Appendix 6A
Sample Water Conservation Plans

Table of Contents

Appendix 6A1
Sample Water Conservation Plan for Municipal Users

Water Conservation Plan for [Entity]

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Water Conservation Plan for [Entity]

1. OBJECTIVES

Recognizing the need for efficient use of existing water supplies, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has developed guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation plans for public water suppliers.

The objectives of this water conservation plan are as follows:

- To reduce water consumption from the levels that would prevail without conservation efforts.
- To reduce the loss and waste of water.
- To improve efficiency in the use of water.
- To document the level of recycling and reuse in the water supply.
- To extend the life of current water supplies by reducing the rate of growth in demand.

The water conservation plan presented in this document is a model water conservation plan intended for adoption by wholesale or retail public water suppliers in Region F. This model plan includes all of the elements required by TCEQ. In order to adopt this plan, each water supplier will need to do the following:

- Complete the water utility profile.
- Set five- and ten-year goals for per capita water use.
- Adopt ordinance(s) or regulation(s) approving the model plan.

2 TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY RULES

2.1 Conservation Plans

The TCEQ rules governing development of water conservation plans for public water suppliers are contained in Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.2 of the Texas Administrative Code, which is included in Appendix B. For the purpose of these rules, a water conservation plan is defined as "A strategy or combination of strategies for reducing the volume of water withdrawn from a water supply source, for reducing the loss or waste of water, for maintaining or improving the efficiency in the use of water, for increasing the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[1]." The

[1] Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rules 288.1 and 288.2, and Subchapter B, Rule 288.20, downloaded from

elements in the TCEQ water conservation rules covered in this conservation plan are listed below.

Minimum Conservation Plan Requirements

The minimum requirements in the Texas Administrative Code for Water Conservation Plans for Public Water Suppliers are covered in this report as follows:

- 288.2(a)(1)(A) – Utility Profile – Section 3 and Appendix C
- 288.2(a)(1)(B) – Specification of Goals – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(C) – Specific, Quantified Goals – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(D) – Accurate Metering – Section 5.1
- 288.2(a)(1)(E) – Universal Metering – Section 5.1
- 288.2(a)(1)(F) – Determination and Control of Unaccounted Water – Section 5.3
- 288.2(a)(1)(G) – Public Education and Information Program – Section 6
- 288.2(a)(1)(H) – Non-Promotional Water Rate Structure – Section 7
- 288.2(a)(1)(I) – Reservoir System Operation Plan – Section 8.2
- 288.2(a)(1)(J) – Means of Implementation and Enforcement – Section 9
- 288.2(a)(1)(K) – Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group – Section 8.5

Conservation Additional Requirements (Population over 5,000)

The Texas Administrative Code includes additional requirements for water conservation plans for cities with a population over 5,000:

- 288.2(a)(2)(A) – Leak Detection, Repair, and Water Loss Accounting – Sections 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5
- 288.2(a)(2)(B) – Record Management System – Section 5.2
- 288.2(a)(2)(C) – Requirement for Water Conservation Plans by Wholesale Customers – Section 8.4

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:

- 288.2(a)(3)(A) – Conservation Oriented Water Rates – Section 7
- 288.2(a)(3)(B) – Ordinances, Plumbing Codes or Rules on Water-Conserving Fixtures – Section 8.1

---

http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=288, October 2009.

- 288.2(a)(3)(F) – Considerations for Landscape Water Management Regulations – Section 8.3
- 288.2(a)(3)(G) – Monitoring Method – Section 5.5

3. WATER UTILITY PROFILE

Appendix C to this water conservation plan is a sample water utility profile based on the format recommended by the TCEQ.

[Water supplier is to complete the utility profile and provide information on the public water supply system and customers if appropriate for this section.]

4. SPECIFICATION OF WATER CONSERVATION GOALS

[Current TCEQ rules require the adoption of specific water conservation goals for a water conservation plan. As part of plan adoption, each water supplier will develop 5-year and 10-year goals for per capita municipal use, following TCEQ procedures described in the water utility profile (Appendix C).]

The goals for this water conservation plan include the following:

- Strive to attain the per capita municipal water use below the specified amount in gallons per capita per day shown on the completed Table C-1 using a 5-year rolling average calculation. (See 5-year and 10-year goals in Appendix C)
- Conduct water audits as required by the TCEQ and maintain unaccounted for water to *[insert amount]* percent of the total water used through existing and new maintenance programs.
- Raise public awareness of water conservation and encourage responsible public behavior by a public education and information program, as discussed in Section 6.

5. METERING, WATER USE RECORDS, CONTROL OF UNACCOUNTED WATER, AND LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIR

One of the key elements in water conservation is careful tracking of water use and control of losses through illegal diversions and leaks. Careful metering of water deliveries and water use, detection and repair of leaks in the distribution system and regular monitoring of unaccounted water are important in controlling losses. *[Water suppliers serving a population of 5,000 people or more or a having a projected population of greater than 5,000 people or more within the next ten years must include the following elements in their water conservation plans:]*

5.1 Metering of Customer and Public Uses and Meter Testing, Repair, and Replacement

All customers of wholesale or retail public water suppliers, including public and governmental users, should be metered. In many cases, water suppliers already meter all of their water users. For those water suppliers who do not currently meter all of their water uses, these entities will implement a program to meter all water uses within the next five years.

Most water suppliers test and replace their customer meters on a regular basis. All customer meters should be replaced on a 15-year cycle. Those who do not currently have a meter testing and replacement program will implement such a program over the next five years.

5.2 Record Management System

As required by TAC Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.2(a)(2)(B), the record management system allows for the separation of water sales and uses into residential, commercial, public/institutional, and industrial categories. This information will be included in an annual water conservation report, as described in Section 5.5 below.

For those entities whose record management systems do not currently allow for the separation of water sales as described above, they will move to implement such a system within the next five years.

5.3 Determination and Control of Unaccounted Water

Unaccounted water is the difference between water delivered to customers and metered deliveries to customers plus authorized but unmetered uses. (Authorized but unmetered uses would include use for fire fighting, releases for flushing of lines, and uses associated with new construction.) Unaccounted water can include several categories:

- Inaccuracies in customer meters. (Customer meters tend to run more slowly as they age and under-report actual use.)
- Accounts which are being used but have not yet been added to the billing system.
- Losses due to water main breaks and leaks in the water distribution system.
- Losses due to illegal connections and theft. (Included in Appendix H.)
- Other.

Measures to control unaccounted water are part of the routine operations of water suppliers. Water audits are useful methods of accounting for water usage within a system. Water audits will be conducted by water suppliers in order to decrease water loss. Maintenance crews and personnel will look for and report evidence of leaks in the water distribution system. The leak detection and repair program is described in Section 5.5 below. Meter readers are asked to watch for and report signs of illegal connections, so they can be

addressed quickly. Unaccounted water calculated as part of the utility profile and is included in Appendix C.

5.4 Leak Detection and Repair

City crews and personnel will look for and report evidence of leaks in the water distribution system. Areas of the water distribution system in which numerous leaks and line breaks occur are targeted for replacement as funds are available.

5.5 Monitoring of Effectiveness and Efficiency - Annual Water Conservation Report

[Appendix D is a sample form that can be used in the development of an annual water conservation report for water suppliers.]

An annual conservation report will be completed by *[insert date]* of the following year and will be used to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the water conservation program and to plan conservation-related activities for the next year. This report records the water use by category, per capita municipal use, and unaccounted water for the current year and compares them to historical values.

6. CONTINUING PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The continuing public education and information campaign on water conservation includes the following elements: *[Water provider is to select the appropriate measures for its system.]*

- Insert water conservation information with water bills. Inserts will include material developed by the [water supplier] staff and material obtained from the TWDB, the TCEQ, and other sources.
- Encourage local media coverage of water conservation issues and the importance of water conservation.
- Make the *Texas Smartscape CD*, water conservation brochures, and other water conservation materials available to the public.
- Make information on water conservation available on its website (if any) and include links to the *Texas Smartscape* website and to information on water conservation on the TWDB and TCEQ web sites.
- Provide water conservation materials to schools and utilize existing age-appropriate education programs available through the TCEQ and TWDB.
- Support the State-initiated Water Conservation Awareness and Education Campaign.

7. WATER RATE STRUCTURE

[If a water supplier has a decreasing block rate structure, it is recommended that a flat rate or increasing rate structure be adopted.]

An increasing block rate water structure that is intended to encourage water conservation and discourage excessive use and waste of water will be adopted upon completion of the next rate study or within five years. An example water rate structure is as follows:

Residential Rates

1. Monthly minimum charge. This can (but does not have to) include up to 2,000 gallons water use with no additional charge.
2. Base charge per 1,000 gallons up to the approximate average residential use.
3. 2nd tier (from the average to 2 times the approximate average) at 1.25 to 2.0 times the base charge.
4. 3rd tier (above 2 times the approximate average) at 1.25 to 2.0 times the 2nd tier.
5. The residential rate can also include a lower tier for basic household use up to 4,000 gallons per month or so.

Commercial/Industrial Rates

Commercial/industrial rates should include at least 2 tiers, with rates for the 2nd tier at 1.25 to 2.0 times the first tier.

[If a water supplier has an increasing rate structure, state the current rate structure as follows.]

The [water supplier] has adopted an increasing block rate water structure that is intended to encourage water conservation and discourage excessive use and waste of water. The water rate structure adopted on *[insert date]* is as follows:

Residential Rates

[To be completed by the supplier]

Commercial/Industrial Rates

[To be completed by the supplier]

8. OTHER WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

8.1 Ordinances, Plumbing Codes, or Rules on Water-Conserving Fixtures

The State of Texas has required water-conserving fixtures in new construction and renovations since 1992. The state standards call for flows of no more than 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) for faucets, 3.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.6 gallons per flush for toilets. Similar standards are now required nationally under federal law. These state and federal standards assure that all new construction and renovations will use water-conserving fixtures. In addition, federal standards governing clothes washing machines will require all washers produced by 2007 to meet higher efficiency standards, which may include lower water use machines. The potential savings from these fixtures can be significant, but historically have been difficult to measure independently from other factors.

8.2 Reservoir System Operation Plan

[Insert description of reservoir system operation plan if public supplier has such a plan.]

or

The [water supplier] purchases water from [name] and does not have surface water supplies for which to implement a reservoir system operation plan.

8.3 Considerations for Landscape Water Management Regulations (Optional)

[The water supplier may choose to adopt landscape water management regulations as part of the development of this water conservation plan. These regulations are intended to minimize waste in landscape irrigation. The proposed regulations might include the following elements:

- *Require that all new irrigation systems be in compliance with state design and installation regulations (TAC Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 344).*
- *Prohibit irrigation systems that spray directly onto impervious surfaces or onto other non-irrigated areas. (Wind driven water drift will be taken into consideration.)*
- *Prohibit use of poorly maintained sprinkler systems that waste water.*
- *Prohibit outdoor watering during any form of precipitation.*
- *Enforce the regulations by a system of warnings followed by fines for continued or repeat violations.*
- *Implement other measures to encourage off-peak water use.]*

8.4 Requirement for Water Conservation Plans by Wholesale Customers

[Required for cities with populations over 5,000.]

Every contract for the wholesale sale of water by customers that is entered into, renewed, or extended after the adoption of this water conservation and drought contingency plan will include a requirement that the wholesale customer and any wholesale customers of that wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan meeting the requirements of Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.2 of the Texas Administrative Code. The requirement will also extend to each successive wholesale customer in the resale of the water.

8.5 Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group

In accordance with TCEQ regulations, a copy of this adopted water conservation plan will be sent to the Region F Water Planning Group.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

A copy of [an ordinance, order, or resolution] adopted by the [City Council or governing board] regarding this water conservation plan is attached to and made part of this plan. The [ordinance, order, or resolution] designates responsible officials to implement and enforce the water conservation plan.

Appendix A
List of References

Appendix A
List of References

(1) Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rules 288.1 and 288.2, and Subchapter B, Rule 288.20, downloaded from http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=2, October 2009.

The following conservation plans and related documents were reviewed in the development of this plan.

(2) Freese and Nichols, Inc.: *Model Water Conservation Plan for North Texas Municipal Water District Member Cities and Customers,* prepared for the North Texas Municipal Water District, Fort Worth, August 2004.

(3) Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Water Utility Profile, downloaded from http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/forms/10218.pdf, April 29, 2004.

(4) City of Austin Water Conservation Division: "City of Austin Water Conservation Plan, Developed to Meet Senate Bill 1 Regulatory Requirements," Austin, August 1999.

(5) City of Dallas Water Utilities Department: "City of Dallas Water Conservation Plan," adopted by the City Council, Dallas, September 1999.

(6) Freese and Nichols, Inc.: "Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan," prepared for the Sabine River Authority of Texas, Fort Worth, September 1994.

(7) GDS Associates, Inc.: "Water Conservation Study," prepared for the Texas Water Development Board, Fort Worth, 2002.

(8) Texas Water Development Board: Report 362, "Water Conservation Best Management Practices Guide", Austin, November 2004.

(9) City of Dallas: "City of Dallas Ordinances, Chapter 49, Section 21.1," Dallas, October 1, 2001.

Appendix B
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Rules on Municipal Water Conservation Plans

Appendix C
Form for Water Utility Profile

Appendix D
Sample Water Conservation Report

Appendix 6A2
Sample Water Conservation Plan for Irrigation Districts

Water Conservation Plan for [Irrigation District]

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Water Conservation Plan for [Irrigation District]

1. Objectives

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has developed guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation plans for irrigation use. The purpose of this water conservation plan is to:

- To reduce water consumption from the levels that would exist without conservation efforts.
- To reduce the loss and waste of water.
- To encourage improvement of processes that inefficiently consume water.
- To extend the life of current supplies by reducing the rate of growth in demand.

This water conservation plan is intended to serve as a guide to [irrigation district]. The following plan includes all conservation measures required by TCEQ.

2. Description of Water Use

[The TCEQ requires that each irrigation user must document how water is used in the irrigation production process.

- *Irrigation users will provide information including:*
  - *Type of crops.*
  - *Acreage of each crop to be irrigated.*
  - *Monthly irrigation diversions.*
  - *Details of seasonal or annual crop rotation.*
  - *Soil types of the land to be irrigated.*
  - *Description of the irrigation method including flow rates, plans, and sketches of the system layout.*
  - *Details of equipment used in the process within an accuracy of +/- 5 %.]*

3. Specification of Water Conservation Goals

[The Irrigation District must specify a five-year and ten-year target for water savings and detail the basis for the development of these goals. These goals will include targets for water use efficiency and a pollution abatement and prevention plan.]

The TCEQ regulations require that each irrigation user adopt quantifiable water conservation goals in their water conservation plan. The *[Irrigation District]* has adopted goals related to improving water efficiency of its delivery system. The *[Irrigation District]* will strive to increase water efficiency per irrigated acre by *[insert amount]* percent within 5 years and *[insert amount]* percent within 10 years.

[Alternate goal] The *[Irrigation District]* will maintain the water efficiency per irrigated acre of *[insert amount]* percent within 5 years and *[insert amount]* percent within 10 years.

The goals for this water conservation plan will be achieved through the following: *[select applicable measures and/or include additional measures.]*

- Regular inspections of systems for controllable operation losses or leaks
- Coordination of irrigation deliveries with customers
- Schedule the timing or measure the amount of water applied.
- Improve or modify irrigation processes in order to increase efficient water use.
- Employ water-conserving irrigation equipment or improve existing equipment.
- Implement methods of land improvement that reduce runoff and increase rain infiltration to the soil.
- Establish a tailwater recovery and reuse program.

4. Control of Unaccounted Water and Leak Detection and Repair

Detection and repair of leaks in an irrigation system is important in controlling losses. Unaccounted water is the difference between water delivered to a system and water delivered to a system plus authorized but unmetered uses. Unaccounted water in the irrigation system can be attributed to several things including:

- Inaccuracies in meters.
- Loss due to leaks in the conveyance system.
- Operational losses
- Illegal connections to a system.
- Other.

To help control unaccounted water, *[irrigation district]* will monitor supply deliveries, conduct water audits and adjust operations to minimize losses if applicable. Broken water lines will be replaced or repaired in a timely manner.

5. Irrigation Scheduling and Volumetric Measuring of Irrigation Water Use

Volumetric Measuring

Measuring the volume of water being used to irrigate a crop is useful because it provides [irrigation district] with information needed to evaluate the efficiency of an irrigation system. With this information, [irrigation district] and customers can better manage their crops. Irrigation water users will employ a method of measuring how much irrigation water is used in their system.

The following methods may be used to directly measure amounts of irrigation water being used *[select appropriate methods]*:

- Propeller meters
- Orifice, venture or differential pressure meters
- Ultrasonic
- Stage Discharge Rating Tables
- Area/Point Velocity Measurements

Indirect methods that may be used to measure irrigation water quantities include:

- Measurement of time of irrigation and size of irrigation delivery system
- Measurement of end-pressure in a sprinkler irrigation system
- Measurement of energy used by a pump supplying water to an irrigation system
- Change in the elevation of water stored in an irrigation water supply reservoir

Irrigation Scheduling

Coordination of irrigation schedules of customers can reduce losses associated with conveying irrigation water. The *[irrigation district]* will implement an irrigation schedule for deliveries to customers to best meet the customers' water needs and minimize conveyance losses.

6. Methods of Land Improvement

To reduce the amount of water required for irrigation, the following land improvement practices are encouraged for customers of the *[irrigation district]*:

- Creation of furrow dikes
- Crop residue management and conservation tillage
- Land leveling
- Contour farming

7. Improvements to Irrigation Equipment

The *[irrigation district]* encourages customers to utilize efficient irrigation equipment, including:

- Installation of a drip/micro-irrigation system
- Installation of gated and flexible pipe for field water distribution systems
- Replacement of on-farm irrigation ditches with pipelines
- Lining of on-farm irrigation ditches
- Installation of low pressure center pivot sprinkler irrigation systems

8. Implementation of Water Conservation Plan

Upon implementation of this water conservation plan, *[irrigation district]* is required by the TCEQ to update the plan at least every five years. Goals for irrigation use will be re-evaluated based on previous five-year and ten-year goals and any new information.

An implementation report will be prepared by the [date] of each year following the adoption of this plan. A sample report is included in Appendix C. This report includes:

- The list of dates and descriptions of conservation measures implemented
- Amount of water saved
- Data about whether or not targets in the plan are met
- If targets are not met, an explanation as to why the target was not met and a discussion of the progress to meet the target.

Appendix A
List of References

Appendix A
List of References

Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter A, Rules 3.2 and Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.4, downloaded from http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=288, October, 2009.

Water Conservation Implementation Task Force, *Draft Best Management Practices*, April 19,2004.

Appendix B
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Rules on Water Conservation Plans for Irrigation Use

Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 30 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART 1 TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 288 WATER CONSERVATION PLANS, DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS, GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS
SUBCHAPTER A WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
RULE §288.4 Water Conservation Plans for Agricultural Use

(a) A water conservation plan for agricultural use of water shall provide information, where applicable, in response to the following subsections.

(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) specification of conservation goals, the basis for the development of such goals, and a time frame for achieving the specified goals;

(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) until May 1, 2005, specification of conservation goals including, where appropriate, quantitative goals for irrigation water use efficiency and a pollution abatement and prevention plan;

(E) beginning May 1, 2005, 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;

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

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

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

(I) 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;

(J) tailwater recovery and reuse; and

(K) 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) until May 1, 2005, specification of water conservation goals, including maximum allowable losses for the storage and distribution system;

(C) beginning May 1, 2005, 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;

(D) 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;

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

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

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

(H) 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, 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;

(I) 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;

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

(K) documentation of coordination with the Regional Water Planning Groups in order to insure consistency with the 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 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 pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the commission and that agency.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.4 adopted to be effective May 3, 1993, 18 TexReg 2558; amended to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective August 15, 2002, 27 TexReg 7146; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384

Appendix C
Sample Implementation Report

Appendix 6A3
Sample Water Conservation Plan for Industries

Water Conservation Plan for [Industrial Entity]

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Water Conservation Plan for [Industrial Entity]

1. Objectives

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has developed guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation plans for industrial or mining use. The purpose of this water conservation plan is to:

- To reduce water consumption from the levels that would exist without conservation efforts.
- To reduce the loss and waste of water.
- To encourage improvement of processes that inefficiently consume water.
- To extend the life of current supplies by reducing the rate of growth in demand.
- To document the level of recycling and reuse in the water supply.

This water conservation plan is intended to serve as a guide to [entity]. The following plan includes all conservation measures required by TCEQ.

2. Description of Water Use

The TCEQ requires that each mining or industrial water user must document how water is used in the production process.

- *[Entity provides information including:]*
  - *How water flows to and through their systems*
  - *What purpose water serves in the production process*
  - *How much water is consumed in the production process and not available for reuse*
  - *Means of discharging water used in industrial processes]*

3. Specification of Water Conservation Goals

The TCEQ regulations require that each industrial and mining user adopt quantifiable water conservation goals in their water conservation plan. *[Entity]* has specified a five-year and ten-year target for water savings. *[Include quantifiable water savings targets and the details of the basis for the development of these goals.]*

The goals for this water conservation plan include the following:

- *[Name goals.] Potential goals are:*
  - *Meter water use to decrease water loss through leaks*
  - *Regularly inspect systems for leaks and promptly repair in order to control unaccounted water*

- *Improve, modify, or audit processes in order to increase efficient water use*

4. Metering of Industrial and Mining Water Users

[Entity]'s water use is metered at [description of location]. Submetering is a good strategy for some industrial water users. Processes or equipment that consume large quantities of water could be usefully submetered. Submetering is an effective way to account for all water use by process, subprocess, or piece of equipment in a facility. *[Identify processes and/or equipment that are currently submetered.]*

5. Control of Unaccounted Water and Leak Detection and Repair

Careful metering of water use, detection, and repair of leaks in the distribution system and regular monitoring of unaccounted water are important in controlling losses.

Unaccounted water is the difference between water delivered to a system and water delivered to a system plus authorized but unmetered uses. Authorized but unmetered uses includes water for fire fighting, releases for flushing of lines, and water used during new construction. Unaccounted water can be attributed to several things including:

- Inaccuracies in meters. Older meters tend to run slowly and therefore under-report actual use.
- Loss due to leaks and main breaks in the system.
- Illegal connections to a system.
- [Other].

In order to control unaccounted water, persons in industry are asked to watch for and report water main breaks and leaks. Broken and leaking lines should be replaced or repaired in a timely manner. Meter readers are asked to report signs of illegal connections so they can be quickly assessed.

[Entity] will implement and maintain a water loss program. This program will serve to reduce losses due to leakage. The measures of the water loss program include *[select applicable measure]*:

- Conducting regular inspections of water main fittings and connections.
- Installing leak noise detectors and loggers.
- Using a leakage modeling program.
- Metering individual pressure zones
- Controlling pressure just above the minimum standard-of-service level
- Limiting surges in pressure.
- [Other]

6. Improving, Modifying, and Auditing Processes and Equipment

[Entity] can increase water efficiency by improving, modifying, and auditing facility processes and equipment. Water can be conserved through the following measures *[select appropriate measure]*:

- Implementing a Water Waste Reduction Program
- Optimizing the water-use efficiency of cooling systems (other than cooling towers)
- Reducing water loss in cooling towers

Water Waste Reduction Programs cause [Entity] personnel to be more aware of wasteful activities. Measures resulting from a Water Waste Reduction Program include:

- Install water saving devices on equipment.
- Replace current equipment with more water-efficient equipment.
- Recycle water within a process.
- Change to waterless equipment or process.

7. Implementation and Modifications to Water Conservation Plan

Upon implementation of this water conservation plan, [Entity] is required by the TCEQ to update the plan at least every five years. New goals will be based on previous five-year and ten-year goals and any new information.

An implementation report will be prepared by the [date] of each year following the adoption of this plan. A sample report is included in Appendix C. This report includes:

- The list of dates and descriptions of conservation measures implemented
- Amount of water saved
- Data about whether or not targets in the plan are met
- If targets are not met, an explanation as to why the target was not met and a discussion of the progress to meet the target.

Appendix A
List of References

APPENDIX A

List of References

Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter B, Rule 288.3, downloaded from http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=288, October 2009.

Appendix B
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Rules on Water Conservation Plans for Industrial or Mining Use

Appendix B
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Rules

Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 30 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART 1 TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 288 WATER CONSERVATION PLANS, DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS, GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS
SUBCHAPTER A WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
RULE §288.3 Water Conservation Plans for Industrial or Mining Use

(a) A water conservation plan for industrial or mining uses of water shall provide information, where applicable, in response to each of the following elements:

(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) until May 1, 2005, specification of conservation goals, the basis for the development of such goals, and a time frame for achieving the specified goals;

(3) beginning May 1, 2005, 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;

(4) 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;

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

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

(7) 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.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.3 adopted to be effective May 3, 1993, 18 TexReg 2558; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384

Appendix C
Sample Implementation Report