

Brazos G Regional Water Planning

**Preparing for Growth,
Drought, and Future
Demands**

Belton, TX | November 19, 2025



01

State Water Planning

History and Context for Today



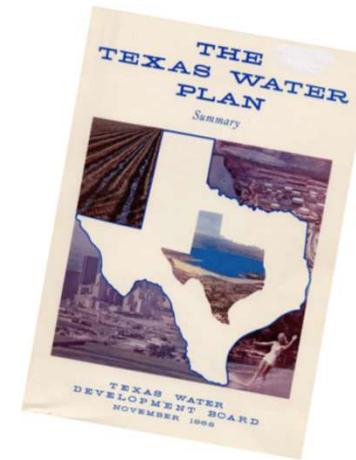
State Water Planning

Origin

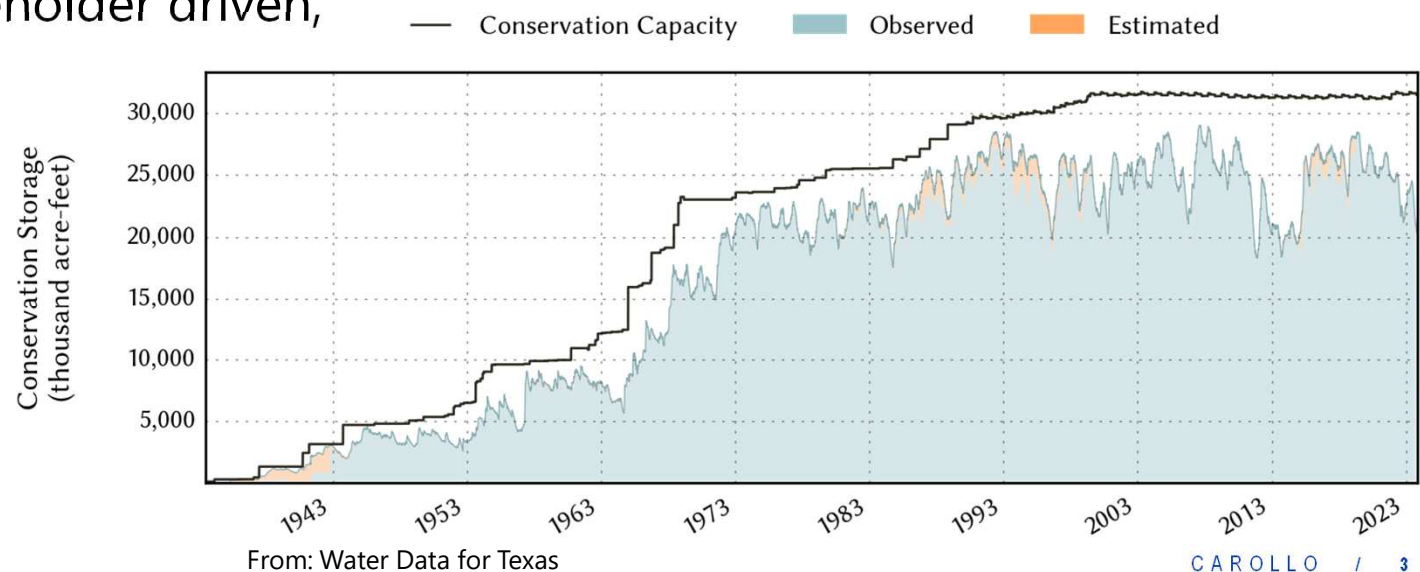
- State driven with stakeholder input
- Lack of implementation
- Drought of mid-1990s
- Redesign to stakeholder driven, regional process

Broad Objectives

- Consistent state-wide process
- Development
- Management
- Conservation



➤ 11 State Water Plans (1961 – 2022)



Stakeholder Process

Transparent and public

Developed every 5-years

- High-level snapshot in time

Planning for water needs

- Drought focused

Needs are shortages

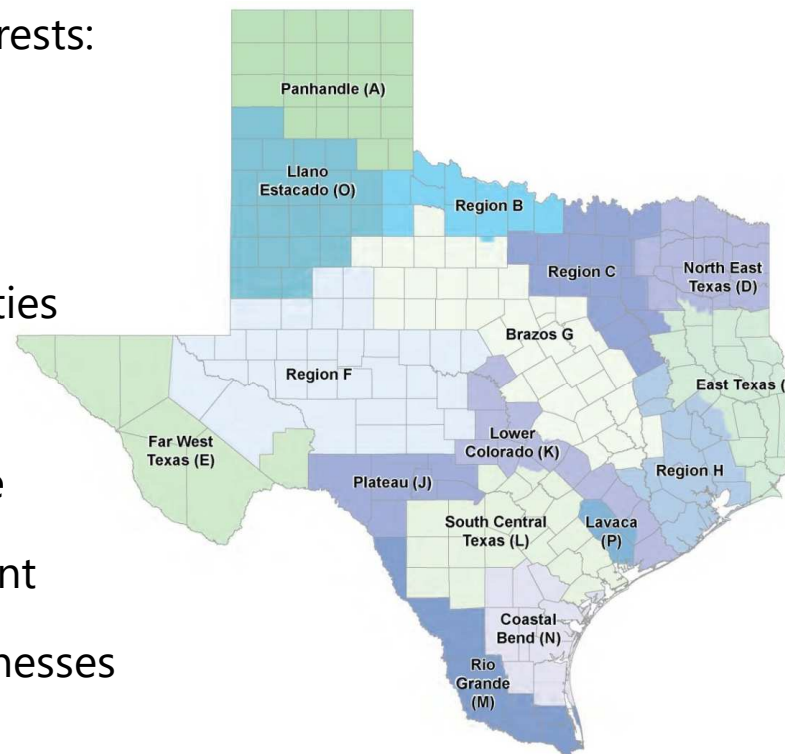
- What supplies do we have?
- What water demand will there be?

Assure sufficient water will be available at a reasonable cost to ensure public health, safety and welfare, further economic development and protect agriculture and natural resources.

Water Supply Planning Regions and Composition

Statutory interests:

- Public
- Counties
- Municipalities
- Industries
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Small businesses



- Electric-generating utilities
- River authorities
- Water districts
- Water utilities
- Groundwater management areas

Why does the State Water Plan Matter?

Regional and State Water Plans are considered in:

- Permitting (including amendments)
- Funding assistance
- Broad-scale resource to support future growth
 - Evidence of water supply and capability to support economic development
 - High-level base to support additional necessary detailed studies
- Rural water providers with limited funding for individual long-term planning studies



Consistency

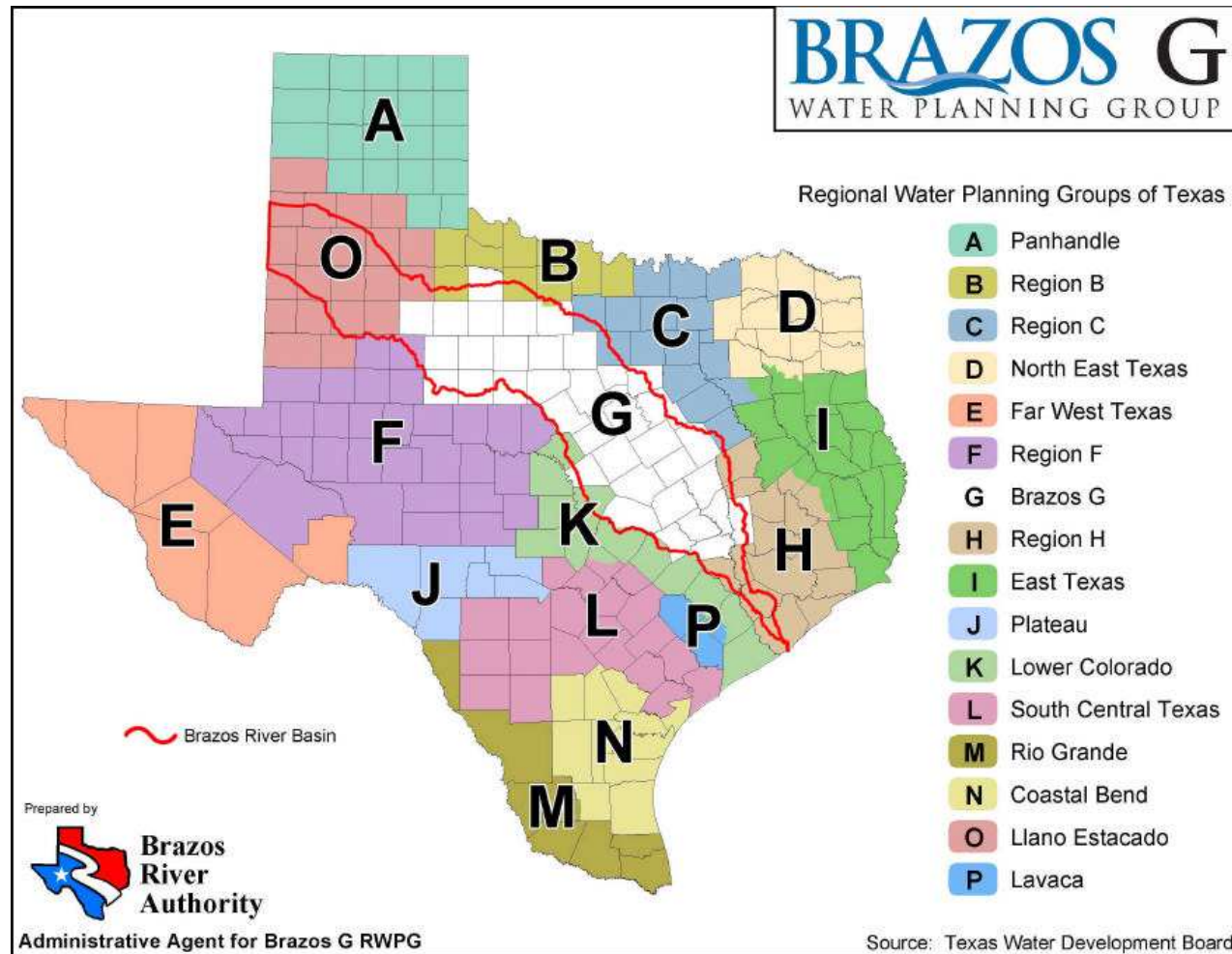
- Consistency is achieved when a proposed project will use the **same source of water** as currently used or recommended in the water plan
- A project does not have to be in the water plan **unless** certain state financing is used (SWIFT, etc.)
- Private projects, treatment, and distribution infrastructure usually not included in plans

02

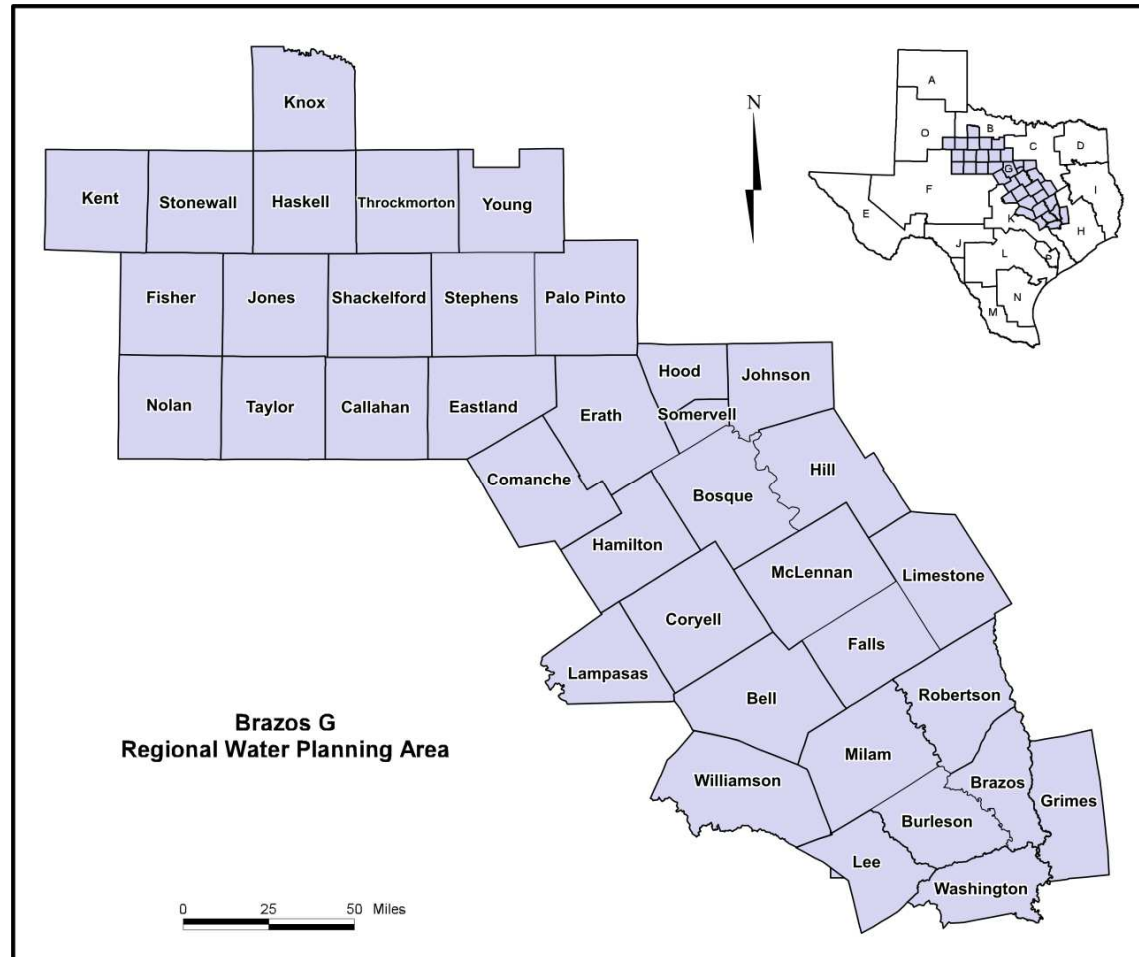
Regional Water Planning

The Process

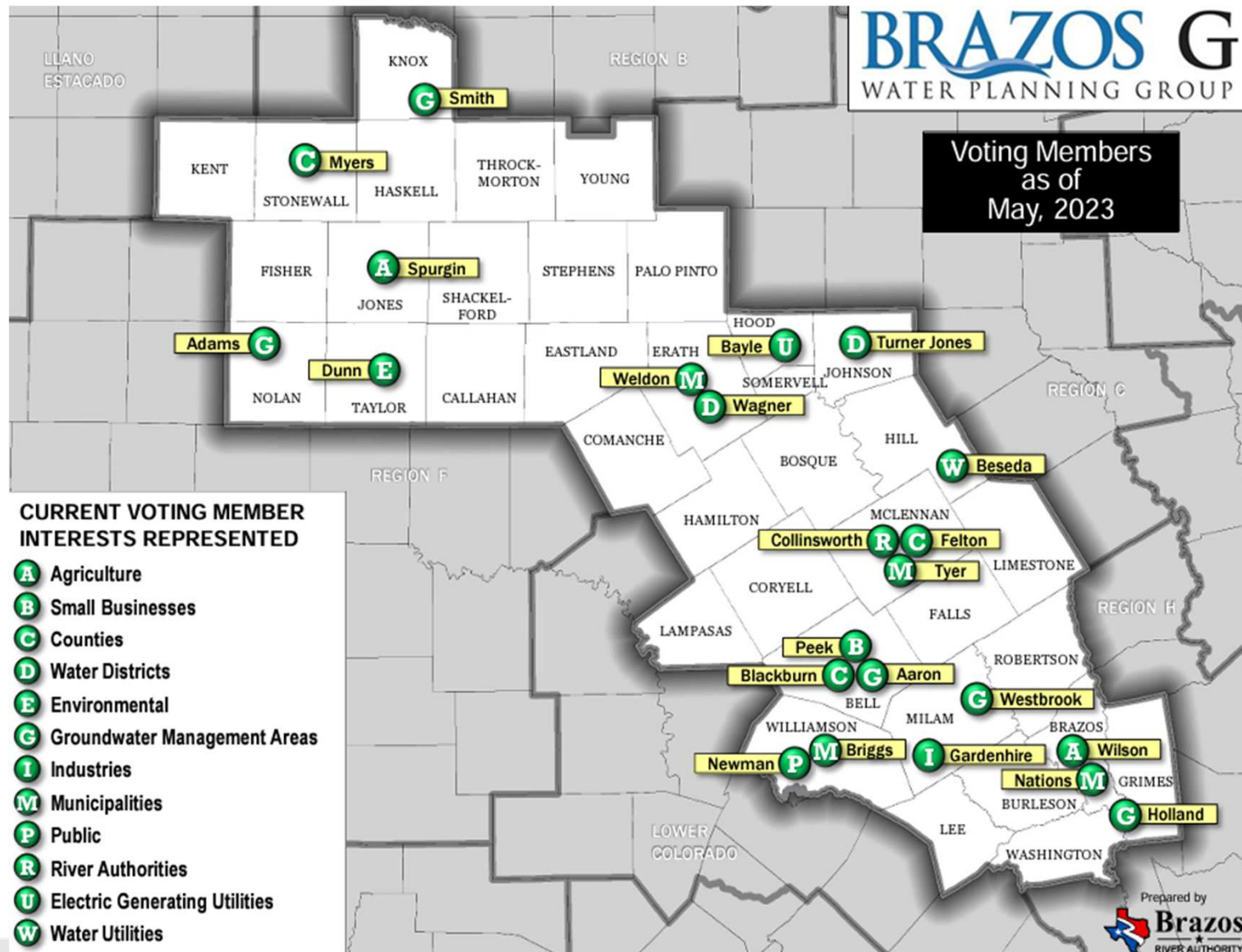
Brazos River Basin Region G



Brazos G - 37 Counties

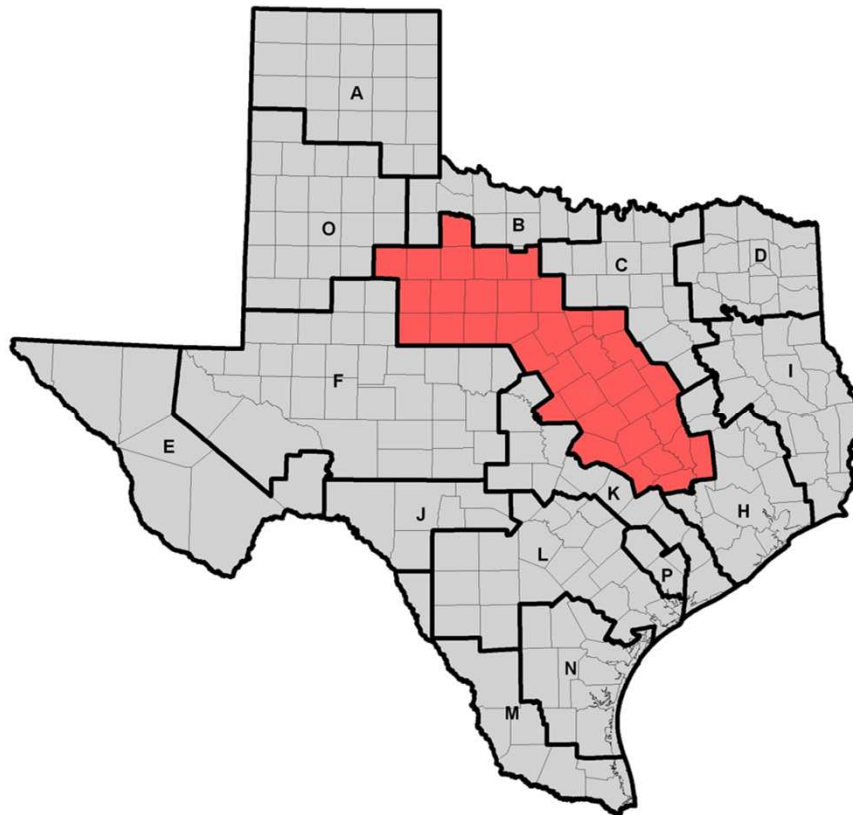


Composition of the various stakeholders within a Water Planning Group



BRAZOS G

WATER PLANNING GROUP



- **37 Counties**
- **527 Water Users**
 - **279 Municipal Groups**
 - **Other Uses**
 - **Manufacturing (30)**
 - **Steam Electric (12)**
 - **Irrigation (36)**
 - **Livestock (37)**
 - **Mining (36)**
- **97 Wholesale Providers**

Brazos G - A Valuable Resource

Does not enact water planning policy or strategy; rather, it captures input and develops a regional plan that meets statutory requirements.

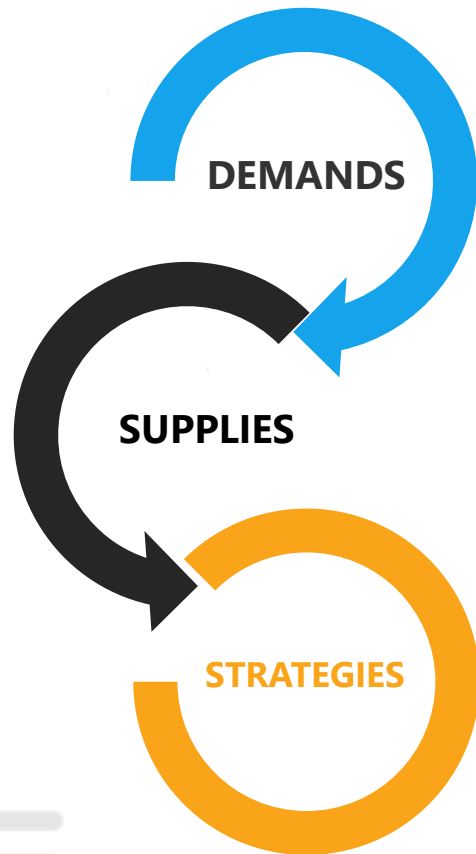
The process is the true added value.

- Brings together diverse perspectives
- Collects reliable information and data
- Engages with stakeholders
- Serves as entry point for public engagement
- Serves as good resource for Texas Legislature

Identifies drivers

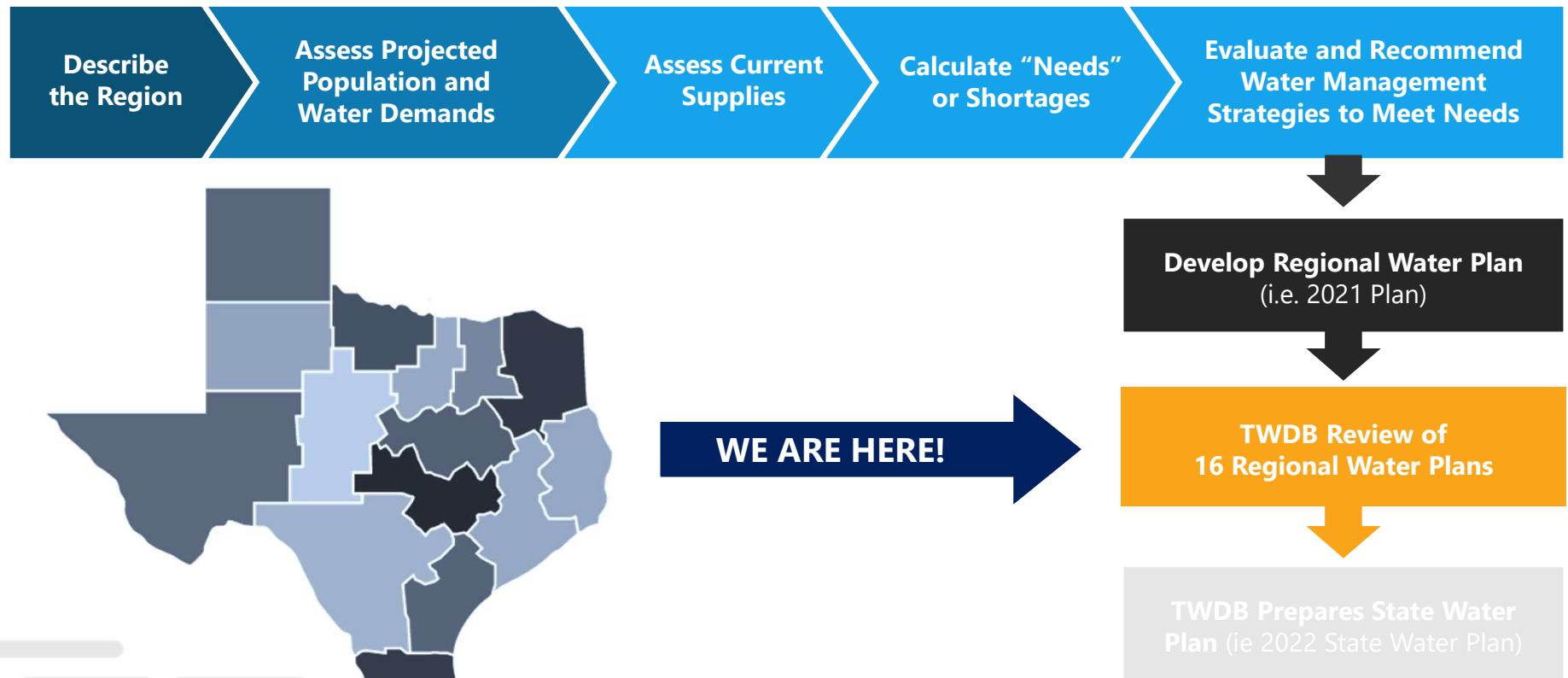
- Realities of drought
- Rapid population growth
- Business climate
- Associated development

Regional Water Planning Equation



- Water Demand Projections
 - How much water do we need?
- Water Availability Analysis
 - How much water do we have?
- Water Management Strategies
 - How will we meet our future water needs?

Steps to Regional Water Planning

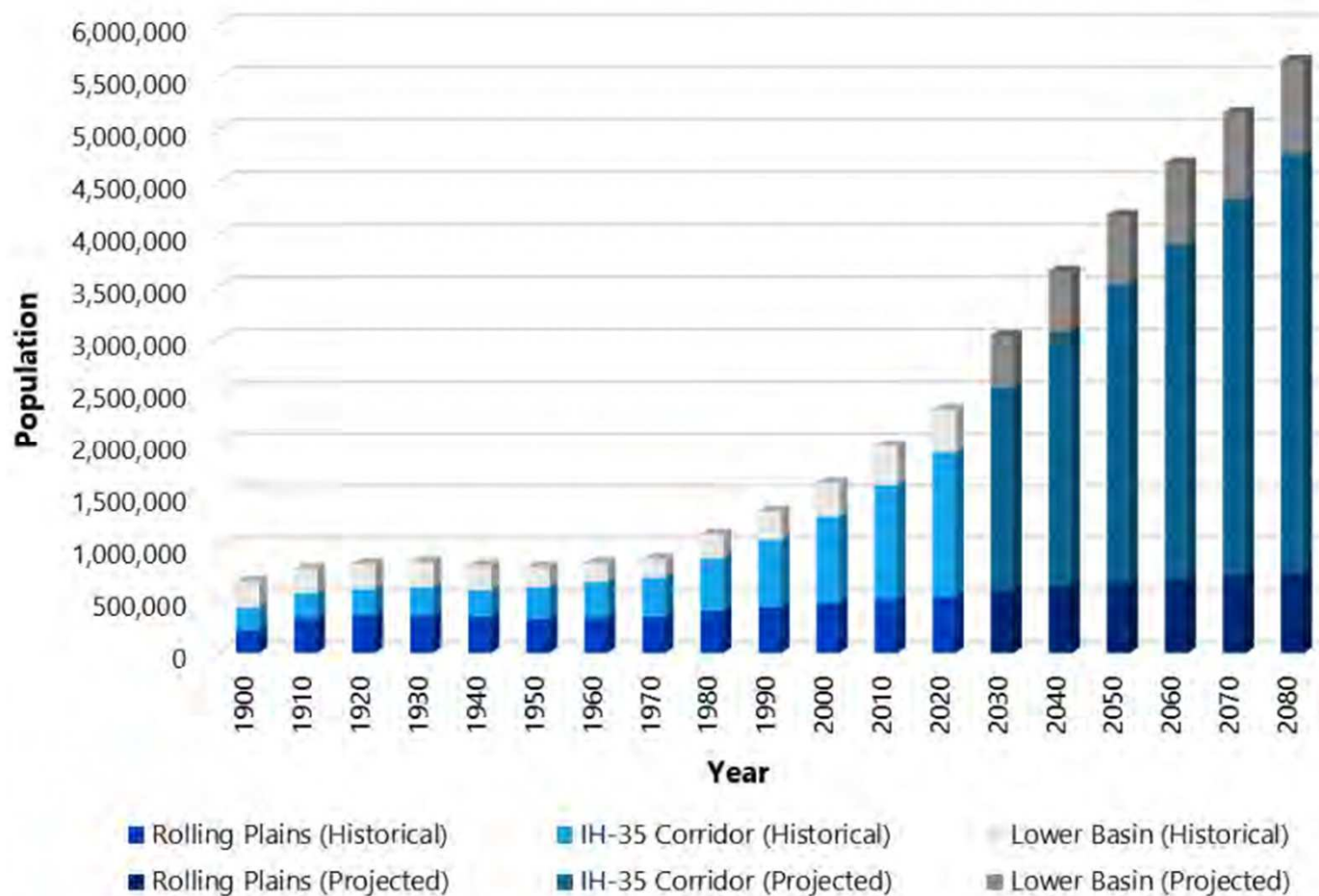


03

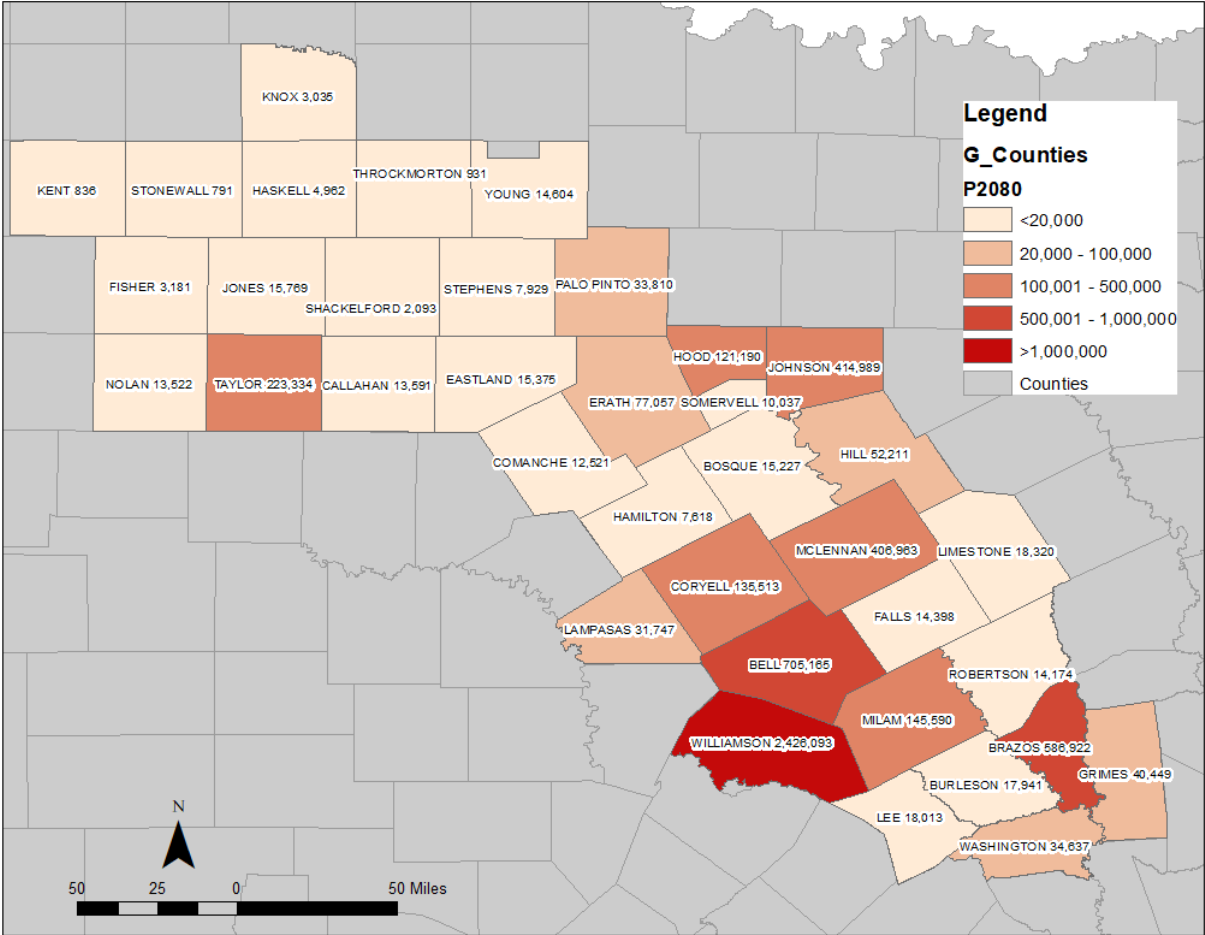
Growth

Driver

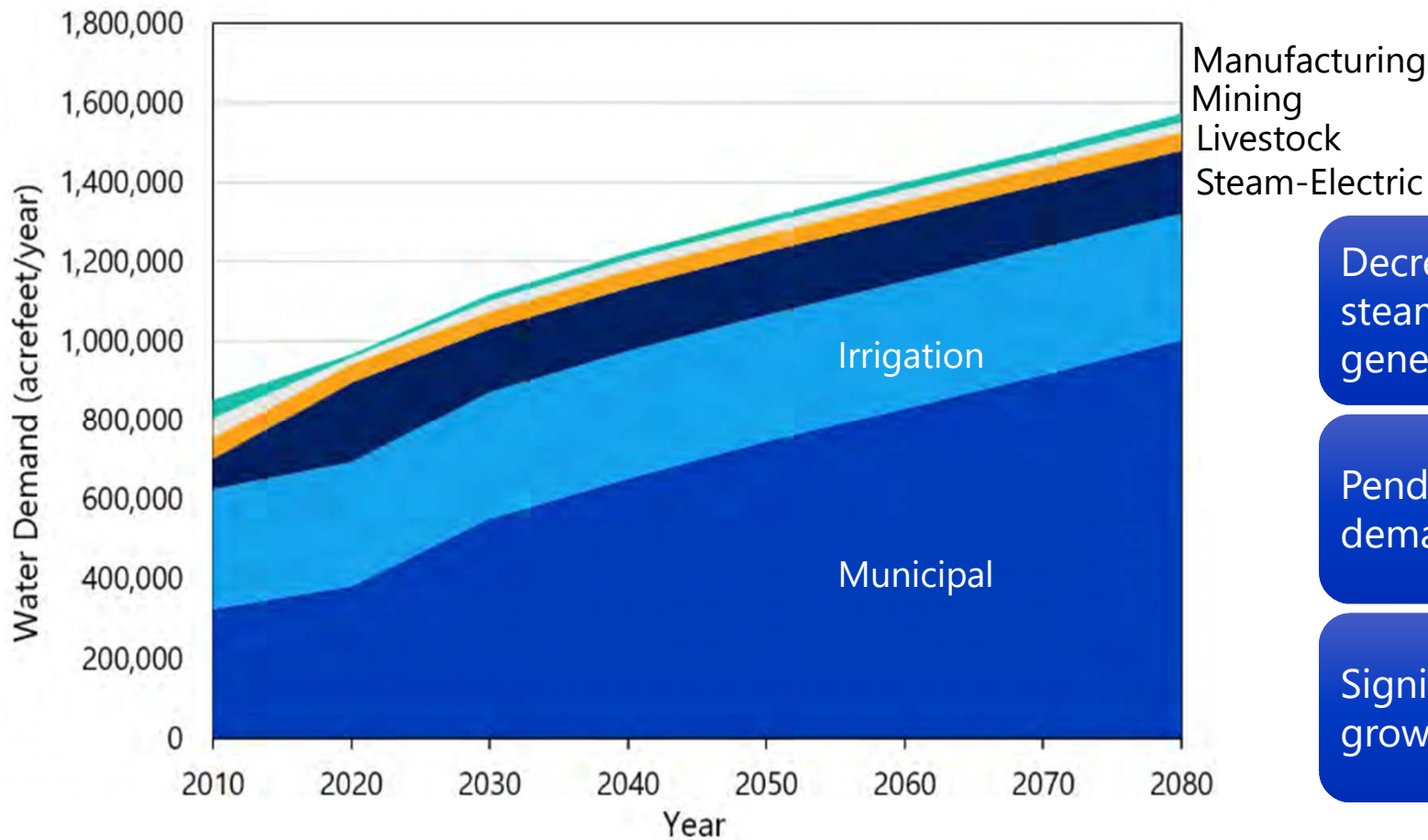
Region's Historical and Projected Population Growth by Sub-Region



Distribution of Future 2080 Population Growth



Projected Growth in Water Demand by Use Type



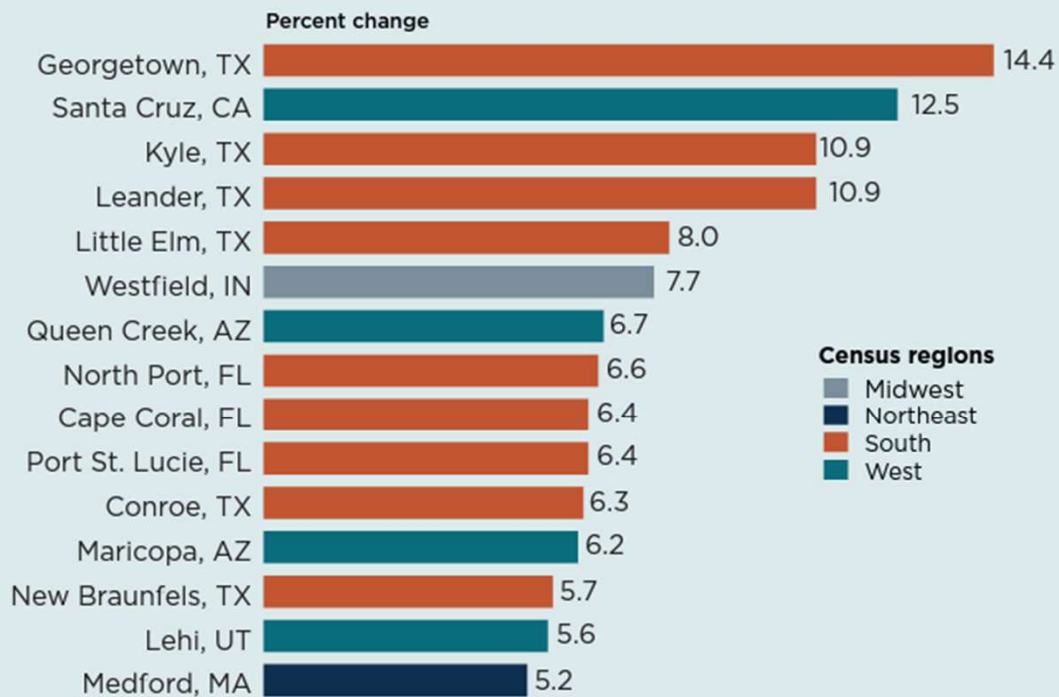
Decreased projections of steam-electric power generation

Pending manufacturing demand

Significant population growth

Heading South

15 Fastest-Growing Large Cities in the United States:
July 1, 2021—July 1, 2022



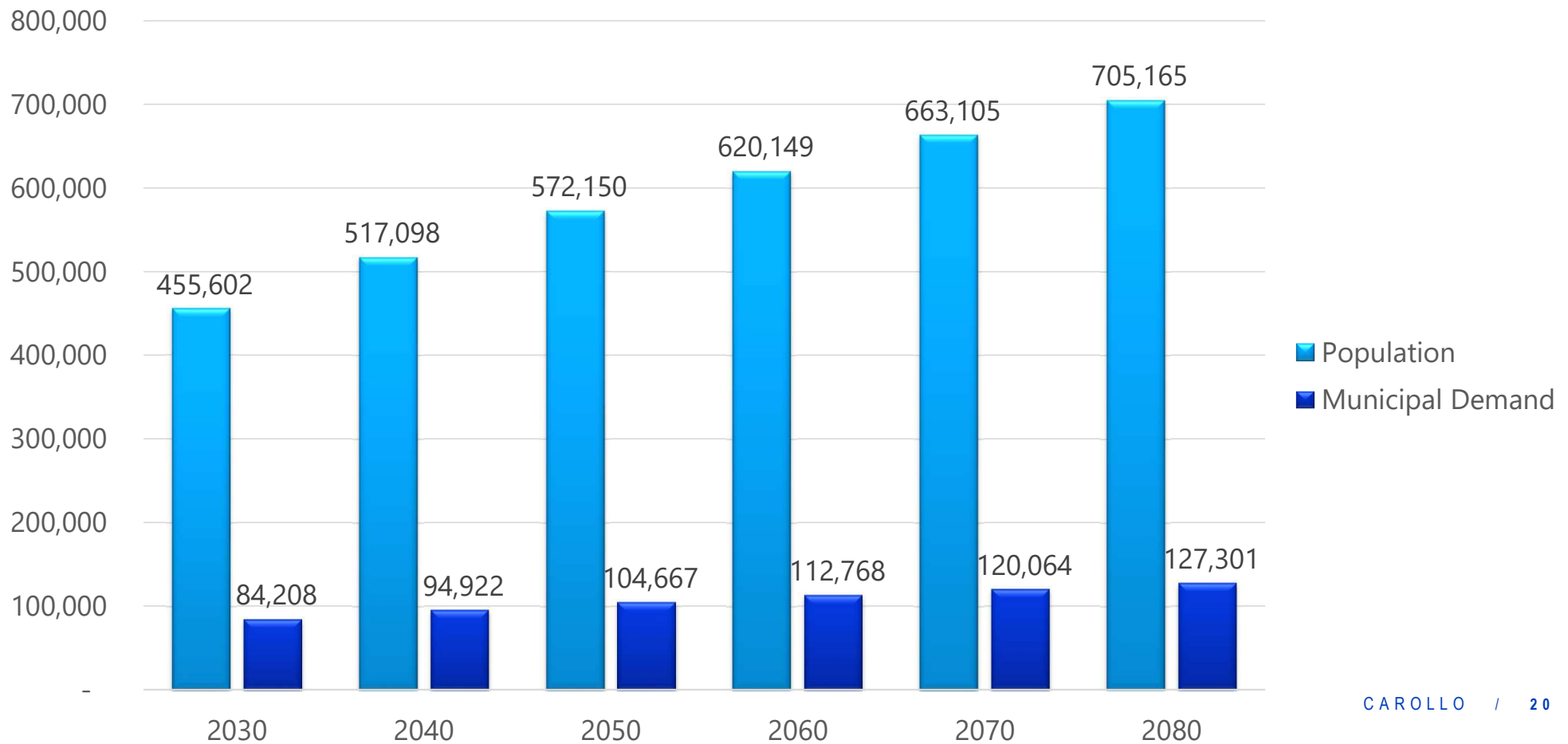
Note: "Large Cities" were those with populations of 50,000 or more on July 1, 2021.

Georgetown was also #1 in the previous year.

7 years of growth in 1 yr.

If occurring three years in a row, a project you thought you needed in *two decades* you will need in *~three years*.

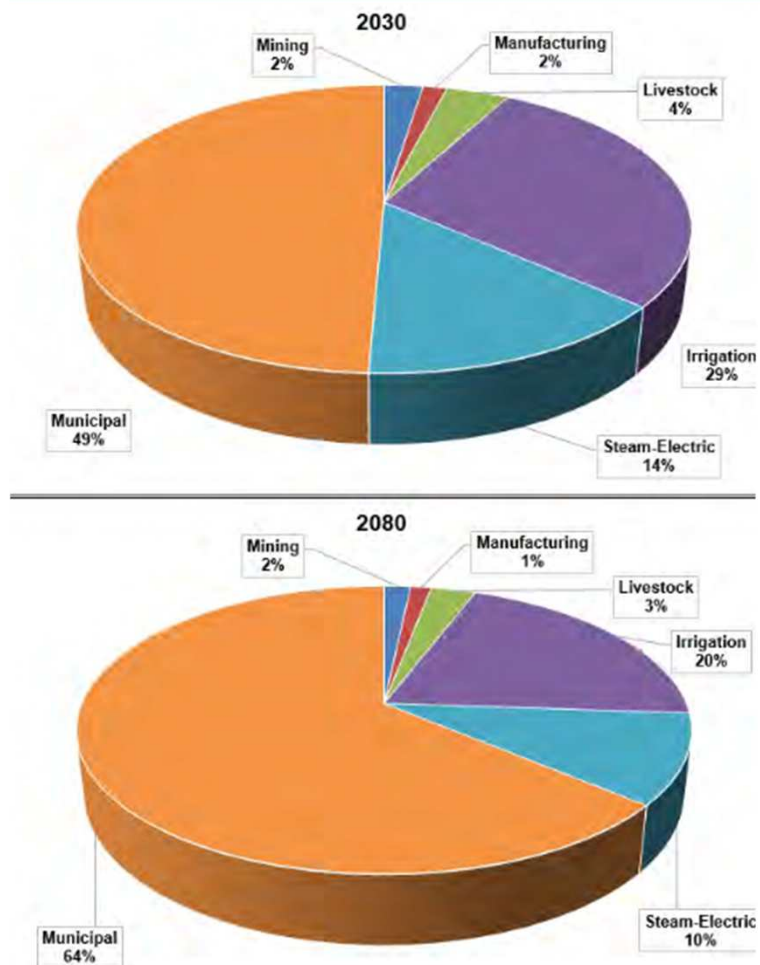
Bell County Population and Demand Projections



Growing Population vs. Water Demand

Not 1-to-1 Relation	Water Conservation	Water Demand Projections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased Efficiencies• Implementation of Conservation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought Contingency Plans• Improvements Resulting in Decreased Water Use per Person = Gallons per Capita Daily "GPCD"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Function of Pop.• Utilize Worst-Case "Drought" GPCD• Utilize Projected Plumbing Code Savings• Trends in per Capita Usage

Projected % change in Region's water demands by type of use



04

2026 Brazos G Regional Water Plan

New Water User Groups in the 2026 Plan

Entity	County
Bell County WCID 1	Bell
Cade Lakes WSC	Burleson
City of Benjamin	Knox
Hog Creek WSC	Bosque, McLennan
Noack WSC	Williamson
S U N WSC	Fisher, Jones, Taylor
Westbound WSC	Callahan, Eastland

Drought

Drought of Record

- Varies across geography in the region
- Two primary droughts of record:
 - Drought of the 1950's in Mid and Lower Brazos G areas
 - 2015 drought in Upper Brazos area

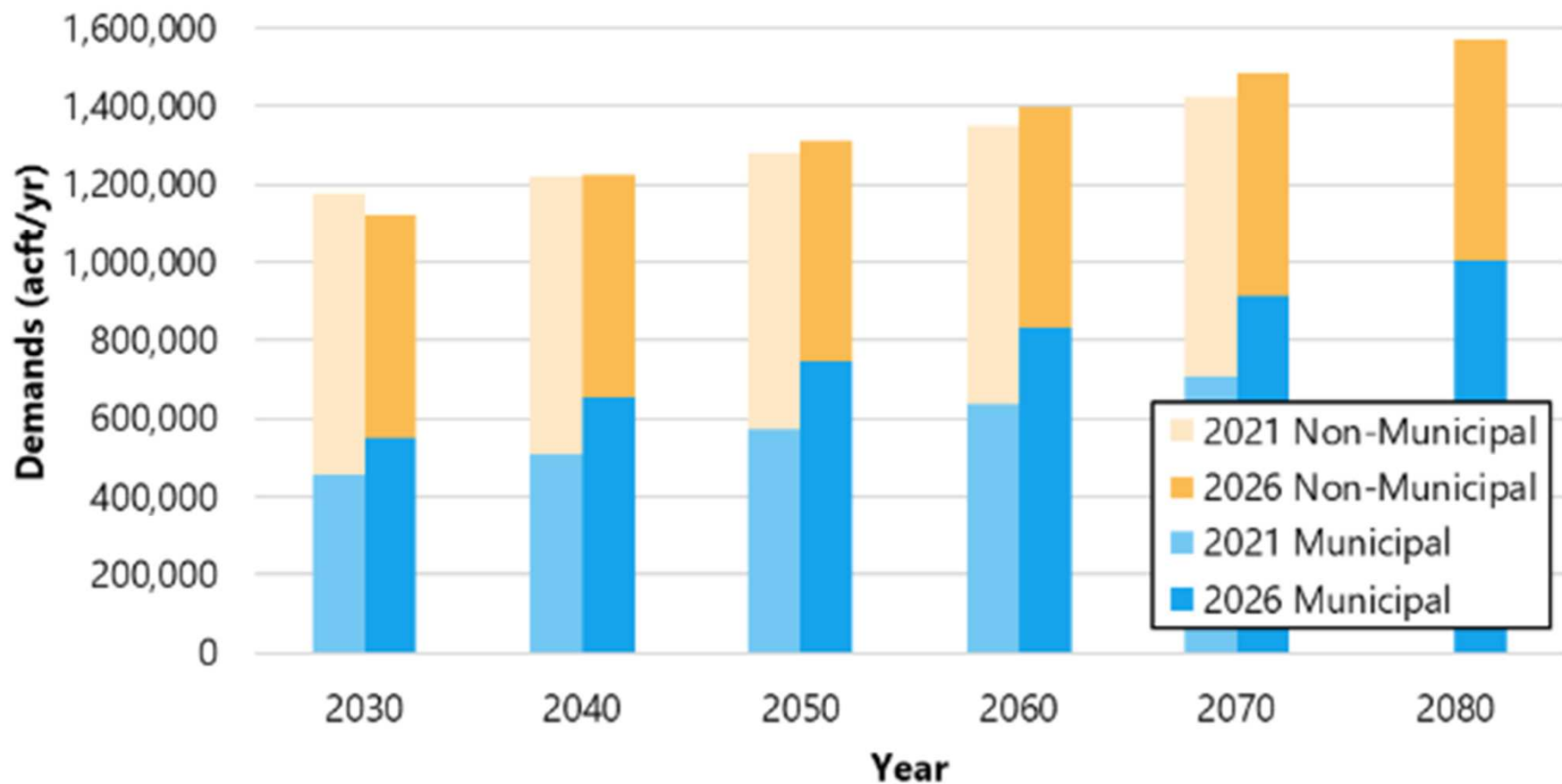
Surface Water

- Plan is based on latest update of the TCEQ's official Brazos Water Availability Model (WAM) with extended hydrology through 2018.
- Includes updated sedimentation and storage capacities
- Conservative assumptions to characterize surface water availability that can be legally and physically produced during drought conditions

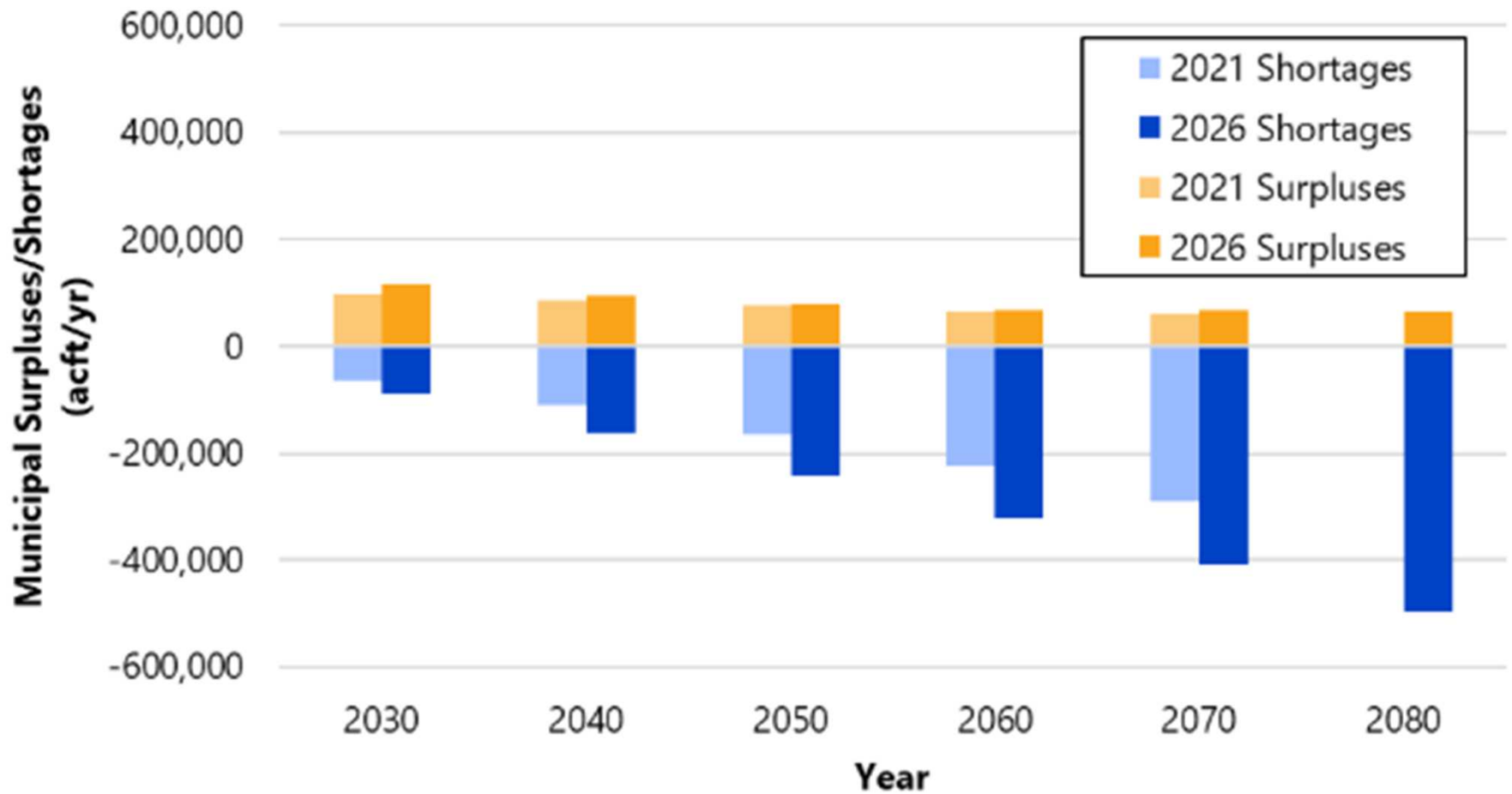
Groundwater

- Employs Modeled Available Groundwater from TWDB modeling
- Supply characterized by what can be produced 24/7/365 in drought conditions

Difference in Projected Demands between '21 and '26 Brazos G Plans



Comparison of municipal shortages between '21 and '26 Brazos G Plans



Water Management Strategies and Projects

Infeasible Strategies

- Significant identification effort
- Adjustments to project onsets, participants, status
- Identification of unmet needs

Drought management and emergency supply measures

Recommended Conservation WMSs

- ~176,882 ac-ft/yr of municipal conservation and water loss reduction savings recommended by 2080.
- Conservation strategies represent 29% of 2030 needs and 35% of projected 2080 needs.
- Evolving focus on conservation.

Recommended new supplies

- Total 663,781 ac-ft/yr by 2080
- Comprised of surface water supplies, reuse, conservation, water loss reduction, augmentation of existing facilities (treatment expansions), groundwater wells, ASR, purchases/voluntary redistribution, regionalization
- Total project costs for new supplies exceed \$5.9 billion.

Water Management Strategies and Projects

New Reservoirs

- Cedar Ridge, Turkey Peak, Brushy Creek, Throckmorton, and Lake Creek Reservoirs
- Groesbeck OCR, Coryell County OCR.

Groundwater Development

- Recommends ~289,000 ac-ft/yr of additional development by 2070.
- Increasing pressure from growing water demands on region's groundwater sources.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery

- College Station, Bryan (two projects), Waco (McLennan County ASR), BRA (Lake Granger ASR), Georgetown (Lake Georgetown ASR), and Acton MUD ASR.

Reuse

- 65,517 ac-ft/yr for both direct and indirect reuse by 2080.
- Groesbeck OCR, Coryell County OCR.

Legislative and Policy Recommendations

Key water policy issues and direction of water management

- Streamlining processes for project implementation
- Enhancing coordination between RWPGs and GCDs
- Interbasin transfers of surface water
- Groundwater governance
- Conjunctive Use
- ASR
- Municipal per capita use
- Reservoir water management
- Watershed planning/source water protection
- Water pricing and conservation
- Reuse of wastewater effluent
- Education
- Planning process improvements

2026 Plan Successes

Captures present understanding of:

- Physiographic, hydrologic, and natural resources of the Brazos G area.
- How water supplies have been developed and are managed in the region.

Engagement, Engagement, Engagement

- Significant outreach efforts
- Rural focus

Smart Water Management

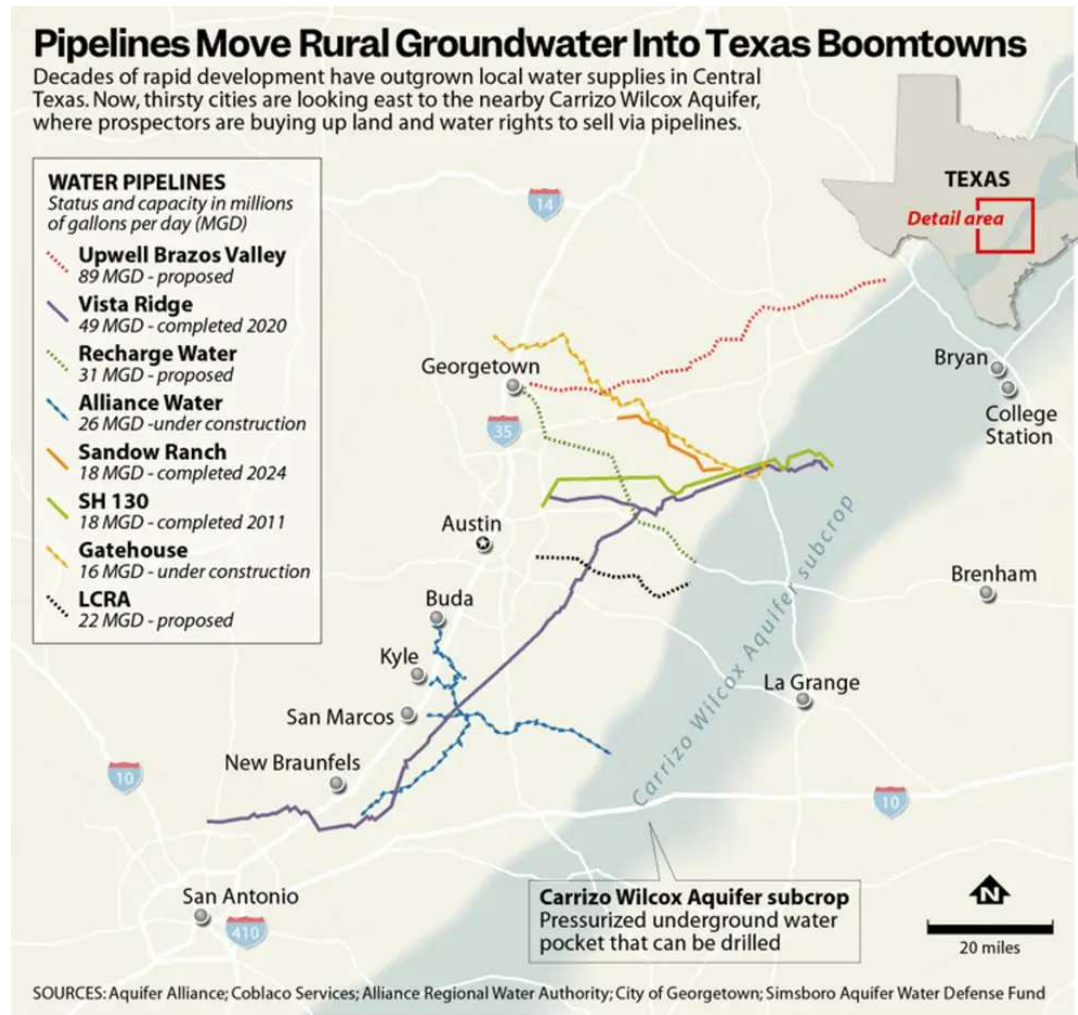
Drivers

- Realities of drought
- Rapid population growth
- Business climate
- Associated development

Increasing Commitment to Stewardship of Resources

- Water Conservation
- Reuse
- Efficiency

Water Management Strategies continue to evolve



From Texas Tribune:
<https://www.texastribune.org/2025/03/31/texas-water-pipeline-dispute-georgetown-bryan-college-station-aquifer/>

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