

RMC Report May 2015

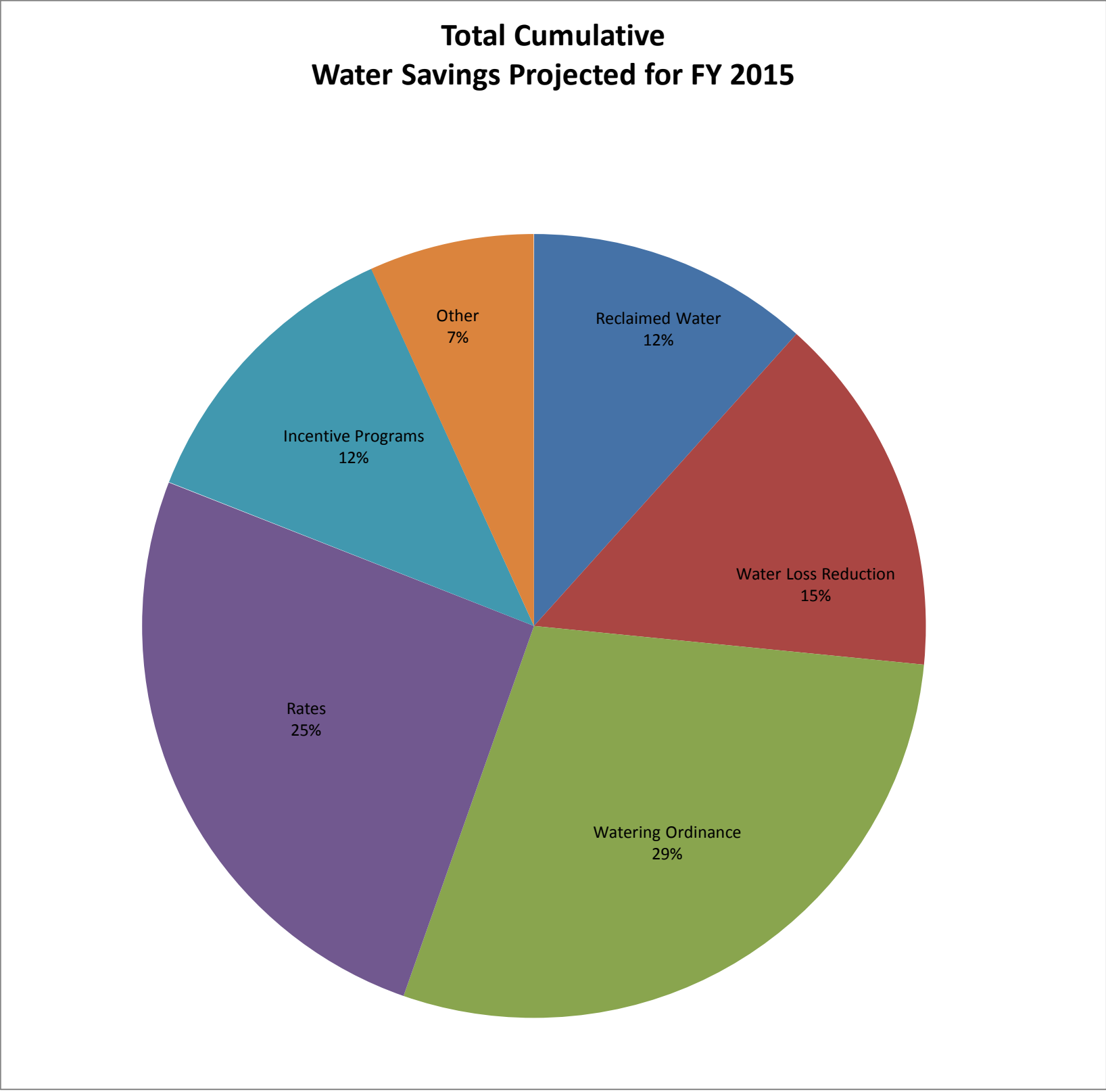
Activity	Unit	Projected Peak Unit Savings, GPD	Projected Average Unit Savings, GPD	Projected Lifetime of Savings, years	Cost per Unit, if applicable	Program Participation				Peak Reduction, gallons per day		Average Savings, GPCD		Lifetime Savings per Unit, thousand gallons	Cost of Savings		FY15 Rebate Amounts	
						FY15 Goal	FY15 To Date	Prior Year FY14 Year	Prior Year FY14 To Date	Peak Savings Goal FY15	Peak Savings To Date FY15	GPCD FY15 Goal	GPCD To Date FY15		Lifetime, 1000 gallons	Peak, 1 gallon per day	FY15 Budget	FY15, Spent To Date
Incentives - Indoor																		
Showerheads	1 unit	9.55	9.55	5	\$ 2.46	1,600	1,746	7,108	5,836	15,280	16,674	0.02	0.02	17.43	\$0.14	\$0.26	\$0	\$0
Aerators	1 unit	2.31	2.31	5	\$ 0.34	4,800	2,643	14,473	12,121	11,074	6,097	0.01	0.01	4.21	\$0.08	\$0.15	\$0	\$0
PRV rebates	1 valve	56.10	25.80	10	\$ 130.00	40	17	29	12	2,244	954	0.00	0.00	94.17	\$1.38	\$2.32	\$10,000	\$1,600
Commercial Process Rebates	1 gallon	Variable	Variable	10	\$ 1.00	10	4	9	4	250,000	6,094	0.26	0.01	Variable	Variable	\$1	\$400,000	\$9,393
Commercial Audit Rebate	1 audit	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	15	6	15	1								\$75,000	\$25,755
Incentives - Outdoor																		
Irrigation audits, SF	1 audit	500.00	100.00	3	\$ 187.50	550	112	249	155	275,000	56,000	0.06	0.01	109.50	\$1.71	\$0.38	\$103,125	\$21,000
Irrigation rebates, SF	1 rebate	TBD	TBD	variable	\$ 130.00	40	22	79	26						\$1.78	\$2.18	\$120,000	\$3,020
Drought Survival Tools Rebate, SF	1 rebate	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	600	97	575	24								\$48,000	\$5,610
Waterwise Landscape Rebate, SF	1 rebate	140.7	59.1	10	\$ 525.00	30	19	50	28	4,221	2,673	0.00	0.00	215.72	\$2.43	\$3.73	\$12,000	\$10,070
Waterwise Landscape Rebate, MF	1 rebate	TBD	TBD	variable	TBD	20	1	0	0								\$50,000	\$825
Rainwater harvesting Non-Pressurized Capacity	1 gallon	0.05	0.05	10	\$ 0.62	200,000	96,789	193,114	111,783	10,137	4,906	0.01	0.01	0.19	\$3.35	\$12.23	\$175,000	\$46,298
Rainwater harvesting Pressurized Capacity	1 gallon	0.02	0.02	10	\$ 0.50	75,000	81,177	174,874	100,235	1,521	1,646	0.00	0.00	0.07	\$6.76	\$24.66	\$40,000	\$67,882
Regulatory																		
Commercial Facility Irrigation Assessment Program	1 Assessment	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	3,309	3,050	1,365	2,178									
Commercial Vehicle Wash Efficiency Assessments	1 Assessment	681.82	681.82	10.00	\$ 90.91	212	193	TBD	TBD	144,545	131,591	0.15	0.14	2,488.64	\$0.04	\$0.13	\$20,000	\$8,333
																Total	\$1,033,125	\$191,454
																% of Goal		18.53%

Other Program Participation

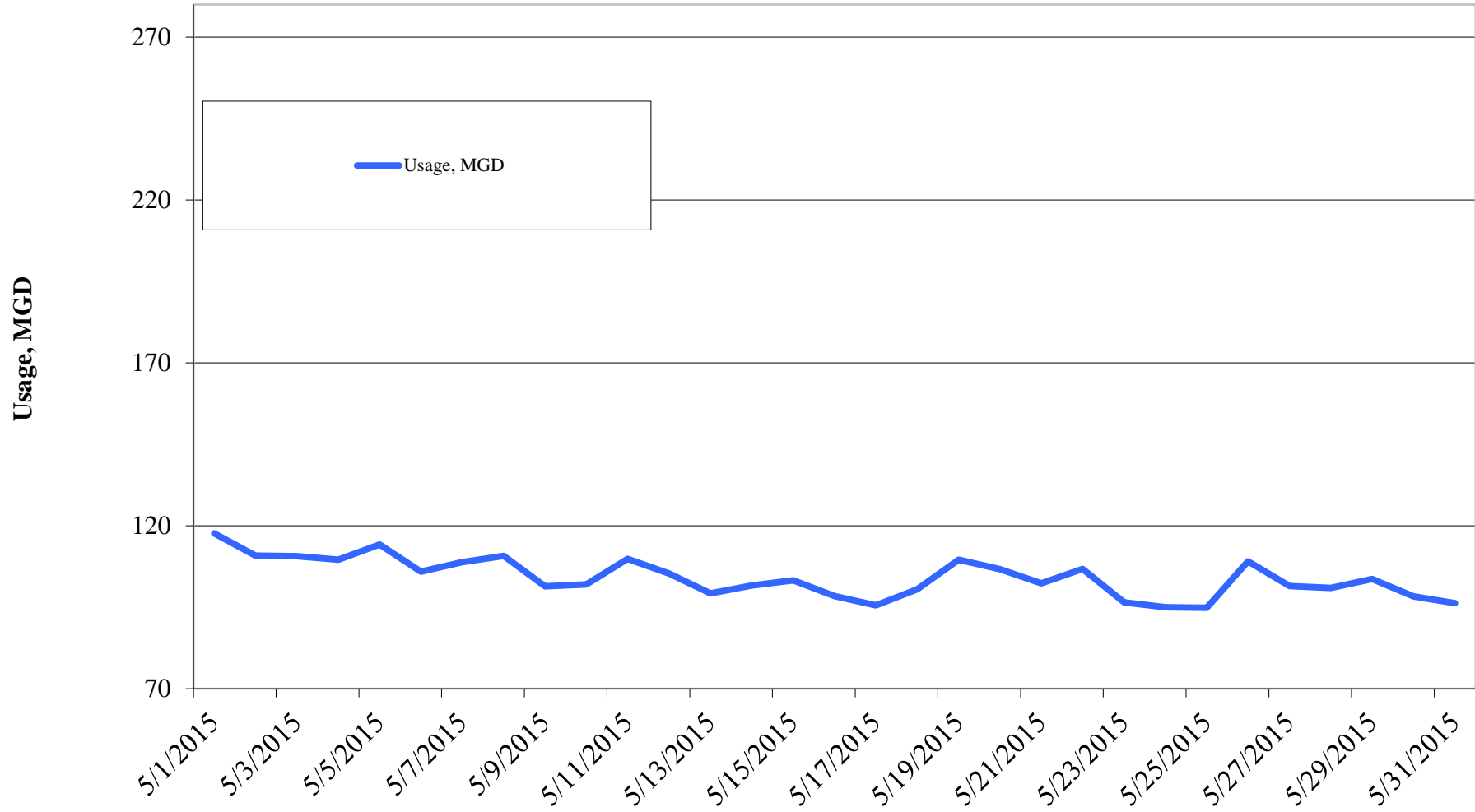
Education & Outreach		May 2015	FY15 YTD
Events / Booths		340	2,435
Public Presentations		60	2,533
School Presentations		2,159	17,042
Water Waste Enforcement			
Residential Fines/Citations		-	32
Commercial/MF Fines/Citations		4	100
Total Investigations		326	2396
Construction Permits			
Residential Irrigation		111	928
Commercial Irrigation		13	88

Reclaimed Water, MG	FY2015	FY2014	FY2013	FY2012	FY2011
Quarter I	249.39	232.52	355.06	387.37	347.61
Quarter II	195.65	155.12	306.31	306.78	225.33
Quarter III		280.30	347.78	380.87	377.83
Quarter IV		431.06	462.43	445.61	499.09
Total	445.04	1,099.00	1,471.58	1,520.63	1,449.86

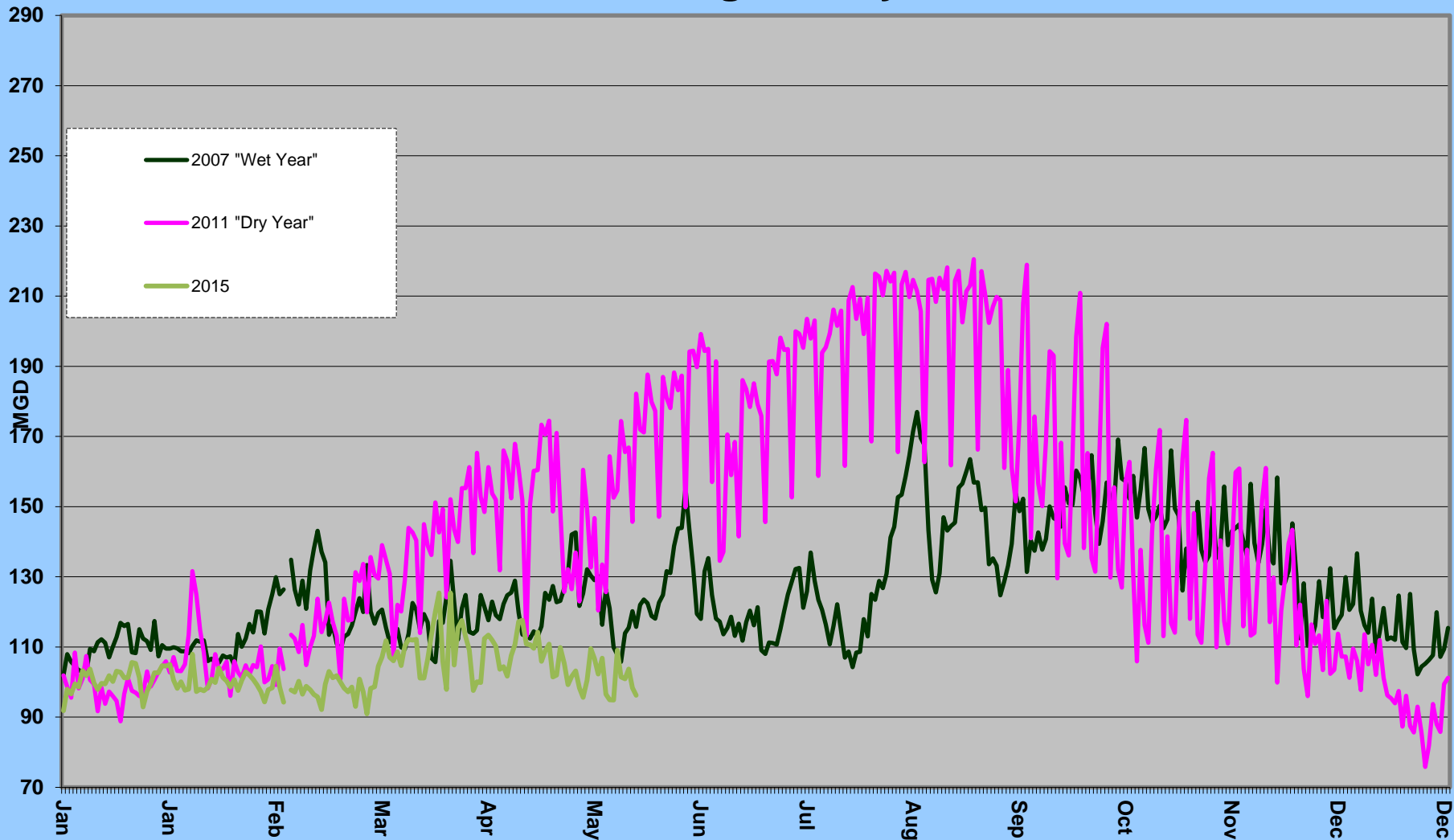
Cost Benchmarks		
Benchmark	Peak, \$/gallon of capacity	Average, \$/kgal
Variable Water Treatment and Distribution Costs	N/A	\$0.35 (approximate)
System Expansion	\$3.75+ (approximate)	N/A
Avoided LCRA Payments	N/A	\$0.28 (approximate)



Daily Water Usage, May 2015



Water Usage Multiyear



City of Austin
Drought
Contingency Plan
Drought
Response Stage
Triggers:

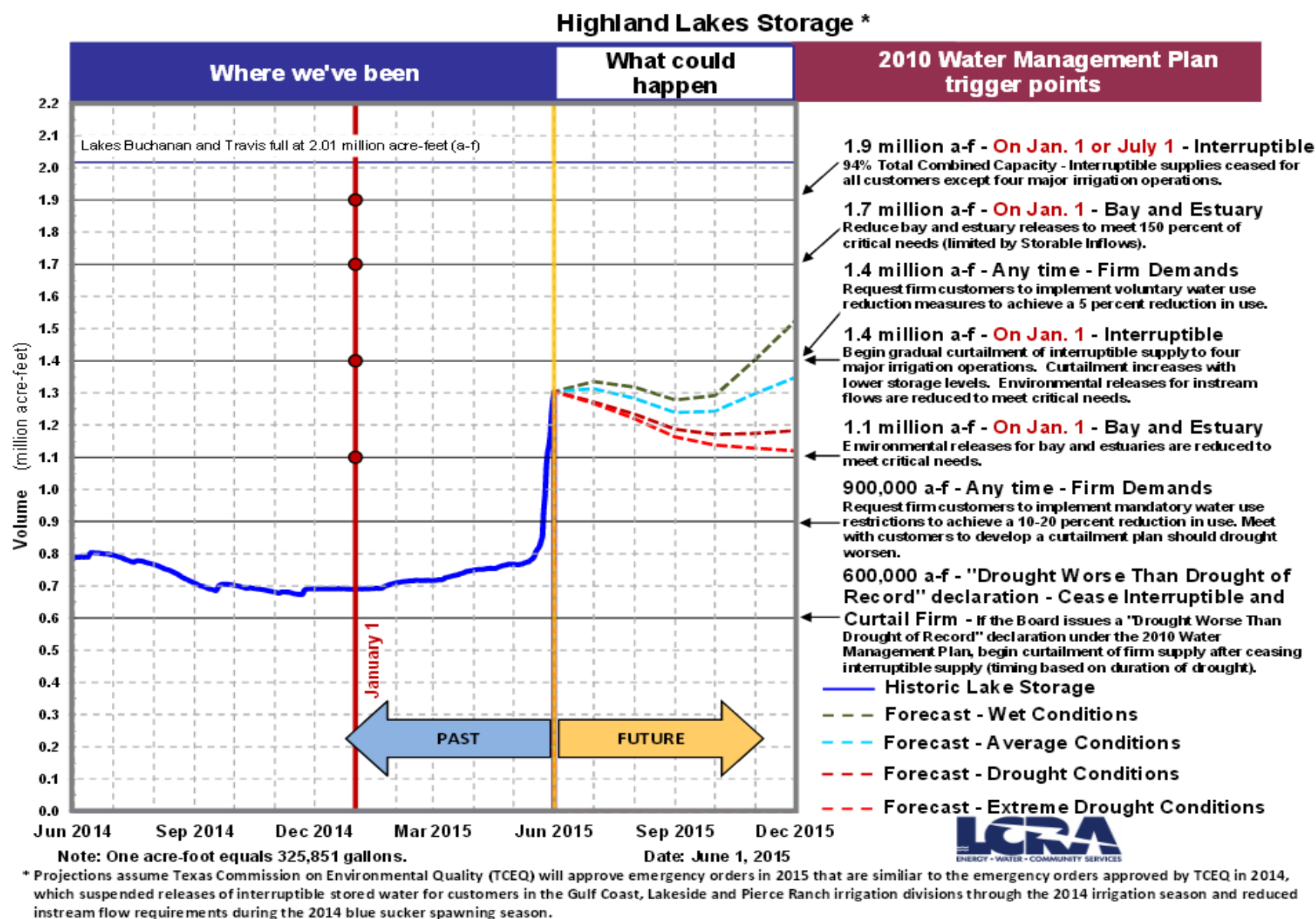
**Conservation
Stage:**
Above 1.4 MAF

Stage I:
1.4 MAF

Stage II:
900,000 AF

Stage III:
600,000 AF

**Emergency
Response
Stage IV:**
Catastrophic
event including
prolonged
drought



Source: LCRA

Highland lakes storage summary as of May 31, 2015
Combined lake storage: 1.304 million acre feet
Combined reservoir total: 64% full



Drought Status & Water Supply

Monthly Report June 2015

Combined Storage of Lakes Buchanan and Travis
January 1, 2005 through June 1, 2015

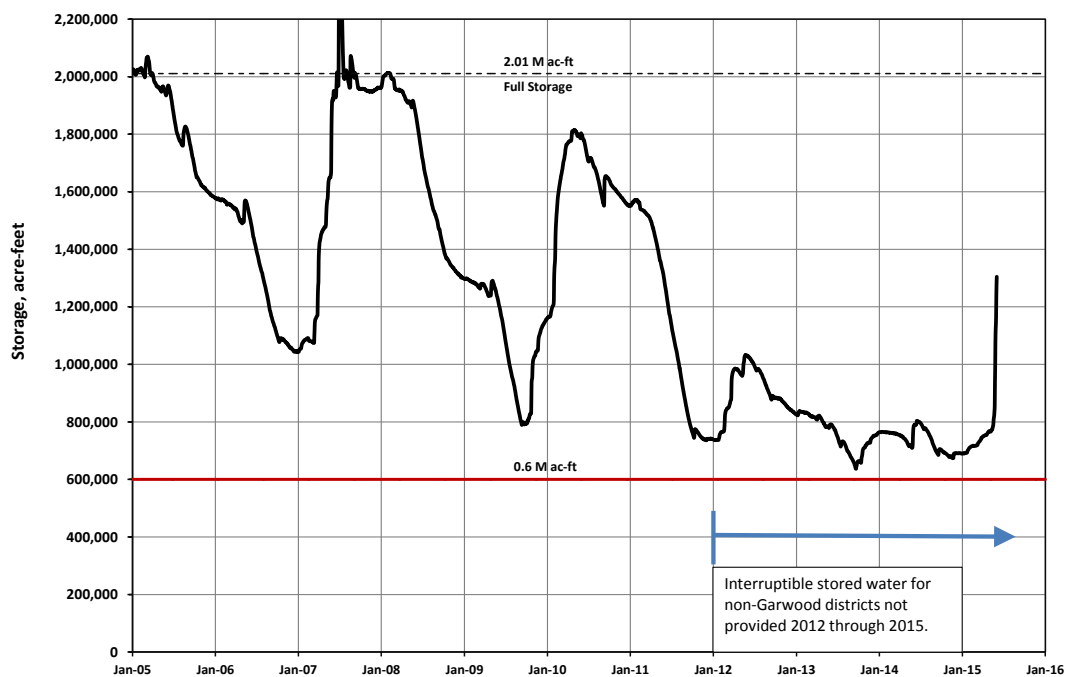


Figure 1

Monthly Drought Status and Water Supply Report:

Despite recent rains, the Colorado River Basin remains in a historic drought that continues to strain water resources. Although the region's water supply reservoirs have received significant inflows during recent rains and flood events in May 2015, reservoir storage has not fully recovered and still remains below the long-term averages for Lakes Travis and Buchanan. Therefore, ongoing drought conditions and drought effects continue to be present. The following "Drought Status and Water Supply Report" is updated on a monthly basis to provide information on the Basin's ongoing drought conditions as well as Austin Water's drought management efforts.

Inflows to Lakes Travis and Buchanan:

Inflow of total water volume to Lakes Travis and Buchanan is a key measure of the drought's intensity, and during the current drought, these inflows have been dramatically low. Strong storm events in May brought significant inflow into the lakes; however, cumulative inflows since the drought began remain much lower than inflows during the region's 1950's drought, which had long stood as the drought intensity benchmark prior to the current drought. The inflow volume for May 2015 totaled 400,000 acre feet (AF) (one acre foot equals 325,851 gallons) according to provisional United States Geological Survey (USGS) data. As indicated in Figure 2, the year-to-date (YTD) inflow through May 2015 of 471,222 AF is still below the average YTD inflow of 545,260 AF over the period of record. The monthly inflows from January 2011 through May 2015 are shown in Figure 2.

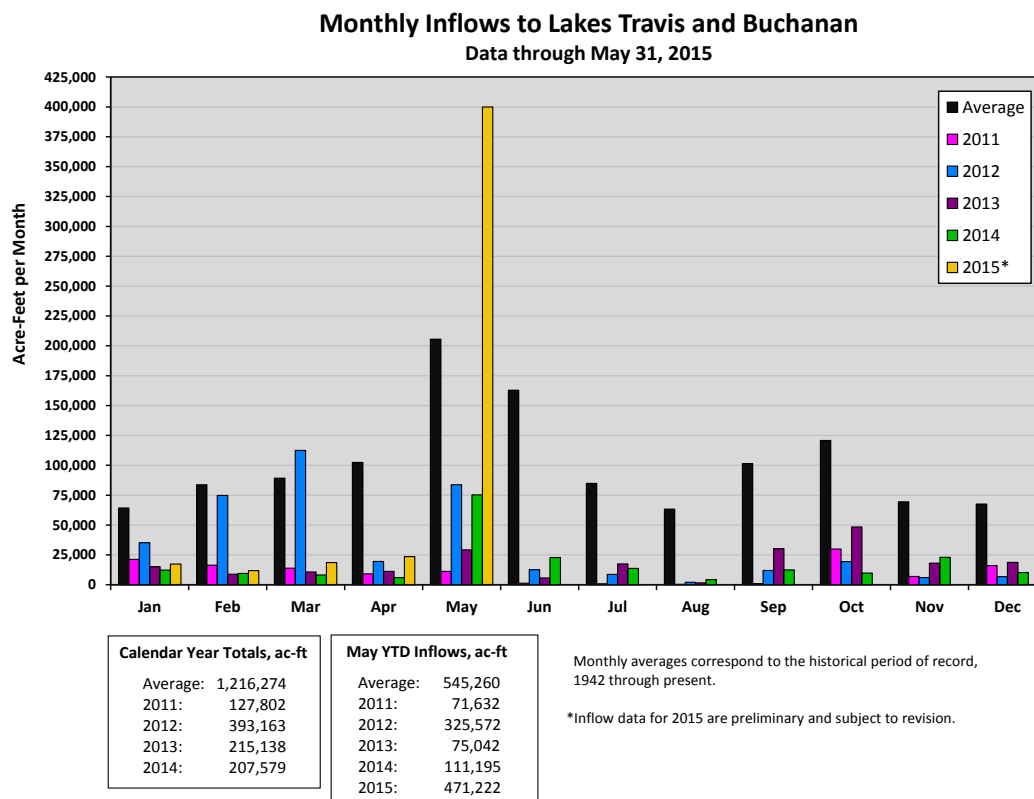


Figure 2

Despite significant inflow in May 2015, annual inflows since the start of the current drought in 2008 are exceptionally low. The top-five lowest annual inflows in the period of record have occurred since 2006. These annual inflows are each considerably less than the lowest annual inflow during the 1950's drought of record (501,926 AF in 1950). Additionally, annual inflow in 2011 was only 10% of the average annual inflow since Lakes Travis and Buchanan were built in the early 1940's. Table 1 displays the lowest annual inflows on record, with years representing the current drought (which began in 2008) highlighted in blue. These current drought inflows make up six of the top ten lowest annual values.

Top 10 Lowest Years of Inflows

Rank	Year	Annual Total in Acre-Feet
1	2011	127,802
2	2014	207,579
3	2013	215,138
4	2008	284,462
5	2006	285,229
6	1963	392,589
7	2012	393,163
8	1983	433,312
9	1999	448,162
10	2009	499,732
Average Annual Total	1942 to 2014	1,216,274

Table 1

Figure 2 and Table 1 display "historical inflows" based on flows measured at four stream gages in drainage areas upstream of Lakes Travis and Buchanan, which are adjusted to account for ungaged runoff area into the lakes. New reservoirs have been built upstream of Lake Buchanan since the 1950's, including the O.H. Ivie reservoir, which began impounding water in 1990. Only inflows downstream of the Lake O.H. Ivie reservoir contribute to the combined storage for Lakes Travis and Buchanan. In addition to the above table that ranks the lowest "historical inflows", another useful comparison of understanding the magnitude of the current drought is to compare the cumulative "historical inflows" of the current drought to the cumulative inflow of the 1950's drought. For this cumulative inflow comparison, models are used to adjust historical inflows to approximate inflows as if the new upstream reservoirs had existed in the 1950's drought. These model adjusted inflows are referred to as "reference inflows".

Figure 3, shown below, compares the cumulative historical inflow into lakes Travis and Buchanan since the beginning of the current drought in March 2008 to the cumulative “reference inflows” during the 1950’s drought of record. In this comparison, the current cumulative volume is approximately 1.5 million AF below the cumulative inflow through the same number of months during the drought of record. While storm events in May reduced the cumulative inflow difference, it is clear that total inflow during the current drought remains well below that of the 1950s drought. Total inflow to the lakes is a key hydrological measure of the drought’s intensity and these recent statistics indicate the current drought is still in uncharted territory for drought inflows in the basin.

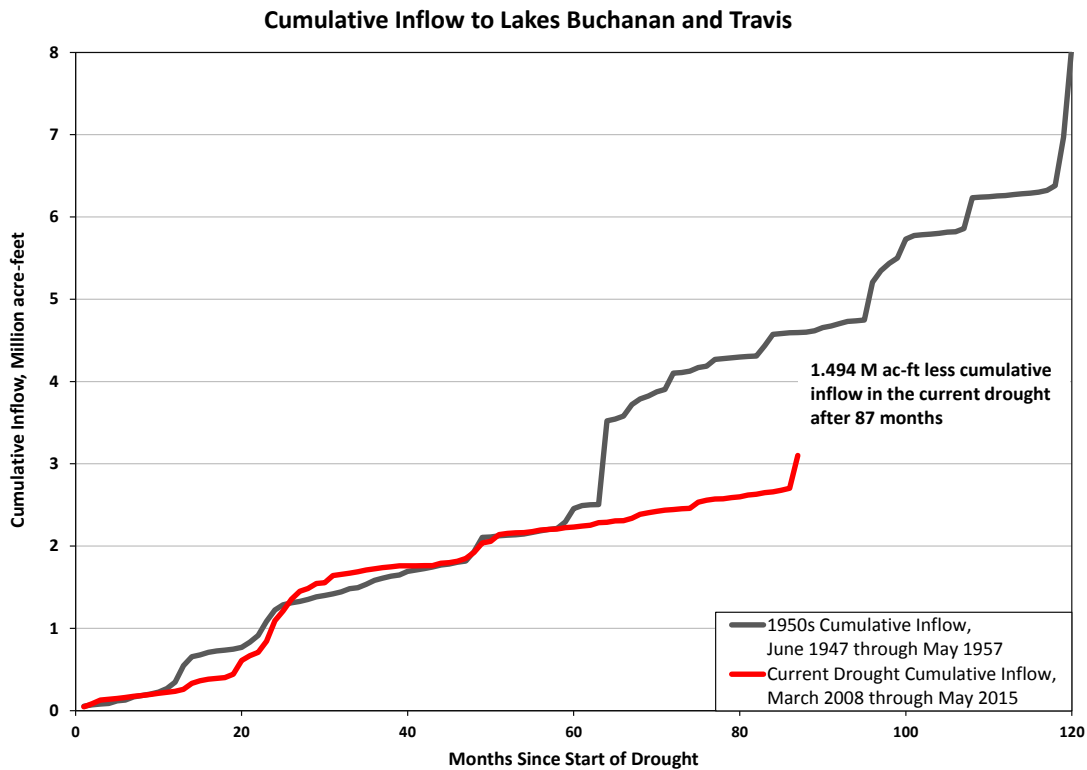


Figure 3

Combined Storage Volume and Forecast:

Another key measure of the drought's intensity and duration is the combined storage volume in lakes Travis and Buchanan. Recent storm events significantly increased combined storage to approximately 1,359,342 AF (67% full) as of June 8th. The combined storage has increased approximately 590,000 AF since the beginning of May 2015. Figure 1 on the cover page of this report shows the combined storage volumes in lakes Travis and Buchanan since January 2005.

It should be noted that the May 2015 inflows were 400,000 AF according to the LCRA data set based on USGS gages. The May 1, 2015 to June 1, 2015 storage volume increase was more than 537,000 AF. The difference is generally attributable to the volume of water falling downstream of the gages or directly on the lakes and not represented in the gaged flow.

As shown in Figure 4 below, although there has been a significant increase in combined storage, these volumes still remain considerably lower than the full volume of 2.01 million AF. Additionally, during the course of a drought, such as the current drought and the 1950's drought, periods of increased storage can be followed by continued drought conditions. For example, in the months between late 2009 and early 2010, the combined storage volume increased more than 1 million AF to just above 1.8 million AF in total combined storage. This period of increased inflows was followed by 2011, which is the lowest inflow year in the period of record dating back to 1942. An example of a significant inflow event that was followed by multiple years of continued drought was in September 1952. In that month, more than 1 million AF flowed into the lakes, primarily into Lake Travis. However, the drought continued until both reservoirs refilled.

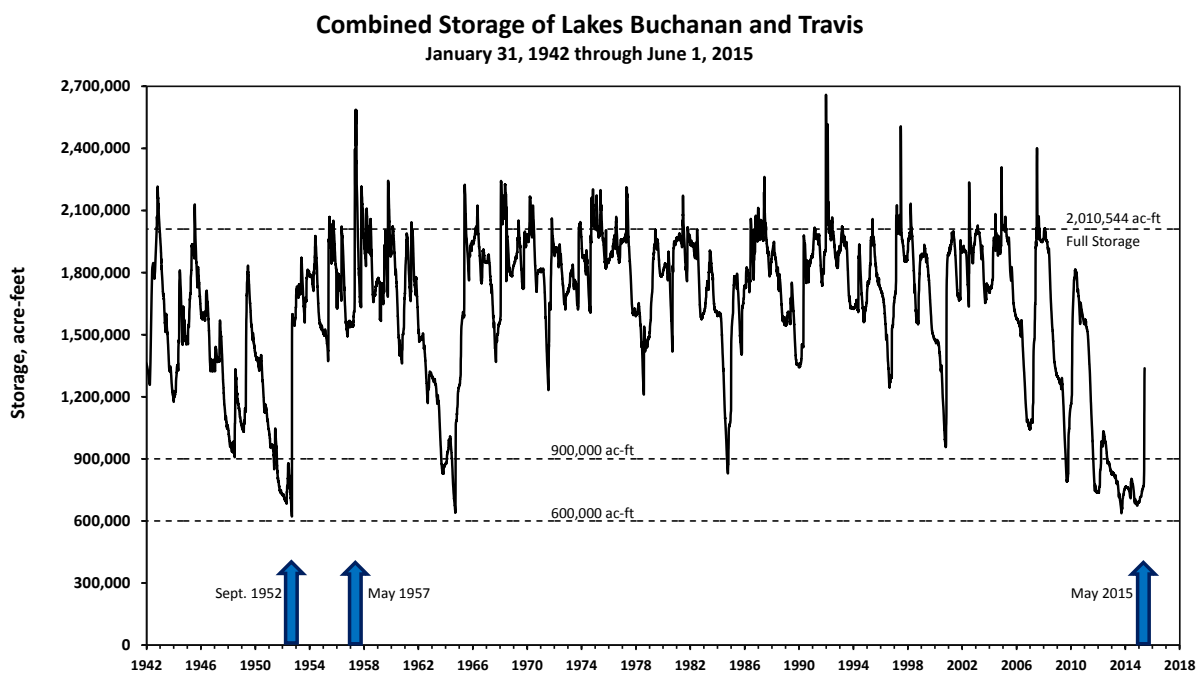


Figure 4

The time span for the 1950's drought of June 1947 to May 1957 is based on Water Availability Model (WAM) results that simulate the combined firm yield (CFY) using the

hydrological period of record for the Highland Lakes. The CFY simulation assumes full water rights demand and full firm water contract utilization. The CFY simulation results show the expected response of the combined storage under these assumed conditions in a repeat of the historic hydrology. Note that the actual measured combined storage span from when the lakes started full and refilled during the drought of the 1950's was August 1945 to June 1955.

LCRA references early 2008 as the start of the current drought based on the last time the lakes were at their maximum allowable water conservation storage levels. However, the noticeable decline in storage since 2005 shown in Figure 1 indicates that the recent pattern of drought extends back approximately ten years. LCRA's 6-month projection of combined lake storage for June is shown in Figure 5.

June 1, 2015 LCRA 6-Month Combined Storage Projection:

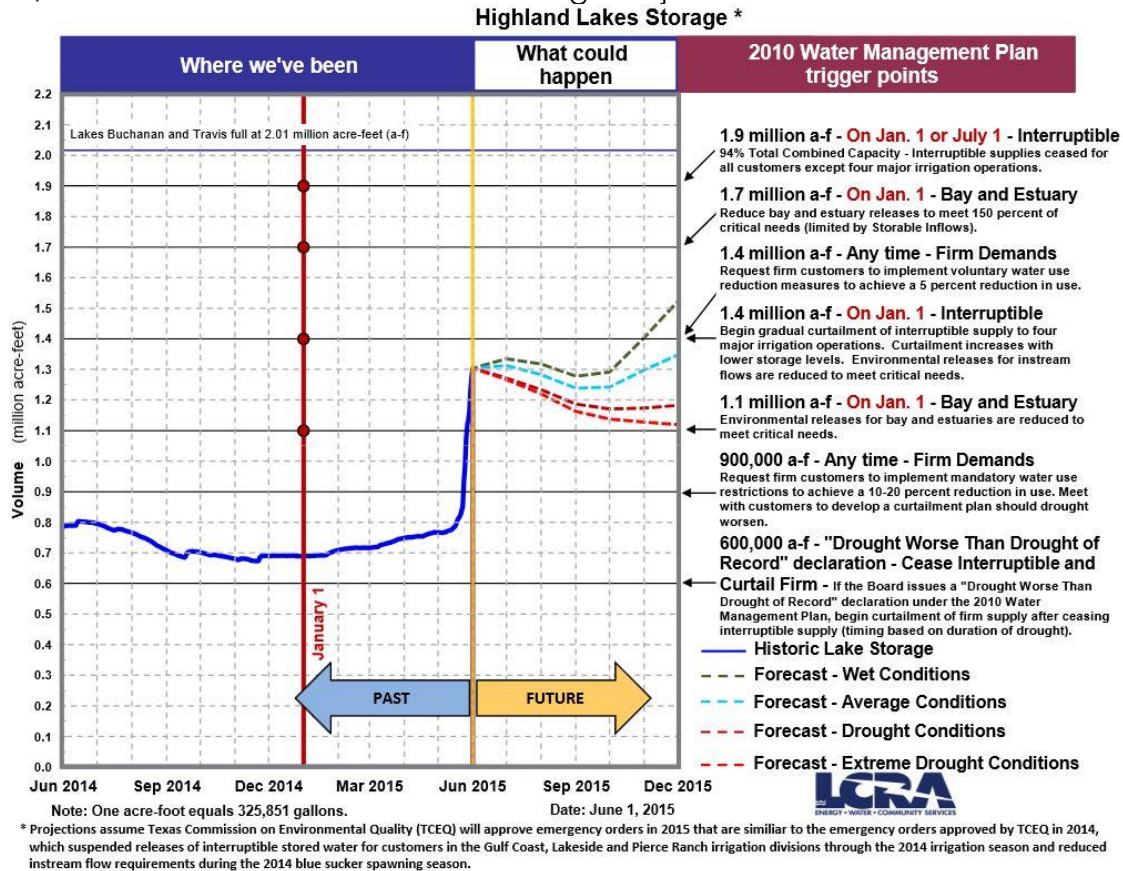


Figure 5

LCRA's Announcement of a new "Critical Period" and reduction of Firm Yield:

Based on the unprecedented conditions of the current drought, LCRA in February 2015 announced that the basin is in a new "critical period", which LCRA defines as a time period with the driest conditions and lowest inflows. With this announcement, LCRA has said that there has been a reduction of approximately 100,000 AF per year from the "firm yield" of water that LCRA can reliably supply yearly from the Highland Lakes system.

Firm yield is defined as the amount of water that can reliably be supplied through a repeat of the critical period. Previously, the firm yield of LCRA's Highland Lakes system water supply "inventory" was calculated to be 600,000 AF per year based on a critical period defined during the "Drought of Record" from 1947 to 1957. Hence, the new firm yield estimate of LCRA's Highland Lakes systems water supply is now 500,000 AF per year. As the drought continues, further firm yield reductions are possible.

In its February 18, 2015 press release, LCRA announced that:

"Preliminary 2014 data shows the drought gripping the Highland Lakes is now the most severe drought the region has experienced since construction of the lakes began in the 1930's."

..."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."

The February 18, 2015 press release, further states that:

"The revised estimate of the firm yield changes the amount of water available for sale in the future, but does not impact existing contracts, such as those held by the City of Austin and other firm customers."

While LCRA has announced a new critical period and has recalculated the firm yield of the Highland Lakes system, it is important to clarify that this determination of a new critical period based on this drought eclipsing the 1947-1957 drought is different than LCRA's Board declaring a "Drought Worse than the Drought of Record" (DWDR). LCRA's Water Management Plan (WMP) is a TCEQ-approved document that governs the ways in which LCRA operates and manages the water stored in Lakes Travis and Buchanan. This WMP includes three triggers that must be simultaneously met before LCRA's Board declares a DWDR, as follows:

1. Drought duration of at least 24 consecutive months; and
2. Drought intensity greater than that of the Drought of Record as measured by inflows in Lakes Buchanan and Travis; and
3. Combined Storage in Lakes Buchanan and Travis is less than 600,000 AF

Before the storm events in May, the first two criteria were met. Due to high May inflows, drought intensity according to LCRA measurement methodology on the basis of inflow in the currently approved WMP is no longer greater than that of the Drought of Record. The first criterion measuring drought duration is still met because Lakes Buchanan and Travis have not been full since 2008. Hence, one of the three criteria is being met under LCRA's current WMP and therefore the DWDR declaration by the LCRA Board has not been triggered even though the current drought is hydrologically worse than the 1947-1957 drought. The pending LCRA WMP, proposes a different drought intensity criterion and is based on cumulative inflows similar to Figure 3. In the current drought, the

drought intensity criterion under the pending WMP would still be met even with the May 2015 inflows. For more on the status of LCRA's pending WMP see page 10.

A Declaration of LCRA's Board of Directors of a "Drought Worse than the Drought of Record" would trigger cutting off all remaining interruptible stored water releases, mandatory 20% pro-rata curtailment of firm uses and environmental flows, and setting the next triggers for pro-rata curtailment under worsening or improving conditions. Mandatory pro-rata curtailment of firm water customers would be an initial 20% reduction off of a baseline demand as recorded from September 2010 through August 2011. Additionally, LCRA has indicated that 30% or more pro-rata curtailment requirements could be initiated at lower combined storage volumes. Specific LCRA combined storage volumes for deeper pro-rata curtailment levels have thus far not been established by LCRA's Board.

Drought Conditions and Weather Outlook:

NOAA's latest seasonal drought outlook from May 21st, valid through August 31st, designates portions of the mid and western parts of the lower Colorado River basin as "drought remains but improves" along with other areas classified as "drought removal likely".

El Niño predictions are important in precipitation forecasts because these conditions typically generate wet weather patterns in Central Texas. By early May 2015, weak to moderate El Niño conditions were observed. Based on the May 14th statement, NOAA projects that there is a 90% chance that El Niño conditions will continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2015, and a greater than 80% chance these conditions will last through 2015.

Demand-Side Management:

During this drought and beyond, Austin's core water management strategies have included demand-side management through implementation of the City's Water Conservation Program and Drought Contingency Plans, as well as continued development of water reuse.

Austin has been in Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Stage 2 restrictions, which include no more than 1-day per week watering, nearly continuously since September 2011. Due to these limitations and other water-saving measures, Austin has already been using less water than would be allowed under the initial 20% pro-rata LCRA firm water customer curtailment plan. As part of its firm water customer pro-rata curtailment plan process, LCRA confirmed over 26,000 AF of documented annual water savings in the "reference year" (September 2010 through August 2011) from Austin's water conservation programs, including water reuse. These documented annual water conservation savings do not include additional savings Austin has achieved through Stage 2 implementation.

In accordance with Austin's Drought Contingency Plan (DCP), Austin is prepared to implement Stage 3 restrictions when the combined storage volume of lakes Travis and Buchanan falls below 600,000 AF. Stage 3 allows 1-day per week watering but further restricts watering hours in addition to implementing other water-saving provisions.

Community response in Austin to water conservation and the drought continues to be strong and positive. Figure 6 shows the estimated cumulative City of Austin water savings since just 2011 for both on-going water conservation programs and drought restrictions.

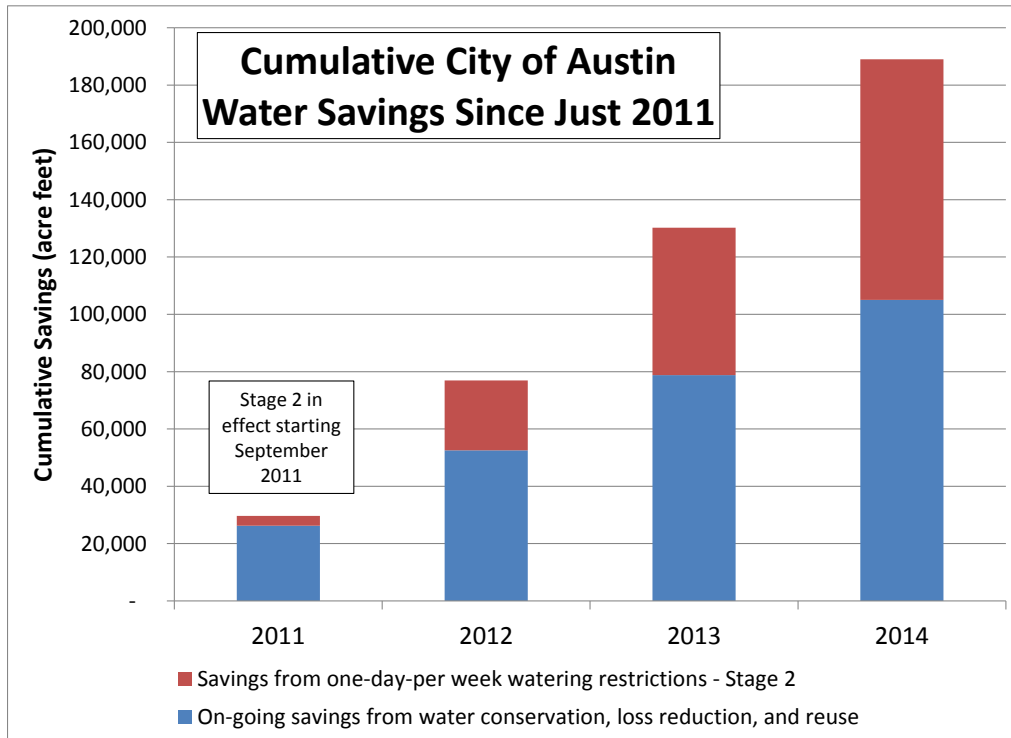


Figure 6

For the previous fiscal year (FY) wrapping up at the end of September 2014, Austin's total water use in terms of gallons per capita per day (GPCD) for FY 2014 was 125 GPCD. Based on billed consumption, water use in the residential sector was 70 GPCD of that total. Total and residential GPCD values for FY 1996 through 2014 are shown in Figure 7.

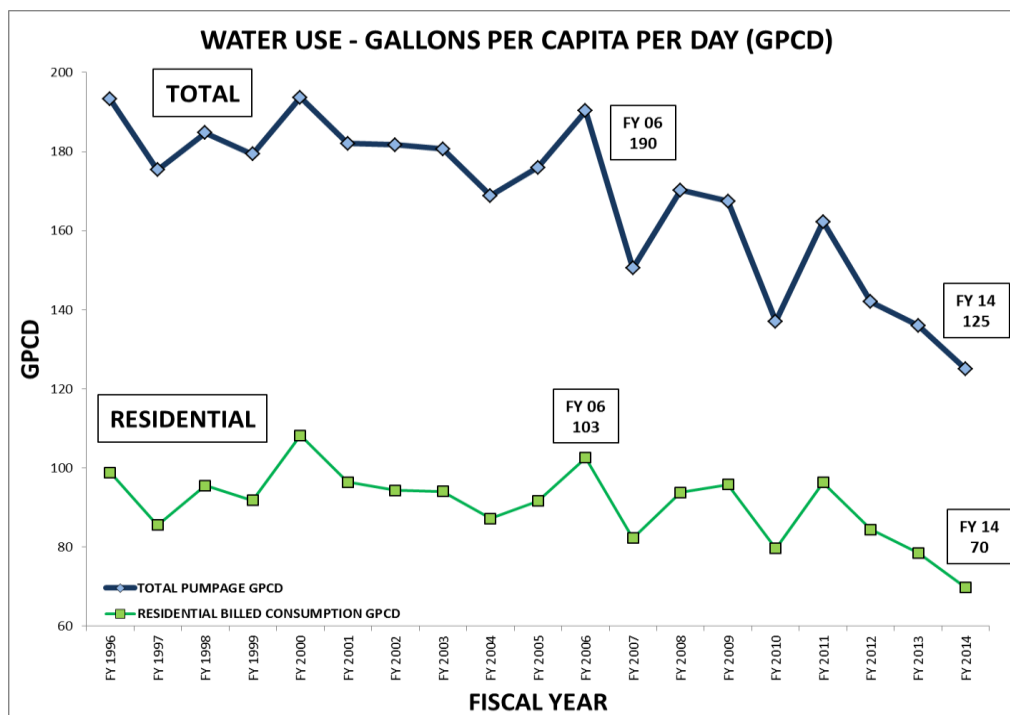


Figure 7

LCRA Water Management Plan (WMP) Revisions and Emergency Orders:

With more than a century of reliance and investment, Austin's core supply and infrastructure systems are centered on the Colorado River supply. Therefore, protection of Colorado River system firm water interests is critical. Austin has senior water rights and firm water supply agreements with LCRA that provide Austin with firm water supplies of up to 325,000 AF per year. This amount is more than double Austin's current level of demand.

LCRA's operations and management of the water stored in lakes Travis and Buchanan is guided by the LCRA Water Management Plan (WMP), a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)-approved document. LCRA's WMP is currently undergoing a critical revision process, being coordinated through TCEQ, which has been extended to incorporate drought year data through the end of 2013.

Additionally, TCEQ is continuing to process LCRA's October 31, 2014 submittal of an amended and restated application to revise LCRA's Water Management Plan (WMP) in significant ways. Revisions include incorporating procedures for curtailing interruptible water such that combined storage in Lakes Travis and Buchanan is maintained above 600,000 AF through a repeat of historic hydrology through 2013. The revised plan also incorporates a three-tier regime that considers both storage and inflow conditions for determining water availability given to interruptible agricultural customers. A TCEQ stakeholder meeting on the amended application was held on January 7, 2015. During this stakeholder meeting, the City provided oral comments and followed up with written comments during TCEQ's "informal" comment period. In May 2015, LCRA submitted an additional revision to their pending amendment application to include LCRA's firm water customer Drought Contingency Plan as part of the LCRA WMP.

While the WMP is in the revision process, LCRA has been operating under TCEQ Emergency Orders (EOs) for 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. These EOs allow LCRA to depart from operating under their current WMP. EOs and the on-going drought conditions have resulted in cutoff of interruptible stored water supply from Lakes Travis and Buchanan for three of the four agricultural irrigation divisions in the lower counties of the lower Colorado River basin.

The current EOs, issued by TCEQ on February 18th, 2015, granted LCRA permission to cut off interruptible stored water supply to three of the four agricultural districts and to reduce environmental flow requirements for the Blue Sucker fish. On March 4th, TCEQ Commissioners affirmed these emergency orders. These 2015 EOs are set to terminate on June 18, 2015 and LCRA has requested a new EO for another 120 day period. On June 5, 2015 LCRA submitted an update to their TCEQ EO application to incorporate the latest information on the May rain events.

City of Austin representatives continue to work diligently through the critical LCRA WMP revision and 2015 TCEQ Emergency Order processes to proactively ensure reservoir management of Lakes Travis and Buchanan is consistent with Austin's firm water interests and with LCRA's lake permit duties and firm customer agreements.

Drought Response Planning Update:

Austin Water Resource Planning Task Force (AWRPTF)

The Austin Water Resource Planning Task Force (Task Force) was created by City Council (Resolution No. 20140410-033) in April 2014 to evaluate the City's water needs, to examine and make recommendations regarding future water planning, and to evaluate potential water resource management scenarios for Council consideration. The Task Force was charged with making recommendations on any alternative water sources including conservation, reuse, regional transmission systems and partnerships, groundwater, aquifer storage, as well as other potential sources in the region. The Task Force was supported by Austin Water and Watershed Protection.

The Task Force convened its first meeting on May 5, 2014 and met intensively through June 25, 2014 to execute their charge. The Task Force's findings including their final report and recommendations to Council are available on-line at:

<http://www.cityofaustin.org/edims/document.cfm?id=214146>

August 7, 2014 Council Resolution (Resolution No. 20140807-090)

On August 7, 2014, City Council passed a resolution (Resolution No. 20140807-090) directing the City Manager to report back to Council by September 25, 2014 with a proposed schedule, plan, and budget for implementing certain key recommendations from the Task Force report and to include a plan for a stakeholder process. Council Resolution No. 20140807-090 is available on-line at:

<http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=214617>

The September 25, 2014 report to Council summarizes the key AWRPTF recommendations from the Task Force report with schedule information, available preliminary budget estimates, and plans for stakeholder input.

The September 25, 2014 report to Council is available on-line at:

<http://www.cityofaustin.org/edims/document.cfm?id=218197>

Integrated Water Resource Plan

One of the key recommendations of the AWRPTF was the development of an Integrated Water Resource Plan (IWRP) to evaluate the City's water needs, to examine and make recommendations on future water planning, and to evaluate potential water-resource management scenarios for Council consideration. On December 11th 2014, City council passed a resolution (Resolution No. 20141211-119) to create the Austin Integrated Water Resource Planning Community Task Force (AIWRPCTF) to support the development of the IWRP. More information about the IWRP is included in the following attached document. Council Resolution No. 20141211-119 is available on-line at:

<http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=223726>

Attached to this Drought Status and Water Supply Report is a summary of supply-side and demand-side strategies recommended by the Austin Water Resource Planning Task Force (AWRPTF) with schedule, budget, and status updates.

Attachment

Summary Austin Water Resource Planning Task Force (AWRPTF) Strategy Updates June 2015

Austin Water has classified the Task Force Key Recommendations into the following categories for purposes of planning and budgeting:

- 1) Short-term demand-side management strategies (SD)
- 2) Short-term supply-side management strategies (SS)
- 3) Proposed code and rules changes (CR)
- 4) Feasibility and engineering analysis for supply-side strategy grouping (FEA)
- 5) Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP)

1) Short-term Demand-side Management Strategies (SD) Summary				
Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
SD1. Benchmarks	Continue to develop benchmarks for conservation and use benchmarks for water conservation program selection.	On-going.	In-house resources to be utilized.	For program selection, continuing to use cost benchmarks Austin Water developed with Resource Management Commission. Plan to develop broader supply & demand benchmarks through the Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP) process.
SD2. Water report software/services	Pilot project targeting 10,000 customers to evaluate the benefits of water report services and customer interface software.	Pilot project is currently underway.	Estimated \$45,000 for initial launch of pilot project (includes one-time startup costs).	Selected vendor, Dropcountr, is in the process of contacting randomly selected customers to voluntarily participate in a pilot study of changes prompted by use of water report services and customer interface software.
SD3. Reclaimed: Completing the Core	Near-term implementation of the Reclaimed Water Master Plan to enable Austin Water to provide reclaimed water to additional customers.	On-going construction program with staged project completion over the next 5 to 7 years.*	Capital Projects: \$41.4 million (in current CIP plan).	Completing the Core projects are integrated into Austin Water's Capital Improvement Plan and staggered over the next few years. Various projects are in the planning, design, and construction phases. Main to Capital Complex currently being advertised.

*Note: There are other reclaimed water projects, beyond completing the core, discussed below in the "Feasibility and Engineering Analyses for Supply-Side Strategy Grouping (FEA)" section, that could be accelerated due to the current drought. These potential drought response strategies, including Lake Long enhanced off-channel storage and indirect potable reuse, include construction of additional reclaimed water system infrastructure components contained in Austin Water's reclaimed master plan.

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
SD4. Leak/water loss reduction	Continue and enhance efforts to reduce leaks and system losses from Austin Water infrastructure.	On-going leak detection, pipe condition assessment, & remediation programs; develop and share cost relationship information by end of 2015.	<p>Continue to fund efforts through annual O&M and CIP budget process; use in-house resources for developing cost relationship information.</p> <p>Staff is exploring options to prioritize efforts and efficiently utilize resources within the given budget constraints.</p>	<p>Continuing on-going leak detection, pipe condition assessment, and remediation programs.</p> <p>AW has formulated a Leak Detection Core Team (LDCT) to discuss current and future leak detection contract services and provide update on in-house crews' active leak detection program. LDCT is using loggers to proactively identify and repair leaks.</p> <p>Additionally, a district meter has been installed for North Imperial Drive and data is currently being analyzed.</p>

2) Short-term Supply-side Management Strategies (SS) Summary

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
SS1. Enhance Longhorn dam gate operations	Valve adjustments for improved hydraulic efficiency and bascule gate enhancements to improve hydraulic performance from the existing structure.	Continue to monitor and coordinate with LCRA – make further gate adjustments and plan for further improvements, as necessary.	Bascule dam gate improvement project funded by AE.	Completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gate adjustments, using in-house resources. - AE's bascule dam gate improvement project.
SS2. Lake Long operating level (existing capacity)	Operate Walter E. Long (Decker) Lake with a 3-foot variation in lake level to help preserve stored water in Lakes Travis and Buchanan through strategic lake refill operations in wetter conditions.	On-going coordination between AE and LCRA to implement modified operations.	In-house resources to be utilized. Pro-rata curtailment plan amendment between AE and LCRA approved.	Completed: Pro-rata curtailment plan amendment between AE and LCRA approved.
SS3. Lake Austin operating level	Operate Lake Austin within an approximate 3-foot operation range during non-peak recreational months.	<p>Proposed to be implemented during non-peak recreational months (October through May) after combined storage in the Highland Lakes falls below 600,000 acre-feet (AF).</p> <p>On an ongoing basis, AW will monitor LCRA combined storage projections to provide adequate opportunity to conduct a robust public outreach and education process in advance of possible implementation triggering.</p> <p>Will prepare for possible implementation in 2016. Austin Water will coordinate with LCRA.</p>	<p>Coordination to be implemented using in-house resources.</p> <p>Austin Water may need to budget for professional public outreach resources to implement this strategy. However, a scope and budget for these resources has not yet been developed.</p>	Operational plan development and public outreach plan development are underway.

3) Proposed code and rules changes (CR) Summary

These include recommendations to amend existing codes and rules, for which development and stakeholder involvement processes can begin prior to the completion of an IWRP.

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
CR1. Drought response stages	Solicit public input to assess the potential for an additional restriction in Stage 3 that would allow hand water only to delay Stage 4 condition.	Will prepare for possible implementation in 2015.	In-house resources to be utilized.	Public meetings held in January and February 2015 to seek public input on lake level triggers and potential additional restrictions to delay Stage 4. Public meeting input is being summarized.
CR2. Toilet replacement	Work with stakeholders to develop code language and an implementation plan to require retrofits in the commercial and multifamily sectors.	Code amendments before Council in late 2015.	In-house resources to be utilized.	Austin Water plans to work with stakeholders to develop code language and an implementation plan.
CR3. Cooling tower condensate	Work with stakeholders to develop requirements for new facilities to capture air conditioning condensate and use in cooling towers.	Work with stakeholders in 2015 to incorporate in City's regular plumbing code update.	Coordination to be implemented using in-house resources.	Austin Water will work with stakeholders in 2015 to develop requirements for new facilities in preparation for next scheduled plumbing code update, anticipated to occur in 2016. Note that schedule may shift based on plumbing code revision timeline.
CR4. Gray water amendments	Review possible impediments to graywater systems while still protecting public health and safety.	Amendments sent to Council late 2014.	Not applicable.	Amendments approved by Council November 20, 2014.
CR5. Irrigation-related measures	Develop voluntary standards in conjunction with LCRA and homebuilders for drought resistant single-family landscapes. Work with Planning and Development Review Department and Department of Watershed Protection on revisions to Land Development Code and Plumbing Code to require drought tolerant landscapes in new commercial and multifamily developments.	Work with stakeholders and report back to Council in late 2015 with recommendations.	In-house resources to be utilized.	Working with the Homebuilders Association (HBA) to craft a set of landscaping guidelines that reflect a drought-tolerant, conservation approach. HBA membership recently approved these guidelines and all HBA members are expected to abide by these water-saving principles when building new homes.

4) Feasibility and Engineering Analyses for Supply-Side Strategy Grouping (FEA) Summary

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
FEA1. Lake Long enhanced	Potential use of Walter E. Long Lake (Decker Lake) as enhanced off-channel storage for water supply augmentation.	<p>Complete feasibility and engineering analyses, including water quality modeling and assessments by early 2016.</p> <p>Note that permit requirement consultations with TCEQ will be on-going in 2015 and early 2016.</p>	<p>Contract for feasibility and engineering analyses (FEA) for FEA 1 – 4 group: ~\$730,000</p> <p>Contract for reclaimed water pipeline design engineering is ~\$922,000</p> <p>Contract for reclaimed water pump station improvements and outfall design engineering is being negotiated</p>	<p>Rotation list contracting for feasibility and engineering analysis for this strategy, as part of the FEA1-4 group, is complete.</p> <p>Preliminary alignment of reclaimed water pipeline has been developed and design engineer is under contract.</p> <p>Currently negotiating a contract with a design engineer for reclaimed water pump station improvements, outfall, and dechlorination facilities.</p>
FEA2. Indirect potable reuse	<p>Convey a portion of South Austin Regional (SAR) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) treated effluent discharge to Lady Bird Lake (LBL) to then be withdrawn via an intake barge below Tom Miller Dam. Requires construction of pumping facilities and pipeline to pump water from LBL into Ullrich WTP intake system.</p> <p>Task Force recommendation is for the City to consider exercising this option in deep emergency drought conditions in the event of 400,000 acre feet or less of combined storage in Lakes Travis and Buchanan.</p>	<p>Preliminary engineering for the reclaimed water pipelines associated with this option currently underway, Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) expected to be completed in 2015.</p> <p>Complete additional feasibility and engineering analyses, including water quality modeling and assessments, by early 2016.</p> <p>Note that permit requirement consultations with TCEQ will be on-going in 2015 and early 2016.</p>	<p>Contract for feasibility and engineering analyses (FEA) for FEA 1 – 4 group: ~\$730,000</p> <p>Contract for current reclaimed water pipelines routing study PER is ~\$300,000.</p>	<p>Rotation list contracting for additional feasibility and engineering analysis for this strategy, as part of the FEA1-4 group, is complete.</p> <p>Reclaimed water pipelines routing study 90% complete with final results expected in June 2015. Review comments of the 90% study have been returned to the engineer.</p>

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
FEA3. Reclaimed water infiltration	Spread treated wastewater from South Austin Regional (SAR) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in an infiltration basin. Water would then recharge into the Colorado Alluvium formation and be recaptured in alluvial wells along the river to be pumped to the water treatment plant.	Complete feasibility and engineering analyses, including water quality modeling and assessments, by early 2016. Note that permit requirement consultations with TCEQ will be on-going in 2015 and early 2016.	Contract for feasibility and engineering analyses (FEA) for FEA 1 – 4 group: ~\$730,000	Rotation list contracting for feasibility and engineering analysis for this strategy, as part of the FEA1-4 group, is complete.
FEA4. Capture Lady Bird Lake inflows	Install floating pump intake barge below Tom Miller Dam and a transmission main to pump water from Lady Bird Lake (LBL) into Ullrich water Treatment Plant intake line. This strategy would allow the capture of spring flows including flows from Barton springs into LBL and other storm flows when they are not needed downstream.	Complete feasibility and engineering analyses, including conduct water quality modeling and assessments, by early 2016. This analysis is to be done in coordination with feasibility and engineering work on other strategies that involve pumping water from Lady Bird Lake into the Ullrich Water Treatment Plant for treatment and distribution.	Contract for feasibility and engineering analyses (FEA) for FEA 1 – 4 group: ~\$730,000	Rotation list contracting for feasibility and engineering analysis for this strategy, as part of the FEA1-4 group, is complete.
FEA5. Aquifer Storage and Recovery	Evaluation of the potential feasibility of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) project(s) in the lower Trinity and fresh Edwards Aquifers north of the Colorado River, within Travis County. The general concept of an ASR project is to store water in an aquifer for later recovery and use during dry periods, for example.			Currently project planning, developing scope of work, and making preparations for rotation list contracting for professional services.

5) Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP) Summary

Strategy	Project Description	Schedule	Budget	Status
IWRP1. Integrated Water Resources Plan Project (IWRP) including a Conservation Potential Assessment	<p>Integrated evaluation of and plan recommendations for demand and supply-side strategies.</p> <p>Council Resolution No. 20141211-119, passed by Mayor and Council on December 11, 2014, created the Austin Integrated Water Resource Planning Community Task Force (AIWRPCTF) to support development of the IWRP – see link to the resolution below: http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=223726</p> <p>The IWRP will incorporate public participation and stakeholder input throughout the process as well as coordination with other City of Austin departments.</p>	<p>Project planning and scoping is currently underway.</p> <p>Conduct project over approximately 2 years with substantial completion by Spring 2017.</p>	<p>In addition to in-house resources,</p> <p>For consultant services for the main IWRP consultant: ~\$750,000</p> <p>Additional water availability modeling and precipitation hydrology analysis and projection consulting services: ~\$150,000</p> <p>Note that additional budget requirements may be determined through the project process.</p>	<p>Continuing project planning, scoping, and making preparations for professional services contracting. RFQ release is pending AIWRPCTF review and input on scope and process.</p> <p>The first two AIWRPCTF meetings were held on May 5th and June 2nd. The next meeting is scheduled for July 7th.</p> <p>In process items include evaluating disaggregated demand models and working with Watershed Protection Department on elements including rainwater harvesting and landscaping. Additionally, contracting is underway for water availability modeling and precipitation hydrology analysis and projection consulting services.</p> <p>The following is the link to the Task Force's Boards and Commissions web-page: http://www.austintexas.gov/aiwrpctf</p>