Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board

Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources for Tomorrow

PO Box 658 • Temple, TX 76503 • (254) 773-2250 • http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/

Water Supply Enhancement Program

Meeting Critical Water Conservation Needs and Enhancing Public Water Supplies Through Brush Control

Scarcity and competition for water have made sound water planning and management increasingly important. The demand for water in Texas is expected to increase by about 22%, to a demand of nearly 22 million acre-feet in 2060; while existing water supplies are projected to decrease by about 10%, to just over 15 million acre-feet. With Texas' population expected to grow by 82% in the next 50 years, the availability of water supplies is essential for not only the Texans of today but also for those of tomorrow (*2012 State Water Plan*, Texas Water Development Board).

Noxious brush, detrimental to water conservation, has invaded millions of acres of rangeland and riparian areas in Texas, reducing or eliminating stream flow and aquifer recharge through interception of rainfall and increased evapotranspiration.

Brush control has the potential to enhance water yield, conserve water lost to evapotranspiration, recharge groundwater and aquifers, enhance spring and stream flows, improve soil health, restore native wildlife habitat by improving rangeland, improve livestock grazing distribution, protect water quality and reduce soil erosion, aid in wildfire suppression by reducing hazardous fuels, and manage invasive species.

Water Supply Enhancement Program

In order to help meet the State's critical water conservation needs and ensure availability of public water supplies, the 82nd Texas Legislature, in 2011, established the Water Supply Enhancement Program (WSEP), through House Bill 1808, administered by the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB), with the purpose of increasing available surface and ground water through the targeted control of brush species that are detrimental to water conservation (for example, juniper, mesquite, saltcedar).

The TSSWCB collaborates with soil and water conservation districts, and other local, regional, state, and federal agencies to identify watersheds across the state where it is feasible to implement brush control in order to enhance public water supplies (see map on reverse of approved project watersheds). The TSSWCB uses a competitive grant process to rank feasible projects and allocate WSEP grant funds, giving priority to projects that balance the most critical water conservation need of municipal water user groups with the highest projected water yield from brush control.

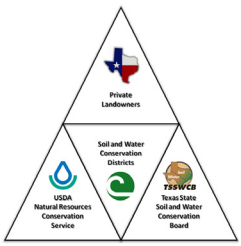
In watersheds where WSEP grant funds have been allocated, the TSSWCB works through soil and water conservation districts to deliver technical assistance to landowners in order to implement brush control activities for water supply enhancement. A 10-year resource management plan is developed for each property enrolled in the WSEP which describes the brush control activities to be implemented, follow-up treatment requirements, and brush density to be maintained after treatment. Cost-share assistance is provided through the WSEP to landowners implementing brush control activities on eligible acres.

From 1999 to 2015, landowners treated over 833,877 acres of brush in priority watersheds across the state.

- $54,244,297 in State Brush Control Program funding from 1999 to 2011
- $8,541,652 in State Water Supply Enhancement Program funding from 2011 to 2015

Conservation Delivery System

The TSSWCB delivers coordinated natural resource conservation programs to agricultural producers through the State's 216 soil and water conservation districts. Soil and water conservation districts serve as the State's primary conservation delivery system through which technical assistance and financial incentives for natural resource conservation programs are channeled to agricultural producers and rural landowners. Soil and water conservation districts give farmers and ranchers the opportunity to solve conservation challenges locally, instilling in landowners a stewardship ethic and individual responsibility for soil and water conservation.



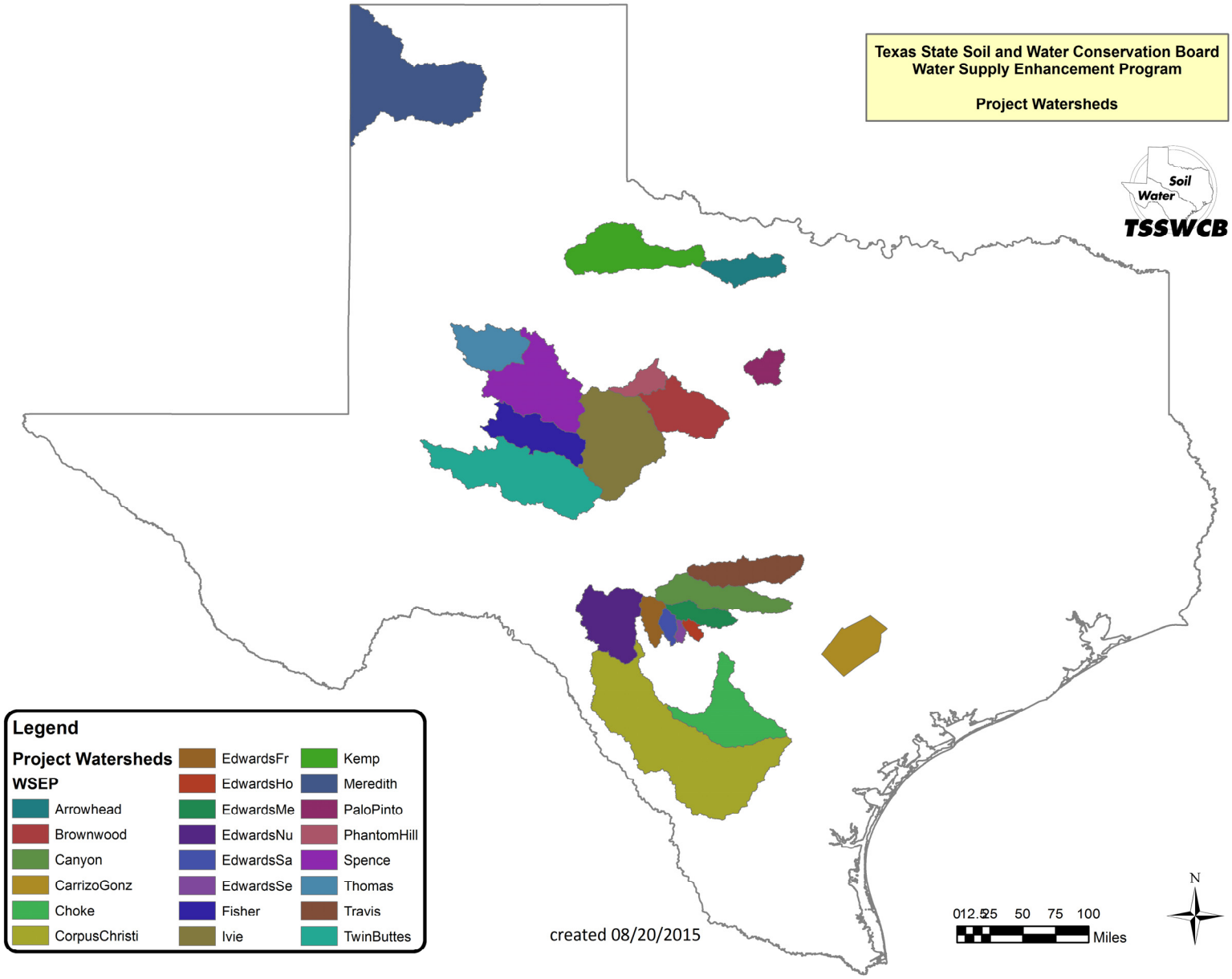
Many of the TSSWCB's programs, including the WSEP, are coordinated through the conservation delivery system of the 216 local soil and water conservation districts. This Conservation Partnership is one of the most efficient and effective mechanisms for conducting natural resource conservation programs.

For More Information

More information on the Water Supply Enhancement Program is available at:

- http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/brushcontrol/
- http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/reports#wsep

Contact Johnny Oswald, Program Administrator, at (325) 481-0335 or joswald@tsswcb.texas.gov



The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, established in 1939, administers Texas' soil and water conservation law and delivers coordinated natural resource conservation programs to agricultural producers through the State's 216 soil and water conservation districts. The agency is responsible for planning, implementing, and managing programs for preventing and abating agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint sources of water pollution; administers a water supply enhancement program to increase available surface and ground water through the targeted control of water-depleting brush in areas in need of water conservation; works to ensure the State's network of 2,000 flood control dams is protecting lives and property; and facilitates the Texas Invasive Species Coordinating Committee.

TSSWCB

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