

LCRA Proposed 2032 WMP Demands Compared to the 2020 WMP Demands

	Normal 2032	High 2032	Normal 2020 WMP	High 2020 WMP
	Normal (a-f/year)	High (a-f/year)	Normal (a-f/year)	High (a-f/year)
Municipal/Manufacturing				
City of Austin ^{a, b, c}	183,200	207,100	167,300	215,900
Other ^{a, b}	168,400	183,700	109,000	130,100
Percent increase from 2020 WMP	27%	13%		

Steam-Electric				
LCRA ^b	14,500	19,700	13,100	19,700
COA Power Plants ^{b, c, d}	7,300	10,300	11,900	18,600
STP ^b	39,400	39,400	39,400	39,400
Bastrop Energy Center	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Percent decrease from 2020 WMP	5%	10%		

Agriculture				
Lakeside	85,700	140,200	114,100	135,400
Garwood	81,900	100,000	87,900	100,000
Pierce Ranch	24,100	30,000	26,900	30,000
Gulf Coast	110,000	151,000	139,400	156,700
Percent decrease from 2020 WMP	18%	0%		

a. Some City of Austin wholesale demands are expected to transition to raw water contracts with LCRA. These demands are reflected in "Other" for 2032.

b. Natural lake evaporation from STP, LCRA and Austin reservoirs is modeled as an additional demand, except for Lake Fayette where natural evaporation is included in the reported demand.

c. There are additional 2032 demands for City of Austin Municipal (2,900 a-f/year) and Sand Hill Energy Center (1,250 a-f/year) that are met by direct reuse.

d. Decker Power Plant no longer has steam-electric cooling, therefore Decker water use for year 2022 and 2023 is not reported here for a better comparison to projected 2032 demands.