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EDWARDS AQUIFER AUTHORITY

# GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

March 2005

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Editor: Margaret Garcia

The General Manager's Report  
is published monthly.

**Our Mission:**

*The Authority is committed to  
manage, enhance, and protect  
the Edwards Aquifer system.*



## Message from the General Manager – Robert J. Potts Authority Board Passes Habitat Conservation Plan Submission

At their regular monthly meeting held Tuesday, March 8, 2005, Edwards Aquifer Authority Board of Directors voted to approve the Draft Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to be submitted to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service) for review and approval. The goal of the Authority's HCP is to optimize the use of the Edwards Aquifer while preserving the habitat of the endangered species dependent upon springflow from Comal and San Marcos springs. The review process may take as long as two years and there will be opportunities for public input before a final contract is developed.

The board of directors also voted to make some recommendations to the Texas Legislature. The board voted to recommend the Edwards Aquifer Authority Act be amended by revising the "pumping cap" equal to the sum of all groundwater withdrawal permits issued; including stronger language addressing critical period management issues; and deleting further pumping reductions and fees. "This action will allow the agency to accomplish its management mission without any undue burden on one particular portion of the region," stated Doug Miller, Chairman of the Board.

Additionally, the board of directors recommended that a concept by Rep. Robert Puente (D – San Antonio) to provide the Authority with the ability to regulate water quality over the Edwards Aquifer, should he decide to file this bill, include the Edwards Aquifer Recharge & Contributing Zones. The board also suggests it be allowed to delegate its authority in appropriate situations and receive the revenue for the responsibility of safeguarding Edwards' water quality.

In other action, the board responded to a legislative proposal to include Kinney County in the Edwards Aquifer Authority's jurisdiction. Should

(Continued on next page)



## Authority Board Passes Habitat Conservation Plan Submission *(continued)*

by Robert J. Potts, General Manager

Kinney County be included in the Authority jurisdiction the board requests that it be allowed to issue permits for Edwards and non-Edwards Aquifer wells in Kinney County and have the ability to address the "western hydrogeologic division." The Authority would continue to examine and refine this hydrologic boundary. The board did not take a formal position on whether Kinney County should be included in the Authority's area.

In other business before the board, Authority directors approved four initial regular permits representing approximately 4,500 acre-feet of Edwards groundwater. These permits were for applicants who had previously filed protests on their proposed permits. After further review of the applicants' file, all parties agreed the applicants provided additional documentation to substantiate claims for more Edwards groundwater than was originally proposed by staff. In addition, Authority directors concurred with two proposals for decisions presented by Administrative Law Judges from the State Office of Administrative Hearings and granted two permit applications. The board also denied three other permit applications. To date, the Authority has taken final action on 1,090 Initial Regular Permit applications, issued 874 permits, representing 569,750 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights, and denied 216 permit applications.

## Authority Directors present 7th Annual A.O. "Odie" Gilliam Agricultural Water Conservation Award

by Margaret Garcia  
Program Manager – Public Affairs



On Tuesday, March 8, 2005, the Edwards Aquifer Authority presented the Seventh Annual A.O. "Odie" Gilliam Agricultural Water Conservation Award to Medina and Uvalde County irrigator Mr. Greg Saathoff. Mr. Saathoff was recognized for the conservation efforts practiced on his farm located in Sabinal, Texas.

Mr. Saathoff is a resident of Medina County and farms land in both Medina and Uvalde counties. Mr. Saathoff has implemented water conservation practices to reduce both water use and costs associated with his farming operation and has successfully reduced his water usage by one-third on approximately 1,460 acres of land farmed using center pivots and linear move sprinkler irrigation systems. Mr. Saathoff operates Low Pressure in Canopy (LPIC) sprinkler systems, Low Elevation Spray Application (LESA) irrigation systems, uses minimum till soil conservation practices, and dry land farms approximately 2,100 acres.

Members of the Gilliam Family were also present for the ceremony. The Authority established the award in memory of the late A.O. "Odie" Gilliam. Mr. Gilliam was an Authority director representing District 12, Medina County, from July 1996 until his resignation in January 1998. Mr. Gilliam was a farmer who was dedicated to the efficient use of water in all applications. A pioneer in water conservation, Mr. Gilliam invested in new water conservation equipment and practices during his irrigation career.



# Edwards Aquifer Optimization Program Update

by John Hoyt, Program Manager – Water Quality  
Geary Schindel, Chief Technical Officer/  
Program Manager – Aquifer Science



The basic description and purpose of the Edward Aquifer Optimization Program (EAOP) is repeated in the following paragraph to provide background information for new readers and to provide a reference for the regular reader. Subsequent paragraphs provide information relevant to the specific report month.

The Edwards Aquifer Authority (the Authority) has undertaken the Edwards Aquifer Optimization Program (EAOP), a comprehensive program for the study and management of the Edwards Aquifer. The EAOP includes a series of interrelated, mission-directed biologic and hydrogeologic research studies known as the Optimization Technical Studies (OTS). The OTS are designed to evaluate potential technical options for increasing the amount of water stored in the Edwards Aquifer and identify various methods for optimizing the amount of water available for withdrawal. Data and information obtained from the OTS will provide aquifer managers with the tools necessary to make scientifically-sound decisions to benefit aquifer users and preserve the environment supported by the aquifer, including the Comal and San Marcos springs and downstream aquatic habitats.

In February 2005, the board of directors considered two OTS-related items and the Research and Technology (R&T) Committee considered four OTS-related items. In January, the board considered the following items:

- Comprehensive and Critical Period Monitoring Program to Evaluate the Effects of Variable Flow on Biologic Resources in the Comal and San Marcos Springs Aquatic Ecosystems. The board approved a contract with BIO-WEST, Inc. to continue collecting biologic data from these important aquatic ecosystems. Authority contractors have been collecting these data since 2000. The monitoring work is designed to address critical questions associated with water quality and variable flow in the Comal and San Marcos springs aquatic ecosystems. These monitoring data are needed to assure the best available biological information for the development of a regional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) necessary to obtain a Section 10A endangered species take permit.
- Evaluation of Woody Species Best Management Practices in Relation to Water Quality and Quantity Studies on Watersheds in Government Canyon and Honey Creek State Natural Areas.

The board approved the Authority's 2005 cooperative funding for this ongoing project. 2005 will be year seven of the eight-year study that is being managed by the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service. The primary focus of



the study is to evaluate woody species (primarily Ashe juniper) best management practices relative to enhancing water quality and increasing aquifer recharge in rangeland watersheds.

In February, the Research and Technology Committee considered the following OTS-related items:

- Noble and Active Gas Sampling.

The committee voted to recommend the board approve a Joint Funding Agreement (JFA) between the Authority and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to perform this focused flowpath study. The purpose of this study is to apply noble gas, active gas, and groundwater dating geochemistry to better understand groundwater flow in the Knippa Gap region of the Edwards Aquifer. These techniques will assist in identifying multiple water sources, recharge areas, ground water mixing, and unique elemental and isotopic “signatures” of groundwater sources and groundwater-rock interactions. The board will consider the JFA in March.

- HSPF Recharge Models for the San Antonio Segment of the Balcones Fault Zone Edwards Aquifer.

The committee received a report on this completed study. The purpose of the study was to update the methodology of estimating recharge to the aquifer by using a computer simulation model titled Hydrologic Simulation Program-Fortran (HSPF). LBG-Guyton Associates and its subcontractors applied the HSPF model to the drainage area and recharge zone of the nine major drainage basins that flow across the aquifer. HSPF is an improvement over the historical methodology currently in use due to the ability of the model to account for and utilize multiple hydrologic parameters. Results of the project indicate that the HSPF model produced similar recharge estimates relative to two other historical methods including the USGS method currently in use.

- Conduits and Turbulent Flow in the Edwards Aquifer.

The committee received a report on this completed study. The purpose of the report was to address the following questions raised during design of a MODFLOW model of the Edwards Aquifer:

- a.) What are the characteristics of aquifer-scale conduit networks?
- b.) What tests can be applied to determine whether there are aquifer-scale conduit networks in the Edwards Aquifer?
- c.) Where might such conduit networks be located and how could they be incorporated in the MODFLOW model?

The report discusses each question providing background, theory, and data results with interpretation to address each of the questions. The report includes a figure which presents the locations of major and minor conduits across the Edwards Aquifer. A majority of these conduits were included in the MODFLOW model of the aquifer.

- Structural Controls on the Edwards Aquifer/Trinity Aquifer Interface in the Helotes Quadrangle, Texas.

The committee received a report on this completed study. The purpose of this project was to generate a three-dimensional computer model and predictions of localized fault related deformation in the Edwards Aquifer and Trinity Aquifer in the study area (Helotes, Texas USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map). A second major objective for this study was to analyze potential hydrologic communication across the interface between the Edwards Aquifer and



the Trinity Aquifer, taking into account fault related deformation and juxtaposition of stratigraphic units across key faults. Results of the study indicate that the large fault surfaces that cut multiple layers depicted in the Helotes area geologic framework model provide potential pathways for both vertical and lateral movement of water between the Edwards and Trinity aquifers.

A listing of all ongoing and completed OTS-related studies is presented below:

#### Biologic Studies

- Comprehensive and Critical Period Monitoring Program to Evaluate the Effects of Variable Flow on Biological Resources in the Comal and San Marcos Springs Ecosystems
- Texas wild-rice reproduction (**completed**)
- Cagle's Map Turtle instream flow and habitat requirements (**completed**)

#### Flowpath/Modeling Studies

- Edwards Aquifer computer model development - MODFLOW
- Estimation of hydraulic parameters for the Edwards Aquifer management model – MODFLOW (**completed**)
- Development of management modules for the Edwards Aquifer MODFLOW model
- Synoptic water level measurement events and well surveying to support the Edwards Aquifer MODFLOW model
- Karst aquifer modeling research (**Phase I completed**)
- Edwards Aquifer freshwater/saline water interface studies
- North Medina County Flow Path Studies - Hydrologic budget analysis of Medina Lake and Diversion Lake (**completed**)
- North Medina County Flow Path Studies – Helicopter electromagnetic survey in the vicinity of Seco Sinkhole (**completed**)
- Knippa Gap Flow Path Studies - Investigation of groundwater systems in Uvalde County
- Knippa Gap Flow Path Studies - Leona Formation geophysical survey (**completed**)
- Tracer testing of aquifer flowpaths at Comal and San Marcos springs and northern Bexar County
- North Bexar County Flow Path Studies - Analysis of structural controls on the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers interface in the Camp Bullis Quadrangle and surrounding area (**completed**)
- North Bexar County Flow Path Studies - Analysis of structural controls on the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers interface in the Helotes Quadrangle (**completed**)
- North Bexar County Flow Path Study – Helicopter electromagnetic survey in the vicinity of Camp Bullis
- Development of updated methods for calculating recharge to the Edwards Aquifer (**completed**)
- Statistical Analysis of Hydrologic Data (**completed**)
- Edwards Aquifer fracture/conduit study (**completed**)

#### Recharge Enhancement Studies

- Range management – paired watershed study at Honey Creek and Government Canyon State Natural areas
- Range management – augmenting aquifer recharge through brush management
- Analysis of recharge and recirculation (**Phase I completed**)
- Evaluation of augmentation methodologies in support of in-situ refugia at Comal and San Marcos springs (**completed**)

Final project reports for all completed OTS-related studies can be viewed on the Authority's website at [www.edwardsaquifer.org](http://www.edwardsaquifer.org). If you have questions regarding the studies listed above, please call Mr. Geary Schindel, P.G., Chief Technical Officer/Program Manager - Aquifer Science.





# Notes from the Underground

with Geary M. Schindel, P.G., Chief Technical Officer/Program Manager – Aquifer Science

## Tracer Testing in the Panther Springs Creek Basin, Northern Bexar County

Between October 2004 and the end of January 2005, the Edwards Aquifer Authority staff in conjunction with George Veni and Associates (GVA) completed three phases of tracer testing in the Panther Springs Creek basin in the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone. Panther Springs Creek originates in northern Bexar County and flows southward through Stone Oak, roughly paralleling Blanco Road until it joins Salado Creek near the San Antonio International Airport. The purpose of the tracer tests was to:

- Investigate groundwater flowpaths in the recharge zone.
- Measure groundwater velocities in the recharge zone.
- Investigate the hydraulic connectivity between the Edwards and the Trinity aquifers.

The tests were conducted in conjunction with George Veni and Associates under contract to the Authority and is the second year of a three-year contract between the Authority and GVA for tracer test support. During these tests, the Authority received tremendous cooperation from the Bexar Metropolitan Water District (Bexar Met), The Club at Sonterra, the San Antonio River Authority, Bible Study Fellowship, Camp Bullis, City of Shavano Park, Cadillac Water Corporation, and other well owners.

In each of the tests, a harmless dye was injected into the groundwater system through a cave or sinkhole and water samples were collected from an extensive array of public and private wells throughout the Panther Springs Creek basin. Table 1 summarizes the injection points and dates. The injection points for each phase were selected to move successively farther north to investigate the hydraulic connectivity between the Edwards and the Trinity aquifers. All of the dyes are approved by the Food and Drug Administration and are used as colorants in medical procedures, drugs, and/or cosmetics. The Authority used dye concentrations that would be visible at the injection point, but not visible at nearby monitoring wells and public water supply wells.

The monitoring system consisted of more than 20 public and private wells including the irrigation wells at the Club at Sonterra, the Bexar Met water supply wells in the Hollywood Park area, and Authority monitoring wells. The monitoring wells are completed in either the Edwards or the Trinity aquifers. Figure 1 shows the locations of the principal monitoring wells.

Table 1: Summary of Injection Points

Phase	Injection Point	Injection Date	Dye	Dye Recovery Location	Recovery Date	Distance in feet	Travel Time (days)	Apparent Velocity (ft/day)
1	Stone Pond Cave	10/19/04	Uranine	Well 68-28-608	10/23/04	12,800	3.5	3,600
	Dynamite Cave	10/19/04	Eosin	Well 68-28-608	10/23/04	9,500	3.5	2,700
2	Poor Boy Baculum Cave	12/3/04	Uranine	Well 68-28-608	12/6/04	19,500	2.8	6,900
	Genesis Cave	12/8/04	Eosin	Sonterra Well 6 Sonterra Well 7	1/19/05	3,300	42	80
3	Poor Boy Baculum Cave	1/14/05	Uranine	Well 68-28-608	1/16/05	19,500	1.7	11,600
	Boneyard Pit	1/17/05	Phloxine	Well 68-28-608	1/19/05	24,000	1.8	13,300
	Blanco Road Cave	1/19/05	Eosin	Well 68-28-608	1/24/05	25,900	4.8	5,400



The results of the tracer tests revealed discrete groundwater flowpaths beneath Panther Springs Creek. Six of the seven tracer tests were detected in Well 68-28-608, which is completed in the Edwards Aquifer (Figure 1). Dye from the Genesis Cave tracer test was detected in Sonterra Wells No. 6 and No. 7.

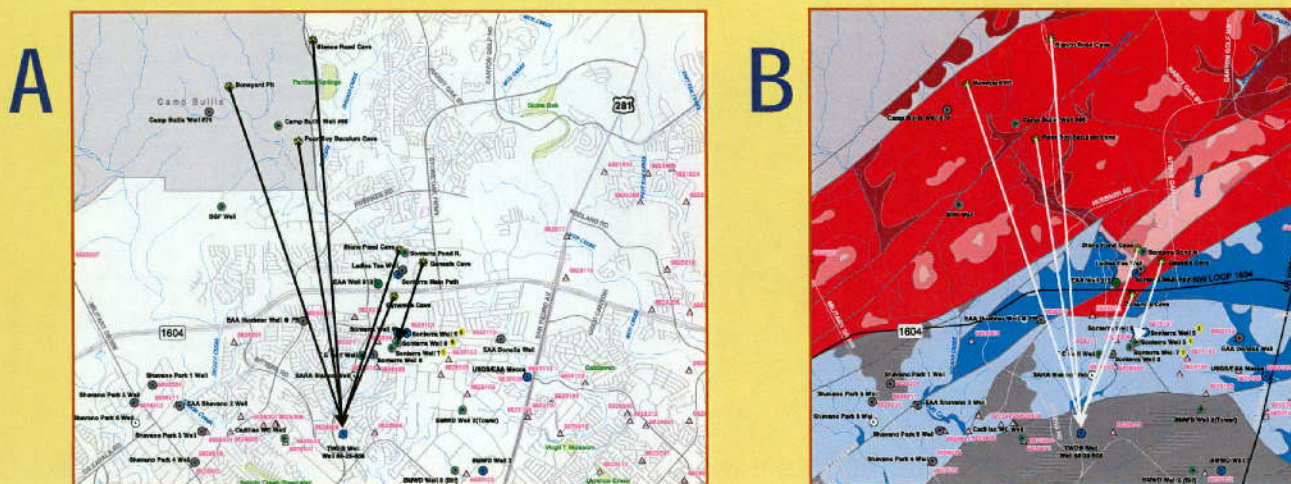
Groundwater velocities for dyes detected in well 68-28-608 ranged from 2,700 to more 13,000 feet per day as calculated from the arrival time for the center of mass of the detected dye. Note that this is an apparent groundwater velocity because the measured distance from injection to recovery point on the surface is shorter than the actual distance the dye traveled through the conduits. Therefore, actual groundwater velocities are greater than apparent velocities. The apparent groundwater velocities are very high and are characteristic of karst aquifers.

The tracer test results also indicate that, under certain conditions, groundwater flows freely between the Upper Member of the Glen Rose Formation (uppermost portion of the Trinity Aquifer) and the Edwards Aquifer. Maps from Poor Boy Baculum Cave, Genesis Cave, and Boneyard Pit show they pass through the Edwards Limestone allowing dye to be injected directly into the Upper Glen Rose Limestone. Blanco Road Cave is formed in the Edwards Limestone but water entering the cave most likely also recharges the Glen Rose Limestone. The dyes from these tracer tests were detected in Well 68-28-608 which is 500 feet deep and is completed in the Edwards Aquifer. Dyes traveling along the flowpaths between the caves (injection points) and Well 68-28-608 crossed several northeast-southwest trending faults in which members of the Edwards and Glen Rose formations are juxtaposed. Some of the faults have hundreds of feet of vertical displacement but did not present a barrier to groundwater flow.

The tracer test data is the first empirical tests related to the role that large faults play in controlling groundwater flow in the aquifer. Some aquifer researchers have postulated that large displacement faults act as barriers to groundwater flow. In northern Bexar County, large faults were suspected of preventing the flow of water from the recharge zone in the north to the artesian zone in the south and rather sweeps the water to the west and into Medina County. However, the tracer tests clearly show that large faults play little, if any, role in controlling groundwater flow directions and that groundwater can quickly move from the Upper Glen Rose Limestone and Edward Limestone in the recharge zone to the shallow artesian zone of the Edwards Aquifer.

If you have any questions regarding these tracer tests, please call Mr. Geary Schindel, Chief Technical Officer, at (210) 222-2204.

Figure 1: (A) shows tracer test injection and recovery location; (B) shows tracer test results.





## 2005 Aquifer Management Fees

by Brock Curry, Program Manager – Administration

Staff issued 308 non-agricultural aquifer management fee invoices based on authorized use for 2005. These invoices were based on an aquifer management fee rate of \$38.00 per acre-foot. Non-agricultural fees were due in full by March 1 but 54 pumpers prefer to pay their fees monthly. As of February 28, the Authority has collected \$2,729,956 or 26% of the budgeted amount. Staff issued reminder postcards to 44 non-agricultural pumpers who did not submit payment by March 1. Aquifer management fees from these late payers totals \$215,981.

Aquifer management fees for 2004 agricultural use were due January 31, 2005. As set forth in the Edwards Aquifer Authority Act, the aquifer management fee rate for agricultural users is \$2.00 per acre-foot. As of February 28, the Authority has collected \$113,248 in aquifer management fee revenue or 75% of the amount budgeted. Staff is pursuing payment from 9 agricultural pumpers who reported use for 2004 but failed to pay the associated aquifer management fees due.

Staff will begin enforcement proceedings on all delinquent fee payers in mid-March.

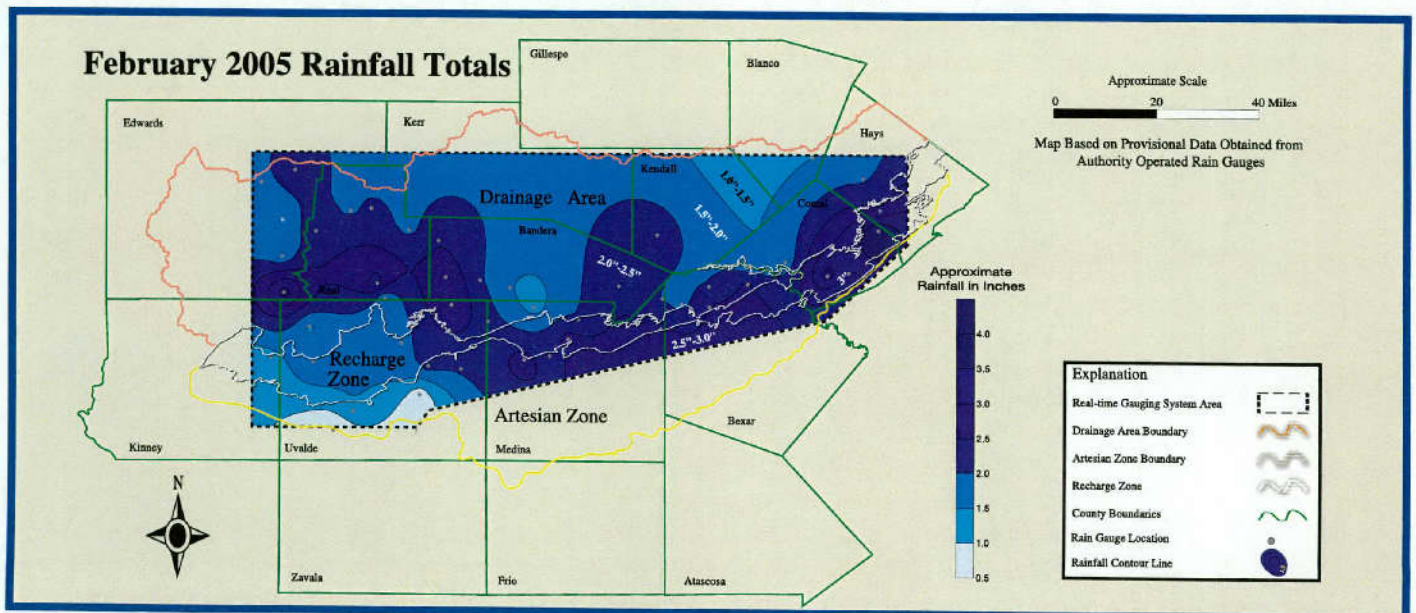
## Real-time Precipitation Gauging System

by Geary M. Schindel, P.G., Chief Technical Officer/Program Manager – Aquifer Science

The Authority operates 59 “real-time” precipitation gauges that record data on six-minute intervals and transmit this data to the Authority’s office via radio. The rain gauges are generally located over the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Contributing (Drainage) Zone. Acquired data is used in aquifer recharge calculations, production of rainfall maps, and in a variety of research projects.

The map of the February 2005 rainfall totals, as recorded by the real-time gauging system, indicated above average rainfall across the region. This is in contrast to January rainfall that was varied and sporadic. Average rainfall this month was measured at 2.12 inches (as compared to 1.7 inches in January 2004) with the highest measurement of 4.11 inches recorded in northeastern Comal County. A minimum rainfall recorded was 0.4 inches in southern Uvalde County. Two inches of rain or more fell across much of Real, eastern Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal and Hays Counties

If you have questions regarding the Authority’s real-time precipitation gauging system, please call Mr. Geary Schindel, P.G., Chief Technical Officer/Program Manager – Aquifer Science.





## Initial Regular Permits

By Robert A. Burns, Program Coordinator

In February, Authority directors approved 2 initial regular permits representing approximately 833.431 acre-feet of Edwards groundwater. One of permits was for an applicant who had previously filed a protest on their proposed permit. After further review of the applicant's files, all parties agreed the applicant provided additional documentation to substantiate their claim for more Edwards groundwater than originally proposed by staff. The Authority's directors concurred with one proposal for decisions presented by the Administrative Law Judge from the State Office of Administrative Hearings and granted one permit application for 120.200 acre-feet of Edwards groundwater.

To date, the Authority has taken final action on 1,081 Initial Regular Permit applications, issued 868 permits, representing 564,922 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights, and denied 213 permit applications. Approximately 16 permit applications remain, representing approximately 4,367 acre-feet of Edwards groundwater.

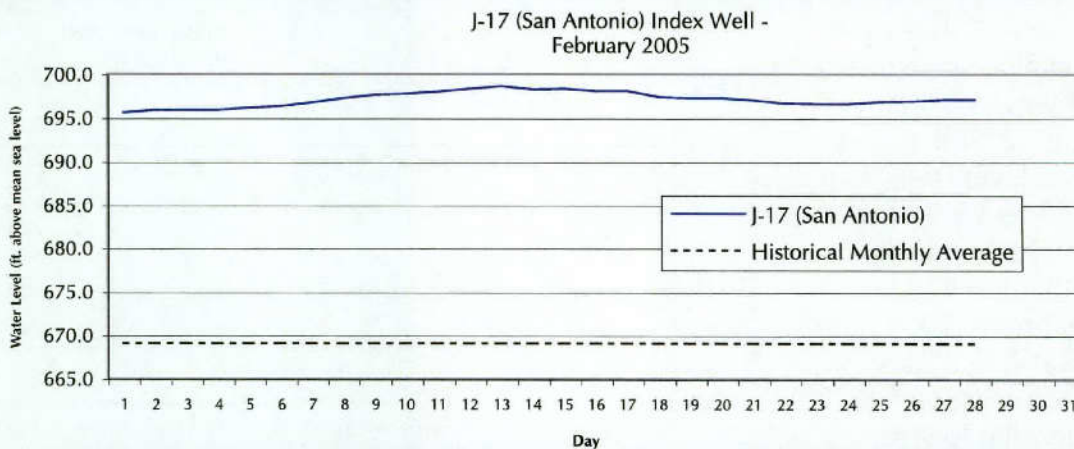
For information regarding this program, please contact Mr. Robert Burns, Program Coordinator at (210) 222-2204, ext. 143.

## MONTHLY WATER LEVEL & SPRINGFLOW REPORT

Aquifer levels can be viewed on the Authority's web site at [www.edwardsaquifer.org](http://www.edwardsaquifer.org)

### J-17 (San Antonio) Index Well – February 2005

The J-17 index well level average in February 2005 was 697.1' above mean sea level (msl) – up 1.0 foot from last month's average of 696.1' msl. The February 2005 high was 698.7' (Feb. 13) and the low was 695.6' (Feb. 1), a range of 3.1 feet. The February 2005 average is 28.0 feet above the J-17 historical monthly average for February of 669.1' msl.



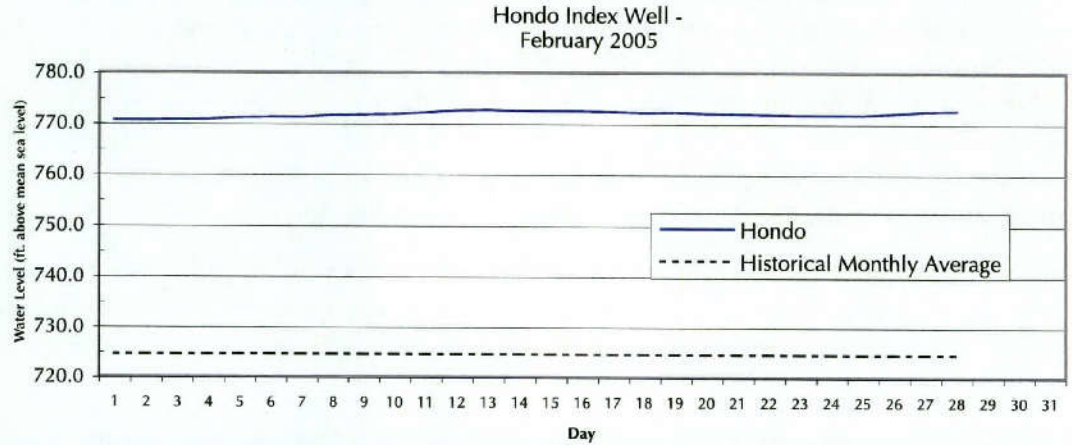
### J-17 (San Antonio) Index Well – Combined Historic Record for Two Wells: 1932-2004

	February 2005	February 2004	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	698.7	681.6	June 14, 1992	703.3
<b>Minimum</b>	695.6	680.5	August 17, 1956	612.5
<b>Average</b>	697.1	680.9	Feb. (1932-2004)	669.1



## Hondo Index Well – February 2005

The Hondo index well level average in February 2005 was 771.8' above mean sea level (msl) – up 0.7 feet from last month's average of 771.1' msl. The February 2005 high was 772.6' (Feb. 13) and the low was 770.5' (Feb. 2), a range of 2.1 feet. The February 2005 average is 47.3 feet above the Hondo Well historical monthly average for February of 724.5' msl.

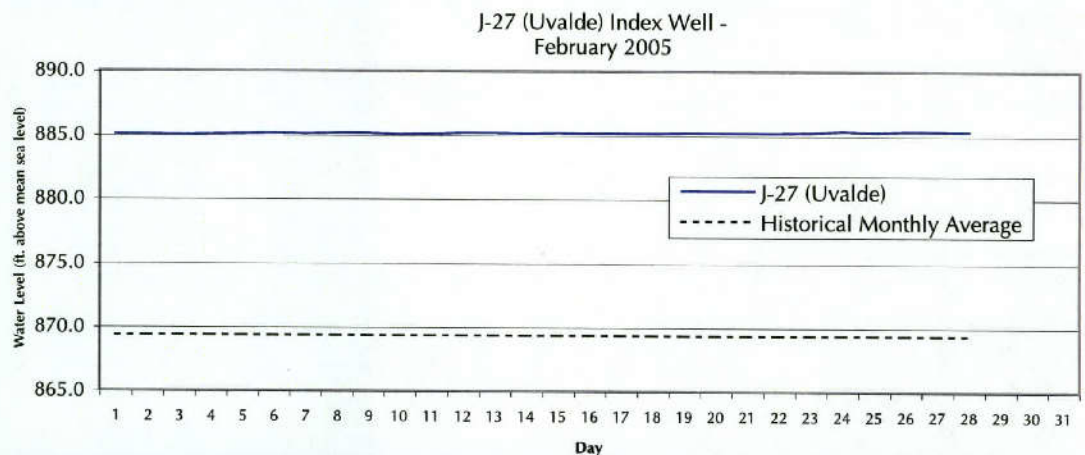


### Hondo Index Well – Historic Record: 1986-2004

	February 2005	February 2004	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	772.6	739.4	June 14, 1992	779.0
<b>Minimum</b>	770.5	737.3	June 29, 1990	651.0
<b>Average</b>	771.8	738.2	Feb. (1986-2004)	724.5

## J-27 (Uvalde) Index Well – February 2005

The J-27 index well level average in February 2005 was 885.2' above mean sea level (msl) – up 0.2 feet from last month's average of 885.0' msl. The February 2005 high was 885.3' (last occurring on Feb. 28) and the low was 885.0' (last occurring on Feb. 3), a range of 0.3 feet. The February 2005 average is 15.9 feet above the J-27 historical monthly average for February of 869.3' msl.



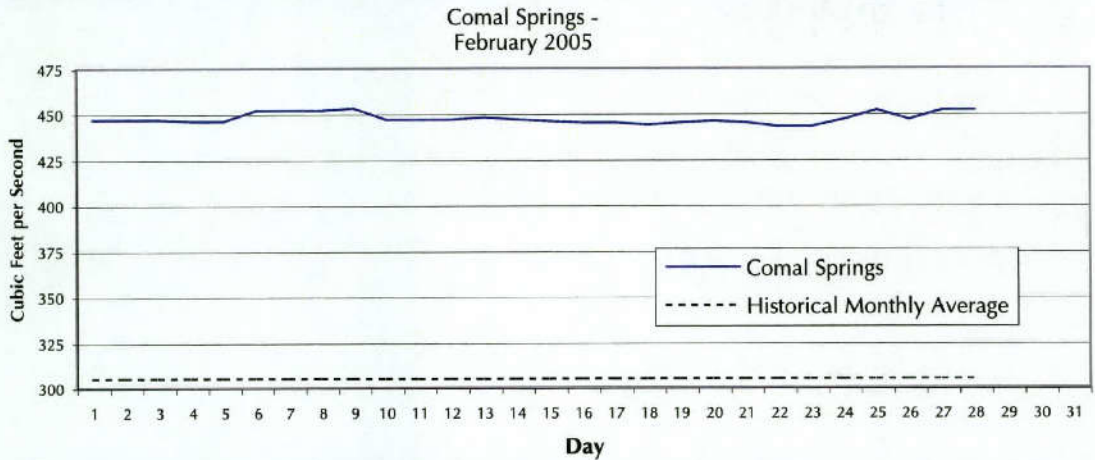
### J-27 (Uvalde) Index Well – Historic Record: 1940-2004

	February 2005	February 2004	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	885.3	880.1	June 15, 1987	889.0
<b>Minimum</b>	885.0	879.3	April 13, 1957	811.0
<b>Average</b>	885.2	879.7	March (1940-2004)	869.3



## Comal Springs – February 2005

Comal spring flow averaged 448 cubic feet per second (cfs) in February 2005 – up 7 cfs from last month's average of 441 cfs. Comal spring flow ranged from a maximum of 453 cfs (Feb. 9) to a minimum of 443 cfs (last occurring on Feb. 23), a range of 10 cfs. The February 2005 average was 142.9 cfs above the historical monthly average of 305.1 cfs.

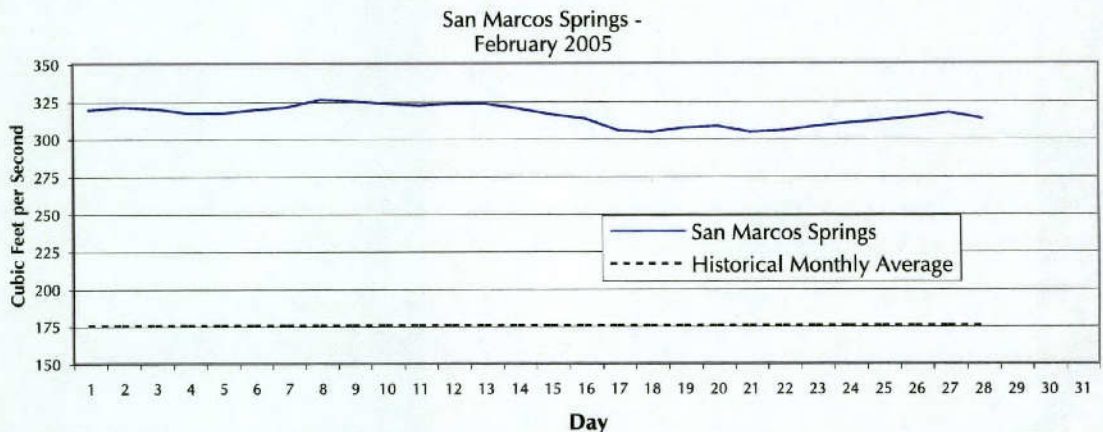


### Comal Springs Historic Record: 1927-2004

	February 2005	February 2004	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	453	360	October 14, 1973	534.0
<b>Minimum</b>	443	354	August 8, 1956	0.0
<b>Average</b>	448	357	Feb. (1927-2004)	305.1

## San Marcos Springs – February 2005

San Marcos spring flow averaged 315 cfs in February 2005 – down 18 cfs from last month's average of 333 cfs. San Marcos spring flow ranged from a maximum of 326 cfs (Feb. 8) to a minimum of 304 cfs (last occurring on Feb. 21), a range of 22 cfs. The February 2005 average was 139.9 cfs above the historical monthly average of 175.1 cfs.



### San Marcos Springs Historic Record: 1956-2004

	February 2005	February 2004	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	326	159	March 12, 1992	451.0
<b>Minimum</b>	304	149	August 15, 1956	46.0
<b>Average</b>	315	154	Feb. (1956-2004)	175.1





**EDWARDS AQUIFER**  
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**BE AQUIFER AWARE**

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR MARCH & APRIL

MARCH

Tues. 3/22	11 AM 1 PM 2 PM	Aquifer Management Planning Committee Legislative Committee Permits Committee
Wed. 3/23	11AM 2 PM	Finance/Administrative Committee R&T Committee
Mon. 3/28	12 PM	Executive Committee

APRIL

Mon. 4/4	12 PM	Executive Committee
Tues. 4/12	3 PM	Board Meeting, Edwards Aquifer Authority Conference Center, 1615 N. St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas
Fri. 4/22		Battle of Flowers Day, EAA Offices Closed
Tues. 4/26	11 AM 1 PM 2 PM	Aquifer Management Planning Committee Legislative Committee Permits Committee
Wed. 4/27	11AM 2 PM	Finance/Administrative Committee R&T Committee

**Authority meeting times & dates are subject to change.**

Visit our website at [www.edwardsaquifer.org](http://www.edwardsaquifer.org) for up-to-the minute information on meeting times and dates.