



EVERGREEN
UNDERGROUND WATER
CONSERVATION
DISTRICT

Groundwater Management Plan

Adopted November 21, 2025

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MISSION STATEMENT:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (EUWCD or District) was created by the Texas Legislature to protect and conserve the groundwater resources of Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties, through local management in coordination with Groundwater Management Areas 13 and 15 (GMA 13 and GMA 15). The District directs its efforts for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater in groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions. The District's rules and management plan are based on the best available science, within the laws and rules in effect.

TIME PERIOD FOR THIS PLAN:

This plan becomes effective upon adoption by the EUWCD Board of Directors and subsequent approval by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). The management plan is based on a five-year planning period; however, the plan may be revised at any time to ensure that it is consistent with the District's Rules, practices, and adopted desired future conditions. The District's Board of Directors shall re-adopt the management plan, with or without revisions, at least every five years.

STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties rely on the local groundwater supplies to meet their drinking water, industrial, agricultural, domestic, and livestock needs. Therefore, the local groundwater resources are vital to the area's health, economy, and environment. The District believes this valuable resource can be managed in a reasonable manner through conservation, education, and regulation. The overall management goal will be a sustainable supply of water from local groundwater resources, while recognizing the need to balance protection of rights of private landowners with the responsibility of managing the area's groundwater resources for future generations. A basic understanding of local aquifers and their hydrogeological properties, as well as quantification of available water supplies, is the foundation for development of prudent management strategies. The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, as well as the minor aquifers in the area, must be conserved and preserved for future generations, to the extent allowed by law and made possible through implementation of scientific data and information collected by the District. This Management plan is intended as a tool for the District to provide continuity and consistency in decision making and to develop an understanding of local aquifer conditions for implementation of proper groundwater management policies.

The District has a responsibility to continually monitor aquifer conditions. As conditions warrant, this document may be modified to best serve the District in meeting its goals. The District will review and re-adopt this plan every five years.

DISTRICT INFORMATION

Creation

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District was created by the Texas Legislature under Section 59 of Article XVI of the Texas Constitution and Acts of May, 1965, 59th Leg. R.S., ch. 197, 1965 Tex. Gen. Laws 398; as amended by Acts of May 25, 1967, 60th Leg., R.S. ch. 1272, 1967 Tex. Gen. Laws 1676; Acts of May 30, 1983, 68th Leg., R.S., ch. 484, 1983 Tex. Gen. Laws 2852; and Acts of May 17, 1985, 69th Leg., R.S., ch. 438, 1985 Tex. Gen. Laws 2984; Acts 2023, 88th R.S., ch. 371, General and Special Laws of Texas; and the non-conflicting provisions of Chapter 36, Texas Water Code.

Location and Extent

The District encompasses Atascosa, Frio, Wilson, and Karnes Counties. The boundaries of the District are coterminous with the counties' boundaries. This includes approximately 3,917 square miles.

Background

The District's Board of Directors consists of nine (9) members. Each county elects two directors to the Board and one director is appointed by the Governor.

Authority/Regulatory Framework

In the preparation of its management plan, the District followed all procedures and satisfied all requirements of Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code (TWC) and Chapter 356 of the TWDB rules contained in Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC). The District exercises the powers it was granted and authorized to use by and through the special and general laws that govern it.

Groundwater Resources of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

There are major and minor aquifers within the EUWCD, with all of the aquifers composed principally of unconsolidated sediments of sand, silt, clay and shale. The general locations of the aquifers are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The major aquifers in EUWCD are:

- the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer spanning from the northern boundaries of Frio, Atascosa, and Wilson counties to the southern boundaries of the same counties. The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer also occurs in the north part of Karnes County and extends to the south boundary of the county but is not pumped with wells in the south part of the county; and

- the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Karnes County.

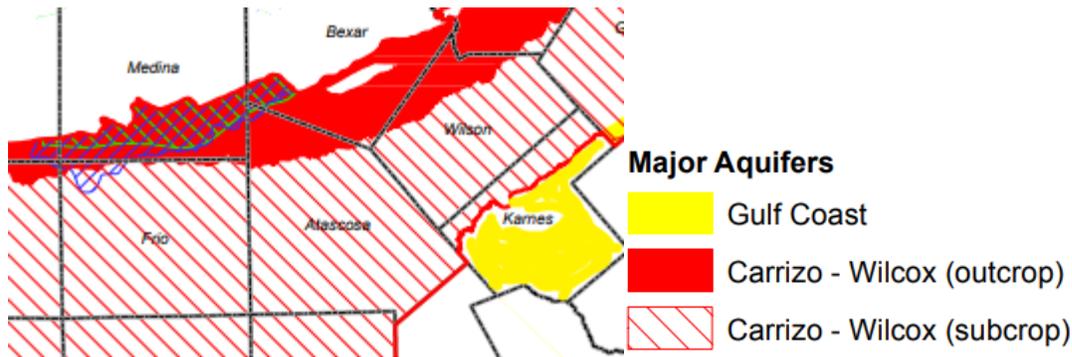


Figure 1. General Areal Extent of Major Aquifers.

The minor aquifers in EUWCD are:

- the Queen City Aquifer in Frio, Atascosa, and Wilson Counties;
- the Sparta Aquifer in Frio, Atascosa, and Wilson Counties; and
- the Yegua Jackson Aquifer in southern Atascosa and Wilson counties and Karnes County.

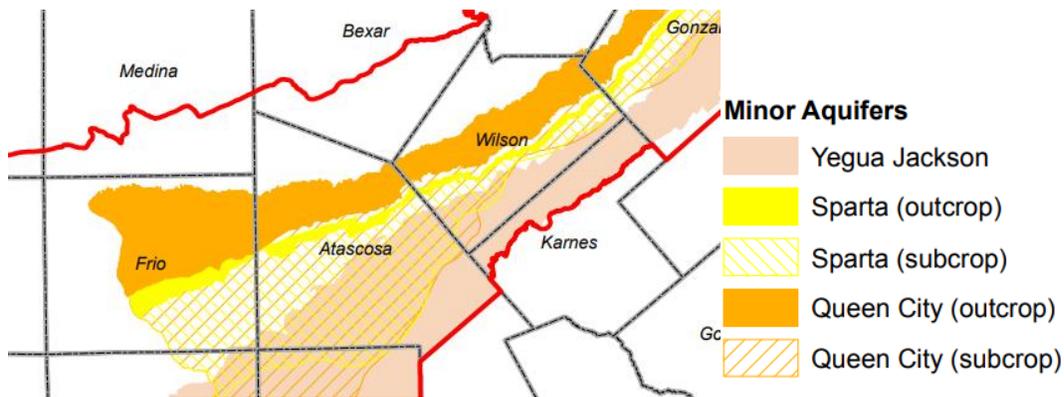


Figure 2. General Areal Extent of Minor Aquifers

The vertical sequence of the aquifers is provided in Table 1, with the age of the aquifers increasing from Holocene to Paleocene. The Carrizo is the most prolific water-yielding unit and is part of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. The Queen City, Sparta and Yegua-Jackson aquifers provide small to large quantities of water to wells. A large pumping rate is defined as 200 gallons per minute or more. The Gulf Coast Aquifer System, located in most of Karnes County, can provide small to large quantities of water to properly constructed and thoroughly developed wells.

Table 1. Generalized Stratigraphic Section

EPOCH	Hydrogeologic Unit	
Holocene		
Pleistocene	Chicot Aquifer	Gulf Coast Aquifer
Pliocene		
Miocene	Evangeline Aquifer	
	Burkeville Confining Unit	
	Jasper Aquifer	
Oligocene	aquitard	
Eocene	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	
	Sparta Aquifer	
	Queen City Aquifer	
	aquitard	
Paleocene	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	

The primary freshwater aquifers in the Carrizo-Wilcox to Yegua Jackson sequence consist of sandy fluvial and deltaic sediments, while marine silts and clays act as aquitards separating the water-yielding zones. Within the District, the Wilcox Group is subdivided into a lower, middle and upper unit. The lower Wilcox is composed of sands and clays and the middle Wilcox can be composed of interbedded sediments that are predominated by clay and silt with limited sand. The upper Wilcox is composed of a greater percentage of sand than the middle Wilcox and is located just below the Carrizo Aquifer. Just below the Wilcox Group is the Midway Formation, a marine clay confining unit. Each of the aquifers dip downward toward the Gulf Coast at rates of up to about 100 to 130 feet per mile. (Deeds and Kelley, 2003; Fisher and McGowen, 1967).

The sediments of the Gulf Coast Aquifer system were deposited under fluvial-deltaic to shallow-marine environments. The sediments are composed of sand, silt, clay, shale and gravel. The aquifer system can provide small to large quantities of water to properly constructed and thoroughly developed wells. Hydrostratigraphic units in the system, from oldest to youngest include: the Catahoula confining system, the Jasper Aquifer, the Burkeville confining system, the Evangeline Aquifer, and the Chicot Aquifer. Each of the aquifer units dip downward to the southeast toward the Gulf Coast. A detailed discussion of the geology of the aquifer system is given in (Mace and others, 2006).

Topography and Drainage

Natural topography in the District ranges from gently hilly terrain in portions of the north parts of Atascosa, Frio, and Wilson counties, to relatively flat terrain along a substantial amount of the Cibolo Creek, San Antonio, Atascosa, and Frio rivers corridors. Land surface elevations above sea level for the District area are shown on Figure 3. Land surface elevations range from about 750 feet above sea level, near the City of Lytle and in the north part of Frio County, to about 200 feet above sea level along the Atascosa River in the very south part of Atascosa County. Thus, the higher land surface elevations occur in the north parts of the District, with land surface elevation generally decreasing toward the Gulf Coast.

The Frio and Atascosa rivers have stream gradients of about five to six feet per mile indicative of the gently sloping terrain that they drain in the District. The San Antonio River and Cibolo Creek have stream gradients of from three to five feet per mile, also indicative of the flat to gently sloping terrain that the streams drain.

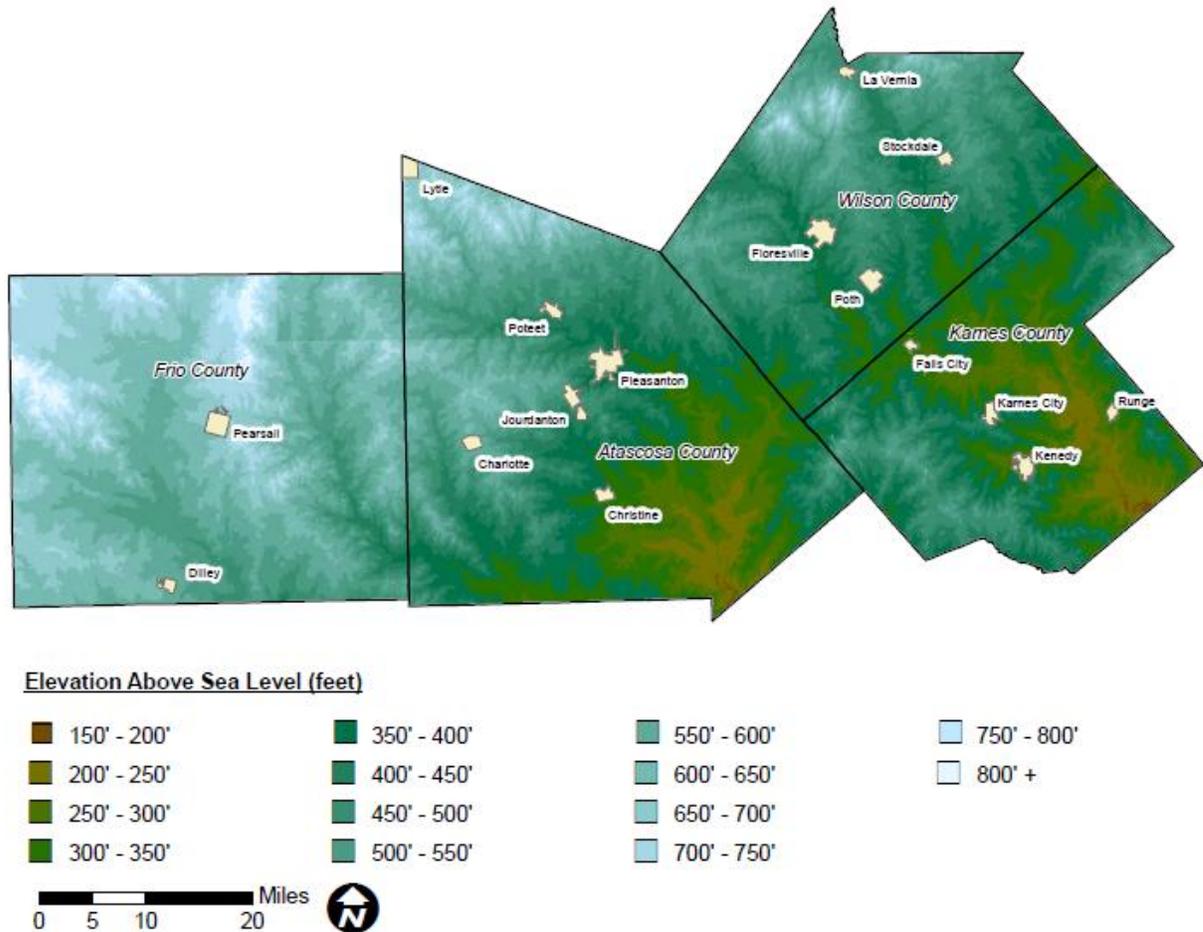


Figure 3. Land Surface Elevations above Sea Level for the District

Surface Water Supplies of Atascosa, Frio, Karnes and Wilson Counties

Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties are within the Region L Regional Water Planning Group (RLWPG) sometimes referred to as South Central Texas L. Each regional water group supplies their specific assessments to the TWDB for incorporation into the 2022 Texas State Water Plan.

Projected surface water supplies are the maximum amount of surface water available from existing sources for use during drought of record conditions that is physically and legally available for use. These are the existing surface water supply volumes that, without implementing any recommended water management strategies, could be used during a drought by water user groups located within the specified geographic area. For the District, the projected surface water supplies in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan are estimated to be about 4,413 acre-feet per year in the year 2070. These are essentially run-of-river rights and lake or pond supplies.

Surface water sources include any water resources where water is obtained directly from a surface water body. This would include rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, ponds, and tanks. In the state of Texas, all waters contained in a watercourse (rivers, natural streams and lakes, and storm water, flood water, and rainwater of every river, natural stream, canyon, ravine, depression, and watershed) are waters of the State and thus belong to the State. The State grants individuals, municipalities, water suppliers and industries the right to divert and use this water through water rights permits. Water rights are considered property rights and can be bought, sold, or transferred with State approval. These permits are issued based on the concept of prior appropriation, or “first-in-time, first-in-right.” Water rights issued by the State generally fall into two major categories: run-of-river rights and stored water rights. Within the District, almost all of the water rights are run-of-river rights. There are currently 21,429.94 ac-ft/yr of diversion rights permitted in the District (TCEQ, 2025).

In addition to the water rights permits issued by the State, individual landowners may use State waters without a specific permit for certain types of uses. The most common of these uses is domestic and livestock use. These types of water sources are generally referred to as “Local Supply Sources.” Many individuals with land along a river or stream that still have an old riparian right can also divert a reasonable amount of water for domestic and livestock uses without a permit.

REQUIRED ESTIMATES: 31 TAC 356.5(a)(5)(A)-(G)

Modeled Available Groundwater

Section 36.001 of the TWC defines modeled available groundwater (MAG) as “the amount of water that the Executive Administrator [of the TWDB] determines may be produced on an average annual basis to achieve a desired future condition established under §36.108.” Desired future condition (DFC) is defined in §36.001 of the TWC as “a quantitative description, adopted in

accordance with §36.108 of the Texas Water Code, of the desired condition of the groundwater resources in a management area at one or more specified future times.” The District participates in the joint planning process in GMAs 13 and 15, as defined per TWC §36.108, and established DFCs for aquifers within the District. GMA 13 encompasses most of the District, except for the south part of Karnes County, which is in GMA 15.

DFCs Adopted by GMAs 13 and 15.

GMA 13 chose to adopt a GMA-wide DFC for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers, to be applicable for the period from the end of 2012 to the year 2080. The DFC for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is applicable for Karnes County and is for the period from 2010 to 2080. GMA 15 adopted a DFC for the Gulf Coast Aquifer that is applicable to Karnes County and spans from 2000 to 2080. For each of the aquifers in the counties, the areas covered are as defined by the stratigraphy used in the TWDB Groundwater Availability Model for the Southern Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer GAM and the TWDB Central Gulf Coast GAM.

GMA 13

Adopted DFCs, by GMA 13 Resolution 21-02 (See Appendix J) and GMA 13 Resolution 21-03 (See Appendix K), for the counties in the District within GMA 13 are provided in Table 2. The MAGs, as provided by the GAM Run 21-018 MAG report (See Appendix H or https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GAMruns/GR21-018_MAG.pdf for the report), are listed in Tables 3, 4,5, and 6. Note that GMA 13 declared the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Gulf Coast, and Trinity Aquifers are not relevant for the purposes of joint planning in GMA 13 Resolution 21-01 (See Appendix L).

Table 2. Adopted DFCs for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers combined for all of GMA 13 based on the Average Threshold that occurs between January 2012 and 2080, and Yegua-Jackson (2010-2080).

Aquifer System	Artesian Head Reduction (ft)
Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta combined for all of GMA 13	49
Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta combined for all of GMA 13	75% of the saturated thickness in the outcrop
Yegua-Jackson in Karnes County	1

The TWDB’s MAG Estimates based on GMA 13 adopted DFCs include the following:

Carrizo -Wilcox Aquifer

Table 3. MAG for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer is summarized by county in GMA 13 for each decade between 2020 and 2080. Results are in acre feet per year (ac-ft/yr).

County	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	51,924	54,397	55,329	56,828	58,406	59,982	59,982
Frio	114,827	86,995	85,143	82,950	81,018	79,131	79,131
Karnes	693	758	843	931	1,001	1,043	1,043
Wilson	38,229	38,284	43,604	68,609	105,947	125,670	125,670

Queen City

Table 4. MAG for the Queen City Aquifer is summarized by county in GMA 13 for each decade between 2020 and 2080. Results are in ac-ft/yr.

County	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	4,070	4,525	4,537	4,495	4,390	4,285	4,285
Frio	6,702	4,533	4,380	4,231	4,066	3,927	3,927
Wilson	2,631	1,423	1,267	1,123	1,000	892	892

Sparta

Table 5. MAG for the Sparta Aquifer is summarized by county in GMA 13 for each decade between 2020 and 2080. Results are in ac-ft/yr.

County	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	1,218	1,187	1,043	998	961	932	932
Frio	897	623	603	576	557	534	534
Wilson	335	182	163	144	128	114	114

Yegua-Jackson

Table 6. MAG for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is summarized by county in GMA 13 for each decade between 2020 and 2080. Results are in ac-ft/yr.

County	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Karnes	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013

GMA 15

GMA 15 adopted the following DFC within GMA 15- Resolution 2021-01, “Resolution to Adopt Desired Future Conditions, October 14, 2021, Groundwater Management Are 15 Resolution 2021-01 (Gulf Coast Aquifer)” (See Appendix M). The TWDB provided by GAM Run 21-020 MAG report (See appendix I or https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GAMruns/GR21-020_MAG.pdf for the report).

Table 7. Adopted Aquifer DFC for Karnes County based on the Average Threshold that occurs between January 2010 and December 2080.

Aquifer System	Artesian Head Reduction (ft)
Gulf Coast Aquifer	22

Gulf Coast Aquifer System

Table 8. MAG for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is summarized for Karnes County for each decade between 2020 and 2080. Results are in ac-ft/yr.

County	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Karnes	10,694	10,525	3,404	3,399	3,227	2,952	2,949

Historical Water Use Data

Data from the TWDB Estimated Historical Water Use Datasets are included in Appendix A, provide annual historical water use estimates from 2010 to 2017, the most recent years of record availability. The table includes groundwater and surface water accounting for municipal, manufacturing, steam electric, irrigation, mining, and livestock usage. Within the District, irrigation is the largest water use category.

Annual Recharge from Precipitation

Scope: This is the recharge to aquifers from precipitation falling on outcrop areas of the aquifers within the District. Additional recharge to aquifers occurs in areas outside the District.

Methodology: Using data from the TWDB GAM Run 19-013, the average annual estimated recharge from all of the aquifers with outcrops in the District is 93,366 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr) with a breakdown by aquifer given in Table 4.

Annual Volume of Water Discharging to Surface Water

Scope: This includes groundwater discharging from each aquifer within the District to springs and surface water bodies including lakes, streams, and rivers.

Methodology: Using data from the TWDB GAM Run 19-013, Table 4 summarizes the flow from each aquifer to surface water springs, lakes, streams, and rivers.

Table 9.GAM Recharge and Discharge Estimates

Management Plan Requirements	Aquifer or Confining Unit	Results ac-ft/yr
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the District	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,196
	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	42,086
	Sparta Aquifer	6,150
	Queen City Aquifer	23,084
	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	20,850
	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,496
	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	46,062
	Sparta Aquifer	4,407
	Queen City Aquifer	7,097
	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	3,621
	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0

Source: TWDB GAM Run 19-013

Annual Flow Into/Out and Between Aquifers

Scope: Flow into and out of the District is described as lateral flow within the aquifers between the District and adjacent counties. Flow between aquifers describes the vertical flow, or leakage, between aquifers. Estimates of flow into the District from each aquifer are provided in the Table 5.

Methodology: Using data from the TWDB GAM Run 19-013, annual flow into/out and between aquifers was estimated. Groundwater flow estimate results are provided in Table 5.

Table 10.GAM Flow Estimates

Management Plan Requirements	Aquifer or Confining Unit	Results ac-ft/yr
Estimated annual volume of flow into the District within each aquifer in the District	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	746
	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	2,679
	Sparta Aquifer	73
	Queen City Aquifer	79
	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	72,094
	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	70

Estimated annual volume of flow out of the District within each aquifer in the District	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,198
	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	4,578
	Sparta Aquifer	864
	Queen City Aquifer	1,716
	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	15,081
	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the District	Flow from the Catahoula Formation ¹ into underlying Yegua-Jackson units	627
	Flow from the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer into the Catahoula Formation	41
	Flow from the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer into downdip Yegua-Jackson units	228
	Flow from the Sparta Aquifer into overlying younger units	970
	Flow from the Sparta Aquifer System into the Weches confining unit	4,486
	Flow from the Sparta Aquifer into downdip units	1,096
	Flow into the Queen City Aquifer from the Weches confining unit	6,259
	Flow into the Reklaw confining unit from the Queen City Aquifer	7,282
	Flow from the Queen City Aquifer into downdip units	527
	Flow into the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the overlying Reklaw confining unit	18,695
	Flow from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer into downdip units	2,313
	Flow between Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer and other aquifers	NA ²

Source: TWDB GAM Run 19-013

¹ In and near the outcrop the Catahoula Formation is considered part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System. Extracted from the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. GAM Run 19-013 report.

² Not applicable. Model assumes a no-flow boundary at the base. GAM Run 19-013 report.

The same GAMs were used to develop the estimates of recharge from precipitation and other components of the aquifer water flow budgets, as were used to develop the DFCs for the aquifers in the 2016 planning cycle. References regarding the GAMs used to develop the flow budgets are also given at the conclusion of TWDB report GAM Run 19-013, included as Appendix B.

Projected Surface Water Supply

Surface water is currently allocated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the use and benefit of all people of the State. Anyone seeking a new water right must submit an application to the TCEQ. The TCEQ then determines whether or not the permit will be issued and permit conditions. The water right grants a certain quantity of water to be diverted and/or stored, a priority date, and other conditions, which may include a maximum diversion rate and in stream flow restrictions to protect existing water rights and environmental flows.

Select Water Solutions, LLC is the largest active surface water right holder within the District. There are currently 21,429.94 ac-ft of surface water rights permitted in the basin (TCEQ, 2025), see Figure 4 for the locations of the permitted surface water rights. The use of surface water from a river or stream in the District is limited to run-of-river rights or riparian rights mainly for irrigation. Water also is used from surface water ponds and reservoirs in the District, mainly for livestock and the irrigation of small tracts of land.

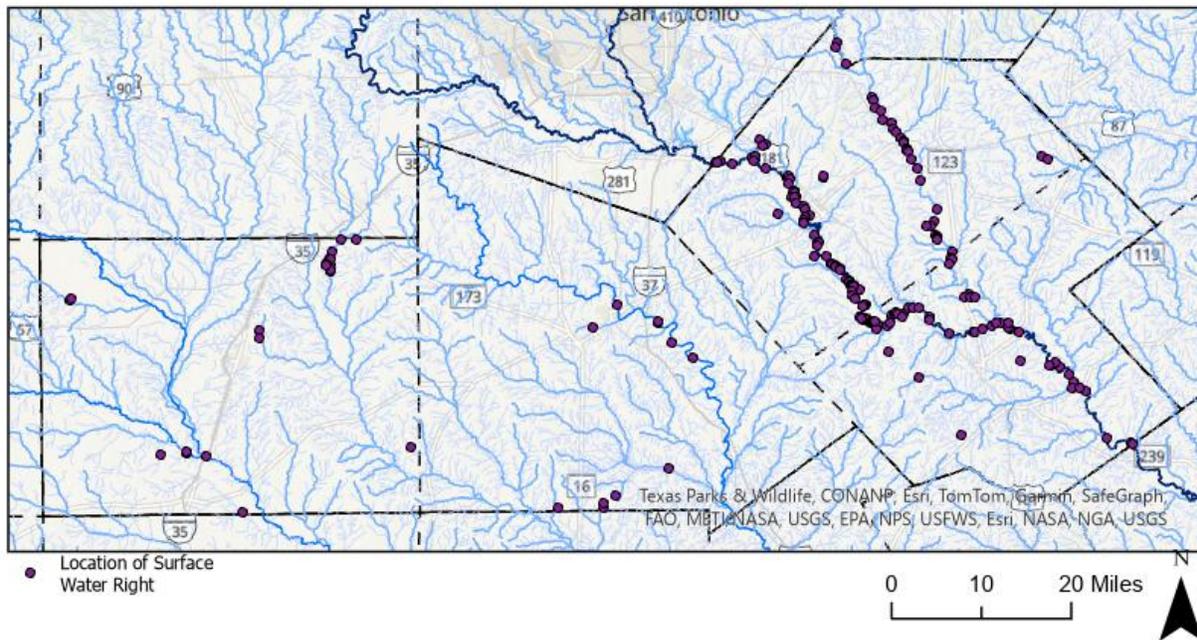


Figure 4. Locations of Surface Water Withdrawal Locations.

Water use data obtained from the TWDB for 2023 show that surface water usage in the District was approximately 3,700 ac-ft, comprising about three percent of overall District-wide water use and 17.3% of the permitted surface rights.

Projected surface water supplies are described in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan and are referenced Appendix A. The projected surface water supplies include run-of-river and local (surface water pond or reservoir) supplies and a small surface water supply for the City of La Vernia backed by stored water in Canyon Lake.

Projected Water Demands

The Region L Water Planning Group (RLWPG) and local water use data indicate that total water demands for the District could be 177,032 and 181,834 ac-ft/yr respectively, by 2030 and 2070. These numbers include use from all available groundwater and surface water sources within the District and represents a 16.4% and 27.2% increase, respectively, in demand from the previous 2017 projections (TWDB, 2022).

Current and projected water demands by user group within each county in the District through the year 2070 are described in Appendix A. These estimates are in the current 2022 Texas State Water Plan. Projected water demands were adjusted in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan, compared to the 2017 Texas State Water Plan as believed appropriate by the water planners. The District will continue to work to collect accurate data about current groundwater production, as well as projected demands for water. This information will be provided to the TWDB for inclusion in future regional and state water plans. As indicated in the regional water plan, the water demand projections take into account population growth, rainfall, and conservation measures to be taken by each user group.

Projected Water Supply Needs

The District has considered the future needs projects in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan. The projected need for additional water supplies stated in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan clearly indicates needs in irrigation (Frio, Karnes, and Wilson Counties) mining (Karnes County), and municipal. Municipal needs exist for City of Lytle, City of Pearsall, El Oso WSC, Karnes City, City of Elmendorf, Oak Hills, and SS WSC. The total amount of the additional water supply needs within the District are 22,287 ac-ft/yr by 2070. This is a 561% increase from the estimated water supply needs in the 2017 state water plan and represents 12% of the estimated water demand in 2070.

Projected water supply needs, based on projections in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan, are included in Appendix A. Negative values (listed in red) indicate a projected water supply need. The plan identifies recommended water strategies for these needs.

Projected Water Management Strategies to Meet Future Supply Needs

The projected water management strategies, as given in the 2022 Texas State Water Plan, are included in Appendix A. It is estimated that by 2070, projects developing 6,455 ac-ft/yr from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, and 552 ac-ft/yr from the Yegua-Jackson will be implemented. Most of the future water development is projected to occur in Wilson County, by SS WSC, City of Floresville, and Oak Hills WSC. An additional 1,282 ac-ft of demand projection, through strategies such as municipal water conservation and drought management, is estimated to occur by 2070.

Natural or Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Resources

Estimate of Average Recharge to the Groundwater Resources within the District.

Aquifers within the District receive recharge from infiltration of precipitation and water from streams that cross aquifer outcrops. Estimated general locations of aquifer outcrops within the District are shown on Figures 1 and 2. Recharge to aquifers within the District can occur outside District boundaries, as an aquifer outcrop extends to the north into an adjoining county, or to the east and west of the District.

An estimate of recharge to the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer in the very north part of the District is zero, based on the results of TWDB GAM Run 19-013.

Estimates of average recharge for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer have been less than one inch per year based on water flow budgets developed by the TWDB. TWDB GAM Run 19-013 provides estimates of recharge for the aquifer systems and they are given in Table 4 along with estimates of recharge for the other aquifers discussed in the following paragraphs. Based on areas of the aquifer outcrops within the District, the resulting estimate of recharge to the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer is about 20,850 ac-ft/yr. With a higher amount of precipitation in the east part of the District recharge rates in that area could be higher than in the west part of the District. Additional recharge occurs outside the District, which contributes to the total recharge to the aquifer system.

The Queen City Aquifer is composed of fine-grained sands with interbedded clay. The outcrop area also can contain alternating areas of sands and other areas of lower permeability silt or clay. The TWDB GAM Run 19-013, estimates that the recharge to the Queen City Aquifer within the District is about 23,084 ac-ft/yr.

The Sparta Aquifer is composed of quartz sand with a small amount of interbedded clay within the aquifer thickness. Recharge to the aquifer via infiltrated precipitation and stream flow is estimated at about 6,150 ac-ft/yr in the TWDB GAM Run 19-013.

The Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is composed of sandstone, clay, and lignite beds in some areas. The outcrop area is extensive in the District as shown on Figure 3. Estimated recharge to the Yegua-Jackson aquifer is about 42,086 ac-ft/yr, based on the TWDB GAM Run 19-013.

The outcrop for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System occurs in Karnes County. It is estimated, based on the TWDB GAM Run 19-013, that recharge to the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is about 1,196 ac-ft/yr.

How Natural or Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Within the District Might Be Increased.

Recharge enhancement may increase the amount of groundwater available from the aquifers within the District. Increasing recharge can be difficult in geologic environments that occur within the District because of the modest level of precipitation in District. Recharge might be enhanced by the construction of rainfall runoff retention structures on ephemeral streams in outcrop areas with higher permeability sediments such as the Carrizo Aquifer outcrop. Further study of the surface geology and soil characteristics in the District may result in the identification of areas with porous soils that could provide sites for enhanced recharge or test sites for recharge investigations.

Management of Groundwater Supplies – 31 TAC 356.52(a)(4)

Groundwater conservation districts have statutorily been designated as Texas' preferred method of groundwater management through the rules developed, adopted, and promulgated by individual groundwater districts, as authorized by Chapter 36 of the TWC and the individual district's enabling act (TWC §36.0015). The EUWCD may manage groundwater supplies, in part, by adopting rules that regulate the spacing and production of wells, to minimize drawdown of the water table or reduction of artesian pressure, to control subsidence, to prevent interference between wells, to prevent degradation of water quality, or to prevent waste (TWC §36.116).

The EUWCD, as authorized by law, has adopted the following groundwater management strategies in its rules (<https://evergreenwcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Resolution-2025-04-25-Rules-Amendment.pdf>):

Registration of Exempt Wells

All exempt wells, as defined in EUWCD, shall be registered with the District. New exempt wells shall be registered with the District prior to drilling.

Permitting of Non-Exempt Wells

All non-exempt wells in the District shall be permitted. No person shall construct or drill a new non-exempt well without first obtaining a production permit from the District.

Well Spacing

Well spacing must comply with TDLR rules. Additionally, all new permitted wells and registered oil and gas wells shall be spaced a minimum of one foot for each gallon per minute of production capability from all existing permitted and registered wells producing from the same aquifer.

Groundwater Production Limits

Subject to limitations imposed upon withdrawals as specified under the District's rules, a person may be permitted to produce groundwater from wells on their property, or a property for which the person can show possession of groundwater rights, up to a maximum production of 652,000 gallons per acre per year (approximately 2 ac-ft/yr).

The allowance shall not exceed 75 percent of the annual production capability of the well, or the annual production allowance based upon the acres of groundwater rights owned or leased by the applicant, at the time the application is filed.

The maximum production rate may be further limited in the Production Permit based on the evaluation of the studies that may be required to be submitted with the application to prevent waste and achieve water conservation, minimize as far as practicable the drawdown of the water table or the reduction of artesian pressure, including but not limited to enforce the adopted DFCs for the aquifer(s), and lessen interference between wells.

Retail public water utilities may only claim acreage within their CCN or service area if:

- the well is located or to be located within their CCN or service area;
- the well meets the District's spacing rules; and
- the production limit shall not exceed 600 gallons/service connection/day.

Large Scale Groundwater Production Pumping Projects

An entity with permitted groundwater pumping wells located within the District capable of yielding greater than 5,000 acre-feet of groundwater annually from 2,500 acres or more of contiguous property shall, prior to the production of groundwater, install monitoring wells.

Permits for Production of Brackish Groundwater

A person may be permitted to produce brackish groundwater from a well(s) on their property, or property for which person can show possession of groundwater rights, up to a maximum production of 3 acre-feet/acre/year.

Actions Based on Aquifer Response to Pumping

The District shall use its well monitoring program to assess aquifer levels in the District and the effects caused by groundwater production to enforce the District's adopted desired future conditions for the aquifers and to conserve and preserve groundwater availability and protect groundwater users and groundwater ownership and rights.

The District shall adopt threshold average aquifer drawdown amounts that will be used to initiate groundwater management responses that will be implemented to enforce the District's adopted DFCs of the aquifers and to conserve and preserve groundwater availability and protect groundwater users and groundwater ownership and rights.

The District will incorporate these management strategies into its rules and will register, permit, and monitor wells accordingly.

Methodology to Track District Progress in Achieving Management Goals 31 TAC 356.52 (a)(4)

An annual report will be developed by the General Manager and District staff and provided to the District's Board of Directors. The Annual Report will cover activities of the District including information on the District's performance regarding achieving the District's management goals and objectives. The Annual Report will be delivered to the District Board within 90 days following the completion of the District's calendar year, beginning with the calendar year that starts on January 1, 2026. A copy of the Annual Report, upon adoption, will be kept on file and available for public inspection at the District's office.

Included in the annual report is an assessment of the District's achievement of the desired future conditions, including the summary and analysis of monitoring data.

The District continually solicits participation in the groundwater monitoring program from well owners throughout the district. As wells fail or are re-purposed they are removed from the monitoring program, so the number of wells within the program is constantly in flux. While the District utilized 20 monitoring wells across multiple aquifers and counties in 2024, the District is striving to add additional wells, concentrating on areas of high production or with aquifer zones with a lack of representation. At the end of 2025, the district was collecting data, monthly, from 60 wells.

Primary DFC Assessment for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers

Monitoring Program

The monitoring goal for assessment of the primary DFC, is to have monitoring locations distributed across the boundary of the subcrop and outcrop. Ideally, wells would be located in all counties where this boundary exists at the density of 1 well per 5 miles or less, but with greater concentration near areas of high groundwater production, and with measurements both in the baseline and evaluation time periods.

Data Management

Data is evaluated for quality assurance with outliers or questionable data points removed from the data set. Outliers were defined at three times the standard deviation difference from the mean. Questionable datapoints are defined as observation of abnormalities at the time of collection or significantly different from the dataset both spatially or temporally.

The District currently monitors water levels on a monthly basis. However, the observation data for assessment of achieving the DFC is filtered for the winter static water levels with the following priority of measurement timeframes: (1) January, (2) December, (3) February, or (4) November.

Evaluation Procedure

Using these data points, the following procedure was utilized to assess the primary DFC:

1. Normalize the observation measurement (ft below ground surface) to water surface elevations (ft mean sea level), by subtracting the relative observation in ft below ground surface from the ground surface elevation of the well location.
2. Calculate the saturated thickness (ft) at each observation point by subtracting the observed water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) from the elevation of the floor of the aquifer at the observation point (ft mean sea level).
3. Average the saturated thickness (ft) in the baseline observation set and the evaluation observation set.
4. Calculate the percent saturated thickness remaining by dividing the average saturated thickness in the evaluation observation set by the average saturated thickness in the baseline observation set.

Data Limitations

Due to removal of some wells from the monitoring program, there are only three (3) wells in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (see Figure 5) and two (2) wells in the Queen City Aquifer that are located near the subcrop/outcrop boundary that have measurements both in the baseline and evaluation time periods.

Due to the limited number of wells screened in the Sparta Aquifer, the District does not have current monitoring wells in the Sparta Aquifer. The State Driller’s Report database was searched to identify wells drilled in 2025 with a static water level recorded that was located along the subcrop/outcrop boundary. No wells met these criteria, therefore the District was unable to assess the primary DFC for the Sparta Aquifer.

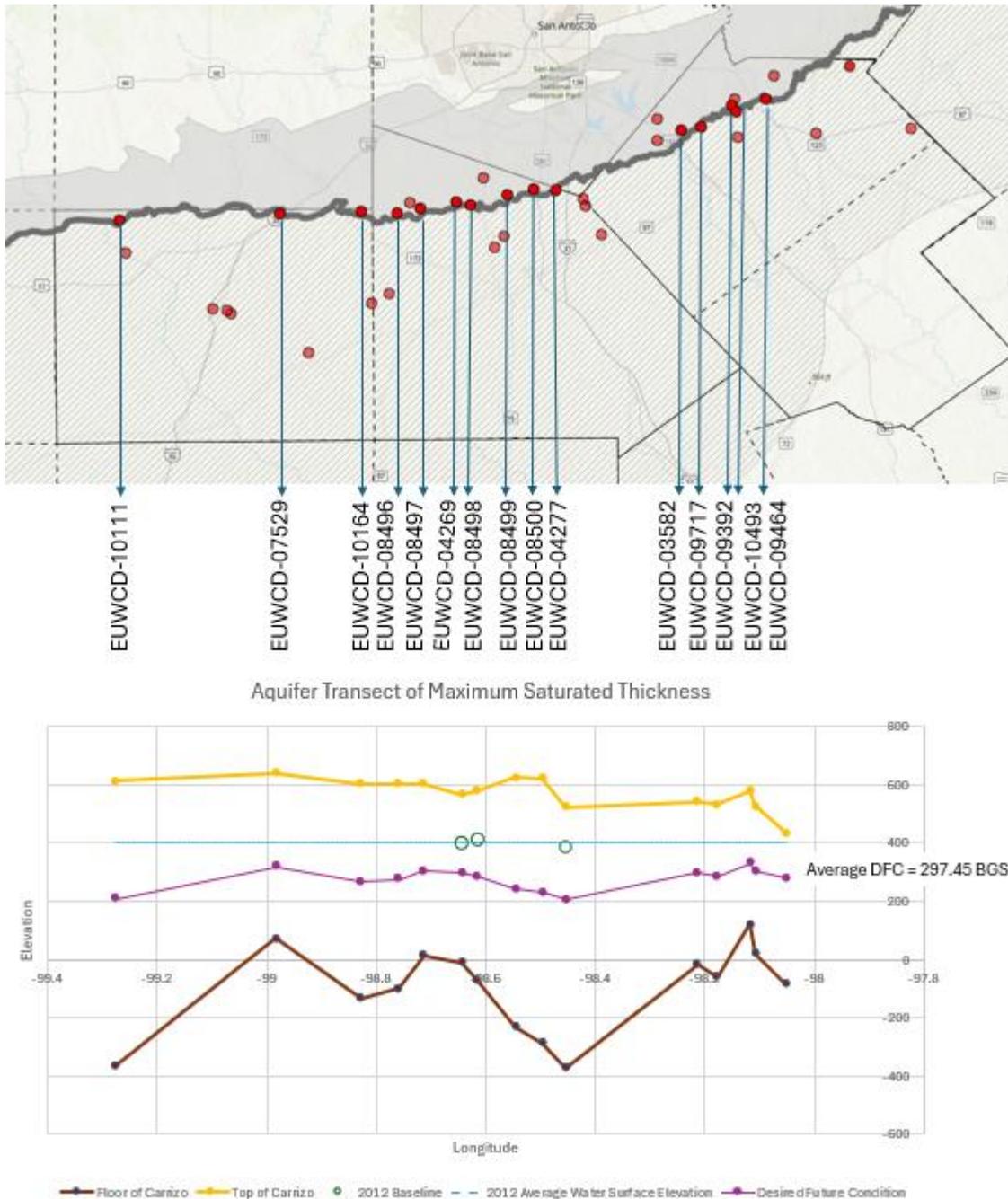


Figure 5. Assessment of Desired Future Conditions with Monitoring Data in the Carrizo Wilcox Aquifers

Secondary DFC Assessment for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers

Monitoring Program

The monitoring goal for assessment of the secondary DFC, expressed as a maximum allowable average drawdown of 49 foot from baseline across the GMA, is to have monitoring locations distributed across the district, located in both the subcrop and outcrop. Ideally, the District would have a minimum of 5 wells in each county, evenly distributed across the subcrop and outcrop but would have additional wells concentrated near areas of high groundwater production. While it would be preferable to have wells with a continuous data measurements both in the baseline and evaluation time periods, by normalizing the observations to water surface elevation (mean sea level) the average water surface elevation baseline and evaluation time periods and be compared for assessment of DFC achievement.

Data Management

Data is evaluated for quality assurance with outliers or questionable data points removed from the data set. Outliers were defined at three times the standard deviation difference from the mean. Questionable datapoints are defined as observation of abnormalities at the time of collection or significantly different from the dataset both spatially or temporally.

The District currently monitors water levels on a monthly basis. However, the observation data for assessment of achieving the DFC is filtered for the winter static water levels with the following priority of measurement timeframes: (1) January, (2) December, (3) February, or (4) November.

Due to the limited number of wells screened in the Sparta Aquifer, the District does not have current monitoring wells in the Sparta Aquifer and extremely limited data in the baseline period. The State Driller's Report database was searched to identify wells drilled in 2025 and in 2012 with a static water level recorded. No wells were drilled within the winter static level period referenced above for the evaluation period, and only 3 wells in the baseline winter static level period. Therefore all observations in each time period were included in the analysis.

Evaluation Procedure

Using these data points, the following procedure was utilized to assess the secondary DFC:

1. Normalize the observation measurement (ft below ground surface) to water surface elevations (ft mean sea level), by subtracting the relative observation in ft below ground surface from the ground surface elevation of the well location.
2. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the baseline period by averaging all observations in the baseline period.
3. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the evaluation period by averaging all observations in the evaluation period.

4. Calculate the average drawdown (ft) by subtracting the average evaluation water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level) from the average baseline water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level).

Data Limitations

There were only two wells screened within the Queen City for which there were baseline observations in 2012, located in Frio and Atascosa Counties. The evaluation dataset had three observations located in Atascosa and Wilson Counties, which are not in the vicinity of the baseline observations. Therefore, because the two different portions of the aquifer, are being observed in the baseline versus the evaluation period, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the data in the context of DFC achievement.

Due to the limited number of wells screened in the Sparta Aquifer, the District does not have current monitoring wells in the Sparta Aquifer. While the submitted drillers reports were utilized to augment the dataset, the accuracy of the data cannot be ascertained and therefore caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the data in the context of DFC achievement.

Primary DFC Assessment for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifers in Karnes County

Monitoring Program

The monitoring goal for assessment of the primary Yegua-Jackson DFC, expressed as a maximum allowable average drawdown of 1 ft (+/- 1 ft) from baseline in Karnes County, is to have four monitoring wells located throughout Karnes County representing both the subcrop and outcrop of the Yegua-Jackson.

Data Management

Data is evaluated for quality assurance with outliers or questionable data points removed from the data set. Outliers were defined at three times the standard deviation difference from the mean. Questionable datapoints are defined as observation of abnormalities at the time of collection or significantly different from the dataset both spatially or temporally.

The District currently monitors water levels on a monthly basis. However, the observation data for assessment of achieving the DFC is filtered for the winter static water levels with the following priority of measurement timeframes: (1) January, (2) December, (3) February, or (4) November.

Evaluation Procedure

Using these data points, the following procedure was utilized to assess the DFC:

1. Normalize the observation measurement (ft below ground surface) to water surface elevations (ft mean sea level), by subtracting the relative observation in ft below ground surface from the ground surface elevation of the well location.

2. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the baseline period by averaging all observations in the baseline period.
3. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the evaluation period by averaging all observations in the evaluation period.
4. Calculate the average drawdown (ft) by subtracting the average evaluation water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level) from the average baseline water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level).

Data Limitations

Currently the District has only two monitoring wells screened in the Yegua Aquifer. However, the locations are located within 875 ft of each other and thus offer a limited understanding of the Yegua-Jackson conditions. One location is continuously monitored with a pressure transducer; however the well is actively producing groundwater, thus quality assurance is necessary to filter data non-reflective of static water levels from the dataset. The second location was recently added to the dataset in the later part of 2025, offering limited assessment value. Both locations are located within the subcrop of the Yegua-Jackson.

Primary DFC Assessment for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Karnes County

Monitoring Program

The monitoring goal for assessment of the primary Gulf Coast Aquifer System DFC, expressed as a maximum allowable average drawdown of 22 foot from baseline in Karnes County, is to have monitoring wells with screening intervals either in Jasper Aquifer (including the Oakville Sandstone) or the Burkeville System (including the Logarto Clay units) distributed across Karnes county.

Ideally, the District would have a minimum of 6 wells, with most of the wells screened in the Jasper Aquifer. While it would be preferable to have wells with continuous data measurement both in the baseline and evaluation time periods, wells are routinely removed from the monitoring program because of deterioration or a change in participation in the program by the well owner. By normalizing the observations to water surface elevation (mean sea level) the average water surface elevation baseline and evaluation time periods and be compared for assessment of DFC achievement.

Data Management

Data is evaluated for quality assurance with outliers or questionable data points removed from the data set. Outliers were defined at three times the standard deviation difference from the mean. Questionable datapoints are defined as observation of abnormalities at the time of collection or significantly different from the dataset both spatially or temporally.

The District currently monitors water levels on a monthly basis. However, the observation data for assessment of achieving the DFC is filtered for the winter static water levels with the following priority of measurement timeframes: (1) January, (2) December, (3) February, or (4) November.

Evaluation Procedure

Using these data points, the following procedure was utilized to assess the DFC:

1. Normalize the observation measurement (ft below ground surface) to water surface elevations (ft mean sea level), by subtracting the relative observation in ft below ground surface from the ground surface elevation of the well location.
2. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the baseline period by averaging all observations in the baseline period (1999).
3. Calculate the average water surface elevation (ft mean sea level) during the evaluation period by averaging all observations in the evaluation period.
4. Calculate the average drawdown (ft) by subtracting the average evaluation water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level) from the average baseline water surface elevation observation (ft mean sea level).

Data Limitations

Observations of water levels taken from monitoring wells within the Jasper Aquifer (including the Oakville Sandstone), and Burkeville System (including the Logarto Clay units) were compiled from data collected in January of 1999 and January of 2025. Water level observations for wells in these units are unavailable for the baseline year, 2000, as expressed in the DFC. Therefore, data from December of 1999 was used as a surrogate for the baseline, as this was the last simulation time step of the baseline model run, and the closest temporal observation to the expressed baseline.

DFC Achievement In the Preceding Five-Year Joint Planning Period

Table 11 summarizes the observed water level conditions in the context of the adopted desired future conditions.

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Primary DFC Assessment for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers

Because of the expression of the DFC as a percent of saturated thickness remaining, observations of water surface elevation must be evaluated in the context of the floor elevation of the aquifer. Therefore care was taken to only use datapoints that were present in both the baseline and evaluation datasets, in order to avoid introducing bias from the variation in the thickness of the aquifer.

Table 11. Summary of DFC Achievement Assessments.

Aquifer	Baseline Water Surface Elevation (MSL)	# of Baseline Observations	Average Evaluation Water Surface Elevation (MSL)	# of Evaluation Observations	Evaluation Statement	Achievement of DFC	Note
Carrizo-Wilcox	385.6	3	353.3	3	94.0% % of Saturated Thickness Remains	Y	
Carrizo-Wilcox	333.6	43	331.7	24	1.89 ft of average drawdown	Y	
Queen City	406.1	2	398.4	2	98.7% of Saturated Thickness Remains	Y	Baseline calculated with earliest observations in 2013 & 2016.
Queen City	345.2	2	416.6	3	-71.37 ft of recovery	Y	
Sparta	**	0	**	0	Unable to Assess	N	
Sparta	365.9		358.4		7.5 ft of average drawdown	Y	Calculated from data in the Submitted Drillers Reports (SDR) Database
Yegua-Jackson in Karnes County	292.1	1	227.0	2	65.1 ft of average drawdown	N	
Gulf Coast Aquifer System	205.7	6	208.2	4	-2.5 ft of recovery	Y	

The Carrizo-Wilcox assessment was based on observations from 3 wells in the baseline and evaluation time periods. The difference in the average water surface elevation in the two datasets is 32.4 foot of drawdown with 94% of the saturated thickness remaining. While the assessment demonstrates achievement of the DFC, it is based on a low number of wells, two of them located in Atascosa County and one of them located in Wilson County, thus making the analysis sensitive to the influence of spatial variability.

No wells were available for monitoring that were screened in the Queen City Aquifer, located along the subcrop/outcrop boundary, and had winter static water level observations in both the baseline (2012) and evaluation datasets (2025). However there were two wells (both located in Wilson County) that met the first two criteria, with winter static water level observations in 2013 and 2016. Using the earliest observation as the baseline, the average baseline water surface elevation was 406.5 ft MSL. The evaluation average baseline water surface elevation was 398.375 ft MSL. With a 7.7 ft of drawdown, 98.7% of the saturated thickness present in 2012 remained in 2025, demonstrating achievement of the DFC. However, with only two datapoints, both of which were located in eastern Wilson County, this assessment likely does not capture the variability of aquifer behavior throughout the district. The district is seeking additional wells, particularly in the outcrop in western Wilson, Atascosa, and eastern Frio counties with an emphasis on the high production areas in Frio County, and the large permitted production areas in eastern Atascosa County.

Due to the low number of wells screened in the Sparta, the District was unable to monitor the Sparta Aquifer in the evaluation period. However, the District searched the static water levels published in the Submitted Drillers Reports Database for wells drilled near the subcrop/outcrop boundary. No wells were drilled in this location in the evaluation period. Therefore the District was unable to conduct the assessment. Because of the low number of wells and the permitted volume of groundwater production, the District will explore the appropriateness of declaring the Sparta non-relevant for the purposes of joint planning in the future.

Due to the complexities of analyzing the data in the context of the saturated thickness, the District will advocate for expressing the DFC in a different format, that captures the intent of a management goal specific to the outcrop but allows for the reality of observation points which vary spatially within the baseline and evaluation time periods.

Secondary DFC Assessment for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers

The Carrizo-Wilcox assessment was based on observations from 43 wells in the baseline time period and 24 wells in the evaluation time period. Only 10 of the wells are present in both datasets. The difference in the average water surface elevation in the two datasets is 1.89 ft of drawdown. However, if only the 10 wells that have observations within both datasets were compared, the drawdown is 43.6 feet. While both assessments show achievement of the DFC, the variability of the assessments highlights the need for monitoring wells distributed throughout the District and

additional District owned monitoring wells which will provide long term records of water surface elevation.

The 2012 baseline average water surface elevation in the Queen City Aquifer was 345.2 ft MSL (with 2 observations points) and the 2025 evaluation average water surface elevation was 416.57 ft MSL (with 3 observations). Therefore, the difference between the water surface elevations demonstrates a 71.37 ft of recovery. However, due to the low number of observations and, as discussed in the Data Limitations section, the wells available for observation are located in different portions of the aquifer, and thus caution should be exercised in interpreting the data as achievement of the DFC. Therefore additional effort is planned in order to monitor wells further west and downdip in the District.

Due to the low number of wells screened in the Sparta, the District was unable to monitor the Sparta Aquifer in the evaluation period. However, the District utilized static water levels published in the Submitted Drillers Reports Database for wells drilled throughout the year (2025). While the difference in average water surface elevations demonstrate a 7.5 ft of drawdown, the accuracy of the evaluation dataset cannot be assessed. Because of the low number of wells and the permitted volume of groundwater production, the District will explore the appropriateness of declaring the Sparta non-relevant for the purposes of joint planning in the future.

Primary DFC Assessment of the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer

The difference in the average baseline (2010) and evaluation water surface elevations show a 65.1 ft of average drawdown, which demonstrates non-achievement of the DFC. However, this was based on a single observation well which was an active well in the subcrop of the aquifer. The District is actively seeking additional Yegua and Jackson wells in order to gain additional insight into the variability of aquifer behavior, particularly in the outcrop and near areas with a high density of production. The District's goal is to obtain observation data from a minimum of five (5) monitoring locations with both baseline and evaluation observations.

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Primary DFC Assessment of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System

Due to the lack of observation data in the baseline period (2000), data collected in 1999 was utilized. Six (6) datapoints with winter static water level observation in the Jasper and Burkeville Aquifers were averaged resulting in a water surface elevation of 205.7 ft MSL. The evaluation dataset has only three (3) datapoints and an average water surface elevation of 208.2 ft MSL. This resulted in an average recovery of 2.5 ft, thus achieving the DFC. With a low number of datapoints and no common wells in the observation and evaluation datasets, caution should be exercised in evaluation of the data. The District is seeking additional wells, particularly in the northern and

western portions of the Jasper Aquifer within Karnes County as well as in the Burkeville Aquifer near the southern border of the County.

Actions, Procedures, Performance, and Avoidance for District Implementation of Management Plan 31 TAC 356.52 (a)(4)

The District will act on goals and directives established in this District Management plan. The District will use the objectives and provisions of the Management plan as a guideline in its policy implementation and decision-making. In both its daily operations and long-term planning efforts, the District will continuously strive to comply with the initiatives and standards created by the Management plan.

The District will amend rules in accordance with Chapter 36 of the TWC and rules will be followed and enforced. The District may amend the District rules as necessary to comply with changes to Chapter 36 of the TWC and to ensure the best management of the groundwater within the District. Development and enforcement of the rules of the District will be based on the best scientific and technical evidence available to the District.

The District will encourage public cooperation and coordination in implementation of the District Management plan. All operations and activities of the District will be performed in a manner that best encourages cooperation with appropriate state, regional, and local water entities, as well as landowners and the general public. Meetings of the District's Board of Directors will be noticed and conducted in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act. The District will also make available for public inspection all official documents, reports, records, and minutes of the District, in compliance with the Texas Public Information Act.

For information concerning rules of the District, visit the District's website:
www.evergreenuwcd.org/rules.html

Management Goals and Objectives 31 TAC 356.52(a)(1)

Unless indicated otherwise, performance on goals will be measured annually. The Management plan will be subject to review at least every five years, and modification will be made as deemed appropriate. Information describing programs, policies, and actions taken by the District to meet goals and objectives established by the District will be included in the Annual Report prepared by the General Manager and presented to the District's Board of Directors.

Management Goals:

1. Providing for the Most Efficient Use of Groundwater:

Objective 1a. – Require existing and new non-exempt wells constructed within the boundaries of the District to be permitted by the District and operated in accordance with District Rules. In addition, the District will require all exempt wells constructed within the District boundaries to be registered with the District.

Performance Standard – The number of exempt and permitted wells registered within the District will be reported annually in the District’s Annual Report submitted to the District’s Board of Directors.

Objective 1b. – Each month the District will monitor the volume of water produced from all municipal and Rural water supply entities in the District.

Performance Standard – A table showing the annual production volumes reported to the District by the Municipal and Rural water supply entities in the District will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

Objective 1c – Each year the District will request production reports from the operators of 600 agricultural irrigation wells in the District.

Performance Standard – A table showing production volumes reported to the District from the agricultural irrigation well operators in the District will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

Objective 1d – Each month the District will measure the water levels in 20 water wells.

Performance Standard – A table showing the monthly water level measurements made by the District will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

2. Controlling and Preventing Waste of Groundwater:

Objective 2a – Each year the District will conduct an on-site investigation of all reports of waste of groundwater within two working days of the time of the receipt of report to the District.

Performance Standard – A discussion of the waste of groundwater observed by the District each year, including the number of reports of the waste of groundwater received by the District and the District response to the report, will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

3. Addressing Conjunctive Surface Water Management Issues:

Objective 3a - Encourage the use of surface water supplies where available to meet the needs of specific user groups within the District.

Performance Standard- The District will participate in the Region L Regional Water Planning process by attending at least two Region L meetings annually and will encourage the development of surface supplies where appropriate. This activity and involvement will be discussed in the Annual Report presented to the District Board of Directors.

4. Addressing Natural Resource Issues that Impact the Use and Availability of groundwater and which are Impacted by the Use of Groundwater

Objective 4a – Each year the District will sample at least eight water wells in the District, two per county, for chemical analysis of water quality for chemical constituents of concern.

Performance Standard – A table giving the results of the chemical analyses of the water quality samples taken by the District each year will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

Performance Standard – A discussion of whether any instances of groundwater contamination or issues of concern were noted in the water quality sample analyses will be included in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

5. Addressing Drought Conditions:

Objective 5a – At least each quarter, the District will download at least one updated U.S. Drought Monitor map posted on The National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska Lincoln website (<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?TX>) and check for periodic updates to drought conditions as posted on the Texas Water Development Board website.

Performance Standard – at least quarterly, the District will assess the status of drought in the District and prepare a quarterly briefing to the Board of Directors. The downloaded U.S. Drought Monitoring maps and drought report will be included with copies of the quarterly briefing in the Annual Report of District Activities made to the Board of Directors each year.

Performance Standard – the District will put the following link to the TWDB drought page as a resource <https://www.waterdatafortexas.org/drought>

6. Addressing Water Conservation:

Objective 6a - Each year the District will provide conservation focused education through the District website and through two (2) in-person workshops, talks, or events.

Performance Standard – Each year the District will brief the Board of Directors regarding conservation articles, links, of flyers, and blog postings (4) posted on the website and a summary of the in-person events (2) in which the District participates.

7. Addressing Desired Future Conditions

Objective 7a - The District will annually monitor water surface elevations within each of the aquifers for which there is an adopted desired future condition and will determine the average water surface elevation based on the observations collected. The district will compare the average water surface elevation to the desired future condition in order to track its progress in achieving the desired future condition.

Performance Standard- The District’s annual report will include the water surface elevations observations to assess the district’s progress toward achieving the desired future conditions. Once the district has obtained water level measurements for five consecutive years and is able to calculate average water surface elevations, over the five year period, the district will include a discussion of its comparison of water surface elevations to the desired future condition in order to track its progress in achieving its desired future condition.

Management Goals Determined Not to be Applicable to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Controlling and Preventing Subsidence:

The report “Final Report: Identification of the Vulnerability of the Major and Minor Aquifers of Texas to Subsidence with Regard to Groundwater Pumping TWDB Contract Number 1648302062” prepared by LRE Water for the Texas Water Development Board in 2017 was reviewed while considering the potential for significant subsidence occurring due to groundwater pumping.

(<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/models/research/subsidence/subsidence.asp>). A summary of the report findings for each of the major and minor aquifers in the district can be found in Figures 6, 7, and 8 along with references to the section and figure outlining the report findings.

The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in the District is composed of the Carrizo Sand and the immediately below Wilcox units. The Carrizo has and will continue to provide substantial amounts of water whereas the Wilcox has and is estimated to continue to provide small amounts of water. The Carrizo Sand is composed principally of moderate to high permeability sand with minor amounts of clay. The Wilcox is composed of interbedded layers of fine sand and clay. With the minor amounts of clay in the Carrizo Sand and small amount of pumping from the Wilcox Aquifer, there is not a significant risk of subsidence occurring due to groundwater pumping (Reference Section 4.2.2). There is acknowledgement in the report that the risk of subsidence is less in the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer than where it occurs in the central and northern parts of the Texas (See Figure 6)

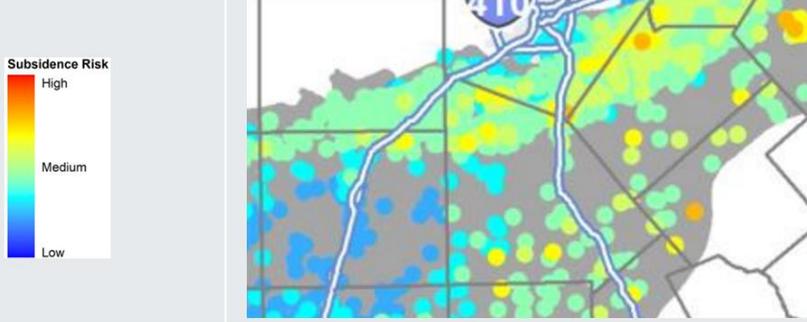
Aquifer:	Carrizo- Wilcox		
Report Section Reviewed	4.2.2	Figure	4.7 (pg 4-13)
			
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Within the District, the risk for subsidence is low to medium with some areas of elevated risk in the outcrop.</p>			

Figure 6. Subsidence Assessment for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers

Subsidence risk of the Gulf Coast Aquifer is high but generally limited to the confined zones of the Jasper, Evangeline, and Chicot Aquifers. Within the District, the aquifer is primarily unconfined, and according to the assessment, (See Figure 7) “at lower risk of subsidence due primarily to the lower clay thicknesses” (LRE, pg 4-41).

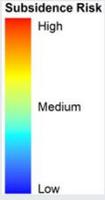
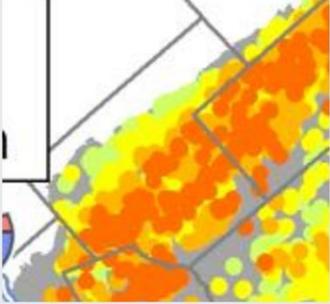
Aquifer:	Gulf Cost Aquifer System		
Report Section Reviewed	4.2.4	Figure	4.23 (pg 4-42)
			
Summary:			
<p>Within the district, the risk of subsidence is high, however the unconfined zones of the Jasper, Evangeline, and Chocot have lower risk, due to lower clay thickness.</p>			

Figure 7. Subsidence Assessment for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.

The Queen City is composed of fluvio-deltaic sands with interbedded clays and is predicted to have medium risk of subsidence (LRE, pg. 4-192). The Sparta Aquifer is also composed of sand layers with interbedded clays and silts. Within the district, the risk is generally medium (LRE, pg. 4-212). Similarly, the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer generally exhibits medium to higher risk of subsidence (LRE, 4-235) (See Figure 8) However, due to limited pumping from these aquifers, there is not believed to be significant risk of subsidence occurring due to future groundwater pumping from the aquifer.

Aquifer:		Queen City		
Report Section Reviewed	4.3.15	Figure	4.122 (pg 4-193)	
		<p>Within the District, the Queen City has a medium to low risk, primarily due to unconsolidated clastic lithology. The potential for subsidence exists but is not significant.</p>		
Aquifer:		Sparta		
Report Section Reviewed	4.3.18	Figure	4.136 (pg 4-213)	
		<p>Within the district, the Sparta has a medium risk. While the potential for subsidence exists but is not significant.</p>		
Aquifer:		Yegua-Jackson		
Report Section Reviewed	4.3.21	Figure	4.151 (pg 4-236)	
		<p>Within the district, the Yegua-Jackson has a medium to high risk for subsidence, primarily where wells are pumping from deeper areas of the aquifer.</p>		

Figure 8. Subsidence Assessment for Minor Aquifers within the EUWCD.

Based on the information presented in the report, there is not believed to be a significant risk of subsidence occurring due to future groundwater pumping from the aquifer. A management goal addressing controlling and preventing subsidence is not appropriate at this time.

However, the District has implemented rules to requiring that permits be issued subject to terms and provisions necessary to prevent subsidence (Rule 7.3(c)), including a requirement that applications for transport permits incorporate a hydrogeologic study that include information describing the projected effect on subsidence (Rule 11.3(b)(2)). In addition, the District developed guidance for hydrogeologic studies recommend that applicants utilize the TWDB subsidence tool to document and estimate the risk of subsidence for the well site and thresholds and requirements for implementing a monitoring plan. The District will investigate any reports of potential subsidence.

Addressing Rainwater Harvesting:

This goal is not applicable. While the District supports activities related to rainwater harvesting, and engages in education activities related to improving the public's understanding of rainwater capture, the District does not engage in a rainwater harvesting financial incentive program. A management goal addressing rainwater harvesting is not appropriate at this time because this management option is not cost effective given patterns of groundwater use within the District.

Addressing Recharge Enhancement:

This goal is not applicable. Increasing recharge can be difficult in geologic environments that occur within the District because of the modest level of precipitation that occurs in the District. Recharge might be enhanced by the construction of rainfall runoff retention structures on ephemeral streams in outcrop areas with higher permeability sediments such as the Carrizo Aquifer outcrop or restoration of riparian corridors with significant infiltration potential. Further study of the surface geology and soil characteristics in the District is needed to determine the identification of areas with porous soils that could provide sites for enhanced recharge or test sites for recharge investigations. Until further studies are conducted for future projects, a management goal addressing recharge enhancement is not appropriate at this time.

Addressing Brush Control:

This goal is not applicable. In the west part of the District mesquite and thorny brush occur and cover a substantial amount of the land. Some mesquite and thorny brush also occur in the east part of the District along with more hardwood trees. Over the District in general, there are areas of improved pasture and cultivated land. Brush control is currently left to the individual land owners to manage their land and practice brush control for water conservation given their individual land management goals. A management goal addressing brush control is not considered cost effective within the District at this time.

Addressing Precipitation Enhancement:

This goal is not applicable. While the District previously participated in a cooperative effort to conduct cloud seeding operations to enhance precipitation through the South Texas Weather Modification Association (STWMA), the STWMA has suspended operations due to the lack of vendor support. As such this management strategy is not considered to be financially feasible at this time.

References

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- Fisher, W.L., and McGowen, J. H., 1967, Depositional systems in the Wilcox Group of Texas and their relationship to the occurrence of oil and gas: Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies Transactions, v. 17, p. 105-125
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Appendix A – Estimated Historical Water Use And 2022
Texas State Water Plan Datasets

TWDB Estimated Historical Groundwater Use and 2022 State Water Plan Datasets

Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Technical Assistance Department

stephen.allen@twdb.texas.gov

(512) 463-7317

October 26, 2025

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA

This set of water data tables (part one of a two-part package of information) is being provided to groundwater conservation districts to help them meet the requirements for approval of their five-year groundwater management plan. Each table addresses a specific numbered requirement in the Texas Water Development Board's groundwater management plan review checklist. The checklist can be found at this web address:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GCD/GCD_Mgmt_Plan_Checklist_2025.pdf

The five tables included in part one of this data package are:

TWDB Historical Water Use Survey (WUS)

- Estimated Historical Water Use (checklist item 2)

State Water Plan (SWP)

- Projected Surface Water Supplies (checklist item 6),
- Projected Water Demands (checklist item 7),
- Projected Water Supply Needs (checklist item 8),
- Projected Water Management Strategies (checklist item 9)

Part two of the two-part package is the groundwater availability model (GAM) run report for the district (checklist items 3 through 5). The district should have received, or will receive, this report from the TWDB Groundwater Modeling Department. Questions about the GAM can be directed to the Groundwater Modeling Team at GAM@twdb.texas.gov.

DISCLAIMER:

Data presented in these tables are the most up to date WUS and SWP data available as of 10/26/2025. Although it does not happen often, these data are subject to change pending the availability of more accurate WUS data or an amendment to the 2022 SWP. District personnel should review the data table values and correct any discrepancies to ensure approval of their groundwater management plan.

The WUS data can be verified at this web address:

<https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/waterusesurvey/estimates/>

The 2022 SWP data can be verified by contacting WRPdatarequests@twdb.texas.gov

The values presented in the data tables are county based. In cases where groundwater conservation districts cover only a portion of one or more counties the data values are modified with an apportioning multiplier to create new values that more accurately represent conditions within district boundaries. The multiplier used in the following formula is a land area ratio: (data value * (land area of district in county / land area of county)). For two of the four SWP tables (Projected Surface Water Supplies and Projected Water Demands) only the county-wide water user group (WUG) data values (county other, manufacturing, steam electric power, irrigation, mining, and livestock) are modified using the multiplier. WUG values for municipalities, water supply corporations, and utility districts are not apportioned; instead, their full values are retained when they are located within the district and eliminated when they are located outside (we offer districts the opportunity to review this determination).

The county values in two of the SWP tables (Projected Water Supply Needs and Projected Water Management Strategies) are not apportioned because district-specific values are not required to be presented in the groundwater management plan. However, a district is required to “consider” the county values in these two tables by drafting a short summary of the needs and strategies values in the groundwater management plan.

In the WUS table every category of water use (including municipal) is apportioned. Staff determined that breaking down the annual municipal values into individual WUGs was too complex.

TWDB recognizes that the apportioning formula used is not ideal but it is the best available process with respect to time and staffing constraints. If a district believes it has data that are more accurate, they can add those data to the plan with an explanation of how the data were derived. Apportioning percentages that the TWDB used are listed above each applicable table.

For additional questions regarding this data, please contact GWMPPlans (GWMPPlans@twdb.texas.gov)

Estimated Historical Water Use

TWDB Historical Water Use Survey (WUS) Data

ATASCOSA COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

Year	Source	Municipal	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam Electric	Irrigation	Livestock	Total
2023	GW	7,802	10	7,766	4,708	22,331	878	43,495
	SW	15	0	0	0	0	219	234
2022	GW	8,162	12	4,475	4,852	29,893	911	48,305
	SW	18	0	0	0	0	228	246
2021	GW	7,342	9	2,306	4,133	21,728	1,102	36,620
	SW	20	0	0	0	0	276	296
2020	GW	7,880	12	3,135	6,159	24,940	1,142	43,268
	SW	22	0	182	0	0	286	490
2019	GW	6,460	11	4,739	4,787	20,477	1,127	37,601
	SW	0	0	383	0	0	282	665
2018	GW	6,518	19	2,883	5,607	21,068	1,125	37,220
	SW	0	0	297	0	0	282	579
2017	GW	6,410	51	2,411	7,962	22,519	1,090	40,443
	SW	0	0	249	0	0	273	522
2016	GW	6,296	48	1,718	5,036	18,673	1,136	32,907
	SW	0	0	175	0	0	284	459
2015	GW	6,527	50	2,507	3,478	21,939	1,126	35,627
	SW	0	0	279	0	0	282	561
2014	GW	7,028	52	4,712	5,750	29,323	1,100	47,965
	SW	0	0	524	0	0	275	799

FRIO COUNTY*100% (multiplier)*

All values are in acre-feet

Year	Source	Municipal	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam Electric	Irrigation	Livestock	Total
2023	GW	4,173	1	692	0	58,255	523	63,644
	SW	0	0	0	0	0	348	348
2022	GW	3,994	1	1,837	21	60,723	543	67,119
	SW	0	0	0	0	0	362	362
2021	GW	3,719	1	623	31	32,480	562	37,416
	SW	0	0	0	0	0	375	375
2020	GW	3,407	0	1,442	34	63,806	573	69,262
	SW	0	0	160	0	0	382	542
2019	GW	3,340	0	1,968	29	68,772	573	74,682
	SW	0	0	220	0	0	382	602
2018	GW	2,518	0	1,003	43	63,689	573	67,826
	SW	0	0	111	0	0	382	493
2017	GW	3,418	0	1,671	43	63,570	555	69,257
	SW	0	0	186	0	0	370	556
2016	GW	3,245	0	660	40	60,913	731	65,589
	SW	0	0	73	0	0	488	561
2015	GW	3,266	0	644	54	57,809	703	62,476
	SW	0	0	72	0	0	468	540
2014	GW	3,512	0	985	88	70,601	717	75,903
	SW	0	0	109	0	0	478	587

KARNES COUNTY*100% (multiplier)*

All values are in acre-feet

Year	Source	Municipal	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam Electric	Irrigation	Livestock	Total
2023	GW	3,660	49	8,028	0	800	481	13,018
	SW	0	0	0	0	190	393	583
2022	GW	3,219	8	7,909	0	2,577	500	14,213
	SW	0	0	0	0	182	409	591
2021	GW	3,992	11	7,329	0	717	454	12,503
	SW	0	0	0	0	94	371	465
2020	GW	3,709	63	6,596	0	805	468	11,641
	SW	0	0	732	0	128	382	1,242
2019	GW	3,838	63	14,438	0	840	463	19,642
	SW	0	0	1,604	0	147	378	2,129
2018	GW	3,680	63	12,556	0	549	463	17,311
	SW	0	0	1,394	0	194	378	1,966
2017	GW	3,728	50	10,019	0	604	447	14,848
	SW	0	0	1,113	0	180	366	1,659
2016	GW	3,791	50	5,903	0	563	446	10,753
	SW	0	0	655	0	158	365	1,178
2015	GW	3,591	45	6,677	0	427	437	11,177
	SW	0	0	742	0	376	359	1,477
2014	GW	3,997	72	8,878	0	915	428	14,290
	SW	0	0	987	0	413	352	1,752

WILSON COUNTY*100% (multiplier)*

All values are in acre-feet

Year	Source	Municipal	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam Electric	Irrigation	Livestock	Total
2023	GW	8,425	2	828	0	10,617	1,189	21,061
	SW	10	0	70	0	949	793	1,822
2022	GW	9,924	2	1,004	0	10,616	1,243	22,789
	SW	13	0	0	0	1,601	829	2,443
2021	GW	9,292	2	174	0	9,470	930	19,868
	SW	14	0	0	0	545	620	1,179
2020	GW	7,787	5	237	0	10,795	960	19,784
	SW	11	0	21	0	764	641	1,437
2019	GW	6,856	10	450	0	10,852	950	19,118
	SW	0	0	48	0	609	633	1,290
2018	GW	6,403	9	104	0	10,358	949	17,823
	SW	0	0	12	0	401	633	1,046
2017	GW	6,493	50	0	0	11,986	917	19,446
	SW	0	0	0	0	400	611	1,011
2016	GW	5,854	57	82	0	10,387	890	17,270
	SW	222	0	9	0	627	593	1,451
2015	GW	6,037	50	0	0	9,550	880	16,517
	SW	222	0	0	0	923	586	1,731
2014	GW	6,078	39	440	0	12,568	860	19,985
	SW	226	0	49	0	756	573	1,604

Projected Surface Water Supplies

TWDB 2022 State Water Plan Data

ATASCOSA COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	Source Name	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Livestock, Atascosa	Nueces	Nueces Livestock Local Supply	754	754	754	754	754	754
Sum of Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet)				754	754	754	754	754	754

FRIO COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	Source Name	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Livestock, Frio	Nueces	Nueces Livestock Local Supply	441	441	441	441	441	441
Sum of Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet)				441	441	441	441	441	441

KARNES COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	Source Name	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Irrigation, Karnes	San Antonio	San Antonio Run-of-River	100	100	100	100	100	100
L	Livestock, Karnes	Guadalupe	Guadalupe Livestock Local Supply	20	20	20	20	20	20
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio	San Antonio Livestock Local Supply	547	548	548	549	558	558
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	San Antonio-Nueces Livestock Local Supply	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sum of Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet)				677	678	678	679	688	688

WILSON COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	Source Name	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	County-Other, Wilson	San Antonio	San Antonio Run-of-River	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	East Central SUD	San Antonio	Canyon Lake/Reservoir	136	148	142	130	121	112
L	Irrigation, Wilson	San Antonio	San Antonio Run-of-River	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073
L	La Vernia	San Antonio	Canyon Lake/Reservoir	270	270	270	270	270	270
L	La Vernia	San Antonio	Guadalupe Run-of-River	130	130	130	130	130	130
L	Livestock, Wilson	Guadalupe	Guadalupe Livestock Local Supply	93	93	93	93	93	93
L	Livestock, Wilson	Nueces	Nueces Livestock Local Supply	2	2	2	2	2	2

L	Livestock, Wilson	San Antonio	Nueces Livestock Local Supply	91	91	91	91	91	91
L	Livestock, Wilson	San Antonio	San Antonio Livestock Local Supply	759	759	759	759	759	759
Sum of Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet)				2,554	2,566	2,560	2,548	2,539	2,530

Projected Water Demands

TWDB 2022 State Water Plan Data

Please note that the demand numbers presented here include the plumbing code savings found in the Regional and State Water Plans.

ATASCOSA COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Benton City WSC	Nueces	950	1,070	1,185	1,300	1,414	1,523
L	Benton City WSC	San Antonio	117	132	146	161	175	188
L	Charlotte	Nueces	339	381	420	461	502	540
L	County-Other, Atascosa	Nueces	865	978	1,081	1,194	1,312	1,451
L	County-Other, Atascosa	San Antonio	3	4	4	4	5	5
L	Irrigation, Atascosa	Nueces	29,647	29,647	29,647	29,647	29,647	29,647
L	Irrigation, Atascosa	San Antonio	299	299	299	299	299	299
L	Jourdanton	Nueces	1,021	1,153	1,276	1,402	1,527	1,645
L	Livestock, Atascosa	Nueces	1,673	1,673	1,673	1,673	1,673	1,673
L	Lytle	Nueces	628	708	783	859	936	1,008
L	Manufacturing, Atascosa	Nueces	58	97	97	97	97	97
L	McCoy WSC	Nueces	896	1,002	1,102	1,207	1,314	1,414
L	Mining, Atascosa	Nueces	4,081	4,043	3,935	3,212	2,478	2,043
L	Pleasanton	Nueces	2,432	2,750	3,045	3,347	3,645	3,925
L	Poteet	Nueces	478	530	579	632	687	740
L	San Antonio Water System	Nueces	412	444	475	506	538	538
L	San Antonio Water System	San Antonio	63	71	78	85	93	100
L	Steam-Electric Power, Atascosa	Nueces	8,427	8,427	8,427	8,427	8,427	8,427
Sum of Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)			52,389	53,409	54,252	54,513	54,769	55,263

FRIO COUNTY

100% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Benton City WSC	Nueces	67	72	76	81	86	90
L	County-Other, Frio	Nueces	411	435	468	500	529	556
L	Dilley	Nueces	1,091	1,182	1,262	1,345	1,424	1,497
L	Irrigation, Frio	Nueces	78,183	78,183	78,183	78,183	78,183	78,183
L	Livestock, Frio	Nueces	882	882	882	882	882	882
L	Mining, Frio	Nueces	1,217	1,250	1,178	986	620	390
L	Moore WSC	Nueces	112	121	130	138	146	154
L	Pearsall	Nueces	2,021	2,181	2,323	2,471	2,616	2,750
L	Steam-Electric Power, Frio	Nueces	124	124	124	124	124	124
Sum of Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)			84,108	84,430	84,626	84,710	84,610	84,626

KARNES COUNTY*100% (multiplier)*

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	County-Other, Karnes	Guadalupe	11	12	12	11	11	11
L	County-Other, Karnes	Nueces	8	8	8	7	7	7
L	County-Other, Karnes	San Antonio	410	415	410	409	408	408
L	County-Other, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	5	5	5	5	5	5
L	El Oso WSC	Guadalupe	8	8	8	8	8	8
L	El Oso WSC	Nueces	23	23	23	23	23	23
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio	671	676	664	657	656	656
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio-Nueces	6	6	6	6	6	6
L	Falls City	San Antonio	141	142	140	139	139	139
L	Irrigation, Karnes	Guadalupe	42	42	42	42	42	42
L	Irrigation, Karnes	Nueces	71	71	71	71	71	71
L	Irrigation, Karnes	San Antonio	881	881	881	881	881	881
L	Irrigation, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	29	29	29	29	29	29
L	Karnes City	San Antonio	608	611	599	593	592	592
L	Kenedy	San Antonio	1,411	1,436	1,424	1,422	1,421	1,421
L	Livestock, Karnes	Guadalupe	38	38	38	38	38	38
L	Livestock, Karnes	Nueces	60	60	60	60	60	60
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio	966	966	966	966	966	966
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	22	22	22	22	22	22
L	Manufacturing, Karnes	San Antonio	131	155	155	155	155	155
L	Mining, Karnes	Guadalupe	152	115	77	40	2	0
L	Mining, Karnes	Nueces	253	192	129	66	4	0
L	Mining, Karnes	San Antonio	2,022	1,535	1,031	530	28	2
L	Mining, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	101	77	51	26	1	0
L	Runge	San Antonio	263	264	260	259	258	258
L	Sunko WSC	San Antonio	30	30	30	29	29	29
Sum of Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)			8,363	7,819	7,141	6,494	5,862	5,829

WILSON COUNTY*100% (multiplier)*

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	County-Other, Wilson	Guadalupe	33	31	26	20	6	6
L	County-Other, Wilson	Nueces	37	35	30	23	7	7
L	County-Other, Wilson	San Antonio	806	750	648	495	159	159
L	East Central SUD	San Antonio	204	243	252	249	249	249
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio	46	55	64	72	80	88
L	Elmendorf	San Antonio	4	5	6	7	8	8
L	Floresville	San Antonio	1,933	2,335	2,731	3,094	3,447	3,767
L	Irrigation, Wilson	Nueces	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,690
L	Irrigation, Wilson	San Antonio	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728
L	La Vernia	San Antonio	409	494	578	655	730	797

L	Livestock, Wilson	Guadalupe	117	117	117	117	117	117
L	Livestock, Wilson	Nueces	117	117	117	117	117	117
L	Livestock, Wilson	San Antonio	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,655
L	Manufacturing, Wilson	San Antonio	40	43	43	43	43	43
L	McCoy WSC	Nueces	43	51	58	66	73	80
L	McCoy WSC	San Antonio	3	4	5	5	6	7
L	Mining, Wilson	Guadalupe	174	140	105	71	36	18
L	Mining, Wilson	Nueces	174	140	105	71	36	18
L	Mining, Wilson	San Antonio	1,581	1,268	955	640	327	168
L	Nixon	Guadalupe	1	2	2	2	2	2
L	Oak Hills WSC	San Antonio	921	1,111	1,299	1,472	1,639	1,791
L	Picosa WSC	Nueces	3	4	4	5	5	6
L	Picosa WSC	San Antonio	237	279	321	359	400	437
L	Poth	San Antonio	381	455	529	597	665	727
L	S S WSC	San Antonio	2,203	2,886	3,645	4,418	5,378	5,911
L	Steam-Electric Power, Wilson	Guadalupe	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439
L	Stockdale	San Antonio	391	470	549	621	692	756
L	Sunko WSC	Guadalupe	4	5	6	7	7	8
L	Sunko WSC	San Antonio	685	822	957	1,082	1,206	1,317
Sum of Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)			30,059	31,374	32,664	33,820	34,947	36,116

Projected Water Supply Needs

TWDB 2022 State Water Plan Data

Negative values (in red) reflect a projected water supply need, positive values a surplus.

ATASCOSA COUNTY

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Benton City WSC	Nueces	401	265	144	29	-83	-187
L	Benton City WSC	San Antonio	49	33	18	4	-10	-23
L	Charlotte	Nueces	759	717	678	637	596	558
L	County-Other, Atascosa	Nueces	452	486	521	558	596	604
L	County-Other, Atascosa	San Antonio	12	11	11	11	10	10
L	Irrigation, Atascosa	Nueces	3,412	3,364	3,324	3,295	3,276	3,276
L	Irrigation, Atascosa	San Antonio	206	206	206	206	206	206
L	Jourdanton	Nueces	1,229	1,097	974	848	723	605
L	Livestock, Atascosa	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Lytle	Nueces	-277	-363	-441	-519	-597	-669
L	Manufacturing, Atascosa	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	McCoy WSC	Nueces	1,078	967	863	755	646	543
L	Mining, Atascosa	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Pleasanton	Nueces	2,596	2,278	1,983	1,681	1,383	1,103
L	Poteet	Nueces	328	276	227	174	119	66
L	San Antonio Water System	Nueces	-412	-444	-475	-506	-538	-538
L	San Antonio Water System	San Antonio	-63	-71	-78	-85	-93	-100
L	Steam-Electric Power, Atascosa	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum of Projected Water Supply Needs (acre-feet)			-752	-878	-994	-1,110	-1,321	-1,517

FRIO COUNTY

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	Benton City WSC	Nueces	28	18	9	2	-5	-11
L	County-Other, Frio	Nueces	149	125	92	60	31	4
L	Dilley	Nueces	1,056	965	885	802	723	650
L	Irrigation, Frio	Nueces	0	0	-1,838	-3,612	-5,332	-7,146
L	Livestock, Frio	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Mining, Frio	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Moore WSC	Nueces	3,921	3,912	3,903	3,895	3,887	3,879
L	Pearsall	Nueces	-611	-771	-913	-1,061	-1,206	-1,340
L	Steam-Electric Power, Frio	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum of Projected Water Supply Needs (acre-feet)			-611	-771	-2,751	-4,673	-6,543	-8,497

KARNES COUNTY

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	County-Other, Karnes	Guadalupe	8	23	23	23	23	23
L	County-Other, Karnes	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	County-Other, Karnes	San Antonio	17	22	27	27	27	27
L	County-Other, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	16	16	16	16	16	16
L	El Oso WSC	Guadalupe	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2
L	El Oso WSC	Nueces	-2	-2	-1	-1	-5	-5
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio	-33	-44	-22	-27	-149	-156
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio-Nueces	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
L	Falls City	San Antonio	79	91	103	109	113	113
L	Irrigation, Karnes	Guadalupe	268	268	268	268	268	268
L	Irrigation, Karnes	Nueces	-29	-29	-29	-29	-29	-29
L	Irrigation, Karnes	San Antonio	-222	-222	-781	-781	-781	-781
L	Irrigation, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
L	Karnes City	San Antonio	-319	-305	-280	-267	-256	-232
L	Kenedy	San Antonio	427	402	414	416	417	417
L	Livestock, Karnes	Guadalupe	3	3	3	3	3	3
L	Livestock, Karnes	Nueces	73	73	73	73	73	73
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio	744	744	470	471	480	480
L	Livestock, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	2	2	2	2	2	2
L	Manufacturing, Karnes	San Antonio	0	0	-113	-155	-155	-155
L	Mining, Karnes	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Mining, Karnes	Nueces	-217	-156	-94	-35	24	26
L	Mining, Karnes	San Antonio	-1,611	-1,124	-620	-119	-13	-1
L	Mining, Karnes	San Antonio-Nueces	-100	-76	-50	-25	0	1
L	Runge	San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Sunko WSC	San Antonio	34	23	16	10	6	4
Sum of Projected Water Supply Needs (acre-feet)			-2,550	-1,976	-2,008	-1,457	-1,407	-1,378

WILSON COUNTY

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
L	County-Other, Wilson	Guadalupe	92	94	99	105	119	119
L	County-Other, Wilson	Nueces	58	60	65	72	88	88
L	County-Other, Wilson	San Antonio	450	506	608	761	1,097	1,097
L	East Central SUD	San Antonio	107	96	73	48	28	7
L	El Oso WSC	San Antonio	-2	-3	-2	-2	-20	-22
L	Elmendorf	San Antonio	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
L	Floresville	San Antonio	553	151	-245	-608	-961	-1,281
L	Irrigation, Wilson	Nueces	-3,390	-3,405	-3,417	-3,428	-3,582	-3,882
L	Irrigation, Wilson	San Antonio	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429
L	La Vernia	San Antonio	690	605	521	444	369	302

L	Livestock, Wilson	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Livestock, Wilson	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Livestock, Wilson	San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Manufacturing, Wilson	San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	McCoy WSC	Nueces	53	50	46	42	37	31
L	McCoy WSC	San Antonio	4	4	4	3	2	3
L	Mining, Wilson	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Mining, Wilson	Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Mining, Wilson	San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Nixon	Guadalupe	8	15	14	13	12	11
L	Oak Hills WSC	San Antonio	-468	-658	-846	-1,019	-1,186	-1,338
L	Picosa WSC	Nueces	1	0	0	-1	-1	-2
L	Picosa WSC	San Antonio	65	23	-19	-57	-98	-135
L	Poth	San Antonio	249	175	101	33	-35	-97
L	S S WSC	San Antonio	-425	-1,108	-1,867	-2,640	-3,600	-4,133
L	Steam-Electric Power, Wilson	Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	Stockdale	San Antonio	529	450	371	299	228	164
L	Sunko WSC	Guadalupe	4	4	3	3	2	1
L	Sunko WSC	San Antonio	768	641	513	394	275	166
Sum of Projected Water Supply Needs (acre-feet)			-4,285	-5,175	-6,398	-7,758	-9,487	-10,895

Projected Water Management Strategies

TWDB 2022 State Water Plan Data

ATASCOSA COUNTY

WUG, Basin (RWPG)

All values are in acre-feet

Water Management Strategy	Source Name [Origin]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Benton City WSC, Nueces (L)							
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	83	187
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	0	32
		0	0	0	0	83	219
Benton City WSC, San Antonio (L)							
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	10	23
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	0	4
		0	0	0	0	10	27
Charlotte, Nueces (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	8	27	33	43	57	73
		8	27	33	43	57	73
Jourdanton, Nueces (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	38	125	232	326	382	442
		38	125	232	326	382	442
Lytle, Nueces (L)							
Drought Management - Lytle	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	14	0	0	0	0	0
Edwards Transfers	Edwards-BFZ Aquifer [Medina]	274	308	343	380	454	492
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	20	72	127	151	183	216
		308	380	470	531	637	708
Pleasanton, Nueces (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	95	307	565	846	985	1,130
		95	307	565	846	985	1,130
San Antonio Water System, Nueces (L)							
Drought Management - SAWS	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	21	53	76	81	86	86
FE - SAWS ASR Treatment Plant Expansion	Carrizo-Aquifer ASR [Bexar]	0	57	56	55	54	51
FE - SAWS Western Integration Pipeline	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Gonzales]	1	1	1	1	1	1

FE - SAWS Western Integration Pipeline	Canyon Lake/Reservoir [Reservoir]	1	5	5	5	5	5
FE - SAWS Western Integration Pipeline	Guadalupe Run-of-River [Hays]	1	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	386	326	266	278	209	202
Reuse - SAWS - Reuse Water Programs	Direct Reuse [Bexar]	0	8	8	25	41	61
SAWS - Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	34	33	100	93
SAWS - Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project (GW Conversion)	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	14	13
SAWS - Expanded Local Carrizo	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Bexar]	0	0	35	34	34	32
SAWS Advanced Meter Infrastructure	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	2	2	2	0	0	0
		412	453	484	513	545	545

San Antonio Water System, San Antonio (L)

Drought Management - SAWS	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	3	9	12	14	15	16
FE - SAWS ASR Treatment Plant Expansion	Carrizo-Aquifer ASR [Bexar]	0	9	9	9	9	10
FE - SAWS Western Integration Pipeline	Canyon Lake/Reservoir [Reservoir]	0	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	60	52	44	46	36	37
Reuse - SAWS - Reuse Water Programs	Direct Reuse [Bexar]	0	1	1	4	7	11
SAWS - Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	6	6	18	18
SAWS - Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project (GW Conversion)	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	2	2
SAWS - Expanded Local Carrizo	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Bexar]	0	0	6	6	6	6
SAWS Advanced Meter Infrastructure	DEMAND REDUCTION [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	0	0
		63	72	79	86	94	101
Sum of Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet)		924	1,364	1,863	2,345	2,793	3,245

FRIO COUNTY

WUG, Basin (RWPG)

All values are in acre-feet

Water Management Strategy	Source Name [Origin]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Benton City WSC, Nueces (L)							
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Atascosa]	0	0	0	0	5	11
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	0	0	0	0	0	2
		0	0	0	0	5	13
County-Other, Frio, Nueces (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	0	0	0	0	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	1

Dilley, Nueces (L)

Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	50	145	248	362	453	501
		50	145	248	362	453	501

Moore WSC, Nueces (L)

Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	5	14	24	27	31	36
		5	14	24	27	31	36

Pearsall, Nueces (L)

Drought Management - Pearsall	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	26	0	0	0	0	0
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Frio]	807	807	1,614	1,614	1,614	1,614
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Frio]	81	247	434	496	573	655
		914	1,054	2,048	2,110	2,187	2,269
Sum of Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet)		969	1,213	2,320	2,499	2,676	2,820

KARNES COUNTY**WUG, Basin (RWPG)**

All values are in acre-feet

Water Management Strategy	Source Name [Origin]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
County-Other, Karnes, Guadalupe (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	0	0	0	0	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	1

County-Other, Karnes, San Antonio (L)

Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	0	0	0	1	11	20
		0	0	0	1	11	20

El Oso WSC, Guadalupe (L)

Local Gulf Coast Aquifer Development	Gulf Coast Aquifer System [Bee]	1	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	0	1	1	2	2	2
		1	2	2	3	3	3

El Oso WSC, Nueces (L)

Local Gulf Coast Aquifer Development	Gulf Coast Aquifer System [Bee]	3	3	3	3	1	3
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	1	3	4	5	5	6
		4	6	7	8	6	9

El Oso WSC, San Antonio (L)

Drought Management - El Oso WSC	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	13	0	0	0	0	0
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer Development	Gulf Coast Aquifer System [Bee]	2	2	6	7	36	33
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	26	73	120	138	150	163

		41	75	126	145	186	196
El Oso WSC, San Antonio-Nueces (L)							
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer Development	Gulf Coast Aquifer System [Bee]	1	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	0	1	1	1	1	1
		1	2	2	2	2	2
Falls City, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	6	17	26	36	39	42
		6	17	26	36	39	42
Karnes City, San Antonio (L)							
Drought Management - Karnes City	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	23	0	0	0	0	0
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Karnes]	0	0	15	92	92	92
Local Carrizo Aquifer With Conversion	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Karnes]	134	134	119	42	42	42
Local Yegua Jackson Aquifer with Conversion	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer [Karnes]	310	310	310	310	310	310
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	21	63	84	91	102	114
		488	507	528	535	546	558
Kenedy, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	86	200	304	409	505	593
		86	200	304	409	505	593
Manufacturing, Karnes, San Antonio (L)							
Local Yegua Jackson Aquifer Development	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer [Karnes]	0	0	232	231	242	242
		0	0	232	231	242	242
Runge, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	10	28	46	55	59	64
		10	28	46	55	59	64
Sunko WSC, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Karnes]	1	1	1	2	2	3
		1	1	1	2	2	3
Sum of Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet)		638	838	1,274	1,427	1,601	1,733

WILSON COUNTY

WUG, Basin (RWPG)

All values are in acre-feet

Water Management Strategy	Source Name [Origin]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
County-Other, Wilson, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	0	4
		0	0	0	0	0	4

El Oso WSC, San Antonio (L)

Drought Management - El Oso WSC	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	1	0	0	0	0	0
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer Development	Gulf Coast Aquifer System [Bee]	5	6	7	8	6	9
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	2	6	12	15	18	22
		8	12	19	23	24	31

Elmendorf, San Antonio (L)

Drought Management – Elmendorf	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity Purchase to Meet Shortages - SAWS	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Bexar]	1	2	3	4	4	5
		1	2	3	4	4	5

Floresville, San Antonio (L)

Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	828	828	1,654	1,656
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	79	270	523	819	1,118	1,283
		79	270	1,351	1,647	2,772	2,939

La Vernia, San Antonio (L)

Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	15	55	109	157	188	219
		15	55	109	157	188	219

Oak Hills WSC, San Antonio (L)

Drought Management - Oak Hills WSC	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	28	0	0	0	0	0
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	475	675	875	1,050	1,200	1,350
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	30	72	101	142	192	248
		533	747	976	1,192	1,392	1,598

Picosa WSC, Nueces (L)

Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	1	1	2
		0	0	0	1	1	2

Picosa WSC, San Antonio (L)

Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	19	57	98	135
		0	0	19	57	98	135

Poth, San Antonio (L)

Local Carrizo Aquifer Development	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	35	97
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	7	9	14	25	43	64
		7	9	14	25	78	161

S S WSC, San Antonio (L)

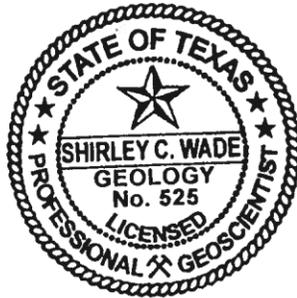
CRWA - Wells Ranch (Phase 3)	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Guadalupe]	345	1,123	1,882	2,655	2,479	2,869
Drought Management - S S WSC	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	95	0	0	0	0	0

Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	16	159
SS WSC - Brackish Carrizo-Wilcox Groundwater	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	992	992
SS WSC - Brackish Carrizo-Wilcox Groundwater (GW Conversion)	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	128	128
		440	1,123	1,882	2,655	3,615	4,148
Stockdale, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	13	49	98	143	171	201
		13	49	98	143	171	201
Sunko WSC, Guadalupe (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	0	0	0	0	1	1
		0	0	0	0	1	1
Sunko WSC, San Antonio (L)							
Municipal Water Conservation	DEMAND REDUCTION [Wilson]	16	31	46	69	103	141
		16	31	46	69	103	141
Sum of Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet)		1,112	2,298	4,517	5,973	8,447	9,585

Appendix B – TWDB GAM Run 19-013

GAM RUN 19-013: EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
512-936-0883
April 30, 2019



Shirley C. Wade
4/30/19

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GAM RUN 19-013: EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
512-936-0883
April 30, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h) (Texas Water Code, 2011), states that, in developing its groundwater management plan, a groundwater conservation district shall use groundwater availability modeling information provided by the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) in conjunction with any available site-specific information provided by the district for review and comment to the Executive Administrator.

The TWDB provides data and information to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District in two parts. Part 1 is the Estimated Historical Water Use/State Water Plan dataset report, which will be provided to you separately by the TWDB Groundwater Technical Assistance Department. Please direct questions about the water data report to Mr. Stephen Allen at 512-463-7317 or stephen.allen@twdb.texas.gov. Part 2 is the required groundwater availability modeling information and this information includes:

1. the annual amount of recharge from precipitation, if any, to the groundwater resources within the district;
2. for each aquifer within the district, the annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water bodies, including lakes, streams, and rivers; and
3. the annual volume of flow into and out of the district within each aquifer and between aquifers in the district.

The groundwater management plan for the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District should be adopted by the district on or before December 16, 2020 and submitted to the Executive Administrator of the TWDB on or before January 15, 2021. The current management plan for the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District expires on March 16, 2021.

We used four groundwater availability models to estimate the management plan information for the aquifers within the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District. Information for the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer is from the GWSIM-IV groundwater availability model for the San Antonio segment of the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer (Thorkildsen and McElhaney, 1992; Klemm and others, 1979). Information for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers is from version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Kelley and others, 2004). Information for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is from version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Deeds and others, 2010). Information for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is from version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chowdhury and others, 2004).

This report replaces the results of GAM Run 15-004 (Goswami, 2015), as the approach used for analyzing model results has been since refined. Tables 1 through 6 summarize the groundwater availability model data required by statute and Figures 1 through 6 show the area of the models from which the values in the tables were extracted. If, after review of the figures, the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District determines that the district boundaries used in the assessment do not reflect current conditions, please notify the TWDB at your earliest convenience.

METHODS:

In accordance with the provisions of the Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), the four groundwater availability models mentioned above were used to estimate information for the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District management plan. Water budgets were extracted for the (post 1980) historical model periods for the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer (1980 through 1989), Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (1980 through 1999), Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (1980 through 1997) and Gulf Coast Aquifer System (1980 through 1999). With the exception of GWSIM-IV, we used ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009) to extract water budgets from the model results. The average annual water budget values for recharge, surface-

water outflow, inflow to the district, and outflow from the district for the aquifers within the district are summarized in this report.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer

- We used the GWSIM-IV model of the San Antonio Segment of the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer. See Thorkildsen and McElhaney (1992) and Klemm and others (1979) for assumptions and limitations of the GWSIM-IV groundwater availability model.
- The GWSIM-IV model contains one layer representing the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer and the associated limestone.
- This model was run to analyze the groundwater flow entering and leaving Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District.
- Lateral flows, leakage, and reduction in recharge volumes are reported in the model output files. GWSIM-IV reduces recharge when calculated heads exceed the elevation of the top of the aquifer.

Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers

- We used version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers. See Deeds and others (2003) and Kelley and others (2004) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers.
- This groundwater availability model includes eight layers, which generally represent the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 1), the Weches Formation confining unit (Layer 2), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), the Reklaw Formation confining unit (Layer 4), the Carrizo Formation (Layer 5), the Upper Wilcox Unit (Layer 6), the Middle Wilcox Unit (Layer 7), and the Lower Wilcox Unit (Layer 8).
- Water budgets for the district were determined for the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 1), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Layers 5 through 8, collectively).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).

Yegua-Jackson Aquifer

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. See Deeds and others (2010) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- This groundwater availability model includes five layers that represent the outcrop of the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer and younger overlying units—the Catahoula Formation (Layer 1), the upper portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 2), the lower portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 3), the upper portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 4), and the lower portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 5).
- An overall water budget for the district was determined for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Layer 1 through Layer 5, collectively, for the portions of the model that represent the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000).

Gulf Coast Aquifer System

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System for this analysis. See Chowdhury and others (2004) and Waterstone and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- The model has four layers which represent the Chicot Aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline Aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper Aquifer and parts of the Catahoula Formation in direct hydrologic communication with the Jasper Aquifer (Layer 4).
- Water budgets for the district were determined for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Layers 1 through 4, collectively).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).
- Because this model assumes a no-flow boundary condition at the base we used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer to investigate groundwater flows between the Catahoula Formation and the base of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System. See Deeds and others (2010) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer.

RESULTS:

A groundwater budget summarizes the amount of water entering and leaving the aquifers according to the groundwater availability model. Selected groundwater budget components listed below were extracted from the groundwater availability model results for the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, and Yegua-Jackson aquifers and the Gulf Coast Aquifer System located within Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District and averaged over the historical calibration periods, as shown in Tables 1 through 6.

1. Precipitation recharge—the areally distributed recharge sourced from precipitation falling on the outcrop areas of the aquifers (where the aquifer is exposed at land surface) within the district.
2. Surface-water outflow—the total water discharging from the aquifer (outflow) to surface-water features such as streams, reservoirs, and springs.
3. Flow into and out of district—the lateral flow within the aquifer between the district and adjacent counties.
4. Flow between aquifers—the net vertical flow between the aquifer and adjacent aquifers or confining units. This flow is controlled by the relative water levels in each aquifer and aquifer properties of each aquifer or confining unit that define the amount of leakage that occurs.

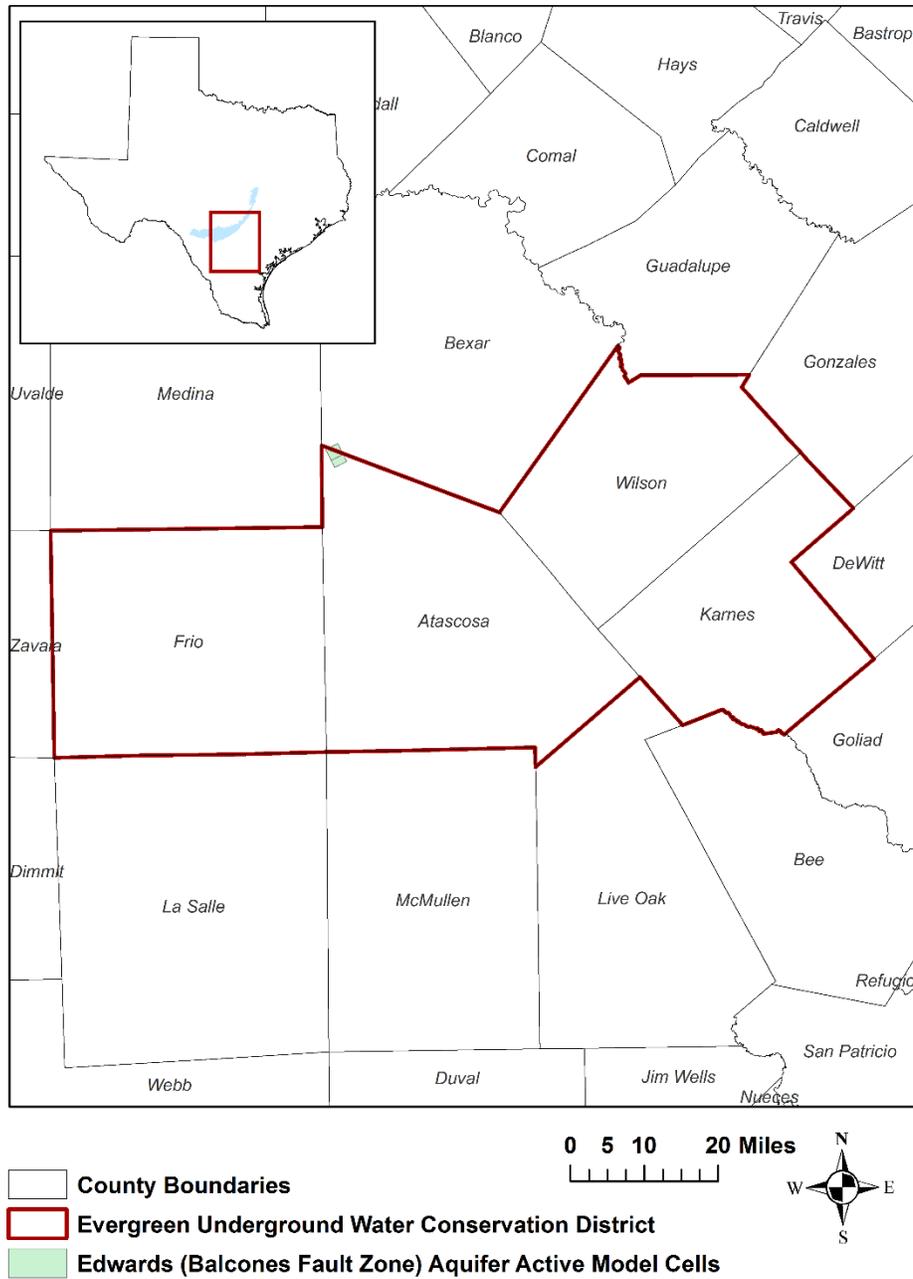
The information needed for the district’s management plan is summarized in Tables 1 through 6. It is important to note that sub-regional water budgets are not exact. This is due to the size of the model cells and the approach used to extract data from the model. To avoid double accounting, a model cell that straddles a political boundary, such as a district or county boundary, is assigned to one side of the boundary based on the location of the centroid of the model cell. For example, if a cell contains two counties, the cell is assigned to the county where the centroid of the cell is located.

TABLE 1. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE EDWARDS (BALCONES FAULT ZONE) AQUIFER FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	70
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer	0
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow to other aquifers	NA ¹

¹Not applicable. Model assumes a no-flow boundary at the base.

15



gcd boundaries date = 01.22.18, county boundaries date = 02.02.11, gwsim-iv model grid date = 08.26.15

FIGURE 1 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE EDWARDS (BALCONES FAULT ZONE) AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 1 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 2. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	20,850
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	3,621
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	72,094
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	15,081
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow into the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the overlying Reklaw confining unit	18,695
	Flow from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer into downdip units	2,313

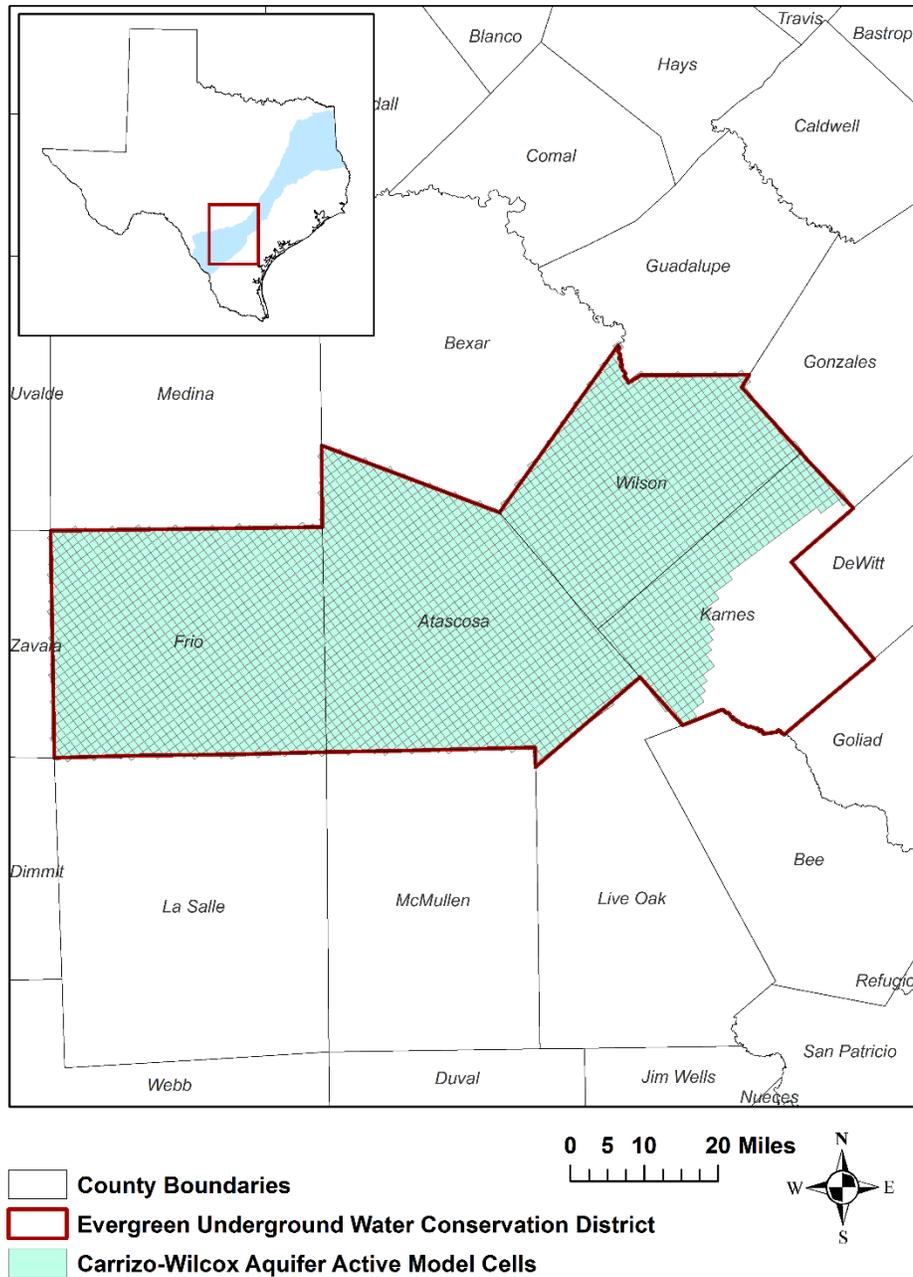


FIGURE 2 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 2 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 3. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Queen City Aquifer	23,084
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Queen City Aquifer	7,097
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Queen City Aquifer	79
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Queen City Aquifer	1,716
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow into the Queen City Aquifer from the Weches confining unit	6,259
	Flow into the Reklaw confining unit from the Queen City Aquifer	7,282
	Flow from the Queen City Aquifer into downdip units	527

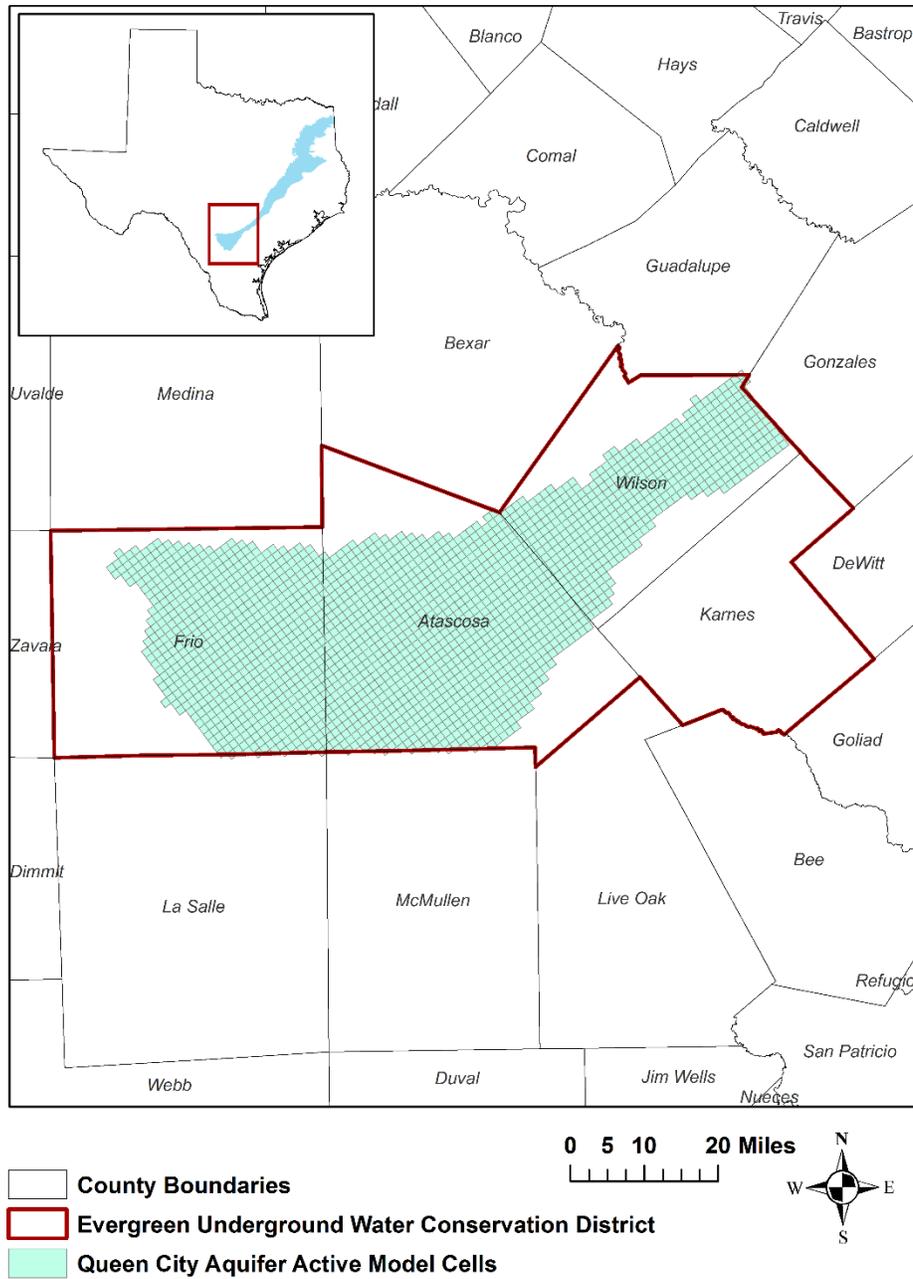


FIGURE 3 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 3 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 4. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER SYSTEM FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Sparta Aquifer	6,150
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Sparta Aquifer	4,407
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Sparta Aquifer	73
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Sparta Aquifer	864
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from the Sparta aquifer into overlying younger units	970
	Flow from the Sparta Aquifer System into the Weches confining unit	4,486
	Flow from the Sparta Aquifer into downdip units	1,096

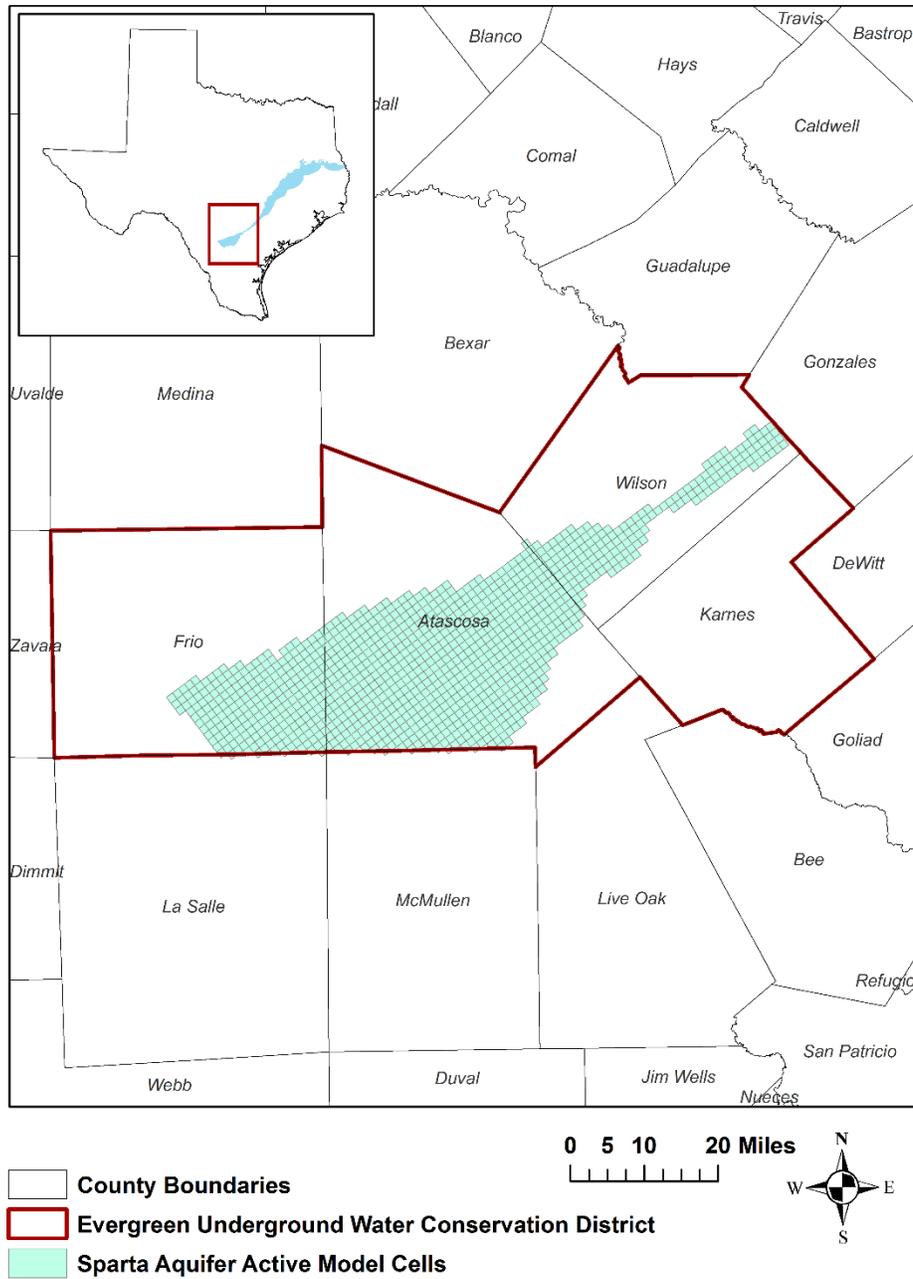
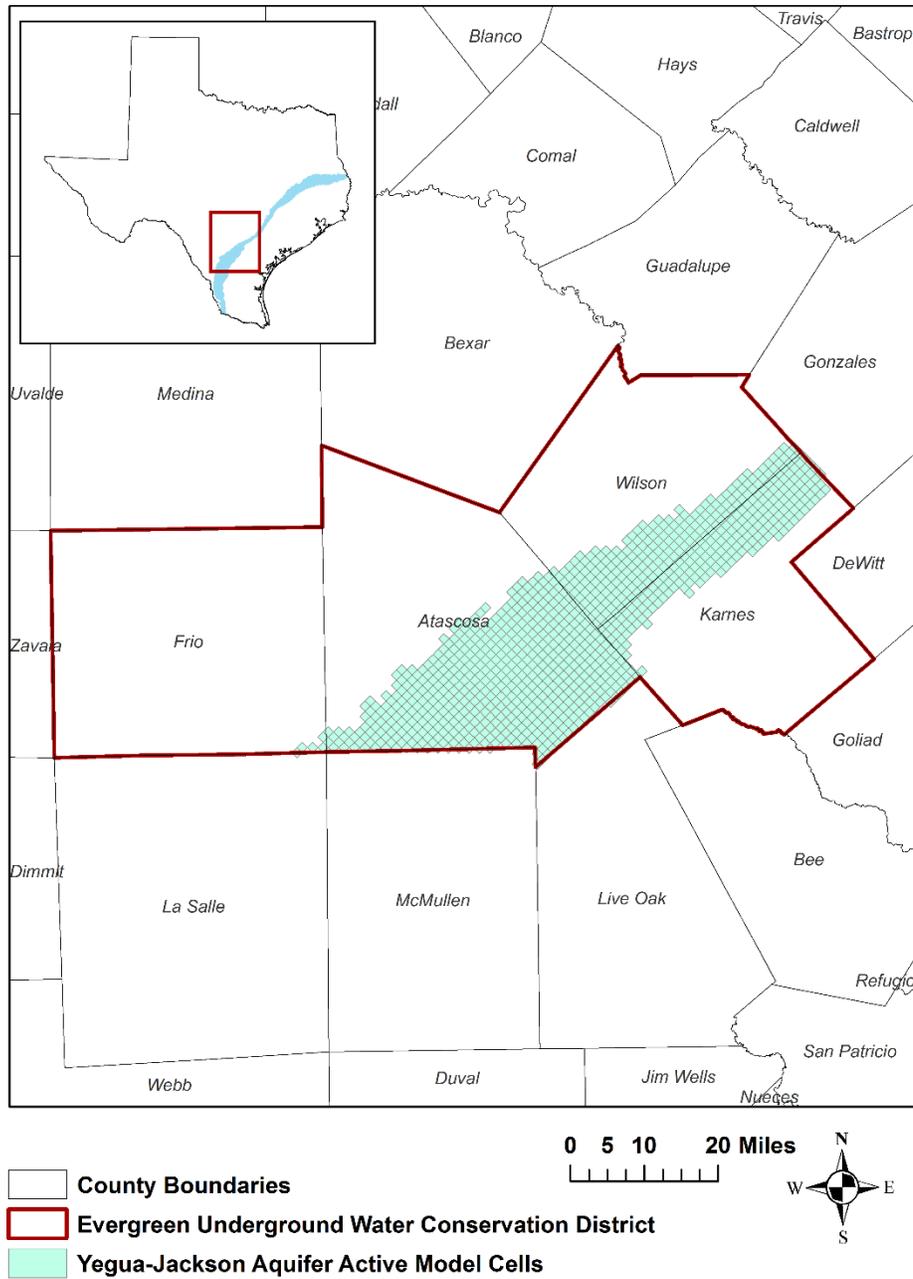


FIGURE 4 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 4 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 5. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	42,086
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	46,062
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	2,679
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	4,578
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer into the Catahoula	41
	Flow from the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer into downdip Yegua-Jackson units	228



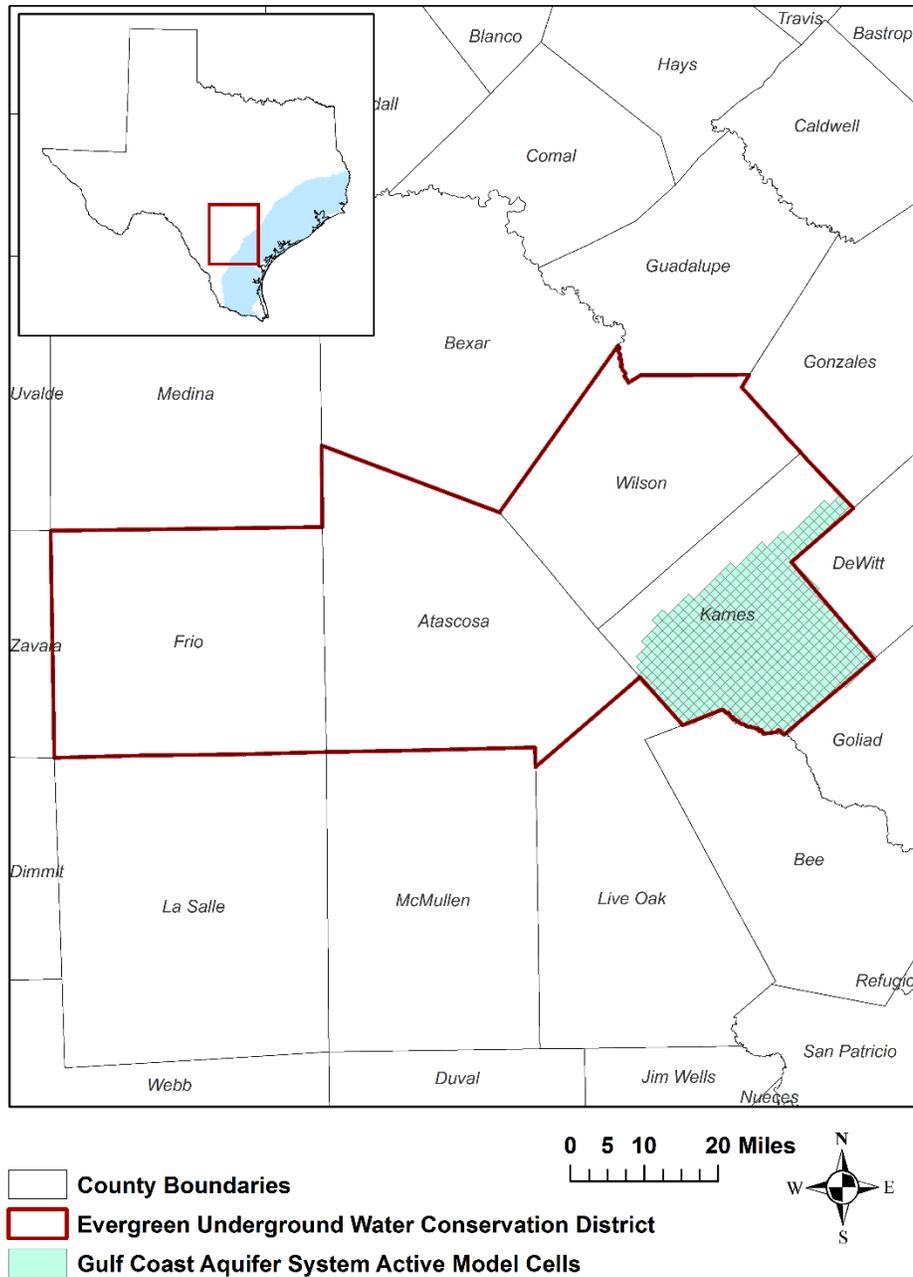
gcd boundaries date = 01.22.18, county boundaries date = 02.02.11, ygjk model grid date = 11.13.17

FIGURE 5 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 5 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 6. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM FOR EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,196
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,496
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	746
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,198
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from the Catahoula Formation ² into underlying Yegua-Jackson units	627

² In and near the outcrop the Catahoula Formation is considered part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System. Extracted from the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer.



gcd boundaries date = 01.22.18, county boundaries date = 02.02.11, glfc_c model grid date = 05.22.18

FIGURE 6 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 6 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater models used in completing this analysis are the best available scientific tools that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

“Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results.”

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historical groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historical pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historical pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and interaction with streams are specific to particular historical time periods.

Because the application of the groundwater models was designed to address regional-scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations related to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and overall conditions of the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historical precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

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Appendix C – Public Notices Regarding Hearing Related to Plan Adoption



Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District
110 Wyoming Blvd
Pleasanton, TX 78064

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
OF THE EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

at the Pleasanton Lions Club Texas, 114 Wyoming Blvd.,
Pleasanton, Atascosa County, Texas
Friday, November 21, 2025, at 9:00 a.m.

- a) Call Permit Hearing to Order
- b) Public Comments
- c) Permit Hearing for the adoption of the **District Management Plan:**

A copy of the proposed Management Plan may be reviewed either at the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District Office from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday, or online at the District website at www.evergreenuwcd.org.

All interested persons are welcome to attend the public hearing and make comments concerning the District Management Plan. The proposed Management Plan is available for inspection onsite at the District Office during regular business hours beginning November 10, 2025 and on our district website at evergreenuwcd.org on the page listed below:

District Overview > Meetings > EUWCD-Meetings > November 21, 2025

For more information, please call the District Office at 830-569-4186 or email at info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Appendix D – Letters Coordinating with Regional Surface Water Management



Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District
110 Wyoming Blvd
Pleasanton, TX 78064

February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Derek Boese, JD PMP
General Manager
San Antonio River Authority
100 East Guenther St.
San Antonio, Texas 78204

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear Mr. Boese:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

This District’s adopted Management Plan may be found on the District’s website: <https://evergreenuwcd.org/governing-documents/>.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Phone: 830-569-4186
Fax: 830-569-4238
Email: info@evergreenuwcd.org
Website: Evergreenuwcd.org



February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Bonnie Tapp Sallee
Bexar-Medina-Atascosa Counties WCID 1
PO Box 170
Natalia, Texas 78059-0170

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear Ms. Tapp:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

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If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager



February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Kerry Averyt, General Manager
Canyon Regional Water Authority
850 Lakeside Pass
New Braunfels, Texas 78130

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear Mr. Averyt:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

This District’s adopted Management Plan may be found on the District’s website: <https://evergreenuwcd.org/governing-documents/>.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,


Aarin Teague
General Manager



February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Joe Ed Ponish
Chairman
Escondido Watershed District
491 N Sunset Strip, Suite 103
Kenedy, Texas 78119-2051

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear Mr. Ponish:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

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If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager



February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Hondo Creek Watershed Improvement District
4635 FM 743
Kenedy, Texas 78119-4735

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear General Manager:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

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If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager



February 28, 2026

Ecleto Creek Watershed District
491 N. Sunset Strip, Suite 103
Kenedy, Texas 78119

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground
Water Conservation District

Dear General Manager:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

This District’s adopted Management Plan may be found on the District’s website: <https://evergreenuwcd.org/governing-documents/>.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

Amanda Wheeler
Secretary/Treasurer
Atascosa County

Thomas Moy III
Director
Karnes County

Weldon Riggs
Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager



February 28, 2026

Darrell Brownlow
President
Wilson County

Clayton Neal
Vice President
Frio County

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Thomas Moy III
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Karnes County

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Appointed Director
Atascosa County

Sherman Posey
Director
Wilson County

Ed Griffin
Director
Karnes County

Wes Shahan
Director
Atascosa County

Zachary Mann
Appointed Director
Frio County

Aarin Teague
General Manager

John Byrum, Executive Director
Nueces River Authority
539 HWY 83 S.
Uvalde, TX 78801

Re: Notification of Management Plan Adoption by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Dear Mr. Byrum:

The Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District (“District”), is the local government that regulates groundwater in Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, and Wilson counties. The District adopted its most recent Management Plan on November 21, 2025, after a noticed public hearing. Notification of the adopted management plan is sent to all surface water entities in the District, as provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

This District’s adopted Management Plan may be found on the District’s website: <https://evergreenuwcd.org/governing-documents/>.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the district at (830)569-4186, info@evergreenuwcd.org.

Regards,

Aarin Teague
General Manager

Appendix E –EUWCD Board of Directors Resolution
Adopting the Management Plan

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING MANAGEMENT PLAN OF
THE EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

WHEREAS, the Evergreen Underground Water District (District), under the direction of the Board of Directors of the District (the "Board"), and in accordance with Sections 36.1071, 36.1072 and 36.108 of the Texas Water Code, and 31 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 356, developed an amended Management Plan that addresses the following management goals, as applicable:

- (1) providing the most efficient use of groundwater;
- (2) controlling and preventing waste of groundwater;
- (3) controlling and preventing subsidence;
- (4) addressing conjunctive surface water management issues;
- (5) addressing natural resource issues;
- (6) addressing drought conditions;
- (7) addressing conservation, recharge enhancement, rainwater harvesting, precipitation enhancement, or brush control, where appropriate and cost-effective; and
- (8) addressing the desired future conditions adopted by the district under Section 36.108;

WHEREAS, the District issued the notice in the manner required by state law and held a public hearing on November 21, 2025 at 9:00 a.m. to receive public comments on the proposed Management Plan at the the Pleasanton Lions Club Texas located at 114 Wyoming Blvd, Pleasanton, TX 78064.

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Management plan meets all the requirements of Chapter 36, Water Code, and 31 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 356;

WHEREAS, after the public hearing, the Board of Directors met in a regular board meeting on November 21, 2025, properly noticed in accordance with state law, and considered adoption of the attached Management Plan, and approval of this resolution after due consideration of all comments received.

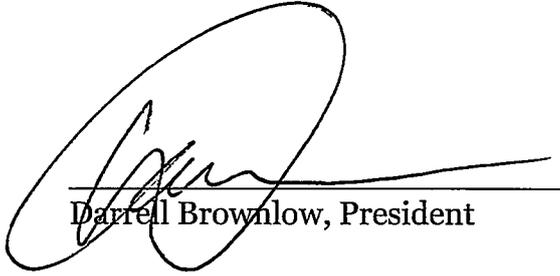
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT THAT:

- 1) The Board of Directors of the District hereby adopts the attached Management Plan;
- 2) The General Manager of the District is further authorized to take all steps necessary to implement this resolution and submit the Management Plan to the Texas Water Development Board in its review and approval pursuant to the provisions of Section 36.1072 of the Texas Water Code.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED

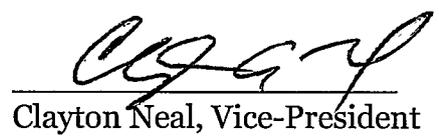
PASSED AND ADOPTED ON THIS 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER 2025.

SIGNED:



Darrell Brownlow, President

ATTEST:



Clayton Neal, Vice-President

Appendix F – Minutes of EUWCD Board of Directors
Meetings Related to the Public Hearings for and Adoption
of the Management Plan

**MINUTES
EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 21, 2025 - REGULAR SCHEDULED BOARD MEETING**

The public meeting of the Board of Directors of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District, pursuant to notice, was at the Pleasanton Lions Club Texas, 114 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Atascosa County, Texas.

Directors Present: Darrell Brownlow, President
Clayton Neal, Vice President
Amanda Wheeler, Secretary/Treasurer
Sherman Posey
Edward Griffin
Thomas Moy III
Wes Shahan
Zachary Mann

Directors Absent: Weldon Riggs

Employees Present: Aarin Teague, General Manager
Jaime Griffin, Business Coordinator
Steffinie Mannifield, Natural Resources Technician
Samantha Nicholson, Permit Coordinator

Contractors Present on Behalf of EUWCD: Monique Norman, Legal
W. John Seifert, Jr., P.E.

Guests Present: J.C. Hrubetz
Doug Patton
LoriDawn Messuri
John "Scott" Akin
Karen Kibbe
Jason Talley – WCEDC
Doug Hoelscher
Tammie Manning
Warren Stevens
Michael Mello
54 Additional Guests

Agenda: Attached.

1. Declaration of Quorum and Call to Order:

President Brownlow declared a quorum present and called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. The meeting was posted and filed as required by law.

2. Pledge of Allegiance.

The Pledge of Allegiance was followed by an opening statement by President Brownlow announcing the postponement of the permit hearing for the Springs Hill Special Utility District applications for the drilling, production, and transport permits. Public comments could still be made and would be considered part of the public record.

3. Public Comments:

Public comment was made by Michael Mello regarding the permit application process timeline.

Recess to Public Hearing

Public Hearing – Proposed Adoption of District Management Plan

a. Call to Order

President Brownlow called the Public Hearing to order at 9:12 a.m.

b. Presentation Regarding Proposed Adoption of District Management Plan

c. Public Comments

None

d. Adjourn

President Brownlow called the Public Hearing adjourned at 9:28 a.m.

Public Hearing – Water Well Drilling and Production Permit Applications

a. Call to Order

President Brownlow called the Public Hearing to order at 9:29 a.m.

b. Public Comments:

None

c. Drilling / Production Permits:

-Presented by Samantha Nicholson

-The Board was presented with a drilling and production permit application for Clay Teixeira (Drilling/Production Permit#3361) for a new well to be located in Frio County for Irrigation use.

Director Neal moved to approve the drilling and production permit. Director Mann seconded the motion. Director Moy abstained, and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

-The Board was presented with a drilling and production permit application for Kerry Reavis (Drilling/Production Permit#3371) for a new well to be located in Wilson County for Irrigation use.

Director Posey moved to approve the drilling and production permit. Director Wheeler seconded the motion and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

-The Board was presented with a drilling and production permit application for Ann M Skloss (Drilling/Production Permit#3373) for a new well to be located in Wilson County for Irrigation use.

Director Posey moved to approve the drilling and production permit. Director Griffin seconded the motion. Director Moy abstained, and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

d. Drilling / Production Permits for P-13 Conversion Wells:

None

e. Amendment to Change Permitted Use on Existing Wells:

None

f. Amendment to Increase Production on Existing Wells:

-Presented by Samantha Nicholson

-The Board was presented with a permit amendment application for Bladerunner Farms, LLC (Production Permit#1526) for a well located in Atascosa County for Irrigation use. The amendment adjusts the production allocation of the well to 336 acre ft based on 2-acre feet, an increase of 36 acre ft per year.

Director Shahan moved to approve the production permit amendment. Director Mann seconded the motion. Director Moy abstained and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

-The Board was presented with a permit amendment application for Bladerunner Farms, LLC (Production Permit#1551) for a well located in Atascosa County for Irrigation use. The amendment adjusts the production allocation of the well to 183.65 acre ft based on 2-acre feet, an increase of 23.65 acre ft per year.

Director Posey moved to approve the production permit amendment. Director Neal seconded the motion. Director Moy abstained and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

-The Board was presented with a permit amendment application for Bladerunner Farms, LLC (Production Permit#2567) for a well located in Atascosa County for Irrigation use. The amendment adjusts the production allocation of the well to 379.38 acre ft based on 2-acre feet, an increase of 129.38 acre ft per year.

Director Griffin moved to approve the production permit amendment. Director Shahan seconded the motion. Director Moy abstained and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

Amendment to Change Location of Wells:

None

g. Amendment to Change Well Production Capacity:

None

h. Amendment to Change Well Proposed Aquifer and Depth:

None

i. Report on Activities of Permit on Existing Wells:

The Board was presented with the following permits that were approved by staff under Rule 7.1:

Report on Permit on Existing Wells:

None

Report on Re-Permit of Wells:

None

Report on Reduction Amendments:

None

Report on Replacement Wells:

None

j. Report on Activities of Permit Renewals:

The Board was presented the following permit renewals that were approved by staff on Existing Wells:

None

k. Adjourn:

President Brownlow called the Public Hearing adjourned at 9:42 a.m.

Public Hearing – Springs Hill SUD Drilling and Production Permits 3266 for EUWCD-10257, and Transport Permit T-3266 Applications

The public hearing required under Section 13 of the District Rules was canceled and not held due to the permit application being administratively incomplete, however an overview of the applications for permits was presented and public comment received.

a. Presentation Regarding Permit Application for drilling, production, and transport permits for EUWCD-10257

W. John Seifert, Jr., P.E. of Groundwater Consultants, LLC gave a presentation on the permit application of Springs Hill Special Utility District Blumberg Well No. 1.

b. Public Comments

Public comment was made by:

- J.C. Hrubetz
- Doug Patton
- LoriDawn Messuri
- John “Scott” Akin
- Karen Kibbe
- Jason Talley – WCEDC
- Doug Hoelscher
- Tammie Manning
- Warren Stevens

Recess to a Break

President Brownlow recessed to a break at 11:17 a.m.

Reconvene to Regular Meeting

President Brownlow reconvened to the regular meeting at 11:33 a.m.

8. Discussion and Possible Action to Approve Engagement with Stacey Reese Law, PLLC to Represent the District in Contested Case Hearings and Other Litigation Matters

The Board of Directors was presented with a recommendation to authorize the General Manager to negotiate, execute, and amend as necessary and agreement with Stacey Reese Law, PLLC to represent the District in contested case hearings and other litigation matters.

Director Posey moved to approve the recommendation. Director Wheeler seconded the motion, and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

4. Approval of Minutes from October 31, 2025, Board of Directors Meeting:

The minutes of the October 31, 2025 meeting was presented to the board.

Director Moy moved to approve the minutes. Director Mann seconded the motion, and there being no further discussion the motion carried unanimously.

5. Directors Activity Reports.

The Directors below presented their official activity as a representative of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District for the previous month:

None

6. Presentation and Approval of Report of Bills Paid, Deposits, and Financial Statements for October 2025.

-Presented by Jaime Griffin.

The report of bills paid, deposits, and financial statements for October 2025 were presented to the Board.

Director Moy moved to receive and file the reports. Director Shahan seconded the motion and there being no further discussion the motion carried unanimously.

7. Presentation, Discussion, and Possible Action to Approve Resolution # 2025-11-21 to Adopt the District Management Plan.

-Presented by Aarin Teague.

The board was presented with a recommendation for a motion to adopt the District Management Plan and the associated resolution # 2025-11-21 and delegate authority to the General Manger to submit it to the Texas Water Development Board for its review and approval and edit the Management Plan, as necessary for the Texas Water Development Board.

Director Posey made a motion to adopt the District Management Plan and the associated Resolution #2025-11-21 and delegate authority to the General Manger to submit it to the Texas Water Development Board for its review and approval and edit the Management Plan, as necessary for the Texas Water Development Board. Director Wheeler seconded the motion and there being no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

9. Briefing Regarding Status of Drought and Groundwater Levels in the District.

-Presented by Steffinie Mannifield.

10. Consider and Take Appropriate Action on Items to be Placed on the Next Agenda:

None

11. General Manager's Report:

-Presented by Aarin Teague.

- Legislative and Legal Updates

None

- Permit Activities

The following permit activity was reported:

- 09 Amendment of Existing Permits
- 57 Exempt Well Registrations
- 06 New Well Drilling Permits
- 09 Permits on Existing Wells
- 15 Production Permits
- 07 Permit Renewals
- 21 Re-permit of Expired Production Permits

Staff Activity Reports:

- 2nd Meter Grant Reimbursement from TWDB
- 2 Large Permit Holder Clean Up Efforts
- Public Assistance with Confirming Registration Status

December Staff Work Plan:

- Draft Management Plan Database Upgrade Implementation
- Records Management
- Annual Reporting Start

Staff discussed upcoming meetings which impact District business including:

Meetings

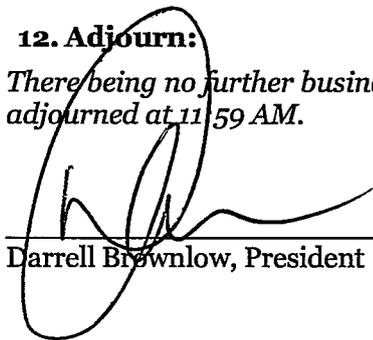
- NONE

Other Notable Dates

- Nov 20th – TWDB Financial Assistance Workshop @Medina County Courthouse
- Nov 27th & 28th – Office Closed
- Dec 11th – Office Lobby Closed, EUWCD hosting TDLR for well inspection training

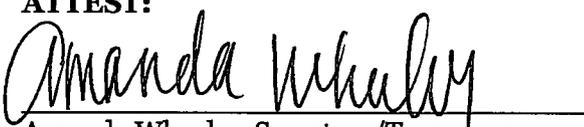
12. Adjourn:

There being no further business to come before the Board, President Brownlow declared the meeting adjourned at 11:59 AM.



Darrell Brownlow, President

ATTEST:



Amanda Wheeler, Secretary/Treasurer



**NOTICE OF MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District will be held **Friday, November 21, 2025, at 9:00 a.m. at the Pleasanton Lions Club Texas, 114 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Atascosa County, Texas**, at which the following subjects will be discussed, to wit:

AGENDA

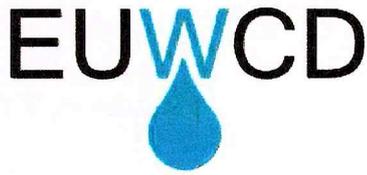
Matters to be discussed, including the public hearing(s) and agenda, that are subject to vote by the Directors of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District are as follows:

1. Declaration of Quorum and Call to Order.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Public Comments on Agenda Items or Other District Business, Limited to 5 minutes each.

Recess to Public Hearing

Public Hearing – Springs Hill SUD Drilling and Production permits 3266 for EUWCD-10257, and Transport Permit T-3266 Applications.

- a. *Call to Order*
- b. *Presentation Regarding Permit Application for drilling, production, and transport permits for EUWCD-10257*
- c. *Public Comments.*
- d. *Discussion and Possible Action Regarding Drilling and Production permits 3266 for EUWCD-10257, and Transport Permit T-3266.*
- e. *Adjourn.*



Public Hearing – Water Well Drilling and Production Permit Applications

- a. *Call to Order.*
- b. *Public Comments.*
- c. *Drilling/Production Permits.*
- d. *Drilling/Production Permits for P-13 Conversion Wells*
- e. *Amendment to Change Permitted Use on Existing Wells*
- f. *Amendment to Increase Production on Existing Wells*
- g. *Amendment to Change Location of Wells*
- h. *Amendment to Change Well Production Capacity*
- i. *Amendment to Change Well Proposed Aquifer and Depth*
- j. *Report on Activities of Permit on Existing Wells*
- k. *Report on Activities of Permit Renewals*
- l. *Adjourn.*

Public Hearing- Proposed Adoption of District Management Plan

- a. *Call to Order.*
- b. *Presentation regarding Proposed Adoption of District Management Plan*
- b. *Public Comments.*
- c. *Adjourn.*

Reconvene to Regular Meeting

4. *Approval of Minutes from the October 31, 2025 Board of Directors Meeting.*
5. *Directors Activity Reports.*
6. *Presentation, Discussion, and Approval of Report of Bills Paid, Deposits, and Financial Statements for October 2025.*
7. *Presentation, Discussion, and Possible Action to Approve Resolution # 2025-11-21 to Adopt the District Management Plan.*
8. *Discussion and Possible Action to Approve Engagement with Stacy Reese Law, PLLC to Represent the District in Contested Case Hearings and Other Litigation Matters.*
9. *Briefing Regarding Status of Drought and Groundwater Levels in the District.*



10. Consider and Take Appropriate Action on Items to be Placed on the Next Agenda
11. General Manager's Report.
 - a. Legislative and Legal Updates
 - b. Permit Activities
 - c. Staff Activity Reports
12. Adjourn.

Agenda items may be considered, deliberated, and/or acted upon in a different order than set forth above.

At any time during the meeting and in compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Government Code, Vernon's Texas Codes, Annotated, the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District Board may meet in executive session on any of the above agenda items for consultation concerning attorney-client matters (§551.071); deliberation regarding real property (§551.072); deliberation regarding prospective gifts §551.073 ; personnel matters (§551.074); and deliberation regarding security devices (§551.076). Any subject discussed in executive session may be subject to action during an open meeting.

Appendix G– EUWCD Contact Information

District Staff

Aarin Teague, General Manager

Samantha Nicholson, Permit Coordinator

Jaime Griffin, Business Coordinator

Steffinie Mannifield, Natural Resources Specialist

Amanda Ramos, Assistant Permit Specialist

Physical Address:

110 Wyoming Blvd.

Pleasanton, Texas 78064

Mailing Address:

110 Wyoming Blvd.

Pleasanton, Texas 78064

Telephone Numbers:

830-569-4186

www.evergreenuwcd.org

aarin.teague@evergreenuwcd.org

info@evergreenuwcd.org

Appendix H – TWDB GAM Run 21-018 MAG

**GAM RUN 21-018 MAG:
MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE
CARRIZO-WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, SPARTA, AND
YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFERS IN
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13**

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
(512) 936-0883
July 25, 2022



Shirley C. Wade
7/25/22

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GAM RUN 21-018 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, SPARTA, AND YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFERS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
(512) 936-0883
July 25, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The modeled available groundwater for Groundwater Management Area 13 for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, and Yegua-Jackson aquifers is summarized by decade for the groundwater conservation districts (Tables 1 through 4 respectively) and for use in the regional water planning process (Tables 5 through 8 respectively). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer range from approximately 470,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 575,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 1). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Queen City Aquifer range from approximately 23,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 18,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 2). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Sparta Aquifer range from approximately 6,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 4,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 3). The estimates for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers were extracted from the results of a model run using the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (version 2.01). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer are approximately 6,700 acre-feet per year from 2020 to 2080 (Table 4). The estimates for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer were extracted from the results of a model run using the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (version 1.01). The explanatory report and other materials submitted to the TWDB were determined to be administratively complete on April 15, 2022.

REQUESTOR:

Ms. Kelley Cochran, coordinator of Groundwater Management Area 13.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

The desired future conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers described in Resolution 21-02 from Groundwater Management Area 13, adopted November 19, 2021, are:

- *“The first desired future condition for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 13 is that 75 percent of the saturated thickness in the outcrop at the end of 2012 remains in 2080. Due to the limitations of the current Groundwater Availability Model, this desired future condition cannot be simulated as documented during 2016 Joint Planning in GMA 13 Technical Memorandum 16-08 (Hutchison, 2017a).”*
- *“In addition, a secondary proposed desired future condition for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 13 is an average drawdown of 49 feet (+/- 5 feet) for all of GMA 13. The drawdown is calculated from the end of 2012 conditions to the year 2080. This desired future condition is consistent with simulation “GMA13_2019_001” summarized during a meeting of Groundwater Management Area 13 members on March 19, 2021.”*

The desired future conditions for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer described in Resolution 21-03 from Groundwater Management Area 13, adopted November 19, 2021 are:

- *“For Gonzales County, the average drawdown from 2010 to 2080 is 3 feet (+/- 1 foot).”*
- *“For Karnes County, the average drawdown from 2010 to 2080 is 1 foot (+/- 1 foot).”*
- *“For all other counties in GMA 13, the Yegua-Jackson is classified as not relevant for purposes of joint planning.”*

The Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Gulf Coast, and Trinity aquifers were declared not relevant for purposes of joint planning by Groundwater Management Area 13 in Resolution 21-01 (Groundwater Management Area 13 Joint Planning Committee and others, 2022; Appendix B).

On January 14, 2022, Dr. Jordan Furnans, on behalf of Groundwater Management Area 13, submitted the Desired Future Conditions Packet to the TWDB. TWDB staff reviewed the model files associated with the desired future conditions and received clarifications on procedures and assumptions from the Groundwater Management Area 13 Technical Coordinator on March 3, 2022, and on March 7, 2022. Groundwater Management Area 13 adopted two desired future conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers and they were not mutually compatible in the groundwater availability model. The

technical coordinator for the groundwater management area confirmed that their intention was for the modeled available groundwater values to be based on the secondary desired future condition and MODFLOW pumping simulation GMA13_2019_001 (Groundwater Management Area 13 Joint Planning Committee and others, 2022; Appendix 2). The first proposed desired future condition was not intended for the calculation of modeled available groundwater.

The model run pumping file, which meets the secondary desired future condition adopted by district representatives of Groundwater Management Area 13 for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers, was submitted to the TWDB as supplemental information for the original submittal on February 9, 2022. The model run files, which meet the desired future conditions adopted by district representatives of Groundwater Management Area 13 for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer, were submitted to the TWDB on January 14, 2022, as part of the Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report for Groundwater Management Area 13.

In an email dated March 3, 2022, the Technical Coordinator and consultant for Groundwater Management Area 13 confirmed that they intended to use the end of 2011 as the reference year for the drawdown calculations for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers and they intended to use the end of 2009 as the reference year for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. In an email dated March 7, 2022, they also confirmed that the confining unit model layers representing the Reklaw and Weches formations should be included in the desired future condition calculation of average drawdown for the combined Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers.

All clarifications are included in the Parameters and Assumptions Section of this report.

METHODS:

The groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Figures 1 through 3) was run using the model files submitted with the explanatory reports (Groundwater Management Area 13 Joint Planning Committee and others, 2022) on January 14 and February 9, 2022. Model-calculated water levels were extracted for the years 2011 (stress period 12) and 2080 (stress period 81). An overall drawdown average was calculated for the entire Groundwater Management Area 13 using all model layers in the average. As described in the Technical Memorandum submitted with the Explanatory Report on January 14, 2022 (Furnans, 2022) drawdowns for cells that became dry during the simulation (water level dropped below the base of the cell) were calculated as the reference year water level elevation minus the elevation of the model cell bottom. The calculated drawdown average was compared with the desired future condition of 49 feet to verify that the pumping scenario achieved the desired future conditions within the stated tolerance of five feet.

The groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Figure 4) was run using the model files submitted on January 14, 2022. Model-calculated water levels were extracted for the years 2009 (stress period 39) and 2080 (stress period 110). County-wide average drawdowns were calculated for Gonzales and Karnes counties within Groundwater Management Area 13 by averaging the drawdown values for all model layers. There were no dry cells in Karnes County or Gonzales County, so no additional dry cell calculations were needed. The calculated drawdown averages were compared with the desired future conditions for Gonzales and Karnes counties to verify that the pumping scenario achieved the desired future conditions within the stated tolerance of one foot.

The modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). Annual pumping rates by aquifer are presented by county and groundwater conservation district, subtotaled by groundwater conservation district, and then summed for Groundwater Management Area 13 (Tables 1 through 4). Annual pumping rates by aquifer are also presented by county, river basin, and regional water planning area within Groundwater Management Area 13 (Tables 5 through 8) in order to be consistent with the format used in the regional water planning process.

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code (2011), “modeled available groundwater” is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts are required to consider modeled available groundwater, along with several other factors, when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). The other factors districts must consider include annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the modeled available groundwater estimates are described below:

Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers

- We used Version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers. See Deeds and others (2003) and Kelley and others (2004) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers.
- This groundwater availability model includes eight layers, which generally represent the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 1), the Weches Confining Unit (Layer 2), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), the Reklaw Confining Unit (Layer 4), the Carrizo (Layer 5), the Upper Wilcox (Layer 6), the Middle Wilcox (Layer 7), and the Lower Wilcox (Layer 8). Since the model extends beyond the official TWDB aquifer extents, please note that model layers 1 and 3 instead represent geologic units equivalent to the Sparta and Queen City aquifers, respectively, in those areas falling outside of the official aquifer extents.
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).
- Although the original groundwater availability model was only calibrated to 1999, an analysis during the second round of joint planning (Hutchison, 2017b) verified that the model satisfactorily matched measured water levels for the period from 1999 to 2011. For this reason, TWDB considers it acceptable to use the end of 2011 as the reference year for drawdown calculations.
- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values were based on the TWDB defined aquifer boundaries rather than the model extent.
- Drawdowns for cells that became dry during the simulation (water level dropped below the base of the cell) were calculated as the reference year water level elevation minus the elevation of the model cell bottom. Pumping in dry cells was excluded from the modeled available groundwater calculations for the decades after the cell went dry.
- A tolerance of five feet was assumed when comparing desired future conditions to modeled drawdown results. This tolerance was specified by the GMA in their definition of the desired future conditions.
- Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The verification calculation for the desired future conditions is based on an average of all model layers (Layers 1 through 8). The modeled available groundwater

calculations are based on Layer 1 for the Sparta Aquifer, Layer 3 for the Queen City Aquifer, and the sum of Layers 5 through 8 for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer.

Yegua-Jackson Aquifer

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. See Deeds and others (2010) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- This groundwater availability model includes five layers which represent the outcrop of the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer and younger overlying units—the Catahoula Formation (Layer 1), the upper portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 2), the lower portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 3), the upper portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 4), and the lower portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 5).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000).
- Although the original groundwater availability model was only calibrated to 1997, a TWDB analysis (Oliver, 2010) verified that the model satisfactorily matched measured water levels for the period from 1997 to 2009. For this reason, TWDB considers it acceptable to use the end of 2009 as the reference year for drawdown calculations.
- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values were based on the TWDB-defined aquifer boundaries rather than the model extent.
- No dry cells occurred in the simulation in Gonzales County or Karnes County. As these were the only counties with defined desired future conditions, no dry cell considerations were required during the verification calculation for the desired future conditions. Pumping in dry cells was excluded from the modeled available groundwater calculations for the decades after the cell went dry.
- A tolerance of one foot was assumed when comparing desired future conditions to modeled drawdown results. This tolerance was specified by the GMA in their definition of the desired future conditions.
- Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The verification calculation for the desired future conditions is based on an average of all model layers representing the Yegua or Jackson formations (Layers 1 through 5). The modeled available groundwater calculations are the sum of all model layers representing the Yegua or Jackson formations (Layers 1 through 5).

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer range from approximately 470,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 575,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 1). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Queen City Aquifer range from approximately 23,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 18,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 2). The modeled available groundwater estimate for the Sparta Aquifer ranges from approximately 6,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 4,000 acre-feet per year in 2080 (Table 3). The modeled available groundwater is summarized by groundwater conservation district and county for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Tables 1, 2, and 3 respectively). The modeled available groundwater has also been summarized by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Tables 5, 6, and 7 respectively). Small differences in values between table summaries are due to rounding.

The modeled available groundwater estimate for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is approximately 7,000 acre-feet per year from 2020 to 2080 (Table 4). The modeled available groundwater for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is summarized by groundwater conservation district and county (Table 4) and by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process (Table 8). Small differences of values between table summaries are due to rounding.

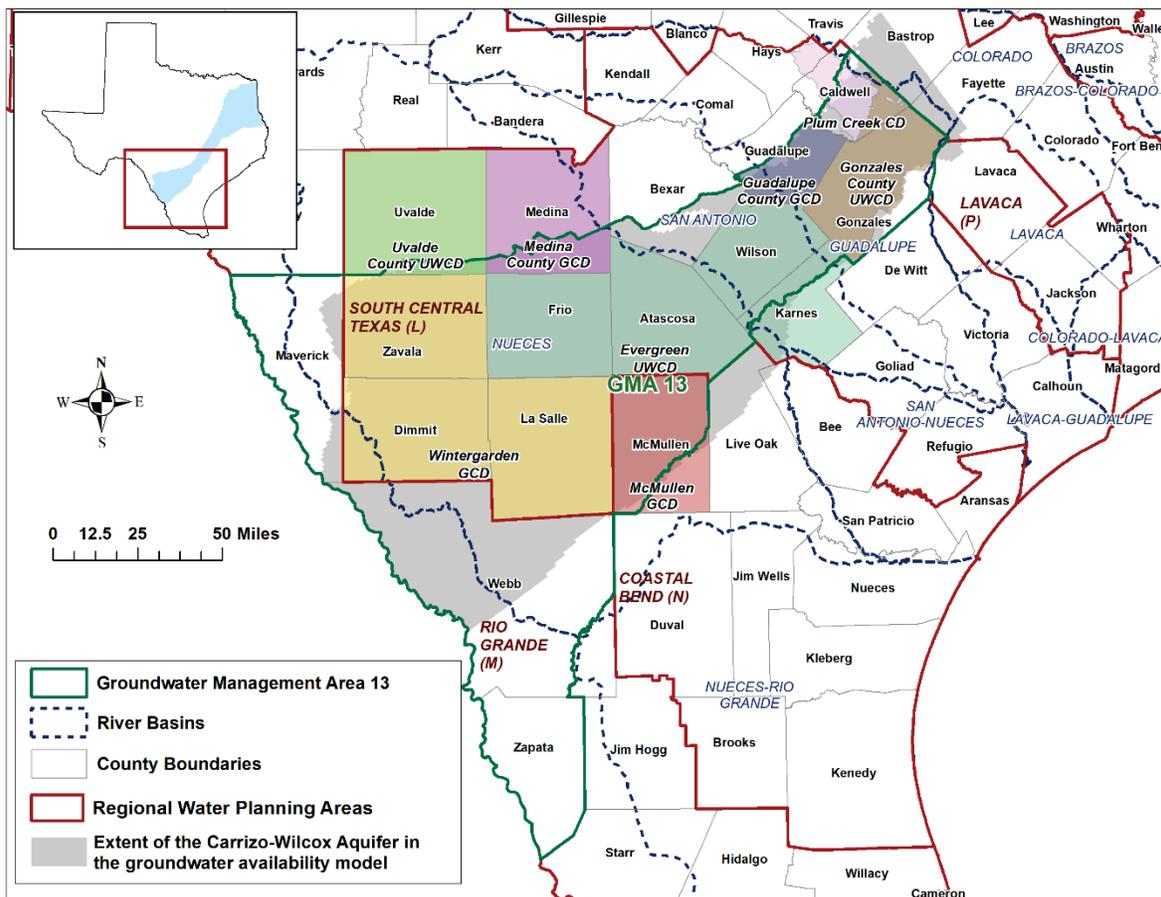


FIGURE 1. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 13 BOUNDARY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDs), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER.

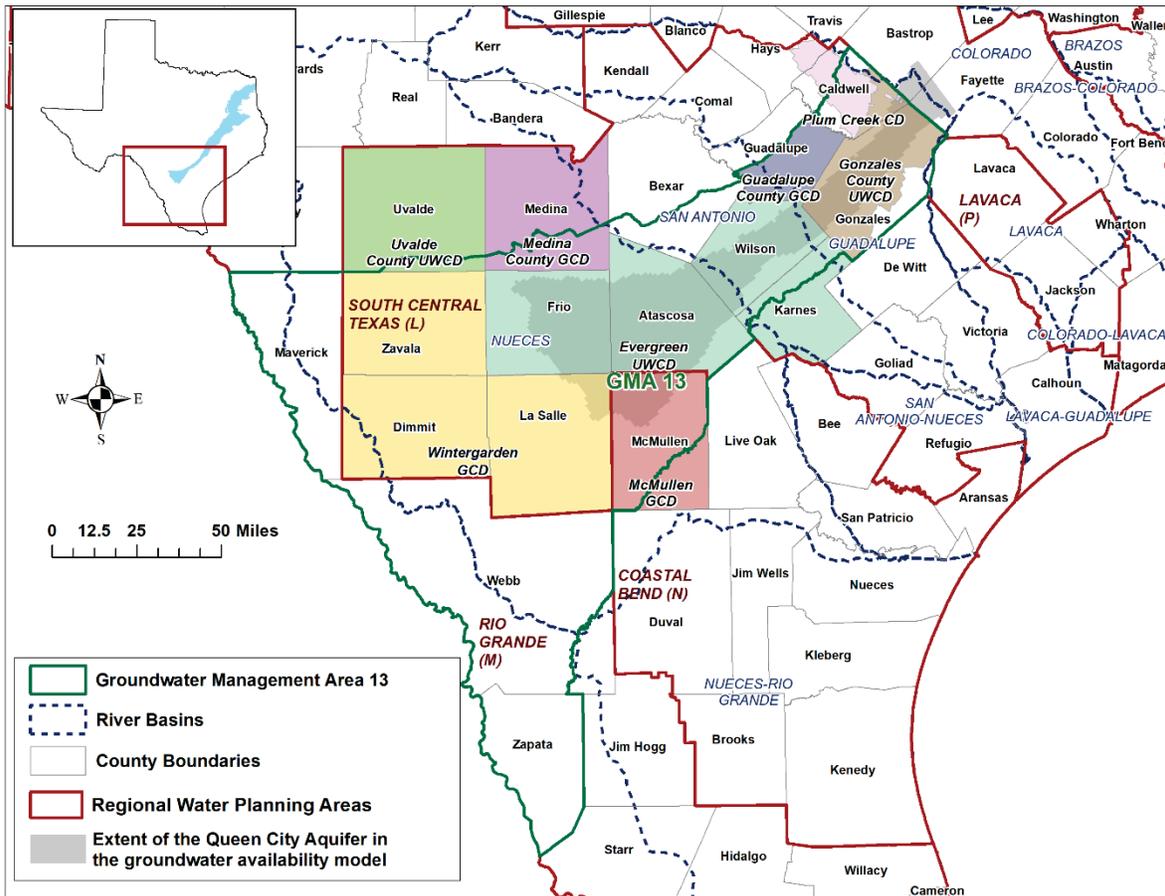


FIGURE 2. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 13 BOUNDARY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDs), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER.

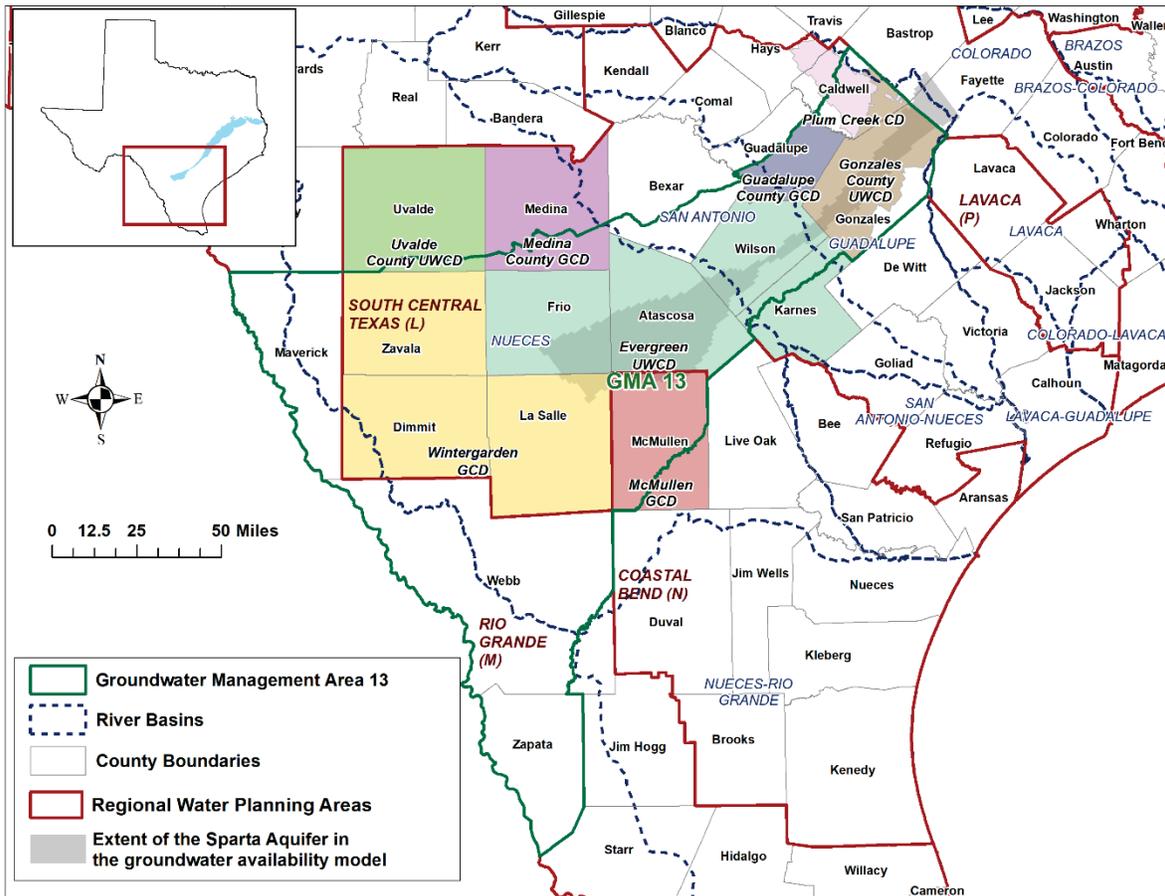


FIGURE 3. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 13 BOUNDARY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDs), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE SPARTA AQUIFER.

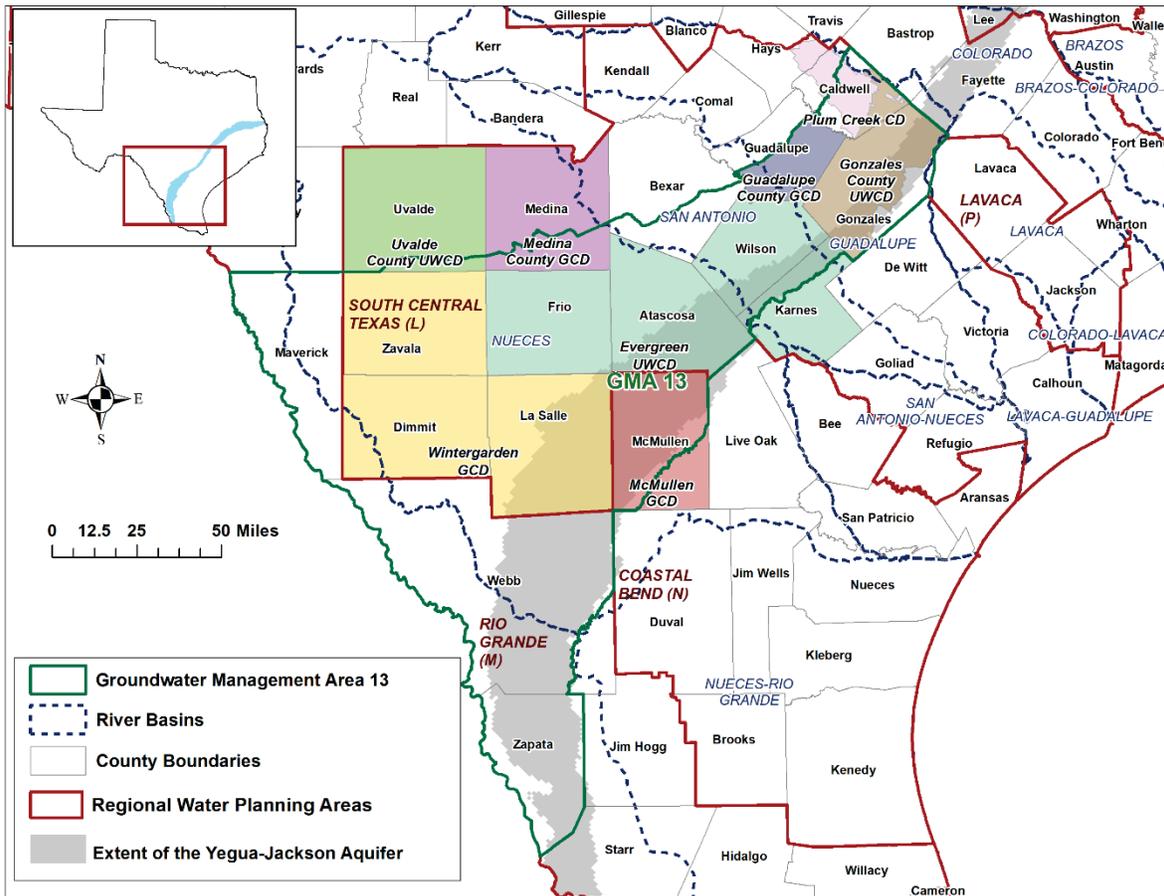


FIGURE 4. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 13 BOUNDARY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDs), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER.

TABLE 1. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Carrizo-Wilcox	51,924	54,397	55,329	56,828	58,406	59,982	59,982
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Carrizo-Wilcox	114,827	86,995	85,143	82,950	81,018	79,131	79,131
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Carrizo-Wilcox	693	758	843	931	1,001	1,043	1,043
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Carrizo-Wilcox	38,229	38,284	43,604	68,609	105,947	125,670	125,670
Evergreen UWCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	205,673	180,434	184,919	209,318	246,372	265,826	265,826
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Carrizo-Wilcox	468	9,472	16,401	25,510	30,087	30,087	30,087
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Carrizo-Wilcox	60,431	76,265	90,788	102,373	102,747	103,707	96,161
Gonzales County UWCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	60,899	85,737	107,189	127,883	132,834	133,794	126,248
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	55,637	39,563	41,668	43,315	42,118	42,199	41,659
McMullen GCD	McMullen	Carrizo-Wilcox	7,789	7,768	4,867	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
Medina County GCD	Medina	Carrizo-Wilcox	2,635	2,628	2,635	2,628	2,628	2,628	2,628
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Carrizo-Wilcox	17,673	15,366	16,335	16,965	15,562	19,509	19,468
Uvalde County UWCD	Uvalde	Carrizo-Wilcox	0¹	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Wintergarden GCD	Dimmit	Carrizo-Wilcox	3,895	3,885	3,895	3,885	3,885	3,885	3,885
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Carrizo-Wilcox	6,554	6,536	6,554	6,536	6,536	6,536	6,536
Wintergarden GCD	Zavala	Carrizo-Wilcox	38,303	36,675	35,399	35,204	35,006	34,831	34,540
Wintergarden GCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	48,752	47,096	45,848	45,625	45,427	45,252	44,961
No District-County	Bexar	Carrizo-Wilcox	69,727	68,451	68,928	68,739	67,653	67,849	67,849
No District-County	Caldwell	Carrizo-Wilcox	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
No District-County	Gonzales	Carrizo-Wilcox	0 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Maverick	Carrizo-Wilcox	547	545	547	545	545	276	276
No District-County	Webb	Carrizo-Wilcox	912	910	912	910	910	910	910
No District-County Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	71,225	69,945	70,426	70,233	69,147	69,074	69,074
Total for GMA 13		Carrizo-Wilcox	470,283	448,537	473,887	520,821	558,942	583,136	574,718

² A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 2. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Queen City	4,070	4,525	4,537	4,495	4,390	4,285	4,285
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Queen City	6,702	4,533	4,380	4,231	4,066	3,927	3,927
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Queen City	2,631	1,423	1,267	1,123	1,000	892	892
Evergreen UWCD Total		Queen City	13,403	10,481	10,184	9,849	9,456	9,104	9,104
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Queen City	4,842	4,829	4,557	4,545	4,545	3,977	3,977
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Queen City	4,973	4,960	4,973	4,960	4,960	4,500	4,500
Gonzales County UWCD Total		Queen City	9,815	9,789	9,530	9,505	9,505	8,477	8,477
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Queen City	0³	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullen GCD	McMullen	Queen City	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Queen City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Queen City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for GMA 13		Queen City	23,222	20,274	19,718	19,358	18,965	17,585	17,585

³ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 3. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Sparta	1,218	1,187	1,043	998	961	932	932
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Sparta	897	623	603	576	557	534	534
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Sparta	335	182	163	144	128	114	114
Evergreen UWCD Total		Sparta	2,450	1,992	1,809	1,718	1,646	1,580	1,580
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Sparta	3,524	2,451	2,457	2,451	2,451	2,451	2,451
McMullen GCD	McMullen	Sparta	0 ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Sparta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for GMA 13		Sparta	5,974	4,443	4,266	4,169	4,097	4,031	4,031

TABLE 4. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Yegua-Jackson	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013	2,013
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Yegua-Jackson	4,155	4,155	4,155	4,155	4,155	4,155	4,155
No District-County	Gonzales	Yegua-Jackson	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
Total for GMA 13		Yegua-Jackson	6,741						

⁴ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 5. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	54,310	55,241	56,739	58,316	59,890	59,890
Atascosa	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	87	88	89	90	92	92
Bexar	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	38,762	38,993	39,134	39,134	39,287	39,287
Bexar	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	29,689	29,935	29,605	28,519	28,562	28,562
Caldwell	L	Colorado	Carrizo-Wilcox	0 ⁵	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	L	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	24,877	32,775	42,514	45,688	49,635	49,594
Dimmit	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	3,765	3,775	3,765	3,765	3,765	3,765
Dimmit	L	Rio Grande	Carrizo-Wilcox	120	120	120	120	120	120
Frio	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	86,995	85,143	82,950	81,018	79,131	79,131
Gonzales	L	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	76,265	90,788	102,373	102,747	103,707	96,161
Gonzales	L	Lavaca	Carrizo-Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	L	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	32,400	34,200	35,631	34,655	34,736	34,345
Guadalupe	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	7,163	7,468	7,684	7,463	7,463	7,314
Karnes	L	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnes	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	758	843	931	1,001	1,043	1,043
La Salle	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	6,536	6,554	6,536	6,536	6,536	6,536
Medina	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	2,623	2,630	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623

⁵ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Medina	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	5	5	5	5	5	5
Uvalde	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	0 ⁶	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	L	Guadalupe	Carrizo-Wilcox	443	653	762	3,870	3,982	3,982
Wilson	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	10,774	11,171	11,578	12,027	12,546	12,546
Wilson	L	San Antonio	Carrizo-Wilcox	27,067	31,780	56,269	90,050	109,142	109,142
Zavala	L	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	36,675	35,399	35,204	35,006	34,831	34,540
Maverick	M	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	542	544	542	542	273	273
Maverick	M	Rio Grande	Carrizo-Wilcox	3	3	3	3	3	3
Webb	M	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	890	892	890	890	890	890
Webb	M	Rio Grande	Carrizo-Wilcox	20	20	20	20	20	20
McMullen	N	Nueces	Carrizo-Wilcox	7,768	4,867	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
GMA 13 Total			Carrizo-Wilcox	448,537	473,887	520,821	558,942	583,136	574,718

⁶ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 6. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	L	Nueces	Queen City	4,525	4,537	4,495	4,390	4,285	4,285
Caldwell	L	Guadalupe	Queen City	4,829	4,557	4,545	4,545	3,977	3,977
Frio	L	Nueces	Queen City	4,533	4,380	4,231	4,066	3,927	3,927
Gonzales	L	Guadalupe	Queen City	4,960	4,973	4,960	4,960	4,500	4,500
Guadalupe	L	Guadalupe	Queen City	0 ⁷	0	0	0	0	0
La Salle	L	Nueces	Queen City	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson	L	Guadalupe	Queen City	106	95	84	75	67	67
Wilson	L	Nueces	Queen City	181	161	143	127	114	114
Wilson	L	San Antonio	Queen City	1,136	1,011	896	798	711	711
McMullen	N	Nueces	Queen City	3	3	3	3	3	3
GMA 13 Total			Queen City	20,274	19,718	19,358	18,965	17,585	17,585

⁷ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 7. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	L	Nueces	Sparta	1,187	1,043	998	961	932	932
Frio	L	Nueces	Sparta	623	603	576	557	534	534
Gonzales	L	Guadalupe	Sparta	2,451	2,457	2,451	2,451	2,451	2,451
La Salle	L	Nueces	Sparta	0 ⁸	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson	L	Guadalupe	Sparta	12	11	10	9	8	8
Wilson	L	Nueces	Sparta	19	17	15	13	12	12
Wilson	L	San Antonio	Sparta	151	135	119	106	94	94
McMullen	N	Nueces	Sparta	0	0	0	0	0	0
GMA 13 Total			Sparta	4,443	4,266	4,169	4,097	4,031	4,031

⁸ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE 8. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Atascosa	L	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Frio	L	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gonzales	L	Guadalupe	Yegua-Jackson	4,709	4,709	4,709	4,709	4,709	4,709
Gonzales	L	Lavaca	Yegua-Jackson	19	19	19	19	19	19
Karnes	L	Guadalupe	Yegua-Jackson	292	292	292	292	292	292
Karnes	L	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	91	91	91	91	91	91
Karnes	L	San Antonio	Yegua-Jackson	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
La Salle	L	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilson	L	Guadalupe	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilson	L	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilson	L	San Antonio	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Webb	M	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Webb	M	Rio Grande	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Zapata	M	Rio Grande	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
McMullen	N	Nueces	Yegua-Jackson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GMA 13 Total			Yegua-Jackson	6,741	6,741	6,741	6,741	6,741	6,741

NR: Groundwater Management Area 13 declared the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer not relevant in these areas.

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

“Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results.”

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historic groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historic pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historic pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

Because the application of the groundwater model was designed to address regional scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations relating to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and groundwater levels in the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historic precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

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APPENDIX A

***Total Pumping Associated with Modeled Available Groundwater Run for
the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Split by Model Layers for Groundwater
Management Area 13***

TABLE A.1. TOTAL PUMPING SPLIT BY MODEL LAYERS FROM THE MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER RUN FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 13. THE VALUES ARE SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

GCD	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Carrizo	50,266	52,745	53,671	55,176	56,754	58,330	58,330
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Upper Wilcox	250	249	250	249	249	249	249
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Middle Wilcox	224	223	224	223	223	223	223
Evergreen UWCD	Atascosa	Lower Wilcox	1,184	1,180	1,184	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Carrizo	114,827	86,995	85,143	82,950	81,018	79,131	79,131
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Upper Wilcox	0 ⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Frio	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Carrizo	693	758	843	931	1,001	1,043	1,043
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Carrizo	36,086	32,648	34,096	35,482	36,994	38,730	38,730
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Upper Wilcox	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Middle Wilcox	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Evergreen UWCD	Wilson	Lower Wilcox	1,893	5,386	9,258	32,877	68,703	86,690	86,690
Evergreen UWCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	205,673	180,434	184,919	209,318	246,372	265,826	265,826

⁹ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE A.1. (CONTINUED)

GCD	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Carrizo	453	9,457	16,386	25,495	30,072	30,072	30,072
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Upper Wilcox	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Middle Wilcox	0 ¹⁰	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales County UWCD	Caldwell	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Carrizo	47,131	51,908	55,242	55,832	56,206	57,166	49,620
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Middle Wilcox	11,096	15,563	20,114	24,556	24,556	24,556	24,556
Gonzales County UWCD	Gonzales	Lower Wilcox	2,204	8,794	15,432	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985
Gonzales County UWCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	60,899	85,737	107,189	127,883	132,834	133,794	126,248
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Carrizo	28,943	14,834	14,627	14,532	14,224	14,624	14,624
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁰ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE A.1 (CONTINUED)

GCD	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Middle Wilcox	6,609	6,373	7,926	9,428	9,207	9,075	8,986
Guadalupe County GCD	Guadalupe	Lower Wilcox	20,085	18,356	19,115	19,355	18,687	18,500	18,049
Guadalupe County GCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	55,637	39,563	41,668	43,315	42,118	42,199	41,659
McMullen County GCD	McMullen	Carrizo	7,789	7,768	4,867	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
McMullen County GCD	McMullen	Upper Wilcox	0 ¹¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullen County GCD	McMullen	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullen County GCD	McMullen	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullen County GCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	7,789	7,768	4,867	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
Medina County GCD	Medina	Carrizo	517	515	517	515	515	515	515
Medina County GCD	Medina	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina County GCD	Medina	Middle Wilcox	1,252	1,249	1,252	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Medina County GCD	Medina	Lower Wilcox	866	864	866	864	864	864	864
Medina County GCD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	2,635	2,628	2,635	2,628	2,628	2,628	2,628
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Carrizo	0	1,990	5,048	5,709	6,046	9,993	9,993
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Middle Wilcox	5,733	5,717	5,733	5,717	3,977	3,977	3,936
Plum Creek CD	Caldwell	Lower Wilcox	11,940	7,659	5,554	5,539	5,539	5,539	5,539
Plum Creek CD Total		Carrizo-Wilcox	17,673	15,366	16,335	16,965	15,562	19,509	19,468

¹¹ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE A.1 (CONTINUED)

GCD	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Uvalde County GCD	Uvalde	Carrizo	0 ¹²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde County GCD	Uvalde	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde County GCD	Uvalde	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde County GCD	Uvalde	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uvalde County GCD Total		Carrizo- Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wintergarden GCD	Dimmit	Carrizo	2,722	2,715	2,722	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715
Wintergarden GCD	Dimmit	Upper Wilcox	993	990	993	990	990	990	990
Wintergarden GCD	Dimmit	Middle Wilcox	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
Wintergarden GCD	Dimmit	Lower Wilcox	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Carrizo	4,597	4,584	4,597	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Upper Wilcox	1,957	1,952	1,957	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wintergarden GCD	La Salle	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wintergarden GCD	Zavala	Carrizo	27,969	26,368	25,065	24,897	24,699	24,524	24,233
Wintergarden GCD	Zavala	Upper Wilcox	6,329	6,312	6,329	6,312	6,312	6,312	6,312
Wintergarden GCD	Zavala	Middle Wilcox	3,683	3,673	3,683	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Wintergarden GCD	Zavala	Lower Wilcox	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Wintergarden GCD Total		Carrizo- Wilcox	48,752	47,096	45,848	45,625	45,427	45,252	44,961
No District-County	Bexar	Carrizo	43,057	42,939	43,346	43,227	43,227	43,423	43,423
No District-County	Bexar	Upper Wilcox	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No District-County	Bexar	Middle Wilcox	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
No District-County	Bexar	Lower Wilcox	26,602	25,444	25,514	25,444	24,358	24,358	24,358

¹² A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

TABLE A.1 (CONTINUED)

GCD	County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
No District-County	Caldwell	Carrizo	NP ¹³	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
No District-County	Caldwell	Upper Wilcox	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
No District-County	Caldwell	Middle Wilcox	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
No District-County	Caldwell	Lower Wilcox	0 ¹⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Gonzales	Carrizo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Gonzales	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Gonzales	Middle Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Gonzales	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Maverick	Carrizo	543	541	543	541	541	272	272
No District-County	Maverick	Upper Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County	Maverick	Middle Wilcox	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No District-County	Maverick	Lower Wilcox	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No District-County	Web	Carrizo	898	896	898	896	896	896	896
No District-County	Web	Upper Wilcox	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
No District-County	Web	Middle Wilcox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No District-County	Web	Lower Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-County Total		Carrizo- Wilcox	71,225	69,945	70,426	70,233	69,147	69,074	69,074
Total for GMA 13		Carrizo- Wilcox	470,283	448,537	473,887	520,821	558,942	583,136	574,718

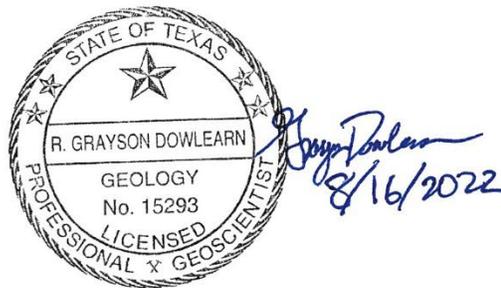
¹³ NP: The aquifer is not present in this part of the county.

¹⁴ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Appendix I – TWDB GAM Run 21-020 MAG

GAM RUN 21-020 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Grayson Dowlearn, P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Modeling Section
512-475-1552
August 16, 2022



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GAM RUN 21-020 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Grayson Dowlearn, P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Modeling Section
512-475-1552
August 16, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Groundwater Management Area 15 adopted the desired future conditions listed in Table 1 for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System on October 14, 2021. The Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, and Yegua-Jackson aquifers were declared not relevant by Groundwater Management Area 15 for the purpose of joint planning. Groundwater Management Area 15 submitted model files as part of the Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report for Groundwater Management Area 15 (Keester and others, 2021), which meet the desired future conditions adopted by the district representatives of Groundwater Management Area 15, to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on December 13, 2021. The TWDB determined that the explanatory report and other materials submitted by the district representatives were administratively complete on April 22, 2022.

The modeled available groundwater values that meet the adopted desired future conditions for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System and its associated aquifers within Groundwater Management Area 15 are summarized by decade from 2020 to 2080 in Table 2 by groundwater conservation district and county. Figure 1 provides the groundwater conservation district and county boundaries within GMA 15. Table 3 provides modeled available groundwater values by decade from 2030 to 2080 summarized by county, regional water planning area, and river basin, for use in the regional water planning process. Figure 2 provides the county, regional water planning area, and river basin boundaries within Groundwater Management Area 15. Modeled available groundwater values fluctuate within Groundwater Management Area 15 over time, ranging from a maximum of 529,006 acre-feet per year in 2030 to a minimum of 522,307 acre-feet per year in 2040. The estimates were extracted from results of a model run using the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Version 1.01; Chowdhury and others, 2004).

REQUESTOR:

Mr. Tim Andruss, Chair and Administrator of Groundwater Management Area 15.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

Mr. Tim Andruss provided the TWDB with the desired future conditions of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System on behalf of Groundwater Management Area (GMA) 15 in a letter dated December 10, 2021. Groundwater conservation district representatives in Groundwater Management Area 15 adopted desired future conditions for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System on October 14, 2021, as described in Resolution No. 2021-01 (Appendix 2 in Keester and others, 2021). The desired future conditions included in Table 1 are average water level drawdowns by county between January 2000 and December 2080 based on the predictive groundwater flow Scenario GMA15_2019_001_v1 (Keester and others, 2021). The predictive simulations were developed from the groundwater availability model for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Version 1.01; Chowdhury and others, 2004).

TABLE 1. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS FOR EACH COUNTY WITHIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 EXPRESSED AS AVERAGE DRAWDOWN BETWEEN JANUARY 2000 AND DECEMBER 2080 IN FEET SUBMITTED BY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15. (ADAPTED FROM SUBMITTED RESOLUTION)

County	Aquifer	Desired future condition
Aransas	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	0
Bee	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	7
Calhoun	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5
Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	17
	Jasper	25
De Witt	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	17
Fayette	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	44
Goliad	Chicot	-4
	Evangeline	-2
	Burkeville	7
	Jasper	14
Jackson	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	15
Karnes	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	22
Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	18
Matagorda	Chicot and Evangeline	11
Refugio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5
Victoria	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5
Wharton	Chicot and Evangeline	15
Groundwater Management Area 15	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	13

After review of the explanatory report and model files, the TWDB was able to confirm that the submitted model files satisfactorily met the desired future conditions and did not require additional clarifications from Groundwater Management Area 15.

METHODS:

The TWDB ran the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System groundwater availability model (Version 1.01; Chowdhury and others, 2004) using the predictive model files submitted with the explanatory report (Keester and others, 2021) to calculate the drawdown and modeled available groundwater values for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System within Groundwater Management Area 15. The submitted predictive model files included the Scenario GMA15_2019_001_v1 (Keester and others, 2021) pumping file and the GAM Run 10-008 Addendum (Wade, 2010) model files extended to the year 2080. Drawdown was calculated for each county and model layer by first excluding model cells that went dry and model cells that fall outside of the official aquifer footprint, and then summing the drawdown (difference between the water levels from January 2000 [initial heads] to December 2080 [stress period 81]) in the remaining cells of each county and dividing by the number of model cells within that county. Drawdown values were compared to the desired future conditions and were determined to fall within the accepted tolerance for Groundwater Management Area 15.

Modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). Annual pumping rates by aquifer are presented from 2020 to 2080 by county and groundwater conservation district, subtotaled by groundwater conservation district, and summed for Groundwater Management Area 15 (Table 2). Annual pumping rates are also presented from 2030 to 2080 by county, river basin, and regional water planning area within Groundwater Management Area 15 for use in regional water planning (Table 3).

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code (2011), “modeled available groundwater” is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts are required to consider modeled available groundwater, along with several other factors, when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). The other factors districts must consider include annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the modeled available groundwater estimates are described below:

- Version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System by Chowdhury and others (2004) was the base model for this analysis. See Chowdhury and others (2004) for assumptions and limitations of the historical calibrated model. Keester and others (2021) constructed a predictive

model simulation to extend the base model to 2080 for planning purposes. See Keester and others (2021) for assumptions of the predictive model simulation.

- The model has four layers representing the Chicot aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper aquifer and parts of the Catahoula Formation in direct hydrologic communication with the Jasper aquifer (Layer 4). Figures 3 to 6 show the extent of these active model layers within GMA 15.
- Pumping was not modeled in the Burkeville Confining Unit within Colorado, Matagorda, and Wharton counties and as such, this layer is excluded from the modeled available groundwater calculation in these counties.
- Pumping was not modeled in the Jasper aquifer within Matagorda and Wharton counties and as such this layer is excluded from the modeled available groundwater calculations in these counties.
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).
- Pumping volumes are reduced to zero if a cell becomes dry during the predictive model run. For this reason, the modeled available groundwater values from the ZONEBUDGET output may not match the pumping values in the input well file.
- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater volumes were calculated based on the extent of the official TWDB aquifer boundary. The most recent TWDB model grid file dated June 26, 2020 (glfc_c_grid_poly062620.csv) was used to determine model cell entity assignment (county, groundwater management area, groundwater conservation district, river basin, regional water planning area).
- Drawdowns for cells that became dry during the simulation were excluded from the drawdown averages. Pumping in dry cells was excluded from the modeled available groundwater calculations.
- To be consistent with Groundwater Management Area 15's assumptions (see Keester and others, 2021), a tolerance of three feet was assumed when comparing desired future conditions to modeled drawdown results for all counties except Goliad County. Goliad County was given a tolerance of ± 17 feet for the Chicot aquifer, ± 36 feet for the Evangeline aquifer, ± 14 feet for the Burkeville Confining Unit, and ± 7 feet for the Jasper aquifer. Goliad County Groundwater Conservation District plans to monitor achievement of their desired future conditions within these tolerances because they rely more heavily on their extensive monitoring program rather than modeled results.

- Estimates of modeled drawdown and available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to whole numbers.

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater values for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System that achieve the desired future conditions adopted by Groundwater Management Area 15 fluctuate over time, ranging from 529,006 acre-feet per year in 2030 to 522,307 acre-feet per year in 2040. The modeled available groundwater values are summarized by groundwater conservation district and county in Table 2. Table 3 summarizes the modeled available groundwater values by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process.

The Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, and Yegua-Jackson aquifers were declared not relevant for the purpose of joint planning by Groundwater Management Area 15; therefore, modeled available groundwater values were not calculated for those aquifers.

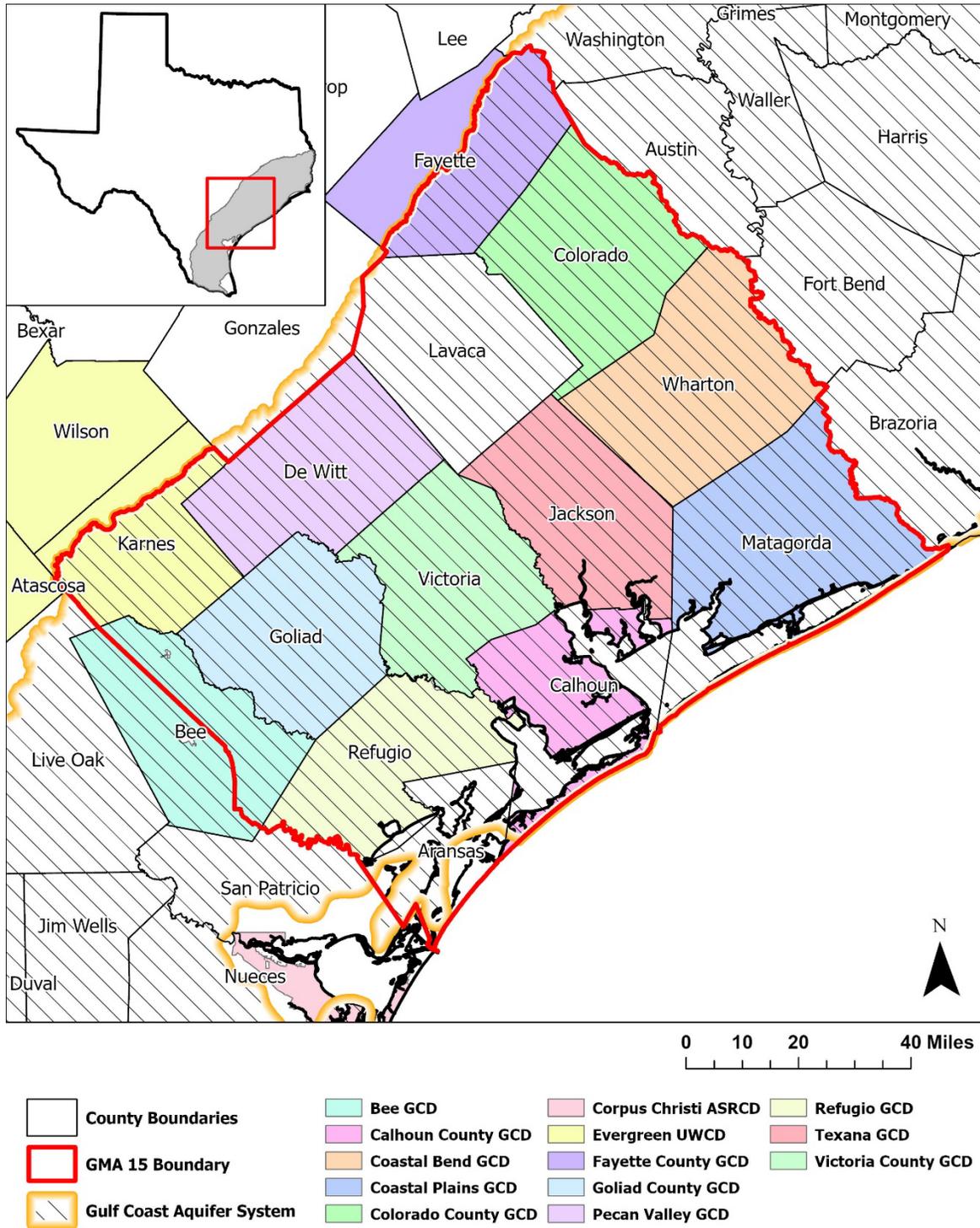


FIGURE 1. MAP SHOWING GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCD), COUNTIES, AND THE EXTENT OF ACTIVE MODEL CELLS. (UWCD = UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT)

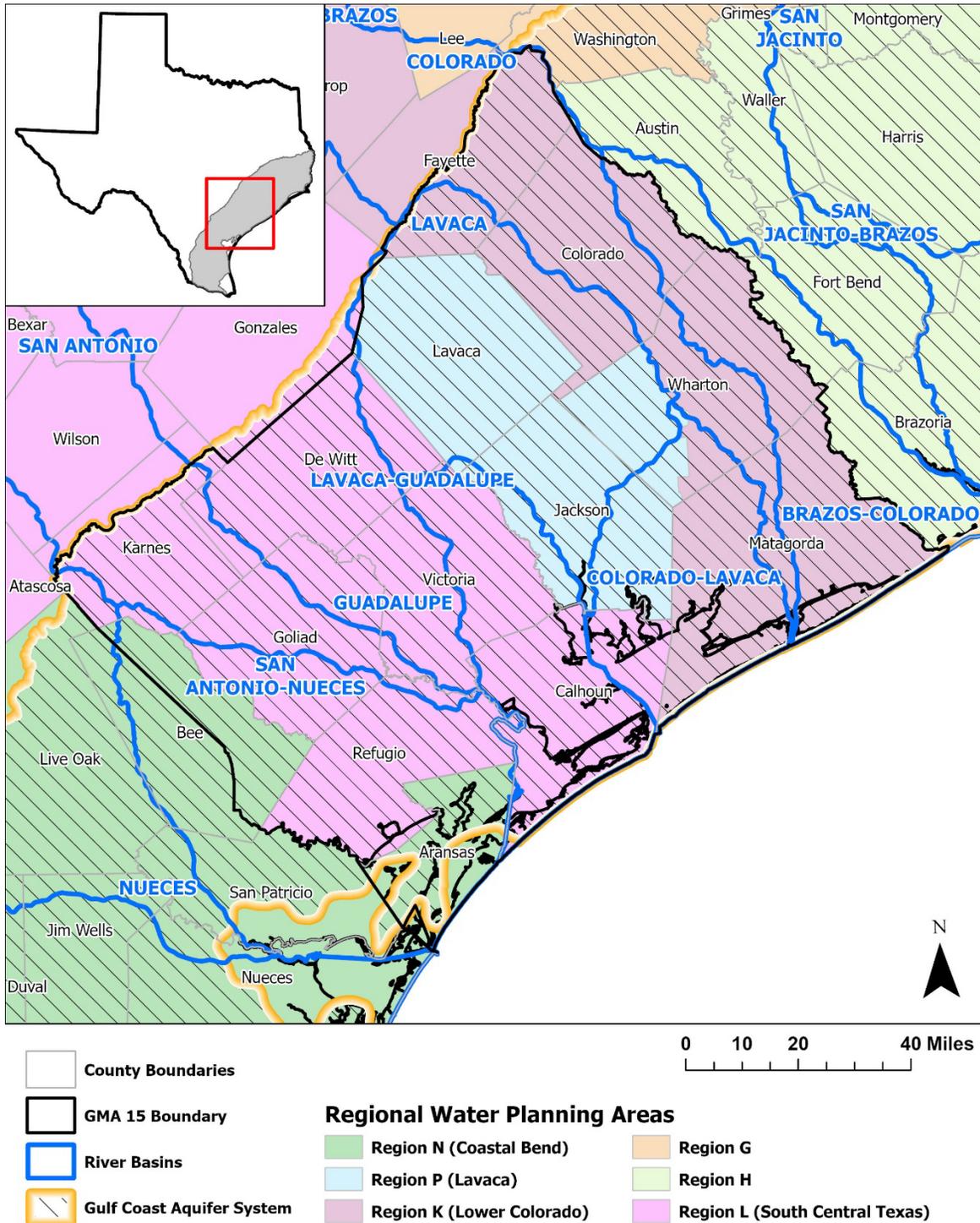


FIGURE 2. MAP SHOWING GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS, RIVER BASINS, COUNTIES, AND EXTENT OF ACTIVE MODEL CELLS.

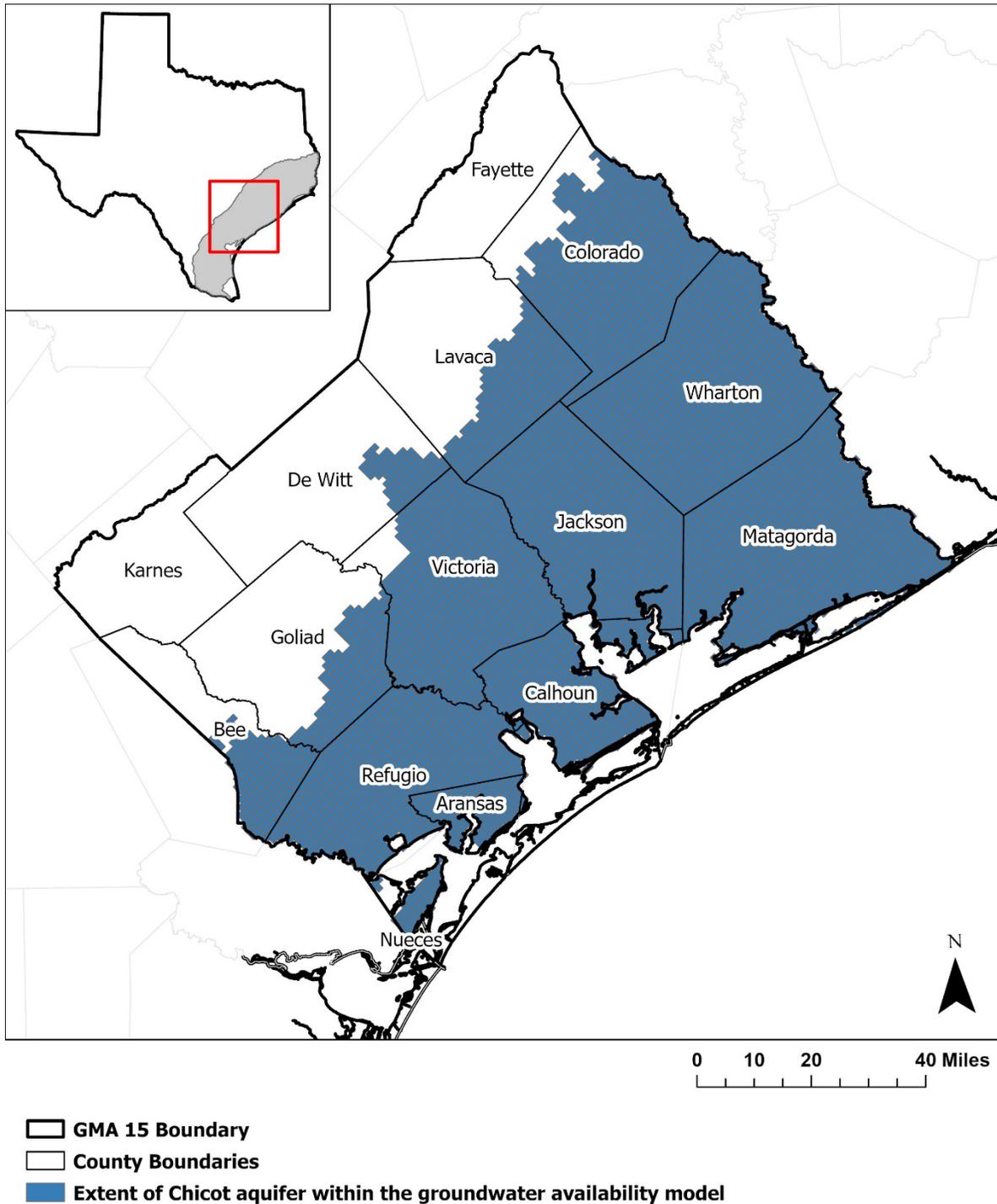


FIGURE 3. MAP SHOWING THE ACTIVE MODEL CELLS WITHIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15 REPRESENTING THE CHICOT AQUIFER IN LAYER 1 OF THE CENTRAL GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL.

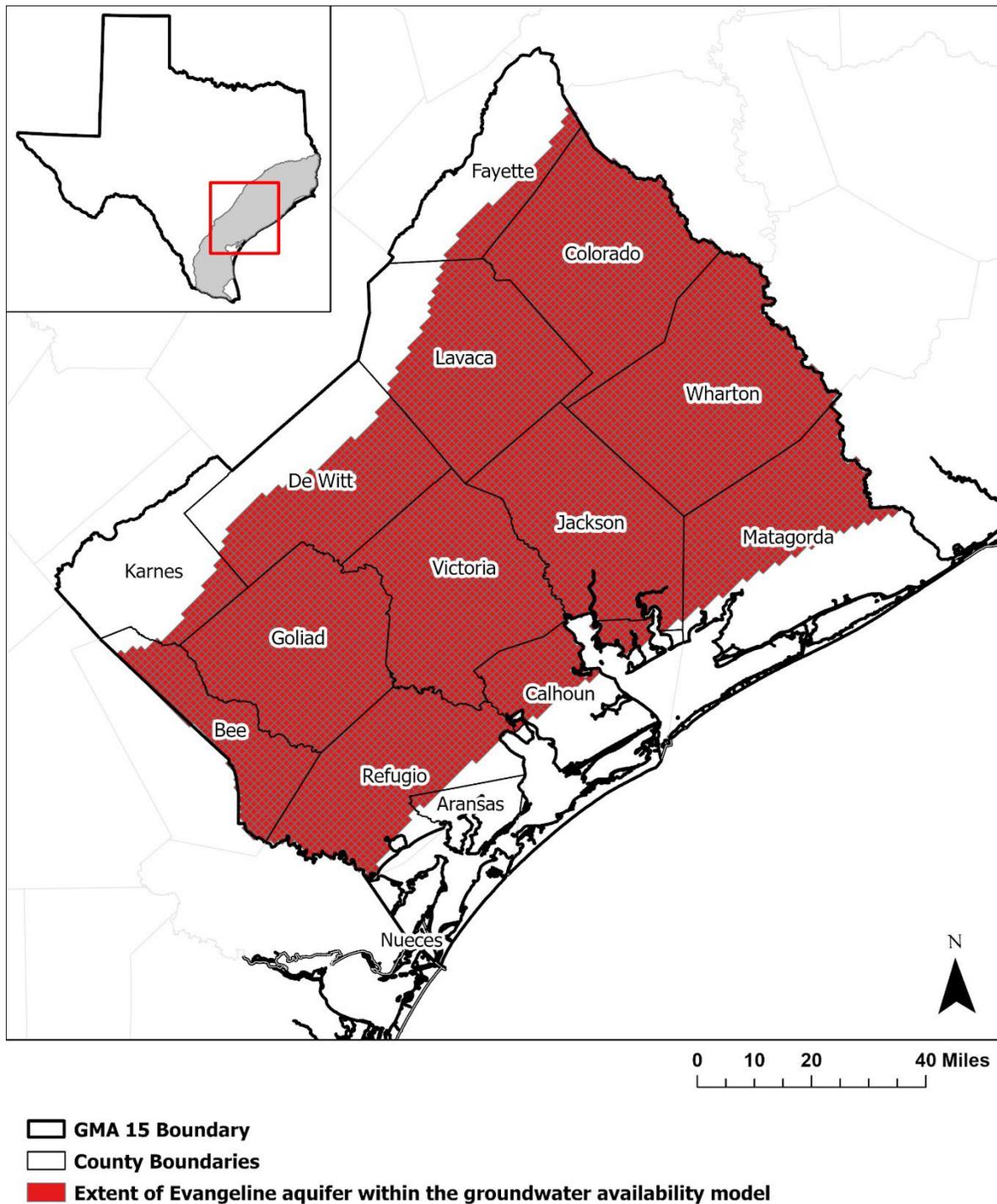


FIGURE 4. MAP SHOWING THE ACTIVE MODEL CELLS WITHIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15 REPRESENTING THE EVANGELINE AQUIFER IN LAYER 2 OF THE CENTRAL GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL.

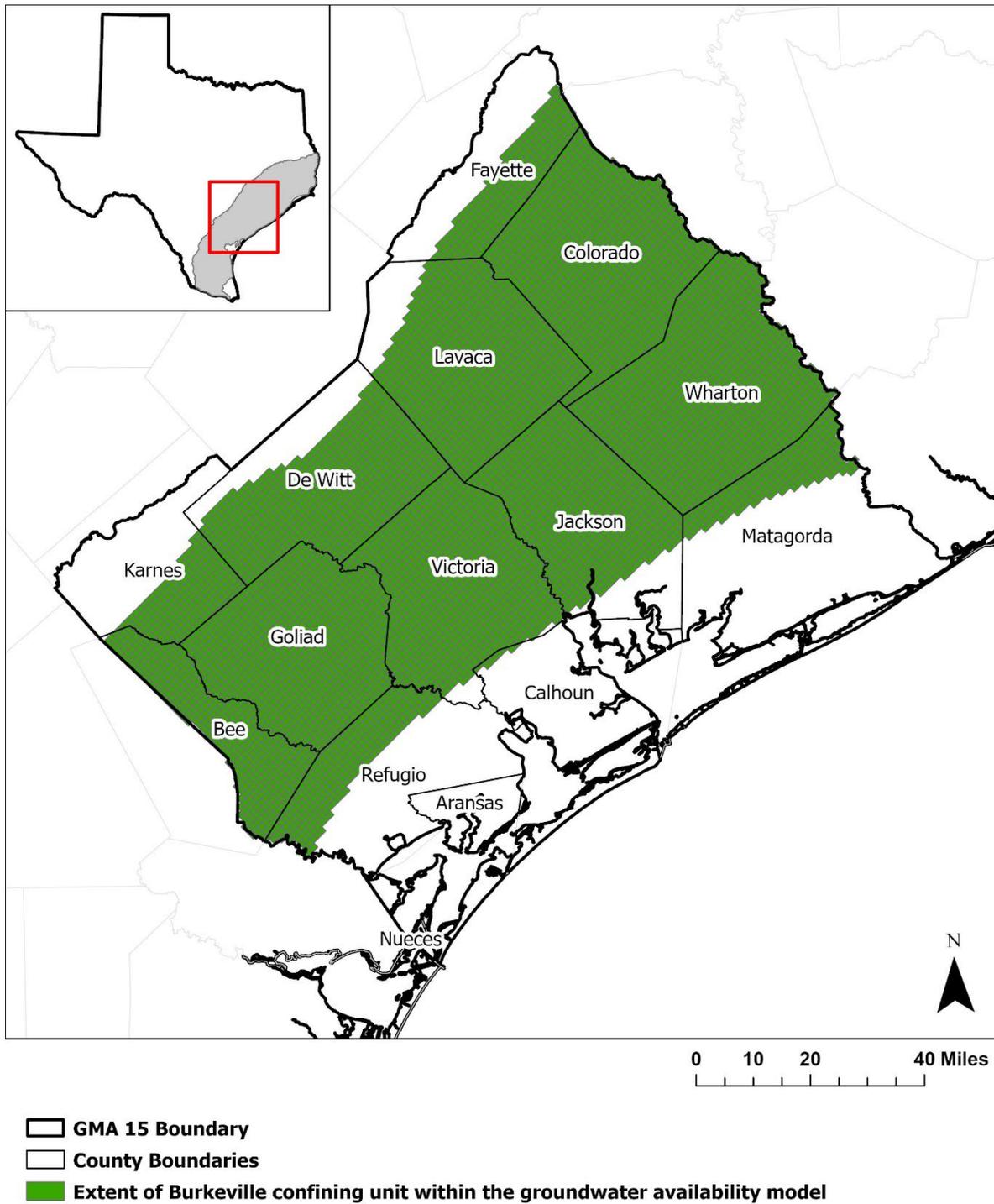


FIGURE 5. MAP SHOWING THE ACTIVE MODEL CELLS WITHIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15 REPRESENTING THE BURKEVILLE CONFINING UNIT IN LAYER 3 OF THE CENTRAL GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL.

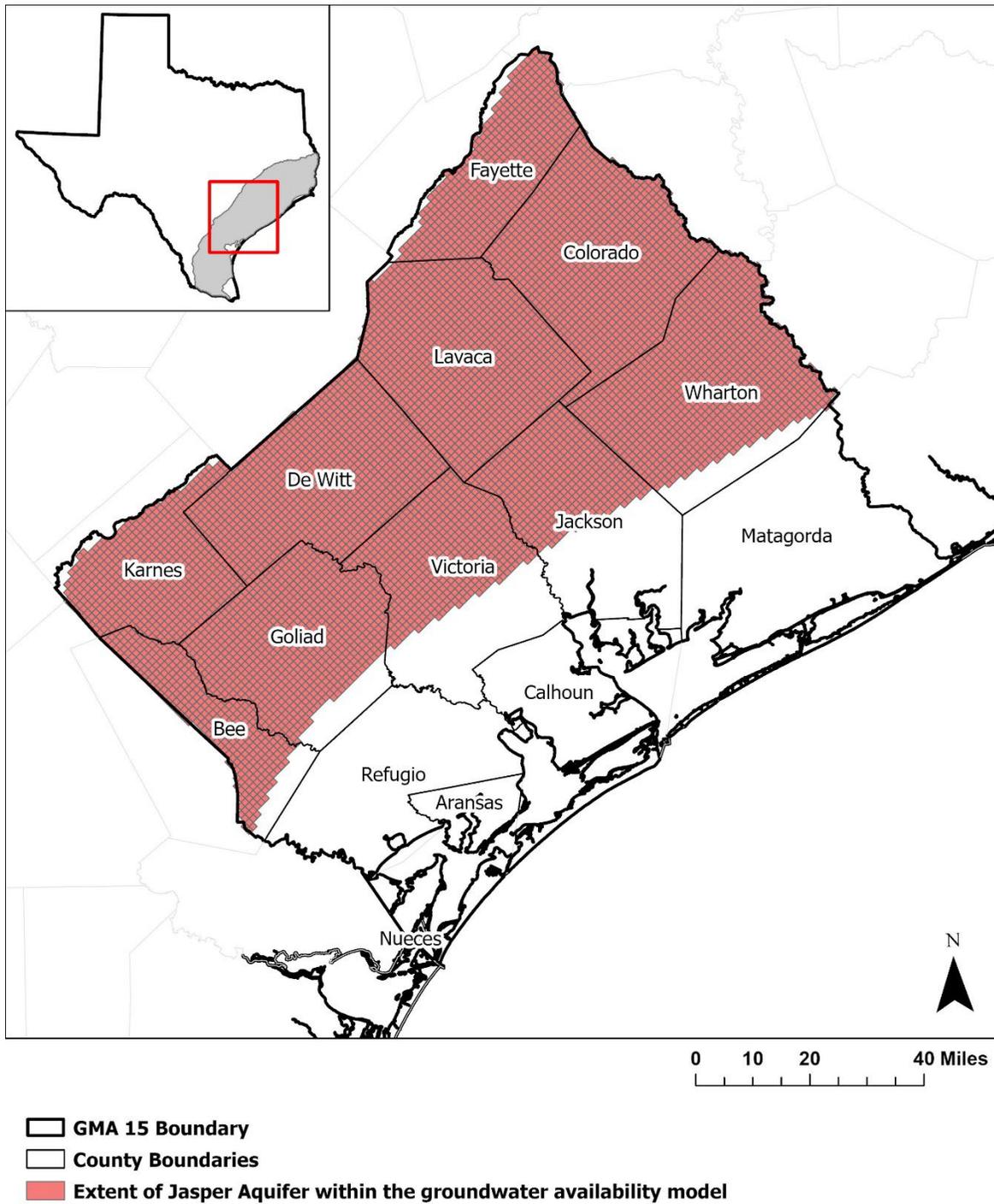


FIGURE 6. MAP SHOWING THE ACTIVE MODEL CELLS WITHIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 15 REPRESENTING THE JASPER AQUIFER AND CATAHOULA FORMATION IN DIRECT HYDROLOGIC CONNECTION WITH THE JASPER AQUIFER IN LAYER 4 OF THE CENTRAL GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL.

TABLE 2. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR. (UWCD = UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT; ND = NO DISTRICT))

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Portion of Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Bee GCD	Bee	Total	8,017	8,018	8,020	8,000	8,002	8,003	7,989
Calhoun County GCD	Calhoun	Total	7,611	7,611	7,611	7,611	7,611	7,611	7,611
Coastal Bend GCD	Wharton	Chicot and Evangeline	181,446	181,446	181,446	181,446	181,446	181,446	181,446
Coastal Plains GCD	Matagorda	Chicot and Evangeline	38,892	38,892	38,892	38,892	38,892	38,892	38,892
Colorado County GCD	Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	71,665	71,665	71,665	71,665	71,665	71,665	71,665
	Colorado	Jasper	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Colorado County GCD Total	Colorado	Total	72,583						
Evergreen UWCD	Karnes	Total	10,694	10,525	3,404	3,399	3,227	2,952	2,949
Fayette County GCD	Fayette	Total	7,168	7,394	7,683	8,011	8,387	8,660	8,590
Goliad County GCD	Goliad	Chicot	418	421	426	430	432	436	436
	Goliad	Evangeline	4,983	5,044	5,105	5,165	5,225	5,287	5,287
	Goliad	Burkeville	425	451	478	505	532	559	559
	Goliad	Jasper	250	338	427	515	602	690	690
Goliad County GCD Total	Goliad	Total	6,076	6,254	6,436	6,615	6,791	6,972	6,972
Pecan Valley GCD	DeWitt	Total	17,993	17,958	17,912	17,827	17,806	17,784	17,772
Refugio GCD	Refugio	Total	5,858	5,858	5,858	5,858	5,858	5,858	5,858
Texana GCD	Jackson	Total	90,571	90,571	90,571	90,571	90,571	90,571	90,571
Victoria County GCD	Victoria	Total	59,948	59,948	59,948	59,948	59,948	59,948	59,948
Total (GCDs)		Total	506,857	507,058	500,364	500,761	501,122	501,280	501,181

TABLE 2. CONTINUED: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR. (UWCD = UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT; ND = NO DISTRICT))

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Portion of Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
ND Aransas	Aransas	Total	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547
ND Bee	Bee	Total	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
ND Lavaca	Lavaca	Total	20,384	20,384	20,379	20,379	20,372	20,368	20,350
ND Refugio	Refugio	Total	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
No District-County Total		Total	21,948	21,948	21,943	21,943	21,936	21,932	21,914
GMA 15 Total		Total	528,805	529,006	522,307	522,704	523,058	523,212	523,095

TABLE 3. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15. RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN FOR EACH DECADE FROM 2030 TO 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Portion of Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Aransas	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Total	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547
Bee	N	Nueces	Total	26	26	26	26	26	26
	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Total	8,001	8,003	7,983	7,985	7,986	7,972
Calhoun	L	Colorado-Lavaca	Total	5,221	5,221	5,221	5,221	5,221	5,221
	L	Guadalupe	Total	18	18	18	18	18	18
	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Total	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Total	7	7	7	7	7	7
Colorado	K	Brazos-Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	15,352	15,352	15,352	15,352	15,352	15,352
	K	Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
	K	Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	36,234	36,234	36,234	36,234	36,234	36,234
	K	Brazos-Colorado	Jasper	49	49	49	49	49	49
	K	Colorado	Jasper	273	273	273	273	273	273
	K	Lavaca	Jasper	596	596	596	596	596	596
DeWitt	L	Guadalupe	Total	14,055	14,042	13,966	13,946	13,927	13,917
	L	Lavaca	Total	2,638	2,626	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620
	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Total	298	298	298	298	298	298
	L	San Antonio	Total	967	946	943	942	939	937
Fayette	K	Brazos	Total	19	21	22	24	26	26
	K	Colorado	Total	4,894	5,041	5,196	5,370	5,406	5,392
	K	Lavaca	Total	2,481	2,621	2,793	2,993	3,228	3,172

TABLE 3. CONTINUED: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15. RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN FOR EACH DECADE FROM 2030 TO 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Portion of Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Goliad	L	Guadalupe	Chicot	10	11	11	11	11	11
	L	San Antonio	Chicot	136	137	139	140	141	141
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Chicot	275	278	280	281	284	284
	L	Guadalupe	Evangeline	2,056	2,081	2,105	2,129	2,155	2,155
	L	San Antonio	Evangeline	2,660	2,692	2,724	2,755	2,788	2,788
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Evangeline	328	332	336	341	344	344
	L	Guadalupe	Burkeville	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L	San Antonio	Burkeville	451	478	505	532	559	559
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Burkeville	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L	Guadalupe	Jasper	0	1	1	1	1	1
	L	San Antonio	Jasper	338	426	514	601	689	689
L	San Antonio-Nueces	Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jackson	P	Colorado-Lavaca	Total	28,157	28,157	28,157	28,157	28,157	28,157
	P	Lavaca	Total	49,484	49,484	49,484	49,484	49,484	49,484
	P	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Total	12,930	12,930	12,930	12,930	12,930	12,930
Karnes	L	Guadalupe	Total	18	18	18	18	18	18
	L	Nueces	Total	1,059	79	79	79	79	79
	L	San Antonio	Total	9,362	3,221	3,217	3,050	2,781	2,780
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Total	86	86	85	80	74	72
Lavaca	P	Guadalupe	Total	41	41	41	41	41	41
	P	Lavaca	Total	19,942	19,937	19,937	19,930	19,926	19,908
	P	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Total	401	401	401	401	401	401

TABLE 3. CONTINUED: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15. RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN FOR EACH DECADE FROM 2030 TO 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Portion of Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Matagorda	K	Brazos-Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	15,321	15,321	15,321	15,321	15,321	15,321
	K	Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	3,219	3,219	3,219	3,219	3,219	3,219
	K	Colorado-Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	20,352	20,352	20,352	20,352	20,352	20,352
Refugio	L	San Antonio	Total	329	329	329	329	329	329
	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Total	5,537	5,537	5,537	5,537	5,537	5,537
Victoria	L	Guadalupe	Total	27,611	27,611	27,611	27,611	27,611	27,611
	L	Lavaca	Total	234	234	234	234	234	234
	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Total	30,421	30,421	30,421	30,421	30,421	30,421
	L	San Antonio	Total	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682
Wharton	K	Brazos-Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	50,560	50,560	50,560	50,560	50,560	50,560
	K	Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	35,934	35,934	35,934	35,934	35,934	35,934
	K	Colorado-Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	16,207	16,207	16,207	16,207	16,207	16,207
	K	Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	579	579	579	579	579	579
	P	Colorado	Chicot and Evangeline	874	874	874	874	874	874
	P	Colorado-Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
	P	Lavaca	Chicot and Evangeline	63,193	63,193	63,193	63,193	63,193	63,193
GMA 15 Total				529,007	522,308	522,705	523,059	523,213	523,096

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

“Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results.”

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historic groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historic pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historic pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

Because the application of the groundwater model was designed to address regional scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations relating to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and groundwater levels in the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historic precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

REFERENCES:

- Chowdhury, Ali. H., Wade, S., Mace, R.E., and Ridgeway, C., 2004, Groundwater Availability Model of the Central Gulf Coast Aquifer System: Numerical Simulations through 1999- Model Report, 114 p., <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/models/gam/glfc c/TWDB Recalibration Report.pdf>.
- Harbaugh, A. W., 2009, Zonebudget Version 3.01, A computer program for computing sub-regional water budgets for MODFLOW ground-water flow models, U.S. Geological Survey Groundwater Software.
- Harbaugh, A. W., and McDonald, M. G., 1996, User's documentation for MODFLOW-96, an update to the U.S. Geological Survey modular finite-difference groundwater-water flow model: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-485, 56 p.
- Keester, M., Danielson, V., Donnelly, A., 2021, GMA 15 2021 Joint Planning Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report, 1047 p.
- National Research Council, 2007, Models in Environmental Regulatory Decision Making Committee on Models in the Regulatory Decision Process, National Academies Press, Washington D.C., 287 p., http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11972.
- Texas Water Code, 2011, <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/WA/pdf/WA.36.pdf>.
- Wade, S., 2010, GAM Run 10-008 Addendum: Texas Water Development Board, 8 p., <https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GAMruns/GR10-08addendum.pdf>

Appendix J – GMA 13-Resolution 21-02

**Groundwater Management Area 13
Resolution 21-02**

**Desired Future Conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and
Sparta Aquifers
in Groundwater Management Area 13**

WHEREAS, Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs) located within or partially within Groundwater Management Area 13 (GMA 13) are required under Chapter 36.108, Texas Water Code to conduct joint planning and designate the Desired Future Conditions of aquifers within GMA 13 and;

WHEREAS, the Groundwater Conservation Districts located wholly or partially within GMA 13, as designated by the Texas Water Development Board, as of the date of this Resolution are: Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District, Plum Creek Conservation District, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District.

WHEREAS, the Board Presidents or their Designated Representatives of GCDs in GMA 13 have met in various meetings and conducted joint planning in accordance with §36.108, Texas Water Code since September 2010; and

WHEREAS, the GMA 13 committee has received and considered Groundwater Availability Model runs and other technical advice regarding local aquifers, hydrology, geology, recharge characteristics, the nine factors set forth in §36.108(d) of the Texas Water Code, local groundwater demands and usage, population projections, total water supply and quality of water supply available from all aquifers within the respective GCDs, regional water plan water management strategies, ground and surface water interactions, that affect groundwater conditions through the year 2080; and

WHEREAS, the member GCDs of GMA 13, having given proper and timely notice, held an open meeting on 11-19-21 2021 at the offices of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District located at 110 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Texas, to vote to adopt proposed Desired Future Conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers within the boundaries of GMA 13; and

WHEREAS, the member GCDs in which the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers are relevant for joint planning purposes held open meetings within each said district between April 30, 2021 and July 30, 2021 to take public comment on the proposed DFCs for that district; and

WHEREAS on this day of 11-19-21, at an open meeting duly noticed and held in accordance with law at the offices of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District located at 110 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Texas, the GCDs within GMA 13, having considered at this meeting comments submitted to the individual districts during the comment period and at this meeting, have voted, 7 districts favored, 0 districts

opposed, 0 districts abstained to adopt the following DFCs for in the following counties and districts through the year 2080 as follows:

Due to limitations of the Groundwater Availability model for the Southern Portion of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers identified and discussed during 2016 (Hutchison, 2017a) and 2021 Joint Planning, Groundwater Management Area 13 proposes two desired future conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers as described below.

- The first desired future condition for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 13 is that 75 percent of the saturated thickness in the outcrop at the end of 2012 remains at the end 2080. Due to limitations of the current Groundwater Availability Model, this desired future condition cannot be simulated as documented during 2016 Joint Planning in GMA 13 Technical Memorandum 16-08 (Hutchison, 2017d).
- In addition, a secondary desired future condition for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 13 is an average drawdown of 49 feet (+/- 5 feet) for all of GMA 13. The drawdown is calculated from the end of 2012 conditions to the year 2080. This desired future condition is consistent with simulation "GMA13_2019_001" summarized during a meeting of Groundwater Management Area 13 members on March 19, 2021.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Groundwater Management Area 13 does hereby document, record, and confirm the above-described Desired Future Conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers which were adopted by vote of the following Designated Representatives of Groundwater Conservation Districts present and voting on Nov. 19, 2021.

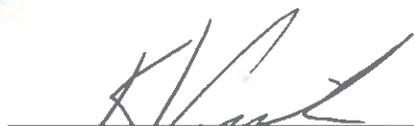
FAVORED



Diane Savage, Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District



Laura Martin, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District



Kelley Vickers, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District

Not Present

David Caldwell, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District



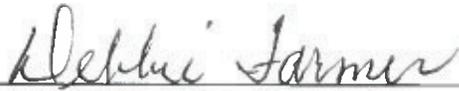
Lonnie Stewart, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District



Daniel Meyer, Plum Creek Conservation District



Vic Hildebran, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District



Debbie Farmer, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District

OPPOSED

None

ABSTAINED

None

Appendix K – GMA 13-Resolution 21-03

**Groundwater Management Area 13
Resolution 21-03**

**Desired Future Conditions for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer within
Gonzales and Karnes Counties within
Groundwater Management Area 13**

WHEREAS, Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs) located within or partially within Groundwater Management Area 13 (GMA 13) are required under Chapter 36.108, Texas Water Code to conduct joint planning and designate the Desired Future Conditions of aquifers within GMA 13 and;

WHEREAS, the Groundwater Conservation Districts located wholly or partially within GMA 13, as designated by the Texas Water Development Board, as of the date of this Resolution are: Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District, Plum Creek Conservation District, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District.

WHEREAS, the Board Presidents or their Designated Representatives of GCDs in GMA 13 have met in various meetings and conducted joint planning in accordance with §36.108, Texas Water Code since September 2010; and

WHEREAS, the GMA 13 committee has received and considered Groundwater Availability Model runs and other technical advice regarding local aquifers, hydrology, geology, recharge characteristics, the nine factors set forth in §36.108(d) of the Texas Water Code, local groundwater demands and usage, population projections, total water supply and quality of water supply available from all aquifers within the respective GCDs, regional water plan water management strategies, ground and surface water interactions, that affect groundwater conditions through the year 2080; and

WHEREAS, the member GCDs of GMA 13, having given proper and timely notice, held an open meeting on Nov. 19 2021 at the offices of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District located at 110 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Texas, to vote to adopt proposed Desired Future Conditions for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer within Gonzales and Karnes Counties within the boundaries of GMA 13; and

WHEREAS, the member GCDs in which the Yegua-Jackson aquifer within Gonzales and Karnes Counties is relevant for joint planning purposes held open meetings within each said district between April 30, 2021 and July 30, 2021 to take public comment on the proposed DFCs for that district; and

WHEREAS on this day of 11-19-21, at an open meeting duly noticed and held in accordance with law at the offices of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

located at 110 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Texas, the GCDs within GMA 13, having considered at this meeting comments submitted to the individual districts during the comment period and at this meeting, have voted, 7 districts favored, 0 districts opposed, 0 districts abstained in adoption of the following DFCs for in the following counties and districts through the year 2080 as follows:

- For Gonzales County, the average drawdown from the end of 2010 through 2080 is 3 feet (+/- 1 foot).
- For Karnes County, the average drawdown from the end of 2010 through 2080 is 1 foot (+/- 1 foot).
- For all other counties in Groundwater Management Area 13, the Yegua-Jackson is classified as not relevant for purposes of joint planning.

GMA 13 determined the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer as relevant for only Gonzales and Karnes counties. The Yegua-Jackson Aquifer overlies and is separated from the Sparta Aquifer by the Cook Mountain. The Cook Mountain is an aquitard that impedes the flow of groundwater between the aquifers. GMA 13 used the Groundwater Availability Model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Deeds and others, 2010) to evaluate DFCs. GMA 13 used the zone delineations per file “ygjk_grid_poly070920” to define the areas representing the GMA, counties, and each aquifer.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Groundwater Management Area 13 does hereby document, record, and confirm the above-described Desired Future Conditions for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer within Gonzales and Karnes Counties which were adopted by vote of the following Designated Representatives of Groundwater Conservation Districts present and voting on Nov. 19, 2021.

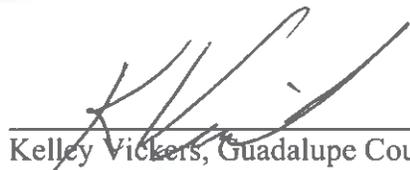
FAVORED



Diane Savage, Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District



Laura Martin, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District

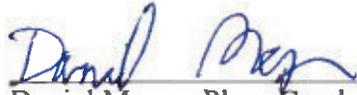


Kelley Vickers, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District

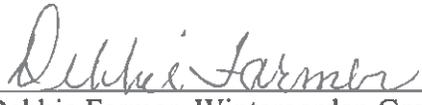
Not Present

David Caldwell, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District


Lonnie Stewart, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District


Daniel Meyer, Plum Creek Conservation District


Vic Hildebran, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District


Debbie Farmer, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District

OPPOSED

None

ABSTAINED

None

Appendix L – GMA 15- Resolution 2021-01

**Groundwater Management Area 13
Resolution 21-01**

**Declaration that the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Gulf Coast,
and Trinity Aquifers Are Not Relevant for Purposes of Joint
Planning in
Groundwater Management Area 13**

WHEREAS, Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs) located within or partially within Groundwater Management Area 13 (GMA 13) are required under Chapter 36.108, Texas Water Code to conduct joint planning and designate the Desired Future Conditions of aquifers within GMA 13 and;

WHEREAS, the Groundwater Conservation Districts located wholly or partially within GMA 13, as designated by the Texas Water Development Board, as of the date of this Resolution are: Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District, Plum Creek Conservation District, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District.

WHEREAS, the Board Presidents or their Designated Representatives of GCDs in GMA 13 have met in various meetings and conducted joint planning in accordance with §36.108, Texas Water Code since September 2010; and

WHEREAS, the GMA 13 committee has received and considered Groundwater Availability Model runs and other technical advice regarding local aquifers, hydrology, geology, recharge characteristics, the nine factors set forth in §36.108(d) of the Texas Water Code, local groundwater demands and usage, population projections, total water supply and quality of water supply available from all aquifers within the respective GCDs, regional water plan water management strategies, ground and surface water interactions, that affect groundwater conditions through the year 2080; and

WHEREAS on this day of Nov. 19, 2021, at an open meeting duly noticed and held in accordance with law at the offices of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District located at 110 Wyoming Blvd., Pleasanton, Texas, the GCDs within GMA 13, have voted, 7 districts favored, 0 districts opposed, 0 districts abstained to declare the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Gulf Coast, and Trinity aquifers not relevant for the purposes of joint planning pursuant to Section 36.108 of the Texas Water Code and therefore not requiring the establishment of DFCs by GMA 13, nor the determination by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) of Modeled Available Groundwater (MAGs).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Groundwater Management Area 13 does hereby document, record, and confirm the above-described declaration that the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone), Gulf Coast, and Trinity Aquifers are not relevant for the purposes of joint planning and therefore not requiring the establishment of DFCs by GMA 13, nor the determination by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) of Modeled Available Groundwater (MAGs) for those aquifers in GMA 13, approved by the following votes of the Designated Representatives of Groundwater Conservation Districts present and voting on Nov. 19, 2021.

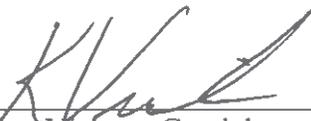
FAVORED



Diane Savage, Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District



Laura Martin, Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District



Kelley Vickers, Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District

Not Present

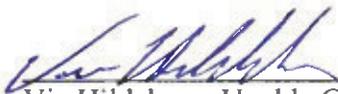
David Caldwell, Medina County Groundwater Conservation District



Lonnie Stewart, McMullen County Groundwater Conservation District



Daniel Meyer, Plum Creek Conservation District



Vic Hildebran, Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District

Debbie Farmer

Debbie Farmer, Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District

OPPOSED

None

ABSTAINED

None

Appendix M- GMA 15- Resolution 2021-01

**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS
FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 AQUIFERS**

STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§
§

RESOLUTION # 2021-01

**GROUNDWATER
MANAGEMENT AREA 15**

WHEREAS, Texas Water Code § 36.108 requires the Groundwater Conservation Districts located whole or in part in a Groundwater Management Area (“GMA”) designated by the Texas Water Development Board to adopt desired future conditions for the relevant aquifers located within the management area;

WHEREAS, the Groundwater Conservation Districts located wholly or partially within Groundwater Management Area 15 (“GMA 15”), as designated by the Texas Water Development Board, as of the date of this resolution are as follows:

Bee Groundwater Conservation District, Calhoun County Groundwater Conservation District, Coastal Bend Groundwater Conservation District, Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District, Colorado County Groundwater Conservation District, Corpus Christi Aquifer Storage and Recovery Conservation District, Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District, Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District, Goliad County Groundwater Conservation District, Pecan Valley Groundwater Conservation District, Refugio Groundwater Conservation District, Texana Groundwater Conservation District, and Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District ;

WHEREAS, the Board Presidents or their Designated Representatives of districts in GMA 15 have met at various meetings and conducted joint planning in accordance with Chapter 36.108, Texas Water Code since April 2016 and;

WHEREAS, GMA 15, having given proper and timely notice, held an open meeting of the GMA 15 Member Districts on October 14, 2021 and;

WHEREAS, GMA 15 has solicited and considered public comment at specially called Public Meetings, including the meeting on October 14, 2021 and;

WHEREAS, the GMA 15 Member Districts received and considered technical advice regarding local aquifers, hydrology, geology, recharge characteristics, local groundwater demands and usage, population projections, ground and surface water inter-relationships, and other considerations that affect groundwater conditions and;

WHEREAS, following public discussion and due consideration of the current and future needs and conditions of the aquifers in question, the current and projected groundwater demands, and the potential effects on springs, surface water, habitat, and water-dependent species through the year 2079, GMA 15 Member Districts have analyzed drawdown estimations from numerous pumping scenarios using the Central Gulf Coast

Groundwater Availability Model and have voted on a motion made and seconded to adopt a Desired Future Condition (DFC) stated as follows:

1. The Desired Future Condition for the counties in the groundwater management area (gma-specific DFC) shall not exceed an average drawdown of 13 feet for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System at December 2080; and
2. The Desired Future Conditions for each county within the groundwater management area (county-specific DFCs) shall not exceed the values specified in Table A at December 2080:

Table A. Desired Future Conditions for Counties of GMA 15 expressed as an Average Drawdown between January 2000 and December 2080.

- Aransas County: 0 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Bee County: 7 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Calhoun County: 5 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Colorado County: 17 feet of drawdown of the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers; and 25 feet of drawdown of the Jasper Aquifer.
- DeWitt County: 17 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Fayette County: 44 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Goliad County: 4 feet of recovery of the Chicot Aquifer; 2 feet of recovery of the Evangeline Aquifer; 7 feet of drawdown of the Burkeville Aquifer; and 14 feet of drawdown of the Jasper Aquifer.
- Jackson County: 15 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Karnes County: 22 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Lavaca County: 18 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Matagorda County: 11 feet of drawdown of the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers.
- Refugio County: 5 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Victoria County: 5 feet of drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.
- Wharton County: 15 feet of drawdown of the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Groundwater Management Area 15 Member Districts do hereby document, record and confirm the Desired Future Condition stated above was adopted by the following vote:

- Bee County Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Calhoun County Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Coastal Bend Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Colorado County Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Corpus Christi ASR Conservation District: Absent
- Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District: Aye
- Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District: Absent
- Goliad County Groundwater Conservation District: Nay
- Pecan Valley Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Refugio Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Texana Groundwater Conservation District: Aye
- Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District: Aye

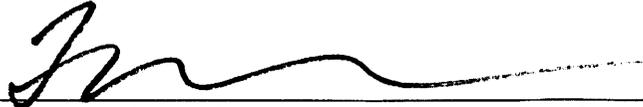
AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 14th day of October 2021.

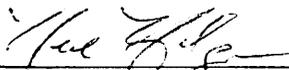
ATTEST:



Bee County Groundwater Conservation District



Calhoun County Groundwater Conservation District



Coastal Bend Groundwater Conservation District



Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District



Colorado County Groundwater Conservation District

Corpus Christi Aquifer Storage and Recovery Conservation District



Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District

Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District



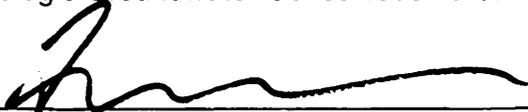
Goliad County Groundwater Conservation District



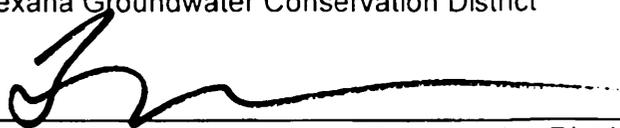
Pecan Valley Groundwater Conservation District



Refugio Groundwater Conservation District



Texana Groundwater Conservation District



Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District



GOLIAD COUNTY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

118 S. Market St., P.O. Box 562, Goliad, Texas 77963-0562

Telephone: (361) 645-1716 Facsimile: (361) 645-1772

website: www.goliadcogcd.org | email: gcgcd@goliadgcd.org

Board of Directors:

President – Wilfred Korth

Vice-President – Art Dohmann

Secretary – Carl Hummel

Directors – Wesley Ball, Gary Bellows, Barbara Smith, Terrell Graham

November 24, 2021

Groundwater Management Area 15

Tim Andruss – GMA-15 Chair

2805 N. Navarro ST., Suite 210

Victoria, TX. 77901

GMA-15 Member Districts,

Please accept this memorandum for the purpose of justification of the evaluation factors (also known as variances) to Goliad County Groundwater Conservation District (GCGCD) Desired Future Condition (DFC) as requested by GCGCD on November 12, 2021.

At the November 12, 2021, meeting GMA-15 tentatively approved the requested evaluation factors pending submittal of a memo documenting justification of the increase beyond +/- 5 feet for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System. The DFC evaluation factors requested and tentatively approved are as follows:

Chicot: +/- 17 feet

Evangeline: +/- 36 feet

Burkeville: +/- 14 feet

Jasper: +/- 7 feet

Justification for the DFC evaluation factors is as follows:

- Data from GCGCD's water level monitoring program is available at <http://www.goliadcogcd.org/>.
- Prior to any modeling by GMA-15 in this cycle, GCGCD reduced water allocation from 1/2 acre-foot per acre to 3/8 acre-foot per acre per year due to longstanding significant water level decline being measured in the Evangeline and Chicot Aquifers.
- GCGCD contracted with LRE to evaluate the TWDB MAG parameters specific to Goliad County. The result of this work was the development of a recalibrated GAM, sometimes known as the RGAM. In the report, "GAM Recalibration Focusing on Goliad County," dated October 20, 2020, discusses the calibration error between the GAM and the measured water levels in Goliad County. [The recalibration resulted in an improvement with respect to simulation of measured water levels and the trends in measured water levels. Rather than having water levels recovering, the simulated water level followed a declining trend similar to measured levels.]

- The DFC evaluation factors are feasible based upon the Technical Memorandum, "Discussion of Feasibility of Achieving the DFCs," dated January 14, 2021, which discusses the uncertainty associated with the GAM results related to the predictive trend in water levels. The range of average drawdown for each GCAS component in Goliad County in Table 2 of the memorandum are as follows:

Chicot: -19 to 10 feet

Evangeline: -67 to 64 feet

Burkeville: -59 to 68 feet

Jasper: -39 to 55 feet

GCGCD wishes to thank member districts of GMA-15 for the extra time and consideration in considering the evaluation factors.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,



Heather Sumpter

GCGCD General Manager