



Senate Bill 610 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
for the
Nevada County Housing Element Rezone Program
and
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

I. Purpose of Report

The Nevada Irrigation District (NID, or District) has prepared this Water Supply Assessment Report (WSA) for the Housing Element Rezone Program (Project) pursuant to the requirements of the California Water Code §§ 10910 – 10915.

As set forth in Senate Bill 610 (SB610), this WSA examines existing water supply entitlements, water rights, and water service contracts relevant to the water supply for the proposed Project and water received in prior years pursuant to those entitlements.

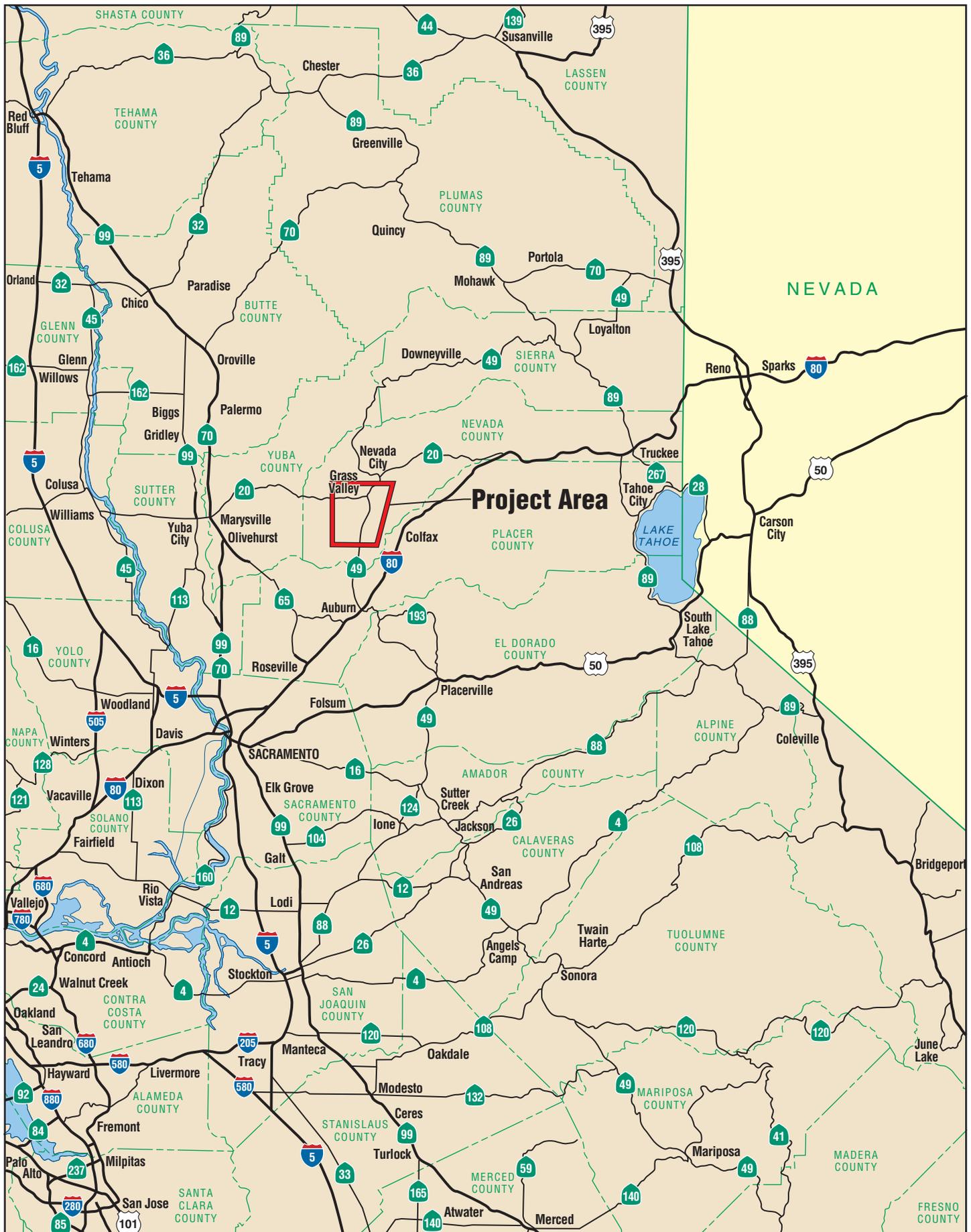
The Project has been identified by the limits set forth in Sections 10910 and 10912 of the California Water Code and is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code) under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code, establishing the need for this WSA.

II. Project Description¹

The current Housing Element determined an unmet need of sites suitable to accommodate a total of 1,270 low and very low-income residential units. A re-zone analysis identified sites based on the relative lack of constraints and proximity to services. Additionally, County staff performed an extensive outreach process to ensure that the property owners of the candidate site would be willing participants in rezoning their land to higher density residential.

The sites determined suitable for development and implementation of the County's goal resulted in the re-zoning of those properties to R3 (high density residential). The analysis concluded that approximately 149 net acres of development area would be available within the 18 sites. The sites include a minimum of 20 units per acre for sites 1 through 9, and 16 units per acre for sites 10 through 18. The total number of units based on these densities will be sufficient to meet the County's housing element goals. Figure 1 shows the regional vicinity of the overall project.

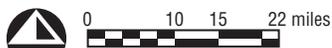
¹ County of Nevada Community Development Agency Notice of Preparation, September 21, 2012.



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Regional Vicinity

FIGURE 1



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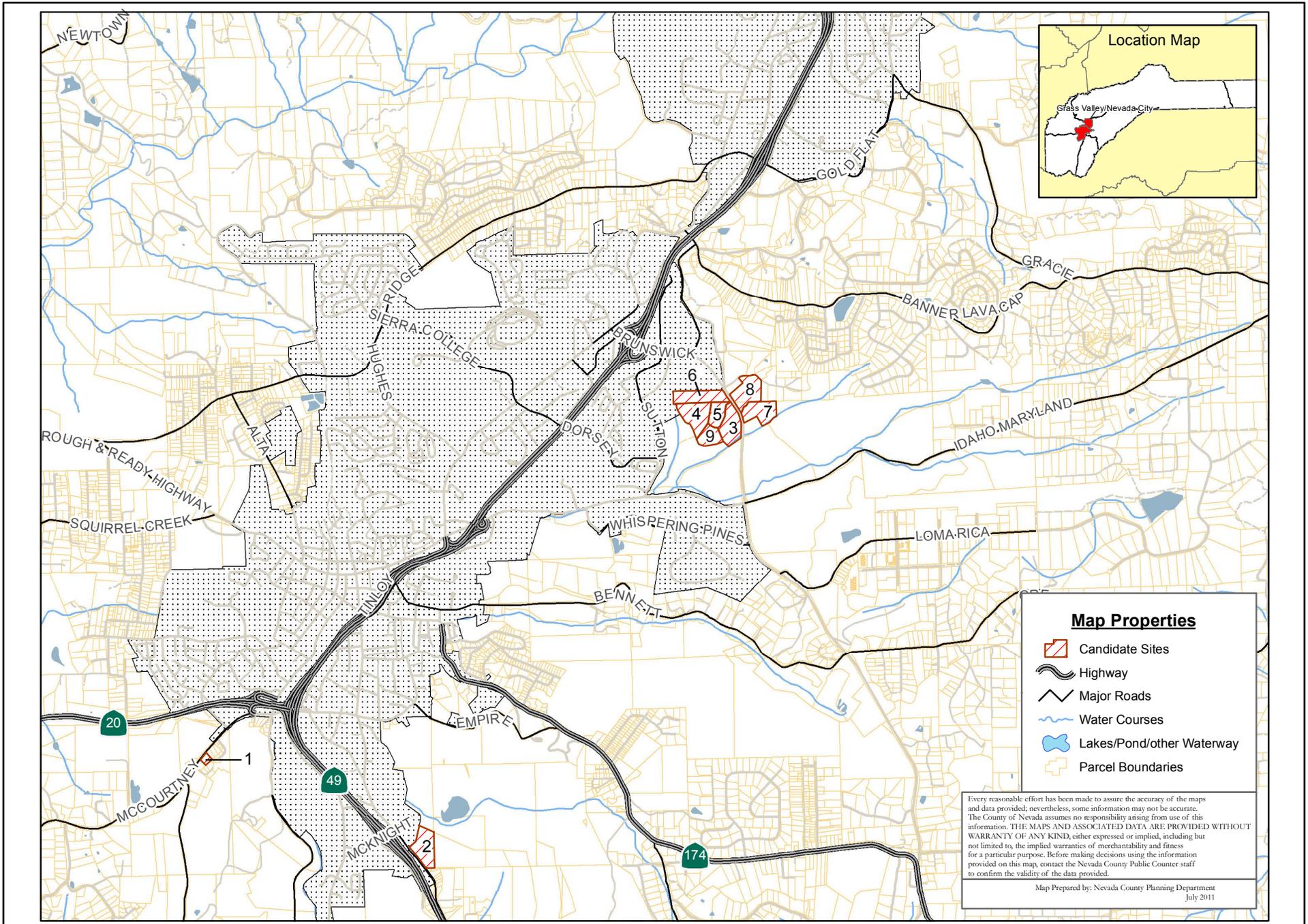
III. Project Location²

The candidate sites are located within three project areas of unincorporated Nevada County. These Project Areas are generally defined as the Grass Valley SOI, Penn Valley, and the Lake of the Pines. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the relative locations of the three areas within Nevada County. The APNs for the selected sites are as follows:

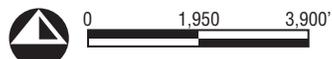
Grass Valley	SOI Penn Valley	Lake of the Pines
Site 1: 07-380-17	Site 10: 51-120-06	Site 14: 57-141-29
Site 2: 29-350-12	Site 11: 51-150-29	Site 15: 57-270-02
Site 3: 35-412-15	Site 12: 51-151-62	Site 16: 57-270-03
Site 4: 35-412-17	Site 13: 51-370-02	Site 17: 57-270-06
Site 5: 35-412-18		Site 18: 11-181-03
Site 6: 35-412-19		
Site 7: 35-412-21		
Site 8: 35-550-15		
Site 9: 35-412-22		

The Nevada Irrigation District operates a potable water system, which consists of seven distinct water distribution systems. The Grass Valley sites will be served by the E. George System, the Penn Valley sites will be served by the Lake Wildwood System, and the Lake of the Pines sites will be served by the Lake of the Pines System. These are described in more detail in *Identification of Public Water System*.

² County of Nevada Community Development Agency Planning Department Notice of Preparation, September 21, 2012.



Source: Nevada County GIS 2012; ESRI 2012.

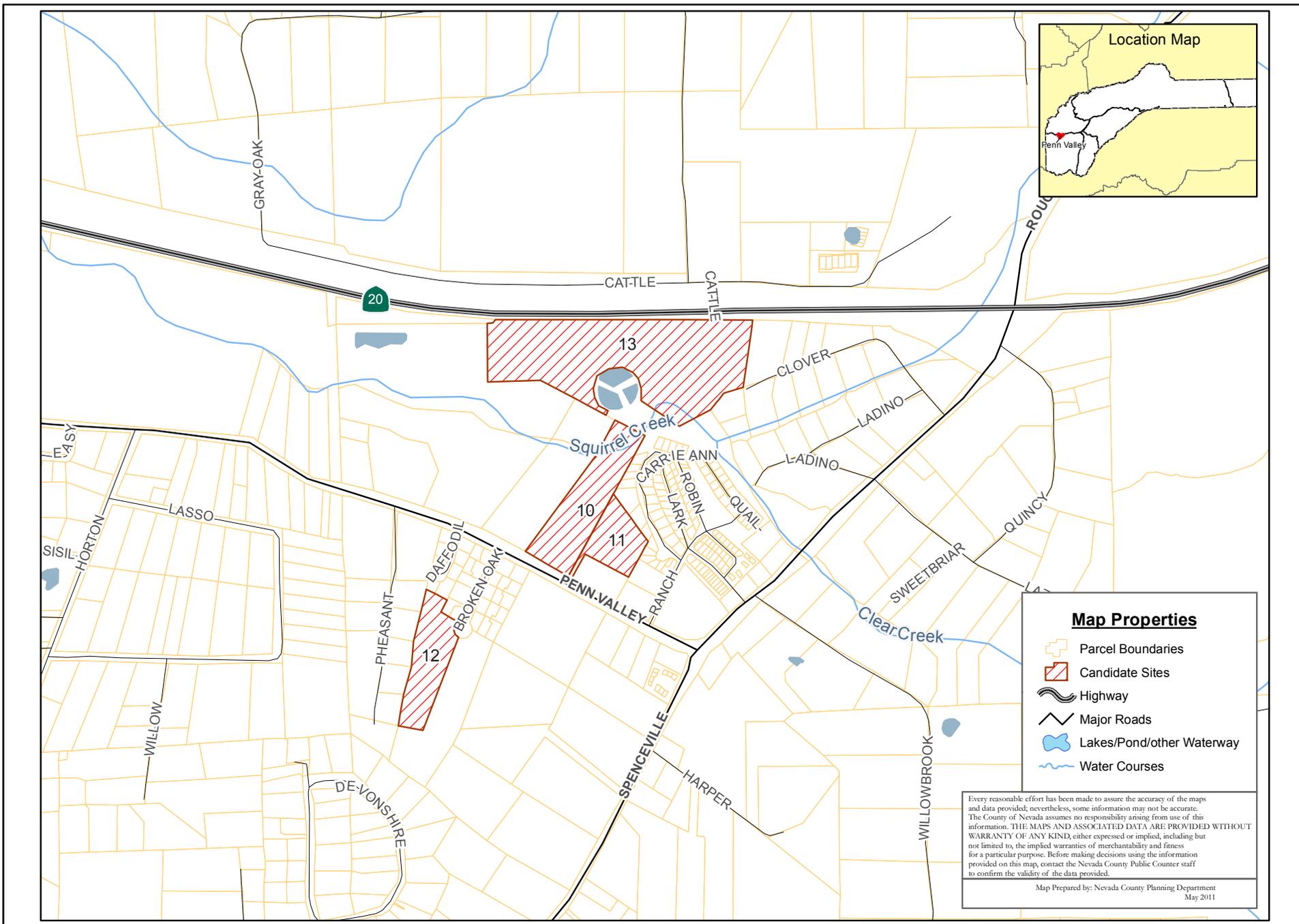


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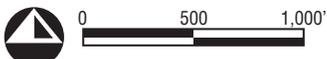
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Grass Valley Area Sites

FIGURE 2



Source: Nevada County GIS 2012; ESRI 2012.

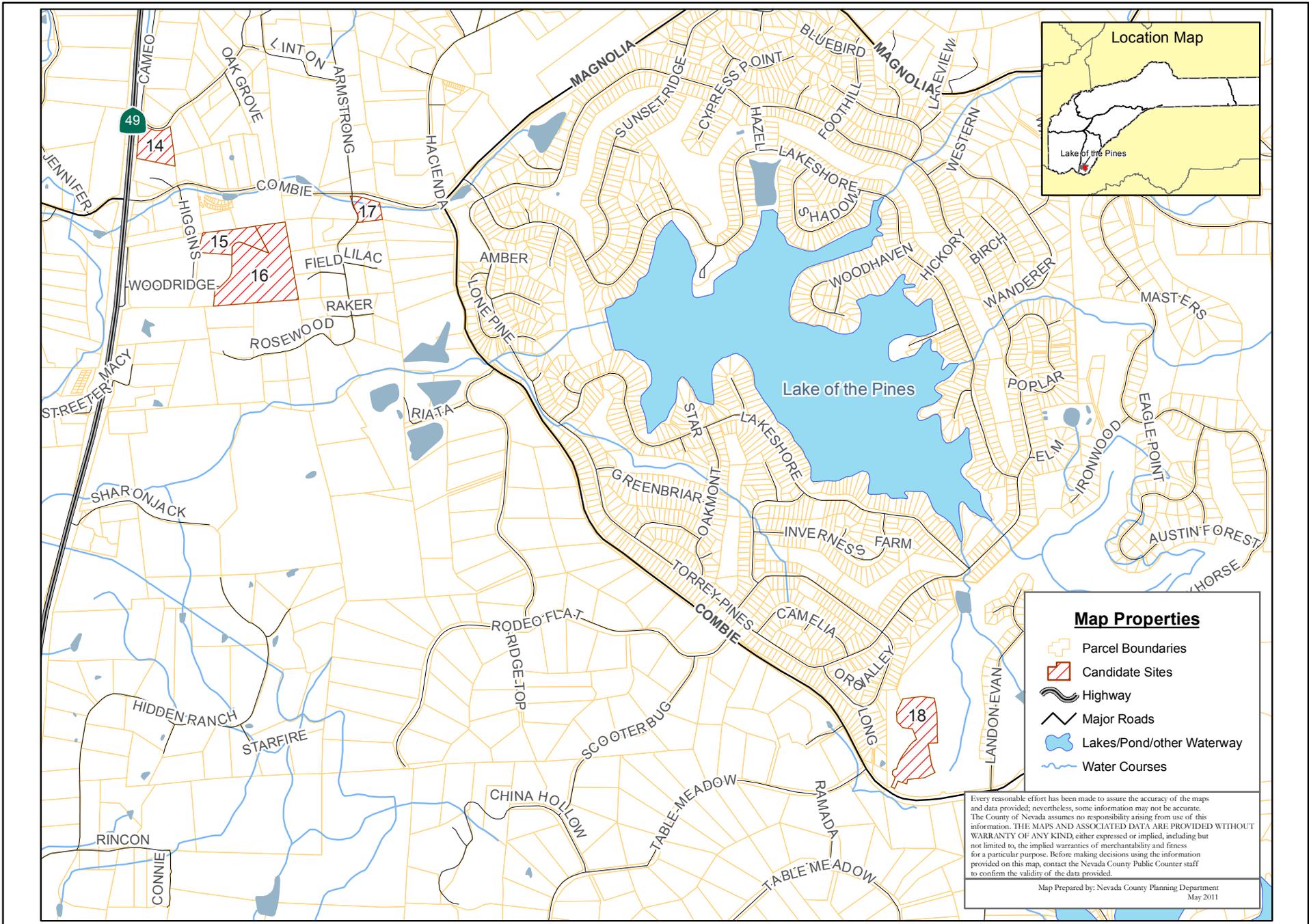


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Penn Valley Area Sites

FIGURE 3



Source: Nevada County GIS 2012; ESRI 2012.



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Lake of the Pines Area Sites

FIGURE 4



IV. Existing Land Uses

All three general areas are located outside of incorporated cities and within the County of Nevada. All areas are currently undeveloped but are considered viable sites for the Housing Element Rezone due to proximity to existing development and utilities.

V. Proposed Annexation and General Plan and Zoning Amendments³

The project proposes to implement rezoning through the Zoning Map Amendment process to rezone sufficient acreage to higher density residential to meet the minimum low and very low income requirements. The specific rezoning process is proposed through the implementation of the Housing Element Program HD-8.1.4, including adding the “RH” Zoning Combining District to those sites included in Program HD-8.1.5.

Program HD-8.1.4: To accommodate the unmet housing need of 699 low and very-low income units identified in the 2009-2014 Nevada County Housing Element, the County would rezone at least 35-acres suitable and available for development.

The rezoning of property under HD-8.1.4 will occur through one of the following scenarios:

1. Rezones within the cities’ sphere of influence to a maximum density of 20 units per acre (R3-20) and a minimum density of 16 units per acre; or
2. Rezone a sufficient amount of land outside the cities’ sphere of influence to a minimum density of 16 units per acre; or
3. A combination of rezoned land within and outside of the cities’ sphere of influences at the identified densities may also be used to satisfy the respective unmet needs.

A minimum of 50 percent of the 1,270 units shall be accommodated on sites zoned exclusively for residential uses. Owner occupied and rental multi-family residential uses on these sites shall be allowed by right (without a conditional use permit, planned unit development plan, or other discretionary action) as required by Government Code Sections 65583.2(h) and (i). The rezoned sites shall provide for a minimum of 16-units per site and required a minimum density of 16-units per acre.

Program HD-8.1.5: Requires the County to amend the Zoning Regulations to create a definition and development standards for a Regional Housing Need (RH) Overlay district that is to be attached to the rezoned sites to accommodate the new construction objectives under Programs HD-8.1.3 and HD-8.1.4. The overlay district was developed by County staff and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in September 27, 2011.

³ County of Nevada Community Development Agency Planning Department Notice of Preparation, September 21, 2012.



VI. Proposed Land Uses

All three Project Areas exclusively propose high density residential (R3) uses with a minimum of 16 or 20 dwelling units per acre depending on the development scenario followed, as described above. Table 1 summarizes the separate areas of the Program and the proposed minimum densities each are to be developed to.

Table 1 – Proposed Program Land Uses

Program Area*	General Plan Designation	Minimum Density	Acres	Potential Dwelling Units
1 (Grass Valley)	OP	20 du/acre	1.08	22
2 (Grass Valley)	BP	20 du/acre	11.36	227
3 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	9.15	183
4 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	11.35	227
5 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	4.50	90
6 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	9.70	194
7 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	9.90	198
8 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	10.43	209
9 (Grass Valley)	UMD	20 du/acre	6.49	1.30
10 (Penn Valley)	CC	16 du/acre	5.95	95
11 (Penn Valley)	CC	16 du/acre	3.10	50
12 (Penn Valley)	UMD	16 du/acre	4.37	70
13 (Penn Valley)	PD	16 du/acre	20.10	322
14 (Lake of the Pines)	OP	16 du/acre	5.00	80
15 (Lake of the Pines)	PD	16 du/acre	5.00	80
16 (Lake of the Pines)	PD	16 du/acre	18.12	290
17 (Lake of the Pines)	UMD	16 du/acre	2.36	38
18 (Lake of the Pines)	USF	16 du/acre	11.03	176
Total			149 Ac	2680 du

The total potential unit count is a theoretical maximum yield of total units for all of the Project sites, and does not consider physical and regulatory constraints (such as streets, slopes, biologically sensitive areas, etc.) on the properties. As such, this number represents a conservative analysis of future water demand in order to ensure the minimum unit requirement is met.

VII. Identification of Public Water System

The Nevada Irrigation District (NID) has been identified as the proposed water purveyor for the Project. An application for water service from NID will be processed for the Housing Element Rezone Program.

NID was organized in 1921 under the California Irrigation District Act of 1897 as a nonprofit water agency, and operated under Division 11 of the State Water Code. Located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, NID encompasses 287,000 acres in portions of three counties: Nevada, Placer, and Yuba. NID's mountain watersheds cover 70,000 acres and include the upper portions of the Middle Yuba River



above Milton Diversion, Canyon Creek above Bowman Reservoir, and Deer Creek.⁴ The NID service area and distribution system is shown in Figure 5.

NID currently operates and maintains a system of 10 reservoirs with approximately 280,000 acre-feet of storage capacity, 39 storage tanks, many miles of open canals, 325 miles of pipeline, and seven water treatment plants to capture and deliver both treated and untreated (raw) water.⁵

The County of Nevada has determined that the proposed Project is subject to CEQA, and is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Report. As the water purveyor, NID has prepared this WSA according to the 90-day schedule provided in Section §§ 10910 of the California Water Code.

VIII. Project Water Demand

Table 2 summarizes the estimated water demands of the Program.

Table 2 – Estimated Program Water Demand

Program Area	Potential Dwelling Units	Usage Factor ^[2]	gpm	Estimated Average Water Demand
1 (Grass Valley)	22	0.30 gpm/du	6.6	11 ac-ft/yr
2 (Grass Valley)	227	0.30 gpm/du	68.1	110 ac-ft/yr
3 (Grass Valley)	183	0.30 gpm/du	54.9	89 ac-ft/yr
4 (Grass Valley)	227	0.30 gpm/du	68.1	110 ac-ft/yr
5 (Grass Valley)	90	0.30 gpm/du	27.0	44 ac-ft/yr
6 (Grass Valley)	194	0.30 gpm/du	58.2	94 ac-ft/yr
7 (Grass Valley)	198	0.30 gpm/du	59.4	96 ac-ft/yr
8 (Grass Valley)	209	0.30 gpm/du	62.7	101 ac-ft/yr
9 (Grass Valley)	1.30	0.30 gpm/du	0.4	1 ac-ft/yr
10 (Penn Valley)	95	0.30 gpm/du	28.5	46 ac-ft/yr
11 (Penn Valley)	50	0.30 gpm/du	15.0	24 ac-ft/yr
12 (Penn Valley)	70	0.30 gpm/du	21.0	34 ac-ft/yr
13 (Penn Valley)	322	0.30 gpm/du	96.6	156 ac-ft/yr
14 (Lake of the Pines)	80	0.30 gpm/du	24.0	39 ac-ft/yr
15 (Lake of the Pines)	80	0.30 gpm/du	24.0	39 ac-ft/yr
16 (Lake of the Pines)	290	0.30 gpm/du	87.0	140 ac-ft/yr
17 (Lake of the Pines)	38	0.30 gpm/du	11.4	18 ac-ft/yr
18 (Lake of the Pines)	176	0.30 gpm/du	52.8	85 ac-ft/yr
Total				1,235 ac-ft/yr

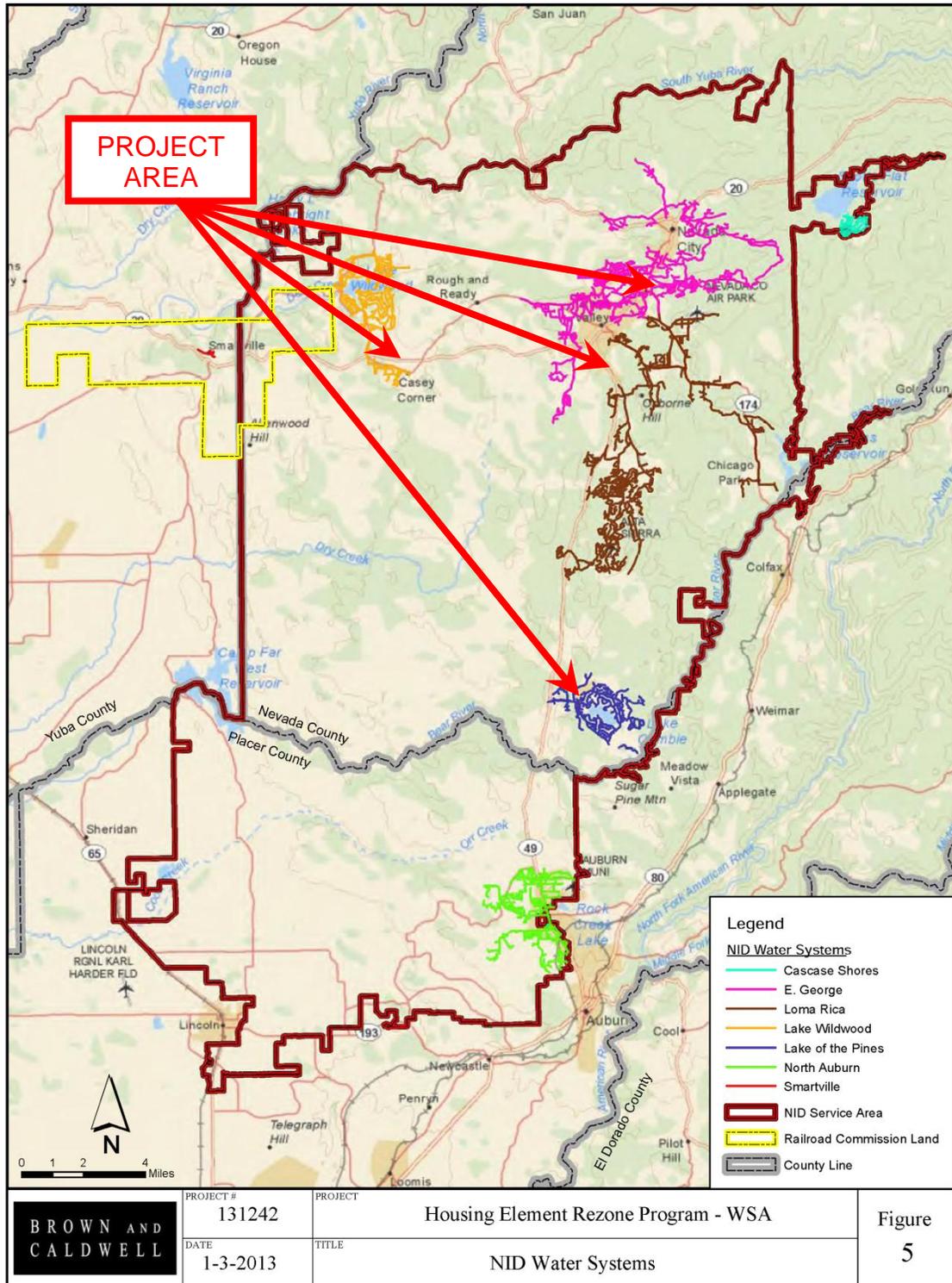
[1] Based on NID Treated Water Master Plan Update (March 1997), 0.30 = 0.75/2.5 to calculate average water use.

⁴ Brown and Caldwell. 2010 Nevada Irrigation District Urban Water Management Plan. June 2011.

⁵ Nevada Irrigation District. Raw Water Master Plan Update, Phase 1: Technical Analysis, Volume 1 Final Report. Kleinshmidt, West Yost & Associates, Robertson – Bryan, Inc. September 2005.



Figure 5 - Nevada Irrigation District Service Boundary
(Source: NID 2010 UWMP, Figure 2-2)





Low-income housing is addressed in the UWMP and calls for 40 percent of unit construction to comply with NID’s low-income housing goals. Table 3-13 of the 2010 UWMP identifies the low-income housing goals, and demonstrates the UWMP encompasses the Program’s objectives. Table 3 is a copy of the table.

**Table 3 (2010 UWMP Table 3-13)
Low Income Projected Water Demands, ac-ft/yr**

Residential	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Single-family residential	2,665	2,609	2,939	3,308	3,725
Multi-family residential	434	429	483	545	621
TOTAL	3,099	3,038	3,422	3,853	4,346

Therefore, approximately 3,099 acre-feet of annual water demand is identified as future low-income housing water demand to be supplied by the District by Year 2015, and 4,346 acre-feet by 2035, within the Rezone Program.

Landscaping

Centralized landscaped area may be incorporated with design of the regions. At such time supply for irrigation water demands of these areas may utilize recycled water in keeping with the intent of the Compliance Plan and corresponding demand management measures.

IX. Urban Water Management Plan Review

The Nevada Irrigation District was originally organized for the purpose of storing and delivering irrigation water to farmers and ranchers. NID adopted its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) on June, 2011 (Brown and Caldwell, 2011). The 2010 UWMP updated all sections of the 2005 UWMP, and new sections were added pursuant to the applicable legislation enacted since 2005, i.e. the State’s landscaping ordinance of 2010 and the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7).

Water Supply⁶

NID’s water supplies are derived principally from the Yuba River, Bear River, and Deer Creek watersheds. In the early 1920’s NID acquired storage and regulating facilities in the upper reaches of the Middle and South Yuba Rivers. In 1926, NID acquired most of its Canyon Creek holdings including the Bowman, Sawmill, French, and Faucherie Reservoirs. Associated water rights were also obtained. Deer Creek rights were obtained in the 1920’s for the development of Scott’s Flat Reservoir. In 1963, NID partnered with Pacific, Gas, and Electric (PG&E) to develop additional storage and conveyance capacity and generate power from water derived from the Yuba and Bear River watersheds through the Yuba-Bear Project.

⁶ Brown and Caldwell. 2010 Nevada Irrigation District Urban Water Management Plan. June 2011.



NID depends on surface water for its supply for both irrigation and urban water demands. The supply falls into four main categories:

- Runoff from the watershed
- Carryover storage in surface reservoirs
- Contract purchases
- Recycled water

Watershed Runoff includes all runoff produced by NID's watershed during the water year. The amount of runoff and the manner in which it is used, depends upon the amount of water contained in the snow pack and the rate at which the snow pack melts. NID water rights include pre-1914 rights acquired from mining interests, along with post-1914 rights filed with the State of California to provide for domestic, municipal, industrial, recreational, power, and irrigation uses. Typically, melting snow provides runoff lasting into June or July.

The system of storage reservoirs and conduits used to transport water to NID's service area boundary are referred to as the Upper Division. The Upper Division is operated in conjunction with PG&E under the terms of a joint agreement. In periods of normal precipitation, ample runoff is available for power production. Conversely, power production is sacrificed to avoid supply deficiencies during dry years. The 82-year average is 229,100 acre-feet per year.

Carryover storage is the amount of water left in the reservoirs at the end of the normal irrigation season, usually at the end of September. NID has ten main storage reservoirs totaling 280,390 AF. NID operates its reservoirs to maintain minimum carryover storage of at least 70,000 AF, which includes 39,675 AF of minimum pool requirements reserved for environmental needs and dead storage volume that cannot be relied upon as a water supply source.

Contract Purchases include NID's right to purchase water from PG&E through a 1924 agreement with PG&E. This agreement is modified from time to time to meet the changing conditions and requirements of both organizations. In 1963, NID and PG&E agreed to develop additional storage capacity on both Middle Yuba and the Bear River. Also, additional water was made available by improved and new facilities in the upper Yuba Basin. Contract water purchases were available each year through the 1963 agreement with PG&E. In years of at least normal precipitation, the maximum amount available is 59,361 ac-ft. This maximum amount is reduced in dry years to 23,591 ac-ft. The contract is expected to be extended through renegotiation in 2013.

Several areas within NID use recycled water. Recycled water supply is made up of captured effluent from four municipal wastewater treatment plants blended with surface waters. The primary use of recycled water is for agricultural irrigation. Recycled water is also used to replenish stream flows. Although not anticipated to be a major source of supply, NID anticipates supplying its recycled water customers within the planning horizon of the 2010 UWMP.

NID's current and projected surface water supplies are shown in Table 4.



**Table 4 (2010 UWMP, Table 4-4)
Current and Projected Normal Year Water Supplies, ac-ft/yr**

Water Supply Sources	Wholesaler Supplied Volume (Yes/No)	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Wholesaler - Contract Purchase (PG&E)	yes	59,361	59,361	59,361	59,361	59,361	59,361
Supplier-produced groundwater	no	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplier-produced surface water							
Watershed Runoff	no	209,377	229,124	229,124	229,124	229,124	229,124
Carryover Storage	no	139,395	119,843	119,843	119,843	119,843	119,843
Transfers in		0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchanges in		0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled water	no	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Desalination water	no	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		410,633	410,828	410,828	410,828	410,828	410,828

Source: 2010 Nevada Irrigation District Urban Water Management Plan, June 2011.

Integrated Regional Water Management Planning

Water management tools have been used by NID to maximize water resources. NID utilizes only resources within its watershed and does not need to import water from other regions. NID is a member of the Cosumnes American Bear Yuba (CABY) integrated regional water management group. CABY is a collaborative planning effort that adopted an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) in December 2006, in response to the passage of Proposition 50. Diverse stakeholder involvement was a priority from the beginning, and CABY comprises more than 30 organizations, representing water supply, conservation, recreation, agriculture, and community interests, as well as federal and local government. The benefits of the CABY program described above and the documents developed as a result of this program are water management tools that NID uses to maximize their water resources.

X. Supply and Demand Projections

The 2010 NID UWMP provides estimates of the water supply and water demand during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The following tables are based on the supply and demand comparison tables of the 2010 UWMP. Although the tables calculate a projected deficit in supplies during water shortage years, the quantified supplies do not include NID's supply entitlements to the Bear River and the South Yuba River. Also, the



NID’s water shortage contingency plan calls for mandatory reduction in water usage by its customers, which is not quantified in the UWMP supply and demand comparison tables.

Table 5 (UWMP Table 7-1)
Normal Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	410,633	410,828	410,828	410,828	410,828	410,828
Demand totals	129,894	180,046	187,360	195,729	200,646	203,542
Supply Surplus	280,739	230,782	223,468	215,099	210,182	207,286

Table 6 (UWMP Table 7-2)
Single Dry Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	183,113	183,113	183,113	183,113	183,113	183,113
Demand totals	129,894	180,046	187,360	195,729	200,646	203,542
Supply Surplus/Deficit	53,219	3,067	-4,247	-12,616	-17,533	-20,429

Table 7 (UWMP Table 7-3)
First Year of Multiple-Dry Year Events Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	255,439	255,439	255,439	255,439	255,439	255,439
Demand totals	129,894	180,046	187,360	195,729	200,646	203,542
Supply Surplus/Deficit	125,545	75,393	68,079	59,710	54,793	51,897

Table 8 (UWMP Table 7-4)
Second Year of Multiple-Dry Year Events Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	192,422	192,422	192,422	192,422	192,422	192,422
Demand totals	129,894	180,046	187,360	195,729	200,646	203,542
Supply Surplus/Deficit	62,528	12,376	5,062	-3,307	-8,224	-11,120

Table 9 (UWMP Table 7-5)
Third Year of Multiple-Dry Year Events Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	333,944	333,944	333,944	333,944	333,944	333,944
Demand totals	129,894	180,046	187,360	195,729	200,646	203,542
Supply Surplus/Deficit	204,050	153,898	146,584	138,215	133,298	130,402



As stated previously, water shortages are projected to occur during single dry years and multiple dry years in the future because NID’s quantified supply during single dry years and multiple dry years is projected to be less than demands during those years. The quantified supply in the 2010 UWMP does not include supply from the Bear River and the South Yuba River, NID is likely to receive in dry years. There is a high probability that with these additional supplies, NID would likely not have a supply deficit in single and multiple dry years. In addition, the demands shown do not include any demand reductions as a result of NID implementing their water shortage contingency plan. NID has a drought contingency plan in place to reduce demand up to 50 percent. Therefore, the UWMP projects sufficient reductions in demands, and increases in supplies from Bear River and South Yuba River, to mitigate for the calculated 17 percent supply deficit.

XI. Projects and Programs

NID’s water supply projects identified in the UWMP are designed to meet the total projected water use and provide system reliability. Water treatment plant expansion projects are currently in progress or planned for the near future. Table 10 (as developed for the 2010 UWMP) provides a schedule of the future water supply projects and a quantification of each project’s normal-year yield, single dry-year yield, and multiple dry-year yield.

**Table 10 (UWMP Table 4-11)
Future Water Supply Projects**

Project Name	Projected Start Date	Projected Completion Date	Potential Project Constraints	Normal Year Supply, ac-ft/yr	Multiple Dry Year Supply ac-ft/yr		
					First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Loma Rica WTP (4 mgd expansion)	2020			1792	1792	1792	1792
E. George WT (8 mgd expansion)	2011			3584	3584	3584	3584
Lake Wildwood WTP (4 mgd expansion)	2016			1792	1792	1792	1792
North Auburn WTP (4 mgd expansion)	2020			1792	1792	1792	1792
Lincoln WTP (10 mgd new WTP)	2018			4480	4480	4480	4480
Total				13,441	13,441	13,441	13,441

These projects are proposed to increase the amount of treated water available for NID treated water customers. The annual increase in treated water available as a result of the water treatment plant capacity expansions is assumed at 50 percent of total expansion capacity.

NID’s Drought Contingency Plan was adopted in June 2007. The primary objective of the plan is to conserve water through efficient water management. The Drought



Contingency Plan supplements NID's Urban and Agricultural water management plans, and identifies drought-caused water supply shortages and water demand reduction goals within NID during a drought. It is implemented in conjunction with NID's Emergency Response Plan to mitigate against the impact of catastrophic emergencies and inconvenience to its customers. Prior to the beginning of the irrigation season, but no later than April 1, NID evaluates its current reservoir storage, forecasted runoff, and purchase options from PG&E to determine the applicable water supply stage for the coming year. NID's minimum carryover amount is evaluated every five years and updated as necessary.

NID implements demand management measures (DMMs) aimed at increasing water conservation that include water surveys, water audits, leak detection and repair, residential plumbing retrofits, public water conservation awareness programs, and conservation pricing. NID has refined these measures as required for SBx7-7 for the 2010 UWMP, which are designed to meet its mandatory targets for 2015 and 2020.

NID maintains an updated Raw Water Master Plan that identifies proposed capital improvements necessary to maintain NID's current infrastructure and to support future growth and increased water demands. NID continues to consider options for providing a reliable treated water supply to customers, and is planning various plant expansions (Table 10) to start construction between now and Year 2020. The proposed WTP expansions are proposed to increase NID's treated water capacity by 30 million gallons per day (MGD) and annual volume by approximately 13,400 acre-feet per year.

XII. Conclusion

The proposed Nevada County Housing Element Rezone Program has an estimated water demand of 1,235 acre-feet per year. The NID 2010 Urban Water Management Plan identifies future low-income housing projects with an estimated 3,099 acre-feet per year demand by 2015, and 4,346 acre-feet per year demand by 2035.

The Urban Water Management Plan identifies water supply availability during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions throughout the water supply and demand planning period to 2035. NID's UWMP calculates a deficit in water supply sources excluding consideration of drought contingency measures and Bear River and South Yuba River entitlements, which are expected to make up for the deficit.

NID determines that the Rezone Program is identified in the 2010 UWMP and, therefore, sufficient water supplies are available to meet the estimated Program demands. NID makes this determination based on the information provided in the WSA and on the following specific facts:

- NID has developed hypothetical single-year and multiple-year worst-case scenarios throughout the water supply and demand planning period to 2035 to prepare for water supply shortages.



- NID uses the March Snow Survey information for each year to make a determination of available water supplies and has a five-stage Drought Contingency Plan that identifies drought caused by water supply shortages.
- NID has rigorous water supply and demand management measures capable of reducing demand and/or increasing supplies in the event of water shortages.
- Although watershed runoff is variable and subject to annual rainfall and snowpack conditions, carryover storage provides a buffer against this variability.
- NID maintains an updated Raw Water Master Plan that identifies proposed capital improvements necessary to maintain NID's current infrastructure and to support future growth and increased water demands.
- NID is planning various plant expansions through 2020. The proposed WTP expansions will increase NID's treated water capacity by 30 million gallons per day (MGD) and up to 13,400 acre-feet per year.

XIII. References

- Nevada County Community Development Agency Notice of (EIR) Preparation.
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