Developed to Meet Requirements
Outlined in 30 TAC § 288.20 and § 288.22

Austin Water Utility
Water Conservation Division
City of Austin, Texas
PWS # 2270001

City Of Austin
Drought Contingency Plan
August 2012

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DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN
City of Austin, Texas
August 2012
Section I: Declaration of Policy, Purpose and Intent
The City of Austin (the City) adopted this Drought Contingency Plan (the Plan) to conserve the available water supply and protect the integrity of water supply facilities, with particular regard for domestic water use, sanitation and fire protection, and to protect and preserve public health, welfare, and safety and minimize the adverse impacts of water supply shortage during drought or other emergency water supply conditions. This Plan is designed to meet Section 11.1272 of the Texas Water Code and Chapter 288 of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code. These regulations require all Texas wholesale public water suppliers and all retail public water suppliers providing water service to 3,300 or more connections to update Drought Contingency Plans by May 1, 2009 and every five years thereafter. If revisions to the Plan are needed before the scheduled five-year update, they must be submitted to TCEQ within 90 days of adoption. Additionally, as part of its water agreements with the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), the City is required to have a Drought Contingency Plan that reflects consideration of the targets and goals set forth in the LCRA Drought Contingency Plan. The Plan specifies how the City will respond to and manage the water system during demand and infrastructure constraints as well as during drought, including a repetition of the critical drought of record. The City will coordinate with LCRA and the policies set forth in its Water Management Plan, if and when a drought or other shortage of water supply should occur. Water management actions are codified in the City of Austin’s Municipal Code, Title VI Environmental Control and Conservation, Chapter 6-4 Water Conservation, Article II Water Use Management, last revised in June 2012. This Drought Contingency Plan reflects revisions to that code and clarifies the applicability of the Plan to the City of Austin’s wholesale water customers. The amended Water Conservation Code is included in Appendix A.

Section II: Background
A. City of Austin Water Supply, Projected Demand, and Water Supply Contracts
The City holds permitted municipal water rights granted by the State of Texas to divert a maximum of 292,703 acre-feet per year (AF/yr) from the Colorado River for municipal use. These water rights are run-of-river rights in the State’s priority water rights system. This means
that the City is permitted to divert water under these rights if the water is available for
diversion
after other more senior water rights are first fulfilled. While Austin’s water rights include
some of
the most senior water rights in the river basin, there are various conditions, typically during
dry
weather, under which this run-of-river water would not reliably be available to the City of
Austin's

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water rights. Therefore, Austin has entered into water supply contract agreements with LCRA
to
further ensure water availability under a wide range of hydrologic conditions, including
droughts.
In 1999, the City of Austin secured a firm water supply of 325,000 AF/yr through a contract with
LCRA using stored water in the Highland Lakes and other sources to back up Austin’s senior
water rights. This amount of water supply is projected to be sufficient to meet Austin’s needs at
least through the year 2050 to 2060 timeframe. This contract is renewable by the City of Austin
through the year 2100. In 2007, Austin entered into a supplemental water supply agreement with LCRA to provide Austin with an additional 250,000 AF/yr of firm water to be jointly
planned
incrementally for future needs beyond the 1999 contract’s 325,000 AF/yr level. The 325,000
AF/yr component of the City’s firm municipal water supply described above (from Austin’s senior
water rights backed by contract with LCRA) is roughly double the peak annual diversion level of
170,122 AF/yr, which occurred in 2008. Figure 1 illustrates the amount of the City of Austin’s
municipal firm supply and the current and projected municipal demand for that water through
2021.

Figure 1

3
According to its 2010 Water Management Plan for the Lower Colorado Basin, LCRA plans to
manage water supplies in the Colorado River to ensure that there is no shortage of stored water
for firm demands during a repeat of the Drought of Record (DOR). When LCRA’s Board
declares that conditions are worse than the Drought of Record, also known as declaration of a
Drought Worse than the Drought of Record (DWDOR), then LCRA requires mandatory
curtailment of firm water demand. A declaration of a DWDOR includes evaluation of
hydrologic
and water supply conditions based on set criteria. LCRA may require mandatory curtailments of firm water demand under some other water emergency that drastically reduces the available firm water supply. If a DWDOR declaration is made, LCRA may, after notification and pro-rata curtailment plan approval, impose mandatory curtailment of firm customers. The City has adopted a Water Conservation Code (Appendix A) authorizing the City to consider and implement emergency conservation measures if the City were required to curtail water use during a DWDOR declaration.

**B. Drought Conditions and Management Actions**

LCRA manages the Highland Lakes, including its water supply reservoirs lakes Travis and Buchanan, as a system, resulting in a maximum combined storage capacity of just over 2.0 million acre-feet. LCRA uses combined storage levels in lakes Travis and Buchanan as an indicator of water supply conditions, including possible severe, long-term drought conditions, and to trigger drought contingency plan stage implementation. The drought of record for the Colorado River basin region, which includes the City of Austin, is the one which occurred during the years 1947-1957, when the combined water storage levels of lakes Travis and Buchanan fell to a low of 621,221 acre-feet. In order to minimize negative effects from periods of severe water shortages, the Water Conservation Code (Section 6-4) outlines the City’s stages for taking action in its retail service area during such periods caused by drought, water supply contamination, system outage due to failure or damage of water system, or other emergency conditions. In addition, if the available supply is less than the anticipated demand, the City will consider and implement additional emergency demand management measures, as outlined in the Water Conservation Code (Appendix A). All measures promulgated in the Water Conservation Code are considered part of this Plan.

**C. Water System Capacity**

Austin Water currently serves approximately 212,000 connections with over 3,500 miles of water mains. In 2011, Austin Water served an approximate retail service area population of 840,000 and a wholesale customer population of 52,000, for a total service population of approximately 892,000. Water is drawn from the Colorado River (on Lake Austin) into two water treatment plants (WTP) with a combined capacity to treat and distribute 285 million gallons per day (MGD). The next increment of capacity that will be added is 50 MGD with the City of Austin’s Water Treatment Plant #4 project, which will draw from Lake Travis. Water Treatment Plant #4 is projected to increase the system capacity to approximately 335 MGD upon completion of Phase 1. Table 1 has a summary of the current plant capacities.
### Table 1. Existing City of Austin Water Treatment Plants and Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Treatment Capacity (million gallons/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ullrich</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>285</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Modernized in 1993 to meet the higher standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act and expanded in 1987 and 2000. Capacity expansion from 100 to 167 MGD was completed in 2008.

### Section III: Trigger Conditions and Goals

The City of Austin has established a Conservation Stage containing year-round water conservation measures that apply to its retail water customers. Residential and commercial facilities may use spray irrigation either before 10:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. only on a designated outdoor water use day. Commercial patio misters may operate only between 4:00 p.m. and midnight. All customers are limited to no more than two designated outdoor water use days per week, which allows up to thirty hours of irrigation.

The City Manager or his/her designee monitors water supply, water system capacity and demand conditions to determine when to consider implementing additional conservation actions for the City’s retail water customers as outlined in the demand, supply, and emergency triggers listed in Table 2.

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### Table 2. Demand, Supply and Emergency Triggers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>End Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Restriction</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>End Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>MGD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City Manager may order Drought
Response Stage
Two Regulations
1x/week
(10-15 hours)
Reduce water use by 15% of 260 MGD
City Manager ends based on daily supply and demand of water
270 MGD for one day
City Manager may order Drought Response Stage
Two Regulations
1x/week
(10-15 hours)
Reduce current water use by 15% of 270 MGD
City Manager ends based on daily supply and demand of water

S upp uly T riggers
Combined lake storage falls below 1.4 million acre-feet (MAF)
City Manager may order Drought Response Stage
One Regulations
2x/week
(20-30 hours)
Reduce current water use by 5%
Considered when combined storage reaches 1.4 MAF and expected to remain above 1.4 MAF for four months
Combined lake storage falls below 900,000 acre-feet (AF)
City Manager may order Drought Response Stage
Two Regulations
1x/week
(10-15 hours)
Reduce current water use by 10 to 20%
Considered when combined storage reaches 1.1 MAF and projected to stay above 900,000 AF for four months.

Combined lake storage falls below 600,000 AF or a drought worse than the drought of record is declared.

City Manager may order Drought Response Stage Three Regulations or Additional Restrictions as necessary to meet pro rata curtailment requirements.

1x/week (6 hours)
Reduce water use by a minimum of 20% from a baseline approved by LCRA, which may account for City’s conservation measures.

City Manager determines that condition is no longer required to meet mandatory curtailment targets; combined storage expected to remain above 600,000 AF for four months.

Emergency Trigger
As determined by City Manager, system outage, equipment failure, contamination of water source or other emergencies.

City Manager may order Emergency Stage Four Regulations or Additional Restrictions Prohibited.
Reduce water use to levels deemed necessary. City Manager ends based on daily water demand or the end of supply constraints.

Detailed information about the watering schedule and additional conservation measures for each stage can be found in Appendix A. The City Manager may also base a determination to end regulations on other conditions and an assessment of all relevant circumstances which in the judgment of the City Manager merit such action.

Procedures for the granting of variances to the watering regulations are contained in the City of Austin Water Conservation Code and may be authorized if necessary to protect the public health and safety. Violations are subject to criminal and administrative penalties as provided in the Code.

Section IV: Wholesale Contract Provisions

New wholesale contracts include standard language requiring that the customer adhere to the City’s peak water management ordinance. Generally, wholesale customers in a new contract are also required to establish a water conservation program similar to the one administered by the City. Customers with older contracts not requiring water conservation provisions are requested to voluntarily implement water conservation measures similar to those imposed by the City.

Pro rata curtailment shall be done in accordance with Texas Water Code §11.039. All new, renewed, or extended wholesale supply contracts will also include a provision that water shall be distributed on a pro rata basis in the event of a water shortage resulting from drought. Enforcement actions for non-compliance with either the peak water management ordinance or pro rata water reductions by wholesale customers will vary according to the specifics of each wholesale customer’s contract.

Section V: Public Involvement

The revisions to the Water Conservation Code, including those relating to drought management, were presented at four public meetings, as well as at meetings of the City advisory boards (Water and Wastewater Commission, Resource Management Commission). The opportunities for Austin Water’s retail and wholesale water customers to offer input into the development of the Plan included:

➢ A series of public workshops to gather citizen, wholesale customer, and stakeholder feedback on the current Water Conservation Code (Chapter 6-4 of City Code) and drought response measures, and how to better regulate water use during future droughts. Input received during these workshops was used in revising the Water Conservation Code and developing the Plan.

➢ A forum at SpeakUpAustin.org for interested parties to get information and leave feedback on revisions to the Water Conservation Code.

Management Commission. Their resolutions supporting the Plan are in Appendix C.

Section VI: Public Notification and Education
The City will provide its wholesale and retail water customers with information about the Plan, including information about the conditions under which each stage of the Plan is to be initiated or terminated and the drought response measures to be implemented in each stage. This information will be provided by means of press releases, newspaper advertisements, web page updates, presentations to community organizations and neighborhood groups, meetings with wholesale customers, and other outreach methods as appropriate. The City will also make water conservation-related public information materials, including brochures and program information, available to its wholesale water customers for distribution to their retail customers.

Section VII: Coordination with Regional Planning Groups (RPG)
The City of Austin has provided a copy of this Plan to the Lower Colorado Regional Planning Group (Region K). A copy of the transmittal letter to the planning group is provided in Appendix D.

Section VIII: TCEQ Notification
The City shall notify the executive director of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality within five (5) business days of the implementation of any mandatory provisions of the Drought Contingency Plan.

Section IX: Plan Review and Updates
This Plan was developed to meet the requirements in 30 TAC § 288.20 and § 288.22 to submit a Drought Contingency Plan and provide the community and water customers with essential drought contingency response information, regulations, and services. The Plan will be reviewed at minimum every five (5) years and updated as needed based on major developments in Austin’s water service area. The next scheduled plan review and update will occur in 2014.

APPENDIX A: Water Conservation Code
Revised Water Conservation Code will be inserted in Appendix A once it has been approved by City Council

APPENDIX B: Water Use Triggers for Water Use Management Ordinance
APPENDIX C: Resolutions in Support of Adoption of the Drought Contingency Plan

(1) Water and Wastewater Commission Resolution
(2) Resource Management Commission Resolution

APPENDIX D: Transmittal Letter to Regional Planning Group

John Burke, Chair
Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)
Attn: Region K
Mailstop R325
P.O. Box 220
Austin, TX 78767-0220
August 17, 2012
Dear Mr. Burke:
The enclosed Drought Contingency Plan, which updates the previously adopted 2009 Drought Contingency Plan, was developed by the City of Austin to fulfill Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirements for retail and wholesale water providers as outlined in Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Chapter 288. It is being forwarded to TCEQ. If you have any questions on the enclosed plan please contact me at 512-974-2787.

Sincerely,
Drema Gross
Austin Water
Water Conservation Division Manager