

**Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District**  
**2025 Annual Report**

**March 11, 2026**

2881 Hwy. 277 West

P. O. Box 1433

Carrizo Springs, TX 78834

Telephone: (830) 876-3801

## **Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District 2025 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 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 District Board.

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## Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District 2025 Annual Report

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

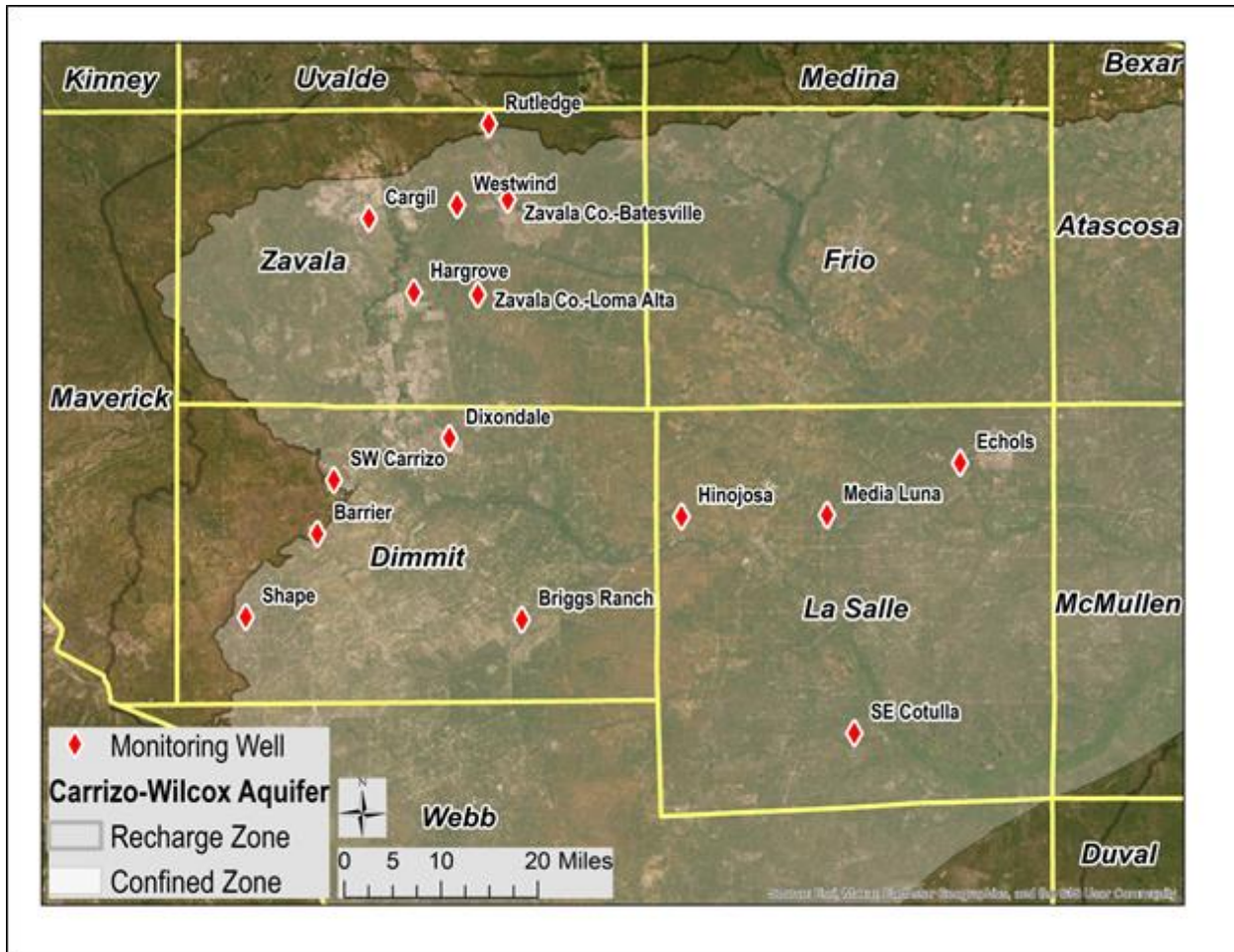
The District has a groundwater Monitoring Well Network to track the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer static groundwater level across the District. The names and locations of the 15 wells currently in the District Monitoring Well Network are listed in **Table 1** and mapped in **Figure 1**. The Board has determined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

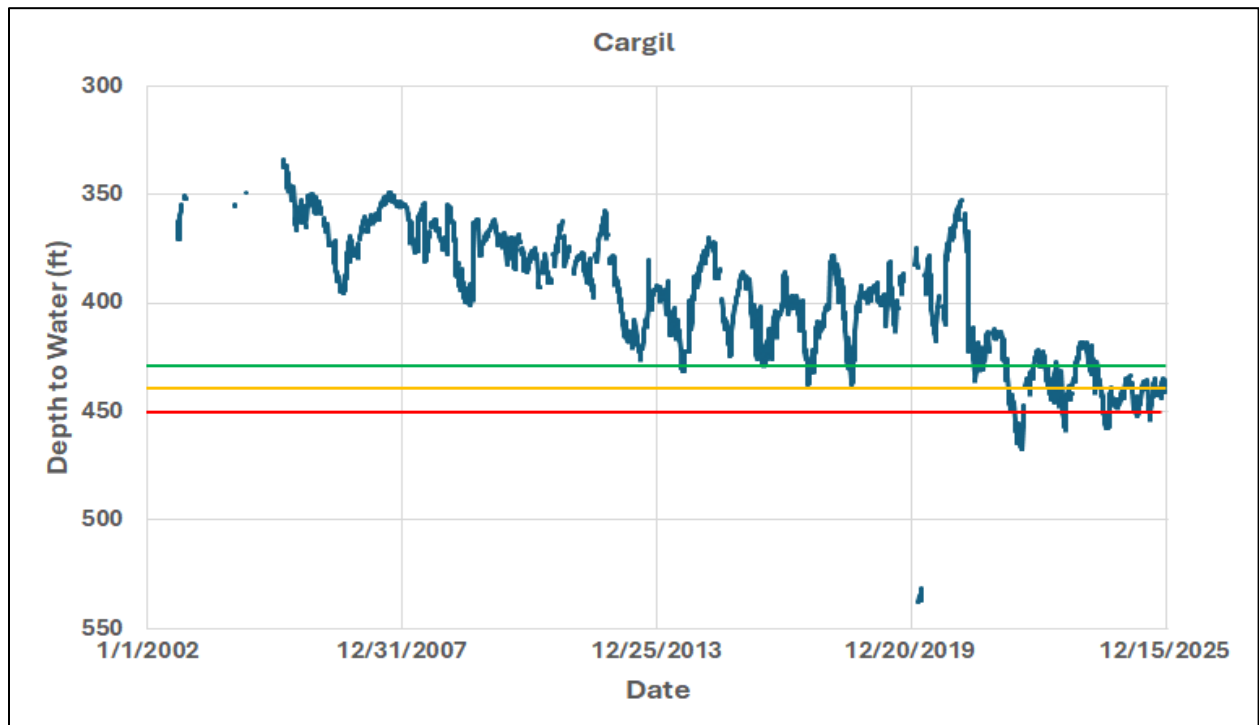
Stress on the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer during drought is exacerbated by reduced pressure resulting from reduced recharge coupled with increased pumping that typically occurs during periods of reduced precipitation and prolonged drought. The change in depth to water at each well in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer monitoring network in calendar year 2025 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 2025 for Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer monitoring wells in the (outcrop) recharge area (Rutledge, SW Carrizo, Barrier, Shape) was 1.25 ft. The average groundwater elevation in 2025 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 0.28 ft greater than 2024. The SE Cotulla monitoring well is new and has no measurement from 2024 for comparison.

Depths 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 do not have sufficient measurements to illustrate trends in groundwater elevation.

**Table 2. Net Change in Depth to Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Groundwater During 2025 (ft)**

Well	Depth 12/31/2024	Depth 12/31/2025	Net Change (ft)
Barrier	312.11	313.16	-1.05
Cargil	444.02	438.53	5.49
Dixondale	482.18	476.58	5.60
Echols	476.47	475.60	0.87
Hargrove	445.66	442.00	3.66
Hinojosa	533.23	547.47	-14.24
Media Luna	614.0	617.00	-3.00
Rutledge	48.30	50.18	-1.88
Shape	190.46	191.28	-0.82
SW Carrizo	86.46	88.06	-1.60
Briggs Ranch	212.17	210.18	1.99
SE Cotulla	-	398.65	-
Westwind	114.02	114.53	-0.51
Zavala Co.-Loma Alta	440.15	466.88	-26.73
Zavala Co.-Batesville	399.77	397.55	2.22



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

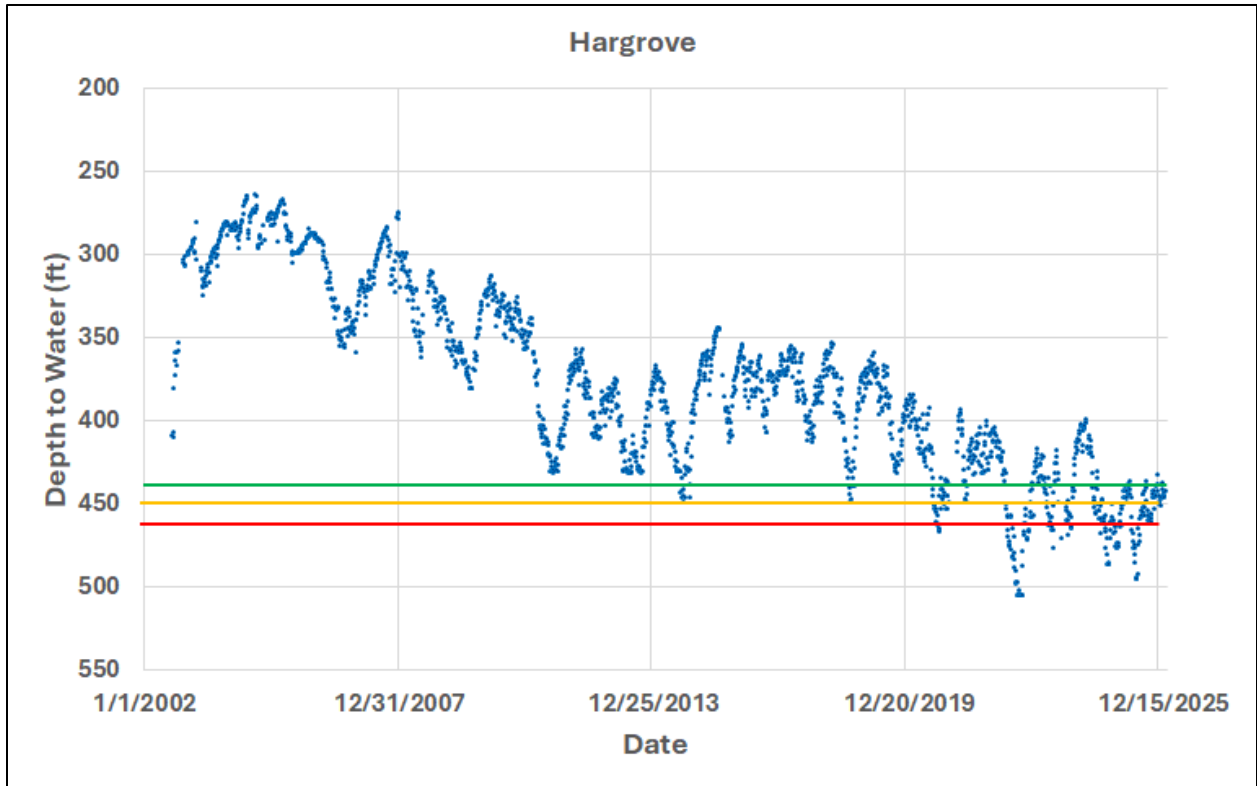


Figure 3. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Hargrove monitoring well, Zavala County

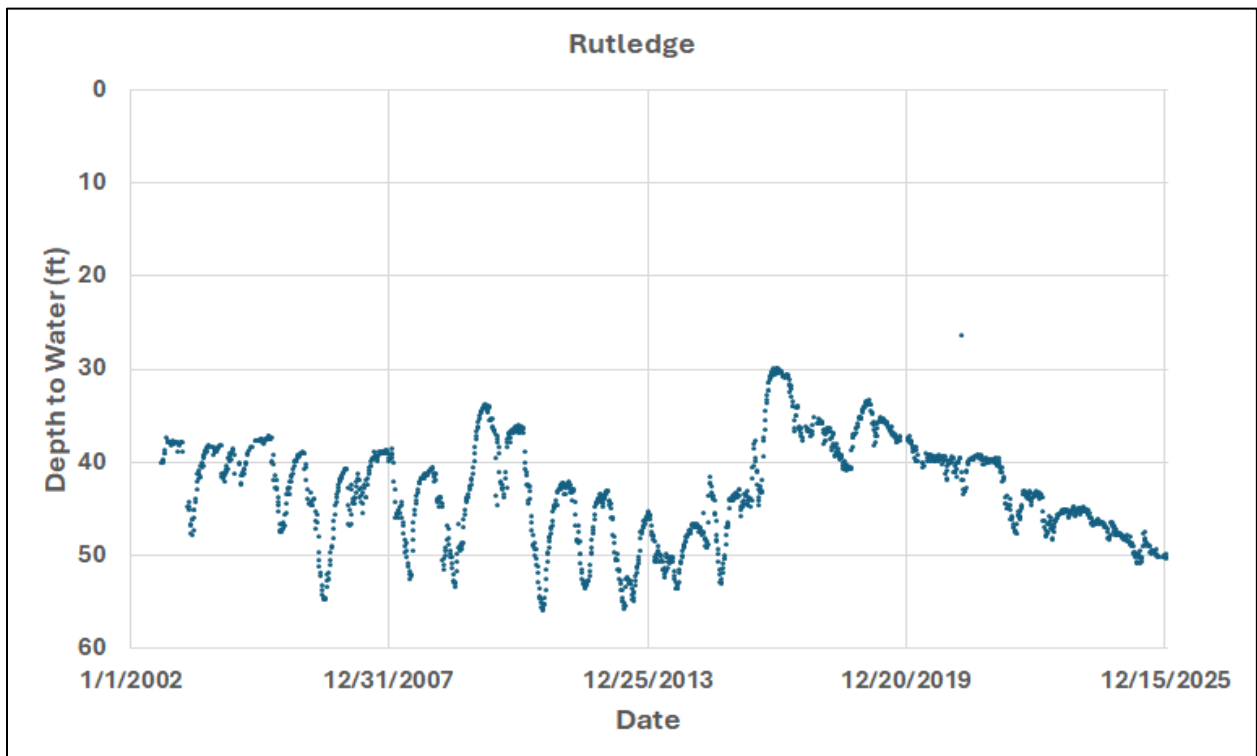


Figure 4. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Rutledge monitoring well, Zavala County

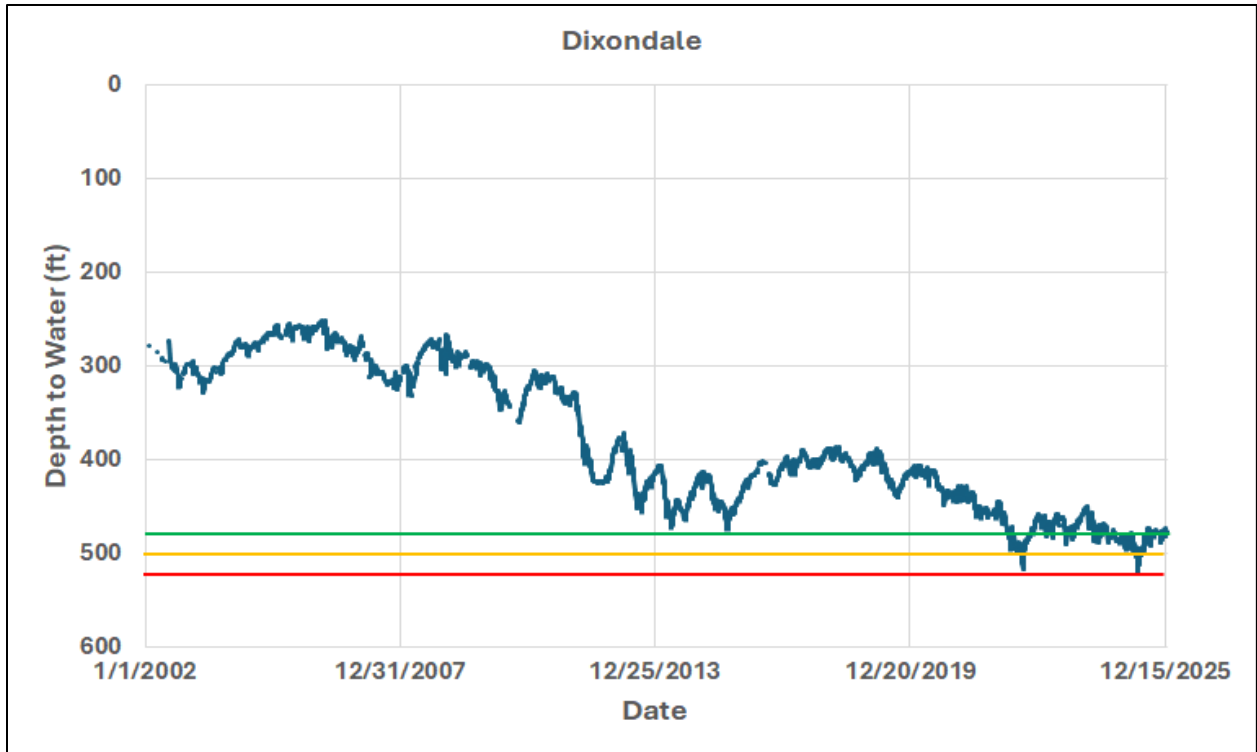


Figure 5. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Dixondale monitoring well, Dimmit County

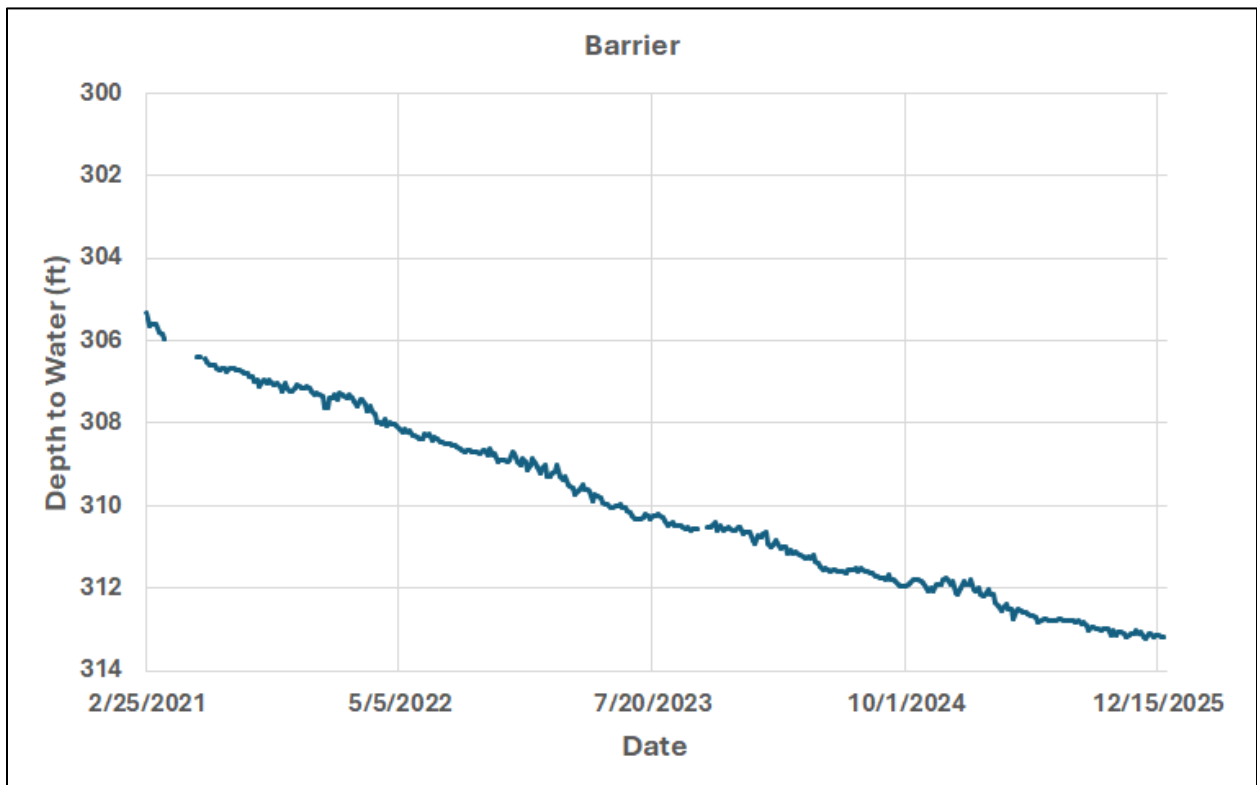


Figure 6. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Barrier monitoring well, Dimmit County

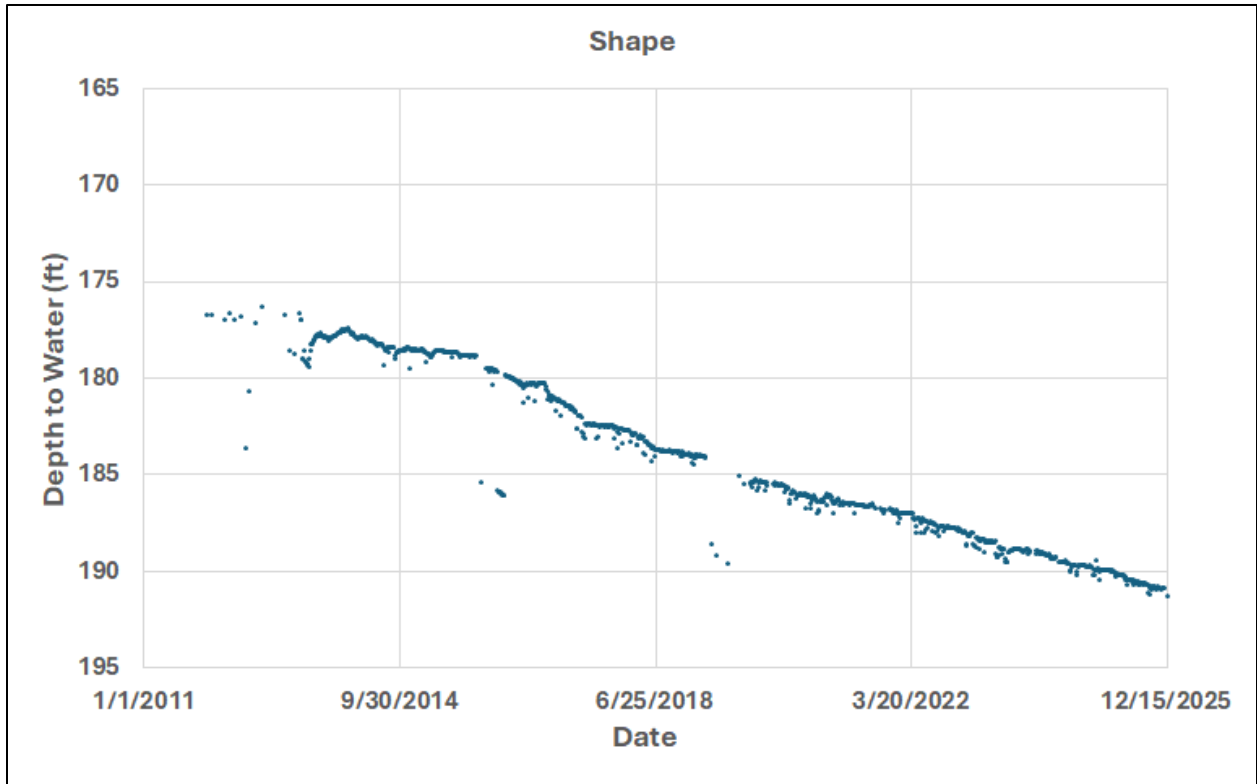


Figure 7. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Shape monitoring well, Dimmit County

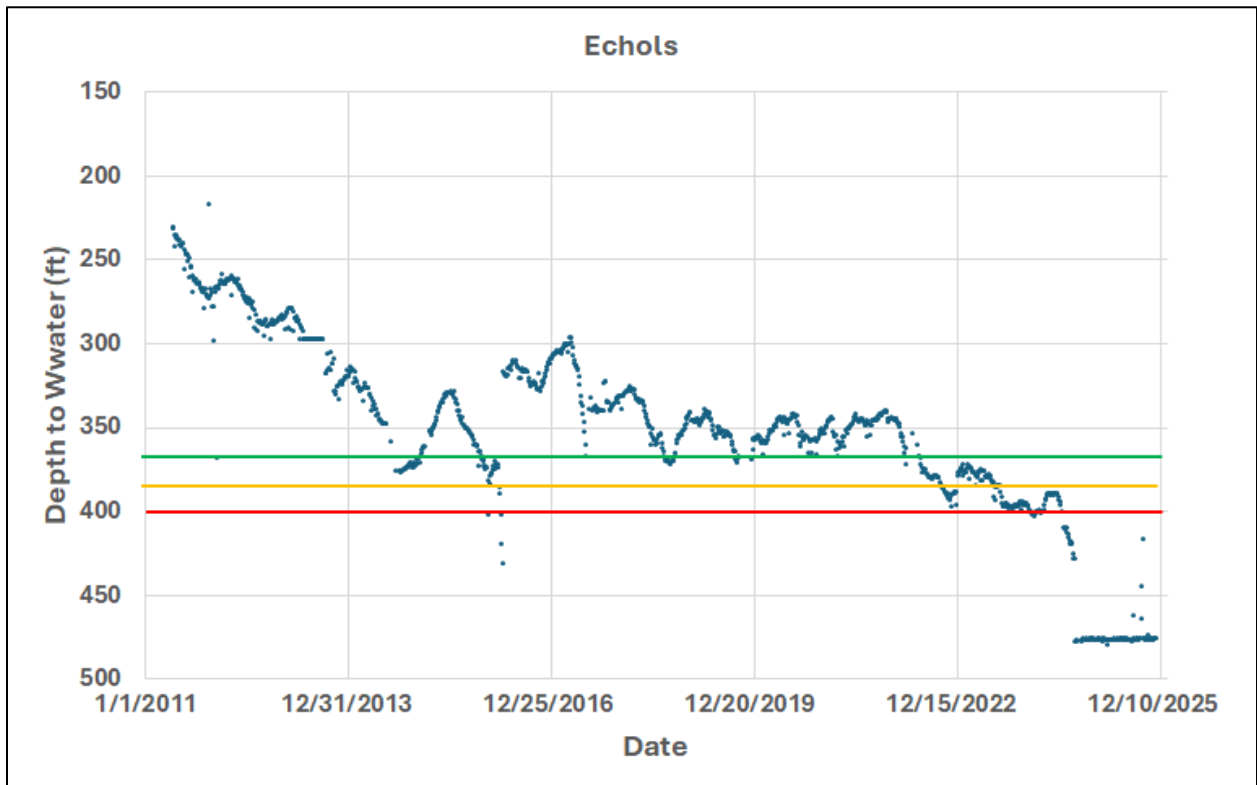


Figure 8. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Echols monitoring well, LaSalle County

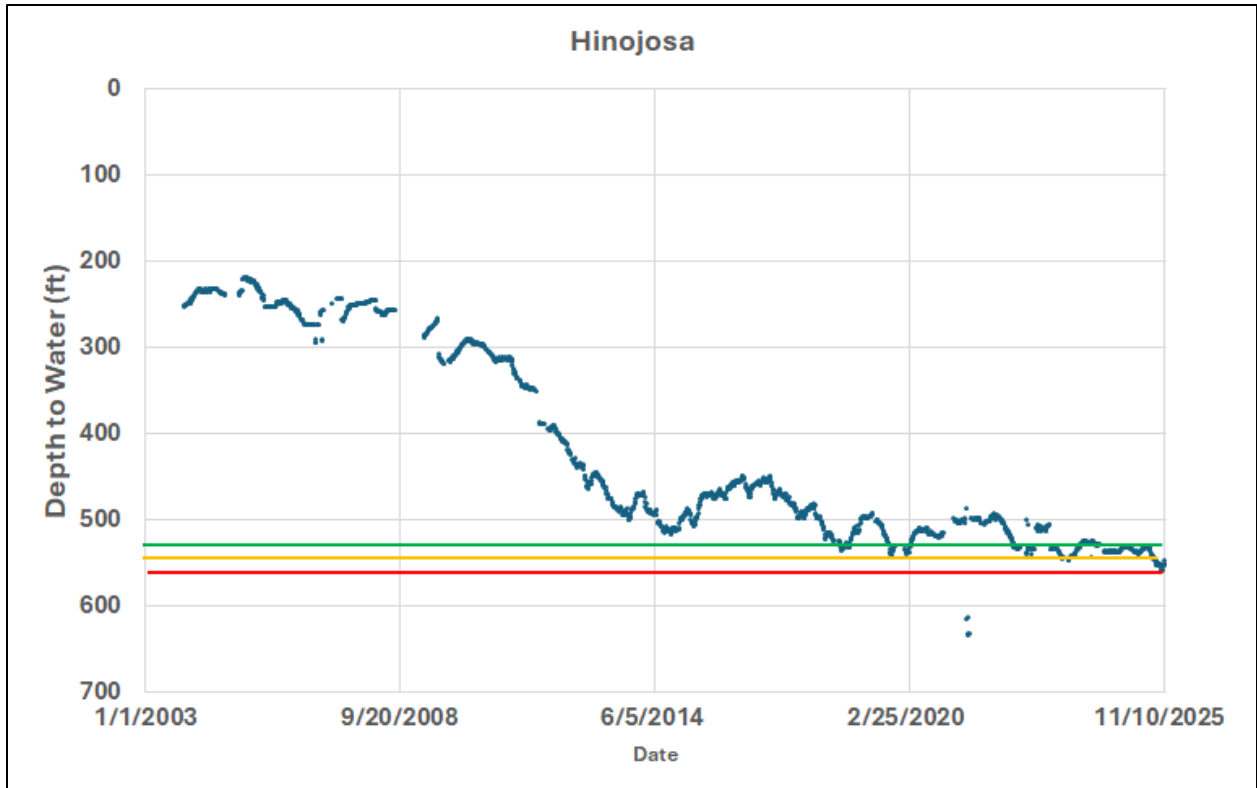


Figure 9. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Hinojoso monitoring well, LaSalle County

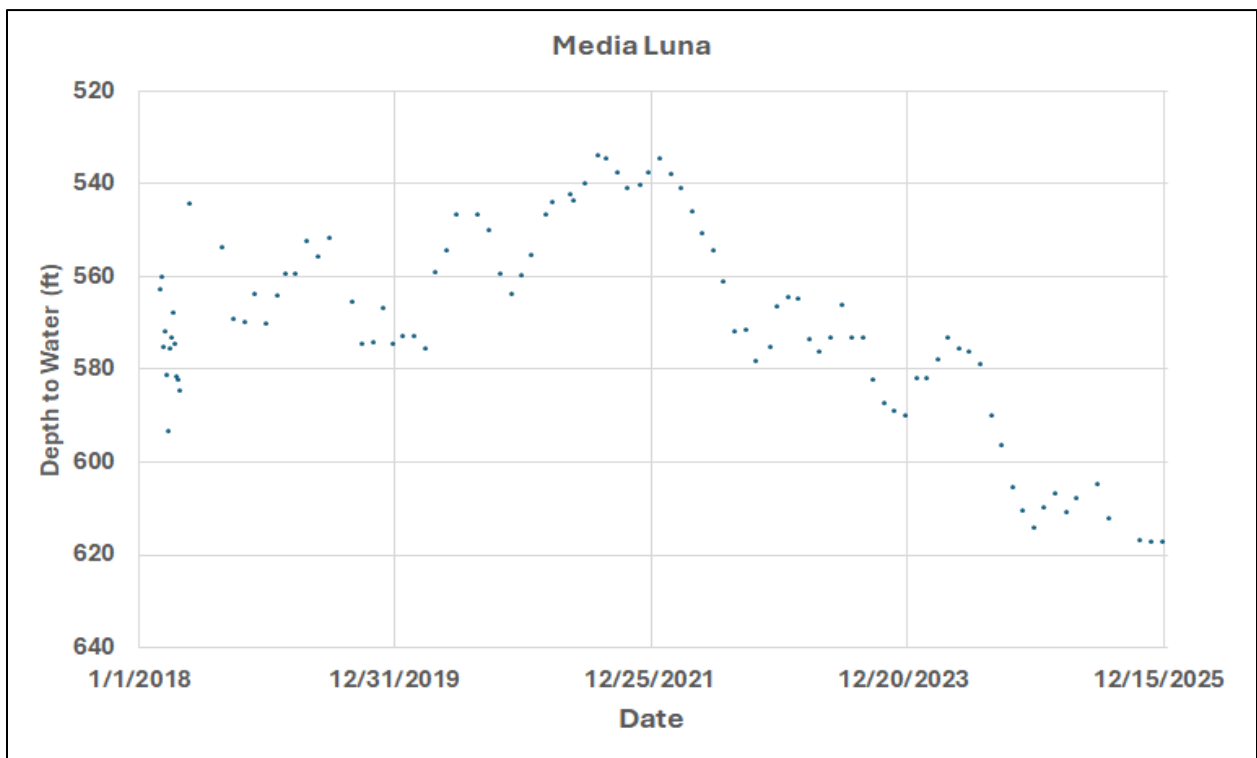


Figure 10. Depth to groundwater (ft) at the Media Luna monitoring well, LaSalle County

**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](http://www.wgcd.net). Charts were displayed on the District website for Non-Telemetry Well Monitors and Telemetry-Enabled Well Monitors. As a service to the public, the District published twice within the year a news release from the “Texas Water Development Board – Seeking Partners for TexMesonet Weather Stations”.

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. Two (2) applications were approved for funding; however, only one (1) well was plugged during the 2025 calendar year.

The District contracted with Southwest Research Institute to update the District’s previous “Conceptual Model.” The model is complete.

Webinars were viewed by the General Manager regarding “Private Wells.”

Instances of potential waste of groundwater were investigated. Two (2) investigations that required entering landowner’s property were conducted.

**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. The General Manager participated in Region M Water Planning Group meetings. Each meeting addressed surface water conditions and management efforts within the region.

**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. Sixty-four (64) exempt wells were registered, and twenty-four (24) production permits were issued. Of the total wells that were registered and permitted in 2025, forty (40) Exempt Wells and eleven (11) 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 2025 for new drills, new conversions, and permit amendments. State well reports were received from drillers on new wells. Texas Railroad Commission Form P13 was received on each conversion well (oil/gas to water).

None of the water production permit applications submitted to the District in 2025 were for Public Supply (Public Water Systems).

As a public service, the District posted notice at the District office to promote the “Multi-County Water Well Screening and Results” as announced by the Dimmit and Zavala County Extension Offices.

Scanning and digitizing water well files were implemented.

**Table 3. Water Production Permits Issued in 2025**

<b>County Sub-totals</b>	<b>Number of Permits Issued</b>	<b>Water Allocation (acre-ft/yr)</b>
Dimmit	7	2472.73
La Salle	10	2400.02
Zavala	7	2242.99
<b>District Totals</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7,385.74</b>

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. The District filed letters of protest on three (3) permit applications and one (1) permit amendment. The District participated in one (1) Texas Railroad Commission hearing and continued its efforts to work with permit applicants to ensure protection of the groundwater by entering into settlement agreements. One (1) visit was made to a site that was struck by lightning.

**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 school year 2024-2025 Water Resource Stewardship Education Program, the Nueces River Authority reached 882 students with 14 education sessions in Zavala, Dimmit, and La Salle counties. New curriculum content was introduced. For the Rainwater Catchment Demonstration Program (The Little Red Barn), the Nueces River Authority reached 364 students and staff. With installation being performed by the Nueces River Authority, the District provided one (1) 305-gallon rainwater catchment tank to each of the following campuses: Ramirez-Burks Elementary in Cotulla; Encinal Elementary in Encinal; Carrizo Springs Elementary in Carrizo Springs; Batesville Elementary in Batesville; and Dr. Tomas Rivera Elementary in Crystal City. Due to construction of a new school, the installation at La Pryor Elementary in La Pryor was postponed.

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

The General Manager participated in Region M Water Planning Group meetings. The District provided public comment regarding the proposed New Water Management Strategies for the Regional Water Plan. Public comment was included in the Explanatory Report submitted to the Texas Water Development Board.

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.)

District Staff participated in all TAGD business meetings and Boot Camps and Staff participated in the 2025 Texas Groundwater Summit. The General Manager served as a voting member of the TAGD Legislative Committee reviewing proposed groundwater bills presented to the 89<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature. Legislative hearings were attended by the General Manager and the District’s Legal Counsel, Peter Gregg.

**Goal 7.0 Addressing Recharge Enhancement Management Objective:** Site visits were made to the Westwind Ranch Recharge project to assess and maintain grass and weed control, as well as to monitor

the water level in the pit following rain events. Telephone calls were made to the 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 (TCEQ) 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. In October 2023, the District filed an Amendment of the Class V Application that would allow for recharge by pump in addition to the gravity flow injection approach currently covered by the authorization. TCEQ denied the amendment.

**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:** The District sponsored the Rainwater Catchment Demonstration Program\_(The Little Red Barn) with the Nueces River Authority implementing the program. A total of 364 students and staff were reached. With installation being performed by the Nueces River Authority, the District provided one (1) 305-gallon rainwater catchment tank to each of the following campuses: Ramirez-Burks Elementary in Cotulla; Encinal Elementary in Encinal; Carrizo Springs Elementary in Carrizo Springs; Batesville Elementary in Batesville; and Dr. Tomas Rivera Elementary in Crystal City. Due to construction of a new school, the installation at La Pryor Elementary in La Pryor was postponed.

**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](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 District’s 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 longer records of measurements are 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, orange, and red lines for designated wells in **Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 8, and Figure 9**.

The percentages of time during which monitoring wells were under a drought stage are included in **Table 4**. Due to measurement error, statistics for the Echols monitoring well are not included in the following discussion. As illustrated, four wells were in Moderate Drought Stage at some time during 2025. The percentage of time when the monitoring wells were in Moderate Drought Stage varied from 61 to 81%. Similarly, all four monitoring wells were in Exceptional Drought Stage during 2025. The percentage of time when the monitoring wells were in Exceptional Drought Stage varied from 8 to 52%. Lastly, all four monitoring wells were in Exceptional Drought Stage during 2025. The percentage of time when the monitoring wells were in Severe Drought Stage varied from 1 to 23%.

The average time in Moderate Drought Stage for the four monitoring wells was 70% in 2025 compared with 63% for the same four wells in 2024. The average time in Exceptional Drought Stage for the four monitoring wells was 28% compared with 28% for the same four wells in 2024. The average time in Severe Drought Stage for the four monitoring wells was 8.5% compared with 9.5% for the same four wells in 2024.

**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	Drought Trigger (ft)	Readings 2025	Time in Drought Stage 2024 (%)	Time in Drought Stage 2025 (%)
Moderate Drought	Zavala	Cargil	430	59/80	70	70
		Hargrove	440	55/83	67	66
	LaSalle	Echols	370	**/81	100	**
		Hinojosa	525	66/81	86	81
	Dimmit	Dixondale	480	46/76	38	61
Exceptional Drought	Zavala	Cargil	440	44/80	52	52
		Hargrove	450	18/83	58	22
	LaSalle	Echols	385	**/78	100	**
		Hinojosa	540	24/81	1	30
	Dimmit	Dixondale	500	6/76	0	8
Severe Drought	Zavala	Cargil	450	5/80	0	6
		Hargrove	460	19/83	38	23
	LaSalle	Echols	400	**/78	45	**
		Hinojosa	555	3/81	0	4
	Dimmit	Dixondale	520	1/76	0	1

**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](https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/management_areas/gma13.asp)).

**Table 5. Adopted Desired Future Conditions for relevant aquifers**

<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Desired Future Condition (DFC)</b>	<b>Date DFC Adopted</b>
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 1.25 ft during 2025 (**Table 6**). Two of these wells, Rutledge and Shape, have data back to 2012. The average total drawdown in the outcrop from the end of 2012 to the end of 2025 based on the average of these two wells was 10.60 ft (**Table 6**). 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 not in compliance with the DFC for the outcrop.

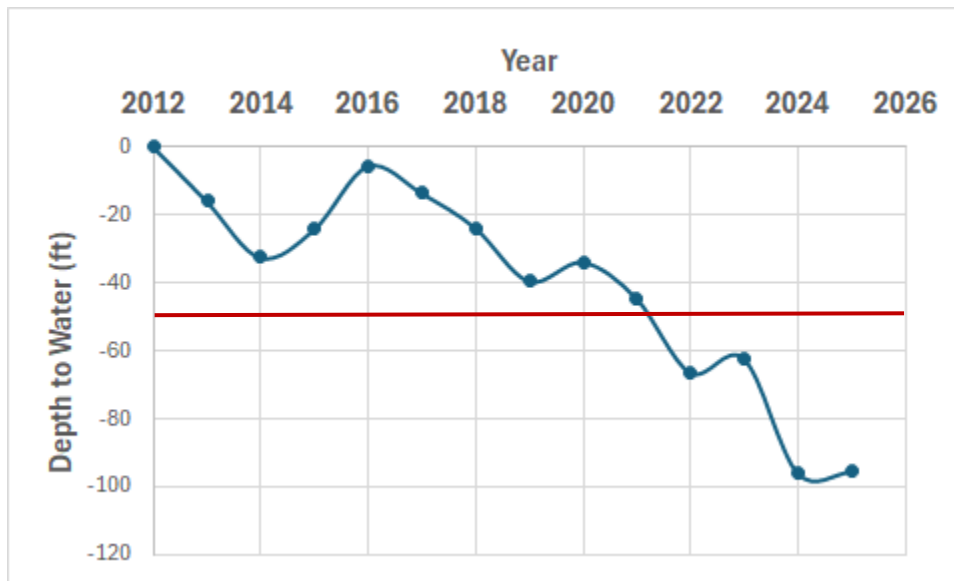
**Table 6. Average drawdown in the outcrop and confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the end of 2024 to the end of 2025**

<b>Well</b>	<b>Depth 12/31/2024</b>	<b>Depth 12/31/2025</b>	<b>Net Change (ft)</b>
<b>Outcrop</b>			
Barrier	312.11	313.16	-1.05
Rutledge	48.30	50.18	-1.88
Shape	190.46	191.28	-0.82
<b>Average</b>			<b>-1.25</b>
<b>Confined Zone</b>			
Cargil	444.02	438.53	5.49
Dixondale	482.18	476.58	5.60
Echols	476.47	475.60	0.87
Hargrove	445.66	442.00	3.66
Hinojosa	533.23	547.47	-14.24
<b>Average</b>			<b>0.28</b>

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 groundwater elevation of the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer increased by 0.28 ft during 2025 (**Table 6**). The total average drawdown in the confined zone of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer from the end of 2012 to the end of 2025 was 95.55 ft. The total average drawdown for each year since 2012 based on the average of these five wells is plotted in **Figure 11**. The total average drawdown of 95.55 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 2025**

Well	Depth (ft) 12/31/2012	Depth (ft) 12/31/2025	Net Change (ft)
<b>Outcrop</b>			
Rutledge	43.56	50.18	-6.62
Shape	176.70	191.28	-14.58
<b>Average</b>			<b>-10.6</b>
<b>Confined Zone</b>			
Cargil	378.75	438.53	-59.78
Dixondale	391.76	476.58	-84.82
Echols	284.83	475.60	-190.77
Hargrove	387.76	442.00	-54.24
Hinojosa	459.33	547.47	-88.14
<b>Average</b>			<b>-95.55</b>



**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** 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>Carrizo-Wilcox</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>46,297</b>	<b>46,163</b>	<b>46,063</b>	<b>45,742</b>	<b>45,687</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>Carrizo-Wilcox</b>	<b>48,752</b>	<b>47,096</b>	<b>45,848</b>	<b>45,625</b>	<b>45,427</b>	<b>45,252</b>	<b>44,961</b>

**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 2018-2025 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 2025 has not yet been fully reported at the time of this report. Also note that reported production for previous years differs from the 2024 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	2025*
Dimmit	13,896	4,650	3,610	3,989	6,832	1,847	4,251	10,429
LaSalle	1,309	2,255	2,127	1,275	1,693	641	1,030	988
Zavala	11,081	14,269	15,018	35,602	20,253	19,054	25,312	27,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,286</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>40,866</b>	<b>28,778</b>	<b>21,542</b>	<b>30,592</b>	<b>39,387</b>

\*Reported as of December 31, 2025

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 2025 based on those records are presented in **Table 13**.

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

County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Dimmit	1,641	441	606	422	716	800	478	747
LaSalle	169	673	5,869	1,814	1,444	4,869	4,342	6,811
Zavala	0	78	523	383	1,861	176	1,757	1,018
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>8,576</b>

\*Reported as of December 31, 2025

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>6,890</b>

The TWDB estimate of 6,032 acre-ft for rig supply production in 2020 is less than the reported rig supply production value of 8,576 acre-ft for the District in 2025. The reported rig-supply production value of 8,576 acre-ft for 2025 is used in this report. The combined total exempt use for the District in 2025 is 9,434 acre-ft.

### **Total Well Production**

Total production for all usages for all reported or estimated exempt usages in the District in 2023, 2024, and 2025 is summarized in **Table 15**.

**Table 15. Total Production in the District in 2023, 2024, and 2025 (acre-ft)**

2023			2024			2025*		
Non-exempt	Exempt	Total	Non-exempt	Exempt	Total	Non-exempt	Exempt	Total
21,542	7,435	28,977	30,957	9,404	39,971	39,837	9,434	49,271

\*Reported as of December 31, 2025

**Total Allocated Production**

Total allocated production in the District as of December 31, 2025 is summarized in **Table 16**.

**Table 16. Total Allocated Production in the District as of December 31, 2025**

County	Allocated Production (acre-ft/year)
Dimmit	73,361
LaSalle	21,010
Zavala	95,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,782</b>

**Joint Planning**

Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code was modified in 2025. Chapter 36 now includes more descriptive requirements for the District in joint planning. Following is documentation of what actions the District is taking steps to meet these requirements. Given that the enhanced requirements were only implemented in 2025, not all new requirements or enhanced requirements are included at this. This section of the Annual Report will document the actions taken by the District to fulfill these requirements.

The District shall identify the performance standards and management objectives under which the district will operate to achieve the management goals. As documented in this Annual Report, estimates of the following have been established as part of joint planning:

- (A) The MAG in the District based on the DFC;
- (B) The amount of groundwater being used within the District on an annual basis;
- (C) The annual amount of recharge.

The District is now required to include an explanation in plain language of how: (A) the District is monitoring and tracking the achievement of the DFC; and (B) the District has performed in achieving the DFCs established under Section 36.108 over the preceding five-year joint planning period.

The District representatives are required to meet at least annually to conduct joint planning with the other districts in the management area. District representatives met with other districts in GMA 13 on April 11, 2025, August 15, 2025, and October 10, 2025 to conduct joint planning. The representatives discussed recalibration of the Groundwater Availability Model (GAM); presentations of the recalibrated GAM using FACTORS to establish the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG), and proposals to adopt new or amend existing DFCs.

In reviewing the management plans under Subsection (c), the District considered:

- (1) the goals of each management plan and its impact on planning throughout the management area;
- (2) the effectiveness of the measures established by each district 's management plan for conserving and protecting groundwater and preventing waste, and the effectiveness of these measures in the management area generally
- (4) the degree to which the District is achieving [management plan achieves] the DFCs established during the joint planning process through the implementation of the District 's management plan and rules.

(d-1a) The District representatives shall:

- (1) adopt DFCs under this section for each approximately 50-year planning period;
- (2) identify interim values for the DFCs adopted under Subdivision (1) for time periods not to exceed 10 years solely to assist the District in monitoring interim progress in achieving the DFCs adopted for the approximately 50-year planning period;
- (3) include an explanation in plain language of why a DFC adopted for an aquifer was changed if the DFC is different from the DFC adopted for the aquifer over the preceding five-year joint planning period; and
- (4) include a summary of how the District is performing in achieving the DFCs.

#### **REFERENCES**

Green, R.T., F. P. Bertetti, B.P. Wilcox, and R.N. McGinnis. 2008. Investigation of the Groundwater Systems in the Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District—Phase II. Southwest Research Institute. Contract Report to the Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District.

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Texas Water Development Board. 2020. Projected Exempt Groundwater Use Estimates. Groundwater Management Area 13. TWDB Estimates [http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/management\\_areas/exempt\\_use/GMA\\_13\\_ExemptUse\\_2020.pdf](http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/management_areas/exempt_use/GMA_13_ExemptUse_2020.pdf), accessed March 2024

Texas Water Development Board. 2021. Water Use of Texas Water Utilities. Fourth Biennial Report to the Texas Legislature. 25p.