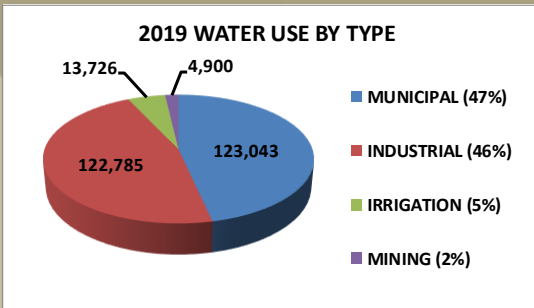
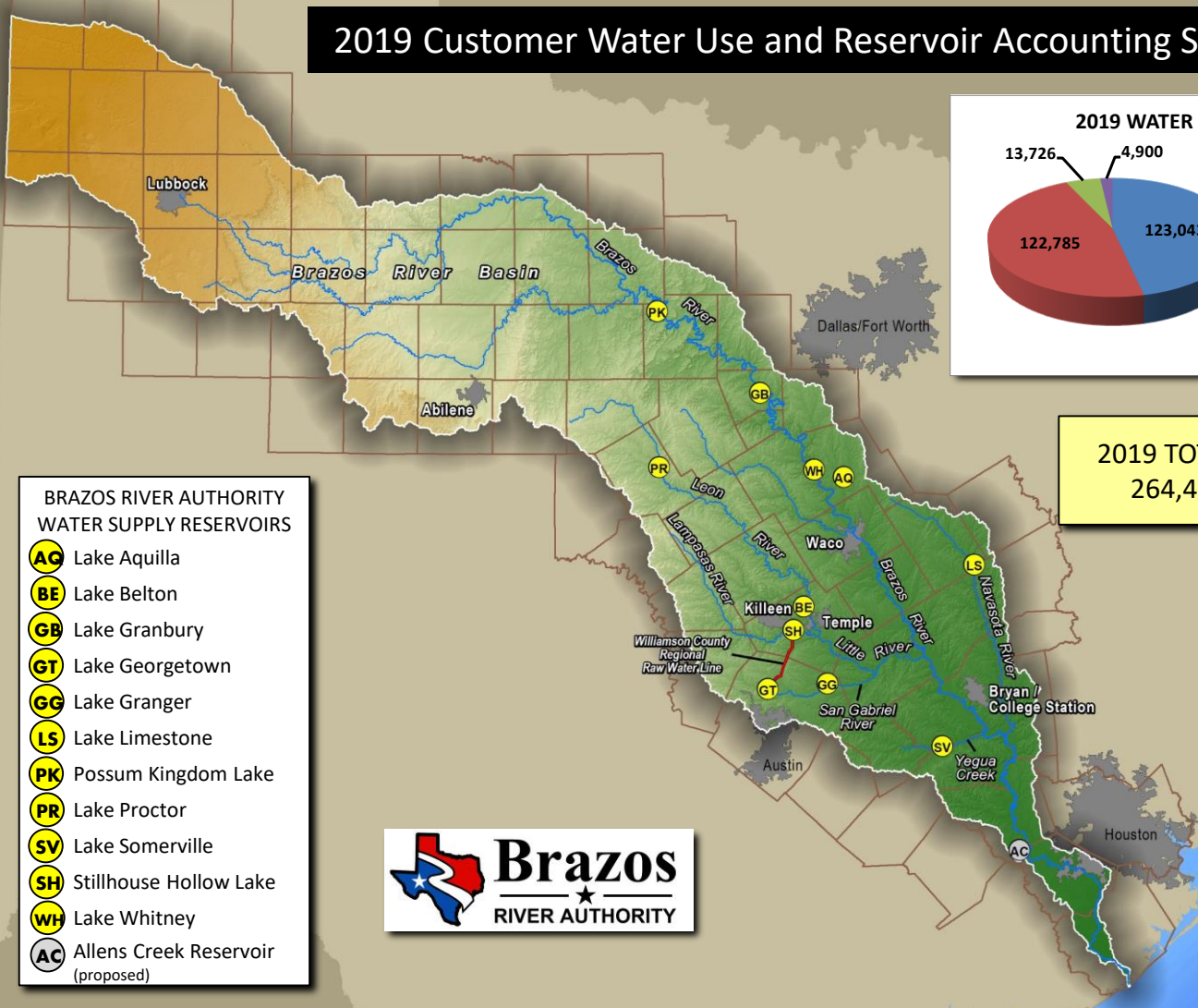




USER
INFORMATION

2019 Customer Water Use and Reservoir Accounting Summary

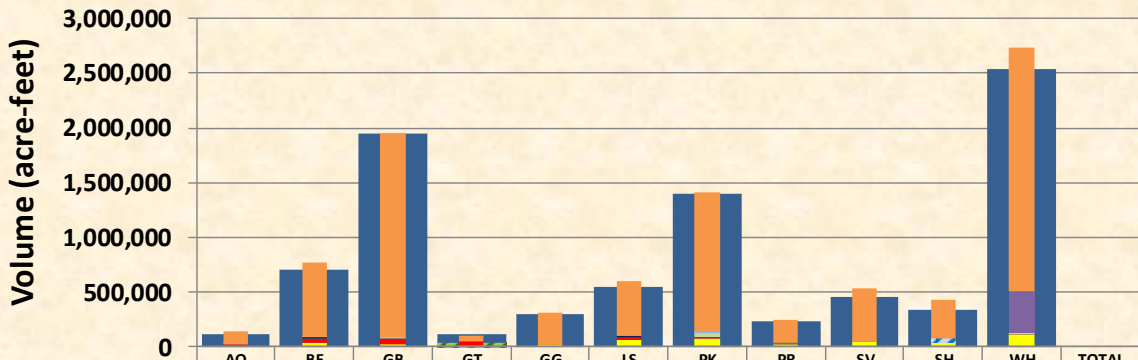


2019 TOTAL WATER USE
264,454 Acre-Feet

- #### BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS
- AC** Lake Aquilla
 - BE** Lake Belton
 - GB** Lake Granbury
 - GT** Lake Georgetown
 - GC** Lake Granger
 - LS** Lake Limestone
 - PK** Possum Kingdom Lake
 - PR** Lake Proctor
 - SV** Lake Somerville
 - SH** Stillhouse Hollow Lake
 - WH** Lake Whitney
 - AC** Allens Creek Reservoir (proposed)



Brazos River Authority 2019 Reservoir Accounting (acre-feet)

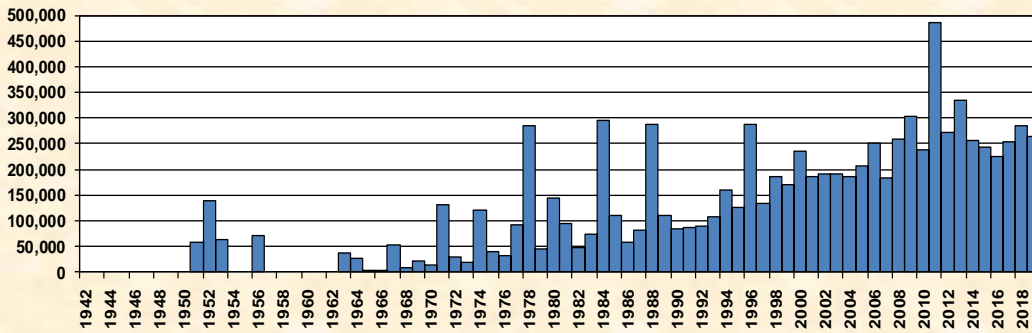


	AQ	BE	GB	GT	GG	LS	PK	PR	SV	SH	WH	TOTAL
Inflow	121,311	710,791	1,942,579	79,630	296,858	551,382	1,402,764	233,074	451,574	336,385	2,540,261	8,666,609
Pumped in from Stillhouse				39,250								39,250
Flood Release	121,916	679,118	1,855,041	62,792	281,185	499,897	1,269,795	221,756	477,353	346,033	2,222,009	8,036,895
Pumped out to Georgetown										39,250		39,250
Balancing Release to GB							8,791					8,791
Hydro Electric Release											386,439	386,439
Senior Water Rights Pass-through												0
Undedicated Release (Leakage and/or Environmental Release)*	724	1,950	5,657			2,037	43,394		724	703	7,961	63,150
Undedicated Release used for Water Supply		9,897	494			2,644	1,615			21	10,138	24,809
Water Supply Release**		8,902						4,347				13,249
Lakeside Water Use	5,020	40,578	58,777	39,994	4,434	32,996	5,421	4,406	2,747	9,527	562	204,462
Evaporation	17,407	32,067	22,613	5,022	21,283	63,294	82,029	23,053	49,324	32,067	109,912	458,071

* Leakage has not been quantified by the US Army Corp of Engineers for Lakes Georgetown, Granger and Proctor.
 **12,500 acre-feet of the 18,799 acre-feet of water released for water supply from Lake Belton was for the City of Temple under its own water right. Therefore, this 12,500 acre-feet is not reflected in BRA's water use total for 2019.
 ***34,084 acre-feet of water used under NRG's BRA contract was pumped at their downstream pumping point near the City of Richmond under the BRA's Excess Flows permit.
 Since water pumped under the Excess Flows permit is run-of-river water and not released from any of the BRA system reservoirs, it is not reflected in this reservoir accounting.
NOTE: [Lakeside Water Use (204,462 acre-feet) + Water Supply Release (13,249 acre-feet) + Undedicated Release used for Water Supply (24,809 acre-feet) - Temple water right (12,500 acre-feet) + Excess Flows (34,084 acre-feet) + Water use from the Colorado Basin (350 acre-feet) = Total 2019 BRA Water Use (264,454 acre-feet)]

HISTORICAL ANNUAL WATER USE

WATER USE (ACRE-FEET)



2019 WATER USE BY FIRM CUSTOMERS FROM RESERVOIR WATER RIGHTS	VOLUME (ACRE-FEET)
POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE	
DOUBLE DIAMOND PROPERTIES, INC	313
HILL COUNTRY HARBOR, L.P.	146
POSSUM KINGDOM WSC	441
RANCH OWNER'S ASSOCIATION	72
SPORTSMAN'S WORLD MUD	76
TEXAG CONSTRUCTION	29
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT.	502
WEST CENTRAL BRAZOS PIPELINE	556
SUBTOTAL:	2,135
BRAZOS RIVER BELOW POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE	
PARKER COUNTY SUD	538
SUGAR TREE, INC.	148
VULCAN CONST. MATERIALS, L.P.	929
SUBTOTAL:	1,615
LAKE GRANBURY	
ACTON MUNICIPAL UTILITY DIST.	7
BRAZOS REGIONAL PUBLIC UTILITY AGENCY	2,061
DECORDOVA BEND ESTATES OWNERS	115
GRANBURY RECREATIONAL ASSOC	25
GRANBURY, CITY OF	1,054
KING RANCH TURFGRASS, L.P.	96
LENMO INC.	1,922
LSF DEVELOPMENT CORP.	13
MONARCH UTILITIES I, L.P.	393
PECAN PLANTATION OWNER'S ASSOC	146
TXU - LUMINANT ELECTRIC COMPANY	35,197
WOLF HOLLOW SERVICES, LLC	1,220
SUBTOTAL:	42,249
LAKE WHITNEY	
WHITE BLUFF PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC	73
BRAZOS RIVER BELOW LAKE WHITNEY	
CALPINE BOSQUE ENERGY CENTER, LLC	3,233
KING RANCH TURFGRASS, L.P.	95
LORENA, CITY OF	446
RICHMOND, CITY OF	2,510
SUBTOTAL:	6,284
LAKE AQUILLA	
AQUILLA WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT	1,635
CLEBURNE, CITY OF	1,606
SUBTOTAL:	3,241
LAKE PROCTOR	
LAKE PROCTOR IRRIGATION AUTH.	458
UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL	1,079
SUBTOTAL:	1,537
LEON RIVER BELOW LAKE PROCTOR	
LAKE PROCTOR IRRIGATION AUTH.	528
NORTH LEON RIVER IRRIGATION	3,819
SUBTOTAL:	4,347
LAKE BELTON	
439 WATER SUPPLY CORP.	321
BELL CO. WATER CONTROL & IMP.	23,136
BLUEBONNET WATER SUPPLY CORP.	1,945
CORYELL CITY WATER SUPPLY DIST	217
FORT GATES WSC	105
GATESVILLE, CITY OF	3,329
THE GROVE WATER SUPPLY CORP.	95
SUBTOTAL:	29,148
LEON RIVER BELOW LAKE BELTON	
TEMPLE, CITY OF	6,130
WILDFLOWER COUNTRY CLUB, INC.	159
SUBTOTAL:	6,289
LAKE STILLHOUSE HOLLOW	
CENTRAL TEXAS WATER SUPPLY CORP.	3,383
JARRELL-SCHWERTNER WATER SUPPLY CORP.	25
KEMPNER WATER SUPPLY CORP.	1,942
LAMPASAS, CITY OF	1,339
SALADO WATER SUPPLY CORP.	305
SUBTOTAL:	6,994
LAKE GEORGETOWN	
BRUSHY CREEK MUD	2,489
GEORGETOWN, CITY OF	10,038
ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	16,344
SUBTOTAL:	28,871
LAKE GRANGER	
EAST WILLIAMSON CO. REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM	2,762
LAKE LIMESTONE	
NRG TEXAS, LLC	7,456
SLC WATER SUPPLY	70
TXU - LUMINANT ELECTRIC COMPANY	10,567
SUBTOTAL:	18,093
NAVASOTA RIVER BELOW LAKE LIMESTONE	
WELLBORN SPECIAL UTILITY DIST.	1,571
LAKE SOMERVILLE	
BRENHAM, CITY OF	1,488
TOTAL	156,697

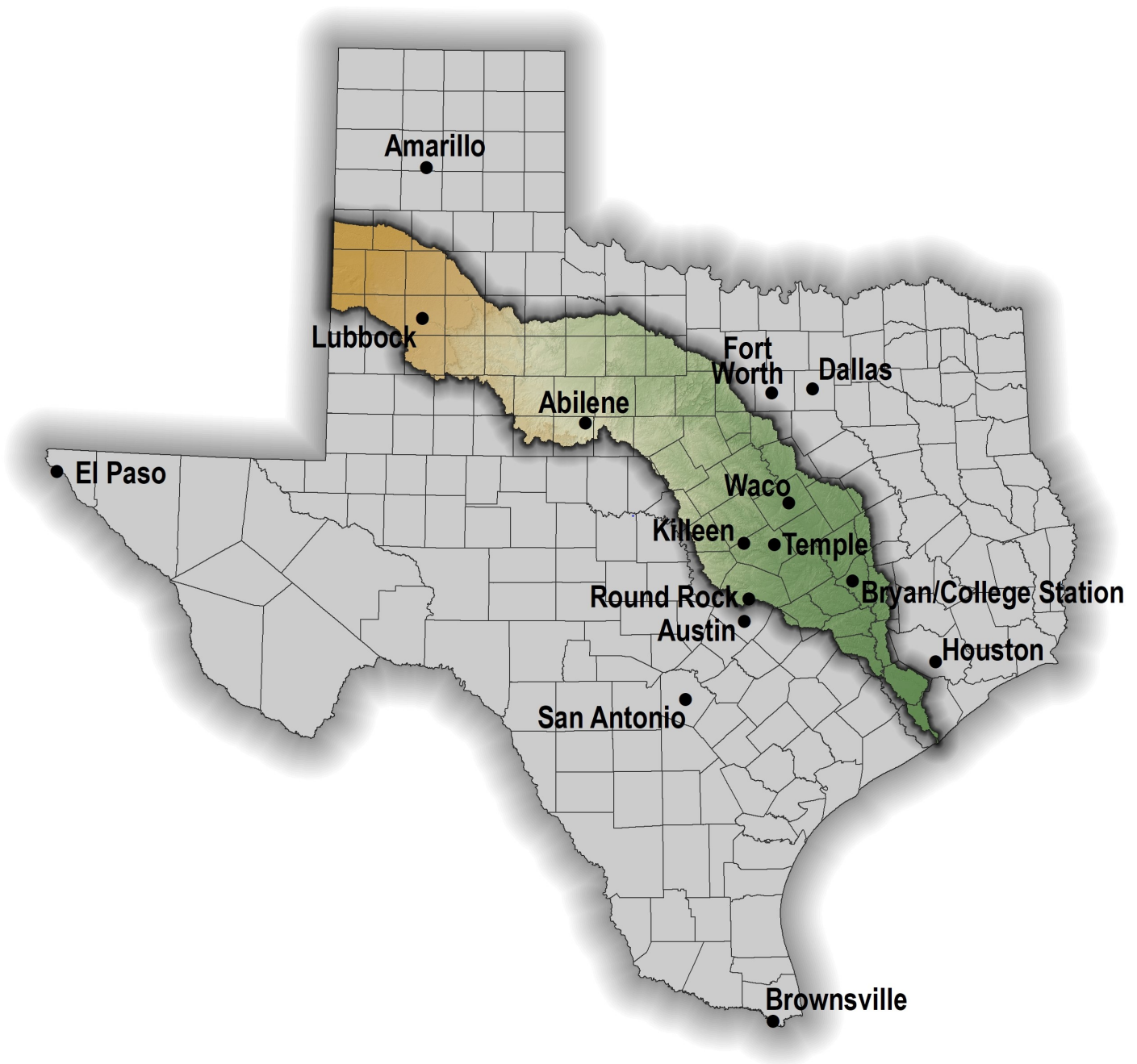
2019 WATER USE BY INTERRUPTIBLE AND LAKESIDE LOCAL CUSTOMERS FROM RESERVOIR WATER RIGHTS	VOLUME (ACRE-FEET)
POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE	
BR AT POSSUM KINGDOM, LTD	2
LAKESHORE HOME OWNERS	0.3
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT.	7
WACO BEND RANCH, LTD	4
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	120
WEST CENTRAL BRAZOS PIPELINE	245
SUBTOTAL:	378
LAKE GRANBURY	
LENMO INC.	64
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	254
THOMAS BROS GRASS, LLC	0.3
SUBTOTAL:	318
BRAZOS RIVER BELOW LAKE GRANBURY	
EOG RESOURCES INC. WESTERN DIV	126
INGRAM CONCRETE, LLC	117
LOWELL UNDERWOOD	113
RYAN HOUSTON	138
SUBTOTAL:	494
LAKE WHITNEY	
WHITE BLUFF PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC	181
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	71
SUBTOTAL:	252
BRAZOS RIVER BELOW LAKE WHITNEY	
3-D FARMS	215
BIG CREEK CONSTRUCTION	93
JAMES K. BOYD	2
BRAZOS FARMS LTD., INC.	38
BURLESON WATER RESOURCES, LLC	400
DOUBLE DIAMOND PROPERTIES, INC.	113
CODY MILLER	102
CREEKSIDE NURSERY, LLC	59
HAWKWOOD ENERGY OPERATING, LLC	90
HORIZON TURF GRASS, INC.	354
KOTRLA FARMS	76
NEUHAUS TRUSTS PARTNERSHIP	557
MARECEK LAND & CATTLE, LLC	558
TREADSTONE ENERGY PARTNERS OPERATING, LLC	1,197
SUBTOTAL:	3,854
LAKE PROCTOR	
ROD LITKE	23
SEARS BROTHERS	28
SUBTOTAL:	51
LAKE BELTON	
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	2
LITTLE RIVER BELOW LAKE BELTON	
CURRY FARMS	9
LAMPASAS RIVER BELOW LAKE STILLHOUSE HOLLOW	
THOMAS LOVELACE	21
LAKE LIMESTONE	
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	49
NAVASOTA RIVER BELOW LAKE LIMESTONE	
HAWKWOOD ENERGY OPERATING, LLC	1,073
TOTAL	6,501

2019 WATER USE FROM THE COLORADO BASIN	VOLUME (ACRE-FEET)
BRAZOS - COLORADO INTERBASIN TRANSFER	
LIBERTY HILL, CITY OF	285
ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	65
TOTAL	350

2019 WATER USE FROM THE SYSTEM OPERATION PERMIT	VOLUME (ACRE-FEET)
POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE	
BR AT POSSUM KINGDOM, LTD	1
DOUBLE DIAMOND PROPERTIES, INC	332
HILL COUNTRY HARBOR, L.P.	237
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	123
LAKESHORE HOME OWNERS	1
POSSUM KINGDOM WSC	511
RANCH OWNER'S ASSOCIATION	66
SPORTSMAN'S WORLD MUD	75
REX R. WORRELL	16
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT.	539
WACO BEND RANCH, LTD	2
WEST CENTRAL BRAZOS PIPELINE	1,005
SUBTOTAL:	2,908
LAKE GRANBURY	
ACTON MUNICIPAL UTILITY DIST.	2
BRAZOS REGIONAL PUBLIC UTILITY AGENCY	399
DECORDOVA BEND ESTATES OWNERS	42
GRANBURY RECREATIONAL ASSOC	5
GRANBURY, CITY OF	344
KING RANCH TURFGRASS, L.P.	10
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	96
LENMO INC.	140
MONARCH UTILITIES I, L.P.	128
PECAN PLANTATION OWNER'S ASSOC	50
THOMAS BROS GRASS, LLC	0.2
TXU - LUMINANT ELECTRIC COMPANY	14,286
WOLF HOLLOW SERVICES, LLC	708
SUBTOTAL:	16,210
LAKE WHITNEY	
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	27
WHITE BLUFF PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC	209
SUBTOTAL:	236
LAKE AQUILLA	
AQUILLA WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT	976
CLEBURNE, CITY OF	802
SUBTOTAL:	1,778
LAKE PROCTOR	
LAKE PROCTOR IRRIGATION AUTH.	1,192
ROD LITKE	11
SEARS BROTHERS	128
UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL	1,487
SUBTOTAL:	2,818
LAKE BELTON	
439 WATER SUPPLY CORP.	9
BELL CO. WATER CONTROL & IMP.	9,103
BLUEBONNET WATER SUPPLY CORP.	741
CORYELL CITY WATER SUPPLY DIST	83
FORT GATES WSC	95
GATESVILLE, CITY OF	1,364
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	1
THE GROVE WATER SUPPLY CORP.	34
SUBTOTAL:	11,430
LAKE STILLHOUSE HOLLOW	
CENTRAL TEXAS WATER SUPPLY CORP.	892
JARRELL-SCHWERTNER WATER SUPPLY CORP.	0.4
KEMPNER WATER SUPPLY CORP.	1,042
LAMPASAS, CITY OF	595
SALADO WATER SUPPLY CORP.	4
SUBTOTAL:	2,533
LAKE GEORGETOWN	
BRUSHY CREEK MUD	631
GEORGETOWN, CITY OF	5,808
ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	4,684
SUBTOTAL:	11,123
LAKE GRANGER	
EAST WILLIAMSON CO. REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM	1,672
LAKE LIMESTONE	
HAWKWOOD ENERGY OPERATING, LLC	26
LAKESIDE LOCAL USE	48
NRG TEXAS, LLC	7,842
SLC WATER SUPPLY	73
TXU - LUMINANT ELECTRIC COMPANY	6,865
SUBTOTAL:	14,854
LAKE SOMERVILLE	
BRENHAM, CITY OF	1,260
TOTAL	66,822



Brazos River Authority Basin Map



Brazos River Authority Demographic and Economic Information

The Brazos River Authority was created by the Texas Legislature in 1929 as the first agency in the United States specifically created for the purpose of developing and managing the water resources of an entire river basin.

Domicile: Waco, Texas

Last revision of Enabling Act: 2001

Last revision of Bylaws: 2015

Population of District: 2,371,064 (Texas Water Development Board 2017)

Area: 42,865 square miles

Brazos River

Total River Miles 840 miles

Average Discharge 6,074,000 acre-feet

Average annual rainfall in the Basin ranges from:

West 16 inches

Southeast 48 inches

Number of employees: 248 Full-time, 18 Part-time

Offices:	Central Office	- Waco, Texas
	Regional Office	- Georgetown, Texas
	Operations Office	- Belton, Texas
	Operations Office	- Clute, Texas
	Operations Office	- Lake Granbury, Texas
	Operations Office	- Lake Limestone, Texas
	Operations Office	- Waco, Texas
	Operations Office	- Leander, Texas
	Operations Office	- Possum Kingdom Lake, Texas
	Operations Office	- Sugar Land, Texas
	Operations Office	- Taylor, Texas
	Operations Office	- Temple, Texas
	Operations Office	- Hutto, Texas

Brazos River Authority Operating Statistics

Years Ended August 31

2020

2019

(water/wastewater treated in thousands of gallons)

Estimated

Actual

Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant	2,600,000	2,964,650
Sugar Land Wastewater	3,653,000	3,976,656
Hutto Wastewater System	500,000	586,010
Clute/Richwood Regional Sewerage System	1,000,000	1,137,420
Sandy Creek Regional Water Treatment Plant	2,700,000	2,160,900
East Williamson County Regional Water System	1,736,000	1,461,807
Doshier Farm Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,100,000	1,102,490

Brazos River Authority Dams and Reservoirs:

Possum Kingdom

Conservation Pool

Capacity	556,340 acre-feet
Surface Area	18,568 acres
Elevation	1,000.0 ft-msl
Permitted Yield	230,750 acre-feet
	TWDB Survey December 2016

Limestone

Conservation Pool

Capacity	203,780 acre-feet
Surface Area	12,486 acres
Elevation	363.0 ft-msl
Permitted Yield	65,074 acre-feet
	TWDB Survey April 2012

Granbury

Conservation Pool

Capacity	136,326 acre-feet
Surface Area	8,282 acres
Elevation	693.0 ft-msl
Permitted Yield	64,712 acre-feet
	TWDB Survey June 2015

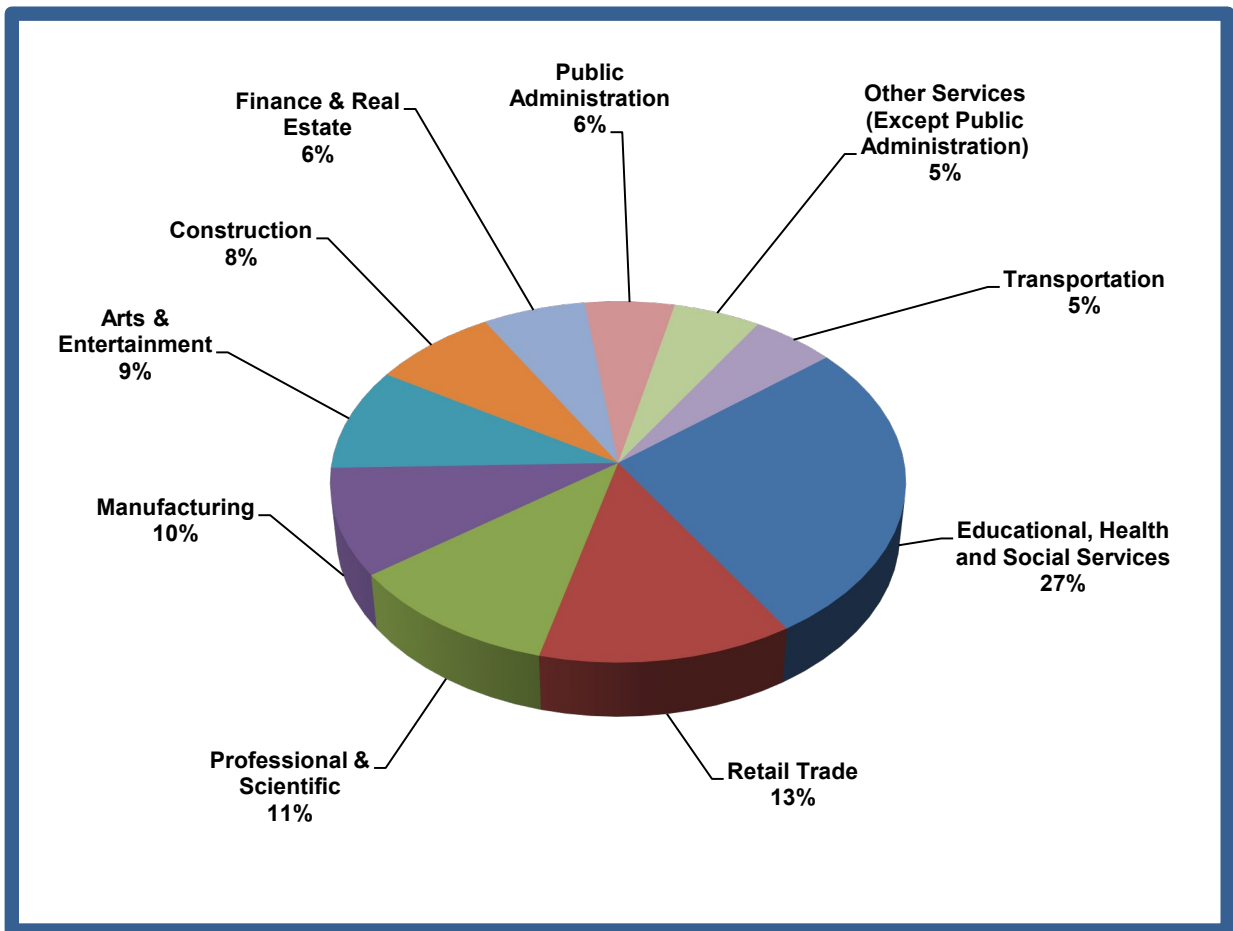
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs With Storage Space Allocated to Brazos River Authority

Aquilla	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	43,293 acre-feet	135,636 acre-feet	
Surface Area	3,085 acres	6,999 acres	
Elevation	537.5 ft-msl	556.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	13,896 acre-feet	TWDB Survey July 2014	
Belton	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	432,631 acre-feet	1,072,631 acre-feet	
Surface Area	12,445 acres	23,605 acres	
Elevation	594.0 ft-msl	631.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	100,257 acre-feet	TWDB Survey October 2015	
Granger	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	51,822 acre-feet	230,481 acre-feet	
Surface Area	4,159 acres	11,040 acres	
Elevation	504.0 ft-msl	528.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	19,840 acre-feet	TWDB Survey March 2013	
Georgetown	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	38,068 acre-feet	131,793 acre-feet	
Surface Area	1,307 acres	3,220 acres	
Elevation	791.0 ft-msl	834.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	13,610 acre-feet	TWDB Survey January 2016	
Proctor	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	54,762 acre-feet	369,500 acre-feet	
Surface Area	4,615 acres	14,010 acres	
Elevation	1,162.0 ft-msl	1,197.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	19,658 acre-feet	TWDB Survey February 2012	
Somerville	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	150,293 acre-feet	494,500 acre-feet	
Surface Area	11,395 acres	24,400 acres	
Elevation	238.0 ft-msl	258.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	48,000 acre-feet	TWDB Survey April 2012	
Stillhouse Hollow	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	229,881 acre-feet	624,581 acre-feet	
Surface Area	6,429 acres	11,830 acres	
Elevation	622.0 ft-msl	666.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	67,768 acre-feet	TWDB Survey December 2015	
Waco	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	189,773 acre-feet	518,895 acre-feet	
Surface Area	8,190 acres	19,440 acres	
Elevation	462.0 ft-msl	500.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	104,100 acre-feet	TWDB Survey May 2011	
Whitney	Conservation Pool	Flood Control Pool	
Capacity	617,194 acre-feet	1,989,664 acre-feet	
Surface Area	23,215 acres	49,820 acres	
Elevation	533.0 ft-msl	571.0 ft-msl	
Permitted Yield	18,336 acre-feet	Volumetric Survey March 2019	

Source: Brazos River Authority Water Services Department

Brazos Basin Geographic Area Ten Largest Industries

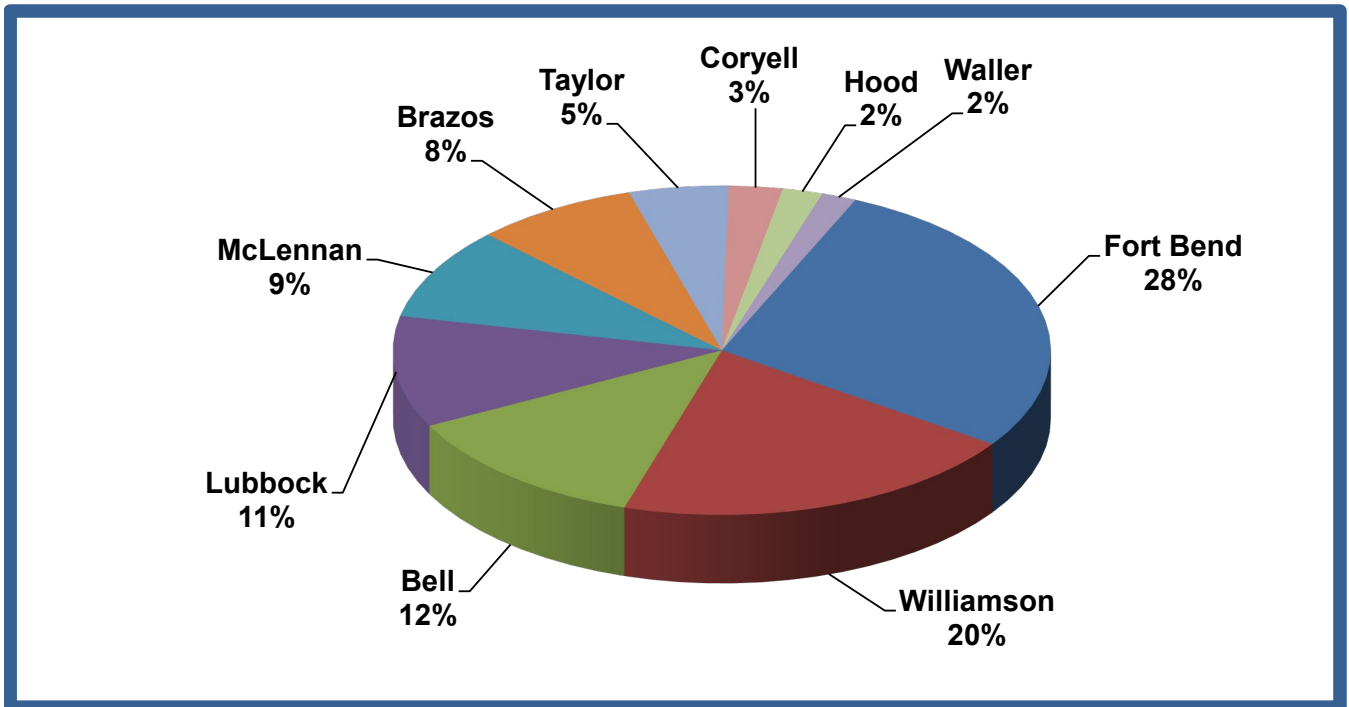
Industry	Number of Entities in Category
Educational, Health and Social Services	398,938
Retail Trade	193,077
Professional & Scientific	163,402
Manufacturing	142,574
Arts & Entertainment	136,420
Construction	115,876
Finance & Real Estate	95,119
Public Administration	83,020
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	80,686
Transportation	77,751



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 5 year American Community Survey

Brazos River Basin Top Ten Counties by Population

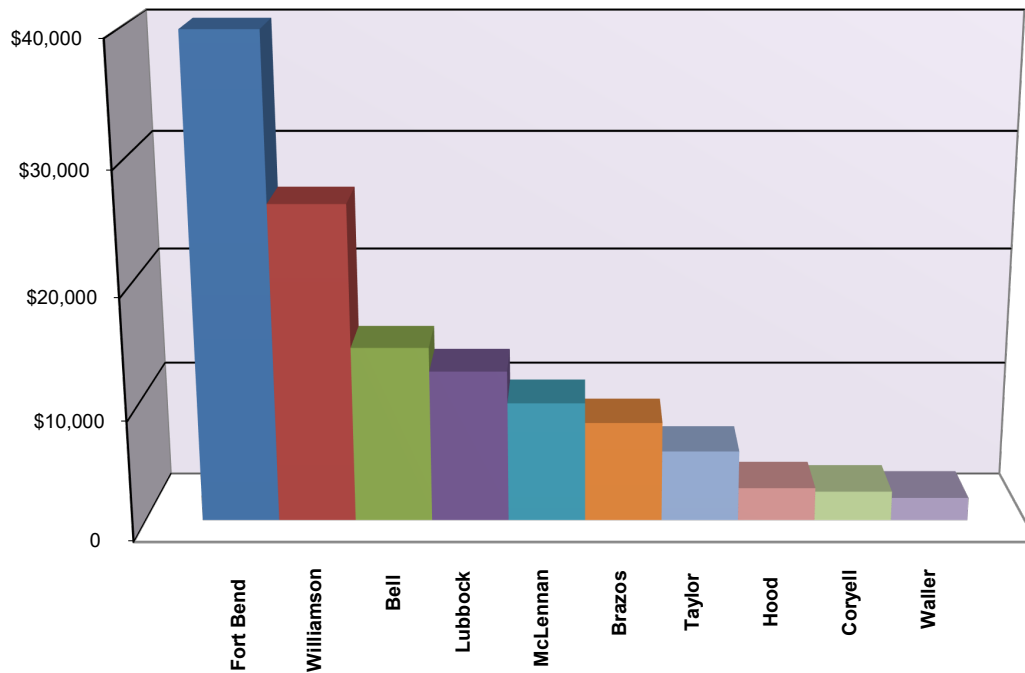
County	Population
Fort Bend	787,858
Williamson	566,719
Bell	355,642
Lubbock	307,412
McLennan	254,607
Brazos	226,758
Taylor	137,640
Coryell	74,808
Hood	55,418
Waller	48,443



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 5 year American Community Survey

Brazos River Basin Total Personal Income Top Ten Counties

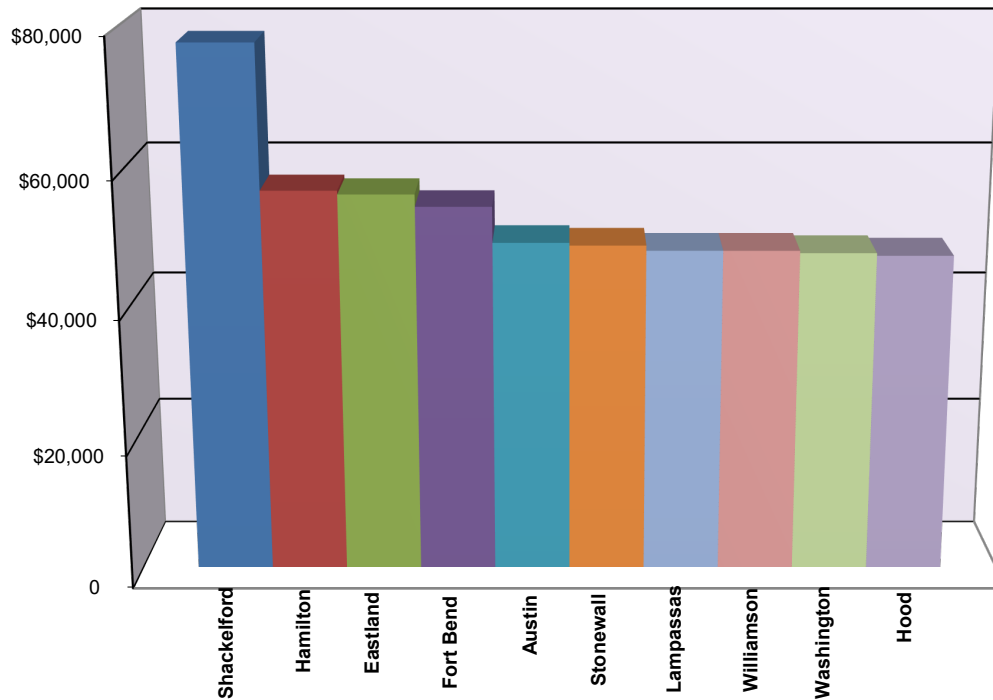
County	Total Personal Income (in millions)
Fort Bend	\$ 41,690
Williamson	26,332
Bell	14,617
Lubbock	12,646
McLennan	9,985
Brazos	8,323
Taylor	5,905
Hood	2,760
Coryell	2,465
Waller	1,924



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Annual Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (counties and states) 2018

Brazos River Basin Total Per Capita Income Top Ten Counties

County	Per Capita Income
Shackelford	\$ 77,918
Hamilton	56,845
Eastland	56,294
Fort Bend	54,510
Austin	49,262
Stonewall	48,863
Lampasas	48,098
Williamson	48,091
Washington	47,741
Hood	47,368



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Annual Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (counties and states) 2018

Budget Timeline

December 2019						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

December 2019	
• December 2	Set up SharePoint Site for FY 2021 budget
• December 2-31	F&A to begin migrating and updating budget worksheets for each department
• December 4	Send out Budget Administrator List to Mgmt. Team for verification
• December 9-13	F&A to create Direct Labor Matrix for FY 2021 based on FY 2019 actuals
• December 13	Budget Administrator list due back to F&A
• December 16	Update Budget Team e-mail group
• December 16	Request Salary & Benefit Info from HR
• December 17	Send budget calendar SharePoint link to Budget Team/Mgmt. Team.

January 2020						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

January 2020	
• January 2 - February 14	O&M Budget Worksheets available on SharePoint
• January 2 - February 21	Direct Labor Matrix on SharePoint
• January 2	Request IT, SCADA, Safety, CO Common, ArcView Maintenance Costs, Stream Gauging and other supporting information
• January 6	Request Debt Schedule from Cash & Debt Mgr.
• January 17	Updated Debt Schedule due
• January 21	Update Long Range Financial Plan with debt schedules
• January 22- February 7	F&A to update Utilities section of budget worksheets
• January 24	IT, SCADA, Safety, CO Common, ArcView Maintenance Costs, Stream Gauging and other supporting information due to F&A
• January 31	Water Supply revenue projections due

February 2020						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

February 2020	
• February 3	Begin scheduling review meetings with each department
• February 7	Salary & Benefits worksheet due back to F&A
• February 10-12	F&A to review Salary & Benefits worksheet
• February 14	O&M Budget Worksheets Complete
• February 17	Distribute Personnel Request Forms to Mgmt. Team and locations
• February 17-21	F&A to review budget worksheets
• February 21	Direct Labor revisions due
• February 24-28	F&A to cost out Direct Labor Matrix

March 2020						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

March 2020	
• March 2	Schedule Temple-Belton customer meeting
• March 9-April 10	Begin preparation of Allocation of Charges & Contract Customer budget presentations
• Week of March 9th	Meet with Upper/Central/Lower Basins, TS, OSS, IT, HR, Legal, Water Svcs, Env. Svcs to review O&M Budget
• March 13	Personnel Request forms due to HR
• March 16-27	HR to complete review of Personnel Request Forms
• March 23	Review O&M Budgets with GM
• Week of March 30th	Management Team Review of Personnel Requests

Budget Timeline

April 2020

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

April 2020

- April 1 FY 2021 Budget due to City of Sugar Land for wastewater operations
- April 1 Regional Staff to begin scheduling contract customer meetings
- April 1-10 F&A to update Budget Narratives format
- April 6 HR Manager to provide final personnel recommendation
- April 6-10 F&A Staff to prepare budgetary financials
- April 13 Budget narratives on SharePoint to be updated
- April 15 Temple-Belton budget due to customers
- April 27 First FY 2021 Budget presentation to Mgmt. Team

May 2020

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

May 2020

- May 1 Finalize flow data
- May 1 - 31 Prepare other supporting schedules for budget document
- May 8 Budget Narratives Completed
- Week of May 11 Second FY 2021 Budget presentation to Mgmt. Team
- May 14 - June 15 Contract Customer budget meetings
- May 18-29 F&A Final Budget review

June 2020

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

June 2020

- June 1 Hutto budget due to customers
- June 8-12 Mgmt. Team Final Budget review

July 2020

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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July 2020

- July 1-10 Print and assemble FY 2021 AOP
- July 17 AOP due to Board members
- July 27 Regular Board Meeting

September 2020

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
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September 2020

- September 1 Implement FY 2021 AOP-Budget

BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY CHRONOLOGY

The Texas Legislature created the organization now known as the Brazos River Authority (BRA) in 1929 as a result of devastating flooding during the early part of the century. The Conservation Amendment to the State Constitution charged the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District (District) with the statutory responsibility for conservation, development and management of the surface water resources for the Brazos River basin.



Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District Letterhead (circa 1929).

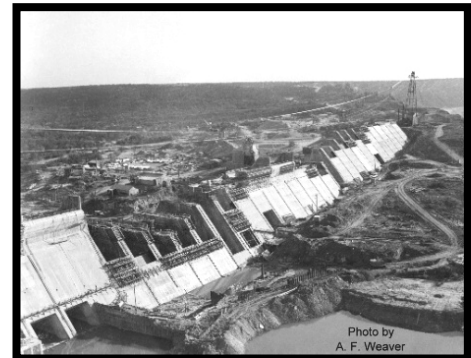
With part or all of seventy counties in the basin, the 42,800 square mile area stretches from the headwaters of the Brazos near the Texas-New Mexico border in a southeasterly line to the Gulf Coast. The organization was established without taxing authority or the ability to receive appropriations from the state.

During the 1930s, the Board of Directors established headquarters for the organization in Temple, Texas. Their first order of business was to prepare an initial master plan for reservoir development within the basin.

At this time, the District obtained its first source of revenue – remissions of ad valorem taxes from the lower-basin counties for a period lasting twenty years. The master plan included thirteen dams with construction for each contingent upon federal funding.

1930s – 1950s

By the late 1930s, funding was secured from the Works Progress Administration allowing construction to be completed on the Possum Kingdom Lake (PK) dam by 1941. Hydropower from this project was contracted to the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative (BEPC) and provided a source of revenues to the District while aiding in rural electrification and providing power for the war effort.



Possum Kingdom Lake – Dam Construction

Late in the 1940s, the District's headquarters were moved to Mineral Wells and the 1935 master plan for reservoir development was revised. At about the same time, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) expanded its role in water resources to include construction of flood-control dams at Lakes Belton and Whitney.

The 1950s marked the drought of record for most of the Brazos basin. At this time, population projections by the District estimated that by the year 2000, the state would be home to eighteen million people with eighty percent living in urban areas. This forecast estimated water demands to double.

As a result, the Board of Directors prepared a six-dam program of reservoir development. The plan included a series of reservoirs between Lakes Possum Kingdom and Whitney (for water supply and hydropower), raising Possum Kingdom Lake an additional fifteen feet, building the South Bend reservoir above PK, building the Allens Creek reservoir in the lower basin and a desalination program. This plan would increase irrigation in the Brazos River Valley, provide water for industry and municipalities, and provide hydropower to support the increased population, economic activity, and recreation.

In 1951, the State Board of Water Engineers designated the District as the representative of non-federal interests to contract with the USACE for conservation storage space in multi-purpose federal flood-control-water supply reservoirs within the Brazos basin.

The District officially changed its name to the **Brazos River Authority** in 1955. The BRA began negotiating agreements with the USACE for water supply storage space in federal reservoirs and supporting congressional appropriations for construction. Before the end of the decade, construction of Lake Belton was complete.



Brazos River Authority Letterhead (circa 1955).

During the 1950s, the BRA also contracted with the USACE for water storage space in the proposed new Lake Waco, which inundated the existing water supply lake owned by the City of Waco.

1960s

On May 1, 1960, the BRA dedicated its new headquarters in Waco. In 1969, the BRA completed construction on Lake Granbury to supply water for Texas Power & Light Company steam-electric plants and the Comanche Peak nuclear power plant near Glen Rose.

During this decade, the USACE completed Lakes Proctor, Somerville, and Stillhouse Hollow for flood-control and water supply purposes. The BRA contracted for water supply storage in each of these projects without agreements to sell the water in order to meet expected water needs.



Lake Granbury – Dam Construction

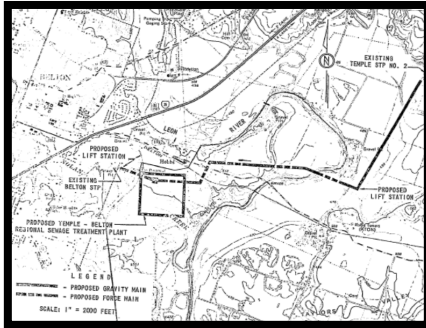
The BRA acquired pump stations and canal systems from American Canal Company and Briscoe Irrigation Company in Fort Bend and Brazoria Counties to supply water

primarily for rice irrigation. The ultimate goal of these acquisitions was to provide access to municipal and industrial water markets in the lower basin.

The USACE completed the new Lake Waco in 1965 to provide flood-control on the Bosque River while assuring water supply for the city. The entire water supply was committed to the City of Waco, as required by federal legislation.

1970s

During the 1970s, the BRA began design, construction, ownership and operation of three regional wastewater treatment systems: Waco Metropolitan Area Regional Sewerage System (1971), Temple-Belton Regional Sewerage System (1975, now referred to as the Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant), and Sugar Land Regional Sewerage System (1975). As a result of the Clean Water Act, the BRA (Section 208 program) began a basin-wide water quality management study, and the organization received partial grants for wastewater treatment plant construction.



Temple-Belton Proposed Site Drawing

In 1972, the BRA signed a contract to supply up to 176,000 acre-feet of water per year to Houston Lighting & Power Company for cooling purposes at steam-electric generating plants to be built in the lower basin (including Allens Creek nuclear plant).

In 1978, the BRA completed construction on Lake Limestone, providing cooling water for Texas Utilities (TXU) power plants to be built close to nearby lignite reserves.

1980s

The 1980s were a time of great change for the BRA. With the realization that industrial and municipal demands forecast for the lower basin had not developed as expected, the BRA found that long-term contracts inherited with the canal systems would not permit adjustment at rates which would allow the enterprise to remain whole. As a result, the BRA sold the canal systems to Galveston County Water Authority.

Planning and design began on Lake Bosque in McLennan County. The reservoir would provide water supply for a group of municipalities, including Clifton and Meridian in Bosque County and Waco and its suburbs. To add water supply for customers throughout the basin, primarily Williamson County entities, planning began on South Bend reservoir.

Both projects were cancelled before construction began. The Lake Bosque project was cancelled due to increases in cost and a change in the City of Waco's attitude toward selling water from Lake Waco to its neighbors. The South Bend project was cancelled when the BRA reacquired water contracted to, but no longer needed by, Houston Lighting & Power Company (HL&P). The reacquisition agreement included an option on the Allens Creek reservoir site that HL&P had acquired as a cooling reservoir for the now-cancelled Allens Creek nuclear power plant.

During the 1980s, the BRA contracted with the City of Lubbock to build, own and operate Lake Alan Henry to provide future water supplies for the city. The decade also saw the BRA build its first water treatment system – Lake Granbury Surface Water and Treatment System (SWATS) to meet water needs in Johnson and Hood Counties.

The BRA entered into contracts with water users in Williamson County to construct a pipeline to transport water from Lake Stillhouse Hollow to Lake Georgetown as demand developed. Lakes Aquilla, Georgetown and Granger were completed by the USACE in the early eighties. Lake Aquilla provides water to the Aquilla Water Supply District (City of Hillsboro) while Lake Georgetown provides water to the cities of Georgetown and Round Rock. Lake Granger provides water for the City of Taylor and eastern Williamson County. The BRA contracted with the USACE for a portion of the water supply storage space in Lake Whitney and to raise the level of Lake Waco, which would increase the supply of water for the City of Waco.

In 1986, the BRA formally established a Water Quality Policy, stating its intent to continuously monitor quality, identify problem areas throughout the basin, and participate in the development, ownership, and operation of regional wastewater treatment systems.

1990s

During the 1990s, the Texas State Legislature passed the “Clean Rivers Act.” As a result, the BRA became a contractor with Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission for comprehensive water quality monitoring and assessment throughout the Brazos River basin.

The BRA completed construction of Lake Alan Henry in 1994. The entire water supply was committed to City of Lubbock, which paid all debt service as well as operations and maintenance costs of the project.



Lake Alan Henry

In 1995, the BRA and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) signed the Brazos-Colorado Water



Brushy Creek Regional Wastewater System

Alliance to serve the water resource needs of Williamson County. The BRA began operation of the Brushy Creek Regional Wastewater System. Financed by the LCRA as an Alliance project, Brushy Creek serves the cities of Round Rock and Cedar Park. At this time, the BRA Board of Directors amended policies to allow for the operation of water and wastewater treatment facilities without BRA ownership.

In 1997, the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 1, which establishes a regional water supply planning process for the state.

2000 – 2010

The BRA began replacement of the floodgates of the Morris Sheppard Dam at Possum Kingdom Lake. The project took nine years. At the same time, the BRA began rehabilitation of the sixteen gates at the DeCordova Bend Dam at Lake Granbury. The rehab included the installation of new electric gate hoists.

In 2001, the BRA experienced one of the most significant shifts in focus and structure in its history. The BRA was reorganized from function-based divisions to customer-focused geographic regions.

In 2001, as part of Texas Senate Bill 1, the BRA joined local and regional organizations in the water planning process as member of Regions O, H and Brazos G. The BRA further agreed to serve as administrative agent for the Brazos G Regional Water Planning Group.

The BRA began operations for the Clute/Richwood Regional Wastewater System. The BRA also contracted with the Lee County Fresh Water Supply District No. 1 (Dime Box) for its first retail water and wastewater utility service. Some 150 homes and businesses in the City of Dime Box receive both potable water and wastewater treatment services.

In the spring of 2002, Texas Governor Rick Perry announced his initiative to develop a large-scale, demonstration seawater desalination facility in Texas. He charged the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) with developing recommendations.

As a result, the BRA and Poseidon Resources Corporation (Poseidon) jointly developed and submitted a Statement of Interest (SOI) to the TWDB for the proposed project to be located in Freeport. The project was later halted as the TWDB designated the proposed Brownsville location as the first state-sponsored project.



In late 2002, the BRA and the City of Houston received final permits from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to move forward with construction on the Allens Creek Reservoir. The reservoir will be located just above the confluence of Allens Creek with the Brazos River in Austin County. It will impound over 200,000 acre-feet of water, creating a 7,000-acre lake and provide 99,650 acre-feet of water per year for municipal use. Construction is expected to begin in 2025.

In 2003, the BRA signed a major contract with the City of Georgetown to become the wastewater treatment services provider for the city's six treatment plants.

The construction and purchase of water pipeline systems in the Brazos basin in 2002 and 2003 allowed the BRA to move water from areas that have an abundance of supply to the areas that are greatly lacking in the resource. The Williamson County Regional Raw Water Line, a joint effort by the BRA and five customers, supplies water to the ever-growing areas in Williamson County. The Kerr-McGee Pipeline (later renamed

West Central Brazos Water Distribution System or WCBWDS), a former oil industry water transportation line was purchased in February of 2002 to provide water to parched areas of the Upper basin.

In 2004, the BRA filed an application with the TCEQ requesting a permit for up to 421,000 acre-feet of water per year from existing sources within the Brazos River basin. The water for this System Operation Permit requested will originate from:

- The coordinated operation of the dozen reservoir projects in our system;
- Currently unpermitted water behind the dams in the reservoirs;
- Currently unappropriated flows in the river; and
- Unused effluent, to the extent that it is not being used by other senior water users and is available.

While this approach results in making significantly more water available for the communities, it still allows for the development of other proposed water supply projects found in the approved Regional Water Plan.

In June 2004, the BRA assumed ownership of the City of Taylor's Potable Water Treatment Facility and renamed it the East Williamson County Regional Water System (EWCRWS). As part of the purchase contract, the BRA agreed to expand the facility to meet the immediate needs of the city and their customers. Besides the residential and commercial customers, Taylor also provides water services to the City of Hutto. The expansion was completed in March, 2008 producing sufficient capacity to provide water to other customers including Jonah Special Utility District, an area in great need of additional water.



East Williamson County Plant Expansion

In 2005, nearing the end of the 40-year contract, the BRA sold the Waco Metropolitan Area Regional Sewerage System (WMARSS) to the customer cities.

In 2005, the BRA also transferred ownership and operational responsibilities for Lake Alan Henry to the City of Lubbock. The refunding of the bonds successfully completed the contract between the city and the BRA for completion of a water supply lake for the city.

In 2006, during the 80th Texas Legislature, a proposed bill to force the BRA into mandated divestiture of leased properties at Possum Kingdom Lake was introduced in both the State House of Representatives and the Senate. Though the bill did not receive approval by the Senate Natural Resources Committee, the BRA Board of Directors voted to move forward with a proposed voluntary divestiture process.

In 2006, the BRA completed the final phase of the Possum Kingdom Lake Hike and Bike Trails System. The third addition completed the 16-mile system linking area camp grounds and parks. Funding for trail development was provided on a cost-share basis through grants with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

In 2007, the hydroelectric plant at the Morris Sheppard Dam at Possum Kingdom Lake was shut down for mechanical evaluation.

In 2008, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to move forward with the divestiture of residential and certain commercial leased lots at Possum Kingdom Lake via a third-party sale that would include protections to allow lessees the option to purchase their individual leased property or continue leasing long-term. A request for bids was made public in January 2009 and a bid was accepted in April 2009. At the same time, the 81st Texas Legislature passed a bill that validated the parameters of the third-party sale and provided a back-up sale option that would allow lessees direct purchase of their leased lot from the BRA in the event the third-party sale was not successful. The sale was completed on October 22, 2010, to Patterson PK Land Partnership, LTD.

In 2010, after several years of study, the BRA, working with various stakeholders, completed the Lake Granbury Watershed Protection Plan (WPP). This locally developed plan was designed to reduce bacterial impairments in all parts of Lake Granbury that do not meet state water quality standards (primarily older man-made canals serving residential developments) or the local stakeholder goal. Grants to help fund the plan's goals were obtained in 2011.

In November 2010, the Board of Directors voted to decommission the Possum Kingdom Lake hydroelectric plant and staff notified the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) of the intent to surrender the license. The facility had not generated power since 2007 due to issues related to the integrity of the penstocks that carry reservoir water to the hydroelectric turbines. In 2011, the BRA filed its Surrender of License Application with FERC.



Possum Kingdom Hydroelectric Facility

2011 – Present



Lake Granbury Pier

The Brazos basin suffered through a record-breaking drought with October 2010 through September 2011 marking the hottest and driest twelve months in more than 100 years. Seven of the BRA's eleven reservoirs reached all-time low levels.

The zonal drawdown methodology for operating the Possum Kingdom-Granbury-Whitney Water Management Plan, was approved by the Board of Directors in April 2011.

In 2011, large wildfires devastated much of the land around Possum Kingdom Lake. Together, the fires burned more than 133,000 acres and destroyed more than 330 structures, including numerous homes around the lake.

In October 2011, the BRA Board of Directors approved the execution of an agreement to transfer the Surface Water and Treatment System (SWATS) facility at Lake Granbury to the participating customers. The transfer of ownership, operations and personnel was completed on May 31, 2012, ending the BRA's involvement in this regional water treatment system. The participants continue to purchase water supply from the BRA.

In January 2012, the State Office of Administrative Hearings mandated that a Water Management Plan (WMP) to accompany the System Operations Permit be delivered to the TCEQ by November 29, 2012. As a result of questions posed by the TCEQ, the WMP and Technical Report, along with the associated appendices, were revised and submitted to the TCEQ on June 12, 2013. Additionally, a revised version of draft Water Use Permit No. 5851, consistent with the revised WMP and Technical Report, was included in the June 12, 2013 submittal for the TCEQ's consideration. The updated plan incorporated the Senate Bill 3 Environmental Flow Standards for the Brazos River basin and was adopted in February 2014.

In July 2012, the Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant properties, permits and equipment were transferred to the owner cities, with BRA continuing operations and management of the regional plant.

In 2013, to better provide for adequate water supply needs for the Williamson County area, the BRA began a demonstration project to provide for conjunctive use of groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer with treated surface water from Lake Granger. In 2014, a test well was drilled on the property of the East Williamson County Regional Water System.



Trinity Test Well

Also, in 2013, Senate Bill 918 was passed by the Texas Legislature and provided for the BRA sale of the remaining residential and commercial lease property at Possum Kingdom Lake. Bids were received and evaluated for the sale of the property. In addition, Senate Bill 918 included the sale of Costello Island, which was completed in May 2015.

In March 2014, the formal decommissioning of the hydroelectric plant at Possum Kingdom Lake's Morris Sheppard Dam was completed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.



Dock located at Possum Kingdom Lake

In 2014, the BRA took over operation of additional wastewater infrastructure for the Cities of Temple and Belton with a contract to operate the Doshier Farms Wastewater plant. Adding the Doshier Farms location simplified services for the two cities.

Water conservation and planning became major initiatives for the BRA in the first half of the decade, as drought conditions rivaled the historic drought of the 1950s. In addition to continued efforts to obtain a major water right from the state with the System Operations Permit, the BRA continued to pursue groundwater development as an option for water supply and began moving forward on the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir permit process. The five-year drought finally came to an end during the spring of 2015 with major rain events completely refilling water supply throughout the entire BRA system of reservoirs.

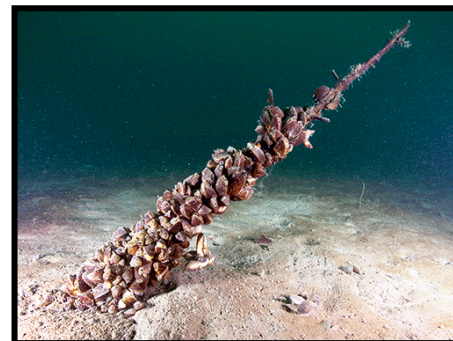
The year 2015 also marked the end of the residential and commercial lease program at Possum Kingdom Lake. Per a legislatively directed process, the BRA accepted a \$10.15 million bid from Patterson PK2 Land Partnership that allowed current lessees to purchase their leasehold property from a third party, effectively ending the BRA's nearly 70-year leasing program at the reservoir.

The sale and transfer of the West Central Brazos Water Distribution Pipeline was completed in early 2016. The West Central Texas Municipal Water District, made up of the cities of Abilene, Albany, Anson and Breckenridge, purchased the water distribution pipeline along with a long-term water contract to provide long-term, firm water supplies for Jones, Taylor, Shackelford, and Stephens counties.

On September 16, 2016, the BRA received the final order from the TCEQ awarding the System Operation Permit. The permit and its comprehensive Water Management Plan allowed access to water supply such as previously unappropriated flows downstream of BRA reservoirs and discharges from wastewater treatment plants. A condition of the permit's approval by the TCEQ was to study and assess the impact of the 2011-2015 drought on water supply. The study was completed in 2017, concluding that the drought of 2011 – 2015 was indeed worse than the drought of the 1950s for the upper portions of the basin; however, due to the climatological variety of the watershed, the most recent drought did not represent a worse drought for the basin as a whole.

In 2014, the BRA and several partner organizations were awarded funding by the Texas Water Development Board to study the lower Brazos River floodplain. The study would focus on flooding issues from the Grimes/Waller county line to the Gulf of Mexico. Headed by the engineering firm of Halff and Associates, the study was nearly complete when Hurricane Harvey hit the Gulf Coast, dropping more than 60 inches of rainfall. The BRA Board of Directors approved additional funding for the study to continue, allowing for information from the hurricane to be included. The final report was published in October 2018.

Since the early part of the century, the fight to slow the spread of zebra mussels, an invasive non-native mollusk, throughout the southern states had escalated. The BRA joined with other river authorities and water providers in a campaign to educate the public in efforts to slow the spread into the Brazos River basin. In 2016, the mollusk was found in the BRA System's Lake Belton. In 2017, zebra mussels were found in Lake Stillhouse Hollow, temporarily halting use of the Williamson County Regional Raw Water Line to transport water to Lake Georgetown. Following meetings with the US Army



Corps of Engineers and the pipeline owners, use of the line resumed when needed in 2018. To date, the mollusks have also been found in Lakes Georgetown and Granger within the BRA System of water supply reservoirs.

The water right permit for the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir was amended by the Texas Legislature in 2011 to require that construction commence in 2025 with completion by 2028. In 2017, the BRA informed the City of Houston of its intent to begin environmental permitting and preliminary design. As the BRA moved forward with the permitting portion of the project, the City of Houston became reticent and then resistant to the project, noting they had no immediate need for the water. Following more than a year of failed negotiations to buy out the city's right in the permit, the BRA backed legislation proposed by several lower Brazos basin customers to force the City of Houston to sell their interest in Allens Creek Reservoir. The legislature passed the bill for a required sale of \$23 million which was later signed into law by Governor Abbott.

Within months of HB 2846's signing, the City of Houston filed suit against both the State of Texas and the Brazos River Authority, challenging the constitutionality of the legislation. A Travis County judge granted Houston's motion for summary judgment, ruling HB2846 to be unconstitutional under provisions of the Texas constitution. The BRA, along with the state, has appealed the ruling through the appellate court system.

In September 2018, the BRA received final permitting approval for the System Operation Permit. To prepare for the eventual contracting of Sys Ops water, the BRA queried current customers through questionnaires, email and phone conversations to determine their water supply needs and validate their continued interest in additional contracting under the new permit. Within months of the Board's April 2019 vote authorizing contracting for 106,031 acre-feet of water under the System Operations permit, the full amount was secured, under negotiation or being reserved for future projects or emergencies.



Brazos River Authority

Quality • Conservation • Service

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