the preceding water years was highly variable, and the combined effects can be seen in the Basin, which was effectively in equilibrium after extreme dry and wet years since Water Year 2021. During Water Year 2025 the dry conditions resulted in relatively low Central Valley Project (CVP) allocations for agricultural and municipal and industrial (M&I) contracts. The water year spans two USBR contract years (March 2024 to February 2025 and March 2025 to February 2026. The CVP allocations in first part of Water Year 2025 were 50 and 80 percent for agricultural and M&I, respectively, and 55 and 80 percent for the remainder of the water year. During Water Year 2025, the District was able to maximize CVP use and 61 percent of municipal demand was served by imported water while 39 percent was served by groundwater. Municipal groundwater use increased slightly from last water year, when it was 29

percent of municipal use. CVP supply to agriculture decreased by 18 percent, likely due to the increased cost and uncertainty of allocations in the early spring when crop choices are made. Groundwater storage declined over much of the Basin as a result of the dry conditions and decreased CVP allocation

The Basin continues to serve as an important reserve in periods of drought, limited CVP allocation, and/or system disruptions. The District has effectively managed groundwater resources in San Benito County for reliable and sustainable supply. Groundwater levels and storage remain sustainable and are regularly monitored at Key Wells (also termed Representative Monitoring Sites or RMS) with reference to Minimum Thresholds (MTs). Only 1 of 22 Key Wells showed measurements below its respective MT levels and no Basin-wide thresholds were triggered for a Management Area (MA) during the water year. Groundwater levels in Key Wells will continue to be monitored and the monitoring network itself will be assessed regularly. The District has replaced four Key Wells that were no longer accessible for water level measurement. These wells have been assigned temporary MTs based on historic low groundwater levels. All of the MTs will be reviewed during the next period evaluation and update of the GSP.

Working collaboratively with other agencies, the District has eliminated historical overdraft, developed and managed multiple sources of supply, established an effective water conservation program, protected water quality, and provided annual reporting.

1-INTRODUCTION

This Annual Groundwater Report describes groundwater conditions in the North San Benito Basin (**Figure 1-1**), a subbasin of the Gilroy-Hollister Basin. Consistent with Annual Groundwater Reports prepared for decades by the San Benito County Water District (SBCWD or District), this report fulfills requirements of the 1953 San Benito County Water District Act (California Water Code Appendix 70). The District Act authorizes the District Board of Directors, at its discretion, to direct staff to prepare an annual investigation and report on groundwater conditions of the District and its zones of benefit, such as Zone 6, the area for distribution of Central Valley Project (CVP) water. As documented in **Appendix A**, the District Act specifies the minimum content of the report to be prepared at the direction of the District Board of Directors. This Annual Report fulfills the requirements for a District Annual Report, including a brief Annual Groundwater Memorandum Report prepared for the January 5, 2026, meeting of the Board of Directors (in Appendix A). This Annual Report also provides information to the Board of Directors on the status of the Basin, estimated conditions in the next year, and management recommendations.

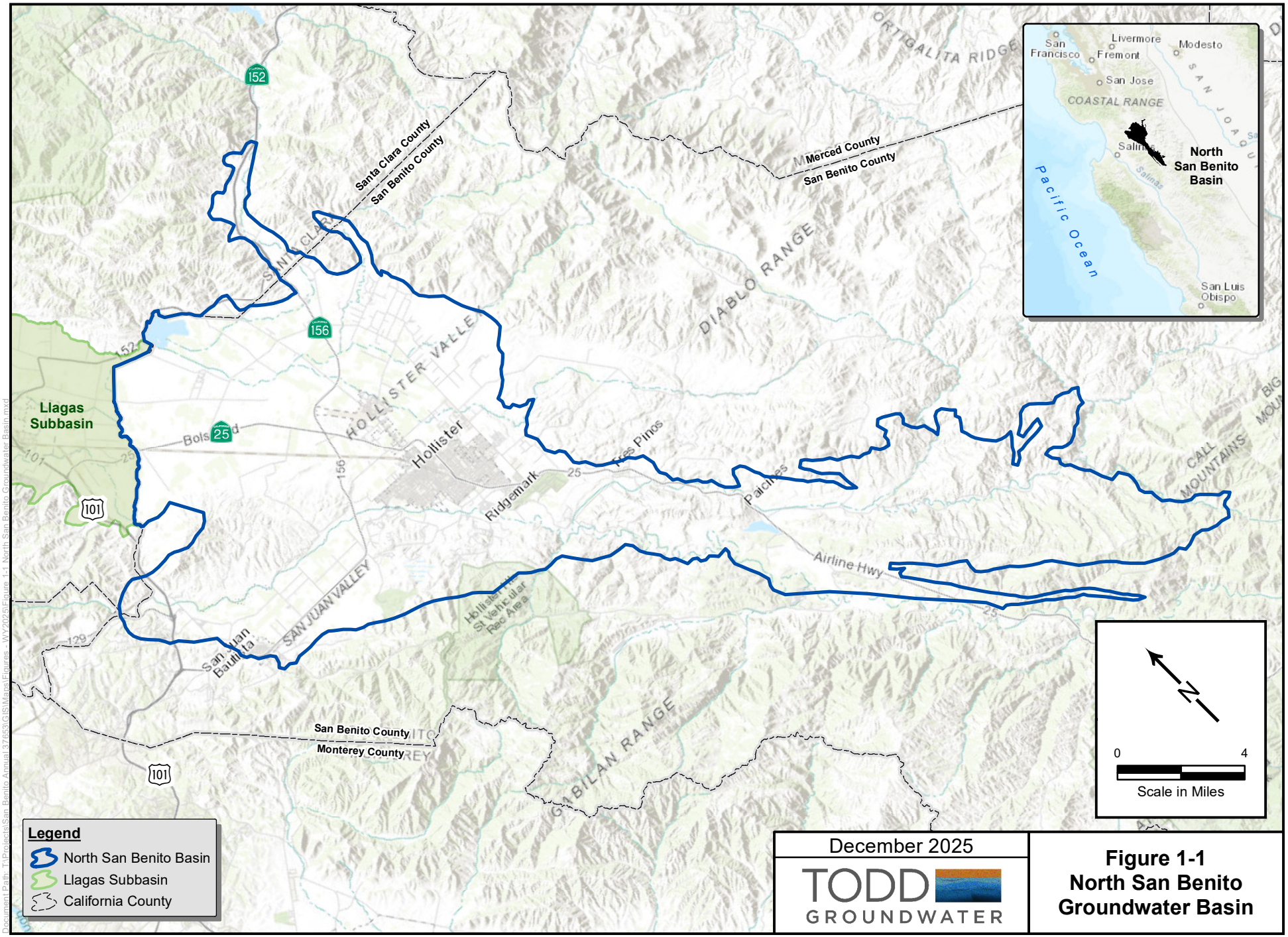
This Annual Groundwater Report also fulfills the requirements of the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). SGMA requires sustainable management of medium and high priority groundwater basins and empowers local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage groundwater resources. San Benito County Water District GSA (SBCWD GSA), in partnership with Valley Water GSA, has developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the medium priority North San Benito Basin, which encompasses the historically defined Bolsa, Hollister, and San Juan Bautista Subbasins of the Gilroy-Hollister Basin and the Tres Pinos Valley Basin. The North San Benito Basin is predominantly in San Benito County with small areas in Santa Clara County. As presented in the North San Benito Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Todd 2021), the North San Benito Groundwater Basin has been divided into four management areas, shown in **Figure 1-2**, which have been defined to facilitate implementation of the GSP.

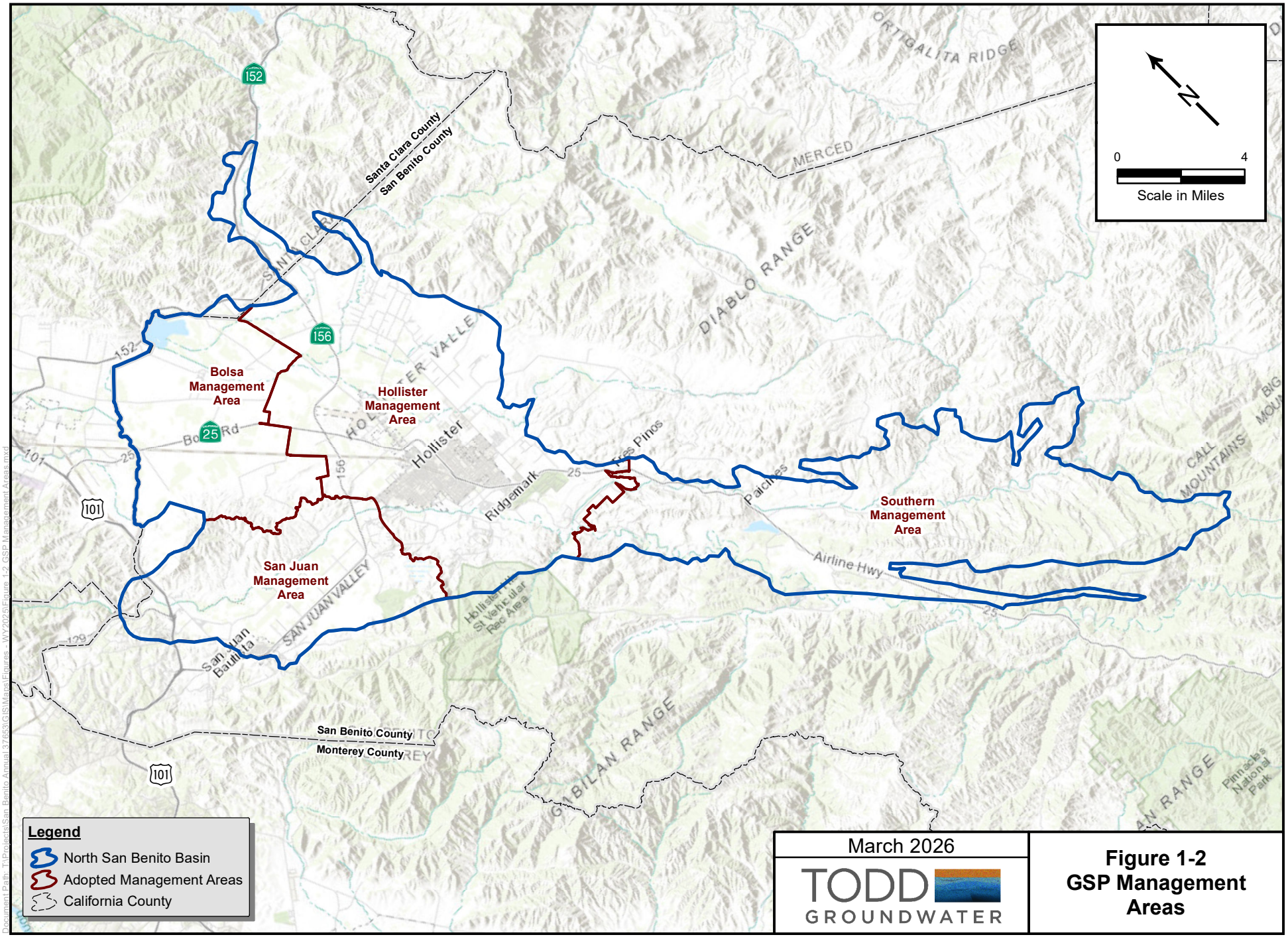
In accordance with SGMA, this Annual Report documents water supply sources and use, groundwater elevations and storage, and management activities from October 2024 through September 2025. The SGMA elements guide, detailing the required SGMA components, is included in **Appendix A**. This Annual Report conveys considerable data, including tables and figures, which are provided largely in **Appendices B through G**. **Appendix F** provides information on water rates and charges and **Appendix H** contains a list of acronyms.

The 2025 Annual Groundwater Report incorporates adaptive management; it strives to maintain consistency with past Annual Reports while fulfilling requirements for SGMA Annual Reports and supporting sustainable groundwater management into the future.

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Maureen Reilly, PE, Sebastien Poore, PE, Iris Priestaf, PhD, and Chad Taylor, PG, CHG of Todd Groundwater. We appreciate the assistance of San Benito County Water District staff, particularly Dana Jacobson, Brett Miller, CPA, CPFO, Jeff Cattaneo, PE, and David Macdonald, PE.


Llagas Subbasin
Hollister
Ridgemark
Tres Pinos
Paicines
Airline Hwy
Bolsa Rd
HOLLISTER VALLEY
SAN JUAN VALLEY
DIABLO RANGE
GABILAN RANGE
ORTIGALITA RIDGE
CALL MOUNTAINS
Santa Clara County
San Benito County
Merced County
San Benito County
San Benito County
Monterey County
San Juan Bautista
Hollister SVRA
152
156
25
101
129
Livermore
Modesto
San Francisco
Fremont
San Jose
COASTAL RANGE
Salinas
Pacific Ocean
San Luis Obispo
North San Benito Basin
N
0
4
Scale in Miles
Legend
North San Benito Basin
Llagas Subbasin
California County
December 2025
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 1-1
North San Benito Groundwater Basin


Bolsa Management Area
Hollister Management Area
San Juan Management Area
Southern Management Area
Santa Clara County
San Benito County
San Benito County
Monterey County
Hollister
San Juan Bautista
Ridgemark
Paicines
Airline Hwy
DIABLO RANGE
GABILAN RANGE
MERCED
ORTIGALITA RIDGE
CALL MOUNTAINS
SAN JUAN VALLEY
Pinnacles National Park
Hollister Hills SVRA Vehicular Rec Area
Tres Pinos
0
4
Scale in Miles
Legend
North San Benito Basin
Adopted Management Areas
California County
March 2026
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 1-2
GSP Management Areas

2 – GEOGRAPHIC AREA

This Annual Report describes conditions in the North San Benito Basin (Basin), [1] located predominantly in San Benito County with small areas in Santa Clara County. Consistent with the North San Benito GSP, it uses groundwater basin boundaries described in DWR Bulletin 118 (DWR Basin 3-003.005), California's Groundwater Update 2020. In addition to Bulletin 118, the geographic areas and boundaries of local groundwater subbasins have been defined differently by SBCWD for its management purposes. The previous and current boundaries are described here to provide a bridge between previous annual reports and the current SGMA analyses and reporting.

DWR-Defined Basin

The areas of focus for the annual reports are the Management Areas (MAs), shown on Figure 1-2. The four MAs were defined in the North San Benito GSP to facilitate implementation. Major factors in defining the MAs within the Basin were watersheds and particularly, availability of water sources and zones of benefit. SBCWD provides local surface water from Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs to the zone of benefit, Zone 3, and provides CVP water to Zone 6.

The four Management Areas are listed below with the 'subbasins' historically defined by SBCWD that they generally encompass:

- Southern MA
- Hollister MA (includes Tres Pinos, Hollister East and West, Bolsa SE, Pacheco subbasins)
- San Juan MA (includes almost all SBCWD-defined San Juan subbasin)
- Bolsa MA (includes almost all SBCWD -defined Bolsa subbasin)

Hollister and San Juan MAs include portions of Zone 6; Southern and Bolsa MAs do not.

Ongoing District Monitoring Programs

Data from monitoring programs undertaken by local, state, and federal agencies are summarized below as currently incorporated in the Annual Report. The District data compilation and monitoring programs are being expanded and revised as data needs are identified through the GSP process, for example to address topics such as potential groundwater dependent ecosystems, and to represent the entire North San Benito Basin with appropriate detail.

[1] The official name is North San Benito Subbasin of the Gilroy Hollister Basin, DWR Basin Number 3-003.05. For this report, it is referred to as North San Benito Basin to clearly differentiate it from previous DWR-defined and SBCWD-defined subbasins. As a matter of context, **Figure C-1** in **Appendix C** shows all DWR Bulletin 118 groundwater basins that are wholly or partially in San Benito County.

2 – GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Climate. Climate data are regularly compiled from DWR's California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) and include total solar radiation, soil temperature, air temperature/relative humidity, wind direction, wind speed, and precipitation. Additional precipitation data are available from the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) station at Hollister from 1934-2024 (WRCC, 2024). For the Annual Groundwater Reports, historical annual precipitation data have been compiled and reported using the Hollister rain gage for the long-term precipitation and the CIMIS San Benito station for recent monthly precipitation. Monthly precipitation and evapotranspiration for the Hollister No. 126 CIMIS station are tabulated in **Appendix B**.

Groundwater levels. SBCWD has had a semi-annual groundwater level monitoring program since Water Year 1977. Groundwater level data gathered by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and other agencies are available as early as 1913 (Clark, 1924). Quarterly groundwater level data are organized by year in **Appendix C**. The data are the basis for groundwater hydrographs and for numerical model updates that include preparation of groundwater level contour maps, change maps, and storage change computations. The SBCWD monitoring program includes wells in the Pacheco Valley in Santa Clara County provided by Valley Water. Valley Water's monitoring program also provides data for the southern Llagas Subbasin; which are important to verify groundwater flow across the Llagas-North San Benito subbasin boundary. SBCWD reports water levels for SGMA Key Wells through the SGMA portal. **Appendix C** also contains a depth to water map for October 2025 based on collected water levels.

Reservoirs. The Annual Report summarizes reservoir water budget information for Hernandez, Paicines, and San Justo reservoirs and provides annual total releases from Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs from Water Year 1996 to present. Reservoir storage and release data are available in **Appendix D**.

Surface water flows and percolation. Surface water monitoring and percolation amounts are summarized in **Appendix D**. For Water Year 1994 to present, percolation of imported CVP water is documented in **Table D-3** and percolation of wastewater is shown in **Tables D-4 and D-5**. The District funds USGS monitoring stations at key points along major water ways. The District temporarily suspended its other surface water monitoring network in 2019 but plans to relaunch surface water monitoring at selected sites as part of SGMA implementation.

Wells and groundwater pumping. SBCWD has monitored groundwater pumping in Zone 6 using electrical and motor hour meters. Pumping amounts are calculated semiannually by metering the number of hours of pump operation and multiplying by the average discharge rate. However, other estimates of pumping have indicated that the power and hour meters underestimate pumping. Irrigation pumping beyond Zone 6 is not monitored but has been estimated for regular water budget updates based on land use information and water use factors. This method of estimating groundwater pumping will be replaced as part of SGMA implementation. The District is currently investigating new water use monitoring programs (like OpenET) that will address the entire GSP area in the upcoming GSP Periodic Evaluation and Amendment processSignificant changes in water use estimation methods will be documented prior to being implemented in future Annual Reports. Estimation of groundwater pumping using the numerical model by major use category and MA is described in Section 5, which also provides information on CVP use in Zone 6 and recycled water use. **Appendix E** contains additional information on water use.

Water quality. In 1997, SBCWD initiated a program for monitoring nitrate and electrical conductivity (EC) in wells. In 2004, SBCWD established a comprehensive water quality database with records from all water systems and regulated facilities. State-wide sources of groundwater quality data include the Water Data Library (WDL), Geotracker/GAMA program, and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The SBCWD database is updated and reviewed annually with detailed triennial assessment as described in the GSP; a triennial update of water quality was prepared for this annual report. **Appendix G** contains additional information on water quality for this triennial update.

Units and accuracy. Throughout this report, water volumes and changes in storage are shown to the nearest acre-foot (AF). These values are accurate to one to three significant digits (depending on the measurement). All digits are retained to maintain as much accuracy as possible during subsequent calculations, but results of calculations may be rounded appropriately.

3 – BASIN CONDITIONS

The Annual Report summarizes basin conditions including climate, groundwater elevations, groundwater storage, and groundwater level trends. Overall, Water Year 2025 was characterized as a dry year but the groundwater basin remains stable due in part to the above average precipitation in the preceding years.

Climate

Assessment of climatic conditions begins with collection of climate data (rainfall and evapotranspiration), which are summarized in **Appendix B**. Local climate data are compiled on a monthly basis and reviewed annually. Local rainfall and evapotranspiration are variables that affect basin inflows (e.g., deep percolation) and outflows (groundwater pumping). Recognizing that drought often is extensive across Northern and Central California, local dry years also are indicative of regional drought and reduced CVP allocations. Dry years often are characterized by reduced local recharge from deep percolation and increased groundwater pumping for agricultural irrigation to offset lack of rainfall and CVP supply.

In Water Year 2025, overall precipitation was 10.55 inches; monthly totals are shown in **Figure 3-1.** Water Year 2025 was a dry year; the annual precipitation was 82 percent of the long term average (12.9 inches). November, February, and March received higher than normal precipitation but almost no precipitation occurred in January and precipitation was below average in both December and April (**Figure 3-1**). Monthly rainfall and evapotranspiration data from Water Year 1996 to Water Year 2025 are presented in **Appendix B**. **Figure 3-2** shows annual precipitation and water year type from 1976 through 2025. As illustrated, local precipitation has been characterized in five categories from Critically Dry to Wet. As shown in the figure, Water Year 2025 rainfall was near the top of the dry range. Precipitation data collected through February 2026 (10.55 inches) indicate that Water Year 2026 may be an average year, if spring rainfall reflects long-term average conditions.

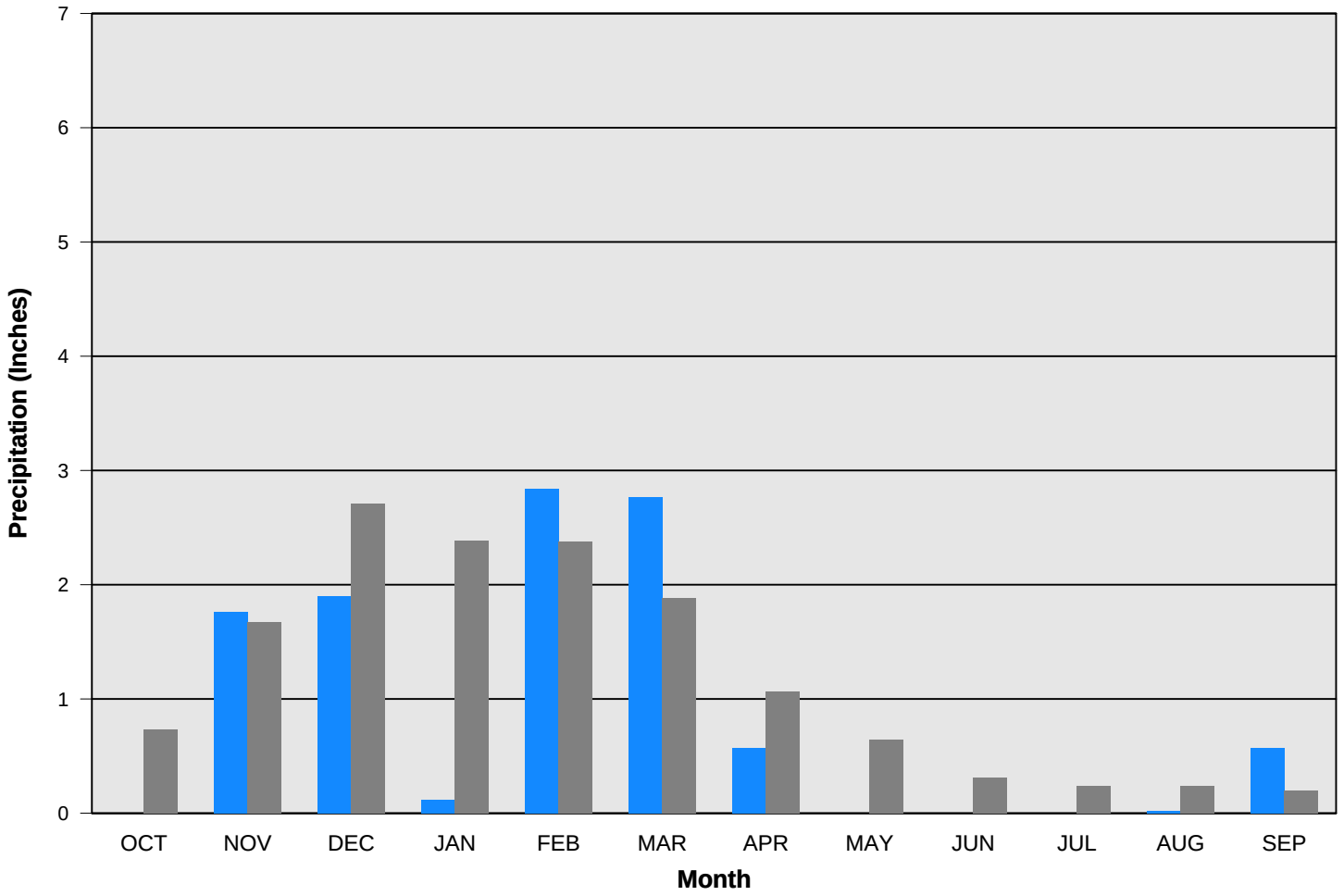
Groundwater Elevations

In October 2025, SBCWD collected groundwater elevations in 130 wells from their existing network including nine wells monitored by Valley Water. Recent historical monitoring included an additional 45 wells which SBCWD has been unable to monitor due primarily to changes in accessibility. SBCWD is investigating these changes in accessibility and hopes to return these wells to the network or identify appropriate replacements.

Figure 3-3 shows well locations in the current SBCWD monitoring network, including wells previously monitored. Wells monitored in Water Year 2025 are indicated by blue circles, wells that have been monitored within the past five years but have been recently inaccessible are shown by yellow circles, and wells monitored anytime in the past are shown by gray circles.

Figures 3-4 through **3-7** show hydrographs for Key Wells in the basin with their respective minimum thresholds (MTs). Additional information on these Key Wells can be found in Section 5 (Water Balance), Section 7 (SGMA Indicators), and **Appendix C**. The MTs, shown as red lines on the hydrographs, were defined in the GSP to assess sustainability and minimize any risk to nearby domestic wells of future low-water levels (see Section 7).

Because several Key Wells for groundwater elevations have been inaccessible for monitoring and/or showed inconsistent groundwater elevations, new wells were added to the network in Water Year 2024. This is illustrated on **Figure 3-6** by Well 13-5-6L1, which was added to the monitoring network not long before the GSP was prepared. Groundwater elevations in Well 13-5-6L1 ranged nearly 100 feet over the past 10 years. Another nearby well, Dobler, was added to the Key Well network in Water Year 2024 to provide additional information for this location. The replacement wells and their sustainable management criteria are detailed in Section 7 (SGMA Indicators).



2025 - (10.55 in)

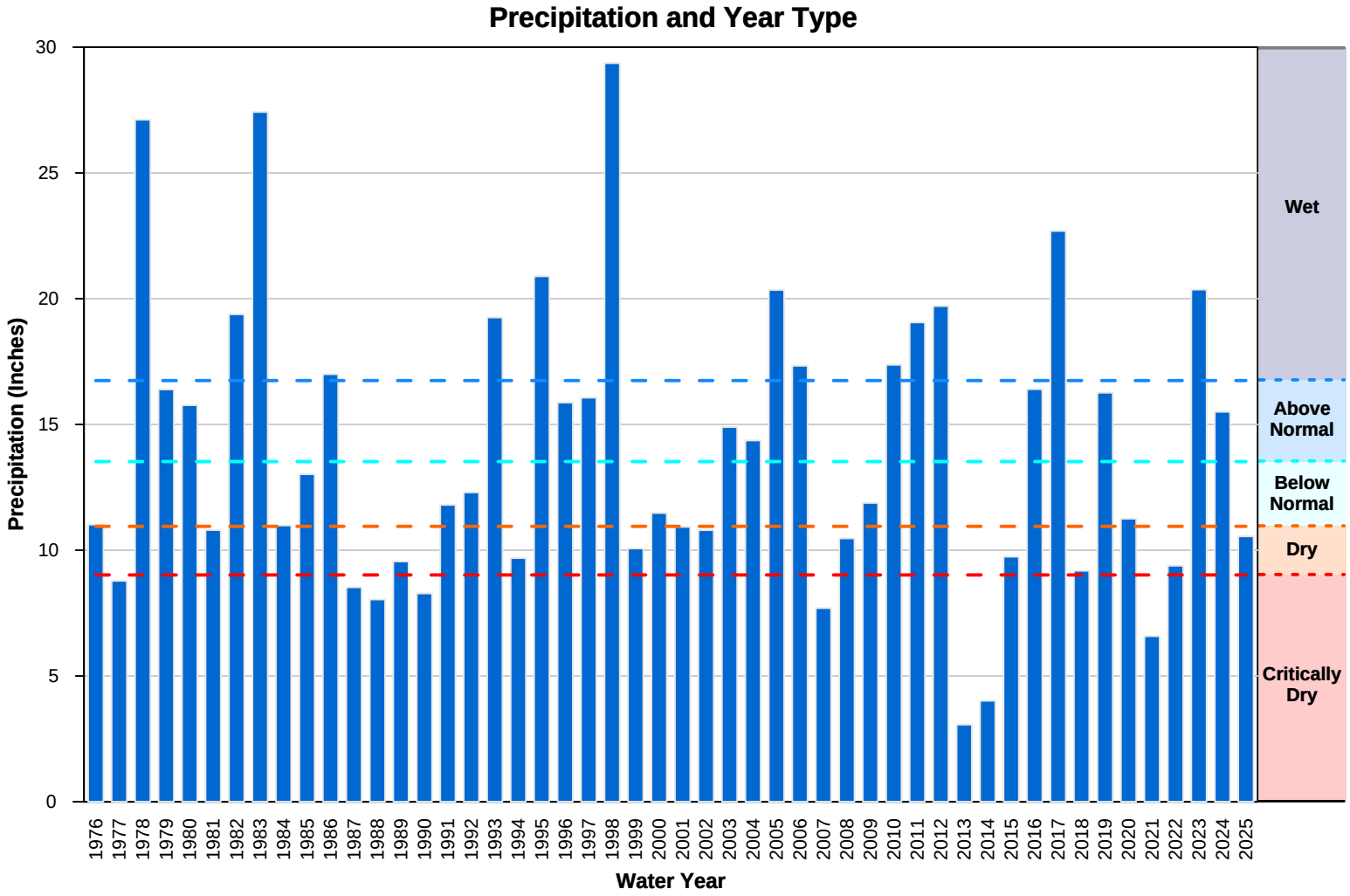
Average - (12.9 in)

Source: CIMIS

December 2025

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-1
Water Year 2025
Precipitation

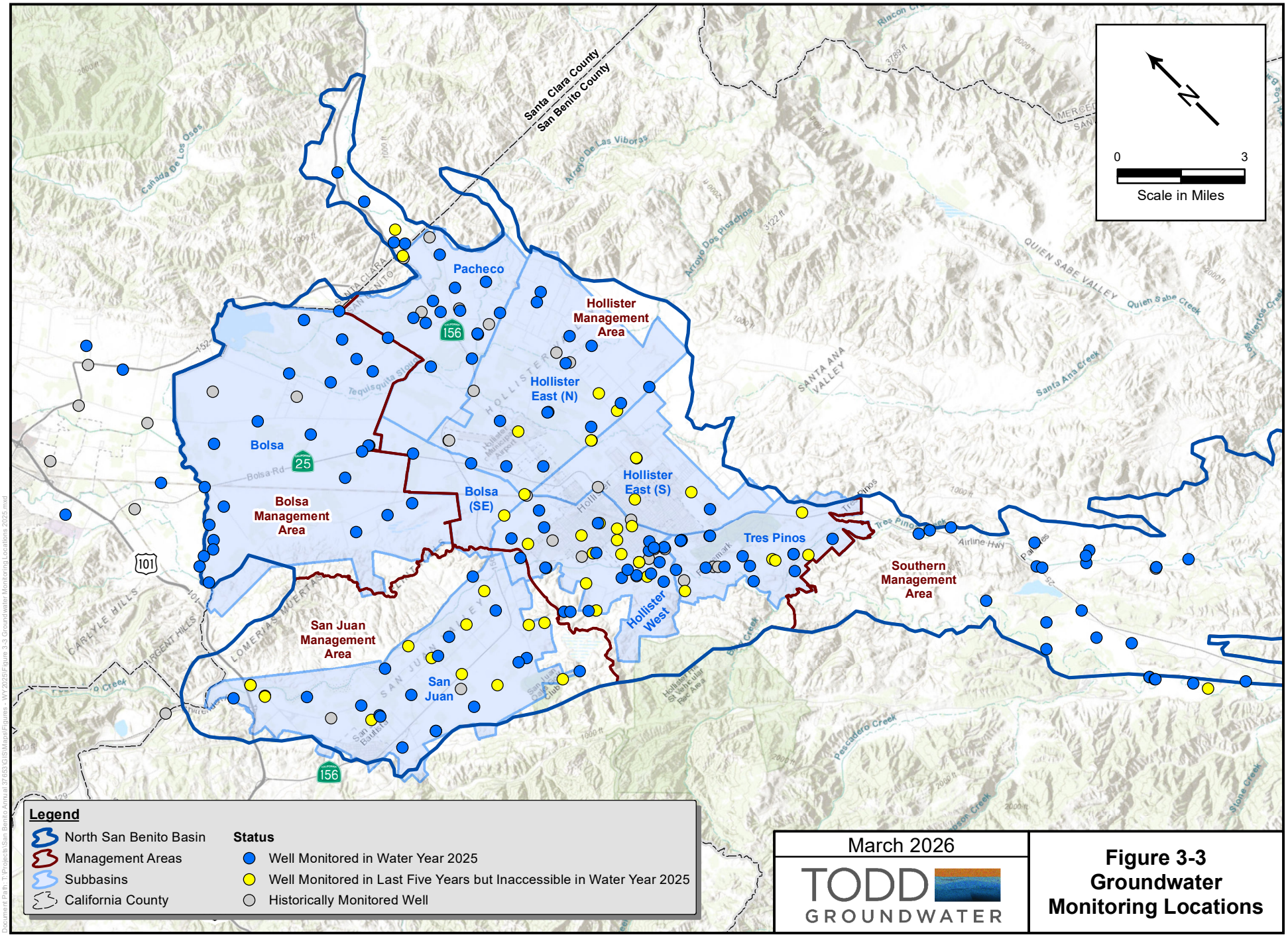


Source: WRCC Hollister 1 and Hollister 2 Stations

December 2025

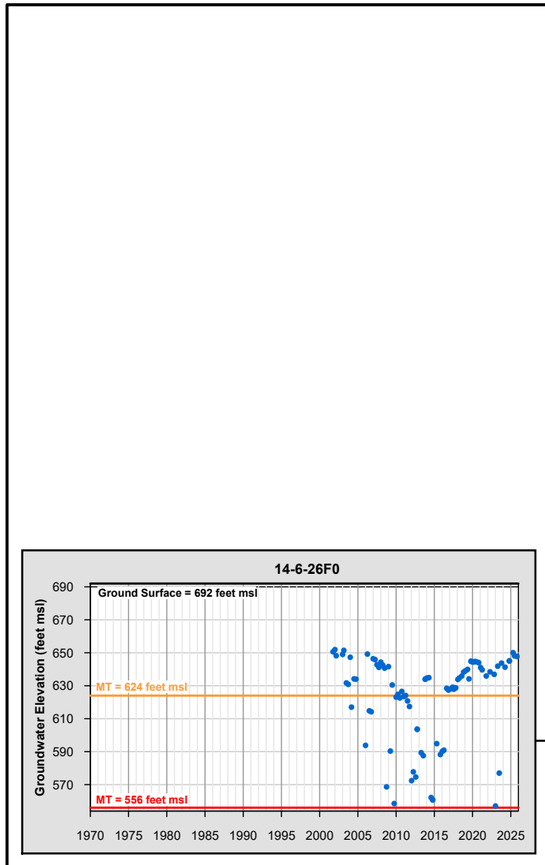
TODD GROUNDWATER

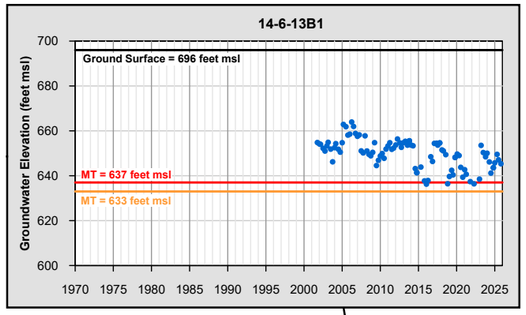
Figure 3-2
Annual Precipitation
1976-2025

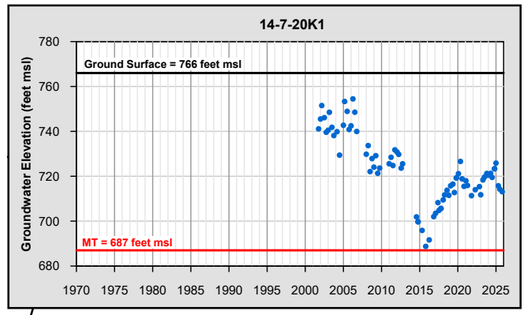

Santa Clara County
San Benito County
Pacheco
Hollister Management Area
Hollister East (N)
Bolsa
Bolsa Management Area
Bolsa (SE)
Hollister East (S)
Tres Pinos
Southern Management Area
Hollister West
San Juan Management Area
San Juan
N
0
3
Scale in Miles
Legend
North San Benito Basin
Management Areas
Subbasins
California County
Status
Well Monitored in Water Year 2025
Well Monitored in Last Five Years but Inaccessible in Water Year 2025
Historically Monitored Well
March 2026
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 3-3
Groundwater Monitoring Locations

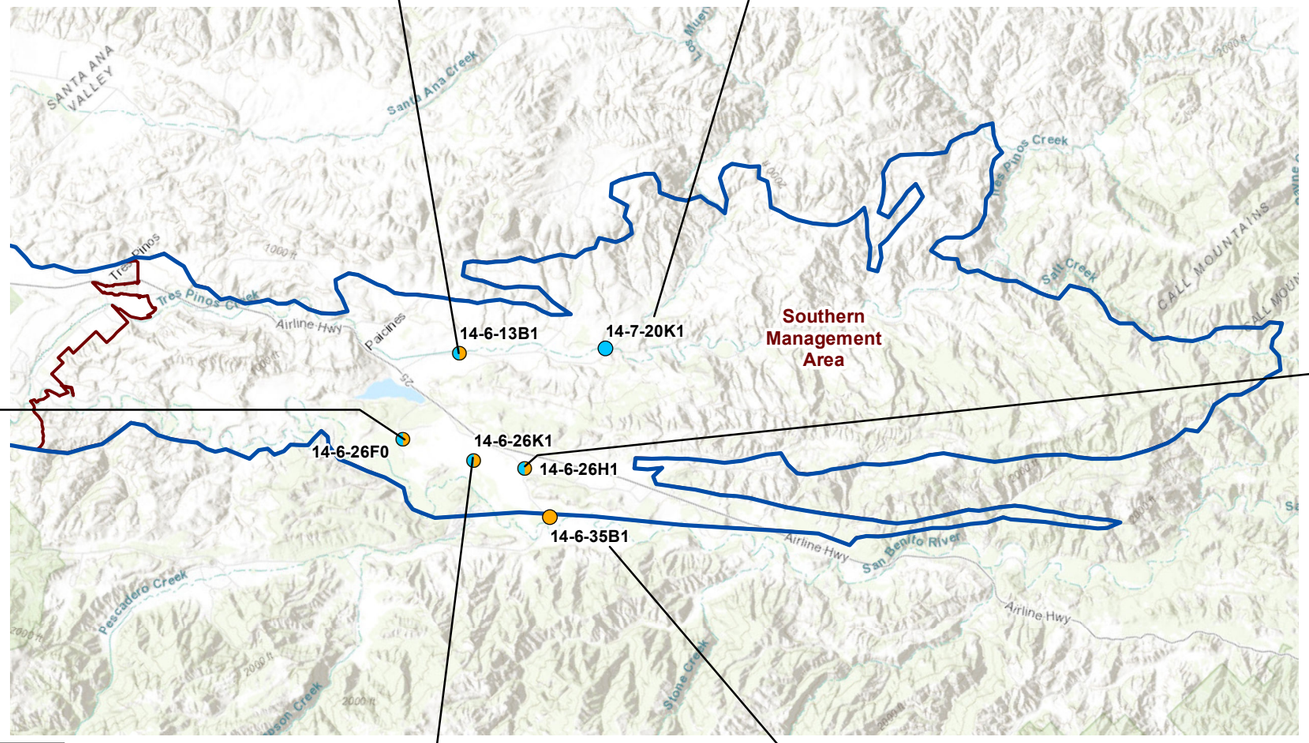
3 – BASIN CONDITIONS

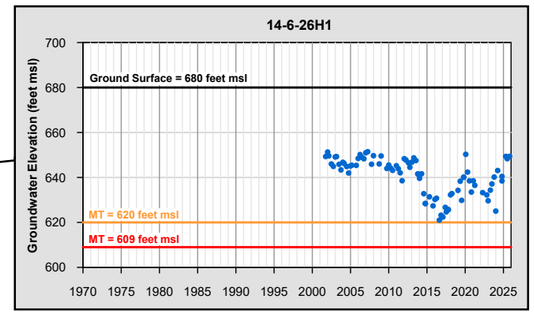
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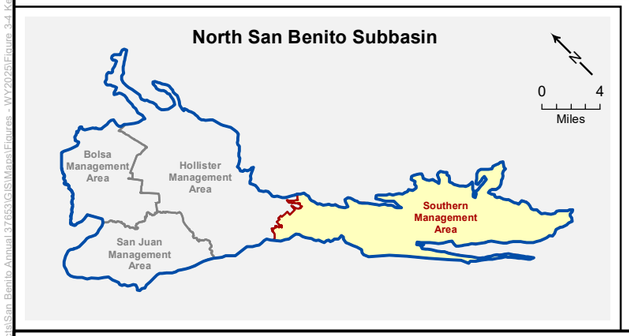


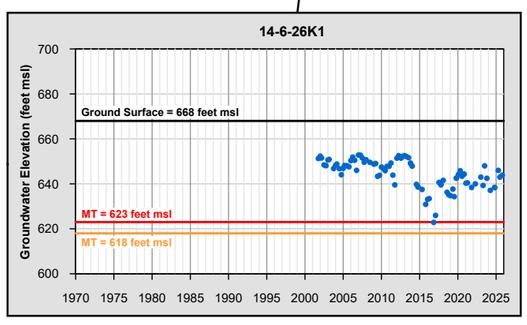


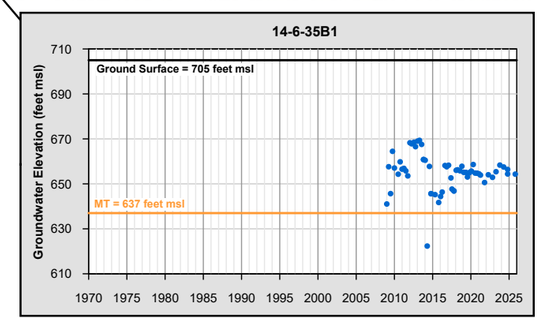












GDE Hydrograph
Water Level Hydrograph
Water Level/GDE Hydrograph

North San Benito Basin
Proposed Management
California County

Groundwater Elevation (ft msl)
Ground Surface Elevation (feet msl)
Minimum Threshold for Water Level (feet msl)
Minimum Threshold for GDE (feet msl)

0 2
Scale in Miles

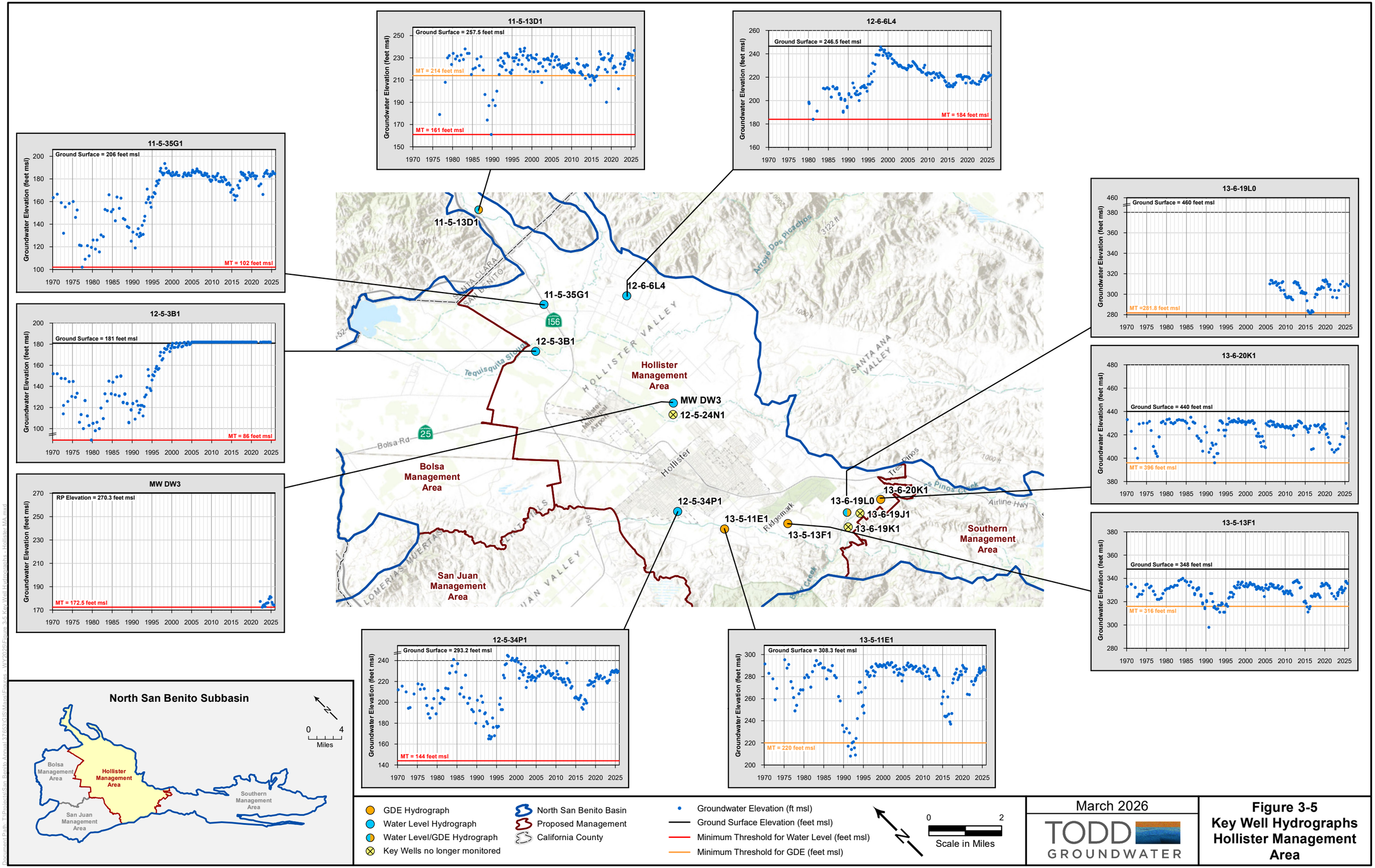
March 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-4
Key Well Hydrographs
Southern Management Area

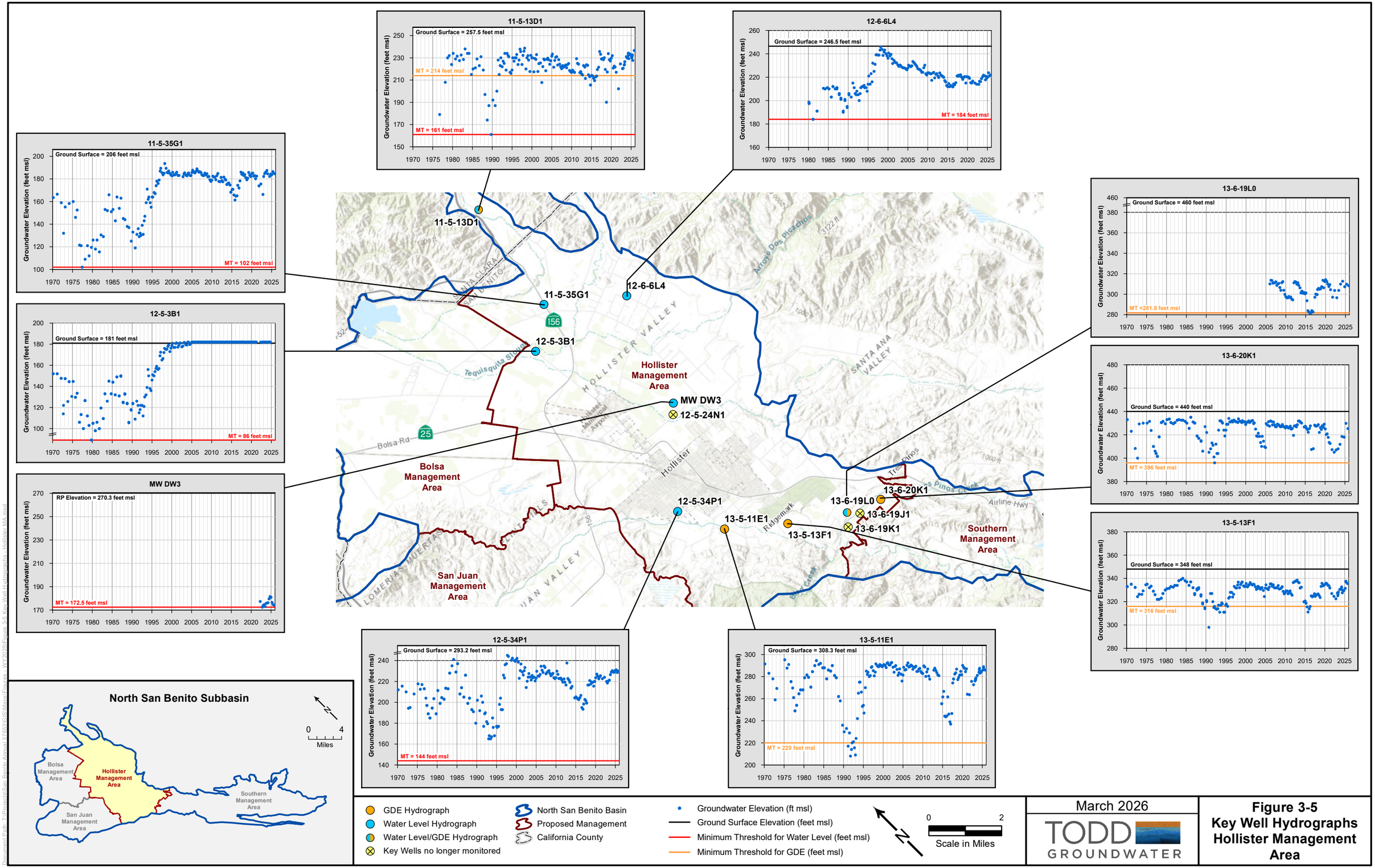
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3 – BASIN CONDITIONS



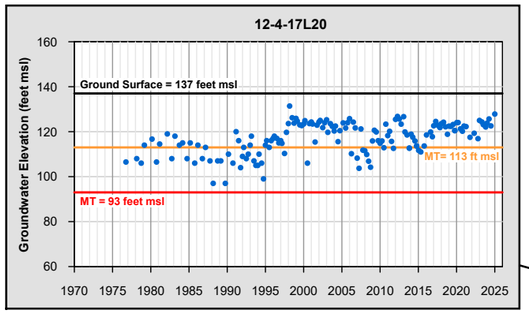
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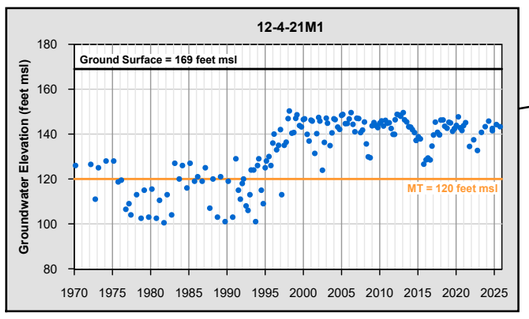
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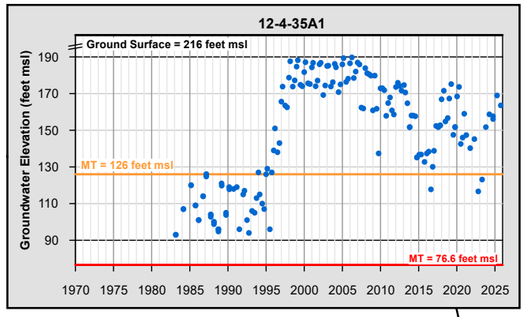


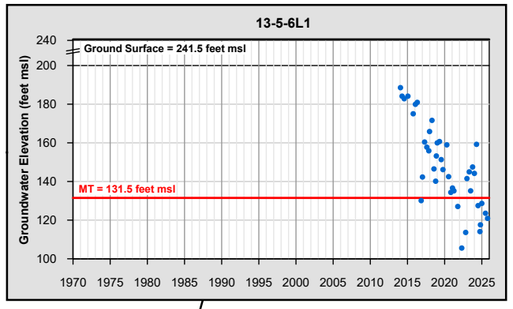
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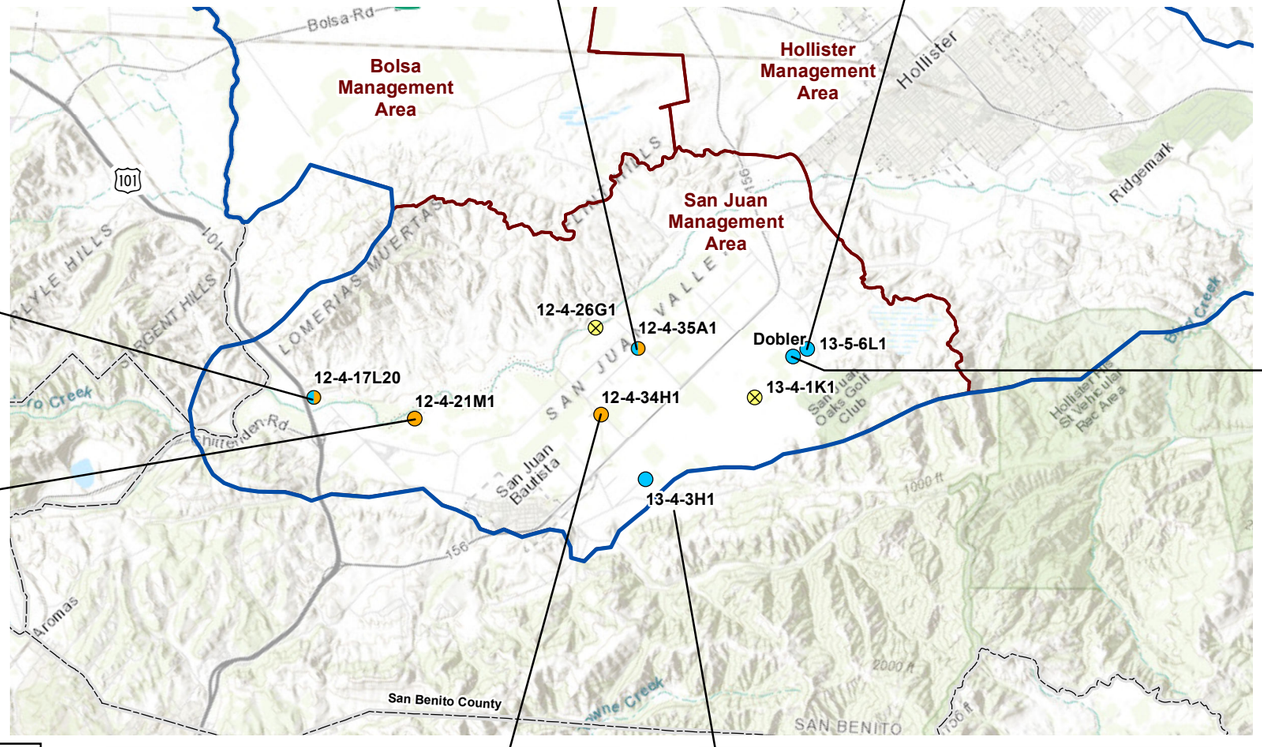
3 – BASIN CONDITIONS

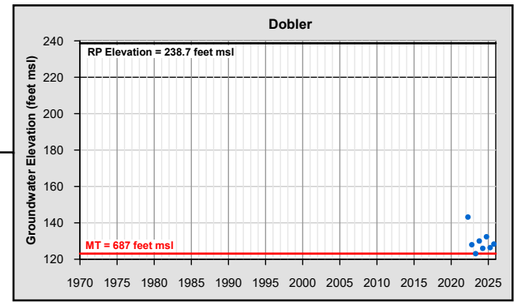


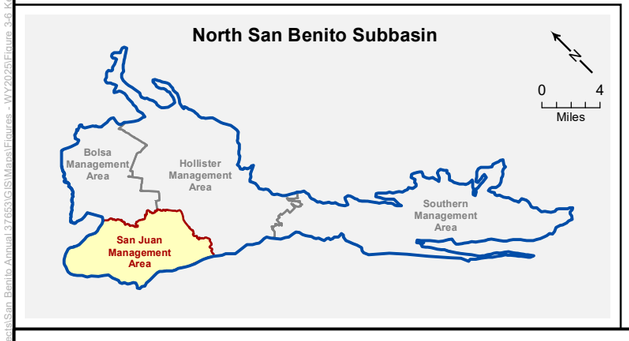


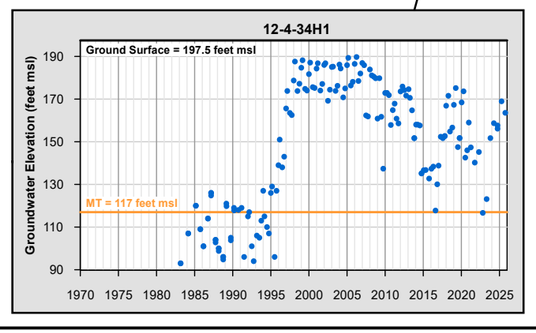


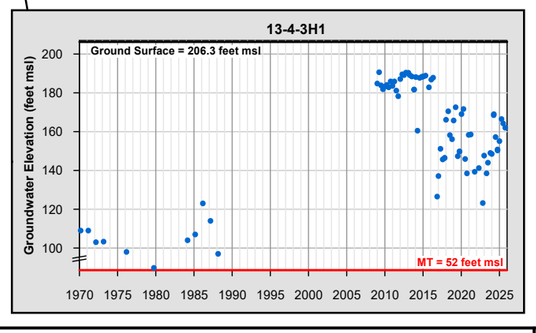












GDE Hydrograph
Water Level Hydrograph
Water Level/GDE Hydrograph
Key Wells no longer monitored

North San Benito Basin
Proposed Management Areas
California County

Groundwater Elevation (ft msl)
Ground Surface Elevation (feet msl)
Minimum Threshold for Water Level (feet msl)
Minimum Threshold for GDE (feet msl)

0 2
Scale in Miles

March 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-6
Key Well Hydrographs
San Juan Management Area

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3 – BASIN CONDITIONS

Groundwater Trends

Figures 3-4 through 3-7 shows hydrographs of Key Wells, illustrating long term groundwater elevation changes for the four MAs shown on the maps. As part of the GSP, a network of Key Wells was selected to monitor for sustainability. These wells were identified from the larger groundwater monitoring network based on length of record, location, continued monitoring, and proximity to water ways (for interconnected surface water Key Wells). There are 22 Key Wells to monitor regional groundwater levels (blue circles) and 19 Key Wells to monitor interconnected surface water / Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs; orange circles). These two data sets overlap; eight wells are both groundwater level and interconnected surface water/GDE Key Wells (blue and orange circles). The MTs set in the GSP to determine chronic lowering of water levels are shown as red lines and MTs that serve as a proxy for interconnected surface water/GDEs are shown as orange lines. In 2024, five Key Wells that the District was unable to monitor the previous two years were temporarily replaced with nearby wells. Permanent replacement wells and respective MTs will be documented in the next periodic evaluation (due January 2027). More information on the Key Well network and these replacements can be found in Section 7 (SGMA Indicators).

While Water Year 2025 was dry, groundwater levels were effectively stable in most monitored wells. There were wells that showed declining groundwater levels, but also those where elevations increased. Even with these stable conditions, storage in all MAs did decline slightly, as discussed in Section 4. Recognizing that climate change will increase temporal variability of water supplies, the District continues to implement projects to increase capture of available water supplies and enhance groundwater level and storage recovery when water is available along with its ongoing conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater resources.

Southern Management Area. Although the District has monitored selected wells in the Southern MA since 2001, elevation data remain limited throughout the MA. The five Key Wells for water levels and one Key Well for interconnected surface water are shown on **Figure 3-4**. Because of topography and groundwater flow direction, water levels in the Southern MA are about 400 feet higher than those in the Hollister MA, about nine miles away. As an example, the hydrograph for Well 14-7-20K1 shows that water levels reached a local maximum during 2006, decreased to a local minimum during the drought in 2013-2015, and show a period of highs and lows based on hydrologic year, with slight declines during dry years of 2021, 2022, and 2025. In general, the pattern of water level change over time observed in 14-7-20K1, including decline from 2020-2022, an increase in 2023, and stable conditions in 2024, is illustrative of other wells in the Southern MA.

Hollister Management Area. As shown on **Figure 3-5,** the Hollister MA has six Key Wells for tracking groundwater levels, three wells for tracking interconnected surface water, and one additional well serving both. One Key Well, 12-5-3B1, is a flowing artesian well under similar conditions as artesian wells in the Bolsa MA. The hydrographs for well 11-5-35G1 in the north portion of the MA exemplify the recovery experienced in the 1990s and early 2000s with the introduction of CVP water for agricultural irrigation. In the central portion of the Management Area, Well 12-5-24N1 is no longer monitored and has been replaced by MW DW3. While the record in this well is short, available data shows stable

conditions. Review of most of the hydrographs indicates that groundwater levels have generally plateaued, declining slightly in drought and rebounding in wet years with sufficient CVP allocation. Since 2020, and continuing through 2022, groundwater levels generally declined but remained above historical lows. Those drought-related declines were generally reversed in 2023 and 2024, which were wet and above normal water years respectively. In 2025, groundwater levels remain stable across the MA despite dry conditions.

San Juan Management Area. Figure 3-6 shows the locations in San Juan MA and hydrographs for six Key Wells: two for tracking groundwater levels, two for interconnected surface water, and two for tracking both. Groundwater elevations generally peaked between 2005 and 2010 with subsequent declines especially in the eastern portion of the MA. Nonetheless, groundwater levels remain above historical lows. When available, managed recharge of CVP water at the ponds near the Hollister Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) have and will continue to help in managing groundwater levels. The westernmost Key Well 12-4-17L20 (located along the San Benito River) shows stable groundwater elevation with levels in Water Year 2025 have reached observed highs. The groundwater levels in this well have recovered and water levels are above the MT for interconnected surface water/GDEs.

Bolsa Management Area. As shown on **Figure 3-7**, the Bolsa MA has five Key Wells for tracking groundwater levels, four Key Wells for monitoring interconnected surface water/GDEs, and one for both purposes. Two Key Wells currently have flowing artesian conditions (11-5-21E2 and 11-5-28B1). These artesian conditions reflect local hydrogeologic confinement created by clay layers in the northern Bolsa and Hollister MAs. Groundwater elevations in these confined zones increased from 1992 until about 1998, when levels were pressurized to above the ground surface. While the groundwater pressure head above the ground surface elevation may vary in artesian wells, artesian groundwater levels are challenging to measure. Consequently, all artesian wells in the San Benito are recorded as having a groundwater elevation at ground surface elevation. Water levels in most of the Key Wells show generally stable trends, albeit with differing magnitudes of variability that likely reflect varying degrees of confinement and responses to pumping. An example of this variation can be seen in Wells 12-5-6L1 and 12-5-17D1, which are within two miles of each other but have different long and short-term groundwater elevation trends. Groundwater elevations in well 12-5-6L1 rose relatively consistently from the early 2000's through early 2020's and have risen and fallen in response to climate conditions since. Groundwater elevations in nearby well 12-5-17D1 have been variable but overall indicated a declining trend from the 1970's through the 2020's and have recently stabilized. The different trends in these wells likely reflect changing land use and pumping patterns and illustrate how local the effect of these changes can be on groundwater conditions. Groundwater levels in Wells 11-4-26B1 and 11-4-34A1 show increases in water levels over the last three years; these are Key Wells for interconnected surface water/GDEs, and spring 2025 groundwater levels are above the MTs in both.

District Act Determination of Overdraft. The District Act (see **Appendix A**) requires presentation of estimates of annual overdraft for the current water year and ensuing water year. Consistent with previous Annual Reports, the assessment of overdraft conditions would be expected to present as long-term groundwater level declines. These conditions may be expected to result from reduced local rainfall and CVP imports causing decreased recharge and increased reliance on groundwater or other similar imbalances between inflow to and outflow from the Basin. As of February 2026, groundwater elevation trends do not indicate overdraft, and overdraft is not anticipated for the remainder of 2026.

Sustainable Management Criteria for Groundwater Quality

Sustainable management, as defined by SGMA, is the use and management of groundwater without causing undesirable effects. For groundwater quality, SGMA defines undesirable results as significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to groundwater quality caused by GSA projects, management actions, or other management of groundwater such that beneficial uses are affected or well owners experience an increase in operational costs.

The sustainability goal for the Basin includes protection of groundwater and prevention of circumstances where future management activities may degrade groundwater quality. This could occur if groundwater levels change and thereby induce leaching or vertical migration of poor quality groundwater, if areal migration of poor quality groundwater is induced by pumping, or if groundwater quality degradation is associated with recharge or wastewater discharge projects.

Groundwater Quality

An analysis of water quality conditions is included in the North San Benito Basin Annual Reports triennially. This analysis serves to provide a summary of Basin conditions and identify trends in water quality, in compliance with the Salt Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) and the SGMA GSP. This is the first triennial groundwater quality analysis in a North San Benito Annual report since the adoption of the GSP.

The District water quality database contains data from monitored wells, regulated facilities, and public water systems. This database was created in 2004 with a State Local Groundwater Assistance Grant, and it is updated every three years. Water quality data for 2023-2025 were added to the database from data provided by or collected from the District, Regional Water Quality Control Board (regulated facilities and the Ag Lands program), California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (Community Water Systems), United States Geologic Survey, and City of Hollister. The 2025 District Water Quality Database currently contains over 596,000 records (ranging from 1931 to September 2025) from over 2,700 monitored locations and 178 water systems and/or regulated facilities.

To document how water quality has changed over time, the District has regularly monitored a distributed network of wells. **Figure 3-8** shows the locations of the monitored wells and Nested Well sampled by the District. As shown in **Figure 3-8**, SBCWD has monitored 25 existing monitoring wells (including all five depths of the nested well) and six new dedicated monitoring wells during 2023 through 2025, shown on **Figure 3-8**. Data from the District's water quality monitoring program for TDS and nitrate is available in **Appendix G.** In addition, water quality data from the Department of Drinking Water (DDW) and the Irrigated Lands Program have been uploaded to the database, these wells are shown as grey dots on the figure.

3 – BASIN CONDITIONS

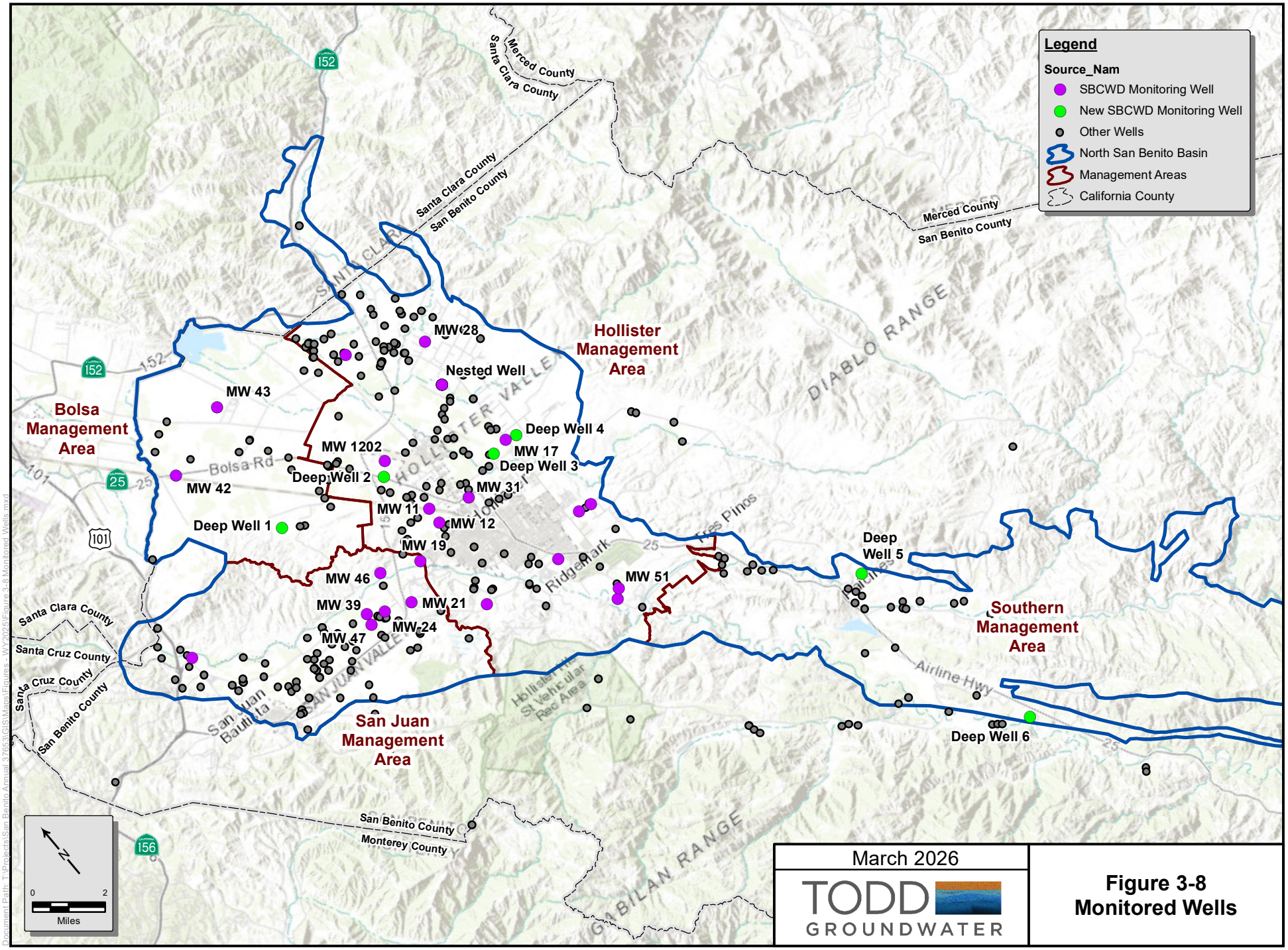
Key Constituents

Groundwater quality in the Basin reflects both native conditions and anthropogenic processes. Both the North San Benito GSP and the SNMP developed Basin-specific plan objectives. Both plans identified nitrate (as NO_3) and total dissolved solids (TDS) as the constituents of concern (COCs). These are used as indicators of overall groundwater quality in the Basin. Both TDS and nitrate concentration data are available for Basin inflow and outflows. TDS and nitrate concentrations vary with depth, temporally, and spatially, and they are indicators of the overall changes in groundwater quality throughout the Basin.

TDS, a measurement of groundwater salinity, can indicate anthropogenic impacts, including the infiltration of urban runoff, agricultural return flows, and wastewater disposal. The Basin naturally has an elevated TDS concentration in groundwater, with high concentrations reported since the 1930s. The native salinity concentrations are likely due to marine sediments in the Basin.

Nitrate (NO_3) is the most common form of nitrogen detected in groundwater. Natural nitrate concentrations are typically low, and elevated nitrate concentrations are often due to agricultural activities, septic systems, confined animal facilities, landscape fertilization, and wastewater treatment facility discharges. Locally elevated nitrate concentrations are recognized as a long-term concern in the Basin. From 2020-2022, all nitrate measurements were reported as nitrate as nitrogen (Nitrate as N) and converted to nitrate as nitrate (Nitrate as NO_3) for analysis.

While TDS and nitrate were selected as constituents of concern, several other constituents continue to be monitored given the possibility that future changes in Basin management might affect concentrations. These additional constituents include perchlorate, selenium, hardness, boron, arsenic, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and iron. The source of each of these constituents varies. Perchlorate is an anthropogenic contaminant associated with regulated facilities. While selenium naturally occurs in the Basin groundwater at low concentrations, localized high concentrations have been affiliated with regulated facilities. The metals (i.e., arsenic, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and iron) are naturally occurring in groundwater. Hardness is closely affiliated with TDS concentrations, and boron concentrations are closely linked to geologic conditions. Water quality standards for each of these constituents are listed in **Appendix F**.


Legend
Source_Nam
SBCWD Monitoring Well
New SBCWD Monitoring Well
Other Wells
North San Benito Basin
Management Areas
California County
Bolsa Management Area
Hollister Management Area
San Juan Management Area
Southern Management Area
MW 28
Nested Well
MW 43
MW 1202
Deep Well 4
MW 17
Deep Well 3
Deep Well 2
MW 42
MW 31
MW 11
MW 12
Deep Well 1
MW 19
MW 46
MW 51
Deep Well 5
MW 39
MW 21
MW 24
MW 47
Deep Well 6
Santa Clara County
Merced County
San Benito County
Santa Cruz County
Monterey County
Bolsa Rd
Ridgemark
Tres Pinos
Airline Hwy
DIABLO RANGE
GABILAN RANGE
SAN JUAN VALLEY
HOLLISTER VALLE
Hollister Hills SVRA
Miles
March 2026
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 3-8
Monitored Wells

Sustainable Management Criteria for Groundwater Quality

Management criteria for groundwater quality were developed within the context of historical, existing, and potential future conditions for each management area in North San Benito. The Basin has poor native conditions, with high levels of TDS, boron, iron, and manganese, due to its geologic setting. It also has a long history of salt and nitrate loading to shallow zones of the aquifer. North San Benito is a deep alluvial basin, and it could take several decades for solute loading at the land surface to noticably affect deep groundwater quality. Consequentially, observed changes in groundwater quality may not reflect current, improved land use practices or management activities.

Sustainable management of the North San Benito Basin focuses on the two key constituents, TDS and nitrate, as indicators of groundwater quality degradation. As described in the GSP, the triennial analysis of TDS and nitrate is used to assess if degradation is occurring. The GSP established Minimum Thresholds (MTs) for both TDS and nitrate based on the General Basin Plan Objectives developed in the SNMP.

The MT for TDS for each MA is defined in the GSP as the percentage of wells with concentration exceeding the TDS value of 1,200 miligrams per liter (mg/L), based on water year 2015 to 2017 conditions. The MT for nitrate for each MA is the percentage of wells with concentrations exceeding the nitrate (as NO_3) maximum contaminant level (45 mg/L) based on 2015-2017 conditions. **Table 3-1** shows the MTs for nitrate and TDS for each MA. For wells with at least three measurements between 2015-2017, the median concentration of TDS or nitrate was used, and the average measurement was used for wells with two measurements.

As discussed in the GSP, if a triennial update shows that TDS or nitrate concentrations are greater than the MTs for a MA, the GSA will perform an evaluation of whether the change was likely caused by GSA management activities, legacy loading, or a changing dataset.

This Annual Report presents water quality results for 2023-2025 with comparison to the 2015-2017 MT concentrations, as documented in the GSP. Data for the intervening periods, 2017-2019 and 2020-2022, are presented in the 2019 Annual Report and 2022 Annual Report, respectively.

TABLE 3-1. MINIMUM THRESHOLD- PERCENT WELLS WITH CONCENTRATION OVER MCL, 2015-2017

Key Constituent	MCL and Plan Objective	Minimum Threshold- Percent Wells with Concentration over Objective 2015-2017			
		Bolsa MA	San Juan MA	Hollister MA	Southern MA
TDS	1,200 mg/L	26%	45%	24%	27%
Nitrate as NO_3	45 mg/L	11%	26%	14%	5%

Key Constituents Results

In total, 90 wells were monitored for nitrate, and 154 wells were monitored for TDS between 2023-2025 (**Table 3-2**). Water quality samples from regulated facilities were excluded from the analyses as these are generally from shallow wells that do not represent local or regional trends. More wells are shown to have been sampled for TDS than nitrate. This is a consequence of using data from multiple sampling programs. In brief, many of the wells sampled through the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (Aglands) were analyzed for combined nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen concentration instead of nitrate. While nitrate and nitrite as nitrogen can be used as a proxy for nitrate concentrations (nitrate is the dominant form of nitrogen in most groundwater environments), the nitrate analyses in this report only used nitrate as NO_3 or nitrate as nitrogen (N) measurements.

TABLE 3-2. TRIENNIAL UPDATE DATA SET, NUMBER OF WELLS WITH NITRATE OR TDS DATA, 2023-2025

Constituent	Number of Wells with Data, 2023-2025				
	Bolsa MA	San Juan MA	Hollister MA	Southern MA	Total
Nitrate	5	22	51	12	90
Total Dissolved Solids	19	28	89	18	154

Average constituent concentrations can provide a snapshot of groundwater quality in each management area over the past three years (**Table 3-3**). To calculate these values, the median concentration was calculated for each well, and then the average of those values was calculated for each management area. In short, **Table 3-3** is the average of the values shown in **Table 3-2** for each management area. Compared to the last analysis period (2020-2022), concentrations of TDS and nitrate remained similar, with a slight rise in TDS for the San Juan MA (three percent increase from 2020-2022 to 2023-2025).

TABLE 3-3. MEDIAN CONSTITUENT VALUES IN MANAGEMENT AREAS, 2023-2025

Management Area	Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	Nitrate (As N) mg/L
Bolsa	729	-
Hollister	993	4
San Juan	1,309	10
Southern	831	1

Table 3-4 shows the percentage of wells with median TDS concentrations greater than 1,200 mg/L (the Basin Plan Objective) during 2023-2025 and the percentage of wells with nitrate (as NO_3) concentrations greater than 45 mg/L (the Basin Plan Objective). These values were calculated using the same methods

used to calculate the values in **Table 3-1**, and they can be directly compared to the minimum thresholds for groundwater quality set in the GSP.

TABLE 3-4. PERCENT WELLS WITH CONCENTRATIONS OVER PLAN OBJECTIVE, 2023-2025

Key Constituent	MCL and Plan Objective	Minimum Threshold- Percent Wells with Concentration over Plan Objective, 2023-2025			
		Bolsa MA	San Juan MA	Hollister MA	Southern MA
TDS	1,200 mg/L	0%	14%	14%	8%
Nitrate as NO_3	45 mg/L	0%	4%	7%	6%

Time concentration plots in **Figure 3-9** and **3-10** show TDS and nitrate concentrations in selected monitored wells over the past 17 years. The monitored wells plotted were selected to represent the general water quality areas across the Basin and over the past 45 years; all water quality data collected by the District can be reviewed in **Tables G-1 and G-2** in **Appendix G**. It should be noted that some wells are characterized by very poor groundwater quality (e.g., Table G-2 Nitrate, MW-24 and MW-31) and are documented in **Appendix G** only because the poor quality is localized, attributed to a specific source or zone, and not representative.

Total Dissolved Solids

As shown in **Table 3-3** and illustrated in **Figure 3-9**, highest TDS concentrations generally are in the San Juan and Hollister Management Areas. These are also the MAs with the highest density of monitored wells, reflecting the intensity of groundwater development (including for domestic and municipal uses) and the recognition of TDS sources including wastewater discharges. The average TDS concentration was above the lower secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 500 mg/L in every MA. In the San Juan MA, the average TDS concentration (1,309 mg/L) was greater than the General Basin Plan Objective of 1,200 mg/L. However, this 2023-2025 average concentration is lower than the average TDS concentrations in the San Juan MA for 2015-2017 (1,806 mg/L) and 2017-2019 (1,417 mg/L), but slightly higher than the 2020-2022 concentration (1,273 mg/L). This suggests progressive improvement with recent stabilization of TDS concentrations in the area.

A comparison of **Tables 3-1** and **3-4** show that the percentage of wells in each MA with TDS concentrations greater than 1,200 mg/L was lower in all four MAs in 2023-2025 than in 2015-2017. The TDS concentrations in these MAs are in compliance with the MT defined by the GSP. The difference between the TDS concentrations in 2023-2025 compared to those in 2015-2017 may be due to different datasets. During 2020-2022, 28 wells were sampled for TDS in the San Juan MA. In contrast, 63 wells were sampled for TDS in 2015-2017. Many of the wells sampled in the San Juan MA during this period were part of the Irrigated Lands Program (Aglands), which primarily samples irrigation and domestic wells. Most of these wells were sampled only once or infrequently. While these wells are important to monitor, there were generally more shallow wells that are more likely to have high TDS concentrations than public supply wells or dedicated deep monitoring wells.

TDS concentrations are highest in western Hollister MA and along the San Benito River in Hollister and San Juan MAs, the latter reflect in part legacy municipal wastewater discharges. These discharges have been and are being addressed through the Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Planning Project initiated in 2004 (see GSP Section 8.5.1 for a project description). This project and the subsequent San Benito Regional Urban Area master planning have included major capital projects to improve wastewater treatment in the Hollister and San Juan MAs, improve quality of delivered municipal supply (thereby also improving wastewater quality) and expand water recycling (which also reduces wastewater discharges).

Figure 3-9 presents time-concentration plots for six District-monitored wells distributed across the Basin (see **Figure 3-8**). Most wells do not show significant increases in TDS during the 2023-2025 period. TDS concentrations in wells MW-17, MW-43, MW-48, and MW-51 remained relatively steady. The plot for Well MW-19, in the Hollister MA, shows an increasing trend since 2022 but is still below high concentrations observed in 2007. This well is located by the City of Hollister wastewater treatment plant ponds and may be influenced by legacy TDS loading in the vadose zone. MW-39 in the San Juan MA previously showed an increasing trend, now shows a decreasing trend returning to historic lows.

Through the San Benito Regional Urban Area master plan, SBCWD and its agency partners (City of Hollister, City of San Juan Bautista, Sunnyslope County Water District) are implementing capital projects that will help improve local groundwater quality in terms of TDS.

Nitrate as NO_3

Table 3-3 and **Figure 3-10** show that nitrate concentrations are highest in the San Juan MA. None of the MAs have an average groundwater concentration greater than the 45 mg/L MCL. In total, 11 out of 90 wells (12 percent) in the Basin had an average nitrate concentration greater than 45 mg/L.

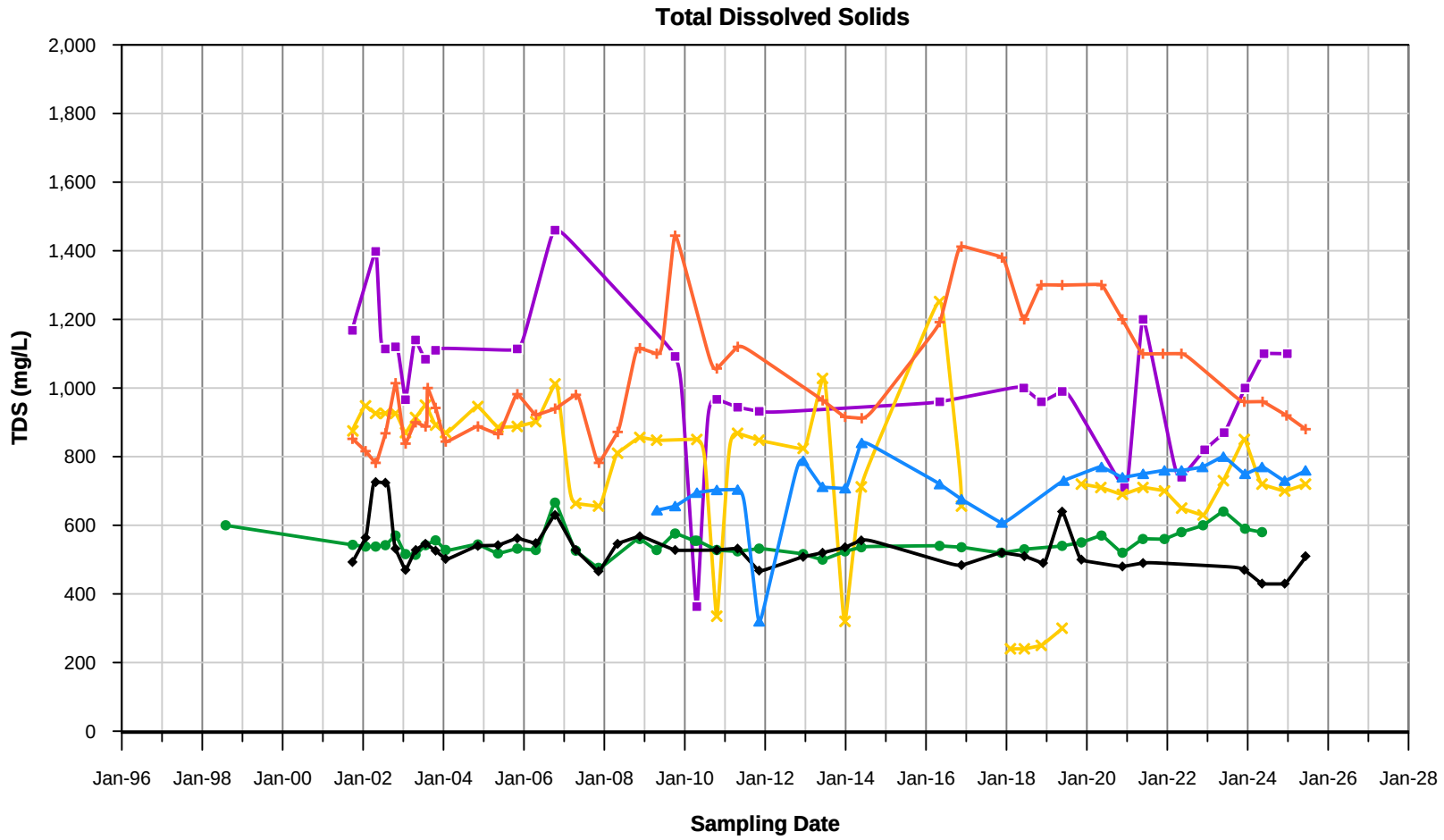
Elevated nitrate in groundwater is often due to fertilizer application and wastewater disposal, so shallow wells typically have higher nitrate concentrations than deeper wells. Many of the wells with high nitrate concentrations observed in the San Juan MA (Well MW-31, for example) are down-gradient of wastewater disposal facilities.

Figure 3-10 shows Nitrate as NO_3 concentrations over time for six District-monitored wells distributed across the Basin (see **Figure 3-8**). In 2023-2025, wells MW-19, MW-28, MW-43, and MW-51 showed stable nitrate concentrations. MW-39 has had decreasing nitrate concentrations since 2016, that appeared to stabilize at about 19 mg/L nitrate as NO_3. The nitrate concentrations in MW 17 appeared to increase from May 2020 to May 2021 and decline in January 2022. The well is located in Hollister MA and nearby the new dedicated monitoring well, Deep Well 4. Since monitoring began in Deep Well 4 in Dec 2022, nitrate as N has not been detected in water samples collected from the well. High concentrations in MW-17 may be due to local conditions, other nearby wells do not show similar high

concentrations. None of these SBCWD monitoring wells showed nitrate concentrations greater than the 45 mg/L MCL after 2017. [2]

Table 3-4 shows that the percent of wells with median nitrate concentrations over 45 mg/L was lower in every MA during 2023-2025 than in 2015-2017. All MAs are in compliance with the MT for nitrate. It is worth noting that the nitrate dataset during this triennial report is smaller than that used to evaluate 2015-2017 conditions. During 2023-2025, there were a total of 90 wells with nitrate concentration information, while during the 2015-2017 period 256 wells had nitrate concentration data. The Bolsa MA had 35 wells with nitrate measurements in 2015-2017, while only 5 wells in the Bolsa MA reported nitrate measurements in the past 3 years. The District should work with the Irrigated Lands Coalition to maintain a dedicated network of monitoring wells in the Basin.

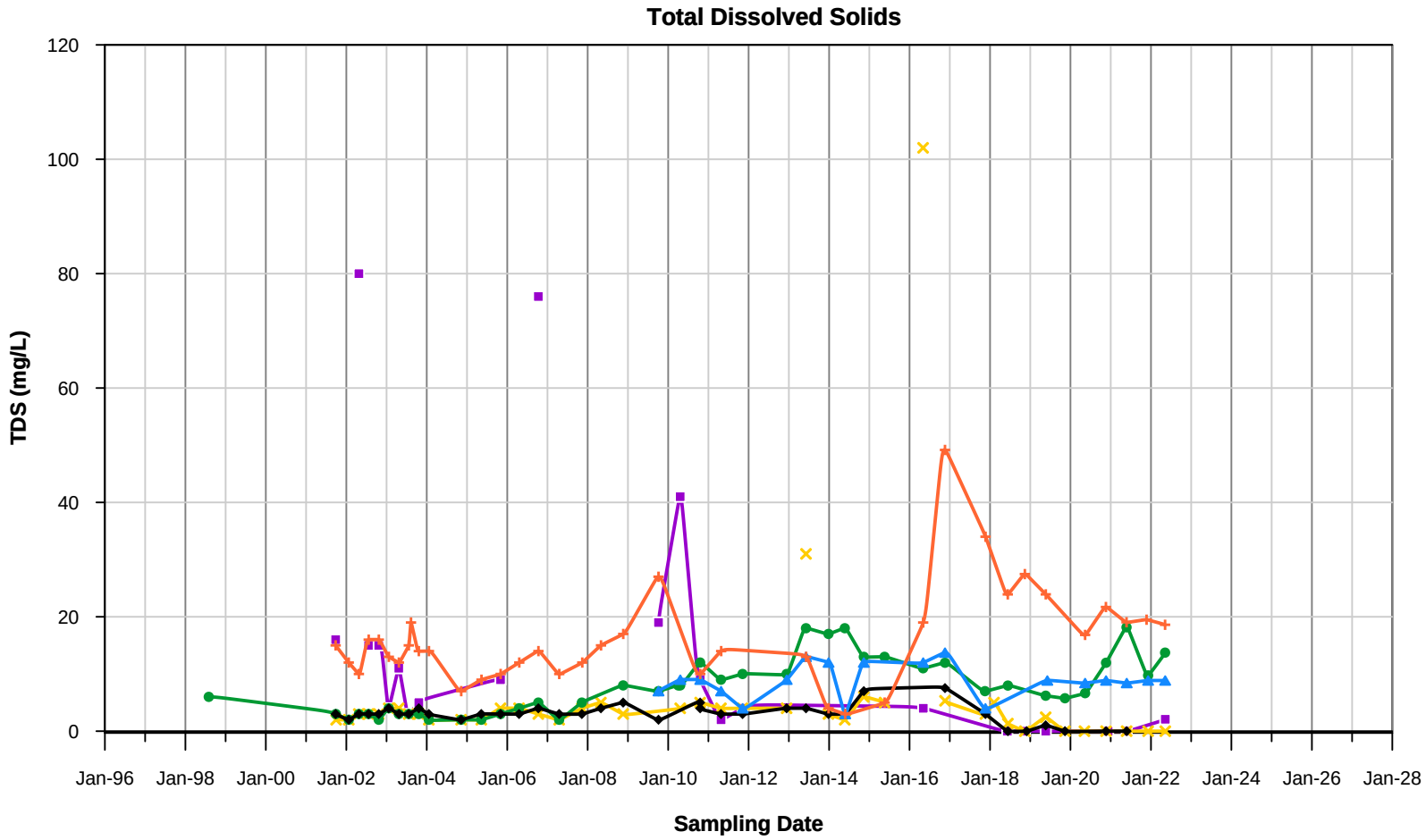
[2] Two wells (MW-24 and MW-31) documented in Appendix F Table F-2 show very high nitrate (>200 mg/L) but this poor quality is localized and attributed to a nearby specific source.



February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-8
Time Concentration Plots - TDS



February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-9
Time Concentration Plots - NO3

Other Constituents

While TDS and nitrate are the only COCs with defined MTs in the GSP, several constituents are monitored in the event that future changes to Basin management may affect concentrations. **Appendix G** presents tables showing the percentage of wells with average concentrations over a respective MCL or "comparison concentration" and the average concentration of these constituents**.**

Boron naturally occurs in the Basin. Some plants and crops are especially sensitive to boron, and agricultural standards are between 700 and 750 micrograms per liter (µg/L). Elevated boron concentrations in the Basin have contributed to orchard abandonment. In general, high boron concentrations occur in a north-south trending band in the Hollister MA. This is likely due to a fault plane, causing high boron concentrations at depth. In the Hollister MA during the 2023-2025period the average Boron concentrations was 2,152 µg/L, three times higher than the water quality goal.

Selenium has been a COC at two regulated facilities in North San Benito, and it can occur at low concentrations in native groundwater. One well in the Hollister MA had a median selenium measurement greater than the 50 µg/L MCL during 2023-2025. This well is part of a mobile home park water system that is regulated by and reports to DDW. This single concentration exceedance should be confirmed and appropriate action taken for this small water system.

Perchlorate, a byproduct of solid rocket fuel manufacturing and testing, munitions manufacturing, and flare and pyrotechnics manufacturing, has been associated with three facilities in the Basin. Most of the perchlorate monitoring and detections have been affiliated with these regulated facilities. Among wells monitoring ambient groundwater, perchlorate was only detected three times, and none of the detections were higher than the 6 µg/L MCL.

Arsenic can enter groundwater from aquifer sediments when groundwater has low oxygen levels or a high pH. Median arsenic concentrations over the 10 µg/L MCL were measured in 13 wells (including 4 of the nested well discrete depths), 11 of which are in the Hollister MA. Groundwater in this region frequently has high manganese concentrations, which suggests that it has low oxygen levels, or reducing conditions. The arsenic observed in these wells is likely naturally occurring and derived from iron oxide on sediments, which dissolves in low-oxygen environments.

Hexavalent chromium (also known as CrVI or chromium VI) was considered a constituent of concern in the 2016 annual groundwater report. Effective October 2024, the MCL for hexavalent chromium was reduced to 10 µg/L. Because of this change, hexavalent chromium has returned to the COC list in the Basin. During 2023-2025, 9 wells in non-regulated facilities had average CrVI concentrations greater than 10 µg/L, all in the Hollister MA. These reported High hexavalent chromium concentrations all occur in the central portion of the Hollister MA. It is currently unclear whether this represents the extent of the high hexavalent chromium conditions or if the apparent geographic distribution is a result of well location bias.

Manganese is generally naturally occurring and associated with iron under anaerobic conditions where the more soluble forms may occur. In general, if water has a concentration of manganese greater than 0.20 mg/L (200 µg/L), manganese will precipitate upon encountering an oxidizing environment. This will cause an undesirable taste, deposition of black deposits in water mains, water discoloration, and laundry stains (WHO, 2017). The SMCL for manganese is 50 µg/L, and 35 recently assessed wells have median concentrations exceeding this limit. They are located in areas of the Basin with high levels of naturally occurring iron and near other wells with high manganese concentrations, suggesting reducing conditions. More than 50 percent of the wells in the Bolsa and the Southern MAs have manganese concentrations greater than 50 µg/L.

Similar to manganese, iron is naturally occurring and is mobile in groundwater under reducing conditions. The MCL for iron is 300 µg/L, and twelve wells, including two of the new deep SBCWD monitoring wells, recorded iron concentrations greater than the MCL. High iron concentrations occur in at least 10 percent of wells in every MA.

Hardness (total hardness, as calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$) is a widespread condition in the Basin indicating that high concentrations of calcium and magnesium ions in water will form insoluble residues with soap. It is a naturally occurring condition but can be impacted by anthropogenic sources that add calcium or magnesium to groundwater. Hardness above about 120 to about 150 mg/L is considered hard water with objectionable properties for consumers. A value of more than 200 mg/L can result in scale deposition in pipes. Because there are no drinking water standards for hardness, the practical limitations of hard water (greater than 200 mg/L hardness) and very hard water (greater than 300 mg/L hardness) are typically used as guidelines for the assessment of adverse hardness conditions. Groundwater is considered very hard in every MA but the Bolsa MA. In the San Juan MA, 70 percent of all wells have a median hardness measurement greater than 300 mg/L.

Vertical Gradients

There is a single nested monitoring well in the Basin, located in Hollister MA and shown on **Figure 3-8.** While limited to this specific location, this nested well can provide a local view of water quality differences with depth. The nested well was completed in 2006 and funded in part by a State Local Groundwater Assistance Act grant. The multi-port well has discrete completions at five different depths: A through E, in order from shallowest to deepest and ranging from 45 to 690 feet deep. Most recently, the wells were sampled in December 2022 through June 2025 (**Table 3-5**). All wells reported TDS concentrations greater than 500 mg/L and nitrate (as NO_3) concentrations less than 5 mg/L.

The lowest salinity levels in the nested well were reported in ports B and C, the middle-depth intervals. Salinity from the shallowest port, A, may be influenced by anthropogenic sources, like agricultural drainage. The highest salinity levels were reported in the two deepest ports. In the deeper ports, high TDS levels may be from natural groundwater salinity. Throughout the Basin, shallow groundwater is more vulnerable to high TDS from human activity, while deeper groundwater has historically showed high natural salinity levels.

Nitrate is greatest in the shallow port of the nested well and second highest in the second most shallow port. This indicates these depths are likely influenced by anthropogenic sources of nitrate that have migrated from at the surface. Deeper zones have no detections of nitrate.

This nested well confirms the general conceptualization of water quality in the Basin, which is that TDS is both naturally occurring and influenced by land use and nitrate is heavily influence by local surface conditions. Additional depth-discrete information about local water quality in other areas of the Basin could help inform groundwater management and reduce potential contamination.

TABLE 3-5. NESTED WELL CONCENTRATIONS

Depth	Well	CoC	Dec-22	May-23	Dec-23	May-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
↓	A	TDS	810	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,000
		NO_3	4	13	27	33	89	58
	B	TDS		860	1,200	1,100	1,100	980
		NO_3		22	21	-	29	-
	C	TDS	580	600	620	600	640	590
		NO_3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D	TDS	1,300	2,400	930	1,100	1,000	970
		NO_3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	TDS	2,600	2,200	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,700
		NO_3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

The San Benito SNMP was developed in 2014 to comply with the 2013 State Water Resources Control Board Recycled Water Policy. The SNMP identifies sources of salts and nutrients currently in the Basin and addresses future sources and loading. The plan outlines salt and nutrient management actions to ensure that groundwater quality is appropriate for drinking and other beneficial uses. While the SNMP concluded that no additional implementation measures were necessary beyond existing management plans. Monitoring for the SNMP is intended to determine the effectiveness of implementation measures, with a focus on Basin water quality near large recycled water projects, recharge projects, and water supply wells.

Through its Annual Groundwater Reporting process and consistent with its SNMP, the District collects and compiles groundwater quality data on a semi-annual basis. These data have been analyzed and reported to the RWQCB in the District's triennial Groundwater Report and thus fulfills the SNMP-required discussion of TDS and nitrate concentrations in groundwater using the following analytical techniques:

- Time-Concentration Plots
- Evaluation of Vertical Variations in Groundwater
- Water Quality Concentration Maps
- Comparison to detections with Basin-specific Basin Plan Objectives (BSPOs)

The SNMP also requires analyses and a discussion of the status of recycled water use, stormwater capture projects, and stormwater capture implementation measures. Recycled water and stormwater are discussed in the next section.

Water quality did not change significantly during the period from 2023 to 2025 and recycled water use remained at relatively small volumes. This supports the conclusion in the SNMP that recycled water use would not adversely affect water quality. Nitrate and TDS concentrations have not increased in most wells in the Basin. Groundwater quality monitoring will be continued in conjunction with SGMA Annual Reporting and five-year GSP Periodic Evaluations.

4-WATER BALANCE

For the GSP, a quantitative assessment of the water balance (or water budget) of the Basin was developed, using the numerical model, and presenting estimates of inflows, outflows, and change in storage for the MAs. The North San Benito GSP numerical model was based on historical data for water years 1975-2017 and has been updated annually as part of the annual report. For this Annual Report, newly available data were used to improve and update analyses for recent years. Results for 2019 through 2025 are shown here.

Method of Analysis

The water balance used for the GSP, and updated here, was developed using a rainfall-runoff-recharge model and a groundwater flow model. Complete, itemized surface water and groundwater balances were estimated by combining raw data (rainfall, stream flow, municipal pumping, wastewater percolation) with values simulated using models. Collectively, the models simulate the entire hydrologic system, but each model or model module focuses on part of the system, as described below. In general, the models were used to estimate flows in the surface water and groundwater balances that are difficult to measure directly or that depend on current groundwater levels. These include surface and subsurface inflows from tributary areas, percolation from stream reaches within the Basin, groundwater discharge to streams, subsurface flow from the Llagas Subbasin and between Management Areas, locations and discharges of flowing wells, consumptive use of groundwater by riparian vegetation, and changes in groundwater storage. The two separate models, collectively referred to as the North San Benito Numerical model, are described as follows.

Rainfall-Runoff-Recharge Model. This Fortran-based model simulates hydrologic processes that occur over the entire land surface, including precipitation, interception, infiltration, runoff, evapotranspiration, irrigation, effects of impervious surfaces, pipe leaks in urban areas, deep percolation below the root zone, and shallow groundwater flow to streams and deep recharge.

Groundwater Model. The groundwater flow model uses the MODFLOW 2005 code developed by the U.S. Geological Survey, with pre- and post-processing facilitated using Groundwater Vistas, a readily available commercial software package. The model produces linked simulation of surface water and groundwater, as described below. MODFLOW simulates subsurface flow by combining equations representing flow through porous sediments (the Darcy Equation) with equations that enforce conservation of mass. The equations are implemented numerically, which means that they are applied simultaneously between all adjoining cells in a model grid through an iterative process.

The numerical model is the best tool to quantify the North San Benito water balance. The model will continue to be updated for future Annual Reports, providing a better understanding of the surface water-groundwater system and a tool to evaluate future conditions and management actions. Additional information about the model can be found in the GSP and the model documentation report; Appendix G in the GSP. In Water Year 2025, the model was updated to reflect recent conditions and improve the simulation of past years. **Tables 4-1 through 4-4** show the updated water balances for each MA. **Figures 4-1 through 4-4** show the water balances for each MA for the entire model period.

4-WATER BALANCE

TABLE 4-1. WATER BALANCE UPDATE - SOUTHERN MA, AF

Water Balance Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater Inflow							
Subsurface inflow from external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percolation from streams	27,495	15,643	12,909	8,160	52,320	28,886	11,553
Bedrock inflow	2,291	918	486	33	1,354	3,957	3,264
Dispersed recharge from rainfall[1]	6,630	4,219	3,250	2,943	28,997	10,545	4,206
Irrigation deep percolation	601	668	772	832	603	625	661
Reclaimed water percolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflow from Hollister MA	1,462	1,147	830	812	892	858	860
Total inflow	**38,479**	**22,594**	**18,247**	**12,780**	**84,165**	**44,871**	**20,544**
Groundwater Outflow							
Subsurface outflow to external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells - M&I and domestic	(143)	(143)	(143)	(143)	(144)	(144)	(144)
Wells - agricultural	(6,722)	(7,421)	(8,652)	(9,312)	(6,734)	(7,000)	(7,276)
Groundwater discharge to streams	(20,328)	(20,139)	(16,521)	(13,467)	(23,058)	(29,463)	(21,308)
Riparian evapotranspiration	(1,464)	(1,687)	(1,900)	(1,999)	(1,479)	(1,529)	(1,602)
Outflow to Hollister MA	(2,361)	(2,288)	(2,677)	(2,894)	(2,759)	(2,982)	(3,051)
Total outflow	**(31,018)**	**(31,678)**	**(29,893)**	**(27,816)**	**(34,173)**	**(41,117)**	**(33,381)**
Net Change in Storage	**7,461**	**(9,084)**	**(11,646)**	**(15,035)**	**49,992**	**3,755**	**(12,837)**

1. Dispersed recharge volumes adjusted from pre-processor to match model inflows

TABLE 4-2. WATER BALANCE UPDATE - HOLLISTER MA, AF

Water Balance Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater inflow							
Subsurface inflow from external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percolation from streams	24,680	15,015	13,182	10,535	44,544	24,199	14,268
Bedrock inflow	19,728	10,203	1,744	472	2,827	7,223	5,430
Dispersed recharge from rainfall[1]	25,074	12,465	6,946	5,745	47,962	24,300	10,740
Irrigation deep percolation	4,514	4,986	5,286	5,567	4,447	4,750	4,791
Reclaimed water percolation	327	291	248	226	372	392	408
Inflow from Southern MA	4,958	4,760	5,187	5,565	5,842	5,888	5,671
Total inflow	**79,281**	**47,720**	**32,593**	**28,111**	**105,994**	**66,752**	**41,308**
Groundwater Outflow							
Subsurface outflow to external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells - M&I and domestic	(1,808)	(2,056)	(3,748)	(3,651)	(3,712)	(2,050)	(2,529)
Wells - agricultural	(35,913)	(39,586)	(46,728)	(53,668)	(42,590)	(45,562)	(45,155)
Groundwater discharge to streams	(8,630)	(6,972)	(2,119)	(1,116)	(1,853)	(2,817)	(1,863)
Riparian evapotranspiration	(193)	(182)	(147)	(125)	(183)	(161)	(128)
Outflow to Bolsa and San Juan MAs	(11,511)	(10,985)	(10,409)	(10,243)	(10,295)	(9,837)	(9,573)
Total outflow	**(58,055)**	**(59,781)**	**(63,151)**	**(68,803)**	**(58,634)**	**(60,427)**	**(59,248)**
Net Change in Storage	**21,226**	**(12,061)**	**(30,558)**	**(40,692)**	**47,361**	**6,325**	**(17,940)**

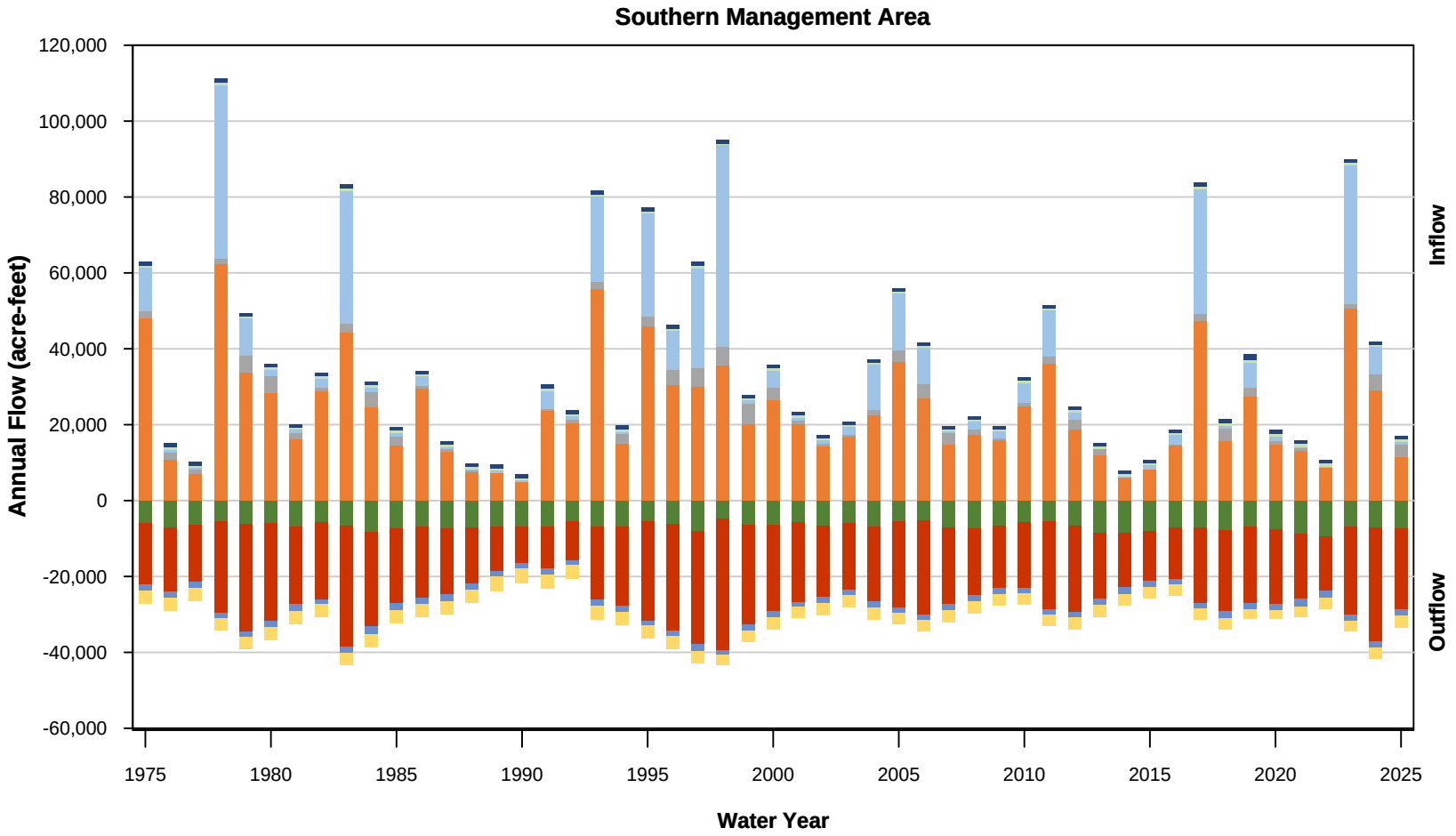
TABLE 4-3. WATER BALANCE UPDATE - SAN JUAN MA, AF

Water Balance Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater Inflow							
Subsurface inflow from external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percolation from streams	8,291	5,225	2,241	608	13,750	7,865	5,046
Bedrock inflow	707	558	364	99	563	1,291	1,152
Dispersed recharge from rainfall1	10,268	4,910	2,435	1,751	21,327	9,647	3,409
Irrigation deep percolation	1,830	2,027	2,124	2,244	1,786	1,930	1,938
Reclaimed water percolation	2,088	2,671	2,884	2,884	3,142	1,525	1,781
Inflow from Hollister and Bolsa MAs	4,980	4,916	5,057	5,441	4,636	4,534	4,932
Total inflow	**28,164**	**20,307**	**15,105**	**13,027**	**45,205**	**26,793**	**18,258**
Groundwater Outflow							
Subsurface outflow to external basins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells - M&I and domestic	(397)	(363)	(360)	(463)	(506)	(505)	(499)
Wells - agricultural	(15,944)	(17,776)	(20,162)	(22,669)	(17,726)	(19,188)	(18,978)
Groundwater discharge to streams	(1,716)	(1,669)	(1,064)	(599)	(1,804)	(2,239)	(2,249)
Riparian evapotranspiration	(997)	(1,136)	(1,267)	(1,326)	(998)	(1,025)	(1,097)
Outflow to Bolsa MA	(1,664)	(1,571)	(1,504)	(1,533)	(1,778)	(1,542)	(1,576)
Total outflow	**(20,718)**	**(22,515)**	**(24,358)**	**(26,590)**	**(22,812)**	**(24,499)**	**(24,399)**
Net Change in Storage	**7,446**	**(2,207)**	**(9,253)**	**(13,563)**	**22,393**	**2,293**	**(6,141)**

1. Dispersed recharge volumes adjusted from pre-processor to match model inflows

TABLE 4-4. WATER BALANCE UPDATE - BOLSA MA, AF

Water Balance Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater Inflow							
Subsurface inflow from external basins	5,033	5,823	8,217	10,760	5,582	4,304	6,408
Percolation from streams	4,274	3,267	3,314	2,182	5,374	3,535	3,644
Bedrock inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Dispersed recharge from rainfall1	13,653	7,565	4,324	3,218	29,245	14,959	6,699
Irrigation deep percolation	2,300	2,432	2,616	2,769	2,283	2,387	2,387
Reclaimed water percolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflow from Hollister and San Juan MAs	5,698	5,492	5,163	4,789	5,486	5,088	4,594
Total inflow	**30,958**	**24,578**	**23,634**	**23,719**	**47,969**	**30,273**	**23,808**
Groundwater Outflow							
Subsurface outflow to external basins	(15)	-	-	-	(36)	(44)	-
Wells - M&I and domestic	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Wells - agricultural	(23,918)	(25,354)	(27,358)	(29,019)	(23,897)	(24,982)	(25,466)
Groundwater discharge to streams	(3,775)	(1,458)	(320)	(79)	(4,763)	(4,704)	(681)
Riparian evapotranspiration	(229)	(189)	(167)	(87)	(238)	(175)	(155)
Outflow to San Juan MA	(1,563)	(1,532)	(1,709)	(1,937)	(2,024)	(2,007)	(1,971)
Total outflow	**(29,525)**	**(28,558)**	**(29,577)**	**(31,146)**	**(30,982)**	**(31,936)**	**(28,297)**
Net Change in Storage	**1,433**	**(3,980)**	**(5,943)**	**(7,427)**	**16,987**	**(1,663)**	**(4,490)**



Inflows

- Inflow from Hollister MA
- Reclaimed water percolation
- Irrigation deep percolation
- Dispersed recharge from rainfall
- Bedrock inflow
- Percolation from streams
- Subsurface inflow from external basins

Outflows

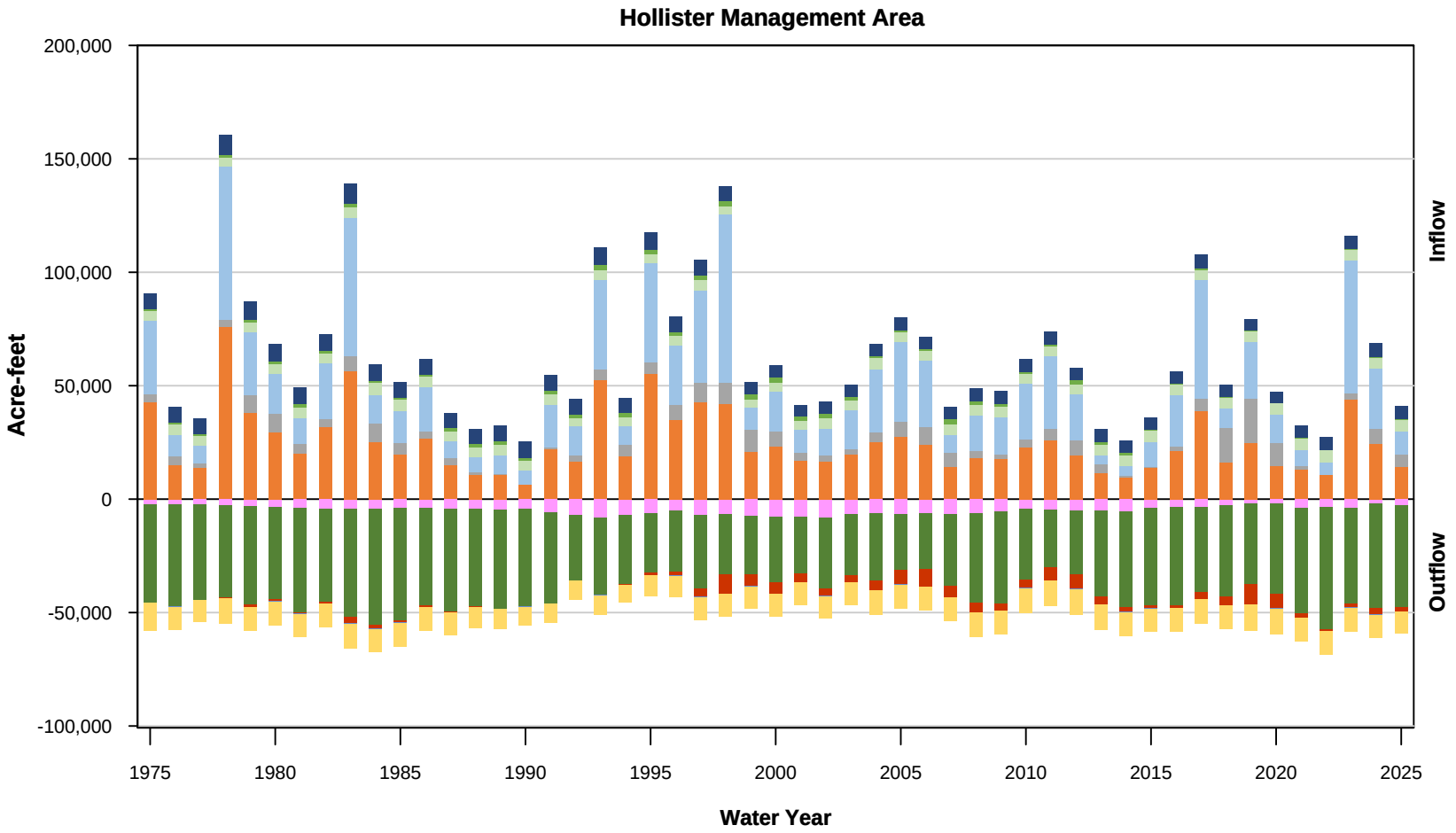
- Shallow discharge to streams
- Subsurface outflow to external basin
- Wells - M&I and domestic
- Wells - agricultural
- Groundwater discharge to streams
- Riparian evapotranspiration
- Outflow to Hollister MA

February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-1
Water Balance
Southern
Management Area

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Inflows

- Inflow from Southern MA
- Reclaimed water percolation
- Irrigation deep percolation
- Dispersed recharge from rainfall
- Bedrock inflow
- Percolation from streams
- Subsurface Inflow from external basins

Outflows

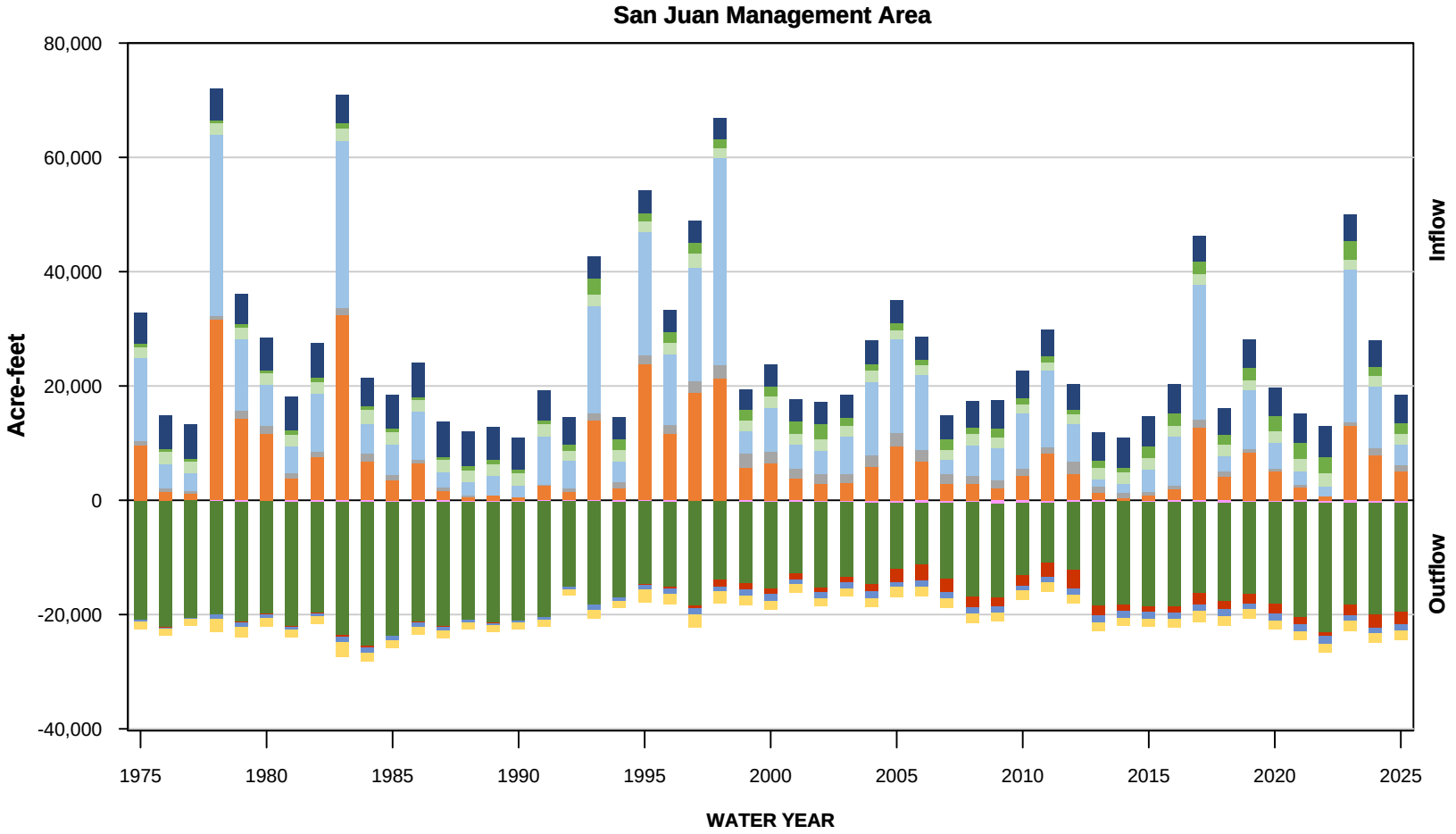
- Shallow discharge to streams (Shallow)
- Subsurface outflow to external basins
- Wells - M&I and domestic
- Wells - agricultural
- Groundwater discharge to streams
- Riparian evapotranspiration
- Outflow to Bolsa and San Juan MAs

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TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-2
Water Balance
Hollister
Management Area

Path: \\todd-fileVdata\Projects\San Benito Annual 376550\GRAPHICS\WY2025\Figure 4-2 Water Balance Hollister Management Area.cpx



Inflows

- Inflow from Hollister MA
- Reclaimed water percolation
- Irrigation deep percolation
- Dispersed recharge from rainfall
- Bedrock inflow
- Percolation from streams
- Subsurface inflow from external basins

Outflows

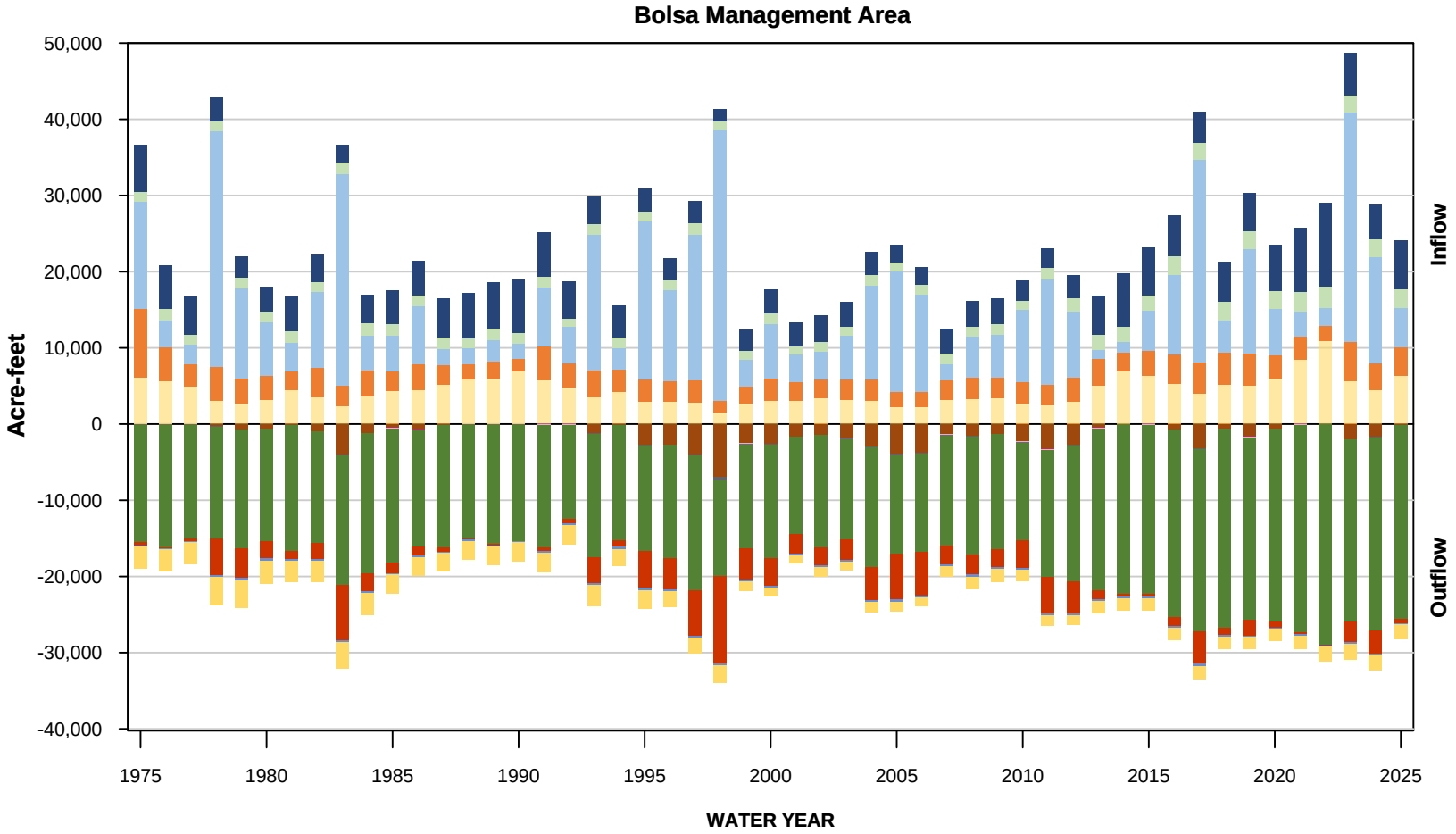
- Shallow discharge to streams
- Subsurface outflow to external basins
- Wells - M&I and domestic
- Wells - agricultural
- Groundwater discharge to streams
- Riparian evapotranspiration
- Outflow to Bolsa MA

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TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-3
Water Balance
San Juan
Management Area

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Inflows

- Inflow from Hollister and San Juan MAs
- Reclaimed water percolation
- Irrigation deep percolation
- Dispersed recharge from rainfall
- Bedrock inflow
- Percolation from streams
- Subsurface inflow from external basins

Outflows

- Shallow discharge to streams
- Subsurface outflow to external basins
- Wells - M&I and domestic
- Wells - agricultural
- Groundwater discharge to streams
- Riparian evapotranspiration
- Outflow to San Juan MA

February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-4
Water Balance
Bolsa
Management Area

Path: \\todd-fileva\pdf\projects\San Benito Annual 3795\GIS\GRAPH\CSWY2025\Figure 4-4 Water Balance Bolsa Management Area.gpj

Inflows

The rainfall-runoff-recharge model and groundwater model were updated to reflect conditions from Water Years 2019-2025. Data, assumptions and calculations for individual hydrologic processes and groundwater inflows are described below.

Precipitation and Evaporation. Precipitation and evaporation on the land surface are accounted for in the rainfall-runoff-recharge model. Data are obtained from local climate stations.

CVP Imported Water. Two Management Areas (Hollister and San Juan) receive imported water from the CVP, which is delivered to municipal and agricultural users and to several percolation ponds to enhance groundwater recharge. CVP imported water stored in San Justo Reservoir seeps from the reservoir to the local groundwater. In addition, water evaporates from water surfaces. These seepage and evaporation losses remain consistent through the period of record and are included in the groundwater model.

Dispersed Recharge from Rainfall and Deep Irrigation. Dispersed recharge from rainfall and applied irrigation water is estimated by the rainfall-runoff-recharge model. The model simulates soil moisture storage in the root zone, which derives from rainfall infiltration and irrigation, and outflows to evapotranspiration and deep percolation. Simulation is on a daily basis. In recharge zones with irrigated crops, irrigation is simulated by assuming water is applied when soil moisture falls below a certain threshold. When soil moisture exceeds the root zone storage capacity, any excess rainfall or irrigation becomes deep percolation. Rainfall and irrigation water comingle in the root zone and in deep percolation. In urban recharge zones, pipe leaks are included in the amount shown as rainfall recharge. The resulting net recharge is passed to the top layer of the groundwater model.

Percolation from Streams. Percolation from streams depends on the flow, stage, width, length, and bed permeability of stream reaches, as well as the elevation difference between the stream surface and groundwater in the underlying model cell. Point sources of recharge (such as wastewater percolation facilities) are entered into the top model layer as if they were injection wells. Surface inflows to the stream network in the surface water module of the groundwater model include a combination of gauged flows (for the San Benito River at the upstream end of the Southern MA only), simulated runoff from tributary watersheds and valley floor areas obtained from the rainfall-runoff-recharge model, and historical amounts of CVP water percolated in local streams. The effects of Hernandez Reservoir operation on San Benito River flows are included in the gauged flows, and the effects of Pacheco Reservoir on Pacheco Creek inflows were estimated by applying simple rules for seasonal storage and release. Valley floor areas are flatter than the tributary watersheds, and the amount of runoff per acre is consequently smaller. The rainfall-runoff-recharge model simulates runoff from valley floor areas, and those flows are added to the inflows of nearby stream segments in the groundwater model.

Reclaimed Water Percolation. Percolation of reclaimed water in wastewater disposal ponds occurs in two Management Areas (San Juan and Hollister) at facilities operated by the City of Hollister, Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD), and Tres Pinos County Water District. Discharges from the San Juan Bautista wastewater treatment plant are not included. Percolation is assumed to be the plant inflow less

net evaporation and amounts of wastewater recycled for irrigation use. Additional percolation may occur around rural residential septic systems. For the numerical model, it is assumed to be negligible as the volumes would be small and spread out over the Basin.

Subsurface Groundwater Inflow. Three types of subsurface inflow are listed separately in the water balance tables. Subsurface inflow from external basins occurs only in the Bolsa MA, where flow enters from the adjacent Llagas Subbasin. This is simulated as a head-dependent flow that varies depending on simulated groundwater levels near the boundary (lower water levels increase the simulated inflow rate). Along the rest of the Basin perimeter, small amounts of subsurface inflow result from recharge percolating through fractured bedrock in tributary watershed areas. Bedrock inflow is simulated as shallow injection wells along the perimeter of the Basin.

Finally, subsurface flow occurs across the management area boundaries within the Basin. Although flow across MA boundaries is predominantly in one direction in most cases, local variations in boundary alignment relative to regional gradients can result in inflow at one location concurrent with outflow at another. For example, **Table 4-1** indicates inflow from Hollister to Southern MA although Southern MA is generally upgradient of Hollister MA. This reflects the zig-zag character of the boundary between the two MAs, such that groundwater flows from Hollister into portions of Southern MA and then flows out again.

Most groundwater inflows to the Basin are controlled by hydrologic conditions. Natural stream percolation and deep percolation from rainfall are related to the volume and distribution of rainfall. The availability of imported water similarly reflects wet and dry conditions in the source area, which for CVP water is the Sierra Nevada. Because they are related to rainfall, almost all Basin inflows are higher in wet years and lower in dry years. In contrast, deep percolation of applied irrigation water (irrigation return flow) is generally similar from year to year.

Outflows

Major outflows from the Basin are pumping (agricultural, municipal, industrial, and domestic), groundwater seepage into streams, subsurface outflow, and evapotranspiration by riparian vegetation.

Pumping by Wells. Agricultural pumping is much larger than the other types and is listed separately in the water balance tables and shown in green on the water balance bar charts. Agricultural pumping is dependent not only on cropping patterns and irrigation practices, but also on the volume of CVP imports and the amount and timing of rainfall. Spring rains decrease total irrigation demand, and growers adjust pumping to compensate for wet weather and the availability of CVP imports. Agricultural groundwater pumping in the model and water balance tables is simulated by the rainfall-runoff-recharge model. When simulated soil moisture falls below a specified threshold in a recharge zone with irrigated crops, irrigation is assumed to be applied and to refill soil moisture to capacity. Irrigation not derived from CVP water or recycled water is assumed to be from groundwater.

Agricultural pumping in Zone 6 is also monitored by SBCWD by recording the operating time of pump motors and multiplying that by a measured discharge rate. Previous studies have found that the

pumping estimates obtained by this method are significantly smaller than the estimates obtained by simulating crop water demand and soil moisture. The simulation approach improved model calibration during the 2014 model update, and that approach is retained in the current model. Reliable measurements of agricultural pumping are a recognized data gap. Given the large range or uncertainty and the model sensitivity to the volume and location of agricultural pumping, evaluation is currently underway of alternative methodologies for accurately evaluating agricultural pumping.

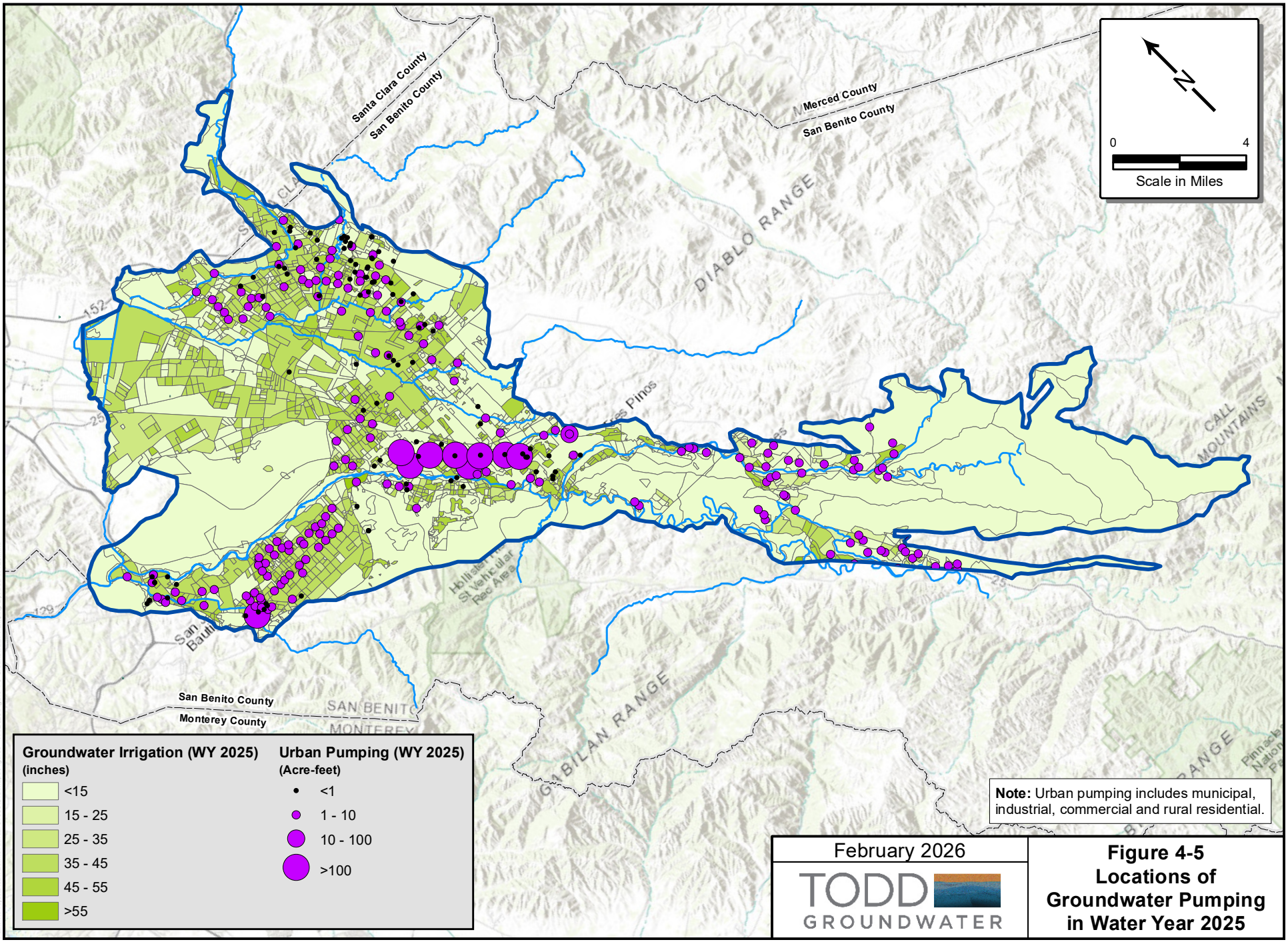
Municipal pumping by City of Hollister and SSCWD is in the Hollister MA, with additional pumping by San Juan Bautista in the San Juan MA. Pumping by major municipal providers is measured, as is pumping by smaller community water systems and self-supplied commercial and industrial facilities within Zone 6. Actual pumping and well locations are used in the numerical model. Additional pumping for potable use at rural residences and agricultural buildings was estimated by inventorying the number and locations of those buildings on aerial photos. This domestic pumping is assigned to 200 hypothetical wells near building locations.

A map showing the locations of agricultural and municipal, commercial, industrial, and domestic pumping is presented in **Figure 4-5**. Irrigation pumping is represented as a one-dimensional annual groundwater application rate (in inches) on the irrigated fraction of each recharge analysis polygon. Use of CVP water and recycled water has already been subtracted from total irrigation demand to obtain these estimates of groundwater-supplied irrigation. Monthly one-dimensional rates are multiplied by irrigated area and entered into the groundwater model as a hypothetical irrigation well located at the centroid of each irrigated recharge polygon. Municipal, commercial, industrial, and domestic wells are displayed as circles with areas proportional to annual pumping in 2025. Points representing the first three categories are actual well locations, and the pumping is measured and reported to the District. The small dots representing rural domestic pumping are located where rural residences are visible in aerial photographs, and a uniform production rate was assumed at all those locations.

Subsurface Outflow. Subsurface outflows to other basins and other Management Areas were calculated using the groundwater model by the same methods used to simulate subsurface inflows.

Groundwater Discharge to Streams. Discharges from the Basin to surface water bodies are simulated by the groundwater model based on stream bed wetted area and permeability and on the amount by which the simulated groundwater elevation in a model stream cell is higher than the simulated surface water elevation. This occurs in all Management Areas, but notably where Pacheco Creek and Tequisquita Slough approach the Calaveras Fault, where the Pajaro River approaches the downstream end of the Bolsa MA, and along the San Benito River at the downstream end of the San Juan MA. The relatively large amounts of simulated groundwater discharge to streams in the Southern MA is balanced by high amounts of percolation from streams. The San Benito River and Tres Pinos Creek transition between gaining and losing at various locations in the Southern MA.

Riparian Evapotranspiration. The presence of dense, vigorous trees and shrubs along a stream channel is often a sign that the roots of the vegetation extend to the water table and have access to groundwater throughout the dry season. Plants that draw water directly from groundwater are called phreatophytes. In the groundwater model, riparian evapotranspiration (ET) is a function of water table depth, decreasing from unrestricted water use when the water table is at the ground surface to zero when it is 15 feet or more below the ground surface. This reflects a reasonable range of root depth distribution for a mix of riparian shrub and tree species.


Santa Clara County
San Benito County
Merced County
San Benito County
DIABLO RANGE
Los Pinos
CALL MOUNTAINS
San Benito County
Monterey County
SAN BENITO
MONTEREY
GABILAN RANGE
N
0
4
Scale in Miles
Groundwater Irrigation (WY 2025)
(inches)
<15
15 - 25
25 - 35
35 - 45
45 - 55
>55
Urban Pumping (WY 2025)
(Acre-feet)
<1
1 - 10
10 - 100
>100
Note: Urban pumping includes municipal, industrial, commercial and rural residential.
February 2026
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 4-5
Locations of Groundwater Pumping in Water Year 2025

The Management Area water balances for 2024 are easiest to interpret in the context of balances in prior years (see **Figures 4-1 through 4-4**). In the Southern, Hollister, and San Juan MAs, total inflows were lower than the last two water years, which were wet and above normal, respectively. The dry conditions in Water Year 2025 decreased total inflows in these MAs compared to the two prior years, but inflows were still greater than in the recent 2021 to 2022 drought. In the Bolsa MA Water Year 2025 total inflows were almost the same as those from 2021. These decreased inflows resulted in decreased storage in all four MAs.

Simulated Groundwater Elevations

In annual reports prepared prior to the preparation of the GSP and Basin-wide model update, contours of groundwater elevation surfaces in a portion of the Basin were constructed using measurements from monitored wells with refinement to account for the effects on groundwater of faults and other hydrogeologic conditions. These previous groundwater elevation surfaces were highly influenced by variability in data available from the monitoring network.

One of the changes to the annual reports associated with SGMA was the presentation of groundwater contours for the entire Basin. A consequence of this Basin-wide approach is inclusion of areas with limited or no groundwater monitoring. As a result, contouring with relatively simple software or by hand is more difficult and subjective. However, the calibrated groundwater model, which has been updated annually since completion of the GSP, provides simulation of Basin-wide groundwater elevations for every month of the model period in a way that is internally consistent with the hydrogeologic conceptualization of the Basin and the water budget. Using contours from the model produces groundwater surface elevation representations that are consistent with the water budget and change in storage estimates.

Figure 4-6 shows contours of groundwater elevations in March 2025, representing seasonal high conditions, while **Figure 4-7** shows groundwater elevations in September 2025, representing seasonal low conditions. These are contours of elevations simulated by the calibrated groundwater model, which provides estimates of water levels throughout the Basin. They are from model layer 3, which is within the typical range of screened intervals for irrigation and municipal wells. The general pattern of contours is similar for both seasons, but March water levels are up to 20 ft higher and September has discrete areas of drawdown from groundwater pumping to meet irrigation demands (e.g. northern Hollister MA). Groundwater in the Southern MA flows northwest toward the Hollister MA. On the east side of the Calaveras Fault (in the center of the Basin), flow is northward and westward, converging toward San Felipe Lake, where groundwater that hasn't leaked through the fault emerges into surface waterways and crosses the fault as stream base flow. On the west side of the Calaveras Fault, inflow from the Southern MA flows northwest beneath the San Benito River and bends west to enter the San Juan MA. In the latter area, flow is toward the west end of the MA, where groundwater exits by emerging as surface flow in San Juan Creek, the San Benito River, and/or the Pajaro River. In the Southern MA, simulated water levels have steep gradients beneath the hilly areas between and around the Paicines and Tres Pinos Creek Valleys and relatively flat gradients within those valleys. This reflects the relatively low estimated transmissivity of the Purisima Formation which is a secondary aquifer in the Basin present in the hills relative to the principal aquifer alluvial materials in the valleys.

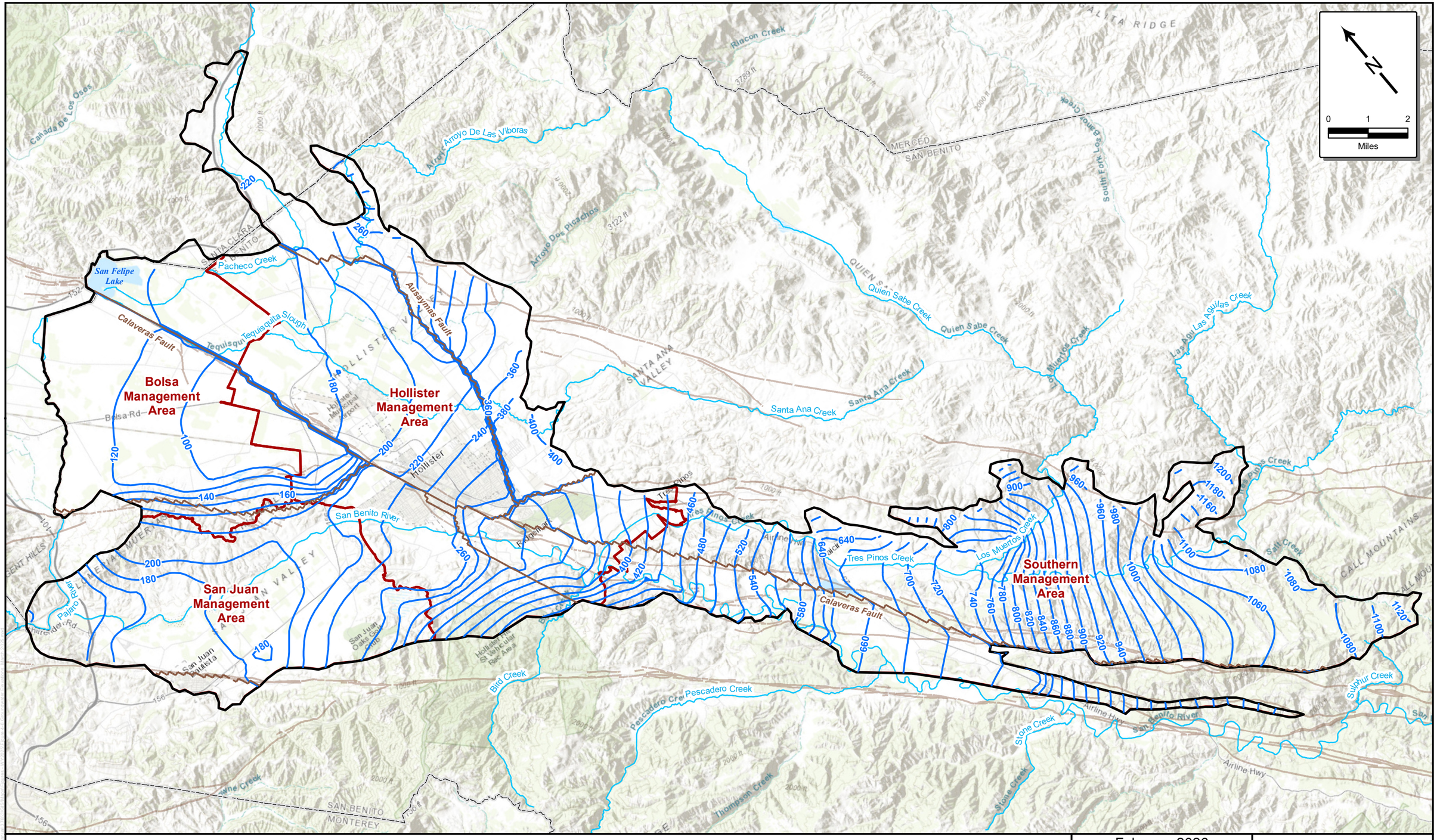
Figure 4-8 shows contours of the net change in groundwater elevation during the water year from September 2024 to September 2025. In general, water levels remained relatively stable, especially considering the dry conditions. Changes in groundwater elevations over much of the Basin ranged between zero and minus five feet. There were localized areas of greater decline, including areas of up to ten feet in the Bolsa MA and northeastern Hollister MA, and declines as high as 25 feet in the Southern MA along the San Benito River Valley. These areas of falling water levels are mostly characterized by relative distance from sources of stream percolation and continued or increased groundwater pumping.

Change in Storage

Figure 4-9 shows the cumulative change in storage from the model for the four Management Areas for 1975-2025. The change in storage for each MA for 2019-2025 is documented in **Tables 4-1 through 4-4**. In **Appendix E, Figures E-1** through **E-4** illustrate the annual storage change, cumulative storage change, and estimated groundwater pumping for each MA from 1975 to present**.** On each Appendix E figure, the water year type is indicated with the first letter of the types: Wet, Above normal, Below normal, Dry, and Critically dry (see **Figure 3-2**).

Storage decreased in all four Management Areas, reflecting the dry year conditions. However, all the MAs cumulative storage remains above 2022 lows.

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Groundwater Elevation Contour (feet msl)
Faults
Major Streams and Rivers
Management Areas
North San Benito Basin
San Benito County

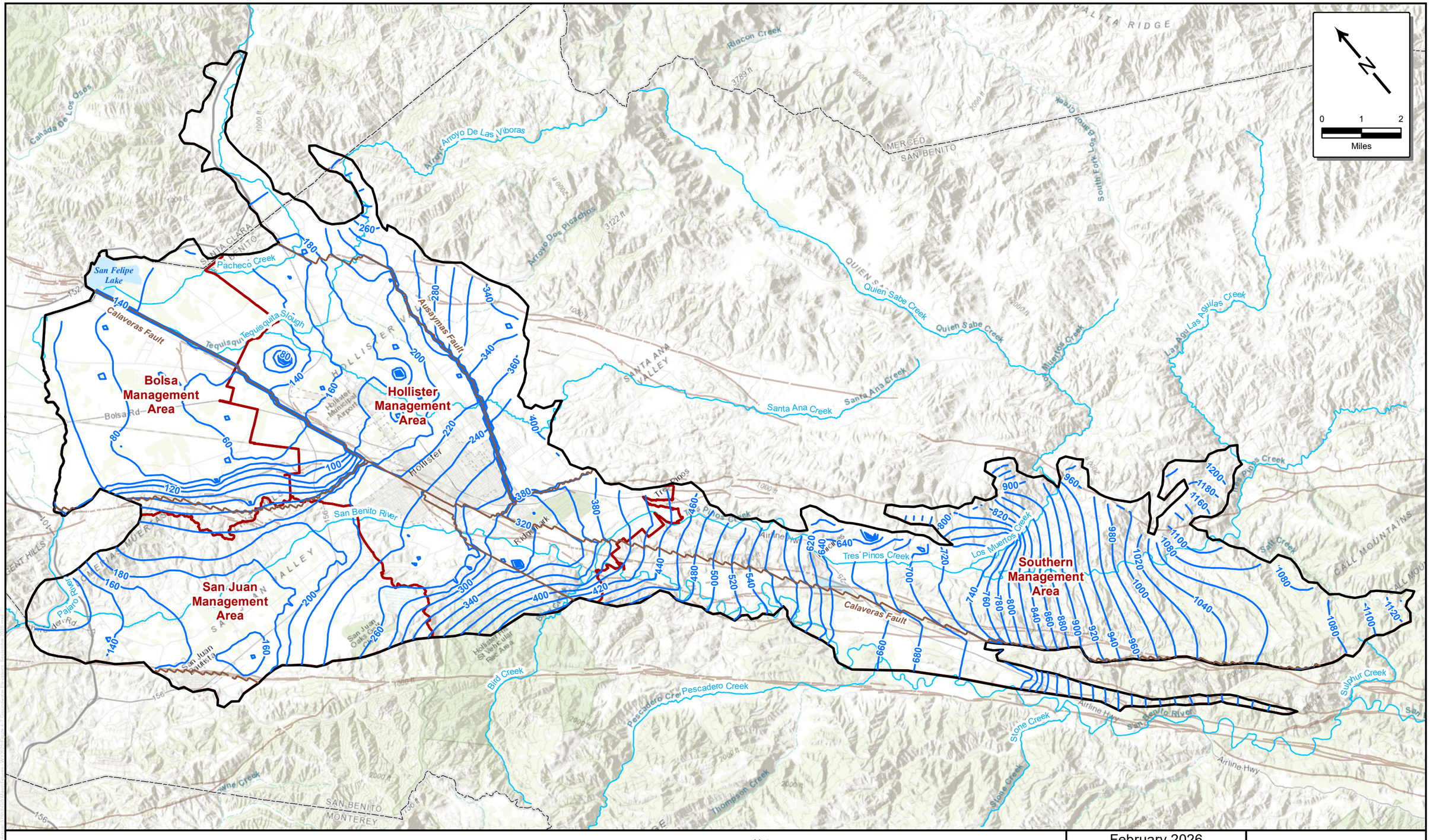
Note:
Groundwater discharge from the Basin occurs as discharge to streams, subsurface outflow, and groundwater pumping from wells. The distribution of active wells changes over time, so wells are not shown on this map.

February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-6
Groundwater Elevations
March 2025

4-WATER BALANCE



Groundwater Elevation Contour (feet msl)
Faults
Major Streams and Rivers
Management Areas
North San Benito Basin
San Benito County

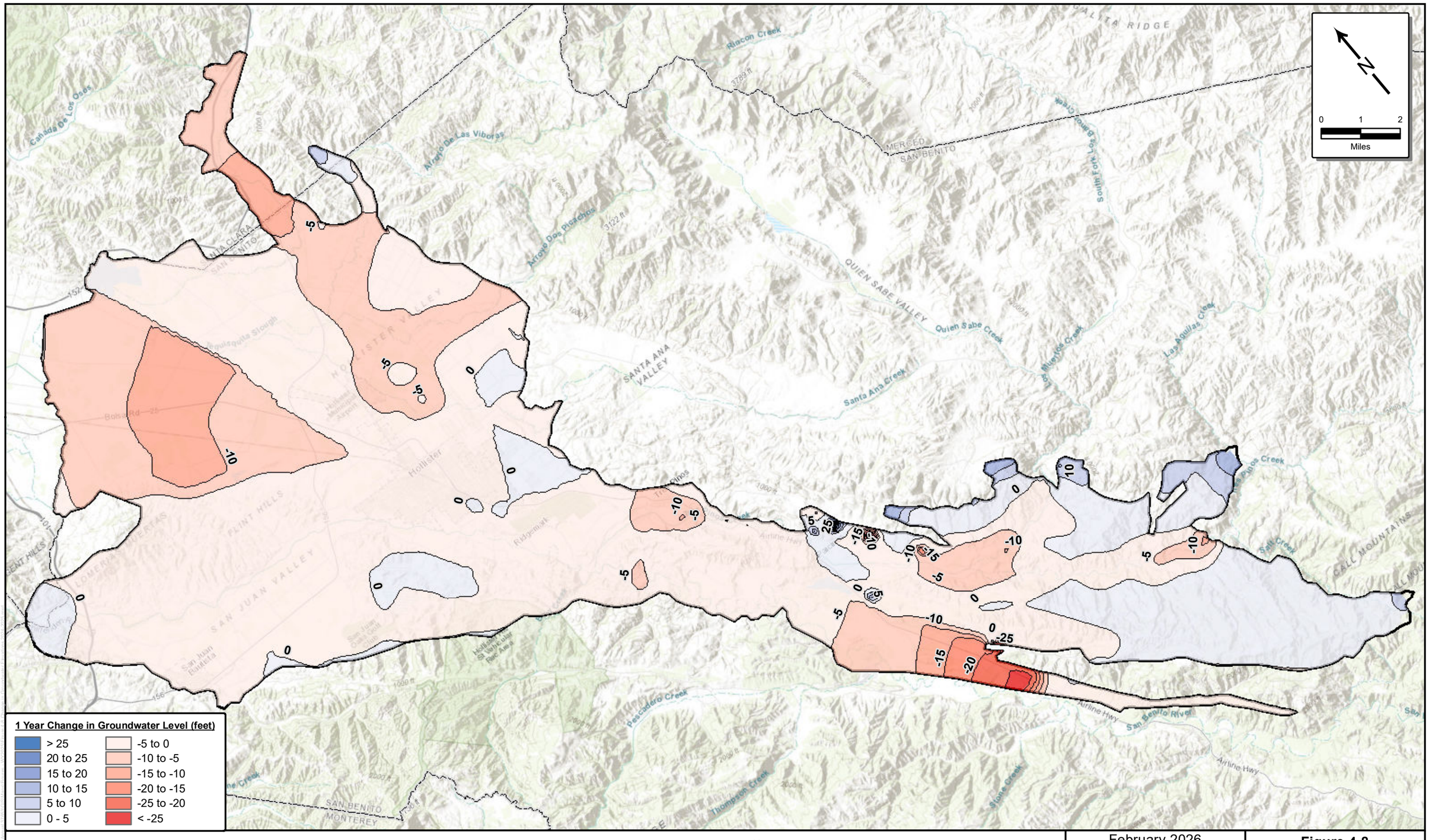
Note:
Groundwater discharge from the Basin occurs as discharge to streams, subsurface outflow, and groundwater pumping from wells. The distribution of active wells changes over time, so wells are not shown on this map.

February 2026

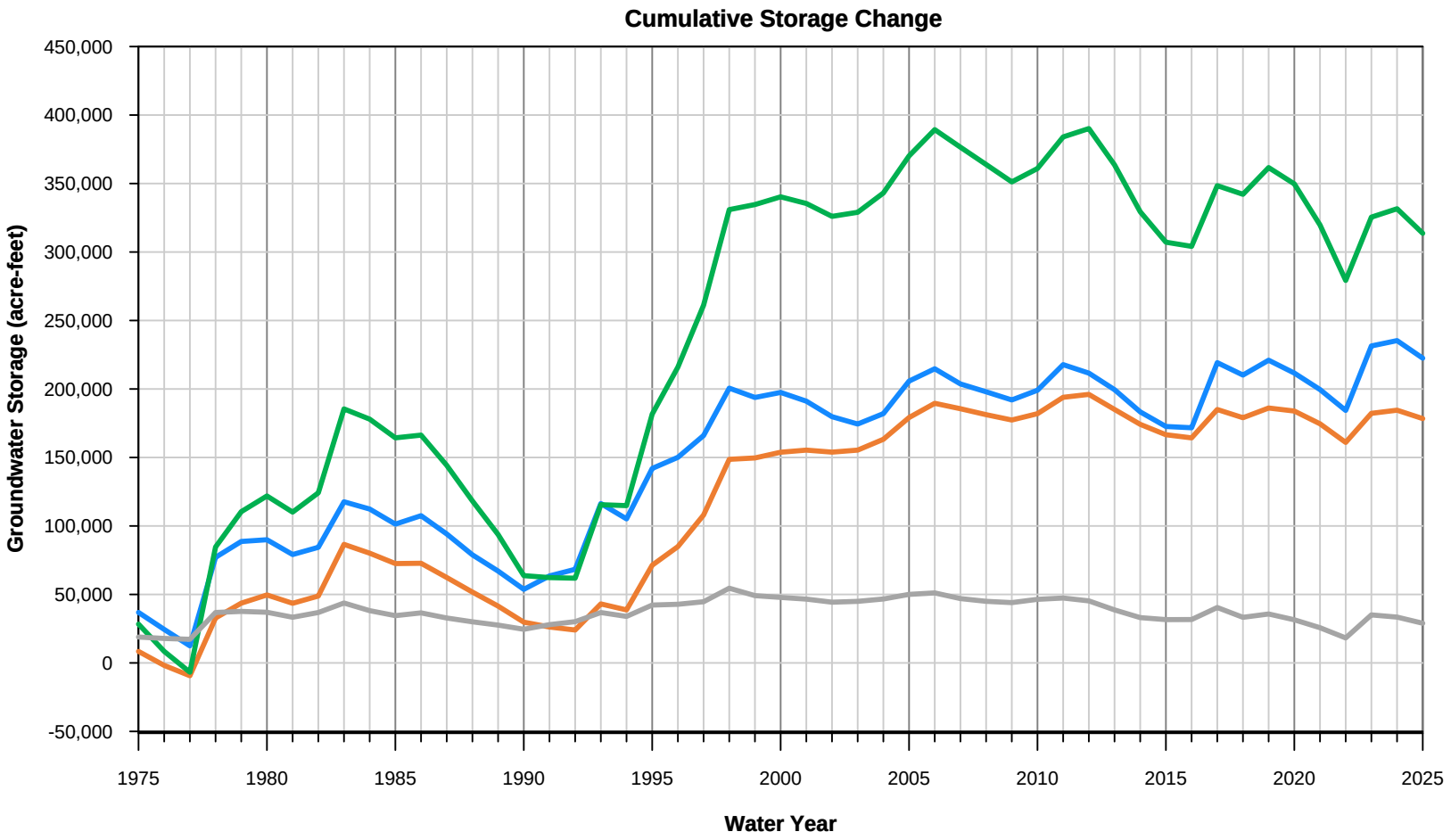
TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-7
Groundwater Elevations
September 2025

4-WATER BALANCE


N
0
1
2
Miles
1 Year Change in Groundwater Level (feet)
> 25
20 to 25
15 to 20
10 to 15
5 to 10
0 - 5
-5 to 0
-10 to -5
-15 to -10
-20 to -15
-25 to -20
< -25
Change in GWE Sep. 2024 to Sep. 2025 Contour
North San Benito Basin
San Benito County
Note:
Groundwater discharge from the Basin occurs as discharge to streams, subsurface outflow, and groundwater pumping from wells. The distribution of active wells changes over time, so wells are not shown on this map.
February 2026
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 4-8
Change in Groundwater Elevations
Sep. 2024 to Sep. 2025

4-WATER BALANCE



February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4-9
Cumulative Change in Storage, 1975-2025

5-WATER SUPPLY AND USE

Water Supply Sources

Four sources of water supply are available for municipal, rural, and agricultural water demands in the Basin. Each is summarized below; for more data and graphs, see **Appendix E.** Local groundwater and imported water are described in detail in the following sections.

Local Groundwater. Groundwater is pumped by private irrigation and domestic wells and by public water supply retailers. The District does not directly produce or sell groundwater but has the responsibility and authority to manage groundwater throughout San Benito County.

Imported Water. The District purchases Central Valley Project (CVP) water from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and distributes to customers in Zone 6. Some CVP water has also been released for groundwater recharge. The District has a contract with no expiration for a total of 43,800 AFY, of which 8,250 AFY is for Municipal and Industrial (M&I) water. CVP water is not available in the Bolsa or Southern MAs.

Recycled Water. Water recycling began in 2010 with landscape irrigation at Brigantino Park. The system was expanded in 2014, including infrastructure and treatment capability for the purpose of agricultural irrigation. Recycled water currently is provided to approximately 865 acres for agricultural production and landscape irrigation. This source is reliable during drought and helps maintain sustainable water supply. Recycled water is only available in the Hollister MA.

Local Surface Water. Surface water is not used directly for potable or irrigation use in the Basin, but channel percolation is a significant source of groundwater recharge. In 2025, releases from the District's Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs were below average and may have reflected continued maintenance at Hernandez Reservoir. Stormwater capture currently is limited to some diversion by the City of Hollister to the Hollister Industrial WWTP (via a combined sewer system) with subsequent treatment and discharge to percolation and evaporation ponds.



Groundwater

Groundwater is a critical water resource in North San Benito Basin, not only providing water supply in all four MAs, but also water storage. In Hollister and San Juan MAs, the Basin continues to provide a reserve in times of dry hydrologic conditions. In Bolsa and Southern MAs, groundwater is the sole source of supply.

The North San Benito Basin groundwater resource has been actively managed since 1953 when the San Benito County Water District was established. This Annual Report reflects the changing scope of groundwater management in the Basin and thus involves adapted methods, for example, to estimate agricultural groundwater pumping, which is the largest use of groundwater supply. It builds on the GSP (which includes extensive update and application of the numerical model) and presents an estimate of groundwater pumping simulated by the numerical model.

As described in the water balance section, the simulated estimate of groundwater production relies on the 2014 land use map and applies a crop coefficient to identified agricultural parcels. Annual crop ET is calculated by applying the crop coefficient to the daily observed reference ET from local CIMIS measurements. Groundwater pumping is then estimated based on the sum of crop ET and an irrigation efficiency assumption less available CVP and recycled water deliveries by parcel to agricultural customers in the MA. Estimated groundwater production by parcel is simulated as a well in the center of the identified property for modeling.

In previous annual reports, the water use patterns for Zone 6 were presented using the reported pumping from available power meters. Pumping amounts have been calculated semiannually by metering the number of hours of pump operation and multiplying by the average discharge rate. This monitoring program began in about 1990 (soon after CVP imports started) but was not applied to irrigation pumping beyond Zone 6. This historical method of estimating groundwater pumping based on power consumption has drifted from original calibration and is now considered inadequate; it is being replaced as part of SGMA implementation. Accordingly, the pumping indicated by these meters is not shown in this annual report.

The District is currently developing a new water use monitoring program that will address the entire Basin area and will be documented in future SGMA Annual Reports. One method currently identified to evaluate agricultural water use is the OpenET tool developed by a consortium of private and public partners and led by Environmental Defense Fund, NASA, Desert Research Institute, and HabitatSeven. The tool utilizes satellite-based estimates of total ET by month for the entire western United States. The data are available at a spatial resolution of 30 meters by 30 meters (0.22 acres per pixel). The District has assessed using Open ET and finds it reasonably estimates crop consumptive use. They will begin implementing the tool beginning with a survey of growers to gather more information about which parcels apply imported surface water or groundwater to further fine tune groundwater use by parcel. In the future, this data will also be available for import into the numerical model to improve simulation of groundwater pumping.

Imported Water – Zone 6

The District distributes CVP water to agricultural and M&I customers in Zone 6. The allocation of the contract for each year is variable and contingent on total available supply of the CVP system. In dry years, the allocation may be zero and in wet years, it may be 100 percent of the contract amount. The USBR contract years are March through February, so Water Year 2025 (Oct 2024-Sept 2025) overlapped two contract years. Both contract years were originally predicted to be below-average hydrological conditions, which resulted in extremely low initial allocations. However, the allocation improved with wetter than expected conditions. **Table 5-1** shows the contract entitlements and recent allocations for both USBR contract years that overlap Water Year 2025 (SLDMWA 2026).

TABLE 5-1. ALLOCATION FOR USBR WATER YEARS 2024-2025

March 2024 - February 2025

	Contract	% Allocation	Allocation Volume (AF)
Agriculture	35,550	50%	17,775
M&I	8,250	75%	6,188
TOTAL	43,800		23,963

March 2025 - February 2026

	Contract	% Allocation	Allocation Volume (AF)
Agriculture	35,550	55%	19,553
M&I	8,250	80%	6,600
TOTAL	43,800		26,153

As shown in **Table 5-1**, USBR contract year 2024 (March 2024- February 2025) final allocations were 50 and 75 percent of their contract for agricultural and M&I users, respectively. Full contract supply has only happened two other times since 2006. In contract year 2025 (March 2025 to February2026), the allocations were 55 and 80 percent for agriculture and M&I users, respectively.

Over the last ten years (2016-2025), the average allocations were 45 percent and 75 percent for agricultural users and M&I users respectively. More information on the past years' allocations can be found in **Appendix E**.

Municipal Use

Figure 5-1 shows the municipal water supply for the City of Hollister, SSCWD, San Juan Bautista, and Tres Pinos County Water District. Municipal demand was satisfied entirely by groundwater prior to 2003. The completion of Lessalt Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in 2003, expansion of Lessalt in 2016, and completion of West Hills WTP in 2018 have significantly increased the availability and use of CVP water for the Hollister and SSCWD municipal systems. Overall municipal water use remained similar to Water Year 2024, decreased by four percent, 315 AF.

In **Figure 5-1**, annual water supply provided through the Lessalt WTP is shown in grey and West Hills WTP in blue. In 2025, these two treatment plants served about 61 percent of the municipal supply, a slight decrease from last water year when treated imported water accounted for 70 percent of total municipal supply. Groundwater serves as a reliable supply in conditions of drought or facility disruptions, highlighting the importance of reliance on a portfolio of supplies.

It is expected that WTP operations will maximize CVP use in Water Year 2026 to increase flexibility for local water users to use groundwater or CVP. CVP provides better quality water for delivery to municipal customers and results in improved wastewater quality, which supports water recycling. The City of San Juan Bautista Regional Water and Wastewater Solution project, described in the GSP and currently being implemented, will allow the City of San Juan Bautista to have these benefits.

Agricultural Use

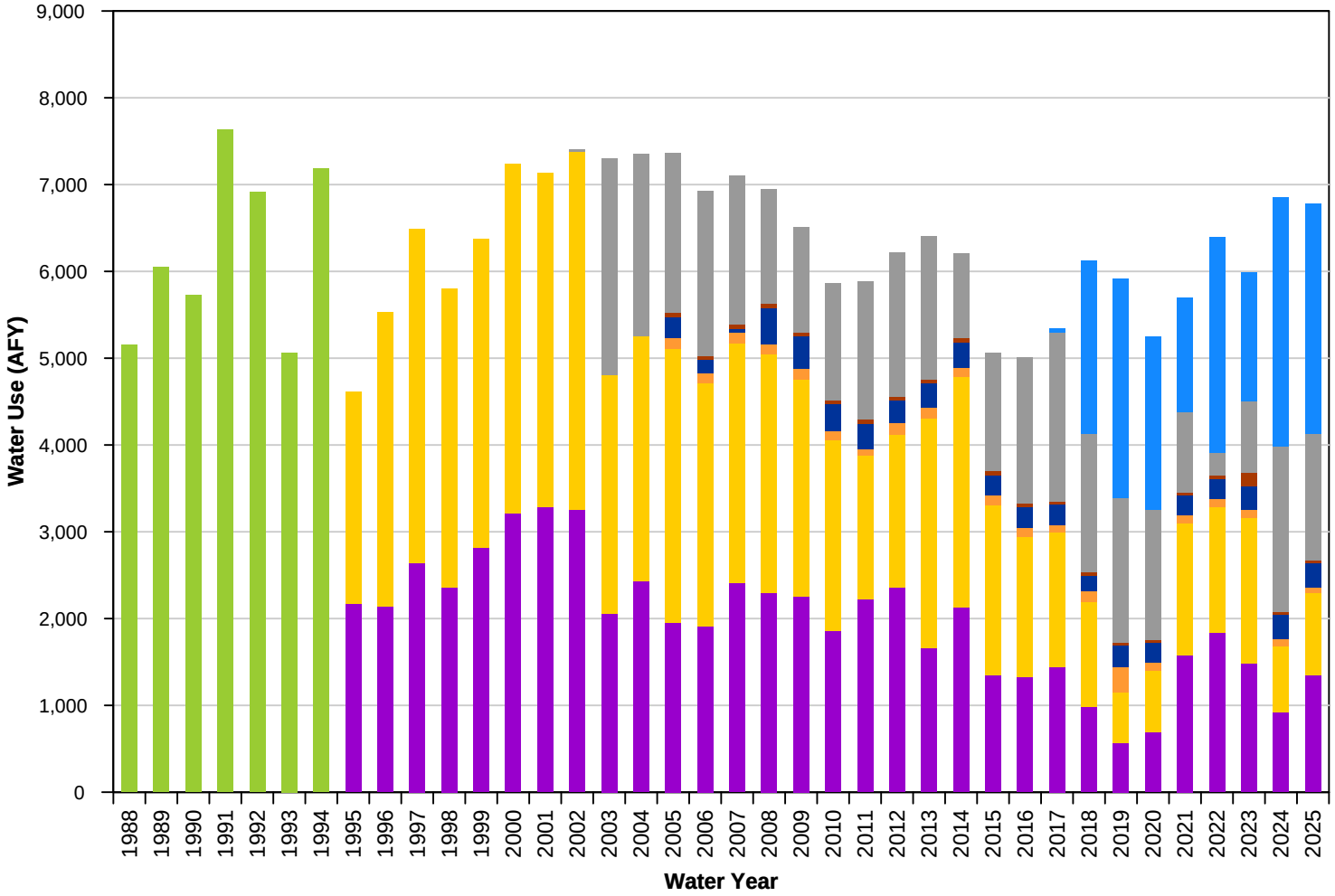
Figure 5-2 shows the annual volume of CVP imported water by use. Review of **Figure 5-2** reveals the variable deliveries in CVP supply for agriculture (shown in green). CVP allocations were similar to last Water Year (55 percent for agriculture, 80 percent for M&I). The total CVP volume used in the Basin was four percent higher than last year. The volume delivered to the basin decreased by about 1,000 AF (150 AF and 800 AF for agricultural and M&I users respectively) but CVP percolation increased by 1,500 AF. This volume is the highest in the last five years but remains below the long-term average of 13,667 AFY (1988-2025).

Total Water Use

Table 5-2 shows total water use in the Basin by source and user type for Water Years 2019-2025. CVP and recycled water uses are measured directly. Municipal groundwater use also is metered. Industrial and domestic groundwater uses are estimated as described above and included in model simulated pumping. As shown in **Table 5-2**, total water use in Water Year 2025 was the same as 2024. CVP imports increased about four percent compared to Water Year 2024. Groundwater pumping increased from the

volume used in Water Year 2024, by approximately six percent. This increase could reflect the decreased CVP deliveries in Water Year 2025.

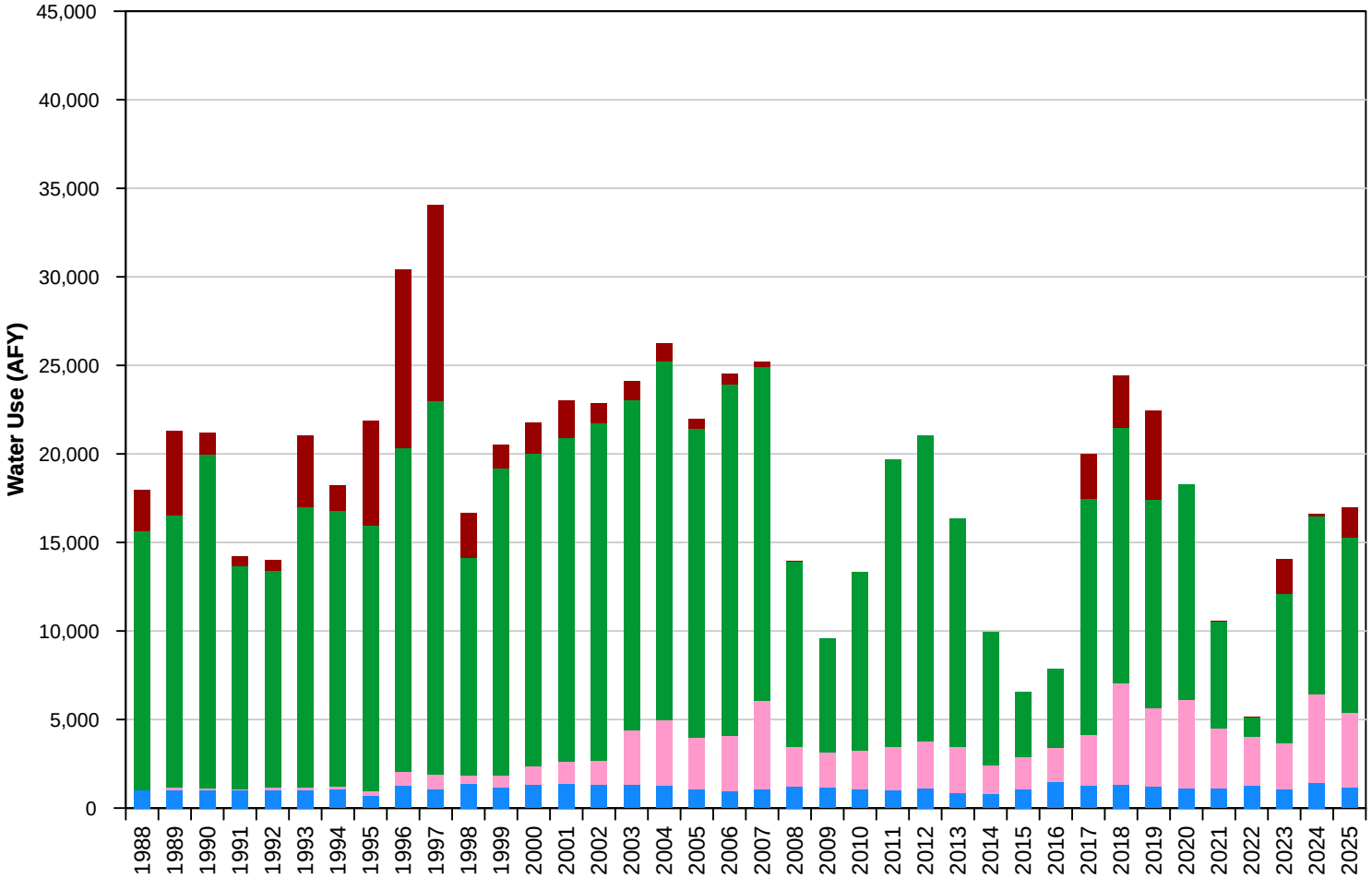
Noting the use of a 2014 land use map in estimating unmetered groundwater use and upcoming information from the OpenET program, additional analysis of changing crop patterns is recommended along with an update of the model during the next GSP Periodic Evaluation (due in 2027). Water use information will be uploaded to DWR as part of the Annual Report. The tables are included in **Appendix A**, following the Elements Guide.



December 2025

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 5-1
Municipal Water Supply by Source



December 2025

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 5-2
Total CVP Water Use by Type 1976-2025

TABLE 5-2. TOTAL WATER USE, AF

Management Area	Water Type	User Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Method
Southern	Groundwater	M&I and Domestic	143	143	143	143	144	144	144	Simulated
		Agricultural	6,722	7,421	8,652	9,312	6,734	7,000	7,276	Simulated
Hollister	Groundwater	M&I and Domestic	1,808	2,056	3,748	3,555	3,555	2,050	2,529	Simulated
		Agricultural	35,913	39,586	46,728	53,681	37,020	45,562	45,155	Simulated
	CVP	M&I and Domestic	4,334	3,937	3,314	298	1,077	2,104	1,524	Reported Flow Meters
		Agricultural	7,864	8,564	4,519	805	6,080	6,495	6,440	Reported Flow Meters
	RW	M&I and Domestic	108	97	21	21	79	80	80	Reported Flow Meters
		Agricultural	461	428	405	590	404	341	406	Reported Flow Meters
San Juan	Groundwater	M&I and Domestic	397	234	240	235	475	505	499	Simulated
		Agricultural	15,944	17,906	20,286	22,896	15,607	19,188	18,978	Simulated
	CVP	M&I and Domestic	123	1,016	27	2,488	1,539	2,880	2,672	Reported Flow Meters
		Agricultural	3,867	3,602	1,561	291	2,358	3,605	3,506	Reported Flow Meters
Bolsa	Groundwater	M&I and Domestic	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Simulated
		Agricultural	23,918	23,918	23,918	23,918	23,918	24,982	25,466	Simulated
Total	**Groundwater**	**All**	**84,869**	**91,287**	**103,740**	**105,787**	**87,478**	**99,455**	**100,071**	**Simulated**
	CVP	**All**	**16,188**	**17,119**	**9,421**	**3,882**	**11,054**	**15,084**	**14,142**	**Reported Flow Meters**
	RW	**All**	**569**	**526**	**426**	**611**	**484**	**421**	**486**	**Reported Flow Meters**
	TOTAL	**ALL**	**101,626**	**108,932**	**113,586**	**110,279**	**99,016**	**114,960**	**114,699**	**Various**

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

As presented in the North San Benito GSP, the GSAs have been actively managing their local groundwater resources for decades with various projects and management actions. The GSP summarizes ongoing efforts, indicates supplementary work on those efforts, and identifies potential future projects and management actions. This Annual Report provides an update on significant progress.

Projects and Management Action

As defined in the GSP, *Projects* are substantial efforts that involve an increase in water supply or a reduction in demand for the GSP Area. Projects outlined in the GSP include:

- Develop Surface Water Storage
- Expand Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)
- Enhance Conjunctive Use
    - San Benito Urban Area Water and Wastewater Project
    - City of San Juan Bautista Regional Water and Wastewater Solution
    - North County Project
    - Zone 3 Operations Planning Tool
- Enhance Water Conservation.

Actions provide a framework for groundwater management and include establishing GSP procedures or policies, filling data gaps with scientific studies or improved monitoring, and providing for funding. Management Actions identified in the GSP include:

- Improve Monitoring Program and Data Management System (DMS)
- Measure agricultural groundwater extraction
- Improve monitoring well network and DMS
    - Improve water quality monitoring program
    - Enhance surface water gaging
- Develop Response Plans
- Enhance Water Quality Improvement Programs
- Reduce Potential Impacts to Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)
- Provide Long-term Basin-wide Funding Mechanism
- Provide GSP Administration, Monitoring, and Reporting.

The projects and management actions (PMAs) are presented in the GSP with an Implementation Plan that extends to 2045 in five-year intervals; the last interval includes the 2042 deadline for the 20-year implementation to achieve and demonstrate sustainability. Not all projects and management actions are updated specifically in this Annual Report, which focuses on projects and management actions with active implementation.

It is noted that the District monitoring program is summarized in Section 2, presenting the basis for subsequent information and analyses. Importation and distribution of CVP water in Zone 6 are described in Section 5. Sources of revenue to support District operations are presented in this section.

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Surface Water Storage

BF Sisk Dam Raise. USBR and DWR are implementing a project to raise the B.F. Sisk Dam that creates San Luis Reservoir to address seismic concerns. A subsequent phase of the project is being developed to increase water storage capability in the Reservoir. All phases of construction are scheduled for completion in 2037. SBCWD diverts its CVP allocations from San Luis Reservoir. Additional storage would increase the capacity for carryover storage of surface water allocations in years when excess water is available, for increased flexibility to use the entire CVP allocation.

Managed Percolation

Ongoing North San Benito Basin management includes percolation of local surface water, wastewater, and CVP water. Considering climate change and potential growth in urban and agricultural water demand, the GSP recognizes the importance of continued percolation activities and future expansion.

Percolation of Local Surface Water. In most years, local surface water is released from Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs for percolation along the San Benito River and Tres Pinos Creek (see **Appendix D**). Releases are managed to maximize percolation along the stream channels of the San Benito River and Tres Pinos Creek and to avoid any losses out of the Basin.

Percolation of Wastewater. Wastewater is percolated by the City of Hollister at its Domestic and Industrial plants, by SSCWD at its Ridgemark Facilities, and by Tres Pinos County Water District. While the City of San Juan Bautista wastewater treatment plant also discharges wastewater, the flows are not considered to percolate to the Basin because of local hydrogeologic conditions that result in outflow to San Juan Creek. As described in the next section, the City of San Juan Bautista Regional Water and Wastewater Solution (now being built) will convey San Juan Bautista wastewater to the City of Hollister Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Recent changes in operation of the wastewater facilities (including increased water recycling) and decreased municipal water use have decreased the volume percolating to the groundwater. Information about the amount of groundwater recharged from wastewater facilities is found in **Appendix D**.

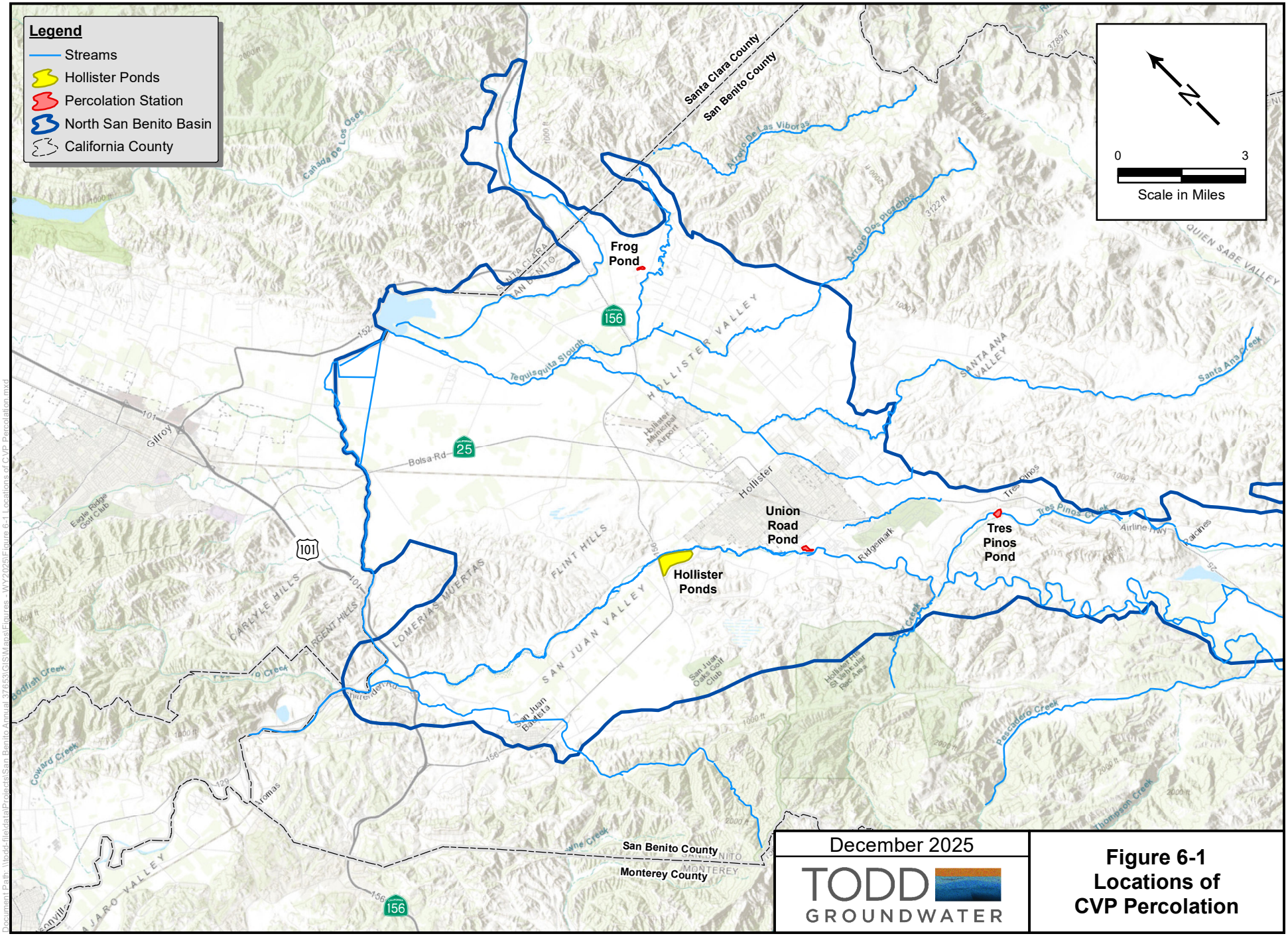
Percolation of CVP Water. In Water Year 2025, the District percolated 1,667 AF of CVP. In normal and wet years, the District percolates in four dedicated off-stream basins; locations are shown in **Figure 6-1.** The managed recharge of the imported water was critical in replenishing the Basin in the 1980s and 1990s; however, the threat of zebra mussel contamination and low CVP allocations prevented the practice from 2008 to 2016. Given available CVP supply, the District has resumed recharge at dedicated off-stream percolation basins.

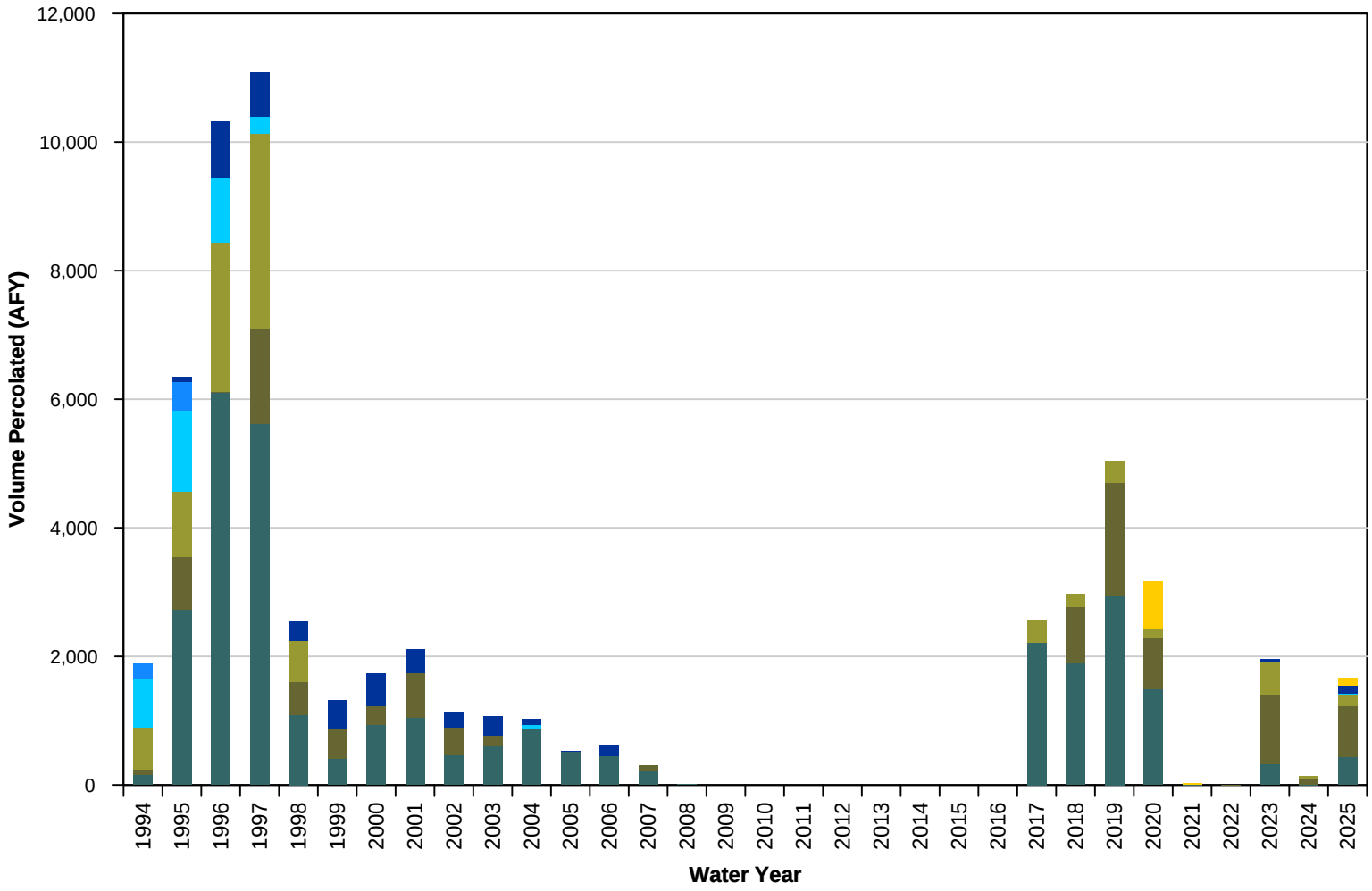
Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)

Expanding MAR was identified as a PMA in the 2022 GSP, and a MAR study was conducted and completed in Water Year 2022. The study identified injection wells as the best method for implementing MAR in the Basin. The District has planned a MAR project using injection wells, specifically Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and has begun implementation. The entire ASR Project is planned to provide for injection and storage of up to 6,000 AFY of treated CVP water in wet years with recovery of up to 6,000 AFY of stored water in dry years (HDR, June 2022; HDR, October 2022). Responding to the drought conditions in recent years, the ASR Project was re-envisioned to provide a portion of the storage and recovery on an accelerated timeline. This first phase, the Accelerated Drought Response Project (ADRoP), will consist of five ASR wells, expansion of the West Hills WTP, and construction of pipelines to convey injection and recovery water between the five ASR wells, West Hills WTP, and the Hollister Distribution System (HDR, October 2022).

In 2022 and 2023, the District successfully applied for and was awarded three individual grants to assist in funding ADRoP. These grants included DWR SGMA Implementation and Integrated Water Resource Management grants and a USBR Small Storage Grant. In total, the District has been awarded over $20 million for ADRoP to date. In 2024, the District conducted environmental review of the project, identified and negotiated locations for key project components, and developed final designs and specifications for construction of ADRoP infrastructure.

In Water Year 2025, the District made significant progress on ADRoP. This included continued West Hills WTP expansion construction, finalization of property acquisition and State and Federal environmental assessment and planning, and significant construction. The District successfully completed design work for all the wells, transmission infrastructure, and other facilities early in 2025. A public solicitation process was then used to select contractors for the well, pipeline, treatment, and other infrastructure construction components of the project. Well drilling began in August 2025 and pipeline and other facility construction started shortly thereafter. As of the end of the Water Year, four ASR wells have been constructed, and aquifer testing was underway. A significant portion of the pipeline and other construction work was also completed in Water Year 2025. The District anticipates completion of currently planned ADRoP construction work in Water Year 2026, including well testing, well equipping, site improvement, pipeline construction, etc.


Legend
Streams
Hollister Ponds
Percolation Station
North San Benito Basin
California County
Frog Pond
Union Road Pond
Tres Pinos Pond
Hollister Ponds
Santa Clara County
San Benito County
Monterey County
Scale in Miles
0
3
N
December 2025
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 6-1
Locations of
CVP Percolation



December 2025

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 6-2
Volume of CVP Recharge by Major Waterway over Time

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Water Resources Planning and Conjunctive Use

As presented in the GSP, SBCWD is engaged in several conjunctive use projects; significant updates and recent accomplishments are summarized below.

Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). The District, in collaboration with SSCWD and the City of Hollister, developed the 2020 UWMP for the Hollister Urban Area, which was submitted to DWR in 2021. The agencies continue to implement this plan. The UWMP provides detailed information on the current and future water supply and demand for the Hollister Urban Area and provides a comparison of supply and demand in normal years plus single-year and multi-year droughts. To address drought and other water shortages, the UWMP promotes water conservation, conjunctive use, and water recycling. The District has begun to prepare the 2025 UWMP. They are actively following updated guidance from DWR and are on track for a 2026 submission.

The 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (Todd Groundwater, Sept 2021) describes and evaluates water deliveries and uses, sources of supply, water quality, water delivery measurements, water rates and charges, water shortage allocation policies, drought management, and reasonable and practical efficient water management practices. The USBR accepted the 2020 AWMP in October 2022. The District has adopted their 2025 AWMP and submitted the report to DWR in early 2026.

San Benito Urban Areas Water and Wastewater Master Planning Project. This project (formerly called the Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Plan) has represented an ongoing collaborative effort of SBCWD, City of Hollister, and SSCWD to provide a secure and stable water supply to the region. The project has involved provision of water treatment for CVP water, which allows its direct use for M&I purposes. It also allows delivery of improved quality water to customers. While recent USBR allocations for M&I users were reduced because of drought (see Section 5), the availability of water treatment capacity remains an important element of sustainability. The San Benito Urban Areas Water Supply and Treatment Master Plan was approved in October 2023 (HDR, 2023). The Master Plan includes the planned expansion to include City of San Juan Bautista. The Master Plan Update evaluated the reliability of the existing CVP supply and assessed various water supply alternatives to increase the resiliency of the water supply by providing storage of water available in wet years for later use during dry years. The highest-ranking alternative in the 2023 Master Plan is the ASR Project (ADRoP) described in the preceding section.

City of San Juan Bautista Regional Water and Wastewater Solution. As described in the GSP, the Regional Solution involves importing high quality water from the West Hills WTP to San Juan Bautista, replacing groundwater use, removing residential self-generating water softeners, reducing industrial salt loading to the City wastewater, and then conveying San Juan Bautista wastewater to the City of Hollister WWTP. The Regional Solution is now part of the Master Plan process. The design for the San Juan Bautista Pipeline construction is underway, and water deliveries may start within the next two to three years.

North County Project. Test wells drilled in March 2021 as part of the North County Project were added to the North San Benito GSP groundwater level and quality monitoring program. Information about the wells (including ground surface elevation, screened intervals, and baseline conditions) are currently being collected. No action on the PMA was performed in Water Year 2025.

Zone 3 Operations Planning Tool. The Zone 3 Operations Planning Tool is continuing to be updated annually and applied to guide Hernandez and Paicines reservoir operations.

Water Recycling. Water recycling is an ongoing conjunctive use project with the City of Hollister. Recycled water currently is provided to approximately 865 acres for agricultural production and landscape irrigation. Recycled water use is documented in Section 5 and Appendix D.

Water Conservation

Water conservation is an important tool to manage demands on the Basin particularly during drought. Water conservation efforts in San Benito County are conducted through the Water Resources Association (WRA). WRA is a cooperative effort among the District, City of Hollister, City of San Juan Bautista, and Sunnyslope County Water District. The UWMP updated in 2021 includes a Water Supply Contingency Plan (WSCP) that includes water demand measures the District can implement during drought conditions. In response to the recent wetter years the Water Shortage Stage is at Stage 1 – Voluntary Water Conservation.

The WRA added a Turf Removal Program in May 2022 in response to the continued drought. The program has used state funding of $150,000 to pay customers to replace turf. The program pays $2 per square foot of turf removed up to 1,000 square feet ($2,000 maximum rebate). The program requires that participants use materials that are permeable and allow water to infiltrate through the soil. In addition, 25 percent of the area where the turf has been removed needs to be low-water use plants. Applicants have four months to complete their projects after their plans are approved.

In Water Year 2025, approximately 47,902 square feet of turf have been removed through the WRASBC Turf Removal Program. The WRASBC expects to continue the program into FY 2025/26, with additional funding being requested from Member Agencies to maintain and expand participation. The WRASBC also applied for a Small-Scale Water Efficiency Grant through the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Program. The application requested $100,000 to support continued turf removal and water conservation efforts. The WRASBC has since been approved to receive the WaterSMART grant, and the project implementation period is projected to continue through December of this year.

Education and outreach efforts have also expanded this year. The WRASBC increased its school engagement, conducting 15 school presentations and field trips during Water Year 2025. Public outreach has also continued through social media platforms, where the WRA promotes its rebate programs and water conservation initiatives. Outreach efforts include regular posts on Instagram and Facebook to increase community awareness and participation.

In addition, WRA staff continues to author news articles for online news sites serving San Benito County, providing residents with seasonal water conservation and efficiency tips. To further support these efforts, the WRA is developing a series of water conservation videos for distribution through local news media outlets and the WRA website.

WRA has been monitoring changes in water use sectors that have occurred over time. With more residential water use and less water use in the agricultural and business sector, they are focusing their conservation message to residential customers. This focus extends to new residential development in the City. WRA reviews landscape plans for the City of Hollister to make sure that new homes comply with the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) and follows up with a post inspection after the landscape materials are installed to ensure the landscape plans were followed. WRA and the water purveyors are implementing DWR's Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), new legislation designed to set water use targets for each category of municipal water use.

Finally, WRA continues to provide various rebates (toilets, landscape hardware, etc.). The most popular rebate program is the water softener demolishing/replacement program. With provision of CVP supply for municipal use, the delivered water quality has improved, and customers are willing to abandon unneeded water softeners. This program has the benefit of improving the water quality of municipal wastewater and recycled water.

Monitoring Program and DMS

The GSP recognized that a single, reliable, and consistent method of measuring agricultural pumping is needed for the entire Basin. This was identified as a high-priority action, noting that it is required specifically for annual reporting. SBCWD is considering implementing the use of remote sensing services offered by OpenET to estimate groundwater use. OpenET uses satellites to estimate water consumed by crops and other plants and provides free ET data to public water managers throughout the western states.

In addition, the GSP's monitoring network assessment provided recommendations for the DMS well inventory, including prompt development of a unique well identification for monitored wells that discontinues use of well names as identifiers. Well identifications were updated to be consistent with DWR site IDs used in the SGMA Portal's Monitoring Network Module (MNM). All wells are identified in this report by State Well Number. Another recommendation was to enhance the DMS with cross-referencing of monitoring sites (groundwater and surface water) relative to location and monitoring for regional groundwater level, groundwater quality, shallow groundwater, subsidence, or managed aquifer recharge. The DMS was updated for groundwater levels, pumping, CVP deliveries, water quality, and reservoir water balances, and cross referencing has been initiated.

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Well Network

The GSP's assessment of the monitoring network identified data gaps including the uneven distribution of monitored wells across the Basin, reliance on private production wells, and insufficient groundwater level data to assess vertical gradients. Installation of new dedicated monitoring wells in the Basin was identified as a top priority to enhance the existing groundwater monitoring network. This need is reflected historical data gaps in the Basin related to water level and water quality monitoring and newly identified data gaps related to monitoring groundwater elevations in areas of interconnected surface water and GDEs. In 2022, new monitoring wells were added to the monitoring program, including six shallow and six deep monitoring wells. The wells are entered in the DMS and are included in regular monitoring. Additional information about these wells including the reference point and well depths will be added to the DMS when available. These wells will continue to be monitored by SBCWD for inclusion in future annual reports and periodic GSP updates.

In Water Year 2024, four Key Wells that had become inaccessible were replaced. Temporary MTs were established but the District should conduct a survey of nearby domestic wells to assess if these temporary MTs are protective of beneficial users. In addition, the District performed reference point surveying for 26 new wells to improve monitoring accuracy and increase the network density in areas of the Basin lacking monitoring.

Develop Response Plans

The GSP concludes that the Basin is managed sustainably relative to groundwater levels, but nonetheless, recognizes that declining groundwater levels could occur rapidly and approach water level MTs during drought. Regular groundwater level monitoring and annual reporting were identified as appropriate management actions to provide an early warning system. An Action Plan was prepared to respond to wells that fall below the MT level and provides a guide for the District's response in the event of rapid and potentially problematic changes. The Action Plan, included in **Appendix A,** details a four-step process to respond to potentially problematic changes relative to groundwater level or water quality thresholds is triggered. These steps include:

1. Identify exceedance and investigate the representative monitoring well area
2. Determine contributing factors
3. Evaluate implementation of specific management actions and/or projects
4. Adopt Outreach and Enforcement Plan.

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Water Quality Improvement Programs

The GSP identified potential management actions to enhance water quality including collaboration with UC Extension and other organizations toward reduced nitrate and salt loading by agriculture, support to farmers for use of remote sensing to optimize fertilizer applications, and cooperation with the County and local agencies on regulation of water softeners and wastewater treatment/disposal including onsite wastewater treatment systems. As noted above, the most popular rebate program for the WRA is the water softener demolishing / replacement program.

Reduce Potential Impacts to GDEs

A recommended management action is to reduce potential impacts to GDEs. Foremost among specific actions is installation of dedicated shallow monitoring wells to measure water table depth at locations where riparian vegetation might potentially be impacted by pumping. In 2021, six shallow monitoring wells were installed at selected locations near the Pajaro River, Pacheco Creek, San Benito River (three sites), and Tres Pinos Creek. These continue to be monitored and will be included in future annual reports and periodic GSP updates. In 2024 DWR released three papers providing new technical information on interconnected surface water (DWR, 2024a, b, and c). A guidance document to assist GSAs in assessing interconnected surface water conditions and establishing Sustainable Management Criteria (SMCs) consistent with SGMA is expected in 2026. This will be incorporated in the periodic evaluation of the GSP.

Long-term Funding

Groundwater sustainability necessitates the continuation of activities including monitoring, data compilation, data analysis, numerical model update, public outreach and annual reporting, five-year periodic evaluations, GSP amendments / updates, investigations, coordination with other agencies, and program administration. While SBCWD has conducted such activities, SGMA requirements are more comprehensive and rigorous. In addition, the extent of activities encompasses the entire North San Benito Groundwater Basin. Accordingly, the GSP identifies management actions to maintain long-term, Basin wide funding. In addition to establishing a groundwater management fee for the entire North San Benito Basin, the District has been pursuing grant funding. In December 2022, the District submitted an application for ADRoP for the DWR SGMA Implementation Round 2. In May 2023, DWR announced that the District was awarded $11.5 million for the project. The District also received $1.8 million from the Integrated Resource Management Grant. In addition, the District plans to submit additional requests for the USBR Small Storage Grant.

6-WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Plan Approval

The GSP for the Basin was submitted January 2022 and approved by DWR in July 2023.

Along with its approval, DWR issued a GSP Assessment Staff Report (DWR, 2023) that documented the plan implementation of SGMA and provided corrective actions. The District has begun to address these corrective actions through project and management actions and will revise Sustainability Management Criteria (SMC) as needed in the periodic evaluation and update of the GSP due January 2027. The corrective actions are summarized below:

- **Recommended Corrective Action 1** - Update the sustainable management criteria for degraded water quality to provide clear definitions of undesirable results.
- **Recommended Corrective Action 2** - Identify the minimum threshold exceedances that constitute an undesirable result for land subsidence.
- **Recommended Corrective Action 3** - Consider utilizing the interconnected surface water guidance, as appropriate, when issued by the Department to establish quantifiable minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and management actions. Continue to fill data gaps.
- **Recommended Corrective Action 4** - Identify the total number of monitoring wells and monitoring schedule in the degraded water quality monitoring network.

Additional details and suggestions are provided in the GSP Assessment Staff Report, which encourages additional clarification of the GSP and progress toward resolution of data gaps recognized in the 2021 GSP. These suggestions and corrective actions are being reviewed to start timely implementation.

Financial Information

The District derives its operating revenue from charges levied on landowners and water users. Non-operating revenue is generated from property taxes, interest, standby and availability charges, and grants. District zones of benefit are listed in **Appendix A**. Zone 6 charges, relating to the importation and distribution of CVP water, are the focus of this section. A brief Annual Groundwater Memorandum Report (in **Appendix A**) was presented to the SBCWD Board of Directors on January 10, 2025, including the recommended groundwater rates and presenting the technical justification for the rates.

Table 6-1 presents the groundwater charges for Zone 6 water users, which reflect costs associated with monitoring and management. A full worksheet of how groundwater charges are determined can be found in **Appendix F**. Groundwater charges are adjusted annually in March. For March 2025 – February 2026, District rates are $14.30/AF for agricultural use and $14.30/AF for M&I use. The District adopts rates on a three-year cycle. The rates for 2026-2027 are proposed and the District is currently performing a full review of future rates. For next year, March 2026 through February 2027, proposed groundwater rates are the same for Agriculture and M&I users at $14.30/AF.

TABLE 6-1. ADOPTED GROUNDWATER CHARGES

Water Year (Sept-Oct)	Agriculture ($/AF)	M&I ($/AF)
2021-2022	$13.55	$40.55
2022-2023	$13.55	$40.55
2023-2024	$13.75	$13.75
2024-2025	$14.03	$14.03
2025-2026	$14.30	$14.30
2026-2027	$14.30	$14.30

CVP rates (provided by the USBR) include the cost of service, restoration fund payment, charges for maintenance of San Luis Delta Mendota Water Authority facilities, and other fees (the breakdown is found in **Appendix G**). The District's blue valve rates (paid by users of CVP water) include a water charge and a power charge. Additionally, the standby and availability charge is a $6 per-acre charge assessed on all parcels with access to CVP water (an active or idle turnout from the distribution system). **Table 6-2** shows the CVP water charge and **Table 6-3** shows the CVP power charge.

TABLE 6-2. ADOPTED BLUE VALVE WATER CHARGES

	Blue Valve Water Charge ($/AF)					
	Agricultural			Municipal & Industrial		
Water Year (Sept-Oct)	Non - Full Cost	Full Cost (1a)	Full Cost (1b)	Small Parcel & Contract	Wholesale	Reliability Charge
2021-2022	$274.00	$411.00	$433.00	$424.00	$424.00	
2022-2023	$274.00	$411.00	$433.00	$424.00	$647.00	
2023-2024	$294.68	$294.68	$294.68	$653.70	$653.70	$100.00
2024-2025	$300.58	$300.58	$300.58	$640.07	$640.07	$175.00
2025-2026*	$263.00	$263.00	$263.00	$417.00	$417.00	$137.00

*Charges commencing Mar 1,2026

TABLE 6-3. ADOPTED BLUE VALVE POWER CHARGES

Blue Valve Power Charge ($/AF)	Subsystem 2	Subsystem 6H	Subsystem 9L	Subsystem 9H	All other subsystems
3/1/2021	$85.35	$41.50	$93.55	$138.25	$35.75
3/1/2022	$85.35	$41.50	$93.55	$138.25	$35.75
3/1/2023	$40.22	$40.22	$94.01	$94.01	$40.22
3/1/2024	$41.64	$41.64	$97.31	$97.31	$41.64
3/1/2025	$43.10	$43.10	$100.73	$100.73	$43.10
3/1/2026	$46.00	$46.00	$113.00	$113.00	$46.00

Recycled water charges (**Table 6-4**) are set to recover current operating and maintenance costs related to the water service. Recycled water rates include those associated with water supply, water quality, and infrastructure.

TABLE 6-4. ADOPTED RECYCLED WATER CHARGES

Recycled Water ($/AF)		
Effective	Agriculture Rate	Power Charge
3/1/2021	$210.00	$61.85
3/1/2022	$211.00	$63.09
3/1/2023	$294.70	$101.10
3/1/2024	$300.59	$104.65
3/1/2025	$306.61	$108.32
3/1/2026	$263.00	$154.00

Groundwater Management Fee

The District is authorized by California Water Code Section 10730(a), to collect fees to recover costs for GSP development, monitoring, and GSP Annual Reports. In July 2021, the SBCWD Board of Directors passed two resolutions respectively to levy a groundwater management fee and to request that the County of San Benito collect the groundwater management fee on the property tax rolls. The groundwater management fee is based on assessor's parcels and acreage, as the most appropriate way to ensure property owners are paying their fair share toward cost recovery. The annual rates are shown in **Table 6-5**.

Land categories as outlined below have been identified as the basis for application of fees to land within the Basin:

- Valley areas overlying productive portions of the Basin and benefiting significantly from GSP development and implementation, including major municipal and industrial areas, will be charged a land-based fee.
- Upland areas (UA) with less access to groundwater and insignificant benefit of groundwater management and GSP development will not be charged a fee.

TABLE 6-5. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT FEE

Groundwater Management Fee ($/Acre)	
2021-2022	$5.77
2022-2023	$5.92
2023-2024	$6.07
2024-2025	$6.23
2025-2026	$6.39
2026-2027	TBD

Those who receive their water through municipal agencies pay fees to their respective agencies. All other landowners are charged a fee as part of their San Benito County tax bill. It is expected that the District will have sufficient data to revise the Groundwater Management Fee to account for cost-recovery of extraction measurements during the periodic update of the GSP, to be completed in 2027.

SGMA Indicators

Of the six sustainability criteria developed by DWR, five are relevant to North San Benito Basin (seawater intrusion is not relevant). As documented in the GSP, the Basin has been and is being managed sustainably relative to all criteria. Accordingly, sustainability does not need to be achieved, but it does need to be maintained through the planning and implementation horizon. This will involve continuation and improvement of existing management actions—most notably import of Central Valley Project (CVP) water and its conjunctive use with groundwater. It also will include improvement and expansion of management actions and monitoring.

TABLE 7-1. SGMA INDICATORS

	Indicator	Status of Minimum Threshold
	Groundwater-Level Declines	Compile water level data. Compare key wells elevations with MTs
	Groundwater-Storage Reductions	Compute groundwater storage using the numerical model.
	Water-Quality Degradation	Compile water quality data. Summarize the findings for the triennal review.
	Land Subsidence	Download and review DWR InSar data
	Interconnected Surface-Water Depletions	Review key shallow wells elevations with MTs

While the North San Benito Basin has been managed sustainably, the following sustainability criteria were defined in the GSP because potential exists for undesirable results.

- The Minimum Threshold relative to **chronic lowering of groundwater levels** is defined at designated Key Wells by historical groundwater low levels adjusted to provide reasonable protection to nearby wells. Undesirable results are indicated when two consecutive exceedances occur in each of two consecutive years, in 60 percent or more of the Key Wells (e.g., three of five wells) in each Management Area. The Measurable Objective is to maintain

groundwater levels above the MTs and to maintain groundwater levels within the historical operating range.

- The Minimum Threshold for **reduction of storage** for all Management Areas is fulfilled by the minimum threshold for groundwater levels as proxy. The Measurable Objective for storage is fulfilled by the MT for groundwater levels, which maintains groundwater levels within the historical operating range.
- The Minimum Threshold for **land subsidence** is defined as a rate of decline equal to or greater than 0.2 feet in any five-year period. This has been considered in terms of a potential cumulative decline equal to or greater than one foot of decline since 2015; 2015 represents current conditions and the SGMA start date. The extent of cumulative subsidence across the Basin will be monitored and evaluated using InSAR and UNAVCO data. Subsidence is closely linked to groundwater levels, and it is unlikely that significant inelastic subsidence would occur if groundwater levels remain above minimum thresholds.
- The Minimum Thresholds for **degradation of water quality** address nitrate and TDS for each MA. The MT for nitrate is defined initially as the percentage of wells with concentrations exceeding the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) (45 mg/L) based on current conditions (2015-2017). The MT for TDS is defined initially as the percentage of wells with concentrations exceeding the TDS value of 1,200 mg/L based on current conditions. The Measurable Objectives for both are defined as maintaining or reducing the percentage of wells with median concentrations exceeding the MTs.
- The Minimum Threshold for **depletion of interconnected surface water** is the amount of depletion associated with the lowest water levels during the 1987-1992 drought, with some adjustments made for wells with groundwater levels lower in 2016 than in 1992. Undesirable results would occur if more than 25 percent of monitored wells within 1 mile of a shallow water table reach along the Pajaro River, Pacheco Creek, San Benito River, or Tres Pinos Creek had static spring water levels lower than the lowest static spring water level during 1987-1992.

Updates On SGMA Indicators

Chronic lowering of groundwater levels. Sustainability criteria (minimum thresholds and measurable objectives) for groundwater levels rely on a network of representative monitoring wells (Key Wells). The MT for a Key Well was based on its historical low levels and adjusted as needed to minimize any risk to nearby domestic wells of future low-water levels. For each Management Area, **Figures 3-4 through 3-7** show the Key Well hydrographs and their respective MTs for groundwater levels. Current water levels are above the individual well MT in all but one Key Well.

In Water Year 2023, four Key Wells were identified as unavailable – the landowner no longer granted access, the well had been destroyed, or there was an issue obtaining a water level. Replacement wells were identified for these wells. The replacement wells are located nearby in the same MA, have long term access arrangements, and reflect representative water levels. A temporary MT was set in each replacement well at the historic low water level. These MTs will be revised in the next GSP Periodic

Evaluation. A complete analysis of these wells, surrounding domestic wells, and potential undesirable results will be performed to identify new permanent Key Wells with corresponding MTs.

Table 7-2 lists the 22 Key Wells and their respective MTs, as well as the minimum groundwater elevation for Water Year 2025. Groundwater elevations were measured above the MT in 22 wells, three of these wells were flowing artesian wells (and thus above the MT). In Water Year 2025, one well in San Juan MA showed groundwater elevations below the respective MT.

In San Juan MA, Well 13-5-6L1 was first measured below the MT in October 2021 as reported in previous annual reports. Water Year 2025 represents the fourth year with this well's groundwater level below the MT, even after two consecutive above normal water years. Continued local pumping may be impacting this well. Undesirable results for water levels are defined as 60 percent of wells in the MA below the individual well threshold (MT) – for now this well represents 25 percent of the original Key Wells in San Juan. With the addition of the nearby D-1 (Dobler) well to the list of Key Wells for the MA this single threshold exceedance represents 20 percent of the Key Wells in the MA. While no action is required, the groundwater levels in this Key Well should be reviewed and this area considered for targeted management. The District plans to investigate the local area at the next sampling event.

Overall, the data indicate that the Basin is not currently affected by undesirable results due to chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

TABLE 7-2. KEY WELLS

Groundwater Level Key Well	MA	Minimum Threshold Depth to Water (ft-bgs)	Minimum Threshold Elevation ft (NAVD 88)	Min Groundwater Elevation WY 2025	Above MT	Years Below MT
11-4-25H2	Bolsa	145	4.0	91.57	Y	
11-5-21E2	Bolsa	63	92.0	Artesian	Y	
11-5-28B1	Bolsa	102	66.0	Artesian	Y	
12-5-17D1	Bolsa	176	1.0	63.22	Y	
12-5-6L1	Bolsa	185	32.0	150.55	Y	
11-5-13D1	Hollister	97	161.0	229.31	Y	
11-5-35G1	Hollister	104	102.0	182.24	Y	
12-5-34P1	Hollister	96	86.0	226.5	Y	
MW DW3	Hollister	160	172.5	175.664	Y	
12-5-3B1	Hollister	150	144.0	Artesian	Y	
12-6-6L4	Hollister	64	184.0	217.73	Y	
13-6-19L0	Hollister	109	281.8	309.86	Y	
12-4-17L20	San Juan	47	93.0	122.09	Y	
12-4-35A1	San Juan	152	76.6	172.79	Y	
DB-1 (Dobler)	San Juan	75	123.1	125.993	Y	
13-4-3H1	San Juan	155	52.0	148.5	Y	
13-5-6L1	San Juan	110	131.5	127.5	N	4
14-6-13B1	Southern	59	637.0	641.18	Y	
14-6-26F0	Southern	45	556.0	641.29	Y	
14-6-26H1	Southern	136	609.0	625.02	Y	
14-6-26K1	Southern	73	623.0	637.11	Y	
14-7-20K1	Southern	79	687.0	719.5	Y	

Reduction of storage. This indicator is tracked using the groundwater levels at Key Wells as a proxy. In addition, the change in groundwater in storage is estimated by the numerical model (Section 4). The groundwater level data indicate that the Basin is not currently affected by undesirable results due to depletion of groundwater storage.

Land Subsidence. Land subsidence is tracked using the regional InSAR data and the site-specific UNAVCO station data provided by DWR) on its SGMA Data Viewer (DWR 2025). The most recent InSAR maps (showing change in ground elevation over Water Year 2025) indicated a small area showing -0.2 to -0.1 (feet) of displacement in the Bolsa MA, south of the intersection of Hwy 25 and Shore Rd. Since

2015, the SGMA Data View shows the Basin has experienced -0.1 to 0.1 (feet) of total change. The UNAVCO data from Station 242 in northwest Bolsa was available for Water Year 2025 and shows the similar seasonal variation observed in previous years. The available UNAVCO data indicate that ground surface decline reached its maximum in the water year during September 2025, but the annual low was the same as experienced in September 2024. As with every year, the Basin experienced its seasonal elastic rebound through May, likely due to the wetter spring conditions. A more comprehensive analysis of the potential for subsidence will be included in the GSP periodic evaluation and amendment.

Degradation of water quality. Water quality (TDS, nitrate) continues to be monitored in the SBCWD Water Quality Monitoring Program. As discussed in Section 3, a detailed analysis and comparison of triennial data with the Minimum Thresholds was performed in Water Year 2022. For 2023-2025, the Southern, Hollister and Bolsa MAs showed decreases in the percent of wells that exceeded the respective basin objectives (based on 2015-2017) established in the GSP. For 2023-2025, none of the management areas triggered their MTs for TDS or nitrate, the percent of wells with concentrations greater than the basin objective

Depletion of interconnected surface water. Nineteen wells are currently identified as Key Wells for Interconnected Surface Water. These are historically monitored wells within one mile of stream reaches where springtime depth to water is typically 20 feet or less (and the Key Wells are not separated from the reach by a fault). The locations of the wells are shown as orange dots in **Figure 3-4** through **3-7** for each MA. The MT for these wells is based on the lowest water level in either spring 1992 or Spring 2016. As with water level Key Wells, the District has selected temporary replacement wells for three Key Wells that have been inaccessible. Temporary MTs were set at the Spring 1992 or Spring 2016 low conditions for these wells. All of the Key Wells and their MTs for Interconnected Surface water will be re-evaluated for the GSP Periodic Evaluation.

Table 7-3 lists the nineteen wells and their respective MTs, as well as the groundwater elevation for Spring 2024. As noted previously, three wells were replaced because the District was unable monitor the originally identified wells.

TABLE 7-3. INTERCONNECTED SURFACE WATER WELLS

Surface Water / GDE Key Well	Spring MT Groundwater Elevation (ft NAVD88)	Groundwater Elevation Spring 2025	Above MT	Years Below MT
11-4-26B1	127.0	131.46	Y	
11-4-34A1	128.0	135.25	Y	
11-5-13D1	214.0	230.05	Y	
11-5-20N1	90.0	88.43	N	4
11-5-27P2	122.0	171.04	Y	
11-5-28B1	128.0	168.0	Y	
12-4-17L20	113.0	127.84	Y	
12-4-21M1	120.0	144.25	Y	
12-4-34H1	117.0	169.0	Y	
12-4-35A1	126.0	Inaccessible		
13-5-11E1	220.0	285.99	Y	
13-5-13F1	316.0	331.48	Y	
13-6-20K1	396.0	429.8	Y	
13-6-19L0	281.8	309.8	Y	
14-6-13B1	633.0	649.53	Y	
14-6-26F0	624.0	650.04	Y	
14-6-26H1	620.0	649.37	Y	
14-6-26K1	618.0	646	Y	
14-6-35B1	637.0	Pumping		

Based on spring water levels, 16 wells had groundwater elevations measured above the individual MT. Only one of the Key Wells for surface water interconnection was below the MT level. Well 11-5-20N1 located in the Bolsa MA on Tequisquita Slough showed a groundwater elevation of 88.43 feet, slightly lower than the 90-foot threshold. This well has been below the MT for four consecutive years, even through extremely wet years in 2023 and 2024. Water levels at this location show a strong seasonal trend with water levels higher in the winter and lower in the summer. Additional data and analysis are needed at this well to understand the seasonal variation, which can range over 60 feet or more, and to evaluate the well's suitability for representing interconnected surface water and GDE conditions. The District will investigate changes in seasonal groundwater pumping near this locations. This one well represents 6.25 percent of the total monitored in Spring 2025. Interconnected surface water undesirable results were defined in the GSP as 25 percent of wells with water levels below the individual MT. This has not occurred as of 2025. DWR has recently released three technical papers on interconnected surface water (DWR, 2024a, b, and c). The District will review these papers and the forthcoming guidance and update the SMCs for Interconnected Water in future GSP periodic evaluations. The District must find suitable replacement wells for the three that were inaccessible in Spring 2025 (12-4-35A1, and 14-6-35B1).

8-RECOMMENDATIONS

District policies and programs have served to effectively manage water resources for many years. The District, working collaboratively with other agencies, has eliminated historical overdraft through importation of CVP water, has developed and managed multiple sources of supply to address drought, has established an active and effective water conservation program, has initiated programs to protect water quality, and has improved delivered water quality to many municipal customers. The District also has provided consistent reporting and outreach. The following recommendations are responsive to the District Act and support effective management consistent with SGMA.

Monitoring Programs

Through GSP implementation, the monitoring programs should continue to be improved to provide the SBCWD Board of Directors with information to support management of the groundwater supplies of the District and its zones. Detailed monitoring recommendations have been developed as part of the GSP, including accurate measurement of agricultural groundwater pumping, which has been identified as an important data gap. Accurate groundwater production data is consistent not only with SGMA but also with the District Act, by which the Board of Directors can order an Annual Report, which reports on total production of water from the groundwater supplies of the District during the water year. This supports the following recommendations, provided in response to the District Act, as to the quantity of water needed for surface delivery and for replenishment of groundwater supplies, and whether or not a groundwater charge should be levied and if so, what rate per acre-foot. The District should continue to pursue methods to quantify groundwater pumping in the Basin, including OpenET.

The District should update their QA/QC of groundwater data to ensure that the monitoring network is accurately measuring changes in groundwater levels across the Basin, represent regional trends, have long records of monitoring, and have the same general construction. The SGMA portal should also be updated annually to remove wells no longer in the network.

Groundwater Production and Replenishment

Past District percolation operations helped to reverse historical overdraft and then accumulate a water supply reserve. The District currently manages groundwater storage and surface water to minimize excessively high or low groundwater elevations on a temporal and geographic basis. The District should continue to operate Hernandez and Paicines to improve downstream groundwater conditions. In 2024, the District provided limited off-channel percolation of CVP water; this should be continued with optimization of recharge when CVP water is available. In light of climate change and increasing variability of CVP supply, replenishment projects like ADRoP should be pursued as a groundwater management priority. Such replenishment operations are critical to sustainable groundwater supply.

8-RECOMMENDATIONS

CVP Purchase Recommendation

CVP imports continue to be a critical source of supply for agricultural users and M&I. The water retailers rely on continued CVP water, treated through Lessalt or West Hills WTP, to provide quality drinking water to their customers. This ability to maximize CVP use will increase flexibility for local water users to use groundwater or CVP. CVP also provides better quality water for delivery to municipal customers and results in improved wastewater quality, which supports water recycling. In addition, the District is pursuing projects to store CVP imports in wet years through ASR (ADRoP) and can continue to percolate the water through off-stream channels. As such, the District should continue to purchase the maximum available CVP volume allocated during the upcoming contract year.

Groundwater Charges

The groundwater charge for the current USBR contract year (March 2025-February 2026) is recommended to be $14.30 per AF for agricultural use in Zone 6 and a groundwater charge of $14.30 per AF is recommended for M&I use. For the upcoming year March 2026 – February 2027, District rates are proposed to be $14.30 for agricultural use and $14.30 for M&I use. The District adopts rates on a three-year cycle. Current water rates were adopted January 2023 but have extended the current rates while a full rate study.

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APPENDIX A REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The San Benito County Water District Act (1953) is codified in California Water Code Appendix 70. Section 70-7.6 (District Act) authorizes the District Board of Directors to require the District to prepare an annual groundwater report. This Annual Report satisfies both the requirements of a SGMA Annual Report and report detailed in the District Act. The District Act requires that the report address the District and its zones of benefit (**Table A-1**) for the water year. While section 70-7.2 defines the water year as March through February, the same as the USBR contract year, Section 70-7.6 identifies data sets to be documented for the hydrologic water year, October through September.

Table A-1. District Zones of Benefit

Zone	Area	Provides
1	Entire County	Specific District administrative expenses
3	San Benito River Valley (Paicines to San Juan) and Tres Pinos River Valley (Paicines to San Benito River)	Operation of Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs and related groundwater recharge and management activities
6	Hollister and San Juan Management Areas of North San Benito Groundwater Basin (previously San Juan, Hollister East, Hollister West, Pacheco, Bolsa SE, and Tres Pinos subbasins)	Importation and distribution of CVP water and related groundwater management activities

The Board has consistently ordered preparation of Annual Reports, and the reports have included the contents specified Section 70-7.6. The following table shows the contents specified by the Act and the section of the Annual Report where the information is available.

The full text of Appendix 70, Section 70-7.6 through 7.8 is enclosed in this appendix.

APPENDIX A REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Table A-2. District Act Requirements

District Act Requirements		Annual Report Section	Notes
Overdraft	An estimate of the annual overdraft for the current water year and for the ensuing water year. Information for the consideration of the Board in its determination of the annual overdraft and accumulated overdraft as of September 30 of the current year	4	The water balance is simulated for the continuous period from January 1976 through September 2025. The basin is not in overdraft over the contract year (March 2025 through February 2026) or the water year (October 2024 through September 2025).
Total Production	A report as to the total production of water from the groundwater supplies of the District and its zones as of September 30 of the current year.	5	CVP imports, groundwater pumping, and recycled water use are reported for agricultural and other uses for the hydrologic water year ending September 30
	Information for the consideration of the Board in its determination of the estimated amount of agricultural water and the estimated amount of water other than agricultural water to be withdrawn from the groundwater supplies of the District and its zones		
Future Purchase	The amount of water the District is obligated to purchase during the ensuing water year.	5, 8	The allocations for the contract years covered by the report are shown in Tables 5-1 and 5-2. Recommendations to purchase the full amount available are provided.
	A recommendation as to the quantity of water needed for surface delivery and for replenishment of the groundwater supplies of the District and its zones during the ensuing water year.		
Rate	A recommendation as to whether or not a groundwater charge should be levied in any zone(s) of the District in the ensuing water year and if so, a rate per acre-foot for all water other than agricultural water for such zone(s)	6, Appendix G, and Engineer's Report	Rate information is provided by the contract (USBR) year
Other	Any other information the Board requires.	1-9	The report includes SGMA implementation, financial information, and other content requested by staff and Board.

APPENDIX A REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Water Code Appendix 70 Excerpts

Sec. 7.6. the board by resolution require the district to annually prepare an investigation and report on groundwater conditions of the district and the zones thereof, for the period from October 1 of the preceding calendar year through September 30 of the current year and on activities of the district for protection and augmentation of the water supplies of the district and the zones thereof. The investigation and report shall include all of the following information:

(a) Information for the consideration of the board in its determination of the annual overdraft.

(b) Information for the consideration of the board in its determination of the accumulated overdraft as of September 30 of the current calendar year.

(c) A report as to the total production of water from the groundwater supplies of the district and the zones thereof as of September 30 of the current calendar year.

(d) An estimate of the annual overdraft for the current water year and for the ensuing water year.

(e) Information for the consideration of the board in its determination of the estimated amount of agricultural water and the estimated amount of water other than agricultural water to be withdrawn from the groundwater supplies of the district and the zones thereof for the ensuing water year.

(f) The amount of water the district is obligated to purchase during the ensuing water year.

(g) A recommendation as to the quantity of water needed for surface delivery and for replenishment of the groundwater supplies of the district and the zones thereof the ensuing water year.

(h) A recommendation as to whether or not a groundwater charge should be levied in any zone or zones of the district during the ensuing year.

(i) If any groundwater charge is recommended, a proposal of a rate per acre-foot for agricultural water and a rate per acre-foot for all water other than agricultural water for such zone or zones.

(j) Any other information the board requires.

(Added by Stats. 1965, c. 1798, p.4167, 7. Amended by Stats.1967,c.934, 5, eff. July27,1967; Stats. 1983, c. 402, 1; Stats. 1998, c. 219 (A.B.2135), 1.)

Section 70-7.7. Receipt of report; notice of hearing; contents; hearing

Sec. 7.7. (a) On the third Monday in December of each year, the groundwater report shall be delivered to the clerk of the board in writing. The clerk shall publish, pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code, a notice of the receipt of the report and of a public hearing to be held on the second Monday of January of the following year in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the district, at least 10 days prior to the date at which the public hearing regarding the groundwater report shall be held. The notice shall include, but is not limited to, an invitation to all operators of water producing facilities within the district to call at the offices of the district to examine the groundwater report.

(b) The board shall hold, on the second Monday of January of each year, a public hearing, at which time any operator of a water-producing facility within the district, or any person interested in the condition of the groundwater supplies or the surface water supplies of the district, may in person, or by representative, appear and submit evidence concerning the groundwater conditions and the surface water supplies of the district. Appearances also may be made supporting or protesting the written groundwater report, including, but not limited to, the engineer's recommended groundwater charge.

(Added by Stats. 1965, c. 1798, p. 4167, 8. Amended by Stats. 1983, c. 02,2; Stats. 1998, c. 219 (A.B.2135,2.)

Section 70-7.8. Determination of groundwater charge; establishment of rates; zones; maximum charge; clerical errors

Sec. 7.8. (a) Prior to the end of the water year in which a hearing is held pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 7.7, the board shall hold a public hearing, noticed pursuant to Section 6061 of the government Code, to determine if a groundwater charge should be levied, it shall levy, assess, and affix such a charge or charges against all persons operating groundwater- producing facilities within the zone or zones during the ensuing water year. The charge shall be computed at fixed and uniform rate per acre-foot for agricultural water, and at a fixed and uniform rate per acre-foot for all water other than agricultural water. Different rates may be established in different zones. However, in each zone, the rate for agricultural water shall be fixed and uniform and the rate for water other than agricultural water shall be fixed and uniform. The rate for agricultural water shall not exceed one-third of the rate for all water other than agricultural water.

(b) The groundwater charge in any year shall not exceed the costs reasonably borne by the district in the period of the charge in providing the water supply service authorized by this act in the district or a zone or zones thereof.

(c) Any groundwater charge levied pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any general tax or assessment levied within the district or any zone or zones thereof.

(d) Clerical errors occurring or appearing in the name of any person or in the description of the water-producing facility where the production of water there from is otherwise properly charged, or in the making or extension of any charge upon the records which do not affect the substantial rights of the assesse or assesses, shall not invalidate the groundwater charge.

(Added by Stats. 1965, c. 1798, p. 4168, 9. Amended by Stats. 1983, c. 402, 3; Stats.1983, c. 402, 3; Stats. 1998, c. 219 (A.B.2135), 3.)

APPENDIX A REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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SGMA Annual Elements Guide

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SGMA Annual Report Data Upload

Basin Number	3-003.05
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Total Groundwater Extractions (AF)	100,071
Water Use Sector Urban (AF)	3,196
Water Use Sector Industrial (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Agricultural (AF)	96,875
Water Use Sector Managed Wetlands (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Managed Recharge (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Native Vegetation (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Other (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Other Description	

Basin Number	3-003.05
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Meters Volume (AF)	-
Meters Description	
Meters Type	
Meters Accuracy (%)	
Meters Accuracy Description	
Electrical Records Volume (AF)	0
Electrical Records Description	
Electrical Records Type	
Electrical Records Accuracy (%)	
Electrical Records Accuracy Description	
Land Use Volume (AF)	0
Land Use Description	
Land Use Type	
Land Use Accuracy (%)	
Land Use Accuracy Description	
Groundwater Model Volume (AF)	100,071.0
Groundwater Model Description	Numerical Model developed for the GSP and updated for the Annual Report
Groundwater Model Type	Estimate
Groundwater Model Accuracy (%)	50-60 %
Groundwater Model Accuracy Description	Without data on the actual water use it is impossible to calculate the % accuracy
Other Method(s) Volume (AF)	-
Other Method(s) Description	
Other Method(s) Type	
Other Method(s) Accuracy (%)	
Other Method(s) Accuracy Description	

Basin Number	3-003.05
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Methods Used To Determine	Meters
Water Source Type Central Valley Project (AF)	14142
Water Source Type State Water Project (AF)	-
Water Source Type Colorado River Project (AF)	-
Water Source Type Local Supplies (AF)	-
Water Source Type Local Imported Supplies (AF)	-
Water Source Type Recycled Water (AF)	486
Water Source Type Desalination (AF)	-
Water Source Type Other (AF)	1,667
Water Source Type Other Description	CVP for Recharge

Basin Number	3-003.05
Water Year	2025 (Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025)
Total Water Use (AF)	116,366
Methods Used To Determine	Model Estimate for groundwater pumping
Water Source Type Groundwater (AF)	100,071
Water Source Type Surface Water (AF)	-
Water Source Type Recycled Water (AF)	486
Water Source Type Reused Water (AF)	-
Water Source Type Other (AF)	15,809
Water Source Type Other Description	CVP
Water Use Sector Urban (AF)	7,472
Water Use Sector Industrial (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Agricultural (AF)	107,227
Water Use Sector Managed Wetlands (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Managed Recharge (AF)	1,667
Water Use Sector Native Vegetation (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Other (AF)	-
Water Use Sector Other Description	

PMA DB ID	PMA ID	PMA Name	Lead GSA(s)	Basin	GSP	Implementation Date	Water Year *	Status *	Describe the project or management action's progress towards implementing the plan since the previous annual report. **	No Update - Provide an explanation.
51	3-003.05_PMA_1	Develop Surface Water Storage (Pacheco Expansion)	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Planning	USBR and DWR are implementing a project to raise the B.F. Sisk Dam that creates San Luis Reservoir to address seismic concerns. A subsequent phase of the project is being developed to increase water storage capability in the Reservoir. All phases of construction are scheduled for completion in 2037. SBCWD diverts its CVP allocations from San Luis Reservoir. On August 26, 2025, Valley Water's Board directed staff to cease work on the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project, withdraw its Prop 1 WSIP application, and wind the project down. Valley Water's decision was made for three main reasons: 1) USBR determined that it would not allow for the storage of CVP water in the expanded reservoir, 2) most recent cost estimate had escalated to $3.2B, 3) inability to identify and secure additional project partners. On January 30, 2026 Valley Water notified SBCWD that it was formally terminating the 2018 MOU governing development of the project.	
52	3-003.05_PMA_2	Expand Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	In Water Year 2025, the District made significant progress on ADRoP. This included continued West Hills WTP expansion construction, finalization of property acquisition and State and Federal environmental assessment and planning, and significant construction. The District successfully completed design work for all the wells, transmission infrastructure, and other facilities early in 2025. A public solicitation process was then used to select contractors for the well, pipeline, treatment, and other infrastructure construction components of the project. Well drilling began in August 2025 and pipeline and other facility construction started shortly thereafter. As of the end of the Water Year, four ASR wells have been constructed, and aquifer testing was underway. A significant portion of the pipeline and other construction work was also completed in Water Year 2025. The District anticipates completion of currently planned ADRoP construction work in Water Year 2026, including well testing, well equipping, site improvement, pipeline construction, etc.	
53	3-003.05_PMA_3	Enhance Conjunctive Use, Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Project	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	As described in the GSP, the Regional Solution involves importing high quality water from the West Hills WTP to San Juan Bautista, replacing groundwater use, removing residential self-generating water softeners, reducing industrial salt loading to the City wastewater, and then conveying San Juan Bautista wastewater to the City of Hollister WWTP. The Regional Solution is now part of the Master Plan process. The San Juan Bautista Pipeline construction is complete and water deliveries have started.	
54	3-003.05_PMA_4	Enhance Conjunctive Use, City of San Juan Bautista Regional Water and Wastewater Solution	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	San Juan Bautista is now part of the San Benito Urban Area (see PMA 3)	
55	3-003.05_PMA_5	Enhance Conjunctive Use, North County Project	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	No Update		No action on the PMA was performed in Water Year 2025, no funding available
56	3-003.05_PMA_6	Enhance Conjunctive Use, Zone 3 Operations Planning Tool	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	5 The Zone 3 Operations Planning Tool is continuing to be updated annually and applied to guide Hernandez and Paicines reservoir operations.	
57	3-003.05_PMA_7	Enhance Water Conservation	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	In Water Year 2025, approximately 47,902 square feet of turf have been removed through the WRASBC Turf Removal Program. The WRASBC expects to continue the program into FY 2025/26, with additional funding being requested from Member Agencies to maintain and expand participation. The WRASBC also applied for a Small-Scale Water Efficiency Grant through the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Program. The application requested $100,000 to support continued turf removal and water conservation efforts. The WRASBC has since been approved to receive the WaterSMART grant, and the project implementation period is projected to continue through December of this year. Education and outreach efforts have also expanded this year. The WRASBC increased its school engagement, conducting 15 school presentations and field trips during Water Year 2025. Public outreach has also continued through social media platforms, where the WRA promotes its rebate programs and water conservation initiatives. Outreach efforts include regular posts on Instagram and Facebook to increase community awareness and participation.	
58	3-003.05_PMA_8	Improve Monitoring Program and DMS, Measure agricultural groundwater extraction	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Planning	The District is currently developing a new water use monitoring program that will address the entire basin area and will be documented in future SGMA Annual Reports. One method currently identified to evaluate agricultural water use is the OpenET tool developed by a consortium of private and public partners and led by Environmental Defense Fund, NASA, Desert Research Institute, and HabitatSeven. The tool utilizes satellite-based estimates of total ET by month for the entire western United States. The data are available at a spatial resolution of 30 meters by 30 meters (0.22 acres per pixel). The District has assessed using Open ET and finds it reasonably estimates crop consumptive use. They will begin implementing the tool beginning with a survey of growers to gather more information about which parcels apply imported surface water or groundwater to further fine tune groundwater use by parcel. In the future, this data will also be available for import into the numerical model to improve simulation of groundwater pumping.	
59	3-003.05_PMA_9	Improve Monitoring Program and DMS, Improve monitoring well network and DMS	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	Monitoring network is continually update and wells no longer monitored will be removed from the SGMA Portal.	
60	3-003.05_PMA_10	Improve Monitoring Program and DMS, Improve water quality monitoring program	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	The Basin wide water quality database was updated with data from GAMA, IRLP, and District wells.	
61	3-003.05_PMA_11	Improve Monitoring Program and DMS, Enhance surface water gaging	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	The District continues to fund USGS gaging stations across the basin. No additional action on the PMA was performed in Water Year 2025.	
62	3-003.05_PMA_12	Develop Response Plans	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Completed - Accruing Benefits	An Action Plan was prepared, as part of the GSP, to respond to wells that fall below the MT level and provides a guide for the District's response in the event of rapid and potentially problematic changes. The Action Plan will be reviewed during the Periodic Evaluation and GSP Amendment process.	
63	3-003.05_PMA_13	Enhance Water Quality Improvement Programs	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	No Update		No action on the PMA was performed in Water Year 2025. No new water quality issues were identified.
64	3-003.05_PMA_14	Reduce Potential Impacts to groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs)	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	The District continues to collect shallow groundwater level data and is waiting on expected guidance from DWR.	
65	3-003.05_PMA_15	Provide Long-term Basin-wide Funding Mechanism	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	The District has been pursuing grant funding and just completed a rate study. The District is also revisiting its SGMA fees and will continue adjust funding as needed.	
66	3-003.05_PMA_16	Provide Administration, Monitoring, and Reporting	San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	3-003.05 NORTH SAN BENITO	10/01/25	2025	Ongoing	In accordance with SGMA, Annual Reports document water supply sources and use, groundwater elevations and storage, and management activities for each water year.	

APPENDIX A REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Memorandum Report:

San Benito County Water District Annual Groundwater Report
for January 5, 2026 Meeting of the Board of Directors

December 9, 2025

MEMORANDUM REPORT

To: Dana Jacobson, San Benito County Water District

From: Maureen Reilly, PE and Iris Priestaf, PhD

Re: San Benito County Water District Annual Groundwater Report for January 5, 2026 Meeting of the Board of Directors

The San Benito County Water District (District or SBCWD) was formed in 1953 by a special act (District Act) of the State with responsibility and authority to manage groundwater. The District Act authorizes the Board of Directors, at its discretion, to direct staff to prepare an annual report on groundwater conditions of the District and its zones of benefit, such as Zone 6, the area for distribution of Central Valley Project (CVP) water. The groundwater report (addressing the previous water year from October 1 through September 30) also summarizes activities of the District for protection and augmentation of water supplies and provides management recommendations. Annual Groundwater Reports have been prepared since the 1970s.

In response to the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the District became the exclusive Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the North San Benito Groundwater Basin (Basin) in San Benito County. In coordination with Santa Clara Water District (Valley Water), the GSA for the Santa Clara County portion of the Basin, the District led preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Basin that was submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in January 2022 and received Approval from DWR in July 2023. Starting in 2022, the District shifted Annual Groundwater Report preparation to align with the requirements of SGMA, and SGMA Annual Reports for water years 2021 - 2024 (Todd 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025) have been prepared for local use and submittal to DWR. The District recently initiated preparation of the SGMA Annual Report for water year 2025 in accordance with SGMA and consistent with the District Act. District Act requirements are listed in Appendix A of recent SGMA Annual Reports. The water year 2025 SGMA Annual Groundwater Report is planned for completion by April 1, 2026.

This brief Memorandum Report has been prepared at the direction of the SBCWD Board of Directors to address requirements of the District Act, while recognizing that the SGMA Annual Report will provide the substantial documentation that has been presented in pre-SGMA Annual Groundwater Reports.

1. GROUNDWATER BASIN CONDITIONS

As documented in the GSP (Todd 2021), the Basin is not in overdraft. Historical overdraft was halted through importation of CVP water and other management actions. In water year (WY) 2025, CVP allocations (set by the United States Bureau of Reclamation or USBR) started relatively low but were increased over the spring season. In February 2025, CVP initial allocations were set at 35 percent for agricultural uses and 75 percent for municipal and industrial (M&I) uses. In late March, the USBR increased the allocation for agricultural uses to 40 percent. In late April, this allocation was increased to 50 percent and finally in May, USBR announced the CVP 2025 water supply allocations were 55 percent for agricultural uses and 80 percent for M&I uses (USBR 2025).

Table 1 shows that WY 2025 M&I and agricultural groundwater pumping increased relative to WY 2024 but still remained below WY 2022 when CVP imports were set at 0 percent for agriculture and at public health and safety volumes for M&I users. It should be noted that Table 1 relies on power meters for monitoring agricultural pumping while the SGMA Annual Report will use numerical model-simulated pumping.

Table 1. Groundwater Production in Zone 6 by Water Year, acre-feet per year

	WY 2019	WY 2020	WY 2021	WY 2022	WY 2023	WY 2024	WY 2025
Agriculture*	15,423	17,021	22,614	23,945	13,147	13,132	14,909
Municipal & Industrial	2,660	3,514	6,067	5,840	4,769	2,321	3,475
* based on power meters in Zone 6							

While WY 2025 was a below average year hydrologically (80 percent of normal), groundwater levels and storage reserves in North San Benito Basin have stabilized. The District continues to manage the Basin to maintain water levels above the quantitative minimum thresholds that are protective of beneficial uses of groundwater (Todd 2025).

2. WATER SUPPLIES AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

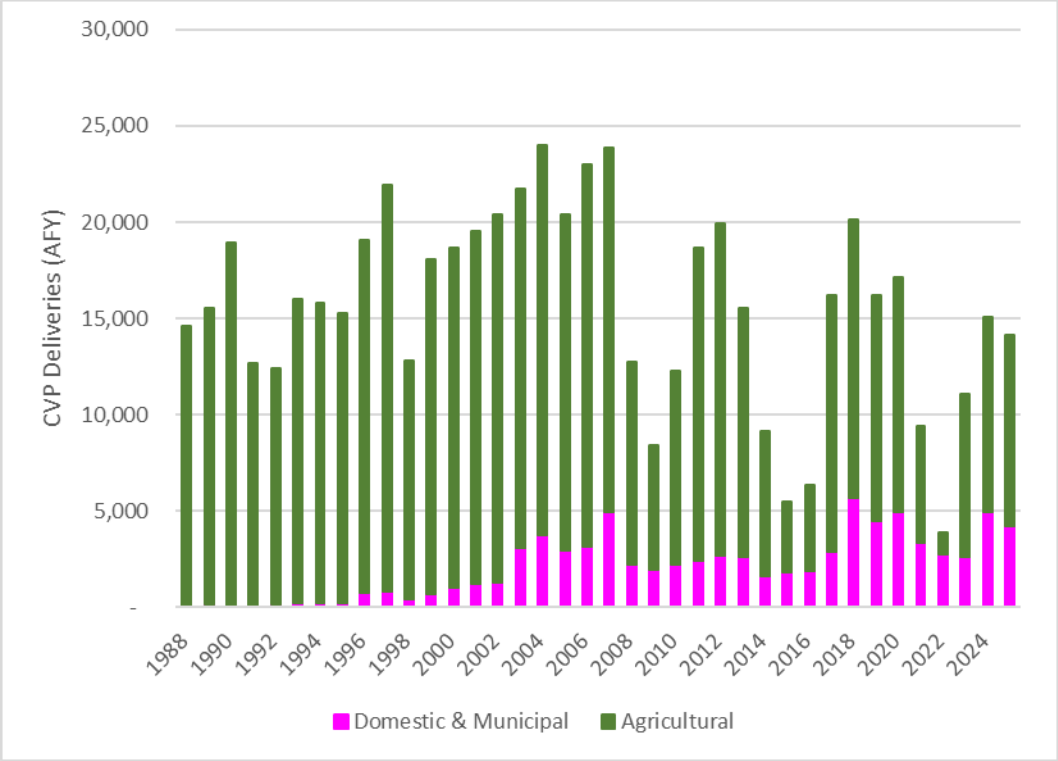
As described in the previous SGMA Annual Reports and pre-SGMA Annual Groundwater Reports, water supply sources available in Zone 6 include local groundwater, imported CVP water, recycled water, and local surface water.

The District contract with USBR provides up to 35,550 acre-feet per year (AFY) of imported water for agricultural use and 8,250 AFY for M&I use. As noted above, CVP allocations were increased to 55 percent and 80 percent for agricultural and M&I uses, respectively. While this was higher than WY 2024, the late season increase of allocations resulted in less CVP

water delivered to users in the basin. WY 2025 CVP use was about 94 percent of WY 2024 CVP use. **Figure 1** shows the delivered CVP water by user type over the last 38 years.

An additional 1,650 AF of CVP water was used to recharge the groundwater basin across the basin including near San Benito River (Hollister Recycled water ponds and along Union Road), Arroyo Los Viboras (Frog Ponds), and Tres Pino Creek.

Figure 1. CVP Deliveries by User Type (WY 1988- WY 2025)



CVP and the other non-groundwater water sources are used conjunctively with local groundwater. The District has consistently worked to maintain groundwater storage in the Basin to serve as an important water source in dry years when CVP and other sources are restricted. District groundwater management projects (also described in GSP Chapter 8, Todd 2021) are focused on increasing water importation, local water storage, managed aquifer recharge, and water recycling, all of which maintain and increase local groundwater storage.

Ongoing management actions include groundwater level, quality, and water use monitoring, data compilation and analysis, numerical modeling, water conservation, water quality improvement programs, stakeholder outreach, reporting, and administrative activities among others that contribute to long-term sustainability.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are responsive to the District Act:

- Continue to purchase and supply all imported CVP water available under the District's contract and any additional supplies that can reasonably be attained.
- Continue to operate Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs for percolation to improve downstream groundwater conditions.
- Continue off-channel percolation of CVP water as available and expand percolation capabilities.
- Levy a groundwater charge in Zone 6 as substantiated and recommended in the 2025 Annual Groundwater Report. The groundwater charge for the USBR contract year (March 2026-February 2027) is recommended to be $14.31 per acre-foot (AF) for agricultural use in Zone 6 and a groundwater charge of $14.31 per AF is recommended for M&I use.

4. REFERENCES

US Bureau of Reclamation, Reclamation boosts California's 2025 Central Valley Project water supply allocations, https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/news-release/5143, April 28, 2025.

Todd Groundwater (Todd),2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 Annual Groundwater Report, March.

Todd Groundwater (Todd), 2021, North San Benito Groundwater Sustainability Plan, November.

APPENDIX B CLIMATE DATA

List of Tables and Figures

Table B-1. Monthly Precipitation at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Table B-2. Reference Evapotranspiration at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Table B-1. Monthly Precipitation at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Water Year	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL	% Normal
1996	0.12	0.01	2.21	4.38	4.52	1.56	1.33	1.32	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	15.46	118%
1997	0.96	3.16	4.26	6.84	0.21	0.09	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.86	121%
1998	0.16	3.78	2.59	4.94	9.06	2.70	2.31	2.40	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.08	28.13	215%
1999	0.54	1.93	0.79	2.54	2.49	1.52	0.67	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.61	81%
2000	0.14	0.98	0.11	4.05	4.53	0.68	0.40	0.45	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.46	88%
2001	3.54	0.80	0.23	2.86	2.77	0.62	2.20	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	13.09	100%
2002	0.70	11.48	11.93	0.66	1.15	1.57	0.37	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.14	215%
2003	0.00	1.67	5.04	0.77	1.41	1.06	3.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	13.12	100%
2004	0.20	0.60	5.25	1.31	4.21	0.59	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.53	96%
2005	1.95	0.54	3.46	2.49	2.89	3.42	0.83	0.64	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.04	16.69	128%
2006	0.07	0.27	3.08	1.49	1.01	4.96	1.73	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	13.04	100%
2007	0.20	0.73	1.69	0.57	2.22	0.29	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.43	6.72	51%
2008	0.71	0.67	0.92	4.56	2.06	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.07	69%
2009	0.28	1.05	1.89	0.35	3.73	1.83	0.20	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	9.95	76%
2010	0.50	0.02	1.31	2.29	2.19	1.74	3.44	0.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	12.11	93%
2011	0.72	1.85	2.59	1.57	2.63	2.33	0.19	0.78	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.96	99%
2012	0.69	0.96	0.07	0.81	0.46	2.34	1.39	0.26	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	54%
2013	0.01	2.23	1.15	1.35	0.64	0.46	0.30	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.10	6.30	48%
2014	0.07	0.37	0.17	0.22	1.91	1.59	0.86	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.35	41%
2015	1.57	0.48	5.78	0.02	1.20	0.22	0.24	0.87	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.08	10.56	81%
2016	0.22	3.65	1.58	3.98	0.57	3.72	0.79	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	14.88	114%
2017	1.77	2.48	3.33	4.66	6.05	1.70	1.09	0.50	0.32	0.00	0.02	0.00	21.92	168%
2018	0.20	1.12	0.19	2.39	0.29	2.74	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	63%
2019	0.17	2.52	1.48	2.24	4.02	2.55	0.25	1.95	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	118%
2020	0.00	1.40	3.69	1.39	0.00	2.78	1.18	0.42	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.00	11.25	85%
2021	0.00	0.42	0.77	3.82	0.28	1.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58	50%
2022	2.16	0.41	5.09	0.09	0.10	0.64	0.74	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	72%
2023	0.00	2.06	6.17	4.09	2.33	5.03	0.01	0.59	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.36	156%
2024	0.09	0.52	2.93	3.02	4.29	2.93	1.39	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.50	119%
2025	0.00	1.76	1.90	0.12	2.84	2.77	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.57	10.55	81%
AVG	0.59	1.66	2.72	2.33	2.40	1.86	0.93	0.42	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.06	13.08	100%

Note: The average precipitation is based on the period of record (1875-2025).

-The CIMIS value for selected months in 2017 and 2018 includes measurement error due to irrigation overspray. The corrected District value is 0".

-Previous years of CIMIS data may have also been affected by irrigation overspray - the data before 2017 have not been corrected.

Table B-2. Reference Evapotranspiration at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Water Year	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL	% Normal
1996	3.88	2.24	1.22	1.48	1.88	3.67	5.10	6.06	6.73	7.39	6.68	4.71	51.04	103%
1997	3.84	1.84	1.37	1.38	2.48	4.27	5.84	7.51	7.13	7.18	6.71	5.67	55.22	111%
1998	3.85	1.84	1.52	1.29	1.38	2.82	4.26	4.53	5.27	6.91	6.83	4.72	45.22	91%
1999	3.51	1.73	1.52	1.54	1.84	3.01	4.72	5.80	6.66	6.92	5.91	4.67	47.83	96%
2000	4.00	1.98	1.89	1.22	1.62	3.69	5.14	6.04	6.73	6.74	6.19	4.74	49.98	101%
2001	2.91	1.71	1.47	1.47	1.81	3.07	3.90	6.15	6.54	6.02	6.23	4.75	46.03	93%
2002	3.51	1.91	1.24	1.53	2.26	3.66	4.21	6.37	7.05	7.24	6.14	5.39	50.51	102%
2003	3.57	1.94	1.25	1.56	1.80	3.87	3.79	6.00	6.47	7.29	6.15	5.07	48.76	98%
2004	4.11	1.73	1.24	1.32	1.72	3.98	5.19	6.38	6.71	6.63	5.98	5.32	50.31	101%
2005	3.08	1.69	1.44	1.30	1.69	2.95	4.38	5.74	6.36	6.86	6.13	4.55	46.17	93%
2006	3.59	2.00	1.19	1.43	2.18	2.43	3.00	5.49	6.41	7.02	5.60	4.38	44.72	90%
2007	3.28	1.69	1.37	1.77	1.77	4.11	4.76	6.29	6.89	6.79	6.46	4.65	49.83	100%
2008	3.48	2.21	1.44	1.25	2.03	3.76	5.17	5.97	6.88	6.74	6.31	5.00	50.24	101%
2009	3.82	1.87	1.36	1.70	1.72	3.51	4.83	5.53	6.31	7.08	6.31	5.30	49.34	99%
2010	3.45	2.21	1.71	1.26	1.80	3.49	3.87	5.37	6.71	6.29	5.88	4.98	47.02	95%
2011	3.02	1.86	1.05	1.59	2.05	2.71	4.43	5.34	5.99	6.56	5.74	4.64	44.98	90%
2012	3.27	1.89	1.83	1.84	2.46	3.34	4.39	6.39	6.81	6.63	6.00	4.60	49.45	99%
2013	3.25	1.82	1.16	1.50	2.10	3.71	5.39	6.26	6.36	6.46	5.98	4.83	48.82	98%
2014	3.51	2.02	1.80	2.08	1.85	3.58	4.89	6.83	6.61	6.43	6.02	4.74	50.36	101%
2015	3.90	1.86	1.45	1.80	2.16	4.13	5.12	5.01	6.41	6.52	6.49	5.34	50.19	101%
2016	4.11	2.05	1.39	1.32	2.72	3.40	4.65	5.71	7.54	7.22	5.74	5.15	51.00	103%
2017	3.40	2.11	1.47	1.55	1.76	3.73	4.45	6.29	6.82	7.62	6.03	5.16	50.39	101%
2018	4.15	1.93	1.98	1.57	2.66	3.25	4.81	5.83	7.29	7.65	6.60	5.15	52.87	106%
2019	3.85	2.20	1.54	1.58	1.91	3.42	4.81	5.17	6.68	7.15	6.54	5.36	50.21	101%
2020	4.24	2.31	1.37	1.60	2.78	3.15	4.54	6.53	7.17	6.96	6.23	4.78	51.66	104%
2021	4.16	2.24	1.82	1.79	2.45	3.79	5.27	6.54	7.09	7.15	6.18	5.27	53.75	108%
2022	3.66	2.23	1.21	1.78	2.73	4.02	5.36	6.91	7.73	7.30	6.45	5.42	54.80	110%
2023	3.63	2.11	1.17	1.61	2.05	2.94	5.02	5.08	5.68	7.52	6.19	4.55	47.55	96%
2024	3.94	2.39	1.52	1.39	2.09	3.41	4.58	6.00	7.02	7.55	6.74	5.13	51.76	104%
2025	4.27	2.14	1.58	1.87	2.18	3.36	4.56	6.66	6.87	6.84	6.74	4.73	51.80	104%
AVG	3.67	1.99	1.45	1.55	2.06	3.47	4.68	5.99	6.70	6.96	6.24	4.96	49.73	100%

APPENDIX C GROUNDWATER DATA

List of Tables and Figures

Table C-1. Groundwater Elevations October 2024 through 2025

Figure C-1. Groundwater Basins in San Benito County

Figure C-2. Monitoring Locations

Figure C-3. Depth to Water – October 2025

Table B-1. Monthly Precipitation at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Water Year	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL	% Normal
1996	0.12	0.01	2.21	4.38	4.52	1.56	1.33	1.32	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	15.46	118%
1997	0.96	3.16	4.26	6.84	0.21	0.09	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.86	121%
1998	0.16	3.78	2.59	4.94	9.06	2.70	2.31	2.40	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.08	28.13	215%
1999	0.54	1.93	0.79	2.54	2.49	1.52	0.67	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.61	81%
2000	0.14	0.98	0.11	4.05	4.53	0.68	0.40	0.45	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.46	88%
2001	3.54	0.80	0.23	2.86	2.77	0.62	2.20	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	13.09	100%
2002	0.70	11.48	11.93	0.66	1.15	1.57	0.37	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.14	215%
2003	0.00	1.67	5.04	0.77	1.41	1.06	3.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	13.12	100%
2004	0.20	0.60	5.25	1.31	4.21	0.59	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.53	96%
2005	1.95	0.54	3.46	2.49	2.89	3.42	0.83	0.64	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.04	16.69	128%
2006	0.07	0.27	3.08	1.49	1.01	4.96	1.73	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	13.04	100%
2007	0.20	0.73	1.69	0.57	2.22	0.29	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.43	6.72	51%
2008	0.71	0.67	0.92	4.56	2.06	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.07	69%
2009	0.28	1.05	1.89	0.35	3.73	1.83	0.20	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	9.95	76%
2010	0.50	0.02	1.31	2.29	2.19	1.74	3.44	0.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	12.11	93%
2011	0.72	1.85	2.59	1.57	2.63	2.33	0.19	0.78	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.96	99%
2012	0.69	0.96	0.07	0.81	0.46	2.34	1.39	0.26	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	54%
2013	0.01	2.23	1.15	1.35	0.64	0.46	0.30	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.10	6.30	48%
2014	0.07	0.37	0.17	0.22	1.91	1.59	0.86	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.35	41%
2015	1.57	0.48	5.78	0.02	1.20	0.22	0.24	0.87	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.08	10.56	81%
2016	0.22	3.65	1.58	3.98	0.57	3.72	0.79	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	14.88	114%
2017	1.77	2.48	3.33	4.66	6.05	1.70	1.09	0.50	0.32	0.00	0.02	0.00	21.92	168%
2018	0.20	1.12	0.19	2.39	0.29	2.74	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	63%
2019	0.17	2.52	1.48	2.24	4.02	2.55	0.25	1.95	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	118%
2020	0.00	1.40	3.69	1.39	0.00	2.78	1.18	0.42	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.00	11.25	85%
2021	0.00	0.42	0.77	3.82	0.28	1.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58	50%
2022	2.16	0.41	5.09	0.09	0.10	0.64	0.74	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	72%
2023	0.00	2.06	6.17	4.09	2.33	5.03	0.01	0.59	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.36	156%
2024	0.09	0.52	2.93	3.02	4.29	2.93	1.39	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.50	119%
AVG	0.63	1.70	2.74	2.38	2.32	1.79	0.93	0.44	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.04	13.08	100%

Note: The average precipitation is based on the period of record (1875-2018).
-The CIMIS value for September 2017 (2.4") includes measurement error due to irrigation overspray. The corrected District value is 0".
-The CIMIS value for February, May, June, and August 2018 (0.8", 2.6", 0.1", 0.03") includes measurement error due to irrigation overspray. The corrected District value is 0.3" for February and 0" for all other months.
-The CIMIS value for October and November 2018 included measurement error due to irrigation overspray. The corrected District value is 0.17" for October and 2.52" for November (WRCC Hollister2 Station)

Table B-2. Reference Evapotranspiration at the SBCWD CIMIS Station (inches)

Water Year	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL	% Normal
1996	3.88	2.24	1.22	1.48	1.88	3.67	5.10	6.06	6.73	7.39	6.68	4.71	51.04	103%
1997	3.84	1.84	1.37	1.38	2.48	4.27	5.84	7.51	7.13	7.18	6.71	5.67	55.22	111%
1998	3.85	1.84	1.52	1.29	1.38	2.82	4.26	4.53	5.27	6.91	6.83	4.72	45.22	91%
1999	3.51	1.73	1.52	1.54	1.84	3.01	4.72	5.80	6.66	6.92	5.91	4.67	47.83	96%
2000	4.00	1.98	1.89	1.22	1.62	3.69	5.14	6.04	6.73	6.74	6.19	4.74	49.98	101%
2001	2.91	1.71	1.47	1.47	1.81	3.07	3.90	6.15	6.54	6.02	6.23	4.75	46.03	93%
2002	3.51	1.91	1.24	1.53	2.26	3.66	4.21	6.37	7.05	7.24	6.14	5.39	50.51	102%
2003	3.57	1.94	1.25	1.56	1.80	3.87	3.79	6.00	6.47	7.29	6.15	5.07	48.76	98%
2004	4.11	1.73	1.24	1.32	1.72	3.98	5.19	6.38	6.71	6.63	5.98	5.32	50.31	101%
2005	3.08	1.69	1.44	1.30	1.69	2.95	4.38	5.74	6.36	6.86	6.13	4.55	46.17	93%
2006	3.59	2.00	1.19	1.43	2.18	2.43	3.00	5.49	6.41	7.02	5.60	4.38	44.72	90%
2007	3.28	1.69	1.37	1.77	1.77	4.11	4.76	6.29	6.89	6.79	6.46	4.65	49.83	100%
2008	3.48	2.21	1.44	1.25	2.03	3.76	5.17	5.97	6.88	6.74	6.31	5.00	50.24	101%
2009	3.82	1.87	1.36	1.70	1.72	3.51	4.83	5.53	6.31	7.08	6.31	5.30	49.34	99%
2010	3.45	2.21	1.71	1.26	1.80	3.49	3.87	5.37	6.71	6.29	5.88	4.98	47.02	95%
2011	3.02	1.86	1.05	1.59	2.05	2.71	4.43	5.34	5.99	6.56	5.74	4.64	44.98	91%
2012	3.27	1.89	1.83	1.84	2.46	3.34	4.39	6.39	6.81	6.63	6.00	4.60	49.45	100%
2013	3.25	1.82	1.16	1.50	2.10	3.71	5.39	6.26	6.36	6.46	5.98	4.83	48.82	98%
2014	3.51	2.02	1.80	2.08	1.85	3.58	4.89	6.83	6.61	6.43	6.02	4.74	50.36	101%
2015	3.90	1.86	1.45	1.80	2.16	4.13	5.12	5.01	6.41	6.52	6.49	5.34	50.19	101%
2016	4.11	2.05	1.39	1.32	2.72	3.40	4.65	5.71	7.54	7.22	5.74	5.15	51.00	103%
2017	3.40	2.11	1.47	1.55	1.76	3.73	4.45	6.29	6.82	7.62	6.03	5.16	50.39	101%
2018	4.15	1.93	1.98	1.57	2.66	3.25	4.81	5.83	7.29	7.65	6.60	5.15	52.87	106%
2019	3.85	2.20	1.54	1.58	1.91	3.42	4.81	5.17	6.68	7.15	6.54	5.36	50.21	101%
2020	4.24	2.31	1.37	1.60	2.78	3.15	4.54	6.53	7.17	6.96	6.23	4.78	51.66	104%
2021	4.16	2.24	1.82	1.79	2.45	3.79	5.27	6.54	7.09	7.15	6.18	5.27	53.75	108%
2022	3.66	2.23	1.21	1.78	2.73	4.02	5.36	6.91	7.73	7.30	6.45	5.42	54.80	110%
2023	3.63	2.11	1.17	1.61	2.05	2.94	5.02	5.08	5.68	7.52	6.19	4.55	47.55	96%
2024	3.94	2.39	1.52	1.39	2.09	3.41	4.58	6.00	7.02	7.55	6.74	5.13	51.76	104%
AVG	3.65	1.99	1.45	1.53	2.06	3.48	4.69	5.97	6.69	6.96	6.22	4.97	49.66	100%

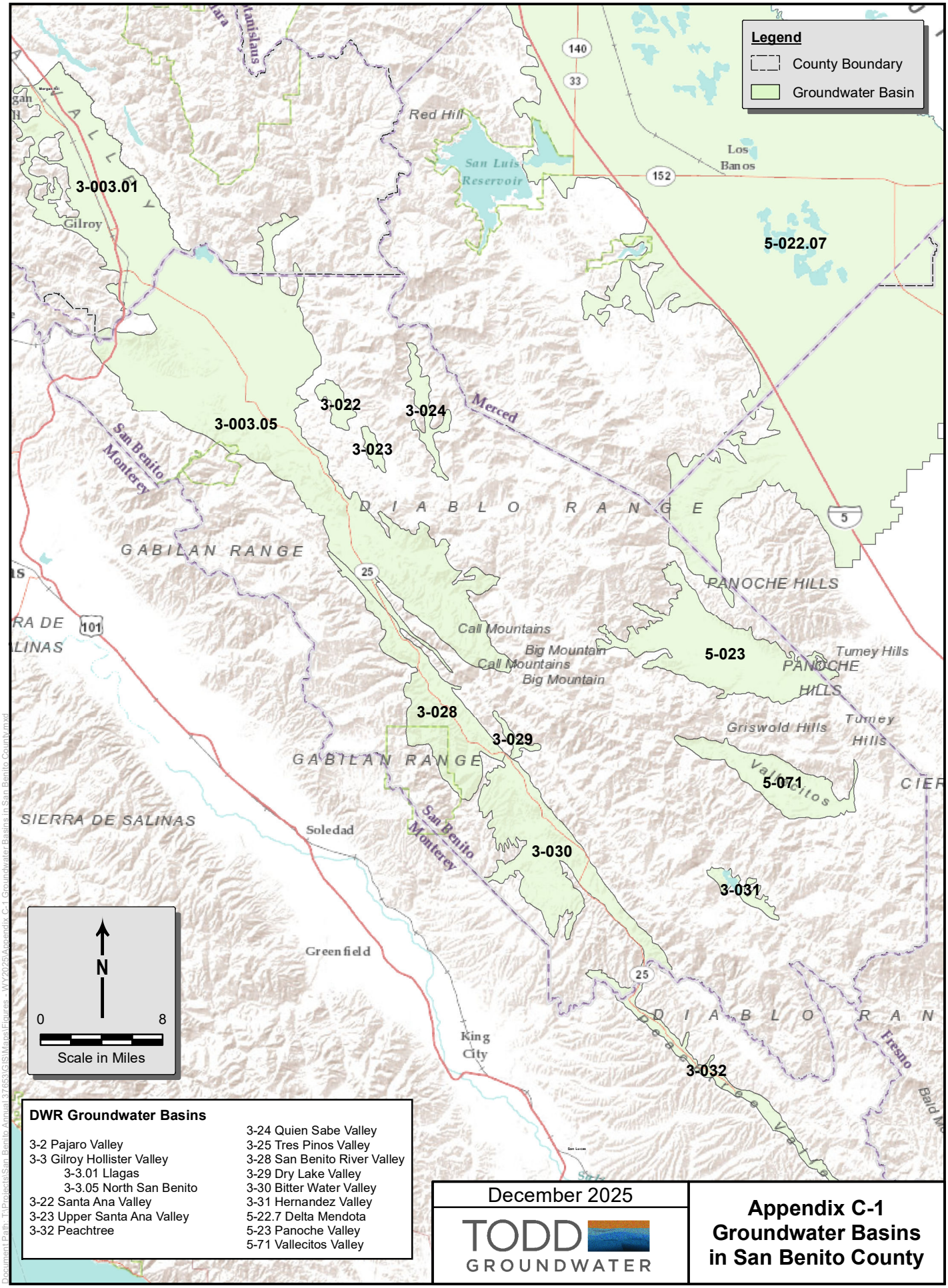
Note: The averages are for the available period of record, 1995 for reference evapotranspiration.

Table C-1. Groundwater Elevations October 2024 through October 2025

Local SWN	Ground	Well Depth	Depth to Top	MA	Oct 24	Jan Elev	Apr Elev	Jul Elev	Oct 25	Subbasin
Southern Management Area										
14-6-13B1	696	0	0	Southern	643.57	645.73	649.53	647.1	645.34	TPCV
14-6-14Q0	694	0	0	Southern	636.1		644		641.36	Paicines
14-6-26F0	692	0	0	Southern	645.06		650.04	648.11	647.78	Paicines
14-6-26H1	682	0	0	Southern	640.46		649.37	648.32	649.39	Paicines
14-6-26K1	668	0	0	Southern	638.36		646	643	643.88	Paicines
14-6-35B1	707	0	0	Southern	656.4				654.32	Paicines
14-6-36D0	737	0	0	Southern	654.35		655.25		651.5	Paicines
14-7-19G0	753	0	0	Southern	707.12				701.35	TPCV
14-7-20K1	766	0	0	Southern	723.34	725.85	715.75	714.26	713.13	TPCV
Bolado Park #1	506.302			Southern	498.102		496.502		496.142	
Bolado Park #2	520.063			Southern	506.063		505.863		505.023	
MW DW5	669.458			Southern	629.158	627.888	624.758	621.958	620.458	
MW DW6	769.529			Southern	754.029	754.289	752.329	750.059	750.889	
MW SW4	538.487			Southern	517.987	517.807	516.1303	513.687	513.227	
MW SW5	621.495			Southern	605.765	606.215	610.235	608.845	605.055	
Panoche Solar Farm	688.861			Southern	663.751		665.061		664.211	
Swett 1	663.012			Southern	634.282		632.512		630.152	
Swett 2	668.574			Southern	631.684		626.774		625.074	
Swett2 1	710.838			Southern	667.088		665.438		663.608	
Swett2 2	710.422			Southern	663.082		661.822		660.182	
San Juan Management Area										
12-4-17L20	140	0	0	San Juan		127.84				SJ
12-4-18J1	150	0	0	San Juan	122		123.87		124.84	SJ
12-4-21M1	170	250	0	San Juan	142.02		144.25		143.31	SJ
12-4-34H1	199	387	120	San Juan	157.63		168.96		163.56	SJ
12-4-35A1	216	325	110	San Juan						SJ
12-5-28N1	253.66	408	168	San Juan	224.71		225.76		224.43	HW
12-5-30H1	250	240	0	San Juan	208.47		210.48		209.77	SJ
12-5-31H1	248	0	0	San Juan			207.95		204.34	SJ
13-4-3H1	207	312	168	San Juan	150.8	155.11	166.5	164.22	162	SJ
13-4-4A3	210	195	48	San Juan	194.77		195.7		189.7	SJ
13-5-6L1	241.5	0	0	San Juan	117.58	128.66		123.55	120.9	SJ
775 Flint Rd	216.295			San Juan						
Alameda 1 (Top Flavor)	228.09			San Juan	128.09		140.99		137.94	
Alameda 2	208.788			San Juan	157.638		150.188		151.888	
Barker Farms 1	187.097			San Juan	152.167		141.297		141.097	
Barker Farms 2	187.68			San Juan	154.28		140.38		142.27	
Barker Farms 3	185.766			San Juan						
Barker Farms 4	181.24			San Juan			158.44		155.42	
Dobler	238.683			San Juan	132.363		126.383		128.343	
MW SW3	181.628			San Juan	168.738	170.928	169.9013	168.178	167.518	
Bolsa Management Area										
11-4-25H2	148	631	216	Bolsa	96.04	99.36	121.9	114.52	109.12	B
11-4-26B1	143	642	149	Bolsa	132.83		135.22	132.75	133.5	B
11-4-34A1	142	100	0	Bolsa	136.75		137.9167	138.25	137.75	B
11-5-20N1	150	300	0	Bolsa	86.6		102.3367	101.07	92.76	B
11-5-27P2	185	331	67	Bolsa	168.64		173.15	171.16	170.36	B
11-5-28B1	168	198	125	Bolsa	168	168	168	168	168	B
11-5-31F1	159	515	312	Bolsa	89.32		96		89.09	B
12-5-17D1	217	950	314	Bolsa	67.5	69.75	60.5	59	57.5	B
12-5-5G1	175	500	150	Bolsa	111.76		125.3		120.22	B
12-5-5M1	175	0	0	Bolsa	67.5		86.9		77.88	B
12-5-6L1	177	0	0	Bolsa	148.18	148.64	152.04	150.88	149.57	B
12-5-7P1	204	750	360	Bolsa	58		64		60.25	B
MW DW1	202.515			Bolsa	90.515	92.135	94.015	91.025	91.845	
MW SW2	176.536			Bolsa	158.426	160.436	160.6027	158.736	158.636	

Table C-1. Groundwater Elevations October 2024 through October 2025

Llagas - SCVWD										
11-4-10D4	171.82	0	0	Llagas	140.3				144.90	SCVWD
11-4-17N4	183.55	0	0	Llagas	154.362	163.635	162.46	153.42	154.72	SCVWD
11-4-21P3	156.71	0	0	Llagas	144.43	146.04			142.59	SCVWD
11-4-22N1	154.05	0	0	Llagas	134.83333	146.05	144.47	123.41	140.56	SCVWD
11-4-2D8	232.94	0	0	Llagas	148.65333	165.275	161.8	132.79		SCVWD
11-4-2N1	174.91	0	0	Llagas	145.28	155.45	154.92			SCVWD
11-4-32R2	144.61	0	0	Llagas	128.94333	137.95	136.74	120.43	133.57	SCVWD
11-4-3J2	198.75	0	0	Llagas	153.09					SCVWD
11-4-8K2	181.84	0	0	Llagas	154.22					SCVWD
Hollister Management Area										
11-5-12E1	277	103	52	Hollister	238.5		237.5			PC
11-5-13D1	258	125	0	Hollister	233.3	231.85	231.4867	227.7	236.6	PC
11-5-24C2	249	165	70	Hollister	227		228.67		225.84	PC
11-5-24L1	234	70	0	Hollister	211		213.64		210	PC
11-5-25G1	244.33	225	0	Hollister	210.33		209.16		206.31	PC
11-5-26N2	198	232	95	Hollister	171.87		175.3		171.61	P
11-5-26R3	208	225	65	Hollister	180.54		185.63		183.83	P
11-5-35C1	198	180	0	Hollister	177.83		181.37		178.79	P
11-5-35G1	206	230	0	Hollister	184.19	183.52	186.47	185.03	184.62	P
11-5-35Q3	203	0	0	Hollister	173.32		174.13		173.13	P
11-5-36C1	223	98	0	Hollister	198.13		197.75		199.31	P
11-5-36M1	223	0	0	Hollister	185.34		189.56		186.44	P
11-6-31M2	284	188	155	Hollister	234.5		229.25		224.38	P
12-5-13H1	250	0	0	Hollister	231.23		236		234.32	HE
12-5-1G2	215	300	0	Hollister	184.22		185.26		181.59	P
12-5-22C1	236	237	102	Hollister	174.91		186.67		180.51	HE
12-5-22J2	250	355	120	Hollister	193.55		198.84		196	HE
12-5-23A20	239	862	178	Hollister	182.5		195.5		192.68	HE
12-5-27E1	270	175	0	Hollister	211.07				201.33	HW
12-5-28J1	276	220	0	Hollister	223.2		224.5		228.59	HW
12-5-2H5	210	128	42	Hollister	188.68		192.06		189.43	P
12-5-2L2	202	170	0	Hollister	198.1		200		199	P
12-5-33E2	266	121	81	Hollister	225.19		225.69		224.32	HW
12-5-34P1	294	195	153	Hollister	229.15	230.54	231.05	228.55	229.8	HW
12-5-36B20	315	500	430	Hollister	195.75					HE
12-5-3B1	182	128	100	Hollister	182	182	182	182	182	P
12-6-18G1	303	198	70	Hollister	265.89		279.9			HE
12-6-30E1	375	0	0	Hollister	345		346.35		343.52	HE
12-6-6L4	248	235	50	Hollister	220.54	219.85	223.76	221.07	221.88	P
12-6-7P1	266	147	0	Hollister	246.53		258.16		250.35	HE
13-5-10B1	305	0	0	Hollister	222.81		229		222	HW
13-5-11E1	309	0	0	Hollister	284.8		287.8633	286.91	285.95	HW
13-5-11Q1	324	178	61	Hollister	283.5					TP
13-5-12D3	360	500	200	Hollister	286		305		302	TP
13-5-12D4	360	0	0	Hollister	193		259		260	TP
13-5-12K1	440	0	0	Hollister	322		329		325	TP
13-5-12N20	332	352	301	Hollister	318.1				319.15	TP
13-5-13F1	348	134	30	Hollister	329.54		335.4767	336.64	335.52	TP
13-5-13H1	400	252	112	Hollister	341.4		348.25		345.75	TP
13-5-13J2	375	180	0	Hollister	342.99		350.14		347.02	TP
13-5-13Q1	360	185	44	Hollister	333.12				331.85	TP
13-5-3L1	303	126	0	Hollister	235.8		241.1		238.55	HW
13-5-4B	285	0	0	Hollister	236.85		240.85		238.32	HW
13-5-4P1	318	0	0	Hollister	279.32		274.2		273.72	HW
13-5-5F0	320	0	0	Hollister	290.52		270.7		270.05	TPCV
13-5-5J0	338	0	0	Hollister	231.44		230.1		231.44	HW
13-6-19L0	460	0	0	Hollister	307.35		309.8		308.36	TPCV
13-6-19L1	460	0	0	Hollister	322.16		326.5		324.22	TPCV
13-6-20K1	440	0	0	Hollister	418		429.8		425.34	TP
13-6-7D2	500	0	0	Hollister	337.03		331		332.48	HE
Alameda 3	269.676			Hollister	162.676		162.476		161.926	
Cienega 1	320.098			Hollister	297.438		295.498		296.208	
MW DW3	270.344			Hollister	181.534	180.874	176.544	174.654	174.224	
MW DW4	294.049			Hollister	235.739	236.249	243.849	238.689	236.799	
MW SW6	318.427			Hollister	309.277	309.427	307.8437	307.177	306.307	
San Benito Foods #2	295.689			Hollister	247.939		245.089		246.889	



DWR Groundwater Basins

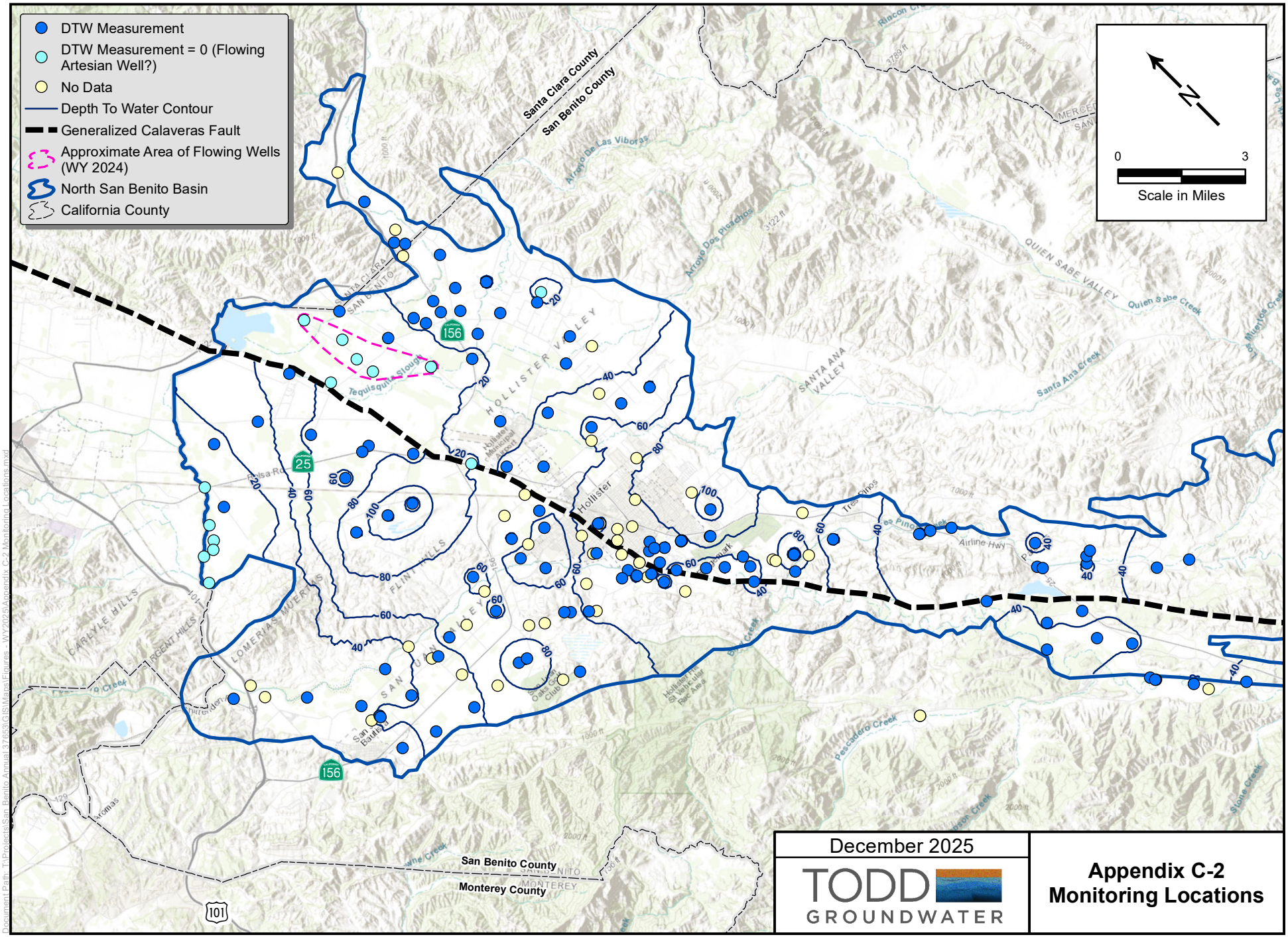
3-2 Pajaro Valley
3-3 Gilroy Hollister Valley
3-3.01 Llagas
3-3.05 North San Benito
3-22 Santa Ana Valley
3-23 Upper Santa Ana Valley
3-32 Peachtree
3-24 Quien Sabe Valley
3-25 Tres Pinos Valley
3-28 San Benito River Valley
3-29 Dry Lake Valley
3-30 Bitter Water Valley
3-31 Hernandez Valley
5-22.7 Delta Mendota
5-23 Panoche Valley
5-71 Vallecitos Valley

December 2025

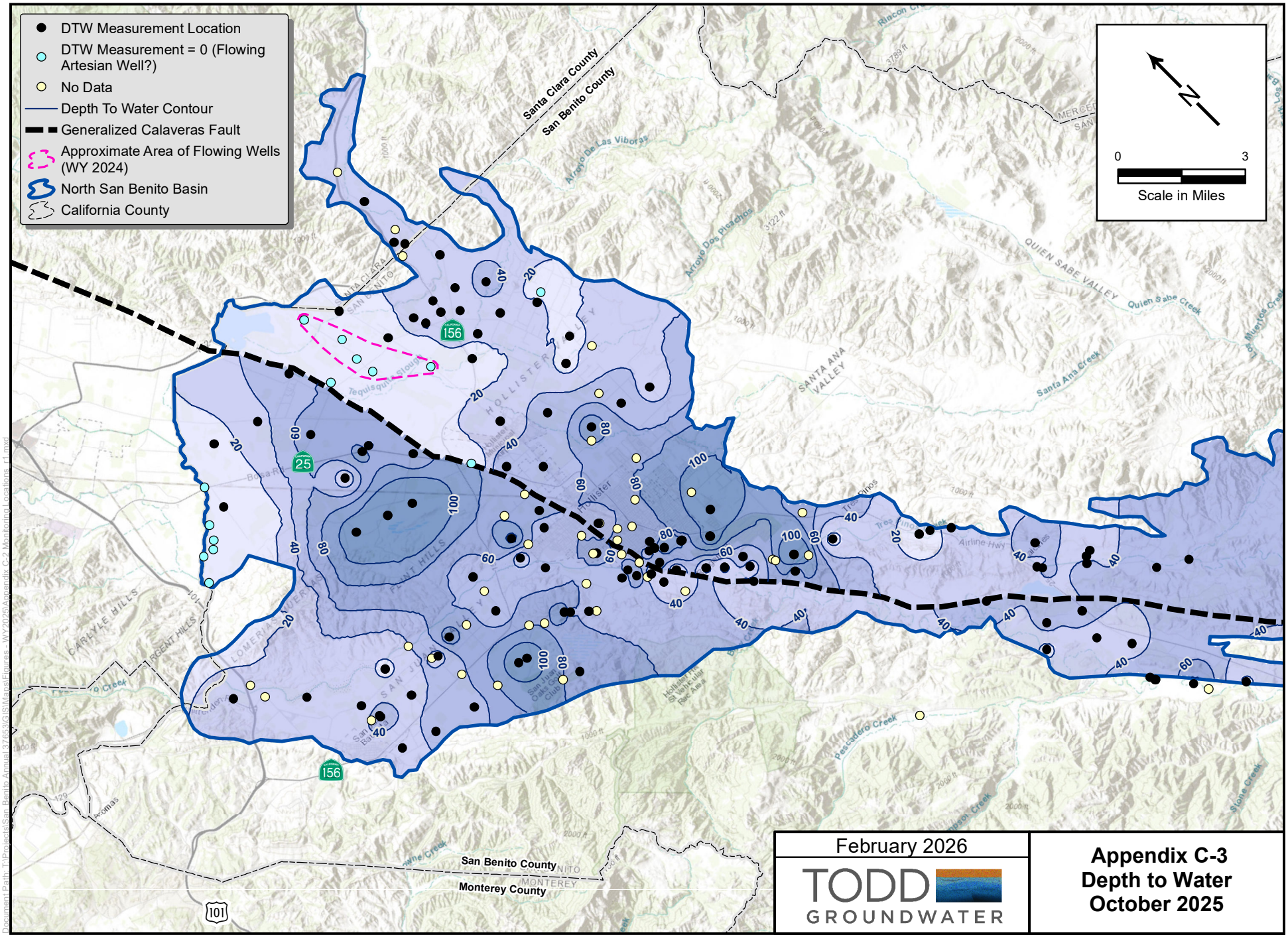
TODD GROUNDWATER

Appendix C-1 Groundwater Basins in San Benito County

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February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Appendix C-3
Depth to Water
October 2025

Document Path: T:\Projects\San Benito Annual 3765\GIS\Maps\Figures_WY2025\Appendix C-2 MonitoringLocations_11.mxd

APPENDIX D PERCOLATION DATA

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Table D-4. Percolation of Municipal Wastewater during Water Year 2025

Table D-5. Historical Percolation of Municipal Wastewater (AFY)

Figure D-1. Reservoir Releases for Percolation

Table D-1. Reservoir Water Budgets for Water Year 2025 (acre-feet)

	Hernandez	Paicines	San Justo	
Observed Storage				
Starting Storage (Oct 2024)	496	630	5,059	
Ending Storage (Sept 2025)	496	300	6,628	
Inflows				
Rainfall	82	9	160	
San Benito River	5,861	0	n.a.	
Hernandez-Paicines transfer	n.a.	701	n.a.	
San Felipe Project*	n.a.	n.a.	17,938	*
Total Inflows	**5,943**	**710**	**18,098**	
Outflows				
Hernandez spills	0	n.a.	n.a.	
Hernandez-Paicines transfer	323	n.a.	n.a.	
Tres Pinos Creek percolation releases	n.a.	355	n.a.	
San Benito River percolation releases	5,394	0	n.a.	
CVP Deliveries*	n.a.	n.a.	15,852	*
Evaporation and seepage (less interceptor wells)	448	650	1,170	
Total Outflows	**6,165**	**1,005**	**17,022**	
Change in Storage				
Observed storage change (Ending - Starting)	**0**	**-330**	**1,569**	
Calculated net storage change (Inflow - Outflows)	**-222**	**-295**	**1,076**	
Unaccounted for Water (Observed - Calculated)**	**222**	**-35**	**493**	
Reservoir Information				
Reservoir capacity	17,200	2,870	10,308	
Maximum storage	3,729	300	10,308	
Minimum storage	496	300	5,102	

* Reflects imported water for beneficial use, not all stored in reservoir

** Negative value is water shortage, positive value is water surplus

Table D-2. Historical Reservoir Releases (AFY)

WY	Hernandez	Paicines	TOTAL
1996	13,535	6,139	19,674
1997	3,573	2,269	5,842
1998	26,302	450	26,752
1999	12,084	1,293	13,377
2000	13,246	2,326	15,572
2001	12,919	3,583	16,502
2002	9,698	310	10,008
2003	5,434	0	5,434
2004	3,336	0	3,336
2005	19,914	677	20,591
2006	14,112	196	14,308
2007	12,022	1,254	13,276
2008	7,646	495	8,141
2009	4,883	0	4,883
2010	8,484	4,147	12,631
2011	9,757	2,397	12,154
2012	6,341	1,321	7,662
2013	3,963	677	4,640
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	23,191	2,407	25,597
2018	6,054	384	6,438
2019	15,924	2,045	17,969
2020	9,473	2,037	11,510
2021	7,480	504	7,984
2022	3,279	210	3,489
2023	17,451	2,199	19,650
2024*	32,450	3,012	35,462
2025	5,394	355	5,749
AVG	**10,265**	**1,356**	**11,621**

*Releases were not optimized to recharge the aquifer as the valve was broken. Some recharge may have left the basin

Table D-3. Historical Percolation of CVP Water (AFY)

Water Year[1]	Pacheco Creek	Arroyo de las Viboras			Arroyo Dos Picachos			Santa Ana Creek				Tres Pinos Creek (and Pond)	San Benito River		Total
		Road	Creek 1 (Frog Ponds)	Creek 2	Fallon Road	Jarvis Lane	Creek	John Smith Road	Maranatha Road	Airline Highway	Ridgemark		Union Road Pond	Hollister Ponds	
1994	232	136	515	0	0	550	209	0	0	0	0	85	158	0	1,885
1995	444	238	770	2	0	654	622	73	0	0	0	809	2,734	0	6,345
1996	0	494	989	832	67	235	708	531	197	134	25	21	6,097	0	10,330
1997	0	447	601	1,981	77	0	200	17	353	286	29	1,477	5,619	0	11,087
1998	0	132	109	403	0	0	0	65	0	158	74	518	1,084	0	2,543
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	256	48	141	10	452	413	0	1,322
2000	1	0	0	6	0	0	3	236	21	240	12	285	938	0	1,740
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	17	186	1	703	1,041	0	2,110
2002	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	78	2	143	0	426	470	0	1,122
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	119	9	172	0	163	605	0	1,074
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	83	0	0	0	1	882	0	1,018
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	527
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	156	0	0	0	1	451	0	614
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	216	0	304
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,209	0	2,549
2018	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	1,899	0	2,965
2019	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,775	2,932	0	5,043
2020	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	1,499	747	3,161
2021	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	20	28
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
2023	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	1,060	328	0	1,966
2024	0	0	41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	0	137
2025	0	0	102	73	9	10	0	0	0	4	112	794	439	124	1,667

1. 2017-2022 percolation occurred only to recharge basins adjacent to the listed streams.

Table D-4. Percolation of Municipal Wastewater during Water Year 2025

	Pond Area[1] (acres)	Effluent Discharge (acre-feet)	Evaporation[2] (acre-feet)	Percolation (acre-feet)
Hollister - domestic	93	3,110	266	2,843
Hollister - industrial	39	316	28	288
Ridgemark Estates I & II	7	188	21	167
Tres Pinos	2	21	5	16
Total	141	3,634	320	3,314

Notes:

1. Hollister pond areas are from Dickson and Kenneth D. Schmidt and Associates (1999) and include treatment ponds in addition to percolation ponds at the domestic wastewater treatment plant. Assumes 80% of total pond area in use at any time (Rose, pers. comm.). These areas should be updated as operations change.

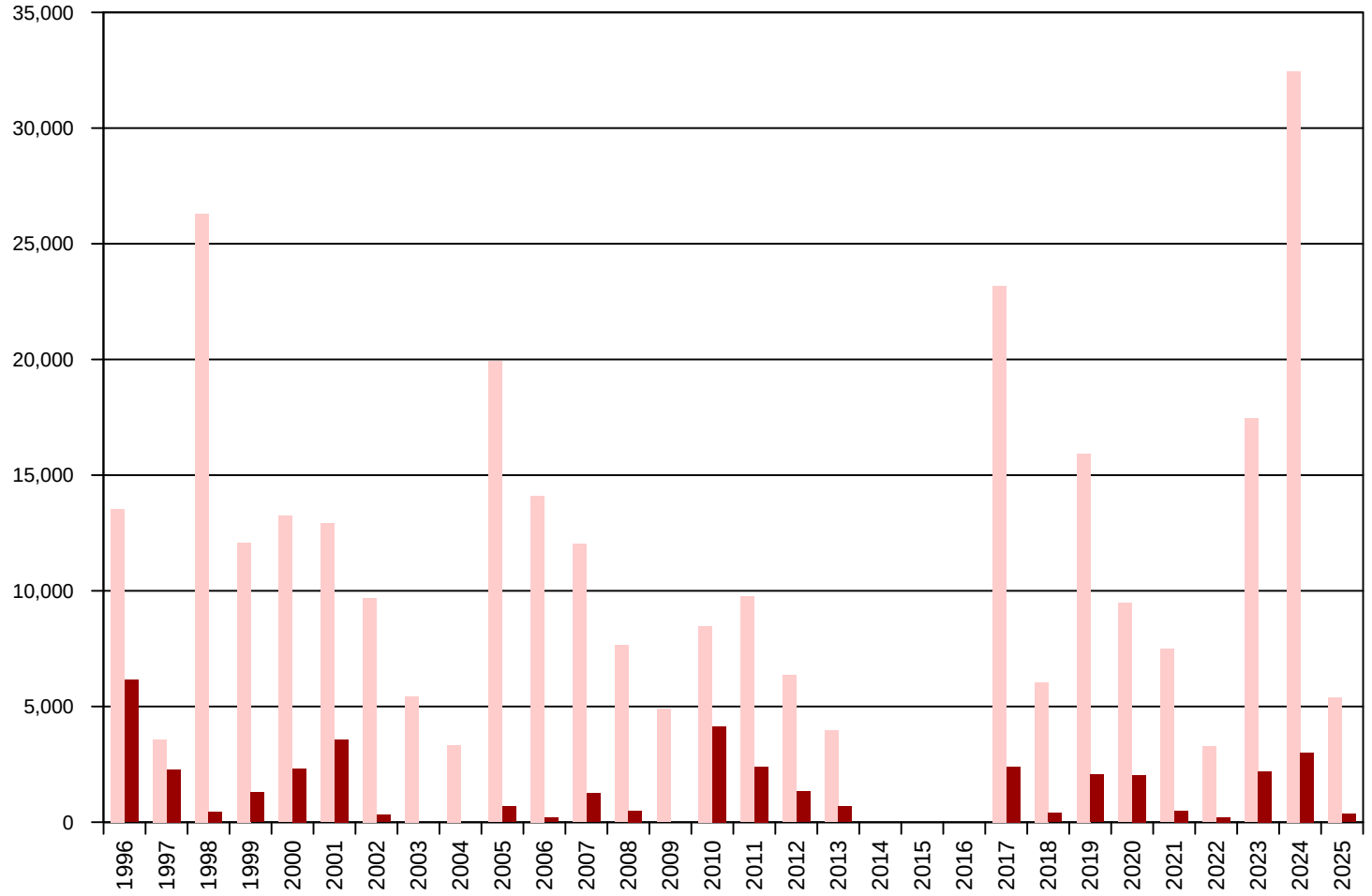
2. Average evaporation less precip = 43 inches (56 in/yr evaporation (DWR Bulletin 73-79) less 13 in/yr precip (CIMIS) The IWTP evaporation was adjusted to account only for when the ponds are in use.

The San Juan Bautista plant is not included because the unnamed tributary of San Juan Creek that receives its effluent usually gains flow along the affected reach and is on the southwest side of the San Andreas Fault. These conditions prevent the effluent from recharging the basin.

Table D-5. Historical Percolation of Municipal Wastewater (AFY)

	Hollister Reclamation Plant - Domestic	Hollister - industrial wastewater and stormwater	Ridgemark Estates I & II	Tres Pinos	TOTAL
1994	1,775	665	155	5	2,600
1995	1,935	610	180	10	2,735
1996	2,020	689	207	14	2,930
1997	1,965	909	201	17	3,092
1998	2,490	518	231	17	3,256
1999	1,693	1,476	156	12	3,337
2000	2,110	1,136	293	24	3,563
2001	1,742	1,078	303	24	3,147
2002	1,884	1,545	283	24	3,736
2003	2,009	1,432	279	24	3,744
2004	1,787	1,536	268	21	3,612
2005	1,891	1,323	227	26	3,468
2006	1,797	1,211	216	33	3,257
2007	1,740	1,228	139	19	3,126
2008	1,580	1,257	139	19	2,996
2009	1,976	428	172	19	2,594
2010	1,922	37	172	19	2,150
2011	1,807	466	183	19	2,476
2012	1,740	605	177	19	2,541
2013*	889	332	188	21	1,430
2014	1,552	86	179	21	1,838
2015	1,816	344	161	21	2,342
2016	1,923	305	154	21	2,402
2017	1,945	57	154	20	2,177
2018	1,365	57	150	15	1,587
2019	1,822	0	149	16	1,986
2020	2,392	0	155	6	2,553
2021	2,405	0	161	16	2,582
2022	2,618	0	155	16	2,788
2023	2,699	0	156	16	2,872
2024	2,709	0	183	16	2,908
2025	2,843	316	188	16	3,362

*Potential missing data



December 2025

TODD GROUNDWATER

Appendix D-1
Reservoir Releases for Percolation

APPENDIX E WATER USE DATA

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Figure E-1. Groundwater Water Balance By Year Type – Bolsa MA (AFY)

Figure E-2 Groundwater Water Balance By Year Type – Hollister MA (AFY)

Figure E-3. Groundwater Water Balance By Year Type – San Juan MA (AFY)

Figure E-4. Groundwater Water Balance By Year Type – Southern MA (AFY)

Table E-1. Recent CVP Allocation and Use

Water Year	Municipal and Industrial (M&I) CVP				Agricultural CVP			
	Percent of Contract Allocation[1]	Percent of Historic Average[2]	Contract Amount Used (AF)	Contract Amount Used (%)	Percent of Contract Allocation[3]	Percent of Contract and M&I Adjustment[2]	Contract Amount Used (AF)[4]	Contract Amount Used (%)
	(USBR Water Year Mar-Feb)		(Hydrologic Water Year Oct-Sep)		(USBR Water Year Mar-Feb)		(Hydrologic Water Year Oct-Sep)	
2006	100%		3,152	38%	100%		19,840	56%
2007	100%		4,969	60%	40%		18,865	53%
2008	37%	75%	2,232	27%	40%	45%	10,514	30%
2009	29%	60%	1,978	24%	10%	11%	6,439	18%
2010	37%	75%	2,197	27%	45%	50%	10,061	28%
2011	100%		2,433	29%	80%		16,234	46%
2012	51%	75%	2,683	33%	40%	40%	17,267	49%
2013	47%	70%	2,652	32%	20%	22%	12,914	36%
2014	34%	50%	1,599	29%	0%	0%	7,545	21%
2015	25%		1,810	22%	0%		3,697	10%
2016	55%		1,914	23%	5%		4,434	12%
2017	100%		2,909	35%	100%		15,837	45%
2018	75%		5,679	69%	50%		17,418	49%
2019	100%		4,457	54%	75%		16,774	47%
2020	65%		4,953	60%	15%		15,327	43%
2021	65%		3,341	40%	0%		6,108	17%
2022[5]	33%		2,786	34%	0%		1,098	3%
2023	100%		2,616	32%	100%		8,441	24%
2024	75%		4,984	60%	50%		12,066	34%
2025	80%		4,196	51%	55%		9,946	28%
Average (16-25)	**75%**				**45%**			

Notes: 1 Total contract (100% allocation) M&I 8,250 AFY
2 Shortage Policy Adjustments
3 Total contract (100% allocation) Ag 35,550 AFY
4 Includes water percolated
5 Public Health Safety volumes

Table E-2. Historical CVP and RW Use by MA in Zone 6 (AFY)

MA:	San Juan MA	Hollister MA		Total Zone 6	
Source:	CVP	CVP	RW	CVP	RW
1993	4,300	11,333	0	15,633	0
1994	3,836	11,155	0	14,990	0
1995	4,554	11,576	0	16,130	0
1996	5,187	13,636	0	18,823	0
1997	6,191	14,858	0	21,048	0
1998	4,099	8,697	0	12,796	0
1999	5,990	12,048	0	18,038	0
2000	6,372	12,301	0	18,673	0
2001	7,232	12,170	0	19,402	0
2002	7,242	13,169	0	20,411	0
2003	7,127	14,607	0	21,734	0
2004	7,357	16,653	0	24,010	0
2005	6,245	14,139	0	20,384	0
2006	7,200	15,792	0	22,992	0
2007	6,160	15,955	0	22,115	0
2008	3,160	9,586	0	12,745	0
2009	1,605	6,599	0	8,204	0
2010	3,452	8,532	151	11,984	151
2011	5,623	13,045	183	18,667	183
2012	5,976	13,973	230	19,949	230
2013	4,134	11,431	357	15,566	357
2014	1,984	7,160	262	9,144	262
2015	975	4,532	101	5,507	101
2016	819	5,528	499	6,347	499
2017	5,853	10,344	366	16,197	366
2018	6,383	13,748	471	20,131	471
2019	3,990	12,198	569	16,188	569
2020	4,618	12,501	526	17,119	526
2021	1,587	7,859	472	9,446	472
2022	2,779	1,102	611	3,882	611
2023	3,897	7,158	484	11,054	484
2024	6,485	8,599	341	15,084	341
2025	6,178	7,964	486	14,142	486
AVG 93-25	4,806	10,908	185	15,713	185

* No Recycled Water is used in San Juan MA

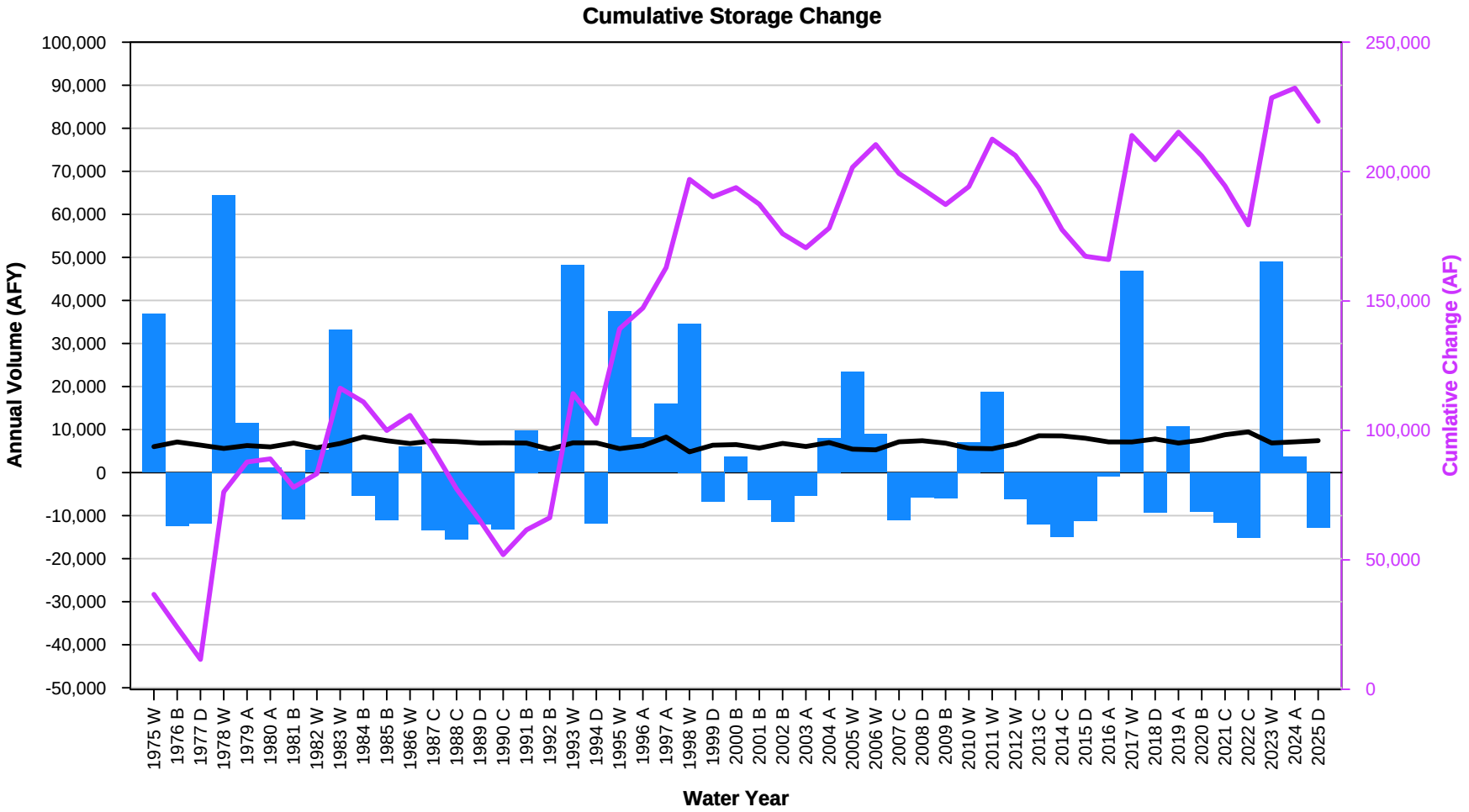
Table E-3. Municipal Water Use by Major Purveyor for Water Year 2025 (AF)

	WY 2025	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Groundwater													
Sunnyslope CWD	**1,351**	285	198	71	29	33	38	55	117	124	138	129	134
City of Hollister	**945**	107	37	4	44	35	47	46	76	156	147	134	113
City of Hollister - Cienega Wells	**64**	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
San Juan Bautista	**283**	28	20	16	19	14	18	20	26	28	32	30	33
Tres Pinos CWD	**32**	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3
Groundwater Subtotal	**2,676**	**428**	**263**	**98**	**100**	**88**	**110**	**129**	**228**	**316**	**325**	**302**	**288**
CVP Imported Water													
Lessalt Treatment Plant	**1,448**	19	20	100	136	122	107	127	127	144	194	170	182
West Hills Treatment Plant	**2,656**	181	204	261	195	166	167	196	239	239	254	256	298
Imported Water Subtotal	**4,104**	**200**	**223**	**361**	**331**	**287**	**274**	**323**	**367**	**383**	**448**	**426**	**480**
Municipal Total													
TOTAL Municipal Water Supply	**6,780**	**628**	**486**	**460**	**431**	**376**	**384**	**452**	**595**	**699**	**773**	**727**	**768**

Table E-4. Historical Municipal Water Use by Major Purveyor (AFY)

WY	Sunnyslope CWD - GW	City of Hollister - GW	City of Hollister - Cienega Wells[1]	San Juan Bautista	Tres Pinos CWD	Lessalt Treatment Plant	West Hills Treatment Plant	Undivided Total	TOTAL
1988						0	0	5,152	5,152
1989						0	0	6,047	6,047
1990						0	0	5,725	5,725
1991						0	0	7,631	7,631
1992						0	0	6,912	6,912
1993						0	0	5,066	5,066
1994						0	0	7,186	7,186
1995	2,167	2,446				0	0		4,613
1996	2,139	3,386				0	0		5,525
1997	2,638	3,848				0	0		6,486
1998	2,357	3,441				0	0		5,798
1999	2,820	3,558				0	0		6,378
2000	3,214	4,021				0	0		7,235
2001	3,290	3,851				0	0		7,141
2002	3,256	4,120				21	0		7,398
2003	2,053	2,754				2,494	0		7,302
2004	2,426	2,828				2,101	0		7,356
2005	1,959	3,147	123	247	49	1,843	0		7,368
2006	1,907	2,801	123	150	49	1,900	0		6,930
2007	2,413	2,758	123	47	49	1,719	0		7,108
2008	2,294	2,746	123	417	47	1,323	0		6,949
2009	2,251	2,503	123	373	47	1,212	0		6,509
2010	1,861	2,194	108	308	47	1,344	0		5,861
2011	2,225	1,651	80	292	47	1,593	0		5,887
2012	2,360	1,761	130	267	45	1,657	0		6,219
2013	1,655	2,655	120	281	46	1,648	0		6,405
2014	2,134	2,646	114	285	49	979	0		6,207
2015	1,348	1,960	114	225	49	1,364	0		5,060
2016	1,331	1,615	105	232	49	1,682	0		5,014
2017	1,449	1,543	79	249	32	1,940	51		5,344
2018	978	1,217	121	184	34	1,596	1,990		6,119
2019	565	588	283	257	33	1,660	2,524		5,912
2020	694	707	95	224	35	1,503	1,990		5,248
2021	1,576	1,517	101	224	35	931	1,314		5,698
2022	1,839	1,449	97	229	34	258	2,488		6,394
2023	1,478	1,684	90	276	159	814	1,489		5,990
2024	915	769	75	288	30	1,907	2,868		6,853
2025	1,351	945	64	283	32	1,448	2,656		6,780

1. Data from Hollister Cienega Wells for 2005-2008 was estimated to be the same as WY 2009
Cells with no data indicate that the information is unavailable, while years with no use are shown explicitly as 0's.



Cumulative Storage Change

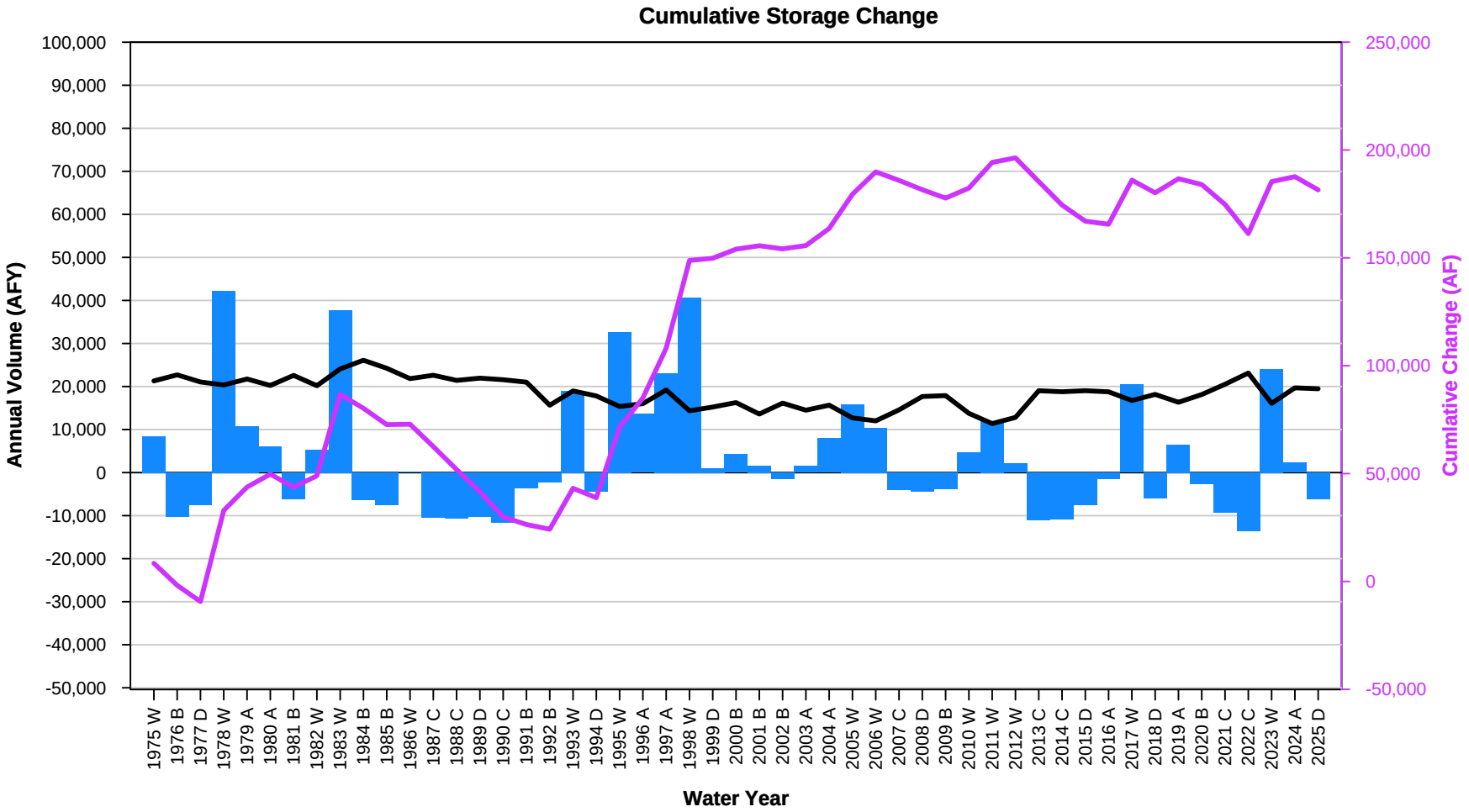
Pumping

Annual

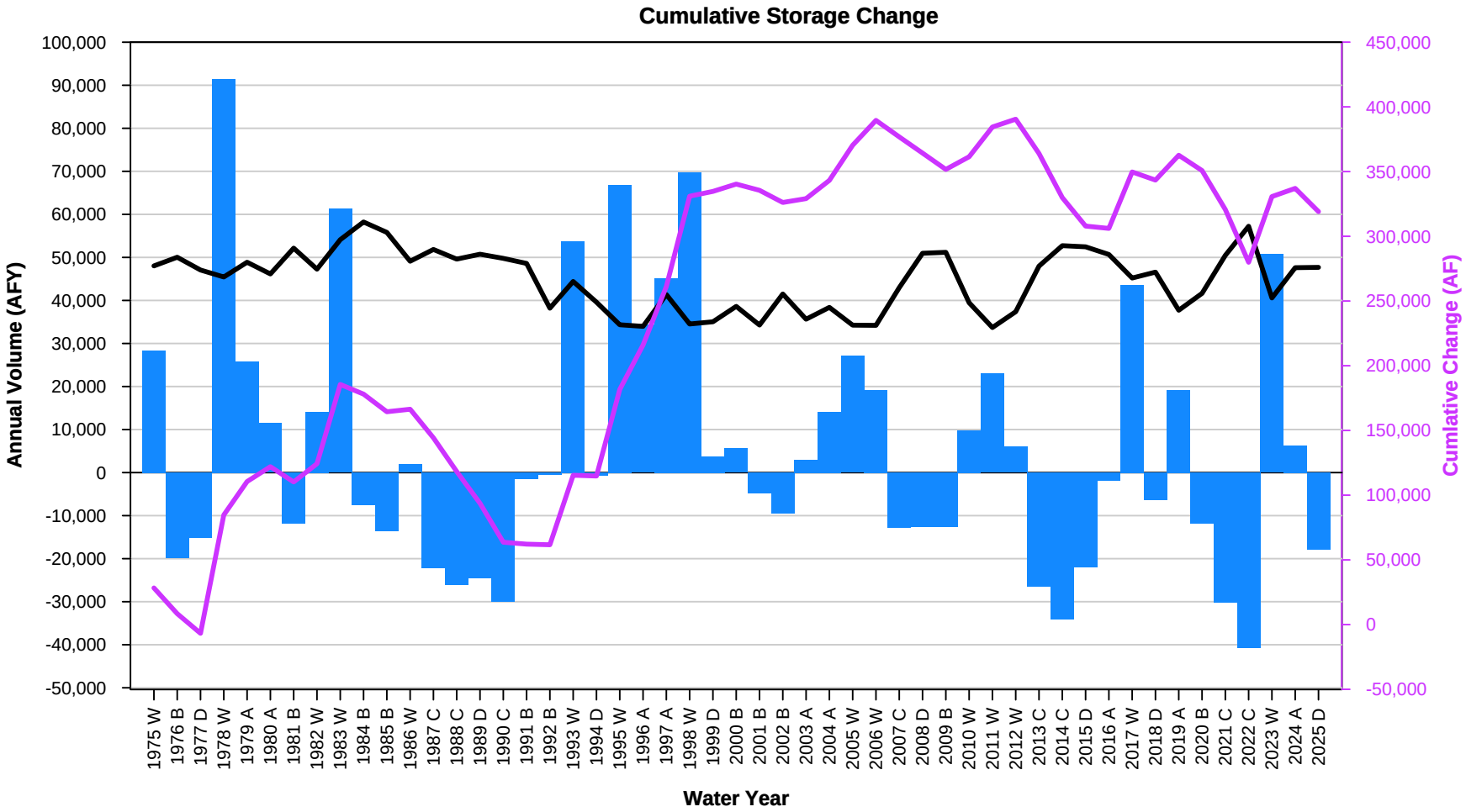
February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure E-1
Water Year Type and Storage, Southern Management Area



	February 2026	**Figure E-2 Water Year Type and Storage, San Juan Management Area**
	TODD GROUNDWATER	

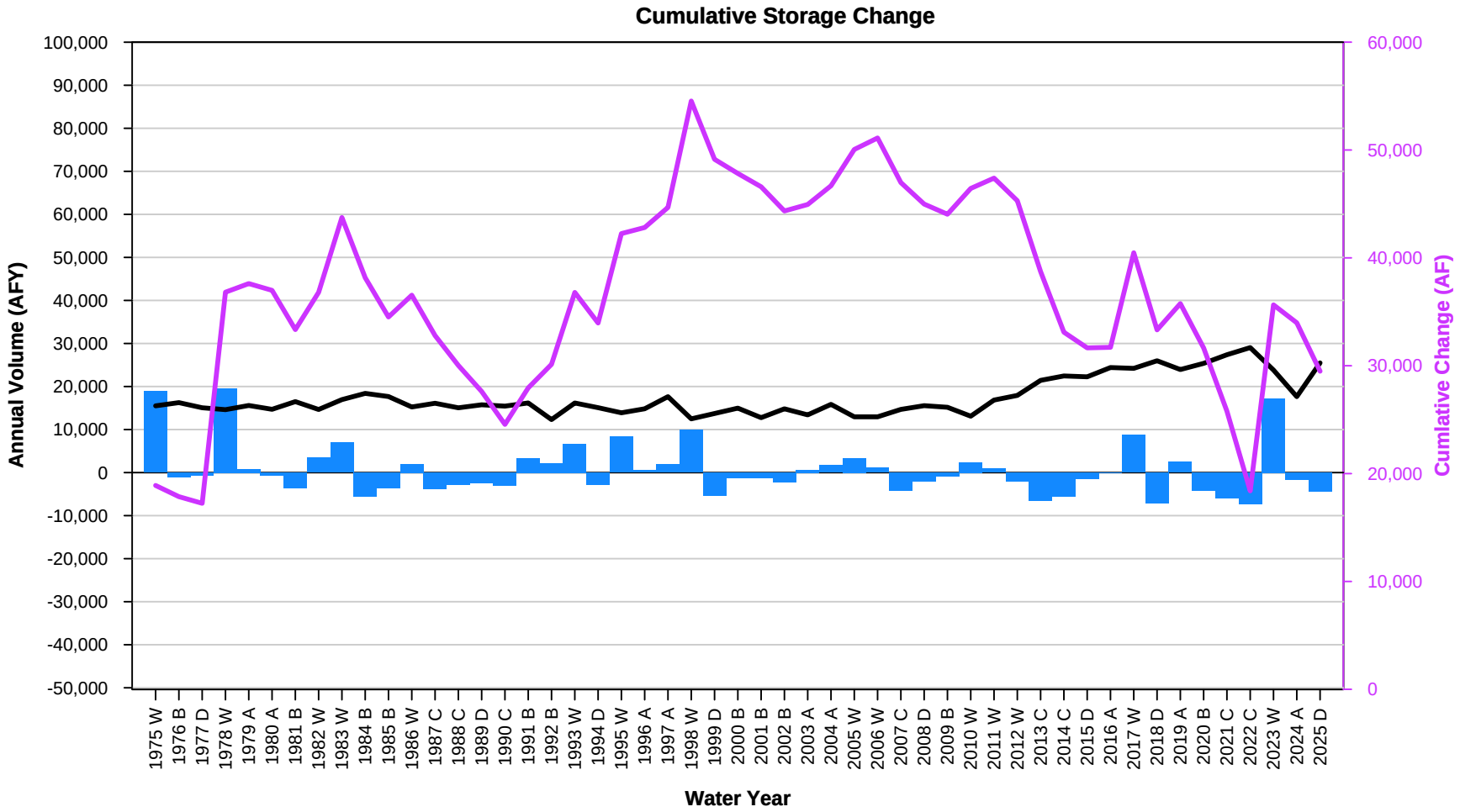


Cumulative Storage Change
Pumping
Annual

February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure E-3
Water Year Type and Storage, Hollister Management Area



February 2026

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure E-4
Water Year Type and Storage
Bolsa Management Area

APPENDIX F RATES AND CHARGES

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Table F-2. Historical and Current San Benito County Water District CVP (Blue Valve) Water Rates

Table F-3. Recent US Bureau of Reclamation Charges per Acre-Foot for CVP Water

Table F-1. Historical and Current San Benito County Water District CVP (Blue Valve) Water Rates (dollars/af)

USBR Water Year	Standby & Availability Charge (dollars/acre)	Water Charge			Power Charge					Groundwater Charge (dollars/af)			Recycled Water (per AF)	
		Agricultural	Municipal & Industrial		Distribution Subsystem					Agricultural	Municipal & Industrial		Agricultural	Power Charge
			Small Parcel & Contract	Wholesale	2	6H	9L	9H	Others					
1987	$8.00	$34.00	n.c.							n.i.	n.i.			
1988	$2.00	$34.00	n.c.							n.i.	n.i.			
1991	$4.00	$38.00	$110.00							$6.25	$22.00			
1992	$4.00	$45.00	$120.00							$2.00	$10.00			
1994	$4.50	$77.61	$168.92							$1.00	$5.00			
1995	$4.50	$77.61	$168.92							$1.00	$15.75	First 100 af		
											$36.70	Next 500 af		
											$54.60	Over 600 af		
1996	$6.00	$75.00	$150.00							$1.50	$33.00			
1997	$6.00	$75.00	$157.00							$1.50	$33.00			
1998	$6.00	$75.00	$155.00							$1.50	$33.00			
2000	$6.00	$75.00	$155.00							$1.50	$11.50			
2001	$6.00	$75.00	$155.00							$1.50	$25.00			
2004	$6.00	$75.00	$150.00	$150.00	$24.30	$46.75	$25.05	$53.70	$15.25	$1.50	$10.00			
2005	$6.00	$80.00	$150.00	$150.00	$26.15	$49.40	$35.00	$66.90	$17.10	$1.50	$21.50			
2006	$6.00	$85.00	$160.00	$160.00	$23.60	$36.05	$34.70	$65.75	$18.40	$1.50	$21.50			
2007	$6.00	$85.00	$160.00	$160.00	$23.60	$36.05	$34.70	$65.75	$18.40	$1.50	$21.50			
2008	$6.00	$100.00	$170.00	$170.00	$17.25	$19.40	$32.60	$62.75	$14.85	$1.50	$21.50			
2009	$6.00	$115.00	$180.00	$180.00	$17.50	$20.25	$42.55	$74.85	$16.30	$2.50	$22.50			
2010	$6.00	$135.00	$200.00	$200.00	$22.00	$27.30	$49.75	$84.35	$21.75	$2.50	$22.50			
2011	$6.00	$155.00	$220.00	$220.00	$22.70	$28.15	$51.25	$86.90	$22.40	$2.50	$22.50			
2012	$6.00	$170.00	$235.00	$235.00	$23.35	$29.00	$52.80	$89.50	$23.10	$2.50	$22.50			
2013	$6.00	$170.00	$235.00	$235.00	$40.30	$29.25	$43.05	$91.55	$22.40	$3.25	$23.25			
2014	$6.00	$170.00	$238.00	$238.00	$41.55	$30.15	$44.35	$94.30	$23.10	$3.60	$23.25			
2015	$6.00	$179.00	$247.00	$247.00	$42.75	$31.05	$45.70	$97.15	$23.80	$3.95	$23.25			
2016	$6.00	$272.00	$363.00	$363.00	$123.10	$75.65	$109.95	$162.55	$66.05	$4.95	$24.25		$182.55	$57.70
2017	$6.00	$191.00	$363.00	$363.00	$126.80	$77.90	$113.25	$167.45	$68.05	$6.45	$24.25		$183.45	$59.45
2018	$6.00	$209.00	$363.00	$363.00	$130.60	$80.25	$116.25	$172.45	$70.10	$7.95	$24.25		$183.45	$59.45
2019	$6.00	$254.00	$404.00	$404.00	$80.45	$39.30	$88.15	$130.30	$33.70	$12.75	$38.25		$183.45	$59.45
2020	$6.00	$265.00	$415.00	$415.00	$82.85	$40.45	$90.80	$134.10	$34.75	$13.15	$39.40		$208.00	$60.64
2021	$6.00	$274.00	$424.00	$424.00	$85.35	$41.50	$93.55	$138.25	$35.75	$13.55	$40.55		$210.00	$61.85
2022	$6.00	$274.00	$424.00	$424.00	$85.35	$41.50	$93.55	$138.25	$35.75	$13.55	$40.55		$211.00	$63.09
2023	$6.00	$294.68	$653.70	$653.70	$40.22	$40.22	$94.01	$94.01	$40.22	$13.75	$13.75		$294.70	$101.10
2024	$6.00	$300.58	$640.07	$640.07	$41.64	$41.64	$97.31	$97.31	$41.64	$14.03	$14.03		$300.59	$104.65
2025	$6.00	$306.59	$623.53	$623.53	$43.10	$43.10	$100.73	$100.73	$43.10	$14.31	$14.31		$306.61	$108.32
2026	$6.00	$263.00	$417.00	$417.00	$46.00	$46.00	$113.00	$113.00	$46.00	$14.31	$14.31		$263.00	$154.00

Notes:
af = acre-feet.
n.c. = no classification.
n.i. = not implemented
All rates effective March 1 through following February.

Table F-2. Recent US Bureau of Reclamation Charges per Acre-Foot for CVP Water

	Irrigation[1]						Municipal & Industrial					
User Category and Cost Item	Cost of service (non-full cost)	Restoration fund[3]	SLDMWA[4]	Trinity PUD Assessment	Total	Contract rate[5]	Cost of service[2] (non-full cost)	Restoration fund[3]	SLDMWA[4]	Trinity PUD Assessment	Total	Contract rate[5]
1994	$71.68	$6.20	n.a.		$77.88	$17.21	$165.67	$12.40	n.a.		$178.07	$85.86
1995	$66.47	$6.35	n.a.		$72.82	$17.21	$132.90	$12.69	n.a.		$145.59	$85.86
1996	$65.63	$6.53	n.a.		$72.16	$27.46	$127.40	$13.06	n.a.		$140.46	$85.86
1997	$69.57	$6.70	n.a.		$76.27	$27.46	$143.27	$13.39	n.a.		$156.66	$85.86
1998	$61.58	$6.88	$5.00		$73.46	$27.46	$130.88	$13.76	$5.00		$149.64	$85.86
1999	$60.30	$6.98	$2.73		$70.01	$27.46	$127.91	$13.96	$2.73		$144.60	$85.86
2000	$64.24	$7.10	$6.43		$77.77	$27.46	$129.59	$14.20	$6.43		$150.22	$85.86
2001	$69.50	$7.28	$2.65		$79.43	$27.46	$129.40	$14.56	$4.15		$148.11	$85.86
2002	$68.71	$7.54	$6.61		$82.86	$24.30	$130.32	$15.08	$6.61		$152.01	$79.13
2003	$72.20	$7.69	$5.46		$85.35	$24.30	$129.07	$15.38	$5.46		$149.91	$79.13
2004	$74.52	$7.82	$6.61		$88.95	$24.30	$134.86	$15.64	$6.61		$157.11	$79.13
2005	$77.10	$7.93	$7.99		$93.02	$24.30	$132.01	$15.87	$7.99		$155.87	$79.13
2006	$91.13	$8.24	$9.31		$108.68	$30.93	$214.41	$16.49	$9.31		$240.21	$77.12
2007	$93.53	$8.58	$9.99	$0.11	$112.21	$30.93	$215.32	$17.15	$9.99	$0.11	$242.46	$80.08
2008[6]	$28.12	$8.79	$10.95	$0.07	$47.93	$30.93	$33.34	$17.57	$10.95	$0.07	$61.68	$33.34
2009	$30.20	$9.06	$11.49	$0.07	$50.82	$30.20	$32.77	$18.12	$11.49	$0.07	$62.45	$32.77
2010	$33.27	$9.11	$11.91	$0.11	$54.40	$33.27	$36.11	$18.23	$11.91	$0.11	$66.36	$36.11
2011	$38.92	$9.29	$9.51	$0.05	$57.77	$38.92	$42.58	$18.59	$9.51	$0.05	$70.73	$42.58
2012	$39.71	$9.39	$15.20	$0.05	$64.35	$39.71	$37.95	$18.78	$15.20	$0.05	$71.98	$37.95
2013	$40.39	$9.79	$17.29	$0.05	$67.52	$39.91	$38.71	$19.58	$17.29	$0.05	$75.63	$40.92
2014	$46.87	$9.99	$28.81	$0.23	$85.90	$46.87	$29.70	$19.98	$28.81	$0.23	$78.72	$29.70
2015	$53.82	$10.07	$30.66	$0.23	$94.78	$53.82	$34.74	$20.14	$30.66	$0.23	$85.77	$34.74
2016	$85.12	$10.21	$30.66	$0.30	$126.29	$38.28	$61.24	$20.41	$30.66	$0.30	$112.61	$23.42
2017	$66.17	$10.23	$14.15	$0.30	$90.85	$39.90	$49.50	$20.45	$14.15	$0.30	$84.40	$22.85
2018	$79.09	$10.47	$20.39	$0.30	$110.25	$48.35	$43.74	$20.94	$20.39	$0.30	$85.37	$17.45
2019	$67.32	$10.63	$20.26	$0.30	$98.51	$40.14	$37.54	$21.26	$20.26	$0.30	$79.36	$17.98
2020	$72.24	$10.91	$27.57	$0.12	$110.84	$52.76	$37.18	$21.82	$27.57	$0.12	$86.69	$17.87
2021	$72.61	$11.11	$38.52	$0.15	$122.39	$48.42	$35.47	$22.23	$38.52	$0.15	$96.37	$35.47
2022	$46.07	$11.23	$39.19	$0.15	$96.64	$28.46	$45.07	$22.46	$39.19	$0.15	$106.87	$27.50
2023	$66.96	$12.02	$14.46	$0.15	$93.59	$33.97	$63.15	$24.05	$14.46	$0.15	$101.81	$25.52
2024	$44.47	$13.00	$23.92	$0.00	$81.39	$22.15	$46.97	$25.99	$23.92	$0.00	$96.88	$25.04
2025	$37.98	$13.33	$29.85	$0.00	$81.16	$18.42	$41.25	$26.67	$29.85	$0.00	$97.77	$24.91
2026	$39.60	$13.64	$35.37	$0.00	$53.24	$19.43	$44.96	$27.27	$35.37	$0.00	$72.23	$24.26

Notes:

(1) Total USBR rate given for non-full cost users only, as they represent the majority of water users.

(2) Cost-of-service for agricultural and municipal and industrial users includes a capital repayment rate and an operation and maintenance (O&M) rate. For municipal and industrial customers, cost-of-service also includes a deficit charge, which includes interest on unpaid O&M and interest on capital and on unpaid deficit.

(3) Restoration fund charges apply October 1 through September 30. All other rates effective March 1 through following February.

(4) Beginning in 1998, the San Luis-Delta Mendota Water Authority instituted this charge to "self-fund" costs associated with maintaining the Delta-Mendota Canal and certain other facilities, which were formerly funded directly by the Bureau of Reclamation. SLDMWA issues preliminary rates in December for the upcoming contract year (March-February). These rates are used for rate-setting purposes; actual rates may vary.

(5) The contract rate is the minimum rate CVP contractors are allowed to pay. To the extent that the contract rate does not cover interest plus actual operation and maintenance costs, a contractor deficit is accumulated that is charged interest at the current-year treasury borrowing rate.

(6) Per the amendatory contract with the USBR "out of basin" capital costs that were previously included in the cost of service are now under a separate repayment contract.

(7) Cost of service rates are inclusive of USBR direct pumping and Project Use Energy costs.

APPENDIX G WATER QUALITY DATA

List of Tables and Figures

Table G-1. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)

Table G-2. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)

Table G-3. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Other Constituents

Table G-4. Water Quality Goals and Standards

Table G-1. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Nitrate as NO3

Date	Brian's Nested Well					MW 11	MW 12	MW 17	MW 18	MW 19	MW 21	MW 24	MW 28	MW 31	MW 36	MW 39	MW 41	MW 42 (Tri Cal)	MW 43	MW 45
	A	B	C	D	E															
	Nitrate (NO3)																			
Apr-97											32	170								
Aug-98							7	6	12		46	220								16
Sep-01						15	14	3	17	16	83	228	2		8	15	4	31	3	24
Oct-01														57						
Jan-02						21	13	2				242	2	53	8	12	2	30	2	20
Mar-02																				
Apr-02						19	13	3		80	33	3	3	53	7	10	3	28	3	21
Jul-02						17	14	3		15	37	199	3	54	9	16	3	30	3	24
Oct-02						20	18	2		15	80		3	55	9	16		35	3	28
Jan-03						17	17	4		4	66	336	4	56	11	13	4	35	4	22
Apr-03						21	20	3		11	83	327	4	69	9	12	3	36	3	27
Jul-03						20	17	3		3	37	108	3	57	7	15	3	33	3	22
Aug-03																19				
Oct-03						19	18	3		5	75	228	3	53	8	14	3	33	4	25
Jan-04						15	15	2	24		33	513	2	44	13	14	5	31	3	22
Nov-04						16	19	2	8		61	259	2	44	5	7	2	35	2	20
May-05						21	24	2	10		45	161	2	44	6	9	2	34	3	24
Nov-05						19	23	3	14	9	57	321	4	47	7	10	3	33	3	23
Apr-06						24		4	24		82	393	4	63	12	12	4	43	3	35
Oct-06						22	18	5	22	76	47	501	3	53	8	14	4	35	4	25
Feb-07	7	1	1	1	5															
Apr-07						20		2	14			321	2	49	6	10	2	32	3	26
Nov-07						23		5	14		42	295	4	31	9	12	4	33	3	29
Apr-08						26							5	31				31	4	
May-08											36	225			17	15				25
Nov-08						26		8				332	3	216	20	17	40	42	5	36
Oct-09						30	2	7		19	23	3		175	8	27	44	32	2	7
Nov-09	2	2	2	2	2															
Apr-10						19	19	8		35	4	3	3	208	3			41		29
Oct-10		4	4	5	4	30		13		10	5	301	5	225		11		39	5	27
Apr-11						29	17	10		3	4	230	4	179	10	15		36	4	3
Jun-11	4	3	17	4	7															
Nov-11								11		5			4	170				33	4	26
Dec-12						18	17	11			5	23	4	74	9			24	5	17
Jun-13	6	25	5	5	6	28		19			6	180	31	211	9	14		36	5	
Dec-13						30		17				283	3	222		4			3	27
Jan-14	3	15	2	3	3															
May-14	3	18	2	3	3	30	16	18			2	302	2	212		3		35	3	24
Nov-14	7	18	7	6	6			13				247	6	205				29	7	21
May-15	5	19	8	5	5	26	18	13			5		5	215		5		23		25
May-16	3	4	6	3	3	29	89	11		4	4	38	102	198		19		17	42	
Nov-16								12			6	302	5					34	8	10
Nov-17						63		7			4	240	3	206		49		36	3	

Table G-1. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Nitrate as NO3

Date	Brian's Nested Well					MW 11	MW 12	MW 17	MW 18	MW 19	MW 21	MW 24	MW 28	MW 31	MW 36	MW 39	MW 41	MW 42 (Tri Cal)	MW 43	MW 45
	A	B	C	D	E															
	Nitrate (NO3)																			
Feb-18													5			34				22
Jun-18						42	20	8		1	1	155	1	234				34	1	
Nov-18						26				1	1	168	1	226		27			1	
Dec-18	3	1	1	1	1															
May-19				1		31	20	6		1	1	155	2	243		24		27	1	
Jun-19	3	1	1		1															
Nov-19																				
Dec-19		1																		
May-20	5	0	0	0	0			7				124	0			17		0		
Nov-20								12			0	195	0			22			0	
Dec-20						23	5			0				235						
Jan-21																		35		
May-21						25	22	18		0	0	106	0	213		19			0	
Jun-21																		36		
Jul-21	7	0	0	0	0															
Nov-21												279		230		19				
Dec-21	13	1	1	2	4			10					1							
May-22	11	39	1	1	10	31	24	14		2		9	1	222		19		4		
Nov-22						26		12		0		275	0	235				31		
Dec-22	4		0	0	0															
May-23	13	22	0	0	0	66		17		0		137	0	279						
Jun-23							29											30	0	
Nov-23												164	0			13			0	
Dec-23	27	21	0	0	0	39		12		0				246				33		
Jan-24																				
May-24	33	0	0	0	0	35	16	11		0		151	0	253		9		34	0	
Nov-24													0					0	0	
Dec-24	89	29	0	0	0	31				0		350		261		8				
Jun-25	58	0	0	0	0	24	24			0		279	0	230		8		0	0	

Note: Shading indicates values that exceed the primary MCL for drinking water

Table G-1. SBCWD

Date	MW 46	MW 47	MW 48	MW 49	MW 51	MW 52	Deep Well 1	Deep Well 2	Deep Well 3	Deep Well 4	Deep Well 5	Deep Well 6
Apr-97												
Aug-98												
Sep-01	3		12									
Oct-01		86										
Jan-02	2	124		106								
Mar-02			32									
Apr-02	3	114	10	112								
Jul-02	3	122		111								
Oct-02	3	129	13	112								
Jan-03	4	122	13	104								
Apr-03	3	114	13	116								
Jul-03	3	123	3	98								
Aug-03												
Oct-03	3	120	8	94								
Jan-04			17	81								
Nov-04	2	101		82								
May-05	3	110		88								
Nov-05	4	103	11	78								
Apr-06	4	120		94								
Oct-06	5	140	14									
Feb-07												
Apr-07	2	98										
Nov-07	3	128		74								
Apr-08	5											
May-08		99										
Nov-08		73		6								
Oct-09	12	53			7	2						
Nov-09												
Apr-10		3		65	9	3						
Oct-10	4	36			10	4						
Apr-11	24	67		44	8	3						
Jun-11												
Nov-11	4			4	5	5						
Dec-12	5	7			10	5						
Jun-13				31	14	6						
Dec-13	3	42		30	12	3						
Jan-14												
May-14				13	3							
Nov-14	25				12	7						
May-15						6						
May-16	4				12	4						
Nov-16		42			14	4						
Nov-17	3	36			18	3						

Table G-1. SBCWD

Date	MW 46	MW 47	MW 48	MW 49	MW 51	MW 52	Deep Well 1	Deep Well 2	Deep Well 3	Deep Well 4	Deep Well 5	Deep Well 6
Feb-18		36										
Jun-18	1	34				1						
Nov-18	1	37		9								
Dec-18												
May-19	1	33										
Jun-19					9	8						
Nov-19				9								
Dec-19												
May-20	0	44			8							
Nov-20		32			9							
Dec-20	0											
Jan-21												
May-21	0	27			8							
Jun-21												
Jul-21												
Nov-21		32										
Dec-21					9							
May-22	1	2			9							
Nov-22	0	49			9							
Dec-22							0	0		0	0	0
May-23	0	38			10		0	0		0	9	0
Jun-23												
Nov-23		44										
Dec-23	0			0	10		0	0		0	6	0
Jan-24									21			
May-24	0	36			10		0	0	80	0	13	0
Nov-24					11		41	0	44	0	0	0
Dec-24	0	44										
Jun-25	0	31			10		1	0	66	0	11	53

Note: Shading indica

Table G-2. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Total Dissolved Solids

Date	Brian's Nested Well					MW 11	MW 12	MW 17	MW 18	MW 19	MW 21	MW 24	MW 28	MW 31	MW 36	MW 39
	A	B	C	D	E											
																Total Dissolve
Apr-97											1,500	2,300				
Aug-98						1,010	1,160	600	800		1,720	2,780				
Sep-01						1,175	1,220	543	810	1,168	2,100	2,482	875		1,173	852
Oct-01														1,360		
Jan-02						1,156	1,292	538				2,786	948	1,376	1,178	816
Mar-02																
Apr-02						1,180	1,266	538		1,398	1,630	538	926	1,352	1,152	782
Jul-02						1,216	1,216	542		1,114	1,676	2,506	926	1,386	1,170	868
Oct-02						1,178	1,186	570		1,120	2,052		926	1,326	1,178	1,014
Jan-03						1,056	1,086	516		966	2,024	2,448	870	1,198	1,094	838
Apr-03						1,182	1,294	514		1,140	2,072	2,736	914	1,444	1,132	900
Jul-03						1,244	1,312	542		1,084	1,640	2,692	950	1,376	1,180	888
Aug-03																1,000
Oct-03						1,188	1,164	556		1,110	2,110	3,064	892	1,424	1,200	942
Jan-04						1,218	1,316	528	774		1,766	2,910	870	1,282	1,156	844
Nov-04						1,302	1,372	544	740		1,936	3,470	946	1,336	1,202	888
May-05						1,168	1,308	518	706		1,574	2,250	886	1,178	1,112	866
Nov-05						1,246	1,398	532	774	1,114	1,874	3,544	888	1,390	1,232	982
Apr-06						1,184		528	818		2,006	3,120	902	1,280	1,178	922
Oct-06						1,292	1,294	666	786	1,460	1,090	2,826	1,012	1,374	1,074	940
Feb-07	1,372	1,410	1,128	1,302	2,440											
Apr-07						1,088		526	762			2,486	664	1,242	1,096	980
Nov-07						882		476	616		1,256	2,024	656	900	886	782
Apr-08						1,076							810	970		
May-08											1,462	2,528			1,102	872
Nov-08						1,064		560				3,036	856	2,152	868	1,116
Apr-09						1,112	916	528			312	2,780	848	2,068	2,428	1,100
Oct-09						1,024	548	576		1,092	360	2,864		2,088	848	1,444
Nov-09	1,160	1,148	1,108	1,140	1,136											
Apr-10						955	955	555		422	343	1,783	850	2,032	330	
Oct-10		753	1,000	887	1,105	1,168		528		967	352	2,683	335	1,928		1,057
Apr-11						1,192	1,168	524		944	348	2,752	868	1,784	732	1,120
Jun-11	644	724	2,764	1,028	772											
Nov-11								532		932			848	1,648		
Dec-12						1,096	1,580	516			288	1,348	824	1,648	720	
Jun-13	624	2,784	936	600	796	1,124		500			348	2,444	1,028	1,820	480	964
Dec-13						1,012		524				2,520	320	1,704		916
Jan-14	992	2,868	1,112	792	928											
May-14	1,004	2,880	1,564	568	808	1,208	1,232	536			352	2,756	712	1,720		912
Nov-14	888	2,880	1,816	820	900			548				2,904	704	2,000		
May-15	856	2,860	1,696	812	916	1,160	1,204	560			356		708	1,960		992
May-16	520	2,788	1,592	652	832	1,152	2,276	540		960	332	1,184	1,252	1,696		1,192
Nov-16								536			316	2,840	656			1,412
Nov-17						1,616		520			328	2,496	2,496	1,572		1,380
Feb-18													240			

Table G-2. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Total Dissolved Solids

Date	Brian's Nested Well					MW 11	MW 12	MW 17	MW 18	MW 19	MW 21	MW 24	MW 28	MW 31	MW 36	MW 39
	A	B	C	D	E											Total Dissolve
Jun-18						1,500	1,300	530		1,000	350	1,600	240	1,200		1,200
Nov-18						1,200	1,300			960	330	1,700	250	1,700		1,300
Dec-18	850	540	660	1,300	2,700											
May-19				1,200		1,300		540		990	340	1,700	300	2,100		1,300
Jun-19	920	540	630		1700											
Nov-19	890	700	570	1100	2300	1200		550					720	2000		
Dec-19		540														
May-20	910	510	550	1100	2500			570				1700	710			1300
Nov-20								520			320	1800	690			1200
Dec-20						1100	520			710				1800		
Jan-21																
May-21						1100	1300	560		1200	340	1600	710	1700		1100
Jun-21																
Jul-21	920	480	640	1100	2000											
Nov-21						1100						2000		1800		1100
Dec-21	960	490	590	1200	960			560					700			
Jan-22																
May-22	900	780	610	1400	2600	1100	1300	580		740		790	650	1800		1100
Nov-22								600				2200	630			
Dec-22	810		580	1300	2600	1100				820				1800		
May-23	1000	860	600	2400	2200			640				1800	730			
Jun-23						1800	1200			870				2100		
Dec-23	1200	1200	620	930	2800	1200		590		1000		1700	850	1700		960
Jan-24																
May-24	1100	1100	600	1100	2600	1200	1200	580		1100		1700	720	1800		960
Nov-24																
Dec-24	1200	1100	640	1000	2500	1200				1100		2600	700	1800		920
Jun-25	1000	980	590	970	2700	5.6	1300			0.12		2300	720	50		880
Jul-25																

Note: Shading indicates values that exceed water quality goals (light green > 500 mg/L and dark green > 1,000 mg/L)

Table G-2.

Date	MW 41	MW 42 (Tri Cal)	MW 43	MW 45	MW 46	MW 47	MW 48	MW 49	MW 51	MW 52	Deep Well 1	Deep Well 2	Deep Well 3	Deep Well 4	Deep Well 5	Deep Well 6
d Solids (TDS)																
Apr-97																
Aug-98				840												
Sep-01	2,135	347	493	845	593		1,098									
Oct-01						2,032										
Jan-02	2,032	360	564	836	582	1,774		1,084								
Mar-02							1,078									
Apr-02	1,964	368	726	824	582	1,760	1,090	932								
Jul-02	2,014	354	724	806	594	1,996		1,078								
Oct-02		394	532	834	628	1,862	1,084	1,020								
Jan-03	1,970	346	470	768	550	1,548	1,046	746								
Apr-03	2,092	362	528	818	598	1,892	1,076	976								
Jul-03	2,144	372	546	802	610	2,004	856	1,004								
Aug-03																
Oct-03	2,144	394	526	836	628	1,888	966	948								
Jan-04	2,074	380	502	798			1,058	902								
Nov-04	2,128	368	540	854	568	2,194		1,012								
May-05	2,092	374	542	874	580	1,964		768								
Nov-05	2,110	386	562	854	590	2,208	1,034	876								
Apr-06	2,076	372	548	902	592	1,958		904								
Oct-06	1,924	440	630	758	628	1,772	676									
Feb-07																
Apr-07	2,030	264	528	780	566	1,848										
Nov-07	1,434	316	466	696	512	1,414		654								
Apr-08		370	546		562											
May-08				814		1,782										
Nov-08	2,400	372	568	860		1,536		400								
Apr-09	860	346		780	568	1,772		728	644							
Oct-09	1,040	352	528	656	1,008	1,436			656	768						
Nov-09																
Apr-10		363		815		1,812		688	695	794						
Oct-10		368	528	815	572	1,215			703	843						
Apr-11		376	532	560	848	1,600		660	704	764						
Jun-11																
Nov-11		368	468	796	548			232	320	704						
Dec-12		376	508	892	512	1,760			788	1,032						
Jun-13		368	520					1,028	712	840						
Dec-13			536	800	544	1,344		552	708	744						
Jan-14																
May-14		388	556	856				540	840							
Nov-14		1,484	532	876	1,212				724	740						
May-15		798		868						900						
May-16		420			564				720	1,304						
Nov-16		1,900	484			1,328			676	684						
Nov-17		632	520	788	520	1,376			680	656						
Feb-18				????		1,300										

Table G-2.

Date	MW 41	MW 42 (Tri Cal)	MW 43	MW 45	MW 46	MW 47	MW 48	MW 49	MW 51	MW 52	Deep Well 1	Deep Well 2	Deep Well 3	Deep Well 4	Deep Well 5	Deep Well 6
d Solids (TDS)																
Jun-18		1,600	510		540	1,200				740						
Nov-18			490		540	1,300		720								
Dec-18																
May-19		5,600	640		560	1,300										
Jun-19									730	400						
Nov-19		4200	500		580			720								
Dec-19																
May-20		19000			540	1300			770							
Nov-20			480			1300			740							
Dec-20					550											
Jan-21		390														
May-21			490		550	1300			750							
Jun-21		400														
Jul-21																
Nov-21						300										
Dec-21									760							
Jan-22		410														
May-22		455			590	1300			760							
Nov-22		780				1300			770							
Dec-22					580						620	1300		670	3100	1200
May-23						1200			800		680	4.4		690	640	1100
Jun-23		2000	93		610											
Dec-23		550	470		560	1300			750			1200		730	570	1000
Jan-24											600		680			
May-24		1000	430		540	1400			770		670	1300	1300	760	650	1000
Nov-24											940	1300	990	770	2900	950
Dec-24		1700	430		610	1300			730							
Jun-25		2200	510		540	1200			760			1300	1100	860	640	1200
Jul-25									912		250					

Note: Shad

Table G-3. SBCWD Monitoring Well Water Quality Data - Other Constituents

Constituent	Comparison Concentration	Average Concentration (of detections) by Management Area 2023-2025			
		Bolsa MA	Hollister MA	San Juan MA	Southern MA
Arsenic	10 ug/L	0	9	8	4
Boron	700 ug/L		2,152	1,092	
Hardness	300 mg/L	105	396	472	478
Hexavalent Chromium	10 ug/L	0	4	5	1
Iron	300 ug/L	180	2,100	250	435
Manganese	50 ug/L	85	119	44	63
Perchlorate	6 ug/L		1	0	
Selenium	50 ug/L	4	8	5	2

Table G-4. Water Quality Goals and Standards

Constituents of Concern	Units	Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)				Other Standards				
		State Water Resources Control Board		USEPA		California DHS			RWQCB Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for Irrigation	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Public Health Goal (PHG)	Action Level (AL)	Agricultural Water Quality Limits	Irrigation Supply	Livestock Watering
MAJOR CATIONS:										
calcium	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
magnesium	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sodium	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	–
potassium	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAJOR ANIONS:										
chloride	mg/L	–	250	–	250	–	–	106	–	–
sulfate	mg/L	–	250	500	250	–	–	–	–	–
bicarbonate	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
carbonate	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINOR IONS:										
hydroxide (as CaCO3)	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
iron	mg/L	–	0.3	–	0.3	–	–	0.5	5	–
manganese	mg/L	–	0.05	–	0.05	–	0.5	0.2	0.2	–
fluoride*	mg/L	2	–	4	2	1	–	1	1	2
nitrate as NO3 –	mg/L	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nitrate as nitrogen	mg/L	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
nitrite (NO2 –) as nitrogen	mg/L	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10
nitrate + nitrite as nitrogen	mg/L	10	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	100
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:										
apparent color	Color Units	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
conductivity	micromohs/cm	–	900	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
odor	TON@60°C	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
total alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	–	500	–	500	–	–	450	–	–
total hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
turbidity	NTU	1/5**	5	1/5**	–	–	–	–	–	–
pH	SU	–	–	–	6.5 to 8.5	–	–	6.5 to 8.4	5.5 to 8.3	–
TRACE IONS:										
aluminum	mg/L	1	0.2	–	0.050 to 0.2	0.6	–	5	5	5
antimony	mg/L	0.006	–	0.006	–	0.02	–	–	–	–
arsenic	mg/L	0.01	–	0.01	–	0.000004	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
barium	mg/L	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–

Table G-4. Water Quality Goals and Standards

Constituents of Concern	Units	Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)				Other Standards				
		State Water Resources Control Board		USEPA		California DHS			RWQCB Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for Irrigation	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Public Health Goal (PHG)	Action Level (AL)	Agricultural Water Quality Limits	Irrigation Supply	Livestock Watering
beryllium	mg/L	0.004	–	0.004	–	0.001	–	0.1	0.1	–
boron	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.700/0.750†	0.5	5
cadmium	mg/L	0.005	–	0.005	–	0.00004	0.00007	–	0.01	0.05
chromium vi	ug/L	10		10		10			10	1
cobalt	mg/L								0.05	1
copper	mg/L	1.3		1.3	1	0.3		0.2		
lead	mg/L	1.015		0.015		0.0002		5	5	0.1
lithium	mg/L								2.5	
mercury	mg/L	0.002		0.002		0.0012				
molybdenum	mg/L								0.01	0.5
nickel	mg/L	0.1				0.012		0.2	0	
selenium	mg/L	0.05		0.5				0.002		
silver	mg/L				0.1				0.02	0.05
thallium	mg/L	0.002		0.002		0.0001				
uranium	ug/L	30		30		0.5				
vanadium	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1
zinc	mg/L	–	5	–	5	–	–	2	2	25
VOCs:										
1,1,1-trichloroethane	mg/L	1000	–	0.2	–	200	–	–	–	–
,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethan	mg/L	4000	–	1.2	–	1200	–	–	–	–
1,1,2-trichloroethane	mg/L	5	–	0.005	–	0.3	–	–	–	–
1,1-dichloroethane	mg/L	5	–	0.005	–	3	–	–	–	–
1,1-dichloroethene	mg/L	6	–	0.006	–	10	–	–	–	–
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	mg/L	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	mg/L	–	–	0.005	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,2-dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.5	–	0.6	–	0.4	–	–	–	–
1,2-dichloroethane	mg/L	–	–	0.0005	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,2-dichloropropane	mg/L	–	–	0.005	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,3-dichlorobenzene	mg/L	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.6	–	–	–
chlorobenzene	mg/L	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	–	–
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	mg/L	–	–	0.004	–	–	–	–	–	–
dichlorodifluoromethane	mg/L	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
PCE	mg/L	–	–	0.005	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table G-4. Water Quality Goals and Standards

Constituents of Concern	Units	Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)				Other Standards				
		State Water Resources Control Board		USEPA		California DHS			RWQCB Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for Irrigation	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Public Health Goal (PHG)	Action Level (AL)	Agricultural Water Quality Limits	Irrigation Supply	Livestock Watering
TCE	mg/L	0.005	–	0.005	–	0.0017	–	–	–	–
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	mg/L	–	–	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–
trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	–	–	0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–
vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.5	–	0.0005	–	0.05	–	–	–	–
BTEX:		–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
MTBE	mg/L	–	–	0.013	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benzene	mg/L	–	–	0.001	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toluene	mg/L	150	–	0.15	–	150	–	–	–	–
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	300	–	0.7	–	300	–	–	–	–
Total xylenes	mg/L	1750	–	1.75	–	1800	–	–	–	–
OTHER:										
MBAS (Surfactants)	mg/L	–	500	–	500	–	–	–	–	–
perchlorate	mg/L	6	–	–	–	1	0.006	0.006	–	–

Notes:

All concentrations in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm) except where noted.

Dash (–) indicates no current standard or no available information.

USEPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

California DHS = California Department of Health Services, now Department of Public Health

MBAS = Methylene Blue Active Substances.

NTU = Nephalometric Turbidity Units.

TON = Threshold Odor Number.

SU = Standard Units

* Optimal fluoride level and (range) vary with average of maximum daily temperature:

50.0 to 53.7 degrees F – 1.2 (1.1 to 1.7) mg/L; 53.8 to 58.3 degrees F – 1.1 (1.0 to 1.7) mg/L

58.4 to 63.8 degrees F – 1.0 (0.9 to 1.5) mg/L; 63.9 to 70.6 degrees F – 0.9 (0.8 to 1.4) mg/L

70.7 to 79.2 degrees F – 0.8 (0.7 to 1.3) mg/L; 79.3 to 90.5 deg

** Systems that use conventional or direct filtration may not exceed 1 NTU at any time or 0.3 NTU for 95th percentile value; systems that use other “alternative” filtration systems may not exceed 5 NTU at any time or 1 NTU for 95th percentile value.

† USEPA recommended agricultural limit for boron is 0.750 mg/L.

References:

APPENDIX H LIST OF ACRONYMS

List of Acronyms

AF or A/F	acre-foot
AFY	acre-foot per year
AG	agriculture
BMP	Best Management Practices
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
COC	Constituent of Concern
CVP	Central Valley Project
District or SBCWD	San Benito County Water District
CWD	County Water District
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWTP	Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant
ET	evapotranspiration
ft	feet
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GICIMA	Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map
GPBO	General Basin Plan Objective
gpd	gallons per day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GW	groundwater
HUA	Hollister Urban Area
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
ITRC	Irrigation Training and Research Center, California Polytechnic State University
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MA	Management Area
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MGD	million gallons per day
msl	mean sea level
MT	Minimum Threshold
MW	Monitored well
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
pdf	Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format
PPWD	Pacheco Pass Water District
PVWMA	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
RW	recycled water
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

APPENDIX H LIST OF ACRONYMS

List of Acronyms (cont.)

SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SEIR	Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SLDMWA	San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels
SSCWD	Sunnyslope County Water District
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WRA	Water Resources Association of San Benito County
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	water year