

QUICK FACTS

What is TMWA's potential drought storage?

Up to 36,000 acre feet in upstream reservoirs plus additional groundwater storage. (One acre-foot is 325,851 gallons, which is approximately the annual amount needed to serve two single family residences.)

How much water from the Truckee River do customers use?

TMWA customers use only 3 percent of the water in the Truckee River in a non-drought year and 8 percent in a drought year.

Where do I find more information about TMWA's Drought Management Plan?

At www.tmh2o.com, on the home page, under "Water Topics."

What is the recharge program?

Also known as Aquifer Storage and Recovery, the program allows one billion gallons of water to be pumped into an aquifer in the winter. For more information, please see our Topic Paper on the recharge program at www.tmh2o.com, under "Water Topics."

About TMWA:

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) is a not-for-profit, community-owned water utility, overseen by elected officials and citizen appointees from Reno, Sparks and Washoe County. TMWA has a highly-skilled workforce who ensure the around-the-clock treatment, delivery and availability of high-quality drinking water for more than 330,000 residents of the Truckee Meadows.

TMWA PROTECTS COMMUNITY AGAINST DROUGHT

What is a drought?

A drought is a weather pattern with less than average precipitation over a prolonged period of time, ranging from one to many years. During the past one hundred years, there have been multiple droughts in this area, with the longest one lasting eight years. During drought years the level of Lake Tahoe and other reservoirs along with the Truckee River decline significantly. It is during these times that Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) must use its drought reserves. Throughout the 1987 – 1994 drought, reserves were used in several different years to meet the community's water needs.

How does TMWA plan for a drought?

Planning for dry-year water supplies has always been a high priority at TMWA. The extensive and detailed 2005-2025 Water Resource Plan, adopted by the Board in 2003, compares the projected demands of the Reno-Sparks community to the worst drought on record, 1987-1994. The conclusion reached is that TMWA's mix of water supplies is able to meet the demands of its customers through a repeat of this drought plus an additional year if needed – that's one year longer than this region's worst drought on record. The complete plan is on the front page of www.tmh2o.com, under Water Topics. The most recent review of TMWA's water resource plan by TMWA's Board of Directors was in June, 2007, when they reaffirmed the continued use of the 2005-2025 Plan and its drought-planning criteria.

What key elements are in TMWA's drought plan?

Drought planning for the Truckee Meadows is complex because water for our customers comes from many sources: including Lake Tahoe, upstream reservoirs, the Truckee River and tributaries, and wells. Drought planning also includes treating surface water in order to pump it back into the Truckee Meadows aquifer during the winter. TMWA's drought plan was created from research and knowledge of how these different sources of water are affected by drought and how they can be used to provide dependable water during a drought cycle.

The assigned-day watering program is an element of TMWA's water management and conservation plans. It helps to manage water demand in both drought and non-drought years. It promotes the development of healthy landscapes that are able to withstand droughts or other water emergencies. This conservation program has also been successful in managing peak water use during summer months, thereby delaying the need for increased water treatment capacity.

Actions in the drought plan include:

- Converting all water customers to meters. This encourages customers to use water efficiently and provides a valuable tool to reduce water use during droughts.

About this series:

Water Topics in Our Community is a series of papers designed to provide the citizens of the Truckee Meadows information about key water topics in this region.

To access all of the papers, go to www.tmh2o.com.

About TMWA's Board of Directors:

The TMWA Board welcomes you to attend and comment at any board meeting. Meeting schedules are posted at www.tmh2o.com.

To send a question to the Board, log on to www.tmh2o.com. Look for the "About TMWA" section, Board of Directors. Click on "Tell the Board." We will forward all comments and questions to the Board.

Questions or feedback?

We'd like to hear from you. Please call our new Community Communications line with any remaining questions you have on this topic or other water topics. The number is **(775) 834-8290**.

Actions in the drought plan include (continued):

- An agreement called "The Interim Storage Agreement" allows up to 14,000 acre-feet of storage in federally-operated reservoirs for use during extended droughts.
- Changing water system operations so that well use is maximized during months of June through October, thereby delaying the use of surface water held in upstream reservoirs.
- Pumping as much as one billion gallons of water during the winter months into the aquifer for drought storage.
- Operating our water treatment plants to use as much Truckee River water as possible in the winter, thus saving drought reserves for the summer.

How much of the Truckee River water does the community use?

TMWA customers use a small percentage of the water in the Truckee River. In a non-drought year, they only use three percent of all the water flowing in the Truckee River. During a drought year, TMWA customers still only use eight percent of the water in the Truckee. The remainder flows to other downstream users including the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, other irrigation users, and Pyramid Lake.

Is the water homeowners conserve every day used for growth - to build more houses or businesses?

No. Some people mistakenly believe that when our customers use less water through conservation, the water saved is then used for growth. That is not the case. The unused water is retained for drought reserves, flows downstream to other users, or released to benefit river system health. In the future, as required by the Negotiated Settlement, TMWA will be able to store additional conserved water in upstream reservoirs in the event of a drought.

Is TMWA considering other conservation methods, such as paying for grass removal?

TMWA is always investigating new water-saving technologies and conservation programs. Any technology or program requires funding. Some communities may have developers pay for programs, and others may increase customer rates to cover program costs. Thus, a funding mechanism would be needed to pay for any program, including grass removal.

For additional information on the Water Recharge Program, Conservation and more, see other Topic Papers at www.tmh2o.com, under the section "Your Water."

**Mailing address:**

P.O. Box 30013
Reno, NV 89520-3013
Main line: (775) 834-8080
www.tmh2o.com

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