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Cc: [Cindy Steidel](#); [Donn Howell](#); [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [John F. Weigold IV](#); [Ray Dienzo](#)
Subject: Public Comment 5-20-21 Agenda Item No. 6.E
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SUMMARY OF DSS MODELING DEMAND ANALYSIS

The Technical Memorandum states "This approach yields a modest population growth estimated at 849 persons between 2026-2043". Using the stated number of 2.18 residents per single family house, this population growth would equate to 389 new residential connections. This number does not match the 661 water wait list positions or the 800 new residential connections needed to reach the 4650 connection goal.

The Technical Memorandum states "Commercial account growth in Cambria is estimated to grow at the rate of employment growth". This approach contradicts the permit requirement that 20 percent of available water is for commercial visitor-serving accounts.

The UWMP Table 4-2 states that single-family water use will increase from 350 acre-feet per year to 370 acre-feet per year at full buildout. This seems to be a small increase for a projected 1600 new residents. An explanation is needed for this low water demand number.

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Subject: Public Comment 5-20-21 Agenda Item No. 6.E
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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan on the agenda today is a good framework to help the District determine the degree of severity of water shortage and the actions necessary to maintain a reliable supply of potable water until the rain returns and the aquifer is refilled.

However, the "Shortage Indicators" listed do not provide the necessary accuracy to trigger major District actions such as mandatory conservation and operation of the Water Reclamation Facility. We recommend periodically checking the remaining aquifer water capacity in acre-feet and comparing that to the current monthly water usage in acre-feet times the number of months remaining to the selected "worst case" end of dry season date, January 31st for example.

If the projected water demand in acre-feet exceeds the amount of acre-feet of water remaining in the aquifer on a specific well level read date, then Stage 5 or Stage 6 actions would be required. If the projected demand is lower than the water remaining in the aquifer, Stage 1 through 4 actions would apply as appropriate. The good news? If the wells recharge sooner than the worst case date, the actions triggered by the Water Shortage Contingency Plan can be discontinued.

For clarification, the amount of useable water remaining in the aquifer on a given date can be determined by combining past well level readings and pumping records. For example, if the well levels dropped from 10 to 8 feet while 20 acre-feet was pumped during a previous time period, the useable capacity of that "slice" of the aquifer is 20 acre-feet. Adding other slices from other well level and pumping records will produce a table of available water at any future well water level reading date.

Please consider revising the Shortage Indicators to include a periodic analysis of acre-feet of remaining water compared to acre-feet of projected demand from each well level read date to the end of the selected worst case dry season date.