

#### **Projected Texas Population**

The Redline represents the **Texas population of the 1950's**, when the existing water supply projects we rely on today were conceived and undertaken.



CIESS Presentation (2012-10-22)

### Projected Water Demands and Existing Supplies



### **Current Texas Reservoir Storage**

In July total storage in 109 of the state's major water supply reservoirs was 23 million acft\*, or 73% of total conservation storage capacity.



Source: TWDB



#### **Texas Reservoir Storage Capacity per Capita**

#### Source: NRS

CIESS Presentation (2012-10-22)



**Texas Reservoir Storage Capacity and Population** 

CIESS Presentation (2012-10-22)





Source: TWDB

# U. S. Seasonal Drought Outlook



#### Projected Needs for Additional Water and Water Supplies from Water Management Strategies





#### Projected Water Needs By Use Category (Acre-Feet Per Year)



IWPP Pre-Proposal 2012-08-29



#### 2010 Water Demand Projections by Use Category (Acre-Feet Per Year)





#### 2060 Water Demand Projections by Use Category (By Percentage)



# **Region L** -Sources of New Supply



IWPP Pre-Proposal 2012-08-29

# **Region L – Management Strategies**

FIGURE L.4. 2060 RECOMMENDED WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES-RELATIVE SHARE OF SUPPLY.



24% of the Strategy is Based on a New Major Reservoir that Cannot be Permitted under TCEQ's Recently Adopted Environmental Flows.

### Total Capital Costs for Texas Water Infrastructure: **\$231 Billion**



### What if we do nothing?

If drought of record conditions recur and water management strategies are not implemented, in 2060 the state could face

- water needs of 8.3 million acre-feet
- 83% of population short of water in drought
- \$116 billion in lost income
- \$9.8 billion in lost state and local business taxes
- 1.1 million lost jobs
- 1.4 million reduced population
- 403,000 fewer students in Texas schools

#### So What are we doing?

#### **GBRA Mid-Basin Water Supply Project**



Note: Location of WTP will be determined during individual water supply option studies.



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### Opportunities for seawater desalination



#### Access to a plentiful source

- 367 miles of coast
- Multiple sites for locating desalination plants
- Proximity to [large] demand centers
  - ~ 2/3 of the state's population located within 150 miles of the coast
- Need for supply diversity
  - Vulnerability of existing sources
- Cost-effective technology
  - New water

## Seawater Desalination Plant – Construction Costs



## **Desalination Plant Construction Cost as Function of Capacity**



#### Seawater Desalination: Present Status & Future Forecasts

Parameter	Today	Within 5 Years	Within 20 Years
Cost of Water (2010 US\$/kgal)	US\$2.0-3.0	US\$1.5-2.5	US\$1.0-1.5
Construction Cost (Million US\$/MGD)	4.5-8.0	4.0-6.5	2.0-3.5
Power Use of SWRO System (kWh/kgal)	9.5-10.5	8.0-10.0	5.0-6.5
Membrane Productivity (gallons/day/membrane)	6,500-12,500	9,000-15,000	25,000-40,000
Membrane Useful Life (years)	5-7	7-10	10-15
Plant Recovery Ratio (%)	45-50	50-55	55-65

### Obstacles to Gulf Coast Desalination





#### Those Invested in Other Approaches

- Reuse, Conservation, Brackish Desal
- Political Manipulation of Existing Resources
- Stakeholder "Buy-In"
  - May Require a Financial Model (PPP, BOO, etc.) incompatible with the traditional
  - Large Projects Require Many Participants
- Environmental & New Paradigm Sentiment
  - However Seawater Presents Fewer Environmental Risk Than Other Alternatives
- Challenge of New Technology
  - The Least Significant Obstacle



### **Guadalupe Blanco River Authority**





