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Chapter 9 – Issues and Action Plan

Purpose and Scope

The following sections develop summaries of regional water management issues that are introduced and discussed in preceding chapters. Summaries briefly discuss work that has been performed in response to the issues, identify alternatives if developed, and identify work needed to respond to remaining and newly identified issues. Proposed Action Items shown in Table 9-1 are recommendations for future work intended to guide the focus and activities of the Western Regional Water Commission (“WRWC”) and the Northern Nevada Water Planning Commission (“NNWPC”) for the next five years.

Introduction

Planning is an ongoing, iterative and evolutionary process that must adapt to changing conditions in the Planning Area. Uncertainty associated with changes that may occur over the next five years with factors such as the economy, funding sources for major infrastructure, population growth trends, the legal and regulatory environment, and climate projections, affect the recommendations for future work and the priority of those recommendations significantly. In addition, unforeseen developments may require entirely new future-work recommendations.

The following issue summaries are organized by category and as appropriate, geographic area, within a category. Key points are identified and briefly discussed under “Specific Issues and Linkages”. “Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues” summarizes work that has been performed in response to the issues. “Proposed Action Items” identify follow up activities proposed for the WRWC, NNWPC or other appropriate entities. Proposed Action Items under each of the numbered issue categories have unique identification numbers for reference in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2 (pages 9-36 and 9-38, respectively). Table 9-2 compiles Proposed Action Items related to all issues identified in this chapter. It also identifies a lead agency, coordinating agencies and whether the WRWC or NNWPC have a role in addressing the item. The table also indicates whether the item is currently being addressed by ongoing work, or expected to be addressed within the five-year *Regional Water Plan* update timeframe. The identification of lead and coordinating agencies is not intended to create a particular financial obligation on the part of any entity.

Table 9-1 includes only items for which the WRWC or NNWPC have a role and are to be addressed in the next five years. As stated above, this table is intended to provide guidance to the NNWPC and WRWC for work in the coming five years and form the basis for annual work plans. The NNWPC acknowledges that new information may result in the need to add or change the emphasis of Proposed Action Items, or eliminate them altogether, as may be appropriate from time to time.

9.1 Municipal Water Resources

9.1.1 Central Truckee Meadows

Specific Issues and Linkages

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (“TMWA”) developed and adopted its *2005-2025 Water Resource Plan* (“*2025 Water Resource Plan*”) in March 2003. In December 2009, TMWA’s *2030 Water Resource Plan* (“*2030 Water Resource Plan*”) was adopted following plan review, update, and/or modification of its water resource planning and management strategies due to a number of key events that have occurred or been completed since adoption of the *TMWA 2025 Water Resource Plan*, which include:

- Legislative directives modified regional water resource planning for the Truckee Meadows and led to the creation of the WRWC, which needs TMWA’s latest water resource strategies adopted and available to be incorporated into the *Regional Water Plan*, which is due January 1, 2011;
- Economic changes of the past few years at the national, state and local level have affected the growth activity and patterns for the Truckee Meadows resulting in a need to examine current population trends and their potential impact on water demands and resource requirements;
- The five Mandatory Signatory Parties (TMWA, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe [“PLPT”], California, Nevada, and the United States) and seven other parties signed the *Truckee River Operating Agreement* (“*TROA*”) on September 6, 2008; and
- Retrofit of more than 98 percent of the original 44,651 flat-rate water services that were required to be retrofit with water meters as part of the 1989 Negotiated River Settlement.

Linkages: Water rights balance with *TROA* implementation and wastewater effluent reuse.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

On December 16, 2009, TMWA’s Board of Directors adopted the *2030 Water Resources Plan*. Issues addressed by the Plan include: Consolidation of TMWA and Washoe County Department of Water Resources (“*WCDWR*”) Water Operations, *TROA*, Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Climate Change, Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Drought, Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Source Water Contamination, Water Rights Availability, Current Water Resources, Yield of Conjunctive Management of Water Resources, Population Projection, Water Demand Forecast, Water Production Facilities, Water Demand Management, and Future Water Resources.

The adopted TMWA *2030 Water Resource Plan* presents Key Findings and Recommendations associated with the issues identified above. These Key Findings and Recommendations are not reiterated within this Plan; however, several of the significant recommendations are summarized below. (Note: for further detail on these recommendations, the reader is referred to TMWA’s *2030 Water Resource Plan*, see Appendix B.)

Consolidation of TMWA and WCDWR Water Operations: The TMWA Board continues to participate in the process to fully evaluate and develop agreements leading to the consolidation of WCDWR's water utility operations into TMWA.

Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Climate Change: The TMWA Board: 1) Find that artificial restrictions on the management or implementation of water resources due to climate change are not warranted at this time; and 2) Continue to monitor and test for changes in climate in future planning efforts.

Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Drought: The TMWA Board continues to use for planning purposes the worst drought cycle of hydrologic record for the Truckee River.

Sustainability of Source Water Supplies Related to Source Water Contamination: The TMWA Board continue to: 1) Implement its source water protection strategies in cooperation with local entities; 2) Maintain, as a minimum, the ability to meet daily indoor water use with its wells, and for river outages lasting up to seven days during a peak summer; and 3) Maintain the ability to meet average daily water using its wells, treated water storage, and enhanced conservation measures.

Water Rights Availability: The TMWA Board accept for planning purposes that the estimated number of mainstem Truckee River water resources is sufficient to support both *TROA* implementation and increased future development needs within TWMA's service areas.

Yield of Conjunctive Management of Water Resources: The TMWA Board: 1) Until *TROA* is implemented, recognize that although demands could expand through the continued conversion of irrigation water rights to municipal to 113,000 acre feet ("af") annually using an 8-year drought period use but manage demands to 110,000 af based on a 9-year drought period; and 2) Continue review of the performance of this standard based on factors such as demand growth, conservation improvements, hydrologic cycles, climate changes, etc. and update the Board should conditions change.

Water Demand Management: The TMWA Board: 1) Accept and adopt the Water Conservation Plan outlined in the *2030 Water Resource Plan*; 2) Recommend that the WRWC adopt for planning purposes the Drought Situation supply response classification system; 3) Submit the updated plan to the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources in fulfillment of Nevada Revised Statute ("NRS") 540.131-540.151; and 4) Direct staff to modify TMWA's Rule 2 to reflect changes in Assigned-Day Watering once implemented.

Future Water Resources: The TMWA Board continue to: 1) Support the efforts to implement *TROA*; and 2) Investigate, evaluate, and negotiate, where appropriate, other potential water supply projects consistent with and/or in addition to *TROA*.

In addition to the above recommendations adopted into TMWA's *2030 Water Resource Plan*, the following steps have addressed issues identified in the *2004-2025 Regional Water Plan*:

- Arsenic Compliance – TMWA has successfully implemented its Arsenic Mitigation plans. Washoe County is in compliance with additional implementation underway for the South Truckee Meadows groundwater supplies.
- Longley Lane Water Treatment Plant ("WTP") – WCDWR began operating a newly constructed surface water / groundwater treatment plant in 2007. The plant's operation

eliminated the need for continuation of wholesale water service from TMWA, provides perchloroethylene (“PCE”) and arsenic treatment on two wells, and increased system reliability.

- Verdi – Facility planning and water resource planning to serve anticipated growth in the Boomtown/Verdi area have been completed by TMWA.

Proposed Action Items

9.1.1.A Negotiated Settlement (*TROA*) –The signatory parties are in the process of completing the necessary steps to implement *TROA*.

9.1.1.B Drought Standard – The NNWPC continues to recommend the use of the 9-Year Drought Cycle, and revise it if necessary during the next update of this Plan.

9.1.1.C Water Supply Development – TMWA and Washoe County will continue to pursue water supply projects that are economically feasible and that can be implemented to ensure water supplies are available, as future demands require.

9.1.1.D Participate in Bureau of Reclamation (“BOR”) climate change study for the Truckee River watershed expected to commence in 2011.

9.1.1.E Participate in the Desert Research Institute (“DRI”) cloud seeding program for the Lake Tahoe basin and the Truckee River basin, and coordinate with DRI’s efforts to continue the cloud seeding program statewide.

9.1.1.F Adopt TMWA’s *2030 Water Resource Plan* into the *2011 Regional Water Plan*.

Relevant Planning Documents

Truckee Meadows Water Authority, 2009, *2010-2030 Water Resource Plan*

Truckee River Operating Agreement, 2008, www.usbr.gov/mp/troa/final/troa_final_09-08_full.pdf

Truckee Meadows Water Authority, 2003, *2005–2025 Water Resource Plan*

9.1.2 South Truckee Meadows

Specific Issues and Linkages

In 2002, Washoe County through the Regional Water Planning Commission (“RWPC”), WCDWR and South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District (“STMGID”), completed an update to the water facility plans for the South Truckee Meadows. The *South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2002) provides a comprehensive water supply plan for build-out of the planning area, which encompasses an area stretching from just north of Double Diamond Ranch south to Pleasant Valley, east to the Virginia Foothills and west to Galena Forest.

The major goals of the Facility Plan were to:

- Utilize the creek resources to their highest and best beneficial uses, and balance beneficial municipal and industrial (“M&I”) uses with in-stream flow requirements for recharge, wildlife, riparian habitat, aesthetics and quality of life
- Ensure that recommended plans for water supplies and facilities conform to regional wastewater disposal / water quality requirements at the South Truckee Meadows Water

Reclamation Facility (“STMWRF”) and Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility (“TMWRF”)

- Allow development to proceed in a phased approach, keeping upfront capital costs low and total water service costs competitive, and provide reliable and economical utility service to the South Truckee Meadows
- Promote system integration, conjunctive use and expand reclaimed wastewater service to maximize the efficient use of water resources and facilities

Water supply needs also included consideration of existing and future domestic wells in the planning area. As presented in Section 6.3, Water Balance Model, the available groundwater resource is not over-utilized; however, relatively shallow domestic wells that penetrate the upper portion of the aquifer will continue to be affected by water level declines as a result of the combined pumping of both municipal and domestic wells.

Since completion of the 2002 *South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan*, a number of changes in the basic planning data made an update to the water facility plan necessary. Changes included modifications to planned land uses and planning area, unit demands, growth rate and changes in the location of available water resources. The draft *South Truckee Meadows Water Facility Plan Update* (ECO:LOGIC, 2009):

- Revises projected water demands based on the current planning area, existing and planned land uses and accepted unit demands.
- Updates the recommended water supply scenario presented in the 2002 *South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan* based on revised demands, new facility and water supply information, phasing plans and updated groundwater pumping projections.
- Incorporates groundwater modeling analyses to evaluate potential impacts to groundwater levels given new pumping scenarios and evaluates potential mitigation measures to groundwater drawdown if required.
- Updates the South Truckee Meadows and Hidden Valley water distribution system hydraulic models with current demand projections and water supply sources.
- Provides planning level opinions of probable cost for recommended facilities with project considerations and cost projections consistent with the requirements of NRS 278B.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Several water supply components are available in the South Truckee Meadows, including:

- WCDWR surface water supply from the Truckee River, groundwater and reclaimed water.
- Conversion of local tributary water rights (Thomas, Whites, Galena and Steamboat Creeks) from agricultural irrigation to municipal use as part of the proposed creek water exchange program to expand water service as creek water rights and connection fees are accumulated. Creek water would flow to the Truckee River “in exchange for” Truckee River water diversions to the Longley Lane WTP and TMWA’s surface water treatment facilities. The Truckee River resources will be delivered to the South Truckee Meadows area through existing distribution facilities.
- TMWA wholesale Truckee River water to the contract maximum of 5,400 gallons per minute (“gpm”) as per the existing agreement.

- Phased lower 8.5 million gallons per day “(MGD)” water treatment plant, identified in the draft 2009 *South Truckee Meadows Water Facility Plan update* for construction in 2029.
- Increase in TMWA wholesale water in approximately 2019.

The draft 2009 *South Truckee Meadows Water Facility Plan Update* addresses the natural variability of surface water and the impacts to groundwater supplies as a result of municipal well demands, domestic well demands, and local drought conditions. The plan also identifies and recognizes the needs of over 1,700 domestic well owners who share the local groundwater resource.

Proposed Action Items

9.1.2.A Continue development of the tributary creek water exchange program.

9.1.2.B Continue development of a plan to mitigate future groundwater level declines and potential impacts to domestic wells.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2009, *Draft South Truckee Meadows Water Facility Plan Update*, prepared for Washoe County Department of Water Resources.

ECO:LOGIC, 2002, *South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan*, prepared for the Regional Water Planning Commission, Washoe County Department of Water Resources, and South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District.

9.1.3 Stead / Lemmon Valley

Specific Issues and Linkages

The WCDWR 2009-2028 *Draft North Valleys Water Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2009) identifies the water resources necessary to serve the WCDWR’s service areas. These supplies are fully developed (local groundwater, imported Truckee River water, and imported Fish Springs Ranch groundwater); however, the infrastructure necessary to distribute these water supplies is underdeveloped. The significant effort for the Lemmon Valley area over the coming 20-year planning horizon is to develop the infrastructure necessary to distribute the water supplies to planned growth areas.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

The WCDWR 2009-2028 *Draft North Valleys Water Facility Plan* evaluated different distribution infrastructure development alternatives and identified the preferred backbone water distribution infrastructure needed to serve the future growth areas. The opinion of probable cost for the needed distribution infrastructure is \$13.5 million. Since the cost of the infrastructure will substantially be borne by developers as development projects are brought forward, these improvements will occur some time in the future.

Proposed Action Items

9.1.3.A WCDWR and TMWA should develop a facility and financing plan for the required distribution system infrastructure in Lemmon Valley, including improvements necessary to integrate and utilize the Fish Springs water supplies for existing and future customers.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2009, *2009-2028 Draft North Valleys Water Facility Plan*, prepared for WCDWR.

9.1.4 Cold Springs

Specific Issues and Linkages

The demand for potable water supplies in Cold Springs will be met in the future using a combination of local groundwater resources, augmented with imported water supplies, such as the Fish Springs and Intermountain water importation projects. The 2030 Regional Water Balance identifies a water supply imbalance that will need to be addressed over the long term. In particular, the combined demand from domestic wells and permitted municipal groundwater pumping exceeds the perennial yield of the Cold Springs basin. This is an issue that affects both existing and future water users and exists under both current and projected 2030 conditions.

Plans for proposed water facilities are not integrated with the existing Utilities Inc. water system. Potential infrastructure savings could be realized with a conjunctive use operation of the two water systems.

Wastewater and storm water linkages:

- Nitrate contamination of groundwater has been observed in areas with high densities of septic tanks. The *1995-2015 Regional Water Plan* expressed concern over continued installation of septic tanks in this hydrographic basin.
- Importation of a new water supply into the Cold Springs hydrographic basin would result in the generation of additional effluent and storm water run-off volume in this closed basin.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

- New development in Cold Springs is designed to minimize water consumption in order to extend the available water resources as far as possible
- A Cold Springs developer has consulted with WCDWR hydrology staff to determine the sustainable yield of the existing and proposed Utilities Inc. production wells
- The potential future water demands associated with development in Cold Springs were included in the *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2007), and the 2030 Regional Water Balance presented in Section 6.3.

Water resource management options are available to help mitigate the potential negative impacts due to the long-term imbalance. For instance:

- A portion of the supply from the Fish Springs Water Importation Project could be used to augment the available water resources.
- Conversion of domestic wells to the municipal water system, (municipal water systems are able to utilize and manage the groundwater resources more efficiently).
- Expanded groundwater recharge utilizing available water resources from basins with surplus water.
- Consider integrating plans for proposed facilities with the existing Utilities Inc. water system. Potential infrastructure savings could be realized with a conjunctive use operation of the two water systems.
- Consider expanded uses of reclaimed water, such as front and back yard residential landscape irrigation or groundwater recharge to offset future potable water demands.

Subsequent Activities and Additional Work Needed

9.1.4.A A facility plan needs to be completed for the build-out of approved land uses in the Cold Springs portion of the TMSA, including conjunctive use and system integration options with Utilities Inc.

9.1.4.B A comprehensive water resource plan needs to be prepared for Cold Springs and portions of the Long Valley hydrographic basin to estimate the perennial yield for the Water Baseline Table and the 2030 Regional Water Balance.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, prepared for the City of Reno, Washoe County and RWPC.

ECO:LOGIC, 2005, *Fish Springs Ranch Facility Plan*

ECO:LOGIC, 2002, *North Valleys Water Supply Comparison*, prepared for the RWPC

JBR Environmental Consultants and Montgomery Watson, 1997, *Water Supply Alternatives Evaluation for the North Valleys*, prepared for the Washoe County Department of Comprehensive Planning.

9.1.5 Spanish Springs

Specific Issues and Linkages

Spanish Springs Valley includes water service areas within the jurisdictions of Sparks and Washoe County. The portion of the valley within the Sparks Sphere of Influence is served by TMWA from a combination of Truckee River water, Truckee Meadows groundwater and Spanish Springs groundwater pumped from TMWA wells. This portion of the hydrographic basin is managed in conjunction with TMWA's overall resource management plan. WCDWR provides water service to its service areas in the unincorporated areas of the valley using local groundwater recently augmented with imported TMWA water from the Truckee Meadows basin.

Issues identified in the *1995-2015 Regional Water Plan* (RWPC, 1997), the *2004-2025 Regional Water Plan* (RWPC, 2005), the *Spanish Springs Valley Groundwater Budget Analysis* (ECO:LOGIC, 2004), and the *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2007) are related to future water demands

as a result of growth in the unincorporated area, water quality impacts due to existing growth and diminishing groundwater recharge:

- Allocation of groundwater resources in Spanish Springs has resulted in a situation where water rights and cumulative groundwater pumping by all entities exceeds the perennial yield of groundwater resources.
- Land use changes from irrigated agriculture to residential, commercial and industrial uses result in reduction of recharge occurring from surface water irrigation via the Orr Ditch, potentially exacerbating groundwater deficits.

In addition, based on the 2030 Regional Water Balance presented in Section 6.2, a water supply imbalance will need to be addressed over the long-term.

Linkages: Nitrate contamination of groundwater because of septic tank density.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

A number of actions have been taken to manage water resources for long-term sustainability in the Spanish Springs Valley. Most recently, WCDWR began implementation of a strategy developed in a series of reports and plans from 2004 to 2007 to address water rights and groundwater pumping imbalances by decreasing reliance on groundwater and using more water resources imported from the Truckee Meadows basin. Washoe County holds 3,378 af of permitted groundwater rights and is working to voluntarily limit its pumping to approximately 1,800 acre feet annually (“afa”). The sources of water required to satisfy the demands of approved development in the Spanish Springs Valley have been identified and secured through a wholesale agreement between Washoe County and TMWA. Coordination of stakeholders within the basin is key to the success of a long-term groundwater management strategy.

- In 1996, WCDWR adopted policies requiring the dedication of water rights when new parcels are created via the parcel map process in an effort to better balance water rights and water resources and enable future mitigation of possible water level declines.
- In 1997, the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) developed a groundwater model of the Spanish Springs hydrographic basin detailing the sources and quantity of the groundwater resource.
- In 2002, WCDWR developed a multi-faceted plan for the management of nitrates in the aquifer, including conversion of septic tanks to the sewer system as funding becomes available.
- In 2003, the RWPC developed water policies seeking to ensure that new commitments against the groundwater resource do not exceed the sustainable yield.
- WCDWR prepared the 2004 *Spanish Springs Water Facility Plan*, a comprehensive plan that identifies the water resources and infrastructure required to serve build-out of approved land uses in the unincorporated area.
- The RWPC sponsored preparation of the 2004 *Orr Ditch Recharge Study* that includes long-term water balance and management strategies for the Spanish Springs hydrographic basin.

- In 2006, WCDWR entered into a wholesale agreement for importation of 3,000 afa of TMWA resources to serve future growth in the unincorporated area.
- In 2006, Sparks extended TMWRF reclaimed water infrastructure far into the valley, enabling the use of reclaimed water to offset demands on the municipal water system.
- In 2007, WCDWR completed Phase 1A of the Spanish Springs Phased Sewer Project, which converted 211 residential units and an elementary school from septic systems to community sewer for protection of groundwater quality.
- TMWA and WCDWR completed construction of interties at Canoe Hill, Campello and Lazy Five Parkway and WCDWR has implemented conjunctive use of groundwater and imported water by way of these interties.
- In 2009, WCDWR integrated the Desert Springs, Spring Creek and Spring Creek East water systems into a single system for operational flexibility and reliability.
- In 2010, based on permits issued by Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (“NDEP”) and State Engineer, TMWA recharged 268 af in its Hawkins Court Well located in the southeast corner of the basin.

Subsequent Activities and Additional Work Needed

9.1.5.A Develop a long-term groundwater management strategy. Stakeholders include WCDWR, TMWA, the Sky Ranch Water Company, City of Sparks, domestic well owners, the Red Hawk Golf Course, Granite, Sha-Neva and Donovan quarry owners and other water rights owners.

9.1.5.B Monitor groundwater pumping and aquifer water levels to avoid long-term over-pumping.

9.1.5.C Continue implementing phased conversion of areas with high densities of septic tanks to community sewer system as funding is made available.

Relevant Planning Documents

AMEC, 2000, *Sparks Effluent Pipeline Extension*, prepared for City of Sparks.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, prepared for the City of Reno, Washoe County and RWPC.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *Spanish Springs Water Facility Plan Update*, prepared for WCDWR.

ECO:LOGIC, 2004, *Orr Ditch Recharge Study*, prepared for RWPC.

ECO:LOGIC, 2004, *Spanish Springs Water Facility Plan*, prepared for WCDWR.

RWPC, 2005, 2004-2025 Washoe County Comprehensive Regional Water Management Plan.

RWPC, 1997, *1995-2015 Washoe County Comprehensive Regional Water Management Plan*.

Truckee Meadows Water Authority, 2010, *Report on Aquifer Storage and Recovery, Spanish Springs Valley Hydrographic Basin, Jan 1 through June 30, 2010*.

Truckee Meadows Water Authority, 2003, *2005–2025 Water Resource Plan*.

US Geological Survey, 1997, *Hydrogeology and Simulated Effects of Urban Development on Water Resources of Spanish Springs Valley, Washoe County, West-Central Nevada*, Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4297.

Washoe County Department of Water Resources, 2002, *Spanish Springs Valley Nitrate Occurrence Facility Plan*, prepared for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

9.1.6 Lower Truckee River

Specific Issues and Linkages

Industrially zoned lands are concentrated in the Mustang and Patrick / Tracy areas. Existing wells are low volume producers, although there are well locations that show promise. Planning evaluations concluded that the use of existing wells has a lower overall cost than importation of water from Sparks, even with expected treatment requirements to meet drinking water standards. Currently, the development of a technology park is being proposed that contemplates the use of 4,000 afa of TMWRF reclaimed water via a new pipeline. The reclaimed water would be used for cooling a generation complex to supply dedicated power to a data center technology campus. Initial water service would be provided by wells using 1,125 af of permitted groundwater rights.

Linkages: Joint water supply planning and facility sharing with Storey County may reduce overall costs and infrastructure requirements.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Facility planning identified proposed industrial development along the lower Truckee River, which will require the construction of water supply and distribution facilities. Key issues include:

- Cost and phasing of facilities and water rights.
- Mustang Area Water: Provide water supply improvements (existing wells) and distribution facilities to serve 20 parcels with 261 developable acres.
- Tracy Area Water: Provide water supply improvements and distribution facilities serving three pressure zones, serving 10 parcels covering 891 developable acres.

Proposed Action Items

9.1.6.A Update the Water and Wastewater Facility Plans for East Truckee Corridor that includes analysis of the current development proposals and approved development potential within the Truckee Meadows Service Areas boundary.

9.1.6.B Coordination with Storey County regarding existing commitments and future potential demands for the entire Tracy Segment hydrographic basin.

9.1.6.C Development of a position statement regarding construction of surface water treatment facilities in the Lower Truckee River.

Relevant Planning Documents

AGRA Infrastructure, 2000, *Water and Wastewater Facility Plans on Industrial Zoned Lands Along the Lower Truckee River within Washoe County*, prepared for RWPC.

Stantec Consultants, 2008, *City of Sparks TMSA/FSA Conceptual Facility Master Plan*

9.1.7 Groundwater Resource Development and Impact to Domestic Wells

Specific Issues and Linkages

- A number of domestic wells have failed in two locations within the planning area because of declining water table elevations: Heppner Subdivision in north Lemmon Valley and the Mt. Rose Fan / Callahan Ranch area of the southwest Truckee Meadows. In a third location, Golden Valley, domestic wells have experienced water level declines in addition to septic system related water quality deterioration.
- Several factors can affect domestic wells including drought conditions and the natural variability of annual aquifer recharge, domestic well density, hydrogeologic conditions such as fractured rock aquifers having poor yields, inadequate aquifer penetration at initial construction, age and condition of the domestic well, and municipal groundwater pumping.
- Converting properties with domestic wells to municipal water supply is costly.
- Uncertainty and disagreement commonly exist regarding responsibility for resolving water supply issues in areas where municipal production wells co-exist with domestic wells.
- State water law recognizes the importance of domestic wells as appurtenances to private homes and creates a “protectible interest” to protect their water supply from unreasonable adverse effects caused by municipal, quasi-municipal or industrial uses which cannot be reasonably mitigated (NRS 533.024.2(b)).
- State water law allows the State Engineer to prohibit the drilling of domestic wells in areas where water can be furnished by an entity such as a water district or a municipality presently engaged in furnishing water to the inhabitants thereof (NRS 434.120.3(d)).

Linkages: Conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater resources in South Truckee Meadows

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

- A WCDWR program to model groundwater basins supports decision making for groundwater system operations and helps evaluate possible impacts of alternate long-term operating scenarios.
- The Golden Valley Recharge Project enhances water resources available to domestic wells.
- South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan for conjunctive use of surface and groundwater resources includes a limitation on overall groundwater pumping from municipal wells that considers impacts to domestic wells.
- WCDWR and STMGID are providing opportunities for domestic well owners to connect to existing municipal water systems in the South Truckee Meadows.
- WCDWR is using federal grant funds to offer significantly reduced connection fees to Heppner Subdivision domestic well owners wishing to connect to the existing municipal water system.
- The Washoe County Groundwater Task Force was formed in November 2001 and a Final Report was completed in June 2003.

- The Washoe County Well Mitigation Hearing Board (“WMHB”), active from 2004 through 2008, reviewed 40 domestic well mitigation applications.
- WCDWR is developing a new programmatic approach that aims to treat all affected properties equitably, eliminate the burden on property owners of developing and presenting a claim to the WMHB, and reduce the wait-time and internal costs of providing mitigation.
- WCDWR is developing a legislatively-authorized financing program to assist property owners needing to connect to County water systems, primarily in Heppner and Callahan Ranch, but who are unable to afford up-front costs.

Proposed Action Items

9.1.7.A WCDWR is expected to complete the reassessment of its well mitigation approach and finalize the programmatic mitigation program.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2002, *South Truckee Meadows Facility Plan*, prepared for the RWPC, Washoe County Department of Water Resources, and South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District.

RWPC Groundwater Task Force, 2003, *Final Report to the RWPC by the Groundwater Task Force*.

9.2 Water Conservation

Specific Issues and Linkages

Chapter 7 describes the benefits of water conservation and characterizes the status of water conservation efforts to date. There are some unique issues regarding water conservation in TMWA’s system that affect the use of conserved water; see *TMWA 2030 Water Resource Plan*. A summary of conservation issues in Chapter 7 includes the following:

- Under existing regulatory and legal constraints, water that is not diverted from the Truckee River as a result of conservation is left in the river, stored upstream in reservoirs for use during droughts or for fish and wildlife purposes, or used to recharge groundwater. This conserved water is not available to supply additional growth.
- The *1995-2015 Regional Water Plan* developed a “Base Case” conservation plan that included a suite of seven conservation measures to be implemented in the five-year timeframe following plan adoption. Conservation measures proposed included new building practices, showerhead retrofit, toilet retrofit, landscape efficiency conservation, good earth-keeping, increasing block water rates, and water meter retrofit. Although potable water demand projections used as the basis for the Base Case conservation have been revised using recent data, amendments to the *Regional Water Plan* in 2005 and 2009 state that the pursuit of Base Case conservation is desirable and beneficial to the planning area. In addition to monitoring water conservation progress, the *Regional Water Plan* will continue to evaluate whether existing conservation programs are effective and practicable, and whether programs should be added or deleted.

- In 2004, TMWA's Technical Advisory Committee ("TAC") formed a Landscape Subcommittee to address increasing customer complaints about landscape standards approved by the local governments and the lack of consistent enforcement of the water conservation elements of the ordinances. The subcommittee, comprised of three voting members representing Reno, Sparks and Washoe County, developed findings and recommendations regarding landscape ordinances (see Appendix H). RWPC staff participated in the development of the recommendations. TMWA and RWPC staff presented the final report to the Reno City Council, Sparks City Council and Washoe County Board of Commissioners at a joint meeting in 2005. At that meeting, the governing boards directed their respective staffs to prepare code amendments to address the findings and recommendations. The RWPC considered enforcement of the entities' landscaping ordinances to be a major objective and included this in the 2009 amendment to the *Regional Water Plan*. The RWPC also recommended working with the local entities and water purveyors on updating their landscaping ordinances, encouraging them to incorporate water efficiency design features for commercial and residential landscapes.

Action Taken / Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Conservation measures that have been implemented include:

- Conservation ordinances have been adopted by all three local governments.
- Evapotranspiration ("ET") weather station and irrigation controller studies have been completed.
- TMWA and WCDWR have implemented inverted block rate structures.
- TMWA connections are over 96 percent metered.
- The toilet retrofit program has been completed.
- TMWA has implemented a multi-faceted public awareness and education program, including water use review, landscape efficiency and assigned day watering.
- TMWA has been granted authority to enforce water-wasting regulations.
- Local governments have adopted new building codes.
- Various public education and professional development programs have been implemented, such as the Certified Landscape Technician Exam and Washoe Evapotranspiration Website.
- Expansion of the reclaimed water system to offset demands on potable water supplies.
- TMWA has implemented a three-day-a-week watering schedule.

Although Base Case conservation measures have been effectively implemented, Chapter 7 includes an extensive listing of additional conservation measures that could also be implemented for additional water savings.

The 2009 amendment to the *Regional Water Plan* recommends continuing to work with the local governmental entities and water purveyors on updating their landscape codes, and encouraging them to incorporate water efficiency design features for commercial and residential landscapes.

Subsequent Activities and Additional Work Needed

9.2.A Continued implementation of conservation measures to achieve Base Case conservation.

Relevant Planning Documents

Carlos, W. J., Miller, W., Devitt, D. A., Fernandez, G., 2004, *Evapotranspiration Satellite Irrigation Controller Study*

RWPC, 1997, *1995 – 2015 Washoe County Comprehensive Regional Water Management Plan*

TMWA, 2009, *2030 Water Resources Plan*

Volt VIEWtech, 2003, *Ultra Low Flush Toilet Rebate Program Final Report*. Prepared for the RWPC

9.3 Wastewater Management

9.3.1 Central Truckee Meadows

Specific Issues and Linkages

TMWRF provides centralized wastewater treatment for most of the community, including development in the central Truckee Meadows and portions of adjoining basins. To meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit requirements for discharge to the Truckee River, TMWRF must achieve balance between treatment process improvements, reclaimed water needs and water rights requirements, Truckee River water quality, and various other inter-related, regional water management objectives.

TMWRF has a permitted capacity of 44 MGD, a design capacity of 40 MGD, and currently operates at about 28 MGD. The actual maximum-month-flow design capacity of 40 MGD is due to increased biological oxygen demand (“BOD”) wastewater strength resulting from indoor water conservation (low flow fixtures and water meters) and inflow and infiltration (“I&I”) reduction. Despite the decrease from 44 to 40 MGD, the revised flow capacity accommodates 110 percent of the Phase III expansion design population (approximately 433,000 vs. 398,000) because the actual flow per residential unit is less than historical flow rates.

During the irrigation season, typically April through September, approximately 4,000 af of TMWRF reclaimed water is pumped to reuse sites in Reno and Sparks. TMWRF also serves as a regional biosolids facility, treating waste activated sludge from both the Reno-Stead Water Reclamation Facility (“RSWRF”) and STMWRF. TMWRF has an estimated replacement value of at least \$500 million.

Following is a concise listing of the key issues concerning TMWRF. Chapters 4 and 6 include more extensive discussions of these issues. Chapter 4 also includes further information on watershed management programs aimed at protecting water quality.

- Options to achieve state water quality standards (“WQS”) in the Truckee River include Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”) review and revision, coordination with PLPT *Water Quality Control Plan* criteria, facility modifications at TMWRF, implementation of pollutant trading projects and implementation of lower Truckee River restoration projects. Further

analyses could lead to a more complete understanding of the river system and possibilities for increased flexibility in TMWRF discharge permit conditions.

- Constraints on discharge to the Truckee River due to NPDES discharge permit requirements related to TMDLs for the Truckee River.
- Truckee River water rights dedications to meet return flow requirements may be needed for the possible future expansion of reclaimed water use, such as irrigation, year round industrial use of reclaimed water, groundwater recharge and/or indirect potable reuse. Water rights dedications are also necessary to maintain Truckee River in-stream flows and improve water quality, and for many other purposes. Section 9.5 addresses the integrated use of water rights.
- Based on: a) 2030 flow projections identified in the Regional Water Balance presented in Chapter 6, b) approximately 33,600 af is discharged annually to the river and, c) 4,000 af of reclaimed water is used for irrigation, roughly 7,700 af of additional disposal capacity will be required.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Phase III expansion of TMWRF was completed in 2007. The goal of the project was to replace older equipment, upgrade treatment processes, and increase the permitted capacity of TMWRF to 46.5 MGD.

Downstream river restoration work will help restore the river ecosystem, flood plain, increase the nutrient assimilative capacity of the river and improve water quality.

The completion of the Lawton/Verdi Sewer Interceptor will provide the opportunity to reduce pollutant loads to the Truckee River in the Verdi area (Truckee Canyon hydrographic basin). To date, two out of three small wastewater treatment plants, Boomtown and Verdi Meadows, have been decommissioned and connected to the interceptor. The Interceptor will allow for the future decommissioning of the Gold Ranch wastewater treatment plant; as well as removal of numerous individual septic systems.

Plans for wastewater infrastructure improvements to provide for the future needs of the Planning Area's service providers were completed in late 2007 and early 2008: the *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2007) and the *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan* (Stantec, 2008). These facility plans are the most current regional planning-level compilations available.

In September 2008, the PLPT adopted a Water Quality Control Plan ("WQCP"), which addresses issues such as beneficial uses, anti-degradation, water quality criteria, scientific justification, and implementation plans. The WQCP includes narrative and numeric WQS for Pyramid Lake, the lower Truckee River and all surface waters within the PLPT Reservation.

Reno, Sparks, Washoe County and TMWA have initiated a Third Party effort to review and revise the Truckee River total nitrogen and total phosphorus (collectively "nutrients") TMDLs. NDEP and the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") have agreed that a review of the 1994 TMDLs is appropriate to determine whether the assumptions made during 1994 are valid, and to identify new scientific and technical information and/or changes in conditions and river operations that may warrant a different approach to addressing nutrient issues in the watershed. Review of total nitrogen ("TN") and total phosphorus ("TP") WQS will be included in the effort. It

is understood that NDEP may adopt, modify or reject a Third Party TMDL, and that EPA approval is also necessary. EPA may disapprove if it finds the TMDL review process did not follow the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), federal regulations, or minimum required public process.

The State of Nevada WQS for TN and TP for the Truckee River should be reviewed under the provisions of the CWA. The TP WQS has been in place since 1984 and was based on non-site specific national standards. In contrast, the PLPT’s orthophosphate criterion for the river within the PLPT Reservation is based on a current understanding of water quality objectives and the river system (see Section 4.6.3). Given the inconsistency between the state and PLPT criteria, the years of scientific monitoring and analysis of the Truckee River, and the continued refinement of the river water quality models, it is appropriate to evaluate alternatives to the current TP WQS. The total nitrogen WQS has also been in place for many years, but it was developed as a site specific standard. The state of the science relating nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations to dissolved oxygen has progressed significantly since the state criteria were developed and a review would be timely to assure that the TP criterion is appropriate for protecting the designated beneficial uses without being overly restrictive.

The WRWC has provided funding support since 2008 for technical and legal assistance for the Third Party TMDL and WQS review process.

Proposed Action Items

9.3.1.A Continue Third Party review of the 1994 nutrient TMDLs and applicable WQS in coordination with state and federal regulatory authorities, and the PLPT’s water quality and quantity goals, to demonstrate that continued discharge to the Truckee River from TMWRF is an environmentally sound practice.

9.3.1.B Continue technical, modeling and legal work to support the TMDL and WQS review and discussions with NDEP and EPA.

9.3.1.C Continue working with the Third Parties to facilitate public outreach, in consultation with NDEP and EPA, and obtain input from affected stakeholders at key decision points in the TMDL and WQS review and revision process.

9.3.1.D Pursue connection of additional reclaimed water users to the existing systems in Sparks and Reno, consistent with regional water quality and water rights considerations, and continue investigating the feasibility of expanded uses of reclaimed water.

9.3.1.E Evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater.

Relevant Planning Documents

Buzzzone and Svetich, October 9, 2009, Truckee River Total Maximum Daily Load, presentation to the WRWC.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, prepared for the City of Reno, Washoe County and RWPC.

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants and Stantec Consulting Engineers, 2005, *Spanish Springs Valley Water Reclamation Facility Plan*

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, 2001, *Water Quality Control Plan*

Stantec, 2008, *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan*, prepared for the City of Sparks and RWPC.

9.3.2 South Truckee Meadows

Specific Issues and Linkages

WCDWR operates the STMWRF, which provides service primarily for the Double Diamond and Damonte Ranch areas of Reno, and unincorporated Washoe County including the Virginia Foothills and Mt. Rose fan. STMWRF is one of the few water reclamation facilities in the United States relying exclusively on effluent reuse for disposal of the treated wastewater. Presently, sludge disposal is handled via pumping to TMWRF for treatment and disposal.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Plans for wastewater infrastructure improvements for the future needs of the Planning Area's service providers resulted in the *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2007) and the *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan* (Stantec, 2008). These plans are the most current regional planning-level compilations available.

STMWRF is permitted to treat a maximum month average day flow of 4.1 MGD. To provide detailed information on upcoming capacity needs, WCDWR prepared a 2008 Draft Facility Plan Update for "fix and finish" and capacity improvements that will provide for a maximum month treatment process capacity of 6.0 MGD.

Huffaker Reservoir was constructed in 1988 and has a capacity of approximately 4,000 af. Seepage losses from the reservoir have placed additional demands on the reclaimed water resource, which historically has been augmented by the addition of water from Thomas and Whites Creeks. To conserve water and mitigate concerns regarding groundwater quality impacts from reservoir seepage, a partial lining of Huffaker Reservoir was completed in 2008.

Based on the 2030 flow projections from the Regional Water Balance presented in Chapter 6, roughly 5,700 af of additional treatment and disposal capacity will be required when STMWRF is expanded to 6 MGD. However, expansion to 6 MGD is not anticipated to be needed within the next 5 to 10 years. Fix and finish improvements are proposed to maintain existing capacity and increase reliability, and consist primarily of control system, effluent pumping, electrical improvements, and upgrades to the headworks and effluent filtration equipment.

In regard to solids handling improvements, the recommendation from the *Draft Facility Plan Update, South Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility 6-MGD Expansion Project* (CH2MHill / Stantec, 2008) is to continue sending sludge to TMWRF for as long as TMWRF has available capacity. Eventually, STMWRF sludge will be processed on site for beneficial use or disposal.

The use of creek water to supplement reclaimed water supplies will likely diminish to zero by 2015 as flows to the plant increase. Additional reuse sites or new reuse practices will need to be identified to use all of the reclaimed water that will be produced within the 20-year current planning horizon.

Proposed Action Items

9.3.2.A Actively pursue a new reclaimed water strategy to continually balance the increasing supply with available storage capacity and demand. Alternative reuse methods should be explored in detail, in coordination with NDEP, such as reclaimed water aquifer storage and recovery (“ASR”) and cooling water for energy generation facilities.

9.3.2.B In regard to the potential regional implications of reclaimed water ASR and indirect potable reuse, it is recommended that the Reno Stead ozone-biological activated carbon (“BAC”) pilot plant feasibility evaluation be continued at STMWRF to more fully optimize the technology.

9.3.2.C As discussed in Section 9.3.1, evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.

Relevant Planning Documents

CH2MHill / Stantec, 2008, *Draft Facility Plan Update, South Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility 6-MGD Expansion Project*.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*.

Stantec Consultants, 2008, *City of Sparks TMSA/FSA Conceptual Facility Master Plan*.

9.3.3 Stead / Lemmon Valley

Specific Issues and Linkages

The RSWRF is located in Stead and is owned and operated by the City of Reno. RSWRF is permitted to treat a maximum month average day flow of 2.35 MGD. The plant effluent either discharges by gravity to Swan Creek, which drains to the Swan Lake wetlands, or it is reclaimed and pumped to several sites within the community for turf irrigation. Washoe County owns and operates the Lemmon Valley Water Reclamation Facility (“LVWRF”). It is a secondary treatment plant that has a permitted capacity of 0.3 MGD, with disposal by evaporation ponds.

Future water supplies will be provided by imported water, primarily from the Fish Springs Water Supply Project. As presented in the *North Valleys Effluent Disposal Options* report, (ECO:LOGIC, 2005) and the *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan* (ECO:LOGIC, 2007), indicate that other means of reuse or disposal of reclaimed water will be needed based on the long-term development potential of the area. As presented in Chapter 4, the North Valleys Initiative (“NVI”) evaluated the feasibility and merits of expanding reclaimed water uses in Stead and Lemmon Valley. The Cold Springs Water Reclamation Facility (“CSWRF”) was also included in the NVI evaluation, since it too is located within a closed basin and its disposal capacity will not be sufficient for the projected future flows.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

The City of Reno completed the RSWRF Phase 2 expansion improvements, which increased treatment and disposal capacity to 2.35 MGD, with specific improvements sized to accommodate higher flows. Similar to STMWRF, sludge disposal is handled by pumping to

TMWRF for treatment and disposal. Eventually, RSWRF sludge will be processed on site for beneficial use or disposal.

Consistent with the recommendations from the *2004 – 2025 Regional Water Management Plan*, Reno and the RWPC investigated numerous “treatment and disposal alternatives for RSWRF that support an integrated plan for the region’s limited water resources, particularly water supply, effluent management and flood plain management strategies for this closed basin”. These alternative investigations included:

- A feasibility assessment of an effluent storage reservoir,
- An assessment of rapid infiltration basin (“RIB”) and vadose zone infiltration wells,
- A small scale pilot test of direct injection on three Washoe County test wells,
- Evaluation of disposal alternatives including White Lake, Long Valley Creek, and a pipeline connection to Spanish Springs,
- Expansion of the existing reclaimed water system to supply additional commercial irrigation needs.

The NVI team also investigated other options that would make better use of the reclaimed water resource, including an evaluation of the merits of a dual water system to provide irrigation water to residential customers, and an assessment of the feasibility of effluent ASR using a groundwater flow model to estimate the recharge storage capacity and identify potential impacts to nearby municipal wells.

To evaluate water quality issues associated with effluent ASR without using expensive reverse osmosis treatment, Reno developed an alternative treatment demonstration project using either sand filtration or membrane filtration, ozonation, and biologically activated carbon.

Based on the 2030 flow projections identified in the Regional Water Balance presented in Chapter 6, expansion of the current treatment capacity to 4.0 MGD is projected to be sufficient for up to 20 years, but new reuse or disposal options need to be developed.

Based on the evaluation of disposal alternatives, the potential for RIBs or vadose wells to dispose of significant quantities of effluent within the Stead / Lemmon Valley area is limited. A feasible 3,000 af effluent storage reservoir site was identified; however, its capacity is not sufficient to meet long term needs, and other non-irrigation season disposal options will be required.

Results from the effluent ASR groundwater modeling work indicate that recharged water is unlikely to negatively influence the nearest municipal well at injection rates up to 2 MGD. A recharge program would improve groundwater levels within the west and east Lemmon Valley basins, and would benefit both municipal and domestic well users by reducing drawdown and pumping costs. Current calculations indicate that total dissolved solids (“TDS”) from the recharged water would not likely reach the municipal supply wells for at least 60 years and the TDS would be substantially diluted as a result of advection and dispersion within the aquifer.

Compared to high energy reverse osmosis (“RO”) systems, Reno’s alternative treatment process was effective in providing multi-barrier treatment for all major categories of contaminants of concern. The process benefits include lower capital costs, lower operation and

maintenance costs and lower energy use compared to RO. Additionally, it eliminates treatment and disposal of process reject water, produced by RO.

Each of the treatment and disposal options is expensive; therefore, the region should make the investment that maximizes the benefits provided by the available water resources.

Proposed Action Items

9.3.3.A Continue to evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between RSWRF and CSWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.

9.3.3.B Continue to work with NDEP on proposed effluent ASR regulations, including additional groundwater modeling assessments of aquifer storage and recovery capacity for long-term viability, and establishing appropriate water quality standards for the protection of water resources, public health and the environment.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, August 2010, *Removing Refractory Organics from Wastewater Using MF-03-BAC Treatment (Draft)*.

ECO:LOGIC, July 2010, *North Valleys Initiative*, Prepared for Washoe County.

ECO:LOGIC, February 2010, *Treated Effluent Recharge Estimates, Lemmon, Cold Springs, Spanish Springs, Warm Springs and South Truckee Meadows Valleys*.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, ECO:LOGIC, Prepared for City of Reno and Washoe County.

ECO:LOGIC, 2006, *North Valleys Reservoir Site, Results of Geological and Geotechnical Evaluations*, prepared for City of Reno.

ECO:LOGIC, 2005, *City Of Reno, North Valleys Effluent Disposal, Stead Vadose Zone Injection Wells Construction and Testing*, prepared for City of Reno.

ECO:LOGIC, 2005, *North Valleys Effluent Disposal Options*, prepared for the City of Reno and the Regional Water Planning Commission

ECO:LOGIC, 2005, *Washoe County Site, Injection Test Results Summary*, prepared for Washoe County.

Stantec, 2007, *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan*, Stantec, Prepared for City of Sparks.

WCDWR, December 2009, *Groundwater Flow and TDS Transport Modeling, Lemmon Valley, NV*.

9.3.4 Cold Springs

Specific Issues and Linkages

The CSWRF is owned and operated by the WCDWR, and is permitted to treat a peak month average day flow of 0.7 MGD. The CSWRF was included in the NVI evaluation, since it too is located within a closed basin and its disposal capacity will not be sufficient for the projected future flows. ECO:LOGIC (2007) determined that other means of disposal or reuse of reclaimed water will be needed based on the long-term development potential of the area.

Several integrated water and wastewater issues are only partially understood, including: long term water supply availability within the basin, taking into consideration demands from both municipal and domestic wells; capability to assess water quality considerations, including TDS, nitrate, fate of the effluent disposed by the RIBs, and the potential for reclaimed water ASR; aquifer storage capacity; and coordination with the White Lake 100-year flood level.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

The CSWRF has recently been upgraded to a new 0.7 MGD facility. Secondary treated wastewater is denitrified and disposed of at 12 rapid infiltration basins with a capacity of up to 1.2 MGD.

Nancy Gomes Elementary school was connected to the municipal sewer system, together with about ten existing residences. About one or two existing homes currently on septic systems convert to the municipal sewer system each year.

Based on the 2030 flow projections identified in the Regional Water Balance, treatment will need to be expanded to 1.2 MGD. Disposal capacity is projected to be sufficient for up to 20 years; however, plans for future disposal options will need to be developed. Reno and the RWPC investigated numerous treatment and disposal alternatives for RSWRF and CSWRF. In the Cold Springs area, these alternative investigations included:

- A feasibility assessment of an effluent storage reservoir.
- Evaluation of disposal to White Lake, which is feasible; but limited due to the reduction in flood storage capacity, and the potential mobilization of high TDS shallow groundwater. Increasing shallow groundwater levels adjacent to the playa could affect domestic wells and septic systems.
- Evaluation of disposal to Long Valley Creek, which flows into California. This is a “permissible” and technically feasible option, but it does not make efficient use of available water resources.

As discussed in the prior section, the NVI team also investigated options that would make better use of the reclaimed water resource, including:

- Evaluation of a dual water system to provide irrigation water to residential customers
- A feasibility assessment of reclaimed water aquifer storage and recovery

Proposed Action Items

9.3.4.A Continue to evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between CSWRF and RSWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.

9.3.4.B Update and refine the existing WCDWR groundwater model for Cold Springs to address interrelated groundwater, surface water and wastewater issues.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, Prepared for City of Reno and Washoe County.

ECO:LOGIC, 2006, *White Lake Playa and Vicinity, Results of Geological and Hydrogeological Evaluations*, Prepared for Washoe County.

Stantec, 2007, *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan*, Prepared for City of Sparks.

9.3.5 Lower Truckee River

Specific Issues and Linkages

Significant undeveloped, industrial zoned lands are located in the Mustang and Patrick / Tracy areas, including the 2,205 acres adjacent to Interstate 80 E being studied for the development of a technology park. The land owner and developer contemplate the use of 4,000 af annually of TMWRF reclaimed water to be utilized for water cooling an energy generation and data center complex. There is also significant development potential on the Storey County side of the river. This area includes existing industrial development such as Kal Kan and Kaiser Aluminum, and continued commercial and industrial development within the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center.

The long-term wastewater management approach for the Wadsworth area and Stampmill Estates subdivision may also require a separate planning effort. Currently, the PLPT facility provides secondary treatment and disposal through sedimentation and facultative lagoons for the town of Wadsworth. This facility is mentioned for regional information and coordination purposes only; it does not fall under the jurisdiction of the *Regional Water Plan*.

Septic systems will continue to be used in this area, and there is evidence of nitrate contamination to the groundwater, indicating the future need for municipal sewer service. Joint wastewater treatment and facility planning could be economically advantageous to both Washoe and Storey counties and should be considered in future work.

To comply with regional TMDLs and help protect water quality within the Truckee River, wastewater treatment facilities should be implemented that include biological nitrogen removal, with subsurface disposal and/or landscape irrigation.

Further planning and implementation of wastewater infrastructure in this area will be driven by parties interested in developing the land. Close coordination and cooperation between Sparks, Washoe County and Storey County is needed to ensure long-term water quality objectives for the river are maintained.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

A large residential development has been proposed adjacent to Stampmill Estates, which would require a municipal water and sewer system. If this project develops in the future, Stampmill Estates should be included in plans for municipal sewer service.

Proposed Action Items

9.3.5.A As this area of Sparks and Storey County continues to grow, it will be important to monitor groundwater and surface water quality to check for non-point source pollutants entering the Truckee River.

9.3.5.B Revisit discussions among Washoe County, PLPT, and the City of Fernley to seek an area-wide water and wastewater strategy for lower Truckee River users.

Relevant Planning Documents

AGRA Infrastructure, 2000, *Water and Wastewater Facility Plans on Industrial Zoned Lands Along the Lower Truckee River within Washoe County*. Prepared for the RWPC.

Stantec, 2007, *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan*, Stantec, Prepared for City of Sparks.

9.3.6 Septic Systems and Water Quality

Specific Issues and Linkages

The WCDWR has identified areas of water quality degradation as a result of septic system effluent, occurring predominantly in areas with high-density development. In addition to high densities, contributing factors to water quality degradation include shallow depths to ground water, permeable soil conditions, and proximity to sensitive receptors, such as water supply wells, creeks, rivers, and lakes. These conditions are present in Spanish Springs Valley, Golden Valley, Washoe Valley and Lemmon Valley. In Spanish Springs Valley, fifteen years of groundwater quality monitoring have shown increasing levels of nitrate contamination in municipal wells.

The management options for mitigation of nitrate contamination due to high densities of septic systems have been studied regionally. The results of these analyses have coalesced around four possible mitigation strategies:

- Conversion of septic systems to a municipal sewer system
- Conversion of septic systems to nitrate reducing septic systems
- Dilution of groundwater via artificial recharge with treated drinking water resources
- Pumping of high nitrate groundwater for non-potable uses to remove nitrates from the groundwater aquifer

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

The Washoe County District Health Department (“WCDHD”) has undertaken several measures to reduce future potential impacts from septic systems. Effective 2001, the minimum lot or parcel size for new subdivisions and second or subsequent parcel maps proposing to use septic disposal was established at five acres. Smaller lots may be considered if it can be shown that adequate measures have been taken to ensure that the smaller lot area will not have a greater impact to the groundwater quality than the five-acre lot size.

In some areas of Washoe County, the number of septic systems allowed has been limited based on an analysis of the potential impacts to water quality. One such area is Verdi, where the *Washoe County Comprehensive Plan* allows a maximum of 1,300 septic systems (Washoe County, 2002).

Adequate measures for mitigation of nitrate contamination due to high densities of septic systems might include the installation of nitrate reducing septic systems. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (2005) conducted a multi-year project to study the performance of 11 individual nitrate reducing systems installed at residences near La Pine, Oregon. The study found that, although several systems showed high levels of nitrogen

reduction in test centers, they did not perform as well in the field. Nitrogen reduction below 10 milligrams per liter (“mg/L”) appears to be difficult to achieve consistently without a secondary carbon source.

The *Spanish Springs Valley Water Reclamation Facility Plan*, completed in November 2004, recommended phased sewerage of the existing lots with septic systems in the area to TMWRF. Phased sewerage commenced in early 2005; Phase IA of the program is complete and serves approximately 211 homes. Washoe County recently received grant funding from the Army Corps of Engineers (“ACOE”) for the construction of Phase 1B, which will serve approximately 168 homes.

Using lessons learned in these areas, and especially in Spanish Springs Valley, the WCDWR conducted the *Septic Nitrate Baseline Data and Risk Assessment Study (2007)* throughout the densely populated portions of Washoe County. The goals of the study were to investigate the potential for nitrate contamination in the metropolitan and suburban areas of the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area, and to provide recommendations for prioritizing additional study of areas potentially contaminated by septic systems. Sixteen Project Areas were identified for investigation. Data from these specific areas were analyzed to determine the potential for areas with high-density septic systems to contribute to water quality degradation.

Results of the *Septic Nitrate Baseline Data and Risk Assessment Study* and previous studies point to the importance of density of septic systems, distance to sensitive receptors, and parcel size. The following recommendations are made:

- Collect additional water quality and water level data from domestic well owners in all Project Areas.
- Collect water quality samples from surface water bodies adjacent to and downstream of high density septic systems.
- Perform additional analysis of currently available data, including basic mass balance and vadose-zone modeling of areas requiring further investigation.
- Perform a geographic information system (“GIS”)-based analysis of land-use, septic system age, and water quality trends around water supply wells.
- Consider the potential for other sources of nitrate contamination.

Water and Sanitary Sewer Financial Assistance Program: The 2009 Legislature Approved AB 54 authorizing Washoe County to establish a program to provide financial assistance to persons to connect to a public water or sewer system, and to owners of public or private property to make such property resistant to flood damage. The program is a direct response to property owner needs that are the result of changing economic conditions. When a property owner’s domestic well or on-site septic system fails and a community water or sewer system is available, existing state and Health District regulations require that the property be connected to the municipal system.

Hooking up to a municipal water or sewer system can cost between \$15,000 and \$30,000 per property. The proposed Water and Sanitary Sewer Financial Assistance Program will assist property owners by offering financing for on-site and public right of way costs including connection fees, line extension fees, meter set fees, on-site trenching and plumbing needed to

transfer from on-site to community systems, and required abandonment of septic systems and domestic wells.

The initial focus of the financing program will be in assisting property owners in these areas:

- Spanish Springs (septic to sewer conversion)
- Mayberry Ranch Estates (septic to sewer conversion)
- Heppner Subdivision (domestic well to community water system conversion)
- Callahan Ranch (domestic well to community water system conversion)

Proposed Action Items

9.3.6.A Continue to collect data and develop regional strategies to address existing future nitrate contamination due to high densities of septic systems.

Relevant Planning Documents

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*, ECO:LOGIC, Prepared for City of Reno and Washoe County.

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants / Stantec, 2004, *Spanish Springs Valley Water Reclamation Facility Plan*.

Stantec, 2007, *City of Sparks Conceptual Facility Master Plan*, Stantec, Prepared for City of Sparks.

WCDWR, 2007, *Septic Nitrate Baseline Data and Risk Assessment Study for Washoe County, PHASE I: Prioritization of Study Areas & Assessment of Data Needs*.

9.4 Truckee Meadows NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit

Specific Issues and Linkages

The most recent Municipal Storm Water Discharge Permit was issued to the Reno, Sparks and Washoe County (the “co-permittees”) on May 26, 2010. The co-permittees are required to update the Storm Water Management Program (“SWMP”) for the five-year permit term within 18 months of the issue date or by November of 2011. This update warrants an evaluation of the program element needs, activities and schedule from the present to 2015.

The Storm Water Permit Coordinating Committee (“SWPCC”) anticipates that, based on talks with NDEP and review of national regulatory trends, a Waste Load Allocation (“WLA”) will be assigned to storm water in the future. It is not yet known how or when a storm water WLA will be implemented, or what constituents will be covered.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

The SWPCC has reviewed the conditions of the new permit and have requested funding from the Regional Water Management Fund (“RWMF”) to complete the required program update.

Proposed Action Items

9.4.A SWPCC to work with agency staff, consultants and regulators and prepare a program update per the conditions of the May 2010 Storm Water Discharge Permit.

9.4.B Continued SWPCC communication with NDEP is necessary regarding the anticipated future storm water WLA.

9.5 Integrated Use of Water Rights

Specific Issues and Linkages

There are many competing demands for water rights that must be considered from a broad planning perspective so that the limited availability will go the farthest in satisfying the water resource needs of the region. Some of the primary uses for Truckee River and tributary water rights in the planning area are listed below:

- Dedication of water rights for maintenance of in-stream flows in the lower Truckee River as required by the *Negotiated Settlement* (PL 101-618, 1990) and *TROA*.
- Dedication of water rights for water quality enhancement in the lower Truckee River as required by the *Water Quality Settlement Agreement* (“WQSA”), 1996.
- Dedication of Truckee River water rights to TMWA for M&I supplies.
- Dedication of water rights for reclaimed water return flow requirements to maintain in-stream flows and satisfy downstream water rights.
- Dedication of certain tributary creek water rights in the South Truckee Meadows for new surface water M&I supplies.
- Allocation of water rights to facilitate groundwater recharge using surface water and/or, possibly in the future, purified reclaimed water.

To independently satisfy these primary uses for water rights, plus others, could eventually require more water rights than the river and its tributaries can provide. The many competing demands for water rights and resources from the Truckee River and other sources need to be coordinated to the maximum extent possible by developing cooperative management strategies that satisfy two or more competing demands with the same water.

As presented in Section 6.3, the region has available water resources to meet the projected demand increases; however, there are water supply imbalances in some of the planning areas that will need to be addressed over the long term. These imbalances are not water resource availability issues, as water resource management options are available to help mitigate the potential negative effects. Rather, the issue is how to efficiently manage the use of the resources and minimize the resulting impacts, and who shares in the cost of mitigation.

Policy 2.1.a, Effluent Reuse - Efficient Use of Water Resources and Water Rights, is intended to provide guidance to purveyors when developing long range plans for effluent management.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

- *TROA* operation of Truckee River reservoirs will be expanded creating greater flexibility, thereby increasing dry year reserves.

- Management options for tributary water rights dedicated for municipal water supply during non-drought conditions.
- In 1998, Reno, Sparks, Washoe County and PLPT began purchasing water rights as a result of the WQSA.
- Reno, Sparks and Washoe County, have agreed in *TROA* Section 1.E.4 to provide 6,700 af of additional Truckee River water rights for water quality purposes.
- As part of the investigation of the potential consolidation of TMWA and WCDWR, the two purveyors conducted a preliminary assessment of the potential opportunities that may be achieved from consolidated management of TMWA and WCDWR water rights and water resources.

Proposed Action Items

The NNWPC, TMWA, Washoe County, Reno and Sparks have undertaken efforts to respond to numerous recommendations for the integrated use of water rights. Cooperative management strategies should be developed among local governments, effluent providers and water purveyors that maximize the benefits derived from the available water resources. Additional work that needs to be completed includes:

9.5.A Continue the implementation of *TROA* and related agreements. Compare the water demand and water right recovery estimates to future conditions imposed by *TROA* and related agreements.

9.5.B Continue the water rights recovery program to convert inactive Truckee River water rights to beneficial use and update the water right status and demand projections regularly.

9.5.C Finalize and implement recommendations developed from the potential consolidated management of TMWA and WCDWR water rights and water resources.

9.5.D Continue the analysis and development of non-structural measures to improve Truckee River water quality, enable increased TMWRF discharges, and ensure the future sustainability of the river.

9.5.E Quantify groundwater and surface water resources and determine the feasibility of conjunctive use or other programs, including but not limited to expanded recharge projects, use of Fish Springs Ranch water supplies, and conversion of tributary water rights to M&I water supply and other beneficial uses.

9.5.F Develop cooperative management strategies among local governments, reclaimed water providers and water purveyors that maximize the benefits of available reclaimed water resources.

9.5.G Monitor existing and future water demand and planning area growth projections, and develop plans to resolve any major discrepancies in consideration of available water resources and geographic constraints.

Relevant Planning Documents

Negotiated Settlement (PL 101-618, 1990)

Truckee River Operating Agreement, Section 1.E.4

Water Quality Settlement Agreement (“WQSA”), 1996

9.6 Water Resources and Land Use Planning

Specific Issues and Linkages

The importance of integrating water resource management with land use planning has come to light in several forums in recent years. Rapid growth between 2003 and 2006 in the TMSA and outlying valleys has led to questions about the sustainability of the region's water resources. Specific regional-scale issues include:

- The availability and cost of water resources to supply the demands of existing and future development.
- The capacity to reuse or dispose of treated wastewater effluent generated by future development.
- The importance of flood plain management in reducing the risk of future flooding within the community.
- The importance of maintaining natural recharge to sustain groundwater resources.
- The potential of the region to use “green infrastructure” and Low Impact Development techniques to enhance regional aesthetics and quality of life while preserving or enhancing natural resources.

In addition to these regional scale issues, some land use plans for outlying rural areas have identified imbalances between groundwater resources, appropriations and potential domestic well demands, such as the *Warm Springs Valley Area Plan* (Washoe County, 2010).

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Following are some events pertinent to water resource management and regional land use planning that have occurred in the last five years:

- *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan completed* (November 2007)
- *City of Sparks TMSA/FSA Conceptual Facility Master Plan completed* (January 2008)
- *Washoe County Consensus Forecast 2008-2030* adopted by Regional Planning Commission (“RPC”), including 2030 forecasted population of 620,323 (June 2008)
- *TROA signing* (September 2008)
- Washoe County Ballot Question #3: “Shall the Truckee Meadows Regional Plan be amended to reflect and to include a policy or policies requiring that local government land use plans be based upon and in balance with identified and sustainable water resources available within Washoe County?” passed by a majority of voters (November 2008)
- Reno, Washoe County and Sparks TMSA/FSA facility plans included an amendment to the *Regional Water Plan* (January 2009).
- Regional Plan amended to require the Regional Planning Commission to adopt a Consensus Population Forecast that is consistent with the estimated population that can be supported by the sustainable water resources identified in the *Regional Water Plan*; and Regional Planning Governing Board *Regulations on Procedure* amended to require

that a comparison with the estimated population that can be supported by the sustainable water resources, as identified in the *Regional Water Plan*, be included as part of the process for updating and maintaining the adopted Consensus Forecast (January 2010)

- Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency (“TMRPA”), NNWPC and purveyors agreed on a methodology to calibrate consensus population forecast to annual certified population estimates and disaggregate population into subareas for water demand projections (April 2010).
- WRWC found that the forecasted population can be supported by the sustainable water resources as set forth in the *Regional Water Plan* (May 2010).
- *Washoe County Consensus Forecast 2010-2030* adopted by RPC, including 2030 forecasted population of 590,490. (July 2010)

Proposed Action Items

9.6.A Continue working with TMRPA staff to strengthen appropriate linkages between the *Regional Plan* and the *Regional Water Plan*

9.6.B Review areas within the TMSA boundary for gaps in facility planning and develop a plan to respond to changes in land use and the TMSA that affect current facility plans

9.6.C Coordinate with other entities on the development of a GIS parcel based tool that can be used to estimate potential water demands and wastewater flows based on approved land use

9.6.D Coordinate with local land use planning agencies to address rural groundwater basin imbalances

Relevant Planning Documents

Amendment to the *Regional Water Plan*, 2009.

ECO:LOGIC, 2007, *City of Reno and Washoe County TMSA/FSA Water, Wastewater and Flood Management Facility Plan*.

Stantec Consultants, 2008, *City of Sparks TMSA/FSA Conceptual Facility Master Plan* .
Truckee Meadows Regional Plan, 2002, as amended.

Truckee River Operating Agreement, 2008, www.usbr.gov/mp/troa/final/troa_final_09-08_full.pdf.

Washoe County Consensus Forecast 2010-2030 adopted by Regional Planning Commission 2010.

Washoe County Consensus Forecast 2008-2030 adopted by Regional Planning Commission June 2008.

Washoe County Master Plan, Warm Springs Valley Area Plan, 2010.

9.7 Local Government Drainage Programs

Specific Issues and Linkages

The recent economic downturn and corresponding decrease in local government general fund revenues has constrained capital expenditures budgets for new storm water facilities and associated operations and maintenance at local governments without dedicated storm water funding mechanisms.

Some local governments are exploring the potential creation of utility districts with the goal to shift from the general fund to utility district-based funding for storm water related functions.

Local government drainage programs and the Flood Project have some similar and complimentary responsibilities and needs, e.g. flood plain management, adjoining facilities, and the need to form utility districts, or other types of funding districts, to generate revenue for flood management services.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

In February 2009, the Washoe County Board of Commissioners (“BCC”) directed Public Works staff to seek public input and explore facility and financing alternatives for the possible creation of an unincorporated County utility district.

Proposed Action Items

9.7.A Local government public works departments and the Flood Project are expected to discuss and reach consensus concerning funding and other issues involving local drainage programs and the Flood Project.

Relevant Planning Documents

Report to NNWPC by Washoe County Department of Public Works, (May 5, 2010)

9.8 Regional Flood Plain Management and Flood Control

Specific Issues and Linkages

Chapter 5, Flood Management and Storm Water Drainage, identifies a number of issues and linkages concerning the Truckee River Flood Project, including:

Joint Powers Authority (“JPA”): Reno, Sparks and Washoe County are discussing the development of an interlocal cooperative agreement that would create a JPA to govern the flood project consistent with the provisions of recent state legislation. Certain emergency, regulatory, and revenue powers are contemplated. Revenue powers would include the ability to issue bonds similar to other municipalities. Regulatory functions may include measures consistent with existing development codes to protect the flood management facilities and mitigate the adverse impact that new development may have on flooding and on the level of protection the facilities are designed to provide. The plans and regulatory measures would be developed in collaboration with the JPA members’ planning staffs and proposed, as appropriate, for approval and inclusion in the local government development codes. Regulatory functions may also include establishing a flood impact analysis procedure and process to measure the possible impact of land uses and development projects on the flood management facilities. This process may utilize a regional hydrologic modeling tool.

Flood Plain Storage and Critical Flood Pools: Flood plain storage is a critical component of flood protection. Many properties that were built in compliance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) standards for the National Flood Insurance Program (“NFIP”) may be at risk because of loss of flood plain storage. Reno, Sparks, Washoe County and Flood

Project staff members involved in flood plain storage volume mitigation seek to ensure that the Flood Project remains feasible and future flood impacts are minimized. Critical Flood Pool (Zone 1) is (or will soon be) addressed in local ordinances, Zones 3 and 4; however, will need attention before a funding agreement can be executed with the ACOE. Development of a Regional Hydrologic Model will be needed for this effort. Development that displaces flood plain storage outside Zone 1 (but within the area flooded in 1997) and that occurs after the time current conditions are set (but before the Flood Project is finished) is an ongoing concern.

Flood Plain Management Plan: The Flood Project, in order to receive federal cost share funds through the ACOE, is required to have in place and ready to implement, a flood plain management plan that deals with the impacts to the Flood Project caused by changes in the watershed. Development of a Regional Hydrologic Model will be needed for this effort.

Federal and Local Funding for the \$1.2 - \$1.6 Billion Project: The Flood Project is the largest public works project ever undertaken in northern Nevada. The ACOE is expected to contribute more than half of the project cost and the community will be required to contribute the remainder. Although the Flood Project is locally funded by a 1/8-cent sales tax, additional funds will be required to meet the local sponsor's required funding contribution. It is expected that one or more "Flood Funding Areas" will be established over time to meet the funding need. The local sponsors are also discussing which of the proposed Flood Project elements could be built with local funds only and what level of protection that would provide.

Local Programs: Local Drainage programs have some similar and complimentary responsibilities, e.g. flood plain management, adjoining facilities and the need to form utility districts, or other types of funding districts, to generate revenue for local flood control and drainage services.

Upstream Dam Operations: Releases from Lake Tahoe at the Tahoe City Dam and other reservoirs according to *TROA* will have an affect on flood flows in the Truckee Meadows.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

Negotiations concerning a Cooperative Agreement to create a JPA, as mentioned above, are underway.

Proposed Action Items

9.8.A The parties to the Cooperative Agreement are expected to resolve issues and complete the JPA negotiations.

9.8.B Issues regarding flood plain storage in Zone boundaries need to be addressed and ordinances to address Zones 3 and 4 will be needed.

9.8.C A Flood Plain Management Plan will need to be developed and submitted to the ACOE.

9.8.D Continue development of a regional hydrologic model.

Relevant Planning Documents

Regional Water Planning Commission, 2003, *Regional Flood Plain Management Strategy*, prepared by the Flood Plain Management Subcommittee for the Regional Water Planning Commission.

9.9 Groundwater Quality Protection and Remediation

9.9.1 Groundwater Remediation

Specific Issues and Linkages

PCE in Central Truckee Meadows: Groundwater underlying the central Truckee Meadows is contaminated by tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene or “PCE”) as described in Section 2.2.4. The Central Truckee Meadows Remediation District (“CTMRD”) program, created in 1995 to address the problem, is administered on behalf of the Board of County Commissioners by the WCDWR.

Sparks Solvent/Fuel Site (“SS/FS”): The SS/FS is also described in Section 2.2.4. A new municipal well field comprised of six wells with a sustainable capacity of approximately 8,300 gpm or more to the north of the tank farm is likely to result in significant changes in local hydrodynamics when it is put into operation. Changes may include an increased risk to groundwater utilized for municipal water supply from contaminants at SS/FS. NDEP is overseeing and directing the ongoing remediation of contaminated soils and groundwater at this site.

PCE in Lemmon Valley: Groundwater near the Reno-Stead Airport in the West Lemmon Valley hydrographic basin is also affected by solvent contamination. A PCE plume, identified there in 1994, is associated with military activities at the Stead Air Force Base during the 1940s and 1950s. Corrective actions are successfully controlling contaminant migration and cleaning up the impacted groundwater.

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

PCE in Central Truckee Meadows: CTMRD program funds have paid for the construction and ongoing operation of three air-stripping treatment facilities that remove PCE from five TMWA wells. Program funds have also been used for the preliminary design of two additional treatment systems (using activated carbon) for wells with low levels of PCE. Treatment will be implemented for these wells (Sparks Avenue and Poplar #2) in the event PCE concentrations increase to the action level. A regular and systematic groundwater monitoring program was implemented in late 2003 to identify potential source areas, identify areas of higher risk, support resource management, and to prioritize other program activities. CTMRD program activities also include focused stakeholder efforts to minimize the possibility for ongoing releases of PCE and ongoing source management on the part of WCDWR and NDEP to identify and mitigate (where practical and cost-effective) PCE sources that are contributing to PCE plumes in the Central Truckee Meadows. By minimizing the potential for ongoing releases and by mitigating sources contributing to the plumes, the time (and associated cost) required for well head treatment for PCE in the Truckee Meadows will decrease.

Sparks Solvent/Fuel Site (“SS/FS”): The plume is being hydraulically contained with extraction wells and contaminated groundwater is treated. NDEP is overseeing and directing the ongoing remediation of contaminated soils and groundwater and is aware that changes to the monitoring and remediation strategy employed at the site may be necessarily with the development of the new well field.

Corrective actions are successfully controlling contaminant migration and cleaning up the impacted groundwater. Remediation at this site is being implemented by the responsible parties under direction and oversight of NDEP (see Section 2.2.4).

Proposed Action Items

9.9.1.A PCE in Central Truckee Meadows: Continue CTMRD implementation of the Remediation Management Plan (“RMP”), including treatment, monitoring, source management, outreach and administration.

9.9.1.B Sparks Solvent/Fuel Site (“SS/FS”): Monitor the effects of the new municipal well field to the north of the tank farm for changes in the local hydrodynamics and adjust the remediation strategy as necessary.

9.9.1.C PCE in Lemmon Valley: Continue remediation activities.

Relevant Planning Documents

Camp Dresser and McKee, Bouvette Consulting and Washoe County Department of Water Resources, 2002, *Central Truckee Meadows Remediation District, Remediation Management Plan*, prepared for the Central Truckee Meadows Remediation District.

9.9.2 Groundwater Protection

Specific Issues and Linkages

In addition to remediation of contaminated groundwater, groundwater quality is protected by a number of activities including regular water quality monitoring, pumping schedules, programs to comply with drinking water standards (such as iron or radionuclides), public education and wellhead protection planning.

Wellhead Protection Programs: Water purveyors that manage wellfields are encouraged to develop Wellhead Protection Plans (“WHPP”) to protect groundwater quality through the delineation of zones of groundwater movement toward municipal supply wells and strategies to protect wellhead protection zones (see Section 2.2.4).

Alternatives Evaluated to Address the Issues

WHPPs have been developed and approved by NDEP for the following Public Purveyor systems:

- Truckee Meadows (TMWA’s entire system)
- South Truckee Meadows (STMGID)
- Arrowcreek (WCDWR)
- Hidden Valley (WCDWR)
- Lemmon Valley (WCDWR)
- Spanish Springs (WCDWR)

Proposed Action Items

9.9.2.A Continue development of WHPPs for systems not covered by approved plans.

Relevant Planning Documents

TMWA, 2008, *Wellhead Protection Plan*

WCDWR, 2004, *STMGID and Arrowcreek Wellhead Protection Plan*

WCDWR, 2004, *Hidden Valley Wellhead Protection Plan*

WCDWR, 1994, *Lemmon Valley Wellhead Protection Plan*

WCDWR, 2008, *Spanish Springs Wellhead Protection Plan*

TABLE 9-1 WRWC/NNWPC PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

	Action Item	Cross Reference	Category	Location	Subject	Proposed Action Item	Lead Agency	Coordinating Agencies
	-a-	-b-	-c-	-d-	-e-	-f-	-g-	-h-
1	9.1.1.D		MWR	CTM	Climate Change	Participate in Bureau of Reclamation (“BOR”) climate change study for the Truckee River watershed expected to commence in 2011.	BOR	TMWA, TRFP, DRI
2	9.1.1.E				Cloud Seeding Program	Participate in the Desert Research Institute (“DRI”) cloud seeding program for the Lake Tahoe basin and the Truckee River basin, and coordinate with DRI’s efforts to continue the cloud seeding program statewide.	DRI	TMWA
3	9.1.1.F				Water Resources Planning	Adopt the TMWA 2030 WRP into the 2011 Regional Water Plan	WRWC	
4	9.2.A		CON	ALL	Base Case Conservation	Continued implementation of conservation measures to achieve Base Case conservation	NNWPC, WRWC	TMWA, Reno, Sparks, WC, SV, STM
5	9.3.1.A	9.5.D	WW	CTM	Continue Third Party Review of the 1994 Nutrient TMDL	Continue Third Party review of the 1994 nutrient TMDLs and applicable WQS in coordination with State and Federal regulatory authorities, and the Tribe’s water quality and quantity goals, to demonstrate that continued discharge to the Truckee River from TMWRF is an environmentally sound practice.	Reno, Sparks, DWR, TMWA	
6	9.3.1.B				Technical support for TMDL Process	Continue technical, modeling and legal work to support the TMDL and WQS review and discussions with NDEP and EPA.	Reno, Sparks, DWR	
7	9.3.1.C				Facilitation of Public Outreach and Stakeholder input for TMDL process	Continue working with the Third Parties to facilitate public outreach, in consultation with NDEP and EPA, and obtain input from affected stakeholders at key decision points in the TMDL and WQS review and revision process.	Reno, Sparks, DWR, TMWA	
8	9.3.1.E 9.3.2.C			CTM STM	Regional Integrated Solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF	Evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.	Reno, Sparks, DWR	
9	9.3.2.A			STM	Pursue New Reclaimed Water Uses	Actively pursue a new reclaimed water strategy to continually balance the increasing supply with available storage capacity and demand. Alternative reuse methods should be explored in detail, in coordination with NDEP, such as reclaimed water aquifer storage and recovery (“ASR”) and cooling water for energy generation facilities.	Reno, Sparks, DWR	
10	9.3.3.A 9.3.4.A			S/LV, CS	Regional Integrated Solutions Between RSWRF and CSWRF	Continue to evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between RSWRF and CSWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.	WC, Reno	

Categories:

MWR - Municipal Water Resources
 CON - Water Conservation
 WW - Wastewater Management
 SW - Storm Water
 SEP - Septic Systems and Water Quality
 SWMP - Storm Water Management Program
 WR - Water Rights
 LUP - Land Use Planning

Locations:

TM - Truckee Meadows
 CTM - Central Truckee Meadows
 STM - South Truckee Meadows
 S/LV - Stead/Lemon Valley
 CS - Cold Springs
 SS - Spanish Springs
 LTR - Lower Truckee River
 ALL - All Areas

Agencies:

TMWA - Truckee Meadows Water Authority
 DWR - Washoe County Department of Water Resources
 Reno - City of Reno
 Sparks - City of Sparks
 WC - Washoe County
 WCDHD - Washoe County District Health Department
 TMRPA - Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency
 TRFP - Truckee River Flood Project

BOR - Bureau of Reclamation
 DRI - Desert Research Institute
 SV - Sun Valley General Improvement District
 STM - South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District

TABLE 9-1 WRWC/NNWPC PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

	Action Item	Cross Reference	Category	Location	Subject	Proposed Action Item	Lead Agency	Coordinating Agencies
	-a-	-b-	-c-	-d-	-e-	-f-	-g-	-h-
11	9.3.3.B	9.3.2.A	WW	S/LV	Proposed Effluent ASR Regulations	Continue to work with NDEP on proposed effluent ASR regulations, including additional groundwater modeling assessments of aquifer storage and recovery capacity for long-term viability, and establishing appropriate water quality standards for the protection of water resources, public health and the environment.	WC, Reno	
12	9.3.6.A		SEP	ALL	Strategies to Address Nitrate Contamination due to High Septic System Densities	Continue to collect data and develop regional strategies to address existing future nitrate contamination due to high densities of septic systems.	WC, Reno, Sparks	WCDHD, TMRPA
13	9.4.A		SWMP	TM	SWMP Update	SWPCC to work with agency staff, consultants and regulators and prepare a program update per the conditions of the May 2010 Storm Water Discharge Permit.	Reno Sparks, WC	
14	9.5.F	9.3.1.A 9.3.1.D 9.3.2.B	WR	ALL	Expand Reclaimed Water Resources benefits	Develop cooperative management strategies among local governments, reclaimed water providers and water purveyors that maximize the benefits of available reclaimed water resources.	DWR, Reno, Sparks	
15	9.5.G				Monitor Plan Area Growth Projections	Monitor existing and future water demand and planning area growth projections, and develop plans to resolve any major discrepancies in consideration of available water resources and geographic constraints.	TMWA, DWR, NNWPC	
16	9.6.A		LUP	ALL	Strengthen Linkages between TMRP and RWP	Continue working with TMRPA staff to strengthen appropriate linkages between the Regional Plan and the RWP.	NNWPC, TMRPA	
17	9.6.B				Review TMSA Boundaries and Revise Facility Plans	Review areas within the TMSA Boundary for gaps in facility planning and develop a plan to respond to changes in land use and the TMSA that affect current facility plans.	TMWA, DWR, TMRPA	
18	9.6.C				Future Water Demands and Wastewater Flows	Coordinate with other entities on the development of a GIS parcel based tool that can be used to estimate potential water demands and wastewater flows based on approved land use.	TMWA, DWR, TMRPA	
19	9.6.D				Future Water Demands and Wastewater Flows	Coordinate with local land use planning agencies to address rural groundwater basin imbalances.	TMWA, DWR, TMRPA	

Categories:

MWR - Municipal Water Resources
 CON - Water Conservation
 WW - Wastewater Management
 SW - Storm Water
 SEP - Septic Systems and Water Quality
 SWMP - Storm Water Management Program
 WR - Water Rights
 LUP - Land Use Planning

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Agencies:

TMWA - Truckee Meadows Water Authority
 DWR - Washoe County Department of Water Resources
 Reno - City of Reno
 Sparks - City of Sparks
 WC - Washoe County
 WCDHD - Washoe County District Health Department
 TMRPA - Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency
 TRFP - Truckee River Flood Project

BOR - Bureau of Reclamation
 DRI - Desert Research Institute
 SV - Sun Valley General Improvement District
 STM - South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District

TABLE 9-2 ISSUES and PROPOSED ACTION ITEMS

DRAFT

	Action Item	Cross Reference	Location	Issue Category and Location	Subject	Proposed Action Item	Lead Agency	Coordinating Agencies	WRWC Role	5-year Plan Review horizon
	-a-	-b-	-c-	-d-	-e-	-f-	-g-	-h-	-i-	-j-
1	9.1.1.A	9.5.A	TM	Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Negotiated Settlement (TROA)	The signatory parties are in the process of completing the necessary steps to implement TROA.	TMWA	Reno, Sparks, WC, PLPT	M	
2	9.1.1.B			Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Drought Standard	The NNWPC continues to recommend the use of the 9-Year Drought Cycle, and revise it if necessary during the next update of this Plan.	TMWA		M	X
3	9.1.1.C			Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Water Supply Development	TMWA and Washoe County will continue to pursue water supply projects that are economically feasible and that can be implemented to ensure water supplies are available, as future demands require.	TMWA, DWR		M	
4	9.1.1.D			Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Climate Change	Participate in Bureau of Reclamation ("BOR") climate change study for the Truckee River watershed expected to commence in 2011.	BOR	TMWA, TRFP, DRI	A	X
5	9.1.1.E			Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Cloud Seeding Program	Participate in the Desert Research Institute ("DRI") cloud seeding program for the Lake Tahoe basin and the Truckee River basin, and coordinate with DRI's efforts to continue the cloud seeding program statewide.	DRI	TMWA	A	X
6	9.1.1.F			Municipal Water Resources, Central Truckee Meadows	Water Resources Planning	Adopt the TMWA 2030 WRP into the 2011 Regional Water Plan	WRWC		A	X
7	9.1.2.A		STM	Municipal Water Resources, South Truckee Meadows	Tributary Creek Water Exchange Program	Continue development of the tributary creek water exchange program.	DWR	TMWA, NSE	M	X
8	9.1.2.B			Municipal Water Resources, South Truckee Meadows	Plan to Mitigate Future Groundwater Level Declines	Continue development of a plan to mitigate future groundwater level declines and potential impacts to domestic wells.	DWR		M	X
9	9.1.3.A		S/LV	Municipal Water Resources, Stead / Lemmon Valley	Facility and Financing Plan for Distribution System Infrastructure	WCDWR and TMWA should develop a facility and financing plan for the required distribution system infrastructure in Lemmon Valley, including improvements necessary to integrate and utilize the Fish Springs water supplies for existing and future customers.	DWR	TMWA	M	
10	9.1.4.A		CS	Municipal Water Resources, Cold Springs	Cold Springs Facility Plan	A facility plan needs to be completed for the build-out of approved land uses in the Cold Springs portion of the Truckee Meadows Service Area ("TMSA"), including conjunctive use and system integration options with Utilities Inc.	DWR	UTLI, INC	M	
11	9.1.4.B			Municipal Water Resources, Cold Springs	Cold Springs Comprehensive Water Resource Plan	A comprehensive water resource plan needs to be prepared for Cold Springs and portions of the Long Valley hydrographic basin to estimate the perennial yield for the Water Baseline and the 2030 Regional Water Balance.	DWR		M	
12	9.1.5.A		SS	Municipal Water Resources, Spanish Springs	Long-Term Groundwater Management Strategy	Develop a long-term groundwater management strategy. Stakeholders include WCDWR, TMWA, the Sky Ranch Water Company, the City of Sparks, domestic well owners, the Red Hawk Golf Course, the Granite, Sha-Neva and Donovan quarry owners and other water rights owners.	DWR	TMWA, OTHERS	M	
13	9.1.5.B			Municipal Water Resources, Spanish Springs	Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Strategy	Monitor groundwater pumping and aquifer water levels to avoid long-term over-pumping.	DWR, TMWA	NSE, OTHERS	M	
14	9.1.5.C			Municipal Water Resources, Spanish Springs	Long-Term Septic to Sewer Conversion	Continue implementing phased conversion of areas with high densities of septic tanks to community sewer system as funding is made available.	DWR		M	X

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 All - All Planning Areas

Agencies:
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15	9.1.6.A		LTR	Municipal Water Resources, Lower Truckee River	Water and Wastewater Facility Plan Updates	Update the Water and Wastewater Facility Plans for East Truckee Corridor that includes analysis of the current development proposals and approved development potential within the Truckee Meadows Service Areas boundary		DWR, Sparks	M	
16	9.1.6.B			Municipal Water Resources, Lower Truckee River	Storey County Coordination	Coordination with Storey County regarding existing commitments and future potential demands for the entire Tracy Segment hydrographic basin.		DWR, Sparks	M	
17	9.1.6.C			Municipal Water Resources, Lower Truckee River	Surface Water Treatment Plant Position Statement	Development of a position statement regarding construction of surface water treatment facilities in the Lower Truckee River.	NNWPC, WRWC		A	
18	9.2.A		All	Water Conservation	Base Case Conservation	Continued implementation of conservation measures to achieve Base Case conservation	NNWPC, WRWC	TMWA, DWR, SV, STM, Reno, Sparks	A	X
19	9.3.1.A	9.5.D	TM	Wastewater Management, Central Truckee Meadows	Continue Third Party Review of the 1994 Nutrient TMDL	Continue Third Party review of the 1994 nutrient TMDLs and applicable WQS in coordination with State and Federal regulatory authorities, and the Tribe's water quality and quantity goals, to demonstrate that continued discharge to the Truckee River from TMWRF is an environmentally sound practice.	Reno, Sparks, DWR, TMWA		A	X
20	9.3.1.B			Wastewater Management, Central Truckee Meadows	Technical support for TMDL Process	Continue technical, modeling and legal work to support the TMDL and WQS review and discussions with NDEP and EPA.	Reno, Sparks, TMWA, DWR		A	X
21	9.3.1.C			Wastewater Management, Central Truckee Meadows	Facilitation of Public Outreach and Stakeholder input for TMDL process	Continue working with the Third Parties to facilitate public outreach, in consultation with NDEP and EPA, and obtain input from affected stakeholders at key decision points in the TMDL and WQS review and revision process.	Reno, Sparks, DWR, TMWA		A	X
22	9.3.1.D	9.5.D		Wastewater Management, Central Truckee Meadows	Expansion of Reclaimed Water Use	Pursue connection of additional reclaimed water users to the existing systems in Sparks and Reno, consistent with regional water quality and water rights considerations, and continue investigating the feasibility of expanded uses of reclaimed water.	Reno, Sparks, DWR	TMWA	M	X
23	9.3.1.E			Wastewater Management, Central Truckee Meadows	Disposal Capacity Management Options	Evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater.	Reno, Sparks, DWR		A	X
24	9.3.2.A		STM	Wastewater Management, South Truckee Meadows	Pursue New Reclaimed Water Uses	Actively pursue a new reclaimed water strategy to continually balance the increasing supply with available storage capacity and demand. Alternative reuse methods should be explored in detail, in coordination with NDEP, such as reclaimed water aquifer storage and recovery ("ASR") and cooling water for energy generation facilities.	Reno, Sparks, DWR	TMWA	A	X
25	9.3.2.B			Wastewater Management, South Truckee Meadows	Ozone-BAC Pilot Plant Feasibility Evaluation	In regard to the potential regional implications of reclaimed water ASR and indirect potable reuse, it is recommended that the Reno Stead ozone-BAC pilot plant feasibility evaluation be continued at STMWRF to more fully optimize the technology	Reno, DWR		M	X

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26	9.3.2.C	9.3.1.E	STM	Wastewater Management, South Truckee Meadows	Regional Integrated Solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF	Evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between TMWRF and STMWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.			A	X
27	9.3.3.A	9.3.4.A	S/LV	Wastewater Management, Stead / Lemmon Valley	Regional Integrated Solutions Between RSWRF and CSWRF	Continue to evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between RSWRF and CSWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.	WC, Reno		A	X
28	9.3.3.B	9.3.2.A		Wastewater Management, Stead / Lemmon Valley	Proposed Effluent ASR Regulations	Continue to work with NDEP on proposed effluent ASR regulations, including additional groundwater modeling assessments of aquifer storage and recovery capacity for long-term viability, and establishing appropriate water quality standards for the protection of water resources, public health and the environment.	WC, Reno	TMWA	A	X
29	9.3.4.A	9.3.3.A	CS	Wastewater Management, Cold Springs	Regional Integrated Solutions between RSWRF and CSWRF	Continue to evaluate the merits of regional integrated solutions between CSWRF and RSWRF for the treatment and disposal of wastewater, including funding considerations.	WC, Reno		A	X
30	9.3.4.B			Wastewater Management, Cold Springs	Update the Existing Groundwater Model for Cold Springs	Update and refine the existing WCDWR groundwater model for Cold Springs to address interrelated groundwater, surface water and wastewater issues.	DWR		M	
31	9.3.5.A		TS	Wastewater Management, Lower Truckee River	Groundwater And Surface Water Quality Monitoring	As this area of Sparks and Storey County continues to grow, it will be important to monitor groundwater and surface water quality to check for non-point source pollutants entering the Truckee River.	Reno	CMP	M	
32	9.3.5.B			Wastewater Management, Lower Truckee River	Area-Wide Water and Wastewater Strategy	Revisit discussions among Washoe County, PLPT, and the City of Fernley to seek an area-wide water and wastewater strategy for lower Truckee River users.	DWR	PLPT, Fernley	M	
33	9.3.6.A		All	Septic Systems and Water Quality	Collect Data and Develop Area-Specific Plans to Mitigate High Priority Areas of Nitrate Contamination	Continue to collect data and develop area-specific plans to mitigate high priority areas of nitrate contamination due to high densities of septic systems.	WC, Reno, Sparks	WCDHD	A	X
34	9.4.A		TM	Truckee Meadows NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit	SWMP Update	SWPCC to work with agency staff, consultants and regulators and prepare a program update per the conditions of the May 2010 Storm Water Discharge Permit.	Reno Sparks, WC		A	X
35	9.4.B			Truckee Meadows NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit	Future Storm Water WLA Issues	Continued SWPCC communication with NDEP is necessary regarding the anticipated future storm water WLA.	Reno Sparks, WC		M	
36	9.5.A	9.1.1.A	TM	Integrated Use of Water Rights	TROA Implementation	Continue the implementation of TROA and related agreements. Compare the water demand and water rights recovery estimates to future conditions imposed by TROA and related agreements.	TMWA	TROA Parties	M	X

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37	9.5.B		TM	Integrated Use of Water Rights	Water Rights Recovery Program	Continue the water rights recovery program to convert inactive Truckee River water rights to beneficial use and update the water rights status and demand projections regularly.	DWR, Reno, Sparks	TMWA	M	X
38	9.5.C		All	Integrated Use of Water Rights	Consolidated Management Of TMWA and WCDWR Water Rights	Finalize and implement recommendations developed from the potential consolidated management of TMWA and WCDWR water rights and water resources.	DWR, TMWA		M	X
39	9.5.D	9.3.1.A		Integrated Use of Water Rights	Non-Structural Measures	Continue the analysis and development of non-structural measures to improve Truckee River water quality, enable increased TMWRF discharges, and ensure the future sustainability of the river.	DWR, Reno, Sparks	TMWA, TRFP	M	X
40	9.5.E		LV	Integrated Use of Water Rights	Fish Springs Ranch Water Supplies	Quantify groundwater and surface water resources and determine the feasibility of conjunctive use or other programs, including but not limited to expanded recharge projects, use of Fish Springs Ranch water supplies, and conversion of tributary water rights to M&I water supply and other beneficial uses.	DWR	TMWA	M	X
41	9.5.F	9.3.1.D 9.3.1.A 9.3.2.B	All	Integrated Use of Water Rights	Expand Reclaimed Water Resources benefits	Develop cooperative management strategies among local governments, reclaimed water providers and water purveyors that maximize the benefits of available reclaimed water resources.	DWR, Reno, Sparks	TMWA, SV, STM	A	X
42	9.5.G			Integrated Use of Water Rights	Monitor Plan Area Growth Projections	Monitor existing and future water demand and planning area growth projections, and develop plans to resolve any major discrepancies in consideration of available water resources and geographic constraints.	TMWA, DWR, NNWPC	TMRPA	A	X
43	9.6.A		All	Water Resources and Land Use Planning	Strengthen Linkages between TMRP and RWP	Continue working with TMRPA staff to strengthen appropriate linkages between the Regional Plan and the RWP.	NNWPC, TMRPA		A	X
44	9.6.B			Water Resources and Land Use Planning	Review TMSA Boundaries and Revise Facility Plans	Review areas within the TMSA Boundary for gaps in facility planning and develop a plan to respond to changes in land use and the TMSA that affect current facility plans.	TMWA, DWR, TMRPA	TMRPA	A	X
45	9.6.C			Water Resources and Land Use Planning	Future Water Demands and Wastewater Flows	Coordinate with other entities on the development of a GIS parcel based tool that can be used to estimate potential water demands and wastewater flows based on approved land use.	TMWA, DWR, TMRPA		A	X
46	9.6.D			Water Resources and Land Use Planning	Future Water Demands and Wastewater Flows	Coordinate with local land use planning agencies to address rural groundwater basin imbalances.	DWR	WC, TMWA	A	X
47	9.7.A		All	Local Government Flood and Drainage Programs	Public Works and Flood Project Coordination	Local government public works departments and the Flood Project and are expected to discuss and reach consensus concerning funding and other issues involving local drainage programs and the Flood Project.	Reno, Sparks, WC	TRFP	M	X

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48	9.8.A		TM STM SS	Regional Flood Plain Management and Flood Control	Complete JPA Among Cooperative Parties	The parties to the Cooperative Agreement are expected to resolve issues and complete the JPA negotiations.	TRFP	Reno , Sparks, WC	M	X
49	9.8.B			Regional Flood Plain Management and Flood Control	Flood Plain Storage Zone Boundaries, Ordinances	Issues regarding flood plain storage zone boundaries need to be addressed and ordinances to address zones 3 and 4 will be needed.	TRFP	Reno , Sparks, WC	M	X
50	9.8.C			Regional Flood Plain Management and Flood Control	Flood Plain Management Plan	A Flood Plain Management Plan for the Truckee River watershed will need to be developed and submitted to the Corps.	TRFP	Reno , Sparks, WC	M	X
51	9.8.D			Regional Flood Plain Management and Flood Control	Flood Plain Hydrologic Model	Continue development of a regional hydrologic model.	TRFP	Reno , Sparks, WC	M	X
52	9.9.1.A		CTM	Groundwater Remediation	PCE in Central Truckee Meadows	Continue CTMRD implementation of the RMP, including treatment, monitoring, source management, outreach and administration to minimize the possibility for ongoing releases of PCE and sustain ongoing source management plans.	CTMRD	TMWA, NDEP	M	X
53	9.9.1 B			Groundwater Remediation	Sparks Solvent/Fuel Site (SS/FS)	Monitor and adjust the remediation strategy as necessary once operation of a new municipal well field to the north of the tank farm begins.	CTMRD	TMWA	M	
54	9.9.1 C			Groundwater Remediation	PCE in Lemmon Valley	PCE in Lemmon Valley: Continue remediation activities	TMWA, NDEP		M	X
55	9.9.2 A		TM	Groundwater Protection	Wellhead Protection	Continue development of WHPPs for systems not covered by approved plans.	DWR		M	

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