

BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY SELF-EVALUATION



**SUBMITTED TO
THE TEXAS SUNSET
ADVISORY COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER 2019**

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Brazos River Authority Self-Evaluation Report

I. Agency Contact Information

A. Please fill in the following chart.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 1: Agency Contacts**

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Table 1 Exhibit 1 Agency Contacts

II. Key Functions and Performance

Provide the following information about the overall operations of your agency. More detailed information about individual programs will be requested in a later section.

A. Provide an overview of your agency's mission, objectives, and key functions.

Mission and Overview

The mission of the Brazos River Authority (BRA) is to develop, manage, and protect the water resources of the Brazos River basin to meet the needs of Texas. The BRA was created by the Texas Legislature in 1929 and was the first state agency in the United States created specifically for the purpose of developing and managing the water resources of an entire river basin.

The BRA is responsible for providing water to municipalities, industry, agriculture, and mining within the Brazos basin. Besides water supply, the BRA works to ensure the quality of the water within the basin by providing services such as potable water treatment, wastewater treatment, and continuous monitoring for specific contaminants through the Texas Clean Rivers Program (CRP).

Although the BRA is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, it does not levy or collect taxes and does not receive subsidies from the state or the counties it serves. Except for occasional governmental grants to aid in the cost of specific projects, the BRA is funded entirely through the sale of water and the management of water and wastewater services.

Transparency and Accountability

The BRA has several layers of accountability. First and foremost, we are accountable to the citizens of Texas. As an entity that manages state water held in trust for the benefit of the public, we strive to be open and transparent in our operations.

Additionally, direct oversight of the BRA is vested in the Board of Directors, which is the policy-making arm of the organization. These 21 individuals are appointed by the Governor of Texas, with the advice and consent of the Texas Senate. The Governor's Office also maintains oversight of the BRA as it is the head of the executive branch of state government.

The BRA is also accountable to the legislature. The organization's enabling statutes can be found in Chapter 8502 of the Special Districts Local Laws Code. These enabling statutes provide and enumerate each and every power the BRA has under state law. As an entity created by statute, the BRA is directly accountable to the state legislature since they have the ability to change the powers and duties of the BRA as they see fit via legislation.

The BRA is accountable to the cities, businesses, and individuals to whom we provide raw water, treated water, or water and wastewater treatment services. Since their payments fund the BRA's operations, there is a duty to ensure the BRA is using their money wisely. These entities and individuals have the ability to challenge the BRA's ratemaking with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) if they feel the water rates are not fair. The BRA hosts annual customer meetings at three locations in the basin where we present our customers with a proposed budget and projected system rate for water. Customers can use these meetings to provide input on BRA operations and water rates prior to the Board's adoption of the annual budget and proposed water rate.

The TCEQ also maintains oversight of the BRA. This agency is responsible for granting surface water right permits, which in turn allow the BRA to provide water to its customers across the basin. The TCEQ regulates use of surface water, including water provided by BRA to its customers, through the Brazos Watermaster Program. This program requires substantial coordination, including detailed metering and water use reporting requirements. TCEQ also regulates BRA water and wastewater treatment operations through permits that specify requirements for operations at the treatment facilities. The agency also sets the standards and requirements for the water quality data collection activities performed by BRA in support of the federal Clean Water Act and Texas Clean Rivers Act.

With regard to transparency, the BRA undergoes annual external financial audits which are required to be submitted to the TCEQ, the State Auditor's Office, State Comptroller, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). Additionally, the BRA is subject to audit by the State Auditor, if approved by the Legislative Audit Committee, and Efficiency and Effectiveness Reviews by the Legislative Budget Board.

The BRA is also required to conduct a management audit every five years and report those findings to the TCEQ. The most recent management audit was conducted in 2017. With the passage of Senate Bill 523 by the 84th Texas Legislature, the BRA is also, like many other river authorities, subject to review by the Texas Sunset Commission.

As for public access, the BRA is a public entity; therefore, in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, the Board of Directors meetings are open to the public. The Board meets quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Agendas are posted in advance of the meetings on the

BRA's website www.brazos.org and with the Secretary of State. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and may address the Board during the public comment session of the agenda. Additionally, the BRA streams these meetings online via YouTube, so the public may watch Board meetings live on streaming devices. All meeting recordings are archived and placed on the BRA website so they can be accessed at any time.

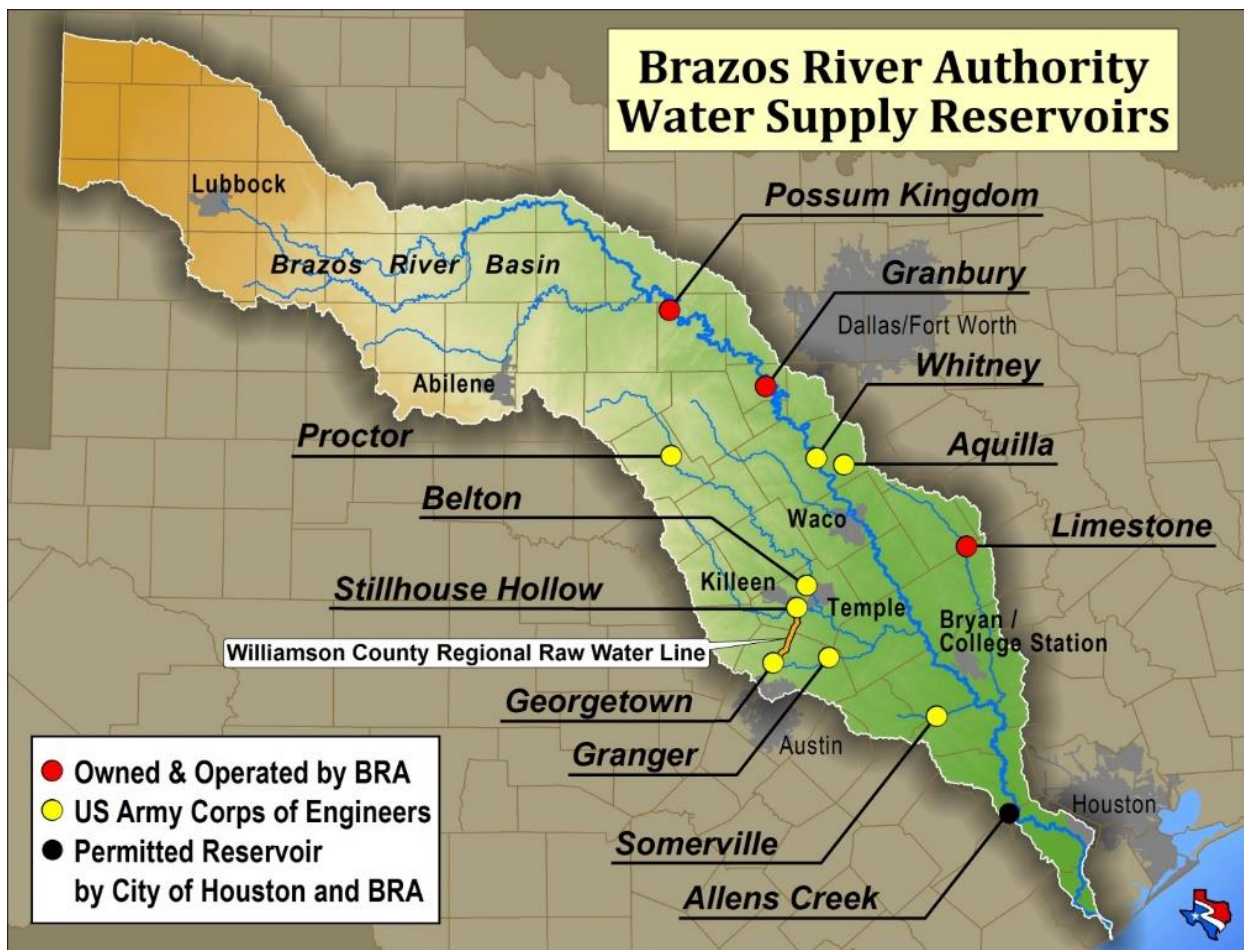
The BRA is also subject to the Open Records Act, so records may be requested by a member of the public and made available in accordance with state law.

The BRA budget and other financial information, including audit reports and the Long Range Financial Plan, are available on the BRA website. Hard copies of these reports are also available upon request.

Water Supply

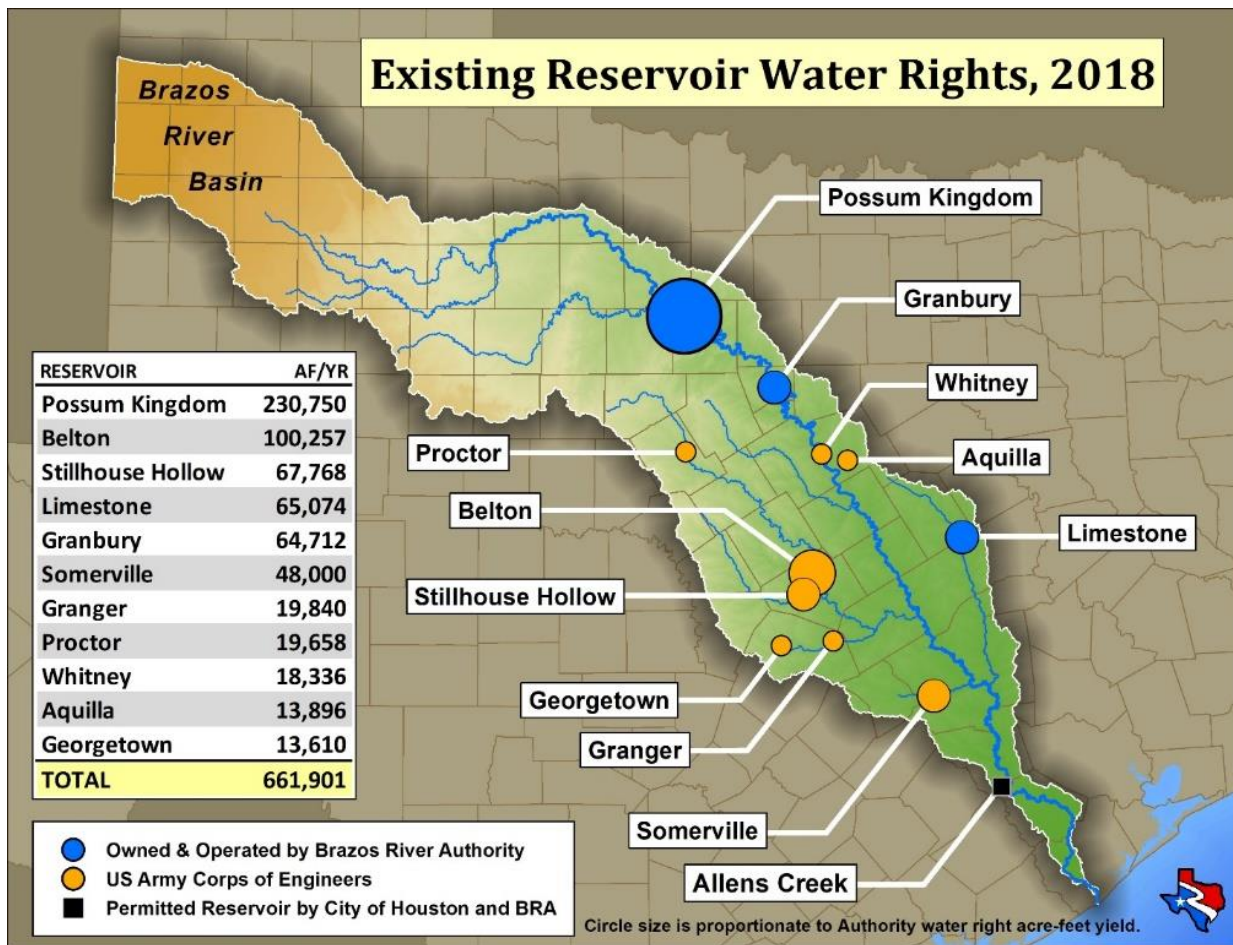
Reservoirs:

The Brazos River basin is the largest of the 15 major river basins in Texas, with a contributing drainage area of approximately 36,028 square miles. The BRA is the largest provider of wholesale surface water within the basin. BRA stores water in three wholly-owned and operated reservoirs: Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Granbury, and Lake Limestone. The BRA also contracts for conservation storage space in eight US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reservoirs in the basin: Lakes Whitney, Aquilla, Proctor, Belton, Stillhouse Hollow, Georgetown, Granger, and Somerville. The USACE reservoirs serve the dual purpose of flood control and water supply, with BRA being responsible for water supply and the USACE responsible for flood control. The BRA reservoirs were constructed for water supply and do not serve a flood control purpose.



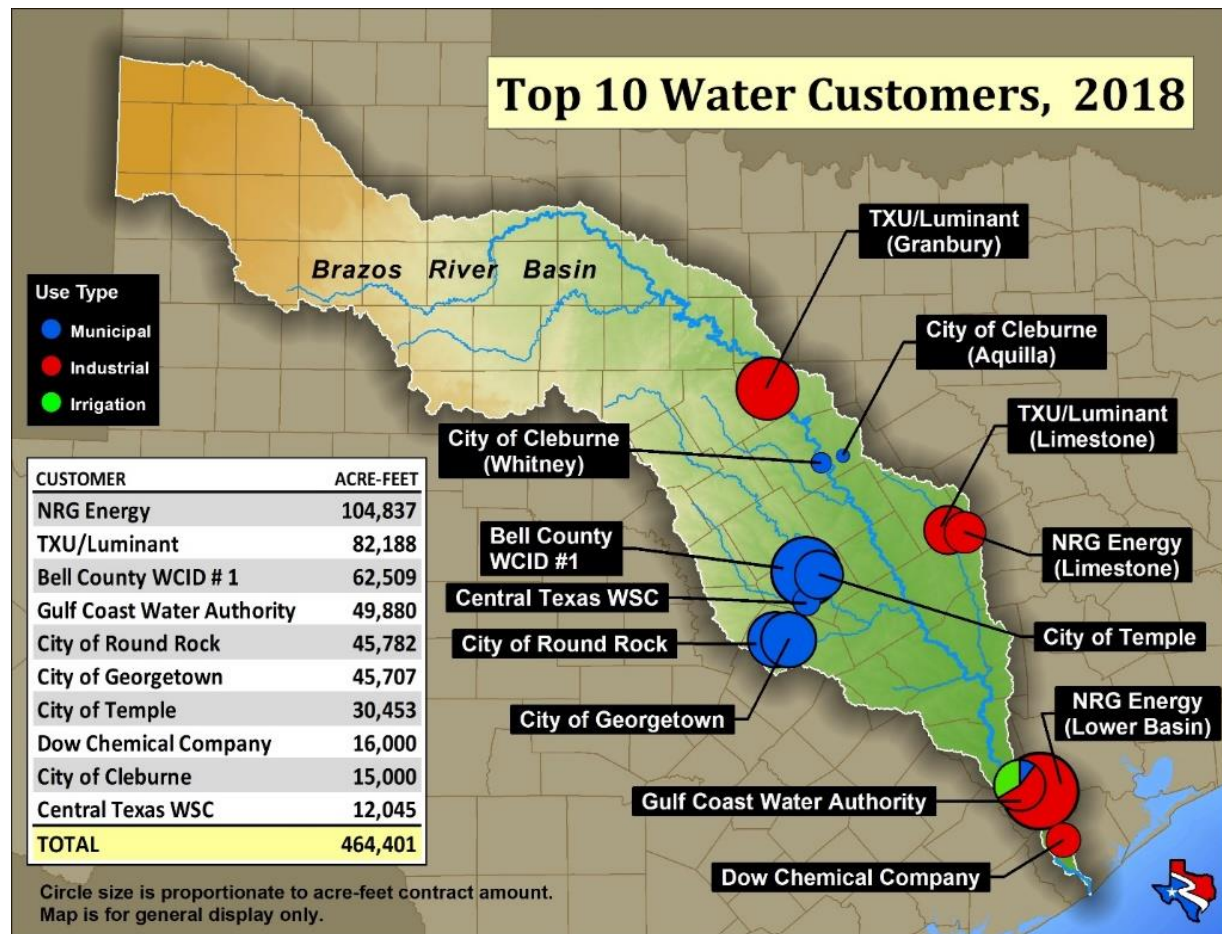
Water Rights:

The BRA holds 16 water rights in the Brazos River basin. In addition to the 11 reservoirs previously mentioned, the BRA is a joint owner with the City of Houston and the TWDB in the water right for the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir. BRA has a 30 percent ownership share in the project, with the City of Houston holding a 70 percent share (TWDB holds a 50 percent interest in each share due to the financing for the initial purchase of the reservoir site from the prior owner). The four remaining rights are associated with the operation of the reservoir system, use of excess flows in the lower Brazos basin, interbasin transfers to the San Jacinto-Brazos coastal basin, and the transfer of water from the Colorado River basin for use in Williamson County. The BRA was recently issued a System Operation Permit that will allow the organization to supply additional water through coordinated operation of the existing System reservoirs with downstream run-of-river flows and wastewater discharge return flows. This permit currently authorizes diversion of up to 334,345 acre-feet (AF) per year, in addition to the existing reservoir water rights. The map below summarizes the existing reservoir water rights and the annual amount of water that can be used.



Customers:

The BRA supplies water to customers throughout the basin from its Water Supply System. BRA’s customers include municipalities, water districts, water supply corporations, agricultural users, irrigators, steam electric generating facilities, manufacturing entities, and mining operations. Water is supplied to these customers through water supply contracts that are generally classified by BRA as either long-term (firm supply contracts with a term greater than five years) or interruptible (non-firm supply contracts with a term of five years or less). Prior to issuance of the System Operation Permit, the BRA’s long-term supply was fully committed. The new System Operation Permit allows BRA to enter additional long-term supply contracts in areas along the main-stem of the Brazos River. BRA expects to enter new contracts for this water, totaling approximately 100,000 AF, in the fall of 2019. The total amount of water currently committed through long-term contracts is 664,089 AF. The breakdown by type of use of these contracts is: 54 percent municipal, 42 percent industrial, three percent irrigation, and one percent mining. The graphic below depicts the top ten BRA long-term water customers, who collectively hold about 70 percent of the long-term water under contract.

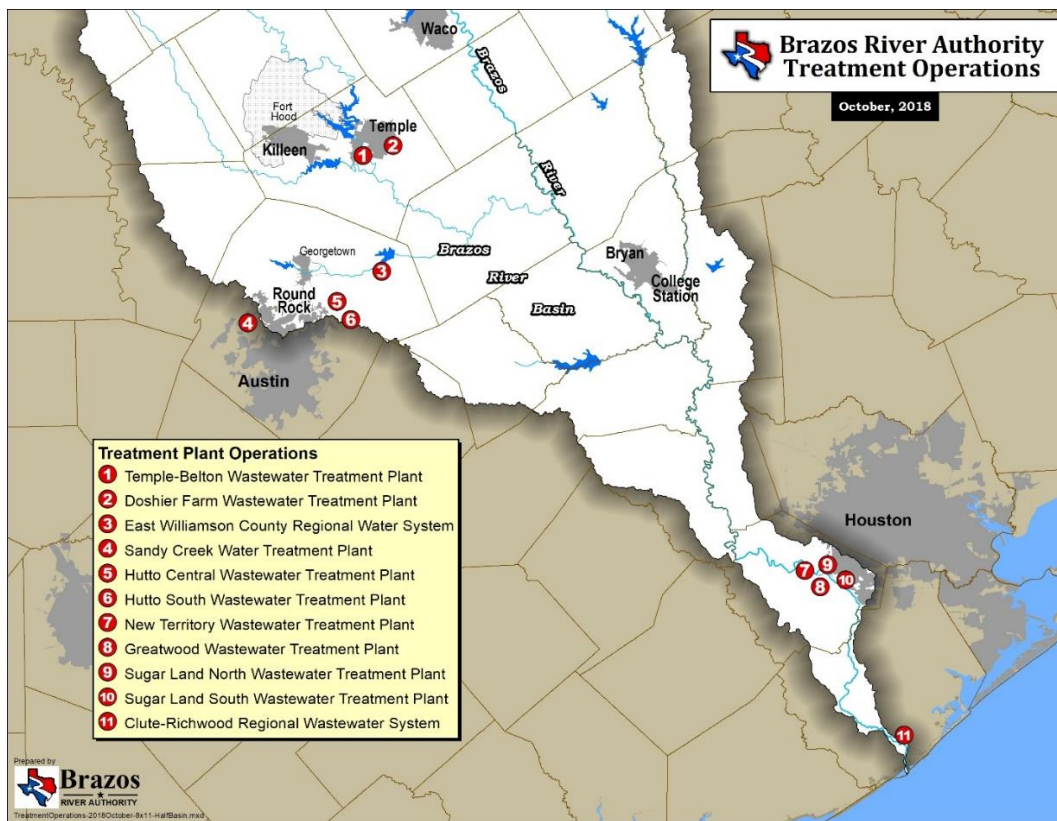


Water/Wastewater Treatment

The BRA has been involved in treating wastewater since the 1970s, and potable water since the 1980s. Initially, BRA’s involvement was with regional treatment facilities with multiple parties (almost exclusively municipalities and other water districts) as customers. BRA developed these facilities for the benefit of the customers and operated and maintained them as a part of the arrangement. Over time, the nature of this business and our involvement in this service has changed. Cities have increasingly sought to obtain ownership of these facilities. Over the last 15 years, facilities in Waco, Sugar Land, Granbury, Temple, and Belton have followed this pattern. In some cases, the BRA has been hired after the transaction to continue to operate and maintain the treatment plants and associated infrastructure.

Our current wastewater treatment facilities are under operations and maintenance (O&M) agreements that periodically come up for renewal or competitive bid, generally on a five to ten-year cycle. Currently, the BRA operates and maintains nine wastewater treatment facilities for the Cities of Hutto, Temple, Belton, Sugar Land, and Clute-Richwood, as well as one surface water treatment facility for the City of Leander. The BRA also recently operated the Brushy Creek Regional Wastewater System (BCRWS) for the City of Round Rock through September 2018, when the City assumed operations. All of the wastewater treatment facilities currently operated by BRA are on a cost-reimbursable basis, except for the plants owned by the City of Sugar Land. These facilities are operated under a hybrid type of contract in which there is a prescribed base fee that BRA must operate within, as well as other components that are paid by the City on a cost reimbursable basis, such as chemicals and capital expenditures.

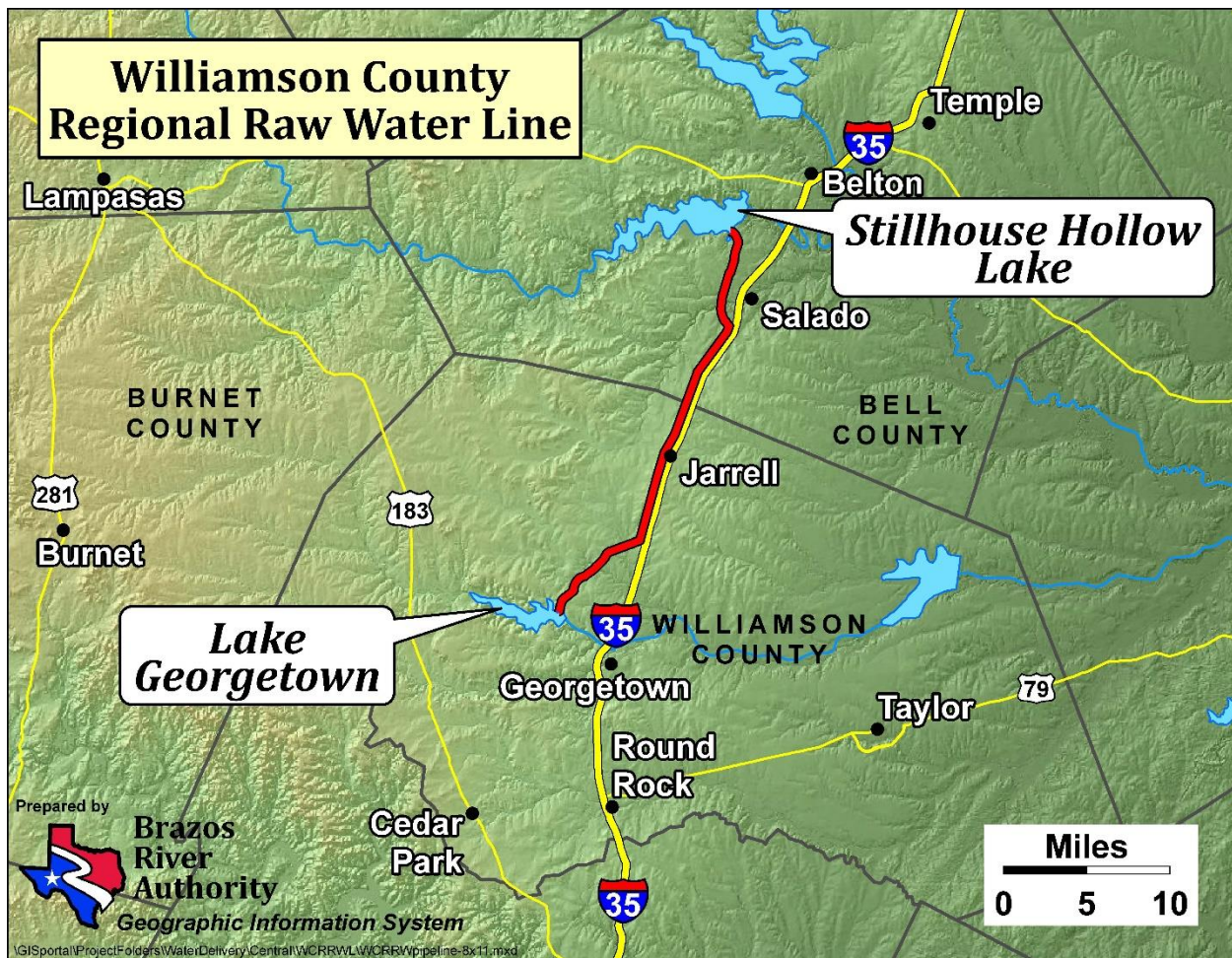
The BRA owns and operates the East Williamson County Regional Water System (EWCRRS) adjacent to Lake Granger, currently serving the City of Taylor, Jonah Water Special Utility District, and other customers in Williamson County.



Water Conveyance

The BRA operates and manages the Williamson County Regional Raw Water Line (WCRRWL) that delivers raw water from Lake Stillhouse Hollow to Lake Georgetown for use by three Williamson County customers: City of Georgetown, City of Round Rock, and Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District. Currently, the intake has four pumps: two 2,500 horsepower and two 1,250 horsepower each, which can transfer a total of approximately 40-42 million gallons per day (mgd).

The WCRRWL is a critical piece of infrastructure for supplying water to BRA's Lake Georgetown customers. The stand-alone firm yield of Lake Georgetown is approximately 13,000 AF per year, while annual diversions by the customers at Lake Georgetown total approximately 40,000 AF. Without the WCRRWL, the supply stored in Lake Georgetown would be insufficient to meet the water demands of these customers.



Environmental Services

The BRA conducts comprehensive water quality monitoring, analysis, and data management, providing scientific information on basin environmental conditions. This information is used to develop and implement effective watershed-based strategies to maintain and improve water quality throughout the Brazos River basin. BRA identifies changes in water quality conditions, evaluates effectiveness of watershed projects, and promotes public awareness and education on watershed management. The BRA also conducts both rapid bioassessment analysis, to provide a holistic evaluation of the health of instream biological assemblages, and instream flow biological studies, to determine the amount of water necessary to support aquatic and riparian life in the watershed.

In 1991, the Texas Legislature passed the Texas Clean Rivers Act (Texas Water Code §26.0135) which was subsequently reauthorized in 1997. The Clean Rivers Act moved Texas toward comprehensive water quality planning and management to ensure the state has a safe, clean water supply for the future and established the framework for the state's ongoing federal Clean Water Act compliance. The Clean Rivers Act requires an ongoing assessment of water quality issues and development of water quality management strategies statewide to guide Texas water resources policy in the future.

The Clean Rivers Act established the Texas CRP under the Texas Water Commission (now the TCEQ). The CRP is a state fee-funded, non-regulatory program created to provide a framework and form for managing water quality issues. The Clean Rivers Act mandates that the TCEQ and river authorities work in partnership on completing the goals of the CRP.

The BRA has partnered with TCEQ on complying with CRP requirements since 1992. It is our task to perform CRP requirements within the basin, including providing quality-assured water quality data to the TCEQ for use in decision-making, identifying and evaluating water quality issues, promoting cooperative watershed planning, recommending water quality management strategies, informing basin stakeholders of water quality issues, and maintaining efficient use of public funds.

Funding of CRP by TCEQ has declined since its inception. To meet the requirements of the Clean Rivers Act and ever-expanding requirements of the CRP, over the last ten years the BRA has supplemented the funding provided by TCEQ for the program with its own funds. BRA has collected, and transmitted to TCEQ, approximately 577,710 water quality and aquatic life data points over the life of the program.

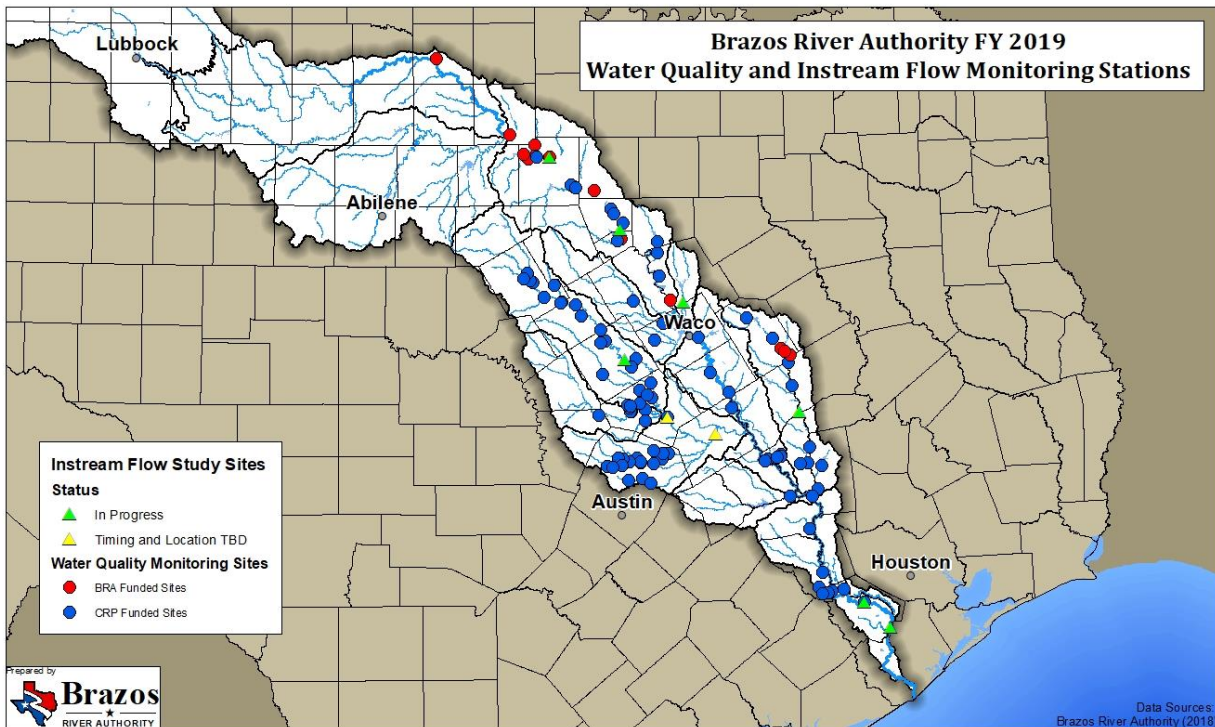
Data collected by BRA is used to identify water quality and aquatic life concerns and impairments across the basin. Once a water quality problem is identified, BRA, TCEQ, watershed stakeholders, and any other relevant federal, state, or local governmental agency works together to determine the most appropriate course of action to address the concern. Often this involves more detailed data collection and study, validation studies of the waterbodies' water quality standards, or development of projects like Total Maximum Daily Loads and Watershed Protection Plans to remedy the problem. BRA has actively participated in all three types of studies.

Additionally, the BRA maintains a surface water quality laboratory. This laboratory is National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accredited through TCEQ, which means the lab successfully adheres to national standards for laboratory operations. BRA's Environmental Services staff work to ensure accurate and timely completion of all required monitoring and reporting to the TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All BRA

generated surface water quality data is publicly available on the BRA's website (<https://www.brazos.org/About-Us/Water-Quality/Clean-Rivers-Program>).

Additionally, Environmental Services assists wastewater operations staff by coordinating Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit required sampling, contracting for laboratory services required in TPDES permits, and performing TPDES required reporting to the TCEQ and the EPA.

Furthermore, Environmental Services assist other BRA departments when projects require state or federal environmental and/or archeological permitting.



B. Do your key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective? Explain why each of these functions is still needed.

As a regional entity that supplies raw water, potable water, wastewater treatment services, and environmental monitoring and stewardship services to an area as large as the Brazos River basin (42,000 square miles and includes all or part of 72 counties), the BRA's key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective. Were BRA to no longer perform any of these services, major harm could come to citizens, municipalities, industries, and other water-related interest in the basin.

With regard to water supply, BRA's water supply system provides water to millions of Texans whether through their taps, through the electricity they use in their homes, to the industries that produce the products they use every day, to the farmers and ranchers who produce their food, and a host of other direct and indirect means. Were BRA not to perform this function, the results would be disastrous from both an economic and quality of life standpoint. This also applies to BRA's continued efforts to develop new water supplies. Without new water to meet population

growth and economic development demands, the economy of Texas will suffer, as will the citizens of Texas.

The same can be said for BRA's role in protecting water quality. Through our work as an operator of water and wastewater treatment plants, and our water quality monitoring programs, we help ensure a safe supply of drinking water for the citizens in our basin. The availability of a safe drinking water supply in the basin ensures public health is protected and encourages economic growth.

C. What, if any, functions does your agency perform that are no longer serving a clear and ongoing purpose? Which agency functions could be eliminated?

All BRA functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing purpose.

D. Does your agency's enabling law continue to correctly reflect your mission, objectives, and approach to performing your functions?

Yes, BRA's enabling statutes continue to reflect our mission, objectives, and approach to performing key functions.

E. Have you recommended changes to the Legislature in the past to improve your agency's operations? If so, explain. Were the changes adopted?

No, the BRA has not recommended changes to the Legislature to improve operations. We have continued to operate effectively within our enabling statutes and other statutes that apply to us.

F. Do any of your agency's functions overlap or duplicate those of another state or federal agency? Explain if, and why, each of your key functions is most appropriately placed within your agency. How do you ensure against duplication with other related agencies?

The BRA's service area covers a large territory. As such, it overlaps the service areas of many other entities (cities, counties, water districts, etc.) that provide both wholesale and retail water supply services. However, there are no other state or regional entities within the Brazos basin that manage a water supply system as large or geographically diverse as the BRA water supply system. While the USACE owns and operates eight of the reservoirs in the BRA system, their primary purpose with regard to these reservoirs is flood control. The USACE partnered with the BRA as the local sponsor for water supply in constructing and operating these reservoirs. BRA manages the water supply held in these reservoirs for the benefit of the citizens of Texas through our water supply customers. Therefore, there is no overlap in the BRA's management of water supply with any other entity, and this function is appropriately placed within this agency.

Water and wastewater treatment services can be performed by a variety of entities, both public and private. When BRA is chosen to operate a treatment facility, it typically takes part in a competitive selection process where multiple entities may submit proposals to operate facilities. The selection criteria will often include the proposer's experience, qualifications, and overall value to the customer. The BRA's history of successful O&M of treatment facilities is well respected and a sought-after service in the water and wastewater industry.

As the designated Clean Rivers entity for the Brazos River basin, the BRA's water quality monitoring activities complement TCEQ's ongoing mission to ensure statewide water quality.

BRA works with TCEQ to ensure water quality monitoring is performed throughout the Brazos River basin, and to avoid duplication of effort.

The BRA is also the TCEQ designated On-Site Sewage Facility permitting entity at both its Possum Kingdom Lake and Lake Limestone reservoirs. In many areas of the state and the Brazos basin, there are cities and counties that handle this function.

G. In general, how do other states carry out similar functions?

Other states have various methods for carrying out the functions of an entity like the BRA. However, many do create similar, regionally-based districts to manage water supply for a river basin or other specifically designated area.

H. What key obstacles impair your agency's ability to achieve its objectives?

Continuing to supply water to customers across the basin is a major objective for the BRA. This entails both maintaining our existing water supply infrastructure and developing new sources of supply to meet the growing needs of the basin. Accomplishing this objective while balancing rate impacts on our customers will be challenging. All of the dams in the reservoir system are close to 40 years old or older. Rehabilitation and maintenance costs will be significant, and the costs for developing new water sources in the future will be significantly higher than those incurred for elements of the existing water supply system.

Some of the largest obstacles to BRA's ability to achieve its objectives in the future exist at the federal level in the form of permitting requirements, rule changes, and potential species listings.

On the first issue, BRA is preparing to permit its next reservoir project, Allens Creek Reservoir. While the BRA already holds the state water right permit and owns the land needed for the project, the federal 404 permitting process and potential mitigation requirements could add years and millions of dollars of expense to project implementation. BRA has currently budgeted about seven years to complete 404 permitting, but this is an educated guess as this timeline is out of our hands.

The second obstacle refers to the USACE attempts to pass and implement what is known as the Water Supply Rule. The rule's stated intent is to formalize how the USACE manages water supply in its reservoirs and enhance the ability to partner on water supply projects. However, the rule as proposed could have major negative impacts on water suppliers throughout the nation. The BRA has contracts with USACE for water supply storage in eight USACE reservoirs that are part of the BRA water supply system. These eight reservoirs constitute approximately 46 percent of the water supply that BRA currently provides to its customers. The proposed rule will result in direct conflicts with State of Texas water rights. Under the proposed rule, the USACE would allocate and account for water and would also limit withdrawals from reservoir storage to some estimate of yield. These are state functions, not federal functions. The proposed rule also does not recognize "system operation" of multiple reservoirs, such as the existing BRA System, which is made up of 11 reservoirs. A major immediate concern involves Lake Whitney, which is downstream of two BRA owned reservoirs, Possum Kingdom Lake and Lake Granbury. The BRA shares the conservation storage space in Lake Whitney with the Southwest Power Administration (SWPA). BRA contracts with the USACE for roughly 22 percent of the conservation storage with SWPA having rights to the remaining 78 percent. BRA has water customers downstream of Lake Whitney and must at times make releases from its reservoirs upstream of Lake Whitney to supply these customers. As currently drafted, the rule would allocate 78 percent of water released by

BRA from its upstream reservoirs to SWPA. BRA and its customers would lose this water with no compensation. The cost to replace this water supply would be extremely high.

The potential listing of endangered species is an issue with which water suppliers throughout the state and nation are grappling. There are several species in the Brazos River basin that are or have been proposed for potential listing. Most recently, this includes multiple species of freshwater mussels. It is worthy to note that the BRA has been working cooperatively with US Fish and Wildlife to develop an agreement prior to the listing of the species that will include activities under which the BRA would commit, for a number of years, to protect freshwater mussels in the basin. The goal for BRA is to proactively propose remedies that do not involve giving up water supply or affect our ability to meet current and future water supply needs. We are hopeful this process will successfully provide a roadmap for dealing with endangered species listings in the future. However, if BRA is not successful, listing of the freshwater mussels could present a major obstacle to managing current water supplies and developing new sources in the future.

I. Discuss any changes that could impact your agency's key functions in the near future (e.g., changes in federal law or outstanding court cases).

The two most significant changes that could impact BRA's key functions are detailed in the response to question H. Implementation of the proposed USACE Water Supply Rule in its current form would essentially take water out of BRA's available supply. Replacing this water would cost millions, if not billions of dollars.

Additional endangered species listings have the same potential impact. If the BRA is forced to give up water supply to meet species needs, replacement of these supplies will result in significant cost to our ratepayers.

J. Aside from additional staff or funding, what are your agency's biggest opportunities for improvement in the future? For example, are there other programs or duties the agency could take on to better carry out its mission?

BRA has begun implementing new processes and procedures in order to become more efficient and effective in managing its capital projects and maintaining its assets. These efforts will be crucial in dealing with aging infrastructure and new projects in the future and is a significant opportunity for BRA improvement moving forward.

As part of continual improvement in the planning and delivery of capital improvement projects, BRA has two initiatives that incorporate risk quantification and coordination into project management. The first initiative is a risk-based asset management effort wherein the relative risk of an asset to BRA's mission is used to assist in the planning and prioritization of maintenance efforts and capital renewal of assets. The second initiative is a project leadership and management effort wherein project delivery risk is actively managed by the project manager and project sponsor with support of a risk management committee at critical points in the project development. Both initiatives are integrated throughout delivery of a project; with the asset management effort in the lead during project concept development and budgeting and the project management effort in the lead through project planning and delivery. Each project's risk management committee is developed with skills specific to the project's needs in an effort to provide the project management team with the best practical advice over the life of the project. Together, these initiatives aim to provide continuity around the objectives of a project and consistency in the management of risks over the life of a project.

Given the massive population growth and industrial expansion the Brazos basin is experiencing, the BRA will likely never again be in a position to have unallocated water in supply inventory. Quite the opposite, the BRA will likely always be in the position in the future of working to bring new supplies online to meet growing needs. This presents an opportunity for the BRA to establish itself as a developer of sustainable future water supplies. This process began with the BRA obtaining its System Operations Permit from the TCEQ, allowing the organization to provide an additional 100,000 AF of water to meet needs in the basin. It will continue with the development of Allens Creek Reservoir, which will provide another 100,000 AF of water to the basin. It will also involve projects such as groundwater conjunctive use, and the completion of the Lake Belton to Lake Stillhouse-Hollow pipeline in the Bell/Williamson County area, to meet growing demands, along with IH I-35 corridor. As technology continues to progress, projects such as aquifer storage and recovery, as well as desalination, will become part of the solution. The State Water Plan, along with the BRA's 50-year Long Range Financial Plan, identifies over \$2.8 billion of future water supply projects and infrastructure repair for the Brazos basin, most of which will be the responsibility of the BRA to develop. Each one of these projects presents an opportunity for the BRA to fulfill its mission to develop water to meet needs in the basin.

Along with the opportunity to develop new supplies comes the chance to engage the public and key stakeholders with the BRA's mission and objectives. Each new project provides the opportunity to educate the public about the BRA and its mission, an effort welcomed by the BRA. Education and public outreach are key to the BRA's success in the future.

K. Overall, how does the agency measure its effectiveness in carrying out its objectives?

While managing a water supply system as large and climatologically diverse as BRA's on a daily basis is, at times, an accomplishment in and of itself, managing that system during times of drought represents a true measuring stick for a water supplier's ability to do its job effectively. There is no better example of the BRA's ability to meet this objective than its management of the water supply system during the historic drought experienced in the basin and state from 2011-2015. During that time, the BRA saw inflows into some of its reservoirs reach historic lows and documented new drought-of-record conditions in parts of the Brazos basin. At one point during the drought, specifically, October 2011, the BRA water supply system dropped to a low capacity of 61.7 percent, historically the lowest available capacity for the 11-reservoir system. In spite of these difficult conditions, the BRA's management of the water supply system ensured that, while many water customers were asked to cut back usage in accordance with the BRA's Drought Contingency Plan, no customers were ever in danger of being unable to access the water they have under contract to meet their needs.

On the opposing side of droughts are floods. The BRA's three reservoirs, Possum Kingdom, Granbury, and Limestone contain little to no flood storage. When they are full, they are at their maximum capacity in terms of holding water. When rainfall upstream or on the reservoirs occurs, BRA must release resulting inflow as it comes into the reservoirs. Flooding experienced in 2019 has provided a good example of flood operations at BRA reservoirs. The statistics for the amount of inflow and releases are staggering:

- Between January 1 and June 9, 2019, the three BRA-owned and operated reservoirs of Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Granbury, and Lake Limestone released a grand total of approximately 3.26 million AF of water.
- At Possum Kingdom Lake, over 1.16 million AF of water was released during this period, enough water to refill the reservoir from empty to full more than twice.

- The release from Lake Granbury totaled over 1.62 million AF of water or enough water to refill that reservoir from empty to full over 12 times.
- At Lake Limestone a total of over 470,000 AF of water was released. This amount of water could refill Lake Limestone from empty to full more than twice.
- The total amount of water released from all three reservoirs (3.26 million AF) between January and June 2019 could refill the entire conservation storage in the BRA water supply system from empty to full almost 1.7 times.

Passing flood flows takes a very precise and delicate balance on the part of BRA hydrologists, reservoir operations, emergency management, and public affairs staff. Our goal during these operations is to safely pass flood flows to prevent overtopping of the gates at BRA reservoirs while minimizing downstream impacts where possible. The BRA also works diligently to keep the public and local emergency operations officials informed of our operations. Staff works around the clock to make sure these operations go smoothly and believe the ability to manage these types of events are a testament to the BRA's success as a reservoir operator.

BRA has successfully managed its water supply system through the years while maintaining a raw water rate that is among the lowest in the State of Texas, and multiple times lower than some providers.

The BRA's progress toward developing new water supplies to meet growing needs is another indicator of the organization's success. Recent success in this area includes the BRA securing a new water right permit from the TCEQ. Known as the BRA System Operation Permit, this new water right will allow the BRA to meet approximately 100,000 AF of future water supply needs in the basin. Even with this accomplishment, the BRA is continuing to look ahead and develop other new supplies. These include progress toward the permitting and construction of Allens Creek Reservoir and working with the USACE to reallocate water storage in Lake Whitney to create additional water supply for the basin. BRA's continual push for progress in this area is an example of the agency's successful operation and commitment to meet future needs.

Another example of BRA's effectiveness is being continually chosen to operate water and wastewater treatment plants by our customers. Some of these facilities, such as those located in Sugar Land and the Cities of Temple and Belton, have been operated by the BRA since the 1970s. In many cases, a competitive selection process occurs periodically, in which the BRA competes with both public and private entities. The confidence that our customers at these facilities continue to place in the BRA is a testament to our operational capabilities, as well as the exceptional work our employees do every day.

With regard to water quality, our monitoring efforts over the years have led to several important projects including:

1. Characterization of Lake Somerville Water Quality Conditions and Identification of Possible Contributing Sources of Pollution (developed by BRA)
2. Aquatic Life Assessment of Duck Creek, Segment 1209H (developed by BRA)
3. Aquatic Life Assessment of Resley Creek, Segment 1221A, AU01 (developed by BRA)
4. Use Attainability Analysis of Thompsons Creek, Segment 1242D, AU01 (developed by BRA)
5. Little Brazos River Tributaries Recreational Use Attainability Analysis (developed by BRA)
6. Lake Granbury Watershed Protection Plan (developed by BRA)

7. Watershed Protection Plan for the Leon River Below Lake Proctor and Above Belton Lake (developed by BRA)
8. Brazos/Navasota Watershed Management Project (developed by BRA)
9. Lampasas River Watershed Protection Plan (participated in)
10. One Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria in Upper Oyster Creek, Segment 1245 (participated in)
11. Three Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria in the Carters Creek Watershed, Segments 1209C, 1209D, 1209L (participated in)
12. Navasota River Below Lake Limestone Watershed Protection Plan (participated in)
13. Recreation Use Attainability Analyses for: Allens Creek, Davidson Creek, Nolan Creek/South Nolan Creek, Leon River Below Proctor Lake, Resley Creek, South Leon River, Pecan Creek, Indian Creek, Plum Creek, Walnut Creek, Duncan Creek, Leon River Below Leon Reservoir, Armstrong Creek, Sims Creek, Little Duffau Creek, Cottonwood Branch, Still Creek, Thompson Creek, Big Creek, Wasp Creek, Willis Creek, Mankins Branch, Brazos River Above Possum Kingdom Lake, Navasota River Above Lake Mexia, East Yegua Creek, Navasota River Below Lake Limestone, Wickson Creek, Cedar Creek, Duck Creek, Gibbons Creek, Shepherd Creek, Steele Creek, Middle Yegua Creek, Trimmier Creek, Pond Creek, Deer Creek, Brushy Creek, Bullhead Bayou, and Unnamed Tributary of Bullhead Bayou (participated in)

In the following chart, provide information regarding your agency’s key performance measures, including outcome, input, efficiency, and explanatory measures. Please provide both performance measures listed in the agency’s appropriated bill pattern and other performance indicators tracked by the agency. Please provide information regarding the methodology used to collect and report the data.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 2: Key Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2018**

N/A

[Table 2 Exhibit 2 Key Performance Measures](#)

- L. **Please list all key datasets your agency maintains. Why does the agency collect these datasets and what is the data used for? Is the agency required by any other state or federal law to collect or maintain these datasets? Please note any “high-value data” the agency collects as defined by Texas Government Code, Section 2054.1265. In addition, please note whether your agency has posted those high-value datasets on publically available websites as required by statute.**

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 3: Key Datasets**

Dataset Name	Description of Data	Data Maintained By	Hyperlink (if publicly available)	Legal Prohibition to Disclosure Y/N
LabVantage Laboratory Information Management System	Surface water quality and wastewater treatment plant process control data and wastewater treatment plant regulatory compliance data	BRA	While LabVantage is not directly, publicly available, surface water quality data is publicly available via the Brazos River Watershed Information application on our website that queries the data in LabVantage https://www.brazos.org/About-Us/Water-Quality/Clean-Rivers-Program	N
Water Services Database System	Water use, contractual data and hydrologic data regarding the BRA Water Supply System required for regulatory compliance	BRA	N/A	N
BrazosBasinNOW	Compiles hydrologic data (streamflow, reservoir data, rainfall, and forecasted river levels) from a number of different entities into one database for public use	BRA	http://www.brazos.org/About-Us/Water-Levels/River-and-Reservoir-Levels	N

Table 3 Exhibit 3 Key Datasets

III. History and Major Events

- 1929 The Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District was created under Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, to conserve, control, and utilize to beneficial service the storm and floodwaters of the Brazos River and its tributary streams.
- 1941 The District completes Possum Kingdom Lake, its first reservoir project.
- 1951 A partnership between the USACE and the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, allows the District to acquire conservation storage space in the nine multi-purpose USACE reservoirs to be constructed over the next 30 years. The USACE completes Lake Whitney on the main stem of the Brazos River in Hill, Bosque, and Johnson Counties.
- 1954 The USACE completes Lake Belton on the Leon River in Bell County.
- 1955 The name of the District is officially changed to the BRA.
- 1963 The USACE completes Lake Proctor on the Leon River in Comanche County.
- 1965 The USACE completes Lake Waco on the Bosque River in McLennan County.
- 1967 The USACE completes Lake Somerville on Yegua Creek in Burleson and Washington Counties.
- 1968 The USACE completes Lake Stillhouse Hollow on the Lampasas River in Bell County.
- 1969 Lake Granbury and DeCordova Bend Dam completed on the Brazos River in Hood County.
- 1971 The BRA begins operating the Waco Metropolitan Area Regional Sewerage System to treat wastes from the Cities of Waco, Bellmead, Lacy Lakeview, and Woodway.
- 1975 The BRA begins operating the Sugar Land Regional Sewerage System to treat wastes from the City of Sugar Land, the Municipal Utilities District, the Nalco Chemical Company, and the Imperial Sugar Company. The BRA also begins operating the Temple-Belton Regional Sewerage System. These operations, and those begun four years prior, mark the BRA's initial entrance into wastewater and eventually water treatment in these areas of the basin, as well as eventually Williamson County.
- 1978 The BRA completes the Sterling C. Robertson Dam, which impounds the Navasota River to form Lake Limestone, the BRA's third reservoir project.
- 1980 The USACE completes Lake Granger on the San Gabriel River and Lake Georgetown on the North Fork San Gabriel River, both are in Williamson County.
- 1983 The USACE completes Lake Aquilla on Aquilla and Hackberry Creeks in Hill County.
- 1991 The BRA contracts with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) to carry out the CRP within the Brazos River basin.
- 1994 The BRA completes its fourth reservoir project, Lake Alan Henry in Garza and Kent Counties, to serve the City of Lubbock.

- 2000 As part of the regional water planning process established in Senate Bill 1, the BRA joins the Brazos G Regional Water Planning Group as administrative agent. BRA also participates as members of Regions O and H.
- 2002 The BRA purchases the Kerr-McGee pipeline. The 57-mile pipeline, now dubbed the West Central Brazos Water Distribution System, had once been used to transport water for oil drilling and now serves as a means to provide water to areas of west Texas.
- 2004 The BRA purchases a potable water treatment plant from the City of Taylor beginning a \$17.4 million expansion of the plant and what will become the EWCRWS.
- 2005 The BRA transferred ownership and operational responsibilities for Lake Alan Henry to the City of Lubbock.
- 2006 The BRA begins operation of the WCRRWL between Lake Stillhouse Hollow and Lake Georgetown.
- 2008 Construction is completed in March on the expansion of the EWCRWS. The system provides treated water from Lake Granger to several areas, including Taylor and the Jonah Water Special Utility District. The expansion increases the plant's capacity from 5.3 mgd to 12.8 mgd and is part of the development of a long-term regional treated water system for Williamson County.
- 2009 In April, the BRA awards a bid for a third-party sale of most residential and selected commercial leases at Possum Kingdom Lake to Patterson PK Land Partnership, LTD. The legislature also passes House Bill 3031 to require and validate the third-party sale.
- 2010 The Board votes in November to decommission the Possum Kingdom Lake hydroelectric plant and staff notifies the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) of the intent to surrender the license. The facility has not generated power since 2007 due to issues related to the integrity of the penstocks that carry lake water to the hydroelectric turbines.
- 2011 The Brazos basin suffers through a record-breaking drought. The 12 months from October 2010 through September 2011 are the hottest and driest in more than 100 years. Seven of the BRA's 11 reservoirs reach all-time low levels.
- 2011 The BRA files its Surrender of License Application for the Possum Kingdom Lake hydroelectric plant with FERC in July, after submitting it to pertinent state and federal agencies for review.
- 2013 The 83rd Texas Legislature passes Senate Bill 918, requiring the BRA to sell its remaining residential and commercial leases that were not covered by House Bill 3031, passed by the 81st Texas Legislature.
- 2014 On March 12, the FERC approved the BRA's surrender of its license to operate the Possum Kingdom Lake hydroelectric plant. With that approval, the plant was officially decommissioned.
- 2016 On August 23, the TCEQ approved the System Operations Permit making additional water available for use in the Brazos River basin. Approximately 100,000 AF of additional water can be supplied as a result of the permit.

Ownership of the West Central Brazos Water Distribution System, acquired by the BRA as a means of delivering water westward from Possum Kingdom Lake to meet municipal and industrial needs in the region, was transferred to the West Central Texas Municipal Water District.

The divestiture of leasehold properties at Possum Kingdom was completed with the successful sale and disposition of the legislatively mandated properties in March 2016.

2018 After many years working to obtain the System Operation Permit, the final permit became uncontestable in September 2018. The contracting of additional water supply under the permit will begin with fiscal year 2020.

2019 The Texas Legislature passes HB 2846, which requires the City of Houston to sell its interest in the Allens Creek Reservoir project to the BRA. This will facilitate the timely implementation of the reservoir project.

IV. Policymaking Structure

A. Complete the following chart providing information on your policymaking body members.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 4: Policymaking Body**

Member Name	Term / Appointment Dates / Appointed by (e.g., Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker)	Qualification (e.g., public member, industry representative)	City
<i>Cynthia Flores, Presiding Officer</i>	<i>2015-2021, Appointed Chair 2019/ Appointed 2015/ Governor</i>	<i>See bio in Attachments section, link provided for requested attachment Number 7</i>	<i>Round Rock</i>
<i>LeRoy Bell, Assistant Presiding Officer</i>	<i>2013-2019/ Appointed 2008/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Tuscola</i>
<i>Salvatore Zaccagnino</i>	<i>2013-2019/ Appointed 2001/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Caldwell</i>
<i>Richard Ball</i>	<i>2013-2019/ Appointed 2008/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Mineral Wells</i>
<i>Peter Bennis</i>	<i>2013-2019/ Appointed 2008/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Fort Worth</i>
<i>Jennifer Henderson</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Round Rock</i>
<i>Rick Huber</i>	<i>2015-2021/ Appointed 2015/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Granbury</i>
<i>Judy Krohn</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Georgetown</i>
<i>Traci LaChance</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Danbury</i>

Member Name	Term / Appointment Dates / Appointed by (e.g., Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker)	Qualification (e.g., public member, industry representative)	City
<i>Jim Lattimore</i>	<i>2016-2019/ Appointed 2016/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Graford</i>
<i>Royce Lesley</i>	<i>2018-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Comanche</i>
<i>Wesley Lloyd</i>	<i>2016-2019/ Appointed 2016/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Waco</i>
<i>John Luton</i>	<i>2015-2021/ Appointed 2015/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Granbury</i>
<i>Bill Rankin</i>	<i>2015-2021/ Appointed 2011/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Brenham</i>
<i>Alan Sandersen</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Sugar Land</i>
<i>Dave Scott</i>	<i>2013-2019, Chair 2011-2019/ Appointed 2009/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Richmond</i>
<i>Jarrod Smith</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2015/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Danbury</i>
<i>Jeff Tallas</i>	<i>2015-2021/ Appointed 2010/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Sugar Land</i>
<i>Ford Taylor</i>	<i>2015-2021/ Appointed 2015/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Waco</i>
<i>Wayne Wilson</i>	<i>2019-2023/ Appointed 2019/ Governor</i>	<i>""</i>	<i>Bryan</i>
<i>(Awaiting Appointment)</i>			

Table 4 Exhibit 4 Policymaking Body

B. Describe the primary role and responsibilities of your policymaking body.

The BRA Board of Directors is the exclusive policymaking body for the BRA. The Board sets all major policies that guide the overall operations of the organization. There is a clear, distinct line between policymaking and operations where the Board sets policies, and the General Manager/Chief Executive Officer and staff carry out the day-to-day operations.

BRA Board Bylaws, Section 7.01, state as follows:

“Section 7.01. General Manager/Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors may employ a General Manager/Chief Executive Officer and may give the person so employed full authority in the management and operation of the affairs of the BRA (subject only to the orders of the Board of Directors). The term of office and compensation to be paid to the General Manager/Chief Executive Officer shall be established by the Board of Directors. The General Manager/Chief Executive Officer shall sign such checks, mortgages, bonds, deeds, contracts and other instruments as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, authorize.”

C. How is the chair selected?

The Chair is selected, appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

D. List any special circumstances or unique features about your policymaking body or its responsibilities.

N/A

E. In general, how often does your policymaking body meet? How many times did it meet in FY 2017? In FY 2018?

The BRA Board of Directors meets quarterly in January, April, July, and October. The Board met four times in both FY 2017 and FY 2018. In addition, the Board can hold special called meetings pursuant to the provisions of its bylaws. Board Committees meet as needed.

F. Please list or discuss all training members of the agency's policymaking body receive. How often do these members receive training?

Public Information Act Training (as required by Govt. Code § 552.012).

Open Meetings Act Training (as required by Govt. Code § 551.005).

Retirement Committee member training: TEXpers, Texas Association of Public Employee Retirement System, Basic Trustee Training class.

Local Government Code Chapter 176 Conflict of Interest Training (one-time training).

Orientation to the BRA for new Board Members, along with facility tours (one-time training).

G. What information is regularly presented to your policymaking body to keep them informed about the agency's operations and performance?

At its regular meetings, the Board receives quarterly budget updates, as well as progress reports, on major projects. The Board also deliberates and takes action on major project expenditures and provides approval for major contracts. Further, the following items are brought to the Board for approval:

- exceeding the applicable budget allotment for the procurement of equipment, goods, or services, except in the case of an emergency, in which event the General Manager/Chief Executive Officer must obtain approval from the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary;
- the sale of any real property of the BRA;
- contracts or purchase orders for professional and/or consulting services in excess of \$250,000;
- any contract or any single expenditure in excess of \$500,000;
- borrowing money, excluding trade payables incurred in the normal course of business, or approve bond resolutions;
- rate setting;
- lease agreements extending beyond a 50-year term; and
- interlocal agreements.

The Board receives weekly email updates on BRA activities from the General Manager known as the GM Update. This update features information on issues the BRA is working on day-to-day and any hot-button topics the Board should be aware of. For instance, if the staff is getting questions about lake levels or other operational issues via social media or phone calls, the Board will be provided with information on the questions we are getting and how staff is addressing them. Additionally, BRA uses the GM Update to provide the Board with information on basin hydrological conditions, and if BRA is making releases from its reservoirs, staff will provide the Board with updates on these operations. This has proven to be a very effective tool in keeping the Board up to speed with BRA activities.

H. How does your policymaking body obtain input from the public regarding issues under the jurisdiction of the agency? How is this input incorporated into the operations of your agency?

The BRA Board has the opportunity to hear from members of the public at every Board meeting. BRA dedicates a segment of every Board meeting for public testimony on a specific agenda item or any issue the public may wish to address at that time. If the issue being addressed by a member of the public is not a posted agenda item, the Board is limited in their ability to deliberate; however, a Board member may request that an item be placed on the next agenda for discussion or potential action.

Additionally, and most importantly, BRA Board members are active members of their communities. They are often approached by members of the public as they go about their daily lives. These interactions are usually reported to the General Manager/Chief Executive Officer so that further investigation and resolution can occur as warranted. Often these interactions are simply requests for information which are handled promptly by either providing information through a Board member or conducting a meeting with a member of the public or group to provide the information.

I. If your policymaking body uses subcommittees or advisory committees to carry out its duties, fill in the following chart. For advisory committees, please note the date of creation for the committee, as well as the abolishment date as required by Texas Government Code, Section 2110.008.

In addition, please attach a copy of any reports filed by your agency under Texas Government Code, Section 2110.007 regarding an assessment of your advisory committees as Attachment 25.

The BRA Board does not have subcommittees or advisory committees. The Board has six standing committees listed in the chart below. These committees meet as needed. Committees make recommendations for action by the full Board; they do not act independently of the full Board.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 5: Standing Committees**

Name of Subcommittee or Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
<i>Administration and Audit Committee</i>	<i>3 members/ Directors/ Appointed by Chair</i>	<i>Oversee BRA audit processes</i>	<i>BRA Bylaws 8.01, 8.07</i>	<i>Mission Statement adopted 4-26-2004</i>
<i>Ethics and Conflicts of Interest Committee</i>	<i>3 members/ Directors/ Appointed by Chair</i>	<i>Meet as needed to discuss potential Board Member conflicts of interest or any other ethical issues</i>	<i>BRA Bylaws 8.01</i>	<i>Created 2-25-2005</i>
<i>Security Committee</i>	<i>5 members/ Directors/ Appointed by Chair</i>	<i>Oversee major BRA security policies</i>	<i>BRA Bylaws 8.01</i>	<i>Mission Statement adopted 4-26-2004</i>
<i>Executive Compensation and Evaluation Committee</i>	<i>4 members/ Directors/ Appointed by Chair</i>	<i>Oversee executive staff, perform General Manager annual evaluation</i>	<i>BRA Bylaws 8.01</i>	<i>Mission Statement adopted 4-26-2004</i>
<i>Property Management Committee</i>	<i>7 members/ Directors/ Appointed by Chair</i>	<i>Oversee study of current BRA landholdings</i>	<i>BRA Bylaws 8.01</i>	<i>Created 4-9-2019</i>
<i>Retirement Committee</i>	<i>7 members/ 4 Directors and 3 BRA staff/ Membership ratified by Board</i>	<i>Oversee BRA retirement plan</i>	<i>Retirement Committee established by BRA Retirement Plan; Committee made up of Board members and BRA employees – only designated members vote (2005-10-31 #6)</i>	<i>Mission Statement adopted 4-26-2004</i>

*Board Officers serve as voting members of all committees except the Retirement Committee.

**Retirement Committee membership – no less than four and no more than nine Directors, plus three BRA staff members.

Table 5 Exhibit 5 Subcommittees and Advisory Committees

V. Funding

A. Provide a brief description of your agency's funding.

The BRA generates revenue from two main funding sources: the sale of raw water and the operation of water and wastewater treatment facilities. The BRA neither levies taxes nor receives State appropriations.

Raw Water Supply

The BRA built, owns, and operates three reservoirs for water supply – Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Granbury, and Lake Limestone. The BRA also contracts with the USACE for storage space in eight multi-purpose federal reservoirs – Lakes Whitney, Belton, Proctor, Somerville, Stillhouse Hollow, Granger, Georgetown, and Aquilla. These lakes owned and operated by the USACE, provide flood control to the Brazos River basin and also serve as sources for water supply.

Together, the 11 reservoirs have conservation storage of more than 1.9 million AF. The BRA is permitted by the State of Texas to divert and use 661,901 AF of water from this system of reservoirs each year. Additionally, the System Operation Permit currently authorizes diversion of up to 334,345 AF per year. The BRA contracts to supply water from these reservoirs on a wholesale basis to municipal, industrial, mining, and agricultural water customers from West Texas to the Gulf Coast.

The raw water sales represent 65 percent of the BRA's funding source.

Water and Wastewater Treatment

The BRA operates a potable (drinking) water treatment system for the City of Leander, and also owns and operates the EWCRWS at Lake Granger, which supplies treated water to several municipal providers in the area.

Wastewater is treated and discharged by the BRA at nine sewerage systems that it operates within the basin: Temple-Belton, Doshier Farm, Sugar Land North, Sugar Land South, Sugar Land New Territory, Sugar Land Greatwood, Clute-Richwood, Hutto Central, and Hutto South. At the Temple-Belton plant, the sludge, which is a by-product of the treatment process, is composted with wood chips and sold as fertilizer and soil enhancers to local municipalities and individuals. The BRA also recently operated the BCRWS for the City of Round Rock through September 2018, when the City assumed operations.

Operations at all of the treatment facilities are on a 100 percent cost-reimbursable basis, with the exception of EWCRWS and the four Sugar Land wastewater treatment facilities. Customer contracts associated with these facilities are not purely cost reimbursable. As such, expenses for the EWCRWS and Sugar Land facilities are shown in the Water Supply System table in section C and are not included in the Cost Reimbursable Operations table.

The water and wastewater treatment operations, excluding the EWCRWS and Sugar Land, represent 18 percent of the BRA's funding source.

B. List all riders that significantly impact your agency's budget.

N/A

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy.

Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 6: Expenditures by Strategy — FY 2016-2018 (Actual)

Water Supply System			
Expenditures by department			
Actuals for Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018			
Water Supply Operating Expenses	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals
<u>Upper Basin</u>			
Upper Basin Management	\$ 546,685	\$ 560,228	\$ 592,677
Possum Kingdom Lake	\$ 5,808,626	\$ 6,561,425	\$ 6,930,565
Lake Granbury	\$ 2,421,422	\$ 2,467,287	\$ 2,567,187
West Central Brazos WDS	\$ 182,748	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Central Basin</u>			
Central Basin Management	\$ 1,236,063	\$ 1,483,043	\$ 1,360,908
East Williamson County RWS	\$ 1,241,765	\$ 1,428,779	\$ 1,438,573
<u>Lower Basin</u>			
Lake Limestone	\$ 1,661,662	\$ 1,659,063	\$ 1,828,750
Allens Creek Reservoir	\$ 41,159	\$ 56,350	\$ 33,790
Sugar Land WW	\$ 1,993,896	\$ 1,962,093	\$ 2,274,175
<u>Technical Services</u>			
Management	\$ 338,096	\$ 337,587	\$ 298,267
Construction & Property Services	\$ 400,103	\$ 426,821	\$ 439,282
Water Services	\$ 759,079	\$ 776,252	\$ 1,046,793
Federal Reservoirs & Purchased Water	\$ 6,432,208	\$ 7,081,016	\$ 7,374,001
Engineering	\$ 921,405	\$ 1,060,397	\$ 914,731
Environmental Services	\$ 1,381,500	\$ 1,539,271	\$ 2,009,760
Emergency, Safety & Compliance	\$ 251,999	\$ 295,561	\$ 315,899
<u>Planning Services</u>			
Planning & Development	\$ 208,851	\$ 219,860	\$ 232,909
Subtotal	\$ 25,827,267	\$ 27,915,033	\$ 29,658,267
Debt Service			
East Williamson County RWS	\$ 2,541,334	\$ 2,534,298	\$ 2,537,836
Federal Reservoirs	\$ 1,951,536	\$ 1,951,537	\$ 1,951,537
Allens Creek Reservoir	\$ 641,463	\$ 641,463	\$ 641,463
Subtotal	\$ 5,134,333	\$ 5,127,298	\$ 5,130,836
Operating Programs			
	\$ 553,296	\$ 806,190	\$ 1,032,165
Total Water Supply Expenses	\$ 31,514,896	\$ 33,848,521	\$ 35,821,268

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy. (Continued)

Cost Reimbursable Operations			
Expenditures by location			
Actuals for Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018			
Cost Reimbursable Operating Expenses	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Actuals</u>
<u>Central Basin</u>			
WCRRWL	\$ 251,132	\$ 252,098	\$ 1,317,616
TBP/Doshier Farm	2,781,835	2,953,206.00	2,977,867.00
BCRWS	5,006,211	5,207,580.00	5,183,382.00
BCRWS R&R	21,960	-	33,732.00
Hutto	741,296	933,328.00	1,422,420.00
Hutto R&R	-	-	-
Sandy Creek	1,230,265	1,208,186.00	1,278,112.00
<u>Lower Basin</u>			
Clute	636,035	711,471.00	889,938.00
<u>Debt Service Expenses</u>			
WCRRWL	2,674,481	2,676,481.00	2,674,081.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 13,343,215</u>	<u>\$ 13,942,350</u>	<u>\$ 15,777,148</u>

Note: The BRA's Overhead Pool consists of General Administration, Board of Directors, Legal, Government & Customer Relations, Human Resources, Information Technology, and Finance & Administration departments. The cost of these support services is allocated, based on a best-practice methodology, to all departments and operations. Those allocations, by Funding Source, are noted below:

Overhead Allocation			
Expenditures by Funding Source			
Actuals for Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018			
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Actuals</u>
Water Supply	\$ 5,735,605.00	\$ 5,960,577.00	\$ 6,275,036.00
Cost Reimbursable	\$ 512,540.00	\$ 547,955.00	\$ 702,727.00
Total	<u>\$ 6,248,145.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,508,532.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,977,763.00</u>

Table 6 Exhibit 6 Expenditures by Strategy

D. Show your agency’s sources of revenue. Include all local, state, and federal appropriations, all professional and operating fees, and all other sources of revenue collected by the agency, including taxes and fines.

Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 7: Sources of Revenue — FY 2016-2018 (Actual)

ALL OPERATIONS			
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Water Supply Revenues			
Raw Water Sales - System	\$ 26,844,824	\$ 30,882,867	\$ 32,192,419
Raw Water Sales - Non-System	8,448,813	8,191,149	8,071,747
East Williamson County RWS	2,387,918	2,862,301	3,070,589
Sugar Land WW	2,077,860	2,118,734	2,123,204
Lake Operations	662,731	523,003	589,983
Grants	440,334	1,055,248	1,083,005
Management Fees	464,806	486,720	579,691
Interest Income	644,246	947,106	1,755,608
Miscellaneous	94,965	104,097	90,790
Sub Total	\$ 42,066,497	\$ 47,171,225	\$ 49,557,036
Cost Reimbursable Reveues			
WCRRWL	\$ 2,925,613	\$ 2,928,579	\$ 3,991,697
TB/Doshier Farm	2,781,835	2,953,206	2,977,867
BCRWS	5,028,171	5,207,580	5,217,114
Hutto	741,296	933,328	1,422,420
Sandy Creek	1,230,265	1,208,186	1,278,112
Clute	636,035	711,471	889,938
Sub Total	\$ 13,343,215	\$ 13,942,350	\$ 15,777,148
Grand Total	\$ 55,409,712	\$ 61,113,575	\$ 65,334,184

Table 7 Exhibit 7 Sources of Revenue

E. If you receive funds from multiple federal programs, show the types of federal funding sources.

Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 8: Federal Funds — FY 2018 (Actual)

Type of Fund	State / Federal Match Ratio	State Share	Federal Share	Total Funding
TCEQ - Duck Creek Aquatic Life Assessment	100%	0	100%	\$49,613

Table 8 Exhibit 8 Federal Funds

F. If applicable, provide detailed information on fees collected by your agency.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 9: Fee Revenue — FY 2016-2018**

WATER RATES

The BRA's main source of revenue is the sale of raw water to municipal, industrial, mining, and agricultural customers throughout the basin. Below are the average rates charged to those customers, depending on the type of contract, and the number of AF included in those contracts.

	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Units	Avg Price	Units	Avg Price	Units	Avg Price
System Rate	320,785	\$ 70.50	371,422	\$ 72.00	364,572	\$ 74.00
Agriculture	10,285	\$ 49.35	10,285	\$ 50.40	10,285	\$ 51.80
Two-Tier	98,999	\$ 17.32	98,999	\$ 17.25	98,999	\$ 17.37
Other Fixed Price	33,778	\$ 18.87	33,778	\$ 18.96	33,778	\$ 19.02
Utilities	180,447	\$ 12.61	97,000	\$ 18.58	97,000	\$ 18.84
Sub-Total	644,294		611,484		604,634	
Colorado Basin	25,000	\$ 88.61	25,000	\$ 79.72	21,528	\$ 77.95
Total	669,294		636,484		626,162	

WATER TREATMENT (Water Supply)

The BRA also owns and operates the EWCRRS. The EWCRRS serves as a regional water treatment facility to meet the needs of the City of Taylor, the Jonah Water Special Utility District, and other parts of eastern Williamson County. The system includes a 12.8 mgd water treatment plant, a terminal storage reservoir, a raw water intake facility at Lake Granger, a raw water pipeline, a groundwater well and a treated water pipeline. Water is currently sold to two customers based on rates specified in each contract. Below is total revenue from operation for the past three years.

Brazos River Authority East Williamson County Regional Water System Three Year Comparison			
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Revenues	\$2,387,918	\$2,862,301	\$3,070,589

WASTEWATER TREATMENT (Water Supply)

The BRA has entered into a contract for operational services with the City of Sugar Land to operate the City's North and South Wastewater Treatment Plants. In addition, the BRA also recently began operating the City's Greatwood and New Territory Wastewater Treatment Plants in October of 2018. Below is total revenue from operations for the past three years, which are all prior to BRA assuming operations at the Greatwood and New Territory plants.

Brazos River Authority City of Sugar Land Waste Water Treatment Plant Operations Three Year Comparison

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Revenues	\$2,077,860	\$2,118,737	\$2,123,204

MANAGEMENT FEES

The BRA operates various water treatment, wastewater treatment, and raw water pipeline facilities through contracts with local governmental entities. These contracts are set up on a cost-reimbursable basis, meaning that the customers pay the actual operation, capital, and debt costs for the facilities. These contracts provide for the payment of a Management Fee to the BRA. The Management Fee is recognized as revenue for the Water Supply System and helps to offset the System Rate.

Brazos River Authority Management Fees Five Year Comparison

	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014
BCRWS Operations	\$ 239,154	\$ 235,825	\$ 234,583	\$ 235,077	\$ 230,940
Temple-Belton Operations	81,236	82,259	73,915	67,722	69,380
Hutto Operations	71,118	46,666	37,065	29,279	31,028
Sandy Creek Operations	63,902	60,409	61,513	61,231	56,615
WCRRWL Operations	65,881	12,605	12,557	53,187	62,174
Clute Operations	44,493	35,574	31,801	33,487	31,609
Liberty Hill		-	-	-	8,933
O&M Management Fees	565,784	473,338	451,434	479,983	490,679
WCRRWL Debt	13,370	13,382	13,372	11,241	11,231
Debt Management Fees	13,370	13,382	13,372	11,241	11,231
Total Management Fees	\$ 579,154	\$ 486,720	\$ 464,806	\$ 491,224	\$ 501,910

RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

The BRA has built, owns, and operates three dams: Morris Sheppard Dam, DeCordova Bend Dam, and Sterling C. Robertson Dam. All three dams have various fees that are charged for services around each dam. The following is the Fee Schedule previously approved by the Board of Directors.

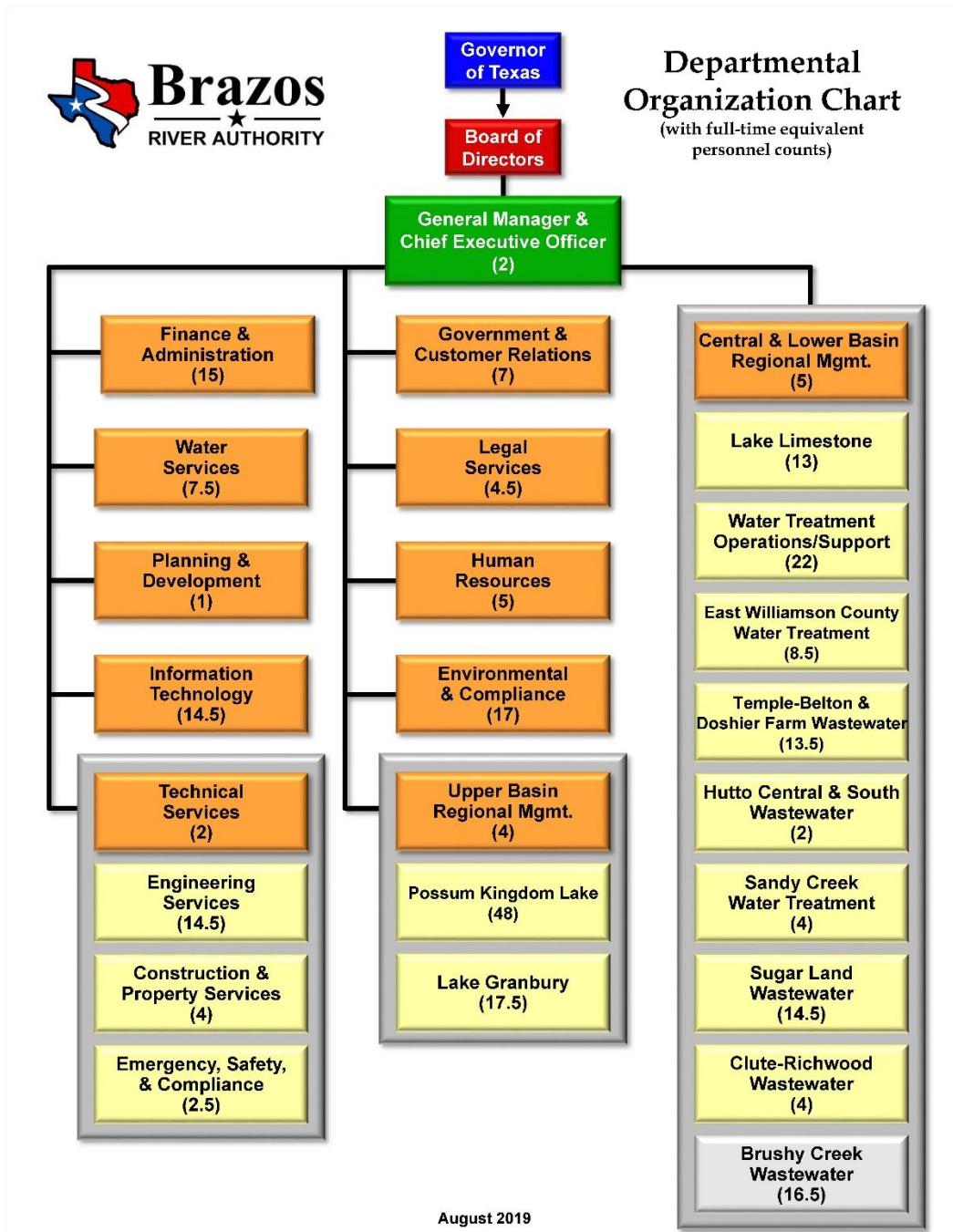
Brazos River Authority Fee Schedule for Authority Lakes						
Lake Permits					Recreational Fees	
Lakeside Water Permits		On-Water Facilities (docks, boat slip, etc.)		Swimming Areas (Only at Lake Granbury) \$0.05 per square yard		Public Use Area Fees (Only at Possum Kingdom) from Memorial Day
Residential (maximum annual usage of 60,000 gallons)	\$48.50 per year	Residential (no annual fee)	\$0.00 per year	Mooring Buoy Fee \$100 per year		Day-Use \$3 per person
Application fee for new or transfer permit	\$ 25.00	Application fee for new, transfer or modification	\$ 75.00	WorkBarge Contracts 5-year contract (used to repair facilities) \$1,000 per		Camping (Overnight use) \$10 daily per campsite
Commercial (maximum annual usage of 180,000 gallons)	\$145.50 per year	Commercial (minimum annual charge of \$280)	\$0.28 per square foot	Commercial New/Renew/Assign Administrative fee is \$500 (work-barges & docks)		No Charge for children 12 years of age and under
Application fee for new or transfer permit	\$ 25.00	Application fee for new, transfer or modification	\$ 75.00			
Private Sewage Facility Fees						
Lake Possum Kingdom & Limestone	New Facility License	\$335	\$10 of this fee is paid to TCEQ-waste assessment fee			
	Modifications	\$60	\$10 of this fee is paid to TCEQ-waste assessment fee			
Miscellaneous Charges						
Providing Copies of Public Information (Priced according to current State law.)					Water Fowl Hunting Site Permit	\$200
Price for Paper Copies	10¢ Per Page for standard one-sided & higher per size			Construction Permit on BRA Lake	\$50	
Info provided on disk	\$1 per disk	Plus (if necessary) Data Retrieval & Compilation for		Administrative Fee of \$75 for reviewing dredging applications, permission to construct boat ramps, retaining walls, bulkheads or any modifications to lakebed		
Tree Stump Removal Permit & Fire Protection Clearing Permit \$0.00 (no charge) prior written permission is required						
Rates for Services - Only Provided at Possum Kingdom Lake						
Airport - Hangar Leases and Long-term Parking						
Airport Hangar Leases (Standard)	\$450 for small (.062 acre)	\$600 for large (.086 acre) w/o water or septic	\$800 for large (.086 acre) with water & septic	\$400 Assignment of Hangar Lease Fee	\$500 New, Amend, Renew or Extend Fee	
Airport Parking (Long-term) \$360 annual fee (due by January 1st of each year)						
Lease Rates & Other Lease Related Fees						
and will not issue new leases						
Lakebed Encroachments and BRA Retained Land Encroachments					10¢ per square ft with \$50 minimum	
Possum Kingdom Convenience Station (Non-Household & Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility)						
Minimum Charge	\$12	All Disposal Fees subject to sales tax	Brush	\$12	for each pickup/trailer load under 12 ft	
Base rate per yard	\$12			\$20	for large trucks or trailers over 12 ft.	
Miscellaneous Disposals			Large Items - Lessee Disc does not apply			
Shingles	\$20 per yard	Refrigerators, Freezers & Air Conditioners			\$15 each	
Batteries & Car Tires	\$3 each	Washers, Dryers, Cook Stoves & Water Heaters			\$12 each	
Truck Tires	\$6 each	Commercial Appliances & Other/extra Lrg Items			\$20 each	
50% discount for BRA Residential Lessees with the exception of large items, batteries and tires						

Table 9 Exhibit 9 Fee Revenue

VI. Organization

- A. Provide an organizational chart that includes major programs and divisions, and shows the number of FTEs in each program or division. Detail should include, if possible, department heads with subordinates, and actual FTEs with budgeted FTEs in parenthesis.

Organizational Chart – FY19



B. If applicable, fill in the chart below listing field or regional offices.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 10: FTEs by Location — Fiscal Year 2019
FTEs by Location — Fiscal Year 2019**

Headquarters, Region, Field Office	Location	Co- Location Yes/No	Number of Budgeted FTEs FY2019	Number of Actual FTEs as of June 1, 2019
Central Office	Waco		105.5	95.5
Possum Kingdom	Graford		48	43.5
Lake Granbury	Granbury		17.5	16
Central Basin Water Treatment Mgmt.	Temple		15	15
Central Basin Lab	Round Rock		6	0
Central Basin Sludge Hauling	Temple		1	1
Temple/Belton WWTP	Belton		8.5	8
Doshier Farm WWTP/Temple Lift Stations	Temple		5	5
Brushy Creek RWS	Round Rock		16.5	0
Hutto WWTP	Hutto		2	2
Sandy Creek WTP	Leander		4	3
East Williamson County RWS	Taylor		8.5	7
Lake Limestone	Thornton		13	10
Sugar Land WWTPs	Sugar Land		14.5	12
Clute RWS	Clute		4	4
			269	222

Table 10 Exhibit 10 FTEs by Location

C. What are your agency’s FTE caps for fiscal years 2017–2020?

Agency's FTE caps for fiscal Years 2017 - 2020

Location	# Authorized FTE Positions			
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Central Office	106.5	105.5	105.5	111.5
Possum Kingdom	46	48	48	48.5
Lake Granbury	15.5	17.5	17.5	18.5
Central Basin Water Treatment Management	14	15	15	17
Central Basin Lab	6	6	6	0
Central Basin Sludge Hauling	2	2	1	1
Temple/Belton WWTP	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Doshier Farm WWTP/Temple Lift Stations	5	5	5	5
Brushy Creek RWS	17.5	16.5	16.5	0
Hutto WWTP	2	2	2	2
Sandy Creek WTP	4	4	4	4
East Williamson County RWS	6.5	8.5	8.5	7.5
Lake Limestone	12	12	13	13
Sugar Land WWTPs	10.5	10.5	14.5	14.5
Clute RWS	4	4	4	4
	260	265	269	255

- D. How many temporary or contract employees did your agency have in fiscal year 2018? Please provide a short summary of the purpose of each position, the amount of expenditures per contract employee, and the procurement method of each position.**

The BRA did not employ temporary or contract employees as of August 31, 2018, other than seasonal employees who were included in the authorized number of positions and were paid through the BRA payroll.

- E. List each of your agency's key programs or functions, along with expenditures and FTEs by program.**

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 11: List of Program FTEs and Expenditures — FY 2018**

Agency's Key Functions in FY 2018

Function	Number of Budgeted FTEs FY18	Actual FTEs as of August 31, 2018	Actual Expenditures
Water Supply	177	157.5	\$29,434,572
Cost Reimbursable	40	33.5	\$15,074,421
General & Administration	48	47	\$6,977,763

[Table 11 Exhibit 11 List of Program FTEs and Expenditures](#)

VII. Guide to Agency Programs

Complete this section for **each** agency program (or each agency function, activity, or service if more appropriate). Copy and paste questions A through P as many times as needed to discuss each program, activity, or function. Contact Sunset staff with any questions about applying this section to your agency.

WATER SUPPLY

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: Water Supply

Location/Division: Upper, Central, and Lower Basin; Technical Services; Planning Services; Water Services; Environmental Services; and Central Services

Contact Name: Aaron Abel, Water Services Manager

Statutory Citation for Program: 8502 Special Districts Local Laws Code

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

WATER SUPPLY

The main objective of this program is to meet water supply needs within the Brazos River basin.

Major activities performed include the following:

- O&M of existing water supply facilities (i.e., dams, reservoirs, infrastructure, and the EWCRWS);
- Managing customer water supply contracts, including delivery of water, water accounting, and water reporting;
- Acquiring and ensuring compliance with state water right permits;
- Water supply planning efforts both internally and in coordination with Regional and State Water Planning efforts;
- New water supply development projects, such as the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir; and
- Public outreach.

UPPER BASIN:

The Upper Basin Region focuses on customer needs and the maintenance of existing projects. Existing BRA projects in the Upper Basin include: Possum Kingdom Lake and Lake Granbury. Major initiatives include: perform comprehensive assessments and continued maintenance activities at both Morris Sheppard Dam at Possum Kingdom Lake and DeCordova Bend Dam at Lake Granbury. Infrastructure projects: completion and closure of DeCordova Bend Dam construction initiatives; and pursuit of these initiatives through our Regional Business Development/Customer Relations staff, with support from Technical Services, Finance & Administration, Legal, Government & Customer Relations, and Planning & Development.

CENTRAL BASIN:

The Central Basin includes all or part of 15 counties within the middle portion of the Brazos River basin. Facilities associated with water supply include the WCRRWL, EWCRRS, and the Sandy Creek Water Treatment Plant. Water is supplied from seven USACE reservoirs: Lakes Proctor, Whitney, Aquilla, Belton, Stillhouse Hollow, Granger, and Georgetown. The Central Basin is located within the Brazos G Regional Water Planning area.

Major initiatives include: coordinating with the USACE to maintain, operate, and manage existing reservoirs; maintaining, operating, and managing raw water delivery infrastructure and water treatment facilities; and planning for new water supply development, conveyance, and treatment needed to meet future growth in this part of the basin.

LOWER BASIN:

The Lower Basin Region includes all or part of 19 counties, beginning in Freestone and Limestone Counties and following the Brazos River to the Gulf of Mexico south of Freeport in Brazoria County. Facilities associated with water supply include Lake Limestone and the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir. Water is also supplied from Lake Somerville, a USACE reservoir. The Lower Basin is located in two of the state water planning areas: Regions G and H.

Major initiatives include: maintaining, operating, and managing Lake Limestone; beginning permitting and design of the proposed Allens Creek Reservoir; and working with customers to identify future water supply needs and solutions.

TECHNICAL SERVICES:

Technical Services provides the BRA with best practices for: prioritization of asset renewal or replacement; project planning, design, construction, and management; support for Lake Rangers; property management; health and safety program management; cyber and physical security program management; and emergency management.

Major initiatives include:

- Lead the Project Leadership and Management, Risk-Based Capital Planning and Management, and Health and Safety Initiatives, as well as expansion of the BRA's Cybersecurity Program.
- Provide engineering assistance for the:
 - Design and construction of the Sterling C. Robertson Dam Tainter Gate and Hoist Replacement and Stilling Basin Dewatering projects.

- Planning and preliminary design of the Lake Belton-Stillhouse Hollow Pipeline project.
- Design of the DeCordova Bend Dam Hoist-Trolley Replacement and Low Flow Outlet Works Facility and assessment of the DeCordova Bend Dam Buttresses Nos. 1 and 44.
- Planning for EWCWRS plant.
- Provide technical assistance for the:
 - Morris Sheppard Dam Concrete Assessment and Service Life Extension project.
 - Integrated Water Resources Plan project.
 - Potential Future Water Management Strategies project.
 - Environmental Services Building project.
- Provide property, land acquisition, and management support for water supply opportunities throughout the Basin.
- Provide safety training and incorporate other safety-related best management practices in an effort to minimize safety hazards and potential employee exposures.
- Continue accident investigations and conduct safety questionnaire evaluations to aid in minimizing employee exposures to workplace hazards.
- Update and publish Emergency Action Plans. Coordinate with TCEQ for regulatory approval.
- Support Lake Rangers with law enforcement best practices and administrative leadership in concert with lake operations leadership.
- Maintain working relationships with local, state, and federal regulatory authorities that improves performance and coordination associated with BRA facilities.

PLANNING SERVICES:

Planning and Development provides guidance and coordination of the long-range financial and project planning efforts, including strategic planning, project identification, and implementation, and support of regional and basin-wide initiatives.

Major initiatives include: refine and pursue achievable strategies for implementing new water supply strategies and water permitting; increase the availability of financial and operational analytics related to each line of business to provide management with a higher level of decision-making data; provide technical support for the business initiatives within each region for meeting the BRA's strategic objectives; and provide project management oversight with coordination between funding, planning, implementation, and operations.

WATER SERVICES:

Water Services manages the water supply of the BRA which consists of a system of 11 reservoirs. This includes the administration and monitoring of BRA's water rights and water supply contracts. Water Services staff monitors, collects, maintains, analyzes, and reports information concerning hydrology, water supply, and water use in managing the reservoir system and meeting customers' water supply needs. Additionally, Water Services performs and supports water resource planning functions and project management of important water supply development initiatives.

Major initiatives include: operate and manage the BRA water supply system; monitor water use and compliance of raw water contracts and BRA's water rights; provide direction of gate operations during flood events at the three BRA-owned reservoirs; develop decision support tools for long-

term water contract decisions and future planning with the System Operation Permit in place; provide support and project management for various projects and Regional Water Planning activities; and continue to manage and update both the Drought Contingency Plan and the Water Conservation Plan for the BRA.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES:

Environmental Services conducts comprehensive water quality and biological monitoring, analysis, and data management that provides scientific information on basin environmental conditions. This information is used to develop and implement effective watershed-based strategies to maintain and improve environmental health throughout the Brazos River basin and to support other departments and activities. Additionally, Environmental Services staff provides regulatory compliance support and permitting assistance to other BRA departments.

Major initiatives include: water quality sampling, analysis, and assessment; instream and riparian zone biotic integrity assessment; evaluation of environmental flow standards; regulatory reporting for wastewater operations; environmental permitting for BRA projects; threatened, endangered, and invasive species monitoring; and aquatic species relocation services.

CENTRAL SERVICES:

Central Services includes Executive, Legal, Finance & Administration, Government & Customer Relations, Human Resources, and Information Technology support to each basin and project.

Major initiatives include:

- Develop legal structure (policies, contracts, etc.) to accomplish the goal of good governance and facilitate water pricing strategies.
- To serve as a source of information and transparency for the public.
- Improve and develop the alignment of Human Resources functions to the strategic and business plan such as compensation, training and development, performance management, etc.
- Enhance strategies to transform the workplace culture to align with its future and goals through such strategies as new employee orientation, enhanced recruiting activities, retention, growth, and recognition initiatives, internal and external equity, etc.
- Continue to enhance and implement financial and administrative processes that promote best practices in accordance with the BRA's organizational structure.
- Manage a budgeting process and system that links to the strategic plan and creates a method to evaluate the effectiveness of existing and proposed programs and projects.
- Provide accurate and timely financial recordkeeping and reporting in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Implement technology to support the organization's strategic plan and business goals.

- C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? In Exhibit 12, provide a list of statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure. Please do not repeat measures listed in Exhibit 2 unless necessary to understand the program or function.**

The BRA has a long history of success in its water supply operations. Since its inception, the BRA has worked to develop its water supply system, which began with Possum Kingdom Lake in the 1930s and now includes ten additional reservoirs, numerous water rights, and water supply contracts. Today BRA provides water to municipal, industrial, agricultural and mining interests, and entities across the basin with over 150 water supply contracts, and its rates are among the lowest in the state. BRA has successfully operated and maintained its water supply system through significant droughts and floods and is working to develop new water supply for the future.

This year the BRA made significant progress toward the development and provision of new water supplies to meet growing needs in our basin.

For example, the BRA is now poised to make water available from its System Operation Permit. The permit took over a decade to obtain and represents a major source of water supply for the Brazos basin. This will be the first time in many years that the BRA has had a large volume of water available for supply.

Additionally, the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 2846. This bill will require the City of Houston to sell its interest in the Allens Creek Reservoir project to the BRA. After many years of attempting to negotiate a path forward for the reservoir, it became clear that Houston, the majority owner, had no need for the project. Given that all of the water supply needs projected to be met out of Allens Creek are in the Brazos basin, the legislature took the logical step of facilitating the transfer of the project to the BRA. This action puts the reservoir on a much clearer path toward becoming a reality.

Together, these two developments represent the potential for an additional 200,000 AF of water to meet demands in our basin. Their importance cannot be understated. While we still have work to do, and these new supplies will not take care of all projected demands, they show our commitment to “advancing the ball” and ensuring water supply needs in the Brazos basin are met now and in the future.

(Table, N/A)

- D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.**

N/A

- E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.**

N/A

- F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.**

BRA's water supply program is administered through a coordinated effort between all BRA departments consisting of on-site reservoir staff and varied Central Office staff providing support services. Field/basin staff, in coordination with the Central Office Technical Services and Water Services departments, identify and determine appropriate O&M activities to safeguard the infrastructure retaining BRA's water supply system and interact with Finance & Administration, Legal, and the Board of Directors to carry out necessary improvements to the program in accordance with applicable policies and procedures. For example, capital improvements are identified, assessed, and brought forward for further review and incorporated into the appropriate project budget. The Finance & Administration department prepares a preliminary budget and provides the information to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval. Upon approval, staff monitors and reports on the budgets as necessary.

- G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).**

See Section V, Water Supply Funding.

- H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.**

There are other external water suppliers that serve parts of the Brazos River basin, and many entities are self-supplied with their own groundwater or surface water sources. However, there are no other programs with a water supply system on a "basin scale" comparable with the BRA water supply system.

- I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.**

The BRA is an active participant in the State's Regional Water Planning process, a statewide process that is coordinated by the TWDB and designed to identify future water supply needs and solutions. This process helps to avoid duplication of effort and conflicts with regard to water supply planning. Due to the infrastructure required to supply water (reservoirs, wells, treatment

plants, pipelines, etc.), it is virtually impossible for two entities to unknowingly duplicate effort with regard to actual water supply.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Many of BRA's water customers are local units of government, particularly the cities contracting with the BRA through water supply contracts. The BRA also routinely coordinates with local and regional units of government, such as cities and counties, regarding its reservoir operations. An example of this coordination is during flood events when BRA operations could potentially impact a particular city or county. Additionally, BRA routinely coordinates with local units of government, such as cities, counties, and councils of government, regarding potential new water supply projects.

In support of the State's Regional Water Planning process, the BRA actively participates in three regional water planning groups – Region G (Brazos G), Region O, and Region H. The BRA continues to assist Brazos G as its administrative agent and designated political subdivision for managing professional services contracts. The BRA has a staff representative that serves as a voting member on each of the three planning groups. The regional planning groups are now working on their fifth cycle of regional water planning that will culminate with an updated State Water Plan in 2022.

At the federal level, the BRA contracts with the USACE for water supply storage in eight multi-purpose reservoirs across the basin. These contracts provide for BRA's use of water from the reservoirs and BRA's payment obligations. The BRA also contracts with the United States Geological Survey for gaging services in the rivers and reservoirs across the basin. Additionally, the BRA is a partner with the National Weather Service and the West Gulf River Forecast Center and collaborates with these agencies with regard to weather-related events, such as floods and droughts. Finally, BRA interacts with the EPA and the US Fish and Wildlife Service with regard to environmental, fish, and wildlife-related issues.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
 - The general purpose of the contracts is to purchase goods and services to support and enhance the BRA's ability to develop, manage, and protect the water resources of the Brazos River basin.
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2018;**
 - \$3,818,282.91
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
 - 69
- **the method used to procure contracts;**
 - For purchases of \$5,000 or less, employees shall make every effort to obtain Best Value for the BRA. For purchases over \$5,000 but less than \$25,000, employees shall obtain at least three written quotes. For purchases over \$25,000, the BRA

will utilize a formal competitive process. For Professional Services in any amount, the BRA will utilize the formal competitive process.

- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
 - The top five contractors and purposes are as follows:
 - Halff and Associates, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$421,727.44 and they are providing engineering services for the Lower Basin Floodplain Study Phase I and II.
 - Sprint Waste Services, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$321,602.25 and they are providing sludge hauling services for our Sugar Land Wastewater Treatment Operations.
 - Rizzo International, Inc., for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$272,938.05 and they are providing engineering services for our dam operations.
 - US Department of the Interior, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$215,470.00 and they are providing water resources investigations for the BRA.
 - Champion Energy Services, LLC, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$206,418.52 and they provided electrical services to many of the BRA lakes and facilities.
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
 - BRA contracts are set up to ensure accountability for both funding and performance. The BRA utilizes standardized, professional service agreements.
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**
 - N/A

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

N/A

M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

N/A

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

N/A

- O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe**
- **why the regulation is needed;**
 - **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
 - **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
 - **sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
 - **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

At two of the three BRA reservoirs, Possum Kingdom Lake and Lake Limestone, BRA staff are designated as the authorized agent, responsible for administering Chapter 285 of the Texas Water Code and Chapter 366 of the Texas Health and Safety Code for the TCEQ. Chapter 285 regulates the permitting, construction, and inspection of on-site sewage facilities, while the purpose of Chapter 366 is to eliminate and prevent health hazards by regulating location, design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of on-site sewage disposal systems.

The BRA, in addition to other entities (i.e., counties), performs the function as authorized agent to ensure health and safety of the areas within their jurisdictional purview. Specifically, the BRA is concerned with protecting the water quality in close proximity to the reservoirs it owns and operates. In performance of these duties, the BRA follows the applicable codes, and if necessary, applies the remedies as codified therein.

BRA staff are responsible for the regulation, permitting, and inspection of the On-Water Facilities under the Rules for BRA Lakes and Associated Lands of all three BRA reservoirs, i.e., Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Granbury, and Lake Limestone. These regulations apply to all reservoirs and associated lands under the jurisdiction of the BRA. The regulations are adopted and promulgated under authority vested in the Board of Directors of the BRA by the laws of Texas, including but not limited to, Chapter 8502 of the Special District Law Code; Chapters 49 and 51 of the Texas Water Code; Chapters 25 and 31 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code; and Chapter 542 of the Texas Transportation Code.

- P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint investigation and resolution. Please adjust the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency's particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure.

Complaints associated with the on-site sewage facility program are investigated within 30 days after receipt of a complaint.

Brazos River Authority
On-site Sewage Facility Program at Lakes Limestone (LL) and Possum Kingdom (PK)
Exhibit 13: Information on Complaints Against Regulated Persons or Entities
Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018
Total number of regulated persons	N/A	N/A
Total number of regulated entities	LL-1612 PK-2191	LL-1645 PK-2216
Total number of entities inspected	LL-1612 PK-2191	LL-1645 PK-2216
Total number of complaints received from the public	LL-50 PK-0	LL-53 PK-0
Total number of complaints initiated by agency	N/A	N/A
Number of complaints pending from prior years	0	0
Number of complaints found to be non-jurisdictional	N/A	N/A
Number of jurisdictional complaints found to be without merit	N/A	N/A
Number of complaints resolved	50	53
Average number of days for complaint resolution	2	2
Complaints resulting in disciplinary action:	0	0
administrative penalty	N/A	N/A
reprimand	N/A	N/A
probation	N/A	N/A
suspension	N/A	N/A
revocation	N/A	N/A
other	N/A	N/A

Table 13 Exhibit 13 Information on Complaints Against Persons or Entities

Brazos River Authority
Permits and Agreements for On-Water Facility (boathouses, piers, docks) Program at Lakes
Limestone (LL) and Possum Kingdom (PK) and Lake Granbury (LG)
Exhibit 13: Information on Complaints Against Regulated Persons or Entities
Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018
Total number of regulated persons	N/A	N/A
Total number of regulated entities	LL-1064 PK-2179 LG-3246	LL-1090 PK-2257 LG-3331
Total number of entities inspected	LL-1064 PK-2179 LG-3246	LL-1090 PK-2257 LG-3331
Total number of complaints received from the public	LL-0 PK-0 LG-0	LL-0 PK-0 LG-0
Total number of complaints initiated by agency	N/A	N/A
Number of complaints pending from prior years	0	0
Number of complaints found to be non-jurisdictional	N/A	N/A
Number of jurisdictional complaints found to be without merit	N/A	N/A
Number of complaints resolved	N/A	N/A
Average number of days for complaint resolution	N/A	N/A
Complaints resulting in disciplinary action:	0	0
administrative penalty	N/A	N/A
reprimand	N/A	N/A
probation	N/A	N/A
suspension	N/A	N/A
revocation	N/A	N/A
other	N/A	N/A

Table 13 Exhibit 13 Information on Complaints Against Persons or Entities

COST REIMBURSABLE OPERATIONS

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: Cost Reimbursable Operations

Location/Division: Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Hutto Wastewater System, Sandy Creek Regional Water Treatment Plant, Clute-Richwood Regional Wastewater System, BCRWS, Central and Lower Basin, and Central Basin Water Treatment Operations

Contact Name: Brad Brunett, Central and Lower Basin Regional Manager

Statutory Citation for Program: 8502 Special Districts Local Laws Code

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

COST REIMBURSABLE OPERATIONS

For almost 50 years, the BRA has successfully operated wastewater treatment facilities throughout the basin. Since 1971, the BRA has partnered with local governmental entities to effectively and efficiently operate, maintain, and manage wastewater treatment facilities that treat sewage wastes. The BRA currently operates nine wastewater treatment plants that range in size from 1.35 mgd to 10 mgd. Customer cities include Temple, Belton, Hutto, Clute, and Richwood.

The BRA also operates the Sandy Creek Water Treatment Plant under contract with the City of Leander. This plant supplies treated water from Lake Travis in the Colorado River basin to the City.

TEMPLE-BELTON WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT:

The BRA operates the jointly-owned Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant, the City of Belton main lift station, and administers each City’s Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP) under contracts with the Cities of Temple and Belton. The Temple-Belton Wastewater Treatment Plant, which began operations in 1974, consists of a 10.0 mgd treatment plant and a compost/mulch operation. The Central and Lower Basin Water Treatment Operations, which includes O&M staff, superintendents, pipeline technicians, industrial pre-treatment, and administrative staff, provide support to this project.

	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	6.94	5.95	7.12	7.95	7.12
Peak Flow (mgd)	30.82	10.69	30.00	17.54	30.00
Total Flow (mg)	2,534.40	2,172.75	2,600.00	2,900.00	2,600.00

The BRA also took over the O&M of the City of Temple’s Doshier Farm Wastewater Treatment Plant and 31 associated lift stations in October of 2014. The Doshier Farm Wastewater Treatment Plant is a 7.5 mgd activated sludge facility. As part of this agreement, the BRA also administers the IPP for the nine identified industries that discharge to Doshier Farm, in addition to O&M of the reuse pumping facility. The Central and Lower Basin Water Treatment Operations, which includes O&M staff, superintendents, pipeline technicians, industrial pretreatment, stormwater, and administrative staff, provide support to this project.

	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	2.29	1.94	2.74	3.29	2.74
Peak Flow (mgd)	13.40	15.00	22.50	11.69	22.50
Total Flow (mg)	836.17	707.82	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,000.00

HUTTO WASTEWATER SYSTEM:

The BRA operates the Hutto Wastewater System, which currently includes the Hutto Central Plant, a 1.5 mgd plant which began operation in 1998, and the newly completed Hutto South Plant, which is designed to treat 2.0 mgd. The Central and Lower Basin Water Treatment Operations, which includes O&M staff, superintendents, pipeline technicians, stormwater coordinator, and administrative staff, provide support to this project.

Hutto Central Wastewater Treated	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	1.10	0.73	0.96	1.10	0.68
Peak Flow (mgd)	3.22	2.27	7.00	2.64	7.00
Total Flow (mg)	400.25	265.55	350.00	400.00	250.00

Hutto South Plant Wastewater Treated	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	0.339	0.30	0.41	0.44	0.82
Peak Flow (mgd)	0.837	0.55	1.00	1.04	1.00
Total Flow (mg)	61.750	110.46	150.00	160.00	300.00

SANDY CREEK REGIONAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

The Sandy Creek Regional Water Treatment Plant is owned by the City of Leander and consists of a 12.0 mgd direct filtration water treatment plant, floating raw water intake structure, raw water pipeline, and a transmission pipeline. The plant began operation in September 2001 and supplies drinking water from the Colorado River Basin to the City. The Central and Lower Basin Water Treatment Operations, which includes O&M staff, superintendents, pipeline technicians, and administrative staff, provide support to this project.

	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	3.40	4.39	3.29	4.66	4.52
Peak Flow (mgd)	6.17	7.46	8.00	8.70	8.00
Total Flow (mg)	1,240.73	1,601.70	1,200.00	1,700.00	1,650.00

CLUTE-RICHWOOD REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM:

The BRA operates a 4.0 mgd wastewater treatment plant for the Cities of Clute and Richwood. The BRA began operation on October 1, 2000. The Central and Lower Basin Water Treatment Operations, which includes O&M staff, superintendents, pipeline technicians, stormwater coordinator, and administrative staff, provide support to this project.

Wastewater Treated	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Average Flow (mgd)	2.40	1.99	2.19	3.29	2.19
Peak Flow (mgd)	17.35	6.22	12.00	12.90	12.00
Total Flow (mg)	877.14	726.34	800.00	1,200.00	800.00

- C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a list of statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure. Please do not repeat measures listed in Exhibit 2 unless necessary to understand the program or function.**

An example of BRA's effectiveness is found in the organization being continually chosen to operate water and wastewater treatment plants by our customers. Some of these facilities, such as those located in Sugar Land and the Cities of Temple and Belton, have been operated by the BRA since the 1970s. In many cases, a competitive selection process occurs periodically, in which the BRA competes with both public and private entities. The confidence that our customers at these facilities continue to place in the BRA is a testament to our operational capabilities as well as the exceptional work our employees do every day.

It is not uncommon for the BRA to be commended by regulatory inspectors, as well as our customers, regarding the level of professionalism and our adherence to compliance requirements by our operational staff. In the recent inspections, there have been multiple occasions where TCEQ reports reflected no findings as a result of our commitment to the safe and environmentally compliant operations of the treatment facilities.

(Table, N/A)

- D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.**

N/A

- E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.**

N/A

- F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.**

BRA's cost-reimbursable facility program is administered through a coordinated effort between multiple BRA departments consisting of local facility staff and varied Central Office staff providing support services. Facility staff, in coordination with staff from Central Basin Water Treatment Operations, identify and determine appropriate O&M activities at each facility. Interaction with central services, environmental services, and technical services are often required to carry out the efficient and compliant operations of the facilities.

Also, part of the administration of the cost reimbursable facility program is the budgeting process. This effort is coordinated across multiple BRA departments to ensure an efficient and achievable budget is prepared. The customer is also actively engaged in the process to ensure their input is considered in the budget preparation. Once the budget is prepared, it is then provided to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval. Upon Board approval, staff is responsible for monitoring and recommending adjustments as necessary.

- G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).**

All of the operations listed here are currently under cost-reimbursable contracts. This means that all project operating, capital, and debt costs are recovered from participants on an annual basis. Any excess funds at the end of the fiscal year are returned to the participants. In addition to the

high-quality, low-cost service provided to regional participants, the BRA benefits from these contracts through the collection of management fees and overhead allocations.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Water and wastewater treatment services are performed by a variety of entities, both public and private across the basin. Some governmental organizations also perform these services internally, such as cities who operate their own treatment plants. When BRA is chosen to operate a treatment facility, it typically takes part in a competitive selection process where multiple entities may submit proposals to operate facilities and BRA is either chosen as the operator or not depending on its qualifications.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

N/A

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Operations at the treatment facilities are regulated by requirements of both the TCEQ and the EPA. The BRA staff coordinates with the TCEQ and EPA to ensure all state and federal regulatory requirements related to the cost-reimbursable facilities are met, such as the TPDES permit requirements. The BRA will also coordinate with our customer cities on any matters related to the operation of their facilities.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program, please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
 - The general purpose of the contracts is to purchase goods and services to support the cost reimbursable facilities compliant and efficient operations.
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2018;**
 - \$3,330,984.98
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
 - 33
- **the method used to procure contracts;**
 - For purchases of \$5,000 or less, employees shall make every effort to obtain Best Value for the BRA. For purchases over \$5,000 but less than \$25,000, employees shall obtain at least three written quotes. For purchases over \$25,000, the BRA

will utilize a formal competitive process. For Professional Services in any amount, the BRA will utilize the formal competitive process.

- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**

- The top five contractors and purpose are as follows:

- Walker Aero Environmental, LLC, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$1,092,083.05 and they supplied sludge disposal services for the Brushy Creek Wastewater operation.
- Sheridan Environmental, LLC, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$503,427.72 and they supplied sludge disposal services for the Brushy Creek Wastewater operation.
- Waste Management of Texas, Inc., for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$242,148.92 and they are supplying sludge and land fill disposal services for several of the cost-reimbursable operations.
- Polydyne, Inc., for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$205,060.80 and they are supplying chemical services for several of the cost-reimbursable operations.
- Champion Energy Services, LLC, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$195,751.46 and they supplied electrical power services for two of the cost-reimbursable operations.

- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**

- The BRA follows defined purchasing procedures to ensure consistent and legally compliant procurement practices are adhered to. Once a contract is executed, the responsible BRA staff ensure the service or product is delivered as described in the respective contract.

- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

- N/A

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

N/A

M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

N/A

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

N/A

- O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe**
- why the regulation is needed;
 - the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
 - follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
 - sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
 - procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

N/A

- P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint investigation and resolution. Please adjust the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure.**

N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL

- A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.**

Name of Program or Function: Environmental

Location/Division: Environmental Services

Contact Name: Tiffany Morgan, Environmental and Compliance Manager

Statutory Citation for Program: 8502 Special Districts Local Laws Code, Texas Water Code Sec. 26.0135

- B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.**

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Environmental Services conducts comprehensive water quality and biological monitoring, analysis, and data management that provides scientific information on basin environmental conditions. This information is used to develop and implement effective watershed-based strategies to maintain and improve environmental health throughout the Brazos River basin and to support other departments and activities. Additionally, Environmental Services staff provides regulatory compliance support and permitting assistance to other BRA departments.

Major initiatives include:

1. Water quality sampling, analysis, and assessment;
2. NELAP Accreditation;

3. Coordinated monitoring to reduce duplication of effort across agencies and universities;
4. Use Attainability Analyses, Aquatic Life Assessments, and Recreational Use-Attainability Analyses in the Brazos River basin;
5. Instream and riparian zone biotic integrity assessments;
6. Regulatory reporting and permitting for wastewater operations;
7. Threatened and endangered species monitoring, research, and conservation;
8. Invasive species monitoring;
9. Aquatic species relocation and permitting services for BRA projects and properties;
10. Restoration and/or conservation projects on BRA properties; and
11. Environmental and archeological permitting and/or due diligence assessments, as needed, for individual projects.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a list of statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure. Please do not repeat measures listed in Exhibit 2 unless necessary to understand the program or function.

N/A

(Table, N/A)

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

2010 Draft Systems Operations Permit issued by TCEQ requires the Environmental Department to perform baseline data collection on biology, habitat, water quality, hydrology, ecosystem health, and other environmental factors at 14 locations in the basin. The goal of this monitoring is to gather data necessary to determine environmental flow protection needs. This addition required the development of a new data collection project to address goals that are different from the monitoring activities already conducted by the BRA in support of the Texas CRP.

2011 BRA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) related to the draft System Operations Permit. This MOU contained provisions requiring the BRA and TPWD to continue working together to identify environmental protection needs in the basin and required BRA to assess the impact of the draft permit on reservoir fisheries and to include a strategy in the Water Management Plan to minimize the impacts of the permits on reservoir fisheries.

- 2012 Upper Basin drinking water laboratory transferred to customers with transfer of ownership of facility.
- 2014 Adoption of environmental flow standards by TCEQ necessitated revisions to the BRA's Water Management Plan and 2011 MOU with TPWD. The amended MOU with TPWD requires BRA to continue environmental flow studies at eight locations in the basin.
- 2018 Central Basin wastewater laboratory closed due to transfer of facility where laboratory was housed to customers. Contracted out wastewater laboratory services. Regulatory Compliance Coordinator now responsible for managing outside services contract.

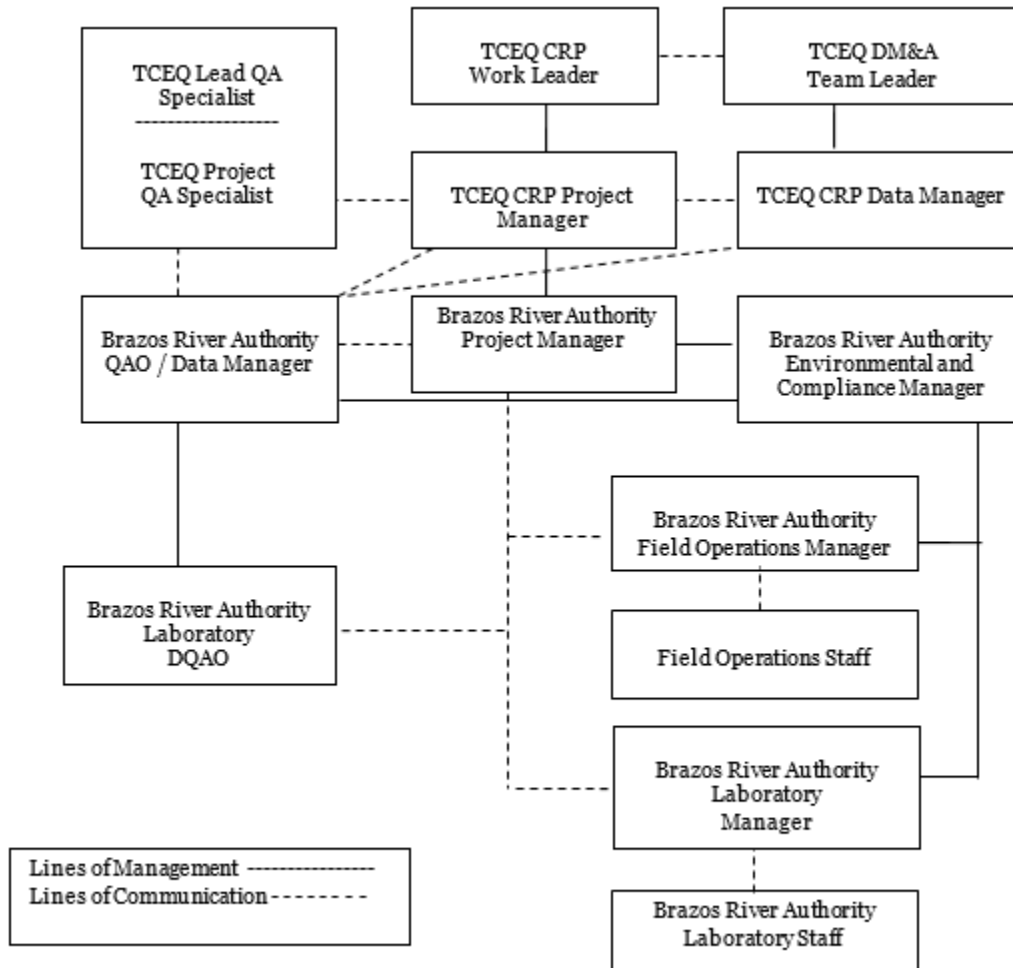
E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

There are no qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program. All basin residents and entities are able to access water quality data through the BRA's website at: <http://www.brazos.org/About-Us/Water-Quality/Clean-Rivers-Program>. Anyone with an interest in water quality in the basin is invited to participate in the Brazos Basin Clean Rivers Program Steering Committee, all that is required is that they complete a questionnaire located on the BRA's website (<https://www.brazos.org/About-Us/Water-Quality/Clean-Rivers-Program/CRP-Public-Outreach>) informing BRA of their interest.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

CLEAN RIVERS PROGRAM:

BRA works in close partnership with TCEQ staff to implement the CRP in the basin, the flow chart below charts how this partnership is administered.



ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS MONITORING PROGRAM:

The routine activities of Environmental Flows Monitoring program is administered primarily through Environmental Services. The Environmental Coordinator for the program utilizes the support of a contractor to provide additional staff to assist with the development of Standard Operating Procedures for data collection activities, to provide additional staff to assist BRA staff in completing field data collection, and to assist with data analysis activities. Finalization of Standard Operating Procedure development is also coordinated with Environmental Services' Quality Assurance Officer/Data Manager. Data analysis activities are also coordinated with Environmental Services' Quality Assurance Officer/Data Manager, staff from Water Services Department, and staff from Planning and Development Department.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE:

Basin staff or project managers notify Environmental Services of activities and projects. Environmental Services will identify environmental or archeological permitting needs and discuss with project manager or basin the best way to accomplish obtaining needed permits. Depending on the nature of the project, Environmental Services will work closely with the project manager or basin to complete the permit and gather any required supporting documentation. In addition, Environmental Services staff assists project managers in the procurement of contractors who specialize in the projects specific permitting needs.

- G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).**

The only outside funding support currently received for this function is from the TCEQ's Texas CRP, which is a fee-funded program. These funds are used for the collection and analysis of water quality and biological data to provide TCEQ and basin stakeholders data for water-quality decision making and to meet the goals of the Clean Rivers Act passed by the Texas Legislature in 1991. The current funding agreement began in FY 2018 and continues through FY 2021; it provides BRA \$1,962,636 to support the delivery of data to be submitted to the CRP.

- H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.**

WATER QUALITY DATA COLLECTION:

No other agency provides routine, baseline water quality data collection across the Brazos basin.

TCEQ Field Office staff performs similar water quality data collection efforts on a limited basis. TCEQ used to perform similar routine water quality data collection efforts, however; over time, and the development of the CRP, their monitoring activities are now primarily driven by specific legislative requirements or agency initiatives.

Several university research institutes and the Houston-Galveston Area Council also perform water quality monitoring in the basin. These activities support specific water quality projects or programs in defined areas to address a specific need. These activities are often contracted by municipalities or the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB).

ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW DATA COLLECTION:

TPWD also performs data collection efforts to support the analysis of environmental flow needs in the basin.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING:

The US Fish and Wildlife Service, TPWD, and several universities also perform monitoring in the basin. Currently, BRA, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and TPWD perform threatened and endangered species monitoring activities to identify new populations of listed freshwater mussels and fish. Additionally, US Fish and Wildlife Service and TPWD perform monitoring to assess

known populations of threatened and endangered species. At this time, BRA does not perform monitoring of known populations of threatened and endangered species. Universities perform both general surveys and conduct research specific to species needs. TPWD and BRA both perform invasive species monitoring on basin reservoirs.

- I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency’s customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.**

WATER QUALITY DATA COLLECTION:

BRA hosts an annual coordinated monitoring meeting and invites staff from the TCEQ, TPWD, TSSWCB, Houston-Galveston Area Council, and university research institutes to discuss planned monitoring activities. When overlap is identified, the parties discuss their needs from the monitoring and make every effort to eliminate the duplication. This often means, one group will not perform monitoring at the given location, and the other group will agree to add some additional monitoring to their planned activities, if needed, to meet the first group’s needs for data from the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW DATA COLLECTION:

The 2014 MOU between BRA and TPWD clearly defines which sites each entity will monitor to prevent duplication of efforts. Additionally, BRA and TPWD meet semi-annually to discuss completed activities, issues, changes, and any newly planned activities.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING:

US Fish and Wildlife hosts an annual coordinated monitoring meeting where all entities working in areas with freshwater mussels discuss the future years monitoring plans and negotiate and adjust planned activities to eliminate duplication of effort. BRA discusses zebra mussel early detection monitoring with TPWD on a routine basis to ensure that we are not duplicating efforts on the same reservoirs.

- J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.**

TCEQ – TCEQ provides oversight of the CRP, sets quality requirements, and is responsible for standardization of methods used for water quality data collection and analysis across the state. Regulatory Compliance Coordinator also communicates with TCEQ wastewater permitting staff when questions arise related to discharge permits for cost-reimbursable operations. BRA staff also participate in many TCEQ advisory work groups related to water quality.

TPWD – BRA coordinates/partners many activities with TPWD staff, from reservoir fishery habitat improvement projects to environmental flow data collection, to special investigations, to aquatic relocation permits needed for BRA projects that require dewatering.

Texas Department of State Health Services – In instances where surface water is a potential source of illness, BRA provides water quality data to assist state epidemiologists in their investigations.

Texas Historical Commission – Environmental Services will submit initial notifications of ground-disturbing activities or work affecting state-owned historic buildings to the Texas Historical Commission via the Commission’s eTRAC system.

US Fish and Wildlife Service – BRA interacts with US Fish and Wildlife Service when federally protected species impact BRA projects, property, or operations. This can range from submission of basin specific data to obtaining permits specific to individual species.

USACE – BRA interaction with the USACE when BRA projects require federal permitting and on occasion have assisted Corps staff on investigations into alleged, unpermitted, dredge/fill activities in the basin.

EPA – Primary interaction with EPA is through TCEQ’s Surface Water Quality Standard Advisory Workgroup. Environmental staff also attend various in-person and web-based trainings sponsored by EPA.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
 - The general purpose of the contracts is to purchase goods and services to support and enhance the BRA’s ability to develop, manage, and protect the water resources of the Brazos River basin.
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2018;**
 - \$325,466.07
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
 - 4
- **the method used to procure contracts;**
 - For purchases of \$5,000 or less, employees shall make every effort to obtain Best Value for the BRA. For purchases over \$5,000 but less than \$25,000, employees shall obtain at least three written quotes. For purchases over \$25,000, the BRA will utilize a formal competitive process. For Professional Services in any amount, the BRA will utilize the formal competitive process.
- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
 - Aqua Strategies, Inc., for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$127,385.04 and provides 14006 Chloride/TDS Forecast services for the BRA.
 - TPWD, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$14,769.38 and provided fisheries habitat improvement services for the BRA
 - Texas A&M Agrilife Research, for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$105,575.41 and provides Rapid Risk Assessment for Freshwater Mussels of the Brazos River.
 - Bio-West, Inc., for FY 2018, had a total spend of \$77,736.24 and provides services for the Possum Kingdom Natural Resources Inventory project.

- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
 - CRP
 - Quarterly Progress Report – BRA submits a quarterly progress report to TCEQ that documents the following:
 - That the required Quality Assurance Project Plan is complete and available on the BRA website;
 - The status of completion for monitoring planned for each quarter, and explanations/supporting documentation if planned activities are not completed;
 - That triennial data submittals are completed;
 - Identification of any Public Outreach and Participation activities performed during the quarter; and
 - Status of any special studies being conducted under the program.
 - Performance Self Evaluation – BRA must complete a Contractor Evaluation Form annually. The form documents:
 - Quality and accuracy of work;
 - Timeliness of work;
 - Financial and Progress Reports;
 - HUB contracting (not applicable to BRA as all work performed in-house);
 - Communication with TCEQ;
 - Cost control; and
 - Technical competence.
 - Contractor Evaluation Form – TCEQ staff also completes the Contractor Evaluation Form grading BRA's performance from their perspective.
 - Risk Assessment – from the Contractor Evaluation Form, TCEQ performs a risk assessment to determine whether BRA performance will be measured by desk review or site visit.
 - Desk Review – annual financial review of BRA activities related to the CRP.
 - Site Visits – TCEQ may schedule an on-site visit to review records for one or more quarters to verify accuracy of reporting and adequacy of fiscal management processes.

- Compliance Audits - TCEQ may schedule, at any time, an on-site visit to audit financial and program records.
 - Annual Independent Audit – BRA is required to submit a copy of the required agency’s annual independent audit to the TCEQ’s Water Utilities Division.
 - Laboratory Performance
 - Proficiency Testing – Laboratory staff must perform analysis of proficiency testing samples for all analyses that are accreditable under the TCEQ required NELAP accreditation.
 - To maintain required NELAP laboratory accreditation, BRA’s water quality laboratory must undergo an audit every two years conducted by TCEQ’s NELAP staff. During this audit, every aspect of Environmental Services quality system, related to the laboratory analysis of water quality samples, is audited for compliance with NELAP standards, the Environmental Services’ Quality Manual, and analytical method requirements.
- BRA contracts, for outside services, are set up to ensure accountability for both funding and performance. The BRA utilizes standardized, Board-approved professional service agreements.
 - Environmental Services Program Coordinators closely monitor deliverable due dates and submission quality. If a Coordinator feels submission quality does not meet that required in the contract or that it is not accurate, the Coordinator will work with the contractor to get it edited accordingly. If a deliverable is late, and the delay is not anticipated by the Program Coordinator, the Program Coordinator will contact contractor to remind them of the due date and discuss what, if anything, they can do to facilitate completion. We do not accept or pay for a deliverable until we are satisfied with the accuracy of the deliverable.
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**
 - N/A

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

N/A

M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program’s performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

N/A

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

N/A

- O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe**
- why the regulation is needed;
 - the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
 - follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
 - sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
 - procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

N/A

- P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint investigation and resolution. Please adjust the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency's particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure.**

N/A

WATER CONVEYANCE

- A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.**

Name of Program or Function: Water Conveyance

Location/Division: WCRRWL

Contact Name: Brad Brunett, Central and Lower Basin Regional Manager

Statutory Citation for Program: 8502 Special Districts Local Laws Code

- B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.**

WATER CONVEYANCE:

The BRA operates a water transmission pipeline that transfers water from Lake Stillhouse Hollow to Lake Georgetown for the City of Georgetown, the City of Round Rock, and the Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District. This pipeline is vital for maintaining adequate water supply in Lake Georgetown for these customers. The BRA has begun preliminary engineering work for constructing a pipeline to supplement Lake Stillhouse Hollow with water from Lake Belton. Additional water in Stillhouse Hollow strategically benefits both Williamson and Bell Counties.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY REGIONAL RAW WATER LINE:

The 28-mile long, 48-inch diameter WCRRWL is operated by the BRA under agreements with the City of Georgetown, City of Round Rock, and Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District. The pipeline transports raw water from Lake Stillhouse Hollow to Lake Georgetown. In addition to the pipeline, the operation includes a pump station and intake structure, all of which are operated and maintained by Central and Lower Basin O&M staff. Operation of the pipeline is controlled by the elevation of Lake Georgetown. During very wet years in the Lake Georgetown watershed, little or no pumping may occur. During dry years, pumping may be continuous.

	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budgeted FY 2019	Estimated FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
Acre-Feet (AF) Water Transported	2,727	33,254	25,000	2,197	25,000
Number of Days Pumping	37	302	225	22	225

- C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a list of statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure. Please do not repeat measures listed in Exhibit 2 unless necessary to understand the program or function.**

Trigger levels for pumping are based on the elevation of Lake Georgetown and are established through hydrologic modeling. The goal is to ensure reliable water supply from Lake Georgetown while minimizing energy costs for pumping. The trigger levels for pumping are assessed and established on an annual basis and reviewed with the Lake Georgetown customers, taking into account the increasing demand for water at Lake Georgetown. Since beginning operation in 2006, the BRA has periodically used the WCRRWL to maintain a reliable supply of water for its customers at Lake Georgetown, including the significant drought period from 2011 – 2015.

- D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.**

N/A

- E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.**

N/A

- F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.**

Trigger levels for pumping are established annually by the BRA Water Services Department. Budgeting and customer billing are performed by the BRA Finance & Administration Department, in coordination with Water Services, Central Basin staff, and the customers. Physical O&M of the pumps and pipeline is performed by Central Basin staff.

- G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).**

The pump station and pipeline were originally financed through the TWDB and open market bonds. The WCRRWL is a cost-reimbursable operation, so all debt service and O&M expenses are funded by the three customer entities. Each customer pays a portion of the expenses based on the amount of water diverted from Lake Georgetown.

- H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.**

N/A

- I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.**

N/A

- J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.**

N/A

- K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide**

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
 - The general purpose of the contracts is to purchase goods and services to support and enhance the BRA's ability to supply water to Lake Georgetown through the WCRRWL.
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2018;**
 - \$983,133.21

- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
 - There are two contracts that make up the \$983,133.21, both are utility companies that supplied power to the operation.
- **the method used to procure contracts;**
 - For purchases of \$5,000 or less, employees shall make every effort to obtain Best Value for the BRA. For purchases over \$5,000 but less than \$25,000, employees shall obtain at least three written quotes. For purchases over \$25,000, the BRA will utilize a formal competitive process. For Professional Services in any amount, the BRA will utilize the formal competitive process.
- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
 - The two vendors are Champion Electric and Engie Resources, LLC, both supplied electrical services to the WCRRWL.
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
 - BRA contracts are set up to ensure accountability for both funding and performance. The BRA utilizes standardized, professional service agreements.
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**
 - N/A

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

N/A

M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program’s performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

N/A

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

N/A

O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- **why the regulation is needed;**
- **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
- **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
- **sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
- **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

N/A

- P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint investigation and resolution. Please adjust the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure.

N/A

VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation

- A. Fill in the following charts, listing citations for all state and federal statutes that grant authority to or otherwise significantly impact your agency. Do not include general state statutes that apply to all agencies, such as the Public Information Act, the Open Meetings Act, or the Administrative Procedure Act. Provide information on Attorney General opinions from FY 2013–2018, or earlier significant Attorney General opinions, that affect your agency’s operations.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 14: Statutes / Attorney General Opinions**

Statutes

Citation / Title	Authority / Impact on Agency <i>(e.g., “provides authority to license and regulate nursing home administrators”)</i>
Tex. Gov’t Code § 611.001 And 660.074	Travel expenditures
Tex. Gov’t Code §§ 614.121-.127.	Peace officer identification cards
Tex. Gov’t Code Ch. 669	Restrictions on certain actions involving executive head of state agency
Tex. Gov’t Code Ch. 791 And Ch. 2157	Interlocal agreements and department of information resources purchasing program
Tex. Government Code §§ 2206.053(A)-(G); .154(A) and (C)	Acquisition through eminent domain
Tex. Gov’t Code Ch. 2254 Subchapters A and C	Professional services and legal services
Tex. Health & Safety Code Ch. 1101.	Environmental and/or Occupational Health and Safety Audit
Tex. Health & Safety Code Ch. 366	On-site sewage disposal systems
Tex. Health & Safety Code § 388.05(H)	Energy efficiency program
Tex. Local Government Code §§ 140.008(G), (H).	Submittal of Annual Fiscal Report

Citation / Title	Authority / Impact on Agency (e.g., "provides authority to license and regulate nursing home administrators")
Tex. Local Gov't Code Ch. 171	Conflicts of interest
Tex. Local Gov't Code Ch. 176	Conflict disclosure statement
Tex. Local Gov't Code § 180.007.	Payments in excess of contracts with employees and former employees
Tex. Local Gov't Code Ch.s 201-205	Records management
Tex. Local Gov't Code §§ 252.001(4); 252.021(A); 252.0215; 252.041(A), (B) & (C); 252.0415; 252.042, 252.043; 252.0435; 252.047; 252.048(A), (C), (D); 252.049;.	Statutes applicable to high technology purchases
Tex. Local Gov't Code Ch. 271 Subchapters A, D, F, G,I, J, And Z	Various purchasing authorities
Tex. Local Gov't Code Ch. 395.	Impact fees
Tex. Penal Code Ch.s 36 And 39	Standards of Conduct
Tex. Parks and Wildlife Code § 31.092	Boating regulations
Tex. Spec. Dists. Code Ch. 8502	BRA enabling legislation
Tex. Water Code Ch. 7	Enforcement
Tex. Water Code Ch. 11	Water rights
Tex. Water Code Ch. 13	Water rates and services
Tex. Water Code §§ 16.051, 16.053, 30.101-.106.	Provisions generally applicable to water development
Tex. Water Code Ch. 26	Water Quality Control
Tex. Water Code Ch. 30	Regional waste disposal
Tex. Water Code Ch. 49	General provisions applicable to water districts
Tex. Water Code Ch. 51	General provisions applicable to water control and improvement districts

Table 14 Exhibit 14 Statutes

Attorney General Opinions

Attorney General Opinion No.	Impact on Agency
KP-0089 (2016)	River authorities not authorized to adopt regulations that prohibit the open carry of handguns on river authority parklands.

Attorney General Opinion No.	Impact on Agency
GA-0811 (2010)	Employee of river authority who holds a license under the Texas Public Accountancy Act and otherwise qualifies for the exemption is exempt from the professional fees imposed under Occupations Code sections 901.406 and 901.407.
GA-0634 (2008)	BRA must value properties sold under Water Code 49.226 that are encumbered by leases as encumbered by the leases.
GA-0599 (2008)	BRA can offer discounted lease rates and rate freezes for certain leases.
GA-0371 (2005)	Water Code 49.226 authorized private sale of land and does not require public sale as required by Local Government Code 272.001.
GA-0079 (2003)	A river authority is a “state agency” for purposes of Government Code Section 572.002.

Table 15 Exhibit 14 Attorney General Opinions

- B. Provide a summary of significant legislation regarding your agency by filling in the charts below or attaching information already available in an agency-developed format. Briefly summarize the key provisions. For bills that did not pass but were significant, briefly explain the key provisions and issues that resulted in failure of the bill to pass (e.g., opposition to a new fee, or high cost of implementation). Place an asterisk next to bills that could have a major impact on the agency.**

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 15: 86th Legislative Session**

Legislation Enacted

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions
House Bill 2846	Larson/Huffman	Provides for the purchase of the City of Houston’s interest in the Allens Creek Reservoir Project by the BRA.

Table 16 Exhibit 15 Legislation Enacted 86th Leg

Legislation Not Passed

N/A

Table 17 Exhibit 15 Legislation Not Passed 86th Leg

IX. Major Issues

The purpose of this section is to briefly describe any potential issues raised by your agency, the Legislature, or stakeholders that Sunset could help address through changes in statute to

improve your agency's operations and service delivery. Inclusion of an issue does not indicate support, or opposition, for the issue by the agency's board or staff. Instead, this section is intended to give the Sunset Commission a basic understanding of the issues so staff can collect more information during our detailed research on your agency. Some questions to ask in preparing this section may include: (1) How can your agency do a better job in meeting the needs of customers or in achieving agency goals? (2) What barriers exist that limit your agency's ability to get the job done?

Emphasis should be given to issues appropriate for resolution through changes in state law. Issues related to funding or actions by other governmental entities (federal, local, quasi-governmental, etc.) may be included, but the Sunset Commission has no authority in the appropriations process or with other units of government. If these types of issues are included, the focus should be on solutions that can be enacted in state law.

The BRA's current enabling statutes and other state statutes under which we operate provide sufficient authority and direction for the BRA to carry out and accomplish our mission and objectives. There are no changes in statute we would recommend at this time.

The BRA will continue to look for ways to provide additional information, transparency, and education to the general public, our customers, and other stakeholders. We believe this is an ever-evolving and extremely important piece of our mission. Our goal is to ensure an optimum level of public understanding of BRA's mission and operations. Having this in place enhances our ability to do our job. While this can be accomplished within existing statutory authority, it is an area of focus for our organization.

X. Other Contacts

- A. Fill in the following charts with updated information on people with an interest in your agency, and be sure to include the most recent email address.**

Brazos River Authority Exhibit 16: Contacts

Interest Groups

(groups affected by agency actions or that represent others served by or affected by agency actions)

Self-Evaluation Report

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Possum Kingdom Lake Association/ Mert Fewell, President	P.O. Box 492 Graford, TX 76449	NA	MertFewell@hotmail.com info@pklakeassn.org
Save Lake Granbury	NA	NA	Facebook: SaveLakeGranbury
Lake Granbury Waterfront Owners Association	NA	NA	NA
Friends of the Brazos River/ Sandra Skrei, President	P.O. Box 1796 Glen Rose, TX 76043	512-554-7421	info@friendsofthebrazos.org
Rochelle's Canoe Rental/Buddy Rochelle, Owner	7024 North FM 4 Graford, TX 76449	940-659-3341	NA
Lake Granbury Coalition/Ken Ramirez, Counsel	901 S. Mopac Expressway Austin, TX 78746	512-329-2722	ken@kenramirezlaw.com
Low Water Bridge Canoe Rentals	1034 FM199 Glen Rose, TX 76043	254-897-3666	momnmiamulloyinc@gmail.com
Granbury Chamber of Commerce/ Mike Scott, President and CEO	3408 East Hwy. 377 Granbury, TX 76049	817-573-1622	info@granburychamber.com
Graham Chamber of Commerce/ Krisa De La Cruz, CEO	608 Elm Street Graham, TX 76450	940-549-3355	krisa@grahamtexas.org
City of Granbury & City Council/Nin Hulett, Mayor	116 W Bridge Street Granbury, TX 76048	817-573-1114	nhulett@granbury.org
Parker County Judge Pat Deen	1 Courthouse Square Weatherford, TX 76086	817-598-6148	pat.deen@parkercountytexas.com
Palo Pinto County Judge Shane Long	520 Oak Street Palo Pinto, TX 76484	940-659-1253	shaneclong@gmail.com
Hood County Judge Ron Masingill	100 E. Pearl Street Granbury, TX 76048	817-579-3200	rmassingill@co.hood.tx.us
Stephens County Judge Michael Roach	200 West Walker Breckenridge, TX 76424	254-559-2190	NA
Johnson County Judge Roger Harmon	2 North Main Street Cleburne, TX 76033	817-556-6360	countyjudge@johnsoncountytexas.org
Waller County Judge Carbett (Trey) Duhon, III	826 Austin Street, Suite 203 Hempstead, TX 77445	979 826-7700	T.Duhon@wallercounty.us
Austin County Judge Tim Lapham	Austin County Courthouse One East Main Bellville, TX 77418	979 865-5911	Cjudge1@austincounty.com
Washington County Judge John L. Durrenberger	100 E, Main Street, Suite 104 Brenham, TX 77833	979 277-6200	countyjudge@wacounty.com

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Brazoria County Judge Matt Sebesta	111 E. Locust, Suite 102A Angleton, TX 77515	979 864-1200	matts@brazoria-county.com
Limestone County Judge Richard Duncan	200 W. State Street, Suite 101 Groesbeck, TX 76642	979 729-3810	NA
Leon County Judge Byron Ryder	130 E. St. Mary P. O. Box 429 Centerville, TX 75833	903-536-2331	byron.ryder@co.leon.tx.us
Robertson County Judge Charles Ellison	102 E. Decherd P. O. Box 427 Franklin, TX 77856	979-828-3542	shelley.smith@co.robertson.tx.us
Somervell County Judge Danny Chambers	107 N.E. Vernon Glen Rose, TX 76043	254-897-2322	cojudge@co.somervell.tx.us
Texas Farm Bureau/Billy Howe, Associate Director Government Affairs	7420 Fish Pond Road Waco, TX 76710	254-751-2208	bhowe@txfb.org
Possum Kingdom Chamber of Commerce/ Pam Wheat, Director	362 N. FM 2353 Possum Kingdom Lake Graford, TX 76449	940-779-2424	pkchamber@possumkingdomlake.com
Breckenridge Chamber of Commerce/ Carrie Holson, Executive Director	100 E. Elm Street Breckenridge, TX 76424	254-559-2301	chamber@breckenridgetexas.com
Glen Rose Somervell County Chamber of Commerce	503 Cottonwood Street Glen Rose, TX 76043	(254)897-2286	info@glenrosechamber.org
Granbury Rotary Club Mike Loter, President	Harbor Lakes Golf Club (meeting location) 2100 Clubhouse Drive Granbury, TX 76048	817-573-3911	GranburyRotary@aol.com
Groundwater Management Area 8/ Joe B. Cooper, General Manager, Middle Trinity Groundwater Conservation District	930 North Wolfe Nursery Road Stephenville, TX 76401	(254) 965-6705	mtgcd1@centurylink.net
Groundwater Management Area 12/ Gary Westbrook, General Manager, Post Oak Savannah Groundwater Conservation District	P.O. Box 92 Milano, TX 76556	(512) 455-9900	posgcd@tconline.net
Groundwater Management Area 14/ John M. Martin, General Manager, Southeast Texas Groundwater Conservation District	P.O. Box 1407 Jasper, TX 75951	(409) 383-1577	jmartin@setgcd.org

Self-Evaluation Report

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Clearwater Underground Water Conservation District/ Dirk Aaron, General Manager	700 Kennedy Court Belton, TX 76513	(254) 933-0120	daaron@cuwcd.org
City of Taylor Utility Coordination Group/ Leisha Morrison, Administrative Assistant	1424 N. Main Street Taylor, TX 76574	(512) 352-5818	leisha.morrison@taylortx.gov
Post Oak Savannah GWCD/ Gary Westbrook, General Manager	P.O. Box 92 Milano, TX 76556	(512) 455-9900	posgcd@tconline.net
Lower Brazos River Coalition/ Gary Basinger, President/CEO Economic Development Alliance for Brazoria County	4005 Technology Drive, #1010 Angleton, TX 77515	(979) 848-0560	garyb@eda-bc.com
Central Texas Council of Governments/ Uryan Nelson, Planning and Regional Services Director	2180 North Main Street Belton, TX 76513	(254) 770-2373	uryan.nelson@ctcog.org
Economic Development Alliance for Brazoria County/ Debbie Pennington, VP Operations	4005 Technology Drive, #1010 Angleton, TX 77515	(979) 848-0560	debbiep@eda-bc.com
Central Fort Bend County Chamber of Commerce/ Kristin Weiss, President/CEO	4120 Avenue H Rosenberg, TX 77469	(281) 342-5464	cfbca@cfbca.org
See list of all BRA water customers in Attachment 1			

Table 18 Exhibit 16 Interest Groups

Interagency, State, or National Associations

(that serve as an information clearinghouse or regularly interact with your agency)

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Texas Water Conservation Association/ Dean Robbins, General Manager	3755 S. Capital of Texas Hwy, Suite 105 Austin, TX 78704	512-472-7216	DRobbins@twca.org

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
American Water Works Association (AWWA)/ David LaFrance, CEO	6666 W. Quincy Avenue Denver, CO 80235-3098	303-794-7711	service@awwa.org
Texas Section AWWA/ Mike Howe, Executive Director	P.O. Box 80150 Austin, TX 78708	512-238-9292	mikehowe@tawwa.org
Central Texas Chapter AWWA/ Anne Carrol Hoskins, Chair	c/o Freese & Nichols 10431 Morado Circle #300 Austin, TX 78759	512 617-3125	AnneHoskins@freese.com
United States Society on Dams/ Sharon A. Powers, Executive Director	9975 Wadsworth Pkwy. Suite K-2 145 Westminster, CO 80021	303-792-8753	info@ussdams.org
International Commission on Large Dams	61 Avenue Kleber 75016 Paris - France	33.1.47.04.17.80	contact@icold-cigb.org
American Society of Civil Engineers	1801 Alexander Bell Drive Reston, VA 20191	800-548-2723	NA
National Water Supply Alliance/Dave Mitimura, Executive Director	P.O. Box 342396 Austin, TX 78734	512-608-7742	davem@nationalwatersupply.org
Water Environment Association of Texas/ Julie Nahrgang, Executive Director	1825 Fort View Road, Suite 102 Austin, TX 78704-7654	512-693-0060	julie@weat.org

Table 19 Exhibit 16 Interagency, State, and National Association

Liaisons at Other State Agencies

(with which your agency maintains an ongoing relationship, e.g., the agency's assigned analyst at the Legislative Budget Board, or attorney at the Attorney General's office)

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
TCEQ/Toby Baker, Executive Director	12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	512-239-3900	info@tceq.texas.gov
TPWD/Carter Smith, Executive Director	4200 Smith School Road Austin, TX 78744	512-389-4800	NA
TWDB/Jeff Walker, Executive Administrator	1700 North Congress Ave. Austin, TX 78701	512-463-7847	jeff.walker@twdb.texas.gov
Texas Department of Agriculture/ Dan Hunter, Assistant Commissioner for Water and Rural Affairs	1700 N. Congress, 11th Floor Austin, TX 78701	512-463-7476	Dan.Hunter@TexasAgriculture.gov
Lower Colorado River Authority/Phil Wilson, General Manager	3700 Lake Austin Blvd. Austin, TX 78703	512-578-3200	lauren.graber@lcra.org
Guadalupe Blanco River Authority/Kevin Patteson, General Manager	933 East Court Street Seguin, TX 78155	830-379-5822	jstinson@gbra.org
Trinity River Authority/Kevin Ward, General Manager	5300 S. Collins Arlington, TX 76018	817-467-4343	wardk@trinityra.org

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Sabine River Authority/David Montagne, General Manager	12777 N. Hwy. 87 Orange, TX 77632	409-746-2192	dmontagne@sratx.org
San Jacinto River Authority/Jace Houston, General Manager	1577 Dam Site Road, Conroe, TX 77304	936-588-3111	jhouston@sjra.net
US Fish and Wildlife/ Chris Harper (Austin)/ Omar Bocanegra (Arlington)	10711 Burnet Rd, #200 Austin, TX 78758 2005 Northeast Green Oaks Boulevard, #140 Arlington, TX 76006	512-490-0057, x245 817-277-1100, x2126	chris_harper@fws.gov omar_bocanegra@fws.gov
USACE/ Tim MacAllister, Operations Division Chief for the Fort Worth District Office	819 Taylor Street Fort Worth, TX 76102	817-886-1525	tim.l.macallister@usace.army.mil
National Weather Service West Gulf River Forecast Center/Greg Waller	3401 Northern Cross Blvd Fort Worth, TX 76137	817-831-3289 x323	greg.waller@noaa.gov
National Weather Service Houston Forecast Office/Katie Landry-Guyton	1353 FM 646, Suite 202 Dickinson, TX 77539	281-337-5074	Katie.landry@noaa.gov

Table 20 Exhibit 16 Liaisons at Other State Agencies

XI. Additional Information

- A. Texas Government Code, Section 325.0075 requires agencies under review to submit a report about their reporting requirements to Sunset with the same due date as the SER. Include a list of each agency-specific report that the agency is required by statute to prepare and an evaluation of the need for each report based on whether factors or conditions have changed since the statutory requirement was put in place. Please do not include general reporting requirements applicable to all agencies, reports that have an expiration date, routine notifications or notices, posting requirements, federally mandated reports, or reports required by G.A.A. rider. If the list is longer than one page, please include it as an attachment.**

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 17: Evaluation of Agency Reporting Requirements**

N/A

Table 21 Exhibit 17 Agency Reporting Requirements

- B. Does the agency's statute use "person-first respectful language" as required by Texas Government Code, Section 325.0123? Please explain and include any statutory provisions that prohibit these changes.**

N/A

C. Please describe how your agency receives and investigates complaints made against the agency.

The BRA receives and investigates complaints against the agency as they come to us either via phone, email, or on social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. In most cases, complaints are dealt with through providing information to answer questions or clear up misunderstandings about things such as BRA operations or jurisdiction over certain issues. If a complaint involves a violation of BRA rules or laws on or around BRA lakes, a Lake Ranger will investigate the complaint promptly and provide resolution as soon as possible. The BRA makes it a point to answer inquiries and resolve complaints within 24 hours when possible.

Fill in the following chart detailing information on complaints regarding your agency. Do not include complaints received against people or entities you regulate.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 18: Complaints Against the Agency — Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018**

N/A

[Table 22 Exhibit 18 Complaints Against the Agency](#)

D. Fill in the following charts detailing your agency's Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) purchases. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 19: Purchases from HUBs**

Fiscal Year 2016

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal*	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$3,997,641.07	0	0	N/A	11.2%
Building Construction	\$599,456.45	0	0	N/A	21.1%
Special Trade	0	0	0	N/A	32.9%
Professional Services	\$5,138,551.71	\$739,744.60	14%	N/A	23.7%
Other Services	\$3,536,768.93	\$103,503.62	3%	N/A	26.0%
Commodities	\$3,565,223.13	\$382,357.93	11%	N/A	21.1%
TOTAL	\$16,837,641.29	\$1,225,606.15	7%		

[Table 23 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2016](#)

* If your goals are agency specific-goals and not statewide goals, please provide the goal percentages and describe the method used to determine those goals. (TAC Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 20, Rule 20.284)

Fiscal Year 2017

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$2,157,249.36	0	0	N/A	11.2%
Building Construction	\$124,913.76	0	0	N/A	21.1%
Special Trade	0	0	0	N/A	32.9%
Professional Services	\$4,035,082.97	\$1,136,789.72	28%	N/A	23.7%
Other Services	\$3,364,821.95	\$123,675.09	4%	N/A	26.0%
Commodities	\$4,842,554.56	\$341,397.04	7%	N/A	21.1%
TOTAL	\$14,599,872.60	\$1,601,861.04	11%		

Table 24 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2017

Fiscal Year 2018

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$1,507,442.32	0	0	N/A	11.2%
Building Construction	\$335,308.00	\$92,900.00	28%	N/A	21.1%
Special Trade	0	0	0	N/A	32.9%
Professional Services	\$3,751,911.94	\$1,287,519.60	34%	N/A	23.7%
Other Services	\$3,124,463.30	\$164,826.96	5%	N/A	26.0%
Commodities	\$4,964,446.98	\$416,694.05	8%	N/A	21.1%
TOTAL	\$13,683,572.54	\$1,961,940.61	14%		

Table 25 Exhibit 19 HUB Purchases for FY 2018

E. Does your agency have a HUB policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.003; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.286c)

N/A

F. For agencies with contracts valued at \$100,000 or more: Does your agency follow a HUB subcontracting plan to solicit bids, proposals, offers, or other applicable expressions of interest for subcontracting opportunities available for contracts of \$100,000 or more? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.252; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.285)

N/A

G. For agencies with biennial appropriations exceeding \$10 million, answer the following HUB questions.

1. Do you have a HUB coordinator? If yes, provide name and contact information. (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.062; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.296)

N/A

2. Has your agency designed a program of HUB forums in which businesses are invited to deliver presentations that demonstrate their capability to do business with your agency? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.066; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.297)

N/A

3. Has your agency developed a mentor-protégé program to foster long-term relationships between prime contractors and HUBs and to increase the ability of HUBs to contract with the state or to receive subcontracts under a state contract? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.065; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.298)

N/A

- H. Fill in the charts below detailing your agency’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statistics. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature. Please use only the categories provided below. For example, some agencies use the classification “paraprofessionals,” which is not tracked by the state civilian workforce. Please reclassify all employees within the appropriate categories below.

**Brazos River Authority
Exhibit 20: Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics**

1. Officials / Administration

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	22	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	22.1%	18.2%	37.4%
2016	24	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	22.1%	20.8%	37.4%
2017	21	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	22.1%	19.0%	37.4%
2018	22	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	22.1%	22.7%	37.4%

Table 26 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Officials/Administration

2. Professional

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	39	0.0%	10.4%	5.1%	19.3%	38.5%	55.3%
2016	43	0.0%	10.4%	7.0%	19.3%	37.2	55.3%
2017	44	0.0%	10.4%	6.8%	19.3%	38.6%	55.3%
2018	40	0.0%	10.4%	5.0%	19.3%	40.0%	55.3%

Table 27 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Professionals

3. Technical

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	34	2.9%	14.4%	2.9%	27.2%	14.7%	55.3%
2016	35	2.9%	14.4%	2.9%	27.2%	11.4%	55.3%
2017	33	0.0%	14.4%	3.1%	27.2%	9.4%	55.3%
2018	37	0.0%	14.4%	5.4%	27.2%	16.2%	55.3%

Table 28 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Technical

4. Administrative Support

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	36	5.6%	14.8%	0.0%	34.8%	86.1%	72.1%
2016	40	5%	14.8%	0.0%	34.8%	87.5%	72.1%
2017	36	0.0%	14.8%	2.8%	34.8%	83.3%	72.1%
2018	39	0.0%	14.8%	2.6%	34.8%	79.5%	72.1%

Table 29 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Administrative Support

5. Service / Maintenance

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	69	0.0%	13.0%	8.7%	54.1%	13.0%	51.0%
2016	73	0.0%	13.0%	9.2%	54.1%	12.3%	51.0%
2017	70	0.0%	13.0%	8.5%	54.1%	8.5%	51.0%
2018	78	0.0%	13%	10.3%	54.1%	6.4%	51.0%

Table 30 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Service and Maintenance

6. Skilled Craft

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2015	52	0.0%	10.6%	21.2%	50.7%	1.9%	11.6%
2016	61	1.6	10.6%	23%	50.7%	1.6%	11.6%
2017	50	2.0%	10.6%	26.0%	50.7%	2.0%	11.6%
2018	59	5.1%	10.6%	30.5%	50.7%	5.1%	11.6%

Table 31 Exhibit 20 EEO Statistics for Skilled Craft

I. Does your agency have an equal employment opportunity policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy?

Yes, HR Policy 1.08 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO). The BRA has not experienced any performance shortfalls as related to this policy. All recruitment, selection, placement, training, and layoff decisions made by the BRA are based solely on the job classification, job-related qualifications, and abilities of the candidates, without any illegal discrimination. In the event a claim related to the EEO policy occurs, Human Resources and the Legal Department would conduct a thorough investigation and would present a recommendation to the General Manager based on the findings.

XII. Agency Comments

Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of your agency.

The information contained in this report includes adequate detail to help gain a preliminary understanding of the BRA. We are happy to provide further information upon request and as part of the upcoming review process.