

## WATER FORWARD INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE PLAN

# Future Water Supply Needs and Strategies to Meet Them February 8, 2017





## **Agenda**

- Purpose of Integrated Water Resource Plan
- Existing water supplies
- Water demand forecast
- Preliminary water needs analysis
- •Q&A
- Options and portfolios
- •Q&A
- Dot exercise



## Water Forward Integrated Water Resource Plan (IWRP)

- Austin Water is leading the development of a 100 year water plan that reflects our community's values
- Goal: Ensure a diversified, sustainable, and resilient water future, with strong emphasis on water conservation
- We are seeking your input on the plan
  - Focus today is on demand management strategies and supply options

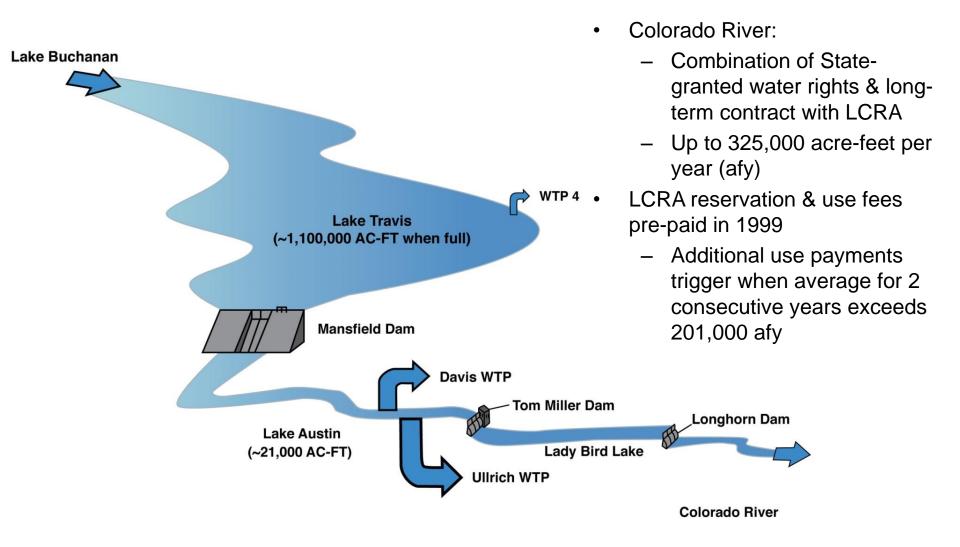


## Water Forward Integrated Water Resource Plan (IWRP)

- Incorporates planning for drought and climate change
- Council-appointed Task Force meets monthly
- Interdepartmental coordination and coordination with the community to make sure plan is implementable
- Plan projected to be completed in 2018 with planned updates on a five year cycle

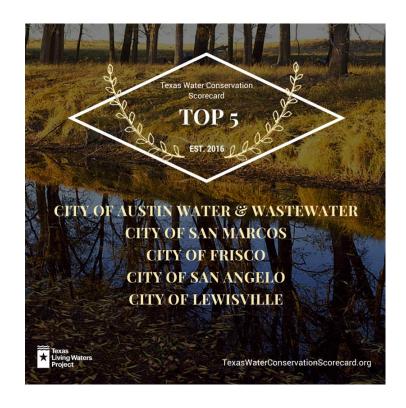


## Austin Water Supply

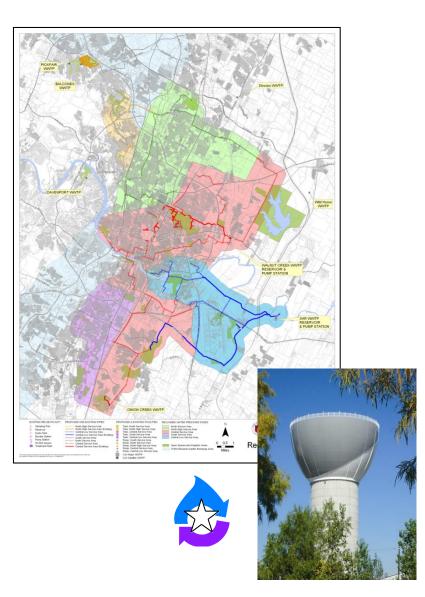




## Austin is Texas' Top Water Conservation Scoring Utility



Texas Living Waters Project:
Partnership of the Sierra Club Lone Star
Chapter, National Wildlife Federation, and
Galveston Bay Foundation



Reclaimed Water Master Plan



## **Drivers for Austin's IWRP**

Recent Extreme Drought Austin and Regional Population Growth & Development

Climate Change Impacts on Supply Reliability

Sustainability Principles

Development of Austin's IWRP was a key recommendation from 2014 City Task Force on Water Resources



## Five IWRP Objectives Aligned with the Principles of Sustainability

Sustainability Principles

**IWRP** Objectives

**Economic** 

1. Water Supply Benefits

2. Economic Benefits

Social

3. Societal Benefits

4. Implementation Benefits

**Environment** 

5. Environmental Benefits





## **Public Workshops**

- Workshop #1 September 6
  - Overview of IWRP and Objectives
- Workshop #2 February 8:
  - Future Water Supply Needs and Strategies to Meet Them
- Workshop #3 Summer 2017:
  - Portfolio Themes
- Workshop #4 Early 2018:
  - Draft Plan Recommendations



## Workshop 1: What we heard

We're moving in the right direction

Want to see return on investment

Reliability is important

Affordability and equity are important

Balance short term and long term planning

Concern about climate change

Support for distributed and demand management options



## Targeted stakeholder outreach meetings

- Series of three stakeholder meetings held in January 2017 to discuss demand management options focusing on:
  - Landscape transformation and irrigation efficiencies
  - Alternative water ordinances and incentives
  - Development and plumbing ordinances and incentives
- Brought in landscaping, irrigation, and plumbing industry experts, large volume water users, environmental groups, development community representatives



## How Public Input will be Incorporated

- Understanding of values and perspectives of what is important
- Feedback on demand-side and supplyside options
- Feedback on plan recommendations and path forward
- Gauge overall understanding of plan for communication/outreach efforts

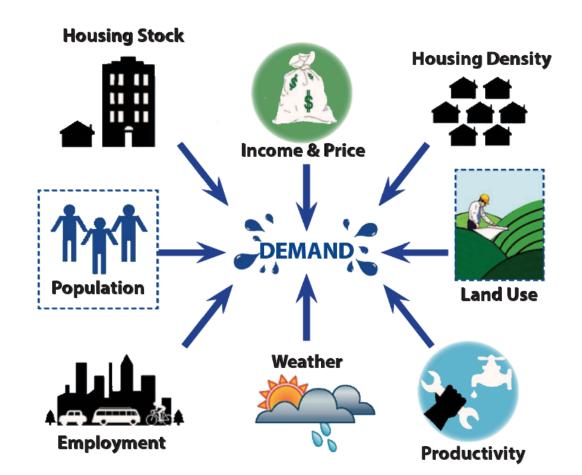


## **Water Demand Forecast**



## **Disaggregated Demand Model**

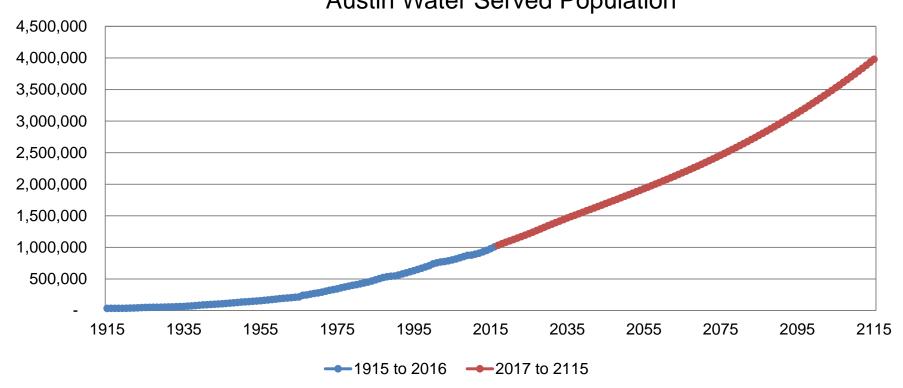
- Demand forecast driven by many different factors
  - How we use water in our homes and businesses
  - Weather
  - Conservation
  - Population growth





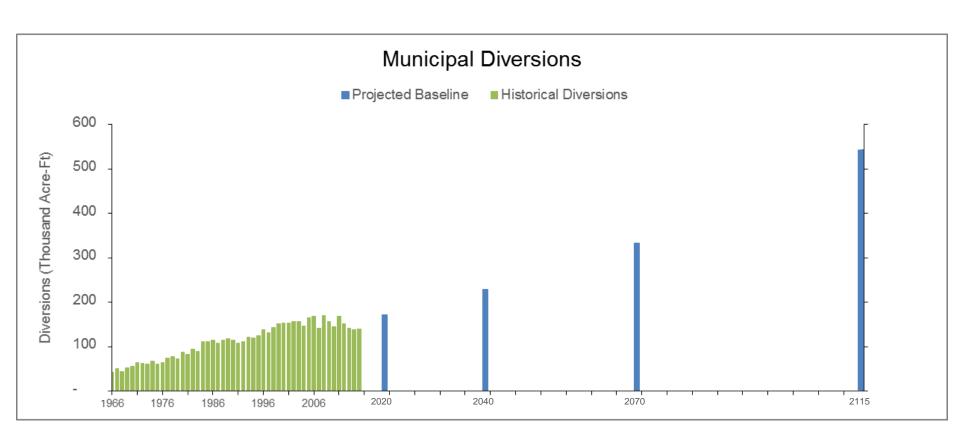
## **Historical and Future Population Estimates**





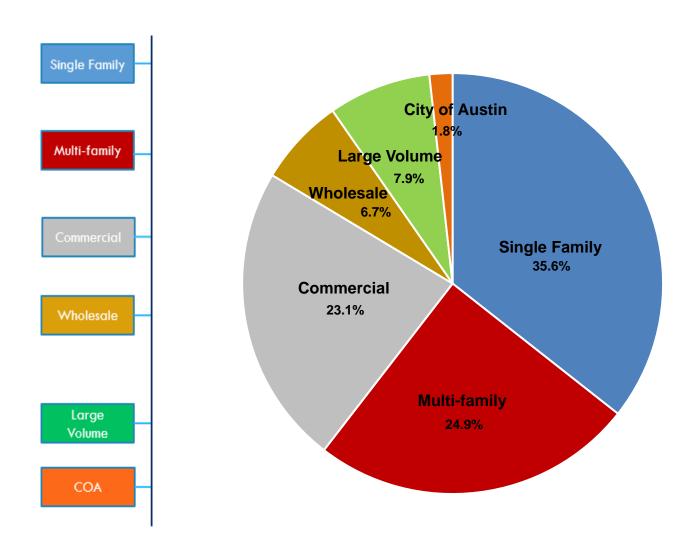


## **Baseline Demand Projections – River Diversions**





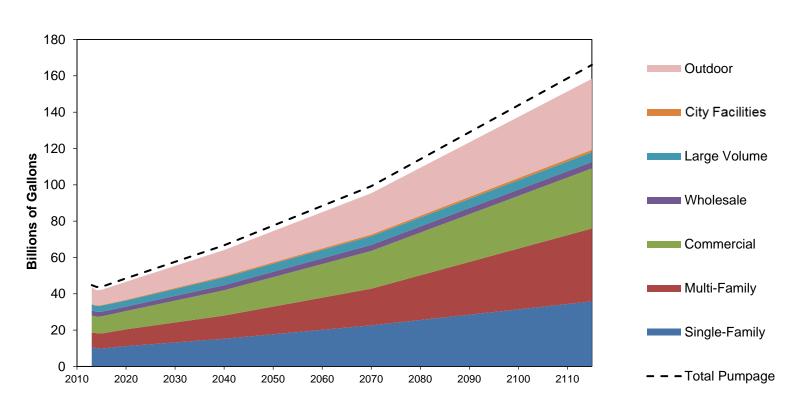
## **Breakdown of Consumption by Sector**





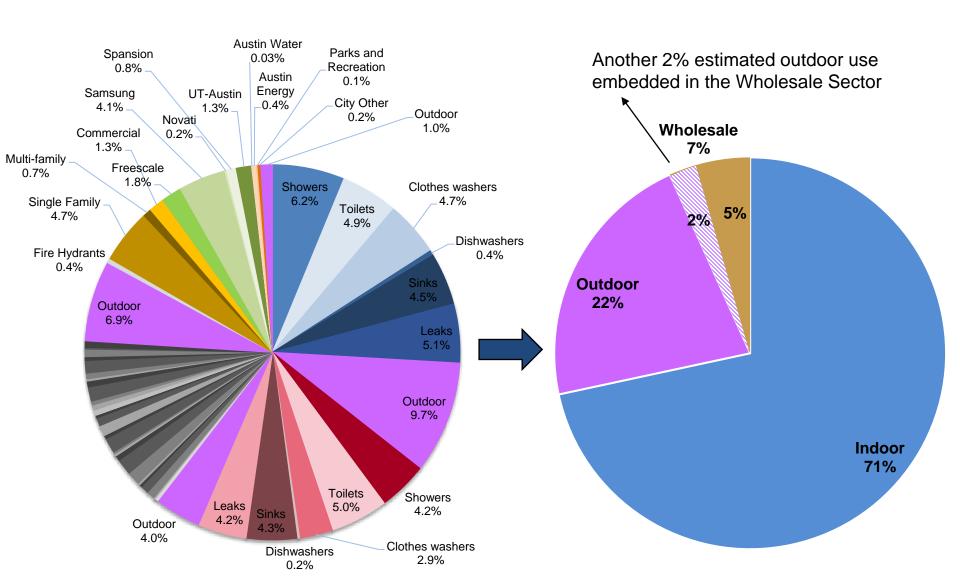
### **Baseline Demand Projections - Consumption**

City-Wide Consumption Projections





## **Indoor vs. Outdoor Consumption**

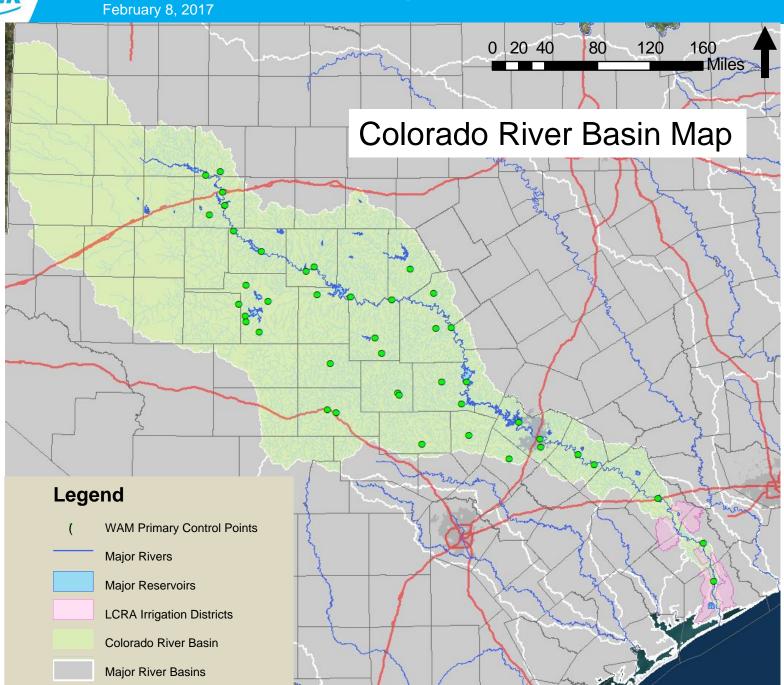




## Preliminary Water Needs Analysis

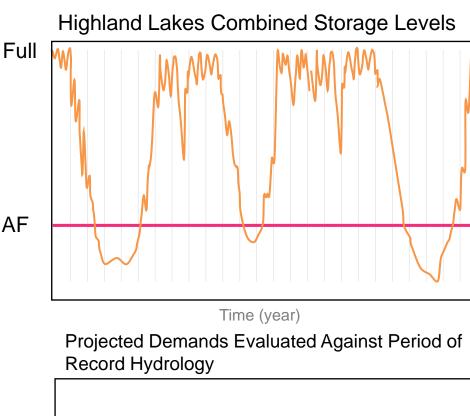




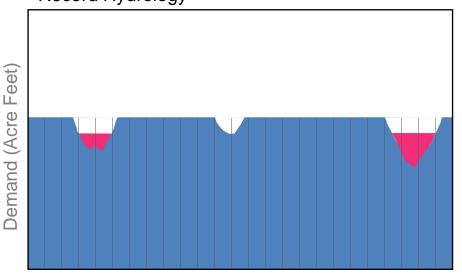


600,000 AF

- Firm supply 325,000 AF
- Emergency lake level -600,000 AF triggers cutbacks on use from the river
- Part of the plan is to identify options to reduce the impact of these cutbacks



Combined Storage (Acre Feet)

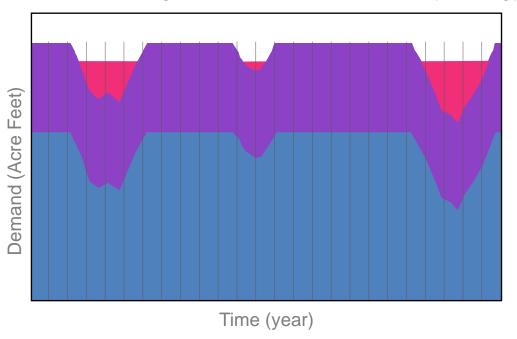


Time (veer)



When City of Austin's demands exceed the current 325,000 AF contract with LCRA, additional water supply and/or increased demand management is needed

2115 Demands
Evaluated Against Period of Record Hydrology

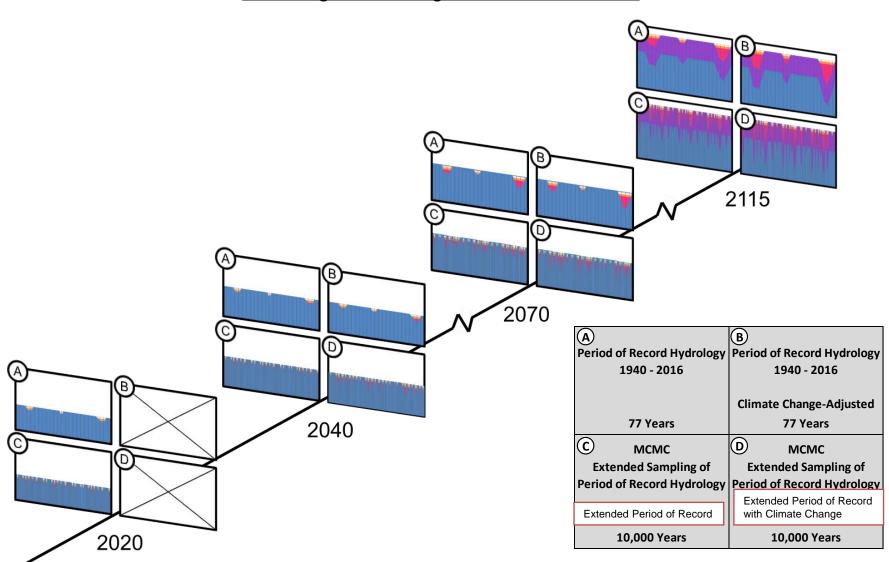


**Purple Region = Baseline Demands Above 325,000 AF** 

A	B
<b>Period of Record Hydrology</b>	Period of Record Hydrology
1940 - 2016	1940 - 2016
	Climate Change-Adjusted
77 Years	77 Years
C	D
Extended	Extended
Period of Record Hydrology	Period of Record Hydrology
	Climate Change-Adjusted
10,000 Years	10,000 Years



## Water Forward Planning For Change and Uncertainties

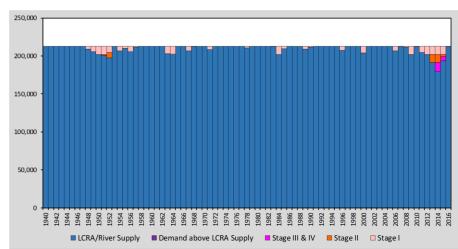


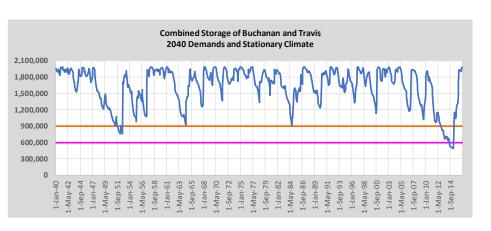


#### 2040 City of Austin Needs Summary



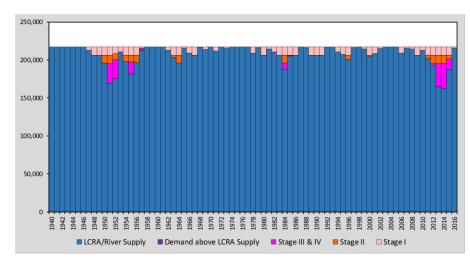
#### Period of Record (77 years)

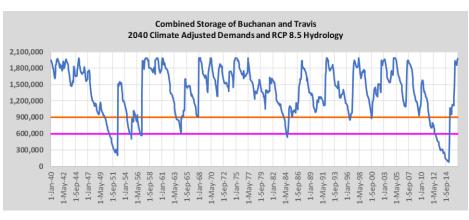




#### (B)

#### Period of Record (77 years) Climate-Adjusted



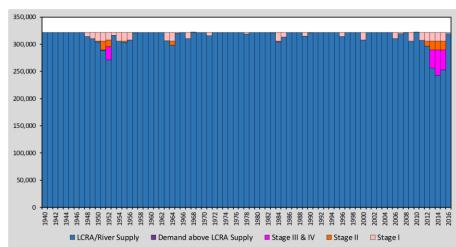


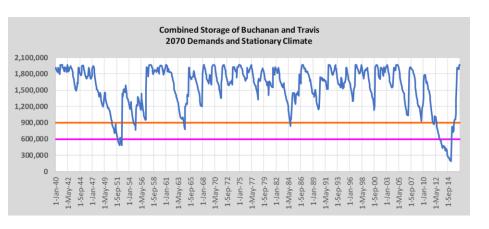


#### 2070 City of Austin Needs Summary



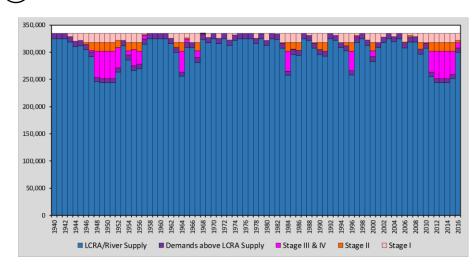
#### Period of Record (77 years)

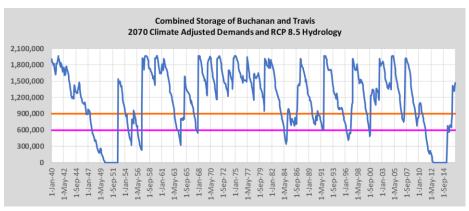




#### (B)

#### Period of Record (77 years) Climate-Adjusted



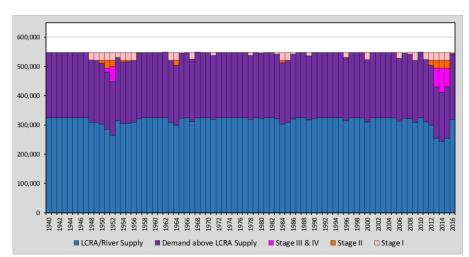


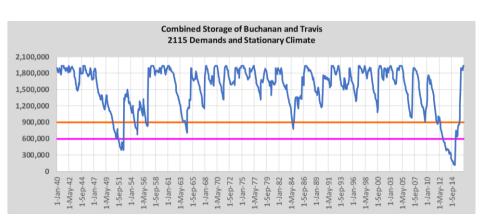


#### 2115 City of Austin Needs Summary



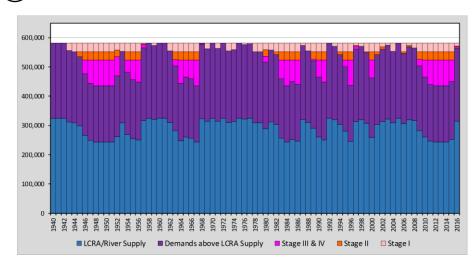
#### Period of Record (77 years)

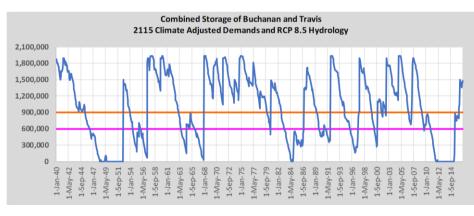




#### $(\mathsf{B})$

#### Period of Record (77 years) Climate-Adjusted







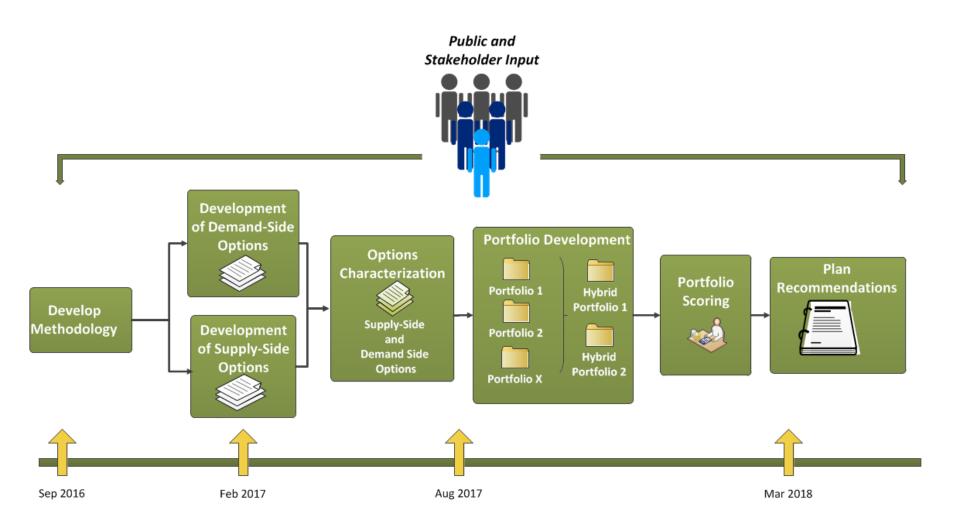
## Planning for Droughts Worse than the Recent Drought

- In the past, the worst drought in the region occurred during the 1950s
- The most recent drought from 2007-2016 eclipsed the 1950s drought
  - Inflows in the worst year in the recent drought were 2.5 times lower than what they were in the worst year of the 1950s drought
- Our modeling shows that droughts worse than the 2007-2016 drought are possible

Q&A



## **IWRP Development Process**





- Water Loss Control reducing water losses in AW's water distribution system through strategies like leak detection, reducing main break response time, and performing water main replacements
- Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) New meters that provide real time information on customer water use to help encourage efficient water use and identify possible home leaks or other high uses of water that can be corrected by the homeowner



- Landscape Transformation ordinances and/or incentives to encourage changing turf to more water efficient landscaping or limit the amount of turf on properties.
- Irrigation Efficiency ordinances and/or incentives to encourage the use of water efficient landscape irrigation systems



- Commercial/Institutional/Industrial Conservation
  - ordinances and/or incentives to encourage more efficient water use for cooling towers/boiler feeds,
     AC condensate recovery, swimming pools/decorative fountains, as well as disclosure of inefficient water use fixtures at point of sale
- Plumbing Fixture Efficiency ordinances and/or incentives to encourage use of Energy Star and WaterSense labeled equipment, and for replacement of non-water efficient plumbing fixtures



- Onsite Reuse of Water for Non-Potable Uses –
   ordinances and/or incentives to encourage
   onsite rainwater harvesting, greywater systems,
   and dual plumbing (for new developments) in
   order to reduce the use of drinking water for
   landscape irrigation and toilet flushing
- Water Use Benchmarking programs to encourage water efficiency benchmarking for new developments and reporting of water use for large building owners



- Customer Education/Outreach programs that continue to educate AW water customers on the conservation and value of water
- Water Rates/Water Fees explore how changes in water rates and water fees may further encourage water use efficiency while maintaining affordability and equity



- Expanded Reclaimed Water System expansion of AW's "purple-pipe" reclaimed water system for non-potable uses like irrigation, cooling towers, and toilet flushing
- Decentralized Options for Wastewater Reuse –
  use of neighborhood satellite wastewater plants
  or onsite (building-scale) wastewater treatment
  for non-potable uses like toilet flushing, cooling
  towers, and landscape irrigation



- Indirect Potable Reuse various strategies to transport highly treated reclaimed water via natural systems like surface water reservoirs or alluvial aquifers for purification to drinking water quality at an existing water treatment plant
- Direct Potable Reuse Purifying highly treated reclaimed water using advanced treatment (similar to desalination treatment) to supplement drinking water supply



- Rainwater and Stormwater Capture capture and storage of rainwater and stormwater for various uses like irrigation and toilet flushing (neighborhood-scale)
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery storing excess surface water during wet years in underground aquifers for later use during dry years



- Additional LCRA Supply/Enhanced Lake
   Operations/Capture of Stormwater Inflows —
   additional LCRA supply and various strategies at
   Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake to increase ability
   to draw water from reservoir storage and
   minimize lake evaporation during dry years
- Enhanced Off-Channel Storage at Walter E. Long Lake – if Decker Power Station is taken off line, Decker Lake could be used for additional storage that could provide additional water during dry years



- Groundwater includes brackish groundwater desalination (removing salts from brackish groundwater using advanced water treatment for new water supply) and conventional groundwater options
- Seawater Desalination removing salts from ocean water using advanced water treatment for new water supply

# Water Forward – Austin's Integrated Water Resource Plan February 8, 2017

Q&A



#### **Dot Exercise**

Water Forward	Austin WATER FORWARD INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE PLAN			
Demand Management Category	Like it	Don't like it	Okay with it	Need more info
Water Loss Control – Reducing water losses in AW's water distribution system through strategies like leak detection, reducing main break response time, and performing water main replacements				
Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) – New meters that provide real time information on customer water use to help encourage efficient water use and identify possible home leaks or other high uses of water that can be corrected by the homeowner				



#### **Thank You**

You can follow the process and find more information at:

austintexas.gov/waterforward

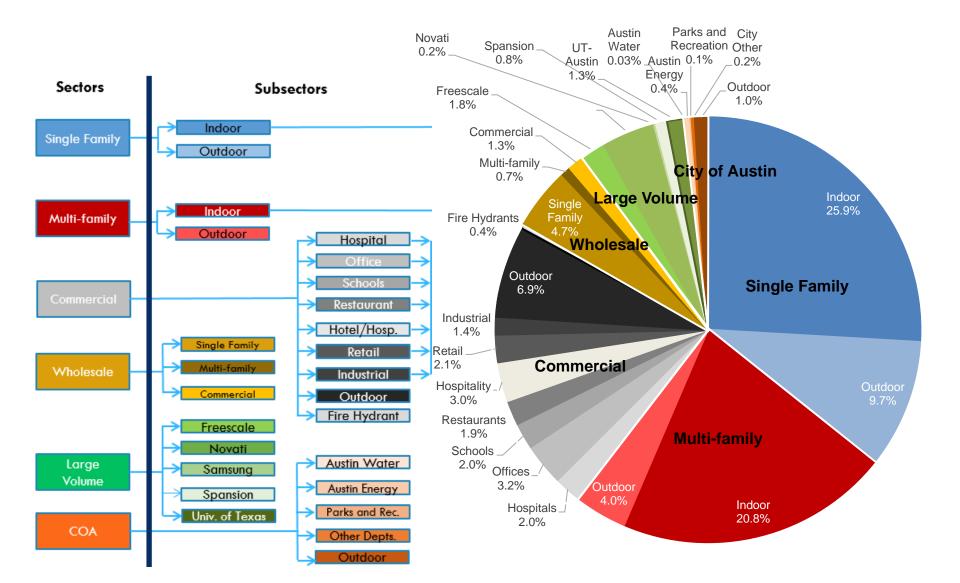


# **IWRP Guiding Principles**

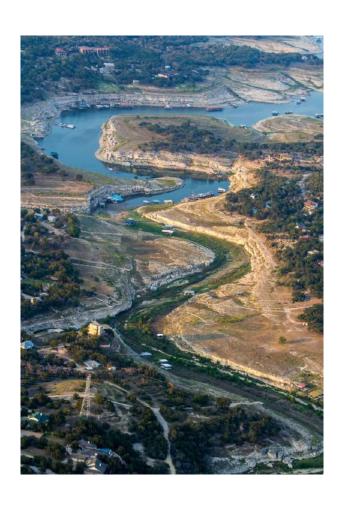
- Recognizing that Colorado River water is Austin's core supply, continue a strong partnership between the City and LCRA to assure its reliability
- Focus on conservation and water use efficiency
- Strengthen long-term sustainability, reliability, and diversity of Austin's water supply through maximizing local water resources
- Avoid severe water shortages during times of drought
- Focus on projects that are technically, socially, and economically feasible
- Continue to protect Austin's natural environment
- Continue to meet/exceed all federal, state and local public health regulations
- Align with Imagine Austin's "Sustainably Manage Our Water Resources Priority Program"
- Maintain coordination and communication with regional partners
- Engage the public and stakeholders throughout the plan development process

# Water Forward – Austin's Integrated Water Resource Plan February 8, 2017

#### **Base Year Consumption Subsectors**







# Planning for uncertainty and change: Droughts

- 2011 the lowest amount of water flowing into the Highland Lakes since they were built
- In a February 2015 press release LCRA announced that:

... "the Highland Lakes are now in a new 'critical period' marking the driest conditions on record, eclipsing the 1947-57 drought that until now was the worst on record for this region."

## Water Forward - Integrated Water Resources Plan Public Workshop #1

