Bell County WCID #1

Background, Regional Role, Current Issues



Bell County WCID #1

- The Beginnings Camp Hood
- WCID 1 Creation and background
- Current District Boundary and Precincts
- WCID 1 facilities and services
- Water Supply and Outlook



BACKGROUND THE BEGINNING-FORT HOOD











Fort Hood

Killeen, Texas

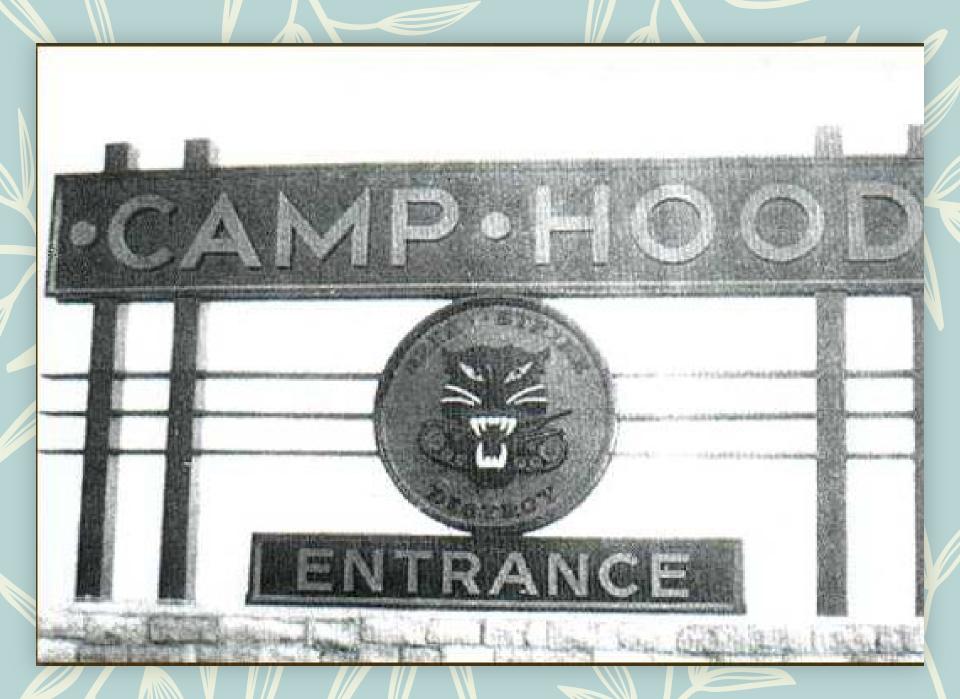
The War Department announced the selection of Camp Hood in January 1942. Most utilities were in place by August 1942.

Type Army post

Coordinates 31°08′N 97°47′W / 31.13°N 97.78°W / 31.13; -97.78Coordinates: 31°08′N 97°47′W / 31.13°N 97.78°W / 31.13; -97.78

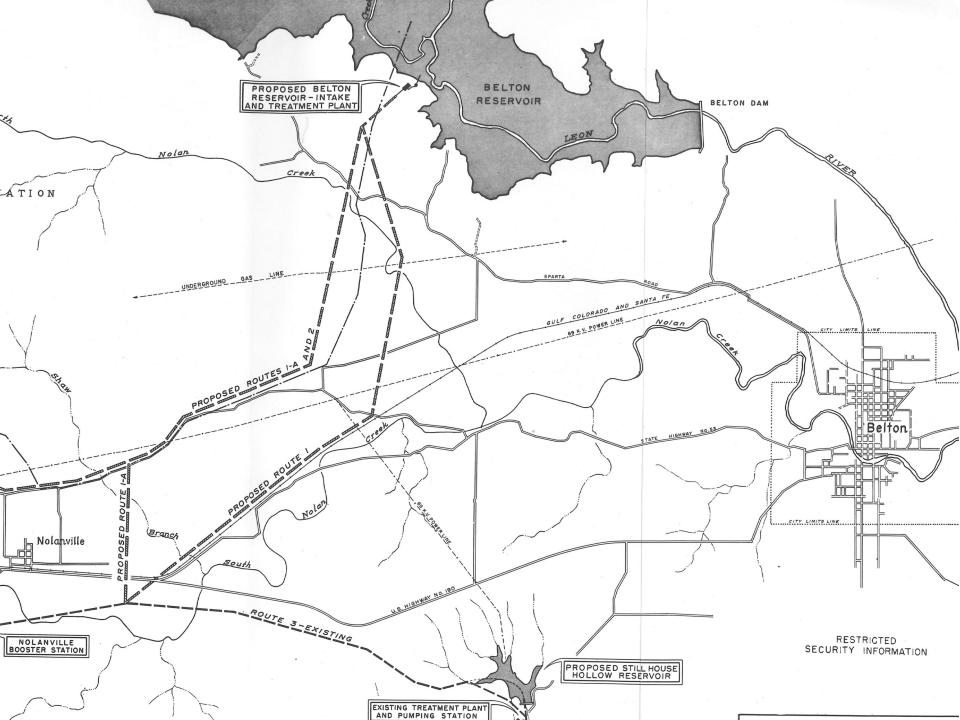
Built 1942

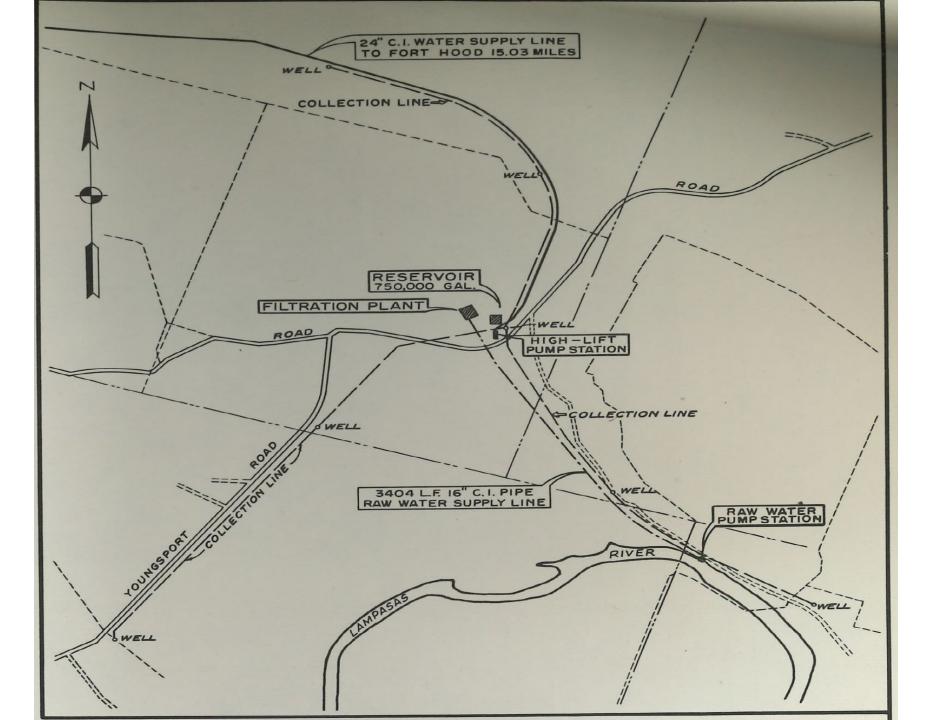
Camp received water from a transmission line on the Lampasas River near the Dam on Lake Stillhouse.











PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY FOR FORT HOOD, TEXAS

I INTRODUCTION

- 1-01. Purpose and Authority. This is the report of an engineering study and economical analysis of various means for developing a permanent water supply for Ft. Hood, Texas. The report has been prepared in conformity with the terms of a contract for the required professional services between the Consulting Engineers and the District Engineer, Ft. Worth District, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, dated 17 June 1952, and designated as Contract DA-41-443-eng-1584.
- 1-02. Background for the Study. Ft. Hood was originally established as a temporary camp in 1942. Its original water supply was developed from seven wells located in an area near Stillhouse Hollow, southwest of the City of Belton, and about 15 air miles from Ft. Hood. These wells discharged into a ground reservoir in the center of the well field, from which water was pumped to Ft. Hood through some 15 miles of 24-inch pipeline. The situation of the well field and pumping facilities is shown in Plate 1. The capacity of the field was about four million gallons daily.
- 1-03. In 1943, due to the need for a better quality of water, a surface supply was developed from the Lampasas River. Pumping and treatment works having a nominal capacity of four million gallons daily were located so as to deliver treated river water to the reservoir and pumping station served by the wells. Either of these sources of water was adequate during the war years 1942-1945, from the standpoint of quantity, but the flow on the Lampasas River during the summer months was often inadequate to supply the peak-day demand of the camp, although this demand was less than the design capacity of the treatment works. For this reason it has been necessary to maintain the well system as a supplementary source.
- 1-04. In 1948, the camp was designated as Fort Hood, a permanent post. The adjacent town of Killeen, which had been served with water by the Ft. Hood system since 1943, experienced a very rapid increase in population. From a population of about 1100 in 1942 the town has now

reason it has been necessary to maintain the well system as a supplementary source.

1-04. In 1948, the camp was designated as Fort Hood, a permanent post. The adjacent town of Killeen, which had been served with water by the Ft. Hood system since 1943, experienced a very rapid increase in population. From a population of about 1100 in 1942 the town has now grown into a thriving young city of 12,000 persons. The water needs of

Table
Population Change

The Region

Place	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Copperas Cove	356	1,052	4,567	10,818	19,469	24,079	29,592	32,032	36,670
Harker Heights	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	4,216	7,245	12,841	17,308	26,700	33,097
Belton	3,572	6,246	8,163	8,696	10,660	12,476	14,623	18,216	23,054
Temple	15,344	25,467	30,419	33,431	42,483	46,109	54,514	66,102	82,073
Killeen	1,268	7,045	23,377	35,507	46,296	63,535	86,911	127,921	153,095
Bell County	44,863	73,824	94,097	124,483	157,889	191,088	237,974	310,235	370,647

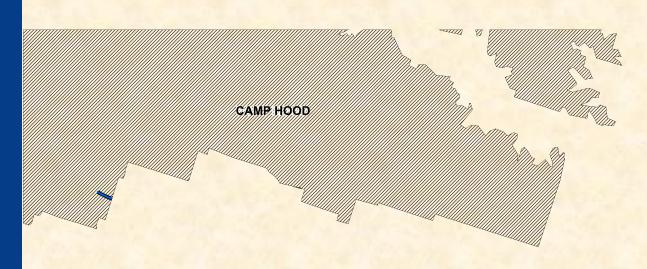
N.I. - Not Incorporated

Source: U.S. Census

CREATION OF DISTRICT

- City of Killeen needed water and Ft. Hood wanted to assist City
- Department of Army ruling prohibited Ft. Hood from being in the wholesale water business and selling water to any City
- Bell County WCID #1 was created in March 1952 to be the vehicle to sell water to Killeen and other area cities by leasing the plant from the Army.

FIRST FT. HOOD WATER MAIN



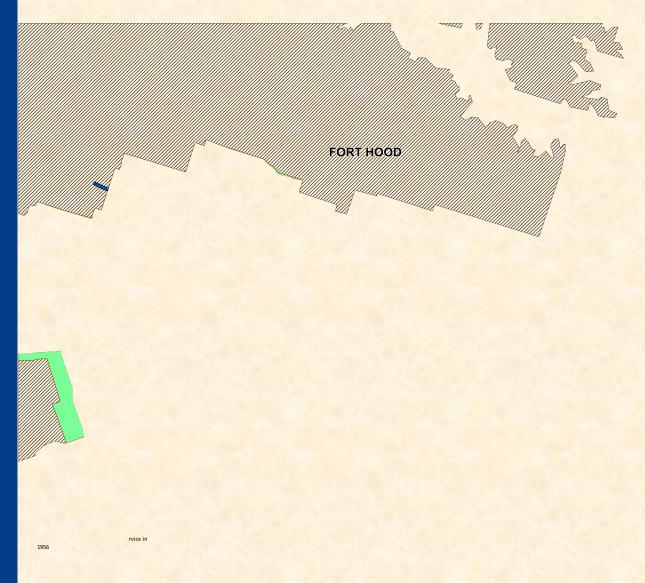


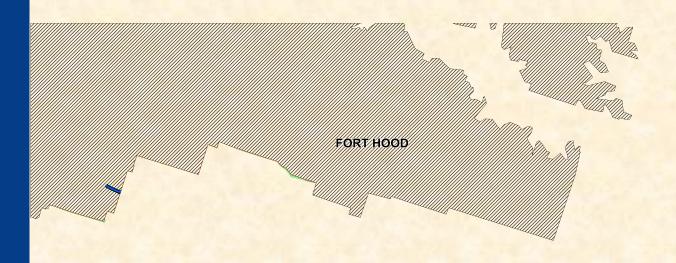
FROM
FREESE,
NICHOLS,
TURNER
STUDY;
PLANT
AND
PIPELINE
1954





FT HOOD SVC **CONTRACT** SEPT 1955, **FACILITIES** LEASE FEB. 1956, **KILLEEN** AND **COPPERAS** COVE **SERVICE CONTRACTS APRIL 1956**

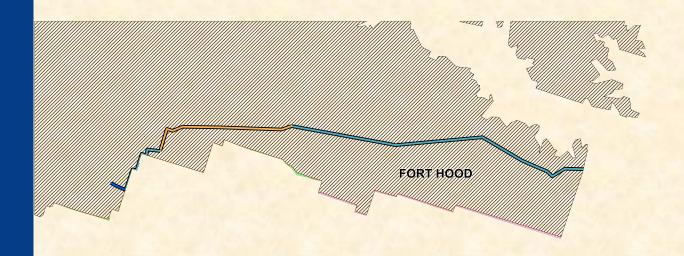




BEGAN
SEWER
CONTRACT
WITH FT.
HOOD AND
KILLEEN



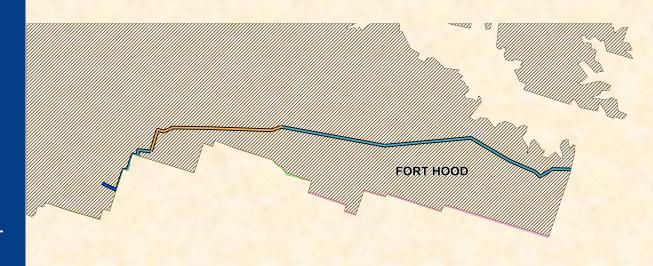
48-INCH WATER LINE



SOUTH WWTP OFF CHAPARRAL RD

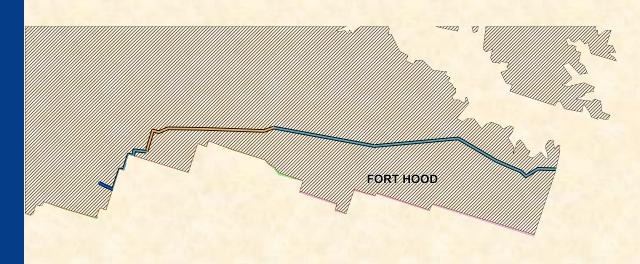
2011

REGIONAL COMPOST FACILITY OFF HWY 195

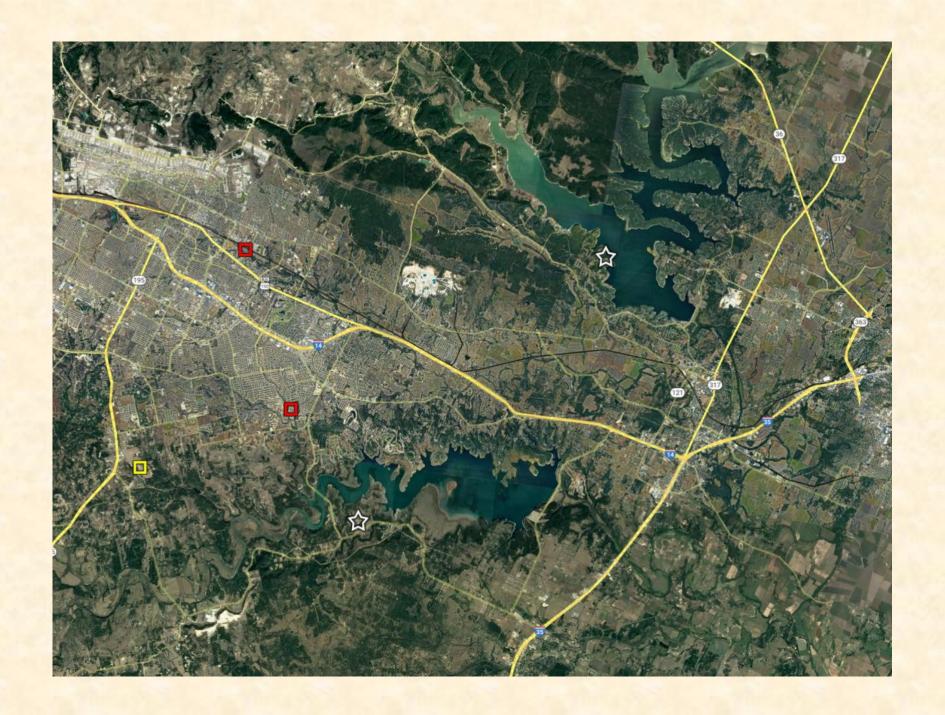


JULY 2021

THE
STILLHOUSE
WTP AND
TRANSMISSION
MAIN
ONLINE







BELTON WTP



38th
STREET
WWTP

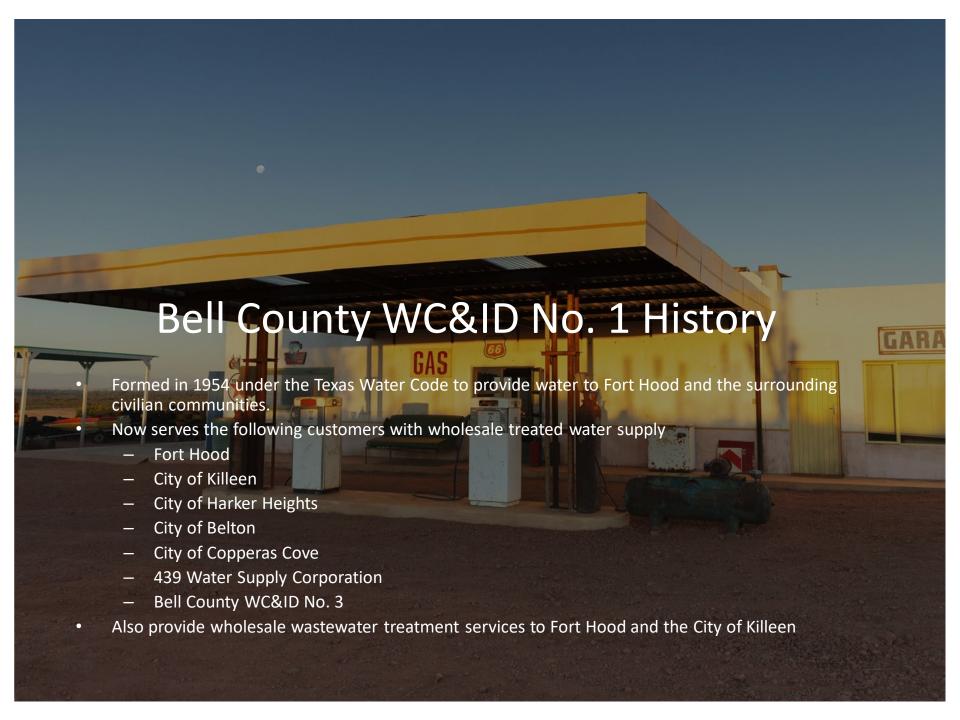


SOUTH WWTP



REGIONAL COMPOST FACILITY WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STILLHOUSE WTP



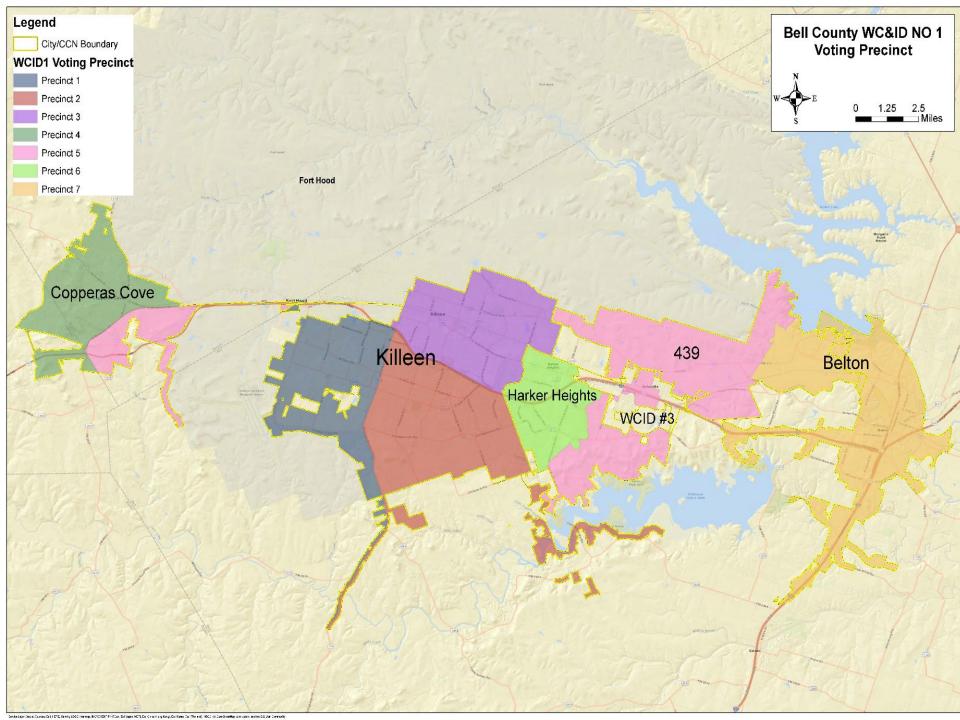
Board of Directors

The District is governed by a Board of Directors

Until September 2019, the Board consisted of five members who must have property within the District's Boundaries

In 1954 the District's Boundaries were the City of Killeen's city limits. The boundary was expanded in 1984 to match the expanded city limits.

The 2019 Texas Legislature revised the District's enabling legislation to expand its boundaries and increase the Board to seven members







Finished Water

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PROFILE https://doi.org/10.1002/opfl.1595



LAKE STILLHOUSE WATER PLANT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL WATER SOURCE FOR 300,000 TEXAS RESIDENTS

Bell County, Texas, located some 50 miles north of Austin, is fortunate to have not one but two water supply reservoirs that are part of the Brazos River system. Belton Lake lies in the northwest portion of the county and is one of the largest water supply reservoirs in the Brazos River Authority system. Stillhouse Hollow Lake is on the county's southwest quadrant. The new Lake Stillhouse Water Treatment Plant represents a new supply source for the customers of Bell County Water Control & Improvement District #1 (WCID #1). Formed in 1952 to serve Fort Hood and its surrounding civilian communities," WCID #1 serves about 310,000 people primarily in central and west Bell County. The cities

of Killeen, Harker Heights, Copperas Cove, and Nolanville sponsored the construction of the Lake Stillhouse Water Treatment Plant to serve their growing populations.

PROJECT SPECIFICS

Project Name: Lake Stillhouse Water
Treatment Plant
Operator/Contractor: Bell County WCID
#1/CSA Construction, Houston
Designer: CDM-Smith, Austin, Texas
Completion Date: July 1, 2021
Water Source: Lake Stillhouse Hollow
Technology: Conventional surface water

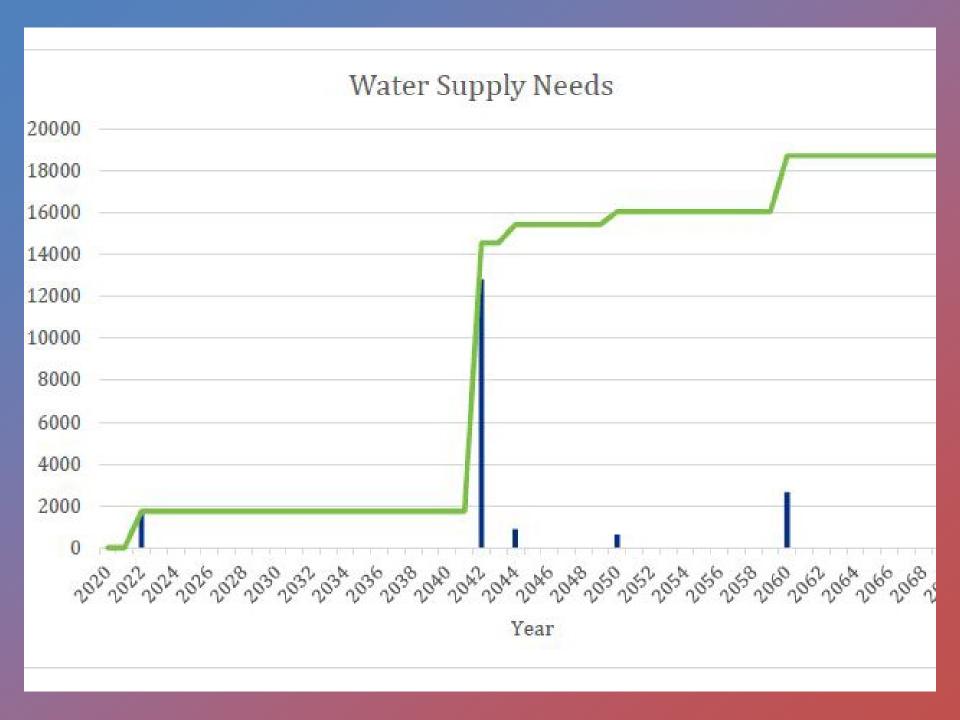
Project Cost: \$39 million Service: The plant delivers 17 mgd of high-quality drinking water and was designed to expand to 34 mgd at build out.

Physical Size: The plant includes two sedimentation trains and four conventional dual media filters. The project also includes a dual slant tube intake and about 3,500 feet of 36-inch raw water line.

Staff Size: 5

Number of Operators: 4, including a chief plant operator

Special Features: The plant's slanted tube intake assembly and installation required a dive team, inflatable ballasts, and tremendous coordination between land and water crews. PROTOGRAPHS: BILL COUNTY MATER CONTROL & MARKADAINED DISTRICT #1.



Summary: Water Treatment

