Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Drought and Public Water Systems

Alexander Hinz Public Drinking Water Section Water Supply Division



Community Public Water Systems

 A public water system which has a potential to serve at least 15 residential service connections on a year-round basis or serves at least 25 residents on a year-round basis.



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

- Regulate chemical and microbiological quality of public drinking water
- Review plans and specifications for drinking water related projects
- Conduct comprehensive compliance investigation of public water systems on a three year cycle



Current Drought of Record



1999 Drought

August 18, 1999 (scheduled release time Thursday a.m.) U.S. Drought Monitor





"Drought" means moisture shortages leading to damaged crops or pastures, high wildfire risk, or water shortages. The map is based on information from many sources, including both satellite and surface data, and it focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary. Yellow (D0) = Drought Watch Area (abnormally dry but not full drought status)

Red (D1–D4) = Current drought ranging in severity from standard (D1) to severe (D2–D3) to extreme (D4)

Crosshatching (
) = Overlapping drought type areas Drought type: Used when impacts differ

- Ag = agricultural (crops, grasslands)
- Fire = forestry (wildfire potential) Hydro = hydrological (rivers, wells,

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reservoirs)
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Plus (+) = Forecast to intensify next two weeks Minus (-) = Forecast to diminish next two weeks

2009

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	22.1	77.9	60.5	45.9	22.7	11.2
Last Week (04/14/2009 map)	14.9	85.1	68.2	50.6	25.1	11.5
3 Months Ago (01/27/2009 map)	11.6	88.4	62.1	37.5	16.5	4.2
Start of Calendar Year (01/06/2009 map)	41.7	58.3	24.5	15.0	9.1	4.2
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	67.2	32.8	20.5	11.0	3.6	0.0
One Year Ago (04/22/2008 map)	37.2	62.8	43.6	18.4	10.5	3.3

Intensity:



D3 Drought - Extreme

D4 Drought - Exceptional

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements

http://drought.unl.edu/dm





Released Thursday, April 23, 2009 Author: R. Heim/L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC



2011

U.S. Drought Monitor

Drought Conditions (Percent Area) D0-D4 D1-D4 D2-D4 D3-D4 None D4 100.00 100.00 99.16 96.99 0.00 87.99 Current Last Week 96.65 100.00 100.00 99.16 0.00 85.75 (09/27/2011 map) 3 Months Ago 2.4197.59 95.73 94.39 90.21 71.30 (07/05/2011 map) Start of 69.43 7.89 92.11 37.46 9.59 0.00 Calendar Year (12/28/2010 map) Start of 0.00 100.00 100.00 99.16 96.65 85.75 Water Year (09/27/2011 map) One Year Ago 24.43 75.57 2.430.99 0.00 0.00 (09/28/2010 map)

Intensity:





The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu





Released Thursday, October 6, 2011

October 4, 2011

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Storage Levels of Major Reservoirs



Contents (1000 acre-feet)

Drought Contingency Plans: Who is Required to Report to TCEQ?

 A wholesale or retail water supplier shall notify the executive director within five business days of the implementation of any mandatory provisions of the drought contingency plan



Why is it Important to Report Drought Status?

- The TCEQ maintains a database and tracks system's drought status
- The TCEQ holds bi-weekly drought meetings to discuss "At Risk" systems that may have less than 180 day supply of water remaining
- Led to the Formation of the Emergency Drinking Water Task Force



Emergency Drinking Water Task Force

- Meet weekly to discuss the status of the At Risk systems
- Discuss solutions tailored for each system
- Discuss what assistance can be provided
- Discuss coordination of resources to accomplish the goals of the task force



TCEQ Related Assistance

- Financial, Managerial and Technical (FMT) assistance provided to water systems
- Coordination with funding agencies
- Expedited agency review of exceptions to rules
- Expedited agency review of plans and specifications



Most Common Drought Related Issues

- Decrease in groundwater production due to lower aquifer levels
- Decreasing lake levels for surface water systems
- Evaporation played a significant role in depleting water supplies
- Funding for solutions



Most Common Remedies

- Drilling a new well
- Extending surface water intake into deeper water
- Interconnection with an adjacent system
- Lots of rain!



What happens when a public water system can no longer provide water to customers?

- Request for emergency services must start at the local level.
- Emergency drinking water services will be provided by the Texas Division of Emergency Management on a temporary basis.





Lessoned Learned?

- Have a Drought Contingency Plan with appropriate triggers
- Be prepared to provide water under varying hydrological conditions
- Proper financial planning (rates)



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