

Staff Hydrogeologic Review, Findings, and Recommendations for Operating Permit Applications

OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP; OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP; OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP

Prepared by

Lane Cockrell, General Manager / Hydrogeologist
Southwestern Travis County Groundwater Conservation District

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes three Operating Permit Applications submitted by affiliated Ledgestone entities (OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP; OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP; and OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP) requesting authorization to produce groundwater from the Lower Trinity Aquifer for non-agricultural landscape irrigation associated with proposed multifamily residential developments in southwestern Travis County, Texas.

The Southwestern Travis County Groundwater Conservation District Board of Directors is required to evaluate each application in accordance with Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code and applicable District rules. Required considerations include whether the application:

- conforms to statutory and District rule requirements, including fees and required supporting information;
- would unreasonably affect groundwater resources, surface-water resources, existing wells, or existing permit holders, and whether such impacts can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated;
- proposes a beneficial use and requests a groundwater production amount that is reasonable for the stated place and purpose of use;
- is consistent with the District Management Plan and achievement of the applicable Desired Future Condition (DFC);
- would use groundwater to supply a pond, lake, or reservoir for aesthetic purposes;
- includes commitments to avoid waste and implement water-conservation measures;
- includes commitments to protect groundwater quality and comply with well-plugging requirements at the time of well closure; and
- includes the required time-stamped meter photographs showing meter identification and current readings.

District staff reviewed the applications, irrigation-demand estimates, aquifer-test data, hydrogeologic analyses, groundwater-level trends, and projected pumping effects. Staff finds that the proposed irrigation use is recognized as a beneficial use under Chapter 36 and that the requested annual volumes are generally consistent with estimated irrigation demand.

However, production at the requested annual volumes and pumping rates is projected to contribute to localized drawdown, accelerated water-level declines, and increased interference risk to nearby Lower Trinity wells in an area already experiencing substantial declines.

Accordingly, staff recommends approval of each application at a reduced annual volume equal to 70 percent of the requested amount, at a pumping rate not to exceed 20 gallons per minute, and subject to special permit conditions requiring monitoring, graduated production reductions tied to aquifer conditions, coordinated pumping schedules, mitigation of demonstrated impacts, and use of alternative water supplies where practicable.

Application Overview

Proposed Use

OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP; OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP; and OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP (collectively, the “Applicants” or “Ledgestone”) each submitted Operating Permit Applications to the Southwestern Travis County Groundwater Conservation District (“District”) requesting authorization to produce groundwater from one Lower Trinity Aquifer well for the purpose of on-site landscape irrigation. A summary of the applications is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of Ledgestone Operating Permit Applications.

Description	OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP
Requested Annual Volume	2,810,000 gallons (8.62 acre-feet)	2,980,000 gallons (9.15 acre-feet)	2,640,000 gallons (8.10 acre-feet)
Requested Pumping Rate	35 gallons per minute	35 gallons per minute	35 gallons per minute
Proposed Use	Landscape Irrigation	Landscape Irrigation	Landscape Irrigation
Number of Wells	1	1	1
Aquifer	Lower Trinity	Lower Trinity	Lower Trinity
District Well ID	58492OP1	58492OP2	58492OP3
State of Texas Well Report Tracking No.	696101	696105	696109
Well Address	8921 W. U.S. Hwy 290 Austin, TX 78736	9021 W. U.S. Hwy 290 Austin, TX 78736 ¹	9021 W. U.S. Hwy 290 Austin, TX 78736 ¹
Well Coordinates	Latitude: 30.229222; Longitude: -97.921444	Latitude: 30.228822; Longitude: -97.923969	Latitude: 30.228147; Longitude: -97.926781

¹Ledgestone I, LP and Ledgestone I TH, LP are located on separate parcels, although the same street address was listed on both applications.

Groundwater produced from each well would be stored in an adjacent 10,000-gallon ground storage tank and distributed to a dedicated irrigation system serving the same

property. The applications state that groundwater produced from the proposed wells will not be transported off-site or used to maintain ponds, pools, water features, or other surface impoundments. The locations of the three proposed wells are shown in **Figure 1**.

Multifamily residential developments, including apartments and townhomes, are planned for each property. Indoor potable water service will be supplied by the West Travis County Public Utility Agency (“PUA”). The PUA denied the Applicants’ request to provide irrigation water service for the developments.

Stormwater will be captured and stored in retention ponds in accordance with applicable local development requirements. Water stored in those ponds is proposed to be conveyed through separate irrigation systems for irrigation of native or non-turf landscaped areas.

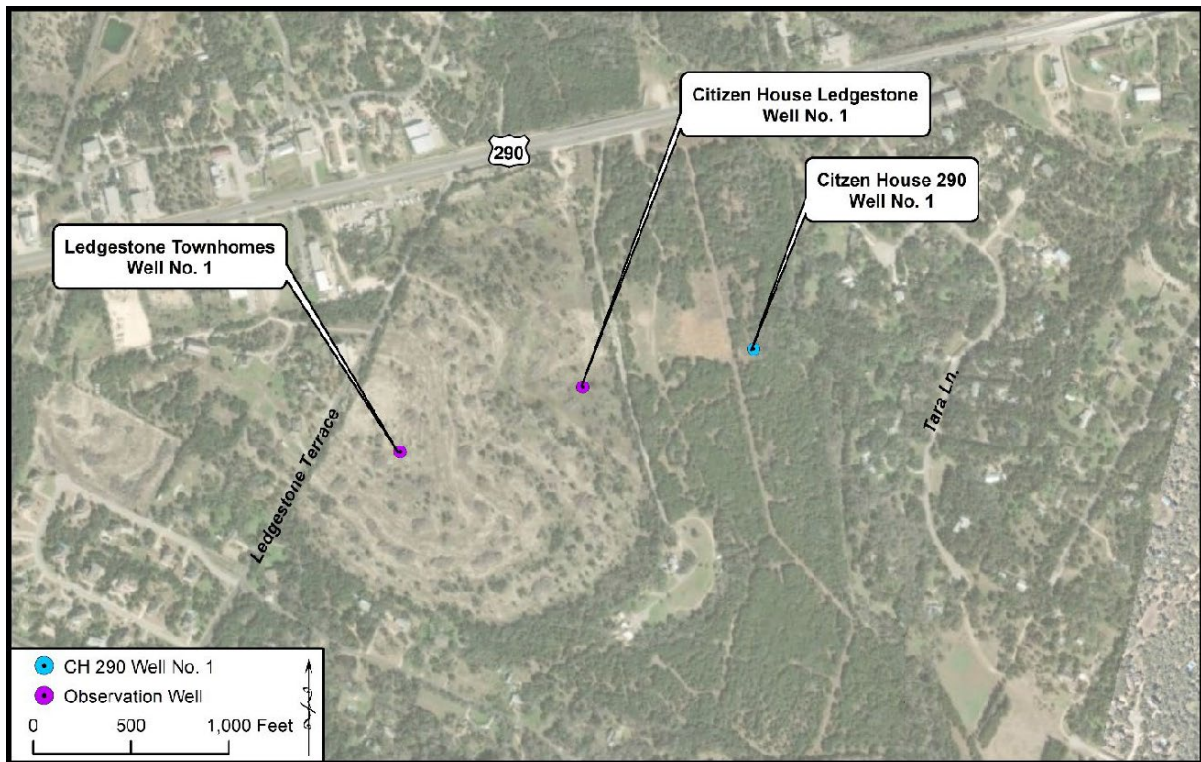


Figure 1. Locations of proposed Ledgestone production wells in southwestern Travis County, Texas. Map labels correspond to the applications as follows: Ledgestone Townhomes Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP), Citizen House Ledgestone Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP), and Citizen House 290 Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP). From Figure 8 of the Hydrogeologic Report prepared by Wet Rock Groundwater Services and submitted with the Ledgestone II, LP application.

Irrigation Demand and Site Characteristics

Each application included information describing parcel size, impervious cover, and areas proposed to be irrigated using groundwater. A summary of this information is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Summary of Properties and Irrigated Areas.

Description	OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP
TCAD Property ID	324458	996196	996195
Total Property Size	69.120 acres	36.175 acres	31.541 acres
Impervious Cover	6.14 acres	9.15 acres	7.62 acres
Irrigated Turfgrass	3.587 acres (156,269 square feet)	3.636 acres (158,400 square feet)	3.051 acres (132,910 square feet)
Irrigated Landscape Beds	0.783 acres (34,095 square feet)	1.001 acres (43,600 square feet)	1.027 acres (44,750 square feet)
Total Irrigated Area	4.370 acres (190,364 square feet)	4.637 acres (202,000 square feet)	4.078 acres (177,660 square feet)

District staff used the submitted data to estimate irrigation demand for each application using methodology described by Pittenger (2014). Estimated annual irrigation demand was 2,810,000 gallons for Ledgestone II, LP; 2,980,000 gallons for Ledgestone I, LP; and 2,640,000 gallons for Ledgestone I TH, LP. The Applicants subsequently revised their original requested annual production volumes (3,700,870 gallons for Ledgestone II, LP; 4,617,686 gallons for Ledgestone I, LP; and 3,879,573 gallons for Ledgestone I TH, LP) to align with staff estimates after staff requested additional documentation justifying the initial requested volumes.

Hydrogeologic Conditions and Projected Pumping Impacts

Aquifer Testing and Technical Review

Aquifer testing was required for each proposed well. During testing, the other proposed wells were used as observation wells to evaluate aquifer response. Hydrogeologic reports were prepared and submitted by Wet Rock Groundwater Services, LLC for each application. The reports describe testing procedures, summarize test results, estimate aquifer properties, and present analyses of projected pumping impacts.

District staff determined that the testing data were generally sufficient to estimate aquifer properties and evaluate potential impacts of the proposed pumping. Although uncertainty is inherent in projecting future aquifer response, the analyses relied on accepted methods and used the best available site-specific data, including actual pumping-test data collected from the proposed wells. Staff does not agree with all interpretations and conclusions presented in the reports, particularly with respect to the significance of projected pumping impacts; however, the analytical methods and underlying data were generally found to be appropriate and consistent with accepted practices.

Projected Drawdown and Well Interference

Analytical modeling presented in the hydrogeologic reports submitted with each application indicates that pumping from each proposed well at the requested production

volumes would likely cause localized drawdown extending several miles from each pumping center. Estimated drawdown after 7 years of individual-well pumping is summarized in **Table 3** and shown in **Figures 2 through 4**.

Table 3. Estimated Drawdown After 7 Years of Individual Well Pumping. Data source: Hydrogeologic Reports submitted with the respective applications.

Application	At Well	1 Mile	2 Miles	3 Miles	Figure
OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP	27 feet	6 feet	4.5 feet	3.5 feet	Figure 2
OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP	29 feet	6 feet	4.5 feet	3.5 feet	Figure 3
OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP	25 feet	3.5 feet	2 feet	1.5 feet	Figure 4

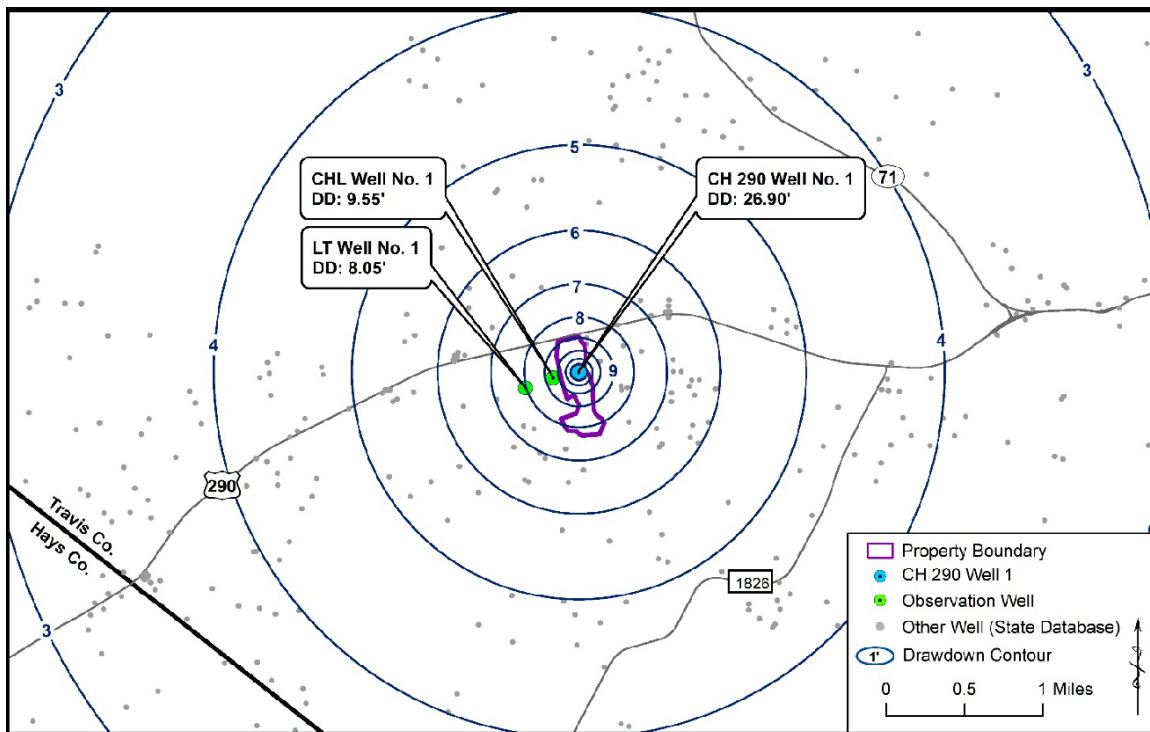


Figure 2. Estimated drawdown after 7 years of pumping for the proposed OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP well. Map labels correspond to the applications as follows: LT Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP), CHL Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP), and CH 290 Well No. 1 (OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP). From Figure 20 of the Hydrogeologic Report submitted with the OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP application.

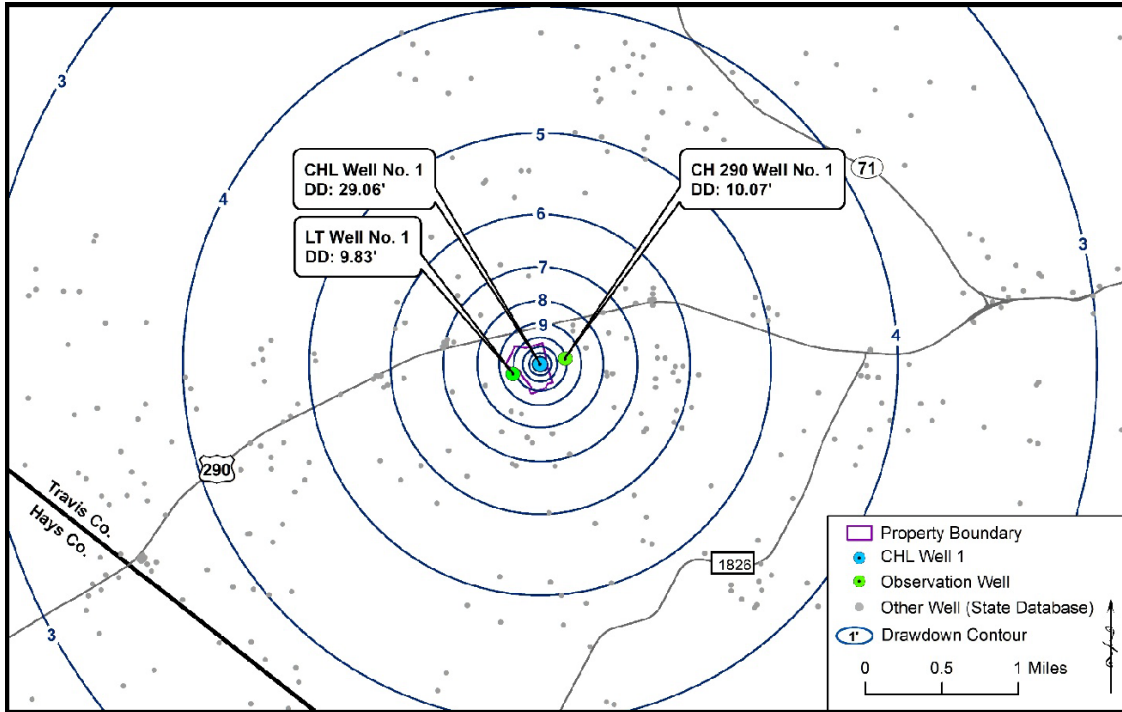


Figure 3. Estimated drawdown after 7 years of pumping for the proposed OP III ATX LedgeStone I, LP well. Map labels correspond to the applications as follows: LT Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I TH, LP), CHL Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I, LP), and CH 290 Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone II, LP). From Figure 20 of the Hydrogeologic Report submitted with the OP III ATX LedgeStone I, LP application.

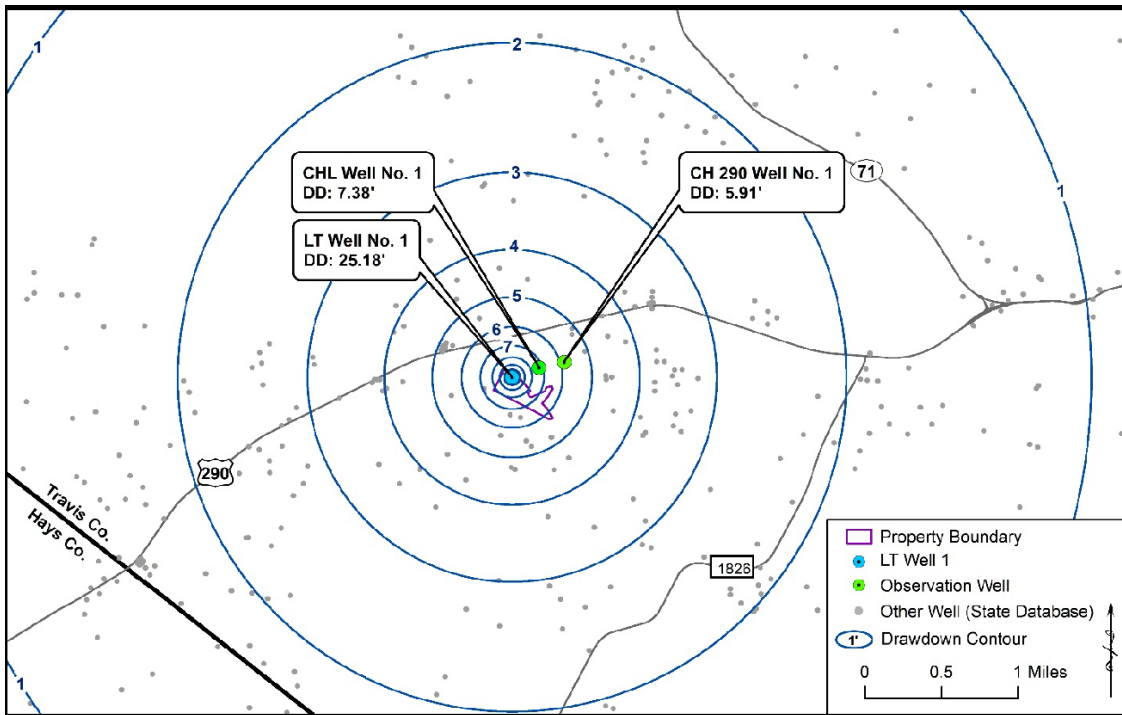


Figure 4. Estimated drawdown after 7 years of pumping for the proposed OP III ATX LedgeStone I TH, LP well. Map labels correspond to the applications as follows: LT Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I TH, LP), CHL Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I, LP), and CH 290 Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone II, LP). From Figure 20 of the Hydrogeologic Report submitted with the OP III ATX LedgeStone I TH, LP application.

Analytical modeling also indicates that combined pumping from the three proposed wells at the requested annual production volumes would likely cause significant localized drawdown and interference among the proposed wells and nearby Lower Trinity wells. After 7 years of combined pumping, drawdown at the proposed wells is projected to exceed 40 feet, and drawdown at nearby Lower Trinity wells within an approximately half-mile radius is projected to range from 17 to 23 feet (**Figure 5**).

These modeled drawdown estimates reflect the projected effects of pumping by the proposed LedgeStone wells only and do not account for additional drawdown that may result from pumping by other nearby wells, ongoing regional groundwater-level declines, drought conditions, or future changes in groundwater demand.

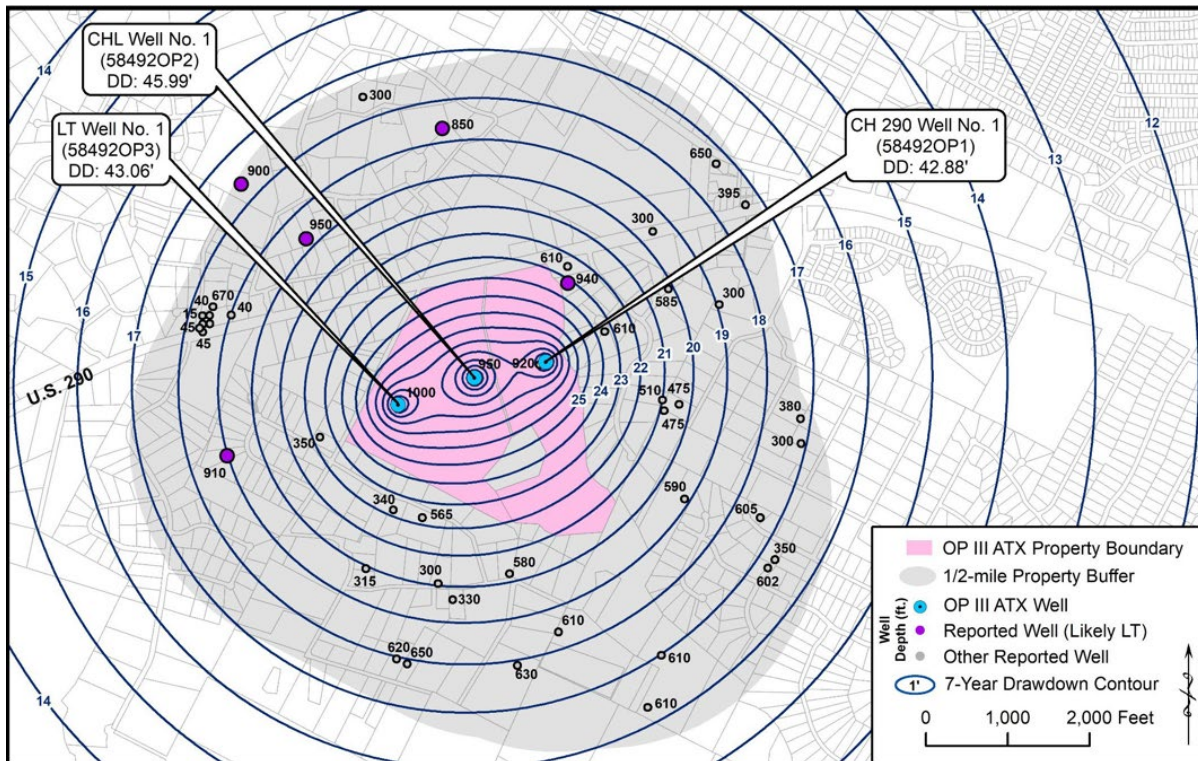


Figure 5. Estimated drawdown after 7 years of combined pumping. Map labels correspond to the applications as follows: LT Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I TH, LP), CHL Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone I, LP), and CH 290 Well No. 1 (OP III ATX LedgeStone II, LP). Nearby wells likely completed in the Lower Trinity Aquifer, based on reported well depth, are shown in purple. From Wet Rock Groundwater Services response dated March 13, 2026, submitted in response to District request for additional information.

Existing Groundwater-Level Trends

Water-level data from District monitoring wells, the Texas Water Development Board Groundwater Database (GWDB), and the Submitted Drillers Report (SDR) Database indicate prolonged declines in portions of the Lower Trinity Aquifer east of the Bee Creek Fault, including the project vicinity (Hunt et al., 2020)(**Figure 6**). Observed conditions include:

- average annual declines ranging from approximately 3 to 10 feet per year based on available water-level data from Lower Trinity wells in the area (**Figure 6**);

- average long-term declines of approximately 4 feet per year in State Well Numbers 58-50-120 and 58-42-502, which have records extending to the 1980s and 1940s, respectively (**Figure 6**);
- more recent declines during approximately the last 20 years ranging from about 6 to 10 feet per year based on available water-level data from Lower Trinity wells in the area (**Figure 6**); and
- seasonal fluctuations exceeding 40 feet in State Well Numbers 58-50-120, 58-42-502, and 58-41-517, which have measurement frequencies sufficient to characterize seasonal fluctuations (**Figure 6**).

Notably, the static water level in nearby State Well Number 58-50-120, located approximately 3 miles east of the project area, has declined substantially. From October 1987 to March 2026, the measured water level declined from 580.7 feet above mean sea level (ftMSL) to 410.0 ftMSL, a total decline of approximately 170 feet. This corresponds to an average annual decline of approximately 4.4 feet per year (**Figure 6**). Since the 2008 DFC baseline year, declines have accelerated. From May 2008 to March 2026, the measured water level declined by approximately 160 feet, equivalent to an average decline of about 9 feet per year.

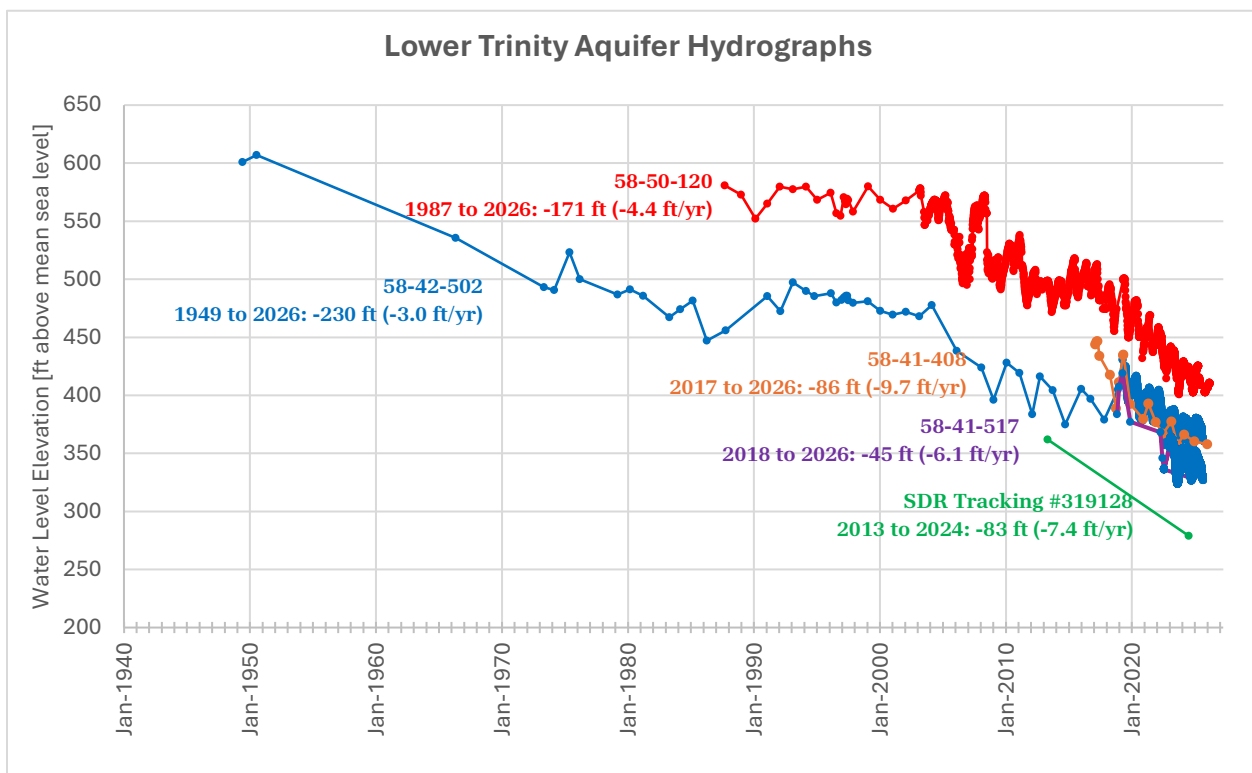


Figure 6. Water levels, in feet above mean sea level (ftMSL), over time for Lower Trinity Aquifer wells in the project area and surrounding vicinity. Data sources: TWDB Groundwater Database, Submitted Drillers Report Database, and District groundwater monitoring network.

These data, along with findings from Hunt et al. (2020), indicate that groundwater withdrawals in this area exceed rates of recharge or recovery and that the aquifer is undergoing depletion, commonly described as groundwater mining. Continued groundwater

mining causes water levels to decline over time and can result in reduced well yields, decreased water availability, increased pumping costs, and the risk of wells going dry.

Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) and Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG)

The District is required to manage groundwater resources in a manner consistent with the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) adopted for Groundwater Management Area 9 (GMA 9). For the undifferentiated Trinity Aquifer, the applicable DFC specifies that average drawdown across GMA 9 should not exceed 30 feet from 2008 baseline conditions by 2060.

Based on that DFC, the Texas Water Development Board estimated the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG) for the Trinity Aquifer within the District at approximately 8,500 acre-feet per year (Dowlearn, 2022). The MAG represents the volume of groundwater that modeling indicates may be produced while still achieving the adopted DFC. In administering permits, the District must consider whether proposed production is consistent with achieving applicable DFCs.

Although estimated total Trinity Aquifer production within the District is currently less than 4,500 acre-feet per year (Hunt et al., 2020), available groundwater-level data indicate that withdrawals already exceed locally sustainable rates, as evidenced by persistent water-level declines. Conditions in the vicinity of the proposed LedgeStone wells indicate declines have already exceeded the DFC for the Trinity Aquifer.

Accordingly, the District's management approach is currently one of managed depletion, with the objective of slowing declines, reducing unreasonable impacts, and extending groundwater availability to the maximum extent practicable while balancing current and future water needs.

Required Permitting Considerations

In consideration of each application, the District is guided by Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code and District rules. The District Board of Directors must consider the information provided with the applications and whether:

- (1) the application conforms to the requirements prescribed by Chapter 36 and [District] Rules, and is accompanied by the prescribed fees, and any information included on the application or supplied therewith;
- (2) the proposed use of water unreasonably affects existing groundwater and surface water resources or existing permit holders and such Unreasonable Impacts are unable to be avoided, minimized, or mitigated;
- (3) the proposed use of water is dedicated to any beneficial use, and the proposed groundwater production amount is reasonable for the intended place of use and purpose of use stated in the application;
- (4) the proposed use of water is consistent with the district's approved management plan and will allow the District to achieve its applicable Desired Future Condition;
- (5) the proposed use of water from the well is not wholly or partly to provide water to a pond, lake, or reservoir to enhance the appearance of the landscape;
- (6) the applicant has agreed to avoid waste and achieve water conservation;

- (7) the applicant has agreed that reasonable diligence will be used to protect groundwater quality and that the applicant will follow well plugging guidelines at the time of well closure; and
- (8) the applicant has provided the District with a time-stamped photograph(s) of the face plate of the meter showing its identification number and current reading. [District Rule 3.4(C)]

Evaluation of whether a proposed use of water will cause unreasonable impacts that cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated (factor 2), and whether the proposed use will allow the District to achieve the applicable Desired Future Condition (factor 4), requires the use of the best available hydrogeologic data and analytical tools to project future aquifer conditions and pumping effects. Given the inherent uncertainty in such projections, the District is committed to applying a consistent and objective evaluation using the best available science and site-specific information. This approach supports sustainable management of groundwater resources while minimizing unreasonable impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

The term “unreasonable impacts” is not specifically defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. District rules define the term as “a significant drawdown of the water table or reduction in artesian pressure as a result of pumping from a well or well field that contributes to, causes, or will cause significant adverse groundwater conditions in those wells in use on adjacent property and/or an applicable Desired Future Condition to not be achieved.”

Staff Findings

District Rule 3.4(C) requires the Board to consider specified statutory and regulatory criteria when evaluating Operating Permit Applications. Staff reviewed the applications, supporting technical materials, groundwater-level data, and projected pumping impacts for each of the three proposed permits. Staff findings with respect to the applicable criteria are summarized below.

1. The application conforms to the requirements prescribed by Chapter 36 and [District] Rules, and is accompanied by the prescribed fees, and any information included on the application or supplied therewith [District Rule 3.4(C)(1)].

Staff confirm that the Applicants filed signed applications using the District’s Production Authorization Application form and provided the required application fee of \$750 for each of the three applications.

2. The proposed use of water unreasonably affects existing groundwater and surface water resources or existing permit holders and such Unreasonable Impacts are unable to be avoided, minimized, or mitigated [District Rule 3.4(C)(2)].

Based on modeled drawdown, documented local groundwater-level declines, and cumulative pumping effects, staff finds that production at the requested levels would likely:

- exacerbate existing declines in the Lower Trinity Aquifer;
- increase interference risk to nearby wells; and

- contribute to significant localized reductions in hydraulic head.

Accordingly, staff concludes that production at the requested levels would likely cause unreasonable impacts unless authorized volumes are reduced and additional safeguards are imposed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those impacts, including special permit conditions.

3. The proposed use of water is dedicated to any beneficial use, and the proposed groundwater production amount is reasonable for the intended place of use and purpose of use stated in the application [District Rule 3.4(C)(3)].

Under Texas Water Code §36.001(9), irrigation is recognized as a beneficial use. Accordingly, staff finds that the proposed use of groundwater is dedicated to a beneficial use, as defined by statute.

Staff further finds that the requested annual volumes are generally consistent with estimated irrigation demand for the reported irrigated acreage and vegetation types, based on methodology developed by Pittenger (2014). Although the requested volumes are generally consistent with typical irrigation demand, staff also concludes that pumping at those levels would likely cause unreasonable impacts, as described above.

4. The proposed use of water is consistent with the district's approved management plan and will allow the District to achieve its applicable Desired Future Condition [District Rule 3.4(C)(4)].

Evaluation of available water-level data indicates significant prolonged declines in the Lower Trinity Aquifer in the project area that already exceed the maximum drawdown specified in the applicable DFC, and additional pumping at the Applicants' requested levels would likely exacerbate this trend. Accordingly, staff concludes that production at the requested levels would likely hinder the District's ability to achieve its applicable DFC unless volumes are reduced and protective conditions are imposed.

5. The proposed use of water from the well is not wholly or partly to provide water to a pond, lake, or reservoir to enhance the appearance of the landscape [District Rule 3.4(C)(5)].

The applications state that water produced from the proposed wells will not be used to maintain ponds, pools, water features, or other surface impoundments. Staff further notes that retention ponds planned for the developments are represented as separate facilities associated with stormwater management, with captured stormwater intended for irrigation of native landscaped areas through separate irrigation systems.

6. The applicant has agreed to avoid waste and achieve water conservation [District Rule 3.4(C)(6)].

Staff confirms that each application includes a User Conservation Plan under which the Applicants agree to implement specified conservation measures for general groundwater use and non-agricultural irrigation. Submitted materials also indicate proposed use of captured stormwater for irrigation of certain native landscaped areas through separate irrigation systems, which may reduce groundwater demand.

Additional measures could further improve water conservation, including installation of landscaping requiring little or no supplemental irrigation and expanded use of captured rainwater, whether from planned retention ponds or dedicated rainwater-harvesting systems with enclosed storage to reduce evaporative losses, to irrigate landscaped areas that would otherwise be supplied by groundwater.

Accordingly, staff finds that the Applicants have generally agreed to avoid waste and achieve water conservation, subject to permit compliance and implementation of additional reasonable conservation measures where practicable.

7. The applicant has agreed that reasonable diligence will be used to protect groundwater quality and that the applicant will follow well plugging guidelines at the time of well closure [District Rule 3.4(C)(7)].

Staff confirm that each application includes a signed sworn statement agreeing to comply with District rules, which provide for the protection of groundwater quality through well construction standards and establish guidelines for plugging abandoned or deteriorated wells.

8. The applicant has provided the District with a time-stamped photograph(s) of the face plate of the meter showing its identification number and current reading [District Rule 3.4(C)(8)].

Staff confirm that the Applicants provided the required time-stamped photographs of the installed meters showing meter identification numbers and current readings.

Special Permit Conditions

In accordance with Texas Water Code §36.4051 and District Rule 3.4(D)(4), the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, impose special permit conditions to address unique aquifer conditions, property configurations, land use, or any other factor that may impact aquifer levels or other permitted wells.

Staff Recommendations

Staff reviewed the applications and evaluated projected impacts of the proposed production using the best available data, science, and analytical tools. Under modeled conditions, the requested production volumes are projected to contribute to significant localized drawdown and reduced artesian pressure, causing unreasonable impacts to the Lower Trinity Aquifer and existing nearby wells.

Based on this evaluation, staff recommends approval of the applications at reduced authorized volumes that balance groundwater-resource protection, applicant water demands, and long-term aquifer sustainability. Staff recommends issuance of permits at 70 percent of the requested annual volume, with a maximum pumping rate of 20 gallons per minute, subject to the special conditions summarized below.

Table 4. Recommended Permit Volumes and Pumping Rates.

Description	OP III ATX Ledgestone II, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I, LP	OP III ATX Ledgestone I TH, LP
Requested Volume	2,810,000 gallons (8.62 acre-feet)	2,980,000 gallons (9.15 acre-feet)	2,640,000 gallons (8.10 acre-feet)
Recommended Volume	1,967,000 gallons (6.04 acre-feet)	2,086,000 gallons (6.40 acre-feet)	1,848,000 gallons (5.67 acre-feet)
Requested Pumping Rate	35 gallons per minute	35 gallons per minute	35 gallons per minute
Recommended Pumping Rate	20 gallons per minute	20 gallons per minute	20 gallons per minute

Recommended Special Permit Conditions

Monitoring and Data Collection

To assess the impacts of pumping, each permitted well must be equipped for water-level monitoring, and the permittees must provide District access for installation, maintenance, and periodic data collection. Pumping schedules would be coordinated during an initial monitoring period to allow recovery measurements and collection of representative aquifer data. If the District determines that production wells or nearby wells are unsuitable for long-term monitoring, the permittees may be required to install a dedicated monitoring well, at the permittees' expense unless otherwise approved by the District.

Compliance-Indexed Response Measures

Measured groundwater levels from the permitted wells or approved monitoring wells would be used to evaluate aquifer conditions annually. The District would determine the applicable compliance level each year based on the average of the weekly maximum water levels measured from April 1 through June 30. If the calculated average equals or falls below a specified trigger level, graduated reductions in authorized annual production would apply for the following compliance period. Curtailments would range from 10 percent to 50 percent, with the greatest reduction applied when water levels indicate loss of confined conditions within the Lower Trinity Aquifer. If drought-stage restrictions are also in effect, the more restrictive reduction would apply.

Coordinated Irrigation Pumping Schedules

To reduce well interference and localized drawdown, the permittees would be required to coordinate pumping among all irrigation wells and systems to avoid simultaneous pumping to the maximum extent practicable, and a coordinated irrigation schedule would be submitted to the District for review and modification as needed.

Mitigation of Impacts to Neighboring Wells

If District review determines that permitted production is the primary cause of material adverse impacts to nearby private wells based on monitoring data, field observations, or other

relevant evidence, the permittees would be responsible for mitigation. Mitigation measures could include pump lowering, well deepening, replacement wells, or other corrective actions approved by the District. The District may require submission of a mitigation plan and may establish reasonable reimbursement limits based on typical local costs.

Use of Rainwater Captured On-Site for Irrigation

The permittees would be required to maximize use of on-site captured rainwater to offset groundwater demand for irrigation. Irrigation systems would be designed and operated to prioritize stored rainwater when available and suitable for use. The District may require documentation of system capability and reporting of estimated rainwater use. Additional alternative water supplies may also be evaluated to further reduce groundwater withdrawals.

References

- Dowlearn, G., 2022, GAM Run 21-014 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 9: Texas Water Development Board, December 8, 2022, 24 p. https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GAMruns/GR21-014_MAG.pdf
- Hunt, B.B., Cockrell, L.P., Gary, R.H., Vay, J.M., Kennedy, V., Smith, B.A., and Camp, J.P., 2020, Hydrogeologic Atlas of Southwest Travis County, Central Texas: Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District Report of Investigations 2020-0429, April 2020, 80 p. + digital datasets. <http://dx.doi.org/10.26153/tsw/8570>
- Pittenger, D., 2014, Methodology for Estimating Landscape Irrigation Demand – Review and Recommendations: Prepared for the Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District, April 2014, 29 p.