SCAC Wip update for 11/28/11, by John Snyder

NCSD supplemental water misrepresentation

Please note: NCSD mixes up a lot of data and math, such as calendar years and water years and that has not been adjusted for in this overview.

Letter to the Editor:

NCSD supplemental water misrepresentation.

NCSD presentations on 8/23 and 11/9, claimed Nipomo is pumping twice the dependable yield (or supply).

NCSD claims "experts say" and present a "photoshopped" slide which shows a Production (pumping) vs Supply shortage for the last 27 years.

Add up the shortage for the 27 years and there should be about 100,000 AF less water underground.

Then they show a slide that has only the last 10 years of an "average water level".
It shows a decline. Which they claim is because of increased development.

The real graph goes to 1975 and shows water in storage changing with changes in rainfall.

The water in storage does not show a100,000 AF drop expected from the "photoshopped" slide.

On top of that NCSD talks about the last two years being above average rainfall, but fail to mention that their rainfall numbers shows below average rainfall for the last 27 years. One would expect an even lower amount of water in storage from that.

In short the data does not show the alleged 100,000 AF shortage.

Look at the details for yourself before voting on www.NoNewWipTax.com.

Remember NCSD claims the WIP project can be built in less then two years.
Existing customers can all vote No now.

When we are more certain a real problem is developing in the future, the pipeline can be built in time to prevent seawater intrusion.

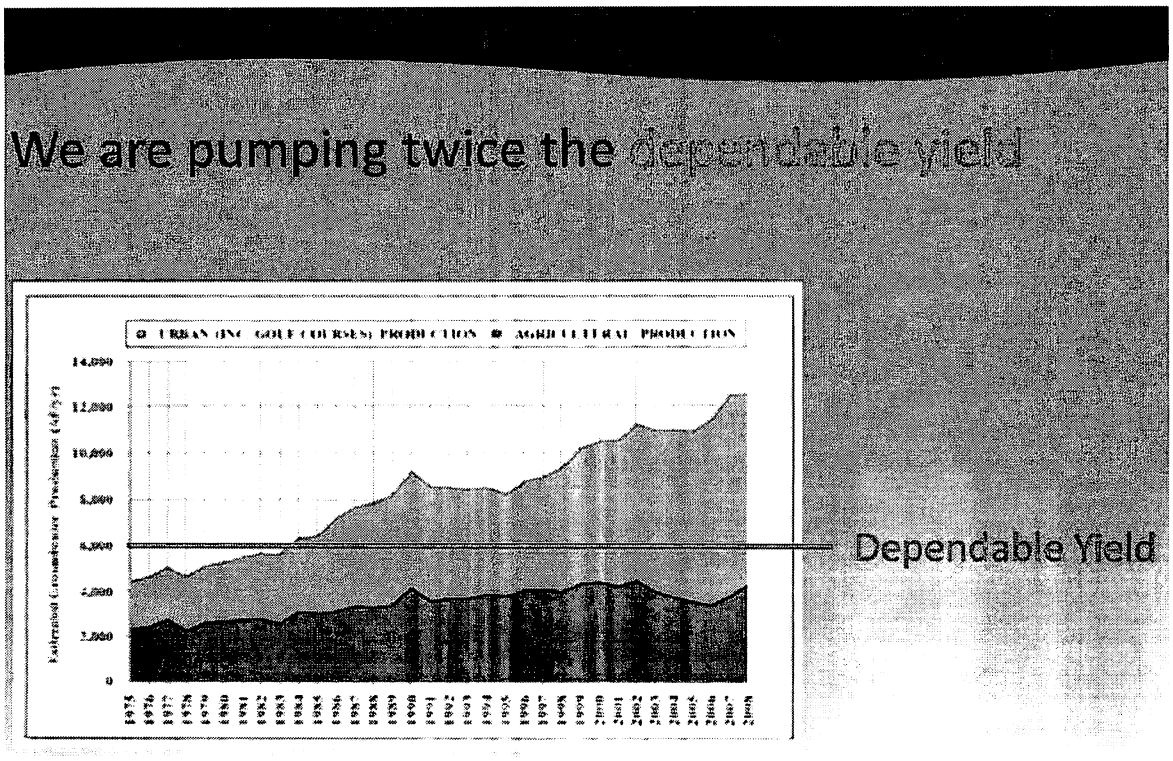
Every year we wait we save millions of dollars.

John Snyder

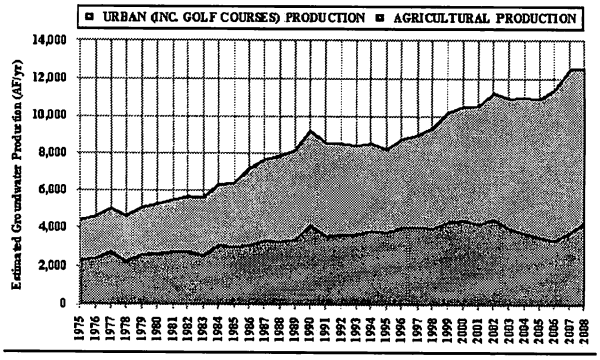
NCSD supplemental water misrepresentation with graphs:

NCSD presentations on 8/23 and 11/9, claimed Nipomo is pumping twice the dependable yield (or supply):

NCSD presentation 8/23/11 Power Point slide #23 of Pumping Demand and "Dependable Yield" or "Supply" (1975-2008):

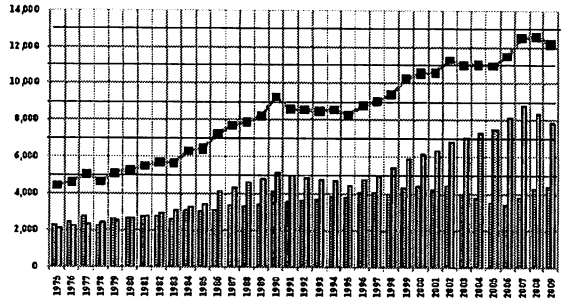


NCSD claims "experts say" and present a "photoshopped" slide which shows a Production (pumping) vs Supply shortage for the last 27years:



The chart from the NMMA TG was made into a slide that was "photo-shopped" to add a DWR "Dependable Yield" taken out of context:

The real source of "Pumping " data is the Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group (NMMA TG) report, 2009 Page 39:



"Estimated Groundwater Production" was updated in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group (NMMA TG) report, 2010 Page 32:

The photoshopped line is from:

Water Resources of The Arroyo Grande - Nipomo Mesa Area, Southern District Report, State of California The Resources Agency Department of Water Resources 2002 from page 154:

Because subsurface flows to the ocean could be reduced and subsurface flows between the portions of the basin increased or decreased, the dependable yield values in Table 29 can be conservatively increased. Thus, the dependable yield for each portion of the main basin is given as a range.10 The dependable yield is estimated to range between 4,000 and 5,600 AF for the Tri- Cities Mesa - Arroyo Grande Plain portion of the basin, **between 4,800 and 6,000 AF for the Nipomo Mesa portion of the basin**, and between 11,100 and 13,000 AF for the Santa Maria Valley portion of the basin. These estimates of dependable yield for each portion of the main groundwater basin are more meaningful if they are considered as a unified whole because the estimates are directly affected by the amounts and nature of the subsurface flows occurring between portions of the basin. Thus, the dependable yield for the main Santa Maria Basin within San Luis Obispo County ranges between 19,900 and 24,600 AF.

During the course of this study, it became apparent that **better data are needed to determine** stream infiltration, deep percolation of precipitation, and groundwater extractions. Information is also needed that would assist in understanding the role of the Santa Maria River, Oceano, and Wilmar Avenue faults on subsurface flows. The resulting improvement in the estimated amounts of the items of water supply and use will, in turn, improve the estimates of dependable yield.

Year	Production AF (eyed)	NCSD yield AF	28 Year Shortage AF
1975	4500	6000	
1976	4750	6000	
1977	5000	6000	
1978	4750	6000	
1979	5100	6000	
1980	5300	6000	
1981	5500	6000	
1982	5800	6000	
1983	5750	6000	
1984	6200	6000	-200
1985	6400	6000	-400
1986	7100	6000	-1100
1987	7750	6000	-1750
1988	7900	6000	-1900
1989	8100	6000	-2100
1990	9200	6000	-3200
1991	8700	6000	-2700
1992	8700	6000	-2700
1993	8500	6000	-2500
1994	8700	6000	-2700
1995	8300	6000	-2300
1996	8900	6000	-2900
1997	9000	6000	-3000
1998	9300	6000	-3300
1999	10100	6000	-4100
2000	10500	6000	-4500
2001	10500	6000	-4500
2002	11200	6000	-5200
2003	11000	6000	-5000
2004	11000	6000	-5000
2005	11000	6000	-5000
2006	11500	6000	-5500
2007	12500	6000	-6500
2008	12500	6000	-6500
2009	12100	6000	-6100
2010	12100	6000	-6100
2011	12100	6000	-6100
		Total AF Shortage:	-102850

Add up the shortage for the 27 years and there should be about 100,000 AF less water underground:

The data from the real chart can then be used to add up the shortage from 1984 to 2011.

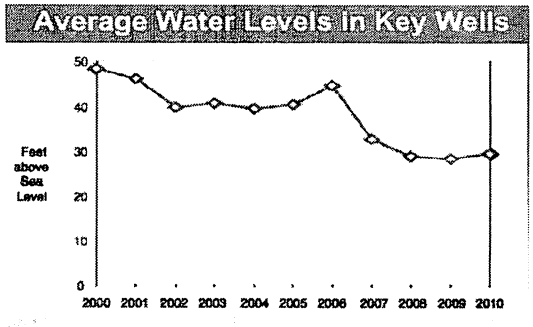
The data from the chart "Estimated Groundwater Production" was updated in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group (NMMA TG) report, 2010 Page 32, but there is no source published for those numbers. The NMMA TG has meetings that the public cannot attend and the methods and source of its work cannot be acquired by the public record acts.

But a good estimate can be made by taking the chart and enlarging it estimating the "Production" for each year.

Then they show a slide that has only the last 10 years of an "average water level". It shows a decline. Which they claim is because of increased development:

NCSD selective cut the data to make it look like there is a declining water table as a result of Urban use.

NCSD presentation 8/23/11 Power Point slide #16 of "Average" Water Levels (2000-2010):



Key Well Index dropped 40% between 2000 and 2008

The real graph goes to 1975 and shows water in storage changing with changes in rainfall:

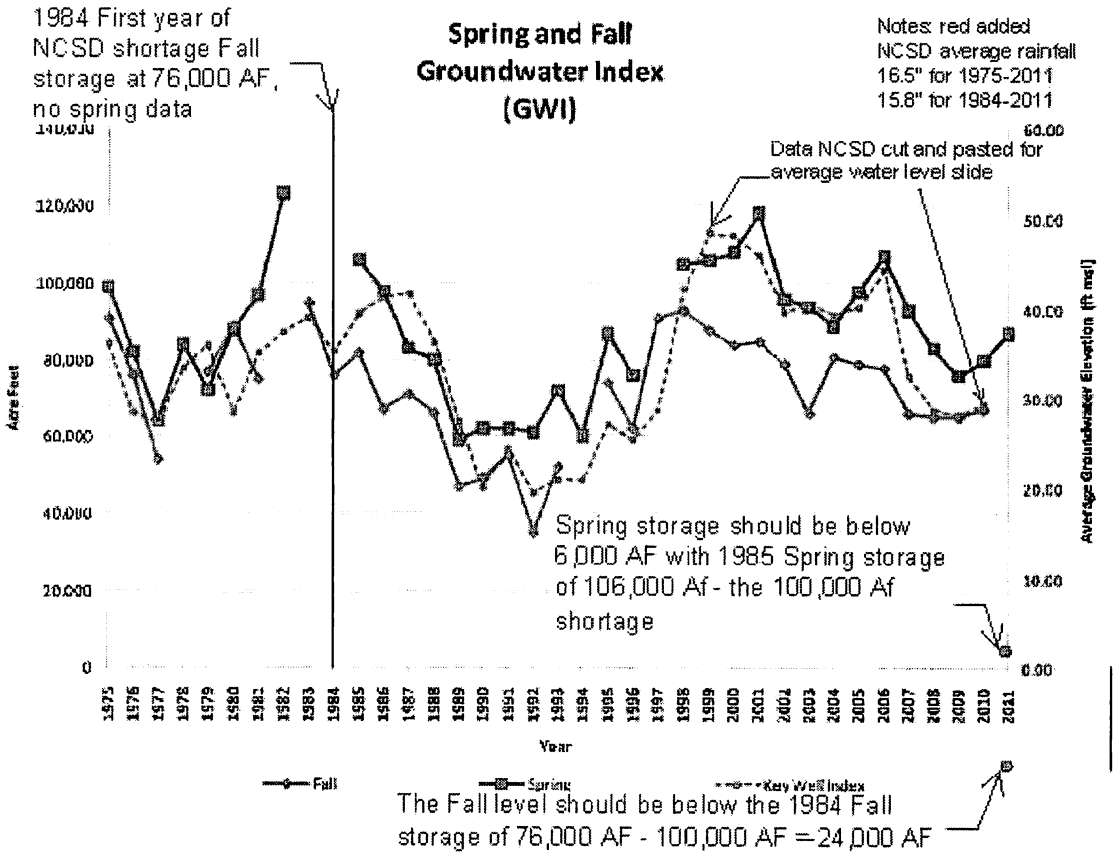
NCSD "Expert" Brad Newton Technical Memorandum Spring 2011 "Groundwater in Storage" (now called "Groundwater Index"). Note the red line for just the last 10 years is the source of the cut data for the NCSD slide on water levels

The water in storage does not show a 100,000 AF drop expected from the "photoshopped" slide:

One should expect that the accumulated shortage shown in the Production vs Supply slide of 100,000 AF would result in a groundwater in storage that is 100,000 AF less than the start of the shortage in 1984.

1984 Fall level of 76,000 AF - 100,000 AF = -24,000 AF

The 1984 spring level is missing, the 1985 level of 106,000 AF - 100,000 AF = 6,000 AF



Clearly the water levels and water in storage are no where near what the NCSD alleged the shortage would require.

Water in storage is about the same given the below average rainfall of 15.8" out of a 16.5" average.

In short the NCSD data does not show the alleged 100,000 AF shortage.