

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: BRUCE BUEL *BB*
DATE: MARCH 21, 2008

**AGENDA ITEM
C-1
MAR 26, 2008**

SAIC PRESENTATIONS

ITEM

Dr. Brad Newton of SAIC presentations re Fall Groundwater Storage Volumes and Inter-Basin Transfers [NO ACTION REQUESTED].

BACKGROUND

Dr. Brad Newton of SAIC is scheduled to present the two attached memorandums and will be available to answer questions at the direction of the Board.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that your Honorable Board receive the presentations and ask questions as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

- Fall Groundwater Storage Memorandum
- Inter-Basin Transfer Memorandum

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1 TO: Bruce Buel, General Manager Nipomo Community Services District
2 FROM: Joel Degner, Drew Beckwith, Alex Pappas, Brad Newton, Ph.D., P.G.
3 RE: Spring and Fall Groundwater in Storage above Mean Sea Level 1975 - 2007
4 DATE: March 20, 2008

5 INTRODUCTION

6 Groundwater surface elevations (GSE) underlying the Nipomo Mesa are regularly
7 measured at many places (wells) across the mesa. Hydrographs from individual wells provide
8 a temporal record of the GSE measurements at one location. GSE increase and decrease in
9 response to recharge from rainfall, discharge from production, and the balance of natural
10 subsurface flows at that place. Fluctuations in GSE vary across the mesa and make it difficult to
11 assess the regional trend in GSE. Integrating GSE measurements made at one time across the
12 mesa and computing groundwater in storage above mean sea level (GWS) provides a metric to
13 understand the available water for production under the Nipomo Mesa and accounts for
14 disparate trends between wells.

15 The potential for sea water intrusion to the principal production aquifer is of paramount
16 concern to water supply managers and to all residents who rely on the local groundwater for
17 their supply. The balance between the volume of fresh water under the mesa and the flow of
18 fresh water to the ocean sufficient to prevent sea water intrusion to the principal production
19 aquifer is not currently well understood. However, historical annual GWS estimates for Spring
20 and Fall along with measurements of water quality and GSE collected at the sea water intrusion
21 sentinel wells provide meaningful insights to manage levels of GWS so to guard against
22 permanent degradation that would occur if sea water was to intrude the principal production
23 aquifer.

24 Presented herein are estimates of historical annual variability in GWS from 1975 to 2007
25 based on groundwater surface elevation measurements collected during Spring and Fall across
26 the Nipomo Mesa. Limited measurements of GSE were available for the years 1982, 1983, 1984,
27 1994 and 1997, thus precluding a reliable estimate of GWS for those years.

28 RESULTS

29 Overall, the Spring GWS is slightly lower (6,000 AF) in 2007 as compared to 1975, whereas
30 the Fall GWS is much lower (25,000 AF) in 2007 as compared to 1975 (Table 1). Historic GWS
31 ranges from 120,000 AF to 60,000 AF annually during the Spring, and from 95,000 AF to 35,000
32 AF annually during the Fall (Figure 1). The Spring and Fall hydrographs increase and decrease
33 concurrently with decadal periods of wet and dry climatic conditions. Two periods of increased
34 GWS are marked by maximums occurring in 1982 and 2001. One period of decreased GWS is
35 marked by a minimum occurring in 1992. Substantial reductions in the GWS occurred during

w:\ucsd (9103 9235 5935)\tasks\general consultation - 9103\activities\tn11 gws 1975 - 2007\supporting docs\20080320 annual spring and fall gws 1975 - 2007.docx

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1 the historical periods from 1976 to 1980 and from 1987 to 1996. The recovery from these
2 historical lows in GWS occurred over time scales on the order of five years. The one year
3 change in GWS has been as large as 10,000 AF, and is typically on the order of 5,000 AF or less
4 (Table 1).

5 Seasonal difference in GWS has generally increased from 1975 to 2007 (Figure 1). The data
6 is scattered about the linear trend line; nonetheless, the trend is likely real and continues to
7 increase. This observation is may be related to the increase in consumptive use (Technical
8 Memorandum dated January 7, 2008, and presented at Public Workshop dated January 30,
9 2008). Consumptive use directly impacts the difference between Spring and Fall estimates
10 because typically no recharge to the GWS occurs during the period from Spring to Fall and the
11 greatest production of water from the principal aquifer occurs from Spring to Fall. However,
12 the Spring GWS increase from Fall GWS is expected to be on average consistent with the
13 recharge from rainfall and thus Spring GWS are expected to parallel the Fall GWS values. The
14 departure from the parallel tracking over the longer multiple year period is not currently
15 understood, and may be in response to increased subsurface flow from the steeper hydraulic
16 gradient occurring with the low Fall GWS. Variations in pumping patterns across the mesa
17 may also contribute to the departure of Spring to Fall GWS values where the GSE measurement
18 of an individual monitoring location may exaggerate or diminish the GWS estimates over time.

19 **METHODOLOGY**

20 The annual estimates of Spring and Fall GWS from 1975 to 2007 are based on GSE
21 measurements regularly made by San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works (SLO
22 DPW), NCSO, USGS, and Woodlands. The integration of GSE data is accomplished by using
23 computer software to interpolate between measurements and calculate the GWS within the
24 principal production aquifer, to ensure a consistent methodology is used, and to produces a
25 repeatable and therefore comparable metric of the water supply available to the Nipomo Mesa.
26 Limited measurements of GSE were available for the years 1982, 1983, 1984, 1994 and 1997, thus
27 precluding a reliable estimate of GWS for those years.

28 The amount of GWS under the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) was computed
29 by multiplying the saturated volume above sea level with the aerially weighted specific yield
30 (DWR, 2002), excluding bedrock (Figure 11: Base of Potential Water-Bearing Sediments,
31 presented in the report, Water Resources of the Arroyo Grande - Nipomo Mesa Area [DWR
32 2002]). The amount of GWS under the NMMA was constrained to the boundary determined in
33 Phase III of the trial. Limited data exist in the additional area included in the Phase V
34 boundary, west of the Phase III boundary.

35 Data provided by DWR, consisting of well completion reports, lithographic logs,
36 electronic logs, and pump tests, were used to develop an understanding of the hydrogeologic
37 conditions underlying the NMMA. A systematic review of these data pertaining to wells used

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1 for storage calculations was conducted in order to verify that each well's screened interval is
2 within the principal production aquifer (Paso Robles Formation). Groundwater surface
3 elevation measurements that do not represent water in the Paso Robles Formation were not
4 included in the calculations.

5 **Groundwater Surface Elevation Measurements**

6 Groundwater surface elevation data were obtained from the San Luis Obispo County
7 Department of Public Works (SLO DPW), NCSO, USGS, and Woodlands (Table 2). SLO DPW
8 measures GSE in monitoring wells during the spring and the fall of each year. Woodlands and
9 NCSO measures GSE in their monitoring wells monthly. For the years 1975 to 1999, available
10 representative GSE data were used to estimate GWS. For the years 2000 to 2007, only GSE data
11 from wells in the proposed Hydrologic Monitoring Program (HMP) were used to estimate
12 GWS.

13 The GSE data was reviewed in combination with well completion reports and historical
14 hydrographic records in order to exclude measurements that do not accurately represent static
15 water levels within the principal production aquifer. Wells that do not access the principal
16 production aquifer or were otherwise determined to not accurately represent static water levels
17 within the aquifer were not included in analysis.

18 **Groundwater Surface Interpolation**

19 The individual GSE measurements from each year were considered to produce a GSE field
20 by interpolation using the inverse distance weighting (IDW) method. In the IDW method, the
21 GSE field values are computed by from the value, weighted by the distance, of adjacent GSE
22 measurements. The interpolation is based on GSE data alone, and does not incorporate
23 structural geology that may or may not influence the groundwater surface elevations. In places
24 where a groundwater well has a large areal influence, a small change in GSE can produce a
25 proportionally large change in the estimate of GWS.

26 **Groundwater Volume Estimate**

27 The amount of groundwater in storage under the mesa was estimated for the boundary
28 determined in Phase III of the trial. The GWS was estimated by subtracting both the mean sea
29 level surface (elevation equals zero) and the volume of bedrock above sea level from the
30 saturated volume (Table 1). The bedrock surface elevation is based on Figure 11: Base of
31 Potential Water-Bearing Sediments, presented in the report, Water Resources of the Arroyo
32 Grande - Nipomo Mesa Area (DWR 2002). The bedrock surface elevation was preliminarily
33 verified by reviewing driller reports obtained from DWR. The saturated volume above sea level
34 was multiplied by the specific yield of 11.7% to estimate the recoverable amount of GWS. The
35 specific yield was based on the average weighted specific yield for the Nipomo Mesa
36 Hydrologic Sub-Area (DWR 2002, pg. 86).

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1 **REFERENCES**

- 2 Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2002. Water Resources of the Arroyo Grande -
- 3 Nipomo Mesa Area, Southern District Report.

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**Spring and Fall
Groundwater in Storage Above Mean Sea Level
for Phase III Boundary**

Year	Rainfall (inches)	Spring GWS (Acre-Feet)	Number of Wells	Fall GWS (Acre-Feet)	Number of Wells	Spring to Fall Difference (Acre-Feet)
1975	17.29	99,000	54	91,000	54	8,000
1976	13.45	82,000	45	76,000	65	6,000
1977	10.23	64,000	59	54,000	63	10,000
1978	30.66	84,000	62	---	35	---
1979	15.8	72,000	57	77,000	63	(5,000)
1980	16.57	88,000	55	89,000	46	(1,000)
1981	13.39	97,000	46	75,000	47	22,000
1982	18.58	123,000	42	---	31	---
1983	33.21	---	35	95,000	42	---
1984	11.22	---	14	76,000	37	---
1985	12.2	106,000	37	82,000	41	24,000
1986	16.85	98,000	51	67,000	51	31,000
1987	11.29	83,000	48	71,000	52	12,000
1988	12.66	80,000	51	66,000	49	14,000
1989	12.22	59,000	47	47,000	57	12,000
1990	7.12	62,000	55	49,000	53	13,000
1991	13.06	62,000	52	55,000	54	7,000
1992	15.66	61,000	52	35,000	48	26,000
1993	20.17	72,000	54	52,000	61	20,000
1994	12.15	60,000	54	---	36	---
1995	25.47	87,000	35	62,000	52	25,000
1996	16.54	76,000	45	62,000	57	14,000
1997	20.5	---	20	91,000	48	---
1998	33.67	105,000	41	93,000	44	12,000
1999	12.98	106,000	56	88,000	49	18,000
2000	14.47	108,000	44	84,000	41	24,000
2001	18.78	118,000	43	85,000	35	33,000
2002	8.86	96,000	29	79,000	41	17,000
2003	11.39	94,000	37	66,000	42	28,000
2004	12.57	89,000	42	81,000	35	8,000
2005	22.23	98,000	38	79,000	39	19,000
2006	20.83	107,000	44	78,000	41	29,000
2007	6.92	93,000	44	66,000	42	27,000

--- Insufficient data for evaluation

Table 1

Spring and Fall Groundwater in Storage above Mean Sea Level for Phase III Boundary

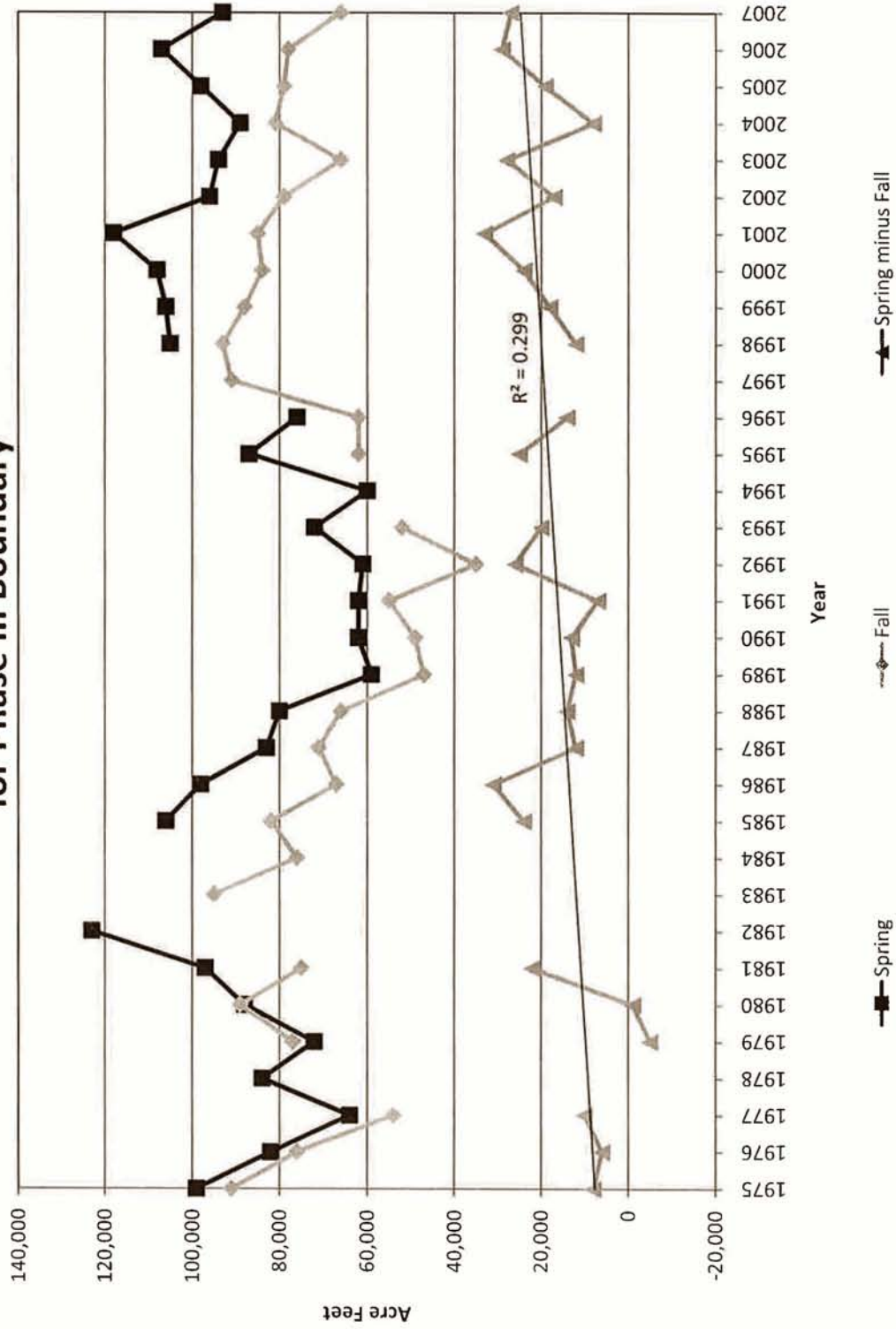


Figure 1



1 **TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

2 **TO:** Mr. Bruce Buel, General Manager NCSD
3 **FROM:** Drew Beckwith, Brad Newton Ph.D. P.G., Robert G. Beeby, P.E.
4 **RE:** Estimate of 2007 Subsurface Flow Across the Phase III Boundary
5 **DATE:** March 11, 2008

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 The historic low rainfall of 2007 (less than 7 inches or less than 50% of normal) resulted in
8 a substantial decrease in groundwater surface elevations (GSE) and a decrease in the
9 groundwater in storage under the Nipomo Mesa (SAIC technical memorandum dated August
10 28, 2007). This decrease in GSEs underlying the Nipomo Mesa potentially altered hydraulic
11 gradients along the Phase III boundary (henceforth Boundary) and may have affected
12 subsurface flow across specific flow zones as well as net subsurface flow, as compared to
13 previous years.

14 SAIC estimated subsurface flow across the Boundary in year 2007. Two estimates of
15 subsurface flow are presented herein that differentiate between subsurface flow related to fresh
16 water, and a portion of fresh water available for water supply. The difference depends on the
17 definition of the base of the flow zone: 1) Fresh Water was defined following work conducted
18 by Slade and Associates titled, "Map of 'Base of Fresh Water' " dated March 2000 (Slade 2000),
19 and 2) Water Supply was defined as the higher of the data collected by the California
20 Department of Water Resources (DWR) presented in "Base of the Potentially Water-Bearing
21 Sediments" (Plate 11, DWR 2002), or sea level.

22 Geologic characteristics (stratigraphy and structure) play an important role in the flow of
23 groundwater. The estimates presented herein are based on the assumption that the aquifer is
24 unconfined and no barriers to flow exist internal to the Boundary. Refinements to the
25 understanding of the local geology and its effect on groundwater flow will occur as data
26 become available and evaluations are conducted.

27
28 **RESULTS**

29 Net subsurface flow in year 2007 across the Boundary was 5,050 acre-feet (AF) for Fresh
30 Water, and 1,370 AF for Water Supply. The Boundary was divided into five separate flow
31 zones adjacent to the following areas: Nipomo Valley, Los Berros Creek, Arroyo Grande Plain,
32 Pacific Ocean, and Santa Maria River Valley to estimate the net subsurface flow to Nipomo
33 Mesa (Figure 1). The calculation method is based on Darcy's Law and GSE measurements taken
34 during Spring 2007 (Table 1). The daily estimate of flow from Spring 2007 GSE measurements
35 was converted to its annual equivalent for the purposes of comparison to tangible and

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1 meaningful values of groundwater in storage above sea level (GWS). The sign convention
2 established herein presents inflow to the Nipomo Mesa as positive values and outflow from the
3 Nipomo Mesa as negative values. Net subsurface flow compares inflows to outflows estimated
4 across the five flow zones.

5 Fresh Water flow is more than three times Water Supply flow because a significant
6 amount of water flows across the Boundary below sea level and therefore is not currently
7 considered as water supply for production. For example, the Fresh Water inflow across the
8 Santa Maria Valley flow zone considered flow through a saturated height on the order of 1,500
9 feet (ft) (Col. 4, Table 3), as compared to the Water Supply flow which considered flow through
10 a saturated height on the order of 100 ft (Col. 5, Table 4).

11

12 **Table 1. Subsurface flow across the Boundary (presented as an annual total)**

	Inflow (AF)	Outflow (AF)	Net Subsurface Flow (AF)
1) Fresh Water			
<i>Nipomo Valley</i>	940		
<i>Los Berros Creek</i>	1,030		
<i>Arroyo Grande</i>		2,270	
<i>Ocean</i>		1,060	
<i>Santa Maria Valley</i>	6,410		
Total	8,380	3,330	5,050
2) Water Supply			
<i>Nipomo Valley</i>	870		
<i>Los Berros Creek</i>	380		
<i>Arroyo Grande</i>		30	
<i>Ocean</i>		0	
<i>Santa Maria Valley</i>	150		
Total	1,400	30	1,370

13

14 **METHODOLOGY**

15 Darcy's Law was used to estimate year 2007 subsurface flow across the Boundary.
16 Darcy's Law describes the flow of a fluid through a porous medium, and states that the flow of
17 water through a cross-section is equal to the product of the hydraulic conductivity, hydraulic
18 gradient, and cross-sectional area, as follows:

$$Q = K * I * A$$

19 where,

20 Q = subsurface groundwater flow [cubic feet per day (ft³pd)];

21 K = hydraulic conductivity [cubic feet per day per square foot (ft³pd/ft²)];

22 I = hydraulic gradient [feet per feet (ft/ft)];

23 A = cross-sectional area [square feet (ft²)].

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Darcy's Law is straightforward and therefore frequently used to estimate groundwater flow. However, because of data limitations, determining the value of each variable requires some interpretation and can lead to various approaches used to determine the quantity of each variable. Various approaches and their resulting quantities may lead to large differences in the estimate of flow. Here, GSE measurements were collected and compiled. Contours of GSE were created on a map by linear interpolation between measurements (Figure 2). Each flow zone was divided into segments (Col. 1 Tables 3 and 4). The flow zones were segmented along the Boundary to account for spatial variations in the elevation of the bottom of the flow zone according to previous work performed by SAIC (SAIC 2002). Cross-sectional area (Col. 5 Table 3, and Col. 6 Table 4) was computed for each segment along each flow zone by multiplying the segment length (Col. 1 Tables 3 and 4) with the saturated height (Col. 4 Table 3, and Col. 5 Table 4) determined from the contour map and base of flow. Hydraulic gradients were measured on the map normal to GSE contours at each segment along each flow zone (Col. 6 Table 3, and Col. 7 Table 4). Hydraulic conductivity was measured and compiled by DWR and attributed to the five flow zones (Table 2).

Groundwater Contour Map

Spring 2007 GSE measurements provided by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works were used to create a contour map of the GSE underlying the Nipomo Mesa (Figure 2). Groundwater surface elevations were assumed to vary linearly between measurement locations. Geologic structures were assumed to not influence the groundwater contour shape.

Cross-Sectional Area

Cross-sectional area was defined as the length of the flow zone times the saturated height of the flow. In the Fresh Water estimate, the saturated height was determined as the difference between the elevations from a GSE contour map (Col. 3 Table 3), and elevations from a contour map of the Base of Fresh Water (Col. 2 Table 3). The depth of flow used in this approach considered as much as 1,500 ft of fresh water aquifer in a few segments, consistent with the work previously presented during the Santa Maria Groundwater Litigation.

In the Water Supply estimate, the saturated height was determined as the difference between the elevations from a GSE contour map (Col. 4 Table 4), and the higher of 1) the base of the potentially water-bearing sediments (Col. 2 Table 4), or 2) sea level (Col. 3 Table 4). The depth of flow used in this approach considered only the upper portion of the fresh water

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1 aquifer and generally represents the flow that contributes to GWS. In this case, the saturated
2 height is at most 120 ft of the upper portion of the fresh water aquifer in all segments.

3 The length of each segment, multiplied by the average of the saturated height at each end-
4 point of the segment defines the cross-sectional area of the segment used in subsurface flow
5 calculations (Col. 5 Table 3, and Col. 6 Table 4).

6

7 *Hydraulic Gradient*

8 The gradient within each segment is the average of the gradients measured at each
9 segment endpoint from GSE contours at the Boundary (Col. 6 Table 3, and Col. 7 Table 4).
10 Gradient measurements were made over a length scale of approximately one and a half miles
11 and represent the average of locally steep and shallow variations in GSE present along the
12 Boundary.

13

14 *Hydraulic Conductivity*

15 Hydraulic conductivity values for stratigraphy underlying the Nipomo Mesa are
16 presented in "Water Resources of the Arroyo Grande-Nipomo Mesa Area" (DWR 2002). SAIC
17 obtained the geometric mean of hydraulic conductivity along segments (flow zones) of the
18 DWR study boundary (personal communication, Evelyn Tompkins, DWR). For each flow zone,
19 the geometric mean of hydraulic conductivity was used in the subsurface flow calculation for all
20 approaches presented herein, except along the Arroyo Grande flow zone, where the geometric
21 mean of hydraulic conductivity for the Nipomo Valley flow zone was used (Table 2, Col. 7
22 Table 3, Col. 8 Table 4).

23

24 **Table 2. Hydraulic Conductivity Values**

Flow Zone	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft ³ pd/ft ²)
<i>Nipomo Valley</i>	2.46
<i>Los Berros Creek</i>	2.46
<i>Arroyo Grande</i>	2.46
<i>Ocean</i>	12.70
<i>Santa Maria Valley</i>	6.95

25

26 **DISCUSSION**

27 Subsurface flow above sea level relates to GWS available as water supply to the Nipomo
28 Mesa. Long-term production of groundwater below sea level in excess of the recharge will
29 cause groundwater surface elevations underlying the Nipomo Mesa to drop below sea level and

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1 induce sea water intrusion. Consequently, the estimate of net subsurface flow presented herein
2 related to the water supply to the Nipomo Mesa is 1,370 AF. It is based on GSE measurements
3 made during Spring 2007, presented as an annual value, and is predicated on the assumptions
4 of an unconfined aquifer with no geologic structural controls.

5 Deep groundwater flow may be an important component of the hydrologic balance under
6 the Nipomo Mesa, particularly where fresh water flow crossing the Boundary at the Santa
7 Maria Valley and Ocean flow zones is influenced by the hydrostatic pressures of water above
8 sea level and perhaps from water at significant distances from the Boundary. Given the same
9 assumptions, the estimate of net subsurface flow presented herein representing deep
10 groundwater is 5,050 AF.

11 While GSE measurements are compiled on a frequent basis within the Boundary, much
12 fewer measurements have been compiled for the area outside of the Boundary. This data
13 limitation makes GSE contouring difficult, especially near the edges of the Boundary where
14 resultant hydraulic gradient calculations are vital to determining subsurface flow. The Santa
15 Maria Valley flow zone is paramount to the water supply of the Nipomo Mesa. The data
16 compiled in this area is limited, and therefore the GSE contours along this flow zone have the
17 greatest uncertainty.

18 Geologic characteristics (stratigraphy and structure) may play an important role in the
19 flow of groundwater. The estimates presented herein assume the aquifer is unconfined and no
20 barriers to flow exist internal to the Boundary. Improvements to the understanding of
21 groundwater flow may occur as data become available and evaluations are made that re-define
22 geologic controls.

23

24 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

25 The following recommendations are suggested to improve estimates of subsurface flow
26 across the Boundary:

- 27 • Collect and compile a greater number of GSE measurements proximal to the Ocean
28 and Santa Maria Valley flow zones;
- 29 • Determine the extent that geologic characteristics control groundwater flow;
- 30 • Refine understanding of freshwater/saltwater interface and deep groundwater
31 flow within the Paso Robles Formation.

32

33 **REFERENCES**

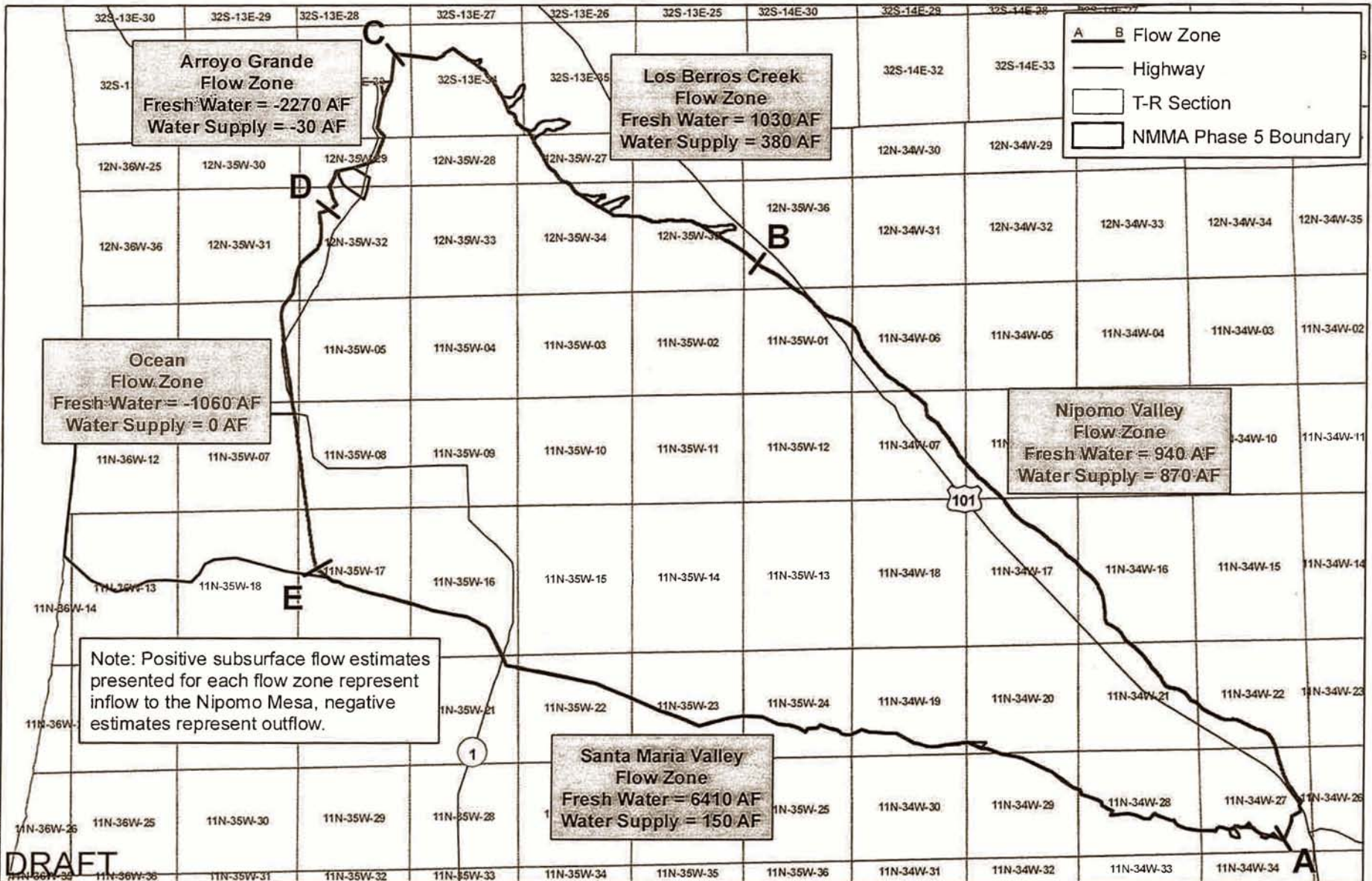
34 California Department of Water Resources. 2002. (DWR 2002). Water Resources of the Arroyo
35 Grande-Nipomo Mesa Area. September 24, 2002.

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- 1 Richard C. Slade and Associates. 2000 (Slade 2000). Map of "Base of Fresh Water". March 2000.
- 2 SAIC. 2002. (SAIC 2002). Estimation of Subsurface Inflow for the Hydrologic Inventory for the
- 3 Nipomo Mesa Management Area. June 11, 2002.

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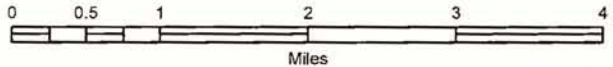
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NOTES:
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10N
 Horizontal Datum: NAD 83



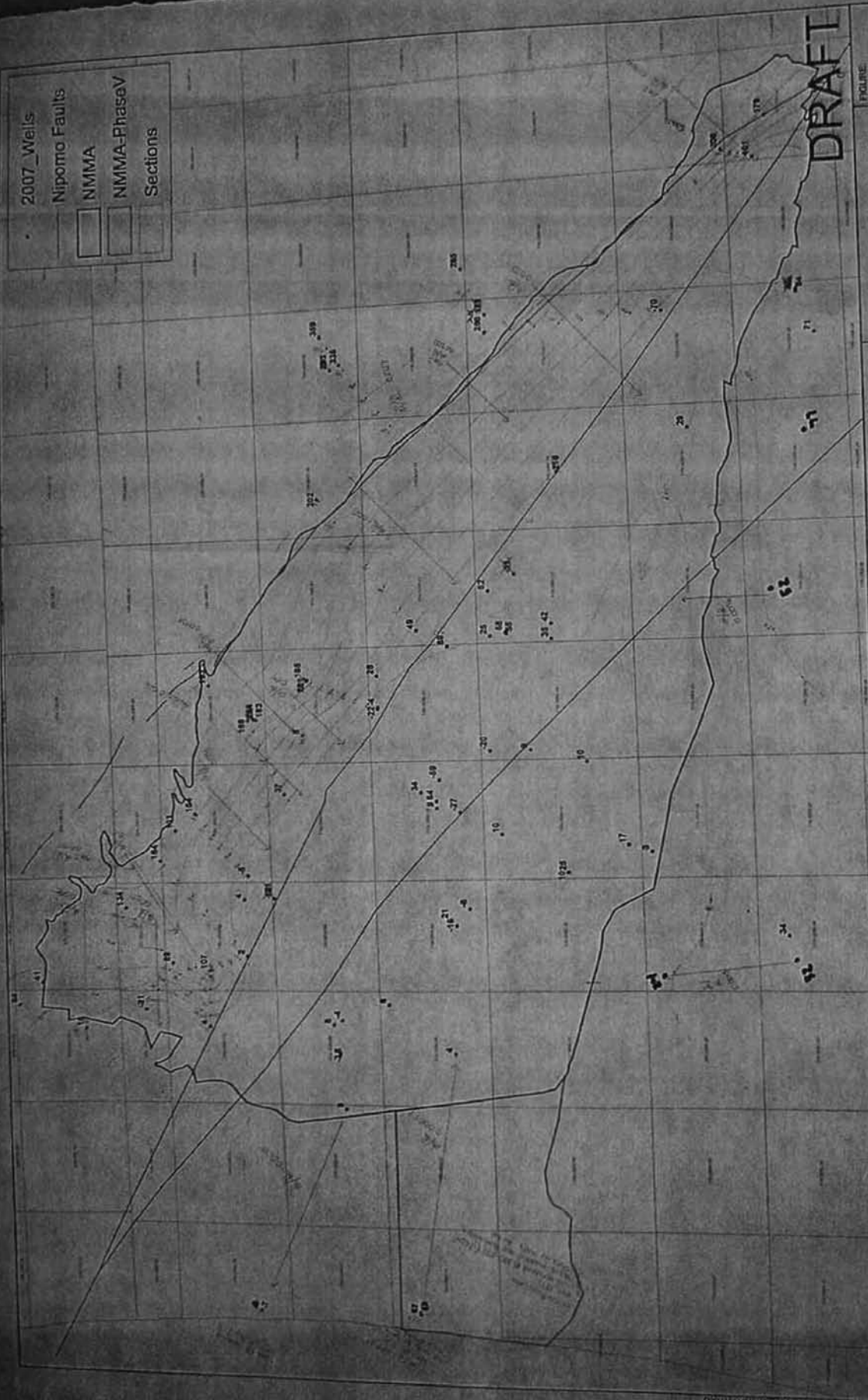
**Flow Zones Used In
 Subsurface Flow Estimate**



DATE: 03/07/08 BY: D Beckwith

FIGURE:
 1

2007_Wells
 Nipomo Faults
 NMMA
 NMMA-Phase V
 Sections



DRAFT

FIGURE

2



DATE: 05-14-08 BY: DB

2007 Groundwater Elevation Measurements



NOTES:
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10N
 Horizontal Datum: NAD 83

Table 3. Fresh Water - variables and results

[1] Segment Along Flow Zone (ft)	[2] Base of Flow Zone ¹ (ft msl) (Slade 2000)	[3] GWE From Contour ² (ft msl) (Figure 2)	[4] Saturated Height of Flow Zone (ft) [3] - [2]	A	I	K	Q	
				[5] Segment Area (ft ²) length from [1] * average of [4]	[6] Gradient From Contours ^{3,4} (ft/ft) (Figure 2)	[7] Hydraulic Conductivity ⁴ (ft ³ pd/ft ²) (DWR 2002)	[8] GW Flow (ft ³ /d) [5] * average of [6] * [7]	[9] GW Flow ⁵ (AFY) [8] * 365 / 43560
Nipomo Valley Flow Zone (Figure 1 A-B)								
0	120	183	63		0.03592	2.46		
5,000	180	259	79	355,000	0.03592	2.46	31,370	260
7,000	160	254	94	173,000	0.03592	2.46	15,290	130
8,000	150	250	100	97,000	0.03543	2.46	8,510	70
10,500	135	225	90	237,500	0.03419	2.46	20,340	170
14,800	150	215	65	333,300	0.03207	2.46	27,170	230
16,400	200	238	38	82,400	0.03128	2.46	6,420	50
19,000	230	230	0	49,400	0.03000	2.46	3,720	30
21,000	240	221	0	0	0.02880	2.46	0	0
24,000	230	205	0	0	0.02700	2.46	0	0
28,000	230	200	0	0	0.02700	2.46	0	0
30,400	250	185	0	0	0.02700	2.46	0	0
31,500	300	190	0	0	0.02686	2.46	0	0
33,000	310	190	0	0	0.02666	2.46	0	0
36,000	300	195	0	0	0.02626	2.46	0	0
37,500	250	197	0	0	0.02607	2.46	0	0
38,000	225	198	0	0	0.02600	2.46	0	0
Total								940
Los Berros Creek Flow Zone (Figure 1 B-C)								
0	220	198	0		0.02600	2.46		
2,000	150	194	44	44,000	0.02600	2.46	2,810	20
3,000	100	194	94	69,000	0.02600	2.46	4,410	40
5,000	-50	185	235	329,000	0.02267	2.46	19,690	160
6,000	-100	175	275	255,000	0.02100	2.46	13,700	110
8,000	-200	160	360	635,000	0.01767	2.46	30,200	250
9,000	-200	165	365	362,500	0.01600	2.46	15,010	130
10,000	-200	170	370	367,500	0.01433	2.46	13,710	110
12,000	-50	170	220	590,000	0.01100	2.46	18,380	150
13,500	100	170	70	217,500	0.01100	2.46	5,890	50
16,000	125	130	5	93,800	0	2.46	1,270	10
17,800	100	100	0	4,500	0	2.46	0	0
19,000	0	84	84	50,400	0	2.46	0	0
19,400	-30	70	100	36,800	0	2.46	0	0
21,400	-200	60	260	360,000	0	2.46	0	0
Total								1,030
Arroyo Grande Flow Zone (Figure 1 C-D)								
1st 2000 feet added to Los Berros Cr segment								
2,000	-200	28	228		-0.01950	2.46	0	0
3,000	-330	23	353	290,500	-0.02294	2.46	-15,170	-130
4,000	-425	18	443	398,000	-0.02639	2.46	-24,150	-200
5,000	-470	9	479	461,000	-0.02983	2.46	-31,880	-270
6,500	-500	0	500	734,300	-0.03500	2.46	-58,560	-490
8,000	-525	-1	524	768,000	-0.03500	2.46	-66,120	-550
9,700	-500	-3	497	867,900	-0.03500	2.46	-74,730	-630
Total								-2,270
Ocean Flow Zone (Figure 1 D-E)								
0	-620	-3	617		-0.00150	12.7		
2,500	-675	-1	674	1,613,800	-0.00150	12.7	-30,740	-260
2,510	-825	-1	824	7,500	-0.00150	12.7	-140	0
4,500	-800	0	800	1,615,900	-0.00150	12.7	-30,780	-260
6,000	-770	5	775	1,181,300	-0.00150	12.7	-22,500	-190
8,500	-800	9	809	1,980,000	-0.00150	12.7	-37,720	-320
10,400	-850	7	857	1,582,700	-0.00089	12.7	-24,070	-200
11,700	-900	6	906	1,146,000	-0.00048	12.7	-10,010	-80
13,100	-950	5	955	1,302,700	-0.00004	12.7	-4,270	-40
15,000	-1,005	5	1,005	1,862,000	0.00057	12.7	6,320	50
16,000	-1,170	5	1,175	1,090,000	0.00057	12.7	7,890	70
17,000	-1,375	5	1,375	1,275,000	0.00057	12.7	9,230	80
18,000	-1,500	5	1,505	1,440,000	0.00057	12.7	10,420	90
Total								-1,060
Santa Maria Valley Flow Zone (Figure 1 E-A)								
0	-1,500	5	1,505		0	6.95		
5,000	-1,400	4	1,404	7,272,500	0.00130	6.95	32,850	280
9,000	-1,400	4	1,404	5,616,000	0.00235	6.95	71,230	600
12,000	-1,460	3	1,463	4,300,500	0.00314	6.95	82,010	690
14,000	-1,400	7	1,407	2,870,000	0.00366	6.95	67,820	570
16,000	-1,150	13	1,163	2,570,000	0.00419	6.95	70,110	590
17,000	-900	17	917	1,040,000	0.00445	6.95	31,220	260
18,800	-800	21	821	1,564,200	0.00492	6.95	50,950	430
20,100	-700	25	725	1,004,900	0.00526	6.95	35,570	300
29,000	-550	38	588	5,842,900	0.00760	6.95	261,190	2,190
33,000	-500	39	539	2,254,000	0	6.95	59,530	500
35,000	-450	41	491	1,030,000	0	6.95	0	0
40,000	-400	84	484	2,437,500	0	6.95	0	0
45,000	-200	120	320	2,010,000	0	6.95	0	0
45,200	-190	120	310	63,000	0	6.95	0	0
45,300	0	120	120	21,500	0	6.95	0	0
49,000	120	140	20	259,000	0	6.95	0	0
Total								6,410

¹ Slade 2000, "Base of Fresh Water"

² from Figure 2: Groundwater Elevation Contour Map

³ gradient of 0 when subsurface flow is parallel to Boundary

⁴ geometric mean value (DWR 2002)

⁵ 1 acre-foot equals 43560 cubic feet

Net Flow 5,050

Table 4. Water Supply - variables and results

[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	A	I	K	Q	
Segment Along Flow Zone (ft)	Base of Flow Zone ¹ (ft msl)	Alternative Minimum Flow Elevation (ft msl)	GWE From Contour ² (ft msl)	Saturated Height of Flow Zone (ft)	Segment Area (ft ²)	Gradient From Contours ^{3,4} (ft/ft)	Hydraulic Conductivity ⁵ (ft ³ /pd/ft ²)	GW Flow (ft ³ /d)	GW Flow ⁶ (AFY)
	(DWR 2002)		(Figure 2)	[4] - greater of [3] or [2]	length from [1] * average of [5]	(Figure 2)	(DWR 2002)	[6] * average of [7] * [8]	[9] * 365 / 43560
Nipomo Valley Flow Zone (Figure 1 A-B)									
0	128	-	183	55		0.03592	2.46		
5,000	160	-	259	99	385,000	0.03592	2.46	34,020	290
7,000	167	-	254	87	186,000	0.03592	2.46	16,440	140
9,000	172	-	250	78	82,500	0.03543	2.46	7,240	60
10,500	181	-	225	44	152,500	0.03419	2.46	13,060	110
14,800	196	-	215	19	135,500	0.03207	2.46	11,040	90
16,400	192	-	238	46	52,000	0.03128	2.46	4,050	30
19,000	194	-	230	36	106,600	0.03000	2.46	8,040	70
21,000	196	-	221	25	61,000	0.02880	2.46	4,410	40
24,000	195	-	205	10	52,500	0.02700	2.46	3,600	30
28,000	199	-	200	1	22,000	0.02700	2.46	1,460	10
30,400	197	-	185	0	1,200	0.02700	2.46	80	0
31,500	198	-	190	0	0	0.02686	2.46	0	0
33,000	197	-	190	0	0	0.02666	2.46	0	0
36,000	195	-	195	0	0	0.02626	2.46	0	0
37,500	191	-	197	6	4,500	0.02607	2.46	290	0
38,000	190	-	198	8	3,500	0.02600	2.46	220	0
								Total	870
Los Berros Creek Flow Zone (Figure 1 B-C)									
Sea Level									
0	190	-	198	8		0.02600	2.46		
2,000	160	-	194	34	42,000	0.02600	2.46	2,690	20
3,000	141	-	194	53	43,500	0.02600	2.46	2,780	20
5,000	109	-	185	76	129,000	0.02267	2.46	7,720	60
6,000	96	-	175	79	77,500	0.02100	2.46	4,160	30
8,000	41	-	160	119	198,000	0.01767	2.46	9,420	80
9,000	46	-	165	119	119,000	0.01600	2.46	4,930	40
10,000	50	-	170	120	119,500	0.01433	2.46	4,460	40
12,000	84	-	170	86	206,000	0.01100	2.46	6,420	50
13,500	97	-	170	73	119,300	0.01100	2.46	3,230	30
16,000	99	-	130	31	130,000	0	2.46	1,760	10
17,800	88	-	100	12	38,700	0	2.46	0	0
19,000	50	-	84	34	27,600	0	2.46	0	0
19,400	11	-	70	59	18,600	0	2.46	0	0
21,400	-	0	60	60	119,000	0	2.46	0	0
								Total	380
Arroyo Grande Flow Zone (Figure 1 C-D)									
Sea Level									
1st 2000 feet added to Los Berros Cr									
2,000	-	0	28	28		-0.01950	2.46		
3,000	-	0	23	23	25,500	-0.02294	2.46	-1,330	-10
4,000	-	0	18	18	20,500	-0.02639	2.46	-1,240	-10
5,000	-	0	9	9	13,500	-0.02983	2.46	-930	-10
6,500	-	0	0	0	6,800	-0.03500	2.46	-540	0
8,000	-	0	-1	0	0	-0.03500	2.46	0	0
9,700	-	0	-3	0	0	-0.03500	2.46	0	0
								Total	-30
Ocean Flow Zone (Figure 1 D-E)									
Sea Level									
0	-	0	-3	0		-0.00150	12.7		
2,500	-	0	-1	0	0	-0.00150	12.7	0	0
2,510	-	0	-1	0	0	-0.00150	12.7	0	0
4,500	-	0	0	0	0	-0.00150	12.7	0	0
6,000	-	0	5	5	3,800	-0.00150	12.7	-70	0
8,500	-	0	9	9	17,500	-0.00150	12.7	-330	0
10,400	-	0	7	7	15,200	-0.00089	12.7	-230	0
11,700	-	0	6	6	8,500	-0.00048	12.7	-70	0
13,100	-	0	5	5	7,700	-0.00004	12.7	-30	0
15,000	-	0	5	5	9,500	0.00057	12.7	30	0
16,000	-	0	5	5	5,000	0.00057	12.7	40	0
17,000	-	0	5	5	5,000	0.00057	12.7	40	0
18,000	-	0	5	5	5,000	0.00057	12.7	40	0
								Total	0
Santa Maria Valley Flow Zone (Figure 1 E-A)									
Sea Level									
0	-	0	5	5		0	6.95		
5,000	-	0	4	4	22,500	0.00130	6.95	100	0
9,000	-	0	4	4	16,000	0.00235	6.95	200	0
12,000	-	0	3	3	10,500	0.00314	6.95	200	0
14,000	-	0	7	7	10,000	0.00366	6.95	240	0
16,000	-	0	13	13	20,000	0.00419	6.95	550	0
17,000	-	0	17	17	15,000	0.00445	6.95	450	0
18,800	-	0	21	21	34,200	0.00492	6.95	1,110	10
20,100	-	0	25	25	29,900	0.00526	6.95	1,060	10
29,000	-	0	38	38	280,400	0.00760	6.95	12,530	100
33,000	-	0	39	39	154,000	0	6.95	4,070	30
35,000	-	0	41	41	80,000	0	6.95	0	0
40,000	-	0	84	84	312,500	0	6.95	0	0
45,000	-	0	120	120	510,000	0	6.95	0	0
45,200	-	0	120	120	24,000	0	6.95	0	0
45,300	-	0	120	120	12,000	0	6.95	0	0
49,000	120	-	140	20	259,000	0	6.95	0	0
								Total	150

¹ Plate 11: Base of Potentially-Water Bearing Sediments (DWR 2002)

² from Figure 2: Groundwater Elevation Contour Map

³ gradient of 0 when subsurface flow is parallel to boundary

⁴ geometric mean value (DWR 2002)

⁵ 1 acre-foot equals 43560 cubic feet

Net Flow 1,370