

# Board of Directors Meeting

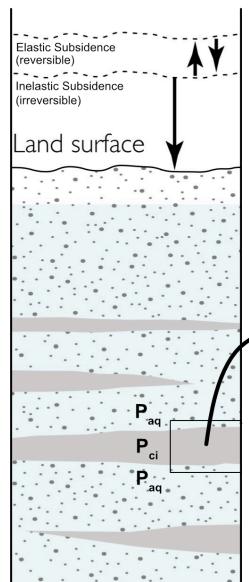
August 19, 2024



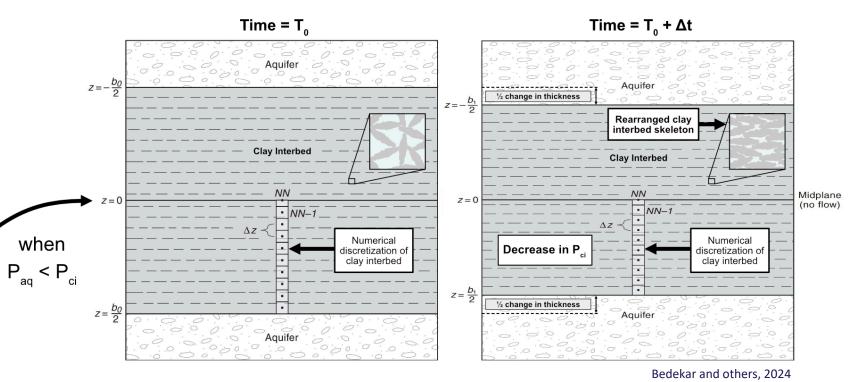


science | policy | solutions





## A brief review of subsidence





# Subsidence can be measured by satellites using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Rader (InSAR)



Paid for by DWR

Monthly measurement interval gives us:

- Total displacement since June 2015
- Annual displacement rates

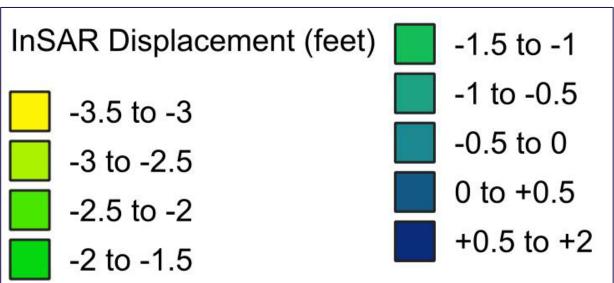
### Can look at:

- 1. Large area at a single snapshot in time (map)
- 2. Single point over a long period of time (graph)



## Map of Total Subsidence (June 2015 - April 2024)

Lots of data gaps...



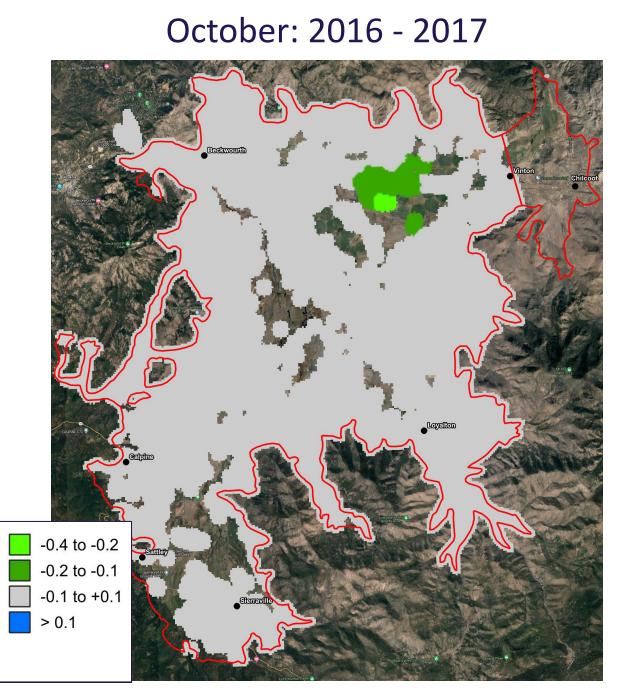
October: 2015 - 2016

InSAR Displacement (ft)

< -1

-1 to -0.8

-0.8 to -0.6 -0.6 to -0.4



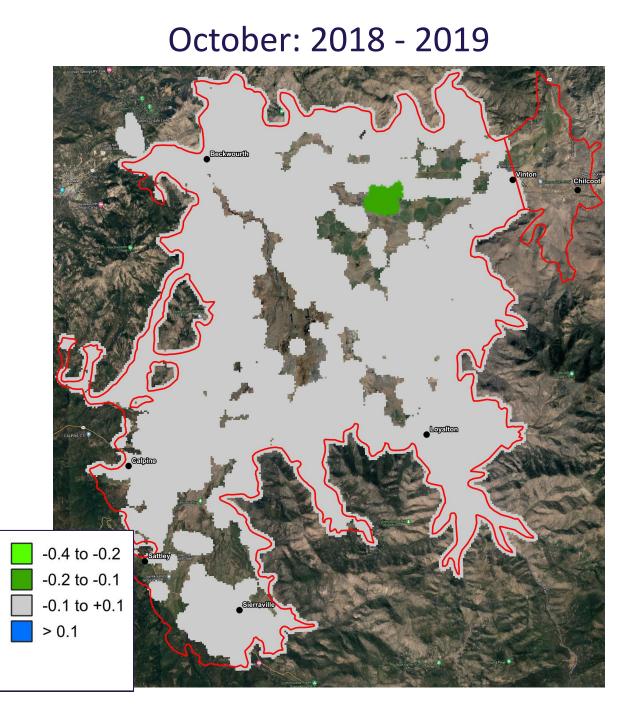
October: 2017 - 2018

InSAR Displacement (ft)

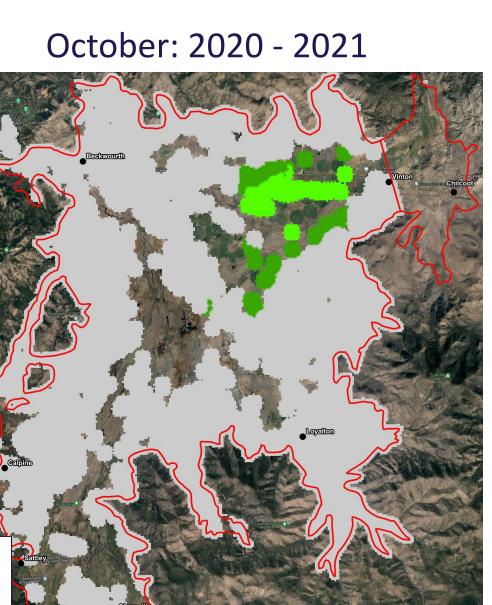
< -1

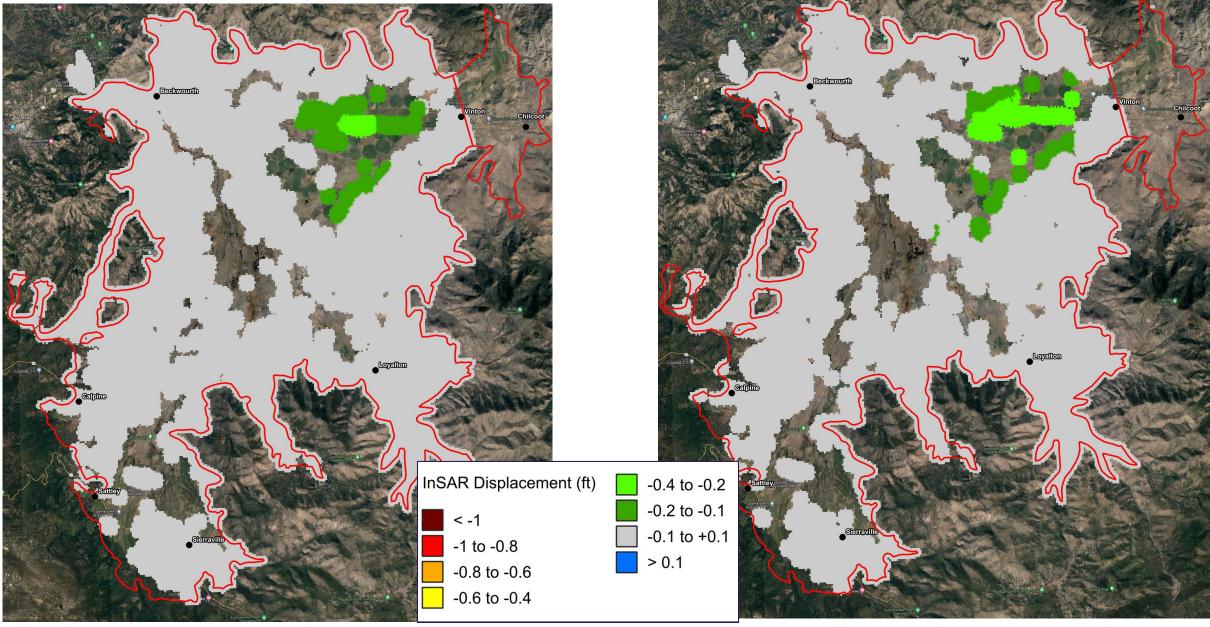
-1 to -0.8

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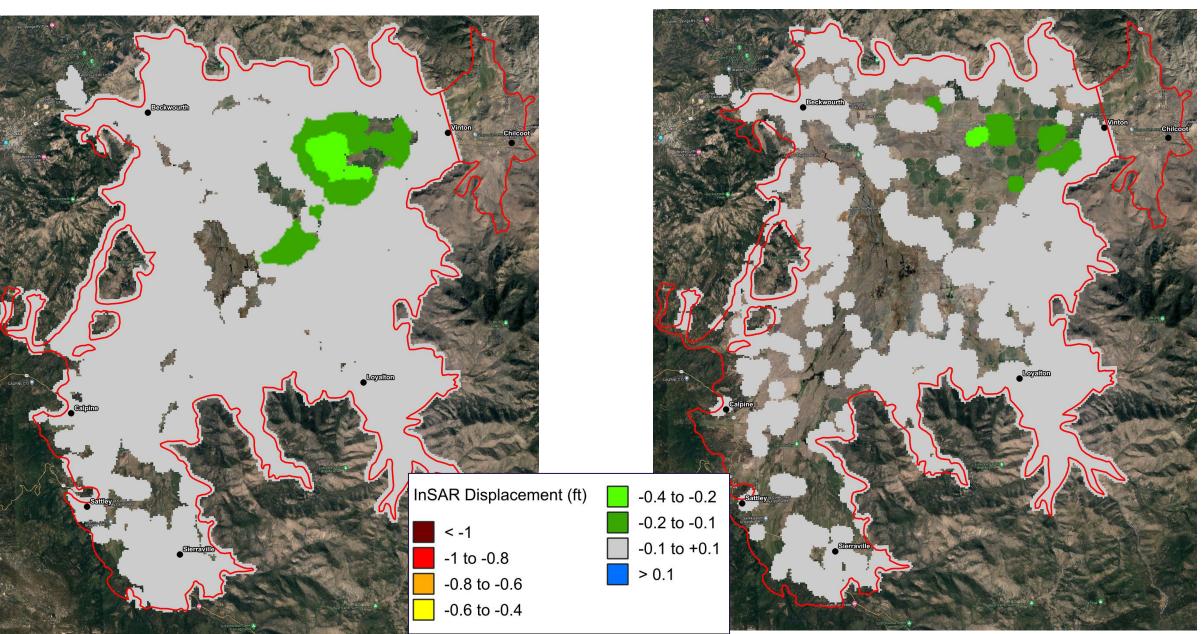


October: 2019 - 2020





October: 2021 - 2022

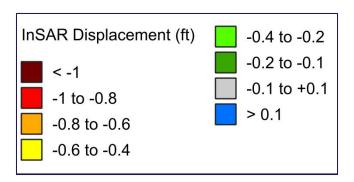


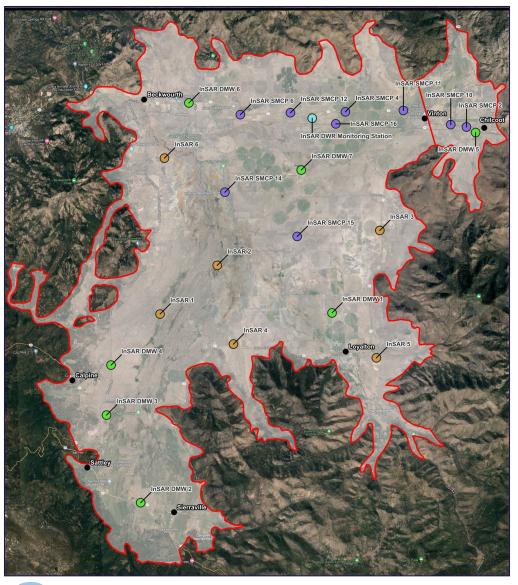
October: 2022 - 2023

# April: 2023 - 2024 (Most recent data available)

No observed subsidence!

...but likely will continue if groundwater levels drop below most recent lows.





Points show where monthly InSAR measurements of land displacement are extracted to make timeseries plots.

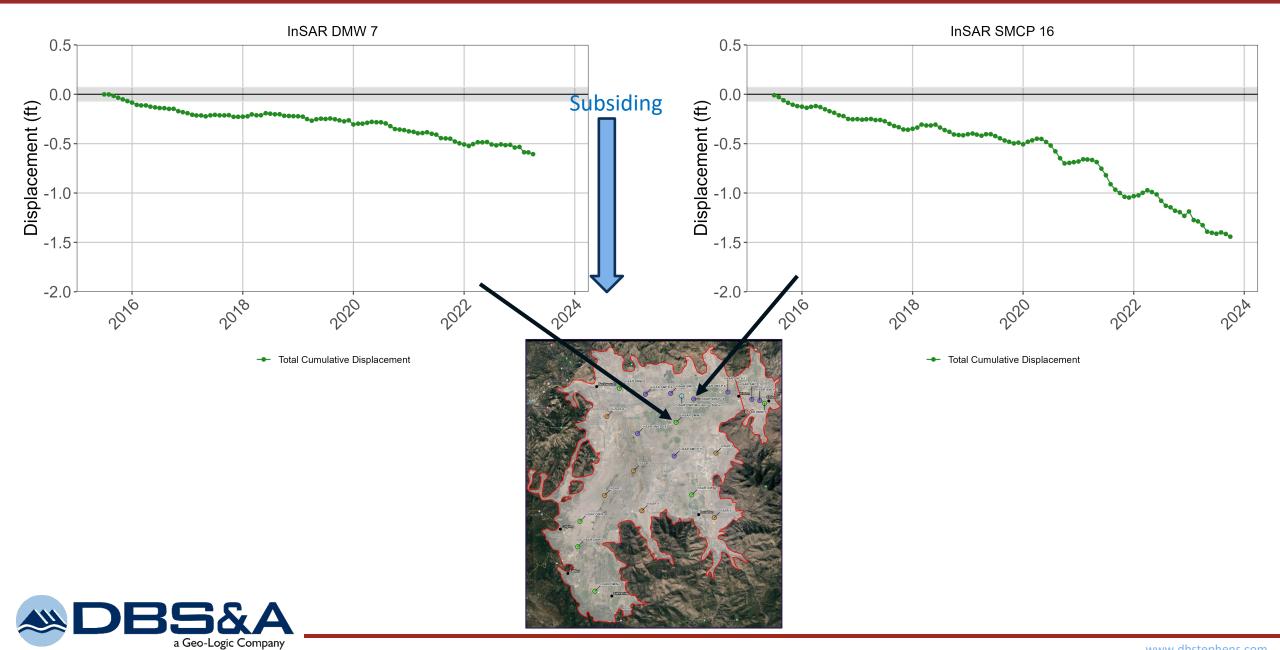
### Points correspond with:

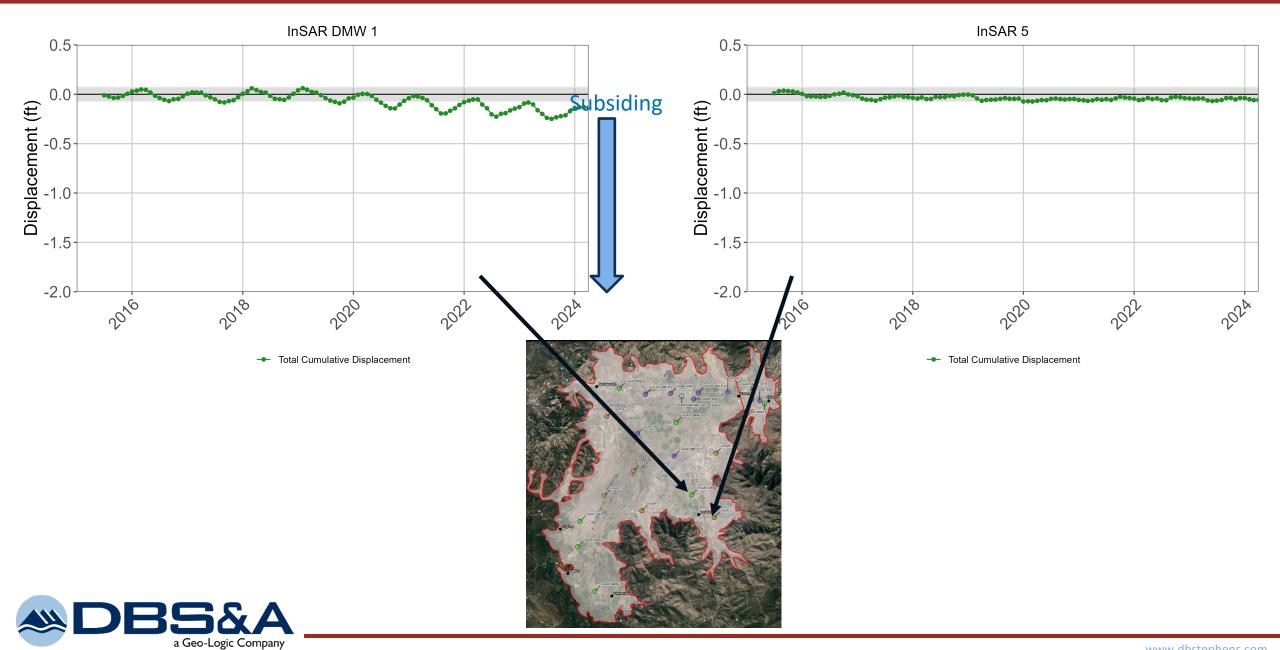
- Surveyed Monitoring Control Point (Monuments)
- District Monitoring Wells (DMWs)
- DWR Monitoring Station (will be moved)
- Areas with no other data (fill-in points)

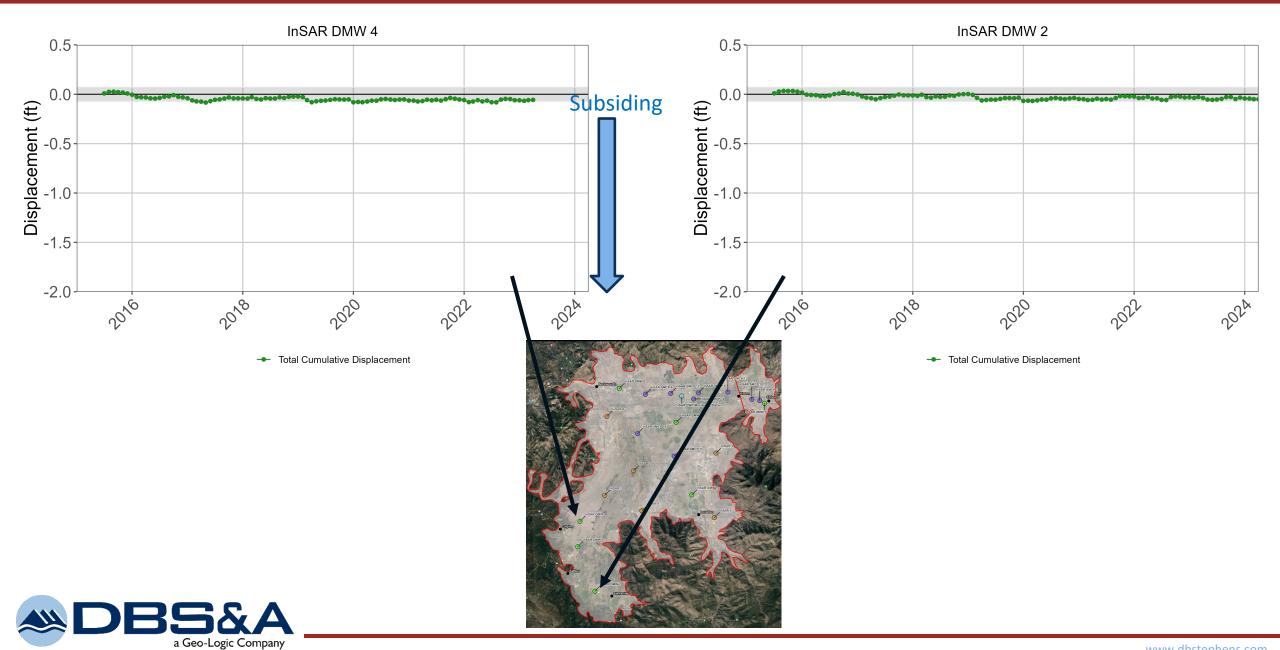
### **InSAR Monitoring Points**

- District Monitoring Well
- DWR Monitoring Station
- InSAR Only
- Surveyed Monitoring Control Point









### Summary

Maximum observed subsidence of -1.5 ft

Observed subsidence decreases to the south and west

Negligible subsidence for a large portion of the basin

