

Conservation Resource Guide for Development of the 2026 Regional Water Plans

This document outlines conservation resources that are available to support regional water planning group (RWPG) development of conservation water use reduction strategies, water loss mitigation strategies, and the conservation subchapter of the 2026 Regional Water Plans (RWP). Information is provided on how to access resources and how they can be used to support RWP development. Available data reported to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) by utilities through water use surveys, water loss audits, water conservation plans, and water conservation plan annual reports are summarized in Table 1.

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Acronyms

BMP: best management practice

GPCD: gallons per capita per day

RWP: regional water plan

RWPG: regional water planning group

SARA: Secure Agency Reporting Application

TAC: Texas Administrative Code

TWC: Texas Water Code

TWDB: Texas Water Development Board

WUG: water user group

Important Gallons per Capita per Day Distinctions

Gallons per capita per day (GPCD) is a common metric and planning tool used by municipalities, water utilities, and regional planners to assess water use, understand system needs, and evaluate conservation implementation. It is important to highlight up front that resources outlined in this document primarily utilize two distinct types of GPCD: total GPCD and planning GPCD.

As shown below, these two types of GPCD are calculated using different water use and population data inputs, and, although they may seem comparable, they are not and should be considered distinct. It is important to be aware of and understand these differences. Additional information on [GPCD types and uses is available online](#).

Total GPCD vs. Planning GPCD	
<u>Total GPCD</u>	<u>Planning GPCD</u>
Total GPCD is a value reported in water conservation plans and water conservation plan annual reports .	Planning GPCD is the value reported in the regional water planning process .
Total GPCD is calculated for public water systems as the total system input volume (water produced plus wholesale water imported minus wholesale water exported and adjusted by meter accuracy estimates) divided by the total permanent population of the system divided by 365.	Planning GPCD is calculated for municipal water user groups (WUG) by dividing the total net use (total intake minus total sales) by the permanent population of the municipal WUG divided by 365.
Retail, not wholesale, volumes sold to large industrial facilities are included in total GPCD.	Retail volumes sold to large industrial facilities are not included in planning GPCD.

A. Resources for Conservation Water Use Reduction Strategies

For the 2026 RWPs, conservation strategies are separated into two distinct types: water use reduction and water loss mitigation. Conservation water use reduction strategies reduce water consumption. Examples include conservation analysis and planning, education and outreach, water conservation pricing, landscape irrigation conservation and incentives, outdoor watering schedules, and prohibitions on wasting water. The following resources are available to support development of conservation water use reduction strategies. Resources for water loss mitigation strategies are provided in Section B.

A.1 Water Use Survey Historical Water Use Data

Public water systems, manufacturers, mining facilities, electric power generating plants, and entities using large volumes of groundwater or surface water are required to annually complete and submit a [water use survey](#) to the TWDB (due March 1st of each year). Data reported in the water use survey includes:

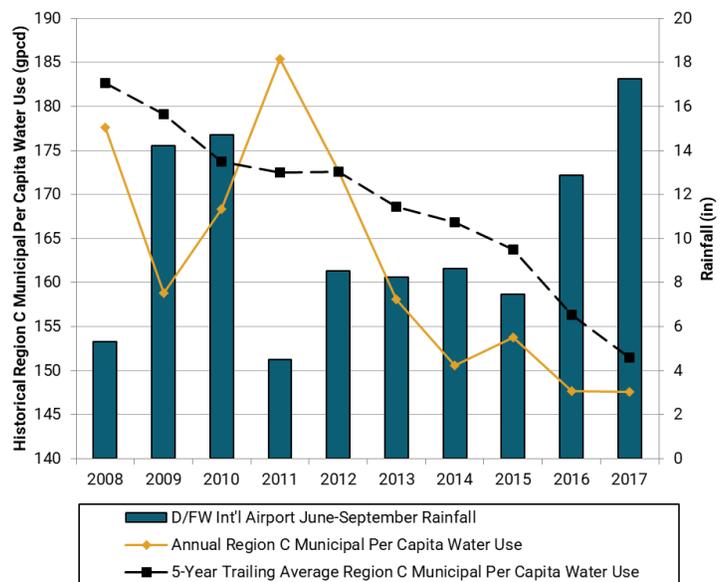
- Monthly volumes of water intake from sources
- Annual volumes of water sold to wholesalers and industry
- Number of retail service connections and retail population
- Distribution, connections, and volume sold by customer type

Water use survey data are used to calculate planning GPCD values and baseline historical non-municipal water use estimates for the regional and state water plans.

RWPGs can use water use survey data to evaluate water use trends. Note that many factors can impact GPCD, such as climate, weather, unaccounted for water loss, and effective conservation programs. Drought conditions typically result in increased water use and higher GPCD. As such, precipitation is often considered when evaluating GPCD trends. County level annual precipitation data is available to download from the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#).

As an example, in the 2021 Region C RWP, historical water use data was used to develop a graph (shown right) of the annual Region C municipal GPCD from 2008-2017. The figure includes a 5-year trailing average of GPCD that demonstrates a downward trend in municipal per capita water use in the region. Trailing average is a technique to calculate an overall trend in a dataset and, in this case, remove some variability due to changes in annual rainfall.

Water use survey data is available by water planning region and WUG on the [TWDB Historical Water Use Estimates webpage](#). Historical planning GPCDs are presented by region and WUG in the [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#).



Source: 2021 Region C RWP, Figure 5B.1 Region C Historical Municipal Per Capita Water Use

A.2 Water Conservation Plans & Annual Reports

[Water conservation plans](#) include a utility profile that describes the entity, water system, and historical 5-year water use data; quantified 5-year and 10-year water savings goals in GPCD (total, residential, and water loss GPCD); and specific conservation measures or best management practices (BMPs) for reducing water consumption and water loss. Entities with 3,300 connections or more, loans greater than \$500,000 from the TWDB, or having a TCEQ surface water right are required to prepare and submit a water conservation plan to the TWDB every five years by May 1st.

Entities are required to submit a copy of their water conservation plan to their RWPG and document this coordination. RWPGs are then required to consider water conservation plans, as necessary, to inform conservation water management strategies and other recommendations. Copies of water conservation plans submitted to the RWPG should be on file with the RWPG sponsor.

Many utilities will be submitting copies of updated water conservation plans to the RWPGs by [May 1, 2024](#), and RWPGs should consider these updated plans in development of the 2026 RWPs. For more information on when utilities are required to submit updated water conservation plans, refer to the Water Use, Loss, and Conservation Reporting Requirements page of the [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#).

[Water conservation plan annual reports](#) evaluate an entity's progress toward implementation of their water conservation plan and effectiveness of their conservation program. All entities with a water conservation plan are required to submit a water conservation plan annual report by May 1st of every year. Water conservation plan annual reports include annual data on water use, total GPCD, BMPs implemented and estimated gallons saved, leaks detected and repaired, and water loss. For recent water conservation plan annual report data refer to the [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#).

RWPGs can use data from water conservation plans and water conservation plan annual reports to:

- Develop WUG-specific conservation strategies based on conservation measures or BMPs included in an associated water conservation plan
- Review water conservation plan 5-year and 10-year target total GPCD goals and consider this information in strategy development and GPCD goal setting
- Review and consider trends in utility total GPCD as reported in conservation plan annual reports
- Summarize the number and types of BMPs included in water conservation plans in the region
- Summarize BMP implementation results reported in conservation plan annual reports, including the number and types of BMPs implemented by utilities in the region and estimated water savings

A.3 Best Management Practices

BMPs are a menu of efficiency measures that are intended to save a quantifiable amount of water, either directly or indirectly, and can be implemented to achieve water conservation goals. BMPs characterize the elements of successful conservation programs and provide estimates of water savings and costs for use in water resource planning.

The *Water Conservation Best Management Practices Guide* provides BMP descriptions, implementation practices, and cost considerations that can be used to estimate water savings and cost effectiveness of specific BMPs. The guide is available on the [Water Conservation Best Management Practices webpage](#).

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RWPGs can use BMPs to align the conservation strategies recommended in the RWPs with conservation measures that utilities report in their water conservation plans and water conservation plan annual reports. RWP conservation strategies that are based on specific BMPs and tailored to the conservation plans of individual WUGs provide more refined WUG-level estimates of conservation water savings and costs.

Recently implemented BMPs by WUG and region are available on the [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#).

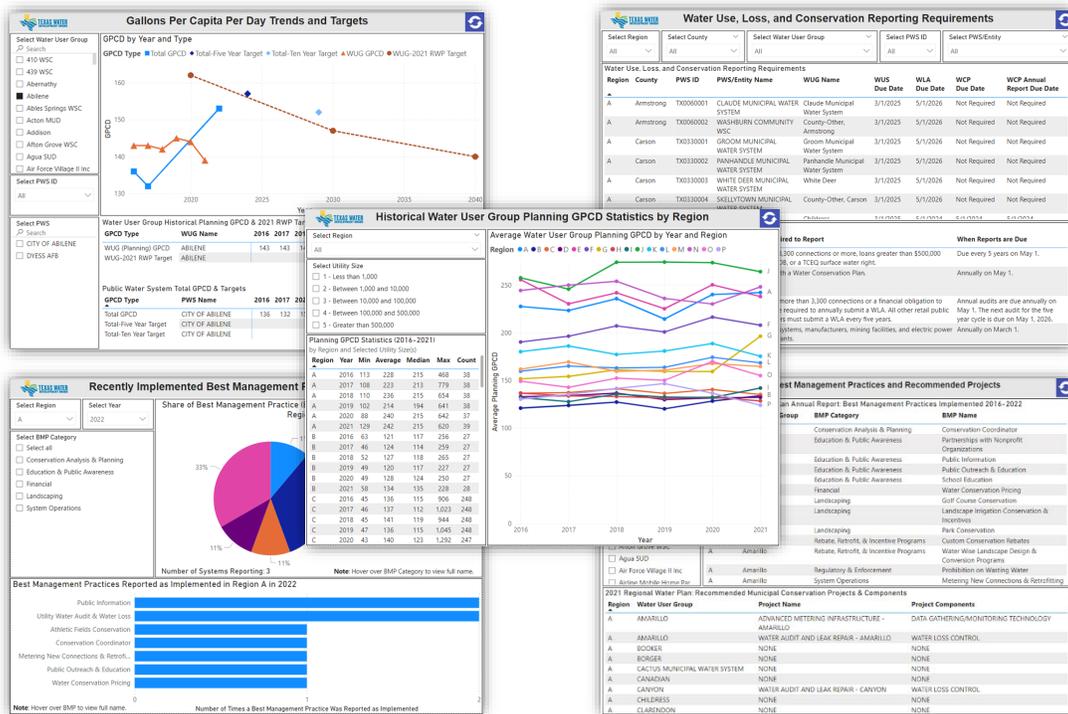
A.4 TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning

The TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning visualizes data from the water use survey, water conservation plans, water conservation annual reports, and the 2021 RWPs and allows users to explore historical GPCD statistics by utility size and region, GPCD trends and targets by public water system and WUG, recently implemented conservation BMPs, and recommended conservation projects from the 2021 RWPs. The dashboard includes the following pages:

- Historical WUG Planning GPCD Statistics by Region
- Water Use, Loss, and Conservation Reporting Requirements
- GPCD Trends and Targets
- Municipal Conservation BMPs & Recommended Projects
- Recently Implemented BMPs by Region

The TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning available at: <https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/data/dashboard/conservation.asp>.

Dashboard data can be downloaded in spreadsheet format via the links provided below the dashboard.



A.5 Municipal Water Conservation Planning Tool

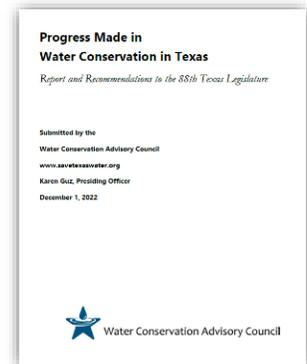
The Municipal Water Conservation Planning Tool was created to help RWPGs develop municipal conservation strategies with future volumes based upon quantified water savings from specific conservation measures. Several RWPGs used this tool to develop conservation strategies for the 2021 RWPs. Although the tool's planning data is currently outdated, the tool can still be used to estimate water savings associated with the implementation of certain water conservation measures.

The [Municipal Water Conservation Planning Tool](#) and [User Guide](#) can be downloaded from the [Conservation Resources for 2026 RWP Development webpage](#).

A.6 Water Conservation Advisory Council Suggestions to RWPGs

In the December 2022 report, [Progress Made in Water Conservation in Texas Report and Recommendations to the 88th Texas Legislature](#), the Water Conservation Advisory Council made the following observations and suggestions to RWPGs regarding conservation in the RWPs:

- 1. Recent trends make it clear that RWPGs should eliminate the use of 140 GPCD as a default planning target. Both the statewide average for total per capita water use and the 2014 and 2019 five-year conservation targets turned in by hundreds of utilities are less than 140 GPCD. It is not logical to have a target higher than recently reported GPCD figures.*
- 2. If the concern is that RWPs should reflect the potential for increased demand in dry years, such as what occurred in much of Texas in 2011, then analysis should be done to suggest a lower figure in the future given progress in water efficiency since that time. One method that RWPGs could use to assess long-term conservation savings during dry years is to reduce the region's dry-year planning GPCD by one percent for each year since 2011. This methodology considers long-term gains in irrigation and landscape practices as well as community education. This exercise combined with strong consideration of appropriate BMP interventions may help set regionally appropriate long-term per capita targets.*



The Water Conservation Advisory Council provided additional guidance on how to assess long-term conservation savings during dry years at a February 2024 Municipal Work Group meeting. The Municipal Work Group clarified that GPCD reductions should be based on a one percent reduction for each year since the baseline dry year and cautioned that a one percent annual reduction in GPCD may not be a sustainable long-term trend. Planning groups should consider if a lower rate of GPCD reduction may be more realistic for later planning decades.

To support RWPG consideration of the Water Conservation Advisory Council suggested methodology and guidance, the TWDB has prepared a spreadsheet that calculates WUG GPCD for each planning decade based on a one percent reduction in the WUG's baseline dry year planning GPCD for each year since the WUG's baseline dry year. This spreadsheet is available to download on the [Conservation Resources for 2026 RWP Development webpage](#).

B. Resources for Conservation Water Loss Mitigation Strategies

RWPGs are encouraged to consider strategies to specifically address water loss. Examples of water loss mitigation strategies include leak detection and water loss programs, advanced metering infrastructure, utility water loss audits, and transmission system water loss mitigation. The following resources are provided to support development of conservation water loss mitigation strategies.

B.1 Water Loss Audits

[Water loss audits](#) provide an accounting of all water used by a utility and identify potential areas where water can be saved. Water loss audit data includes utility reported information on retail population, length of main lines, service connections, and real and apparent water loss. Retail public water systems with more than 3,300 connections or a financial obligation to the TWDB are required to complete and submit a water loss audit annually (due May 1st of each year). All other retail public water suppliers must submit an audit every five years ([next due on May 1, 2026](#)). After submittal, water loss audit data is reviewed by TWDB staff and made publicly available in the fall of the following year.

RWPGs must consider water loss audit information in RWP development and are specifically required to

1. include a description of water loss audit information for the region in Chapter 1 of the RWP and
2. consider strategies to address any issues identified in water loss audit information.

Recent water loss audit data spreadsheets are available to download on the [Conservation Resources for 2026 RWP Development webpage](#). Additional historical water loss audit data reports are available on the [TWDB Water Loss Audit Historical Data webpage](#).

B.2 Example Water Loss Strategies from 2021 RWPs

RWPGs used several methodologies to develop water loss mitigation strategies in the 2021 RWPs. Although percent loss is no longer an industry standard performance indicator as discussed in the next section of this guidance, illustrative examples of how RWPGs estimated potential savings and costs for water loss mitigation strategies and projects using the best available information at the time of plan development are provided below. See Chapter 5 and related appendices in the [2021 RWPs](#) for more details.

Region C

In the 2021 Region C RWP, water loss reduction strategies, which included water audits, pressure control, and leak detection and repair, were evaluated for WUGs with existing or projected total water use greater than 140 GPCD; total water loss greater than a defined target (12 percent for urban/suburban and 18 percent for rural); a projected water need; and an identified project sponsor.

Projected water savings were calculated as the difference between a WUG's actual water loss percentage and target water loss percentage multiplied by the WUG's municipal water demand multiplied by an implementation schedule percentage. The following assumptions were used to determine costs:

- Desktop system water audit costs were determined to range from \$5,000 to \$50,000.
- Leak detection and repair costs were estimated at \$686 per mile of main per year. Estimates of the number of miles per main for different populations were used to generate an opinion of the probable annual cost for leak detection and repair.

- Line replacement costs assumed an 8-inch diameter for each main replacement and used pipe installation costs from the TWDB's Unified Costing Model. A multiplier of 1.5 was assumed to account for other costs involved in pipe replacement.
- WUG provided cost estimates were utilized when available.

Region H

In the 2021 Region H RWP, water loss reduction strategies were considered for utilities with reported real losses greater than 10 percent in 2015-2017 water loss audits. It was assumed that utilities would reduce the fraction of their demands attributable to real loss by one percent annually throughout the planning period or until they reached the threshold level of 10 percent real loss. This was intended to reflect a conservative estimate of potential savings and not intended to depict a 10 percent real loss rate or 1 percent per year reduction in loss rate as ideal system performance. Annual costs were estimated as \$467 per acre-foot of savings for WUGs with a population greater than or equal to 50,000 and \$1,416 per acre-foot of savings for WUGs with a population less than 50,000.

Region N

The 2021 Region N RWP evaluated pipeline replacement programs for entities with reported real loss greater than 15 percent and meter replacement programs for systems with reported apparent losses above 5 percent. Meter replacement costs were estimated as \$120 per meter with one meter per retail service connection. It was assumed that all meters would be replaced over a 10-year period. Pipeline replacement costs were estimated using the Uniform Costing Model and the following assumptions:

- Entities with less than 32 connections: pipeline costs based on 12" rural, soil environment of \$68 per foot (\$360,529 per mile)
- Entities with greater than 32 connections: pipeline costs based on 16" urban, soil environment of \$125 per foot (\$660,449 per mile)
- Pipeline replacement of 10 percent each year. Full replacement after 10 years.

B.3 Water Loss Performance Indicators

In past planning cycles, some regions have utilized thresholds of percent water loss to determine when to recommend water loss mitigation strategies. For example, if a WUG's water loss audit indicated that water loss was above 15 percent, a water loss mitigation strategy was recommended for the WUG. [Current industry standards](#) do not recognize percentage as a performance indicator for water loss but rather advise that real and apparent water loss be evaluated in terms of density of service connections (water loss per connection per day). In addition, an average customer meter accuracy of less than 95 percent is a strong indicator of poor performing customer meters.

TWDB utilizes the following thresholds outlined in [31 TAC §358.6\(e\)](#) to evaluate water loss of retail public utilities that request TWDB financial assistance for a water supply project. *Note: Service connection density and real and apparent loss per connection data can be found in the water loss audit data spreadsheets that are available to download on the [Conservation Resources for 2026 RWP Development webpage](#).*

1. For water utilities with a service connection density of 32 or more connections per mile, the real loss threshold is 30 gallons per connection per day.
2. For water utilities with a service connection density of less than 32 connections per mile, the real loss threshold is 57 gallons per connection per day.

3. For all water utilities, the apparent loss threshold is a system-specific calculation:

$$\frac{(0.053 \times \textit{Billed Metered}) + (0.0025 \times \textit{Billed Authorized}) + (0.0025 \times \textit{Billed Authorized})}{\textit{Service Connections} \times 365}$$

RWPGs are encouraged to consider this information but may make their own determinations on how and when to evaluate and recommend water loss mitigation strategies.

C. Resources for Water Conservation Subchapter

In addition to evaluating and recommending conservation strategies, RWPGs must prepare a subchapter on water conservation for the RWP. Guidance for development of the 2026 RWP water conservation subchapter is provided in [Exhibit C Section 2.5.5](#). The following resources are also available.

C.1 Model Water Conservation Plans

Model water conservation plans must be included in the RWP and may be included via internet links instead of in hard copy. Model conservation plans developed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) may be used for this purpose. TCEQ model water conservation plans are available on the [TCEQ Water Conservation Plans webpage](#).

Additionally, the [TWDB Water Conservation Planning Guide](#) is a resource that can help utilities develop their own water conservation plan or program.

C.2 RWPG GPCD Goal Setting

RWPGs must recommend GPCD goal(s) for each municipal WUG or specified groupings of municipal WUGs for each planning decade. GPCD goals must be based on drought conditions to align with guidance principles in [31 TAC §358.3](#). The following resources are available for RWPGs to consider when setting GPCD goals:

1. The [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#) provides
 - Regional planning GPCD statistics as recently reported in the water use survey,
 - Historical WUG planning GPCDs as recently reported in the water use survey,
 - GPCD goals as set by RWPGs in the 2021 RWPs, and
 - Public water system total GPCD and 5 and 10-year GPCD targets from recent water conservation plans and water conservation plan annual reports.
2. Water Conservation Advisory Council suggestions that RWPGs 1) eliminate the use of 140 GPCD as a default planning target and 2) consider assessing long-term conservation savings during dry years by reducing the region's dry-year planning GPCD by one percent for each year since the baseline dry year.

To support RWPG consideration of the Water Conservation Advisory Council suggested methodology for assessing long-term conservation savings during dry year, a spreadsheet that calculates WUG GPCD for each planning decade based on a one percent reduction in the WUG's baseline dry year planning GPCD for each year since the WUG's baseline dry year is available to download on the [Conservation Resources for 2026 RWP Development webpage](#).

3. A spreadsheet that calculates WUG baseline planning GPCDs adjusted to account for water efficiency and recommended water management strategy conservation savings in each planning decade is available in the [Secure Agency Reporting Application \(SARA\)](#). RWPG consultants may access this report by logging into SARA and selecting SARA Report Id 102 (DRAFT 2026 Data Review - WUG Adjusted

Planning GPCD with Water Efficiency and Conservation Savings). Note that report calculations are based on data in the state water planning database (DB27) at the time the report is run.

D. Additional External Resources

External reports from the Interregional Planning Council and National Wildlife Federation provide information on water loss and are highlighted below for RWPG consideration.

D.1 Interregional Planning Council Water Loss Observations

In the [Interregional Planning Council Report to the TWDB \(2024\)](#), the Interregional Planning Council made several observations on topics not directly related to its statutory charges that it considered important to acknowledge, including the following observation on water loss:

“Consider actions to decrease water loss through improved infrastructure, better management of water resources, awareness, appropriate and thorough water loss studies, and other measures. Water is a valuable and vital commodity. Having significant water losses is unacceptable. This is particularly true for entities showing unmet future water demands that are proposing new projects to meet those demands.

Possible recommendations for consideration include the following:

1. make funds more readily available for infrastructure improvements;
2. have the regional water planning process place more emphasis on the reporting of water losses and efforts to reduce those losses; and
3. require entities with unmet future water demands report water loss rates and efforts to reduce those rates and consider reducing future water demands of those entities to reflect a reduction in water losses.”

D.2 National Wildlife Federation Report on Addressing Water Loss in Texas

The 2022 National Wildlife Federation report, [Hidden Reservoirs: Addressing Water Loss in Texas](#), provides an in-depth analysis of water loss in Texas and concludes that Texas utilities are losing about 572,000 acre-feet of water per year and have the potential to mitigate up to 359,000 acre-feet per year of these water losses by achieving water loss levels already realized by the state’s better-performing utilities. The report also provides:

- a summary of basic water loss components, mitigation practices, and an evaluation of cost effectiveness;
- a comparison of the state’s 2020 average annual water loss and demand;
- a summary of the average volume of water loss components by utility size class in 2019;
- a comparison of estimated 2020 water losses and water savings potential that could be achieved by meeting certain performance targets by water planning region;
- estimated costs for water loss mitigation strategies; and
- a recommendation that RWPGs consider water loss mitigation in advance of supply-side strategies.

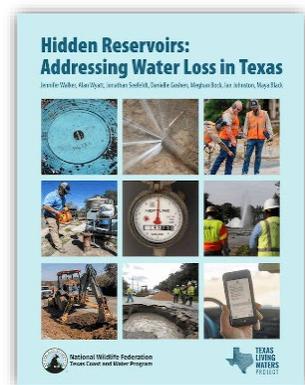
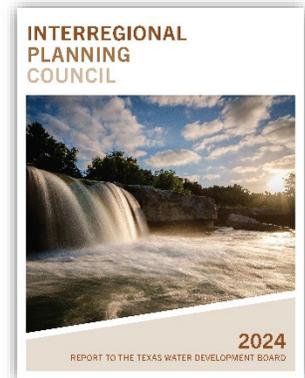


Table 1. Summary of data reported to the TWDB by utilities through water use surveys, water loss audits, water conservation plans, and water conservation plan annual reports

Report	Statute/Rule Reference	Data Reported	Required for ¹	Due Date	How to Access Data	Examples of How RWPGs Can Use This Data
Water Use Survey	TWC 16.012(m) 31 TAC §358.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly volumes of water intake sources (groundwater, surface water, reuse, or purchased) - Percentage treated - Annual volumes of water sold to wholesale municipal systems and industry - Number of retail service connections - Retail population - Distribution, connection count, and volume sold by customer classification 	Public water systems, manufacturers, mining facilities, electric power generating plants, and entities using large volumes of groundwater or surface water	Annually on March 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical water use estimate reports: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/waterusesurvey/estimates/index.asp - Historical water use survey data dashboard: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/waterusesurvey/dashboard/index.asp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze recent trends in water use - Indicate or correct suspect water use for future accuracy of demand projections
Water Loss Audit	TWC 16.0121 31 TAC §358.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water utility information - Percentage of water from groundwater source(s) and surface water source(s) - Population and connections served - Length of main lines - Volume of water treated for distribution - Meter accuracy (production, purchased water, wholesale water, customer) - Volume of authorized consumption - Volume of water lost due to breaks and leaks - Retail price of water - Variable production cost of water - Assessment validation audit components 	Utilities with more than 3,300 connections or a financial obligation to the TWDB	Annually on May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water loss audit data by region from 2015 to 2022: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/rwp/planningdocu/2026/conservationresources.asp - Water loss balance reports: https://www3.twdb.texas.gov/apps/reports/WLA/SummaryBalanceData - Additional historical water loss audit data reports: https://www3.twdb.texas.gov/apps/reports/WLA/SummaryAuditsByCategory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review water loss audit data including regional water loss balance reports - Describe water loss audit information for the region in Chapter 1 of the RWP - Analyze water loss trends and consider strategies to address issues - Compare reported real and/or apparent water loss to performance indicators when evaluating water loss mitigation strategies - Use reported number of connections in meter replacement estimates - Use reported length of main lines in line replacement estimates
			Utilities with less than 3,300 connections and no financial obligation to the TWDB	Every 5 years on May 1		
Water Conservation Plan	31 TAC §363.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utility profile - Conservation coordinator - 5 and 10-year goals in GPCD - Schedule for implementing the plan - Method for tracking targets and goals - Production meter(s) - Specific conservation measures or BMPs included in the conservation program - Documentation of RWPG notification 	Entities with 3,300 connections or more, loans greater than \$500,000 from the TWDB, or a TCEQ surface water right	Every 5 years on May 1 Next due for many entities: 5/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water conservation plans are on file with RWPG sponsors. - TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/data/dashboard/conservation.asp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop WUG-specific conservation strategies based on conservation measures or BMPs included in an associated water conservation plan - Summarize the number and types of conservation measures and BMPs reported - Summarize 5 and 10-year total GPCD goals - Consider utility 5 and 10-year total GPCD goals when setting RWPG GPCD goals
Water Conservation Plan Annual Report	31 TAC §363.15(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System data: number of connections and gallons of metered retail water use by customer category - Water use: input volumes, authorized consumption, and water losses - BMPs implemented & estimated gallons saved - Leaks detected and meter testing/repair - Total, residential, and water loss GPCD and water loss percentage 	All entities with a Water Conservation Plan	Annually on May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/data/dashboard/conservation.asp - Historical water conservation plan annual report data: https://www3.twdb.texas.gov/apps/wcreps/wcreports.aspx - Total GPCD and Targets 2016-2022 (excel): https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/data/dashboard/sources/Total-GPCD-and-Targets-2016-2022.xlsx - Best management practices implemented 2016-2022 (excel): https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/data/dashboard/sources/WCP-AnnualReport-BMPs-Implemented-2016-2022.xlsx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and consider trends in utility annual total GPCD - Review details of BMPs implemented and estimated gallons saved to inform conservation water use reduction and water loss mitigation strategies - Summarize BMP implementation and results (gallons conserved, gallons reused, meters tested, and leaks repaired) in the RWP

¹ For reporting requirements and upcoming report deadlines by entity, refer to the Water Use, Loss, and Conservation Reporting Requirements page of the [TWDB Conservation Information Dashboard for Water Supply Planning](#).