

TIME PERIOD COVERED

The first Semi-Annual Statement includes water produced from midnight June 30 through midnight December 31 each year. The second Statement covers the period from midnight December 31 through midnight June 30 each year.

FILING DATES

The first Semi-Annual Statement must be filed on or before January 31 each year. The second is due on or before July 31 each year. The requirement of reporting twice a year is dictated by Water Code §75611.

IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE WELL

If you own or operate more than one well, prepare a separate Method Worksheet for each well. The total water produced from all wells should then be entered on a single Semi-Annual Water Production Statement. Report production by water use type as described below.

WATER USE TYPES

“Agricultural Water” means water first used on lands in the production of plant crops or livestock for market. Essentially, this is crop and pasture irrigation. “Special Irrigation Water” is irrigation applied on parks, golf courses, schools, cemeteries, and publicly owned historical sites. “Other Water” includes all other uses, including drinking water for livestock.

SIGNING THE WATER PRODUCTION STATEMENT

The Water Production Statement must be signed and dated by the owner or operator. The Statement is made under penalty of perjury. Before signing, be certain that the information is correct to the best of your knowledge and belief.

ASSISTANCE IN FILING

If you have questions or need assistance in preparing the forms or calculating your water production or the charge, please call the District for assistance.

DETERMINING THE METHOD OF CALCULATING WATER PRODUCED

Select the most appropriate method for your use. The methods below are listed with the most accurate ones first. However, you need a water flow meter, a separate power meter, or an elapsed time meter and other information to use Methods A, B-1 or B-2. Method C is based on your land use and applicable crop, livestock, and domestic water use factors to estimate production. Method C also is used with the methods for metered water if both Ag and Other Water use are reported from the same meter; in this case, Method C is used to separate Other Water from the total metered water. Method D may be used in other applications.

METHOD A – WATER METER

If the water well is equipped with a water meter, the meter readings should be used as the basis for computing water production unless it can be shown that the meter is not accurate. If you have a water meter, complete Method A.

METHOD B-1 – SEPARATE ELECTRIC METER

If the well is equipped with a separate power meter and you have the information described below, you may use Method B-1. To convert power meter readings to acre-feet produced, you can use one of the two different methods outlined in the worksheet. You will first need to determine the electric meter factor, which can be found on the meter plate or on your electric utility bill. You multiply the amount of power used (from meter readings) by the power meter factor to obtain the kilowatt hours used. You can then convert the kilowatt hours used to water produced in one of two different ways.

(1) The Efficiency Test Method requires you to have had an efficiency “test report” from the power company. If you have this information, you divide the kilowatt hours used by the kilowatt hours per acre-feet shown in your “test report” to get the number of acre-feet pumped.

(2) If you have not had an efficiency test, you may use the Power Meter Method, which requires you to determine the height in feet between the level at which the groundwater is located (the pumping level) and the highest outlet point. To this is added the “pressure head”, which is determined by multiplying 2.31 feet of head times the pounds per square inch (PSI) produced at the highest outlet point. This then equals the total “head in feet” which can be divided into the total kilowatt hours used to calculate water produced. This must then be converted by multiplying the result by a factor of .391 to obtain an answer in “acre-feet.”

METHOD B-2 – TOTAL ELAPSED TIME METER

If you have a time meter, the total elapsed time the pump operates can be obtained from meter readings and multiplied by the flow rate of the well. A pump test is needed to determine the flow rate.

METHOD C – IRRIGATION AND OTHER WATER USE FACTORS

If Methods A, B-1 and B-2 are not suitable, you may estimate your water production by reporting your land use and using the irrigation and other water use factors found in these Instructions. For irrigated crops or turf, multiply the number of acres irrigated times the factor. For other water uses, select or select and add the appropriate factors. ***These factors must be applied as published and are not to be altered for wet or dry reporting periods or irrigation methods.***

METHOD D – ESTIMATION BY OTHER MEANS

If, for any reason, you are unable to use Methods A, B-1, B-2 or C, you should then use Method D. Un-metered commercial or industrial uses should be reported here. Describe the type of use, estimate the water production, and show all calculations to support the results. These are subject to review and approval of the District engineer.

WELLS PRODUCING BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WATER

If you are estimating Agricultural Water use by using Method C(1), then estimated Other Water use from Method C(2) would be added to the Agricultural Water use for the total production. If you use Method A, B-1 or B-2, and both Ag Water and Other Water are reported from the same meter, it will be necessary to calculate Other Water production by using Method C(2) for Other Water use and then subtracting that amount from the total metered production. Separating the Ag Water and Other Water is necessary as each water type is reported on separate lines on the Semi-Annual Groundwater Production Statement.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF WATER

1 acre-foot equals the amount of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot.

1 acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons.

For flow in gallons:

_____gallons ÷ 325,851 = _____acre-feet

1 acre-foot equals 43,560 cubic feet.

For flow in cubic feet:

_____cubic feet ÷ 43,560 = _____acre-feet

1 cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons

1 cubic foot per second for 12 hours equals 0.991 acre-feet, or for 24 hours equals 1.983 acre-feet.