

# **General Manager**

Brian C. Wright

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To: CA State Water Resources Control Board

**RE: Preliminary Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment** 

### **Supporting Analysis and Calculations:**

The Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) provides potable water exclusively from groundwater sources. The following analysis was conducted in determining the minimum conservation standards for the TDPUD service area:

- 1. The TDPUD Calculated Annual Potable Water Demand in Acre-feet (2023) is **4153.6 AF** (SWRCB Certification Submittal Form). This data is based upon monthly water production metered at the discharge point of each of the TDPUD groundwater wells (TDPUD Water Production Reports included).
- 2. The TDPUD groundwater annual pumping capacity, utilizing current groundwater well infrastructure, is approximately **15,171 AF.**
- 3. Based on measurements of historical water table depths in the local Martis Valley Groundwater Basin, changes in water table depth have been consistent with seasonal demands and exhibited relatively minor changes over the course of the four dry years 2019-2022 (Worksheet#2 Groundwater, and TDPUD Groundwater Levels).
- 4. Nimbus Engineers, 2001 estimates the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin(MVGB) storage capacity to be 484,000 AF, with an annual average recharge of approximately 29,000 AF and an available average annual groundwater supply budget of approximately 24,000 AF (DWR-California's Groundwater Bulletin 118, and TDPUD 2105 UWMP, section 6-2). <a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/basindescriptions/6-67.pdf">http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/basindescriptions/6-67.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tdpud.org/home/showdocument?id=1567">http://www.tdpud.org/home/showdocument?id=1567</a>
- 5. Current TDPUD well infrastructure design, historical water table depths, and Martis Valley Groundwater Basin estimated storage capacities would allow for up to 700' of additional draw down before substantially affecting the TDPUD's ability to pump water. For example, the Martis Valley Well (TDPUD's largest annual potable water producer) screened intake reaches a depth of approximately 930' with a water table depth of approximately 105'

Based on the above outlined analysis, the Truckee Donner Public Utility District has determined the calculated average annual demand of 4,511.5 AF to be significantly less than the available supply of 15,171AF. Additionally, based upon





the MVBG storage capacity and historical water table depths, the consideration of an additional three (3) years of dry weather (2023-2026), as prescribed in the "Stress-Test" would not have a substantial impact on the TDPUD available water supply, nor place the service area in a water shortage condition. The calculated minimum conservation standard for the TDPUD is <0.00%.

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Truckee Donner Public Utility District Groundwater Levels											
	Martis Valley Well	Airport Well	Prosser Village Well	Old Greenwoo d Well	Glenshir e Drive Well	Prosser Height s Well	Prosse r Annex Well	Sander s Well	Northsid e Well	Well 20	A We II
Water Table Level 2023	78	183	163	394	52	255	453	145	128	289	N/ A *
Water Table Level 2022	93	200	143	290	38	266	457	140	134	318	N/ A *
Well Intake Depth	930'	1027'	1,110'	1,360'	900'	405'	860'	600'	925'	680'	30 0'

## NOTE

S: All groundwater depth measurements are in feet from well head surface

N/A\* indicates well depth data not available due to technical difficulties in collecting measurements such as obstruction or limited access

Truckee Donner Public Utility District Pumping by Well (acft)								
Monthly production totals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Airport Well	381.0	151.5	362.1	144.7	129.4	377.0	510.2	460.8
2. Martis Valley Well	2,144.9	2,144.6	2,043.0	2,139.1	2,131.8	1,528.1	1012.5	1173.9
3. South Side Well	-	-	-	-		-	0.0	0.0
4. Glenshire Dr Well	93.8	166.0	176.6	202.2	321.1	614.8	464.1	314.7
5. Hirschdale Well	7.4	6.4	7.3	8.9	9.5	9.5	6.3	5.0
6. Prosser Annex Well	98.5	98.0	113.2	130.4	133.9	135.3	112.8	105.5
7. Prosser Heights Well	64.9	73.7	80.1	57.5	83.6	98.0	86.6	84.0
8. Sanders Well	143.8	174.7	238.3	185.5	214.7	167.7	139.1	178.8
9. Prosser Village Well	486.1	634.9	631.0	663.7	786.1	663.1	833.3	816.6
10. Northside Well	51.6	55.0	75.9	62.7	68.4	68.2	22.4	61.1
11. Old Greenwood Well	431.1	385.1	345.2	326.1	590.6	756.5	903.1	910.8
12. Well 20	20.0	61.2	76.4	77.3	86.5	93.2	73.7	42.5
13. "A" Well	57.9	49.9	4.7	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Month Totals	3,980.9	4,001.0	4,153.8	3,998.0	4,545.9	4,511.4	4164.0	4153.6
Non Potable								
14. Fibreboard Well	431.4	389.3	453.8	436.5	474.0	534.4	472.9	424.3
15. Donner Creek well	202.7	175.9	209.6	174.9	192.0	224.1	135.6	2.0
16. Southside well #1	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.4	6.8	3.0	3.1	14.1
Total Non-Potable	640.0	574.3	669.7	616.9	672.8	761.5	611.6	440.4

 Total Non-Potable
 640.0
 574.3
 669.7

 Figure 1 Annual Water Production Truckee Donner Public Utility District (acft)

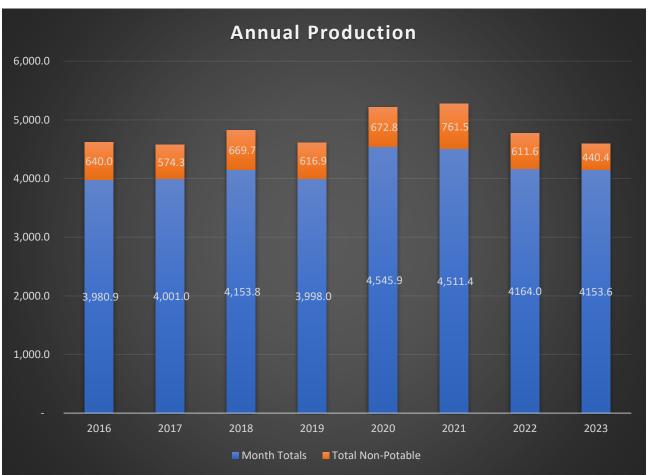


Figure 2Annual Well Production for Truckee Donner Public Utility District (acft)

# Martis Valley Groundwater Basin

Groundwater Basin Number: 6-67

County: Nevada, Placer

Surface Area: 35,600 acres (57 square miles)

### Basin Boundaries and Hydrology

The Martis Valley Groundwater Basin is an intermontane, fault-bounded basin east of the Sierra Nevada crest. The Martis Valley is the principal topographic feature within the Basin, although the Basin extends to the north and west of the well-defined valley. The floor of Martis Valley is terraced with elevations between 5,700 and 5,900 feet above mean sea level. The valley is punctuated by round hills rising 1,000 feet or more around the valley perimeter. Mountains along the southern margin of Martis Valley rise dramatically to elevation in excess of 8,000 feet mean sea level. The basin boundaries are based on detailed field investigations developed by Hydro Search Inc. (1975).

The Truckee River crosses the basin from south to east in a shallow, incised channel. Principal tributaries to the Truckee River are Donner Creek, Martis Creek, and Prosser Creek. Major surface water storage reservoirs include Donner Lake, Martis Creak Lake, and Prosser Creek Reservoir. Average precipitation is estimated to be 23 inches in the lower elevations of the eastern portion of the basin to nearly 40 inches in the western areas.

### Hydrogeologic Information

#### Water Bearing Formations

The following summary of water bearing formations is from Nimbus Engineers (2001).

Basement Rocks. Basement rocks include all rock units older than the basin-fill sediments and interlayered basin-fill volcanic units, specifically Cretaceous-Jurassic plutonic and metamorphic rocks and Miocene volcanic units. The plutonic/metamorphic rocks crop out east of the Basin and may underlie the Basin at depth. The Miocene volcanic units crop out adjacent to the basin and have been encountered in boreholes beneath the basin. The Miocene volcanic rocks have been referred to as the Kate Peak Formation and include lava, tuff breccia, and volcaniclasite deposits ranging from andesite to basalt in chemical composition. These basement rocks form the three dimensional boundaries of the basin Basement rocks in the Truckee area typically contain, transmit, and yield relatively small quantities of groundwater.

Sedimentary deposits. Basin-fill sedimentary units include all sedimentary sequences deposited within the late Miocene-Pliocene Basin. These depositional sequences include interbedded sediments of stream and lake origin with laterally extensive, relatively impermeable, clay and silt layers materials of glacial origin and recent alluvial material. The basin-fill sedimentary units provide the greatest opportunity for storage and extraction of groundwater.

Volcanic deposits. Basin-fill volcanic units include basaltic andesite lava, tuff breccia and volcaniclastic deposits ranging in age between 0.75 and 7 million years. Basin-fill volcanic units underlying the Martis Valley and provide primary permeability in the interflow zones and within the interbedded bolcaniclastics and secondary permeability from fractures and joints in the flows.

Structural Features. Structural features related to Basin and Range-style, normal faulting resulted in the formation of Martis Valley and the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin. Development of the Basin began in the late Miocene with the inception of faulting although most structural development occurred in the last five million years. Motion on many of these structures has continued to the present day.

### Recharge Areas (optional)

#### Groundwater Level Trends

Water level elevations within the Martis Valley are strongly controlled by the complex stratification of the hydrogeologic units, topographic relief, and groundwater flow barriers. From 1990 through 2000, average basin groundwater levels remained relatively constant. Although, seasonal water level variations can exceed 10 feet.

#### Groundwater Storage

Groundwater Storage Capacity. In 1975 HSI, estimated the groundwater storage in the basin to be 1,000,000-acre feet. However, a recent study by Nimbus Engineers calculated the volume of the Basin materials to be 9,680,000 acre-feet. This volume was based on a smaller surface area of the deep basin and a greater basin thickness in the northern Martis Valley than used by HSI (1975). HSI used a surface area of the Basin of approximately 37,600 acres with an average depth of 400 feet and a specific yield of 0.07.

Groundwater in Storage. Nimbus Engineers (2001), calculated 484,000 acre-feet of groundwater in storage based on the total basin volume of 9,680,000 acre-feet and an unconfined storativity of 0.05. The value for storativity is a composite of values (Watson 1988) based on the wide variety of geologic materials encountered in the basin.

### Groundwater Budget (Type A)

Nimbus developed a groundwater balance for the basin patterned after the work by HSI (1975). The water balance illustrates the relative distribution and movement of groundwater in the Basin and is considered to represent average annual conditions of precipitation and the best estimates of current groundwater inflow and outflow. Estimated inflows include natural recharge at 23,829 acre-feet and artificial recharge at 5,433 acre-feet. Estimated outflows include urban extraction at 7,062 acre-feet. Subsurface inflow and outflow were estimated to be 5,336 and 17,639 acre-feet, respectively. Nimbus Engineers has calculated 24,700 acre-feet per year of groundwater is available in the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin. The estimated average

#### References Cited

CH2MHILL. 1999. Water Reclamation Plant Expansion Project, Vol I and II.

Hydro-Search, Inc. 1975. Availability of Ground Water, Truckee Donner Public UtilityDistrict, Nevada County, California, Prepared for the Truckee Donner Public Utility District, February 14, 1975.

Hydro-Search, Inc. 1995. Ground Water Management Plan Phase 1 Martis Valley Ground -Water Basin No. 6-67 Nevada and Placer counties, California, Prepared for Truckee Donner Public Utility District January 31, 1995

Nimbus Engineers. 2001. Ground Water Availability in the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin. Nimbus Job No. 0043

### Additional References

Helley, E.J., and D.S. Harwood. 1985. Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills, California. U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1790.

Hydro-Search, Inc. (HSI). 1980. Truckee and Vicinity, Ground-water Resource Evaluation, prepared for Dart Resources April 21, 1980

North Tahoe Public Utility District, Consumer Confidence Report for 1999.

Thodal, Carl E. 1997. Hydrogeology of Lake Tahoe Basin, California and Nevada, and Results of a Ground-Water Quality Monitoring Network, Water Years 1990-1992. Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4072. USGS. 53 p.

U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resource Investigations Report 78-124.

#### Errata

Updated groundwater management information and added hotlinks to applicable websites. (1/20/06) annual recharge to the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin is 29,165 acrefeet/year (Nimbus Engineers 2001).

### Groundwater Quality

Characterization. Water quality in the Truckee River and Martis Creek is considered good to excellent and capable of supporting a variety of beneficial uses. Groundwater quality will be effected by the Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency water reclamation plant expansion (CH2MHILL 1999).

Impairments. The Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency is expanding their Water Reclamation Plant. The plant is located in the Martis Valley groundwater basin. The draft environmental impact report by CH2MHILL (1999) explains the impacts on groundwater in detail.

### Well Production characteristics

	Well yields (gal/min)		
Municipal/Irrigation	Range: ? - 1505	Average: 151 (30 Wells, Nimbus Engineers)	
	Total depths (ft)	Nillous Engineers)	
Domestic	Range: 19 - 900	Average: 265 (122 Well Completion Reports)	
Municipal/Irrigation	Range: 112 – 905	Average: 401 (17 Well Completion Reports)	

### **Active Monitoring Data**

Agency	Parameter	Number of wells /measurement frequency	
DWR Glenshire MWC	Groundwater levels	13 wells semi-annually 7 wells monthly	
T-TSA	Mineral, nutrient, & minor element.	2 wells	
Department of Health Services	as required in Title 22, Calif. Code of Regulations	5 wells	

## **Basin Management**

Groundwater management: Water agencies	Truckee Donner PUD adopted an AB3030 plan in 1995 (Phase 1). PCWA adopted an AB3030 plan for the Placer County portion of Martis Valley in 1998 and then updated this plan in 2003.
Public	Placer County Water Agency
Private	Truckee Donner PUD, Glenshire MWC, Donner Lake WC, Northstar CSD