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DRAFT - City of Dallas

2024 Water Conservation Plan

Adopted by Resolution of Dallas City Council on April 10, 2024

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Water Conservation Plan for the City of Dallas Water Utilities

1.0 Introduction

Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) is a regional supplier of potable and raw water that serves approximately 2.6 million people within a 699 square mile service area. This includes all the City of Dallas, 23 wholesale treated water customers, and five wholesale raw water customers located in the metropolitan area surrounding Dallas.

Dallas has actively procured water supplies, constructed reservoirs, and developed water treatment facilities which make it possible for DWU to provide water to its customers. In 2022, DWU delivered over 139 billion gallons of treated water, 13.5 billion gallons of untreated water, and 70.8 billion gallons of wastewater.

As the regional population grows, so grows water demand. To meet that demand, DWU must plan to increase the available water supply and expand its transmission, treatment, and distribution facilities. DWU considers water conservation an integral part of this planning process. The 2014 Dallas Long Range Water Supply Plan (2014 LRWSP) identified and recommended conservation as a water management strategy. Of the recommended strategies, water conservation represents approximately 12% of Dallas' recommended future water supply.

The City of Dallas has had a water conservation program since the early 1980s. In 2001, Dallas increased its conservation efforts with the amendment of CHAPTER 49, "WATER AND WASTEWATER," of the Dallas City Code to include, CONSERVATION MEASURES RELATING TO LAWN AND LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.

In 2023, DWU developed its *Water Conservation Five-Year Work Plan (2024 Work Plan)*, an update to its *2016 Water Conservation Five-Year Work Plan*. The 2024 Work Plan includes phased implementation of best management practices (BMPs). This Water Conservation Plan incorporates data and strategies from the 2024 Work Plan.

1.1 State of Texas Requirements

The Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Chapter 288 (30 TAC § 288) requires holders of an existing permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication for the appropriation of surface water in the amount of 1,000 acre-feet a year or more for municipal, industrial, and other non-irrigation uses to develop, submit, and implement a water conservation plan and to update it according to a specified schedule. As such, DWU is subject to this requirement. Since DWU provides water as a municipal public and wholesale water supplier, DWU's Water Conservation Plan must include information necessary to comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirements for each of these designations.

The requirements of Subchapter A that must be included in the City of Dallas Water Conservation Plan are summarized below.

➤ *Minimum Requirements for Municipal Public and Wholesale Water Suppliers*

- Utility Profile: Includes information regarding population and customer data, water use data (including total gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and residential GPCD), water supply system data, and wastewater system data. (Appendices A-C)

- Description of the Wholesaler's Service Area: Includes population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater data. (Figure 3-1)
- Goals: Specific quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs and goals for municipal and residential use, in GPCD. The goals established by a public water supplier are not enforceable under this subparagraph. (Sections 2.2 and 2.3)
- Accurate Metering Devices: The TCEQ requires metering devices with an accuracy of plus or minus 5 percent for measuring water diverted from source supply. (Section 5.11)
- Universal Metering, Testing, Repair, and Replacement: The TCEQ requires that there be a program for universal metering of both customer and public uses of water for meter testing and repair, and for periodic meter replacement. (Section 5.12)
- Leak Detection, Repair, and Control of Unaccounted for Water: The regulations require measures to determine and control unaccounted-for water. Measures may include periodic visual inspections along distribution lines and periodic audits of the water system for illegal connections or abandoned services. (Sections 5.13 and 5.14)
- Continuing Public Education Program: TCEQ requires a continuing public education and information program regarding water conservation. (Section 5.2)
- Non-Promotional Rate Structure: Chapter 288 requires a water rate structure that is cost-based, and which does not encourage the excessive use of water. (Section 5.9 and Appendix E)
- Reservoir Systems Operational Plan: This requirement is to provide a coordinated operational structure for operation of reservoirs owned by the water supply entity within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies. (Section 5.16)
- Wholesale Customer Requirements: The water conservation plan must include a requirement in every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the Water Conservation Plan, and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements of Title 30 TAC Chapter 288. (Section 5.15)
- A Means of Implementation and Enforcement: The regulations require a means to implement and enforce the Water Conservation Plan, as evidenced by an ordinance, resolution, or tariff, and a description of the authority by which the conservation plan is enforced. (Section 5.17)
- Coordination with Regional Water Planning Groups: The water conservation plan should document the coordination with the Regional Water Planning Group for the service area of the public water supplier to demonstrate consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plan. (Section 5.18 and Appendix I)

➤ ***Additional Requirements for Cities of More than 5,000 People***

- Program for Leak Detection, Repair, and Water Loss Accounting: The plan must include a description of the program of leak detection, repair, and water loss accounting for the water transmission, storage, delivery, and distribution system. (Sections 5.13 and 5.14)
- Record Management System: The plan must include a record management system to record water pumped, water deliveries, water sales and water losses which allows for the

desegregation of water sales and uses into the following user classes (residential; commercial; public and institutional and industrial). (Sections 5.14 and 5.19)

- Requirements for Wholesale Customers: The plan must include a requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the plan (by either ordinance, resolution, or tariff), and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements in 30 TAC § 288. If the customer intends to resell the water, the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with the provisions of 30 TAC § 288. (Section 5.15)
- Additional Conservation Strategies: TCEQ Rules also list additional optional but not required conservation strategies which may be adopted by suppliers. The following optional strategies are included in this plan:
 - Conservation-Oriented Water Rates. (Section 5.9 and Appendix E) and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;
 - Ordinances, Plumbing Codes and/or Rules on Water Conservation Fixtures. (Section 5.20)
 - Fixture Replacement Incentive Programs. (Sections 5.5, 5.7.1, and 5.7.2)
 - Reuse and/or Recycling of Wastewater and/or Gray Water. (Section 5.22)
 - Ordinance and/or Programs for Landscape Water Management. (Sections 5.3 and 5.20)
 - Method for Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Plan. (Section 5.23)

This Water Conservation Plan sets forth a program of long-term measures under which the City of Dallas can improve the overall efficiency of water use and conserve its water resources. Short-term measures which respond to specific water management conditions (i.e., periods of drought, unusually high water demands, unforeseen equipment or system failure, or contamination of a water supply source) on the other hand, are described in the City of Dallas Drought Contingency Plan.

1.2 The Water Conservation Planning Process

Water conservation has increasingly been an important element of Dallas's long-range water supply strategy. Since adoption of the water conservation ordinance relating to lawn and landscape irrigation in October of 2001, Dallas has dramatically increased its efforts to promote water conservation. Since 2002, Dallas has had a broad-based media campaign to increase public awareness on water efficiency, particularly relating to outdoor use. This ongoing campaign has expanded to a regional campaign, shared

with the Tarrant Regional Water District. Since the 2016 Water Conservation Five-Year Work Plan (Work Plan), Dallas has continued to improve upon its diverse menu of programs with an ongoing, dynamic approach to conservation whereby programs are continually measured and evaluated systematically for effectiveness and efficiency.

This Water Conservation Plan is heavily based on the data and information gathered in the 2024 Work Plan. This included review of numerous water conservation programs, initiatives, data and literature, as well as input from industry personnel. The process for development of the 2024 Work Plan can be outlined as follows:

- Analyzed Dallas Water Utilities data;
- Reviewed water conservation programs in other large cities;
- Reviewed Texas Regulations pertaining to Water Conservation;
- Reviewed City of Dallas water system and associated master plans;
- Developed potential water conservation strategies;
- Evaluated water conservation strategies; and
- Sought input from stakeholder groups.

1.3 Organization of the Water Conservation Plan

The following information and procedures are provided in this plan:

- **Section 2.0, Water Conservation Planning Goals**, describes the benefits of water conservation, DWU's water conservation planning goals, and the specific, water demand reduction goals established by DWU for this Water Conservation Plan, including quantified five- and ten-year water loss and GPCD reduction goals.
- **Section 3.0, Population and Per Capita Water Demand Forecasts**, identifies DWU's wholesale customers, provides populations and per capita water demand projections, and discusses the impact wholesale customers will have on future water demand.
- **Section 4.0, Description of the DWU Water System**, describes DWU's water supply sources, water treatment plants, treated water storage and distribution systems, and wastewater treatment plants.
- **Section 5.0, DWU's Water Conservation Program**, describes DWU's existing water conservation program and enhancements as well as new conservation measures that are likely to be implemented.
- **Appendices A through F** provide the completed TCEQ Utility Profiles for Municipal Public Water Suppliers and Wholesale Public Water Suppliers, water supply system data, an implementation schedule, Dallas' Standard Water Rates and service area map.

2.0 Water Conservation Planning Goals

The objective of this Water Conservation Plan is to achieve efficient use of water through practices and measures that reduce water consumption and water losses and increase water reuse. Meeting this objective will allow available water supplies and existing infrastructure to be extended into the future.

2.1 Benefits of Water Conservation

A well-designed Water Conservation Plan will not deprive the community of essential water uses; it will provide a blueprint for efficient water use. The benefits of water conservation not only include avoided costs, but include others benefits that hold significant importance in terms of value. Benefits of water conservation include:

- Delays the need to develop expensive future water supplies. Costs associated with developing new water supplies (or purchasing new water) are numerous. These can include capital costs for construction of reservoirs, pumping facilities, pipelines, treatment plants, water storage, and related facilities; costs of obtaining water rights and permits; and operational costs such as labor, energy, and chemicals. To illustrate this fact the water demand projection in the 2014 LRWSP was on average, over the planning horizon (2020 to 2060), 19.3% lower primarily due to Dallas' conservation efforts
- Extends the life of existing water supplies and infrastructure. Pressures within the water system will increase in localized areas to meet increasing customer demands. Increased pressures within an aging infrastructure will mean more leaks from the system. When water demands are maintained or reduced through conservation, higher system pressure is avoided.
- Reduces peak requirements. A water system is sized to meet its customers' peak demands. When peak demands are reduced through water conservation, part of the system's capacity is freed-up for other water customers. This, in effect, increases the base capacity of the system.
- Lowers capital and operating costs of the existing system. The need for expanding the water treatment and distribution system is delayed or avoided. Operational costs, such as power and chemicals, are also reduced.

Other benefits include positive environmental effects, improving customer good will and promoting a positive image for the City of Dallas.

2.2 DWU's Water Conservation Planning Goals

Listed below are many of the planning goals considered important to DWU during the water conservation planning process:

- Reduce seasonal peak demands
- Reduce water loss and waste
- Decrease consumption measured as gallons per capita per day (GPCD)
- Maintain quality of life
- Allow continued economic growth and development
- Maintain public education for a heightened public awareness of water conservation in Dallas and the surrounding region
- "Lead by example" by continuing to upgrade city facilities with water efficient fixtures, landscapes, and irrigation systems wherever possible

- Facilitate regional conservation efforts among DWU wholesale customer cities and neighboring municipalities, districts and agencies
- Establish the foundation for continuation of water savings targets for the following five-year period
- Remain consistent with the Region C Water Plan
- Incorporate, to the extent practicable, measures identified in the Texas Water Development Board’s (TWDB’s) best management practices (BMP) Guide.

2.3 Quantified Five- and Ten-Year Goals for Water Savings

Specific elements of the Water Conservation Plan, including planned initiatives, are described in Section 5.0. The development of the planned initiatives involved the identification and examination of numerous conservation strategies. These strategies were derived from several sources, including state agency directives, regional water planning groups, water conservation literature, water conservation programs used by other municipalities, and the City’s existing Work Plan.

Targeted water savings are based on the planned BMPs, historical water use patterns, literature values, and experience with other utilities. Savings include the combined efforts of all program elements and components.

Table 2-1: City of Dallas Five- and Ten-Year Goals for Water Savings

	Historic 5-yr Average	Baseline	5-yr Goal for Year 2029	10-yr Goal for Year 2034
Total GPCD	175	175	168	160
Residential GPCD	51	51	47.7	46.6
Water Loss GPCD	25.6	25.6	24.35	23.13
Water Loss (Percentage)	14.4%	14.4%	13.7%	13.04%

The “Total” GPCD five- and ten-year targets (Table 2-1) include water use by DWU industrial customers. However, Dallas also uses other metrics to track the effectiveness of its water conservation efforts, including:

- Non-industrial per capita water use. Exclusive of water use by industrial customers, the five-year rolling average per capita water use in fiscal year 2021-2022 was 165
- Residential per capita water use. Including single-family and multi-family residential uses, the five-year rolling average per capita water use in fiscal year 2021-2022 was 51 GPCD

3.0 Population Forecasts and Per Capita Water Use

3.1 DWU's Customer and Population Forecast

DWU supplies retail treated municipal water to the City of Dallas. The 2022 estimated population of the City of Dallas was 1,321,740 according to the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG). DWU supplies wholesale treated municipal water to 23 customer cities or entities and serves five wholesale raw water customers (one customer receives both treated and raw water). These wholesale customers are primarily located in Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant counties; however, portions extend into Collin, Ellis, and Kaufman counties. A map of the DWU service area, identifying the wholesale customers, is shown in Figure 3-1. The 2022 estimated total population of the wholesale customers was approximately 1,289,160, according to NCTCOG. The total treated water population served for the past five years, based on NCTCOG population estimates, is illustrated in Table 3-1.

3.2 Long-Range Water Planning Efforts

The City of Dallas conducts long-range water planning efforts on a regular basis in order to maintain a reliable supply that meets the demand of the service area. The 2014 LRWSP, includes projected population, per capita consumption, and total demand projections for Dallas and its wholesale customers. The updated population projections are presented in Table 3-2.

Figure 3-1: Dallas Water Utilities Service Area

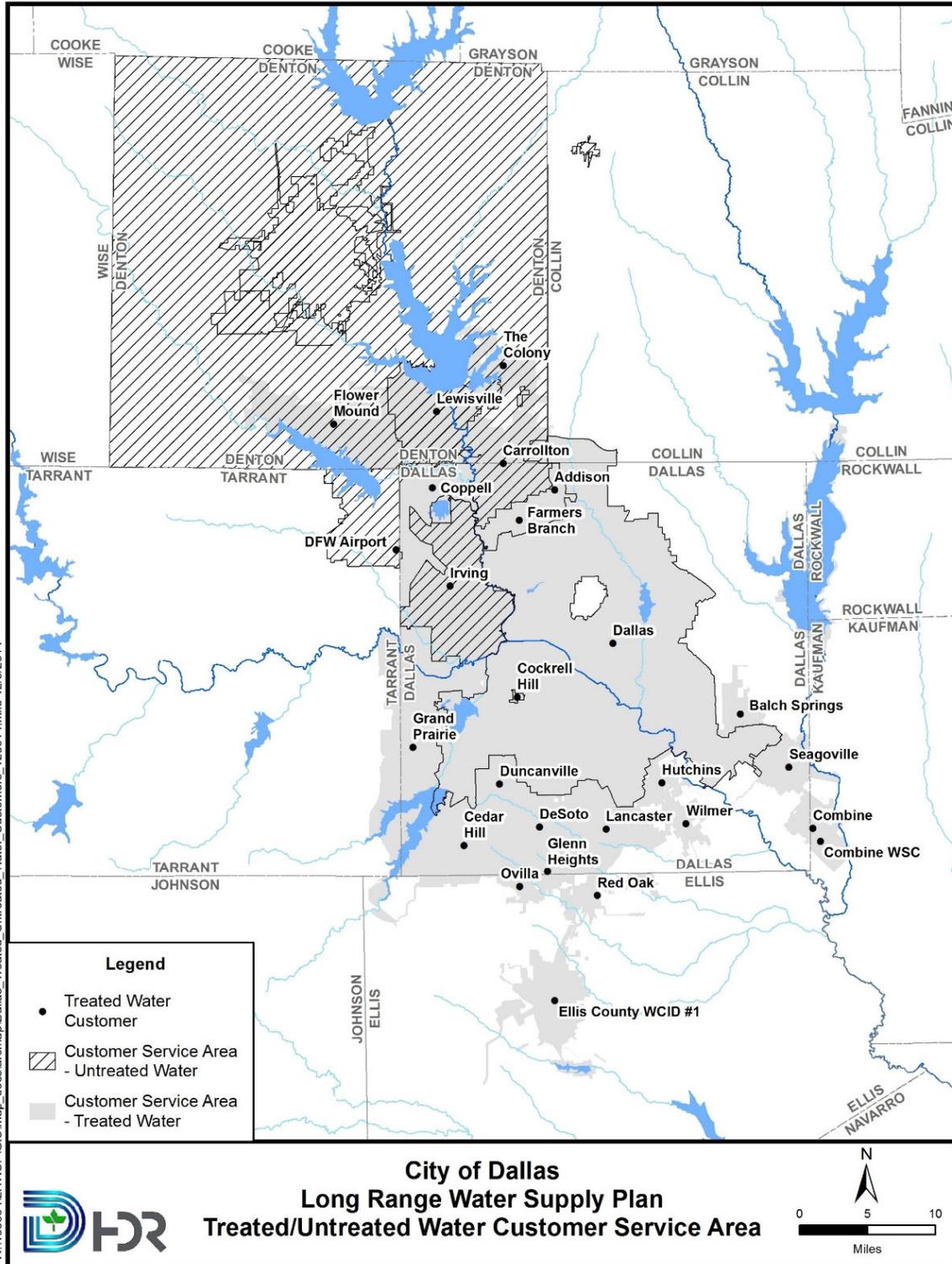


Table 3-1: Population Served (Retail and Wholesale Customers)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Population	2,395,687	2,435,515	2,458,326	2,499,651	2,460,490

Table 3-2: Population Projections for City of Dallas and Customer Cities

City/Region	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
City of Dallas	1,242,135	1,347,717	1,531,681	1,707,057	1,841,064	1,905,498
Current Wholesale Customer Cities	1,820,739	2,179,474	2,464,242	2,781,101	3,100,019	3,430,458
Total	3,062,874	3,527,194	3,995,923	4,488,158	4,941,083	5,335,956

3.3 Impact of Wholesale Water Customers on Water Demand

Wholesale water customers account for a significant portion of DWU's water demand. These customers currently use approximately 40 percent of all water (treated and untreated) and 40 percent of treated water supplied by DWU. By year 2070, use by DWU's current wholesale water customers could increase to approximately 50 percent of all water and 62 percent of treated water. Therefore, water demand reductions by DWU's wholesale customers are considered essential if DWU is to achieve its long-range water supply objectives.

Strategies to address this challenge are discussed in Section 5.5 (*Continuing Public Education Program*) and Section 5.9 (*Water Conservation Provisions in Wholesale Water Supply Contracts*).

4.0 Description of the DWU Water System

DWU has supplied water to meet the needs of the City of Dallas since 1881. Additionally, DWU currently supplies treated water to 23 wholesale customers and untreated water to an additional five wholesale customers. Dallas meets these needs through a system of surface water reservoirs and through its transmission, treatment, and distribution facilities. Recycled water projects, existing and proposed, are also components of the DWU water system.

4.1 Water Supply Sources

DWU has seven surface water reservoirs, located in three geographically diverse river basins. Of the seven surface water reservoirs, six are currently connected to DWU's system with the seventh being scheduled for connection by 2027. DWU can balance the level of use in each connected reservoir to ensure that the supply of any single reservoir will not be prematurely exhausted.

The reservoirs comprising DWU's system are subdivided into western reservoirs and eastern reservoirs. This designation corresponds to DWU's overall water treatment system infrastructure, which includes the

two western water treatment plants, Bachman Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Elm Fork WTP, and one eastern water treatment plant, East Side WTP. DWU's distribution system is one integrated system which the three water treatment plants feed into. A detailed list of City of Dallas Water Rights is included in Appendix D.

4.1.1 Western System

The reservoirs in the western system in which DWU holds water rights include:

- Ray Roberts Lake
- Lewisville Lake
- Grapevine Lake
- Elm Fork Channel of the Trinity River (above Frazier Dam)

DWU also holds water rights for uncontrolled portions of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River watershed (i.e., areas located downstream of Lewisville Lake and Grapevine Lake which contribute stream flow to DWU's water supply diversion points on the Elm Fork).

Additionally, DWU holds water rights in Lake Palestine, but this reservoir is not presently connected to the DWU Water System. Lake Palestine, which is physically located southeast of Dallas, will be connected to the Western System through the Bachman WTP. This connection is scheduled for 2027.

4.1.2 Eastern System

The reservoirs in the eastern system in which Dallas holds water rights and/or supply contracts include:

- Lake Ray Hubbard
- Lake Tawakoni
- Lake Fork
- Lake Palestine (unconnected)

DWU holds water rights and a water supply contract in Lake Palestine, but this reservoir is not presently connected to the DWU water system. In addition, DWU treats raw water from Lake Jim Chapman for the City of Irving and delivers treated water to the City of Irving.

4.1.3 Others

DWU holds storage and diversion rights for White Rock Lake, located on White Rock Creek, in northeastern Dallas. The City of Dallas also has permitted reuse of return flows from the City of Lewisville Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Town of Flower Mound WWTP in the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and from Dallas' Southside and Central WWTPs in the Trinity River.

Table 4-1 presents a summary of the current water rights associated with each of the reservoirs comprising DWU's raw water sources. A listing of DWU reservoirs is located in Appendix C.

4.2 Water Treatment Plants

DWU maintains three water treatment plants (Elm Fork, Bachman, and East Side) serving both retail and wholesale customers. The treatment plants have a combined treatment capacity of 900 million gallons per day (MGD) and a current total firm pumping capacity of 905 MGD.

The Elm Fork Water Treatment Plant (WTP) is located in Carrollton near the intersection of I-35 East and Whitlock Lane. The plant has a rated treatment capacity of 310 MGD with a high-service pumping capacity of 324 MGD. The plant receives gravity flow through the Elm Fork of the Trinity River from Ray Roberts Lake, Lewisville Lake, and Grapevine Lake. The intake structure, located north of the Carrollton Dam, diverts water by gravity flow to two low-service pump stations. One pump station is off-site and the other is on the plant site. The raw water is then pumped to the ozone application facility located at the plant.

Table 4-1: Summary of Available Water Supply Sources

	Source	Amount Authorized (MGD)	Firm Yield Available to DWU (MGD)
Surface Water	Lake Ray Hubbard	186.9	50.0
	Lewisville Lake	491.0	162.0
	Ray Roberts Lake	582.2	
	Elm Fork Run-of River	14.5	
	Grapevine Lake	75.9	12.8
	Reuse	220.7	95.3 ^{a,b}
Groundwater	NA	--	--
Contracts	Sabine River Authority – Lake Tawakoni	107.0	157
	Sabine River Authority – Lake Fork	107.0	107 ^b
	Upper Neches River Municipal Water Authority – Lake Palestine	102.0	102 ^c
Other	NA	--	--

^a Yield is based on 2018 annual wastewater discharges with Water Reuse Permit 12468B conditions and restrictions. This number will vary annually depending upon discharge.

^b Not fully connected

^c Not connected

The Bachman WTP is located in Dallas, Texas, north of Love Field Airport and adjacent to Bachman Lake. Bachman WTP is Dallas' oldest operating water treatment plant with a rated treatment capacity of

150 MGD, a storage capacity of 9.5 million gallons (MG), and a high-service pumping capacity of 180 MGD. Raw water is diverted from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River through Fishing Hole Lake to a raw water pump station located off-site of the water treatment plant. The raw water is then pumped to the ozone application facility located at the plant.

The East Side WTP is located in Sunnyvale, Texas. The plant is Dallas' largest water treatment plant with a rated treatment capacity of 440 MGD and a firm raw water pumping capacity of 500 MGD. The plant receives raw water from three reservoirs- Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Tawakoni and Lake Fork via three raw water pump stations and one balancing reservoir. From the east, the Iron Bridge Pump Station, located at Lake Tawakoni, and the Lake Fork Pump Station transport raw water to the Tawakoni Balancing Reservoir (TBR). From TBR, raw water flows by gravity through two water lines to the ozone application facility at the plant. The Forney Raw Water Pump Station transports raw water from Lake Ray Hubbard directly to the ozone application facility utilizing two pressurized lines.

Several improvements are currently under consideration to increase the overall capacity of the eastern system including the construction of new 144-inch raw water pipelines from Lake Tawakoni to the TBR and from TBR to the East Side WTP as well as treatment capacity improvements at the East Side WTP to increase the plant's rated capacity to 540 MGD.

4.3 Treated Water Storage and Distribution Systems

The DWU distribution system is divided into nine major pressure zones (Central Low, North High, South High, East High, Pleasant Grove, Red Bird High, Renner High, Trinity Heights and Cedar Dale) with several intermediate areas of service supplied via inline boosters and pressure reducing valves. Each pressure zone includes one or more ground/elevated storage tanks that are designed to act both as pressure equalizer and fire protection storage within the area.

Once water has been treated at one of the three DWU treatment plants (Bachman; Elm Fork; East Side), the finished water is then pumped into the distribution system. Transfers from treatment plants are accomplished by means of "high service" pumps that are located at the plant sites and throughout the system. These "high service" stations are supplied directly from the plant clear wells. There are 30 pump stations, 11 clear wells, 12 ground storage reservoirs, and nine elevated storage tanks in the Dallas distribution system.

The treatment plant clear wells have a combined storage capacity of 90 MG; the ground storage reservoirs and elevated storage tanks have a total 178.4 MG and 15.5 MG, respectively. The total combined storage capacity of the system is approximately 260.4 MG.

DWU's treated water distribution system consists of approximately 4,982 linear miles of pipe. The capacity of the treated water distribution system is constantly being upgraded and re-assessed to improve the ability of the distribution system to meet customers' needs and to replace aging infrastructure.

4.4 Wastewater Treatment Plants

DWU operates two wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) - Central and Southside - that serve the City of Dallas as well as 11 wholesale wastewater customer cities. The WWTPs have a combined annual

average flow permitted capacity of 280 MGD with 545 MGD 2-hour peak. A general description of the plants is as follows:

- Central WWTP is currently rated at 170 MGD and is located four miles south of downtown Dallas. The Central WWTP permit includes a future capacity of 200 MGD. The annual average flow for FY 2021-22 was 128 MGD. The Central WWTP consists of two parallel treatment trains known as the Dallas Plant and White Rock Plant. Each has influent pump stations, preliminary treatment facilities, primary clarification, trickling filters, and secondary clarifiers. The combined flow from

the Dallas and White Rock plants is then pumped to common aeration basins, final clarifiers, chlorination, filtration, and de-chlorination facilities. Sludge from the Central WWTP is pumped approximately 13 miles to the Southside WWTP for additional treatment.

- Southside WWTP is currently permitted at 110 MGD and is located 18 miles southeast of downtown Dallas. The annual average flow for FY 2021-22 was 55 MGD. The Southside WWTP consists of an influent pump station, preliminary treatment facilities, primary clarification, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, chlorination, filtration, and dechlorination facilities. The sludge handling facilities at the Southside WWTP include solids thickening, anaerobic digestion, solids dewatering, and dedicated land disposal.

A small portion of the city's wastewater is transported to the Trinity River Authority (TRA) Central Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility and to the City of Garland Duck Creek WWTP. Additional DWU wastewater system data is presented in the TCEQ's Utility Profiles for Municipal and Wholesale Suppliers provided in Appendix A and Appendix B.

5.0 Water Conservation Program

The City of Dallas continues to be a leader in water conservation efforts in the North Texas Region. Dallas was the first in North Texas to implement mandatory Time of Day and Maximum Twice-Weekly watering requirements, and the first to have a public awareness campaign. Additionally, Dallas continues to expand its diverse menu of incentive-based programs, public education and outreach strategies. Most recently, Dallas revamped its SaveDallasWater.com website to reflect a fresh approach to interfacing with the public and a proactive social media presence.

Since the completion of the 2019 Water Conservation Plan, the City has made several significant organizational changes. T.C. Broadnax the Dallas City Manager implemented administrative changes, including moving the Water Conservation Division from Dallas Water Utilities (DWU), which continues to fully fund the division, to the Office of Environmental Quality and Sustainability (OEQS), which administers the programs. The move was made to consolidate existing resource conservation, engagement and outreach into one office.

This section provides a description of Dallas's existing water conservation program and the enhancements or new conservation measures that are planned to achieve or exceed DWU's stated water conservation goal.

5.1 Water Conservation Division Staff

DWU currently maintains 10 staff positions in the Water Conservation Division and 2 staff positions in the OEQS Outreach Division, up from 7 fulltime employees in 2005. Staff members are tasked with analyzing and tracking Best Management Practices (BMPs), providing customer water assessments, administering education programs, and facilitating retrofit programs. It is anticipated that additional staff may be added in the years to come, as new Conservation programs are introduced, and current programs expand.

Conservation Coordinator:

Effective August 16, 2018, the State requires that:

Retail public water suppliers that provide potable water to 3,300 or more connections shall designate a person as the water conservation coordinator responsible for implementing the water conservation plan;

and identify, in writing, the water conservation coordinator, including the contact information for that person, to the executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board. 30 TAC §288.30(10)(B)

Please refer to the Team Member Page on the savedallaswater website for the current water conservation manager (designated coordinator) and their contact information.

5.2 Public Education Program

The City of Dallas' public education program is considered one of the best information and education programs in the State of Texas. The program has received recognition from the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Section of the American Water Works Association (TAWWA), the Texas Water Conservation Association, the American Advertising Federation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Obama Administration's 2011 Clean Water Framework Report. Specifically, the school program has received awards from the TAWWA, Keep Texas Beautiful, and the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce.

DWU has implemented a number of public education and outreach strategies, including an expanded public awareness campaign that incorporates both local and regional conservation messaging; the Environmental Education Initiative, focusing on K-12 students; a water conservation mascot; the SaveDallasWater.com website; free irrigation system evaluations; free Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Water Efficiency Assessments and Rebates; year-round water-wise landscape seminars and events, and a robust social media presence.

5.2.1 Public Awareness Campaign

Launched in the summer of 2002, the now regional public awareness campaign promotes water conservation using a well-diversified approach that includes broadcast and digital television ads, broadcast and digital radio ads, and social media advertising. The regional campaign is also featured on billboards on heavily traveled thoroughfares, in messaging placed both inside and outside Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) buses and trains, and in print ads in a variety of community publications. The SaveDallasWater.com website contains information about water conservation programs for Dallas ratepayers, City of Dallas water conservation ordinance restrictions, and various sustainability events year-round. The website offers a curated selection of informative tiles and images focused around the many facets of conservation and programs available, providing the public with a user-friendly, interactive experience. In addition, City of Dallas Water Conservation is active across all social media

platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, pushing out new content to the public several times each week.

Although the Dallas-Fort Worth area has four primary water providers, it is a single media market. As a result, the broadcast portion of the DWU public awareness media buy delivers messages to customer of other water service providers, and any broadcast media purchase made by other water providers would reach DWU customers. In 2009, DWU formed a partnership with the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) to minimize the potential for customer confusion by providing uniform regional water conservation messaging. This also resulted in campaign development savings and leveraged the media buy budget for both entities.

Since 2002, Dallas has spent more than \$20 million on its public awareness campaign, thus demonstrating continued commitment to water conservation for the entire North Texas region.

5.2.2 Environmental Education Initiative K-12

In FY 2006, DWU expanded its existing school education programs with an Environmental Education Initiative (EEI) to provide programs for grades kindergarten through twelve in the Dallas school district and in other area schools and private schools that serve Dallas Water Utilities customers. The EEI program offers professional development for teachers; hands-on, in-class lessons for elementary schools; discussion-based museum-quality modules for middle schools; and a research summit and internship for high school.

The EEI education team participates in several community events each year, talking with community members about conservation best practices. To date, the EEI program has reached more than 140,000 students, 376,000 City of Dallas citizens and trained more than 12,000 teachers, in a total of 309 schools. Information about EEI opportunities for all grade levels can be found at <https://dallaseei.org>.

5.2.3 Water Conservation Mascot

In 2005, DISD students elected Dallas' official water conservation mascot "Dew". Through frequent public appearances and community outreach, Dew helps to educate kids and adults alike about the importance of using water wisely. Dew has reached thousands of Dallas residents and businesses since his 2006 inauguration. More information on Dew's efforts can be accessed through the "Kid's Corner" link on the city's water conservation website, www.savedallaswater.com.

5.2.4 Water Conservation Art Contest

The Water Conservation Art Contest began in 1985 as part of the Drinking Water Week activities sponsored by DWU. It is a way to engage students in thinking personally and creatively about what water conservation means to them personally. After pausing from 2020 - 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the contest resumed in 2023. Students who are Dallas residents in grades 1 - 12 may participate. Current contest categories include Poster design, T-shirt design, Visual and Digital arts.

It is difficult to quantify water savings achieved specifically from the art contest. However, this program is a way to engage with students that have different learning styles and heightens awareness of water conservation behavior changes.

5.2.5 Water Wise Landscape Events

FY 2022 marked the 29th anniversary of the city's Water-wise Landscape Tour of Homes and Public Gardens program. This initiative is designed to raise public awareness and save water by publicizing demonstration gardens, recognizing water-wise award winners, and promoting the replacement of water-thirsty yards with landscaping that requires minimal water and maintenance.

The City of Dallas has “water-wise” demonstration gardens at the historic White Rock Lake Pump Station and Dallas City Hall. The use of water-wise landscaping is also promoted through year-round water-wise seminars and the city’s water conservation ([savedallaswater.com](http://www.savedallaswater.com))<http://www.savedallaswater.com/> website which includes a list of water-wise landscape locations, photos and virtual tours.

It is difficult to quantify water savings achieved specifically from water-wise events. However, these programs heighten awareness of the beauty and reduced need for water and maintenance in the use of native and adapted plantings, as well as providing tools for landscape conversion and proper maintenance.

5.2.6 Other Public Education

The City of Dallas also uses other approaches to public outreach, including water bill inserts, brochures, speaking engagements, special events and promotions, and conservation-focused signage in City facilities. Since its inception in 2001, City of Dallas Water Conservation has hosted hundreds of free water-wise seminars, workshops and events year-round, promoting a variety of relevant conservation topics and practices.

The City of Dallas has partnered with regional North Texas water providers Tarrant Regional Water District and North Texas Municipal Water District for the past several years, to host the Annual North Texas Regional Water Conservation Symposium. This collaborative event provides an opportunity for water conservation experts to present best management practices on a number of related topics. In 2022, the 17th Annual North Texas Regional Water Conservation Symposium hosted 125 water professionals from across the state. Other regions of the state, including the Central and Gulf Coast regions, host similar symposiums.

The City also recognizes that an important component of public education includes educating City of Dallas employees on the value of water. To that end, City of Dallas Water Conservation hosts a ‘Conservation on the Plaza’ event each Fall. This event is an opportunity to provide in-reach to city employees in a fun, interactive way while collaborating with other City departments. Nearly 750 city employees attended the 7th Annual Conservation on the Plaza event in 2023.

5.3 Free Irrigation System Evaluations

In 2007, DWU added two TCEQ-licensed irrigators to its water conservation staff and began providing free irrigation system evaluations. Irrigators respond to residential and commercial retail customer high bill concerns in support of the DWU customer service division, or to requests by homeowners interested in improving irrigation efficiency. The evaluations include identification of potential system leaks, diagnosis of equipment malfunctions, recommended irrigation controller scheduling and recommendations for equipment upgrades to enhance efficiency. Nearly 9,600 inspections have been performed since the program was launched. Average projected water savings based on implemented recommendations is 38.4 million gallons per year.

5.4 Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) Free Water Efficiency Opportunity Surveys

In 2012, the Dallas City Council authorized an Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) Water Efficiency Evaluation component to help ICI customers save water and money by identifying opportunities to increase water use efficiency and to reduce water, wastewater and energy costs in and around their properties. Those free assessments continue and include a full examination of:

- Cooling Towers, Boilers & Other Thermodynamic Operations
- Plumbing Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment

- Landscape Irrigation
- Food Service Operations
- Laundry and Vehicle Wash Operations
- Laboratory & Medical Facilities
- Swimming Pools, Spas & Fountains

Over 1300 water efficiency building evaluations have been performed since the program was launched, with an estimated water savings of over 698 million gallons per year if recommended process and equipment improvements are implemented.

5.5 Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Rebate Program

In FY 2011/12, the Dallas City Council authorized funding for ICI rebates in an effort to help industrial, commercial and institutional customers defray the costs for large water conservation projects. Up to \$100,000 (per project) in site-specific rebates are available to ICI customers towards the cost of new equipment and processes that conserve water at existing facilities. All ICI water users served by the City of Dallas Water Utilities, in good-standing, are eligible to apply. As of FY 2023, seventeen customers have received rebates to date, resulting in savings of 131 MG annually.

5.5.2 Planned ICI Measures

ICI Water Efficiency Partnership (WEP) (FY 2024)

DWU plans to establish an industrial, commercial, institutional (ICI) Water Efficiency Partnership stakeholder group to provide input regarding needs of various industries to address and improve water efficiency in their facilities and properties. The WEP's feedback will aid the development of water

conservation resources, training, and education programs to reduce ICI water use. The WEP is not a policymaking group but will be vital to father information about how water efficiency improvement decisions and implementations are made in ICI sectors and what needs could be met by Dallas Water Conservation programs.

ICI Training Programs (FY 2025)

Dallas Water Conservation plans to develop water efficiency training programs for ICI facility managers and irrigators, with a focus on the EPA WaterSense programs. The plan will be presented in FY2024-25, after a series of meetings with the newly formed WEP to determine needs. Each program will be developed for the end user and will incorporate real world scenarios, actual case studies, and specific exercises aimed at soliciting participation and facilitating idea sharing.

Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) Nonprofit Retrofit Program (FY2026)

The City of Dallas ICI Nonprofit Retrofit Program is intended to provide authorized domestic plumbing retrofits for qualifying nonprofit facilities. This program would be administered in house and conducted by a licensed plumbing contractor selected through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process. Authorized retrofits may include replacement of high-flow toilets, aerators and showerheads with efficient water use fixtures for qualifying properties.

5.6 City Leadership and Commitment Measures

Retrofit of City Owned Facilities

The City Leadership and Commitment Grant Program for water conservation began in FY2005-06 with a five-year grant awarded to Equipment and Building Services to work on projects at multiple city facilities and properties. Since then, these competitive grants have supported retrofits at city facilities, including replacement of indoor plumbing fixtures and outdoor irrigation audits and corresponding irrigation system/landscaping improvements. Through FY2021-22, \$3,777,525 in grant funding for city projects has been awarded since its inception.

Grant funds for FY 2019-20 were awarded to Dallas Fire-Rescue Department for the purchase of two closed-loop pump simulators which use a recirculating system, practically eliminating water waste and resulting in an estimated annual water savings of 25-35 million gallons per year. For FY 2019 – 2022 Dallas Park and Recreation used awarded funds to continue the Dallas City Hall median renovation design project, focusing on the Akard and Ervay medians, to demonstrate regionally suitable low water usage landscape design around Dallas City Hall.

5.7 Rebate and Incentive Programs

DWU has implemented the following rebate and incentive programs: residential and multi-family toilet vouchers (*New Throne for Your Home*); Minor Plumbing Repair program. Each of these programs is described below.

5.7.1 Toilet Voucher and Rebate Programs

Single Family

The *New Throne for Your Home* program, initiated in July 2007, offers vouchers and rebates of up to \$90 for replacement of older, inefficient toilets with high efficiency (HET) models. Applicants must be DWU

customers whose toilets were installed prior to January 1, 1994 and who do not already have water-efficient toilets. Single-family vouchers are limited to two per household. A rebate option is also available for \$90 per toilet. Multi-family requests are handled on a first-come, first-served basis, as funding is limited. The program is promoted in print, social media, at in-person events and on the savedallswater.com website.

From FY2010-2011 through FY2021-2022, 30,924 vouchers and 8,786 rebates for toilets have been redeemed through the *New Throne for Your Home* program. These efficient toilets are projected to save over 56 MG annually.

Multifamily

The NTFYH Multifamily Program is to assist DWU multifamily customers in replacing older, inefficient water use fixtures with water efficient models. The program provides high-efficiency toilets and low-flow showerheads, to those who qualify, to mitigate water usage at complexes housing large numbers of people.

5.7.2 Minor Plumbing Repair Program

In 2005, the Minor Plumbing Repair (MPR) program began with the goal of assisting low-to-moderate income water customers reduce water waste and increase water efficiency. The program replaces inefficient water use fixtures such as toilets (up to 2 per household), faucet aerators, and showerheads with efficient water use fixtures for qualified homeowners. The program also includes minor repairs to leaking faucets, hose bib leaks, easily accessible pipe joint leaks, and water heaters. To date, over 5,092 families have participated. Measures implemented through the MPR program are projected to save over 6.8 MG annually.

5.8 Planned Rebate and Incentive Measures

Residential Irrigation System Incentive (FY 2026)

DWU plans to offer a rebate or other incentive to all single- and multi-family residential customers that retrofit their existing irrigation systems with water-conserving equipment. Qualifying equipment may include:

- Drip irrigation equipment
- Spray heads with greater distribution uniformity
- Split irrigation zones for turf and beds

5.9 Non-promotional Water Rate Structure

DWU has a conservation-oriented rate structure for customers within the City of Dallas. Under the increasing block rate structure, customers are billed a water meter service charge which increases with the size of their meters. Customers are also billed for water usage and increasing usage results in a higher unit cost for water. To that end, DWU has incorporated conservation tiered rates into its structure since 2001. In 2018, DWU added its highest rate in a new fifth tier. Connecting higher rates to increased consumption discourages customers from wasting water. A copy of DWU's rates is provided in Appendix E.

5.10 Wholesale Customer Water Rates – The rate structure for 98 percent of wholesale treated water customers is two-part, based on demand and volume. The remaining two percent is charged at a flat volume rate. Current wholesale customer contracts include a provision that promotes water conservation by discouraging high one-year water use and then returning to lower demand levels.

Under this provision, wholesale customers pay annual demand charges based on the current water year demand or the highest demand established during the five preceding water years, whichever is greater. Wholesale untreated water customers are charged either a non-interruptible rate or an interruptible rate.

5.11 Accurate Supply Source Metering

DWU has a comprehensive program to meter water diverted from supply sources within the DWU water system. All untreated water diversions or conveyances to the City of Dallas's Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) are metered. In the Eastern System, DWU has flow metering capability at each of the raw water pump stations and at the outlet of the Tawakoni Balancing Reservoir. The East Side WTP utilizes raw water flow meters. In the Western System, water flows to the Bachman and Elm Fork WTPs by gravity, from the intake to the plants' respective low lift pump stations. Raw water is metered entering each plant. DWU contracts require that wholesale customers (treated and untreated water) use a meter that

conforms to American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards with review and approval by DWU. The meters are calibrated in accordance with those standards to an accuracy of plus or minus 1.5 percent. This is well within the TCEQ requirement of 5 percent accuracy. All untreated water diverted from supply sources is compiled in an annual Surface Water Report, which shows diversions on a monthly basis.

5.12 Universal Metering, Meter Testing and Repair, and Periodic Meter Replacement

Universal Metering – The current City of Dallas ordinance requires metering of all connections, except closed fire systems with alarms. Individual metering is required at all single-family residential locations. Most multifamily residential locations, such as apartments and condominiums, have individual meters for each building or designated water user. However, multifamily units are individually metered at the discretion of the owner or management company. Most commercial businesses are individually metered, although some are combined on a master meter. Irrigation metering is provided to some customers based on the individual needs of the user. All treated water pumped from the WTPs is compiled in an annual Pumped Water Report, which shows water pumped on a monthly basis.

Most of the treated water used by wholesale customers is metered by DWU using Venturi meters with rate-of-flow controllers (ROFCs). The remaining treated water usage by wholesale customers is metered by volumetric meters. All treated water pumped from the WTPs to treated water wholesale customers is included in the Annual Pumped Water Report.

Meter Testing and Repair – All production meters are tested and calibrated in accordance with Dallas Water Utilities ISO standards. The city maintains a program to pull, test, and replace any meters determined to be functioning outside of these parameters.

Periodic Meter Replacement – Most residential meters in the City of Dallas are replaced at 10- or 15-year intervals depending on meter size and accuracy life of the meter. Most large and high capacity general service meters are tested on an annual basis. DWU will also repair or replace any meter reported as inaccurate by a water customer.

5.13 Leak Detection, Repair, and Control of Unaccounted-for Water

DWU has an extensive leak detection and repair program and is committed to maintaining a rate of less than 10 percent for unaccounted-for water losses in its water system. Annual unaccounted-for water, based on the difference between treated water pumped and treated water sold, was 9% in FY 2021-22; and a flat 10-year trend of about 8%.

Currently, DWU has an annual budget of \$40.6 million for maintenance and upkeep of the distribution system. Most of the budget is used for personnel, equipment, and materials. DWU operates 23 four-person repair crews. Most leaks, illegal connections, or abandoned services are discovered through the visual observation of field crews or are reported by the public.

DWU also has sixteen staff members to detect hard-to-find leaks. The Leak Detection Program has the goal of surveying the entire water system and improving the integrity of the water system by identifying weaknesses in water pipelines before breaks develop. The goal is to survey all pipelines every 2.5 years. Leak detection staff members utilize state-of-the-art leak detection equipment, including leak listening devices, leak noise loggers, and a leak noise correlator. The DWU leak detection program continues to meet and exceed its annual goal. Since 2005, the Leak Detection Program has surveyed 50,636 miles of pipeline, located more than 7,218 leaks, and saved an estimated \$3.7 million in water production costs.

5.14 Monitoring and Record Management of Water Deliveries, Sales and Losses

DWU regularly monitors all water deliveries and sales to both treated and untreated water customers. All critical data, such as raw water conveyances to WTPs or wholesale customers, treated water pumped,

and unaccounted-for water losses are available, as needed. All water sources and service connection accounts are individually metered and read on a regular basis to facilitate accurate comparisons and analysis.

5.15 Water Conservation Provisions in Wholesale Water Supply Contracts

Current contracts between the City of Dallas and wholesale customers contain the following typical provisions related to water conservation: (1) the customer agrees to develop a water conservation plan which incorporates loss-reduction measures and demand management practices designed to ensure that the available supply is used in an economically efficient and environmentally sensitive manner, and (2) if Dallas grants authorization for the customer to sell water purchased from Dallas, then Dallas may establish the terms and conditions of the conveyance.

In accordance with 30 TAC § 288, the City of Dallas will include a requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into, including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements of Chapter 288. If the customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 288.

5.16 Reservoir Systems Operations Plan

DWU operates the water supply system foremost to assure adequate, good quality available water throughout a drought as severe as the worst drought of record. Secondly, DWU considers operational economy. The Dallas water supply system consists of several surface water reservoirs, transmission facilities, water treatment plants and related infrastructure. Infrastructure maintenance and expansion to meet future water requirements are essential to system operations.

Reservoir water withdrawal procedures are prepared to assure that water supplies are conserved in the event of severe drought conditions. These procedures are periodically reviewed and revised as conditions change.

These operational procedures are tested using computer simulations maintained and operated by DWU staff. These models simulate lake operations over time periods of historical hydrologic records. The modeling includes projected water demands and the constraints of the transmission, water treatment and distribution systems. Program utilization normally involves the trial operation of a set of lake operation procedures, if the critical drought of record begins at the start time of the simulations.

DWU's computer program chooses monthly drafts from each lake based primarily on lake levels. When lakes are near full, less expensive western sources are drafted heavily. When these lakes drop to defined levels, their drafts are reduced, and drafts are switched to more remote sources. Each potential operating rule is tested over the hydrological period of record to ensure the operation would not cause the supply in any reservoir to be exhausted should a drought equal in severity to the worst drought of record recur. The

potential operating rules are compared, and from the results a set of operating guidelines for the upcoming year is developed. These guidelines are then modified if conditions warrant.

5.17 Means to Implement and Enforce the Water Conservation Plan

DWU administers and implements various components of the Water Conservation Program within the City of Dallas as authorized by the Dallas City Code, Chapter 49, Water and Wastewater. The enforcement of the water rate structure and metering is automatic. Water conservation lawn and

landscape restrictions are enforced by the Department of Code Compliance. The DWU budget includes funding for enforcement activities by the Department of Code Compliance equivalent to two full-time personnel. For wholesale customers, clauses within their water supply contracts require development of water conservation plans to ensure that available supplies are used efficiently.

5.18 Coordination with Regional Water Planning Groups

DWU will provide a copy of this Water Conservation Plan to the Region C Water Planning Group. As the largest water supplier in the region, DWU will provide leadership and work with the Regional Water Planning Group to improve efficient utilization of existing water resources and/or develop new resources which meet the needs of the entire region. A copy of the letter of Coordination with Region C Planning Group is provided in Appendix I.

5.19 Water Sales by Customer Class

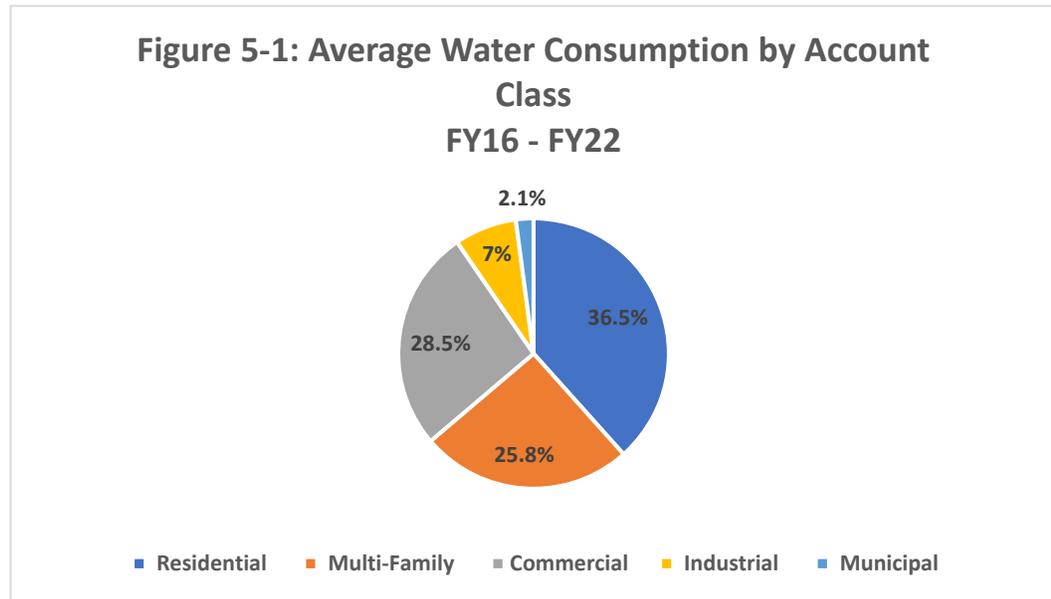
DWU separates City of Dallas water customers into four general account classes:

- Residential – The Residential class includes single-family residences, individually and master metered duplexes, individually metered apartments, and individually metered mobile homes.
- General Services – The General Service class includes master metered multi-family housing, master metered apartments, and master metered mobile homes, office buildings, restaurants, hotels, churches, and other commercial and light industrial customers.
- Optional General Service – The Optional General Service class mainly consists of large industrial customers, but the data shown also include some master metered apartment complexes.
- Municipal – The Municipal class consists of city buildings, parks, fire stations, libraries, and some hospitals.
- Unbilled Water – also known as nonrevenue water, is a combination of unbilled authorized consumption and water loss. Unbilled authorized consumption includes unbilled municipal uses including ozone cooling water at the water treatment plants, main flushing, firefighting, meter testing, and other uses. Unbilled water loss included leaks, breaks and metering errors

Based on the average retail water sold within the City of Dallas from FY 2015-16 through FY 2021-22 General Service and Residential customers account for most of the City's treated water consumption (Figure 5-1). To better illustrate actual water use in Figure 5-1, consumption within the General Service account class has been divided into two categories:

- GS Multi-Family, consisting of master metered multi-family housing, master metered apartments, and master metered mobile homes, and

- GS Commercial, consisting of the remainder of General Service accounts



5.20 Plumbing Code Ordinances

The State of Texas has placed maximum flow rate requirements on plumbing fixtures. As of January 1, 2014, the law requires maximum average flow rates of 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) for toilets and 0.5 gpf for urinals. Effective October 12, 2013, the City of Dallas amended the plumbing code by adopting the 2012 Edition of the International Green Construction Code of the International Code Council, Inc. with specified exceptions. Dallas' code at a minimum complies with State of Texas requirements.

5.21 Water Waste Prohibition

Dallas's water and wastewater ordinance prohibits the following wasteful practices:

- Runoff from irrigation onto a street or other drainage area
- Irrigation of impervious areas
- Operation of an irrigation system with broken or missing sprinkler heads
- Irrigation during a precipitation event
- Irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. from April 1 through October 31 of any year (except irrigation by hand and the use of soaker hoses)

In addition, the water and wastewater ordinance require all irrigation systems to be equipped with rain-sensing devices and freeze sensors.

Beginning in April of 2012, additional changes were made to the ordinance allowing a maximum of twice-weekly lawn and landscape watering based on property street address. Provisions were included to allow temporary variances for specific situations that may require more than twice weekly watering.

5.22 Wastewater Reuse and Recycling

DWU has developed water recycling projects and plans for additional projects, as described in the following sections: direct reuse projects, indirect reuse projects, and contracts for return flows into

Dallas reservoirs. Table 5-1 presents a summary of direct and indirect recycled water projects for DWU along with the projected water supply.

Table 5-1: Summary of DWU Recycled Water Projects

Project	Projected 2020 Average Supply (MGD)	Projected 2070 Average Supply (MGD)
Direct Recycle Projects		
Cedar Crest/ Stevens Park Pipeline	1.0	1.0
White Rock Pipeline Alternate/ Cedar Crest Pipeline Extension	2.2	2.2
Indirect Recycle Augmentation		
NTMWD/ DWU Exchange	23.0	31.1
Main Stem Balancing Reservoir	0.0	102
Total	26.2	136.3

5.22.1 Direct Reuse Projects

DWU provides recycled water from the Central WWTP to the Cedar Crest and Stevens Park golf courses for irrigation. The golf courses currently use up to 1.0 MGD. DWU plans to add additional customers on this line in the future for non-potable applications, such as irrigation and industrial uses.

DWU also plans to develop the White Rock Pipeline Alternative to provide recycled water for non-potable applications, such as irrigation and industrial uses.

5.22.2 Indirect Reuse Projects

DWU has agreed in principle with the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) to an exchange of recycled water. This planned exchange includes the following elements:

- DWU will use a portion of the recycled water discharged to Lewisville Lake from NTMWD-operated WWTPs in Frisco.
- The Main Stem Pump Station, completed in 2019, recycled water that originates from DWU WWTPs will be diverted from the main stem of the Trinity River to the NTMWD's East Fork Wetlands.
- The Main Stem Pump Station, DWU will use all recycled water discharged to Lake Ray Hubbard from NTMWD-operated WWTPs.
- Contract language

DWU identified in the 2014 Dallas Long Range Water Supply Plan (LRWSP) a Main Stem Balancing Reservoir. The Main Stem Balancing Reservoir is an off-channel reservoir that will store Dallas' permitted reuse. The Main Stem Balancing Reservoir is anticipated to be constructed and connected by 2050 and has a project yield of 102 MGD.

5.22.3 Return Flow Permits

Dallas has received a State water right permit for the return flows from its Southside and Central wastewater treatment plants as well as the City of Lewisville and Town of Flower Mound wastewater treatment plants.

5.23 Method to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Plan

The effectiveness and efficiency of the water conservation program will be monitored on an ongoing basis by DWU staff. DWU determines the extent of water conservation by compiling implementation data, monitoring water consumption, modeling water demand, and tracking water conservation costs.

Annual Report on Water Conservation Activities – 30 TAC § 288 requires that each entity that is required to submit a water conservation plan to the TWDB or the TCEQ shall file an annual report to the TWDB on the entity's progress in implementing each of the minimum requirements in their water conservation plan. The 2024 report will be submitted May 1, 2024, in accordance with the requirement, provided in Appendix K.

Quantified Marketing Analysis – DWU conducts surveys at the conclusion of each year's local and regional public awareness campaigns to evaluate and improve their effectiveness. Results are analyzed and used in planning for the subsequent year.

APPENDIX A

Utility Profile for Municipal Water Suppliers

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Municipal Water Suppliers**

APPENDIX B

Utility Profile for Wholesale Water Suppliers

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Wholesale Water Suppliers**

APPENDIX C

Water Supply System Data

DWU Wholesale Customers

Demands and Usage for CY 2022

Wholesale Customer	"Contracted" Amount (Ac-Ft/Yr)	Calendar Year 2022 Usage (Ac-Ft/Yr)
Treated Water		
Addison	12,322	5,940
Balch Springs	4,705	2,476
Carrollton	45,926	24,490
Cedar Hill	11,201	7,802
Cockrell Hill	Flat Rate - Unspecified	539
Combine WSC	Flat Rate - Unspecified	389
Coppell	20,723	10,704
*DCPCMUD	Flat Rate - Unspecified	0
D/FW Airport	3,921	2,691
DeSoto	16,242	11,515
Duncanville	10,641	5,895
Farmers Branch	19,042	9,347
Flower Mound	12,322	5,516
Glenn Heights	2,576	2,897
Grand Prairie	37,861	26,758
Hutchins	Flat Rate - Unspecified	1,319
Irving	78,074	7,244
Lancaster	8,961	10,309
Lewisville	10,081	10,928
Ovilla	Flat Rate - Unspecified	736
Red Oak	1,680	1,524
Seagoville	5,285	1,781
The Colony	6,721	5,135
*Upper Trinity Regional Water District	Flat Rate - Unspecified	0
Total Amount of Treated Water Sold to Wholesale Customers During Calendar Year 2022:		155,939
Untreated Water		
Grapevine	2,016	929
Irving	Interruptible Rate -Unspecified	7,749
Lewisville	7,393	9,928
Upper Trinity Regional Water District	18,482	22,445
Total Amount of Untreated Water Sold to Wholesale Customers During Calendar Year 2022:		41,051
GRAND TOTAL:		196,990

* Emergency treated water service.

APPENDIX D

Water Rights Sources

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APPENDIX E

Standard Rate Schedule



dallas water utilities
city of dallas
Monthly Payment Rates

Effective October 1, 2023

		Customer Charge		
Meter Size		Water	Sewer	Total
5/8*	Inch Meter	\$5.79	\$5.21	\$11.00
3/4	Inch Meter	\$8.16	\$6.91	\$15.07
1	Inch Meter	\$11.89	\$10.26	\$22.15
1 1/2	Inch Meter	\$22.07	\$19.73	\$41.80
2	Inch Meter	\$35.91	\$32.54	\$68.45
3	Inch Meter	\$84.98	\$75.85	\$160.83
4	Inch Meter	\$139.70	\$119.90	\$259.60
6	Inch Meter	\$277.42	\$238.20	\$515.62
8	Inch Meter	\$462.20	\$396.77	\$858.97
10	Inch Meter or larger	\$709.10	\$623.90	\$1,333.00

* 5/8 is the average residential customer meter size

Volume Charge (per 1,000 gallons)		
Residential	Water	Sewer
Up to 4,000 gallons	\$2.03	\$5.81
4,001 to 10,000 gallons	\$4.44	\$5.81
10,001 to 20,000 gallons	\$7.26	\$5.81
20,001 to 30,000 gallons	\$10.34	\$5.81
Above 30,000 gallons	\$12.03	\$5.81
General Services		
Up to 10,000 gallons	\$4.83	\$4.96
Above 10,000 gallons	\$5.31	\$4.96
Above 10,000 gallons & 1.4 times annual average monthly usage	\$8.05	\$4.96
Optional General Services		
1st million gallons or less (minimum)	\$2,953.56	\$4.56
Above 1 million gals. (per 1,000 gals.)	\$4.65	\$4.56
Sewer Metered Separately		\$4.61
Untreated Water		
Regular Service	\$1.1409	
Interruptible Service	\$0.4322	
Stormwater Drainage Management Fee		
IMPERVIOUS AREA (in square feet)		
Residential	Monthly Rate	
Up to 2,000 square feet	\$4.87	
2,001 to 3,500 square feet	\$7.75	
3,501 to 5,500 square feet	\$11.59	
more than 5,500 square feet	\$18.96	
Non-Residential and Vacant		
Per 1,000 square feet	\$2.62	
Minimum Charge	\$7.49	

The above rates apply if payment is received on or before the due date shown on the bill.

Payments received after the due date will incur a 5% late fee.

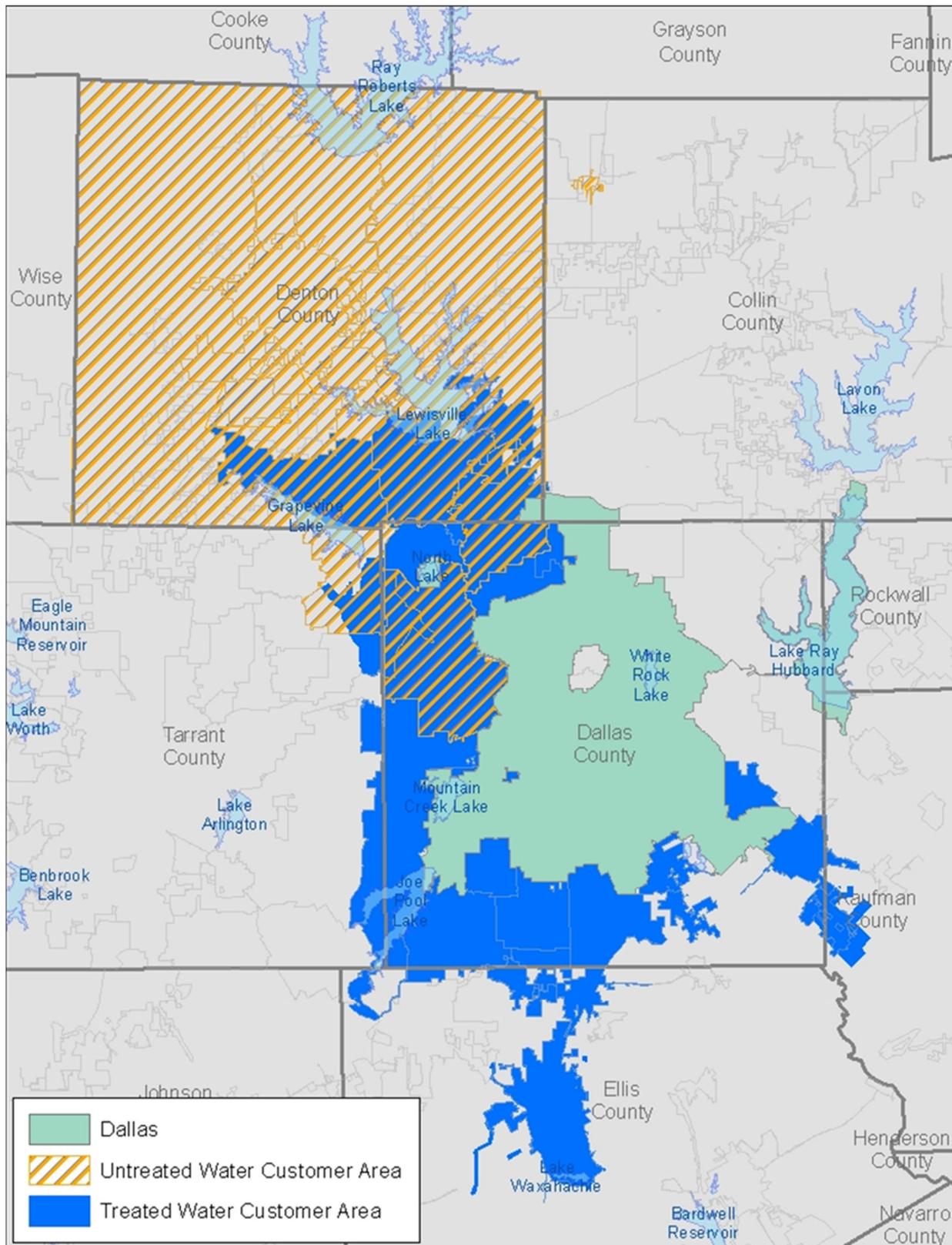
Sewer charges for residential accounts are calculated on an average of the water billed in December, January, February and March (40,000 gallons maximum) or the actual month's water consumption, whichever is less.

Sewer charges for general services and optional general services accounts are based on the month's water consumption unless sewer is metered separately.

Industrial wastewater discharges containing concentrations of BOD and/or Suspended Solids greater than 250 milligrams per liter are assessed sewer surcharges. Certain commercial users such as restaurants, bars/lounges, small food processors and equipment service facilities are assessed standard surcharges. These surcharges are included as part of the monthly bill.

APPENDIX F

City of Dallas Water Utilities Service Area Map



APPENDIX G
Implementation Schedule

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APPENDIX H

City Council Resolution

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APPENDIX I

Coordination with Region C Water Planning Group

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APPENDIX J

Title 30 Chapter 288, Subchapter A of Texas Administrative Code

SUBCHAPTER A: WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
§§288.1 - 288.7
Effective August 16, 2018

§288.1. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Agricultural or Agriculture--Any of the following activities:

(A) cultivating the soil to produce crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers;

(B) the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or non-soil media by a nursery grower;

(C) raising, feeding, or keeping animals for breeding purposes or for the production of food or fiber, leather, pelts, or other tangible products having a commercial value;

(D) raising or keeping equine animals;

(E) wildlife management; and

(F) planting cover crops, including cover crops cultivated for transplantation, or leaving land idle for the purpose of participating in any governmental program or normal crop or livestock rotation procedure.

(2) Agricultural use--Any use or activity involving agriculture, including irrigation.

(3) Best management practices--Voluntary efficiency measures that save a quantifiable amount of water, either directly or indirectly, and that can be implemented within a specific time frame.

(4) Conservation--Those practices, techniques, and technologies that reduce the consumption of water, reduce the loss or waste of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water, or increase the recycling and reuse of water so that a water supply is made available for future or alternative uses.

(5) Commercial use--The use of water by a place of business, such as a hotel, restaurant, or office building. This does not include multi-family residences or agricultural, industrial, or institutional users.

(6) Drought contingency plan--A strategy or combination of strategies for temporary supply and demand management responses to temporary and potentially recurring water supply shortages and other water supply emergencies. A drought contingency plan may be a separate document identified as such or may be contained within another water management document(s).

(7) Industrial use--The use of water in processes designed to convert materials of a lower order of value into forms having greater usability and commercial value, and the development of power by means other than hydroelectric, but does not include agricultural use.

(8) Institutional use--The use of water by an establishment dedicated to public service, such as a school, university, church, hospital, nursing home, prison, or government facility. All facilities dedicated to public service are considered institutional regardless of ownership.

(9) Irrigation--The agricultural use of water for the irrigation of crops, trees, and pastureland, including, but not limited to, golf courses and parks which do not receive water from a public water supplier.

(10) Irrigation water use efficiency--The percentage of that amount of irrigation water which is beneficially used by agriculture crops or other vegetation relative to the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply. Beneficial uses of water for irrigation purposes include, but are not limited to, evapotranspiration needs for vegetative maintenance and growth, salinity management, and leaching requirements associated with irrigation.

(11) Mining use--The use of water for mining processes including hydraulic use, drilling, washing sand and gravel, and oil field re-pressuring.

(12) Municipal use--The use of potable water provided by a public water supplier as well as the use of sewage effluent for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional, and wholesale uses.

(13) Nursery grower--A person engaged in the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or nonsoil media, who grows more than 50% of the products that the person either sells or leases, regardless of the variety sold, leased, or grown. For the purpose of this definition, grow means the actual cultivation or propagation of

the product beyond the mere holding or maintaining of the item prior to sale or lease, and typically includes activities associated with the production or multiplying of stock such as the development of new plants from cuttings, grafts, plugs, or seedlings.

(14) Pollution--The alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water in the state that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property, or to the public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose.

(15) Public water supplier--An individual or entity that supplies water to the public for human consumption.

(16) Regional water planning group--A group established by the Texas Water Development Board to prepare a regional water plan under Texas Water Code, §16.053.

(17) Residential gallons per capita per day--The total gallons sold for residential use by a public water supplier divided by the residential population served and then divided by the number of days in the year.

(18) Residential use--The use of water that is billed to single and multi-family residences, which applies to indoor and outdoor uses.

(19) Retail public water supplier--An individual or entity that for compensation supplies water to the public for human consumption. The term does not include an individual or entity that supplies water to itself or its employees or tenants when that water is not resold to or used by others.

(20) Reuse--The authorized use for one or more beneficial purposes of use of water that remains unconsumed after the water is used for the original purpose of use and before that water is either disposed of or discharged or otherwise allowed to flow into a watercourse, lake, or other body of state-owned water.

(21) Total use--The volume of raw or potable water provided by a public water supplier to billed customer sectors or nonrevenue uses and the volume lost during conveyance, treatment, or transmission of that water.

(22) Total gallons per capita per day (GPCD)--The total amount of water diverted and/or pumped for potable use divided by the total permanent population divided by the days of the year. Diversion volumes of reuse as defined in

this chapter shall be credited against total diversion volumes for the purposes of calculating GPCD for targets and goals.

(23) Water conservation coordinator--The person designated by a retail public water supplier that is responsible for implementing a water conservation plan.

(24) Water conservation plan--A strategy or combination of strategies for reducing the volume of water withdrawn from a water supply source, for reducing the loss or waste of water, for maintaining or improving the efficiency in the use of water, for increasing the recycling and reuse of water, and for preventing the pollution of water. A water conservation plan may be a separate document identified as such or may be contained within another water management document(s).

(25) Wholesale public water supplier--An individual or entity that for compensation supplies water to another for resale to the public for human consumption. The term does not include an individual or entity that supplies water to itself or its employees or tenants as an incident of that employee service or tenancy when that water is not resold to or used by others, or an individual or entity that conveys water to another individual or entity, but does not own the right to the water which is conveyed, whether or not for a delivery fee.

(26) Wholesale use--Water sold from one entity or public water supplier to other retail water purveyors for resale to individual customers.

Adopted July 25, 2018

Effective August 16, 2018

§288.2. Water Conservation Plans for Municipal Uses by Public Water Suppliers.

(a) A water conservation plan for municipal water use by public water suppliers must provide information in response to the following. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the public water supplier shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) Minimum requirements. All water conservation plans for municipal uses by public water suppliers must include the following elements:

(A) a utility profile in accordance with the Texas Water Use Methodology, including, but not limited to, information regarding population and customer data, water use data (including total gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and residential GPCD), water supply system data, and wastewater system data;

(B) a record management system which allows for the classification of water sales and uses into the most detailed level of water use data currently available to it, including, if possible, the sectors listed in clauses (i) - (vi) of this subparagraph. Any new billing system purchased by a public water supplier must be capable of reporting detailed water use data as described in clauses (i) - (vi) of this subparagraph;

- (i) residential;
 - (I) single family;
 - (II) multi-family;
- (ii) commercial;
- (iii) institutional;
- (iv) industrial;
- (v) agricultural; and,
- (vi) wholesale.

(C) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs and goals for municipal use in total GPCD and residential GPCD. The goals established by a public water supplier under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(D) metering device(s), within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0% in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply;

(E) a program for universal metering of both customer and public uses of water, for meter testing and repair, and for periodic meter replacement;

(F) measures to determine and control water loss (for example, periodic visual inspections along distribution lines; annual or monthly audit of the water system to determine illegal connections; abandoned services; etc.);

(G) a program of continuing public education and information regarding water conservation;

(H) a water rate structure which is not "promotional," i.e., a rate structure which is cost-based and which does not encourage the excessive use of water;

(I) a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies; and

(J) a means of implementation and enforcement which shall be evidenced by:

(i) a copy of the ordinance, resolution, or tariff indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and

(ii) a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan; and

(K) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the public water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(2) Additional content requirements. Water conservation plans for municipal uses by public drinking water suppliers serving a current population of 5,000 or more and/or a projected population of 5,000 or more within the next ten years subsequent to the effective date of the plan must include the following elements:

(A) a program of leak detection, repair, and water loss accounting for the water transmission, delivery, and distribution system;

(B) a requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the plan (by either ordinance, resolution, or tariff), and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements in this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Additional conservation strategies. Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water supplier, in addition to the minimum requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, if they are necessary to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategy is necessary to achieve the goals of the water conservation plan:

(A) conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;

(B) adoption of ordinances, plumbing codes, and/or rules requiring water-conserving plumbing fixtures to be installed in new structures and existing structures undergoing substantial modification or addition;

(C) a program for the replacement or retrofit of water-conserving plumbing fixtures in existing structures;

(D) reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater;

(E) a program for pressure control and/or reduction in the distribution system and/or for customer connections;

(F) a program and/or ordinance(s) for landscape water management;

(G) a method for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the water conservation plan; and

(H) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the water supplier shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(b) A water conservation plan prepared in accordance with 31 TAC §363.15 (relating to Required Water Conservation Plan) of the Texas Water Development Board and substantially meeting the requirements of this section and other applicable commission rules may be submitted to meet application requirements in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the commission and the Texas Water Development Board.

(c) A public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-

year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. The public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Adopted November 14, 2012

Effective December 6, 2012

§288.3. Water Conservation Plans for Industrial or Mining Use.

(a) A water conservation plan for industrial or mining uses of water must provide information in response to each of the following elements. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the industrial or mining water user shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) a description of the use of the water in the production process, including how the water is diverted and transported from the source(s) of supply, how the water is utilized in the production process, and the estimated quantity of water consumed in the production process and therefore unavailable for reuse, discharge, or other means of disposal;

(2) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings and the basis for the development of such goals. The goals established by industrial or mining water users under this paragraph are not enforceable;

(3) a description of the device(s) and/or method(s) within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0% to be used in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply;

(4) leak-detection, repair, and accounting for water loss in the water distribution system;

(5) application of state-of-the-art equipment and/or process modifications to improve water use efficiency; and

(6) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the user shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(b) An industrial or mining water user shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. The industrial or mining water user shall review and update the next revision of its water

conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Adopted November 14, 2012

Effective December 6, 2012

§288.4. Water Conservation Plans for Agricultural Use.

(a) A water conservation plan for agricultural use of water must provide information in response to the following subsections. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the agricultural water user must include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) For an individual agricultural user other than irrigation:

(A) a description of the use of the water in the production process, including how the water is diverted and transported from the source(s) of supply, how the water is utilized in the production process, and the estimated quantity of water consumed in the production process and therefore unavailable for reuse, discharge, or other means of disposal;

(B) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings and the basis for the development of such goals. The goals established by agricultural water users under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(C) a description of the device(s) and/or method(s) within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0% to be used in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply;

(D) leak-detection, repair, and accounting for water loss in the water distribution system;

(E) application of state-of-the-art equipment and/or process modifications to improve water use efficiency; and

(F) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the user shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(2) For an individual irrigation user:

(A) a description of the irrigation production process which shall include, but is not limited to, the type of crops and acreage of each crop to be

irrigated, monthly irrigation diversions, any seasonal or annual crop rotation, and soil types of the land to be irrigated;

(B) a description of the irrigation method, or system, and equipment including pumps, flow rates, plans, and/or sketches of the system layout;

(C) a description of the device(s) and/or methods, within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0%, to be used in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply;

(D) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings including, where appropriate, quantitative goals for irrigation water use efficiency and a pollution abatement and prevention plan. The goals established by an individual irrigation water user under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(E) water-conserving irrigation equipment and application system or method including, but not limited to, surge irrigation, low pressure sprinkler, drip irrigation, and nonleaking pipe;

(F) leak-detection, repair, and water-loss control;

(G) scheduling the timing and/or measuring the amount of water applied (for example, soil moisture monitoring);

(H) land improvements for retaining or reducing runoff, and increasing the infiltration of rain and irrigation water including, but not limited to, land leveling, furrow diking, terracing, and weed control;

(I) tailwater recovery and reuse; and

(J) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the user shows to be appropriate for preventing waste and achieving conservation.

(3) For a system providing agricultural water to more than one user:

(A) a system inventory for the supplier's:

(i) structural facilities including the supplier's water storage, conveyance, and delivery structures;

(ii) management practices, including the supplier's operating rules and regulations, water pricing policy, and a description of practices and/or devices used to account for water deliveries; and

(iii) a user profile including square miles of the service area, the number of customers taking delivery of water by the system, the types of crops, the types of irrigation systems, the types of drainage systems, and total acreage under irrigation, both historical and projected;

(B) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings including maximum allowable losses for the storage and distribution system. The goals established by a system providing agricultural water to more than one user under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(C) a description of the practice(s) and/or device(s) which will be utilized to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply;

(D) a monitoring and record management program of water deliveries, sales, and losses;

(E) a leak-detection, repair, and water loss control program;

(F) a program to assist customers in the development of on-farm water conservation and pollution prevention plans and/or measures;

(G) a requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the plan (by either ordinance, resolution, or tariff), and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements in this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with applicable provisions of this chapter;

(H) official adoption of the water conservation plan and goals, by ordinance, rule, resolution, or tariff, indicating that the plan reflects official policy of the supplier;

(I) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the supplier shows to be appropriate for achieving conservation; and

(J) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups, in order to ensure consistency with appropriate approved regional water plans.

(b) A water conservation plan prepared in accordance with the rules of the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, or other federal or state agency and substantially meeting the requirements of this section and other applicable commission rules may be submitted to meet application requirements in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the commission and that agency.

(c) An agricultural water user shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. An agricultural water user shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Adopted November 14, 2012

Effective December 6, 2012

§288.5. Water Conservation Plans for Wholesale Water Suppliers.

A water conservation plan for a wholesale water supplier must provide information in response to each of the following paragraphs. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the wholesale water supplier shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) Minimum requirements. All water conservation plans for wholesale water suppliers must include the following elements:

(A) a description of the wholesaler's service area, including population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater data;

(B) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings including, where appropriate, target goals for municipal use in gallons per capita per day for the wholesaler's service area, maximum acceptable water loss, and the basis for the development of these goals. The goals established by wholesale water suppliers under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(C) a description as to which practice(s) and/or device(s) will be utilized to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply;

(D) a monitoring and record management program for determining water deliveries, sales, and losses;

(E) a program of metering and leak detection and repair for the wholesaler's water storage, delivery, and distribution system;

(F) a requirement in every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the water conservation plan, and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements of this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with applicable provisions of this chapter;

(G) a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin. The reservoir systems operations plans shall include optimization of water supplies as one of the significant goals of the plan;

(H) a means for implementation and enforcement, which shall be evidenced by a copy of the ordinance, rule, resolution, or tariff, indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan; and

(I) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the wholesale water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(2) Additional conservation strategies. Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water wholesaler, in addition to the minimum requirements of paragraph (1) of this section, if they are necessary in order to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require by commission order that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategies are necessary in order for the conservation plan to be achieved:

(A) conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;

(B) a program to assist agricultural customers in the development of conservation pollution prevention and abatement plans;

(C) a program for reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater; and

(D) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the wholesaler shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(3) Review and update requirements. The wholesale water supplier shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. A wholesale water supplier shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Adopted November 14, 2012

Effective December 6, 2012

§288.6. Water Conservation Plans for Any Other Purpose or Use.

A water conservation plan for any other purpose or use not covered in this subchapter shall provide information where applicable about those practices, techniques, and technologies that will be used to reduce the consumption of water, prevent or reduce the loss or waste of water, maintain or improve the efficiency in the use of water, increase the recycling and reuse of water, or prevent the pollution of water.

Adopted April 5, 2000

Effective April 27, 2000

§288.7. Plans Submitted with a Water Right Application for New or Additional State Water.

(a) A water conservation plan submitted with an application for a new or additional appropriation of water must include data and information which:

(1) supports the applicant's proposed use of water with consideration of the water conservation goals of the water conservation plan;

(2) evaluates conservation as an alternative to the proposed appropriation; and

(3) evaluates any other feasible alternative to new water development including, but not limited to, waste prevention, recycling and reuse, water transfer and marketing, regionalization, and optimum water management practices and procedures.

(b) It shall be the burden of proof of the applicant to demonstrate that no feasible alternative to the proposed appropriation exists and that the requested amount of appropriation is necessary and reasonable for the proposed use.

Effective May 3, 1993

APPENDIX K

Water Conservation Annual Report - Retail Supplier

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Retail Supplier**

APPENDIX L

Water Conservation Annual Report - Wholesale Supplier

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Wholesale Supplier**

APPENDIX M

Water Conservation Implementation Report Form

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Implementation Report Form**