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Tim Andruss
Vice-Chair / Water Districts
Gary Middleton
Secretary / Municipalities
Donna Balin
At-Large / Environmental
Kevin Janak
At-Large/ Electric Generating/Utilities

DATE: October 30, 2015
TO: Members of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group
FROM: Steven J. Raabe, P.E.

MEMBERS

Gene Camargo
Water Utilities
Rey Chavez
Industries
Alan Cockerell
Agriculture
Will Conley
Counties
Don Dietzmann
GMA 9
Art Dohmann
GMA 15
Blair Fitzsimons
Agriculture
Vic Hilderbran
GMA 7
John Kight
Counties
Russell Labus
Water Districts
Glenn Lord
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Doug McGookey
Small Business
Dan Meyer
GMA 10
Iliana Peña
Environmental
Robert Puente
Municipalities
Steve Ramsey
Water Utilities
David Roberts
Small Business
Roland Ruiz
Water Districts
Diane Savage
GMA 13
Suzanne Scott
River Authorities
Greg Sengemann
Water Districts
Thomas Taggart
Municipalities
Dianne Wassenich
Public
Bill West
River Authorities
Adam Yablonski
Agriculture

The schedule and location of the meeting of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group is as follows:

TIME AND LOCATION

Thursday, November 5, 2015
9:00 a.m.
San Antonio Water System
Customer Service Building
Room CR C145
2800 US Highway 281 North
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas 78212

Enclosed is a copy of the posted public meeting notice.

Steven J. Raabe, P.E.
SJR/ccr

Enclosure

**NOTICE OF OPEN MEETING OF
THE SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS
REGIONAL WATER PLANNING
GROUP**

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group as established by the Texas Water Development Board will be held on Thursday, November 5, 2015, at **9:00 a.m.** at San Antonio Water System (SAWS), Customer Service Building, Room CR 145, 2800 US Highway 281 North, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The following subjects will be considered for discussion and/or action at said meeting.

1. Public Comment
2. Approval of Minutes from the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group's Meeting on September 3, 2015
3. Status of Edwards Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) – Nathan Pence, Executive Director EAHCP
4. Status of Guadalupe, San Antonio, Mission, and Aransas Rivers and Mission, Copano, Aransas, and San Antonio Bays Basin and Bay Stakeholder Committee (BBASC) and Expert Science Team (BBEST)
5. Chair's Report
6. Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) Communications
7. Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding Consultants Work and Schedule
8. Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing the San Antonio River Authority (SARA) to Submit a Written Request to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to Modify Task and Expense Budget Categories in Accordance with SARA's Agreement for Professional Services with HDR Engineering, Inc.
9. Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding the Prioritization of Water Management Strategies in the 2016 Regional Water Plan
10. Discussion and Appropriate Action on Whether to Reconsider the Vote Taken at the September 3, 2015, meeting on Removing the Cibolo Valley LGC Carrizo Projects from the 2016 Regional Water Plan as Recommended and Alternate Water Management Strategies
11. Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding the Adoption of the 2016 South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (Region L) 2016 Regional Water Plan with the Authorization of HDR Engineering to Make Non-Substantive Edits Prior to its Submittal to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)
12. Discussion and Appropriate Action Confirming Region L Regional Water Planning Group Meetings Schedule for Calendar Year 2016

13. Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing SARA to Provide Public Notice and Hold a Preplanning Public Meeting to Gather Suggestions and Recommendations From the Public as to Issues that Should be Addressed or Provisions that Should be Included in the 2021 Regional Water Plan and 2022 State Water Plan
14. Discussion and Appropriate Action Confirming the Administrator's Budget for Calendar Year 2016
15. Discussion and Appropriate Defining Conflicts of Interests Among Technical Consultants and Planning Group Members
16. Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing SARA to Issue a Request for Proposal to Procure Professional Services for the Fifth Cycle of Regional Water Planning
17. Possible Agenda Items for the Next South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group Meeting
18. Public Comment

The South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Area consists of Atascosa, Bexar, Caldwell, Calhoun, Comal, Dewitt, Dimmit, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, La Salle, Medina, Refugio, Uvalde, Victoria, Wilson, Zavala and part of Hays Counties.

Please visit www.RegionLTexas.org to review available chapters of the 2016 Initially Prepared Plan

Agenda Item 1:
Public Comment

Agenda Item 2:
**Approval of Minutes from the South Central Texas Regional Water
Planning Group's Meeting on September 3, 2015.**

**Minutes of the
South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group
September 3, 2015**

Chairman Con Mims called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. in the San Antonio Water System's (SAWS) Customer Service Building, Room CR 145, 2800 US Highway 281 North, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

28 of the 30 voting members, or their alternates, were present.

Voting Members Present:

Tim Andruss	Gary Middleton
Donna Balin	Con Mims
Gene Camargo	Robert Puente
Alan Cockrell	Annalisa Peace for Iliana Pena
Will Conley	Steve Ramsey
Ron Fieseler for Don Dietzmann	Rick Illgner for Roland Ruiz
Art Dohmann	Dianne Savage
Blair Fitzsimmons	Suzanne Scott
Vic Hilderbran	Greg Sengelmann
Kevin Janak	Thomas Taggart
John Knight	Dianne Wassenich
Russell Labus	Bill West
Glenn Lord	Adam Yablonski
Doug McGooky	
Dan Meyer	

Voting Members Absent

Rey Chavez
David Roberts

Non-Voting Members Present:

Norman Boyd, Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife
Temple McKinnon, Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)
Ken Weidenfeller, Texas Department of Agriculture

Non-Voting Members Absent:

Ronald Fieseler, Region K Liaison
Steve Ramos, TCEQ – South Texas Watermaster Specialists
Charles Wiedenfeld, Region J Liaison

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1: PUBLIC COMMENT

Chairman Mims called the meeting to order and asked for any public comments. Several individuals made comments to the planning group.

Mayor Lisa Jackson (City of Cibolo): We are here to listen, and encourage you to consider item nine. It's very important for our city and the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation. We just wanted to let you know that we are really hoping that you can help in making this happen. For the future of our water, the next 50 years is going to go by really quick. As Cibolo has just now

celebrated its fiftieth birthday, we are looking ahead. We appreciate you listening to us this morning. Thank you.

Commissioner Larry Wiley (Wilson County): I am here today on behalf of the Wilson County Court to speak in opposition to item number nine. The court unanimously stands together in a resolution that we did in opposition to this. In addition, all the municipalities in Wilson County have done a resolution in opposition, along with all the water purveyors. I understand the need that Cibolo has over the next 50 years. We have our needs as well, and it is our stance that those needs need to be protected. In the last decade, Wilson County was the sixteenth fastest growing county in the state out of 254 counties. All the information that we have so far suggests that through the first half of this decade, that that growth has only accelerated. We need our water for our citizens. That Schertz-Cibolo project... we've dealt with SAWS in the past. I understand the need for water, but I feel like other sources need to be looked at strongly. Desalination... conservation could do a lot. I have visited with a number of people who have cistern systems that supply all of their water need. There should be some program that would be available to somehow encourage citizens to take that approach. We need to keep our water for our growth. If you go to Wilson County for your water needs now, where do you go later?

And very quickly, if I may, I am going to change hats. I'm a rancher, and I am a director of the Independent Cattleman's Association. My ranch is in the middle of the Cibolo Valley LGC project. They are not asking for an acre-foot, or an acre and a half. They are asking for it all. You're going to really handicap agriculture. I think that is a big mistake. Water is very important. A nice sirloin is very import as well, or a filet mignon, and the vegetables that go with it. If I look at my property, which is in the middle; and if I need to drill a well, I cannot drill a well. If we have a really bad drought situation, and there's a need to do a little irrigating, we can't irrigate. The next 50 years that water is all tied out. I would ask you to very strongly consider not approving this project. Thank you.

Dudley Wade with the City of Schertz: Please continue to keep that project (regarding agenda item nine) in the overall regional plan. This project is a next generation project. The City of Schertz has been in a similar situation for a very long time through the Schertz-Seguin LGC. I believe that we have proven through that, that we are good corporate citizens. We have taken care of the project well. We have taken care of the land. We have taken care of the needs of the county as well as meeting the rules and working with the local water board. The intent is to do that here if this project stays in the plan. There are much more discussion to be had, and a long way to go before this project is ready. My understanding is that the place for those discussions is with the local folks once this regional water plan is approved. I believe that is the course we should focus on. Keep this project in the plan. Allow CVLGC and the local folks to work out this deal. Hopefully we can meet the needs of everybody through good debate and discussion over the coming years.

Justin Murray: The Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation came to this meeting only three short months ago, and relayed that there were no unique challenges to this project that would preclude its ability to remain in the 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. Since that time there has been no discovery of additional facts that should cause this board to reconsider its action to continue supporting the CVLGC water management strategy and its ability to meet the needs in the cities of Schertz and Cibolo. Just as the cities of LaVernia and Floresville in Wilson County have had to plan to meet future water needs, so have Schertz and Cibolo. However, since that meeting, there has been additional public support for that project, both in Wilson County and Guadalupe County. CVLGC received letters of support from Representative Kuemple, whose district covers Wilson and Guadalupe counties, Senator Campbell, Guadalupe Commissioners Court, among others in

support of this project and the ability for Texas to exercise their landowner rights, including those to sell groundwater. CVLGC looks forward to working with the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District to seek permits for this project. Permitting is the appropriate time to address technical concerns regarding well mitigation and many other concerned citizens that also commented during the public process. The misrepresentation of facts regarding our leasing have been false. The intent of CVLGC is to reserve only one acre foot per acre. The terms of the lease allow a landowner to opt out of any given year if agriculture production is more beneficial to the landowner. EUWCD rules and state law protect exempt wells, and CVLGC does not aim to change that. I appreciate your support for this project, the City of Schertz, the City of Cibolo, the continued growth of our region, and landowner rights.

Ellen Burke, resident of San Antonio, expressed some general concerns about a water policy study that was not made public, local transparency on water rates, and the Vista Ridge Project.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2: APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP'S MEETING ON FEBRUARY 5, 2015

Dianne Wassenich moved to approve the amended minutes of February 5, 2015. Gary Middleton moved to second the motion. The minutes were approved by consensus.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3: APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP'S MEETING ON APRIL 2, 2015

Dianne Wassenich made a motion to approve the minutes of April 2, 2015. Gary Middleton moved to second the motion. The minutes were approved by consensus.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4: STATUS OF EDWARDS AQUIFER HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN (EAHCP) – NATHAN PENCE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF EAHCP

There was no report to give on the status of the Edwards Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan (EAHCP).

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5: STATUS OF GUADALUPE, SAN ANTONIO, MISSION, AND ARANSAS RIVERS AND MISSION, COPANO, ARANSAS, AND SAN ANTONIO BAYS BASIN AND BAY STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE (BBASC) AND EXPERT SCIENCE TEAM (BBEST)

Suzanne Scott briefed the planning group on recent developments pursuant to the BBASC, noting that the next meeting was to be held on September 30, 2015 at the River Annex of the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. The BBASC was to receive the final reports on the studies conducted by the science teams pursuant to the previously sought grants from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). Additionally, Mrs. Scott informed the group that TWDB has appropriated an additional two million dollars for extending the studies, or conducting new ones.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 6: CHAIR'S REPORT

Chairman Mims moved the Chair's Report to later on in the agenda (after Agenda Item No. 15).

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7: TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD (TWDB) COMMUNICATIONS

Temple McKinnon, Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), briefed the planning group on SWIFT funding processes including scoring criteria and schedule. Mrs. McKinnon noted that the regional prioritization (prioritization of water management strategies completed at the Regional Water Planning Group level pursuant to the Regional Water Plan) is allotted fifteen of one hundred points in terms of the State's scoring criteria for statewide prioritization. Mrs. McKinnon also discussed a number current board (TWDB) items including interregional conflicts and the regional water planning area boundaries five-year evaluation.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING CONSULTANTS WORK AND SCHEDULE

Brian Perkins, HDR Engineering, reported on the schedule for plan development highlighting upcoming planning group deadlines and target dates for completing tasks. December 1, 2015, is the deadline for the submission of the 2016 Regional Water Plan.

Mr. Perkins discussed the public comment period that began after May 1, 2015, and continued through August 14, 2015.

Mr. Perkins also provided an update on the potential issues to the planning process that HDR and the Administrator are tracking. Mr. Perkins noted HDR's efforts to track and complete the remaining chapters of the 2016 Regional Water Plan, including the Infrastructure Finance Reports, Socio-economic Impacts Analysis (completed by TWDB), and the prioritization of projects.

Bill West noted that United States Supreme Court denied the plaintiff's appeal in the Whooping Crane lawsuit, effectively concluding the lawsuit.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 9: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING IF AND HOW THE TWO TECHNICALLY EVALUTED VERSIONS OF THE CIBOLO VALLEY LGC CARRIZO PROJECT ("MAG-LIMITED" AND "WITH CONVERSIONS") WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE 2016 REGIONAL WATER PLAN

Chairman Mims opened up discussion by explaining that there were two versions of the Cibolo Valley LGC (CVLGC) Carrizo Project recommended in the 2016 Regional Water Plan: the *MAG-limited* project, which shows a firm yield of zero, and the version which purports to purchase existing permits and convert said permits for municipal use (known as the "Carrizo Project with Conversions" or simply "*with conversions*."

Brian Perkins concurred and elaborated, saying that there were actually three versions of this project in the plan. The two versions mentioned by Chairman Mims were recommended, and the other was an alternative strategy. The alternative version is the *envisioned* project (i.e. the project as envisioned without the restriction of the MAG), which has a yield of 10,000 acre feet. Mr. Perkins continued, saying that the *envisioned* project entails CVLGC developing 10,000 acre feet of water by applying for a new groundwater rights permit directly from the Evergreen (Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District). CVLGC would then develop the 10,000 acre feet of groundwater, treating and delivering it to Schertz and Cibolo in the planning phase. That project is

alternative because the current TWDB rules and MAG limitations prevent the project from being recommended in the regional water plan.

Mr. Perkins noted that because the permits issued in Wilson County exceeded the MAG in Wilson County, the Region L planning group chose to show that there is no additional groundwater available in Wilson County. However, if things changed (i.e. MAG/ or state rules), that alternative project could be easily amended into the 2016 Regional Water Plan by way of substitution.

Mr. Perkins explained that the recommended strategy (MAG-limited) is the exact same project as the envisioned strategy, but due to the MAG limitation, the project shows zero firm yield (which is permissible by TWDB's rules and guidance regarding recommended strategies). The recommended *MAG-limited* strategy has the same facilities. Mr. Perkins further explained that, if CVLGC were to apply for new groundwater permits from the Evergreen directly, Evergreen could choose to issue those. However, for planning purposes, since groundwater permits under the MAG in Wilson County were fully allocated already, the project showed a zero firm yield.

Mr. Perkins continued, stating that the third version (*with conversions*) that was currently being recommended, consisted of the same project facilities, same project area, and same customers as both the *MAG-limited* recommended strategy and the envisioned alternative strategy. The difference was, rather than approaching Evergreen for new groundwater permits, CVLGC would work with local groundwater permit holders, and either lease or buy enough of those permits, and convert them from irrigation or mining use to municipal to meet their regional water need. The recommended version meets the required MAG limitations because CVLGC would not be seeking new appropriations of groundwater, but rather seeking permits that have already been allocated for another purpose (but re-purposed for municipal use). Therefore, the *with conversions* strategy yields 10,000 acre foot per year.

Mr. Perkins asked for questions.

Commissioner Will Conley asked what the purpose was of having a project, which yields zero, identified in our plan as a recommended water management strategy.

Brian Perkins replied, saying that the current plan has a number of projects that show a zero firm yield. Such projects are treated just like all other recommended water management strategies. TWDB will accept zero firm yield water management strategies as recommended strategies. When it comes to funding those projects, the implication imposed by the zero firm yield may burden those applicants. Mr. Perkins continued, noting that much like other projects' firm yields are limited under the MAG, so are the zero firm yield projects. The concept is the same. By including these projects in the plan as a recommended strategy, the sponsors can pursue SWIFT funding and permits from either a state agency or groundwater conservation district depending on the water source. Though the projects' yield may burden their chances of receiving a favorable score, the project sponsors at least have the ability to pursue funding and permitting opportunities.

Chairman Mims added that Region L dedicated a Groundwater Workgroup, led by Greg Sengelmann, who developed the recommendation that the full Region L planning group approved as to how to deal with groundwater projects that exceeded the MAG limits. The recommendation approved by this body was that such projects could be shown as having zero yield. The workgroup supported their recommendation with two reasons: 1) the TWDB will not allow a project – which exceeds the MAG – in the plan as recommended strategy, and 2) that such projects – limited by the MAG – will remain in the plan as recommended strategies with the understanding that the

MAG limits may increase in the future, and if so, they (zero firm yield projects) would be in the plan as recommended strategies. The other possibility mentioned by Chairman Mims, was that groundwater districts' rules may change. In which case, if the rules changed favorably to a particular zero firm yield project, the strategy would already be in the plan as a recommend strategy (eligible to pursue permits and SWIFT funding).

Brian Perkins confirmed Chairman Mims's points, noting that the planning group approved that recommendations, and has been working with it ever since.

Chairman Mims added that there was a list of different recommendations depending on the situation, all having to do with groundwater. Those recommendations were reflected in the Chapter 8 Policy Recommendations, which were also approved by the Region L Planning Group.

Will Conley asked what the value to the sponsor would be to have a zero firm yield strategy in the plan with those additional conditions put on the description of the project?

Brian Perkins said that the advantages of being in the plan, even at a zero yield, are that one could still pursue SWIFT funding pursue permits from agencies that require consistency with the plan.

Dianne Wassenich stated that, from her understanding, having zero firm yield projects in the plan was a matter of expediency. Rather than having to amend an alternative water management strategy to a recommended status, the project would already be in the plan.

Brian Perkins agreed, adding that Mrs. Wassenich's point was also an advantage of having an alternative strategy.

Suzanne Scott asked whether the Carrizo in Wilson County has had its current MAG limits for some time. Brian Perkins confirmed. Mrs. Scott asked whether the Evergreen had stopped issuing permits. Mr. Perkins said the Evergreen should be able to answer that question. He was not aware.

Mrs. Scott asked Russell Labus and Diane Savage whether any new permits had been issued in the Evergreen under the current MAG limitation.

Russell Labus answered that new permits have been issued over the MAG.

Mrs. Scott asked if such decisions were made by the groundwater district

Brian Perkins confirmed, saying that it is up to the groundwater district to make those types of determination. The regional planning groups are tasked with considering the MAG when recommending projects. This planning group chose to look at the fact that permits may have been issued in excess of the MAG, and that at any time some or all of those permit holders may start pumping all of their water.

Mr. Perkins continued, explaining that the groundwater districts are looking at the desired future conditions, the drawdowns over a long-term span. The districts are monitoring that and realizing that not every year, everyone is pumping one hundred percent of their permit. For example, irrigators are only pumping when it's not raining. Oil and gas industry is only pumping water when it is economical to develop new oil and gas wells. Each year changes, so they are monitoring the drawdowns.

Mrs. Scott then queried whether recommending a project in the plan would necessarily ensure that such project would ever get a permit

Mr. Perkins said that recommending projects in the plan does not necessarily ensure a project achieves funding from the regulatory agency overseeing the allocation of the particular source.

Mrs. Scott made the point that the groundwater district has been delegated the responsibility of determining whether permit seekers may be issued a permit. Ultimately, the project has to go before the district, and based on their rules and the landowner's rights, the district could deny the permit application.

Brian Perkins concurred, saying that ultimately the groundwater conservation district is the regulator. The district will issue (or deny) the permits, or issue the conversion of permits, and the district will be responsible for regulating. The planning group does not regulate.

A question was raised regarding the *conversions* version of the project, and whether the "Local Carrizo Conversions" project was the same as this conversions for CVLGC?

Mr. Perkins said that the concept was the same. The only difference was that, on the Local Carrizo Conversions, that water would be used locally. CVLGC is doing the same thing, except they are shipping the water to a different county.

Greg Sengelmann stated that the project meets the groundwater committee's recommendations as it is, but voiced the concern there was no real "alternative" strategy because all three projects (two recommended and one alternative) all rely on the same source (Carrizo in Wilson County). If CVLGC fails to obtain the permits, there is no alternative. Mr. Sengelmann mentioned that he hoped the planning group could work through that flaw in the planning process in next round of planning.

Chairman Mims commented that Mrs. Scott's point was worth repeating; that there is no assurance that any of the projects in the Region L plan will ever be developed. Those decisions rest with the permitting agencies. Chairman Mims mentioned that the public tends to put much more responsibility on the planning group than is necessarily assigned by TWDB.

Donna Balin asked whether other planning groups have treated projects yielding zero acre feet a year like Region L treats such projects.

Ronald Fieseler stated that Region K does not have any zero firm yield projects in their plan.

Brian Perkins noted that, Region G, had discussed it, but was not certain whether the Region G Planning Group moved forward with any projects with a zero firm yield.

Temple McKinnon added that Region F discussed the issue as well, but could not confirm whether a zero firm yield project was recommended. Mrs. McKinnon noted that several regions were constrained by these MAG limitations and have had similar discussion of how to address needs.

Robert Puente commented that the planning group does not regulate. The planning group does not permit. By prejudging these projects, the planning group could be accused of taking away the power of groundwater districts.

Mrs. Scott agreed.

Chairman Mims added that he agreed, and that the planning group could be interfering with their governmental activities.

Dianne Wassenich stated that, as a representative of the public, she had never seen such a united document as the one issued by the Wilson County Judge to each of the planning group members (referring to a compilation packet that included support from every water supplier, and every city in Wilson County that supported removing the CVLGC projects [MAG limited and Conversions] from the 2016 Regional Water Plan). Mrs. Wassenich said she had realized that there are other projects that propose to draw from the Carrizo Aquifer in Wilson County, and that it was only recently she had learned that the Carrizo cannot recharge as quickly as she had understood. She mentioned that the Carrizo Aquifer has been called prolific, and the water that will serve your grandchildren. In terms of the recharge rate, it will take at least hundreds of years to replace water that is used today. Mrs. Wassenich added that she did not support these projects in the current context of the Region L plan.

Bill West asked Mrs. Wassenich what the source of her information was.

Mrs. Wassenich replied that soon it would be an hydrogeologist reviewing the information, but currently the information stems from the people of Milam, Lee, and Burleson counties. Adding that she believe the analysis from the Bureau of Economic Geology, Mrs. Wassenich said she was concerned that water planners were being misled about the mining of the Carrizo and what that means for your surface water.

Responding to earlier discussion, Russell Labus said that, even though the Evergreen is permitting over the MAG, the pumping volumes that the Evergreen collects on an ongoing basis are still below the MAG. Those numbers are closing in on the MAG every year. At some point it will be up to the Evergreen Board to decide either to cut pumping allotments for future permits, or to deny permits altogether.

Mrs. Scott replied, asking Mr. Labus if he would want to keep the decision to deny permits local. The decision to deny permits, even if this MAG limited project stays in the plan, is up to the Evergreen and its Board. If over pumping is occurring, that is something the groundwater district board would definitely want to have final say in. That decision to permit this project (CVLGC) is the groundwater district's to make.

Russell Labus said that the reality of that situation is that this decision will end up in court.

Commissioner Conley replied that the decision would go to Court whether it's in this plan or not.

Suzanne Scott concurred, but suggested that the Legislature put those decisions in the hands of groundwater districts' boards.

Blair Fitzsimmons responded that that groundwater districts have recently been intimidated by lawsuits. She noted that board members of the Lost Pines GCD were sued as individuals because of a decision that was made. Considering those factors, along with the opposition from the Wilson County, the planning group would not be fulfilling their duty by not contemplating these decisions.

John Kight stated the Legislature identified the preferred method of managing groundwater is through groundwater districts. Then the Legislature decided that the area of groundwater management needed to be expanded more or less over aquifers, and required the groundwater districts to complete models to gauge water availability. Then the Legislature had ground water management areas come up with the desired future condition to project over the next 50 years. The planning group knows that there is zero water available for the CVLGC projects. Continuing,

Mr. Kight asked why the planning group would give CVLGC the pre-emptive 10,000 acre feet, essentially taking it out of the Evergreen's control.

Several members express disagreement.

Robert Puente replied that the planning group's decision does not take the permitting decision out of the control of the groundwater district.

John Kight acknowledged that the Evergreen could always deny permits, but that the planning group's decision to keep the project in the plan would always be hanging over their head.

Gene Camargo asked Mr. Perkins, if using a two to one ratio (i.e. 2 acre feet permitted to the 1 acre foot, which is the MAG limit), what would happen to the 50 percent appropriated under the permits, but not under the MAG.

Mr. Perkins explained that in some districts there is a measure of protection for the senior or exempt status. He directed Mr. Camargo's inquiry specific to the Evergreen's practices to Mr. Labus and Mrs. Savage.

Mr. Labus stated that the Evergreen does not have historical use permits.

Suzanne Scott, responding John Kight's previous comments, expressed her concern that the planning group decided to create a committee that developed and recommended a process, which was accepted by the planning group on how to handle the MAGs in the context of TWDB rules. Each groundwater district was involved in that process and brought that recommendation to the full group. The planning group made decisions about the CVLGC projects and a few others that are at zero firm yield. There were long discussions regarding the process and the methodology behind including zero firm yield projects in the plan acknowledging the groundwater workgroup's recommendation. That decision is included in the planning group's policy statement and is a footnote on every single MAG limited project. Mrs. Scott continued, saying her concern was that the group would be making decisions not consistent with the planning group's agreed process, creating an opportunity to push other MAG limited projects out of the plan. Mrs. Scott added, that while she understands the concern amongst the residents of Wilson County about this project, that decision truly rests with the groundwater district.

Chairman Mims said that his position is that, the issue of changing the Planning Group's position on how to treat MAG limited groundwater projects, is not on the agenda. There may be an opportunity, not on this agenda, but in some future work that is going to be proposed later on in the agenda, where the planning group could revisit all of these process issues.

Blair Fitzsimmons (Agriculture Representative) commented, she finds herself in a very uncomfortable situation. While sympathetic with Wilson County and the Wilson County landowners, agriculture is at a distinct disadvantage. She explained that municipal stakeholders, many of which are fixed income, can convince landowners to sell or lease there permits. They provide a nice financial incentive, but agriculture is a hundred billion dollar industry in this state. She continued, saying that if agriculture continues to be stripped of water, water planners will seriously undermine the agriculture industry. However, as an industry, agriculture supports groundwater as private property right. The CVLGC project speaks to that. Mrs. Fitzsimmons then asked, what safeguards were in place to ensure a landowner is selling his water, and not his neighbors.

Donna Balin added that she had not seen so much opposition to a particular project before, especially from municipalities including Wilson County, Floresville, Poth, Stockdale, La Vernia, Wilson County Commissioners Court, and The South Central Texas Independent Cattlemen's Association. She suggested that, in order to honor the public comment process, the comments should be taken into consideration.

Thomas Taggart made the point that there were many letters in support of the project that were reviewed by the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup, and asked Sonia Ximenes, Ximenes and Associates, to provide the group with those statistics

Sonia Ximenes, said that there were at least 193 form letters received supporting the projects.

Annalisa Peace made note of the difficulty in getting resolutions passed by county commissioner courts and by the municipal bodies. The opposition to these projects represents an overwhelmingly well-organized consensus that they do not want the project.

Bill West made the point that if the planning group were to convert the planning process, in Region L or other regions, into a popularity contest, the entire world will attend these meetings and voting for or against a project. He argued that such a process would be flawed.

Robert Puente reiterated his point that as a planning group, they would be usurping the power of the groundwater districts. In the case where public opposition is a factor, the elected officials should feel the pressure at the permitting stage. The planning group members, in their capacity as voting members, are not elected officials. The planning group is charged with the task of planning. Mr. Puente noted that the planning group is not the venue in which to kill viable projects.

Commissioner Conley added that it is important for the persistence of government to stay in their lane. Making those types of decisions is not what planning group has been charged with. Commissioner Conley continued, saying he would make one exception to his consideration of projects being prejudged by the planning group. The expectation was for cases where no regulatory authority in the project area existed, which was the case in Hays County. However, under the particular circumstances at hand, the groundwater is fully regulated under the ways and the means that was intended by state officials. Commissioner Conley asked whether the Evergreen Board members were appointed or elected.

Dianne Savage answered that they were elected. Russell Labus added that there was one Governor-appointed member. Mrs. Savage added that all of the boards on the rural water companies are elected, the councils are all elected.

Commissioner Conley suggested that, in response to Mrs. Savage's aforesaid confirmation, those elected officials are local people making local decisions on how their resources should be distributed in the future. Adding that, as a representative of the counties interest, he has experienced the type of disagreement of that between Schertz/ Cibolo and Wilson County, Commissioner Conley sympathized with both parties. He commented that there were other water resources in the area of Schertz and Cibolo, and that there may be more appealing options, but that those decisions were up to the corporation. Commissioner Conley expressed his support for the process the planning group has gone through, and that he supports the plan in its current form.

Gene Camargo pointed out that planning evolves with the group's understanding of the water resources. Using the Edwards Aquifer and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer as examples, Mr. Camargo

expressed his opinion that the planning group should make an effort in the future to better understand the resources, and see where policies might need changing.

John Kight revisited the topic of numbers regarding the comments received from the public on the CVLGC projects, asking Sonia Ximenes to confirm the number letters supporting the CVLGC project received.

Ms. Ximenes stated that there were 193 letters supporting the inclusion of the CVLGC projects in the plan in its current state.

Mr. Kight then asked Ms. Ximenes to confirm the number of those support letters from Wilson County and outlying areas.

Ms. Ximenes noted that the majority of those support letters were from Schertz.

Mr. Kight replied that the supporters of the project were from areas other than those areas where permit holders and landowners lived (noting that the people in support of the project do not own the water, but the people against the project do own the water).

Diane Savage presented a list of the water and wastewater connections, all the rural water companies, and the municipalities that showed those throughout Wilson County that submitted resolutions to the planning group. She noted that, though there may be 193 letters supporting the CVLGC projects, there was a substantial amount of comments supported by boards and elected officials for 47,000 people in the county.

*****When the recorder reaches its data capacity during recording, the recorder will shut off automatically. This occurred during the first half of the meeting on September 3, 2015. Storage was made on the device, and the recorder was re-started for the remainder of the meeting, beginning with Agenda Item 13. The remainder of the minutes for Agenda Item No. 9 through the end of Agenda Item 12 was developed from notes, memory, and input from those in attendance.*****

A lengthy discussion ensued containing the following points made by various planning group members:

- The mass volume of comments prepared by the public and delivered to the planning group for and against the projects' inclusion in the 2016 Regional Water Plan warrants deep consideration.
- The planning group dedicated many hours of discussion and vetting to make a decision on how to handle projects with zero firm yield in the context of MAG limits. That decision is reflected as a footnote on every MAG limited recommended water management strategy, and is included as a statement in Chapter 8 of the 2016 Regional Water Plan, which was also approved by the full planning group.
- Points were made that the CVLGC projects had more supporters than non-supporters, and vice versa.
- The decision is not a popularity contest, but one turning on the expertise, judgment, and interests of the planning group members and the areas they represent.
- Points were reiterated that the planning group's duty was not to stop projects from obtaining funding, but to ensure the needs of the planning area were met. Likewise, the planning group should defer to the local elected officials and regulating bodies (be it a

groundwater conservation district, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality [TCEQ], or county officials [where no designated regulatory body exists]) to make decisions pertaining to the permitting, use, and pumping of water).

- Not every water management strategy included in the regional water plan will come to fruition. If a water management strategy is not included in the regional water plan, it will not necessarily be precluded from development. However, a planning group's decision to not include a project in the regional water plan could be considered a harbinger to the eventual viability of the project at the permitting stage in certain groundwater districts.
- There were various concerns raised about the process and responsibilities of the Planning Group, including:
 - Whether the planning group's technical projections in terms of population growth, agriculture demands, general water needs were accurate in Wilson County.
 - Whether the planning group has a duty, where a strategy is potentially feasible, to block said strategy – based on merits not found in TWDB Rules – from the regional, and therefore the state water plans, thus preventing projects from applying to TWDB for funding.
 - The weight that ought to be given to comments from the public
 - Whether the current practices adequately assess water management strategies in terms of environmental impacts and future demand and need.
 - The role of planning groups in influencing permitting entities.
 - The role of planning groups influencing development plans of water suppliers.

After the discussion, Chairman Mims asked a representative planning group member of those opposed to the CVLGC projects to make comments. Russell Labus made the following comments:

There has been much controversy over this Cibolo Valley LGC project over the last nine months to a year. There has been discussion and debate right here at the last couple of Region L meetings. There was a public meeting held in Wilson County in March to inform the public of the CVLGC proposed project. There were three public hearings held in June to voice concerns on any project in the Initially Prepared Plan. I would say probably 90-95 % of the testimony given at all three of those hearings, was in opposition to this project. There has been tremendous and intense public outcry, concern, and opposition to this project from county officials, municipalities and city councils, rural water supply corporations, organizations such as the Independent Cattlemen's Association, a former Region L Board member – whom many of you know – and who is a professional geologist, as well as individuals and landowners who could possibly be affected by this project. Each of you received bound notebooks containing all of the resolutions, letters, newspaper articles, and petition letters opposing the project of which these people went to great lengths and spent much time putting together. This public opposition cannot be ignored. That is one of the very reasons for holding the three public hearings... to gather public input. This input must at least be given some weight in our decision. Everything that could have been said

has probably already been said, but I'm going to try to summarize one more time why this project should be removed from the IPP altogether, replaced with an alternative strategy, or – at the very most – put into the “needs further study” category.

First and foremost, again, this project has a zero firm yield for planning purposes. Therefore, how can it possibly be included the Regional Plan at all? This goes against all the work that the GMA's have done in establishing the MAG's and the DFC's for their respective management areas. This project is in direct conflict with the MAG and thereby creates a conflict with multiple demands seeking the same supply source. Section 5.2.14.5 of the IPP specifically states, and this is verbatim, that implementation of this project “could involve conflicts with other water supply plans as they will be competing for limited groundwater supplies within Wilson County and Evergreen UWCD. It goes on further to say that the development of groundwater in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in the South Central Texas Water Planning Region must address several issues: (and these are points directly out of the IPP under the bullet point of EUWCD permits) 1) analysis of pumping impacts on groundwater levels, 2) mitigation of impacts on existing well owners, 3) drought and water conservation plans, and 4) the needs assessment of the receiving water utilities. A couple of other bullet points further down that must be addressed are: water levels in the aquifer – including dewatering of the current artesian part of the aquifer, competition with others in the area for groundwater, and regulations by the EUWCD including periodic renewal of permits and potential pumping reductions.

Out of those bullet points, as far as needs assessment of the receiving water utilities goes, According to the water demand projections in the IPP, the Cibolo area does not show a need until about the year 2030, or about 15 years from now, and that need is projected at only a little over 1800 acre feet. The Schertz area shows a surplus or a break-even point until about 2060, at which point the need is only a little over 2200 acre feet. As far as the bullet point of analysis of the pumping impacts on groundwater levels goes, with these water demand projections, it is clear that there is still adequate time to do detailed hydrogeological studies and ground water modeling to get a better handle on just what the effects that a large scale pumping project such as this would have on the Carrizo aquifer locally, both in terms of drawdown levels and water quality. And keep in mind that these effects are additive to the existing Schertz-Seguin LGC well field located just across the county line to the west in Gonzales County, of which this project as proposed, would share a common pipeline route with. To my knowledge, there has been no such effort of any sort put forth from the CVLGC on this, nor has the bullet point of mitigation of surrounding existing wells been addressed. I have not seen anything put forward addressing the bullet point of drought and water conservation plans either. Now I realize that projects that are proposed in the regional plan are preliminary and very conceptual at this point, and many of the details have not been worked out yet, I get that, but to get a project thrown into the plan with the goal of obtaining state funding down the road, without at least having a better handle on the effects on the Wilson County residents, landowners, farmers and ranchers, municipalities, and rural water supply corporations, I think is a real tragedy. These are people that live in Wilson County, many for generations, and whose livelihood depends on water from the

Carrizo.

One of the versions in the IPP depends on using existing converted Carrizo groundwater permits. At the Evergreen level, a converted permit would still have to go before the Board as an “amended” permit, not just a simple change of ownership, changing the well operator, changing the use category, and also changing the pumping volume reporting requirements, and may also trigger some other sections of our rules.

The I-35 corridor is no doubt one of the fastest growing areas in the state and a lot of that is attributed to Texas’s economic growth. And with that growth comes increased water demands. But Wilson County has also experienced its own growth, as the population of San Antonio and New Braunfels pushes outward into the surrounding counties, suburbs, and smaller towns. According to pumping volume data compiled by my staff as part of our normal operations, municipal water usage in towns such as La Vernia, Floresville, and Stockdale, as well as rural water supply corporations in these areas has increased in the range of 18% to 23% since 2010. All of these rely on Carrizo water. And although the Eagle Ford activity has slowed somewhat this year, it has no doubt contributed to increased Eagle Ford workforce populations. That coupled with the water demands of the oil and gas operations has added to increased water demands in Wilson County. But out of the water usage categories agricultural pumping was still the largest water usage category in Wilson County, comprising about 64% of total pumping. With increased population and growth also comes increased demand for food and Fiber production, so this number is significant.

In light of these points, I respectfully request that we consider alternative sources to meet their needs, and remove this project as it is proposed from the plan or move it into the “needs further study” category.

Next, Chairman Mims asked a representative planning group member in support of the CVLGC projects to give a statement. Alan Cockerell gave the following statement:

My name is Alan Cockerell and I am the General Manager of the Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation (SSLGC) and Executive Director of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC).

CVLGC is comprised of two cities, Cibolo and Schertz. The collective population is approximately 58,786, which exceeds the current estimates in the IPP. The approved project under consideration is for 10,000 ac-ft of water to be produced from a Carrizo-Wilcox well field in Wilson County.

One version of the project is MAG-limited and the other uses the ability of CVLGC to convert existing permits to municipal use. Both versions meet all the requirements set forth by the TWDB to be included as "recommended" in the regional plan. The Region L consultant, HOR has completed all the required technical analysis which is provided in the IPP.

The purpose of Region L is to provide comprehensive regional planning and to recommend water management strategies intended to meet the area's water needs. Region L is charged with the task of planning for water.

They are however not expected to rule on the merits of a specific project.

There are a number of other groundwater projects in the IPP. Any consideration that includes removing the CVLGC project from the IPP should also then require a review of all other similar projects, not merely MAG-limited projects.

Specific projects should not be meritoriously judged in the IPP. Projects should be included based on the needs of the requesting communities.

This project is in the early developmental stages and there is still much work to be done. CVLGC authorized a preliminary engineering report earlier this year which concluded that the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer in Wilson County is the closest available water source with sufficient quantities of water to satisfy projected demands of CVLGC.

CVLGC is currently in the process of acquiring water rights from landowners sufficient for this project. It is being designed to limit the withdrawal of water to one acre-foot per acre of land. That will allow the landowners to retain an additional one acre-foot of water for their own use, under the current groundwater rules. This will provide the ability for landowners to continue agricultural operations while providing an additional income stream through the sale of water.

Once the land and water acquisition process is complete, a preliminary design will be finalized. Based on the well field design, groundwater modeling will be conducted which will provide necessary information for the submission of permit applications to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District.

The projected need for the CVLGC project is shown to begin in the 2030 decade. Planning is a timely process, and CVLGC's development of this project in the 2020 decade will provide for prudent planning time, as any entity wanting to implement a water project of this scope. It would be irresponsible for CVLGC to wait until the last minute for this project. The planning group spent a lot of time during the initial stages of this cycle discussing population projections and the uncertainty of that process. CVLGC has the same concerns and is being proactive with the timing of its project.

I would like to stress the following points:

- The CVLGC project was presented in the early stages of the planning process and all required studies were conducted by HDR.
- The CVLGC project meets the future needs of the cities of Cibola and Schertz.
- The CVLGC project was reviewed by this planning group and voted to be included in the IPP.
- The IPP contains numerous projects that are MAG- Limited and this project should not be singled out due to public opposition, especially one

could argue that there is more public support for this project than against.

I encourage my fellow planning group members to vote to include the CVLGC project in the Region L plan, as it meets the needs of the cities of Cibolo and Schertz while protecting the rights and needs of the landowners who are participating in the project.

Thank you.

Chairman Mims explained that, per the bylaws, Diane Savage, a voting member of the Region L Planning Group, had requested Agenda Item No. 9 be placed on the on the Agenda for September 3, 2015. The initial request for Agenda Item No. 9 stems from the concern of voting members and the public, largely from Wilson County, to remove the CVLGC strategies altogether from the Region L 2016 Regional Water Plan. Considering those concerns, Mrs. Savage asked that Agenda Item No. 9 call for a vote to remove the CVLGC strategies from the plan entirely, but – at the very least – to have the strategies removed from the list of recommended water management strategies to the a category of “alternative water management strategy” or a category of “needs further studies.” Chairman Mims noted that, because all of the strategies were technically evaluated with TWDB dollars, at the very least, they had to be listed as technically evaluated projects, but not necessarily recommended, alternative, or even as “needing further study.”

Chairman Mims continued, adding that the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup’s response to the comments received relating to the CVLGC strategies was to go ahead with Mrs. Savage’s request to vote to remove the CVLGC projects from the 2016 Regional Water Plan. This approach, Chairman Mims explained, was the recommendation of the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup, which consisted of a diverse group of planning group members representing both sides of the CVLGC strategies. Chairman Mims noted that Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup agreed that a vote was the most diplomatic method to resolve the dispute.

Chairman Mims then explained how the voting process would play out. There was to be at least one vote per project. First, Chairman Mims explained, the vote, would determine if the particular project being voted on would be removed from the Regional Water Plan as a recommended water management strategy. If the project being voted on was not to be removed, then there would be no further votes on that version of the project. If the project (being voted on) was to be removed as a Recommended WMS, then there would be follow-up votes on whether to include it as an alternative or as “needing further study.” This process would apply to the two versions listed in the Regional Water Plan as recommended (i.e. the MAG-limited and Conversions projects). The vote on the version listed in the Regional Water Plan as alternative (i.e. the Envisioned project) would be whether to remove it from the Regional Water Plan as an alternative water management strategy.

The voting was to take place by a show of hands. Chairman Mims asked those in favor of removing the CVLGC MAG-limited strategy as a recommended strategy to raise their hands. There were 13 affirmative votes, failing to reach the 16 votes required for simple majority of planning group voting members. Therefore, there was no need to vote to remove the CVLGC MAG-limited strategy as an alternative strategy or a project “needing further study.”

Chairman Mims asked those in favor of removing the CVLGC Conversions strategy as a

recommended strategy. There were 7 affirmative votes, failing to reach the 16 votes required for simple majority of planning group voting members. Therefore, there was no need to vote to remove the CVLGC Conversions strategy as an alternative strategy or as a project “needing further study.”

Chairman Mims asked those in favor of removing the Envisioned strategy as an alternative strategy to raise their hands. There were 8 affirmative votes, failing to reach the 16 votes required for simple majority of planning group voting members.

That concluded Agenda Item No. 9.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 10: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING THE PROCESS OF PRIORITIZING THE 2016 REGIONAL WATER PLAN PROJECTS

Brian Perkins, HDR Engineering briefed the planning group on the process by which the planning group prioritized the water management strategies in the 2011 Regional Water Plan per TWDB rules. He explained that, after that process, the regional water planning group Chairs Committee decided not to make any changes to the process for the 2016 Regional Water Plan Prioritization of Water Management Strategies.

A motion was made to authorize HDR Engineering to develop a prioritized list of water management strategies based on the criteria settled during the prioritization of the 2011 Regional Water Plan projects, to send that list out to the full planning group for comments, and to present those results at the next scheduled planning group meeting. The motion was seconded. There were no objections. The motion passed by consensus.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 11: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN RESPONSE TO THE 2016 REGION L INITIALLY PREPARED PLAN

Brian Perkins presented comments on the Region L 2016 Initially Prepared Plan (IPP) from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). A document was provided in the agenda packet delineating their specific comments and questions addressing the IPP from TWDB. The document also highlighted the specific changes and responses developed by the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup and HDR Engineering, as required by TWDB Rules.

A motion was made approving the planning group’s comments and any changes made in response to the comments provided by TWDB. The motion was seconded. There were no objections. The motion passed by consensus.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 12: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT IN RESPONSE TO THE 2016 REGION L INITIALLY PREPARED PLAN

Brian Perkins presented comments on the Region L 2016 Initially Prepared Plan (IPP) from the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD). A letter from TPWD was provided in the agenda packet delineating their specific comments in support of the IPP and a few of their concerns.

Mr. Perkins presented the planning group with some language developed by HDR Engineering and the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup in response to the TPWD comments. It was noted that, unlike the comments received from TWDB, the planning group was not required to respond to comments from TPWD, but had chosen to do so out of respect for being a statewide agency.

A motion was made to approve the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup's recommended response to comments received from TPWD. The motion was seconded. There were no objections. The motion passed by consensus.

Bill West noted GBRA's individual response to the TPWD letter, a copy of which was provided in the agenda packet for the planning group review.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 13: REPORT FROM THE PUBLIC COMMENT AND PLAN ASSESSMENT WORKGROUP AND DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING THE PUBLIC COMMENTS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE 2016 REGION L INITIALLY PREPARED PLAN

Chairman Mims briefed the group on the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup's recommended responses to the comments received from the public in connection with the 2016 IPP. A compiled list of the comments received, along with a summary of those comments, was provided to all of the planning group members.

Chairman Mims noted that the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup was charged with reviewing and considering comments received pursuant to the public comment period following the adoption of the 2016 IPP in April of 2015. The workgroup was charged with the tasks of preparing recommended responses for the planning group's consideration, and with attempting to resolve concerns expressed in recent meetings and in the public comments. Chairman Mims reminded the planning group of the workgroup's recommendation for addressing the comments received concerning the Cibola Valley LGC water management strategies was to hold a vote to determine which, if any, CVLGC strategies would remain in the plan, and how they would be categorized in terms of "recommended," "alternative," or "needing further study" (see Agenda Item No.9).

Chairman Mims then presented a list of subjects, identified from the public comments and planning group members as concerns with the planning process, rules, and standards. The following is a complete list of those subjects:

- How Water Management Strategies are categorized; e.g. Recommended, Alternate, Needing Further Study.
- The appropriateness and adequacy of how demand and need are determined.
- The adequacy of environmental assessments of individual WMS's.
- The adequacy of evaluating the Plan's effects on freshwater inflows to San Antonio Bay.
- The extent to which innovative strategies should be used.
- A set of guiding principles to serve as a blueprint for long-term water sustainability.

- Evaluating the effects of reuse on stream flows and downstream water rights.
- Maintaining management supplies while avoiding “over planning”.
- Defining conflicts of interests of consultants and planning group members.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing population growth and land use.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing water development plans of water suppliers.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing permitting entities.
- Identifying special studies or evaluations deemed important to enhance the 2021 Plan and identification of outside funding sources.
- Any other subjects that the planning group agrees to address.

Chairman Mims continued, saying that the Public Comments and Plan Assessment Workgroup recommended that the aforesaid list of summarized items would be addressed by the following response

This comment will be addressed with a thorough discussion, along with a selection of other public comments received, in future Region L meetings, beginning in Calendar Year 2016, as part of an effort to use comments received on its 2016 Plan to improve its 2021 and future regional water plans

Chairman Mims clarified that the aforesaid response would be the planning group’s response to any comments connected to any of the categories (bulleted above) identified by the workgroup. Therefore, these items would be taken up at the beginning of the next planning cycle for individual consideration by the planning group as part of an effort to improve future regional water plans.

Suzanne Scott suggested adding an item to the list proposed by Public Comments and Plan Assessment Workgroup that would address concerns emerging from Agenda Item No. 9 (above). Mrs. Scott gave the example of dealing MAG limited projects having alternate sources of water. Mrs. Scott noted the planning group would be diligent to consider other policy issues that had risen from the discussion.

Chairman Mims replied, saying that, while he agreed that the planning group needed to have that discussion, he thought it would be prudent to take up those types discussions after having addressed the list recommended by the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup. He added that this would be a continually growing list to improve the planning process.

Chairman Mims asked for a motion to adopt the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup’s recommended response to the compiled list (bulleted above) of identified concerns emerging from the public comment period. Gary Middleton moved to adopt the recommendations. Tim Andruss seconded the motion. There were no objections. The motion passed by consensus.

Suzanne Scott suggested that a summarized discussion of the workgroup’s approved recommendation also be added to the Chapter 8 policy recommendations in the 2016 Regional Water Plan. Chairman Mims agreed, and suggested that Mrs. Scott work with Dianne Wassenich, who chaired the Policy Workgroup, to develop the language to be included in Chapter 8 of the 2016 Regional Water Plan. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Wassenich agreed to the task, which would be considered in the approval the 2016 Regional Water Plan.

Chairman Mims continued with presenting the remaining comments considered by the Public Comments and Plan Assessment Workgroup, and their recommended responses:

Regarding pipeline alignments and/or combining pipelines

“Pipeline alignments presented in the Water Management Strategies of the 2016 Region L Plan are conceptual routes to estimate costs to move water from the strategy source to the receiving Water User Group(s). It is up to the sponsoring entity(s) to perform engineering studies and design to refine pipeline alignments and determine the project specifics.”

Regarding comments that are not pertinent to regional planning

“Any comments pertaining to water rates are outside the purview of the regional planning group. The specific rates charged by a water purveyor are set by the purveyor. The cost of a water management strategy is only one of many factors used in setting water rates.”

Regarding conservation, including leaky pipes

“TWDB direction and the regional water planning process recognize the importance of water conservation as a primary water management strategy. The 2016 Region L Plan has a goal that is below the 140 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) set by the Water Conservation Implementation Task Force. Region L anticipates it will continue emphasis on conservation opportunities to reduce future gpcd goals.”

Regarding conflict of interest for planning group membership

“Mr. Cockerell has been made aware of the requests to recuse himself from any vote on CVLGC water management strategies. Mr. Cockerell is one of three agricultural members on the South Central Texas Regional Planning Group.”

Chairman Mims asked for a motion to approve each of the aforesaid recommended responses. Suzanne Scott moved to approve the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup’s recommended responses. Glenn Lord seconded the motion. There were no objections. The motion carried by consensus.

Brian Perkins added that there were two comments of technical nature: One on pipeline alignment of a specific strategy, and the other on costing a project. Those were being resolved with the projects’ individual sponsors.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 14: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING THE ALIGNMENT OF PIPELINES TO ALLOW FOR EXPORT OF WATER TO REGION K, CONSISTENT WITH THE POSITION OF THE HAYS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

Commissioner Conley briefed the planning group on the water and wastewater plan for Hays County, which was adopted by the Hays County Commissioners Court. The Hays County Commissioners Water and Waste Water Plan (Hays County Plan) shows alternative pipelines and preferred routes going along Ranch Road 12 to provide a future needed water supply in Wimberley Valley. The Hays County Plan also identifies a route going along FM 150 and branching off towards Wimberley Valley. The larger amount of water then heads to Dripping Springs in Region K. The Hays County Plan also shows an alternative waterline coming out of the Buda area down 967 into Region K. As Regions K and L were coordinating, there were some miscommunications and inconsistencies with the regional water plans and the Hays County Plan. Commissioner Conley expressed his desire, and the desire of the residents in Hays County, to have the regional water plan mirror the Hays County Plan as much as possible.

Brian Perkins clarified that the inconsistency lies more in Region K plan, and not the Region L plan. Commissioner Conley made the following motion regarding the alignment of pipelines for the Region L Regional Water Plan, which is in coordination with Region K. The pipelines in the Region L Regional Water Plan are consistent with the Hays County Plan approved by the Hays County Commissioners Court, and that the Region L planning group request Region K to adjust their pipelines to be consistent with Region L and the Hays County Plan. Ronald Fieseler seconded the motion. There were no objections. The motion carried by consensus.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 15: DISCUSSION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION REGARDING THE INCLUSION OF THE HAYS COUNTY FORESTAR PROJECT IN THE 2016 REGIONAL WATER PLAN AS A RECOMMENDED STRATEGY

Commissioner Conley, who requested this agenda item, motioned to remove the Hays County Forestar Project from the list of recommend water management strategies to a category of *technically evaluated* strategies. Chairman Mims asked whether removing the project would leave the planning group with unmet needs. Brian Perkins said there should be sufficient water between TWA and GBRA to meet those needs vacated by the Hays County Forestar Project. Bill West seconded the motion. There were no objections. The motion passed by consensus.

Adam Yablonski asked whether the project would be removed completely from the 2016 Regional Water Plan. Brian Perkins answered, saying that the Hays County Forestar Project would be included in the plan as a project that was technically evaluated (in Volume II), not as recommended or alternative water management strategy.

*****AGENDA ITEM NO. 6: CHAIRS REPORT (MOVED DURING THE MEETING)*****

Chairman Mims read the following remarks:

I want to take the time to share with you an experience about the matter of adopting the Region L 2016 Regional Water Plan. On January 19, 2006, Region L adopted its 2006 Regional Water Plan. Unfortunately, because of arguments within the planning group, we missed the statutory deadline for adoption. Since TWDB could not accept our plan – because it was filed late – the planning group placed every water project in 20 and a half counties needing TWDB financial assistant or TCEQ permits in jeopardy because that funding and those permits are tied statutorily or by rule to an approved regional water plan. That was the situation in this region for about 18 months. In effort to correct that problem, Robert Puente, Chairman of the House Natural Resource Committee filed House Bill 3776 during the 80th Legislative Session in 2007. The bill authorized TWDB to accept the 2006 Region L Regional Water Plan, and to include it in the 2007 State Water Plan. The bill was not well received, and there was real concern that it would not pass. Its failure would mean that public water projects in South Central Texas, most likely would remain disqualified for state funding and permitting until the planning group adopted its 2011 Regional Water Plan. Or to put it another way, public water projects would have remained disqualified for about five years because some planning group members were unable to find common ground and produce a regional water plan on time as the Texas Water Code and the TWDB Rules expected us to do. This was stressful and embarrassing time for Region L, particularly for those who were trying to get

House Bill 3776 passed. No other Regional Water planning group had before, or have since failed to adopt and deliver their plan on time. The bill finally did pass and became effective in June 2007.

Now, let's fast forward three years into the next planning cycle. As we were considering approval of our 2011 Initially Prepared Plan, the then Senator Glenn Hegar – whose district covered the southern part of the [Region L] planning area, sent to us a terse letter. Here are some of the excerpts.

“During the 80th Legislative Session, I worked very hard to ensure that House Bill 3776 was passed despite tremendous opposition from the Texas Senate. This legislation was very controversial, and there was much concern that it would cause a trend of Regional Water Planning Groups to postpone or to avoid tough decisions, and potentially miss deadlines with the idea that the legislature would once again step in and solve the problem. I want to remind you in the strongest possible terms that this was a one-time-only involvement by the legislature. The ramifications of missing the deadline are real, and this reminder should serve as motivation for Region L to work toward a consensus of addressing the needs of all water users and suppliers. Lack of an approved regional water plan could delay numerous important water projects. It's imperative that Region L meet the March deadline to submit your 2011 Initially Prepared Plan to TWDB. If you fail, there will be no legislative reprieve.”

Chairman Mims continued, saying he was taking time to talk about this because there are only five planning group members here today who were around during this experience: John Kight, Gary Middleton, Robert Puente, Bill West, and him. Chairman Mims added that he wanted to emphasize the importance of understanding the seriousness of underestimating the importance of the December 1, deadline of adopting our 2016 Regional Water Plan. It was Chairman Mims opinion that the planning group would have more serious consequences if they fail to adopt a plan by the deadline, than the consequences experienced after 2006. Chairman Mims emphasized that the planning group has a duty to adopt a regional water plan before the deadline. In the event that the planning group fails to meet the deadline, they should not expect a Legislative reprieve. In such an instance, the planning group should expect that water projects throughout the region will most likely be ineligible for TCEQ permits and TWDB financial assistance, including SWIFT funding, for at least five years. In such an instance, the planning group should also expect a well-deserved public backlash. The planning group can continue addressing concerns with the 2016 Regional Water Plan in the next planning cycle, and the planning group took steps to do exactly that earlier. Chairman Mims noted that, the planning group could not, however, easily deal with the consequences of failing to adopt and deliver the 2016 Regional Water Plan on time. Chairman Mims offered that the planning group members who plan on voting against the plan to speak with him to see about resolving their concerns to the extent possible and amenable to the planning group. He reiterated that the planning group could not fail to adopt the plan in November.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 16: POSSIBLE AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE NEXT SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP MEETING

Temple McKinnon reminded the planning group of the need to have a separate agenda item to take

action approving the prioritization of projects in the 2016 Regional Water Plan.

Steve Raabe reminded the planning group that there would be several agenda items after the adoption of the 2016 Regional Water Plan on the November meeting, which would speak to the development of the 2021 Regional Water Plan. One of those items would address the process of selecting technical consultants for the 2021 Regional Water Plan.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 17: PUBLIC COMMENT

Ellen Burke, resident of San Antonio, suggested tracking humans who consume water, and expressed concerns about the Vista Ridge Project.

GARY MIDDLETON, SECRETARY

Approved by the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group at a meeting held on November 5, 2015.

CON MIMS, CHAIR

Agenda Item 3:
Status of Edwards Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) –
Nathan Pence, Executive Director EAHCP

Agenda Item 4:
Status of Guadalupe, San Antonio, Mission, and Aransas
Rivers and Mission, Copano, Aransas, and San Antonio
Bays Basin and Bay Stakeholder Committee (BBASC) and
Expert Science Team (BBEST)

Agenda Item 5:
Chair's Report

Agenda Item 6:
Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) Communications

Agenda Item 7:
Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding Consultants
Work and Schedule

2016 South Central Texas Regional Water Plan
Proposed Workplan for Development

Tasks	Description	2014				2015											
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Task 1	Planning Area Description																
Task 2a	Non-Pop. Based Demand Projections																
Task 2b	Population & Demand Projections																
Task 3	Water Supply Analyses																
EAHCP	Implementation																
Task 4	Water Management Strategies																
Task 4a	Needs Assessment																
Task 4b	ID Potentially Feasible WMSs																
Task 4b.1	WMS Verification																
Task 4c	Technical Memorandum																
Task 4d	WMS Technical Evaluations								★								
Task 5	Conservation Recommendations																
Task 6	Long-term Resource Protection																
Task 6.1	Cumulative Effects of RWP								★								
Task 7	Drought Response Information																
Task 8	Policies & Recmdtns / Unique Sites								★								
Task 9	Infrastructure Funding																
Task 10	Plan Adoption								★					★		★	
Task 11	Implement. & Compare to Prv RWPs																
Task 12a	Prioritization of 2011 WMSs																
Task 12b	Prioritization of 2016 WMSs															★	

Legend:

★

SCTRWPG Action

★

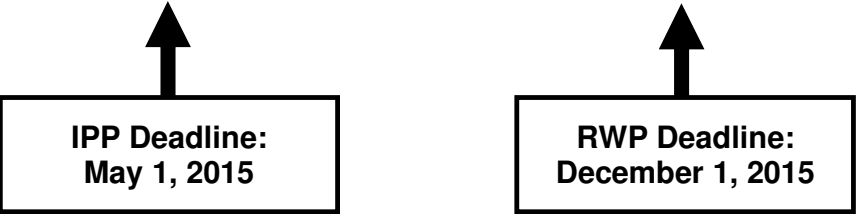
TWDB Action

↑

Scheduled SCTRWPG Meeting

↑

Probable SCTRWPG Meeting



Chapter 8 Updates

8.8.6 2021 Plan Enhancement Process

In response to comments raised by members of the SCTRWPG and the public during the review of the Initially Prepared 2016 Regional Water Plan, the SCTRWPG has categorized strategic topic areas for discussion that will enable the group to improve its development of the 2021 Regional Water Plan. The process will be referenced as the 2021 Plan Enhancement Process. The topic areas to be discussed are listed in the September 3, 2015 report from the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup included as Appendix M. The 2021 Plan Enhancement Process will begin at the SCTRWPG's first meeting in 2016. Topics will be discussed as a group and actions will be taken, as needed, to document the direction and/or policy consensus reached by the SCTRWPG. The results from the 2021 Plan Enhancement Process will be used to guide the development of the next plan within the framework of state statute, TWDB rules, and state/local funding.

8.8.68.8.7 Role of the TWDB

The SCTRWPG supports the concept that a state agency (TWDB) be responsible for implementation of and advocacy for projects in the State Water Plan with regard to funding and permitting at the state and federal levels.

8.9 Data

8.9.1 Water Data Collection

The Legislature should fully fund the cooperative, federal-state-local program of basic water data collection, including: (a) Stream gages-quantity and quality; (b) Groundwater monitoring-water levels and quality; (c) Hydrographic surveys and sediment accumulation in reservoirs; (d) Water surface evaporation rates; (e) Water use data for all water user groups; and (f) Population projections.

8.9.2 Access to State Water Data

There should be adequate funding for the critical roles of TWDB and TCEQ in facilitating access to water data essential for local and regional planning and plan implementation purposes.

8.9.3 Population and Water Demand Projections

The SCTRWPG recognizes that the TWDB bases its water demand projections on patterns of population and economic growth while also permitting revisions of state data to incorporate additional information developed by the planning regions. The SCTRWPG appreciates that the TWDB has facilitated more active involvement of the Regional Water Planning Groups in refining water demand projections for use in the 2016 regional water plans. Nevertheless, some groups believe that the methodology puts an unfair limitation on access to water for future growth, particularly in areas that may experience more rapid change than they have in the past. The SCTRWPG has struggled with the lack of flexibility within the methodology to address rapidly growing municipal water demands associated with the transient work forces and long-term operations and maintenance

Chapter 9 Updates

9 Water Infrastructure Funding Recommendations

[31 TAC § 357.44]

9.1 Introduction

Senate Bill 2 (77th Texas Legislature) requires that an Infrastructure Financing Report (IFR) be incorporated into the regional water planning process. In order to meet this requirement, each Regional Water Planning Group (RWPG) is required to examine the funding needed to implement the water management strategies and projects identified and recommended in the region's 2016 Regional Water Plan.

9.2 Objectives of the Infrastructure Financing Report

The primary objective of the Infrastructure Financing Report is to determine the financing options proposed by political subdivisions to meet future water infrastructure needs (including the identification of any State funding sources considered).

9.3 Methods and Procedures

For the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Area, all municipal water user groups and wholesale water providers having water needs and recommended water management strategies in the Regional Water Plan with an associated capital cost were surveyed using the questionnaire provided by the TWDB. Individual municipalities and wholesale water providers were emailed a survey to complete, scan, and return to the San Antonio River Authority and/or HDR.

For each project with an identified capital cost, the survey respondents were asked to enter only the amounts that they wish to receive from one or more of the TWDB programs listed below and the year in which the funds are needed:

- **Planning, Design, Permitting, and Acquisition:** Costs were entered into this category if the entity wants to participate in TWDB programs offering subsidized interest and deferral of principal and interest for planning, design, acquisition, and permitting costs.
- **Construction Funding:** Costs were entered into this category if the entity wants to obtain subsidized interest for all construction costs, including planning, design, and construction.

In addition, entities were asked the amount of state participation anticipated with each project.

9.4 Survey Responses

The South Central Texas RWPG sent survey forms to 36 municipal water user groups and wholesale water providers, one irrigation water user group, and one mining water user group. The RWPG received eight responses, a 22 percent response rate (Table 9-1). The eight responses represent about 95 percent of the estimated capital costs of water management strategies included in the Regional Water Plan. Of those responding, for which the total capital cost for facilities is \$7,436,737,000, the survey shows that approximately \$7,083,785,000 (95.3 percent of the total capital costs) would be sought through the state participation programs. It is unclear how the remaining 4.7 percent of capital costs for survey respondents would be paid, but those costs might be covered through local cash reserves, bonds, or private funding. Furthermore, it is unclear how the remaining 5.5 percent of the capital costs for those entities not responding to the survey would be financed.



Table 9-1. Responses to the Infrastructure Finance Report Survey

Sponsor	Project Name	Capital Cost	Planning, Design, Permitting, and Acquisition		Construction	
			Funding Amount	Year Needed	Funding Amount	Year Needed
ATASCOSA RURAL WSC	FACILITIES EXPANSIONS - ATASCOSA RURAL WSC	\$80,855,000	No Response			
BENTON CITY WSC	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - BENTON CITY WSC	\$659,000	No Response			
BOERNE	LOCAL TRINITY AQUIFER - BOERNE	\$7,367,000	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A
CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	BRACKISH WILCOX GROUNDWATER FOR CRWA	\$62,787,000	\$6,906,570	2030	\$55,880,430	2030
CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	CRWA SIESTA PROJECT	\$68,798,000	\$8,089,050	2030	\$60,708,950	2030
CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	CRWA WELLS RANCH PROJECT PHASE II	\$37,292,000	\$2,730,000	2017	\$39,270,000	2017
CASTROVILLE	LOCAL LEONA GRAVEL AQUIFER - CASTROVILLE	\$3,528,000	No Response			
CIBOLO VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	CIBOLO VALLEY LCG CARRIZO PROJECT	\$69,382,000	\$12,200,000	2018	\$30,100,000	2021
COTULLA	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER DEVELOPMENT - COTULLA	\$2,250,000	No Response			
COUNTY-OTHER, DIMMIT	IRRIGATION SURFACE WATER RIGHT CONVERSION - DIMMIT CO	\$7,068,000	No Response			
COUNTY-OTHER, LA SALLE	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - LA SALLE CO	\$3,525,000	No Response			
EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD	LOCAL LEONA GRAVEL AQUIFER - EAST MEDINA SUD	\$1,737,000	No Response			
FLORESVILLE	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - FLORESVILLE	\$4,268,000	No Response			
GARDEN RIDGE	LOCAL TRINITY AQUIFER - GARDEN RIDGE	\$12,186,000	No Response			
GONZALES	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - GONZALES	\$2,002,000	No Response			
GONZALES COUNTY WSC	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - GONZALES COUNTY WSC	\$1,057,000	No Response			
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	GBRA LOWER BASIN STORAGE	\$90,543,000	\$23,988,000	2016	\$66,555,000	2017
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	GBRA NEW APPROPRIATION (LOWER BASIN)	\$298,355,000	\$98,492,000	2040	\$199,863,000	2045
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	INTEGRATED WATER-POWER PROJECT	\$1,600,885,000	\$372,830,000	2016	\$1,228,055,000	2020
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	MID-BASIN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	\$736,381,000	\$181,671,000	2016	\$554,710,000	2018
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	VICTORIA COUNTY STEAM-ELECTRIC PROJECT	\$359,338,000	\$107,225,000	2045	\$252,113,000	2050
GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	WESTERN CANYON WTP EXPANSION	\$13,528,000	\$2,000,000	2020	\$11,528,000	2022
HAYS CALDWELL PUA	HAYS/CALDWELL PUA PROJECT	\$309,723,000	\$111,272,000	2017	\$198,451,000	2018
IRRIGATION, DEWITT	LOCAL GULF COAST AQUIFER - DEWITT IRRIGATION	\$100,000	No Response			
KARNES CITY	LOCAL YEGUA JACKSON AQUIFER DEVELOPMENT - KARNES CITY	\$3,235,000	No Response			
KENEDY	LOCAL GULF COAST AQUIFER - KENEDY	\$3,172,000	No Response			
KYLE	REUSE - KYLE	\$37,074,649	No Response			
LACOSTE	LOCAL LEONA GRAVEL AQUIFER - LA COSTE	\$1,710,000	No Response			
MINING, DEWITT	LOCAL GULF COAST AQUIFER - DEWITT MINING	\$113,000	No Response			
NATALIA	LOCAL LEONA GRAVEL AQUIFER - NATALIA	\$3,418,000	No Response			
NEW BRAUNFELS	NEW BRAUNFELS UTILITIES - TRINITY DEVELOPMENT	\$5,947,000	No Response			
NEW BRAUNFELS	NEW BRAUNFELS UTILITIES ASR	\$26,269,000	No Response			
NEW BRAUNFELS	REUSE - NEW BRAUNFELS	\$67,289,580	No Response			
PEARSALL	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - PEARSALE	\$1,047,000	No Response			
PLUM CREEK WATER COMPANY	LOCAL TRINITY AQUIFER - PLUM CREEK WC	\$1,062,000	No Response			
POLONIA WSC	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - POLONIA WSC	\$1,683,000	No Response			
S S WSC	BRACKISH WILCOX GROUNDWATER FOR SS WSC	\$16,864,000	No Response			
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	BRACKISH WILCOX GROUNDWATER FOR SAWS	\$53,162,000	\$14,072,103	2017	\$39,089,897	2019
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	CPS DIRECT RECYCLE PIPELINE	\$30,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$30,000,000	2030
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	EXPANDED BRACKISH WILCOX PROJECT - SAWS	\$723,175,000	\$191,426,077	2021	\$531,748,923	2023
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	EXPANDED LOCAL CARRIZO FOR SAWS	\$19,332,000	\$6,731,168	2023	\$12,600,832	2025
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	MEDINA LAKE OPTIMIZATION	\$4,100,000	\$4,100,000	2018	N/A	N/A
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM - SAWS	\$170,830,000	\$25,625,000	2025	\$145,205,000	2030
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	SAWS WATER RESOURCES INTEGRATED PIPELINE	\$205,000,000	\$51,505,690	2016	\$153,494,310	2017
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	SEAWATER DESALINATION - SAWS	\$1,590,590,000	\$397,403,100	2030	\$1,193,186,900	2035
SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	VISTA RIDGE PROJECT - SAWS	\$571,958,000	\$212,145,866	2016	\$359,812,134	2016
SAN MARCOS	REUSE - SAN MARCOS	\$86,664,302	No Response			
SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	BRACKISH WILCOX GROUNDWATER FOR SSLGC	\$54,133,000	\$16,000,000	2028	\$21,000,000	2030
SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	REGIONAL CARRIZO FOR SSLGC PROJECT EXPANSION	\$54,359,000	\$14,000,000	2017	\$40,000,000	2018
SUNKO WSC	LOCAL CARRIZO AQUIFER - SUNKO WSC	\$862,000	No Response			
TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	TWA REGIONAL CARRIZO	\$279,632,000	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A
TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	TWA TRINITY AQUIFER DEVELOPMENT	\$26,087,000	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A
UVALDE	UVALDE ASR	\$32,405,000	No Response			
VICTORIA	VICTORIA ASR	\$21,100,000	No Response			
YANCEY WSC	LOCAL LEONA GRAVEL AQUIFER - YANCEY WSC	\$4,278,000	No Response			
TOTAL		\$7,870,165,531	\$1,860,412,624		\$5,223,372,376	

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Chapter 10 Updates

10 Regional Water Plan Adoption

[31 TAC §357.21 and §357.50]

Key activities defining the contents of the 2016 South Central Texas Regional Water Plan (2016 SCTRWP) and leading to its timely adoption include the performance of workgroups addressing challenging issues, coordination with water user groups and wholesale water providers, coordination with other planning regions, and active public participation throughout the planning process. These key activities are described in Chapters 10.1 through 10.4. Upon adoption and distribution of the Initially Prepared Plan (IPP), public hearings were held and comments received. Public hearings, comments received, and responses to these comments are summarized in Chapters 10.5 and 10.6. Final adoption of the 2016 SCTRWP is documented in Chapter 10.7.

10.1 Workgroups

Numerous complex and/or contentious issues arose in the process of developing the 2016 SCTRWP. As in previous planning cycles, the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG) found it advantageous to form workgroups focused on such issues. Each workgroup was charged to explore its issue(s) and develop consensus recommendations for resolution of the issue(s) for SCTRWPG consideration and potential action. Results obtained by each workgroup are reflected in the minutes of the SCTRWPG meetings and throughout the 2016 SCTRWP. Support for these workgroups was provided by the technical and public participation consultants, the plan administrator (San Antonio River Authority), water suppliers, state agencies, groundwater conservation districts, contracted researchers, and other stakeholders. The nine (9) workgroups assembled for the 2016 Plan are listed, in alphabetical order, below along with their respective workgroup and/or relevant technical consultant meeting date(s).

- Carrizo Aquifer – April 15, 2013; May 22, 2013; November 6, 2013
- Eagle Ford Shale – March 27, 2013; April 25, 2013; May 1, 2013; May 23, 2013
- Edwards Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan (EAHCP) – February 21, 2013; March 11, 2013; April 29, 2013; June 25, 2013; a report was provided by the EAHCP Program Manager at each SCTRWPG meeting
- GBRA Lower Basin Storage Project Questions (aka Reuse) – September 4, 2014; November 10, 2014; February 5, 2015
- Non-Municipal Water Demand Projections – February 23, 2012
- Policy Recommendations – December 19, 2014; February 17, 2015
- Public Comment and Plan Assessment – August 19, 2015
- Unique Stream Segments – January 21, 2015
- Water Management Strategy Prioritization – February 20, 2014; March 21, 2014

In addition, the Staff Workgroup, comprised of the SCTRWPG Executive Committee and representatives of the plan administrator, Texas Water Development Board (TWDB),

water suppliers, and the technical and public participation consultants, convened two weeks in advance of each SCTRWPG meeting. The Staff Workgroup provided a preliminary review of materials prepared by the technical and public participation consultants, refined SCTRWPG meeting agendas, and prepared administrative matters for SCTRWPG consideration and action.

10.2 Coordination with Water User Groups and Wholesale Water Providers

The technical consultant met and/or corresponded with representatives of all wholesale water providers and many water user groups throughout the development of the 2016 SCTRWP. The following is a summary of meeting dates with wholesale water providers:

- Canyon Regional Water Authority – April 17, 2013; August 13, 2013; September 30, 2014
- Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation – April 16, 2013; October 23, 2013; October 6, 2014
- Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority – April 22, 2013; October 7, 2014; October 14, 2014
- Hays Caldwell Public Utility Agency – April 26, 2013; September 30, 2014; October 14, 2014
- San Antonio Water System – April 15, 2013; September 29, 2014
- Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation – April 16, 2013; October 23, 2013; October 6, 2014
- Springs Hill Water Supply Corporation – April 8, 2013; October 23, 2013
- Texas Water Alliance – April 17, 2013; October 14, 2014; October 23, 2013

These meetings generally focused on accurate portrayal of existing water supplies and contractual commitments, projected water demands, and potentially feasible water management strategies preferred by the wholesale water provider or water user group to meet future needs. In addition to meetings and telephone correspondence, all wholesale water providers and water user groups were afforded opportunities to provide information regarding existing supplies, projected demands, and preferred water management strategies through on-line surveys.

10.3 Coordination with Other Planning Regions

The South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Area (Region L) is surrounded by five adjacent planning areas, including: Plateau (J), Lower Colorado (K), Rio Grande (M), Coastal Bend (N), and Lavaca (P). In addition, the 2016 SCTRWP includes one recommended water management strategy (SAWS Vista Ridge Project) with source water drawn from the non-adjacent Brazos G Regional Water Planning Area. To the extent necessary, coordination with each of these regions was accomplished through chair correspondence, RWPG liaisons, and/or technical consultant collaboration. Subjects of coordination, correspondence, or collaboration included projected demands,

confirmation of water user group allocations among regions, and specific water management strategies of interest (e.g., SAWS Vista Ridge, Hays County Forestar, Hays County Pipeline, GBRA Lower Basin Storage, and Lavaca Off-Channel Reservoir). The SCTRWPG is aware of no interregional conflicts involving Region L recommended water management strategies.

10.4 Public Participation

Public participation was an important element in all phases of development of the 2016 SCTRWP. All SCTRWPG meetings were preceded by required notice and open to the public. Opportunities for public comment were available at the beginning and end of every SCTRWPG meeting and summaries of comments received are included in the approved minutes of each meeting. Communication of information was facilitated and supported by the Region L website (<http://www.regionltexas.org/>) maintained by the San Antonio River Authority (SARA) and the TWDB website (<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/rwp/index.asp>). Throughout the planning process, SCTRWPG members, SARA, and the technical and public participation consultants provided responses to inquiries from the public.

10.5 Public Hearings and RWPG Responses to Comments on Initially Prepared Plan

The Initially Prepared Plan (IPP) was adopted on April 2, 2015 and posted for review and comment on May 1, 2015. Hardcopies and electronic versions of the IPP were made available throughout the region and on the internet. Public hearings on the IPP were held in San Antonio (June 8, 2015), San Marcos (June 10, 2015), and Victoria (June 11, 2015). A cumulative total of 25 oral comments were received during these three public hearings with several individuals attending and providing oral comment at multiple hearings. Written public comments on the IPP were accepted through August 14, 2015.

A total of 386 comments on the IPP were received. The vast majority of these comments focus on the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC) Carrizo Project, with 189 in favor and 118 opposed. These and other comments and concerns are briefly summarized in a September 3, 2015 Report from the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup prepared by SCTRWPG Chair Con Mims and included herein as Appendix M. The September 3, 2015 report includes recommended responses to state agency, CVLGC Carrizo Project, and other comments; and these recommended responses were approved by consensus of the SCTRWPG during its September 3, 2015 meeting. Comments of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department are included as Appendix N. Finally, a more detailed summary of public comments on the IPP was prepared by the public participation consultant and is included as Appendix O.

10.6 TWDB Comments on Initially Prepared Plan and RWPG Responses

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) provided written comments on the IPP which are included as Appendix P. Responses to these comments, as approved by consensus of the SCTRWPG during its September 3, 2015 meeting, are shown in bold italics in Appendix P and reflected in appropriate locations throughout the adopted 2016 SCTRWP.

10.7 Final Regional Water Plan Adoption

The 2016 SCTRWP was adopted by **consensus** of the SCTRWPG on November 5, 2015 and submitted to the TWDB on **December 1, 2015** for approval and integration in the 2017 State Water Plan.



Appendix F

Socio-Economic Impacts

**Socioeconomic Impacts of Projected Water Shortages
for the Region L Regional Water Planning Area**

Prepared in Support of the 2016 Region L Regional Water Plan



Dr. John R. Ellis
Water Use Projections & Planning Division
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September, 2015

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Executive Summary

Evaluating the social and economic impacts of not meeting identified water needs is a required part of the regional water planning process. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) estimates those impacts for regional water planning groups, and summarizes the impacts in the state water plan. The analysis presented is for the Region L Regional Water Planning Group.

Based on projected water demands and existing water supplies, the Region L planning group identified water needs (potential shortages) that would occur within its region under a repeat of the drought of record for six water use categories. The TWDB then estimated the socioeconomic impacts of those needs—if they are not met—for each water use category and as an aggregate for the region.

The analysis was performed using an economic modeling software package, IMPLAN (Impact for Planning Analysis), as well as other economic analysis techniques, and represents a snapshot of socioeconomic impacts that may occur during a single year during a drought of record within each of the planning decades. For each water use category, the evaluation focused on estimating income losses and job losses. The income losses represent an approximation of gross domestic product (GDP) that would be foregone if water needs are not met.

The analysis also provides estimates of financial transfer impacts, which include tax losses (state, local, and utility tax collections); water trucking costs; and utility revenue losses. In addition, social impacts were estimated, encompassing lost consumer surplus (a welfare economics measure of consumer wellbeing); as well as population and school enrollment losses.

It is estimated that not meeting the identified water needs in Region L would result in an annually combined lost income impact of approximately \$2 billion in 2020, increasing to \$6 billion in 2070 (Table ES-1). In 2020, the region would lose approximately 18,300 jobs, and by 2070 job losses would increase to approximately 50,100.

All impact estimates are in year 2013 dollars and were calculated using a variety of data sources and tools including the use of a region-specific IMPLAN model, data from the TWDB annual water use estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau, Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, and Texas Municipal League.

Table ES-1: Region L Socioeconomic Impact Summary

Regional Economic Impacts	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses (\$ millions)*	\$1,990	\$2,928	\$3,320	\$3,841	\$4,633	\$5,911
Job losses	18,277	20,809	23,550	25,559	30,450	50,102
Financial Transfer Impacts	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Tax losses on production and imports (\$ millions)*	\$175	\$187	\$193	\$182	\$192	\$290
Water trucking costs (\$ millions)*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$3
Utility revenue losses (\$ millions)*	\$210	\$304	\$418	\$537	\$625	\$809
Utility tax revenue losses (\$ millions)*	\$4	\$6	\$8	\$10	\$12	\$15
Social Impacts	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Consumer surplus losses (\$ millions)*	\$29	\$58	\$108	\$171	\$264	\$403
Population losses	3,356	3,821	4,324	4,693	5,591	9,199
School enrollment losses	621	707	800	868	1,034	1,702

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.*

1 Introduction

Water shortages during a repeat of the drought of record would likely curtail or eliminate certain economic activity in businesses and industries that rely heavily on water. Insufficient water supplies could not only have an immediate and real impact on existing businesses and industry, but they could also adversely and chronically affect economic development in Texas. From a social perspective, water supply reliability is critical as well. Shortages could disrupt activity in homes, schools and government and could adversely affect public health and safety. For these reasons, it is important to evaluate and understand how water supply shortages during drought could impact communities throughout the state.

Administrative rules (31 Texas Administrative Code §357.33 (c)) require that regional water planning groups evaluate the social and economic impacts of not meeting water needs as part of the regional water planning process, and rules direct the TWDB staff to provide technical assistance upon request. Staff of the TWDB's Water Use, Projections, & Planning Division designed and conducted this analysis in support of the Region L Regional Water Planning Group.

This document summarizes the results of the analysis and discusses the methodology used to generate the results. Section 1 summarizes the water needs calculation performed by the TWDB based on the regional water planning group's data. Section 2 describes the methodology for the impact assessment and discusses approaches and assumptions specific to each water use category (i.e., irrigation, livestock, mining, steam-electric, municipal and manufacturing). Section 3 presents the results for each water use category with results summarized for the region as a whole. Appendix A presents details on the socioeconomic impacts by county.

1.1 Identified Regional Water Needs (Potential Shortages)

As part of the regional water planning process, the TWDB adopted water demand projections for each water user group (WUG) with input from the planning groups. WUGs are composed of cities, utilities, combined rural areas (designated as county-other), and the county-wide water use of irrigation, livestock, manufacturing, mining and steam-electric power. The demands are then compared to the existing water supplies of each WUG to determine potential shortages, or needs, by decade. Existing water supplies are legally and physically accessible for immediate use in the event of drought. Projected water demands and existing supplies are compared to identify either a surplus or a need for each WUG.

Table 1-1 summarizes the region's identified water needs in the event of a repeat of drought of the record. Demand management, such as conservation, or the development of new infrastructure to increase supplies are water management strategies that may be recommended by the planning group to meet those needs. This analysis assumes that no strategies are implemented, and that the identified needs correspond to future water shortages. Note that projected water needs generally increase over time, primarily due to anticipated population and economic growth. To provide a general sense of proportion, total projected needs as an overall percentage of total demand by water use category are presented in aggregate in Table 1-1. Projected needs for individual water user groups within the aggregate vary greatly, and may reach 100% for a given WUG and water use category. Detailed water needs by WUG and county appear in Chapter 4 of the 2016 Region L Regional Water Plan.

Table 1-1 Regional Water Needs Summary by Water Use Category

Water Use Category		2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Irrigation	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	105,799	97,325	89,057	81,302	73,968	67,383
	% of the category's total water demand	31%	29%	28%	27%	25%	24%
Livestock	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of the category's total water demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	6,616	10,213	13,778	19,265	29,210	40,376
	% of the category's total water demand	5%	8%	9%	12%	17%	23%
Mining	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	10,822	10,481	8,694	5,147	2,073	666
	% of the category's total water demand	22%	21%	18%	12%	5%	2%
Municipal	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	86,856	124,059	168,754	215,946	268,513	322,831
	% of the category's total water demand	19%	24%	29%	34%	39%	43%
Steam-electric power	Water Needs (acre-feet per year)	4,506	29,778	37,178	53,599	70,696	70,696
	% of the category's total water demand	8%	33%	37%	44%	48%	46%
Total water needs (acre-feet per year)		214,599	271,856	317,461	375,259	444,460	501,952

2 Economic Impact Assessment Methodology Summary

This portion of the report provides a summary of the methodology used to estimate the potential economic impacts of future water shortages. The general approach employed in the analysis was to obtain estimates for income and job losses on the smallest geographic level that the available data would support, tie those values to their accompanying historic water use estimate (volume), and thereby determine a maximum impact per acre-foot of shortage for each of the socioeconomic measures. The calculations of economic impacts were based on the overall composition of the economy using many underlying economic “sectors.” Sectors in this analysis refer to one or more of the 440 specific production sectors of the economy designated within IMPLAN (Impact for Planning Analysis), the economic impact modeling software used for this assessment. Economic impacts within this report are

estimated for approximately 310 of those sectors, with the focus on the more water intense production sectors. The economic impacts for a single water use category consist of an aggregation of impacts to multiple related economic sectors.

2.1 Impact Assessment Measures

A required component of the regional and state water plans is to estimate the potential economic impacts of shortages due to a drought of record. Consistent with previous water plans, several key variables were estimated and are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Socioeconomic Impact Analysis Measures

Regional Economic Impacts	Description
Income losses - value added	The value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry, sector, or group of sectors within a year. For a shortage, value added is a measure of the income losses to the region, county, or WUG and includes the direct, indirect and induced monetary impacts on the region.
Income losses - electrical power purchase costs	Proxy for income loss in the form of additional costs of power as a result of impacts of water shortages.
Job losses	Number of part-time and full-time jobs lost due to the shortage.
Financial Transfer Impacts	Description
Tax losses on production and imports	Sales and excise taxes (not collected due to the shortage), customs duties, property taxes, motor vehicle licenses, severance taxes, other taxes, and special assessments less subsidies.
Water trucking costs	Estimate for shipping potable water.
Utility revenue losses	Foregone utility income due to not selling as much water.
Utility tax revenue losses	Foregone miscellaneous gross receipts tax collections.
Social Impacts	Description
Consumer surplus losses	A welfare measure of the lost value to consumers accompanying less water use.
Population losses	Population losses accompanying job losses.
School enrollment losses	School enrollment losses (K-12) accompanying job losses.

2.1.1 Regional Economic Impacts

Two key measures were included within the regional economic impacts classification: income losses and job losses. Income losses presented consist of the sum of value added losses and additional purchase costs of electrical power. Job losses are also presented as a primary economic impact measure.

Income Losses - Value Added Losses

Value added is the value of total output less the value of the intermediate inputs also used in production of the final product. Value added is similar to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a familiar measure of the productivity of an economy. The loss of value added due to water shortages was estimated by input-output analysis using the IMPLAN software package, and includes the direct, indirect, and induced monetary impacts on the region.

Income Losses - Electric Power Purchase Costs

The electrical power grid and market within the state is a complex interconnected system. The industry response to water shortages, and the resulting impact on the region, are not easily modeled using traditional input/output impact analysis and the IMPLAN model. Adverse impacts on the region will occur, and were represented in this analysis by the additional costs associated with power purchases from other generating plants within the region or state. Consequently, the analysis employed additional power purchase costs as a proxy for the value added impacts for that water use category, and these are included as a portion of the overall income impact for completeness.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that power companies with insufficient water will be forced to purchase power on the electrical market at a projected higher rate of 5.60 cents per kilowatt hour. This rate is based upon the average day-ahead market purchase price of electricity in Texas from the recent drought period in 2011.

Job Losses

The number of jobs lost due to the economic impact was estimated using IMPLAN output associated with the water use categories noted in Table 1-1. Because of the difficulty in predicting outcomes and a lack of relevant data, job loss estimates were not calculated for the steam-electric power production or for certain municipal water use categories.

2.1.2 Financial Transfer Impacts

Several of the impact measures estimated within the analysis are presented as supplemental information, providing additional detail concerning potential impacts on a sub-portion of the economy or government. Measures included in this category include lost tax collections (on production and imports), trucking costs for imported water, declines in utility revenues, and declines in utility tax revenue collected by the state. Many of these measures are not solely adverse, with some having both positive and negative impacts. For example, cities and residents would suffer if forced to pay large costs for trucking in potable water. Trucking firms, conversely, would benefit from the transaction. Additional detail for each of these measures follows.

Tax Losses on Production and Imports

Reduced production of goods and services accompanying water shortages adversely impacts the collection of taxes by state and local government. The regional IMPLAN model was used to estimate reduced tax collections associated with the reduced output in the economy.

Water Trucking Costs

In instances where water shortages for a municipal water user group were estimated to be 80 percent or more of water demands, it was assumed that water would be trucked in to support basic consumption and sanitation needs. For water shortages of 80 percent or greater, a fixed cost of \$20,000 per acre-foot of water was calculated and presented as an economic cost. This water trucking cost was applied for both the residential and non-residential portions of municipal water needs and only impacted a small number of WUGs statewide.

Utility Revenue Losses

Lost utility income was calculated as the price of water service multiplied by the quantity of water not sold during a drought shortage. Such estimates resulted from city-specific pricing data for both water and wastewater. These water rates were applied to the potential water shortage to determine estimates of lost utility revenue as water providers sold less water during the drought due to restricted supplies.

Utility Tax Losses

Foregone utility tax losses included estimates of uncollected miscellaneous gross receipts taxes. Reduced water sales reduce the amount of utility tax that would be collected by the State of Texas for water and wastewater service sales.

2.1.3 Social Impacts

Consumer Surplus Losses of Municipal Water Users

Consumer surplus loss is a measure of impact to the wellbeing of municipal water users when their water use is restricted. Consumer surplus is the difference between how much a consumer is willing and able to pay for the commodity (i.e., water) and how much they actually have to pay. The difference is a benefit to the consumer's wellbeing since they do not have to pay as much for the commodity as they would be willing to pay. However, consumer's access to that water may be limited, and the associated consumer surplus loss is an estimate of the equivalent monetary value of the negative impact to the consumer's wellbeing, for example, associated with a diminished quality of their landscape (i.e., outdoor use). Lost consumer surplus estimates for reduced outdoor and indoor use, as well as residential and commercial/institutional demands, were included in this analysis. Consumer surplus is an attempt to measure effects on wellbeing by monetizing those effects; therefore, these values should not be added to the other monetary impacts estimated in the analysis.

Lost consumer surplus estimates varied widely by location and type. For a 50 percent shortage, the estimated statewide consumer surplus values ranged from \$55 to \$2,500 per household (residential use), and from \$270 to \$17,400 per firm (non-residential).

Population and School Enrollment Losses

Population losses due to water shortages, as well as the related loss of school enrollment, were based upon the job loss estimates and upon a recent study of job layoffs and the resulting adjustment of the labor market, including the change in population.¹ The study utilized Bureau of Labor Statistics data regarding layoffs between 1996 and 2013, as well as Internal Revenue Service data regarding migration, to model an estimate of the change in the population as the result of a job layoff event. Layoffs impact both out-migration, as well as in-migration into an area, both of which can negatively affect the population of an area. In addition, the study found that a majority of those who did move following a layoff moved to another labor market rather than an adjacent county. Based on this study, a simplified ratio of job and net population losses was calculated for the state as a whole: for every 100 jobs lost, 18 people were assumed to move out of the area. School enrollment losses were estimated as a proportion of the population lost.

2.2 Analysis Context

The context of the economic impact analysis involves situations where there are physical shortages of surface or groundwater due to drought of record conditions. Anticipated shortages may be nonexistent in earlier decades of the planning horizon, yet population growth or greater industrial, agricultural or other sector demands in later decades may result in greater overall demand, exceeding the existing supplies. Estimated socioeconomic impacts measure what would happen if water user groups experience water shortages for a period of one year. Actual socioeconomic impacts would likely become larger as drought of record conditions persist for periods greater than a single year.

2.2.1 IMPLAN Model and Data

Input-Output analysis using the IMPLAN (Impact for Planning Analysis) software package was the primary means of estimating value added, jobs, and taxes. This analysis employed county and regional level models to determine key impacts. IMPLAN is an economic impact model, originally developed by the U.S. Forestry Service in the 1970's to model economic activity at varying geographic levels. The model is currently maintained by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group (MIG Inc.) which collects and sells county and state specific data and software. The year 2011 version of IMPLAN, employing data for all 254 Texas counties, was used to provide estimates of value added, jobs, and taxes on production for the economic sectors associated with the water user groups examined in the study. IMPLAN uses 440 sector-specific Industry Codes, and those that rely on water as a primary input were assigned to their relevant planning water user categories (manufacturing, mining, irrigation, etc.). Estimates of value added for a water use category were obtained by summing value added estimates across the relevant IMPLAN sectors

¹ Foote, Andrew, Grosz, Michel, Stevens, Ann. "Locate Your Nearest Exit: Mass Layoffs and Local Labor Market Response." University of California, Davis. April 2015. <http://paa2015.princeton.edu/uploads/150194>

associated with that water use category. Similar calculations were performed for the job and tax losses on production and import impact estimates.

Note that the value added estimates, as well as the job and tax estimates from IMPLAN, include three components:

- *Direct effects* representing the initial change in the industry analyzed;
- *Indirect effects* that are changes in inter-industry transactions as supplying industries respond to reduced demands from the directly affected industries; and,
- *Induced effects* that reflect changes in local spending that result from reduced household income among employees in the directly and indirectly affected industry sectors.

2.2.2 Elasticity of Economic Impacts

The economic impact of a water need is based on the relative size of the water need to the water demand for each water user group (Figure 2-1). Smaller water shortages, for example, less than 5 percent, were anticipated to result in no initial negative economic impact because water users are assumed to have a certain amount of flexibility in dealing with small shortages. As a water shortage deepens, however, such flexibility lessens and results in actual and increasing economic losses, eventually reaching a representative maximum impact estimate per unit volume of water. To account for such ability to adjust, an elasticity adjustment function was used in estimating impacts for several of the measures. Figure 2-1 illustrates the general relationship for the adjustment functions. Negative impacts are assumed to begin accruing when the shortage percentage reaches the lower bound b1 (10 percent in Figure 2-1), with impacts then increasing linearly up to the 100 percent impact level (per unit volume) once the upper bound for adjustment reaches the b2 level shortage (50 percent in Figure 2-1 example).

Initially, the combined total value of the three value added components (direct, indirect, and induced) was calculated and then converted into a per acre-foot economic value based on historical TWDB water use estimates within each particular water use category. As an example, if the total, annual value added for livestock in the region was \$2 million and the reported annual volume of water used in that industry was 10,000 acre-feet, the estimated economic value per acre-foot of water shortage would be \$200 per acre-foot. Negative economic impacts of shortages were then estimated using this value as the maximum impact estimate (\$200 per acre-foot in the example) applied to the anticipated shortage volume in acre-feet and adjusted by the economic impact elasticity function. This adjustment varied with the severity as percentage of water demand of the anticipated shortage. If one employed the sample elasticity function shown in Figure 2-1, a 30% shortage in the water use category would imply an economic impact estimate of 50% of the original \$200 per acre-foot impact value (i.e., \$100 per acre-foot).

Such adjustments were not required in estimating consumer surplus, nor for the estimates of utility revenue losses or utility tax losses. Estimates of lost consumer surplus relied on city-specific demand curves with the specific lost consumer surplus estimate calculated based on the relative percentage of the city's water shortage. Estimated changes in population as well as changes in school enrollment were indirectly related to the elasticity of job losses.

Assumed values for the bounds b1 and b2 varied with water use category under examination and are presented in Table 2-2.

Figure 2-1 Example Economic Impact Elasticity Function (as applied to a single water user's shortage)

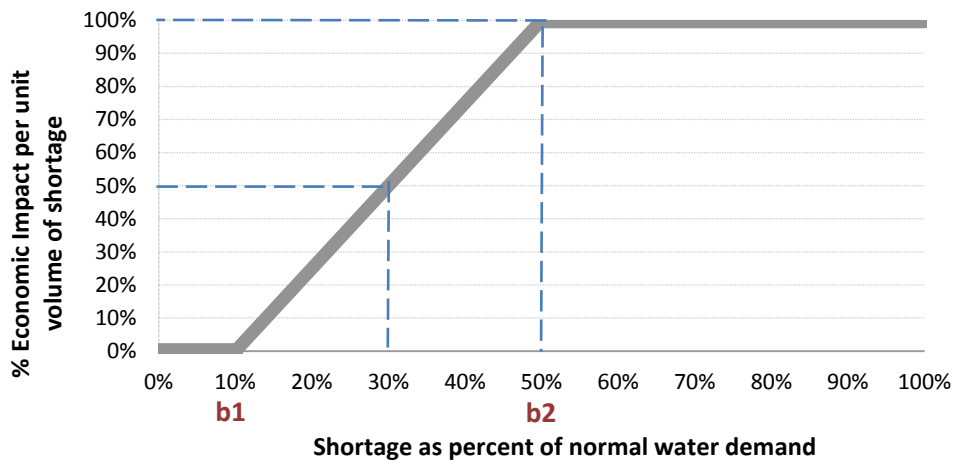


Table 2-2 Economic Impact Elasticity Function Lower and Upper Bounds

Water Use Category	Lower Bound (b1)	Upper Bound (b2)
Irrigation	5%	50%
Livestock	5%	10%
Manufacturing	10%	50%
Mining	10%	50%
Municipal (non-residential water intensive)	50%	80%
Steam-electric power	20%	70%

2.3 Analysis Assumptions and Limitations

Modeling of complex systems requires making assumptions and accepting limitations. This is particularly true when attempting to estimate a wide variety of economic impacts over a large geographic area and into future decades. Some of the key assumptions and limitations of the methodology include:

1. The foundation for estimating socioeconomic impacts of water shortages resulting from a drought are the water needs (potential shortages) that were identified as part of the regional water planning process. These needs have some uncertainty associated with them, but serve as a reasonable basis for evaluating potential economic impacts of a drought of record event.

2. All estimated socioeconomic impacts are snapshot estimates of impacts for years in which water needs were identified (i.e., 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, and 2070). The estimates are independent and distinct “what if” scenarios for each particular year, and water shortages are assumed to be temporary events resulting from severe drought conditions. The evaluation assumed that no recommended water management strategies are implemented. In other words, growth occurs, future shocks are imposed on an economy at 10-year intervals, and the resulting impacts are estimated. Note that the estimates presented were not cumulative (i.e., summing up expected impacts from today up to the decade noted), but were simply an estimate of the magnitude of annual socioeconomic impacts should a drought of record occur in each particular decade based on anticipated supplies and demands for that same decade.
3. Input-output models such as IMPLAN rely on a static profile of the structure of the economy as it appears today. This presumes that the relative contributions of all sectors of the economy would remain the same, regardless of changes in technology, supplies of limited resources, and other structural changes to the economy that may occur into the future. This was a significant assumption and simplification considering the 50-year time period examined in this analysis. To presume an alternative future economic makeup, however, would entail positing many other major assumptions that would very likely generate as much or more error.
4. This analysis is not a cost-benefit analysis. That approach to evaluating the economic feasibility of a specific policy or project employs discounting future benefits and costs to their present value dollars using some assumed discount rate. The methodology employed in this effort to estimate the economic impacts of future water shortages did not use any discounting procedures to weigh future costs differently through time.
5. Monetary figures are reported in constant year 2013 dollars.
6. Impacts are annual estimates. The estimated economic model does not reflect the full extent of impacts that might occur as a result of persistent water shortages occurring over an extended duration. The drought of record in most regions of Texas lasted several years.
7. Value added estimates are the primary estimate of the economic impacts within this report. One may be tempted to add consumer surplus impacts to obtain an estimate of total adverse economic impacts to the region, but the consumer surplus measure represents the change to the wellbeing of households (and other water users), not an actual change in the flow of dollars through the economy. The two categories (value added and consumer surplus) are both valid impacts but should not be summed.
8. The value added, jobs, and taxes on production and import impacts include the direct, indirect and induced effects described in Section 2.2.1. Population and school enrollment losses also indirectly include such effects as they are based on the associated losses in employment. The remaining measures (consumer surplus, utility revenue, utility taxes, additional electrical power purchase costs, and potable water trucking costs), however, do not include any induced or indirect effects.

9. The majority of impacts estimated in this analysis may be considered smaller than those that might occur under drought of record conditions. Input-output models such as IMPLAN only capture “backward linkages” on suppliers (including households that supply labor to directly affected industries). While this is a common limitation in these types of economic impact modeling efforts, it is important to note that “forward linkages” on the industries that use the outputs of the directly affected industries can also be very important. A good example is impacts on livestock operators. Livestock producers tend to suffer substantially during droughts, not because there is not enough water for their stock, but because reductions in available pasture and higher prices for purchased hay have significant economic effects on their operations. Food processors could be in a similar situation if they cannot get the grains or other inputs that they need. These effects are not captured in IMPLAN, which is one reason why the impact estimates are likely conservative.
10. The methodology did not capture “spillover” effects between regions – or the secondary impacts that occur outside of the region where the water shortage is projected to occur.
11. The model did not reflect dynamic economic responses to water shortages as they might occur, nor does the model reflect economic impacts associated with a recovery from a drought of record including:
 - a. The likely significant economic rebound to the landscaping industry immediately following a drought;
 - b. The cost and years to rebuild liquidated livestock herds (a major capital item in that industry);
 - c. Direct impacts on recreational sectors (i.e., stranded docks and reduced tourism); or,
 - d. Impacts of negative publicity on Texas’ ability to attract population and business in the event that it was not able to provide adequate water supplies for the existing economy.
12. Estimates for job losses and the associated population and school enrollment changes may exceed what would actually occur. In practice, firms may be hesitant to lay off employees, even in difficult economic times. Estimates of population and school enrollment changes are based on regional evaluations and therefore do not accurately reflect what might occur on a statewide basis.
13. The results must be interpreted carefully. It is the general and relative magnitudes of impacts as well as the changes of these impacts over time that should be the focus rather than the absolute numbers. Analyses of this type are much better at predicting relative percent differences brought about by a shock to a complex system (i.e., a water shortage) than the precise size of an impact. To illustrate, assuming that the estimated economic impacts of a drought of record on the manufacturing and mining water user categories are \$2 and \$1 million, respectively, one should be more confident that the economic impacts on manufacturing are twice as large as those on mining and that these impacts will likely be in the millions of dollars. But one should have less confidence that the actual total economic impact experienced would be \$3 million.

3 Analysis Results

This section presents a breakdown of the results of the regional analysis for Region L. Projected economic impacts for six water use categories (irrigation, livestock, municipal, manufacturing, mining, and steam-electric power) are also reported by decade.

3.1 Overview of the Regional Economy

Table 3-1 presents the 2011 economic baseline as represented by the IMPLAN model and adjusted to 2013 dollars for Region L. In year 2011, Region L generated about \$119 billion in gross state product associated with 1.4 million jobs based on the 2011 IMPLAN data. These values represent an approximation of the current regional economy for a reference point.

Table 3-1 Region L Economy

Income (\$ millions)*	Jobs	Taxes on production and imports (\$ millions)*
\$118,558	1,421,846	\$8,686

¹Year 2013 dollars based on 2011 IMPLAN model value added estimates for the region.

The remainder of Section 3 presents estimates of potential economic impacts for each water use category that could reasonably be expected in the event of water shortages associated with a drought of record and if no recommended water management strategies were implemented.

3.2 Impacts for Irrigation Water Shortages

Eight of the 21 counties in the region are projected to experience water shortages in the irrigated agriculture water use category for one or more decades within the planning horizon. Estimated impacts to this water use category appear in Table 3-2. Note that tax collection impacts were not estimated for this water use category. IMPLAN data indicates a negative tax impact (i.e., increased tax collections) for the associated production sectors, primarily due to past subsidies from the federal government. Two factors led to excluding any reported tax impacts: 1) Federal support (subsidies) has lessened greatly since the year 2011 IMPLAN data was collected, and 2) It was not considered realistic to report increasing tax revenue collections for a drought of record.

Table 3-2 Impacts of Water Shortages on Irrigation in Region

Impact Measure	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses (\$ millions)*	\$32	\$28	\$25	\$22	\$19	\$16
Job losses	1,377	1,233	1,091	950	814	701

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.*

3.3 Impacts for Livestock Water Shortages

None of the 21 counties in the region are projected to experience water shortages in the livestock water use category for one or more decades within the planning horizon. Estimated impacts to this water use category appear in Table 3-3. Note that tax impacts are not reported for this water use category for similar reasons that apply to the irrigation water use category described above.

Table 3-3 Impacts of Water Shortages on Livestock in Region

Impact Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses (\$ millions)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jobs losses	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000*

3.4 Impacts for Municipal Water Shortages

Seventeen of the 21 counties in the region are projected to experience water shortages in the municipal water use category for one or more decades within the planning horizon. Impact estimates were made for the two subtypes of use within municipal use: residential, and non-residential. The latter includes commercial and institutional users. Consumer surplus measures were made for both residential and non-residential demands. In addition, available data for the non-residential, water-intensive portion of municipal demand allowed use of IMPLAN and TWDB Water Use Survey data to estimate income loss, jobs, and taxes. Trucking cost estimates, calculated for shortages exceeding 80 percent, assumed a fixed cost of \$20,000 per acre-foot to transport water for municipal use. The estimated impacts to this water use category appear in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Impacts of Water Shortages on Municipal Water Users in Region

Impact Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses¹ (\$ millions)*	\$178	\$243	\$340	\$450	\$658	\$1,600
Job losses¹	3,225	4,407	6,169	8,163	11,931	28,863
Tax losses on production and imports¹ (\$ millions)*	\$15	\$21	\$29	\$38	\$56	\$136
Consumer surplus losses (\$ millions)*	\$29	\$58	\$108	\$171	\$264	\$403
Trucking costs (\$ millions)*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$3
Utility revenue losses (\$ millions)*	\$210	\$304	\$418	\$537	\$625	\$809
Utility tax revenue losses (\$ millions)*	\$4	\$6	\$8	\$10	\$12	\$15

¹ Estimates apply to the water-intensive portion of non-residential municipal water use.

* Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.

3.5 Impacts of Manufacturing Water Shortages

Manufacturing water shortages in the region are projected to occur in 6 of the 21 counties in the region for at least one decade of the planning horizon. Estimated impacts to this water use category appear in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Impacts of Water Shortages on Manufacturing in Region

Impacts Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses (\$ millions)*	\$724	\$889	\$1,123	\$1,367	\$1,709	\$2,176
Job losses	8,455	10,113	12,091	14,005	16,702	20,267
Tax losses on production and Imports (\$ millions)*	\$44	\$55	\$71	\$89	\$113	\$148

* Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.

3.6 Impacts of Mining Water Shortages

Mining water shortages in the region are projected to occur in 4 of the 21 counties in the region for at least one decade of the planning horizon. Estimated impacts to this water use type appear in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Impacts of Water Shortages on Mining in Region

Impact Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income losses (\$ millions)*	\$925	\$895	\$743	\$432	\$177	\$48
Job losses	5,220	5,055	4,199	2,441	1,002	272
Tax losses on production and Imports (\$ millions)*	\$114	\$110	\$92	\$53	\$22	\$6

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.*

3.7 Impacts of Steam-Electric Water Shortages

Steam-electric water shortages in the region are projected to occur in 1 of the 21 counties in the region for at least one decade of the planning horizon. Estimated impacts to this water use category appear in Table 3-7.

Note that estimated economic impacts to steam-electric water users:

- Are reflected as an income loss proxy in the form of the estimated additional purchasing costs for power from the electrical grid that could not be generated due to a shortage;
- Do not include estimates of impacts on jobs. Because of the unique conditions of power generators during drought conditions and lack of relevant data, it was assumed that the industry would retain, perhaps relocating or repurposing, their existing staff in order to manage their ongoing operations through a severe drought.
- Does not presume a decline in tax collections. Associated tax collections, in fact, would likely increase under drought conditions since, historically, the demand for electricity increases during times of drought, thereby increasing taxes collected on the additional sales of power.

Table 3-7 Impacts of Water Shortages on Steam-Electric Power in Region

Impact Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Income Losses (\$ millions)*	\$132	\$872	\$1,089	\$1,570	\$2,070	\$2,070

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.*

3.8 Regional Social Impacts

Projected changes in population, based upon several factors (household size, population, and job loss estimates), as well as the accompanying change in school enrollment, were also estimated and are summarized in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Region-wide Social Impacts of Water Shortages in Region

Impact Measures	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Consumer surplus losses (\$ millions)*	\$29	\$58	\$108	\$171	\$264	\$403
Population losses	3,356	3,821	4,324	4,693	5,591	9,199
School enrollment losses	621	707	800	868	1,034	1,702

** Year 2013 dollars, rounded. Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000.*

Appendix A - County Level Summary of Estimated Economic Impacts for Region L

County level summary of estimated economic impacts of not meeting identified water needs by water use category and decade (in 2013 dollars, rounded). Values presented only for counties with projected economic impacts for at least one decade.

** Entries denoted by a dash (-) indicate no economic impact. Entries denoted by a zero (\$0) indicate income losses less than \$500,000*

		Income losses (Million \$)*						Job losses						Consumer Surplus losses (Million \$)*					
County		2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
ATASCOSA	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	\$0	\$3	\$7	-	-	-	2	61	124	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ATASCOSA Total		-	-	-	\$0	\$3	\$7	-	-	-	2	61	124	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
BEXAR	IRRIGATION	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	72	61	51	42	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEXAR	MANUFACTURING	-	-	-	-	-	\$6	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEXAR	MUNICIPAL	\$23	\$34	\$44	\$56	\$68	\$476	422	613	799	1,015	1,231	8,631	\$15	\$34	\$68	\$107	\$158	\$216
BEXAR Total		\$25	\$35	\$45	\$57	\$69	\$483	493	674	849	1,057	1,265	8,718	\$15	\$34	\$68	\$107	\$158	\$216
CALDWELL	MUNICIPAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$4	\$36	5	7	8	9	70	658	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$5
CALDWELL Total		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$4	\$36	5	7	8	9	70	658	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$5
CALHOUN	IRRIGATION	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$2	96	84	76	70	64	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALHOUN	MANUFACTURING	-	-	-	-	-	\$47	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALHOUN Total		\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$50	96	84	76	70	64	317	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMAL	MANUFACTURING	\$710	\$832	\$950	\$1,052	\$1,195	\$1,350	8,327	9,757	11,149	12,341	14,017	15,834	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMAL	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	\$61	\$161	-	-	-	-	1,110	2,914	\$1	\$4	\$10	\$20	\$32	\$49
COMAL Total		\$710	\$832	\$950	\$1,052	\$1,256	\$1,510	8,327	9,757	11,149	12,341	15,127	18,748	\$1	\$4	\$10	\$20	\$32	\$49
DEWITT	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	-	\$0
DEWITT Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	-	\$0
DIMMIT	IRRIGATION	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	33	32	30	28	26	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIMMIT	MINING	\$413	\$420	\$363	\$234	\$105	\$44	2,333	2,373	2,052	1,320	591	251	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIMMIT	MUNICIPAL	-	\$0	\$1	\$2	-	-	-	9	19	36	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DIMMIT Total		\$414	\$421	\$365	\$236	\$105	\$45	2,366	2,414	2,101	1,384	616	275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FRIO	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
FRIO Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
GONZALES	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0
GONZALES Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0
GUADALUPE	MANUFACTURING	-	-	-	-	\$2	\$16	-	-	-	-	28	219	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUADALUPE	MUNICIPAL	-	-	\$42	\$92	\$148	\$243	-	-	761	1,666	2,687	4,415	\$0	\$4	\$10	\$17	\$30	\$49
GUADALUPE Total		-	-	\$42	\$92	\$150	\$260	-	-	761	1,666	2,715	4,634	\$0	\$4	\$10	\$17	\$30	\$49
HAYS	MANUFACTURING	\$14	\$16	\$18	\$20	\$21	\$23	129	146	165	182	198	214	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Income losses (Million \$)*						Job losses						Consumer Surplus losses (Million \$)*					
County		2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
HAYS	MUNICIPAL	\$1	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$30	\$292	20	27	35	46	542	5,148	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$4	\$18	\$57
HAYS Total		\$15	\$17	\$20	\$22	\$51	\$316	149	173	201	228	740	5,363	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$4	\$18	\$57
KARNES	MINING	\$162	\$113	\$61	\$2	-	-	910	631	342	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KARNES	MUNICIPAL	\$2	\$1	-	-	-	-	36	12	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
KARNES Total		\$164	\$113	\$61	\$2	-	-	947	643	342	13	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
KENDALL	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$1
KENDALL Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$1
LA SALLE	MINING	\$350	\$363	\$319	\$196	\$73	\$4	1,977	2,051	1,805	1,107	411	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA SALLE	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
LA SALLE Total		\$350	\$363	\$319	\$196	\$73	\$4	1,977	2,051	1,805	1,107	411	21	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
MEDINA	IRRIGATION	\$11	\$10	\$10	\$9	\$7	\$6	524	485	447	399	346	301	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDINA	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	\$0	\$2	\$3	-	-	-	1	29	60	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
MEDINA Total		\$11	\$10	\$10	\$9	\$9	\$10	524	485	447	399	375	361	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
UVALDE	IRRIGATION	\$9	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$4	453	399	344	297	255	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
UVALDE	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UVALDE Total		\$9	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$4	453	399	344	297	255	221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
VICTORIA	IRRIGATION	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	16	16	16	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
VICTORIA	MANUFACTURING	-	\$42	\$155	\$296	\$491	\$734	-	211	776	1,482	2,459	3,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
VICTORIA	MUNICIPAL	\$151	\$206	\$251	\$297	\$342	\$381	2,741	3,741	4,548	5,388	6,201	6,913	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$19	\$22	\$25
VICTORIA	STEAM ELECTRIC POWER	\$132	\$872	\$1,089	\$1,570	\$2,070	\$2,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VICTORIA Total		\$284	\$1,121	\$1,495	\$2,163	\$2,903	\$3,186	2,757	3,968	5,340	6,887	8,676	10,609	\$11	\$14	\$17	\$19	\$22	\$25
WILSON	MUNICIPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WILSON Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ZAVALA	IRRIGATION	\$4	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$1	182	156	127	99	74	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAVALA Total		\$4	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$1	182	156	127	99	74	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Total		\$1,990	\$2,928	\$3,320	\$3,841	\$4,633	\$5,911	18,277	20,809	23,550	25,559	30,450	50,102	\$29	\$58	\$108	\$171	\$264	\$403

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Appendix M

Date: September 3, 2015

To: South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group

From Con Mims

Re: Report from the Public Comment and Plan Assessment Workgroup (Workgroup)

The Workgroup met at 1:00 p.m., on August 19, 2015 in the San Antonio River Authority Board Room. Members present were:

Dianne Savage
Russell Labus
Alan Cockerell
Chuck Ahrens
Greg Sengelmann
Tom Taggart
Dianne Wassenich
Jim Murphy
Tommy Hill
Donna Balin
Iliana Pena

The Workgroup's charge was read, as follows:

August 14 was the deadline for submitting public comments on our Initially Prepared Plan (IPP). At our September 3 meeting, the planning group will consider how to respond to those comments. To facilitate this, the Workgroup will prepare recommended responses for the planning group's consideration. Also, the Workgroup will attempt to resolve concerns with our 2016 IPP that have been expressed in recent planning group meetings and in the public comments. The Workgroup will prepare recommended resolutions, where possible, for the planning group's consideration. Both issues will be addressed, concurrently, by the Workgroup.

To begin the meeting, the Workgroup agreed that public comments received on the Region L 2016 Initially Prepared Plan, generally, fell into three categories, being (1) state agency, (2) opposition to the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation Carrizo Water Management Strategy in Wilson County, and (3) other concerns.

1. Recommended Response to State Agency Comments

Our technical consultants presented their proposed responses to comments received from Texas Water Development Board and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. **The Workgroup agreed to recommend that the planning group accept the technical consultant's responses as the planning group's response to the state agency comments.** The technical consultants' responses will be presented at the September 3 planning group meeting.

2. Recommended Response to Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation Carrizo WMS Comments

It was noted that the agenda for the September 3 planning group meeting includes a vote to determine whether or not any version of the Cibolo Valley LGC Carrizo WMS will remain in the 2016 Plan. **The Workgroup agreed to recommend that the planning group approve reference to this action as its response to all comments related to this issue.**

3 Recommended Response to Other Comments

(a) The Workgroup discussed a process whereby the planning group, as a whole, over several meetings beginning with its first meeting in 2016, will discuss and take appropriate action on ways to improve its 2021 Plan based on comments received on its 2016 Plan. (I refer to this as the 2021 Plan Enhancement Process.)

Subjects to be addressed in these meetings will include, but not be limited to:

- How Water Management Strategies are categorized; e.g. Recommended, Alternate, Needing Further Study.
- The appropriateness and adequacy of how demand and need are determined.
- The adequacy of environmental assessments of individual WMS's.
- The adequacy of evaluating the Plan's effects on freshwater inflows to San Antonio Bay.
- The extent to which innovative strategies should be used.
- A set of guiding principles to serve as a blueprint for long-term water sustainability.
- Evaluating the effects of reuse on stream flows and downstream water rights.
- Maintaining management supplies while avoiding "over planning".
- Defining conflicts of interests of consultants and planning group members.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing population growth and land use.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing water development plans of water suppliers.
- The role of regional water planning groups in influencing permitting entities.
- Identifying special studies or evaluations deemed important to enhance the 2021 Plan and identification of outside funding sources.
- Any other subjects that the planning group agrees to address.

With the exception of comments discussed in 3(b), below, the Workgroup felt that these topics cover all of the "other comments" received. The concept behind this proposal is that fair consideration of these

topics may result in improved future water plans or, at least, ones that have higher comfort levels with planning group members, and that such consideration cannot be achieved in one or two planning group meetings.

The Workgroup agreed to recommend that the planning group approve the following response to “other comments” that are covered by the subjects listed: “This comment will be addressed with a thorough discussion, along with a selection of other public comments received, in future Region L meetings, beginning in Calendar Year 2016, as part of an effort to use comments received on its 2016 Plan to improve its 2021 and future regional water plans”.

(b) The following were identified as additional “other comments”. The Workgroup recommended the planning group approve the following responses.

Regarding pipeline alignments and/or combining pipelines

“Pipeline alignments presented in the Water Management Strategies of the 2016 Region L Plan are conceptual routes to estimate costs to move water from the strategy source to the receiving Water User Group(s). It is up to the sponsoring entity(s) to perform engineering studies and design to refine pipeline alignments and determine the project specifics.”

Regarding comments that are not pertinent to regional planning

“Any comments pertaining to water rates are outside the purview of the regional planning group. The specific rates charged by a water purveyor are set by the purveyor. The cost of a water management strategy is only one of many factors used in setting water rates.”

Regarding conservation, including leaky pipes

“TWDB direction and the regional water planning process recognize the importance of water conservation as a primary water management strategy. The 2016 Region L Plan has a goal that is below the 140 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) set by the Water Conservation Implementation Task Force. Region L anticipates it will continue emphasis on conservation opportunities to reduce future gpcd goals.”

Regarding conflict of interest for planning group membership

“Mr. Cockerell has been made aware of the requests to recuse himself from any vote on CVLGC water management strategies. Mr. Cockerell is one of three agricultural members on the South Central Texas Regional Planning Group.”

This concluded the Workgroup’s discussion.

Appendix N



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Commissioners

Dan Allen Hughes, Jr.
Chairman
Beeville

Ralph H. Duggins
Vice-Chairman
Fort Worth

T. Dan Friedkin
Chairman-Emeritus
Houston

Bill Jones
Austin

James H. Lee
Houston

Margaret Martin
Boerne

S. Reed Morian
Houston

Dick Scott
Wimberley

Lee M. Bass
Chairman-Emeritus
Fort Worth

Carter P. Smith
Executive Director

August 07, 2015

Steven J. Raabe
Administrative Agent for Region L
San Antonio River Authority
P.O. Box 839980
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3692

Re: 2016 South Central Texas Region L Initially Prepared Plan

Dear Mr Raabe,

Thank you for seeking review and comment from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department ("TPWD") on the 2016 Initially Prepared Regional Water Plan (IPP) for the South Central Texas Region L Water Planning Area (SCTRWPA). As you know, water impacts every aspect of TPWD's mission to manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of Texas. As the agency charged with primary responsibility for protecting the state's fish and wildlife resources, TPWD is positioned to provide technical assistance during the water planning process. Although TPWD has limited regulatory authority over the use of state waters, TPWD is committed to working with stakeholders and others to provide science-based information during the water planning process intended to avoid or minimize impacts to state fish and wildlife resources.

TPWD understands that regional water planning groups are guided by 31 TAC §357 when preparing regional water plans. These water planning rules spell out requirements related to natural resource and environmental protection. Accordingly, TPWD staff reviewed the IPP with a focus on the following questions:

- Does the IPP include a quantitative reporting of environmental factors including the effects on environmental water needs and habitat?
- Does the IPP include a description of natural resources and threats to natural resources due to water quantity or quality problems?
- Does the IPP discuss how these threats will be addressed?
- Does the IPP describe how it is consistent with long-term protection of natural resources?
- Does the IPP include water conservation as a water management strategy?
- Does the IPP include Drought Contingency Plans?
- Does the IPP recommend any stream segments be nominated as ecologically unique?
- If the IPP includes strategies identified in the 2010 regional water plan, does it address concerns raised by TPWD in connection with the 2010 Water Plan.

The population of the 20 county SCTR WPA is estimated to grow from about 3.0 million in 2020 to about 5.2 million by 2070. Water needs are expected to more than double during this time period but water conservation, including drought management, and water reuse are expected to meet 34 percent of future water needs. In addition, the Edwards Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan (EAHCP) is identified as both an existing supply and a future water management strategy. Full implementation of the EAHCP provides future water supply while protecting springflows at Comal and San Marcos Springs, thereby protecting associated ecosystems and the federally threatened and endangered species that are found there. The IPP includes the development of two seawater desalination projects, comprising 23 percent of future supplies. Four new aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) projects are recommended in the IPP to provide approximately 9 percent of future supplies in the region. From the perspective of environmental impacts, ASR projects are generally preferred over surface reservoirs since habitat impacts can be minimized. Finally, new surface water development projects such as the GBRA Lower Basin Project are expected to meet 1 percent of future needs.

The IPP includes a detailed quantitative reporting of environmental factors. Volume II of the IPP discusses technical evaluations of strategies and presents water management strategy summary sheets that include acreages impacted by each strategy. An analysis of cumulative environmental impacts, as well as comparisons to cumulative impacts from past plans, is also included. Where applicable, newly adopted SB3 environmental flow standards are used to evaluate environmental flow requirements.

The IPP includes a description of natural resources including fish and wildlife resources. A detailed table listing threatened and endangered species by county with notations concerning their habitat preferences and protected status is presented in Appendix G of the IPP. Major springs are also described and potential threats to natural resources were evaluated. TPWD recommends including a discussion of aquatic exotic species including but not limited to tilapia and sailfin catfish.

Quantitative environmental assessments are presented for proposed water management strategies included in the 2016 IPP as well as for the 1984, 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012 Water Plans. While necessarily broad in scope, this quantitative analysis comparing each water plan highlights some interesting trends. For example, while the overall environmental impact score for the 2016 IPP is in the midrange compared to previous water plans for the region, it has a higher potential to impact endangered, threatened, and species of concern due to the number of projects and pipelines traversing sensitive areas. The 2016 IPP is also projected to have less impact than previous plans on vegetation and wildlife habitat, largely due to the absence of large main-stem reservoirs included in earlier plans. Finally, the 2016 IPP appears to project moderate water quality and aquatic habitat impacts. Overall the 2016 IPP is projected to have slightly greater cumulative impacts than the 2012 plan for this region. While specific conclusions cannot be made at this point, TPWD staff tends to agree with the statement that the predicted impacts associated with the smaller (but more numerous) strategies in the 2016 IPP may be more easily avoided and/or mitigated than the large scale impacts associated with reservoirs in earlier water plans.

The SCTR WPG is to be commended for its strong emphasis on water conservation, reuse and drought contingency planning. The IPP includes municipal water conservation water management strategies. Water conservation in the industrial and steam-electric power generation use categories are encouraged as well. According to the IPP, per capita water use in Region L is projected to

decline over the planning period from 140 gallons per person per day in 2020 to 130 gallons per person per day in 2070, bringing it under the Texas Water Conservation Task Force goal of 140 gallons per person per day.

While TPWD is pleased to see that many of our earlier comments have been addressed, concerns remain regarding potential impacts associated with several strategies. Several water management strategies are recommended for stream segments identified by TPWD as ecologically significant. Increased groundwater development may impact small springs and adversely impact groundwater-surface water interactions. New appropriations from the Guadalupe River and/or increased use of previously unused water rights from the Guadalupe River will impact instream flows and freshwater inflows to San Antonio Bay that will likely reduce long-term inflows and increase bay salinities, potentially leading to complex estuarine community changes. Both seawater and brackish groundwater desalination can be ecologically advantageous strategies, as long as issues such as impingement and entrainment at intake locations and brine disposal options are carefully considered. Continued consultation with TPWD staff will help to ensure that fish and wildlife impacts can be avoided or minimized. Please be advised that HB 2031 passed by the 84th legislature requires consultation with TPWD and the General Land Office regarding siting of seawater desalination intakes and discharges.

The 2016 IPP is a well written and organized report. TPWD highly commends SCTRWPG's efforts that have resulted in the successful designation of five segments recommended in the IPP as ecologically unique. Recognition is deserved for drought management as a water management strategy, aquifer storage and recovery projects, seawater desalination, use of off-channel reservoirs, use of recycled water for non-potable uses for several water user groups, and an ecological analysis of the impact of the 2016 plan. No major on-channel reservoirs are proposed within the region at this time.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. TPW looks forward to continuing to work with the planning group to develop water supply strategies that not only meet the future water supply needs of the region but also preserve the ecological health of the region's aquatic resources. Please contact Cindy Loeffler at (512) 389-8715 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Ross Melinchuk,
Deputy Executive Director, Natural Resources

RM: CL:ms

cc: Craig Bonds, Division Director, Inland Fisheries Division, TPWD
Clayton Wolf, Division Director, Wildlife Division, TPWD
Robin Riechers, Division Director, Coastal Fisheries Division, TPWD
Norman Boyd, Coastal Fisheries Division, TPWD

Appendix O
(Public Comments Matrix is available at www.regionltx.org)

REGION L 2016 IPP
PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY
19 AUGUST 2015

	A	B	D
1	REFERENCE #	NAME	COMMENT
2	1-181	Bernard Regnier, Eber Busch, Betty Ellis, Anthony White, Sam Willoughby, Elizabeth Wiley, Tiffany Danhof, Glen Outlaw, Glenda Hooks, James Hooks, Joann Trevino, Chelsea Michels, Rose Ervin, Linda Klepper, Jody Thomas, Don Green, Kerry Rae, Michael Eighinger, Dudley Wait, Doyle Grassmeyer, Pat Trice, Amanda Murray, Clifford McNair, Eileen Vaughhan, Patricia Mitschke, Jeff Saunders, Myron Hall, Thomas Morrissey, Emilie Self, Richard Palmer, Tommy Rhodes, JoAnna Takemura, Vol West, Roy D. Sheetz, Tomas Messick, James Rix, Donn Iverson, Thomas McKenzie, Kathryn Stahlman, J. Bowen, Alan Becker, Don Kelly, Richard Confair, Jerome Ellis, Kim Shea, Thomas Green, Johnnie Miller, Robert Cook, Laura Butterfield, Francis Adams, Paul Adkins, Randolph Lodge #1268 submitted by Secretary Paul W. Adkins, Rita Arispe, Leon Anderson, Scott Bolin, Willie E. Boykin, John Brown, Dennis Blake, Robert Beggs, Louis R. Bass, Maurice D. Bishop, Travis J. Badley, Charles F. Bolin, Mae Burrows, Terry G. Bourland, Clark H. Blake, Claudine Burgess, Clifton R. Crook, T.H. Cruz, Susie Campa, Dale E. Cook, Shanna Carver, John & Suzanna Casey, Elizabeth A. Corporon, Louis Chartier, David Diaz, Lucille Davidson, Eugene Dugger, Diane B. Davis, Walter J. Edmonson, Sally A. Evans, Mary P.B. Edwards, Tina Flanagan, James Grace,Jr., Bobby Gregory, Bobby Greaves, Elisa Gonzales, Daniel Griffin, Paul Hamilton, Marshall Huber, Norman Henderson, Lonnie Hagan, Dwight Holcek, Anglenette Jefferson, Stanley Jefferson, Alfred Janysek, Robert Kaeller, Christopher R. Kalle, Mildred A. Ludlow, Joseph Lippert, Mike Manka, Larry Miller, David Menhennett, Dennis Miller, Billy McNair, Elizabeth Mulanax, Joyce & Mike Mac Millan, Joseph Mitchell, Scott Montgomery, Audra Mitchell, Hilda Hilpert, Nancy Maloney, Karen Moore, Billie R. Olson, Roberto Perrill, Darlene Price, Robert Pekar, Paul T. Ringenbach, Donna A. Rhode, Kelli Robinson, Lonnie Ray, Franklin Roberts, Ramon I. Ramirez, Delbert Rose, Kenneth Reicherzer, James Rihn, Terri Stone, Lyla Mae Schertz, Jerry K. Savoy, Anita Smith, Elmur Singleton, Albert L. Savage, Kathleen Stone, Daniel L. Smith, Yolanda R. Sweeney, Hattie A. Smith, Marianne L. Stawarz, Evelyn Surovec, Barbara S. Taylor, Mary Lou Thornbrough, Joel Tanner, George E. Voos, George W. Vicks, Jr. Steven F. White, Joseph Winkler, John M. Wells, Robert Wachsmann, Salvador Mena, Eugene M. Wells, Jim O. Wolverton, Douglas G. White, George M. Welch, Gladys M. Zinsmeister, Patricia Zinsmeister, James Lee	The City of Schertz has always been a pioneer in securing new water sources. In order to continue that successful track record, please show your support in developing several new water sources by filling out and mailing in the petition on the back of this note or by going online to Schertz.com. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in the State of Texas. For more information go to www.Schertz.com under City News or go to www.regionltexas.org. Petition Closes on August 14. Petition: The purpose of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG), Region L, is to provide comprehensive regional water planning. I live in the City of Schertz, located within the Region L planning area. In carrying out its mission, Region L included in the 2016 IPP the following projects:1) Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation well field in Wilson County to produce 10,000 ac-ft/yr from new water wells in the Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer;2) Expanded Carrizo Project for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation - 6,500 ac-ft/yr of Carrizo/Wilcox in Guadalupe County;3) Brackish Wilcox for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation Project Expansion - 5,000 ac-ft/yr Brackish Wilcox project in Gonzales County.I support the inclusion of the above-listed projects in the 2016 IPP. The projects should remain in the IPP unchanged. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in Texas.Thank you.
3	182	Lana Anderson	The City of Schertz has always been a pioneer in securing new water sources. In order to continue that successful track record, please show your support in developing several new water sources by filling out and mailing in the petition on the back of this note or by going online to Schertz.com. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in the State of Texas. For more information go to www.Schertz.com under City News or go to www.regionltexas.org. Petition Closes on August 14. Petition: The purpose of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG), Region L, is to provide comprehensive regional water planning. I live in the City of Schertz, located within the Region L planning area. In carrying out its mission, Region L included in the 2016 IPP the following projects:1) Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation well field in Wilson County to produce 10,000 ac-ft/yr from new water wells in the Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer;2) Expanded Carrizo Project for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation - 6,500 ac-ft/yr of Carrizo/Wilcox in Guadalupe County;3) Brackish Wilcox for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation Project Expansion - 5,000 ac-ft/yr Brackish Wilcox project in Gonzales County.I support the inclusion of the above-listed projects in the 2016 IPP. The projects should remain in the IPP unchanged. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in Texas. I appreciate efforts to conserve and plan our usage of our precious water. There is a lot of growth in residential and business in our area. Has anyone considered gray water for watering our lawns? Why use our precious drinking water (potable) for that purpose. Why can't new homes be equipped for gray water usage?
4	183-229	National Wildlife Federation:Tatjana Walker, Dora Rushing, Kathy Lyons, Doug Brown, Kathy Newman, Dr. P. Joseph Brake, Kathy Gibbs, Jeanna Phare, Annie Kellough, Jon Ellis, Lacey McCormick, Marjorie Brake, Daniel Sotello, Bertha Mear, Terry Rohrbach, Dr. Edward Kern, Paul & Laura Dylla, Dr. Benjamin Hutchins,Mr. Wm. MacAulay	I write to voice my concerns about the short-comings of the draft Region L Water Plan. This draft of the Plan still fails to provide for the water needs of fish and wildlife. We need a comprehensive plan that considers ALL needs. The water needs of fish and wildlife must be provided for as are the other water user categories. Another major concern is the level of over-planning. Instead of this draft Plan being a carefully chosen selection of water supply projects that will meet projected water needs, it is a laundry list of projects, many of which are not well-defined, not vetted, and are not supported by the communities they are intended to supply. Such over-planning puts fish and wildlife at risk due to the potential for de-watering our aquifers and rivers for unneeded water supply projects. I care about the future of this region's natural heritage,including whooping cranes and other wildlife. I urge you to work diligently to correct these shortfalls before submitting a final Plan.
5	230-245	Barbara J. Brown, Diane Hartman, Kevin & Sheilah Hastings, Lonnie Hastings, Bernice Hastings, Linda Hastings, Andy Hastings, Edward Rangel, Jr., Chris Osborne, Chad Hartman, Dennis Werley, Patti Werley, Ronald Lankford, Dusty Burruir, Lauren Lankford, Elizabeth Hartman,	I oppose the Cibolo Valley Local Government Cooperation's Wilson County Carrizo project and ask that it be removed from the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. Effective water planning for the future must include protection of the acquifer, realistic assessment of needs, and sufficient water for agriculture and the future growth of Wilson County. Environmental effects have not been studied, nor have the effects of water transport on rural communities and agriculture. I object to this project and urge its removal from the plan.
6	246-278	Frank L.Bain, Jr, Justine Gabrysch, Sandra Cannon, Matthew Rogers, Ida Rogers, Austin Rogers, Sam Rogers, Tracye Zies, Deric Zies, Jerry Russell, Lane Adcock, Lucille Kopecki, Patricia Kopecki, Michael Kopecki, Henry J. Kopecki,	I oppose the Cibolo Valley Local Government Cooperation's Wilson County Carrizo project and ask that it be removed from the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. This plan does not address: 1. The sustainable health of the Carrizo aquifer; 2. The effects of transfer of water on rural communities; 3. The rules of Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District; 4. The effect on agriculture in Wilson County; 5. The Modeled Available Groundwater for the aquifer; 6. The Desired Future Conditions of the aquifer; 7. Future water needs of Wilson County; 8. The environmental effects on Wilson County; 9. Mitigation for draw down of wells in the area; 10. The effects of the pipeline on residents, agriculture and the environment. I object to this project and urge its removal from the plan.
7	279-306	Robert Lott, Justine Gabrysch, Sandra Cannon, Shirley Bryan, Jay Day, Jerry Russell, Lane Adcock, Marty Mc McElhaney, Mr. & Mrs. Benny Azopardi, Sr., Rex & Ann Purchis, Mike & Janis Wenzel, W.L. Spille, James & Helen Noll, Priscilla Hastings, Terry West, Melody West, H. Alan Cravens, Daniel Siver, Lynn West, Irina Lawson, Justin West, Ray Johnson, Marie Shutt, John A. Shutt, Rory Hastings, Kristen Hastings, Tom Ortmann,	I oppose the Cibolo Valley Local Government Cooperation's Wilson County Carrizo project and ask that it be removed from the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. Effective water planning for the future must include protection of the aquifer, realistic assessment of needs, and sufficient water for agriculture and the future growth of Wilson County. Environmental effects have not been studied, nor have the effects of water transport on rural communities and agriculture.
8	307	Norman McClure	Wilson County water is best used and conserved in Wilson County. I oppose Cibolo Valley Local Governments Corporation's proposal to pump water from the Carrizo aquifer in Wilson County and transfer it to Guadalupe and Bexar Counties. Please remove this proposal from the 2016 Region L Initially Prepared Plan.

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9	308	Heather Hansen	I oppose the Cibolo Valley Local Government Cooperation's Wilson County Carrizo project and ask that it be removed from the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. Effective water planning for the future must include protection of the aquifer, realistic assessment of needs, and sufficient water for agriculture and the future growth of Wilson County. Environmental effects have not been studied, nor have the effects of water transport on rural communities and agriculture. Please remove the CVLGC Wilson County Carrizo project from the 2016 IPP. At some (probably near) future point in time, we in W.Co. will need to pull more water from our aquifer than we are currently pulling. I'd hate to find that the water is not there because it was sold to a group that does not need it & is only going to sell it to someone else. Thank you for your consideration of all the proposals inthe IPP & the time & effort you put into this work on our behalf. Please remove the CVLGC Plan.
10	309	Alamo Sierra Club submitted by Margaret Day	These comments include ours and fully support the HCA comments as well. 1) Accepting a 75% increase in regional population in just 50 years is unsustainable. A set of sustainable principles and criteria are needed to keep recommendations on track. 2) Recommended water projects are too many and not compared studiously or by broader risks and benefits. A guiding principle of net zero water would be ideal. 3) More conservation efforts could help the region reduce water needs by far more than the 22% goal. 4) We question the yield distribution of new sources and the limited study and innovation that went into these recommendations...the claim appears anecdotal, when it should be data driven. 5) Recommendations for groundwater sustainability (8.3.2.) are insufficient to prevent drawdown exceeding recharge, or the contiued mining and eventual depletion of Texas aquifers. The interconnectivity of surface and groundwater as a system ought to be another guiding principle. 6) The plans do not resolve conflicts between the rule of capture and GCD powers, in fact they allow the problems of over allocation, over use, and water wars to magnify. Section 8.9.3., 8.3.1 #5 and #6. Recent legislative changes in MAG guidelines are no scientific and predicted to increase drawdowns. 7) Environmental Benefits and Concerns, 6.7, is too limited and anecdotal, requiring more expansive analysis of costs and benefits. 8) Sharing groundwater resources among regions (8.3.3) included notification of those districts and provision of reports - an economic analysis of community impacts, instream flows, and bay and estuary systems incurred by movement of groundwater. The types of studies now recommended have not been provided (Vista Ridge and Forestar) and even if they were, should require more, such as public hearings. 9) Voluntary redistribution of water from rural and agricultural areas only requires the sellers to be compenstated but ignores, only a minute percent of landowners volunteered and are compensated, yet their water will be lost to them and they bear the impact. (i.e. Vista Ridge) 10) Vista Ridge is included and admits third-party negative economic impacts wil occur, these are not evaluated or addressed in the plan. 11) Environmental needs are not well addressed and not going to be met - see Texas Living Waters Project. We support: recommendation 8.10.4 (counties) and 8.7.5 (environmental studies).
11	310	Faye Taylor	Evergreen states opposition to Cibolo, Schertz water plan-As a Wilson County rancher and farm owner, I stand with Evergreen on this issue. We do not have enough information to know the long term effects of this. If Bexar County and any other counties have not planned well enough for their current and future needs, why should we as an outlying county provide for them? Who will provide for our needs if we run low on water? One thing we need to have learned from the prior years is we can never predict a drought or the duration of a drought and once that happens it can take a lot to recover. Just ask the people around Medina Lake. Why would 21 counties need to take water from one county? Did they not plan well for their own needs?
12	311	M. Diane Wilson	Carrizo for Cibolo Valley-This issue has come up before dealing with the City of San Antonio and Bexar County. Wilson County said NO then and it still stands at NO. Poor planning on Cibolo and Schertz part should not be a problem for us to solve. We are noted as one of the fasting {sic} growing counties in the state and we need to protect our own water supplies for our future needs. No,No and NO
13	312	Keevin Holcomb	SARA and Wilson County-We do not want water pumped from Wilson County to support Cibolo, and Schertz or any city's. (Kevin Holcomb with Essi Corp)
14	313	Sherman & Elaine Baker	No!!! Do not sell or give our water to San Antonio or anyone else!! They should have planned better many years ago. My husband and I have lived here for over 48 years and do not want to see our county robbed!! We vote NO, NO, NO!!
15	314	Barbara Hopson	Forestar Project Evaluated in Region L IPP-It makes no sense for Hays County to pay for a very expensive pipeline for Forestar from Lee County to Hays County--because at the most (in 2070), Forestar, under MAG projections, will be able to deliver only 16, 334 acft of Carrizo-Wilcox water per year--not the 45,000 acft/yr Hays County Commissioners Court is contracting with Forestar to deliver. Hays County Commissioners Court should cancel the contract with Forestart before the Oct. 1, 2015 renewal date. Forestar cannot deliver what they agreed to. Furthermore, as slowly as the Forester project is progressing, SAWS Vista Ridge pipeline, or another pipeline, will probably be in operation long before Forester can come online. Here is confirming information from the 2016 IPP for Region L: "The envisioned project size of 45,000 acft/yr of [Forestar] groundwater exceeds te remaining amount of water under the MAG for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in Lee County in every decade [2020-2070]...Accordingly, the size for the Hays County Project is 12,356 acft/yr in 2020, growing to 16,334 acft/yr by 2070" (From Region L 2016 IPP, Vol. 2, chapter 5, section 5.2.24.2--page 310). TWBD has told all the Regions not to recommend WMS which, in total, exceed the remaining available MAG for an area. We should not hook up with a company which would have to ignore MAG in order to fulfill its contract obligation to us.
16	315	Colin Mathews	Re: Cibolo Valley Project-Members, South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group, Region L. Re: Cibolo Valley Project. I just read article in Wilson County News this AM (7016015) regarding the Cibolo Valley Project which is being proposed by a corporation owned by the cities of Schertz and Cibolo. If those two cities want to sell their water they should get on with it—their claim they need the additional water for local growth in Guadalupe and Bexar counties is just a little disingenuous. They should not be granted authority to rob water from Wilson County—they are selling what they feel they can get by without and they apparently believe they have the right to reach out and take water from Wilson County. If they need the water for development they should stop selling their water to the city of San Antonio. I believe the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group, Region L, should absolutely refuse to allow this to happen and should deny the authority to pull water from the Carrizo Aquifer system. The welfare of Wilson County residents should be paramount in this matter—not the fact those who are pushing the Cibolo Valley Project want another revenue source.Colin Matthews,12790 FM 775,Floresville, Texas 78114
17	316	JC Hrubetz	I have been given your contact information as a party with San Antonio River Authority who is accepting input on the Region L Water Planning. As a landowner with agricultural production I am vehemently opposed to Carrizo, Wilcox or Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer waters being included in planning for San Antonio suburbs needs. The reason they (Cibilo-Schertz group) are looking for alternatives to fulfill their water needs is bad planning. WE in Wilson County don't with to be suffering the same fate when our kids are community leaders and land owners. For those reasons please note my objection to including Wilson county water for San Antonio Metropolis water needs planning! Sincerely, JC Hrubetz, GM/Controller,Freeman Coliseum & Expo Hall,210-226-1177 ph,210-860-4919 c,210-226-5081 f;www.freemancoliseum.com;www.freemanexpohall.com;"Building ilife memories is our Business"
18	317	Schertz-Seguín Local Government Corporation sent from R. Alan Cockerell/Bridget Gallegos-Guadalupe County Commissioner's Assitant submitted	Sent by R. Alan Cockerell---Submitted Resolution-A Resolution of the commissioners court of the county of Guadalupe ("County") supporting the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation's Water Development Project in Wilson County and Its inclusion in the Texas Water Development Board's South Central Texas (Region L) Regional Water Planning Area's Regional Water Pland. WHEREAS, the cities of Cibolo and Schertz, both located within the County, created the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC); and WHEREAS, CVLGC is charged with seeking new water development projects for the cities of Schertz and Cibolo; and WHEREAS CVLGC identified and is investigating the feasibility of a groundwater development project in Wilson County; and WHEREAS, the Wilson County Project is located within the planning area of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Area ("Region L") of the Texas Water Development Board; and WHEREAS, CVLGC has developed a plan to produce water out of the Carrizo/Wilcox formations in Wilson County for delivery to its members; and WHEREAS, CVLGC presented its projected project to Region L for inclusion in the planning group's 2016 Initially Prepared Plan to determine Potentially Feasible Water Management Strategies; and WHEREAS, Region L voted to include the CVLGC project for this purpose, and WHEREAS, the County supports the inclusion of the CVLGC project for all Region L planning purposes. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY COUNTY OF GUADALUPE, TEXAS: Section 1. The recital contained in the preamble of this Resolution are determined to be true and correct and are hereby adopted as part of this Resolution. Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption hereof. PASSED AND APPROVED the 14th day of July, 2015. Signed: Kyle Kutscher, County Judge and Attest: Teresa Kiel, County Clerk
19	318	Texas Water Alliance submitted by Tom Koch	This letter is written on behalf of Texas Water Alliance, Limited ("TWA"). The purpose of tis letter is to request changes in the alignment of the Recommended TWA Regional Carrizo Project Pipeline that is included in the Intially Prepared Plan ("IPP) that was submitted to the Texas Water Development Board on May 1, 2015. The requested changes in alignment are necessary in order to convey TWA water to customers in Hays County that now comprise a portion of the TWA Water Demands in the IPP. There are six (6) attachments to this letter: Attachment #1 - Alignment of TWA Regional Pipeline in IPP. Attachment #2 - Recommended Changes to Description of TWA. Attachment #3 - Clarification of TWA Demands in Comal and Hays County Pipelines. Attachment #4 - Recommended Alignment of TWA and Hays County Pipeline Segments. Attachment #5 - Recommended Description of TWA Pipeline Segments. Attachment #6 - Recommended Description of Hays County Pipeline Segments. If you have any questions or need additional information please contact me at (830) 833-4133 or Mr. Mark Janay at (408) 621-9031 [Six attachments - eight pages - NOT hand delivered]

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	A	B	D
20	319	Barbara Hopson	Subject: Region L: "Hays County Pipeline" into Wimberley--The 2016 Initially Prepared Plan (IPP) for Region L gives very little information about a WMS (water project) Region L is calling only the "Hays County Pipeline." The short discussion of this project hastens to say that it was included at the urging of "Hays County" (i.e., Will Conley, Hays County Commissioners Court's official representative to Region L).Unlike for most projects of Region L, there is no map shown for the route of the Hays County Pipeline, but there are two possible routes, designated only as "Option A" and "Option B." This will be a pipeline from San Marcos or Kyle to Wimberley. The costs for this mysterious pipeline are, predictably, horrendous. Hays Caldwell PUA (San Marcos, Kyle, Buda) and West Travis County PUA (Dripping Springs, Bee Cave) customers are struggling to pay the costs of their pipelines. Look at the cost of the Hays County Pipeline, both Options A and B: Size To Transport This No. Acre/Feet Per Year ProjectCost Annual Cost of Operation & Per Year Maintenance. Option A 19 miles, 36" diameter pipeline 15,314 \$49,026,000 \$6,080,000. Option B 18 miles, 36" diameter pipeline 15,314 \$52,174,000 \$6,535,000. Very Important Question: How many people will be struggling to pay the cost of this enormously expensive pipeline that will be only 18 or 19 miles long? Divide the number of people served in that relatively small area into \$49,026,000 or \$52,174,000 to find the per person cost to build the pipeline. Then those same few people will be paying over \$6 million dollars yearly for maintenance and operation on top of the construction costs. Plus the cost of the water itself, of course.I don't think Central Hays County wants, or can afford, this. Barbara Hopson,Wimberly
21	320	Bob & Marie McGahee	In March 2015 I attended a meeting in Stockdale regarding a proposed project by Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation to pump water from the Carrizo Aquifer in Wilson County north to Bexar and Guadalupe counties. I oppose sending our Carrizo water north to be sold. I understand that The Wilson County Commissioners Court has passed a resolution in opposition to CVLGC 's project, as have other Wilson County cities, water providers and civic groups. I also stand in opposition to CVLGC's project. Respectfully,Robert J. McGahee,938 Wild Rose Lane,Stockdale, TX 78160, mrmcgahee@hughes.net
22	321	Barbara Hopson	Dear Members of Region K and Region L, Truly, there is very little in print about a Hays County Pipeline in the IPPs. There is no map to show the route of the pipeline. There is no indication of what entity will build the pipeline. This vague and incomplete pipeline plan seems to have been added to the Region K and L IPPs as a placeholder -- with unknown details to be added. Unusual and not a good idea!IN REGION L (San Marcos to Wimberley) Go to www.regionltxas.org Then click on "2016 Initially Prepared Plan" on the right, under "2016 Planning Cycle."Then click on "...Volume II."Click on "5.2.3 Facilities Expansion" on the sidebar at left.Enlarge to 125% for easier reading.Go to pp. 45-46 for "Hays County."Go to p.47 for costs. IN REGION K (Wimberley to Dripping Springs) Go to www.regionk.org . Click on "Region K Ch. 5, 2016 Plan IPP". Put cursor in middle bottom of screen. Pop-up will let you ask for a certain page. Hold "Shift" and "Control" and Press "N."Put in "95" for that page. You will see "5.2.4.3.1 Hays County Pipeline."Page 96 shows costs. Respectfully,Barbara Hopson,Wimberley.
23	322	Danny J. Williams	The purpose of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG), Region L, is to provide is to provide comprehensive regional water planning. I live in the City of Schertz, located within the Region L planning area. In 2013, the City had a population of about 36, 000, a 13% increase over the 2010 decennial census. The water needs of the City of Schertz are projected to increase. In addition, the economic viability of the region depends upon having a safe and reliable source of drinking water. As President of the Berry Creek Homeowner's Association, comprising of approximately 120 homes, our residents are concerned with the continued growth and economic opportunities for the area. Water is a vital component of this continued growth. Thus, it is without question that new and economically feasible water resources must be developed. We are particularly supportive of the following projects: Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation-approximately 10,000 ac-ft/yr in Wilson County; Expanded Carrizo Project for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation-6,500 ac-ft/yr of Carrizo/Wilcox in Guadalupe County; Brackish Wilcox for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation Project Expansion-5,000 ac-ft/yr Brackish Wilcox project in Gonzales County. The above plans are a win-win for all involved and were included in the Region L 2016 IPP. The Berry Creek Homeowner's Association supports the inclusion of the projects in the 2016 IPP. The plans should remain in the IPP unchanged. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in the State of Texas.
24	323	State Rep John Kuempel	As you know, the district encompasses counties within the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG), Region L and includes the City of Cibolo and portions of the City of Schertz. The communities of Cibolo and Schertz have proactively sought to develop new success of the region and the State of Texas. The cities have taken a cooperative and regional view of water development and created the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation to accomplish the goal. This type of regional planning is helpful and should be encouraged. Further, it is important to ensure the water resources are used responsibly. It is imperative that the state planning groups, like Region L, incorporate legitimate water needs into their Initially Prepared Plans in order to ensure the resources are properly planned. Region L has consistently placed in its plan projects that are considered "limited". Such inclusion is necessary for proper resource planning. I understand that Region L voted to include a project by Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation in the 2016 Initially Prepared Plan and designated it as "limited". The planning process should be an open process that includes all viable projects in order to ensure that the State is properly planning for the future water needs of its residents. Because the planning process is a dynamic process that should strive for inclusion, the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation project should remain in the plan. I am more than happy to discuss this issue further should you have any questions or concerns. My door is always open if I may be of assistance in any way.
25	324	Jonah & Beulah Wilson	We object to any water leaving Wilson County. With our growth, wells that will be affected. We need our water.
26	325	South Central Texas Cattlemen's Board of Directors	The South Central Texas Chapter of Independent Cattlemen represents men and women involved in cattle production in Wilson, Bexar, Atascosa, and Frio counties. As landowners we are resource owners; as cattlemen we are dependent on water for our livestock and our livelihood. Agriculture provides the most basic and necessary of services to the population of this region and must be given consideration in water planning. The South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group's 2016 Initially Prepared Plan ignores the needs of agriculture. The plan assumes that all other water users will have increased needs but agriculture will not. Increased population calls for increased production of food and fiber. All statistics in the plan pertaining to agriculture appear to be outdated, subject to question, or incorrect. We strongly object to Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation's Wilson County Carrizo Project. This project is speculative, has questionable need, no immediate need and is extremely controversial. It would remove much needed water from the Carrizo Aquifer in Wilson County. We support the right of any landowner to lease water rights, as well as the right of his neighbor to protect himself from the abuse of the rule of capture by Wholesale Water Providers who transport water out of our rural communities. As resource owners we are concerned for the health and sustainability of our aquifers. The IPP includes proposals that clearly exceed the Desired Future Conditions. Projects that have Zero firm yield or exceed the DFC should be removed from the IPP. The Texas Water Code recognizes agriculture as an important stakeholder in water planning. The SCTRWP/Region L assigns 3 seats for agriculture. One of the agriculture seats has been vacant for a part of this planning cycle. Another agriculture seat is held by Alan Cockrell, General Manager of Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation and the Executive Director of Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation. Both of these entities have proposed projects in the Region L 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. We find this conflict of interest has contributed to a plan that ignores the needs of agriculture. In strongest terms, we urge removal of this individual immediately, prior to any vote on this plan, and his replacement with a qualified agricultural producer. In short, we find that 2016 IPP does not meet the statutory criteria for long and short term water planning in South Central Texas. The plan fails to protect agriculture, rural communities, and the region's water resources. South Central Texas Independent Cattlemen's Board of Directors: Brad Cotton, President-Gus Gonzalez, Vice President-Susan Gonzalez, Secretary-A.L. "Windy" Miller, Treasurer Directors: Laurie Miller, Richard Jackson, Pat Kuykendall, Alton Kuykendall, Marshall Livingston, Larry Wiley, Gary West, Kristie West, Bryan Mills, and Dr. Glen Tate.

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27	326	Diane Duesterhoeft	<p>Good evening. My name is Diane Duesterhoeft. I’m the co-coordinator of the San Antonio Interfaith Power and Light Organization, which is the interfaith environmental group. My comments that several of my colleagues and I will be presenting this evening are the result of a public water captains workshop that was jointly sponsored by the Texas Interfaith Center on public policy and San Antonio Interfaith Power and Light that was held on including to Region L members who discussed various aspects of water and water planning in Region L. The workshop was made possible by funding from the Meadows Center for Water in the Environmental in San Marcos., through a grant from the SWIFT Programs at the Texas Water Development Board, for which we are very grateful. Subsequent white-paper planning sessions occurred on May 21st and June 6th in San Antonio and input has been provided via e-mail by those who attended the workshop. Some of these comments are specific to Region L and some apply to the entire state. As people of faith, we believe that everyone has a right to safe and plentiful water. This right was affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2010 in stating that the human right to water is prerequisite for the realization of other human rights. The United Nations defines the right to water as the right of everyone to sufficient safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. As people of faith, we believe there is a moral responsibility for the Region L and Texas water plans to be driven above all by the needs for sustainable, equity and preservation of the environment. In 1987, the United Nations Brundland Commission defined sustainability as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. According to the United Nations Development Program’s human development report of 2011, sustainability is inextricably linked to basic questions of equity; that is, fairness, social justice and greater access to a better quality of life. Sustainability is not mutually exclusive to growth and development. People tend to equate growth with jobs, but growth presents many demands on utility infrastructure which may not correspond directly to creation of jobs. There will be growth and development in Texas even if no one moves here due to births of people already here. Indeed, according to the City of San Antonio Planning Office, more than 50 percent of San Antonio’s growth during the past ten years has been due to births, not influx. So the critical question is not if there will be growth and development, but how can they be sustainable and equitable, even for the most marginalized groups of people and wildlife. The current water planning process is based solely on an economic formula projected worst-case supply and demand among different stakeholders. It would be more equitable if it addressed the triple bottom line. The three-legged stool of concern for people, especially the disadvantaged, the economy and the environment.</p>
28	327	Rachel Cywinski	<p>Hello. My name is Rachel Cywinski. I’m also here with the Texas Interfaith Center for Public Policy and the water captains group in San Antonio. I was privileged to attend the Region L Meeting at which they approved the IPP and, once again, want to commend all the members. I was just very impressed with the time and the concern that they showed in their deliberations and just how much time they have spent and really are very aware of all the issues in trying to do what’s best for the region. I grew up in west Texas. Not the town of West, but the geographic region of west Texas and my father was a research scientist and my parents were very science oriented. And so, at our house, if you wore clothes or used a towel one day, you washed it, you flushed the toilet every time you used it, but when I went to my friends’ houses, I would always be told, Only our parents are allowed to flush the toilet. And with one of my—my best friend, in fact, had an older brother who, whenever I would go spend the night over there, he would run into the restroom and use the restroom if he thought one of use was headed to the restroom because he didn’t want to have to use the restroom after us and weren’t allowed to flush the toilet. So—And if you had to urinate, you had one toilet to use, if you had to do something else, you had to go to another one. And one time I just got a little upset with the brother and I thought, Well, I’m just going to flush the toilet before I use it anyhow. The next day my friend said, my father said you can only flush the toilet at night and we can’t waste water. And I have to say, also, when I would go visit my cousins by the Great Lakes, once again, they said, Why do you people in Texas take a shower every day? That’s just too much water. So we may think we conserve a lot, but we can always conserve more. Conservation is the least expensive and most rapid way to provide more water. Yet there are wide variations in per-capita water usage across Region L. We support the best management practices from municipal conservation in the South Central Texas Region L Water Plan 2016 Initially Prepared Plan, but feel the timetable for meeting the goal at 140 gallons per capita day, GPCD, should be more aggressive. Conservation goals should also be subdivided into uses. As the water delivery infrastructure is rebuilt, different meters could be installed to monitor different uses such as household and lawn irrigation. Other municipal water districts should be encouraged to develop and implement effective conservation programs such as those that have been developed and are in use by San Antonio Water System. Municipal water districts should also be encouraged to develop zero discharge as reclamation of waste water as a conservation measure to repair leaks which result in non-revenue water in near distribution lines and to incentivize individual rainwater harvesting and reuse of gray water, especially in new developments. Downstream protection is very important. While reuse of treated wastewater, zero discharge policy, is an effective local conservation measure, it does not provide for downstream water. Whenever a community wants to implement zero discharge, it needs to do this in consideration with others in that region and the potential effects of people and wildlife downstream. And, indeed, I heard during the Region L meeting, that this is the first time that the rights of downstream users are not able to be included in the plan because it’s no longer considered feasible. So I know that will be addressed in the future and we are – as people of faith, we are very concerned about the right for everyone to have water. For surface water, withdrawal rights sustainability should be accounted for in terms of total possible river flow. Thank you.</p>
29	328	Jeanna Stephens	<p>Hello. I’m Jeanna Stephens, and I’m also from the San Antonio Power and Light and I would like to speak about sustainable and equitable landscaping. Urban agriculture and edible landscaping, which use less water than turf grass, should be encouraged. The San Antonio Food Policy Council and more people representing environmental and minority interests should be on the Region L planning council. Conventional wisdom had minimized the importance of containment - of contaminant transfer in the Edwards Aquifer, but a recent study by the USGS found agricultural chemical contaminants to be present and that they may be transported in as little as two years, in a report by Martha L. Ja-J-a-g-e-c-k-i, Mary Lyon Musgrove, Richard L. Lindgren, Lynn Qualquist and Sandra M. Ebberts, 2011. The USGS Fact Sheet 2011-23142, “Assessing the Vulnerability of Public Supply Wells to Contamination Edwards Aquifer near San Antonio, Texas.”Agricultural chemicals are applied at higher rates in urban than in rural areas and urban streams tend to be more polluted. This is from a report by Wesley L.M. Stone, Robert G. Gillam and Jeffrey D. Martin, 2014 U.S. – United States Geological Survey Scientific Investigation Report 2014-5154, “An Overview Comparing Results from Two Decades on Monitoring for Pesticides in the Nation’s Streams and Rivers, 1992 to 2001 and 2002 to 2011. In the publications of the USGS governments – SUR 2014 5154, education programs on proper use for agricultural chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers and organic gardening for home gardeners would be helpful in preventing pollution as well as natural means of pest control. And I happened to look on a refrigerator - - my refrigerator before leaving, and I found some - - a group that had been very helpful to us at the Master Gardeners of San Antonio had presented workshops on - - on mulching at my church and they are quite willing and helpful to present programs of this nature. Thank you.</p>

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30	329	Betty Dabney	<p>Good evening, Commissioners and ladies and gentleman. Just to tell you a little bit about myself, San Antonio is my hometown. I was on the founding faculty of Texas A&M’s School of Rural Public Health and Environmental Health and I was founding of the Environmental Health in the University of Maryland School of Public Health in College Park. In Maryland, I was on the Governor’s Commission on Environmental Justice and Sustainable Communities. Since retiring, I’ve moved back to San Antonio where I’ve taught in UTSA’s Urban and regional Planning Program. I’ve also done some consulting work with the Edwards Aquifer Authority that involved discovering and digitizing all the technical studies they have ever done including all of the south central region water plans going all the way back to the TransTexas water plans. I would venture to say that I’m the only person in this room who has looked at every page of every south central Texas water plan, which is not to say I’ve read every page. I’m going to talk about sustainability, transparency, accountability and security in our water planning. The TWDB and the Region L Planning Commission need to be explicit in how they arrive at the number for the plans. For example, is the 140 gallons per capita per day for residential and commercial water use in Region L and average for all users? If so, it would be skewed by the few highest users. And where do the population projections come from that the TWDB provides to the regions? Are all municipalities developing their plans using the same figures? The source and methods used to derive the projections of demand and use should be transparent. We want transparent truthful costs of water in terms of society, economics and business, environment and social aspects and for these costs to be sustainable over time. Water providers may not always know the costs, but better cooperation among government entities may help. Municipalities and water providers should provide breakdowns of all costs for proposed new projects including the costs of energy transfers and associated increased water use for power generations. All regional and state water plans should be required to balance projected uses and projected availability; in other words, to achieve sustainability. And I’d like to speak to that in lieu - - in view of the figures that Brian presented to us tonight. As shown in the WG category summary of Appendix A, the projected water deficit for the entire Region L ranges from 207, 115 acre-feet per year in 2020 to 494,468 in 2070. More than the entire projected usage of Bexar County in 2070 and twice as much as Brian mentioned in his presentation tonight. I will look into the possible sources for this discrepancy and encourage Brian to do so, as well, because this is a very large and important discrepancy. So much so that all the proposed projects would bot be able to make up for the shortfall of water. Communities need to be held more accountable for water conservation goals. When they apply for SWIFT-funded projects, the implementation of their water conservation goals should be a consideration of SWIFT eligibility criteria weighted towards receiving more points for successful implementation. We understand that the evaluation of implantation will depend on better recordkeeping and accountability at a local level and should be built into the planning process. We support the development of a model industrial mining water conservation plan mentioned in the IPP for - - by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Water usage for fracking should not be exempt from conservation or rationing measures applied to other uses. We recommend a statewide study of water and water transfer costs. Implementation of new and even experimental technologies such as large-scale condensation of water from air should be actively encouraged by the SWIFT program. Insofar as possible, public water districts should use only the water in their watershed commonwealth. All aquifer levels should be monitored and published online for public access. Notably, the failure to public levels of Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer makes it impossible to determine how hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, will affect the water supply in that area or how the proposed MAG projects might impact the levels of the aquifer. Intercounty transfer of water from agricultural to urban regions should be discouraged because the rural areas may need the water for growing food. I’ll come to that in a second. New surface reservoirs, which are more susceptible to airborne and waterborne contamination and terrorism, should be discouraged in favor of secure underground storage. Existing systems should have higher priority for access to water than new ones. All new commercial and residential developments should be required to specify where the water to support them will come from and there should be oversights to insure that designation of water supplies is not duplicated among developments. If there is insufficient water, in worst-case scenario, the development should not be approved. New development should be required to adopt best management practices, including native plants and landscaping and elimination of irrigation systems. The cost of providing new infrastructure to deliver water and waste water to new developments should be borne by the developments themselves and not by existing users. Preservation of land in environmental sensitive areas from development is critical to sustainability of water quality and quantity and state funds should be available for conservation easements. And I’ll just say that one point that has not - - In closing, one point that has not been considered in the plan is that California is on the brink of running out of water within a year and if this happens, the burden of raising food for the country - - more of the burden will fall to other states, including Texas. This could be a game changer in our planning scenario. So we would be happy to implement you - - to help you in implementing any or all of these ideas and, as people of faith, we’re not here to share our religion with you. Instead, we are here because we have faith in the process. Region L and Texas water plans can make significant contributions to the sustainability and the equality of access to water on our state for all Texas, human and wild. Thank you very much for the opportunity to make these comments.</p>
31	330	Charlie Flatten	<p>Good evening, Mr. Chairman and members of the Region L planning group. My name is Charlie Flatten and I’m with the Hill Country Alliance. Usually in here it’s polar, but tonight it’s not. It’s warm. Thank you for the opportunity to – to let me make comments on this new draft plan. The Region L water planning group play a critical role in our state’s water planning process and Hill Country Alliance is appreciative of the huge effort that is involved in drafting these initially prepared plans. Our comments reflect a collective vision of our Hill Country supports, stakeholders, businesses, elected officials for the state water plan that recognizes the need to project long-term spring flow, healthy water catchment areas and sustained groundwater resources for current and future generations. Our written comments will include broad recommendation for the implement, improvement of the Region L planning process, specific policy recommendations drawn from policies outlined in Chapter 8 of the IPP, recommendation for additional study and research from that same chapter and comments on specific water management strategies in Chapter 5. In the interest of time, I will only address the broad recommendations. Only by constant - - constantly seeking to improve the regional water planning process can we assure that the state water plan continue to improve in its ability to insure water supply for future generations. In order to provide water for future generations, Hill Country Alliance recommends the Region L adopt and apply a set of guiding principles that will serve as a blueprint for long-term water sustainability. As an example, I would say the economy and land values of Texas depend on meeting its water needs in a way that does no harm or depletion of river, streams, springs and aquifers. Number two, costly California – style outdated infrastructure. Intensive waste management strategies need to be minimized in favor of innovative, localized and modern neutral solutions that have been proven around the country. Region L should prioritize and encourage these centralized systems and new technologies that use and reuse water in place. Number three, additional definitions needed for water management strategies. The reason the state water plan in being criticized as less a planning document and more a wish list beset with duplicative and expensive overplanning. Better definition of water management strategy categories will control the redundant and exceedingly lengthy lists. We recommend a two-tier system of water management strategy characterization. We think it needs to be revisited and strengthened in such a way that recommended strategies promote healthy sustainable watersheds, fulfill all of the water board’s - - the state water board’s minimum criteria and are not duplicated by a similar strategy that would fulfill the same need. Possible the alternate strategy category could be reserved for those strategies that are implemented or do not fulfill the water board’s minimum criteria. Number five, Region L planning consulting firm. The consulting firm is excellent and provides a valuable service in the planning process, however, to avoid the perception or temptation of conflicts of interest in Region L, like other agencies, should create and ad a conflict-of-interest policy. Region L specifies many policy recommendations that AC—HCA supports. We would like to commend Region L for the inclusion of these policies and encourage their adoption as part of the Region L water plan. Our thorough comments will be forthcoming written. Thank you all for your consideration.</p>
32	331	Diane Savage	<p>Good evening. I’m Diane Savage. I’m a citizen of Wilson County and a member of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation Board and a member of the Region L board representing Groundwater Management Area 13, I have to express some real concerns and objections to the Cibolo Valley Local Government Carrizo Project, which is number 5.2.14. in the IPP. The GMAs have been working diligently for years in accordance with the legislative dictates to develop desired future conditions, or DFCs, and the amounts of managed available groundwater. Or the MAGS, in order to protect and manage groundwater resources for all the citizens in the State of Texas. And here is a project proposed for the planned which is proposed with a zero firm yield and limits way over the DFCs and the MAGS all for needs that don’t even start before 2030 and are minimal at best. And yet no one has even considered any other solution rather than taking 10,000 acre feet a year from the Carrizo Aquifer in Wilson County beginning in eight years or so? Strange. At the last region L meeting, Con assured the board members that we would have time to replace this project with a more reasonable water management strategy to meet the needs for Cibolo and Schertz which would not be at the expense of agriculture and groundwater sustainability. Thank you.</p>
33	332	Kay Love	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. My name is Kay Love. I’m a resident of Wilson County. I’m a landowner and an agricultural producer. The plans seem to regard property rights as a protection of the landowner’s right to sell or lease groundwater. However, this plan promotes the abuse of the right-of-capture by wholesale water providers and encourages the overdraft of aquifers to the detriment of groundwater sustainability. The plan includes numerous projects, six from Wilson County, that transport rural water, yet it fails to evaluate the effect of redistribution of water from rural and agricultural areas. I urge the removal of all proposed projects from the plan that are MAG-limited, do not meet the DFCs or include water transport from rural counties and, particularly, Wilson County. I strongly object to Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation’s Wilson County Carrizo project. This is a water transport plan for a wholesale water provider that is speculative, controversial, MAG-limited, opposed by the Wilson County Commissioners’ Court, backed by questionable need figures, has questionable funding, and is a challenge to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District. This challenge to the Evergreen is a door-opener to Wilson County’s water. Inclusion of this project in the plan is an invitation to controversy and litigation. The history of this project does not reflect well on the Region L planning process. Without changes, this plan is inconsistent with the law and with the long-term protection of the state’s water resources, agricultural resources and natural resources. Thank you.</p>

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34	333	Ellen Berky	<p>Hello. My name is Ellen Berky, and I have resided in Bexar County and been a ten-year customer of the San Antonio Water System since 1972. I would like to share selected portions of the legislative policy report prepared by Texas Impact entitled, “Their Own Vines and Fig Trees, a Security Agenda for all Texas.” I would also like to encourage the Texas Water Development Board to begin to dialogue with the Texas Public Utilities Commission regarding improving the quality of water regulation in Texas. I first encouraged Texas Impact and its sister organization, the Texas Interface Center for Public Policy, when I was invited to join a group of United Methodist women who converged on their state legislature - legislature some years ago and, recently, I revisited the website of Texas Impact when I became involved with the water captains project you’ve been hearing about from some other folks who have spoken before me. Since the internet became such a useful tool, Texas Impact has become even more effective at grassroots water education among the general public. Her is what Vines and Fig Trees had to say to the Texas Legislature in 2015: Texas is fortunate to have a public water planning process. In 1997 Texas implemented a locally-focused grassroots approach to water planning giving substantive responsibility to 16 regional water planning groups must have representation from environmental groups, municipal utilities and small businesses, as well as industrial and agricultural stakeholders. Whatever strategies Texas implements for conserving and developing water resources will begin as regional proposals approved by these teams of stakeholders. Hello? Texas Impact is talking about you. Texas Water Development Board, you’re the ones who initiate regional proposals for conserving and developing water resources. Well, there’s more. Texas went - - Impact went on to describe some legislative mandates passed in 2013 here in Texas. Lawmakers moved water rate making to the Public Utility Commission in 2013. Having recently made sweeping changes to Texas water management policies, the legislature will need to evaluate the implementation process so far and make any necessary adjustments. Presumably in 2015, which we’ve seen didn’t necessarily happen. So Texas Impact was interested in having the 2015 Legislature explore the implementation challenge of water conservation in the context of utility rate setting and goes on to say, The rate-making process does not interact with the water planning process. So stakeholders in the planning process may not have a way to even discover how alternative scenarios could impact rate payers. Likewise, water rate-making is generally disconnected from broader environmental impacts. Lack of connection between the water planning process and the water rate-making process could lead to incoherent planning, especially in the are of conservation. Well, incoherent planning. What? God forbid. Well, I don’t know whether our legislators concern themselves much with the topics of water conservation this year let alone its interrelationship to rate setting in the recently concluded session. It did get my attention, though. I had attended a San Antonio Water System rate advisory committee meeting in March and sat in fascinated horror as the SAWS controller explained the overall rate increases in store for San Antonio Water System consumers in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Then, in May, I looked at SAWS’ quarterly report at another public meeting and understood that San Antonians are getting so goof at water conservation that our public water system is going to have increasingly capital-intensive budget. For your information, except, of course for Mr. Robert Puente, San Antonio just implemented a water rate increase totaling over 10 percent by the end of 2014. This was even before SAWS factored in a \$3.4 billion multi-regional pipeline project to transfer water from another region. I don’t want to just pick on SAWS because this is a regional water planning group we’re talking about, so I’d like to ask the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority why the approval of your multi-billion dollar saltwater desalination project in 2014 reduced the new strategies for conservation percentage for the whole region from 15.5 to 13.7 percent. And. Alternatively, what is the rate increase which will be passed onto your Guadalupe Blanco consumers to pay for this saltwater desalination project? Getting back to Vines and Fig Trees, Texas Impact concludes its report with a number of recommendations for legislators and their appointed stewards like your good selves. Quote, Conservation programs should honor the capacity of every Texas, and even very small or disadvantaged consumers, to be part of a collective strategy. Water rates should reflect these priorities and rate payer incentives should be part of the conservation planning process. You all - - Yeah. I’m almost done. You all should set clear priorities for water conservation planning and make clear connections between water rates and water conservation. And ensure that affordable water is available to all Texas and prevent water from becoming a speculative commodity. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.</p>
35	334	Carol Peters	<p>I’m Carol Peters. I live and own a business in Caldwell County. I wanted to thank everyone that I’ve listened to so far for all the valuable and much information that I’ve already learned. Thank you very much. Let’s see, my understanding is that the Region L 2016 IPP includes a water pipeline that will go through our county moving Caldwell County water elsewhere. I understand that all Texans need to share the water that we have in the state and I’m willing to do that. Sharing our water, water lines and land for new lines in Caldwell County, I’m probably okay with. I know that what we need to do. As long as strict conservation is being used at the end of the lines and as long as we, in Caldwell County, with growing population options and needs, are able to tap into the lines to access the water we need first before we send it onto others. And at a reasonable price. Thank you.</p>
36	335	Kamala Platt	<p>I didn’t actually intend to comment this evening, but my experience today compelled me to go ahead and sign up, particularly since I told my neighbors that I was coming to a meeting at the SAWS building here and I would - - I would let others know what was happening on my street. Just to summarize what my - - a little story that follows is about, I’m concerned that we need water infrastructure and we need to look at the water infrastructure problems and the effects of human activities such as fracking and climate change on water distribution needs throughout this Region L before pumping water from the northeast and then selling it to California bottling companies. But, anyway, I wanted to tell you I went out - - I’ve been proud that my - -yard, which I’ve built up with a lot of good soil, good plants and mulch and rain barrels had absolutely no run-off, even during the heaviest of the rains this last month. So it was really shocking when I went out this morning before 8 a.m. and saw water running down my street. I saw that it was coming from a - - from the main line a couple springs near the bus stop about two blocks - - two houses down from my house. This is the third or fourth time I had - - or another time I was told that it was happening all over town. I called SAWS and was told that the problem had been reported and that they would be out to look at it. Each time I went out for subsequent hours, water was still running. Nothing had been done. About 5 p.m., I went down and saw that SAWS had come by and painted on the street and put out flags and a sign. I talked to my neighbor who’s - - who was right next to that bus stop, my next door neighbor, and he said he had called in the early afternoon, waited 20 minutes to make his - - his comment that the water was still running. His mother was concerned, had asked him to stay on the line because she as concerned that, like other times, we would be - - we would get - - the water would register on our - - on our water bills even though it was mainline water and we were not using it. It was going down in the drainage. As I was coming, then, to a meeting previous to this, I saw as similar water issue at Babcock and - - around Glendale, I think it was, in the afternoon. So I’m concerned that there were actual multiple issues that some of this is - - the last time it happened, they said it was because of the drought. I don’t think that’s the issue now. I’m just concerned about our infrastructure, I’m concerned that we’re not paying attention to then needs that we have and, like was mentioned previously, with the - - I did participate in some of the water-planning sessions and we need that triple - - triple bottom line that is going to help us all and including especially the people who are ending up paying the most percentage-wise, which is the low-income communities like where I live, and then waiting nine hours plus to get any attention to water running down, and that’s water that we’re all paying for. So thank you.</p>

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37	336	Russell Labus	<p>Good evening. My name is Russell Labus. I'm the general manager of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District. Our district is located south of San Antonio. We cover all of Karnes, Wilson, Atascosa, Frio Counties. As Mr. Mim's mentioned, I'm also a member of the Region L water planning group representing the water districts. But I'm here this evening to speak on behalf of the Evergreen District and the citizens and landowners of Wilson County, specifically, to voice opposition to the approval of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC) Project in the Region L water plan. This project is a 10,000 acre-foot Carrizo project with the well field being in Wilson County for water transport out of our district into the Cibolo-Schertz area. Groundwater conservation districts (GCDs) are charged by the Texas Legislature in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code to conserve, preserve, protect and prevent the waste of groundwater resources within their districts. This is to assure adequate future water supplies for the constituents of the district. One of the biggest challenges that groundwater conservation districts face is achieving a delicate balance between conservation and preservation and optimizing groundwater production for the benefit of all constituents of the district. One of my biggest concerns on the approval of a project of this magnitude in the plan is that, to my knowledge, there's not been any adequate scientific studies nor has there been any groundwater modeling by an outside technical consultant to determine just what effect that large-scale project such as this would have on the Carrizo Aquifer locally, either in terms of water quality and/or water drawdown levels over a time as this quantity of water is produced on a continual basis. Neither has the issue of mitigation of surrounding wells that will be impacted by this project been addressed. But yet the project is moving forward as we speak, at least on a preliminary basis, in terms of land and water rights acquisitions and pipeline easements, but according to the projections in the IPP--the initially prepared plan--additional water demands for the Cibolo-Schertz area is not expected until somewhere around the year 2030, or about 15 years from now. It is my fear that inclusion of this project in the Region L plan would be used as a leverage to push the project forward regardless of whether or not it would be detrimental to the citizens, landowners and municipalities of Wilson County. I feel that there is still adequate time in the next round on planning to conduct those studies and address the issue in the proper manner. Section 5.2.14.5 addresses some implementation issues related with this project. And I'm going to go ahead and just read some of this verbatim. I won't read the whole section, but I'll just include some of the high points here. One of the—It says, The implementation of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation-Carrizo Project could involve conflicts with other water supplies plans as they will be competing for limited groundwater supplies within Wilson County and the Evergreen Groundwater Conservation District. Because the district's permitting process is independent of the regional planning process, potentially competing groundwater management strategies are not prioritized. It goes on to say, a little bit further down, and this is under the Evergreen Conservation District bullet point permit—for permits. It says, the development of groundwater in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in the south Texas water-planning region must address several issues. Major issues include analysis of pumping impacts on groundwater levels, mitigation of impacts on existing well owners, drought and water conservation plans and needs assessment of the receiving water utilities. Couple of other bullet points here in the—in the plan. It says, Impacts on endangered and threatened species, water levels in the aquifer include dewatering of the current artesian part of the aquifer, base low in streams and wetlands. Couple of other bullet points: Competition with others in the area for groundwater and regulations by the Evergreen Water District including periodic renewal of permits and potential pumping reductions. As I believe it was pointed out, this project is a zero firm yield MAG-limited project. According to the pumping numbers that my staff has compiled for 2014, agricultural pumping was the largest water user in the district representing about 64 percent of the total pumpage of Wilson County. Public water supply was at about 32 percent and public water supply not only includes municipalities, it also includes the rural water supply corporation that supply water to the outlying rural areas. Oil and gas water usage for the oil and gas industry represented about 4 percent of that local number. Wilson County will continue to grow as the population of San Antonio grows and people push outward into the surrounding counties, suburbs and small towns. We've already seen that occurring in towns such as La Vernia, Floresville and Stockdale. Municipal water usage in these towns as well as the existing rural water supply corporations have increased in the range of about 18 to 23 percent since the year 2010. The towns of Poth and Falls City, although a little bit further out from the location of this project, also rely on Carrizo water for their municipal supply and they have also shown growth. And even though the Eagle Ford Shale activity has slowed somewhat in the last six months or so, I would expect that to be somewhat temporary and to eventually pick back up, although it might not quite get to the level it was a year or two ago. But, nevertheless, it's going to still continue to place increasing water demands on the district, both in terms of oil and gas production and Eagle Ford workforce population increases. The I-35 corridor between San Antonio and Austin is no doubt on of the fastest growing areas of our state, if not, the nation. However, I respectfully encourage and request the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation to explore other water supply options to bring to the table and that, a minimum, do some adequate upfront scientific studies and groundwater modeling before moving forward and having a detrimental impact on the citizens of Wilson County and to our agricultural industries that are present within our county. Thank you for allowing me to speak.</p>
38	337	Judge Dickie Jackson	<p>Hello. I'm Dickie Jackson. I am the County Judge of Wilson County and I am not here as an individual. Will the people in my group please stand up? (Complying) We came to represent Wilson County. Thank you. Okay. I'm here in support of Wilson County and our water. Wilson County is a rural county. Only 20 percent of our population lives in urban areas. We are a rural county, but a growing county. Our most densely populated areas are within a few miles of Bexar County. This area is mostly subdivisions. These people depend on rural water supply corporation for their water. Wilson County is the 16th fastest-growing county in the state. We are planning for that growth and we need our water. The southern part of our county is more agricultural. We have people raising peanuts, watermelons, corn, cotton and other rural crops along with ranchers raising cattle. The ranchers use water to water their livestock and for growing grass, grains and hay to feed their cattle. The farmers needs to grow—need water to grow their crops, the farmers and ranchers exist from selling their products they produce and we, as consumers, use these products to exist. With drought effects this other parts of our nation, Texas will have to help bear the large burden of feeding America. Wilson County, with this water, is a part of the solution. Your 2016 South Texas Region L Water Plan includes a number of maps that illustrate the impact of this plan of Wilson County. There is no map that illustrates how these plans overlap. There are six proposed projects that affect Wilson County directly and others directly adjacent to Wilson County lines. I ask that all plans affecting Wilson County be deleted from the 2016 plan. The Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation's proposed project is a particularly unpopular and unworkable plan that pits a wholesale water provider against Wilson County and the Evergreen Underground Water District. The Cibolo Valley Local Government corporation project is inconsistent with the long-term protection of the state's water resources. The 2016 Initially Prepared Plan does not address the effect of water transportation to rural areas and communities as is required to do so by law. This affects the adequately studied and included in the planning documents. The protection of underground water sustainability begins at he county level and I, specifically, encourage the recommendation in Section 8.3.2 that county officials be notified when projects are submitted to the planning process. The inclusion of overlapping plans and the obvious challenges to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District rules strictly impact Wilson County and will place Wilson County in an unwelcome controversy. My goal is to keep Wilson County's water safe and in Wilson County, and I ask you to exclude all water—our water from all proposed plans, more especially, the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation's Carrizo Project.</p>

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39	338	John Larrison	<p>Good evening, everyone. My name, again, is John Larrison. I am and have been the president of SS Water for the past 18 years. We have done considerable planning. I'm not going to waste a lot of your time with details. First of all, I'd like to second the comments from Evergreen and our judge. We are SS Water in the northern part of the county, where most of the people locate. We will be the ones impacted by some of the stuff you've heard and I will give you an overview and Herb Williams, following me, he has some specific details for those that like numbers because he has been the prime mover in our planning. Let's see, our concern, again, is not here and now, as you've heard before. They're not looking for this water for a few years out. That is probably the same time we will be looking for that same water. If it's in the plan and --and already taken, right now we could go down to Evergreen and probably get a permit for an additional well or two for the next few years without any trouble at all. The day will come when we do that and they'll say, I'm sorry, we're tapped out, because these agencies like the Schertz-Cibolo thing already have that water and they're not going to give it back, at a reasonable price, anyway. So our concern really is out--and it has been for years--the long-term impact. Fifteen, 20, 30 years out there, which is what Region L should be concerned about, not just solving the immediate problems. We base a lot of this on the fact that we see more and more people looking, trying to get the water out of Wilson County. It's there. There's no doubt about it. There's plenty of water right there now, but it's going to get used up at a great rate. As we mentioned earlier, the GAM mentioned, the future conditions. When that aquifer does start getting drawn down, if you look at the maps, the horizontal maps, the Carrizo slopes up. We are on that up slope. Herb can give you some actual numbers. That aquifer starts going down, which the GAM and future conditions show that it will already without adding all this stuff, we will be the first ones dewatered. And I know people say, well, you can lower your pumps. There is a bottom. There is a bottom to that aquifer, folks. You can only go so far. So we really hope that Region L will put some real emphasis on the long-term planning out 15, 20, 30 years, which they should, and not solve today's problems today. We are concerned about some of the population numbers we get. Every year we get requests from Region L to give them our population estimates, which we just don't pull out of thin air. We look around, we check everything we can from the state and we actually have one of our subcontracts offer a type of program that did an estimate of our population growth. It is higher than what we keep getting out of Region L and I know the Texas Water Development Board is probably your driver, but it's still---we're going to need more water than what you think we need. So--And our long-range planning. We don't do a five, 10, 15-year increment. We did an engineering study to where we build out the whole CCM. If this great influx of people come and every available spot within our CCM that is buildable gets built on, what would we need to support them? 'Cause we don't know where the next development's going to go. So wherever it goes, we have a plan to supply that with pipes, wells, storage tanks and so forth. So we are doing our planning. I've already mentioned the GAM, which Herb will give you some numbers on that. That fact that we're in the up slope, the last GAM meetings we attended when they were working these future conditions, it appeared to me that they use an overall average for Wilson County or even Evergreen. One size does not fit all. Just doesn't work. You know, Stockdale, Floresville, can take a bigger drop than we can. We'll be out of water before they--before they run out of water. And that's our concern. And as you've heard, most of the people--a large number of the people live up in our area. About 1,500 families in our CCM. Got 5,000 or more connections. So, like I said, we're really concerned about --have been for the last ten years or more. What's going to happen out there in 10, 30 years? Now, I and most of the board members won't even be around when that happens, which really disturbs me, too, because I see it in politics. When the stuff, you know, hits the fan, everybody that did it is gone. I worry--every board meeting, I, generally, bring up something about the future people. We are member owned. It's our members that we're trying to protect and so forth. And in wrapping it up, all I've got to say is I hope what you've heard before about the long-range planning really comes through. It's real easy to just approve these plans and press on and hope somebody else sorts them out. It is going to happen. You heard Evergreen, you heard the Judge. It's going to happen out there 20,30 years. We go to do something now. We can't wait till 20, 30 years 'cause that water, we can't get it back. They're not making any new water. Thank you very much.</p>
40	339 Oppose CVLGC	Herb Williams	<p>I, too, want to footstomp the opposition to the Cibolo Valley Local Government Authority project and plan. We have several sledgehammers coming at us in the next several years. And sledgehammer number 1, I think, is--and let me, first of all, say thank you for what you all do in the planning process, but I think there's some flaws and this past year, as Mr. Larrison said, at every five years we get our population study and it--you know, and I have actually been through a lot of training and stuff on how they factor these and figure these. So this year I thought, well, you know, I'm going to spend some time and I went to our board of directors and we spent several thousand dollars hiring a consultant. Not only looked at the census bureau information, but also took our county appraisal district information and put a great package together on our population study. This was an independent consultant. He had--he was being paid by us, but told him I wanted this to be independent. I wanted it to be a third party and I wanted it to be factual information. I think Region L was pretty impressed with that package that we put together. They put it---they sent it up to the water development board, and I'm sorry, ma'am, but I thought it just got ignored because we got the same numbers back. You know, it's sad when you meet with other water purveyors in and around our region and every one of them tell you that, you know, Herb, we got two planning factors. We got Region L planning factor, we got our own planning factors. And I will tell you that we got our own planning factors. It would be ludicrous for me, as a general manager and looking my customers in the face every day, to not use rational planning factors to make sure they have water in the future. Even starting in 2020, you know, our population projections are 10 percent more than what the water development board states that they are. And they exponentially go up to 2070 to where we almost need pretty close to double the amount of acre-feet as the demand level for our future customers. So that's sledgehammer number 1. Sledgehammer number 2 is, if you look at the ---the groundwater availability model and if it---the desired future conditions come true, we are in the area--our whole area--our whole service area is surrounded by the drawdown of 120 to 110 feet. This comes right off the chart that's put into the initiated--or the initial plan, Figure 6-7. And so that encompasses our whole service area. And I will tell you that most of our wells are about 180 feet below the surface and we have anywhere from 80 to 100 feet of water above those wells. And so if you're talking about 100 to 120 feet of drawdown, or wells are dry. People say, well, just lower your wells. Well, when you're in a sand-filled aquifer and you lower the wells, you're not going to get the production out of those wells that you would be pumping out of the --the artesian effect that we have and that we pump out of. So that's sledgehammer number 2. Sledgehammer number 3 is all these plans that--whether they're strategies or whether they're alternate strategies or whatever, they keep getting put into the Region L planning factor because, you know, it's kind of a moving target for us. According to our population projections and demand needs, we don't--we don't start getting a deficit until the year 2070. In my planning factors, I'm planning for a deficit somewhere around three decades before that in the 2040 region to where I need to start looking at alternate sources of water whether brackish water or things like that. But this is a moving target because the more you put into the plan; the sooner I have to look at alternate sources of water. And I tell you, there's a real disaster coming for every one of my customers. The majority of our wells are going to be dry, as I said. Yes, we can cap those off and move further into the Carrizo, but that's an expense that we have to pay. And, you know, every one of us, as a private citizen, pay taxes to the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation Authority. And as the gentleman alluded to, you know, they've got a purpose and the purpose is to preserve and protect our--our resource. And it's ludicrous to me that we spend tax dollars and having this authority and this conservation district in our area to do the things that we can't do individually and we're looking at---we're looking at a situation in the future years where our customers are going to have to pay millions of dollars to find alternative water sources and pipe it into Wilson County because that water is not going to be available for us.</p>
41	340	Carol Peters	<p>Hello. I'd like to thank the--again, thank the planning group that's been working hard on this. I'm Carol Peters. I live and own a business in Caldwell County. I'm going--I'd like to add a few more points to ponder to those I've already mentioned in prior meetings. I'm also a retired teacher and, as a retired teacher--Well, in the early 1960's, I was a Latin language student and I can still remember the project that I did on Roman aquifers and done a lot of reading on the Roman Empire. Most of us know what happened to the Roman Empire, so I think we need to be careful. I just would like to ask caution. Sharing. I would like to speak about sharing. A lot of the comments tonight have considered sharing. Sharing water and other things. As I was---I was taught to share. I believe in sharing, number one. I was taught to share by my grandparents, by my parents. I had an opportunity to teach my children and my grandchildren to share and we know that the outcome of trying teach sharing, and that would be temper tantrums. So the easiest way to deal with temper tantrums, in my experience, is, number one, patience, as we heard before this evening and time outs. So we heard that before this evening, too. So I encourage, also, that we take our time and allow time in our planning. As a Caldwell County citizen and business owner, we are being asked--we, in Caldwell County, are being asked to share our groundwater with others in Region L. Again, I'm not against sharing. I believe in sharing. Caldwell County will be asked, in this plan, to share their groundwater. Pipe it through our pipeline, perhaps. Share our pipelines that are already existing or possibly provide some of the Caldwell County land for future pipelines to push our water through to other counties in our region. Now, I've also heard that some of that water in Caldwell County has even been suggested to be pushed on through to other regions. So whereas I believe in sharing, I've had my own temper tantrums when it comes to sharing. I don't mind sharing with my family my Region L family, so much as I might mind sharing exteriorly (sic) after that. But, again, we're all Texans. So, you know, it's a lot to think about. But, anyway, the group is working on that and I agree with a lot of the comments that were made earlier, but just want to look at the big picture a little bit. I think--. Lastly, I would like to encourage the planning group to include education about water and property taxes as opposed to no state income tax in Texas and educating people from other states--who are immigrating to Texas because of the no-property taxes to be sure that they understand before they decide to move here, that when they get here, we are a desert. They will be living in a semi-desert and they will be living with other taxes that cover the Texas budget and schools, etc., other than the state income tax. So I would like to encourage the planning group to include an education piece for those people who are moving to Texas to --to enlarge our population. Thank you.</p>

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42	341	Buck Griffin	<p>Hi. I'm Buck Griffin. I'm the Director of Public Works with the City of Poth in Wilson County. We're probably the fourth largest city in the county. I think there's only four in the county anyway, but we're three and four, depends on what day of the week it is. But I guess the point I'm getting to is that we use the term public needs and water conservation. We use these terms very loosely and the real point is, it that, you know, it's --it's basically groundwater management, it's turned from a necessities to a commodity and that's what this is. These--these water districts, you got to make money. So you got to have that product to make that money. But yet they don't realize the adverse impact they do on everybody else in the surrounding counties, Wilson County. We still got the hydrofracking that's going on. We have not even really cleared that up with them, how much water do they really use, how much water do they need and what kind of effect. We still don't even know what the effects it's going to happen to us years down the road. I mean, what I've stated earlier. So we don't know. I mean, you got TCU pointing fingers at the railroad—I mean, the railroad commission, railroad commission pointing fingers back at them. They don't know. You talk to the State of Texas and everybody on down, they ain't got a clue because water is a commodity to bring the oil and the gas to the fracking and makes money. I seen five counties—this supposed to be the agricultural of the Region L. Well, you got Wilson County and Atascosa County wasn't even included in that. People making good oil money. So what are they doing? They're taking their money and they're investing back into the properties making irrigation pivots and making hay. They're bringing more cows into the county. Those counties were not even included as agricultural to extent it needed to be. I just find it very hard to, you know, digest all of this and trying to bring it all in to—you know, it's greed that's making this part. It's not the need. We didn't—we done saw it here. There's other factors. They can go non-potable water, reused water. There's other things we can do instead of looking for our aquifer coming over there because it's a cheap source of water. And like they said, that gentleman said, that cheap source of water is going to run out. You know, we might not be here to see that, but it's coming. And I just want to express that, you know, I'm just a common sense guy and I see what's outside. I work outside. I talk to other purveyors. I talk to other cities. We see these things where Region L and the architects and the engineers they don't see what we see. All they see—they see it in numbers. But we see this every day. And I just want to express that. And another thing I want to put is that we have a letter from the Mayor. I wrote a letter, he signed it. Basically, it says, Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation, To Whom It May Concern, the City of Poth expresses opposition to the above large scale groundwater project proposed for Wilson County by the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corp. As written, this proposal will jeopardize future water needs for the City of Poth and surrounding municipalities, water corporations—corps., and ags—agriculture in Wilson County. The proposed well fields in Wilson County will create an adverse effect to the Carrizo Aquifer. And I strongly urge that the Cibolo Valley rethink their future needs for this thing. Thank you.</p>
43	342	Diane Wassenich	<p>My name is Diane Wassenich. I represent the public on Region L and I'm the staff person for the San Marcos River Foundation, a 30-year old non-profit that works to preserve public access and protect the flow, natural beauty and purity of the San Marcos River, its watershed and estuaries for future generations. So you can see that I view the Region L plan knowing that we are all served best by caring for our rivers and aquifers so that our water supplies area stable for our public health, our economic health and for wildlife, food growing and our own quality of life, as well. These are my comments. My organization's board will prepare written comments for Region L. I want to thank the technical consultants, the administrative staff of Region L and our chair, Con Mims, for doing a herculean job of preparing the many pages of this plan and managing the very large planning group through the years of work that they did on it. However, I have trouble supporting it in its current form, so I've prepared my top ten general reasons why and I'm sure the river foundation will get into more detail in the written comments. Number 1, the extreme redundancy of the long dream list of recommended water projects is a problem for me. The projects may not have customers or several projects may serve the same customer or the same need. If Region L is just supposed to rubber stamp any scheme that anyone comes up with, then that is not really planning. It's a waste of money to fund Region L and spend all these hours going to meetings, hundreds of people, if the group is not really planning. We should be determining which projects area really needed and when. To just throw in any project that any one can dream up just to be sure it's in the plan in order to get funding at any time that the particular dreamer wants it is not planning. Number 2, the place for projects that are not suitably fleshed out yet is in the alternative category. And that goes especially for recommended projects that have a zero yield listed because they are not able to get permits form the groundwater districts that are trying to keep their managed available groundwater under control without mining their aquifer. There is no logic to putting a zero yield project in the Region L plan. Number 3, piping water long distance from rural counties to enable paving over our central Texas city's aquifer recharge zones as they are growing like crazy is such a serious problem that I would think anybody should recognize that. Region L should not approve these kinds of things in the plan. Recommendations for developments off of recharge zones in the southern counties, if that's where the water is, should be a part of any acceptance of any plans to pipe any water around. The growth explosion in inappropriate areas is a classic California water practice that has mined rural aquifers there drying up rivers and farms and we should be smart enough to learn form their terrible blunders in California. Number 4, the environmental assessment in the plan is purposely very broad and uses methods that are designed to show little difference in taking more water from our rivers which does, however, impact our bay and estuary system, but everybody knows there are serious problems down there at the coast and long hours were spent at BBEST and the BBASC meetings to narrow down exactly how much flow is needed in our rivers and bays. We have waited so long to acknowledge the problem that some species can barely be found anymore to study them. But those BBEST and BBASC efforts are ignored in the way the environmental assessment is done in Region L. The assessment appears to be an afterthought rather than looking at what the bays need and finding ways to provide that through the water planning process. Bay needs are a real need. And that leads me to number 5, which is now new GBRA lakes planned. The lower and mid-basin, which I oppose including the plan. Lakes which evaporate water from the very river system that already does not have enough water for years at a time to spare for the bays and estuaries in our semiarid climate. Lakes are a damaging and outdated type of water project. Just digging a hole deeper that we're already in. Climate change is already here. We have to stop building the old and look to the new ways of providing water. So I strongly support the ASR projects and reuse and water conservation projects in this plan. Number 6, I believe the brush removal to create water supplies could cause us water quality and quantity problems in the long run and what we really need are careful and selective brush management projects instead, creating healthy water catchments instead of watersheds. Number 7, the way that demand or need is determined in some cases by asking how much everyone thinks they will need is not appropriate as the basis for the plan. Number 8, I support the unique stream segments portion of the plan and support adding to those stream segments portion of the plan and support adding to those stream segments in the future, though I realize it is largely symbolic because of all the conditions added to that language. Number 9, we really need to consider the conflicts of interest that exist in almost all of the regional planning groups using the firms that want to build the projects to guide our planning process and we need to discuss those</p>
44	343	David Glenn	<p>Good evening. My name is David Glenn and I retired to leave—live in Wimberley on the Blanco River in 1995. When Jacobs Well ceased flowing for the first time in recorded history in 2000, I became involved in water issues utilizing the skills developed as a geological engineer working in oil and gas exploration for over 30 years. I'm a registered Texas Professional geoscientist and founder of the Hays Trinity Aquifer Volunteer Advisory Group. Often I refer to myself as a recovering oil finder who's changed his mineral of choice from black gold to blue gold. Water. My interest in water issues has diversified starting as a Hill Country Alliance water team member, Citizens Alliance for Responsible Development Water community chair, Cypress Creek Watershed Protection Planning Project member and member environmental working group of the Regional Water Quality Protection Plan for the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer. For the past two years, I've regularly attended the quarterly meetings of region water planning group L. Tonight I would like to discuss two points. First, Texas water planning process and Region L. Texas is a leader in water planning due to the Texas Legislature, as you were told, in 1997 establishing a new water planning process based on a bottom-up consensus-driven approach coordinated by 16 planning groups. The process is in its fourth cycle of five-year planning cycles of a 50-year plan. Unfortunately, the process has generated many water management strategies, i.e., project list, but hasn't done a lot of vetting, coordinating, ranking and funding up to this cycle. Furthermore, the public at large is virtually ignorant of the process. The voter approval of the \$2 billion SWIFT funding in November 2013 makes presenting and understanding the 2016 IPP critical to all of us. The process, to me, seems to be weighted on the demand growth side rather than the supply water resource side. Region L's water issues are a microcosm of Texas water issues. Region L contains 21 counties stretching from the Hill Country across the coastal plain to the Rio Grande River and the bays and estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico. It contains a rapidly growing urban center, San Antonio, ranching, agriculture, oil and gas, the Edward, the Eagle Ford Shale Development, tourism, fishing and even the nuclear power plant. Con, I believe it has the most complex interaction of water issues facing any regional water-planning group. Second point, Hays County specifics. Secondly, Hays County is a rural county in transition caught in the middle of the Austin-San Antonio urban growth corridor. County water planning rests on the 2011 HDR Engineering, Inc. water and waste water's facility plan which is the commissioners court bible. HDR is also the planning consultants for Region L, as you know. The plan's executive summary states western Hays County has a very limited water budget. There's just not that much surface or groundwater resident within the study area and these---and these resources are highly susceptible to the effects of prolonged drought. With prospective growth, the only pragmatic way of addressing the larger-scale water supply needs and not exacerbating the local resource problem is to import water supplies from outside areas with excess supplies. And I'll leave it to Con to discuss excess supplies. They don't exist. Hays County, there fore, requires coordination of both Region K and L since it is divided into both planning's regions. The Trinity Aquifer primary groundwater resource over most of Hays County is a fair aquifer, at best. It doesn't have the quick recharge and storage production characteristics of the overlaying Edwards Aquifer, which is only present down from the Balcones Fault Zone along Interstate 35. It is imperative that Trinity's recharge zone be protected and remain in a rural low impact development. Also, the recently proposed EP project raised many concerns, legislative actions, litigation ad scientific studies concerning over pumping of the Trinity. It is, again, suggested that denser development be focused in 10-mile wide development corridors along IH-35 and US 290. A specific plan related to possible pipeline locations and development corridors will be submitted during the written comment period. Thank you and thank Region L for all that it does.</p>

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45	344	Larry Wiley	<p>As she said, I’m Larry Wiley, Wilson County Commissioner. There’s been a lot of eloquent speakers and, therefore, I should just sit down, but as an elected official, I’m required to talk whether I want to or not. I am also here to express my opposition to the Cibolo Valley Local Government Plan and my statement will be pretty short and pretty simple. The judge pointed out that we were 16th fastest growing county in the state last decade. That puts us in the top 6 percent of all the 254 counties in the state. That is after a minimum of three decades, that’s all the information I have available to me at the moment, that of 30, 40 percent growth within Wilson County. So Wilson County is a very fast-growing area. When I looked at the map for Region L, it’s obvious that the emphasis is on the I-35 corridor, and I understand that. There’s a lot of growth in that area, but it’s not in just that area the growth is flowing out as it flows up. We’re experiencing, again, a rapid amount of growth. Highway 123 down from Seguin and the I-10 area is coming into our county. Highway 87 and 181 out of San Antonio are also flowing into our county. The water should be there in Wilson County, not just for today, but for those folks that are headed in our area in future. The population is coming and all I want to say is a plan that pipes our water from Wilson County to solve the needs in the Schertz-Cibolo area, to me, is kind like putting a band aid on a bullet wound. It’ll slow the bleeding down a little bit, but it doesn’t do one thing to stop the problem. It’s—it’s a bigger problem ‘cause we have to look, again, with the growth that we have, if you move water from Wilson County, what do you do in the future if—of a future plan for all the people that are going to be there needing that water? You’ve pumped it away. There has to be a better solution. And that’s all I have to say. Thank you very much.</p>
46	345	Jennifer Ellis	<p>Thank you. My name is Jennifer Ellis and I work for the National Wildlife Federation. Since the year 2000, through our Texas Living Waters Project, we’ve been working to influence the way Texas manages and uses freshwater supplies. We strive to ensure that environmental water needs, the needs –the fresh water that’s needed to support healthy fish and wildlife populations are recognized and supplied in order to protect the rich natural heritage that we have here in Texas. We Certainly recognize that this is no small task to develop a regional water plan and we so appreciate the members of the South Central Regional Water Planning Group for the time and the effort that they’ve put into the process. There are few things that have a greater impact on Texas aquifers, springs, rivers, bays and wildlife than how we choose to supply water for—and manage water for human purposes and, therefore, much is at stake here. Although there are some positive aspects of this plan, we do have some significant concerns, a few of which I’ll touch on here tonight. Number 1, the first area of concern, the plan fails to include timeline from when projects are needed. There’s no implementation timetable for the recommended 33 major projects that are recommended to be pursued. You would expect that a plan looking out 50 years into the future would have some kind of timeline for implementation of the major elements of the plan. In fact, the plan has devolved from the level of previous versions. The last—at least the 2006 plan did have a planned timeline of implementation, but there is none here. Number 2, the second area of concern, the plan is a clear example of overplanning. Most fundamentally, as I understand it, the purpose of the plan is to forecast unmet water needs, how much more water beyond what is provided through existing water supplies will be needed for human consumptive purposes over the next 50 years. Where will that water be needed, by whom and when and how much? Then, based on that information, water supplies strategies are to be evaluated and, if worthy, recommended to provide for those unmet needs. However, this plan, as it stands today, grossly overplans with egregious mismatches between the recommended water supplies projects and apparent needs. At 2070, the plan conservatively estimates total unmet water needs in the region to be 494,000 acre-feet of water per year. Yet it includes recommended new water supply projects that can deliver 817,000 acre-feet of water per year. That is a 65 percent excess of recommended supply projects. That bears repeating. Sixty-five percent excess. Such extreme overplanning calls into question whether the planning process is really doing planning for unmet needs or if it is more of a plan for speculative water development purposes. Mr. Vaugh did provide some explanation at the beginning of the meeting about why there overlapping done, but we feel that those—that those reasons do not justify this level of overlapping and that there are other ways that each of those things could be addressed in the planning process in a more appropriate way. Number 3, one of the most concerning omissions, a major recommended project, the MidBasin Project would pump large amounts of water, up to \$75,000 acre-foot of water per year, from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales. The description of the project includes no analysis of changes in freshwater inflow to San Antonio Bay, winter home of the endangered whooping crane. Number 4, the plan does not even attempt to portray the depletion of freshwater inflows into San Antonio Bay that are forecast to accrue with this plan in a manner that is consistent with another state-appointed planning committee, The Guadalupe-San Antonio Bay Basin Expert Science—Stakeholder Committee. Excuse Me. Number 5, as we’ve raised in our comments in the 2001, 2006, 2011 versions of this plan, the portrayals in the plan of changes and freshwater inflows to San Antonio Bay, when included, are misleading because they do not present the expected changes from historical levels. By using a baseline that has much of the drastic changes in inflows due to the future use of existing water rights that have already been permitted embedded in that, the changes due to new projects look relatively modest. Concern number 6, the plan is not a comprehensive plan. It does not consider the water needs of fish and wildlife as a need to be met. Instead, it only looks at what is left over for the environment and in some occasions even that is omitted. We need a plan that looks more holistically at what the water needs are of all users. Number 7, a major recommended project, the lower Basin Storage Project, would pump large amounts of water from the Guadalupe River just above San Antonio Bay. Since this project is based on existing water rights held by GBRA and Dow Chemical, the plan assumes the impact on the estuary is zero and does not present anything. Number 8, the plan lacks a total cost summary. It omits the anticipated capital cost of the overall set of recommended water supply projects. Project costs are only itemized individually. In order to provide the full picture of the capital cost of this plan. This information should be compiled and presented. With this state water implementation fund or SWIFT money now flowing to build new water supply projects, we must ensure now, more than ever, that we are doing thorough and thoughtful water planning that ensures that our rivers, springs, bays, estuaries and wildlife are not left high and dry in the process. I very much appreciate the opportunity to voice these concerns about the Region L draft plan and do hope that you will consider how these issues might be addressed as the water planning process continues. Thank you.</p>
47	346	Linda Kaye Rogers	<p>Good evening. I’m Linda Kaye Rogers from Wimberley, Texas. I am speaking for myself, however, I am the current president of the Hays Trinity Groundwater Conservation District. So I’ve had a little bit of involvement with water in the past 15 years since I moved to Wimberley from the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Somehow, I don’t remember how, but I got the word before I moved here that there were water problems in the area. So from the beginning when I bought my property 15 years ago. I installed rainwater collection and have lived completely 100 percent on rainwater harvesting since that time. But as I watch my friends and neighbors struggling and the drought that we’ve had in the past five years, the situation with the water drilling in the white zone in Hays County and all that we’ve been through with that, the actual fear that has motivated people to bound—bind together to fight for their homes and their futures because of their water, actually seen contracts pulled for homes to be sold in that area because of fear of there being no water. I find that my passions begin to run stronger and stronger. As part of the groundwater management district or groundwater conservation district, I listen to what’s going on with Evergreen and Wilson County and I’ve been watching some of Hays County actions, and following a lot of this. There’s two things that come into mind and one is the old adage, Robbing Peter to pay Paul. That never works. I think if we look at the history that’s been indicated, you’ll find that it just does not work. Robin Hood got caught and he did cause harm. The second is, Build it and they will come. This is the biggest part of this plan that concerns me and as I attend various meetings and listen to all this talk, growth is the word that keeps coming out. The bottom line is if you keep bringing in this water, there will be more growth, there’ll be the need for more water, there’ll be more growth. Finally, the growth will have to stop because there will be no more water and those from whom the water has been taken will also be harmed and, perhaps, homeless. I may be sounding dramatic, but I think this is a reality. Management, to me, is managing what you have. My background is as a psychotherapist and I have to work with families and individuals to work with what you’ve got. Not what you want, not what you hope and wish for, maybe not even with what you need, but with what you’ve got and to protect that and utilize it and manage it. As groundwater districts, we are citied and mandated to preserve, conserve, protect and prevent waste of our groundwater. There’s a lot of line loss. We talk about waste. There’s a lot of line loss that happens in these long pipelines. That water’s wasted. It’s lost. It doesn’t go back into the aquifers. It may feed a tree, but it is basically lost. So just the overall planning, I think what’s being missed is some common sense and rational thinking. What are we going to do taking all this water away form our farmers and ranchers? Who’s going to feed all these people coming in? I hear this nationally happening and we’re seeing it throughout our nation, losing more and more of our farmland. Droughts don’t help. These people then often sell other land for development or they just sell it. They don’t care what’s going to happen to it. They need the money to survive. So, to me, the overall plan is missing some huge portions and that’s the whole big picture. The holistic concepts that was brought forth. I think part of that holistic plan—w-h-o-l-e, whole—is growth and actually managing growth. And, folks, I guarantee you, if people know there’s not water or not going to be water, they’re not going to come here and start a big business or build a 300 or \$400,000 home with St. Augustine grass. So I would ask for the plan to use some common sense and rational thinking about it’s not just managing the whole entire picture and a lot of that is based on growth. So how do you manage growth? My idea to manage the growth by managing the water that can supply that growth. Thank you.</p>

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48	347	Russell Labus	<p>Good evening. My name is Russell Labus. I'm the general manager of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District. Our district is located south of San Antonio. We cover all of Karnes, Wilson, Atascosa, Frio Counties. As Mr. Mim's mentioned, I'm also a member of the Region L water planning group representing the water districts. But I'm here this evening to speak on behalf of the Evergreen District and the citizens and landowners of Wilson County, specifically, to voice opposition to the approval of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC) Project in the Region L water plan. This project is a 10,000 acre-foot Carrizo project with the well field being in Wilson County for water transport out of our district into the Cibolo-Schertz area. Groundwater conservation districts (GCDs) are charged by the Texas Legislature in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code to conserve, preserve, protect and prevent the waste of groundwater resources within their districts. This is to assure adequate future water supplies for the constituents of the district. One of the biggest challenges that groundwater conservation districts face is achieving a delicate balance between conservation and preservation and optimizing groundwater production for the benefit of all constituents of the district. One of my biggest concerns on the approval of a project of this magnitude in the plan is that, to my knowledge, there's not been any adequate scientific studies nor has there been any groundwater modeling by an outside technical consultant to determine just what effect that large-scale project such as this would have on the Carrizo Aquifer locally, either in terms of water quality and/or water drawdown levels over a time as this quantity of water is produced on a continual basis. Neither has the issue of mitigation of surrounding wells that will be impacted by this project been addressed. But yet the project is moving forward as we speak, at least on a preliminary basis, in terms of land and water rights acquisitions and pipeline easements, but according to the projections in the IPP--the initially prepared plan--additional water demands for the Cibolo-Schertz area is not expected until somewhere around the year 2030, or about 15 years from now. It is my fear that inclusion of this project in the Region L plan would be used as a leverage to push the project forward regardless of whether or not it would be detrimental to the citizens, landowners and municipalities of Wilson County. I feel that there is still adequate time in the next round on planning to conduct those studies and address the issue in the proper manner. Section 5.2.14.5 addresses some implementation issues related with this project. And I'm going to go ahead and just read some of this verbatim. I won't read the whole section, but I'll just include some of the high points here. One of the—It says, The implementation of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation-Carrizo Project could involve conflicts with other water supplies plans as they will be competing for limited groundwater supplies within Wilson County and the Evergreen Groundwater Conservation District. Because the district's permitting process is independent of the regional planning process, potentially competing groundwater management strategies are not prioritized. It goes on to say, a little bit further down, and this is under the Evergreen Conservation District bullet point permit—for permits. It says, the development of groundwater in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in the south Texas water-planning region must address several issues. Major issues include analysis of pumping impacts on groundwater levels, mitigation of impacts on existing well owners, drought and water conservation plans and needs assessment of the receiving water utilities. Couple of other bullet points here in the—in the plan. It says, Impacts on endangered and threatened species, water levels in the aquifer include dewatering of the current artesian part of the aquifer, base low in streams and wetlands. Couple of other bullet points: Competition with others in the area for groundwater and regulations by the Evergreen Water District including periodic renewal of permits and potential pumping reductions. As I believe it was pointed out, this project is a zero firm yield MAG-limited project. According to the pumping numbers that my staff has compiled for 2014, agricultural pumping was the largest water user in the district representing about 64 percent of the total pumpage of Wilson County. Public water supply was at about 32 percent and public water supply not only includes municipalities, it also includes the rural water supply corporation that supply water to the outlying rural areas. Oil and gas water usage for the oil and gas industry represented about 4 percent of that local number. Wilson County will continue to grow as the population of San Antonio grows and people push outward into the surrounding counties, suburbs and small towns. We've already seen that occurring in towns such as La Vernia, Floresville and Stockdale. Municipal water usage in these towns as well as the existing rural water supply corporations have increased in the range of about 18 to 23 percent since the year 2010. The towns of Poth and Falls City, although a little bit further out from the location of this project, also rely on Carrizo water for their municipal supply and they have also shown growth. And even though the Eagle Ford Shale activity has slowed somewhat in the last six months or so, I would expect that to be somewhat temporary and to eventually pick back up, although it might not quite get to the level it was a year or two ago. But, nevertheless, it's going to still continue to place increasing water demands on the district, both in terms of oil and gas production and Eagle Ford workforce population increases. The I-35 corridor between San Antonio and Austin is no doubt on of the fastest growing areas of our state, if not, the nation. However, I respectfully encourage and request the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation to explore other water supply options to bring to the table and that, a minimum, do some adequate upfront scientific studies and groundwater modeling before moving forward and having a detrimental impact on the citizens of Wilson County and to our agricultural industries that are present within our county. Thank you for allowing me to speak.</p>
49	348	Diane Savage	<p>Good evening. I am Diane Savage, a resident and land owner in Wilson County, as well as an Evergreen Water Conservation Board Member and a member of Region L groundwater management area 13. Since the protection, sustainability and management of our ground water resources is critical to all Texans, the GMAs have been working diligently for years in accordance with legislative dictates to develop the desired future conditions, or DFCs, and the managed available groundwater. The information from the work being done with the ground water management areas has been passed on to Region L, and included in the new plan. The schedule is a bit off but we have been working on it and taking it to Region L and, yet the Cibolo Valley Local Government Carrizo Project which is number 5.2.1.4. is included in the 2016 IPP. This is a project, dually noted, with a zero firm yield, which exceeds both the DFTs and the MAGs, all supposedly to fill needs that aren't even shown before 2030 and are minimal at best about 1,800 acre feet where we only need shown until 2040. There has been no consideration of any other solution to meet this need. Like purchasing this amount from a wholesaler water provider. For example maybe the Executive Director of Cibolo Valley saw it valid to call the General Manager of Schertz-Seguin and say "oh can we take 1,800 of those feet from your agency since that is your surplus. And by the way, it's the same guy so he probably can work that out. And, instead of a plans for a well field in Wilson County, to produce 10,000 acre-feet a year from Carrizo aquifer beginning in about eight years. OK now I have got to wonder where all that water is going before 2030 because there are no needs shown and yet they want to be in production and producing in eight years. Hmm. Interesting question. And to include the 2016 IPP to put the 2016 Cibolo Valley Project in there has as intense local opposition, lacks any technical evaluation and could possibly threaten sustainability with the Carrizo aquifer. They don't know. They haven't done any studies. They haven't looked at anything. Just so the sponsors can be eligible for state funds. Well this just adds insult to injury because we are all taxpayers and use taxpayer dollars to get their project off is real hard for me to swallow. So I must agree with Mr. Labus. Let's take this Cibolo Valley Carrizo Project out of the plan and do the appropriate technical and impact studies on this project, in order to protect and manage our ground water resources and to insure that the needs of the citizens and the agriculture producers in Wilson County will not be adversely affected by a long term pumping project. Thank you.</p>

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50	349	Ginger Coleman	<p>First I would like to express my appreciation to everybody involved in the planning and preparation of this 2016 IPP, Including those that are participating by providing their public comments. I am personally aware of and appreciate the diligence of the members of the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District and the Region L Board and our Wilson County officials and citizens who have communicated their views. At last night’s meeting in San Marcos a number of elected officials, agricultural producers and citizens were present and several presented comments. We are hearing similar comments today. My name is Ginger Coleman, and I am a Wilson County resident and landowner interested in responsible management and sustainability of Texas groundwater and the far-reaching effects of our decisions and actions today on our water and other natural resources now and in the future. In Wilson County I also serve as a Commissioner for Emergency Services District number three and a Director on the Economic Development Corporation for the City of Stockdale. Wilson County water in one form or another is being targeted in at least six of the projects in the 2016 IPP through pumping of groundwater and brackish water and diversion of water from Cibolo Creek. Many of the public comments we heard in the meetings held earlier this week had a common theme - sustainability. One of the definitions I found of a ‘sustainable’ plan, and I’m quoting from Merriam Webster, is a plan “involving methods that do not completely use up or destroy natural resources.” We in Region L are looking to and must rely upon this Region L planning group to provide and approve an intelligent, equitable and sustainable plan for our water resources to the Texas Water Development Board. While that is undeniably a gargantuan task, it can be accomplished – but not with this IPP. I am in agreement with several of the other speakers today and at the other meetings, that the first step toward improving this plan should be to remove the proposed Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation Project from the plan altogether. Why rush into such a project when Cibolo Valley Local Government’s own plan clearly indicates no customers and no needs until 2030 or 2040? This project should be removed from the 2016 IPP in its entirety and be reconsidered for the 2021 plan using updated data in the decision making process. To quote a U.S. Geological Survey article, “water stored in the ground can be compared to money kept in a bank account. If you withdraw money at a faster rate than you deposit new money you will eventually start having account-supply problems. Yes, that is a statement of the obvious, and if the 2015 IPP means what it appears to mean, supply problems are certainly in Region L’s future IPP. As I read and re-read parts of the IPP one of several concepts that still does not seem logical or practical to me is this—How can this Planning Group believe it is a good practice – financially, environmentally or in any other way – to pump and transport water from within counties with projected future needs only to eventually sell to, and transport the water back into, that county? It seems to me that the only ones who benefit from this strategy are the wholesale water distributors and water purveyors. If approved in its current form, this Plan will have, in effect, served to create a market for those water sellers at the expense of every resident, business and municipality in Region L. That is just wrong in so many ways and is one more reason to-revise this plan before it is submitted to the Texas Water Development Board. Another serious concern involves the form and content of the IPP which as provided to the public on the Region L website contains misleading information about at least one project, Texas Water Alliance, and is missing at least four appendices F, J, K and L. I will give more specifics in my written comments to Region L. Here I will simply say that the IPP in its current form does not provide the public with the required opportunity to effectively review, comment and contribute to the plan’s development. For these reasons and others, and recognizing the diligent and sincere efforts of each entity and person that has participated in this planning process, I respectfully assert that the Region L Planning Group has essentially failed to meet its own stated requirements for providing a process for public input. The public does not have a full and correct plan to review. In order to fulfill that requirement the IPP must be corrected and provided to the public in full and accurate form and the public comment period must be reset. At the San Marcos meeting Wednesday night, one speaker likened parts of the plan to putting a Band-Aid on a bullet wound. He was right, and I say that while we may not be able to totally stop the bleeding, this Planning Group is charged with coming up with a plan that is much more effective than a Band-Aid. I’ll close with this: As I mentioned earlier one of the major concerns about this IPP is sustainability of the aquifers and other natural resources that will undoubtedly be affected by the decisions made about each and every part of this project. As I searched the internet for supporting information, I entered the phrase “negative effects of groundwater depletion” and Google returned more than 8500 results. Out of a sense of fairness and at least a little curiosity I then searched for “positive effects of groundwater” and Google’s response was “no results found for ‘positive effects of groundwater depletion.’”</p>
51	350	Kay Love	<p>My name is Kay Love. I am a resident of Wilson County, landowner and agricultural producer. The planning group of Region L has stopped planning. I think there is simply a grab for rural water by the Wholesale Water Providers. The Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation proposed Carrizo Project stands as example of a failed plan. The project was initiated by the executive director of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation who sits on the Region L Board representing agriculture. The plan submitted has zero firm yield, and questionable need. Region L members thought this project had no chance of making into the 2016 IPP yet the proposed project was included. They were told to comment later in the public comment period. In the mean time, Cibolo Valley is actively acquiring leases in Wilson County. The wholesale water providers have taken over the planning process. Their project treats water as a speculative commodity. Their plan is buy cheap selling it high. Agricultural and rural counties suffer as poor regional planning allows water to be pumped from counties who may have water need in the future without study of the potential effects on the aquifer or rural communities. There is no question that there are elephants in the room. They are northern counties of Region L. All pipelines point north. SCTRWPG endangers agriculture, our aquifers and rural communities by giving free range to Wholesale Water Providers and their products. Wilson County has strongly opposed these water transport projects in the past, continues to strongly oppose them and urges their removal from the 2016 IPP. The Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation’s Project should be removed from the SCTRWPG 2016 IPP as a water management strategy, an alternate strategy and receive no state funding.</p>
52	351	Walter W. Meyer	<p>The purpose of the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (SCTRWPG), Region L, is to provide comprehensive regional water planning. I live in the City of Schertz, located within the Region L planning area. In carrying out its mission, Region L included in the 2016 IPP the following projects: 1) Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation well field in Wilson County to produce 10,000 ac-ft/yr from new water wells in the Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer; 2) Expanded Carrizo Project for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation - 6,500 ac-ft/yr of Carrizo/Wilcox in Guadalupe County; 3) Brackish Wilcox for Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation Project Expansion - 5,000 ac-ft/yr Brackish Wilcox project in Gonzales County. I support the inclusion of the above-listed projects in the 2016 IPP. The projects should remain in the IPP unchanged. Inclusion of the projects in the plan will ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for a growing area in Texas.</p>
53	352	CVGGC Board, submitted by Justin Murray, President	<p>Resolution Number:CVLGC 2015-07 Resolution of the board of directors of the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation supporting the CVLGC water development project in Wilson County and its inclusion in the Texas Water Development Board's South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Area's Regional Water Plan.</p>
54	353	SS Water Supply Corp.,submitted by John Larrison, President	<p>Opposed to the specific project in the plan that allows CVLGC to pump water from Carrizo Aquifer and transport water for use in the cities of Cibolo and Schertz. Board of Directors request this project be removed.</p>
55	354	Rachell M. Tucker Bexar County Green Party	<p>We oppose the Vista Ridge Pipeline Project as unnecessary to meet our water needs, because it is more expensive than better alternatives, and because SAWS will be buying water from private a corporation that is fencing water that is had drygulched from its unwilling regional owners.</p>
56	355	Submitted by Diane Savage for Judge Richard L. Jackson and citizens of Wilson County (141 pages) (some duplicates)	<p>Opposition to moving water out of Wilson County & CVLGC project. TOC: Willson County Judget and Commisioners Court Resolution; Wilson County Cities, Water Providers, Emergency Service Districts, Economic Development Corportations; Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District; South Central Texas Independent Cattlemen's Association; Public Comments; Oral Comments; Newspaper Articles.</p>
57	356	Tyson Broad	<p>I have been involved in the Region L process since 2006. Over the course of the last two planning sessions, I have submitted detailed criticisms and praises of the plan in an effort to improve the process. criticisms and praises of the plan in an effort to improve the process. This current IPP, unfortunately, does not represent progress. Rather, it is a poster child for a broken process. The planning group was not provided an opportunity to truly vet different projects and create a plan that represents the best interest of Texas from an economic and ecological perspective. Rather, this regional water plan is an excessive laundry list of water projects, heaped together by water suppliers pursuing SWIFT funds and gaming the process. Until this process begins to truly develop a plan that prioritizes projects and evaluates and meets the water needs of fish and wildlife, it is providing a disservice to Texans. Numerous entities and individuals have devoted countless hours and resources to truly trying to meet the water needs of Texas and Texans; this draft plan is a to meet the water needs of Texas and Texans; this draft plan is a disservice to their efforts.</p>

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58	357	Jason James	I have researched and analyzed the proposed water project to take Wilson County water to a storage facility in Cibolo. As a citizen of Stockdale, Texas, I completely and wholeheartedly oppose the plan. I firmly believe that water within and under Wilson County should be used for the long-term well-being of Wilson County. There is a great amount of evidence that pulling large amounts of water in the Gonzalez water project has had a significant impact on the water level in and around those well sights. As a concerned citizen and land owner within 5 miles of the water well site, I would be greatly concerned that water much needed to support a beef cattle ranch may not be available for the long-term. Also, I am concerned that a large pumping operation could expose our water to unknown contamination or major degradation of our water quality. When I moved to Wilson County about 16 years ago, I chose Stockdale, Texas as my home because of a vast resource of quality water to support my family and ranch for the long-term. I am greatly concerned that a negative impact on land valuations will almost certainly take place because land values are directly tied to their resources. Land with natural resources like natural gas, oil, and even water for future periods increase land values. With the future in doubt and knowing that water levels are going to be decreased due this project will certainly have an impact on long-term appreciation of land values. This is going to impact everyone in Wilson County because continuous appreciation of land values is a significant part of our property tax collections. If only a small section of property known as the well site is collecting revenue, but the entire county suffers from a degrading water supply, the county's schools, roads, and infrastructure suffers. Water is our greatest resource. It does not have to be refined like oil and in fact can be pumped and used immediately to support families, animals, and crops. Water should not be transported and stored. In this scenario, it is all but certain that water will be wasted and contaminated between the well sight and the storage facility. The environmental impact to our county between the pumping, transporting, and building of pipelines is not in the favor of our county. The county has already been overwhelmed as mostly a pass-through county to the Eagle Ford Shale. Water is a shared resource and does not have clear and defined boundaries. What happens to the water resources in the county should be voted on by the county, especially large pumping projects such as the one being proposed. Please except my comments as opposition to the CVLGC Water Project.
59	358	Joe Jones	I have lived in Wilson County over 25 years and have had no issues with my water wells. I have struggled to get trees and grass to grow both in my yard and pastures. If the proposed water project does become a reality, who would I hold responsible to either 1. Drill a new deeper well and install larger pumps to bring my water from my property to maintain my land? Or 2. Pay my monthly water bill to maintain my property? As you can tell by my above statements, I for one will vote NO for this project.
60	359	Terry Roach	The home and property owners of Wilson County own this water and a MEGA Well will Pump the Water from underneath All Wilson County Property Owners. What's a house worth without Water-----ZERO dollars. Water also is part of the supporting Structure that prevents ground Collapse from weight bearing above the Aquifer. Wilson Countys land will become unstable without its underground Water support structure. Just google other Aquifers, that have been Pumped dry and sink holes/earth collapse is common. We, as most Texas residents believe its State Regulators and State Government is bought by big business. We can't wait to pay for shale oil waste water clean-up that the industry is generating and San Antonio's Plastic Water bottle plant that demands 18 million gallons of water per day! Go to H!#^, go elsewhere and steal water. Inform Schertz, Cibolo, Seguin, San Antonio start building Water Infrastructure-- Look, where it rains in East Texas....When the Aquifers are Pumped Dry irresponsible Growth is OVER.Respectfully, Leave our Water Aquifer alone
61	360	Mark Wehe	I am writing you to inform you that my son and I are animatedly opposed to this plan. We irrigate coastal Bermuda grass as a livelihood to sell hay to the horse industry and would not like our wells depleted. I have one well in Atascosa County where the pump cannot be lowered any further. Your attention to this opposition in greatly appreciated.
62	361	Roger Biggers	In the 2016 IPP the dollar and ac-ft numbers of the NBU ASR, Reuse project and Trinity Well Field Project are significantly under quoted due to old information. What do we do to get these numbers corrected in the IPP.The NBU ASR project is estimated at storing 14,000ac-ft including the buffer zone and is estimated to cost \$22,000,000 in initial construction. The Trinity Well field will produce 4,000ac-ft/year and will cost \$13,000,000 to construct. The reuse project will produce 970ac-ft to start with at a cost of 1\$12,000,00, however we have said that we will expand this project and have other reuse projects in the future so that we anticipate no discharge by 2070, but I don't know how best to cost that out per ac-ft. Once the initial capital expenditure is made it will cost \$200,000 per year to operate and maintain the reuse system.
63	362	GEAA submitted by Annalisa Peace	Please accept the attached comments on behalf of the 51 member groups of the Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance. If sending comments to this e-mail address is not acceptable, please advise at your earliest convenience. Letter: Please accept these comments on the Region L Plan on behalf of the 51 member organizations of the Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance. The Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance (GEAA) promotes effective broad-based grassroots advocacy for aquifer protection throughout the 21 county Edwards Aquifer Region. GEAA works with 51 member organizations to build statewide support for conservation and sustainable management of our water resources. Our overall goal is to protect the Edwards and Trinity aquifers, contributing watersheds, and the flora and fuana, history and culture of the Texas Hill Country. It is the consensus of our member organizations that the citizens of our region will be best served by a plan that recognizes the need to conserve and preserve our regional water resources. We echo the comments, to follow, of Dianne Wassenich, our representative on the Region L Planning Group.
64	363	Wayne A LePori	Primary concerns: Board membership (list affiliations and questions Cockerell representing Agriculture with SSLGC); Basic premise of water use plans (rural areas need to be considered for alternative water use strategies - incentives to attrach growth and industries rather than shipping water to urban areas); Specific Water Use Strategies (GCUWCD exportation of water while TWA, Hays Caldwell, SSLGC, CRW hold water in reserve with no immediate need. TWA should not be included with no permit buyer); No strategies for irrigation for rural ag. Water demands for poultry should be listed seperately for Gonzales County; Strong Points of the Region L Plan (ASR, Desal of brackish and seawater).

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65	364	James Murphy	<p>The 2016 IPP attempts to integrate a shopping list of individual, stand-alone projects into a local water plan that also encourages the development of a regional approach to the water supply presently available from within the Region L area. The 2016 IPP is therefore hampered by inherent constraints that affect the outcome. The regional planning process is a "design by committee" effort and cannot satisfy every project preference. For example, Region L members disagreed over the GBRA Lower Basin Storage Project regarding the hydrologic assumptions related to return flows. The solution was to analyze the project under two different hydrologic assumptions. While GBRA and its principal opponents found the solution acceptable, this incident reflects the difficulty the Region L planning process faces when attempting to weigh or evaluate policy. Another constraint flows from the size and composition of the Region L membership. Over thirty members from throughout Region L, meeting irregularly for relatively brief meetings, means that smaller, self-selected work groups, with the aid of the regional administration staff, will prepare an agenda that is presented to the full group shortly before the meeting date. Given time constraints, it is perhaps inevitable that the full group will ratify the recommendations prepared by work group with little discussion on some items and a surplus of attention on others. The decision to operate on a "consensus" basis also limits the ability to reach decisions and move on to other topics. Consensus is a useful tool; it is sometimes achieved at the expense of clarity. The 2016 IPP would've been better served by narratives clarifying the different approaches to regional development, with a concentrated focus on what ground, surface and seawater is available within the region and how that water supply can be regionally distributed. As drafted it's difficult to read a regional approach into what is ostensibly a regional plan. A further constraint on the Region L planning process is the focus on incremental municipal water supply needs. The present Region L process is dominated my urban and suburban needs along the Interstate 35 corridor and the development needs in the lower basin are accounted for in a perfunctory manner. The potential for and importance of industrial development along the Texas Coastal Bend is not directly reflected in the 2016 IPP and this omission should be corrected in some manner. REUSE PROJECTS GBRA objects to the inclusion of potable reuse as a recommended water supply strategy in the 2016 IPP. Several projects were added to the 2016 IPP at the final Region L meeting before the TWDB submittal deadline. SAWS and other political subdivisions seek to develop reuse projects consuming 100% of their municipal wastewater. None of the strategies included discussion of alternatives, or what needs they would complement or replace in the current water plan. Rivers, bays, and estuaries, as well as holders of water rights in the San Antonio and Guadalupe Basins will all suffer from these ill-conceived projects. It is important that these reuse projects should be listed in the category "needs further study" if included at all. There is no evidence that any of these so-called reuse projects are either cost effective or imminent in implementation. Should these projects move towards viability, the Regional Plan can be amended at that time, allowing the full planning group to evaluate the specific project(s) at that time. There are specific considerations that need to be addressed before wide-spread reuse of municipal wastewater can be implemented as a regional water supply strategy: 1.) In Texas the interaction of surface water and groundwater has not been legally resolved. Pumpage of groundwater within a watershed will have an impact on river flows. Combining this impact with the fact that many entities want to reuse 100% of their wastewater will create an even larger deficit in river flow during a repeat of the Drought of Record. 2.) Many senior water rights were granted based upon continued discharge of municipal and industrial return flows. It was not until the late 1970's water rights were issued without reliance on reuse. The reuse of water which has historically been available for senior water right holders will place a greater strain on surface water resources. 3.) The IPP does not take the necessary step of clearly demonstrating how the reliability of existing water resource projects will be impacted if return flows are no longer available for appropriation. The impact on the yield of existing projects needs to be clearly outlined if reuse projects are going to be considered in the plan. 4.) Wastewater return flows make up a significant portion of the streamflow during prolonged drought periods. Without the availability of these return flows, the Guadalupe River flow will be reduced to a trickle during droughts. GROUNDWATER ISSUES The 2016 IPP should clearly reflect that all water supply strategies predicated on groundwater comply with limits proposed by local Groundwater Conservation Districts. Water strategies predicated on groundwater supplies that exceed DFC's should be relegated to the category of "needs further study" The 2016 IPP should clearly reflect negative impacts on stream flow and surface water supplies associated with groundwater projects. OUT OF BASIN WATER SUPPLY The SAWS Vista Ridge Project, and other projects that rely on sources of water that are located outside of Region L should be listed in the "needs further study" category. While the Vista Ridge Project has been in the news, both in San Antonio and in the rural areas impacted by this project, it made it's first appearance before the Region L planning group in the penultimate meeting before the 2016 IPP filing deadline. The interregional impacts of this project are significant and there are far too many unanswered questions regarding Vista Ridge for it to be listed as a viable recommended strategy. At a minimum the Region L group should make a formal determination that there are insufficient sources of water supply within Region L before recommending such projects for inclusion in the 2016 Regional Plan.</p>
66	365	James Matthes	<p>I'm writing you in regards to the proposed Region L Plan. I've been a resident of Wilson County for the past twenty years and during that time have seen the county grow at an alarming rate along with a corresponding increase in water consumption. I'm sure you are more aware of the ever dwindling supply of clean drinking water nationwide and especially here in South Texas than I am. I'm sure you alos understand that moving water from less populated counties is at best an interim fix that cannot be sustained over the long run. My question to you is what's the long term plan for water conservation once all the counties surrounding Bexar, etc are forced to use mandated water restrictions like the Edwards Aquifer currently has?</p>
67	366	Melissa Laffey	<p>The following projects threaten: 1. Wilson County's primary source of water across all usage categories; 2. Sustainability of the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer; 3. The welfare of Wilson County and surrounding residents; 4. The future growth of Wilson County. I request removal from the Plan: The Cibolo-Valley Local Government Corporation Carrizo Project (for 10,000 acre-feet of Wilson County Carrizo Water). I request disallowance of the construction in Wilson County of treatment facilities, pumping stations, pipelines ad all related infrastructure proposed by two projects directly linked to the CVLGC Carrizo project that target up to 11,500 additional acre-feet of Carrizo water from Gonzales and Guadalupe Counties.</p>
68	367	Charles Scribner	<p>This issue reminds me of a quote from Horatio Bunce to Dayy Crockett concerning people's tax money. It goes like this, "It is not yours to give". The same principle applies to water under other people's land. Your board and evergreen wcd have man made authority on water tables but the reality is taking the water or allowing the sale of the water is theft from the people that don't agree to exploit the natural resource for an area that chooses to over develop itself.</p>
69	368	Carmen Mero	<p>Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation and statistics in the IPP fail to prove that a need exists for the proposed Wilson County Carrizo Project. This project should be removed from the 2016 IPP and recive no further state funding. The project is opposed by Wilson County Commisioners Court, the City Councils of every city in the county, the water supply corporations and the residents of Wilson County. Additionally, we urge the removal of Alan Cockrell from the Region L board, SCTRWPG, and the Carrizo Aquifer work group and his replacement with someone who can represenet agriculture, not wholesale water providers. His presence on this board since 2011 has favored the projects of his employers to the detriment of agriculture.</p>
70	369	Paul & Laura Dylla	<p>Please excuse the intamacy but we are desperately seeking help in Wilson County to STOP THE STEALING OF WATER FROM THE CARRIZO AQUIFER by Cibolo Valley group. They intend to essentially steal water from the Carrizo to sell and use for their obnoxious growth in Guadalupe and Comal, and north eastern Bexar County. When they had already purchased millions of gallons from Guadalupe River and they then sold to San Antonio city. So now looking to , a large Carrizo water shed to fulfill excess growth in Bexar County and surrounding northern counties. Wilson co has large agriculture industry that needs this water...esp western areas of Wilson. Personally I know of a man who already sells 4000. Worth of water a month near Nixon to San Antonio from a well on his private property. Do all of these private property wells sales to big cities get reported. Now another entity public ally wants to steal water? When will all this water be enough for San Antonio???</p>
71	370	The City of Cibolo Texas signed/submitted by Lisa M. Jackson, Mayor of City of Cibolo	<p>Resolution 1508 - A resolution of the City Council of the City of Cibolo, Texas supporting the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation project in Wilson County and its inclusion in the Texas Water Development Board's South Central Texas (Region L) Regional Water Planning Area's Regional Water Plan.</p>

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72	371	San Miguel Cattle Company - Kay Love	IPP is not consistent with long-term protection of the state's water resources, agricultural resources, and natural resources.Group has failed to fully evaluate the IPP's effects on agriculture, rural communities, and Carrizo Aquifer. Remove all proposed water transport project from the 2016 IPP that affect Wilson County due to lack of data provided and the unstudied effects of these projects.CVLGC should be removed as a WMS and an alternative strategy with no further study and no state funding. Support notification of county officials before proposals are included in the planning process. Amend bylaws to include notification process and urge modifications to TAC to provide local notification. PLANNING PROCESS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS: Process seriously flawed - little effort given to a cohesive region-wide long-range plan. Recommendations 1-6 Section 8.3.1. would have been better applied to individual proposals during the planning process rather than added as disclaimers. Inclusion of alternative strategies fosters uncertainty and confusion. WATER TRANSPORT: proposals included that have not received adequate study by admission of the this plan in Section 8.2.1 Water transport abuses the rule of capture. Greater scrutiny of projects proposed by wholesale water providers that involve water transport. Water transport moves economic prospects from rural to urban economies. SUSTAINABILITY OF AQUIFERS: no attention given to the sustainability of affected aquifers. AGRICULTURE: "is not practical", complexity "limits the ability" to evaluate future needs. Ag affects multiple strategies in the plan but needs of agricultural and rural communities are ignored or discounted. Stats used throughout the plan are questionable and predict no increased need in the future. Carrizo Aquifer Management Work Group is problematic. Cockerell does not represent agriculture. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS: 2.10.6 TX Water Alliance is not a group of landowners. 2.10.8 CVLGC is characterized as a partnership between the Cities of Cibolo and Schertz created to develop more groundwater supplies within the local area. CVLGC Carrizo Project is NOT a local project but a water transport project. Section 6.4: seven projects total over 100K af annually with no study or report showing socioeconomic impacts of moving water from rural areas. Section 6.5 Social and Economic Impacts of Not Meeting Projected Water Needs: IPP is incomplete w/o info that should be found in this section. The public should have the opportunity to cmment during the initial comment phase. Section 6.7 Environmental Benefits and Concerns: This section only assumes the environmental benefits from the projects removing water from Carrizo. The pipelines alone represent environmental impact and unstudied environmental concerns. Section 8.1.1 Irrigation Water Needs: Ag needs are ignored throughout the plan. Rather than require WWP's to provide strategies to protect ag, SCTRPG asks TWD to study the issue and develop strategies. Table 6-11 illustrates again the power of the WWP's over the resource owners. Section 8.3 Groundwater: caveats, disclaimers, and recommendations illustrates the fact that the composition of the board favors cities and WWP's over resource owners, the environment, and agriculture. It threatens the sustainability of the Carrizo aquifer. Section 8.10.4 County Authority: "should have additional authority for land use planning and for regulating development based on water availability and protection of water resources" yet makes no suggestions and proposes no action. Local control of resources is paramount. Wilson County asks SCTRWPG to acknowledet the value of local control. Conclusion - regional planning has been co-opted by WWP's and large users...only by more equitable representation can water planning succeed in developing a consensus.
73	372	Springs Hill Water Supply Corp, Jeanne Schnuriger, General Manager Guadalupe County Commissioners Court	Commissioners Court Guadalupe County No 08112015 - Resolution in Support of Consolidating Water Projects Through Guadalupe County. 1. The Guadalupe County Commissioners Court supports the consolidated alignment of the TWA Regional Carrizo Project and the HCPUA Regional Carrizo Project where both pipelines are in close proximity running through Guadalupe County. A combined pipeling would be practical and prudent and satisfy the needs and objectives of both entities and would additionally insure a reliable water supply along the SH 123 corridor between Seguin and San Marcos and provide tapping opportunities to serve the SH 130 growth corridor; and 2. Precinct 1 Commissioner Greg Seidenberger is appointed to represent the Guadalupe County Commissioners Court in negotiations with neighborhing counties and water entities located along the rapidly urbanizing SH 123 corridor between Seguin and San Marcos to avoid the duplication of pipelines and to encourage potential sharing of pipeline capacities.
74	373	Darrell T. Brownlow, Ph.D	Comparisons to 2005 proposed project for SAWS to pump from Carrizo Aquifer and 2006 plan not submitted on time. Differnces: 1) GAM now determine the MAG through application of modeled DFC's. 2) water availability of projects within the 2016 Plan is a function of what the GMAs indicate as available (zero yield for this project). 3) 2015 Cibolo Valley project has presented no technical data related to the effects of proposed long term pumping. Commonalities: 1) united and reasoned opposition from Wilson County residents and elected officials as well as concerns from Evergreen UWCD and 2) ample additional water supply oportunties apart from the proposed project to meet the project sponsor's needs. Allowance for projects with no firm yield is problematic. A project sponsor should successfully petition the GMA for a change in managed avaiable groundwater which would accomodate their project, and then submit the project as part of the next Regional Planning Cycle. Respectfully request the Regional Planning Group exclude the above referenced Cibolo Valley project from the IPP.
75	374	Texas Parks and Wildlife, Ross Melinchuk, Deputy Executive Director, Natural Resources	Agency charged with primary responsibility for protecting the state's fish and wildlife resources, TPWD is positioned to provide technical assistance during the water planning process. From the perspective of environmental impacts, ASR projects are generally preferred over surface reservoirs since habitat impacts can be minimized. Appendix G - TPWD recommends including a discussion of aquatic exotic species including but not limited to tilapia and sailfin catfish...The overall environmental impact score for the 2016 IPP is in the midrange compared to previous water plans for the region, it has a higher potential to impact endangered, threatened, and species of concern due to the number of projects and pipelines traversing sensitive areas. The 2016 IPP is also projected to have less impact than previous plans on vegetation and wildlife habitat, largely due to the absence of large main-stem reservoirs included in earlier plans.Finally, the 2016 IPP appears to project moderate water quality and aquatic habitat impacts. Overall the 2016 IPP is projected to have slightly greater cumulative impacts than the 2012 plan for this region...TPWD tends to agree with the statement that the predicted impacts associated with the smaller (but more numerous) strategies in the 2016 IPP may be more easily avoided and or mitigated than the large scale impacts associated with reservoirs in earlier water plans. The SCTRWPG is to be commended for its strong emphasis on water conservation, reuse, and drought contingency planning. Concerns remain regarding potential impacts associated with several strategies. Several WMS's are recommended for stream segments identified by TPWD as ecologically significant. Increased groundwater development may impact small springs and adversely impact groundwater-surface water interactions...Both seawater and brackish groundwater desalination can be ecologically advantageous strategies, as long as issues such as impingement and entrainment at intake locations and brine disposal options are carefully considered. HB2013 requires consultation with TPWD and the General Land Office regarding siting of seawater desal intakes and discharges. TPWD highly commends SCTRWPG's efforts that have resulted in the successful designation of five segments recommended in the IPP as ecologically unique. Recognition is deserved for drought management as a water management strategy, aquifer storage and recovery projects, seawater desalination, use of off-channel reservoirs, use of recycled water for non-potable uses for several water user groups, and an ecological analysis of the impact of the 2016 plan.

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76	375	San Antonio Interfaith Power & Light, Betty Dabney, PhD	<p>1.0) As people of faith, we believe there is a moral responsibility for the Region L and Tx State Water Plans to be driven above all by the needs for sustainability, equity, preservation of the environment and accountability on the part of both planners and municipal water systems. Currently, worse-case supply is used and it would be more equitable if it addressed the "triple bottom line": people (esp disadvantaged), economy, and environment. 2.0) Sustainability and Conservation: programs should be inclusive, tiered rate structure set at 10 gpcd intervals, great injustice using fixed minimum charges and fees are structured. Support BMPs but timetable should be more aggressive. Support HB 4 Water Conservation Advisory Committee immediate incorporation and for ongoing planning. Suggestions for municipal water conservation programs. Zero discharge should require potential effects on people, agricultural, estuaries and wildlife downstream in a formal Env Impact Statement. Recommend more stream gauges be installed to account for flow in all the permitted surface waters of the State. Inter-county and inter-regional transfer of water from agricultural to urban regions should be discouraged. More state funds should be available for conservation easements and purchase of urban lands suitable for open space. 3.0) Sustainable landscaping - SA Food Policy Council and more representing environmental and minority interestes shoud on the Region L Committee. 4.0) Water Quailty and Security. ASR be built preferentially to surfact reservoirs for developing additional storage capacity. 5.0) Transparency and Accountability. TWDB And Region L need to be explicit in how they arried at numbers for plans. Transparent, truthful costs of water in terms of society, economics and business, environment and social aspects, and fro these costs to be sustainable over time. Appendix A - the difference between the projected water deficits and capacity of proposed projects to make up those deficits needs to be reconciled. TWDB should preform analysis to sustainability for each user group in each watershed commonwealth of Region L and the State, prefer. w/o transporting water from rural to urban areas or from state to state. When applying for public funds, water conservation goals should be a more important consideration of the SWIFT eligibility criteria, weighted toward receiving maximum points for successful implementation. Support Model Industrial/Mining Water Conservation Plan by TCEQ and fracking should not be exempt. Recommend a statewide study of water rates and water transfer costs. SWIFT should encourage new and experimental technologies so long as they don't damage the environment or contribute to inequalities. Public water districts should use only the water in their watershed commonwealth. All aquifer levels should be monitored and published. Exisiting systems should have higher priority for access to water than new ones. Preservation os land from development in environmentally sensitive areas is critical to sustainability of water quality and quantity. 6.0) More effective cooperation between different state agencies with respect to water. Farmers should be required to implement BMP's for ag waer outined in the SCRWPA 2016 IPP in order to qualify for drought relief subsidies. Planning within sections should be done on a multi-sate level with due consideration of the effect on international treaties and trade agreements. There should be a linkage between water ratemaking and planning, including considerations of environmental impacts and sustainability as well as social equity. TWDB is urged to develop a rating model for each proposed WMS which is capable of evaluating impact fees and water unit costs in relation to other managment alternatives, with enhanced conservation comprising the foundational elements. TWDB, PUCT, TCEQ and others shold be combined into one agency. As a minimum, water advocate liaison could be funded by the Lege to help the public navigate the increasingly complex territory of multiple water regulation agencies. Legislation should allows for land use planning to be integrated at the municipal, county, and state levels. Texas water law needs to be based on science and the interconnectedness of all water in the hydrological cycle. All withdraws, even for private use, should be permitted and regulated. 7.0 Conclusion.</p>
77	376	Ted Boriack	<p>Board Membership (should include additional members from the actual farm and ranch sector); Conservation (should put much greater emphasis on the use of alternative water resources and conservation; There is nothing desirable about the DFC planning method; Rural Development (based on decline of the rural agriculture areas to supply the perpetual growth of thirsty cities; it is not possible to grow Texas agriculture relative to the projected population growth if farms and ranches use water as forecasted in the Plan); Specific Water Use Strategies (Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District had granted more water permits than would allow meeting the Desired Future Conditions. Despite this, the Region L plan includes many proposed new water use strategies to greatly expand the exportation of water from the GCUWCD); The Texas Water Alliance Project (example of a large water project gaming the planning system--it should have never been in the Region L plan without having first established a legitimate destination for the produced water; Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District Rules and Management Plan (The GCUWCD is currently modifying its rules, and will be updating its management plan; now include aquifer management units, allow a groundwater well be seperated substantially from the land allocated to its production, establishing water rights for municipalities by rule instead of by land purchase or leasing of water rights</p>
78	377	Dianne Wassenich	<p>The extreme redundancy of the long "dream list" of recommended water projects is a problem; The place for projects that are not suitably fleshed out yet is in the alternative category-especially for the recommended projects that have 0 yield listed; Piping water long distances from rural counties to enable paving over our central Texas cities' aquifer recharge zones; Those BBEST/BBASC efforts are ignored in the way the environmental assessment is done in Region L. The assessment is an afterthought rather than looking at what the bays need and finding ways to provide that through the water planning process; two new GBRA lakes planned, lakes are a damaging and outdated type of water project, strongly support the ASR projects and reuse and water conservation projects in this plan; brush removal could cause us problems int he long run, we need careful and selective brush management; the way demand is determined is not appropriate as a basis for the plan; I support the Unique Stream Segments; conflicts of interest using the firms that want to build the projects discuss those conflicts openly; Rainwater harvesting needs to be emphasized more.</p>
79	378	SOS Alliance (Save Our Springs Alliance) submitted by Lauren Ice, Staff Attorney	<p>Rather than include all proposed projects in the Region L plan, the RWPG should work to scrutinize and prioritize the most necessary and sensible projects based on defined criteria. The criteria should be: Innovative and water nuetral solutions; Municipal water conservation efforts; Intra-basin transfers over unnecessary inter-basin transfers; Limiting non-essential water use during drought; Environmental flows as a water demand; Groundwater projects that do not exceed an aquifer's MAG limitation; Projects that account for interconnectivity of surface and ground water; Projects that will not enable a community to exceed sustainable growth patterns. Following projects should absolutely NOT be included on the list: Vista Ridge Project; TWA Regional Carrizo; Hays Forestar Project</p>
80	379	Mr. and Mrs. John Doyle and Family	<p>Remove the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation's Wilson Carrizo Project</p>
81	380	Ginger Coleman	<p>According to section 1.6, are not qualified but are "expected" to be qualified. If that's the case, I object to and request removal of: a. Texas Water Allaince (TWA), b. Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporation (CVLGC), c. Hays-Caldwell Public Utility Agency (HCPUA); I object to the Cibolo Valley Local Government Corporations Carrizo Project: (Wilson County has projected needs in the 50-year planning horizon. Niagara Bottling facility scheduled to be built in Seguin in 2016 conflicts with other water supply projects for Wilson County recommended supply of water for the CVLGC Carrizo Project is zero acre-feet per year); Sufficient surveys and studies have not been completed; Transport of water through pipelines results in water and the potential impacts of the infrastructure to the surrounding environment and culture have not been fully assessed, does not show a need for water for hte Cibolo Schertz area until the year 2030, to be proposed in the next five-year plan rather than the current IPP. I object, the Schertz-Seguin Local Government Corporation "Expanded Carrizo" Project; I oppose the construction in and through Wilson County of treatment facilities, pumping stations, pipelines and any related infrastructure; and I object to both of the above CVLGC-linked SSLGC Projects. Mr. Cockrell is a voting member of the Region L Planning Group; Please provide Region L's justification; Agricultural needs do not appear to be accurately or appropriately addressed in the IPP, it's not clear how the projections could remain practically the same, or be reduced, from decade to decade for those categories over the projected 50-year period. The CVLGC Project and other projects conflict with other water supply projects essential to Wilson County's. If approved in its current form, this IPP will have served to create a market for wholesale water providers at the expense of every resident, business and municipality in Region L. Niagara bottling. I object to the over-commitment of groundwater resources exceeding the Desired Future Conditions and to the inclusion in the IPP of several projects for which there is zero water availability. I object to the fact that the public is expected to decide whether or not to object to a proposed project when almost every project is mssing sufficient modeling as reflected in the description in Volume II. I object to and am offended by, the "solution" offered in the IPP for rural area residential and commercial "customers" in the event our water needs are reduced or non-existent. I objected to the depletion of Wilson County resources for monetary gain of a WWP in the next county. Correctiono of omissions, missing at least two appendices, F (Socio-economic impacts) and L (WAM Data Files). Section 1.6.6 and 2.10.6 or the IPP state the description of TWA in the IPP is misleading, at best, and possibly false.</p>
82	381	Will Conley, Hays County Commissioner Precint 3	<p>The 2016 Initially Prepared Plan does not resemble the alignment of pipelines that existed in the 2011 Adopted Regional Water Plan. Hays County Commissioners Court passed a resolution to request that both Region L and Region K include a pipeline transporting water from Region L to Region K that would simply be a pipeline to Dripping Springs from the Kyle-Buda-Lockhart area. The 2016 Initially Prepared Plan isn't consistent with Hays County's position.</p>
83	382	Dripping Springs Water Supply Corp.	<p>Resolution Recommending Changes in Initially Prepared 2016 Region K & L Water Plans. The proposed Regional Carrizo pipeline to Dripping Springs WSC, West Travis County PUA, and Hays Rural from Wimberly along RR 12 not be included in the Regional Water Plans for both Region "K" and Region "L" and, the proposed Regional Carrizo pipeline to Dripping Springs WSC, West Travis County PUA, and Hays Rural include a pipeline that imports Carrizo Water from Region "L" that goes to Buda and then generally following the alignment of FM 967</p>
84	383	Donna Campbell, M.D., Texas State Senator District 25	<p>The CVLGC submitted a project to Region L which was included in the Region L 2016 Initially Prepared Plan. This project would ensure a 50-year supply of water for the area at a reasonable price. The CVLGC project is a model for managing water regionally. I ask that this project remain in the Region L 2016 plan.</p>

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85	385	Wimberly Valley Watershed Association's (WVWA)-Submitted by David Baker, Executive Director	<p>Broad recommendations for the improvement of the regional planning process, specific policy commendations drawn from policies outlined in the IPP's, recommendations for additional study and research, and comments on specific Water Management Strategies. Broad Recommendations: adopt and apply a set of guiding principles that will serve as a blueprint for long-term water sustainability; prioritize and encourage decentralized systems and new technologies that capture, use, and reuse water in place. Where there is not practicable, priority should be given to a water neutral growth policy that requires offsetting the projected water demand of new development with water efficiency measures to create a "net zero" or neutral impact on overall service area demands. Additional definition is needed for Water Management Strategies (WMS). Better definition of WMS categories and vigorous prioritization will help control the redundant and exceedingly lengthy lists. The two-tier system of WMS categorization needs to be revisited, promote healthy sustainable watersheds. Alternate Strategy reserved for those strategies that are duplicate or do not fulfill the TWDB's minimum criteria. Should create and enact conflict of interest policy; prioritize strategies that protect the inherent interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater; de-prioritize water management strategies, dewater one region to meet the speculated need of another in the form of inter-basin pipeline transfers or otherwise; discontinue the practice of considering Water; rely on Groundwater that has exceeded its MAG limitations. It is vital that the state assess the sustainability of water consuming growth patterns; Counties should have additional authority for land use planning and for regulating development based on water availability and protection of water resources; Eminent Domain powers should be recognized as contributing to the disruption of the values that undisturbed landscapes bring to natural hydrologic and ecologic funcitons; Rainwater harvesting should be widely encouraged to meet rural and urban domestic water demands, as well as use for limited irrigation, such as vineyards, orchards or small farms under drip irrigation. Livestock and wildlife can also be provided supplemental water; The revision of population and demand estimates should be put before the public; It is reasonable that the RWPGs encourage Hill Country Groundwater Conservation Districts to consider management rules; RWPGs should encourage better communication between RWPGs and GMAs to improve conflicting methodologies; The Hill Country contains ecologically prestine areas in the State, preservation of, via component of Region's economy. WVWA recommneds to actively promote the designation of its listed unique stream segments in the 2017 legislature. RWPGs should encourage funding for projects that empower landowners to better manage their lands; Water-user groups should develop more uniform conservation oriented management plans. The state should fund or conduct specific stuties to shed more information on specific water resource issues critical to future decisions. Aquifer Science-A basic, unbaised, scientific study encompasses characterization of inter-formational flow between surface water flows is needed in order to make informed management decisions, recommendations to maintain sustainable systems; Trinity Aquifer-should explore the creation of Regional Trinity GCD. This concept should be revisited and studied for the broader region; Headwaters Groundwater/Spring-flow Analysis-Surface water base-flow is derived almost exclusively from groundwater discharge thorough springs. A study is needed to evaluate this critical intersection so that future management decisions can be based on a more substanstial level of knowledge; Groundwater/Surface Water Relationship-encourage TWDB to embrace this concept and focus on water availability studies; Unpermitted Withdrawals of Riparian Water-State agencies should devise a survey method to establish a reasonable estimate of these diversions; Optimization of Water Conservation and Efficiency-record of success is not univeral in Texas, many communities & utilities have made minimal or no efforts to advance water conservation ad efficiency. A study is needed in Texas to advance water conservation and efficiency, potential for reducing demands and enhancing conservation and efficiency, and the steps to achieve that goal; Conservation & Drought Management-There is a need for the funding of educational programs by State agencies in educating both the public and private sectors. RPG should push for funding of programs. Strategy Evaluations: WVWA notes that 11 out of 61 (18%) in the 2016 SCTRWP recommeneded potentially feasible water management strategies; Region L should be commended for recommending conservation, reuse strategies as net-zero water supply projects; Management strategies should be reevaluated on the basis of MAG limitationis, recharge rates, and aquifer health. Following are prime examples-Vista Ridge Project, TWA Regional Carrizo Project, CRWA Wells Ranch Project, TWA Trinity Project, and New Braunsfels Trinity. WVWA recommend that alternative supplies be explored. Rainwater projects represent fiscallly comparable and resource viable alternatives to aquifer reliance</p>
86	386	Hill Country Alliance, Charlie Flatten, Water Policy Program Manager	<p>Broad recommendations: Guiding principles, water neutral solutions, wish list not good, WMS categories need to be revisited, and consulting firms conflict of interest. Specific Policy Recommendations: priortize projects that protect interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater. De-prioritize projects that dewater one region to meet speculated needs of another. MAG limitations should not be exceeded. Counties should have authority. Eminent domain powers should be recognized. Rainwater harvesting should be encouraged. Rivision of population and demand estimates for public review. Management rules based on spring-flow. RWPGs and GMA's better communication. Unique Stream Segments should continue. Balanced approach to brush control - WSEP must be avoided. WUG's use gallons per capita per day unit. Study and Data Needs: Aquifer science, Trinity Aguifer, Headwaters GW/Springflow analysis, GW/Surface Water Relationship, Unpermitted withdrawals of Riparian Water, Optimizatino of Water Conservation and Efficency, Conservation and Drought Management. Regionally Specific Water Management Strategy Evaluations: Vista Ridge, TWA Regional Carrizo, Hays Forestar, CRWA Wells Ranch, TWA Trinity, News Braunfels Trinity - use alternative supplies such as rainwater projects should be explored.</p>

Appendix P

Texas Water Development Board

P.O. Box 13231, 1700 N. Congress Ave.
Austin, TX 78711-3231, www.twdb.texas.gov
Phone (512) 463-7847, Fax (512) 475-2053

July 21, 2015

Mr. Con Mims, Chair
c/o Nueces River Authority
200 E. Nopal, Suite 206
Uvalde, Texas 78802

Mr. Cole Ruiz
San Antonio River Authority
100 E. Guenther Street
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: Texas Water Development Board Comments on the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (Region L) Initially Prepared Plan, Contract No. 1148301323

Dear Mr. Mims and Mr. Ruiz:

Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) staff completed a review of the Initially Prepared Plan (IPP) submitted by May 1, 2015 on behalf of the Region L Regional Water Planning Group. The attached comments follow this format:

- **Level 1:** Comments, questions, and online regional water planning database revisions that must be satisfactorily addressed in order to meet statutory, agency rule, and/or contract requirements; and,
- **Level 2:** Comments and suggestions for consideration that may improve the readability and overall understanding of the regional water plan.

The TWDB's statutory requirement for review of potential interregional conflicts under Title 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §357.62 will not be completed until submittal and review of adopted regional water plans. However, as previously requested by our Executive Administrator, please inform TWDB in advance of your final plan if your planning group believes that an interregional conflict exists. Additionally, subsequent review will be performed as the planning group completes its data entry into the regional water planning database (DB17). If issues arise during our ongoing data review, they will be communicated promptly to the planning group to resolve.

Our Mission	:	Board Members
To provide leadership, information, education, and support for planning, financial assistance, and outreach for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas	:	Bech Bruun, Chairman Carlos Rubinstein, Member Kathleen Jackson, Member
	:	Kevin Patteson, Executive Administrator

Title 31 TAC§357.50(d) requires the regional water planning group to consider timely agency and public comment. Section 357.50(e) requires the final adopted plan include summaries of all timely written and oral comments received, along with a response explaining any resulting revisions or why changes are not warranted. Copies of TWDB's Level 1 and 2 written comments and the region's responses must be included in the final, adopted regional water plan. While the comments included in this letter represent TWDB's review to date, please anticipate the need to respond to additional comments regarding data integrity, including any water source overallocations, in the regional water planning database (DB17) once data entry is completed by the region.

Standard to all planning groups is the need to include certain content in the final regional water plans that was not yet available at the time that IPPs were prepared and submitted. In your final regional water plan, however please be sure to also incorporate the following:

- a) Completed results from the regional planning group's infrastructure financing survey (IFR) for sponsors of recommended projects with capital costs [31 TAC §357.44];
- b) Completed results from the implementation survey [31 TAC §357.45(a)];
- c) The socioeconomic impact evaluation provided by TWDB at the request of the planning group [31 TAC §357.33(c)];
- d) Documentation that comments received on the IPP were considered in the development of the final plan [31 TAC §357.50(d)];
- e) Evidence, such as a certification, that the final, adopted regional water plan is complete and adopted by the planning group [31 TAC §357.50(j)(1)]; and,
- f) The required DB17 reports, as made available by TWDB, in the executive summary or elsewhere in the plan as specified in the Contract [31 TAC §357.50(e)(2)(B), *Contract Scope of Work Task 4D(p)*, *Contract Exhibit 'C', Table 2*]. Please ensure that the numerical values presented in the tables throughout the final, adopted regional water plan are consistent with the data provided in DB17. For the purpose of development of the 2017 State Water Plan, water management strategy and other data entered by the regional water group in DB17 (and as presented in the regional plan) shall take precedence over any conflicting data presented in the final regional water plan [*Contract Exhibit 'C', Sections 12.1.3. and 12.2.2*].

The following items must accompany, separately, the submission of the final, adopted regional water plan:

- The prioritized list of all recommended projects in the regional water plan [*Texas Water Code 15.436(a)*, *Contract Scope of Work Task 13*]; and,
- Any remaining hydrologic modeling files or GIS files that may not have been provided at the time of the submission of the IPP but that were used in developing the final plan. [31 TAC §357.50(e)(2)(C), *Contract Exhibit 'C', Section 12.2.1*; *Contract Scope of Work Task 3-III-13*]

Note that provision of certain content in an electronic-only form is permissible as follows: Internet links are permissible as a method for including model conservation and drought contingency plans within the final regional water plan; hydrologic modeling files may be submitted as electronic appendices, however

Mr. Con Mims
Mr. Cole Ruiz
July 21, 2015
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all other regional water plan appendices should be incorporated in hard copy format within each plan [31 TAC §357.50(e)(2)(C), *Contract Scope of Work Task 5e, Contract Exhibit 'C', Section 12.2.1*].

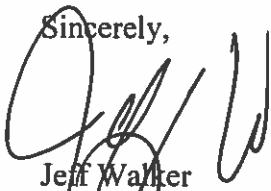
The following general requirements that apply to recommended water management strategies must be adhered to in all final regional water plans including:

- Regional water plans must not include any strategies or costs that are associated with simply maintaining existing water supplies or replacing existing infrastructure. Plans may include only infrastructure costs that are associated with volumetric increases of treated water supplies delivered to water user groups or that result in more efficient use of existing supplies [31 TAC §357.10(28), §357.34(d)(3)(A), *Contract Exhibit 'C', Section 5.1.2.2, Section 5.1.2.3*]; and,
- Regional water plans must not include any retail distribution-level infrastructure costs (other than those costs related to conservation strategies such as water loss reduction) [31 TAC §357.10(28), §357.34(d)(3)(A), *Contract Exhibit 'C', Section 5.1.2.3*].

To facilitate efficient and timely completion, and Board approval, of your final regional water plan, please provide your TWDB project manager with early drafts of your responses to these IPP comments for preliminary review and feedback.

If you have any questions regarding these comments or would like to discuss your approach to addressing any of these comments, please do not hesitate to contact Temple McKinnon at (512) 475-2057. TWDB staff will be available to assist you in any way possible to ensure successful completion of your final regional water plan.

Sincerely,



Jeff Walker
Deputy Executive Administrator
Water Supply and Infrastructure

Attachments

cc w/att: Mr. Sam Vaughn, HDR, Inc.

TWDB Comments on the Initially Prepared 2016 South Central Texas (Region L) Regional Water Plan

Level 1: Comments and questions must be satisfactorily addressed in order to meet statutory, agency rule, and/or contract requirements.

1. Tables 2-10 through 2-17: It is not clear whether the information provided in the tables referenced presents the current contractual obligations of wholesale water providers (WWPs) in the region. Please confirm in the final, adopted regional water plan. [31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §357.31(c)]

Response: Text has been added to Page 2-16 to clarify.

2. The plan in some instances, does not appear to include a quantitative reporting of impacts to agricultural resources. For example, strategy evaluations 5.2.9, 5.2.11, 5.2.14, 5.2.21, 5.2.23-27, 5.2.34, 5.2.35, and 5.2.37 do not appear to include quantified impacts to agricultural resources. Please include quantitative reporting of impacts to agricultural resources, including when there is no impact, in the final, adopted regional water plan. [31 TAC §357.34 (d)(3)(C)]

Response: Text has been added to Page 6-59 to address region-wide agricultural impacts. In addition, text has been added to water management strategy evaluations to address strategy-specific impacts, if any.

3. Pages 5.3-18, 5.3-23, and 5.3-90: The plan does not appear to include conservation practices for all water user groups to which Texas Water Code (TWC) §11.1271 and §13.146 apply. For example, the City of Kirby and East Central SUD and Green Valley SUD to which these Water Code requirements apply. Please address this requirement in the final, adopted regional water plan. [31 TAC §357.34(f)(2)(A)]

Response: Projected per capita water goals with use of low flow plumbing fixtures for these three entities (and potentially others) are lower than the stated Region L advanced water conservation goals.

4. Volume II, Section 5.2.3: The Facilities Expansion Water Management Strategy appears, in some cases, to include infrastructure components that do not appear to increase the supply to end users. For example, the Port O'Connor treatment and distribution system improvements. Water management strategy components included in regional water plans must be limited to the infrastructure required to develop and convey increased water supplies from sources and to treat the water for end user requirements. Maintenance of existing equipment or wells or improvements to treatment processes shall not be included as a recommended strategy with capital costs. Please remove these strategies and costs from the final, adopted regional water plan. [Contract Exhibit 'C', Sections 5.1.2.2 and 5.1.2.3]

Response: Section 5.2.3 has been revised to exclude Port O'Connor's treatment and distribution system improvements.

5. Volume II, Sections 5.2.35 and 5.2.40: Please clarify in the plan whether the evaluations of water management strategies for "GBRA Lower Basin Storage" and "Lavaca River - OCR "are based on an unmodified Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) WAM Run 3 in the final, adopted regional water plan. If not, please evaluate these strategies using an unmodified TCEQ WAM Run3 for the final, adopted regional water plan. [*Contract Exhibit 'C', Section 3.4.2*]

Response: Sections 5.2.35 and 5.2.40 have been revised to clarify.

6. Chapter 7: The plan does not appear to summarize information on existing emergency interconnections. Please indicate whether any local drought contingency plans involve making emergency connections between water systems or WWP systems and, if so, please also provide a general description in the final, adopted regional water plan. [*31 TAC §357.42(e)*]

Response: Sections 7.3 and 7.4 summarize this information. Separate documentation was provided to TWDB relating to specific information for existing interconnects. Table 7.4-1 has been revised to indicate emergency interconnections in local drought contingency plans.

7. Section 7.7: Please indicate how the planning group considered relevant recommendations from the Drought Preparedness Council (a letter was provided to planning groups with relevant recommendations in November 2014) in the final, adopted regional water plan. [*31 TAC §357.42(h)*]

Response: Text has been added to Page 7-15 to address the Drought Preparedness Council's letter.

8. Chapter 10: The plan does not include documentation regarding the public process during the development of regional water plan. Please clarify whether the regional water plan was developed in accordance with the public participation requirements of the Texas Open Meetings Act in the final, adopted regional water plan. [*31 TAC §357.21, §357.50(d)*]

Response: Chapter 10 will be included in the final 2016 South Central Texas Regional Water Plan, detailing the public process, the public hearings, and the responses to comments.

9. Please provide a statement regarding any water availability requirements promulgated by a county commissioners court pursuant to TWC §35.109, which in Region L applies to the northern Bexar County, Hays, Comal, and Kendall County Priority Groundwater Management Area. [*31 TAC §357.22(a)(6)*]

Response: Text has been added to Page 3-2 to address Priority Groundwater Management Areas and any requests from county commissioners courts.

10. Please describe how the Texas Clean Rivers Program was considered in the final, adopted regional water plan. [31 TAC §357.22(a)(7)]

Response: Text has been added to Page 1-31 to address the Texas Clean Rivers Program.

11. Please clarify whether the plan development was guided by the principal that the designated water quality and related water uses as shown in the state water quality management plan shall be improved or maintained. [31 TAC §358.3(19)]

Response: Text has been added to Page 1-31 to address the state water quality management plan.

Level 2: Comments and suggestions for consideration that may improve the readability and overall understanding of the regional water plan.
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1. Please consider including a brief explanation of the differences between the 2011 and 2016 plans regarding surface water availability in the final, adopted regional water plan.

Response: Text has been added to Page 11-4 to describe the differences in the surface water availability in the 2011 and 2016 Region L Plans.

2. In the development of region-specific drought contingency plans, please consider including, at a minimum, triggers and responses for ‘severe’ and ‘critical/emergency’ drought conditions or indicate how these would be captured with the use of the recommended TCEQ templates in the final, adopted regional water plan.

Response: Section 7.5 includes information about Region Specific Drought Response. Text has been added to Tables 7.5-1 and 7.5-2 to indicate the ‘severe’ and ‘critical/emergency’ stages of the drought contingency plans.

Agenda 8:

Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing the San Antonio River Authority (SARA) to Submit a Written Request to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to Modify Task and Expense Budget Categories in Accordance with SARA's Agreement for Professional Services with HDR Engineering, Inc.

Agenda Item 9:
Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding the
Prioritization of Water Management Strategies in the 2016
Regional Water Plan

Rank	ProjectName	FINAL SCORE FOR PROJECT
1	Hays/Caldwell PUA Project	892.0
2	Reuse - Kyle	882.3
3	Regional Carrizo for SSLGC Project Expansion	875.2
4	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Floresville	874.3
5	Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Irrigation	874.3
6	Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Mining	874.3
7	GBRA Lower Basin Storage	860.3
8	Local Yegua Jackson Aquifer Development - Karnes City	854.3
9	CRWA Wells Ranch Project Phase II	849.8
10	Reuse - San Marcos	849.2
11	Reuse - New Braunfels	844.3
12	Local Carrizo Aquifer - La Salle CO	814.3
13	Local Carrizo Aquifer Development - Cotulla	814.3
14	Local Trinity Aquifer - Mountain City	814.3
15	Local Trinity Aquifer - Plum Creek WC	814.3
16	Local Trinity Aquifer - Garden Ridge	813.1
17	TWA Regional Carrizo	801.5
18	Reuse - County Line WSC	797.5
19	Mid-Basin Water Supply Project	791.3
20	Victoria ASR	786.6
21	Uvalde ASR	779.7
22	Cibola Valley LCG Carrizo Project	776.7
23	Irrigation Surface Water Right Conversion - Dimmit CO	774.3
24	Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - Kenedy	774.3
25	Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Castroville	774.3
26	Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - La Coste	774.3
27	Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Natalia	774.3
28	Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Yancey WSC	774.3
29	Integrated Water-Power Project	763.8
30	Expanded Local Carrizo for SAWS	753.7
31	Western Canyon WTP Expansion	751.7
32	Recycled Water Program - SAWS	749.0
33	CPS Direct Recycle Pipeline	742.3
34	New Braunfels Utilities - Trinity Development	740.2
35	New Braunfels Utilities ASR	721.4
36	Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SAWS	713.8
37	Vista Ridge Project - SAWS	710.2
38	TWA Trinity Aquifer Development	697.8
39	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Polonia WSC	674.3
40	Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SSLGC	659.5
41	Vista Ridge Integration	655.7
42	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales	654.3
43	SAWS Water Resources Integrated Pipeline	635.7
44	Facilities Expansions - Atascosa Rural WSC	627.7
45	Medina Lake Optimization	627.7
46	CRWA Siesta Project	616.0
47	Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project - SAWS	615.7
48	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales County WSC	614.3
49	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Asherton	607.7
50	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Carrizo Springs	607.7
51	Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for CRWA	590.8
52	GBRA New Appropriation (Lower Basin)	579.9
53	Seawater Desalination - SAWS	573.4
54	Local Trinity Aquifer - Boerne	559.6
55	Victoria County Steam-Electric Project	520.9
56	Hays County Pipeline Project	507.7
57	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Sunko WSC	494.3
58	Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - East Medina SUD	494.3
59	Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SS WSC	414.3
60	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Benton City WSC	414.3
61	Local Carrizo Aquifer - Pearsall	414.3
N/A	Hays County Forestar Project	0.0

Calculations reflected are from uniform standards adopted by SHC 11/14/2013, approved by TWDB 12/5/2013, and readopted by the SHC 1/13/2015.

** Indicates that additional data may have to be collected by RWPG in order to score projects.

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MAXIMUM SCORES ---->				Criteria 1 - Decade of Need for Project				Criteria 2 - Project Feasibility						
				10	10	20	400	5	5	10	5	25	100	100
ProjectName	ProjectSponsorEntity	CapitalCost	Rural/Agricultural Conservation? Conservation/Reuse?	Uniform Standard 1A - What is the decade the RWP shows the project comes online? [2070 = 0 points; 2060 = 2; 2050 = 4; 2040 = 6; 2030 = 8; 2020 = 10]	Uniform Standard 1B - In what decade is initial funding needed? [2070 = 0 points; 2060 = 2; 2050 = 4; 2040 = 6; 2030 = 8; 2020 = 10]	Criteria 1 Total Score	Weighted Criteria 1 Total	Uniform Standard 2A - What supporting data is available to show that the quantity of water needed is available? [Models suggest insufficient quantities of water or no modeling performed = 0 points; models suggest sufficient quantity of water = 3; Field tests and measurements confirm sufficient quantities of water = 5]	Uniform Standard 2B - If necessary, does the sponsor hold necessary legal rights, water rights and/or contracts to use the water that this project would require? [Legal rights, water rights and/or contract application not submitted = 0 points; application submitted = 2; application is administratively complete = 3; legal rights, water rights and/or contracts obtained or not needed = 5]	Uniform Standard 2C - What level of engineering and/or planning has been accomplished for this project? [Project idea is outlined in RWP = 1 point; feasibility studies initiated = 2; feasibility studies completed = 3; conceptual design initiated = 4; conceptual design completed = 5; preliminary engineering report initiated = 6; preliminary engineering report completed = 7; preliminary design initiated = 8; preliminary design completed = 9; final design complete = 10]	Uniform Standard 2D - Has theproject sponsor requested (in writing for the 2016 Plan) that the project be included in the Regional Water Plan? [No = 0 points; yes = 5]	Criteria 2 Total Score	Weighted Criteria 2 Total	Uniform Standard 3A - In the decade the project supply comes online, what is the % of the WUG's (or WUGs') needs satisfied by this project? [Calculation is based on the needs of all WUGs receiving water from the project.]
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for CRWA	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 62,787,000		8	8	16	320	3	5	1	5	14	56	9.7
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 53,162,000		10	10	20	400	5	5	9	5	24	96	5.1
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SS WSC	S S WSC	\$ 16,864,000		0	2	2	40	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SSLGC	SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 54,133,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	5	5	18	72	1
Cibolo Valley LCG Carrizo Project	CIBOLO VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 69,382,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	2	5	10	40	0
CPS Direct Recycle Pipeline	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 30,000,000		10	8	18	360	3	5	1	5	14	56	45.2
CRWA Siesta Project	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 68,798,000		8	8	16	320	5	0	2	5	12	48	44
CRWA Wells Ranch Project Phase II	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 37,292,000		10	10	20	400	5	5	7	5	22	88	95.4
Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 723,175,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	3	5	11	44	0
Expanded Local Carrizo for SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 19,332,000		10	10	20	400	5	5	9	5	24	96	5
Facilities Expansions - Atascosa Rural WSC	ATASCOSA RURAL WSC	\$ 80,855,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	1	5	14	56	0
GBRA Lower Basin Storage	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 90,543,000		10	10	20	400	5	5	5	5	20	80	100
GBRA New Appropriation (Lower Basin)	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 298,355,000		4	6	10	200	5	2	1	5	13	52	42.9
Hays County Forestar Project	COUNTY-OTHER, HAYS	\$ 152,483,258				0	0					0	0	
Hays County Forestar Project	WIMBERLEY	\$ 13,575,358				0	0					0	0	
Hays County Forestar Project	WIMBERLEY WSC	\$ 16,066,384				0	0					0	0	
Hays/Caldwell PUA Project	HAYS CALDWELL PUA	\$ 309,723,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	5	5	18	72	100
Integrated Water-Power Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 1,600,885,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	2	5	10	40	100
Irrigation Surface Water Right Conversion - Dimmit CO	COUNTY-OTHER, DIMMIT	\$ 7,068,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Asherton	ASHERTON	\$ -		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	0
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Benton City WSC	BENTON CITY WSC	\$ 659,000		0	2	2	40	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Carrizo Springs	CARRIZO SPRINGS	\$ -		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	0
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Floresville	FLORESVILLE	\$ 4,268,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales	GONZALES	\$ 2,002,000		4	6	10	200	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales County WSC	GONZALES COUNTY WSC	\$ 1,057,000		4	6	10	200	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - La Salle CO	COUNTY-OTHER, LA SALLE	\$ 3,525,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Pearsall	PEARSALL	\$ 1,047,000		0	2	2	40	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Polonia WSC	POLONIA WSC	\$ 1,683,000		4	6	10	200	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Sunko WSC	SUNKO WSC	\$ 862,000		0	2	2	40	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development - Cotulla	COTULLA	\$ 2,250,000		8	10	18	360	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Irrigation	IRRIGATION, DEWITT	\$ 100,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Mining	MINING, DEWITT	\$ 113,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - Kenedy	KENEDY	\$ 3,172,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Castroville	CASTROVILLE	\$ 3,528,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - East Medina SUD	EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD	\$ 1,737,000		2	4	6	120	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - La Coste	LACOSTE	\$ 1,710,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Natalia	NATALIA	\$ 3,418,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Yancey WSC	YANCEY WSC	\$ 4,278,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Trinity Aquifer - Boerne	BOERNE	\$ 7,367,000		6	8	14	280	3	0	1	5	9	36	0
Local Trinity Aquifer - Garden Ridge	GARDEN RIDGE	\$ 12,186,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Trinity Aquifer - Mountain City	MOUNTAIN CITY	\$ 731,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Trinity Aquifer - Plum Creek WC	PLUM CREEK WATER COMPANY	\$ 1,062,000		8	10	18	360	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Local Yegua Jackson Aquifer Development - Karnes City	KARNES CITY	\$ 3,235,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	1	5	9	36	100
Medina Lake Optimization	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 4,100,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	1	5	14	56	0
Mid-Basin Water Supply Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 736,381,000		10	10	20	400	5	3	5	5	18	72	100
New Braunfels Utilities - Trinity Development	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 18,990,000		8	10	18	360	3	0	3	5	11	44	100
New Braunfels Utilities ASR	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 26,269,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	3	5	11	44	0
Recycled Water Program - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 170,830,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	2	5	15	60	4.5
Regional Carrizo for SSLGC Project Expansion	SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 54,359,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	100
Reuse - County Line WSC	COUNTY LINE WSC	\$ -		10	10	20	400	3	5	1	5	14	56	100
Reuse - Kyle	KYLE	\$ 37,074,649		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	100
Reuse - New Braunfels	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 67,289,580		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	100
Reuse - San Marcos	SAN MARCOS	\$ 86,664,302		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	100
SAWS Water Resources Integrated Pipeline	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 205,000,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	0
Seawater Desalination - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 1,590,590,000		6	8	14	280	3	5	1	5	14	56	44.6
TWA Regional Carrizo	TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	\$ 279,632,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	3	5	16	64	100
TWA Trinity Aquifer Development	TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	\$ 26,087,000		8	10	18	360	3	0	1	5	9	36	11.1
Uvalde ASR	UVALDE	\$ 32,405,000		10	10	20	400	3	0	3	5	11	44	100
Victoria ASR	VICTORIA	\$ 21,100,000		8	10	18	360	3	0	3	5	11	44	73.5
Victoria County Steam-Electric Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 359,338,000		4	6	10	200	5	5	3	5	18	72	29.7
Vista Ridge Project - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 571,958,000		10	10	20	400	5	5	8	5	23	92	17.6
Western Canyon WTP Expansion	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 13,528,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	7	5	20	80	0
Vista Ridge Integration	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 150,000,000		10	10	20	400	3	5	8	5	21	84	0
Hays County Pipeline Project	WIMBERLEY, WIMBERLEY WSC, HAYS COUNTY OTHER	\$ 37,432,000		6	8	14	280	3	5	1	5	14	56	0

Calculations reflected are from uniform standards adopted by SHC 11/14/2013, appr

** Indicates that additional data may have to be collected by RWPG in order to score

Criteria 3 - Project Viability										Criteria 4 - Project Sustainability				Criteria 5 - Project Cost Effectiveness		FINAL SCORE FOR PROJECT	COMMENTS
MAXIMUM SCORE										10	5	15	150	5	100	1000.00	
ProjectName	ProjectSponsorEntity	CapitalCost	Converted Needs-based score for Uniform Standard 3A	Uniform Standard 3B - In the final decade of the planning period, what is the % of the WUG's (or WUGs') needs satisfied by this project? [Calculation is based on the needs of all WUGs receiving water from the project.]	Converted Needs-based score for Uniform Standard 3A	Uniform Standard 3C - Is this project the only economically feasible source of new supply for the WUG, other than conservation? [No = 0 points; Yes = 5]	Uniform Standard 3D - Does this project serve multiple WUGs? [No = 0 points; Yes = 5]	Criteria 3 Total Score	Weighted Criteria 3 Total	Uniform Standard 4A - Over what period of time is this project expected to provide water (regardless of the planning period)? [Less than or equal to 20 yrs = 5 points; greater than 20 yrs = 10]	Uniform Standard 4B - Does the volume of water supplied by the project change over the regional water planning period? [Decreases = 0 points; no change = 3; increases = 5]	Criteria 4 Total Score	Weighted Criteria 4 Total	Uniform Standard 5A - What is the expected unit cost of water supplied by this project compared to the median unit cost of all other recommended strategies in the region's current RWP? (Project's Unit Cost divided by the median project's unit cost) [200% or greater than median = 0 points; 150% to 199% = 1; 101% to 149% = 2; 100% = 3; 51% to 99% = 4; 0% to 50% = 5]	Weighted Criteria 5 Total		
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for CRWA	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 62,787,000	0.97	18.0	1.80	0	5	7.77	64.75	10	3	13	130	1	20	590.75	
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 53,162,000	0.51	2.3	0.23	0	5	5.74	47.83	10	3	13	130	2	40	713.83	
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SS WSC	S S WSC	\$ 16,864,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	414.33	
Brackish Wilcox Groundwater for SSLGC	SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 54,133,000	0.10	18.0	1.80	0	5	6.90	57.50	10	3	13	130	0	0	659.50	
Cibolo Valley LCG Carrizo Project	CIBOLO VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 69,382,000	0.00	100.0	10.00	5	5	20.00	166.67	10	3	13	130	2	40	776.67	
CPS Direct Recycle Pipeline	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 30,000,000	4.52	20.4	2.04	0	5	11.56	96.33	10	3	13	130	5	100	742.33	
CRWA Siesta Project	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 68,798,000	4.40	23.6	2.36	0	5	11.76	98.00	10	3	13	130	1	20	616.00	
CRWA Wells Ranch Project Phase II	CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY	\$ 37,292,000	9.54	36.7	3.67	0	5	18.21	151.75	10	3	13	130	4	80	849.75	
Expanded Brackish Wilcox Project - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 723,175,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	615.67	
Expanded Local Carrizo for SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 19,332,000	0.50	2.2	0.22	0	5	5.72	47.67	10	3	13	130	4	80	753.67	
Facilities Expansions - Atascosa Rural WSC	ATASCOSA RURAL WSC	\$ 80,855,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	5	0	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	627.67	
GBRA Lower Basin Storage	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 90,543,000	10.00	30.3	3.03	0	5	18.03	150.25	10	3	13	130	5	100	860.25	
GBRA New Appropriation (Lower Basin)	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 298,355,000	4.29	24.6	2.46	0	5	11.75	97.92	10	3	13	130	5	100	579.92	
Hays County Forestar Project	COUNTY-OTHER, HAYS	\$ 152,483,258	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00			0	0		0	0.00	Project removed from plan
Hays County Forestar Project	WIMBERLEY	\$ 13,575,358	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00			0	0		0	0.00	Project removed from plan
Hays County Forestar Project	WIMBERLEY WSC	\$ 16,066,384	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00			0	0		0	0.00	Project removed from plan
Hays/Caldwell PUA Project	HAYS CALDWELL PUA	\$ 309,723,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	5	30.00	250.00	10	3	13	130	2	40	892.00	
Integrated Water-Power Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 1,600,885,000	10.00	58.5	5.85	0	5	20.85	173.75	10	3	13	130	1	20	763.75	
Irrigation Surface Water Right Conversion - Dimmit CO	COUNTY-OTHER, DIMMIT	\$ 7,068,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Asherton	ASHERTON	\$ -	0.00	0.0	0.00	5	0	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	607.67	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Benton City WSC	BENTON CITY WSC	\$ 659,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	414.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Carrizo Springs	CARRIZO SPRINGS	\$ -	0.00	0.0	0.00	5	0	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	607.67	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Floresville	FLORESVILLE	\$ 4,268,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	5	100	874.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales	GONZALES	\$ 2,002,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	654.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Gonzales County WSC	GONZALES COUNTY WSC	\$ 1,057,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	2	40	614.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - La Salle CO	COUNTY-OTHER, LA SALLE	\$ 3,525,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	2	40	814.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Pearsall	PEARSALL	\$ 1,047,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	414.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Polonia WSC	POLONIA WSC	\$ 1,683,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	5	100	674.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer - Sunko WSC	SUNKO WSC	\$ 862,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	494.33	
Local Carrizo Aquifer Development - Cotulla	COTULLA	\$ 2,250,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	814.33	
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Irrigation	IRRIGATION, DEWITT	\$ 100,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	5	100	874.33	
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - DeWitt Mining	MINING, DEWITT	\$ 113,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	5	100	874.33	
Local Gulf Coast Aquifer - Kenedy	KENEDY	\$ 3,172,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Castroville	CASTROVILLE	\$ 3,528,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - East Medina SUD	EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD	\$ 1,737,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	494.33	
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - La Coste	LACOSTE	\$ 1,710,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Natalia	NATALIA	\$ 3,418,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Leona Gravel Aquifer - Yancey WSC	YANCEY WSC	\$ 4,278,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	0	0	774.33	
Local Trinity Aquifer - Boerne	BOERNE	\$ 7,367,000	0.00	38.3	3.83	5	0	8.83	73.58	10	3	13	130	2	40	559.58	
Local Trinity Aquifer - Garden Ridge	GARDEN RIDGE	\$ 12,186,000	10.00	50.5	5.05	5	0	20.05	167.08	10	3	13	130	4	80	813.08	
Local Trinity Aquifer - Mountain City	MOUNTAIN CITY	\$ 731,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	2	40	814.33	
Local Trinity Aquifer - Plum Creek WC	PLUM CREEK WATER COMPANY	\$ 1,062,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	814.33	
Local Yegua Jackson Aquifer Development - Karnes City	KARNES CITY	\$ 3,235,000	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	854.33	
Medina Lake Optimization	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 4,100,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	627.67	
Mid-Basin Water Supply Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 736,381,000	10.00	29.2	2.92	0	5	17.92	149.33	10	3	13	130	2	40	791.33	
New Braunfels Utilities - Trinity Development	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 18,990,000	10.00	27.4	2.74	0	0	12.74	106.17	10	3	13	130	5	100	740.17	Yield up to 4000, Unit Cost down
New Braunfels Utilities ASR	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 26,269,000	0.00	56.9	5.69	0	0	5.69	47.42	10	3	13	130	5	100	721.42	
Recycled Water Program - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 170,830,000	0.45	16.3	1.63	0	5	7.08	59.00	10	3	13	130	5	100	749.00	
Regional Carrizo for SSLGC Project Expansion	SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION	\$ 54,359,000	10.00	91.4	9.14	0	5	24.14	201.17	10	3	13	130	4	80	875.17	
Reuse - County Line WSC	COUNTY LINE WSC	\$ -	10.00	7.8	0.78	5	0	15.78	131.50	10	3	13	130	4	80	797.50	
Reuse - Kyle	KYLE	\$ 37,074,649	10.00	100.0	10.00	5	0	25.00	208.33	10	3	13	130	4	80	882.33	
Reuse - New Braunfels	NEW BRAUNFELS	\$ 67,289,580	10.00	80.3	8.03	0	0	18.03	150.25	10	3	13	130	5	100	844.25	
Reuse - San Marcos	SAN MARCOS	\$ 86,664,302	10.00	60.2	6.02	5	0	21.02	175.17	10	3	13	130	4	80	849.17	
SAWS Water Resources Integrated Pipeline	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 205,000,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	635.67	
Seawater Desalination - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 1,590,590,000	4.46	34.3	3.43	0	5	12.89	107.42	10	3	13	130	0	0	573.42	Project started date moved to 2040
TWA Regional Carrizo	TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	\$ 279,632,000	10.00	75.0	7.50	0	5	22.50	187.50	10	3	13	130	1	20	801.50	
TWA Trinity Aquifer Development	TEXAS WATER ALLIANCE	\$ 26,087,000	1.11	25.0	2.50	0	5	8.61	71.75	10	3	13	130	5	100	697.75	
Uvalde ASR	UVALDE	\$ 32,405,000	10.00	48.8	4.88	5	0	19.88	165.67	10	3	13	130	2	40	779.67	
Victoria ASR	VICTORIA	\$ 21,100,000	7.35	59.6	5.96	5	0	18.31	152.58	10	3	13	130	5	100	786.58	
Victoria County Steam-Electric Project	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 359,338,000	2.97	17.0	1.70	0	0	4.67	38.92	10	3	13	130	4	80	520.92	
Vista Ridge Project - SAWS	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 571,958,000	1.76	14.2	1.42	0	5	8.18	68.17	10	3	13	130	1	20	710.17	
Western Canyon WTP Expansion	GUADALUPE BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY	\$ 13,528,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	5	100	751.67	
Vista Ridge Integration	SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM	\$ 150,000,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	655.67	Project added to plan
Hays County Pipeline Project	WIMBERLEY, WIMBERLEY WSC, HAYS COUNTY OTHER	\$ 37,432,000	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	5	5.00	41.67	10	3	13	130	0	0	507.67	Project added to plan

Agenda Item 10:

Discussion and Appropriate Action on Whether to Reconsider the Vote Taken at the September 3, 2015, meeting on Removing the Cibolo Valley LGC Carrizo Projects from the 2016 Regional Water Plan as Recommended and Alternate Water Management Strategies

Agenda Item 11:

Discussion and Appropriate Action Regarding the Adoption of the 2016 South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (Region L) 2016 Regional Water Plan with the Authorization of HDR Engineering to Make Non-Substantive Edits Prior to its Submittal to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)

February 20, 2015

Welcome New Regional Water Planning Group Member:

We, at the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), look forward to working with you during the development of your region's water supply plan. The regional water planning process, created in 1997 under Senate Bill 1, was set up to encourage public involvement by those directly affected by water issues. Regional water plans are developed every five years through consensus building with the voting interest categories on your regional water planning group (RWPG).

The opportunity for RWPG members to participate in regional water planning comes with certain responsibilities. Planning group members are to:

- Represent their interest categories in the regional water planning process.
- Develop a water plan that serves the entire region and takes into consideration the water needs of all interests in the region.
- Consider local water plans developed by local entities when developing the regional water plan.
- Ensure adoption of a regional water plan by the statutory deadline that meets all requirements.

We encourage planning group members to regularly attend all planning group meetings and to become informed regarding the items on which they are being asked to make decisions.

Along the way, participants in this planning process should keep in mind that these are high-level, long-term water supply plans addressing all water uses in each region over 50 years. In addition, specific water management strategies in the plans must undergo more detailed evaluations by project sponsors before water management strategies can be permitted and implemented.

The next regional water plans, for the fourth cycle of regional planning, must be adopted and submitted by December 1, 2015. I must emphasize that failure by a RWPG to adopt their regional water plan by the statutory deadline would present significant barriers to obtaining state financing and surface water right permits for all water providers within the region for a five-year period.

Our Mission

To provide leadership, information, education, and support for planning, financial assistance, and outreach for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas

Board Members

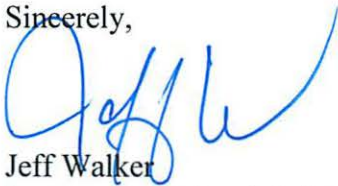
Carlos Rubinstein, Chairman | Bech Bruun, Member | Kathleen Jackson, Member
Kevin Patteson, Executive Administrator

Welcome New Regional Water Planning Group Member
February 20, 2015
Page 2

As a resource, TWDB has additional information on its website that may be beneficial to you as a planning group member. The information is on our new members webpage <https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/rwp/regions/newmembers.asp>. Additionally, your TWDB project manager is available to assist with any questions you may have.

Thank you for participating in this process and assisting in meeting Texas water supply needs.

Sincerely,



Jeff Walker
Deputy Executive Administrator
Water Supply and Infrastructure

Agenda Item 12:
Discussion and Appropriate Action Confirming Region L
Regional Water Planning Group Meetings Schedule for
Calendar Year 2016

**South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group
(Region L)**

Potential Dates to Convene Meetings during Calendar Year 2016

***All meetings tentatively scheduled for 9:30 AM

Q1: Thursday, February 4, 2016 (Potential Preplanning Public Meeting date)

Q2: Thursday, May 5, 2016

Q3: Thursday, August 4, 2016

Q4: Thursday, November 3, 2016

Agenda Item 13:

**Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing SARA to
Provide Public Notice and Hold a Preplanning Public Meeting
to Gather Suggestions and Recommendations From the Public
as to Issues that Should be Addressed or Provisions that Should
be Included in the 2021 Regional Water Plan and 2022 State
Water Plan**

Agenda Item 14:
Discussion and Appropriate Action Confirming the
Administrator's Budget for Calendar Year 2016

Agenda Item 15:
Discussion and Appropriate Defining Conflicts of Interests
Among Technical Consultants and Planning Group Members

new member can be selected by consensus or affirmative majority vote of the voting membership.

In addition to selecting new voting members to fill vacancies caused by removal, resignation or the expiration of a term, the voting members may add members to ensure adequate representation of the interests comprising the South Central Texas RWPA by using the selection process set forth in this section. In both the consideration of nominees and the selection of new voting members, the Executive Committee and other voting members shall strive to achieve geographic, ethnic and gender diversity.

Outgoing voting members shall be given the opportunity to fully participate in the selection process for their successors and shall serve until successors take office. However, no member shall participate in a vote in which he/she is a nominee.

A membership created by a Groundwater Management Area in accordance with Texas Water Code §16.053(c) shall be maintained by that Groundwater Management Area. The Planning Group shall notify a Groundwater Management Area of a vacancy created by its appointed member.

Section 5 Attendance

All members shall make a good faith effort to attend all South Central Texas RWPG meetings and hearings. Records of attendance shall be kept by the Secretary at all South Central Texas RWPG meetings and hearings and presented as part of the minutes. Voting members of the South Central Texas RWPG who have missed three consecutive regular meetings, or at least one-half of all meetings in the preceding twelve months, shall be considered to have engaged in excessive absenteeism and are subject to removal from membership under Section 7 of this Article. The Planning Group shall notify any Groundwater Management Area of excessive absenteeism, as defined in this section, of a member appointed by that Groundwater Management Area under Texas Water Code §16.053(c) and request its consideration of replacing that member. Members are encouraged to notify the Chair if they will miss a meeting and/or send a designated alternate.

Section 6 Code of Conduct

Members and designated alternates of the South Central Texas RWPG shall ethically conduct the business of the South Central Texas RWPG and shall avoid any form or appearance of a conflict of interest, real or apparent, by observing the following:

- (a) No member or designated alternate of the South Central Texas RWPG shall knowingly:
 - (1) Solicit or accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from suppliers or potential suppliers of services, materials or equipment, including subcontractors under recipient contracts or any other person who has a substantial financial interest in the regional water plan; or
 - (2) Participate in the selection, award or administration of a procurement where the member or designated alternate has a financial or other substantive interest in the organization being considered for award. Such conflict may be due to any of the following having a financial or familial relationship with the organization:
 - i) the member or designated alternate;

- ii) the member's or designated alternate's family;
 - iii) the member's or designated alternate's business partner(s); or
 - iv) a person or organization that employs, or is about to employ any of the persons listed in (i)-(iii) above; or
- (3) Participates in any deliberation, decision or vote that would constitute a conflict of interest under federal, state or local law.
- (b) Potential conflicts of interest shall be clearly stated by the voting member or designated alternate prior to any deliberation or action on an agenda item with which the voting member or designated alternate may be in conflict. Where the potential conflict is restricted to a divisible portion of an agenda item, the Chair may divide the agenda item into parts for deliberation and voting purposes. An abstention from participation in deliberations, decisions or voting and the reasons therefore shall be noted in the minutes.

Section 7 Removal of Voting Members

- (a) Grounds for Removal of Voting Members. The following shall constitute grounds for removal of a voting member:
- (1) Engaging in excessive absenteeism as defined under Section 5 of this Article;
 - (2) Incapacity;
 - (3) Failure to abide by the code of conduct provisions set forth under Section 6 of this Article;
 - (4) appointment of a successor by the voting members upon expiration of the member's term;
 - (5) Change in status so that the member no longer represents the interest he/she was selected to represent;
 - (6) Falsifying documents;
 - (7) Any other serious violation of these Bylaws as may be determined by the voting members; or
 - (8) The voting member's designated alternate engages in any acts described in subdivisions (3), (6) or (7) of this subsection.
- (b) Process for Removing Voting Members. Voting members may be removed at any time for any of the grounds for removal of voting members set forth in subsection (a) of this section. Any member with knowledge or suspicion that a voting member or designated alternate has engaged in acts or that events have occurred constituting grounds for removal under subsection (a) of this section shall report such information or suspicion to the Chair. The Chair, upon discovering or receiving such information, shall make a written request to that member for an explanation as to why he/she should not be removed from voting membership. The member shall make written response to the Chair within fifteen calendar days from the date of receipt of the Chair's request. Within five calendar days of receipt of the member's response, the Chair shall forward copies of the response to the Executive Committee. The Chair shall place an item on the next meeting agenda calling for the removal of the member if, 1) after meeting the Executive Committee continues to suspect that grounds for removal may exist; 2) the member fails to make a timely response to the Chair's request; or 3) the Chair or a majority of the Executive Committee requests its inclusion on the agenda after reviewing the written response from the accused member. At the meeting, the member subject to the possible removal action may request evidence of why he/she should not be removed. The voting members may remove the member by affirmative vote of a majority of the voting membership. The member subject to the removal

Agenda Item 16:
Discussion and Appropriate Action Authorizing SARA to
Issue a Request for Proposal to Procure Professional Services
for the Fifth Cycle of Regional Water Planning



REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

For

2021 South Central Texas Regional Water Plan

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I – Background

The San Antonio River Authority (SARA) acting as Administrative Agenda for the South Central Texas Regional Water Planning Group (Region L) invites all qualified parties to submit proposals for preparing the 2016 Regional Water Plan for the Region L Regional Water Planning Group, as defined by 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapters 355, 357, and 358

Senate Bill 1 (SB1), 75th Legislature, made significant changes in the manner by which state water planning is to be conducted. During Fifth Cycle of Regional Water Planning, SB 1 emphasizes a regional water planning approach in the development of the State Water Plan. As part of that process, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) has designated 16 regional planning areas. Each region is to prepare a consensus –based regional water plan and submit that plan to the TWDB by _____. The TWDB will then assemble those regional water management plans into a State Water Plan to be submitted to the Texas Legislature.

Region L includes all or portions of Uvalde, Zavala, Dimmit, Frio, La Salle, Medina, Atascosa, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Refugio, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Caldwell, Comal, Kendall and the southern half of Hays County.

II – Objective

Under the direction of Region L, the consultant shall prepare a regional water plan. The consultant may assist Region L in preparing an appropriate scope of work that adequately addresses all tasks in 31 TAC 357.6 (3), i.e., the description of tasks, responsible parties, schedule, and description of deliverable and/or scope of work as defined by the TWDB.

In addition to the technical role, the consultant may assist in the preparation of applications for financial assistance, design and implementation of public involvement activities, including conducting public meetings, planning issues for presentation to both technical and non-technical audiences in the region.

III – Scope of Services

Please refer to Attachment A, DRAFT INITIAL SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE FIFTH CYCLE OF REGIONAL WATER PLANNING, dated _____ by TWDB, for detailed draft scope of work.

Consultants submitting proposal should be familiar with the rules for state and regional water planning and regional water planning grant assistance adopted by the TWDB (31 TAC Chapter 355, Subchapter C, Regional Water Planning Grant Rules; and 31 TAC Chapter 358, State Water Planning Guideline Rules). These rules contain procedures governing applications for financial assistance related to the development or revision of regional water management plans, and guidelines for the development of the regional water plan, as well as deadlines for the submittal of the scope of work and regional water plan. The schedule for completion and deliver of work products for Region L shall reflect these publication deadlines.

IV – Term of Contract

The term of the contract awarded in response to the RFP will be through the satisfactory completion and submittal of the 2021 Regional Water Plan. The contract

will be subject to the SARA's Contract with TWDB (TWDB Contract No. 1548301840) for the Fifth Cycle of Regional Water Planning, which expires March 31, 2021.

V – Pre-Proposal Conference

N/A

VI – Proposal Requirements

CONSULTANT's proposal shall include the following items in the following sequence.

- A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: The summary shall include a statement of the work to be accomplished, how CONSULTANT proposes to accomplish and perform each specific service and unique problems perceived by CONSULTANT and their solutions.
- B. ¹CONSULTANT QUALIFICATION GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE: Completed CONSULTANT Qualification General Questionnaire (*Attachment ____*).
- C. LITIGATION DISCLOSURE: Completed Litigation Disclosure Form (*Attachment ____*). If CONSULTANT is proposing as a team or joint venture, then all parties to that team or joint venture shall complete and return this form with the proposal.
- D. SMALL, WOMEN, HUBZONE, DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES: Complete the (*Attachment ____*) regarding company ownership.
- E. BROCHURES: Include brochures and other relevant information about CONSULTANT considered by the RIVER AUTHORITY in its selection.
- F. REFERENCES AND QUALIFICATIONS:
 - a. Background of CONSULTANT and support personnel, including professional qualifications and length of time working in CONSULTANT's capacity. Include résumés of key personnel for services that CONSULTANT proposes to perform including relevant experience of CONSULTANT as it relates to the scope of services contemplated by the RFP.
 - b. Specific experience with public entity clients, for example; River Authorities, Water Districts or other governmental entities. If CONSULTANT has provided services for the RIVER AUTHORITY in the past, identify the name of the project and the department for which CONSULTANT provided those services. If CONSULTANT is proposing as a team or joint venture, provide the same information for each member of the team or joint venture.
 - c. Other resources, including total number of employees, number and location of offices, number and types of equipment available to support this project.
 - d. CONSULTANT shall provide three (3) references, preferably from other governmental entities and/or River Authorities, for whom CONSULTANT has provided services.
 - e. If CONSULTANT has had experience in working as a member of a joint venture or team, describe that experience, including the type of project for which the joint venture or team was formed.

¹ *Optional. You do not have to include this in the RFP.*

- G. INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS: Signed statement indicating CONSULTANT's willingness and ability to provide insurance coverage in amounts stated herein, if selected. (Attachment __)
- H. INDEMNITY REQUIREMENTS: Signed statement indicating CONSULTANT's willingness to accept and comply with the indemnification provisions described herein, if selected. (Attachment __)
- I. CONFLICT OF INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE: (Attachment __)
- J. CONTRACT COMPLIANCE STATEMENT AND CONTRACT DOCUMENT: Signed statement indicating CONSULTANT's willingness and ability to comply with and execute the attached Contract, if selected. (Attachment __)
- K. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT: *Depending on the nature of the service to be provided, you may want to seek a copy of CONSULTANT's most recent annual financial statement. An audited statement is preferred. The decision of whether to include this requirement should be made in consultation with the Finance Department and the RIVER AUTHORITY's legal counsel. If you chose to include this clause in your RFP, please be specific with the form contents.*
- L. SIGNATURE PAGE: CONSULTANT must sign the proposal on the appropriate form. The proposal must be signed by a person authorized to bind the firm submitting the proposal. Proposals signed by a person other than an officer of the company or partner of the firm are to be accompanied by evidence of authority. (Attachment __)
- M. PROPOSAL CHECKLIST: Completed proposal checklist (Attachment __).
CONSULTANT is expected to examine this RFP carefully, understand the terms and conditions for providing the services listed herein and respond completely. FAILURE TO COMPLETE AND PROVIDE ANY OF THESE DOCUMENTS MAY RESULT IN THE CONSULTANT'S PROPOSAL BEING DEEMED NON-RESPONSIVE AND THEREFORE DISQUALIFIED FROM CONSIDERATION.

VII – Amendments to RFP

Any amendments to this Request for Proposal shall be posted on the San Antonio River Authority's website at <http://www.sara-tx.org> or the Region L website at <http://www.regionltexas.org>.

VIII – Submissions of Proposals

- A. CONSULTANT shall submit (__) copies of the Proposal, and an original signed in ink, in a sealed package, clearly marked on the front of the package *SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP (REGION L) TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS SERVICES FOR THE FIFTH CYCLE OF REGIONAL WATER PLANNING*. All Proposals must be received in the RIVER AUTHORITY no later than ____ p.m. central time, (*insert month, day and year*) at the address below. Any Proposal received after this time will not be considered.

Mailing Address:

San Antonio River Authority, Attn: *Intergovernmental and Community Relations (IGCR), Cole Ruiz*
100 East Guenther St.
San Antonio, TX 78204

Proposals sent by facsimile or email will not be accepted.

- B. Proposal Format: Each proposal shall be typewritten and submitted on 8 ½" x 11" white paper inside a three ring binder. Font size shall be no less than 12 point type. All pages shall be single spaced and printed on one side only. Margins shall be no less than ¾" around the perimeter of each page. Maximum number pages allowed shall be *five (5), excluding resumes, general consultant literature and other* required attachments. Each page shall be numbered. Each proposal must include the sections and attachments in the sequence listed in *Section VI*, Proposal Requirements and each section and attachment must be indexed and divided by tabs and indexed in a Table of Contents page. Failure to meet the above conditions may result in disqualification of the proposal.
- C. CONSULTANTS who submit responses to this RFP shall correctly reveal, disclose, and state the true and correct name of the individual, proprietorship, corporation, and/or partnership (clearly identifying the responsible general partner and all other partners who would be associated with the contract, if any). No nick-names, abbreviations (unless part of the legal title), shortened or short-hand, or local "handles" will be accepted in lieu of the full, true and correct legal name of the entity. These names shall comport exactly with the corporate and franchise records of the Texas Secretary of State and Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. Individuals and proprietorships, if operating under other than an individual name, shall match with exact Assumed Name filings. Corporate CONSULTANTS and limited liability company CONSULTANTS shall include the 11-digit Comptroller's Taxpayer Number on the signature page of the Proposal.
- D. If an entity is found to have incorrectly or incompletely stated its name or failed to fully reveal its identity on the signature page of its proposal, the Director of *Technical Services* shall have the discretion, at any point in the contracting process, to suspend consideration of the proposal.
- E. All provisions in CONSULTANT's proposal shall remain valid for ninety (90) days following the deadline date for submissions or, if a proposal is accepted, throughout the entire term of the contract.
- F. All proposals become the property of the RIVER AUTHORITY upon receipt and will not be returned. Any information deemed to be confidential by CONSULTANT should be clearly noted on the page(s) where confidential information is contained; however, the RIVER AUTHORITY cannot guarantee that it will not be compelled to disclose all or part of any public record under the Texas Public Information Act, since information deemed to be confidential by CONSULTANT may not be considered confidential under Texas law, or pursuant to a Court order.
- G. Any cost or expense incurred by the CONSULTANT that is associated with the preparation of the Proposal, the Pre-Proposal conference or short list interview, if any, or during any phase of the selection process, shall be borne solely by CONSULTANT.

IX – Restrictions on Communication

Once the RFP has been released, CONSULTANTS are prohibited from communicating with the RIVER AUTHORITY staff regarding the RFP or Proposals, with the following exceptions:

- A) Questions concerning substantive RFP issues shall be directed, in writing only, to the *(Intergovernmental and Community Relations Department)*, attn: *Cole Ruiz*, at *P.O. Box 839980, San Antonio, TX 78283-9980*. Verbal questions and explanations are not permitted other than for general non-substantive issues or as may be described by this section and during interviews, if any. It is suggested that all questions be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested; however, electronic submissions by e-mail or facsimile will be accepted at *cruiz@sara-tx.org*. No inquiries or questions will be answered if received after **_____ P.M. on _____, 20____**, to allow ample time for distribution of answers and/or amendments to this RFP. CONSULTANTS wishing to receive copies of the questions and their responses must notify the RIVER AUTHORITY's Contact Person in writing prior to the date and time the questions are due.
- B) CONSULTANT shall not contact the RIVER AUTHORITY employees before an award has been made, except as set out herein. Violation of this provision by CONSULTANT may lead to disqualification of its proposal from consideration.
- C) The RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to contact any CONSULTANT for clarification after responses are opened and/or to further negotiate with any CONSULTANT if such is deemed desirable.

X – Evaluation Criteria

The RIVER AUTHORITY will conduct a comprehensive, fair and impartial evaluation of all proposals received in response to this RFP. The RIVER AUTHORITY may appoint a selection committee to perform the evaluation. Each Proposal will be analyzed to determine overall responsiveness and qualifications under the RFP. Criteria to be evaluated may include the items listed below. The selection committee may select all, some or none of the CONSULTANTS for interviews. If the RIVER AUTHORITY elects to conduct interviews, CONSULTANTS may be interviewed and re-scored based upon the same criteria, or other criteria to be determined by the selection committee. The RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to select one, or more, or none of the CONSULTANTS to provide services. *(Below are the typical areas to consider, you may ad/delete/modify following).*

Evaluation criteria:

- A) Responsiveness to the Request for Proposal
- a. Requested information included & thoroughness of response.
 - b. Understanding and acceptance of the scope of services.
 - c. Acceptance of the RFP and ²Contract terms.
 - d. Clarity and conciseness of the response.
- B) CONSULTANT's background & capability to provide services required *(Attachment_____)*.
- a. CONSULTANT's area of expertise.

² Delete "and Contract" if no contract is attached.

- b. CONSULTANT's support personnel's professional qualifications and experience.
- c. CONSULTANT's relevant experience.
- d. CONSULTANT's experience with public entity clients.
- e. CONSULTANT's availability of resources to support the project.

C) Evaluation of References.

D) Small, Minority, Women-Owned and HUB (Historically Underutilized Business) Enterprise status.

Preference will be given to proposals that are otherwise equal to a certified Small, Minority, or Woman-Owned or HUB ~~(HUB is only to be added to RFP's for Randolph projects, for HUB consideration please see Attachment _____)~~ Business Enterprise.

E) Local Presence

Unless there is a desire to select a consultant outside the local area to ensure impartiality, preference will be given to proposals that are otherwise equal to individuals and/or firms whose principal place of business is located within the RIVER AUTHORITY's jurisdictional boundary (Bexar, Wilson, Karnes and Goliad Counties).

F) Cost estimate submitted.

XI - Award of Contract and Reservation of Rights

- A. The RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to award one, more than one or no contract(s) in response to this RFP.
- B. The Contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the CONSULTANT(s) whose Proposal(s) is deemed most advantageous to the RIVER AUTHORITY, as determined by the selection committee.
- C. The RIVER AUTHORITY may accept any Proposal in whole or in part. If subsequent negotiations are conducted, they shall not constitute a rejection or alternate RFP on the part of the RIVER AUTHORITY.
- D. The RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to accept one or more proposals or reject any or all proposals received in response to this RFP, and to waive informalities and irregularities in the proposals received. The RIVER AUTHORITY also reserves the right to terminate this RFP, and reissue a subsequent solicitation, and/or remedy technical errors in the RFP process.
- E. The RIVER AUTHORITY will require the selected CONSULTANT(s) to execute the contract in substantially the form as attached with the RIVER AUTHORITY, no more than thirty (30) calendar days after the RIVER AUTHORITY gives notice of award. No work shall commence until the contract document(s) is signed by the RIVER AUTHORITY and CONSULTANT(s) provides the necessary evidence of insurance as required in this RFP and the Contract. Contract documents are not binding on the RIVER AUTHORITY until reviewed by legal counsel. In the event the parties cannot negotiate and execute a contract within the time specified,

the RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to terminate negotiations with the selected CONSULTANT and commence negotiations with another CONSULTANT.

- F. This RFP does not commit the RIVER AUTHORITY to enter into a Contract, award any services related to this RFP, nor does it obligate the RIVER AUTHORITY to pay any costs incurred in preparation or submission of a proposal or in anticipation of a contract.
- G. If selected, CONSULTANT will be required to comply with the Insurance and Indemnity Requirements established herein.
- H. If selected, CONSULTANT will be required to comply with all terms of the contract established herein and in the attached contract.
- I. Conflicts of Interest. CONSULTANT acknowledges that it is informed that the CONSULTANT is required to warrant and certify that it, its officers, employees and agents are neither officers nor employees of the RIVER AUTHORITY, as defined in the RIVER AUTHORITY's Ethics Code.
- J. Independent Contractor. CONSULTANT agrees and understands that, if selected, it and all persons designated by it to provide services in connection with a contract, is (are) and shall be deemed to be an independent contractor(s), responsible for its (their) respective acts or omissions, and that the RIVER AUTHORITY shall in no way be responsible for CONSULTANT's actions, and that none of the parties hereto will have authority to bind the others or to hold out to third parties, that it has such authority.

XII – Schedule of Events

Following is a list of **projected dates** with respect to this RFP:

(Add/delete/modify the contents of the following table)

ACTIVITY	DATE
RFP Solicitation Period	
RFP Pre-Proposal Meeting	
Questions Accepted	
Proposals Due no later than	
Selection Committee established	
Initial Evaluations Conducted	
Selection Committee Selects for Short List Interviews (if applicable)	
Selection Committee Short List Interviews (if applicable)	

Planning Group Committee Selects Consultant	
Contract Negotiation	
Execute Contract	
<i>List other activities that consultant needs to know.</i>	

XIII – Additional Provisions

A. Ownership and Licenses

In accordance with Texas law, CONSULTANT acknowledges and agrees that all local government records created or received in the transaction of official business or the creation or maintenance of which were paid for with public funds are declared to be public property and subject to the provisions of Chapter 201 of the Texas Local Government Code and Subchapter J, Chapter 441 of the Texas Government Code. Thus, no such local government records produced by or on the behalf of CONSULTANT pursuant to this Contract shall be the subject of any copyright or proprietary claim by CONSULTANT.

The term “local government record” as used herein shall mean any document, paper, letter, book, map, photograph, audio or video recording, microfilm, magnetic tape, electronic medium, or other information recording medium, regardless of physical form or characteristic and regardless of whether public access to it is open or restricted under the laws of the state, created or received by local government or any of its officers or employees pursuant to law including an ordinance, or in the transaction of official business.

CONSULTANT acknowledges and agrees that all local government records, as described herein, produced in the course of the work required by any contract awarded pursuant to this RFP, will belong to and become the property of the RIVER AUTHORITY. CONSULTANT, if awarded this contract, will be required to turn over to the RIVER AUTHORITY, all such records as required by said contract. CONSULTANT, if awarded this contract, shall not, under any circumstances, release any records created during the course of performance of the contract to any entity without the RIVER AUTHORITY's written permission, unless required to do so by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(Keep below 4 paragraphs in for Professional Services Construction Design RFP)

~~Upon completion, the RIVER AUTHORITY shall own and retain the original, including reproducible copies of the CONSULTANT's Preliminary Design documents and design report for information and reference. The RIVER AUTHORITY acknowledges the CONSULTANT's Preliminary Design documents and design report as instruments of professional services. Nevertheless, the plans and specifications prepared under this Agreement shall become the property of the RIVER AUTHORITY upon completion of the work and payment in full of all monies due to the CONSULTANT. The RIVER AUTHORITY~~

~~shall be a co-owner of the instruments of professional services. The RIVER AUTHORITY shall not reuse or make any modifications to the Preliminary Design documents and design report without the prior written authorization of the CONSULTANT. Authorization to reuse, modify, or to utilize the Preliminary Design documents in the promotion, explanation, award nominations, etc., shall not be unreasonably withheld by the CONSULTANT. The RIVER AUTHORITY agrees to waive any claim against the CONSULTANT arising from any unauthorized reuse or modification of the documents.~~

~~CAD Documents: The RIVER AUTHORITY acknowledges the CONSULTANT's Preliminary Design documents and design report, including all documents which are electronic media, as instruments of professional services. Nevertheless, the Preliminary Design documents and design report prepared under this Agreement shall become the property of the RIVER AUTHORITY upon completion of the services and payment in full of all monies due to the CONSULTANT. The RIVER AUTHORITY shall not reuse or make or permit to be made any modifications to the Preliminary Design documents and design report without the prior written authorization of the CONSULTANT. The RIVER AUTHORITY agrees to waive any claim against the CONSULTANT arising from any unauthorized reuse or modification of the Preliminary Design documents and design report.~~

~~Submission or distribution of documents to meet official regulatory requirements or for other purposes in connection with the PROJECT is not to be construed as publication in derogation of the RIVER AUTHORITY's rights.~~

~~Instruments of professional service provided in electronic media form may be subject to inaccuracies, anomalies and errors due to electronic translation, formatting or interpretation. In the event of any inconsistency between the electronic media and hard copies provided by the CONSULTANT, the hard copy shall govern. The CONSULTANT is not responsible for errors and omissions because of these conditions, nor for those resulting from conversion, modification, misinterpretation, misuse or reuse by others after electronic media is released by the CONSULTANT.~~

In accordance herewith, CONSULTANT, if selected, agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations governing documents and ownership, access and retention thereof.

B. Certifications

CONSULTANT warrants and certifies that CONSULTANT and any other person designated to provide services hereunder has the requisite training, license and/or certification to provide said services, and meets all competence standards promulgated by all other authoritative bodies, as applicable to the services provided herein.

C. Performance Bond

If selected, CONSULTANT shall provide a performance bond made payable to the RIVER AUTHORITY, executed by a corporate surety acceptable to the RIVER AUTHORITY who is licensed pursuant to the Texas Insurance Code in the full amount of the contract price as estimated by projection of the RIVER AUTHORITY. Said bond must be in a form acceptable to the RIVER AUTHORITY. Said bond shall further provide that the surety shall indemnify the Obligee for all damages or losses resulting from the Principal's

default. Said bond shall further guarantee the Principal's performance of all terms and obligations under the contract awarded. Said bond must have attached thereto a Power of Attorney as evidence of the authority of the person executing the bond to bind the surety. This bond must be furnished in compliance with the statutory requirements of the Texas Government Code, chapter 2253. The bond must be executed and delivered to the RIVER AUTHORITY prior to commencement of work under the contract awarded pursuant to this RFP.

Performance Bond may not apply to all contracts, if you plan to omit it please consult SARA legal counsel before doing so. Also, additional language for this or other types of bonds may also be required. Therefore, it is recommended that you consult with SARA legal counsel prior to completing these provisions.

D. Intellectual Property

If selected, CONSULTANT agrees to abide by the following regarding intellectual property rights:

CONSULTANT shall pay all royalties and licensing fees. CONSULTANT shall hold the RIVER AUTHORITY harmless and indemnify the RIVER AUTHORITY from the payment of any royalties, damages, losses or expenses including attorney's fees for suits, claims or otherwise, growing out of infringement or alleged infringement of copyrights, patents, materials and methods used in the project. It shall defend all suits for infringement of any Intellectual Property rights. Further, if CONSULTANT has reason to believe that the design, service, process or product specified is an infringement of an Intellectual Property right, it shall promptly give such information to the RIVER AUTHORITY.

Upon receipt of notification that a third party claims that the program(s), hardware or both the program(s) and the hardware infringe upon any United States patent or copyright, CONSULTANT will immediately:

1. Either:
 - a) obtain, at CONSULTANT's sole expense, the necessary license(s) or rights that would allow the RIVER AUTHORITY to continue using the programs, hardware, or both the programs and hardware, as the case may be, or,
 - b) alter the programs, hardware, or both the programs and hardware so that the alleged infringement is eliminated, and
 - c) reimburse the RIVER AUTHORITY for any expenses incurred by the RIVER AUTHORITY to implement emergency backup measures if the RIVER AUTHORITY is prevented from using the programs, hardware, or both the programs and hardware while the dispute is pending.
2. CONSULTANT further agrees to:
 - a) assume the defense of any claim, suit, or proceeding brought against the RIVER AUTHORITY for infringement of any United States patent or copyright arising from the use and/or sale of the equipment or software under this Agreement,
 - b) assume the expense of such defense, including costs of investigations, reasonable attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, damages, and any other litigation-related expenses, and
 - c) indemnify the RIVER AUTHORITY against any monetary damages and/or costs awarded in such suit;

Provided that:

- CONSULTANT is given sole and exclusive control of all negotiations relative to the settlement thereof, but that CONSULTANT agrees to consult with the RIVER AUTHORITY legal counsel during such defense or negotiations and make good faith effort to avoid any position adverse to the interest of the RIVER AUTHORITY,
- that the Software or the equipment is used by the RIVER AUTHORITY in the form, state, or condition as delivered by CONSULTANT or as modified without the permission of CONSULTANT, so long as such modification is not the source of the infringement claim,
- that the liability claimed shall not have arisen out of the RIVER AUTHORITY's negligent act or omission, and
- That the RIVER AUTHORITY promptly provide CONSULTANT with written notice within 15 days following the formal assertion of any claim with respect to which the RIVER AUTHORITY asserts that CONSULTANT assumes responsibility under this section.

ATTACHMENT ___ - ³CONSULTANT QUALIFICATION GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Include all questions you wish to inquire of the CONSULTANT, which are not otherwise answered or contained in other information sought through the RFP.

³ *The attached questionnaire is provided as a sample only, and should be modified as needed for your particular project.*

**CONSULTANT QUALIFICATION
GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. Name/Name of Agency/Company: _____
2. Address: _____

3. Telephone: _(____)_____
4. FAX: _____(____)_____
5. E-mail: _____
6. Does your Company anticipate any mergers, transfer of organization ownership, management reorganization, or departure of key personnel within the next twelve (12) months that may affect the organization's ability to carry out its proposal?
Yes____ No____
7. Is your Company authorized and/or licensed to do business in Texas?
Yes____ No____
8. Has the Company or any of its principals been debarred or suspended from contracting with any public entity?
Yes____ No____
9. If yes, identify the public entity and the name and current phone number of a representative of the public entity familiar with the debarment or suspension, and state the reason for or circumstances surrounding the debarment or suspension, including but not limited to the period of time for such debarment or suspension. _____

10. Indicate person whom the RIVER AUTHORITY may contact concerning this proposal or setting dates for meetings.
Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____
11. Surety Information: Has the consultant or the Company ever had a bond or surety canceled or forfeited?
Yes () No ().
12. If yes, state the name of the bonding company, date, amount of bond and reason for such cancellation or forfeiture. _____

13. Bankruptcy Information: Has the consultant or the Company ever been declared bankrupt or filed for protection from creditors under state or federal proceedings?
Yes () No ()
14. If yes, state the date, court, jurisdiction, cause number, amount of liabilities and amount of assets. _____

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Company Name: _____

Signature of Principal Printed Name of Principal Title of Principal

ATTACHMENT - LITIGATION DISCLOSURE

Failure to fully and truthfully disclose the information required by this Litigation Disclosure form may result in the disqualification of your proposal from consideration or termination of the contract, once awarded.

1. Has the consultant or any member of Company/Team to be assigned to this engagement ever been indicted or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor greater than a Class C in the last five (5) years?

Circle One

YES

NO

2. Has the consultant or any member of Company/Team been terminated (for cause or otherwise) from any work being performed for the San Antonio River Authority or any other Federal, State or Local Government, or Private Entity?

Circle One

YES

NO

3. Has the consultant or any member of Company/Team been involved in any claim or litigation with the San Antonio River Authority or any other Federal, State or Local Government, or Private Entity during the last ten (10) years?

Circle One

YES

NO

If consultant has answered "Yes" to any of the above questions, please indicate the name(s) of the person(s), the nature, and the status and/or outcome of the information, indictment, conviction, termination, claim or litigation, as applicable. Any such information should be provided on a separate page, attached to this form and submitted with your proposal.

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Company Name: _____

Signature of Principal: _____

Printed Name of Principal: _____

Title of Principal: _____

ATTACHMENT ___ - SMALL, WOMEN, HUBZONE, DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES

This contract is being offered with Federal contracting dollars and is subject to (Federal Acquisition Regulation) FAR's 52.219-8, 52.219-9, 52.219-9 (Alternate II), regarding small business concerns, veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, (Historically Underutilized Businesses) HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns. The FAR's are available for you review at <http://farsite.hill.af.mil>.

(If this document is released for Federal dollars include below paragraph, otherwise delete!)

Utilization of Small Business Concerns

1. It is the policy of the River Authority that small business concerns, veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in performing contracts, including contracts and subcontracts for subsystems, assemblies, components, and related services for major systems. It is further the policy of the River Authority that its prime contractors establish procedures to ensure the timely payment of amounts due pursuant to the terms of their subcontracts with small business concerns, veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns.
2. The Contractor hereby agrees to carry out this policy in the awarding of subcontracts to the fullest extent consistent with efficient contract performance. The Contractor further agrees to cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be conducted by the River Authority, or other Governmental agencies as may be necessary to determine the extent of the Contractor's compliance with this clause.
3. Contractors acting in good faith may rely on written representations by their subcontractors regarding their status as a small business concern, a veteran-owned small business concern, a service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern, a HUBZone small business concern, a small disadvantaged business concern, or a women-owned small business concern.
4. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code for this acquisition is 237110.
5. The small business size standard is \$28.5 million in gross receipts.
6. The small business size standard for a concern which submits an offer in its own name, other than on a construction or service contract, but which proposes to furnish a product which it did not itself manufacture, is 500 employees.
7. Definitions.

Small business concern-A business concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR Part 121 and the size standard in section 4 of this provision.

Women-owned small business concern-A small business concern that (1) is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and (2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

Veteran-owned small business concern-A small business concern with (1) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans (as defined at 38 U.S.C. 101(2)) or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and (2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans.

Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern-A small business concern that is (1) not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and (2) the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, the spouse or permanent caregiver of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability.

Service-disabled veteran- a veteran, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2), with a disability that is service-connected, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(16).

HUBZone small business concern-A small business concern that appears on the List of Qualified HUBZone Small Business Concerns maintained by the Small Business Administration.

Commercial item-A product or service that satisfies the definition of commercial item in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Commercial plan-A subcontracting plan (including goals) that covers the bidder's fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial items sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, division, plant, or product line).

Individual contract plan-A subcontracting plan that covers the entire contract period (including option periods), applies to a specific contract, and has goals that are based on the bidder's planned subcontracting in support of the specific contract except that indirect costs incurred for common or joint purposes may be allocated on a prorated basis to the contract.

Master plan-A subcontracting plan that contains all the required elements of an individual contract plan, except goals, and may be incorporated into individual contract plans, provided the master plan has been approved.

Subcontract-Any agreement (other than one involving an employer-employee relationship) entered into for supplies or services required for performance of the contract or subcontract.

NOTICE:

Under 15 U.S.C. 645(d), any person who misrepresents a firm's status as a small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, or women-owned small business concern in order to obtain a contract to be awarded under the preference programs established pursuant to section 8(a), 8(d), 9, or 15 of the Small Business Act or any other provision of Federal law that specifically references section 8(d) for a definition of program eligibility, shall --

- 1) Be punished by imposition of fine, imprisonment, or both;**
- 2) Be subject to administrative remedies, including suspension and debarment; and**
- 3) Be ineligible for participation in programs conducted under the authority of the Act.**

(If this document is released for Federal dollars include below section until red line (pg. 23), otherwise delete!)

Small Business Subcontracting Plan

1. This clause does not apply to small business concerns.
2. All bidders who are not small business concerns are required to complete a small business subcontracting plan that separately addresses subcontracting with small business concerns, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business, and with women-owned small business concerns, form DESC 19.3. Failure to submit and negotiate the subcontracting plan shall make the bidder ineligible for award of a contract.
3. The bidder's subcontracting plan shall include the following:
 - A. Goals, expressed in terms of percentages of total planned subcontracting dollars, for the use of small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns as subcontractors. The bidder shall include all subcontracts that contribute to contract performance, and may include a proportionate share of products and services that are normally allocated as indirect costs.
 - B. A statement of:
 1. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted for an individual contract plan; or the bidder's total projected sales, expressed in dollars, and the total value of projected subcontracts to support the sales for a commercial plan;

2. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small business concerns;
3. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to veteran-owned small business concerns;
4. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to service-disabled veteran-owned small business;
5. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to HUBZone small business concerns;
6. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small disadvantaged business concerns; and
7. Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to women-owned small business concerns.

C. A description of the principal types of supplies and services to be subcontracted, and an identification of the types planned for subcontracting to --

1. Small business concerns,
2. Veteran-owned small business concerns;
3. Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns;
4. HUBZone small business concerns;
5. Small disadvantaged business concerns, and
6. Women-owned small business concerns.

D. A description of the method used to develop the subcontracting goals in paragraph (d)(1) of this clause.

E. A description of the method used to identify potential sources for solicitation purposes (*e.g.*, existing company source lists, the Procurement Marketing and Access Network (PRO-Net) of the Small Business Administration (SBA), veterans service organizations, the National Minority Purchasing Council Vendor Information Service, the Research and Information Division of the Minority Business Development Agency in the Department of Commerce, or small, HUBZone, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business trade associations). A firm may rely on the information contained in PRO-Net as an accurate representation of a concern's size and ownership characteristics for the purposes of maintaining a small, veteran-owned small, service-disabled veteran-owned small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business source list. Use of PRO-Net as its source list does not relieve a firm of its responsibilities (*e.g.*, outreach, assistance, counseling, or publicizing subcontracting opportunities) in this clause.

F. A statement as to whether or not the bidder included indirect costs in establishing subcontracting goals, and a description of the method used to determine the proportionate share of indirect costs to be incurred with --

1. Small business concerns,
2. Veteran-owned small business concerns;
3. Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns;
4. HUBZone small business concerns;
5. Small disadvantaged business concerns, and
6. Women-owned small business concerns.

G. The name of the individual employed by the bidder who will administer the bidder's subcontracting program, and a description of the duties of the individual.

H. A description of the efforts the bidder will make to assure that small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns have an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts.

I. Assurances that the bidder will include the clause of this contract entitled "Utilization of Small Business Concerns" in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities, and that the bidder will require all subcontractors (except small business concerns) that receive subcontracts in excess of \$550,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction of any public facility) to adopt a plan similar to the plan that complies with the requirements of this clause.

J. Assurances that the bidder will-

1. Cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be required;
2. Submit periodic reports so that the River Authority can determine the extent of compliance by the bidder with the subcontracting plan;

K. A description of the types of records that will be maintained concerning procedures that have been adopted to comply with the requirements and goals in the plan, including establishing source lists; and a description of the bidder's efforts to locate small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns and award subcontracts to them. The records shall include at least the following (on a plant-wide or company-wide basis, unless otherwise indicated):

1. Source lists (e.g., PRO-Net), guides, and other data that identify small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled

veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns.

2. Organizations contacted in an attempt to locate sources that are small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, or women-owned small business concerns.

3. Records on each subcontract solicitation resulting in an award of more than \$100,000, indicating --

a. Whether small business concerns were solicited and if not, why not;

b. Whether veteran-owned small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;

c. Whether service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;

d. Whether HUBZone small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;

e. Whether small disadvantaged business concerns were solicited and if not, why not;

f. Whether women-owned small business concerns were solicited and if not, why not;

g. If applicable, the reason award was not made to a small business concern.

4. Records of any outreach efforts to contact --

a. Trade associations;

b. Business development organizations;

c. Conferences and trade fairs to locate small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business sources; and

d. Veterans service organizations.

5. Records of internal guidance and encouragement provided to buyers through --

a. Workshops, seminars, training, etc., and

b. Monitoring performance to evaluate compliance with the program's requirements.

6. On a contract-by-contract basis, records to support award data submitted by the bidder to the Government, including the name, address, and business size of each subcontractor. Contractors having commercial plans need not comply with this requirement.

SMALL, WOMEN, HUBZONE, DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES - ATTACHMENT 1

Please complete the following information, if your business falls into any of the below categories, using the size regulations as set forth on the Small Business Association's website, <http://www.sba.gov/size/>. Businesses must be at least 51% minority-owned, woman-owned, veteran owned, or service disabled veteran owned for designation to apply. Historically Underutilized Businesses or Disadvantaged Business Entities must be certified by state or regional agency for these designations to apply.

The River Authority encourages all businesses that fall into the categories listed below to become certified by the South Central Texas Regional Certification Agency. For more information, please contact 210-227-4722 or www.sctrca.org.

NAME OF BUSINESS				NAICS Code	
ADDRESS		Number & Str.	City	State	Zip Code
CONTACT NAME					
PHONE NUMBER				FAX NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS					
CHECK ALL THAT APPLY					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Business Entity			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Disadvantaged Business Entity		
<input type="checkbox"/> Minority Owned Business Entity			<input type="checkbox"/> Veteran Owned Business Entity		
<input type="checkbox"/> Woman Owned Business Entity			<input type="checkbox"/> Service Disabled Veteran Owned Business Entity		
<input type="checkbox"/> HUBZone Business Entity			<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Other		
CERTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No AGENCY CERTIFIED BY					
Please circle the answer that applies to your organization for the following statements:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The company and/or its principals (are/are not) presently debarred, suspended, or determined to be ineligible for an award of a contract by any Federal agency.• The company and/or its principals (comply / do not comply) with non-segregated facilities in accordance with FAR 52.222-21.					

Under 15 U.S.C. 645(d), any person who misrepresents its size status shall (1) be punished by a fine, imprisonment, or both; (2) be subject to administrative remedies; and (3) be ineligible for participation in programs conducted under the authority of the Small Business Act.

As prescribed in FAR 19.301(d), the U.S. Government may impose a penalty against a firm misrepresenting its business size and/or disadvantaged status for the purpose of obtaining a procurement award. The information contained herein is complete and accurate in all details to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Authorized Official Printer Name of Authorized Official Title Date

SMALL, WOMEN, HUBZONE, DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES - ATTACHMENT 2

1. The bidder represents that it ____ is, ____ is not a small business concern.
2. (Complete only if bidder represents itself as a small business concern in question 1.) The bidder represents that it ____ is, ____ is not, a small disadvantaged business concern as defined in 13 CFR 124.1002.

3. (Complete only if bidder represents itself as a small disadvantaged business concern in question 2.) The bidder shall check the category in which its ownership falls:

____ Black American.

____ Hispanic American.

____ Native American (American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, or Native Hawaiians).

____ Asian-Pacific American (persons with origins from Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, Japan, China, Taiwan, Laos, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Vietnam, Korea, The Philippines, U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Samoa, Macao, Hong Kong, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu, or Nauru).

____ Subcontinent Asian (Asian-Indian) American (persons with origins from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, the Maldives Islands, or Nepal).

____ Individual/concern, other than one of the preceding.

4. The bidder represents that it ____ is, ____ is not a women-owned small business concern.

5. The bidder represents that it ____ is, ____ is not a veteran-owned small business concern.

6. (Complete only if bidder represents itself as a veteran-owned business concern in question b.5.) The bidder represents that it ____ is, ____ is not a service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern.

7. The bidder represents that –

A. It ____ is, ____ is not a HUBZone small business concern listed, on the date of this representation, on the List of Qualified HUBZone Small Business Concerns maintained by the Small Business Administration, and no material change in ownership and control, principal office, or HUBZone employee percentage has occurred since it was certified by the Small Business Administration in accordance with 13 CFR part 126; and

B. It _____ is, _____ is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR part 126, and the representation in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this provision is accurate of the HUBZone small business concern or concerns that are participating in the joint venture. Enter the name or names of the HUBZone small business concern or concerns that are participating in the joint venture: _____.

Each HUBZone small business concern participating in the joint venture shall submit a separate signed copy of the HUBZone representation.

ATTACHMENT ____ - PRICING SCHEDULE

List and state any and all fees you would want the consultant to provide with their proposal.

ATTACHMENT ____ - INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

CONSULTANT must attach a statement in its proposal indicating CONSULTANT's willingness and ability to provide the following insurance coverages and requirements, if selected:

Prior to the commencement of any work under an Agreement awarded pursuant to this RFP, the selected CONSULTANT shall furnish an original completed Certificate(s) of Insurance to Attn: *Issuer's name, title and department in the RIVER AUTHORITY*, which shall be clearly labeled (*List the name of the RFP or the project for which you are procuring services*) in the Description of Operations block of the Certificate. The original Certificate(s) shall be completed by an agent authorized to bind the named underwriter(s) and their company to the coverage, limits and termination provisions shown thereon, containing all required information referenced or indicated thereon. The original Certificate(s) or form must have the agent's original signature, including the signer's company affiliation, title and phone number, and be mailed directly from the agent to the RIVER AUTHORITY. The RIVER AUTHORITY shall have no duty to pay or perform under said Agreement until such Certificate shall have been delivered to Attn: *Issuer's name, title and department in the RIVER AUTHORITY*, and no officer or employee, other than the RIVER AUTHORITY's Director of Finance & Administration, shall have authority to waive this requirement.

The RIVER AUTHORITY reserves the right to review these insurance requirements during the effective period of the Agreement and any extension or renewal thereof and to modify insurance coverages and their limits when deemed necessary and prudent by the RIVER AUTHORITY's Risk Manager, based upon changes in statutory law, court decisions or circumstances surrounding the Agreement, but in no instance will the RIVER AUTHORITY allow modification whereupon the RIVER AUTHORITY may incur increased risk.

CONSULTANT's financial integrity is of interest to the RIVER AUTHORITY, and, therefore, subject to CONSULTANT's right to maintain reasonable deductibles in such amounts as are approved by the RIVER AUTHORITY, CONSULTANT shall obtain and maintain in full force and effect, for the duration of the Agreement, and any extension thereof, at CONSULTANT's sole expense, insurance coverage written on an occurrence basis, by companies authorized and admitted to do business in the State of Texas and rated A- or better by A.M. Best Company and/or otherwise acceptable to the RIVER AUTHORITY.

The RIVER AUTHORITY's insurance requirements include professional liability insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 per claim per year, commercial general liability insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence, statutory workers' compensation coverage, employer's liability insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and comprehensive automobile liability insurance in the amount of \$500,000 per occurrence.

The RIVER AUTHORITY shall be entitled, upon request and without expense, to receive copies of the policies and all endorsements thereto as they apply to the limits required by the RIVER AUTHORITY, and may require the deletion, revision or modification of particular policy terms, conditions, limitations or exclusions, except where policy provisions are established by law or regulation binding upon either of the parties hereto or the underwriter of any such policies. CONSULTANT shall be required to comply with any such requests and shall submit a copy of the replacement Certificate of Insurance to the RIVER AUTHORITY at an address provided by the RIVER AUTHORITY within ten (10) days of the requested change. CONSULTANT shall pay any costs incurred resulting from said changes.

CONSULTANT agrees that, with respect to the above-required insurance, all insurance contracts and Certificate(s) of Insurance will contain the following required provisions:

- Name the RIVER AUTHORITY and its officers, employees, volunteers and elected representatives as additional insureds in respect to the operations and activities of, or on behalf of, the named insured performed under contract with the RIVER AUTHORITY, with the exception of the workers' compensation and professional liability policies;
- Provide for an endorsement that the "other insurance" clause shall not apply to the San Antonio River Authority where the RIVER AUTHORITY is an additional insured shown on the policy;
- Workers' compensation and employers' liability policy will provide a waiver of subrogation in favor of the RIVER AUTHORITY.

When there is a cancellation, non-renewal or material change in coverage, which is not made pursuant to a request by the RIVER AUTHORITY, CONSULTANT shall notify the RIVER AUTHORITY of such and shall give such notices not less than thirty (30) days prior to the change, if CONSULTANT knows of said change in advance, or ten (10) days notice after the change, if the CONSULTANT did not know of the change in advance. Such notice must be accompanied by a replacement Certificate of Insurance. All notices shall be given to the RIVER AUTHORITY at the following addresses:

San Antonio River Authority

Attn: *Issuer's name, title and department in the RIVER AUTHORITY*

100 East Guenther St.

PO Box 839980

San Antonio, TX 78283-9980

If CONSULTANT fails to maintain the aforementioned insurance, or fails to secure and maintain the aforementioned endorsements, the RIVER AUTHORITY may obtain such insurance, and deduct and retain the amount of the premiums for such insurance from any sums due under the Agreement; however, procuring of said insurance by the RIVER AUTHORITY is an alternative to other remedies the RIVER AUTHORITY may have and is not the exclusive remedy for failure of CONSULTANT to maintain said insurance or secure such endorsement. In addition to any other remedies the RIVER AUTHORITY may have upon CONSULTANT's failure to provide and maintain any insurance or policy endorsements to the extent and within the time herein required, the RIVER AUTHORITY shall have the right to order CONSULTANT to stop work under the Agreement, and/or withhold any payment(s) which become due to CONSULTANT thereunder until CONSULTANT demonstrates compliance with the requirements hereof.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting in any way the extent to which CONSULTANT may be held responsible for payments of damages to persons or property resulting from CONSULTANT's or its subcontractors' performance of the work covered under the Agreement. It is agreed that CONSULTANT's insurance shall be deemed primary with respect to any insurance or self-insurance carried by the RIVER AUTHORITY for liability arising out of operations under this contract.

**STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGING
INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**

If awarded a contract in response to this proposal, CONSULTANT will be able and willing to comply with the insurance requirements described herein.

Printed Name of CONSULTANT

By: _____ (Signature)

ATTACHMENT __ - INDEMNIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Please keep the right Indemnification below and delete the one that does not apply. YOU MUST DELETE ONE OF THEM. Do NOT change the formatting of these provisions.

Keep this for licensed engineers and registered architects:

THE CONSULTANT AGREES, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, TO INDEMNIFY AND HOLD THE RIVER AUTHORITY HARMLESS FROM ANY DAMAGE, LIABILITY OR COST (INCLUDING REASONABLE ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COST OF DEFENSE) TO THE EXTENT CAUSED BY THE CONSULTANT'S NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF ITS SERVICES UNDER THIS AGREEMENT AND THOSE OF OR ANYONE FOR WHOM THE CONSULTANT IS LEGALLY LIABLE.

THE CONSULTANT IS NOT OBLIGATED TO INDEMNIFY THE RIVER AUTHORITY IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER FOR THE RIVER AUTHORITY'S OWN NEGLIGENCE.

For those professionals who are not engineers or architects, such as accountants, surveyors, physicians, optometrists, real estate appraisers or registered nurses keep:

CONSULTANT covenants and agrees to FULLY INDEMNIFY and HOLD HARMLESS, the RIVER AUTHORITY and the elected officials, employees, officers, directors, volunteers and representatives of the RIVER AUTHORITY, individually or collectively, from and against any and all costs, claims, liens, damages, losses, expenses, fees, fines, penalties, proceedings, actions, demands, causes of action, liability and suits of any kind and nature, including but not limited to, personal or bodily injury, death and property damage, made upon the RIVER AUTHORITY directly or indirectly arising out of, resulting from or related to CONSULTANT's activities under this PROPOSAL, including any acts or omissions or negligence of CONSULTANT, any agent, officer, director, representative, employee, consultant or subcontractor of CONSULTANT, and their respective officers, agents, employees, directors and representatives while in the exercise of performance of the rights or duties under this PROPOSAL, all without however, waiving any governmental immunity available to the RIVER AUTHORITY under Texas Law and without waiving any defenses of the parties under Texas Law. IT IS FURTHER COVENANTED AND AGREED THAT SUCH INDEMNITY SHALL APPLY EVEN WHERE SUCH COSTS, CLAIMS, LIENS, DAMAGES, LOSSES, EXPENSES, FEES, FINES, PENALTIES, ACTIONS, DEMANDS, CAUSES OF ACTION, LIABILITY AND/OR SUITS ARISE IN ANY PART FROM THE NEGLIGENCE OF RIVER AUTHORITY, THE ELECTED OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES, OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF RIVER AUTHORITY, UNDER THIS AGREEMENT. The provisions of this INDEMNITY are solely for the benefit of the parties hereto and not intended to create or grant any rights, contractual or otherwise, to any other person or entity. CONSULTANT shall advise the RIVER AUTHORITY in writing within 24 hours of any claim or demand against the RIVER AUTHORITY or CONSULTANT known to CONSULTANT related to or arising out of CONSULTANT's activities under this PROPOSAL and shall see to the investigation and defense of such claim or demand at CONSULTANT's cost. The RIVER AUTHORITY shall have the right, at its option and at its own expense, to participate in such defense without relieving CONSULTANT of any of its obligations under this paragraph. It is the express intent of the parties to this agreement, that the indemnity provided for in this section, is an indemnity extended by CONSULTANT to indemnify, protect and hold harmless, RIVER AUTHORITY, from the consequences of RIVER AUTHORITY'S own negligence. CONSULTANT further agrees to defend, at its own expense and own behalf of and in the name of RIVER AUTHORITY, any claim or litigation brought against RIVER AUTHORITY and its elected officials, employees, officers, directors, volunteers and representatives, in connection with any such injury, death or damage for which this indemnity shall apply, as set forth above.

STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGING

INDEMNIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

CONSULTANT hereby acknowledges and accepts with the indemnification requirements described herein.

Printed Name of CONSULTANT

By: _____(Signature)

ATTACHMENT __ - CONFLICT OF INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE

Texas Local Government Code requires that any person or entity who contracts or seeks to contract with a government entity for the sale or purchase of property, goods, or services must submit a Conflict of Interest Questionnaire (Form CIQ) with the government entity. A Conflict of Interest Questionnaire must be filed no later than the seventh business day after the date that the vendor begins contract discussions or negotiations with the River Authority or submits to the River Authority an application, response to a request for proposal qualifications or bid, correspondence, or other writing related to a potential agreement. The vendor shall also be required to file an updated questionnaire not later than September 1 of each year in which a covered transaction is pending, and the seventh business day after the date of an event that would make a statement in the questionnaire incomplete or inaccurate. (Form that can be filled out electronically is available at the River Authority web site).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE**FORM CIQ**

For vendor or other person doing business with local governmental entity

This questionnaire is being filed in accordance with chapter 176 of the Local Government Code by a person doing business with the governmental entity.

By law this questionnaire must be filed with the records administrator of the local government not later than the 7th business day after the date the person becomes aware of facts that require the statement to be filed. See Section 176.006, Local Government Code.

A person commits an offense if the person violates Section 176.006, Local Government Code. An offense under this section is a Class C misdemeanor.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received

1 Name of person doing business with local governmental entity.

2

☐

Check this box if you are filing an update to a previously filed questionnaire.

(The law requires that you file an updated completed questionnaire with the appropriate filing authority not later than September 1 of the year for which an activity described in Section 176.006(a), Local Government Code, is pending and not later than the 7th business day after the date the originally filed questionnaire becomes incomplete or inaccurate.)

3 Describe each affiliation or business relationship with an employee or contractor of the local governmental entity who makes recommendations to a local government officer of the local governmental entity with respect to expenditure of money.

4 Describe each affiliation or business relationship with a person who is a local government officer and who appoints or employs a local government officer of the local governmental entity that is the subject of this questionnaire.

Amended 01/13/2006

CONFLICT OF INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE

For vendor or other person doing business with local governmental entity

FORM CIQ

Page 2

5 Name of local government officer with whom filer has affiliation or business relationship. (Complete this section only if the answer to A, B, or C is YES.)

This section, item 5 including subparts A, B, C & D, must be completed for each officer with whom the filer has affiliation or business relationship. Attach additional pages to this Form CIQ as necessary.

A. Is the local government officer named in this section receiving or likely to receive taxable income from the filer of the questionnaire?

☐ Yes ☐ No

B. Is the filer of the questionnaire receiving or likely to receive taxable income from or at the direction of the local government officer named in this section AND the taxable income is not from the local governmental entity?

☐ Yes ☐ No

C. Is the filer of this questionnaire affiliated with a corporation or other business entity that the local government officer serves as an officer or director, or holds an ownership of 10 percent or more?

☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Describe each affiliation or business relationship.

6 Describe any other affiliation or business relationship that might cause a conflict of interest.

7

Signature of person doing business with the governmental entity

Date

ATTACHMENT __ 4 - CONTRACT COMPLIANCE STATEMENT & CONTRACT DOCUMENT

STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGING CONTRACT EXECUTION REQUIREMENTS

If awarded a contract in response to this proposal, CONSULTANT will be able and willing to execute a contract in the form shown in the proposal, as attached and set out in this Attachment ____, with the understanding that the scope and compensation provisions will be negotiated and included in the final document.

Printed Name of CONSULTANT

By: _____(Signature)

⁴ Use this Attachment __ if you are attaching a contract to the proposal. Attach the entire contract beginning on the next page.

ATTACHMENT __ - SIGNATURE PAGE

Keep the appropriate signature section and delete the others to execute and submit with your proposal.

INDIVIDUAL or PROPRIETORSHIP

If CONSULTANT is an INDIVIDUAL or PROPRIETORSHIP, sign here:

Name: _____

Doing Business As: _____

PARTNERSHIP OR JOINT VENTURE

By signing below, the undersigned officer and/or agent of CONSULTANT represents, warrants and certifies that he/she is an authorized representative with full authority to bind CONSULTANT to the terms and conditions provided for in its Proposal and required by this RFP and has the necessary authority to execute an Agreement on behalf of CONSULTANT, if awarded .

If CONSULTANT is a PARTNERSHIP OR JOINT VENTURE, at least two (2) Partners or each of the Joint Venturers must sign here:

Partnership or Joint Venture Name

By: _____

Member of the Partnership or Joint Venture

By: _____

Member of the Partnership or Joint Venture

CORPORATION

If CONSULTANT is a CORPORATION, the duly authorized officer must sign as follows:
The undersigned certifies that he/she is _____(title) of the corporation or limited liability company named below; that he/she is designated to sign this Proposal Form by resolution (attach Certified Copy) for and on behalf of the below named entity, and that he/she is authorized to execute same for and on behalf of and bind said entity to the terms and conditions provide for in the Proposal as required by this RFP, and has the requisite authority to execute an Agreement on behalf of CONSULTANT, if awarded, and that the 11-digit Comptroller's Taxpayer Number for the entity is: _____(Company Name)

By: _____ Title: _____

ATTACHMENT __ - PROPOSAL CHECKLIST

This checklist is to help the CONSULTANT ensure that all required documents have been included in its proposal. *Please add/delete any item in below list in accordance with what your RFP includes. This checklist must be updated and sent out to the respondents with every amendment.*

DOCUMENT	CHECK
Executive Summary	
CONSULTANT Qualification General Questionnaire (Attachment __ in RFP)	
Litigation Disclosure (Attachment __ in RFP)	
Pricing Schedule (Attachment __ in RFP)	
Brochures	
References and Qualifications (Proposal Requirements Section of RFP): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• résumés of key personnel• 3 References	
Statement Acknowledging Insurance Requirements	
Statement Acknowledging Indemnification Requirements	
Small, Women, HUBzone, Disadvantaged Business Enterprises and Affirmation Form	
Statement Acknowledging Contract Execution Requirements	
Annual Financial Statement	
Conflict of Interest Questionnaire (CIQ)	
Signature Page	
⁵ __ Copies of Proposal plus one signed original	

⁵ Insert number of copies of proposal required by your RFP

Agenda Item 17:
Possible Agenda Items for the Next South Central Texas
Regional Water Planning Group Meeting

Agenda Item 18:
Public Comment