LCRA Water Use Summary 2010



In 2010 the lower Colorado River basin saw a wet spring and tropical rains in the fall as well as months of very dry weather and below-average inflows to the Highland Lakes. The overall result was that LCRA customers used less stored water than in 2009. This resulted in higher lake levels in 2010 than in 2009 when the basin experienced extreme drought conditions most of the year. This report includes all sources of water managed by

Evaporation - Hot temperatures and windy days can significantly increase evaporation of water. In 2010 an estimated 183,923 acre-feet evaporated from the six Highland Lakes (Buchanan, Inks, LBJ, Marble Falls, Travis, and Austin).

LCRA — both the Highland Lakes and rights to river water — as well as City of Austin water rights that are backed up by LCRA.

Water use by source

LCRA uses water in the river and the Highland Lakes to meet customers' needs. Water supplied from the Highland Lakes comes from lakes Buchanan and Travis, the water supply reservoirs in the Highland Lakes chain. In 2010 more water was available in the river, compared to 2009, and less demands were placed on water stored in the Highland Lakes to meet customers' needs.

Highland Lakes Water Use

LCRA provides water from the Highland Lakes to customers through contracts. There are two types of contracts — interruptible and firm water supply contracts. Water is also supplied from the Highland Lakes to help maintain environmental flows and to meet emergency needs for hydroelectric power. In 2010, a total of 320,996 acre-feet of water was supplied from the Highland Lakes.

Interruptible contracts are primarily requested by agricultural customers. LCRA charges a lower rate for these customers, but they are subject to cutbacks during drought conditions. Interruptible agricultural customers in the lower basin used the most water of all customers in 2010-182,152 acre-feet or 57 percent of all water used from the Highland Lakes.

Firm contracts are requested by cities, businesses and industries that must rely on a long-term water supply. LCRA charges a higher rate for firm supply, which is expected to be available through a repeat of the worst drought our region has experienced, the 1947-1957 Drought of Record. In 2010, a total of 119,213 acre-feet of water was supplied from the Highland Lakes to firm customers.

Environmental and emergency hydroelectric releases — LCRA releases water from the Highland Lakes to meet minimum flow requirements for the Colorado River downstream of Austin and for Matagorda Bay. In 2010 — 19,279 acre-feet was released for those environments, and 352 acre-feet was released to meet emergency needs for electricity.

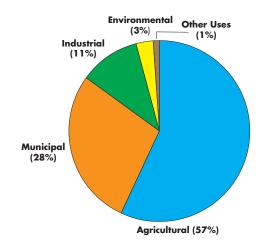
Colorado River Water Use

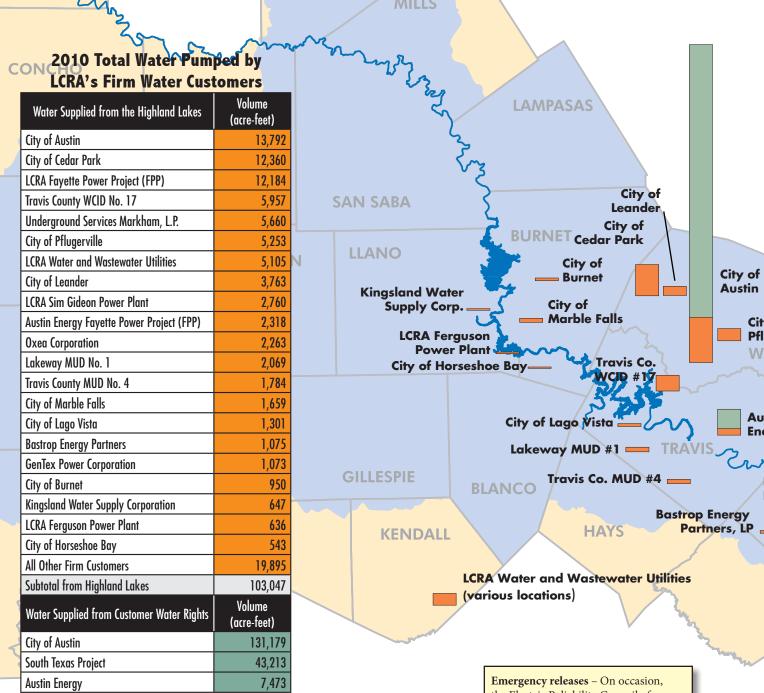
LCRA owns and manages additional supplies of water in the Colorado River. In 2010, a total of 291,683 acre-feet of water was supplied from the Colorado River for agricultural and industrial uses under these water rights.

Water rights	2010 Use
LCRA Garwood	88,895
LCRA South Texas Project	43,213
LCRA Lakeside	40,997
LCRA Gulf Coast	109,431
LCRA Pierce Ranch	9,147
LCRA Lakes Buchanan and Travis	320,996
SUBTOTAL - LCRA	612,679
City of Austin Water Rights	138,886
TOTAL	751,565

2010 Water Use LCRA and Austin Water Rights

(Percentage of total use)





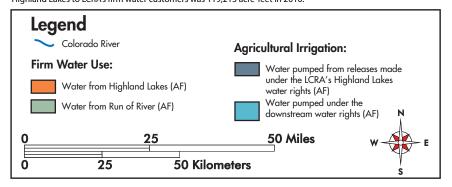
LCRA estimates that 16,166 acre-feet were released from the Highland Lakes and not used by firm customers because the water was lost to evaporation, seeped into the banks or changed conditions that eliminated the need for the water. When this amount is added to the water pumped, the total water supplied from the Highland Lakes to LCRA's firm water customers was 119,213 acre-feet in 2010.

181,865

284,912

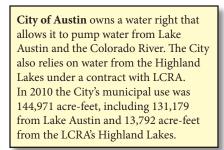
Subtotal from Customer Water Rights

Total, from Both Sources (acre-feet)



Emergency releases – On occasion, the Electric Reliability Council of Texas requests LCRA to release water through its hydroelectric generators to meet short-term, urgent power needs in the state. In 2010 LCRA released 352 acre-feet of water from Lake Travis to meet emergency needs during electrical power shortages.

Customer Water Use in 2010



LEE

GenTex

Power Corp.

LCRA Fayette Power Rlant

Water Pumped for LCRA's Interruptible Customers (Agriculture)

Garwood	88,895
Lakeside	40,997
Gulf Coast	109,431
Pierce Ranch	9,147
Water Supplied from Downstream Water Rights	248,470
Garwood	-
Lakeside	55,365
Gulf Coast	41,216
Pierce Ranch	14,305
Water Supplied from the Highland Lakes	110,886
Total Water Pumped for Interuptible Customers	359,356

Lakeside

LCRA estimates that 71,266 acre-feet were released from the Highland Lakes and not used by irrigation operations because the water was lost to evaporation, seeped into the river banks or conditions changed that eliminated the need for the water. When this amount is added to the water pumped, the total water use for agricultural irrigation was 430,622 acre-feet for 2010.

A total of 1,159,413 acre-feet of freshwater

flowed in the Colorado River past Bay City

towards Matagorda Bay. The South Texas

Project took 43,213 acre-feet from the

Colorado River below Bay City.

South Texas Project (STP), a nuclear power plant located in Matagorda County, and LCRA jointly own a water right that allows STP to take water from the Colorado River. STP also has a contract with LCRA to back up this water right. In 2010 STP pumped 43,213 acre-feet from the river and did not require water from the Highland Lakes.

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stin

LCRA Sim Gideon

BASTROP

Power Plant |

Pierce Ranch

WHARTON

OXEA Corporation

GORDA

Gulf Coast

Gulf of Mexico

Underground Services Markham, LLC

COLORADO

Garwood

South Texas Project

How does 2010 compare to 2009?

Water Use Type	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Municipal Water Use	218,200	209,300
Water from the Highland Lakes (LCRA only)	110,100	78,100
Water from the Colorado River (Austin only)	108,100	131,200
Industrial Water Use	112,700	86,300
Water from the Highland Lakes (LCRA only)	33,200	35,600
Water from the Colorado River (LCRA/STP and Austin)	79,500	50,700
Agricultural Water Use	509,800	430,600
Water from the Highland Lakes (LCRA only)	367,900	182,200
Water from the Colorado River (LCRA only)	141,900	248,500
Recreational & Firm Irrigation (LCRA and Austin)	5,900	5,800
Environment* (LCRA only)	32,600	19,300
Emergency Hydroelectric Releases (LCRA only)	2,100	400

Why does LCRA release water from the Highland Lakes? Releases are made for several reasons:

- 1. First, LCRA is legally obligated to pass water through the dams if a downstream senior water right holder is entitled to the water, Downstream senior water rights include those owned by LCRA and by the cities of Austin and Corpus Christi.
- 2. LCRA releases water to meet needs of customers such as the City of Austin, power plants and farmers.
- 3. LCRA releases water for environmental flow needs for the river and Matagorda Bay.

Learn more about the lower Colorado River

- Visit the Daily River Report at www.lcra.org. Click button on right column.
- Visit www.lcra.org/watersupply to learn about long-term planning.
- Visit www.lcra.org/water/supply/contracts/index.html for a complete list of LCRA's firm water customers.



^{*}Dedicated environmental releases are the amounts of water released solely for the purpose of satisfying environmental needs. In addition, releases for downstream customers and runoff flowing into the river and bays help satisfy environmental needs.