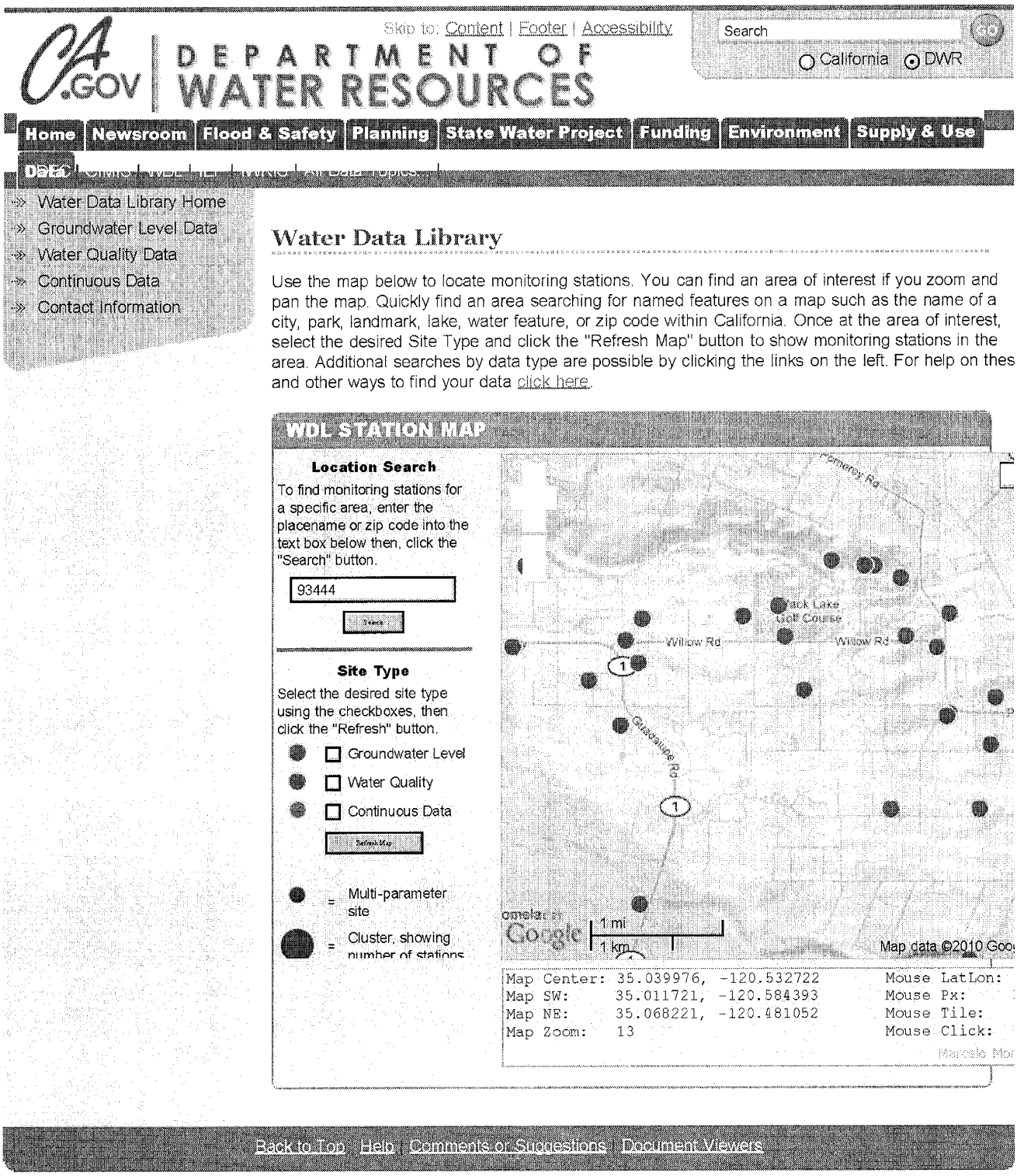
WRAC update, Comments on Paso Study & Monitoring, for 10/06/10, by John Snyder

There is already a DWR water monitoring program that can be participated in. What's the difference with the new program?

Water Data Library Home



A mathematical problem in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Study:

Phase III OCTOBER 17, 2003 pg. 3443 line 2-12 NCSD's "Expert" Beebe Direct Questions by NCSD lawyer Markman:

> Q. And in doing so -- when i refer to the word "overdraft," did you use -- **are you applying that in a way which I directed you to apply it?** A. Yes. Q. And did I direct you to apply overdraft as being defined as a situation in a given year when the outflow exceeds the long-term average supply to the area? A. Yes, that's the definition I'm using.

Assume purveyors definitions for an illustrative Example:

1. a "Safe Yeild" or constant average inflow of 97,000 AF
2. Assume an increasing pumping (linear estimate for example)
3. inflow – outflow = change in storage

Year	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Constant average Inflow AF/Year	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000
Outflow Pumping (liner estimate) AF/Year	0	0	9,700	19,400	29,100	38,800	48,500	58,200	67,900	77,600	87,300	97,000
change in storage AF/Year	97,000	97,000	87,300	77,600	67,900	58,200	48,500	38,800	29,100	19,400	9,700	0
											100 Year total increase in storage	5,335,000

Using or finding Supply that is "constant" does not consider the fact that:

The historically supplied water is a function of the pumped water.

The historically supplied water is a function of the water levels in the basin which is a function of the historical amount of pumped water.

Historically supplied water is to the same as maximum safe yield.

Using the purveyor definition of "Overdraft" and an increasing demand, historical inflow can never be larger then the historical pumping and so "purveyor supply" being larger then "purveyor demand" does not have any usefulness.