

**From:** [Elizabeth Bettenhausen](#)  
**To:** [Donn Howell](#); [kadean@pacbell.net](mailto:kadean@pacbell.net); [Harry Farmer](#); [Tom Gray](#); [Cindy Steidel](#)  
**Cc:** [BoardComment](#)  
**Subject:** Water Shortage Items 7.A. and 7.B. Agenda 9 June 2022  
**Date:** Thursday, June 9, 2022 1:57:24 PM

---

CCSD Board of Directors:

In analysis of water demand and supply in CCSD, the Water Demand projections, based on 2021, 2019, and 2018 make numerical sense. The demand includes 5 AF water loss every month, as well as internal and riparian demand. So Table 1 does explain the water demand numbers. For July/August 2022 the demand is projected at 104 AF.

On the other hand, projection of Water Supply for July/August 2022 is much lower than the actual production numbers over the past years.

July-August production	
2022:	90.00 AF (projected)
2021	101.18 actual
2020	106.37
2019	104.54
2018	108.31
2017	108.07

One good reason to project demand higher than supply is to highlight the need to reduce the amount of water CCSD withdraws from the two creeks. That would address the long-standing point the CA Coastal Commission is making about CCSD overdrawing water and damaging the creeks' habitats and residents.

Another reason to project demand higher than supply is that it can draw attention to the increasing degree and length of the drought in the climate crisis that grows daily.

Since demand is 14 AF greater than projected supply for July/August 2022, some questions arise.

1. How does the CCSD allocate among categories of customers the components of conservation aspiring to 20% reduction but settling for 12%? Arel residential, Commercial, vacation rental, internal, and riparian expected to reduce by the same percentage?
2. What are the enforcement measures used to ensure that commercial is abiding by the stated stipulations of Stages 1 and 2?
3. How does the CCSD allocate the percentage of reduced usage expected among each category? For example, are the commercial car wash, the commercial laundry, and every restaurant called on to reduce their current

usage by 12-20%?

Another example: what does the CCSD expect of the residential customers who use 1-4 units bimonthly? What is the percentage reduction they should hold as the standard for their usage?

4. Since commercial usage, including vacation rental usage, currently uses between 34-37% of the total usage of water metered by the CCSD, when will the Board of Directors of the CCSD take up the question whether this is ecologically, environmentally, and economically sound? Should commercial use of water be this large?

Please include in your discussion what criteria and data you will need in the meetings in July, August, and September to determine whether you need to declare a Stage 3. In particular, please make clear to the public whether only the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages criteria will be used to make the determination of Stage needed. Please also make clear how the data are gathered to determine the actual supply of water available in San Simeon Creek aquifer and groundwater and Santa Rosa Creek Aquifer and groundwater. The analysis on p. 67 gives attention to the differences between the two creeks, while in several ways the data for the creeks are merged in the analysis on p. 68.

Thank you for your careful attention to this urgent need for more conservation.

Please include my written comments in the official public record of this meeting.

Elizabeth Bettenhausen Ph.D.  
Full time resident of Cambria since March 2002



**From:** [Crosby Swartz](#)  
**To:** [BoardComment](#)  
**Cc:** [Donn Howell](#); [Karen Dean](#); [Cindy Steidel](#); [Harry Farmer](#); [Tom Gray](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment on 6-9-22 Agenda Item 7.A Water Shortage Assessment  
**Date:** Thursday, June 9, 2022 12:46:33 PM

---

We have reviewed the draft Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report and we have the following comments:

- The draft report does not use current water supply information in Table 3 and Table 5. Demand numbers from years past do not accurately represent current available acre-feet stored in the aquifers.
- We recommend using total available water supply volumes in acre-feet based on current date well level readings. Tables 3 and 5 should reflect that during the dry season the remaining available water supply drops each month as water is pumped out to meet customer demands.
- If the remaining available water in the aquifer on a specific date is less than the remaining demand, projected to the end of the dry season and well recharge date, then water conservation and demand reduction is required.
- The total remaining dry season demand after conservation must be less than the remaining usable acre-feet in the aquifer to avoid aquifer overdraft conditions, salt water intrusion, and environmental damage.
- The acre-feet of water in the aquifer at any given well level is determined by adding together pumping volumes for each well level change.
- Thank you for reviewing my comments.