

Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District
2024 Annual Report

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Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District 2024 Annual Report

The Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District (District) General Manager prepares an annual report on District performance in achieving the management goals. The District Management Plan identifies twelve goals to guide its operation. The annual report discusses each applicable management objective and the associated performance standards so that the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities applied towards the management objective may be evaluated. Following are summaries of District actions as part of achieving these goals. The annual report will be maintained on file at the District office and made available to the public following presentation to the Board.

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Goal 1.0 Providing the Most Efficient Use of Groundwater Management Objective:

The District has a groundwater Monitoring Well Network to track the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer static groundwater level across the District. The names and locations of the 15 wells currently in the District Monitoring Well Network are listed in **Table 1** and mapped in **Figure 1**. The Board has determined that Monitoring Well Network is to be expanded.

Table 1. Names and Locations of District Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Monitoring Wells.

Well	Latitude	Longitude	County	Location
Barrier	28° 27' 13	99° 54' 13	Dimmit	5 mi. SW of Carrizo Springs
Cargil	28° 55' 32.98	99° 49' 35.27	Zavala	2 mi. SE of La Pryor
Dixondale	28° 35' 54.70	99° 42' 32.84	Dimmit	3 mi. West of Brundage
Echols	28° 33' 35.1"	99° 56' 29.3"	LaSalle	8 mi. NNE of Los Angeles
Hargrove	28° 48' 53.6"	99° 46' 02.0"	Zavala	12 mi. NE of Crystal City
Hinojosa	28° 28' 46.90	99° 21' 29.52	LaSalle	8 mi. West of Cotulla
Media Luna	28° 28' 54.53	99° 8' 25.67	LaSalle	4 mi. East of Cotulla
Rutledge	29° 04' 03.3"	99° 38' 49.0"	Zavala	8 mi. North of Batesville
Shape	28° 21' 12.3"	100° 01' 35.0"	Dimmit	18 mi. SW of Carrizo Springs
SW Carrizo	28° 32' 03"	99° 52' 44"	Dimmit	1.2 mi. SW of Carrizo Springs
Briggs Ranch	28° 19' 30"	99° 35' 50"	Dimmit	3 mi. S of Catarina
SE Cotulla	28° 9' 17.4"	99° 5' 59"	La Salle	30 mi. SE of Cotulla
Westwind	28° 56' 46"	99° 41' 40"	Zavala	5.5 mi. of Batesville
Zavala Co.-Loma Alta	28° 48' 43.2"	99° 39' 47"	Zavala	1 mi. SE of Crystal City
Zavala Co.-Batesville	28° 57' 15"	99° 37' 07"	Zavala	Hwy. 117, Batesville

The wells have a variety of water-level measurement instrumentation. The District is in the process of upgrading the existing instrumentation and adding additional wells to the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Monitoring Network Well. Ideally, all wells in the District Monitoring Well Network will record at a frequency not less than once a day with measurements transmitted to the District office at least once a day.

Measured water levels can be used to prepare a map of the potentiometric surface of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. This potentiometric surface map describes the groundwater surface of the aquifer at the time measurements were taken. Over time, changes in the potentiometric surface can be used to show increases and decreases in the water level of the aquifer.

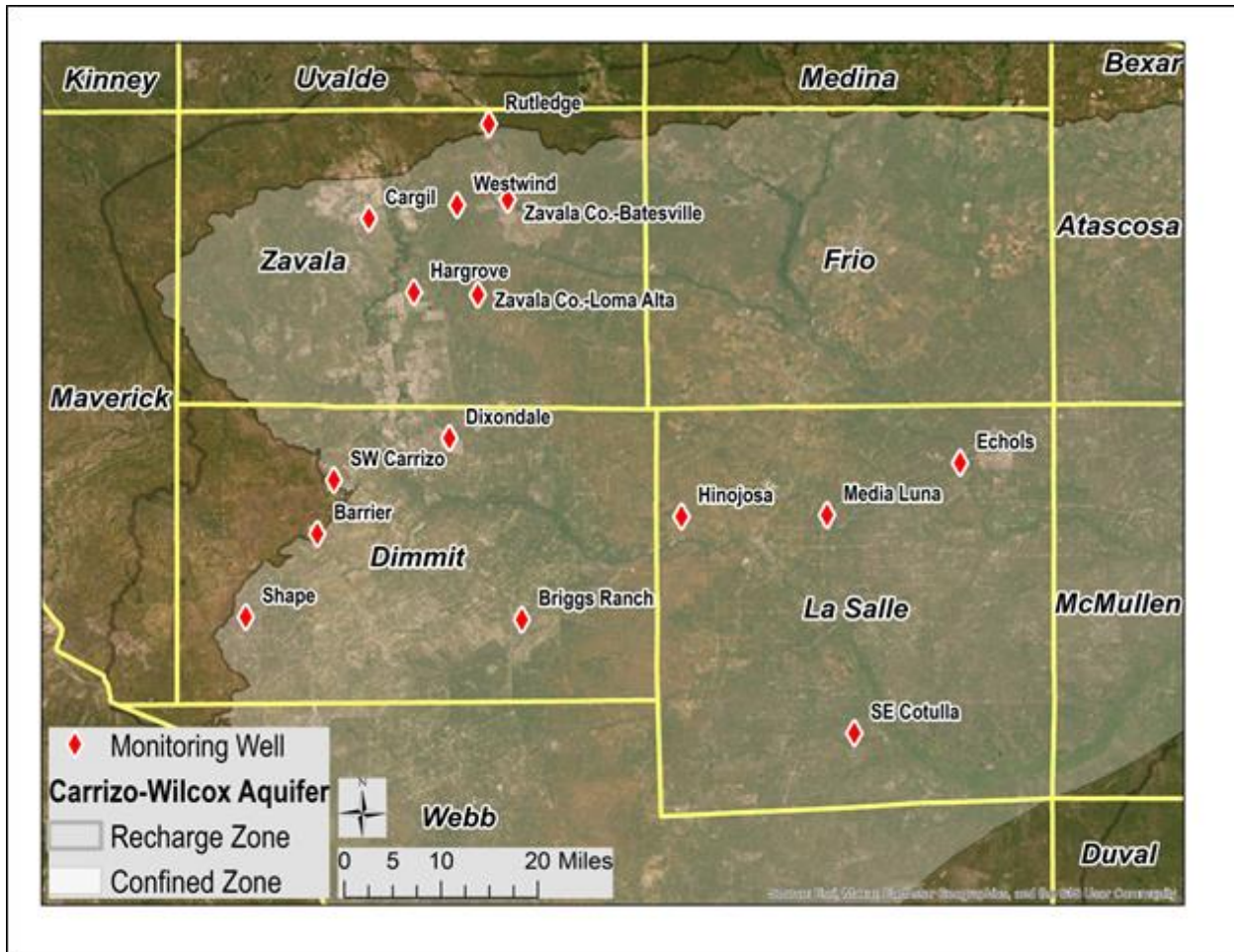


Figure 1. Mapped locations of wells in the District groundwater Monitoring Well Network

Stress on the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer during drought is exacerbated by reduced pressure resulting from reduced recharge coupled with increased pumping that typically occurs during periods of reduced precipitation and drought. The change in depth to water at each well in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer monitoring network in calendar year 2024 is presented in Table 2.

Two averages of decline in Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer groundwater elevation are calculated from the monitoring well data. The average decline in groundwater elevation in 2024 for Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer monitoring wells in the (outcrop) recharge area (Rutledge, SW Carrizo, Barrier, Shape) was 1.31 ft. The average decline in groundwater elevation in 2024 for Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer monitoring wells in the confined zone (Cargil, Dixondale, Echols, Hargrove, Hinojosa, Media Luna, Briggs Ranch, Westwind, Zavala Co.-Loma Alta, Zavala Co.-Batesville) was 25.32 ft. The SE Cotulla monitoring well is new and has no measurement from 2023 for comparison.

Depth to water for 9 of the 15 wells in the District Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Monitoring Well Network that have several years of measurements are illustrated in **Figures 2-10**. The remaining 6 wells in the District Monitoring Well Network were only recently installed and have not yet had sufficient measurements to illustrate trends in groundwater elevation.

Table 2. Net Change in Depth to Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Groundwater During 2024 (ft)

Well	Depth 12/31/2023	Depth 12/31/2024	Net Change (ft)
Barrier	310.63	312.11	-1.48
Cargil	418.54	444.02	-25.48
Dixondale	458.12	482.18	-24.06
Echols	394.33	476.47	-82.14
Hargrove	403.33	445.66	-42.33
Hinojosa	534.45	533.23	1.22
Media Luna	589.90	614.0	-24.10
Rutledge	45.35	48.30	-2.95
Shape	189.00	190.46	-1.46
SW Carrizo	87.10	86.46	0.64
Briggs Ranch	210.59	212.17	-1.58
SE Cotulla	379.77	-	-
Westwind	113.85	114.02	-0.17
Zavala Co.-Loma Alta	394.57	440.15	-54.58
Zavala Co.-Batesville	377.69	399.77	-22.08

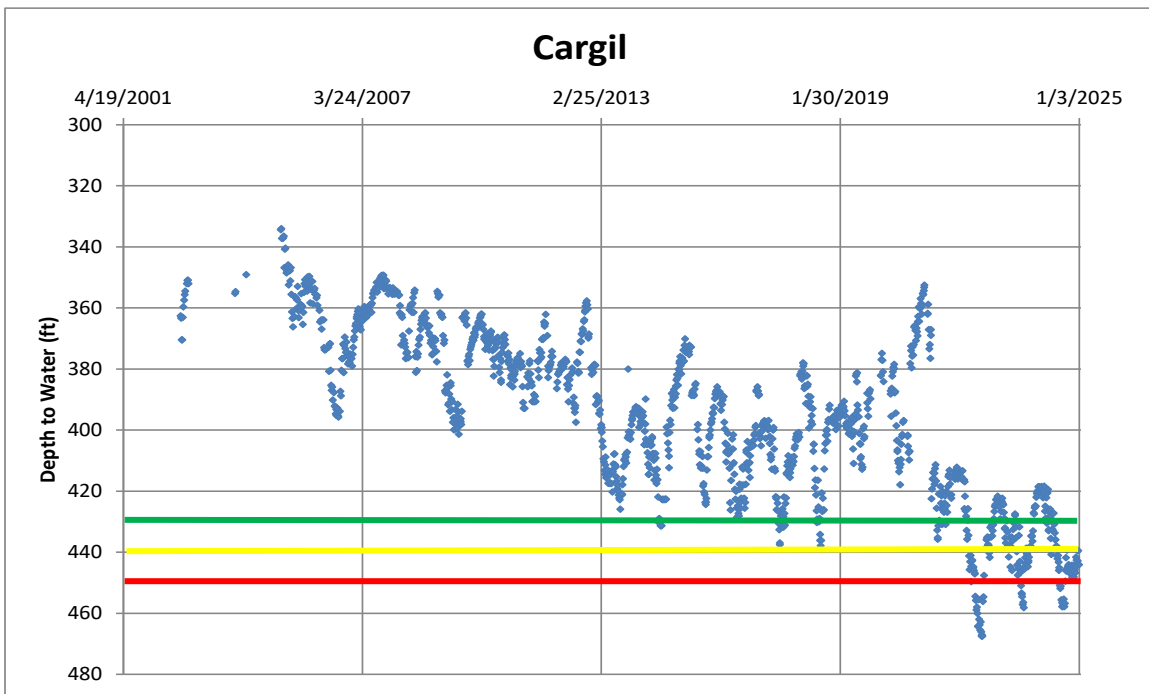


Figure 2. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Cargil monitoring well, Zavala County

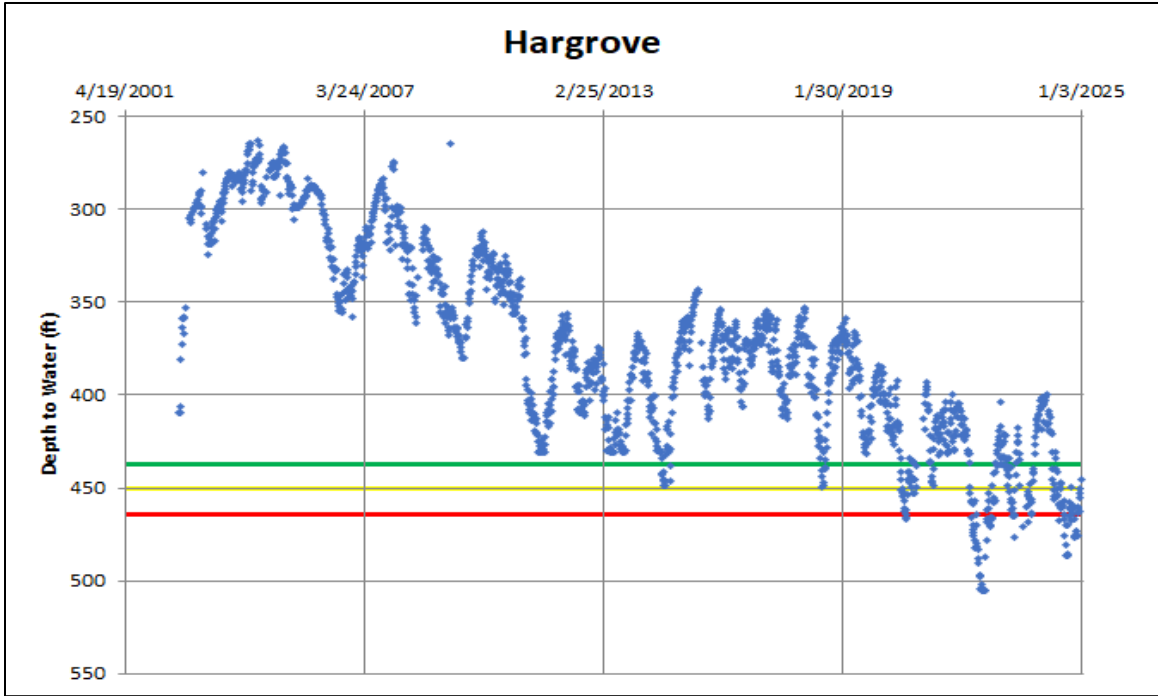


Figure 3. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Hargrove monitoring well, Zavala County

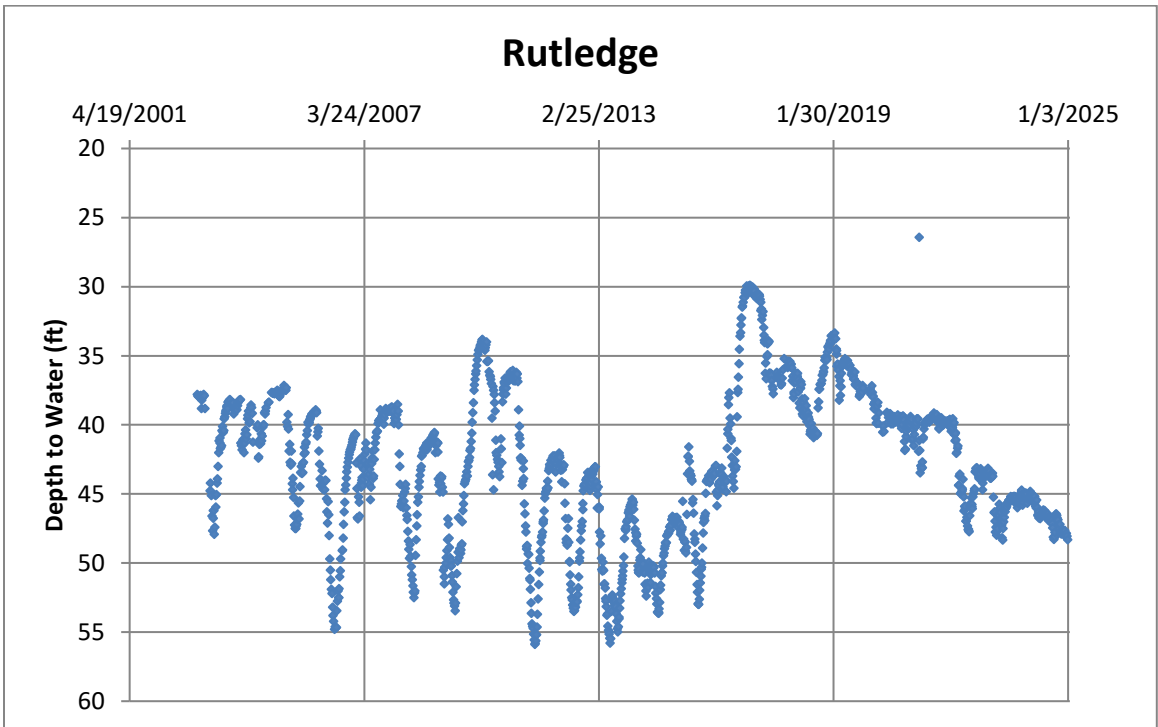


Figure 4. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Rutledge monitoring well, Zavala County

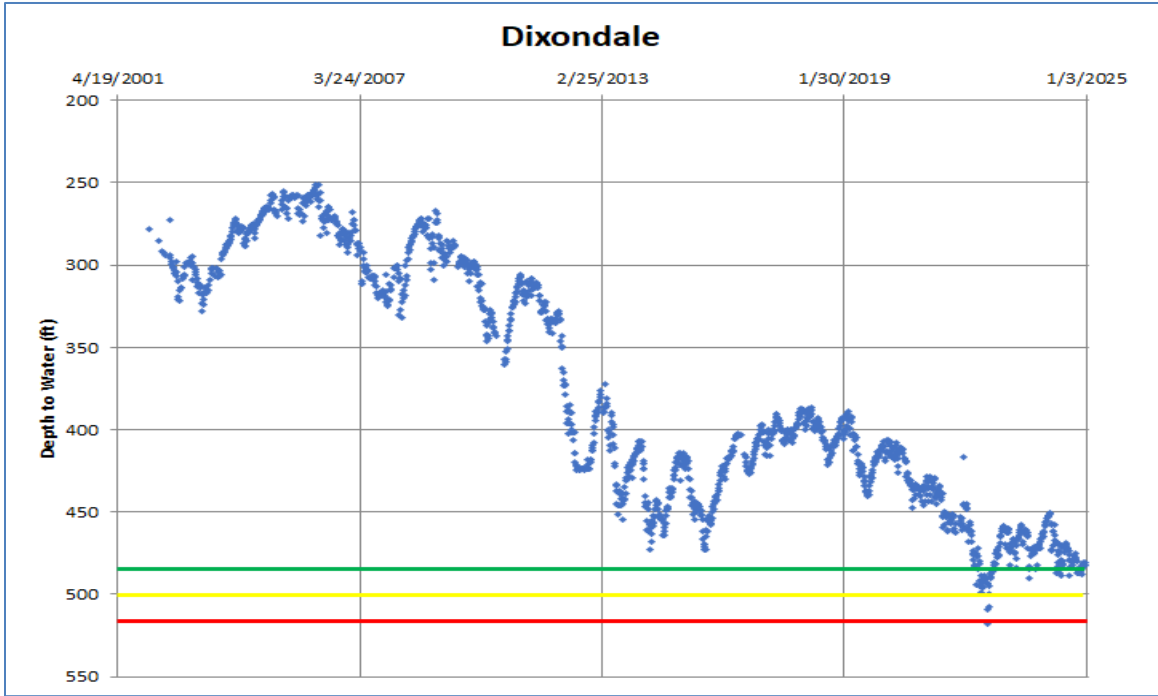


Figure 5. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Dixondale monitoring well, Dimmit County

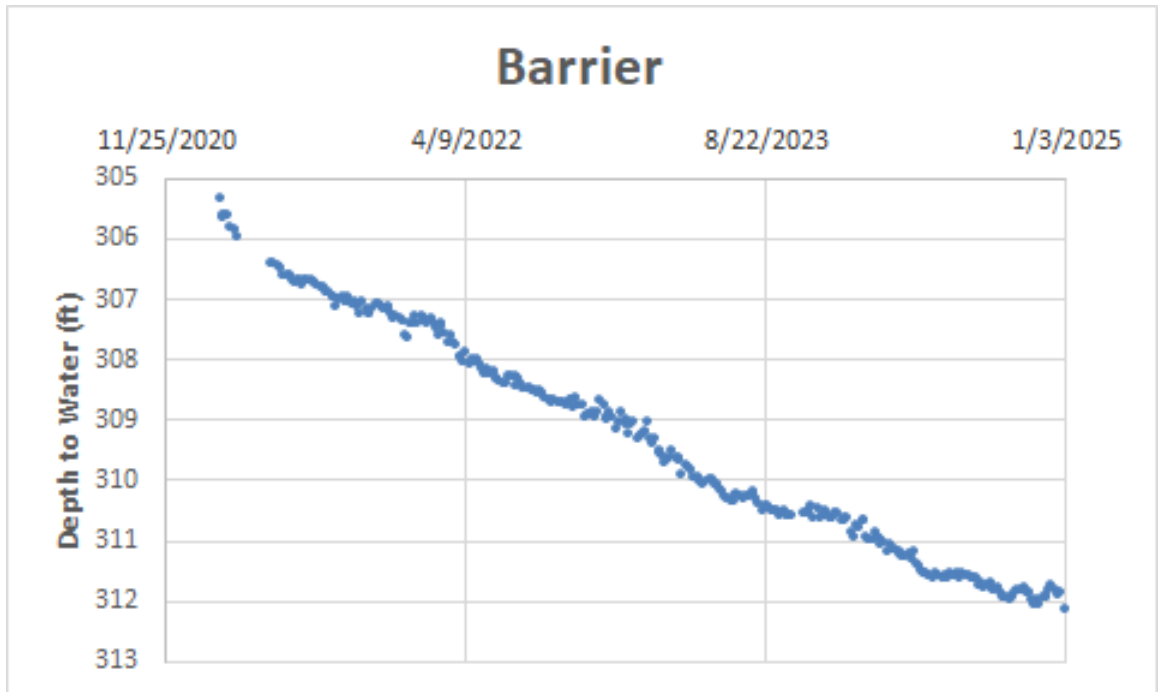


Figure 6. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Barrier monitoring well, Dimmit County

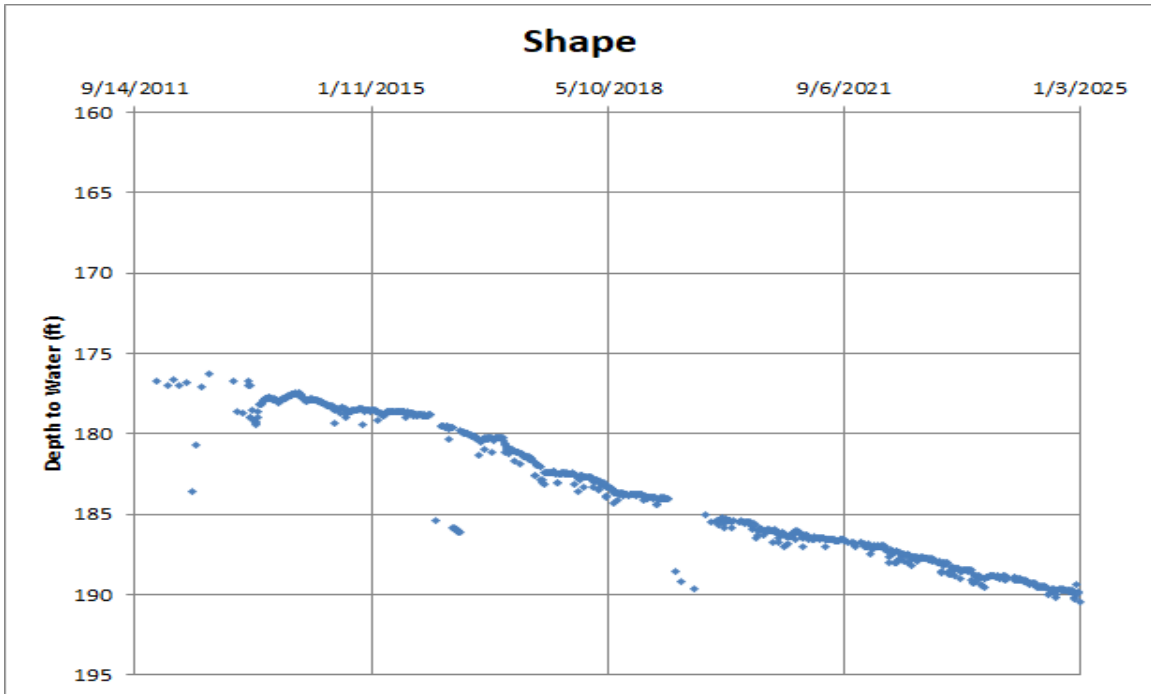


Figure 7. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Shape monitoring well, Dimmit County

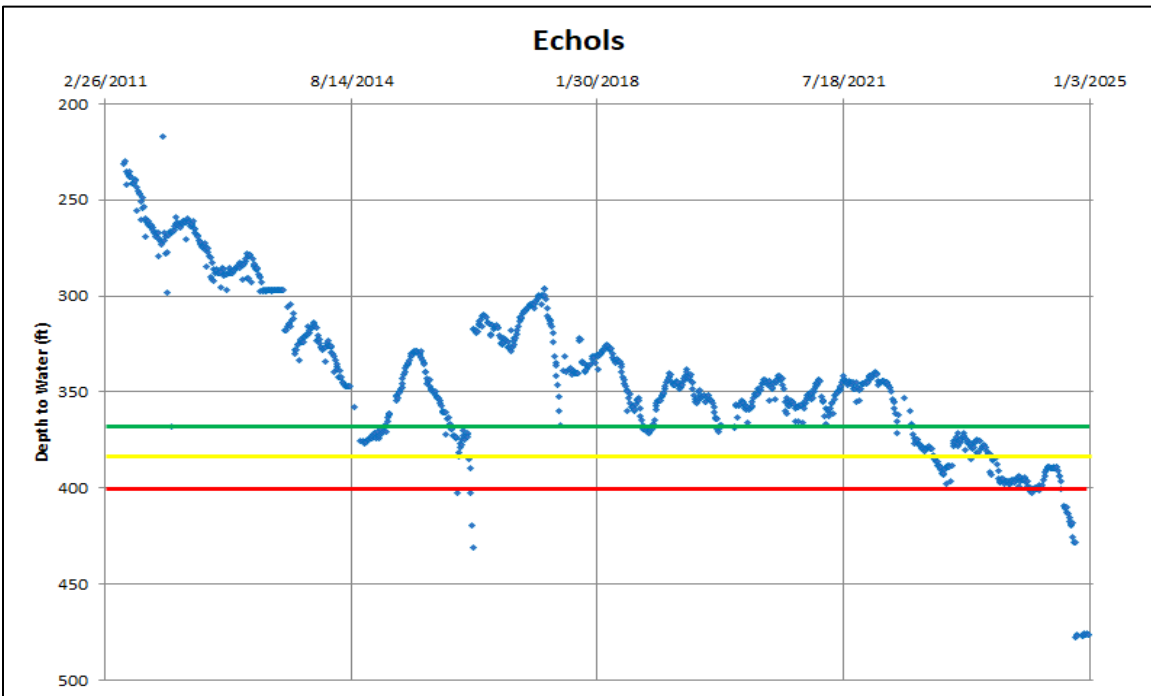


Figure 8. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Echols monitoring well, LaSalle County

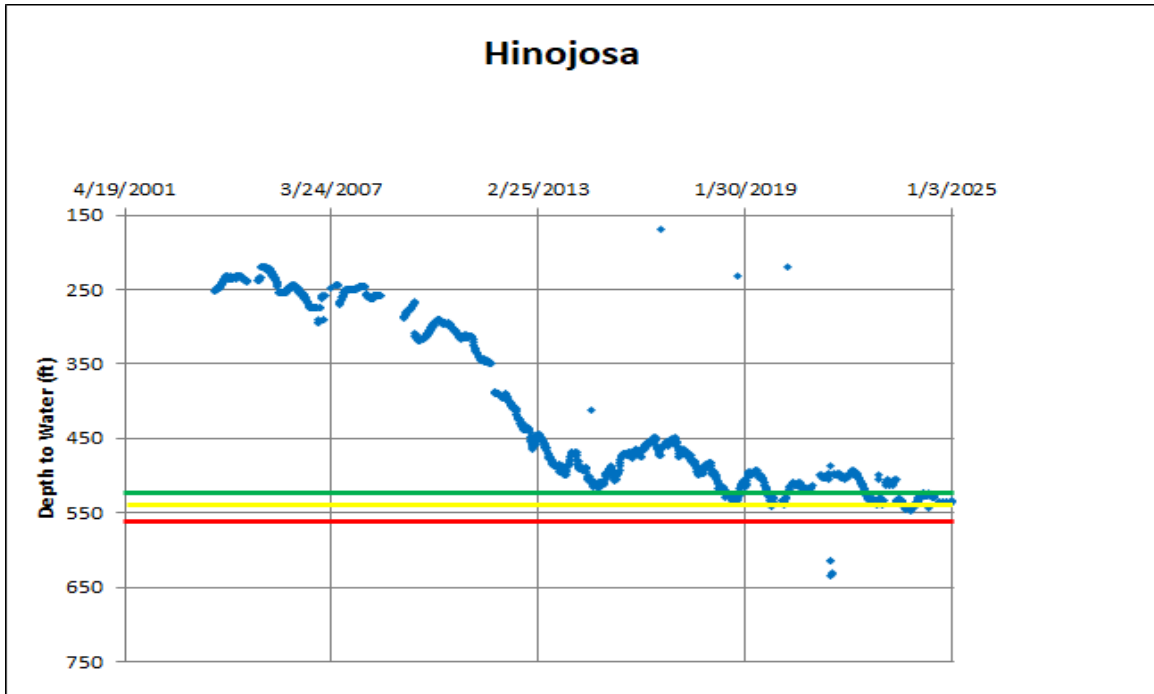


Figure 9. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Hinojosa monitoring well, LaSalle County

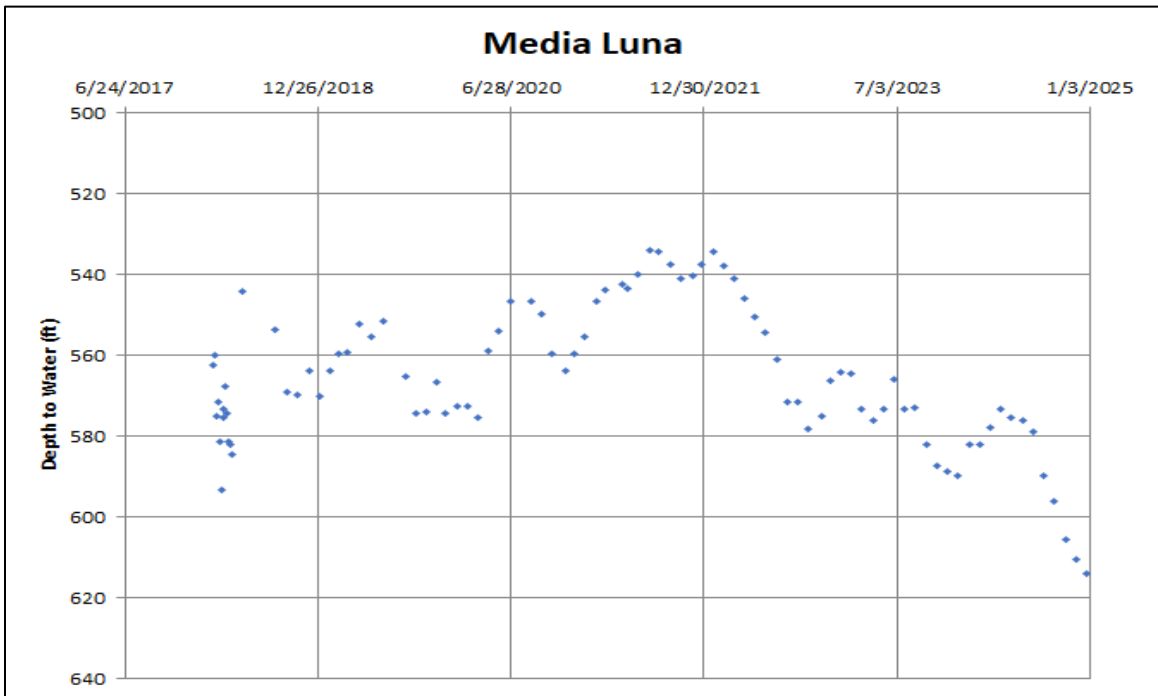


Figure 10. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Media Luna monitoring well, LaSalle County

Goal 2.0 Controlling and Preventing Waste of Groundwater Management Objective: Quarterly news releases on water levels obtained from well monitoring were published in newspapers within the District and included on the District website, www.wgcd.net. As a service to the public, other news releases published in the newspapers within the District were “Take Care of Texas – Start Conserving Water

Indoors” (TCEQ) and “Texas Water Development Board – Seeking Partners for TexMesonet Weather Stations” which was published twice in the year.

The District continued to promote and provide cost-share funding for the plugging of water wells that were deteriorated and posed threats to the groundwater. There we no funds expended in 2024.

The District tested one (1) domestic water well on the Shape Ranch. As a public service, information was posted at the District Office on “Multi-County Water Well Screening and Results” as announced by the Dimmit and Zavala County Extension Offices.

The District contracted with Southwest Research Institute to update the District’s previous “Conceptual Model.” Proposed completion will be May 2025.

District Staff participated in a “Water Well Drillers Luncheon” hosted by the Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District. Webinars were viewed by the General Manager regarding “Private Wells.”

The General Manager participated in Region L Water Planning Group meetings, and participated in the non-municipal water user group committee meetings for Livestock and Irrigation uses.

The General Manager participated in Region M Water Planning Group meetings.

District Staff, Legal Counsel, and Technical Consultants participated in all Groundwater Management Area 13 (GMA 13) Committee Meetings. The District provided pumping data to the GMA 13 technical consultant for the recalibration of the GMA 13 Groundwater Availability Model (GAM.)

The General Manager and Technical Consultant for the District participated in the “Periodic Meeting of Texas State Agencies with Statutory Authority Over Groundwater” regarding the Maverick Basin Aquifer Boundaries, Glen Rose Formation in Maverick, Dimmit, Zavala, and Webb Counties” hosted by the Texas Railroad Commission (RRC.)

District Staff participated in all TAGD business meetings and Boot Camps, and Staff participated in the 2024 Texas Groundwater Summit.

The General Manager participated in a public hearing on “Hazard Mitigation Plans” hosted by the Middle Rio Grande Development Council.

Goal 3.0 Controlling and Preventing Subsidence: Subsidence is not a risk in the District.

Goal 4.0 Addressing Conjunctive Surface Water Management Issues Objective: The District continued its conjunctive management efforts with the Nueces River Authority to promote education through a Rainwater Catchment Program and Water Stewardship Education.

The General Manager participated in Region L Water Planning Group meetings, and participated in the non-municipal water user group committee meetings for Livestock and Irrigation uses.

The General Manager participated in Region M Water Planning Group meetings. The November meeting was also attended by Ron Green, Technical Consultant for the District.

The General Manager participated in the “First Binational Workshop on the Allende-Piedras Negras/Maverick Transboundary Aquifer Project” as well as subsequent presentations on the project.

Goal 5.0 Addressing Natural Resource Issues that Impact the Use and Availability of Groundwater

Management Objective: Water well registrations and production permits were issued according to the rules of the District. Ninety-four (94) Exempt Wells were registered in 2024, and fifty-one (51) production permits were issued in 2024. Of the total wells that were registered and permitted in 2024, sixty-five (65) Exempt Wells and thirty-six (36) Non-Exempt Wells (permits) were amended or brought into compliance with District rules.

Included in Table 3 are allocation totals approved in permits issued in 2023 for new drills, new conversions, and permit amendments for change of purpose. State well reports were received from drillers on new wells and on conversion wells (oil/gas to water). Texas Railroad Commission Form P13 was received on each well conversion.

None of the water production permit applications submitted to the District in 2024 were for Public Supply (Public Water Systems.) Per District rules, four (4) of the applications were required to be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

Table 3. Water Production Permits Issued in 2024

County Sub-totals	Number of Permits Issued	Water Allocation (acre-ft/yr)
Dimmit	20	9,622.29
La Salle	8	2684.20
Zavala	23	7713.96
District Totals	51	20,020.45

To prevent waste and contamination/pollution of groundwater, the District continued the review of all oil and gas waste disposal facility (SWD) and surface facility applications filed with the Texas Railroad Commission that had the potential to impact groundwater. In 2024, the District filed protest of the permit applications on two (2) SWD facilities, one (1) surface facility, and one (1) SWD permit amendment to add a collection pit. The District continued its efforts to work with permit applicants to ensure protection of the groundwater by entering into settlement agreements and by making site visits to locations to evaluate compliance with those settlement agreements.

Goal 6.0 Addressing Water Conservation Management Objective: The District continued its education program with the Nueces River Authority to promote water stewardship education and personal responsibility for water conservation. For the Water Resource Stewardship Education Program, the Nueces River Authority addressed 654 4th, 5th, and 7th grade students in 49 sessions. For the Rainwater Catchment Demonstration Program (The Little Red Barn), the Nueces River Authority reached 364 students and staff. Two (2) 305-gallon rainwater catchment tanks were installed. One (1) tank was installed at Ramirez-Burks Elementary in Cotulla, and one (1) tank was installed at Encinal Elementary in Encinal.

Goal 7.0 Addressing Recharge Enhancement Management Objective: Three (3) site visits were made to the Westwind Ranch Recharge project site to maintain grass and weed control and to monitor the water

level in the pit following rain events. Telephone calls were made to Westwind representative following rain events to verify rainfall amounts. The Westwind Ranch Recharge project site did not receive sufficient rainwater to gravity flow water into the injection well for the purpose of monitoring the amount of water recharged or, for the purpose of testing the quality of water monitored downstream in nearby monitor wells.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has revised the form required for the Westwind Ranch Recharge project. TCEQ informed the District that it granted the District an extension to its permit to operate the Westwind Ranch Recharge project as a pilot project. The current end date is October 3, 2026. However, in October 2023, the District filed an amendment that would allow for recharge by pump in addition to the gravity flow injection approach currently covered by the authorization. The District received a Notice of Deficiency from TCEQ, and the revised application was filed with TCEQ on February 28, 2025.

Goal 8.0 Addressing Precipitation Enhancement: The Board determined that precipitation enhancement is not cost effective and is not appropriate for the District at this time.

Goal 9.0 Addressing Brush Control Management Objective: The Board determined that this project is not effective to recharge of the aquifer.

Goal 10.0 Rainwater Harvesting Management Objective: For the Rainwater Catchment Demonstration Program (The Little Red Barn), the Nueces River Authority reached 364 students and staff. Two (2) 305-gallon rainwater catchment tanks were installed. One (1) tank was installed at Ramirez-Burks Elementary in Cotulla, and one (1) tank was installed at Encinal Elementary in Encinal.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in Cotulla, Texas, have two (2) 2,500 gallon tanks on site. NRCS repaired the plumbing on the tanks; however, another plumbing issue has to be addressed. Rainwater caught in the tanks has been utilized on their lawn; however, the District did not receive any reports on the amount of rainwater that was captured and harvested.

Goal 11.0 Addressing Drought Conditions Management Objective: Each month the District downloaded the Palmer Drought Severity Index map by accessing the National Weather Service - Climate Prediction Center website http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/monitoring_and_data/drought.shtml. The District also checked for drought updates on the TWDB website <http://waterdatafortexas.org/drought/>. Performance Standard: The District assesses the status of drought in the District using this information and provides a briefing with maps and situation reports to the Board at the regularly scheduled Board meetings. Monthly “Manager’s Reports” include well monitor readings and notes drought severity for each trigger well.

The Drought Contingency Plan monitors groundwater elevation as an indication of drought severity. Based on groundwater elevation, the District has established three triggers as indicators of the severity of drought: moderate; exceptional; and severe (**Table 4**). Based on the available groundwater elevation monitoring data, five monitoring wells in the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer have been assigned drought trigger levels. Additional monitoring wells will be assigned drought trigger elevations when a longer record of measurements is available. **Table 4** illustrates drought trigger designations and drought stages in terms of groundwater elevation at the Drought Index Wells. Groundwater elevations associated with each trigger level are denoted with green, yellow, and red lines for designated wells in **Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 8, and Figure 9**.

The percent of time during which a monitoring well was under a drought stage is included in **Table 4**. As illustrated, all five wells were in moderate drought at some time during 2024. The percent of time when the monitoring wells were in moderate drought stage varied from 38 to 100 percent. Similarly, four of the five monitoring wells were in exceptional drought during 2024. The percent of time when the monitoring wells were in moderate drought stage varied from 0 to 100 percent. Lastly, two of the five monitoring wells were in exceptional drought during 2024. The percent of time when the monitoring wells were in moderate drought stage varied from 0 to 45 percent.

All five monitoring wells with drought triggers were in the Moderate Drought Stage at some time during 2024. The time in Moderate Drought Stage varied from 38% at the Dixondale monitoring well to 100% at the Echols monitoring well. The average time in Moderate Drought Stage for the five monitoring wells was 72%.

Four of the five monitoring wells with drought triggers were in the Exceptional Drought Stage at some time during 2024. The time in Exceptional Drought Stage varied from 0% at the Dixondale monitoring well to 100% at the Echols monitoring well. The average time in Exceptional Drought Stage for the five monitoring wells was 42%.

Two of the five monitoring wells with drought triggers were in the Severe Drought Stage at some time during 2024. The time in Severe Drought Stage varied from 0% at the Cargil, Dixondale, and Hinojosa monitoring wells to 45% at the Echols monitoring well. The average time in Severe Drought Stage for the five monitoring wells was 17%.

Table 4. Drought Stages, Drought Index Wells, groundwater elevations (expressed as feet below ground level), and percent of time spent in each drought stage for each county

Drought Stage	County	Drought Index Well	Groundwater Elevation (ft)	Readings	Time in Drought Stage (percent)
Moderate Drought	Zavala	Cargil	430	59/84	70
		Hargrove	440	56/84	67
	LaSalle	Echols	370	78/78	100
		Hinojosa	525	66/73	86
	Dimmit	Dixondale	480	32/84	38
Exceptional Drought	Zavala	Cargil	440	44/84	52
		Hargrove	450	49/84	58
	LaSalle	Echols	385	78/78	100
		Hinojosa	540	1/73	1
	Dimmit	Dixondale	500	0	0
Severe Drought	Zavala	Cargil	450	0	0
		Hargrove	460	32/84	38
	LaSalle	Echols	400	35/78	45
		Hinojosa	555	0	0
	Dimmit	Dixondale	520	0	0

Goal 12.0 Addressing the Desired Future Conditions Management Objective: The water resources within Texas are regulated via joint planning, a process overseen by the Texas Water Development Board (Mace et al., 2006). The TWDB determines the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG) for each Groundwater Conservation District (GCD) based on the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) determined by the Groundwater Management Area (GMA). The DFCs for the District that were adopted by Groundwater Management Area 13 on April 15, 2022 are presented in (Table 5) (https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/management_areas/gma13.asp).

Table 5. Adopted Desired Future Conditions for relevant aquifers

Aquifer	Desired Future Condition (DFC)	Date DFC Adopted
Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta (outcrop)	75 percent of saturated thickness in the outcrop at the end of 2012 remains at the end of 2080.	4/15/2022
Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta	Average drawdown of 49 feet (+/- 5 feet) for all of GMA 13 calculated from the end of 2012 conditions through the year 2080	4/15/2022

The District has three monitoring wells in the outcrop of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. These three wells are Barrier, Rutledge and Shape. The average drawdown at these three wells was 1.96 ft during 2024 (Table 6). Two of these wells, Rutledge and Shape, have data back to 2012. The total drawdown in the outcrop from the end of 2012 to the end of 2024 based on the average of these two wells was 9.25 ft (Table 7). The DFC for the outcrop of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer is that 75 percent of saturated thickness in the outcrop at the end of 2012 remains at the end of 2080. Regions in the outcrop with a saturated thickness greater than 37 ft are currently in compliance with the DFC for the outcrop. Regions in the outcrop with a saturated thickness less than 37 ft are in not compliance with the DFC for the outcrop.

Table 6. Average drawdown in the outcrop and confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the end of 2023 to the end of 2024

Well	Depth 12/31/2023	Depth 12/31/2024	Net Change (ft)
Outcrop			
Barrier	310.63	312.11	-1.48
Rutledge	45.35	48.30	-2.95
Shape	189.00	190.46	-1.46
Average			-1.96
Confined Zone			
Cargil	418.54	444.02	-25.48
Dixondale	458.12	482.18	-24.06
Echols	394.33	476.47	-82.14
Hargrove	403.33	445.66	-42.33
Hinojosa	534.45	533.23	1.22
Average			-25.32

The District has five monitoring wells in the confined zone with data from 2012. These five wells are used for calculation of the status of the DFC. The five wells are Cargil, Dixondale, Echols, Hargrove, and Hinojosa. The average drawdown in the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer was 25.32 ft during 2024 (Table 6). The total average drawdown in the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the end of 2012 to the end of 2024 was 95.83 ft. The total drawdown for each year since 2012 based on the

average of these five wells is plotted in **Figure 11**. The total average drawdown of 95.83 ft in the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer exceeds the DFC of 49 feet (+/- 5 feet) (**Table 7**).

Table 7. Total average drawdown in the outcrop and confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the end of 2012 to the end of 2024

Well	Depth (ft) 12/31/2012	Depth (ft) 12/31/2024	Net Change (ft)
Outcrop			
Rutledge	43.56	48.30	-4.74
Shape	176.70	190.46	-13.76
Average			-9.25
Confined Zone			
Cargil	378.75	444.02	-65.27
Dixondale	391.76	482.18	-90.42
Echols	284.83	476.47	-191.64
Hargrove	387.76	445.66	-57.90
Hinojosa	459.33	533.23	-73.90
Average			-95.83

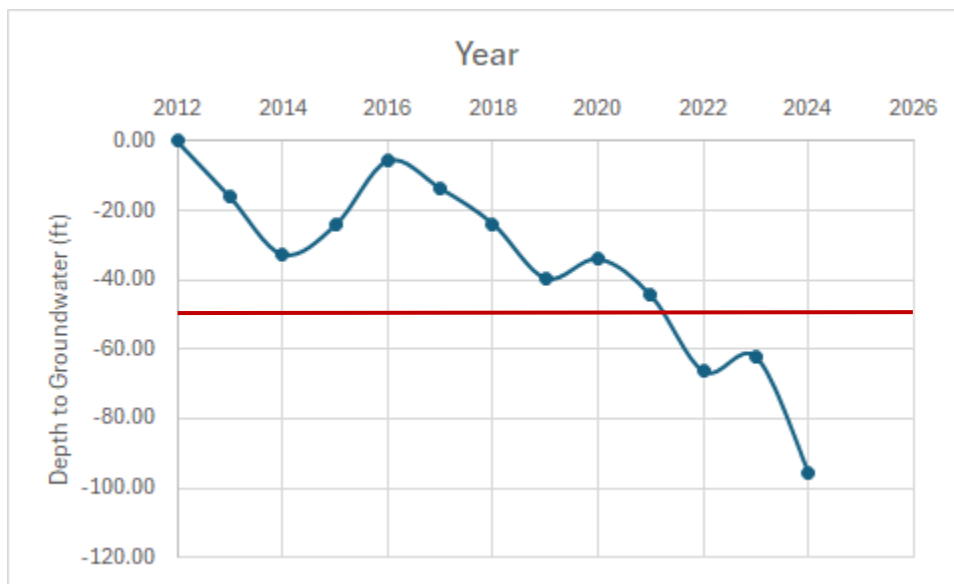


Figure 11. The total average drawdown for each year since 2012. The DFC of 49 ft is illustrated with a red line.

The TWDB determines the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG) for each Groundwater Conservation District (GCD) based on the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) determined by the Groundwater Management Area (GMA) (**Table 5**). The MAG is calculated using a computer model, the Groundwater Availability Model (GAM). This process is repeated every five years. The MAG values of 2016 were updated in 2021. MAG values for the major and minor aquifers are presented in **Table 10**, **Table 11**, **Table 10**, and **Table 11** for comparison. As illustrated, the MAGs for 2016 (**Table 8** and **Table 9**) are only marginally different from those of 2021 (**Table 10** and **Table 11**).

Table 8. 2016 Modeled Available Groundwater – Major Aquifer (acre-ft)

County	Aquifer	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Dimmit	Carrizo-Wilcox	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,129
LaSalle	Carrizo-Wilcox	6,863	6,863	6,863	6,863	6,863	6,863	6,863
Zavala	Carrizo-Wilcox	35,653	35,653	35,305	35,171	35,071	34,750	34,695
Total	Carrizo-Wilcox	46,645	46,645	46,297	46,163	46,063	45,742	45,687

Table 9. 2016 Modeled Available Groundwater – Minor Aquifer (acre-ft)

County	Aquifer	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
LaSalle	Queen City	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
LaSalle	Sparta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10. 2021 Modeled Available Groundwater – Major Aquifer (acre-ft)

County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Dimmit	Carrizo-Wilcox	3,895	3,885	3,895	3,885	3,885	3,885	3,885
LaSalle	Carrizo-Wilcox	6,554	6,536	6,554	6,536	6,536	6,536	6,536
Zavala	Carrizo-Wilcox	38,303	36,675	35,399	35,204	35,006	34,831	34,540
Total	Carrizo-Wilcox	48,752	47,096	45,848	45,625	45,427	45,252	44,961

Table 11. 2021 Modeled Available Groundwater – Minor Aquifer (acre-ft)

County	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
LaSalle	Queen City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LaSalle	Sparta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Water Usage in 2024

As stated in the Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District (District) Management Plan (<https://wgcd.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Management-Plan-2021-10-26.pdf>):

The District will estimate the total annual groundwater production for each aquifer based on water use reports, estimated exempt use, and other relevant information, and will compare those production estimates to the MAGs. In order to achieve the DFCs, the District will base permitting decisions on the amount of existing water permitted, the amount of existing water being produced, and the condition of the aquifer (average water level drawdown) at the time a permit application is filed.

Starting in 1999, the District required annual production from non-exempt permit holders to be reported to the District. Reported non-exempt production for the period 2018-2024 is presented in **Table 12**. The number of respondents has increased over time. The annual increases in production in **Table 12** may be interpreted to reflect more comprehensive reporting of production rather than actual increases in production. Note that production for 2024 has not yet been fully reported at the time of this report. Also note that reported production for previous years differs from the 2023 Annual Report due to more complete reporting.

Table 12. Reported Non-Exempt Production for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (acre-ft)

County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Dimmit	13,902	4,891	12,620	3,946	6,423	6,703	7,466
LaSalle	1,309	2,255	2,127	1,233	1,645	846	791
Zavala	11,328	14,253	15,130	35,614	19,315	18,302	10,878
Total	26,539	21,399	29,877	40,793	27,383	25,851	19,135

*Reported as of December 31, 2024

The District maintains a record of how much water is pumped by rig supply wells for use in oil and gas activities. These records are provided by operators that use the rig supply wells. Annual summaries for the period 2018 to 2024 based on those records are presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13. Reported Production from Rig Supply Wells (acre-ft)

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
2,654	15,675	5,058	4,135	4,830	6,577	8,422

*Reported as of December 31, 2024

Exempt wells are classified as wells capable of pumping less than 25,000 gal/day. This typically includes wells used for domestic and livestock purposes. Per Texas Railroad Commission regulations, rig supply wells are also classified as exempt. Exempt well production for the District was estimated by the TWDB in 2020 (TWDB, 2020) and is summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14. Total Estimated Exempt Use (by aquifer) for 2020 (TWDB, 2020)(acre-ft)

Aquifer	Domestic	Livestock	Rig Supply	Combined
Carrizo-Wilcox	93	532	6,032	6,657
Other	29	77	0	106
Queen City	1	5	0	6
Sparta	22	77	0	99
Yegua-Jackson	1	21	0	22
Total	146	712	6,032	6,890

The TWDB estimate of 6,032 acre-ft for rig supply production in 2020 is less than the reported rig supply production value of 8,422 acre-ft for the District in 2024. The reported rig supply production value of 8,422 acre-ft for 2024 is used in this report. The combined total exempt use for the District in 2024 is 9,280 acre-ft.

Total Well Production

Total production for all usages for all reported or estimated exempt usages in the District in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is summarized in **Table 15**.

Table 15. Total Production in the District in 2022, 2023, and 2024 (acre-ft)

2022			2023			2024		
Non-exempt	Exempt	Total	Non-exempt	Exempt	Total	Non-exempt	Exempt	Total
27,383	7,420	34,803	25,851	6,577	32,428	19,135	9,280	28,415*

*Reported as of December 31, 2024

Total Allocated Production

Total allocated production in the District as of December 31, 2024 is summarized in **Table 16**.

Table 16. Total Allocated Production in the District as of December 31, 2024

County	Allocated Production (acre-ft/year)
Dimmit	54,424
LaSalle	18,765
Zavala	56,888
Total	130,077

REFERENCES

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