

NOTICE OF OPEN MEETING

Notice is given that a **Regular Meeting** of the Board of Directors of the Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District will be held at the **District office**, located at 1124 Regal Row, Austin, Texas, on **Thursday, April 28, 2016**, commencing at **6:00 p.m.** for the following purposes, which may be taken in any order at the discretion of the Board.

Note: The Board of Directors of the Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District reserves the right to meet in Executive Session at any time during the course of this meeting to discuss any of the matters listed on this agenda, as authorized by the Texas Government Code Sections §551.071 (Consultation with Attorney), 551.072 (Deliberations about Real Property), 551.073 (Deliberations about Gifts and Donations), 551.074 (Personnel Matters), 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices), 551.087 (Economic Development), 418.183 (Homeland Security). No final action or decision will be made in Executive Session.

1. **Call to Order.**
2. **Citizen Communications (Public Comments of a General Nature).**
3. **Routine Business.**
 - a. **Consent Agenda.** *(Note: These items may be considered and approved as one motion. Directors or citizens may request any consent item be removed from the consent agenda, for consideration and possible approval as a separate item of Regular Business on this agenda.)*
 1. Approval of Financial Reports under the Public Funds Investment Act, Directors' Compensation Claims, and Specified Expenditures greater than \$5,000. **NBU**
 2. Approval of minutes of the Board's April 14, 2016 Regular Meeting. **Not for public review at this time**
 3. Approval of an alternate schedule for regular June Board meetings. **NBU**
 - b. **General Manager's Report.** *(Note: Topics discussed in the General Manager's Report are intended for general administrative and operational information-transfer purposes. The Directors will not take any action unless the topic is specifically listed elsewhere in this agenda.)*
 1. **Standing Topics.**
 - i. Personnel matters and utilization
 - ii. Upcoming public events of possible interest
 - iii. Aquifer conditions and status of drought indicators
 2. **Special Topics.** *(Note: Individual topics listed below may be discussed by the Board in this meeting, but no action will be taken unless a topic is specifically posted elsewhere in this agenda as an item for possible action. A Director may request an individual topic that is presented only under this agenda item be placed on the posted agenda of some future meeting for Board discussion and possible action.)*
 - i. Update on Team activities and highlights
 - ii. Update on regulatory and enforcement activities
 - iii. Update on current Aquifer Science Team projects
 - iv. Update on ongoing District grant projects
 - v. Update on the activities related to the SH 45 SW roadway project
 - vi. Update on activities related to the HCP and the associated draft EIS
 - vii. Update on activities related to the City of Dripping Springs TPDES permit application

4. Presentation

Selection of the recipients of the Kent S. Butler Memorial Groundwater Stewardship College Scholarship, and the Aquatic Science Adventure Camp scholarships. **Pg. 10**

5. Public Hearings

- a. The Board will hold a public hearing to consider new boundaries of its director precincts in order to conform to federal and state laws and to accommodate expanded area of the District and changes in the City of Austin boundaries. The Public Hearing seeks public input on illustrative plans that have been prepared by the District that represent preliminary alternatives. **(6:15)** Note: *No action will be taken on this item in this meeting.*
Pg. 21
- b. The Board will hold a consolidated public hearing on Temporary Production Permit eligible for conversion to Regular Production Permits pursuant to the HB 3405 permit process. **(7:30).**

6. Discussion and Possible Action

- a. Discussion and possible action on approval of some or all of the Temporary Permit eligible for conversion to Regular Production Permits pursuant to the HB 3405 permit process. **Pg. 40**
- b. Discussion and possible action related to approval of the Response to Comment document responsive to comments submitted on proposed rule changes. **NBU**
- c. Discussion and possible action related to approving some or all of the proposed revisions to the District Rules and Bylaws presented in the public hearing March 24, 2016 with additional revisions recommended in response to submitted comments. **NBU**

7. Directors' Reports. *(Note: Directors' comments under this item cannot address an agenda item posted elsewhere on this agenda and no substantive discussion among the Board Members or action will be allowed in this meeting. Communications reported under this item may be used to support Performance Standard 4-1 of the District's Management Plan related to demonstration of effective communication with District constituents.)*

Directors may report on their involvement in activities and dialogue that are of likely interest to the Board, in one or more of the following topical areas:

- Meetings and conferences attended or that will be attended;
- Conversations with public officials, permittees, stakeholders, and other constituents;
- Commendations; and
- Issues or problems of concern.

8. Adjournment.

Came to hand and posted on a Bulletin Board in the Courthouse, Travis County, Texas, on this, the _____ day of April, 2016, at _____ .m.

_____, Deputy Clerk

Travis County, TEXAS

Please note: This agenda and available related documentation have been posted on our website, www.bseacd.org. If you have a special interest in a particular item on this agenda and would like any additional documentation that may be developed for Board consideration, please let staff know at least 24 hours in advance of the Board Meeting so that we can have those copies made for you.

The Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Reasonable accommodations and equal opportunity for effective communications will be provided upon request. Please contact the District office at 512-282-8441 at least 24 hours in advance if accommodation is needed.

Item 1

Call to Order

Item 2

Citizen Communications

Item 3

Routine Business

a. Consent Agenda

(Note: These items may be considered and approved as one motion. Directors or citizens may request any consent item be removed from the consent agenda, for consideration and possible approval as a separate item of Regular Business on this agenda.)

- 1. Approval of Financial Reports under the Public Funds Investment Act, Directors' Compensation Claims, and Specified Expenditures greater than \$5,000.**
- 2. Approval of minutes of the Board's April 14, 2016 Regular Meeting.**
- 3. Approval of an alternate schedule for regular June Board meetings.**

Item 3

Routine Business

b. General Manager's Report.

Note: Topics discussed in the General Manager's Report are intended for administrative and operational information-transfer purposes. The Directors will not deliberate any issues arising from such discussions and no decisions on them will be taken in this meeting, unless the topic is specifically listed elsewhere in this as-posted agenda.

1. Standing Topics.

- i. Personnel matters and utilization**
- ii. Upcoming public events of possible interest**
- iii. Aquifer conditions and status of drought indicators**

2. Special Topics.

Note: Individual topics listed below may be discussed by the Board in this meeting, but no action will be taken unless a topic is specifically posted elsewhere in this agenda as an item for possible action. A Director may request an individual topic that is presented only under this agenda item be placed on the posted agenda of some future meeting for Board discussion and possible action.

- i. Update on Team activities and highlights**
- ii. Update on regulatory and enforcement activities**
- iii. Update on current Aquifer Science Team projects**
- iv. Update on ongoing District grant projects**
- v. Update on the activities related to the SH 45 SW roadway project**
- vi. Update on activities related to the HCP and the associated draft EIS**
- vii. Update on activities related to the City of Dripping Springs TPDES permit application**

Item 4

Presentation

Selection of the recipients of the Kent S. Butler Memorial Groundwater Stewardship College Scholarship, and the Aquatic Science Adventure Camp scholarships.



**Barton Springs
Edwards Aquifer**
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

Date: 4/17/2016

From: Robin Gary

Re: Selection of winning scholarship essay

Directors:

This year we had an unprecedented number of college scholarship essay applicants from a wide variety of schools. After compiling scores from the panel of seven independent judges, one essay stands out as the highest ranked. It and the student's statement of purpose are included in Board Backup for review by the Directors. The collective score tally sheet is also included.

This year's applicants came from the Liberal Arts & Science Academy, Ann Richards, Bowie, Anderson, Lehman, and Hays High Schools.

Many thanks to our panel of judges for reviewing the 25 essays. The judges represented a wide variety of interests and expertise. They included:

- Terry Franks, Rep. Jason Isaac's Office
- Lila Knight, Save Our Wells
- Ruthie Redmond, Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club
- Elizabeth Woody, Edwards Aquifer Authority
- Rene Barker, Texas State University
- Caleb Harris, Texas Parks and Wildlife
- Stephen Davis, BSEACD

Both the judges' scores and the applicant's essays are anonymous at this point. I will have the personal information for the applicant at the Board meeting after the winning essay is officially declared by the Board.

Scholarship Results (compiled results from all 7 judges)

	App. 1	App. 2	App. 3	App. 4	App. 5	App. 6	App. 7	App. 8	App. 9	App. 10
Originality	171	132	105	89	125	125	163	108	124	176
Quality and style	110	91	63	67	105	100	85	87	80	109
Grammar and spelling	120	96	74	83	107	101	57	85	98	107
Accuracy of information	113	97	78	78	105	104	106	96	97	116
Bibliography and proper citation	55	55	32	29	53	42	37	35	36	43
total	569	471	352	346	495	472	448	411	435	551
Final Average	81.29	67.29	50.29	49.43	70.71	67.43	64	58.71	62.14	78.71

	App. 11	App. 12	App. 13	App. 14	App. 15	App. 16	App. 17	App. 18	App. 19	App. 20
Originality	140	112	178	182	147	145	168	129	117	172
Quality and style	109	88	111	115	102	108	108	92	83	106
Grammar and spelling	115	101	113	123	117	102	105	99	95	110
Accuracy of information	107	94	106	120	95	108	99	111	99	120
Bibliography and proper citation	56	29	51	55	41	37	49	36	0	39
total	527	424	559	595	502	500	529	467	394	547
Final Average	75.29	60.57	79.86	85	71.71	71.43	75.57	66.71	56.29	78.14

	App. 21	App. 22	App. 23	App. 24	App. 25
Originality	127	130	137	191	128
Quality and style	102	98	111	130	105
Grammar and spelling	104	95	103	125	110
Accuracy of information	98	109	114	129	98
Bibliography and proper citation	31	37	34	54	34
total	462	469	499	629	475
Final Average	66	67	71.29	89.86	67.86

Past, Present & Future of Texas Groundwater Law

Since 1904, Texas groundwater law has evolved to address disputes over this valuable resource. Groundwater, commonly called percolating water, lies below the earth's surface in aquifers and underwater lakes. Since 60 percent of the water used in Texas is groundwater ("Measuring Groundwater"), how to regulate it is of the utmost importance; especially when Texas experiences a year like that of 2011-- the driest year on record. Because Texans must plan wisely to have sufficient water to supply current needs and economic growth in the future, it is important to understand the history of groundwater law in Texas and the controversial issues still to be resolved.

According to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), 79 percent of the groundwater in the state goes to irrigation purposes and 15 percent is used by municipalities ("Measuring Groundwater"). Groundwater in Texas is governed by a unique doctrine called the "rule of capture" which is based on English Common Law. Also called the "law of the biggest pump," it permits a landowner to drill a well on his own property and pump as much water as he chooses, with no concern for neighboring landowners (Dowell). The "rule of capture" was established in 1904 by the Texas Supreme Court in *Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. v. East*. When the H&TC railroad company decided to drill a well on their newly purchased property to pump water for their steam-powered locomotives, their excessive water use caused W. A. East's well to go dry. East sued, but despite his efforts, the court instituted the rule of capture, a doctrine that would affect Texas water policy for decades to come (Porter, 114).

The rule of capture certainly isn't the only option for groundwater policy in the United States, and, in fact, Texas is now the only Western state that still adheres to it. There are at least

three other regulatory approaches that are common outside of Texas. Reasonable use, a method that was overturned in the 1904 *East* case, prohibits landowners from wasting groundwater or using it on land other than the land that lies above the aquifer (Holladay, 6). Prior appropriation gives preference to the landowner who first accesses a water resource over more junior water-rights holders. And under correlative rights, each landowner receives access to an amount of water in proportion to the size of their land (7). Despite these other options, the Texas Supreme Court has repeatedly reaffirmed the rule of capture, most recently in the 1999 case *Sipriano v. Great Springs Water of America*. Although the plaintiff argued that the Ozarka Natural Spring Water Co. had dried up their well due to “unreasonable” groundwater use, the court ruled in favor of Ozarka (3).

Since 1904, however, several modifications have been made to the groundwater regulatory policy in Texas. The first of these was the Conservation Amendment, added in 1917 to the Texas Constitution, which mandated that the conservation of water resources is a duty of the state and thus the Legislature must pass laws to ensure its preservation (Holladay, 2). Under this amendment, the Legislature is able to regulate groundwater even while following the rule of capture.

In the mid-century case of *City of Corpus Christi v. City of Pleasanton* (1955), the Texas Supreme Court made one exception to the established doctrine: a landowner is prohibited from pumping groundwater with a malicious intent to damage a neighboring landowner. This did little to disrupt the rule of capture. The court ruled that it was lawful for the Lower Nueces River Supply Company to pump groundwater and send it to the City of Corpus Christi via the Nueces River, even though between 63 and 74 percent of the water evaporated on the journey (Potter, 3).

The year 1975 came with further legislation that limited the freedom of the rule of capture in the case of *Friendswood Development Co. v. Smith-Southwest Industries, Inc.* Landowners sued the Friendswood Development Company, claiming the company's major groundwater pumping was causing their land to sink below sea level. The court ruled that landowners are not protected by the rule of capture if their negligent removal of groundwater results in subsidence in adjacent lands (Potter, 5). This exception and others to the rule of capture are described fully in the Texas Water Code Section 36 which states that landowners may drill for groundwater below their property but must do so "without causing waste or malicious drainage of other property or negligently causing subsidence" (Texas Water Code, Section 36.002).

The Texas Legislature first exercised their rights under the Conservation Amendment in 1949 by creating local groundwater conservation districts (GCDs). GCDs can be established either by the Legislature, petition by landowners, or by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and are the "preferred means of regulating groundwater in the state" (Foster, 381). According to the Texas Water Code, a GCD may enact rules that limit the production of groundwater with the purpose of "conserving, preserving, protecting, and recharging of the groundwater or of a groundwater reservoir or its subdivisions in order to control subsidence, prevent degradation or water quality, or prevent waste of groundwater" (Section 36.101). As of March 2016, there are 100 existing GCDs in the state of Texas not including the Aransas County GCD that is currently pending confirmation (Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts, graphic). But even with the growing number of GCDs, portions of Texas are still "white zones"-- areas of the state that do not fall under a groundwater conservation district.

Each groundwater conservation district in Texas may adopt different regulations, but all are intended to put limits on the rule of capture, typically done through “traditional permitting, production limits, and well-spacing requirements” (Holladay, 4). The negative effects caused by over-pumping of groundwater--such as the aforementioned issue of subsidence--have emphasized the importance of GCDs. There are several more adverse consequences that GCDs attempt to mitigate; for example, “drawdown” can occur when large amounts of water are pumped from an aquifer and the water table lowers and “overdrafting” arises when more water is removed from an aquifer than is recharged. The Ogallala aquifer, the largest aquifer in North America which runs throughout West Texas, has experienced major overdrafting and is an aquifer that is slow to recharge.

Major court cases have arisen in recent years, and Texas groundwater law remains controversial. Austin, for instance, has experienced an increase in the number of private water wells; at least 150 have been drilled in the city since 2006. These private wells allow landowners to ignore city watering restrictions during a drought and receive unlimited access to water. However, this fad is causing some conservationists and groundwater managers to worry that “unregulated drilling into a virtually unprotected aquifer could undermine efforts to make Central Texas more frugal with water” (“More Austinites”). The rates of new well drilling in central Austin neighborhoods have recently slowed though, perhaps due to an October, 2012 City of Austin ordinance requiring registration of existing, new, or planned wells on properties that receive water or wastewater service from the city (Smith). As of yet, no restraints have been passed to regulate the amount of groundwater that landowners can pump from their private wells.

Texans should pay attention to a cautionary tale currently being played out in the Arizona desert. A Saudi Arabian company purchased acreage and is using huge amounts of groundwater from 15 wells on the property to grow water intensive alfalfa. The dairy company, Almarai, uses the alfalfa back home to feed its dairy cows, and in the process is possibly causing damage to the Arizona aquifers by depleting them. Many Arizona residents worry that Almarai could dry up the aquifer in their state just like the Saudis dried up an ancient aquifer in their own country (“Saudi Hay Farm”).

Texas is at risk for similar groundwater issues. For example, the Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District recently voted to expand the district’s territory to include an unregulated part of the Trinity Aquifer. This action was in response to complaints from residents in the Hays area who were concerned about the effects of Electro Purification, a company which estimates it will pump up to 1.8 billion gallons of water a year to supply growing municipalities. Excessive pumping like this could threaten to lower well levels and water supplies of landowners in the surrounding region (“Aquifer Board”).

The question of how to conserve groundwater in Texas is still far from answered. Though the “rule of capture” has prevailed for over 100 years, new issues like how to regulate brackish water in aquifers and whether companies like Electro Purification should be allowed to transport huge amounts of water to other regions need resolution to protect Texas’ groundwater. One thing is certain: Texas voters, GCDs, Water Management Districts, the Texas Water Development Board and the Legislature must work together to ensure that all water needs are met in the present and that we will have sufficient water in Texas for the future.

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App. 24

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Past, Present & Future of Texas Groundwater Law Statement of Purpose

I always enjoy a good story. As an editorial and news editor for my high school newspaper, I am constantly on the lookout for interesting and controversial topics to cover. Texas groundwater law certainly meets those criteria. The story intertwines science, money, politics, the courts, agriculture, and regular citizens from all over the state who depend on groundwater. Recent record droughts in Texas have fueled the race to pump and sell groundwater to needy municipalities around the state. The history of Texas groundwater law is intriguing. Over many decades, families have been pitted against other families and corporations when their wells have run dry. It's drama of the highest sort, and new actors are added to the plot frequently.

When I visit my grandparents in Baytown, I take long walks with my grandfather at the Baytown Nature Center. Imagine my surprise to find out that this wasn't always a nature park and bird habitat: it was once the thriving neighborhood of Brownwood with beautiful views of Crystal, Scott, and Burnet Bay. My grandparents had even considered buying a home in Brownwood but were put off by the threat of flooding due to subsidence. Subsidence sunk land near the Houston Ship Channel by up to nine feet and made Brownwood uninhabitable. It took a while for water hungry industries and cities to stop pumping out the groundwater and switch to surface water so that the land would stop sinking. It also took a change in groundwater law to hasten the change.

When I take my dog for a run, I am confronted with the noise of a large drilling rig operating on a vacant lot. Upon further inspection, I notice a sign telling passersby that a private well is being drilled on the property. I am surprised that a new home in the middle of the city needs its own well until I google the phenomenon and find out that there have been a rising number of wells drilled in West Austin. The benefit of having a personal well is that the homeowners can use the water for their landscaping and pools regardless of watering restrictions imposed by the city. Apparently, the groundwater under this lot is in a mostly unregulated portion of the Edwards Aquifer. This is another example of the evolving use of groundwater in our state.

As a student who is interested in all of my classes—biology, psychology, history, government, economics, literature—groundwater is a fascinating topic for me. It has a little bit of everything, and now that I know more about it, I am grateful that the fate of Barton Springs has been much rosier than that of Comanche Springs. It gives me hope that groundwater conservation districts will continue to protect and conserve this valuable resource for the future.

I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the Kent S. Butler Memorial Groundwater Stewardship Scholarship program because I have learned so much about how groundwater affects the lives of Texans. If I am lucky enough to win, I plan to use this scholarship award to help my parents pay the costs of my college education this fall.

Item 5

Public Hearings

- (1) The Board will hold a public hearing to consider new boundaries of its director precincts in order to conform to federal and state law and to accommodate expanded area of the District and changes in the City of Austin boundaries. The Public Hearing seeks public input on illustrative plans that have been prepared by the District that represent preliminary alternatives. (6:15)**

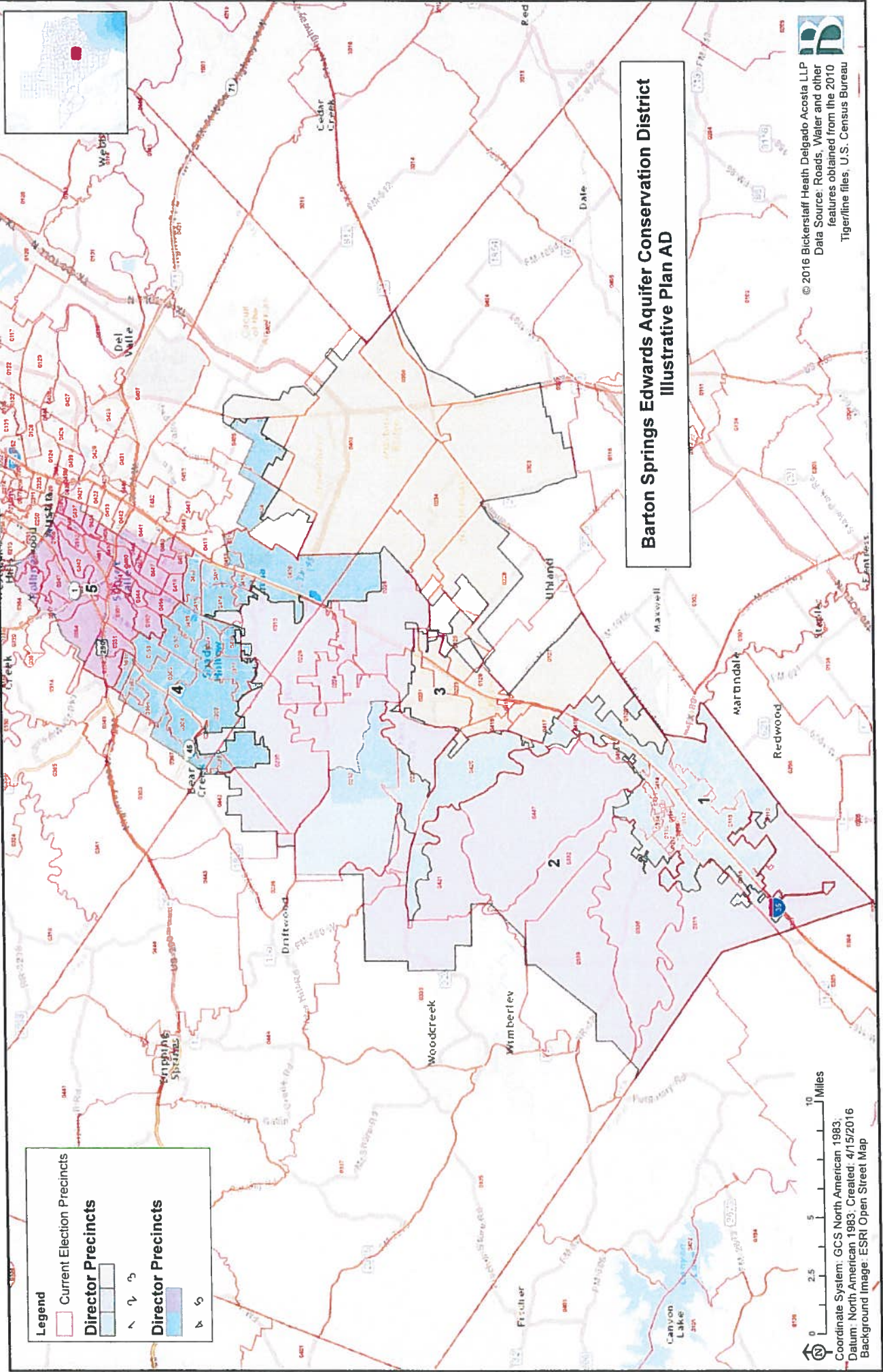
Note: No action will be taken on this item in this meeting

- (2) The Board will hold a consolidated public hearing on Temporary Production Permit eligible for conversion to Regular Production Permits pursuant to the HB 3405 permit process. (7:30).**



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 Data Source: Roads, Water and other
 features obtained from the 2010
 Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District Illustrative Plan AD



Legend

- Current Election Precincts

Director Precincts

- 1
- 2
- 3

Director Precincts

- 4
- 5



Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983.
 Datum: North American 1983; Created: 4/15/2016
 Background Image: ESRI Open Street Map

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan AD

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	% of Total Hispanic Population	Anglo	% of Total Anglo Population	Black	% of Total Black Population	American Indian	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	47,047	40,425	16.38%	17,752	37.73%	25,341	53.86%	2,321	4.93%	149	0.32%	678	1.44%	37	0.08%	67	0.14%	700	1.49%
2	36,932	40,425	-8.64%	12,190	33.01%	22,909	62.03%	789	2.14%	96	0.28%	409	1.11%	29	0.08%	39	0.11%	467	1.26%
3	37,298	40,425	-7.74%	20,272	54.35%	14,694	39.40%	1,458	3.91%	118	0.32%	274	0.73%	17	0.05%	57	0.15%	399	1.07%
4	89,121	92,183	-3.32%	25,598	28.72%	53,452	59.98%	3,435	3.85%	240	0.27%	4,560	5.12%	64	0.07%	164	0.19%	1,617	1.81%
5	95,245	92,183	3.32%	29,561	31.04%	57,304	60.16%	3,214	3.37%	291	0.31%	3,025	3.18%	30	0.03%	202	0.21%	1,619	1.70%
Totals	305,641			105,373	34.48%	173,700	56.83%	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 2 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	% of Total Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	40,137	13,483	33.59%	23,340	58.15%	1,959	4.88%	127	0.32%	610	1.52%	34	0.08%	55	0.14%	529	1.32%
2	27,343	7,914	28.94%	18,138	66.34%	581	2.12%	86	0.31%	299	1.09%	23	0.08%	28	0.10%	260	0.95%
3	24,864	12,344	49.65%	10,934	43.98%	1,051	4.23%	84	0.34%	213	0.86%	13	0.05%	34	0.14%	191	0.77%
4	66,896	17,220	25.74%	42,581	63.65%	2,590	3.87%	189	0.28%	3,322	4.97%	49	0.07%	108	0.16%	851	1.27%
5	77,283	21,115	27.32%	49,849	64.50%	2,401	3.11%	259	0.34%	2,427	3.14%	27	0.03%	147	0.19%	1,059	1.37%
Totals	236,523	72,076	30.47%	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan AD

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	47,047	16.38%	37.73%	53.86%	4.93%	1.44%	2.03%
2	36,932	-8.64%	33.01%	62.03%	2.14%	1.11%	1.71%
3	37,296	-7.74%	54.35%	39.40%	3.91%	0.73%	1.58%
4	89,121	-3.32%	28.72%	59.98%	3.85%	5.12%	2.34%
5	95,245	3.32%	31.04%	60.16%	3.37%	3.18%	2.25%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%

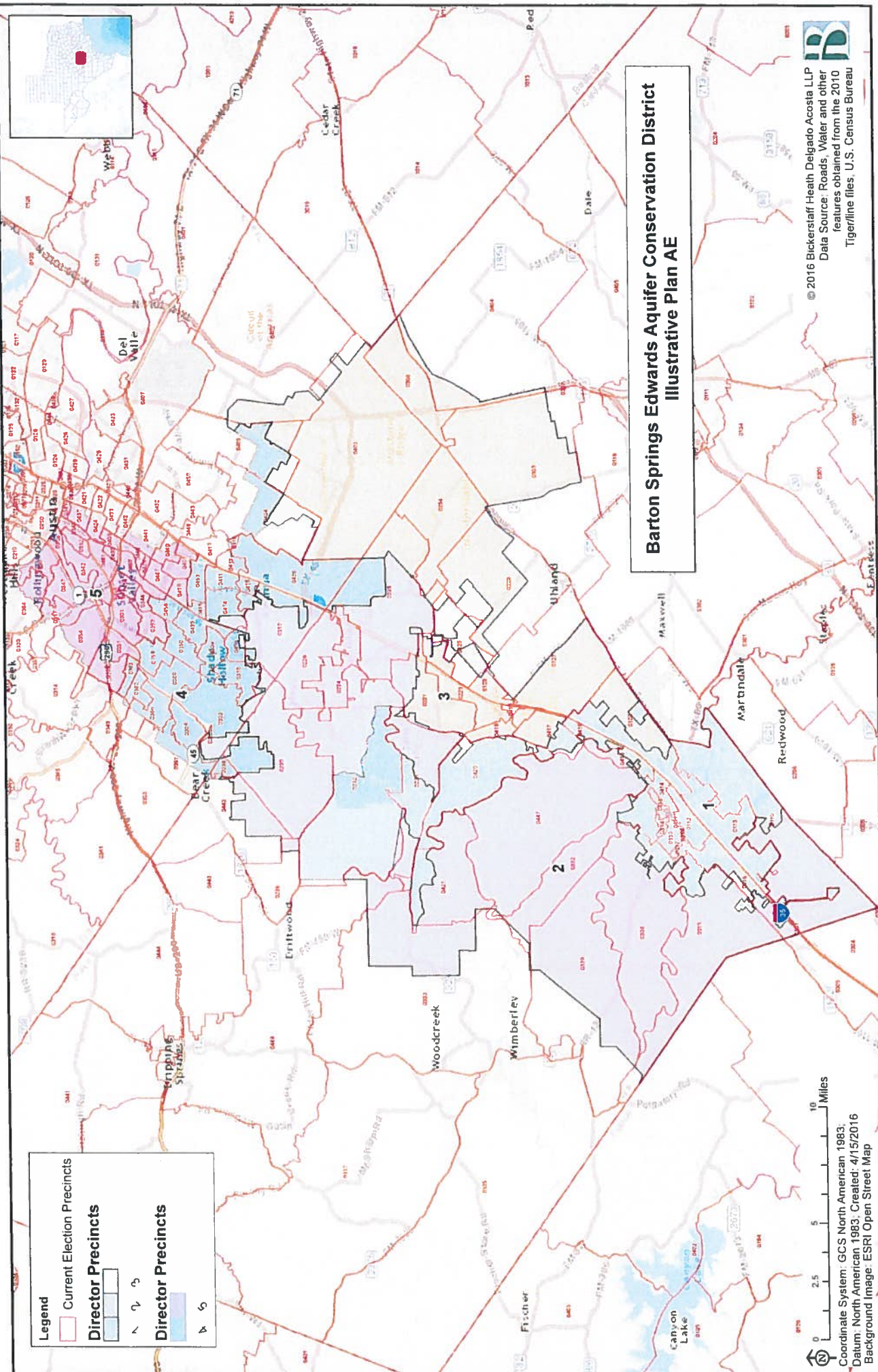
Total Maximum Deviation = 16.38% - (-8.64%) = 25.02%				Director Precincts 1 2 3			
Total Maximum Deviation = 3.32% - (-3.32%) = 6.64%				Director Precincts 4 5			

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	40,137	33.59%	58.15%	4.88%	1.52%	1.86%
2	27,343	28.94%	66.34%	2.12%	1.09%	1.45%
3	24,864	49.65%	43.98%	4.23%	0.86%	1.30%
4	66,896	25.74%	63.65%	3.87%	4.97%	1.79%
5	77,283	27.32%	64.50%	3.11%	3.14%	1.93%
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.



**Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
Illustrative Plan AE**

Legend

- Current Election Precincts
- Director Precincts**
- Director Precincts



Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983.
Datum: North American 1983. Created: 4/15/2016
Background Image: ESRI Open Street Map

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Data Source: Roads, Water, and other features obtained from the 2010 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau



Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan AE

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	% of Total Hispanic Population	Anglo	% of Total Anglo Population	Black	% of Total Black Population	American Indian	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	47,047	40,425	16.38%	17,752	37.73%	25,341	53.86%	2,321	4.93%	149	0.32%	678	1.44%	37	0.08%	67	0.14%	700	1.49%
2	36,932	40,425	-8.64%	12,190	33.01%	22,909	62.03%	789	2.14%	96	0.26%	409	1.11%	29	0.08%	39	0.11%	467	1.26%
3	37,296	40,425	-7.74%	20,272	54.35%	14,694	39.40%	1,458	3.91%	118	0.32%	274	0.73%	17	0.05%	57	0.15%	399	1.07%
4	93,985	92,183	1.95%	27,115	28.85%	56,277	59.88%	3,728	3.97%	252	0.27%	4,669	4.97%	67	0.07%	168	0.18%	1,718	1.83%
5	90,381	92,183	-1.95%	28,044	31.03%	54,479	60.28%	2,921	3.23%	279	0.31%	2,916	3.23%	27	0.03%	198	0.22%	1,518	1.68%
Totals	305,641			105,373	34.48%	173,700	56.83%	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	% of Total Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	40,137	13,483	33.59%	23,340	58.15%	1,959	4.88%	127	0.32%	610	1.52%	34	0.08%	55	0.14%	529	1.32%
2	27,343	7,914	28.94%	18,138	66.34%	581	2.12%	86	0.31%	299	1.09%	23	0.08%	28	0.10%	260	0.95%
3	24,864	12,344	49.65%	10,934	43.98%	1,051	4.23%	84	0.34%	213	0.86%	13	0.05%	34	0.14%	191	0.77%
4	70,879	18,297	25.81%	45,093	63.62%	2,811	3.97%	201	0.28%	3,412	4.81%	51	0.07%	112	0.16%	916	1.29%
5	73,300	20,038	27.34%	47,337	64.58%	2,180	2.97%	247	0.34%	2,337	3.19%	25	0.03%	143	0.20%	984	1.36%
Totals	236,523	72,076	30.47%	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan AE

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	47,047	16.38%	37.73%	53.86%	4.93%	1.44%	2.03%
2	36,932	-8.64%	33.01%	62.03%	2.14%	1.11%	1.71%
3	37,296	-7.74%	54.35%	39.40%	3.91%	0.73%	1.58%
4	93,985	1.95%	28.85%	59.88%	3.97%	4.97%	2.35%
5	90,381	-1.95%	31.03%	60.28%	3.23%	3.23%	2.24%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%

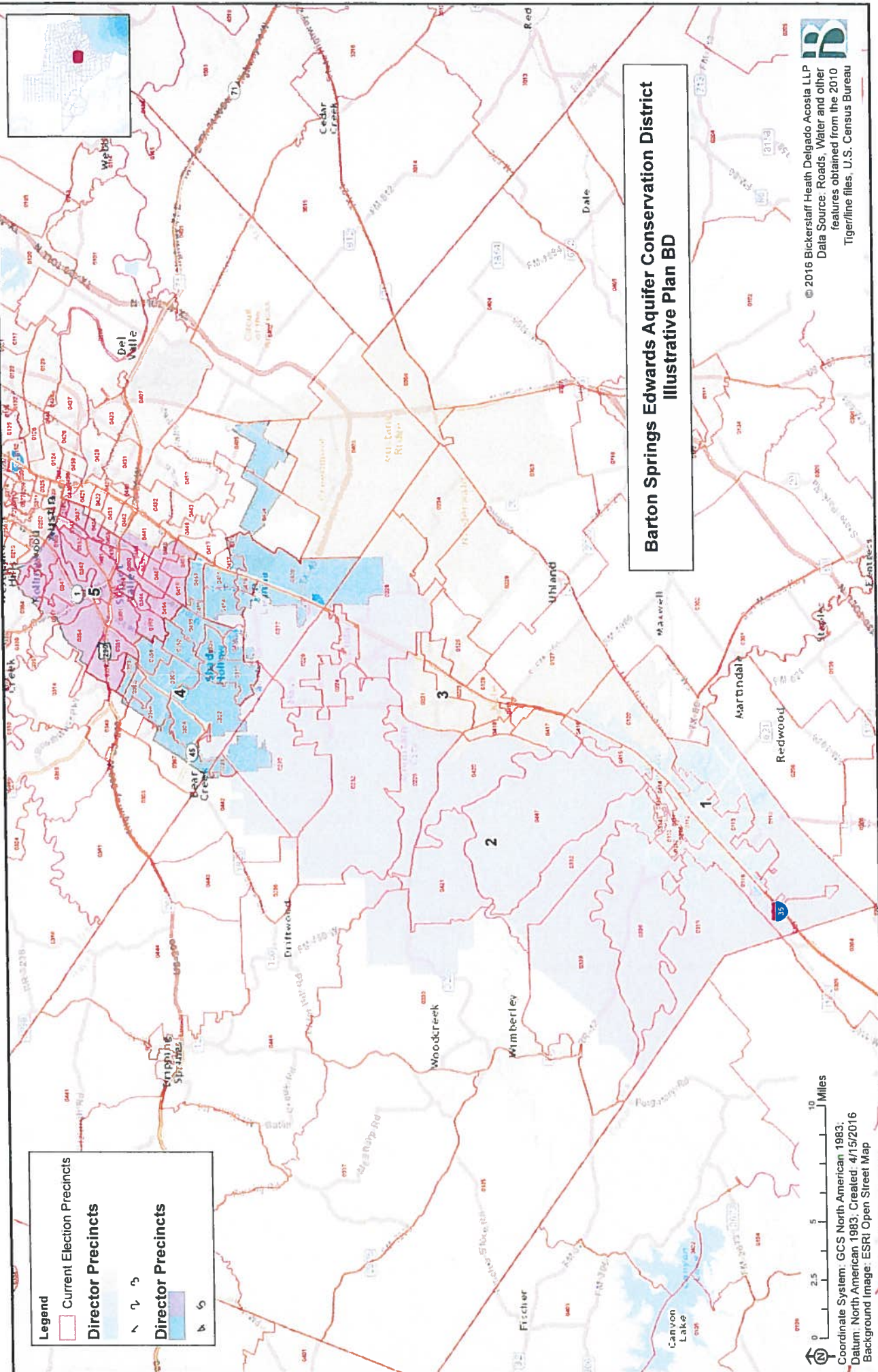
Total Maximum Deviation = 16.38% - (-8.64%) = 25.02%		Director Precincts 1 2 3
Total Maximum Deviation = 1.95% - (-1.95%) = 3.91%		Director Precincts 4 5

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	40,137	33.59%	58.15%	4.88%	1.52%	1.86%
2	27,343	28.94%	66.34%	2.12%	1.09%	1.45%
3	24,864	49.65%	43.98%	4.23%	0.86%	1.30%
4	70,879	25.81%	63.62%	3.97%	4.81%	1.81%
5	73,300	27.34%	64.58%	2.97%	3.19%	1.92%
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.



**Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
Illustrative Plan BD**

Legend

- Current Election Precincts

Director Precincts

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Director Precincts

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983;
Datum: North American 1983; Created: 4/15/2016
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Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan BD

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	% of Total Hispanic Population	Anglo	% of Total Anglo Population	Black	% of Total Black Population	American Indian	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	45,707	40,425	13.07%	17,363	37.99%	24,478	53.55%	2,262	4.95%	142	0.31%	670	1.47%	35	0.08%	67	0.15%	689	1.51%
2	38,272	40,425	-5.33%	12,579	32.87%	23,772	62.11%	848	2.22%	103	0.27%	417	1.09%	31	0.08%	39	0.10%	478	1.25%
3	37,296	40,425	-7.74%	20,272	54.35%	14,694	39.40%	1,458	3.91%	118	0.32%	274	0.73%	17	0.05%	57	0.15%	399	1.07%
4	89,121	92,183	-3.32%	25,598	28.72%	53,452	59.98%	3,435	3.85%	240	0.27%	4,560	5.12%	64	0.07%	164	0.18%	1,617	1.81%
5	95,245	92,183	3.32%	29,561	31.04%	57,304	60.16%	3,214	3.37%	291	0.31%	3,025	3.18%	30	0.03%	202	0.21%	1,619	1.70%
Totals	305,641			105,373	34.48%	173,700	56.83%	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 2 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	% of Total Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	39,173	13,236	33.79%	22,687	57.91%	1,915	4.89%	123	0.31%	602	1.54%	33	0.08%	55	0.14%	522	1.33%
2	28,307	8,161	28.83%	18,791	66.38%	625	2.21%	90	0.32%	307	1.08%	24	0.08%	28	0.10%	267	0.94%
3	24,864	12,344	49.65%	10,934	43.98%	1,051	4.23%	84	0.34%	213	0.86%	13	0.05%	34	0.14%	191	0.77%
4	66,896	17,220	25.74%	42,581	63.65%	2,590	3.87%	189	0.28%	3,322	4.97%	49	0.07%	108	0.16%	851	1.27%
5	77,283	21,115	27.32%	49,849	64.50%	2,401	3.11%	259	0.34%	2,427	3.14%	27	0.03%	147	0.19%	1,059	1.37%
Totals	236,523	72,076	30.47%	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan BD

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	45,707	13.07%	37.99%	53.55%	4.95%	1.47%	2.04%
2	38,272	-5.33%	32.87%	62.11%	2.22%	1.09%	1.70%
3	37,296	-7.74%	54.35%	39.40%	3.91%	0.73%	1.58%
4	89,121	-3.32%	28.72%	59.98%	3.85%	5.12%	2.34%
5	95,245	3.32%	31.04%	60.16%	3.37%	3.18%	2.25%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%

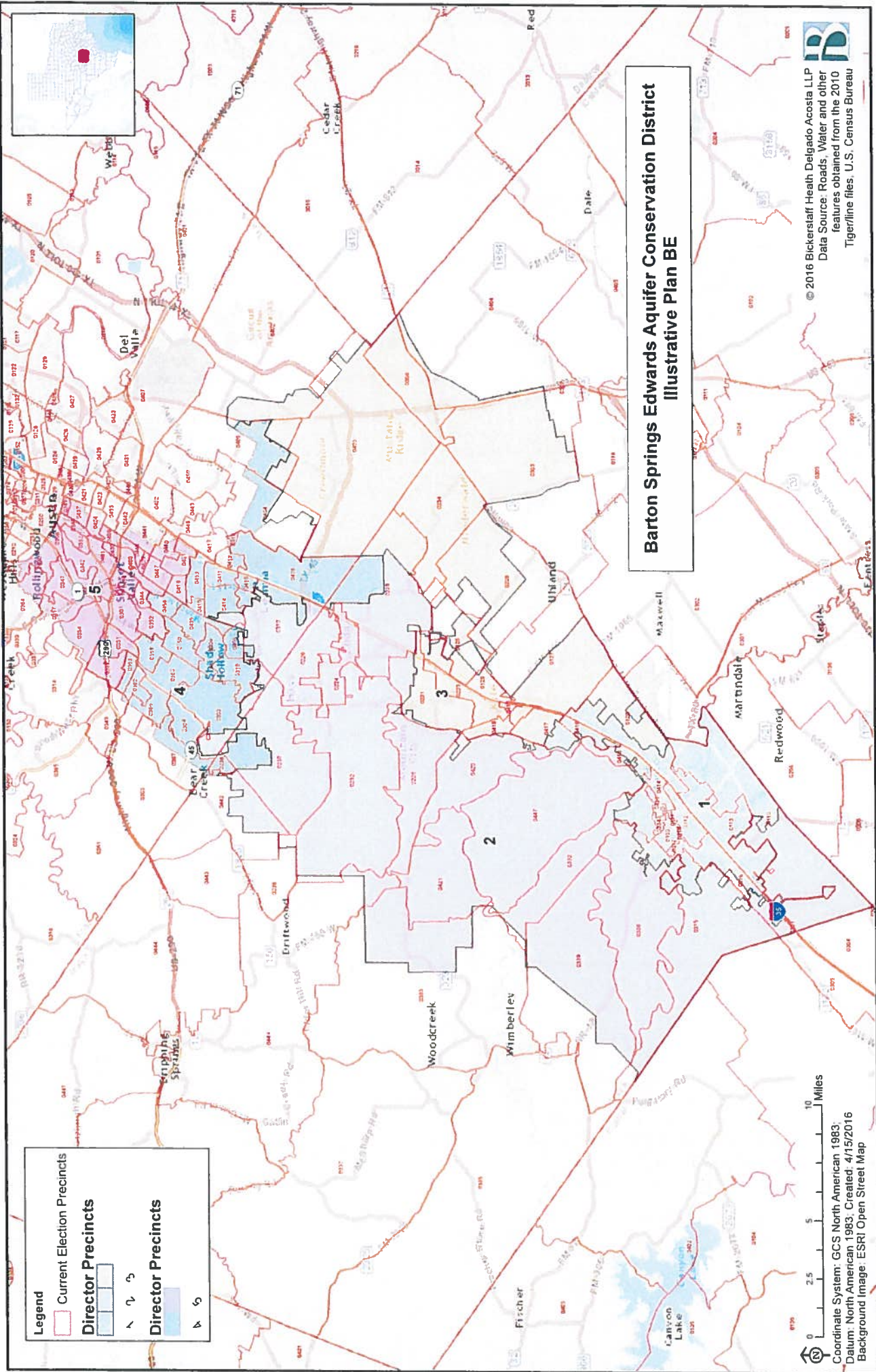
Total Maximum Deviation = 13.07% - (-7.74%) = 20.81% Director Precincts 1 2 3
Total Maximum Deviation = 3.32% - (-3.32%) = 6.64% Director Precincts 4 5

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	39,173	33.79%	57.91%	4.89%	1.54%	1.87%
2	28,307	28.83%	66.38%	2.21%	1.08%	1.44%
3	24,864	49.65%	43.98%	4.23%	0.86%	1.30%
4	66,896	25.74%	63.65%	3.87%	4.97%	1.79%
5	77,283	27.32%	64.50%	3.11%	3.14%	1.93%
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.



**Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
Illustrative Plan BE**

Legend

- Current Election Precincts
- Director Precincts
- Director Precincts



Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983;
Datum: North American 1983; Created: 4/15/2016
Background Image: ESRI Open Street Map

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Data Source: Roads, Water, and other
features obtained from the 2010
Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan BE

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	% of Total Hispanic Population	Anglo	% of Total Anglo Population	Black	% of Total Black Population	American Indian	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	45,707	40,425	13.07%	17,363	37.99%	24,478	53.55%	2,262	4.95%	142	0.31%	670	1.47%	35	0.08%	67	0.15%	689	1.51%
2	38,272	40,425	-5.33%	12,579	32.87%	23,772	62.11%	848	2.22%	103	0.27%	417	1.09%	31	0.08%	39	0.10%	478	1.25%
3	37,296	40,425	-7.74%	20,272	54.35%	14,694	39.40%	1,458	3.91%	118	0.32%	274	0.73%	17	0.05%	57	0.15%	399	1.07%
4	93,985	92,183	1.95%	27,115	28.85%	56,277	59.88%	3,728	3.97%	252	0.27%	4,669	4.97%	67	0.07%	168	0.18%	1,718	1.83%
5	90,381	92,183	-1.95%	28,044	31.03%	54,479	60.28%	2,921	3.23%	279	0.31%	2,916	3.23%	27	0.03%	198	0.22%	1,518	1.68%
Totals	305,641			105,373	34.48%	173,700	56.83%	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 2 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	% of Total Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	39,173	13,236	33.79%	22,687	57.91%	1,915	4.89%	123	0.31%	602	1.54%	33	0.08%	55	0.14%	522	1.33%
2	28,307	8,161	28.83%	18,791	66.38%	625	2.21%	90	0.32%	307	1.08%	24	0.08%	28	0.10%	267	0.94%
3	24,864	12,344	49.65%	10,934	43.98%	1,051	4.23%	84	0.34%	213	0.86%	13	0.05%	34	0.14%	191	0.77%
4	70,879	18,297	25.81%	45,093	63.62%	2,811	3.97%	201	0.28%	3,412	4.81%	51	0.07%	112	0.16%	916	1.29%
5	73,300	20,038	27.34%	47,337	64.58%	2,180	2.97%	247	0.34%	2,337	3.19%	25	0.03%	143	0.20%	994	1.36%
Totals	236,523	72,076	30.47%	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan BE

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	45,707	13.07%	37.99%	53.55%	4.95%	1.47%	2.04%
2	38,272	-5.33%	32.87%	62.11%	2.22%	1.09%	1.70%
3	37,296	-7.74%	54.35%	39.40%	3.91%	0.73%	1.58%
4	93,985	1.95%	28.85%	59.88%	3.97%	4.97%	2.35%
5	90,381	-1.95%	31.03%	60.28%	3.23%	3.23%	2.24%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%

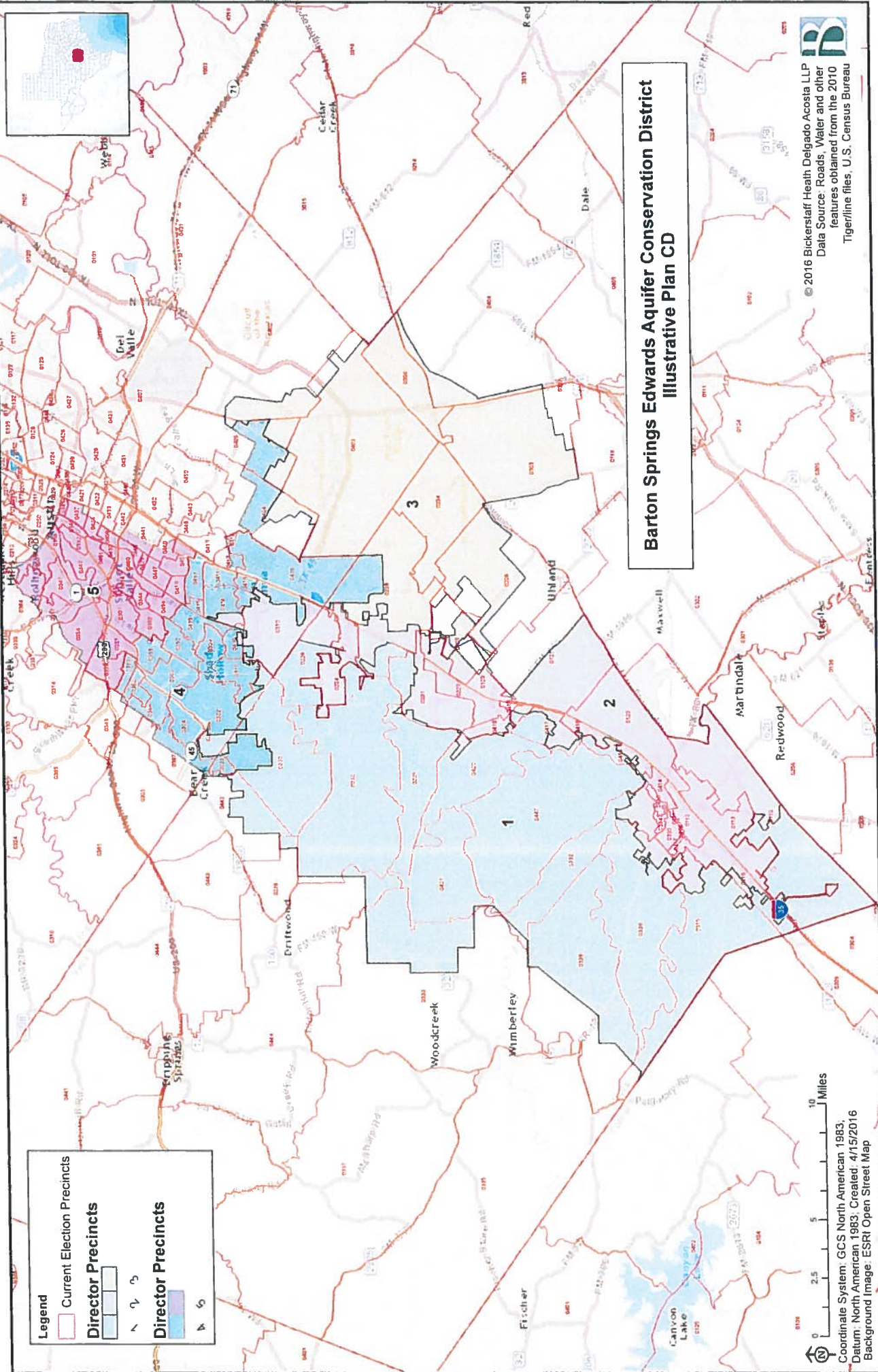
Total Maximum Deviation = 13.07% - (-7.74%) = 20.81%				Director Precincts 1 2 3			
Total Maximum Deviation = 1.95% - (-1.95%) = 3.91%				Director Precincts 4 5			

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	39,173	33.79%	57.91%	4.89%	1.54%	1.87%
2	28,307	28.83%	66.38%	2.21%	1.08%	1.44%
3	24,864	49.65%	43.98%	4.23%	0.86%	1.30%
4	70,879	25.81%	63.62%	3.97%	4.81%	1.81%
5	73,300	27.34%	64.58%	2.97%	3.19%	1.92%
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.



**Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
Illustrative Plan CD**

Legend

- Current Election Precincts
- Director Precincts
- Director Precincts



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Data Source: Roads, Water and other features obtained from the 2010 Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983,
Datum: North American 1983. Created: 4/15/2016
Background Image: ESRI Open Street Map

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan CD

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	% of Total Hispanic Population	Anglo	% of Total Anglo Population	Black	% of Total Black Population	American Indian	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	21,461	40,425	-46.91%	5,016	23.37%	15,490	72.18%	396	1.85%	69	0.32%	219	1.02%	9	0.04%	20	0.09%	240	1.12%
2	83,700	40,425	107.05%	34,248	40.92%	42,984	51.35%	3,737	4.46%	252	0.30%	1,065	1.27%	61	0.07%	121	0.14%	1,223	1.46%
3	16,114	40,425	-60.14%	10,950	67.95%	4,470	27.74%	435	2.70%	42	0.26%	77	0.48%	13	0.08%	22	0.14%	103	0.64%
4	89,121	92,183	-3.32%	25,598	28.72%	53,452	59.98%	3,435	3.85%	240	0.27%	4,560	5.12%	64	0.07%	164	0.18%	1,617	1.81%
5	95,245	92,183	3.32%	29,561	31.04%	57,304	60.16%	3,214	3.37%	291	0.31%	3,025	3.18%	30	0.03%	202	0.21%	1,619	1.70%
Totals	305,641			105,373	34.48%	173,700	56.83%	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	% of Total Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	16,338	3,325	20.35%	12,349	75.58%	292	1.79%	59	0.36%	155	0.95%	8	0.05%	15	0.09%	135	0.83%
2	65,265	23,762	36.41%	36,452	55.85%	2,991	4.58%	205	0.31%	913	1.40%	53	0.08%	91	0.14%	785	1.20%
3	10,741	6,654	61.95%	3,611	33.62%	308	2.87%	33	0.31%	54	0.50%	9	0.08%	11	0.10%	60	0.56%
4	66,896	17,220	25.74%	42,581	63.65%	2,590	3.87%	189	0.28%	3,322	4.97%	49	0.07%	108	0.16%	851	1.27%
5	77,283	21,115	27.32%	49,849	64.50%	2,401	3.11%	259	0.34%	2,427	3.14%	27	0.03%	147	0.19%	1,059	1.37%
Totals	236,523	72,076	30.47%	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 2 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

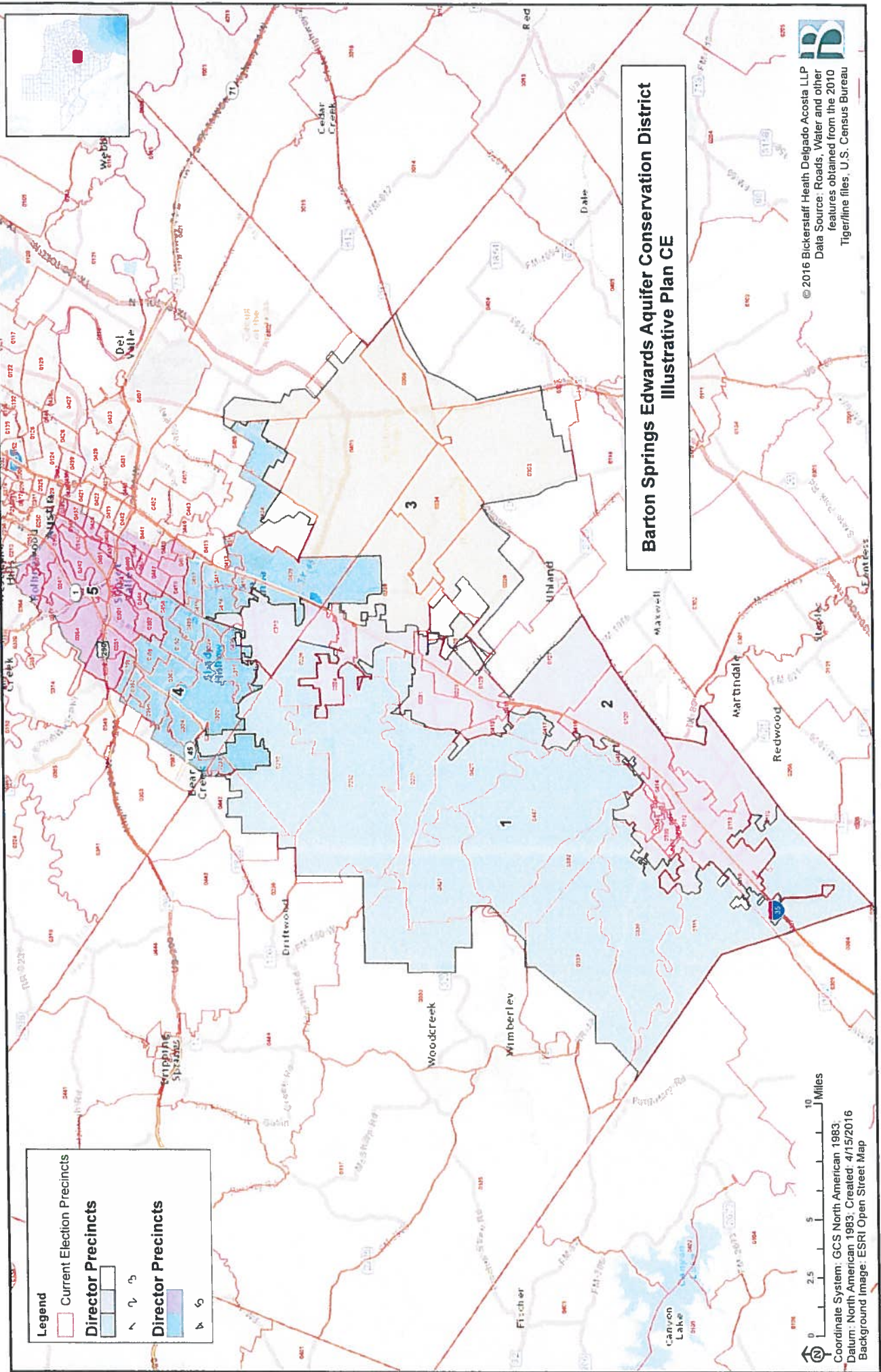
Illustrative Plan CD

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	21,461	-46.91%	23.37%	72.18%	1.85%	1.02%	1.57%
2	83,700	107.05%	40.92%	51.35%	4.46%	1.27%	1.98%
3	16,114	-60.14%	67.95%	27.74%	2.70%	0.48%	1.12%
4	89,121	-3.32%	28.72%	59.98%	3.85%	5.12%	2.34%
5	95,245	3.32%	31.04%	60.16%	3.37%	3.18%	2.25%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%
Total Maximum Deviation = 107.05% - (-60.14%) = 167.19% Director Precincts 1 2 3 Total Maximum Deviation = 3.32% - (-3.32%) = 6.64% Director Precincts 4 5							
Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.							
Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP	
1	16,338	20.35%	75.58%	1.79%	0.95%	1.33%	
2	65,265	36.41%	55.85%	4.58%	1.40%	1.74%	
3	10,741	61.95%	33.62%	2.87%	0.50%	1.05%	
4	66,896	25.74%	63.65%	3.87%	4.97%	1.79%	
5	77,283	27.32%	64.50%	3.11%	3.14%	1.93%	
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%	

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.



**Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
Illustrative Plan CE**



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Data Source: Roads, Water and other features obtained from the 2010 Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983;
Datum: North American 1983. Created: 4/15/2016
Background Image: ESRI Open Street Map

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan CE

Detailed 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic Population	Anglo Population	Black Population	% of Total Black Population	American Indian Population	% of Total American Indian Population	Asian Population	% of Total Asian Population	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander Population	Other	% of Total Other Population	Two or More	% of Total Two or More Population
1	21,461	40,425	-46.91%	5,016	15,490	396	1.85%	69	0.32%	219	1.02%	9	0.04%	20	0.09%	240	1.12%
2	83,700	40,425	107.05%	34,248	42,984	3,737	4.48%	252	0.30%	1,065	1.27%	61	0.07%	121	0.14%	1,223	1.46%
3	16,114	40,425	-60.14%	10,950	4,470	435	2.70%	42	0.26%	77	0.48%	13	0.08%	22	0.14%	103	0.64%
4	93,985	92,183	1.95%	27,115	56,277	3,728	3.97%	252	0.27%	4,669	4.97%	67	0.07%	168	0.18%	1,718	1.83%
5	90,381	92,183	-1.95%	28,044	54,479	2,921	3.23%	279	0.31%	2,916	3.23%	27	0.03%	198	0.22%	1,518	1.68%
Totals	305,641			105,373	173,700	11,217	3.67%	894	0.29%	8,946	2.93%	177	0.06%	529	0.17%	4,802	1.57%

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 1 2 3 is 40,425

Ideal Size for Director Precincts 4 5 is 92,183

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% of Total Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% of Total Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% of Total American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% of Total Asian VAP	Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	% of Total Hawaiian-Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% of Total Other VAP	Two or More VAP	% of Total Two or More VAP
1	16,338	3,325	12,349	75.58%	292	1.79%	59	0.36%	155	0.95%	8	0.05%	15	0.09%	135	0.83%
2	65,265	23,762	36,452	55.85%	2,991	4.58%	205	0.31%	913	1.40%	53	0.08%	91	0.14%	785	1.20%
3	10,741	6,654	3,611	33.62%	308	2.87%	33	0.31%	54	0.50%	9	0.08%	11	0.10%	60	0.56%
4	70,879	18,297	45,093	63.62%	2,811	3.97%	201	0.28%	3,412	4.81%	51	0.07%	112	0.16%	916	1.29%
5	73,300	20,038	47,337	64.58%	2,180	2.97%	247	0.34%	2,337	3.19%	25	0.03%	143	0.20%	994	1.36%
Totals	236,523	72,076	144,842	61.24%	8,582	3.63%	745	0.31%	6,871	2.91%	146	0.06%	372	0.16%	2,890	1.22%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

Illustrative Plan CE

Summary 2010 Census Total and Voting Age Population

Precinct	Persons	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	21,461	-46.91%	23.37%	72.18%	1.85%	1.02%	1.57%
2	83,700	107.05%	40.92%	51.35%	4.46%	1.27%	1.98%
3	16,114	-60.14%	67.95%	27.74%	2.70%	0.48%	1.12%
4	93,985	1.95%	28.85%	59.88%	3.97%	4.97%	2.35%
5	90,381	-1.95%	31.03%	60.28%	3.23%	3.23%	2.24%
Totals	305,641		34.48%	56.83%	3.67%	2.93%	2.09%

Total Maximum Deviation = 107.05% - (-60.14%) = 167.19% Director Precincts 1 2 3

Total Maximum Deviation = 1.95% - (-1.95%) = 3.91% Director Precincts 4 5

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Precinct	Total VAP*	Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	16,338	20.35%	75.58%	1.79%	0.95%	1.33%
2	65,265	36.41%	55.85%	4.58%	1.40%	1.74%
3	10,741	61.95%	33.62%	2.87%	0.50%	1.05%
4	70,879	25.81%	63.62%	3.97%	4.81%	1.81%
5	73,300	27.34%	64.58%	2.97%	3.19%	1.92%
Totals	236,523	30.47%	61.24%	3.63%	2.91%	1.76%

*Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding error.

Item 6

Board Discussions and Possible Actions

- a. Discussion and possible action related on approval of some or all of the Temporary Permit eligible for conversion to Regular Production Permits pursuant to the HB 3405 permit process.**

MEMORANDUM

Date: 4/20/16
To: Board of Directors
Through: John Dupnik, P.G., General Manager
From: Vanessa Escobar, Kendall Bell-Enders, Regulatory Compliance Coordinators
Re: Administratively Complete Regular Production Permits (Conversion of Temporary Production Permits)

The Barton Springs/ Edwards Aquifer Conservation District's (District) territory was expanded on June 19, 2015 through the passage of H.B. 3405. This act requires all nonexempt, non-Edwards wells to be permitted and the act provides a three-month period to apply for a Temporary Permit, which expired on September 19, 2015. The Temporary Permits provide well owners with an interim authorization to operate a well prior to conversion to a Regular Historical Production Permit. Temporary Permits were issued in September/October of 2015 and as of March 17, 2016, the applications for conversion to a Regular Permit listed below have been deemed administratively complete by District staff.

The General Manager has made a preliminary decision that the permit applications identified below satisfy all District requirements for issuance of a Regular Historical Production Permit and recommends approval by the Board of Directors (Board) of the requested annual permit volumes for continued groundwater production for the existing use. If approved by the Board, the permittees will be required to comply with the drought curtailments and all other applicable provisions of a Historical Production Permit.

Notice was published in the Austin American Statesmen on 4/4/16 and the San Marcos Record on 4/4/16. The comment period expired on 4/26/16. There were no protests or comments to any of the applications.

	Annual Volume	Well Owner (Permittee Name)	Use Type	Physical Well Location	
1	100,000	SWTX Pentecostal Church of God	Commercial	3107 RR 12	San Marcos, TX 78666
2	100,000	Las Lomas HOA	Irrigation	300 Camino De Rancho	Wimberley, TX 78676
3	180,000	Rolling Oaks Inc	Irrigation	Lonesome Trail	Driftwood, TX 78619
4	240,000	General Telephone Southwest	Commercial	6601 FM 3237	Wimberley, TX 78676
5	490,000	Hays City Holdings	Commercial	8600 FM 150	Kyle, TX 78640
6	800,000	Tindol Restaurant Group LLC	Commercial	8989 FM 150 W	Driftwood, TX 78619
7	500,000	St. John's Catholic Church	Irrigation	624 East Hopkins Street	San Marcos, TX 78666
8	750,000	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	Commercial	6000 FM 3237, Unit A	Wimberley, TX 78676
9	1,000,000	Wimberley Glassworks	Commercial	6469 Ranch Road 12	San Marcos, TX 78666
10	1,000,000	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Commercial	3039 RR 12	San Marcos, TX 78666
11	1,200,000	First Christian Church	Irrigation	3105 RR 12	San Marcos, TX 78666
12	2,000,000	Log Cabin Plaza	Commercial	3331 RR 12	San Marcos, TX 78666
13	2,000,000	Chuck Nash	Irrigation	3209 IH-35 N	San Marcos, TX 78666
14	2,000,000	Texas State University - Freeman Ranch	Commercial	2100 Freeman Ranch Road	San Marcos, TX 77465

Item 6

Board Discussions and Possible Actions

- b. Discussion and possible action related to approval of the Response to Comment document responsive to comments submitted on proposed rule changes.**

Item 6

Board Discussions and Possible Actions

c. Discussion and possible action related to approving some or all of the proposed revisions to the District Rules and Bylaws presented in the public hearing March 24, 2016 with additional revisions recommended in response to submitted comments.

Item 7

Director's Reports

Directors' Reports. *(Note: Directors' comments under this item cannot address an agenda item posted elsewhere on this agenda and no substantive discussion among the Board Members or action will be allowed in this meeting. Communications reported under this item may be used to support Performance Standard 4-1 of the District's Management Plan related to demonstration of effective communication with District constituents.)*

Directors may report on their involvement in activities and dialogue that are of likely interest to the Board, in one or more of the following topical areas:

- Meetings and conferences attended or that will be attended;
- Conversations with public officials, permittees, stakeholders, and other constituents;
- Commendations; and
- Issues or problems of concern.

Item 8

Adjournment