

84th Texas Legislative Session: Impacts on Municipal Water Utilities

TMUA October 2, 2014 – Houston

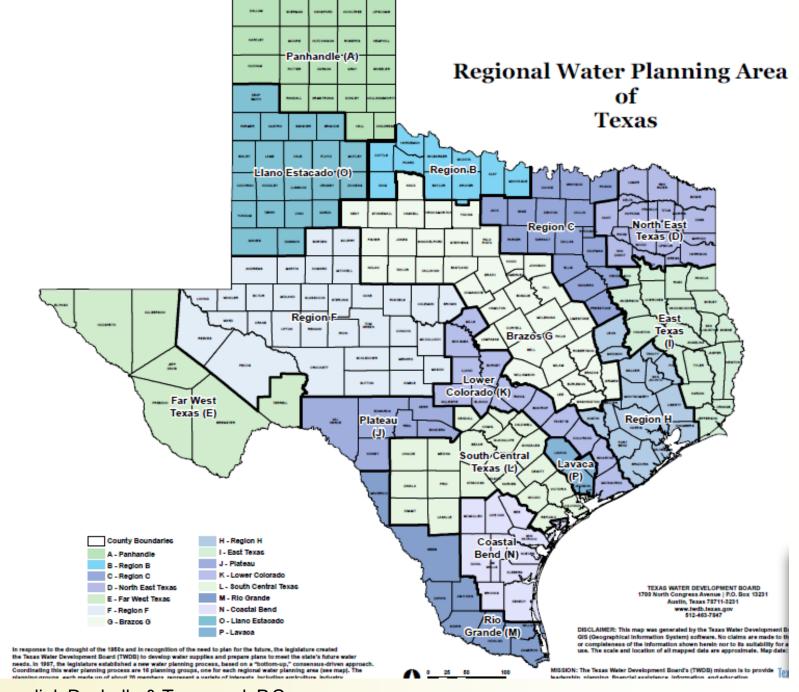
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Recent Texas Water Legislation

- Senate Bill 1 1997
- Senate Bill 2 2001
- Senate Bill 3 2007
- House Bill 4, HB 1025, and SJR 1 2013





State Water Implementation Fund for Texas (SWIFT) Legislative Package

- HB 4 provides the framework and administration of the SWIFT and State Water Implementation Revenue Fund (SWIRFT) and the re-organization of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB).
- Senate Joint Resolution (SJR)1 proposes an amendment to Texas Constitution to create the SWIFT and SWIRFT to assist in the financing of water projects.
- HB 1025 authorizes a one-time \$2 billion placement of funds from the Economic Stabilization Fund (Rainy Day Fund) into the SWIFT if the voters



Prop 6 – Approval of SWIFT by Texas Voters on November 5

- Voters of Texas approved Proposition 6 to amend the Texas Constitution to create the SWIFT.
- Proposition 6 approved by 73.37% of the voters.
- 836,424 voters voted in favor of Prop. 6
- 303,547 voters voted against Prop. 6



HB 4 (Ritter/Fraser) – SWIFT, SWIRFT, and TWDB Re-Organization

- Provides for framework and administration of SWIFT and SWIRFT.
- Re-organized several aspects of TWDB, including the leadership structure.
- TWDB will now have 3 full-time board members instead of 6 part-time board members.
- An advisory committee for the SWIFT is established which is comprised of the Comptroller and members appointed by Speaker and Lt. Governor. The advisory committee must make recommendations to the TWDB regarding the use of money in the SWIFT.
- Requires prioritization of projects by RWPGs and TWDB.
- TWDB must create a point system for prioritization of projects.



HB 4 (Ritter/Fraser) – SWIFT, SWIRFT, and TWDB Re-Organization

- SWIFT and SWIRFT were created to leverage \$2 billion to finance the nearly \$30 billion worth of water supply projects identified in the State Water Plan.
- The funds are revolving and self-supporting in nature.
- The funds are to be used to subsidize interest rates, to allow for longer and incremental repayment terms, and and to enable entities to have deferral periods on the repayment of funds needed for water projects.



HB 4 (Ritter/Fraser) – Timelines for Action

- Sept. 1 = Board members appointed by Governor Perry begin terms.
- Nov. 5 = Voters approved Proposition 6
- ASAP after Nov. 5 = Advisory Committee members appt.
- Dec. 1 = RWPG stakeholder committee submits project prioritization standards to TWDB and TWDB must approve.
- Sept. 1, 2014 = RWPGs submit final prioritization of projects from 2011 RWPGs.
- March 1, 2015 = Deadline for TWDB adoption of rules.



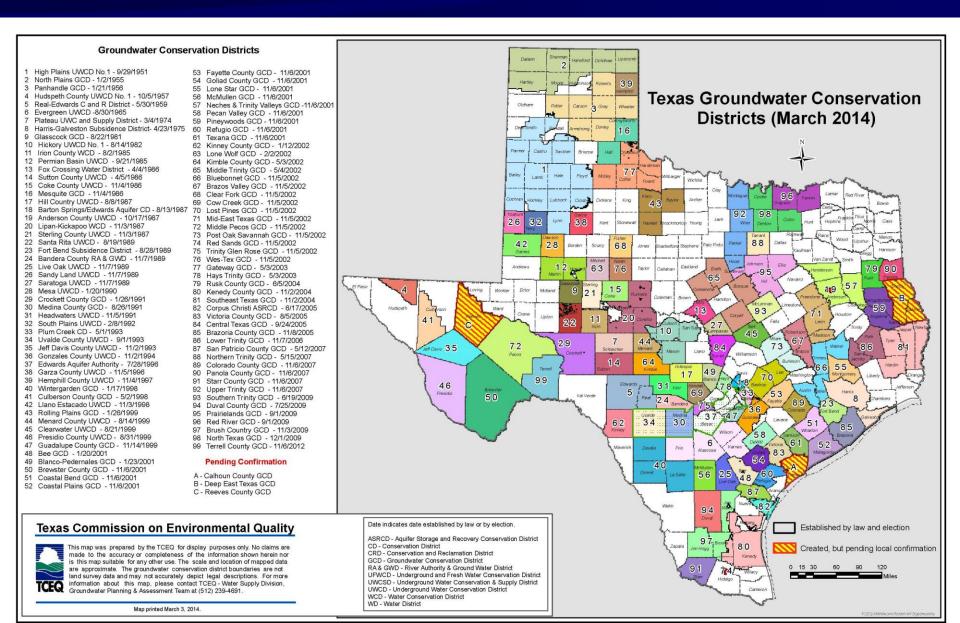
TWDB Board Members Appointed by Governor Perry

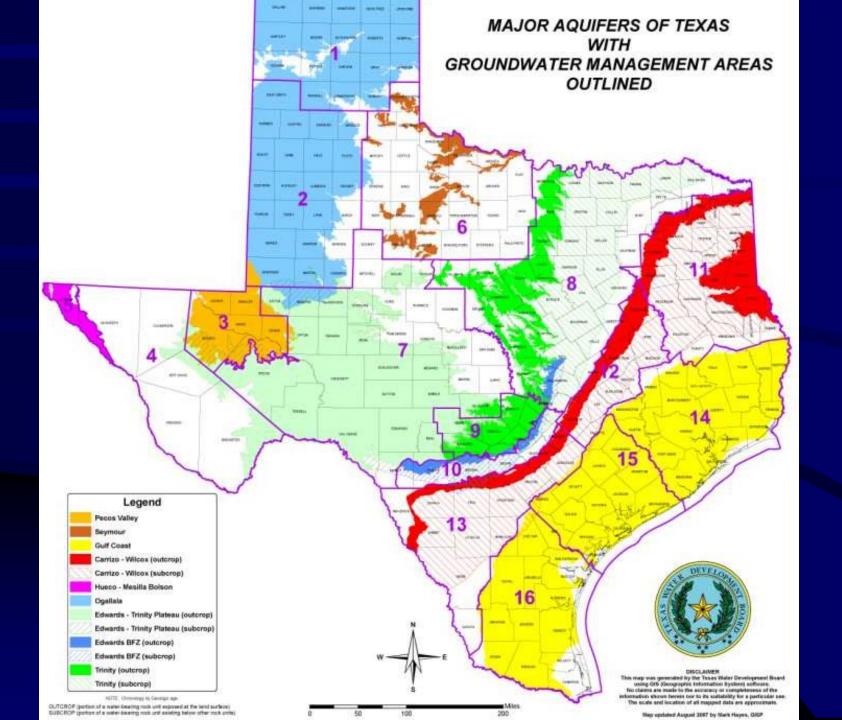
- On August 16, 2013, Governor Perry appointed 3 board members to the TWDB pursuant to HB 4.
- Carlos Rubinstein, Bech Brunn, and Mary Ann Williamson will serve full-time effective September 1, 2013.
- Rubinstein will serve as chair of the board for a term to expire at the pleasure of the governor.

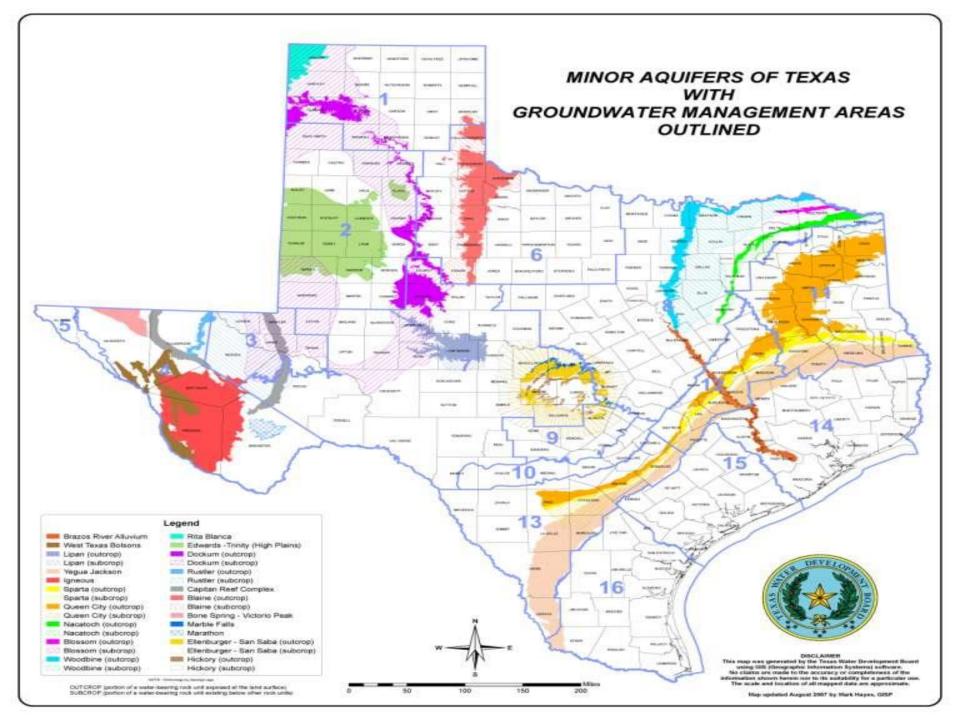


Texas Groundwater Management / Law

- Exciting time to be involved with water issues in Texas
- Water management and Texas law governing water is evolving and organic
- 1997 38 GCDs in existence
- 2013 99 GCDs with 3 GCDs awaiting confirmation elections





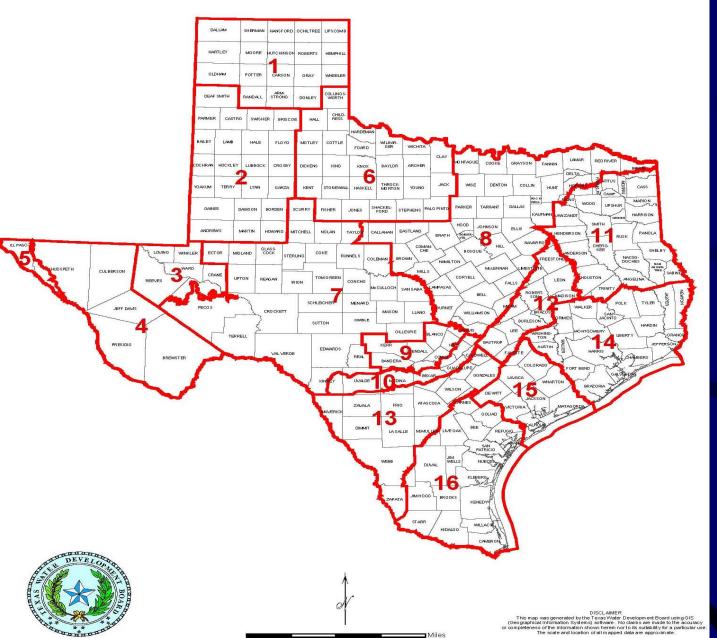




Texas Groundwater Management / Law

- Increased level of knowledge about groundwater resources and management but much more is needed
 - Ex. Middle Trinity GCD (Erath, Comanche, Bosque, and Coryell Counties)
- Science, science, science

Groundwater Management Areas in Texas



November 2002 by Mark Haves GIS section



Groundwater Management Area (GMA) Process for GCDs

- Based on legislative changes made in 2011, the DFC Process was substantially revised.
- GCDs in each of the 16 GMAs must consider a list of 9 factors and propose DFCs for the aquifers within the GMA
- A 90 day public comment period begins after DFCs are provided to the GCDs



Groundwater Management Area (GMA) Process for GCDs

- GCDs hold public hearings during 90 day comment period and prepare summary reports
- GMA meets to consider summary reports and to adopt DFCs
- GMA prepares an explanatory report and submits DFC info to TWDB
- GMA provides DFC info to GCDs and GCDs adopt DFCs ASAP after receiving info



Groundwater Issues to be studied during Legislative Interim Period

- Brackish groundwater / desalination
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery
- Long-Term Permitting by GCDs
- GCD Permitting Exemptions Water involved in Oil and Gas activities
- TDLR Regulation of Water Well Drillers



Texas Groundwater Management / Law

- Brackish groundwater / water quality
- Estimated that Texas has 2.7 billion acre-feet of brackish groundwater according to 2003 LBG-Guyton and Assoc. study.



2012 State Water Plan – Brackish Groundwater Desalination Projects

- 2012 State Water Plan recommended groundwater desalination in five regional water planning areas of Texas
- Regions E, F, L, M, and O
- The volume of water that would result from brackish groundwater desalination would increase from 56,553 acrefeet in 2010 to approximately 181,568 acre-feet by 2060.



- No statutory definition of "brackish groundwater" in Texas law.
- Some want to define as groundwater that contains a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of more than 1,000 milligrams per liter.
- Some want to define as groundwater that contains a total TDS concentration of more than 10,000 milligrams per liter.



- Production of brackish groundwater is being permitted by GCDs today
- No differentiation in most GCDs' rules between potable groundwater and brackish groundwater
- Vast majority of Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) and Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG) don't differentiate between potable groundwater and brackish groundwater



- Do GCDs want to encourage the production and use of brackish groundwater?
- Yes. GCDs understand that growing communities and businesses need more water supplies but not at the expense of the groundwater resources within GCDs' boundaries and, particularly, potable groundwater resources



- Can GCDs encourage the production brackish groundwater under existing Texas law and within their existing regulatory frameworks?
- Yes. GCDs can authorize the production of brackish groundwater in greater amounts as part of well permitting process.
- Chapter 36 enables GCDs to adopt different DFCs related to brackish groundwater production and to establish management zones from which brackish groundwater can be produced.



Legislative Interim / 84th Legislature

- Stakeholder groups working on brackish groundwater issues
 - Texas Water Conservation Association
 - Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts
 - Texas Desalination Association
- Interim Committee Studies with recommendations for 84th Texas Legislature



Transfer of Utility Programs from TCEQ to PUC

- HB 1600 and SB 567 in 2013 transferred STM program, water utility rate program, and the CCN program from TCEQ to PUC.
- Two phases of rulemaking.
 - Phase 1 completed transferred TCEQ's rules
 - Phase 2 more extensive. Must be completed by December 1, 2015.

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Questions?

Any questions?

Thank you.