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July 2003

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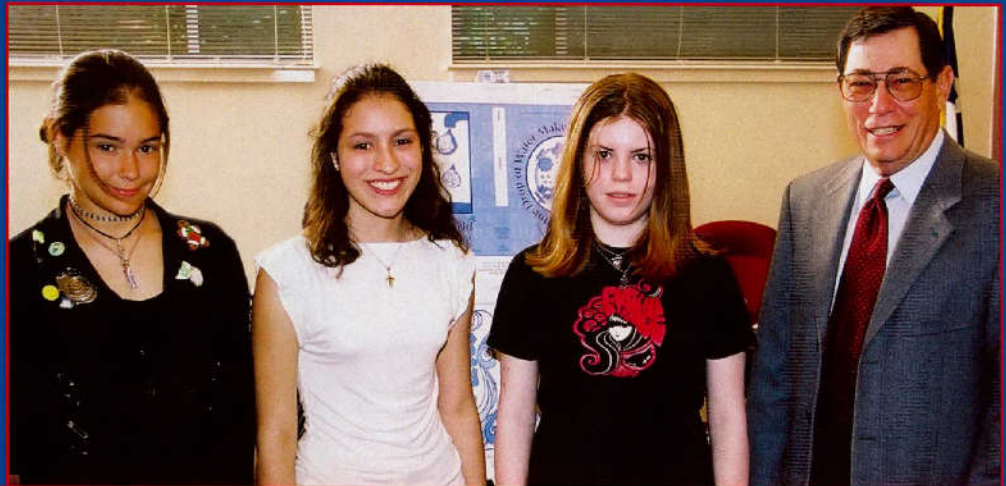
Editor: Margaret Garcia

The General Manager's Report is published monthly.

**Our Mission:**

*The Authority is committed to manage and protect the Edwards Aquifer system and work with others to ensure the entire region of a sustainable, adequate, high quality, and cost effective supply of water, now, and in the future.*

# EDWARDS AQUIFER AUTHORITY GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT



## 2002-2003 Book Cover Contest Winners

by Becky Alvarez, Education Coordinator

Chairman Michael Beldon announced the winners of the 2002-2003 Edwards Aquifer Authority's region wide book cover contest at the June board of director's meeting. The winners selected in two categories best illustrated this year's theme, "Edwards Aquifer Protection Is Up To You." Students from over 400 schools across the region were invited to participate in this year's book cover design contest.

The winners in the 4th through 8th grade category –

**3rd place winner: Anabella Castillo**  
A 4th grade student from  
Royal Gate Elementary School

**Tied for 1st place: Jacqui Jaime and Emily Royall**  
8th grade students from Hobby Middle School

In the 9th through 12th grade category –

**1st place winner: Marie Shillito**  
A 9th grade student from Madison High School

(continued on next page)

## 2002-2003 Book Cover Contest Winners *(continued)*

by Becky Alvarez, Education Coordinator



*Marie Shillito, 9-12 grade 1st place winner, with her mother Lois and her sister Robyn.*



*Jacqui Jaime, 4-8 grade winner, tied for 1st place, with her parents Jorge and Judi.*



*Emily Royall, 4-8 grade winner, tied for 1st place, with her mother Caroline.*

The designs of the first place winners in the 4th through 8th grade category and the design of the first place winner in the 9th through 12th grade category will be printed on 350,000 book covers distributed to students in all grades across the region during the 2003-2004 school year. In addition, contest winners received a certificate of participation and a U. S. Savings Bond.

The purpose of the Authority's contest is to increase water conservation awareness and to stress the importance of understanding, conserving, and protecting the Edwards Aquifer to students throughout the Authority's region.

# Edwards Aquifer Optimization Program Update

by John Hoyt, Program Manager  
Aquifer Science

The basic description and purpose of the Edwards Aquifer Optimization Program (EAOP) are 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 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 seventeen inter-related, 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 June 2003, Authority directors approved one OTS-related item and the Research and Technology Committee (R&T) voted to recommend the board approve two additional OTS-related items. On June 10th, the board voted to approve a joint funding agreement (JFA) between the Authority and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for an analysis of the geologic structure in northern Bexar County. The analysis will focus on geologic structure that may control the Edwards Aquifer/Trinity Aquifer interface in the area of Helotes, Texas. Southwest Research Institute (SWRI) will serve as COE's contractor for the structural analysis.

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## Edwards Aquifer Optimization Program Update *(continued)*

by John Hoyt, Program Manager – Aquifer Science



On June 30th, the R&T Committee voted to recommend the board approve an interlocal cooperation agreement between the Authority and San Antonio Water System (SAWS) for the continuation of work to better define the freshwater/saline water interface within the Edwards Aquifer. The Authority and SAWS have been cooperatively funding saline water studies since 1998. The 2003 agreement will result in the installation of three additional interface monitoring wells in south central San Antonio, continued data collection at existing monitoring wells, and the initiation of a computer model to better characterize the interface. The Committee also voted to recommend the board approve a contract with George Veni and Associates for tracer testing and stormwater monitoring. The work will serve to define flowpaths with the aquifer in the area of major springs and will serve to characterize stormwater quality recharging the aquifer in northern Bexar County.

In addition to the OTS-related items discussed above, the following OTS-related studies are currently underway or have been completed:

- Texas wild-rice reproduction.
- Comprehensive and Critical Period Monitoring Program to Evaluate the Effects of Variable Flow on Biological Resources in the Comal and San Marcos Springs Ecosystems.
- Cagle's Map Turtle instream flow and habitat requirements (completed).
- Edwards Aquifer computer model development.
- Improved aquifer parameter estimation for computer model in-pur data sets (completed).
- Edwards Aquifer freshwater/saline water interface studies.
- Hydrologic budget analysis of Medina Lake and Diversion Lake for the North Medina County Flow Path Study.
- Electromagnetic survey in the vicinity of Seco Sinkhole.
- Analysis of structural controls on the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers interface in the Camp Bullis Quadrangle and surrounding area.
- Tracer testing of aquifer flowpaths at Comal and San Marcos springs.
- Leona Formation geophysical survey.
- Development of updated methods for calculating recharge to the Edwards Aquifer (Blanco and Nueces River basins completed).
- Statistical Analysis of Hydrologic Data (completed).
- Edwards Aquifer fracture/conduit study.
- Evaluation of water quality and water quantity benefits of woody species best management practices on selected watersheds in the Edwards Aquifer region.
- Evaluation of augmentation methodologies in support of in-situ refugia at Comal and San Marcos springs.

If you have questions regarding the EAOP or studies listed above, please call John Hoyt, Aquifer Science Program Manager.

## Real-time Precipitation Gauging System

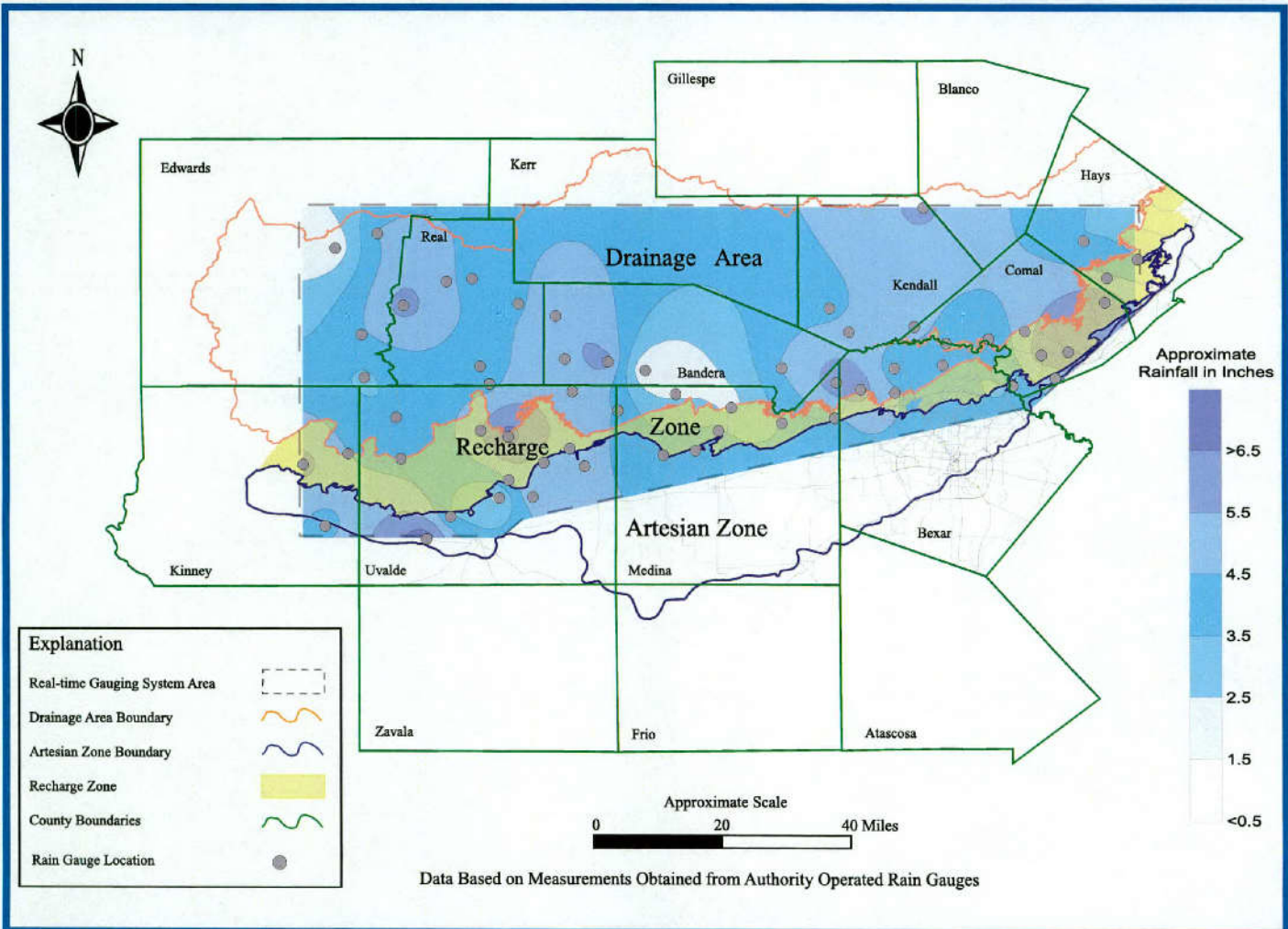
by John Hoyt, Program Manager – Aquifer Science

The Authority operates 65 “real-time” precipitation gauges that transmit data to the Authority office every 6 minutes. The rain gauges are generally located over the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and drainage area. Acquired data are used in Edwards Aquifer recharge calculations, precipitation enhancement program evaluations, and a variety of research projects.

The attached map of the June 2003 rainfall totals, as recorded by the real-time gauging system, indicates that the area generally received from 3.5 to 4.5 inches of rainfall. The maximum monthly rainfall total was 7.28 inches in southwestern Uvalde County and the minimum monthly rainfall total was 1.49 inches in south central Bandera County.

If you have questions regarding the attached map or the Authority’s real-time precipitation gauging system, please call Mr. John Hoyt, Aquifer Science Program Manager.

## June 2003 Rainfall Totals



Vaidina Farm Sinkhole - Photo by Kurt Menking



# Inside the Edwards Aquifer

## with Geary M. Schindel, P.G., Chief Technical Officer

### Maintaining Private Drinking Water Wells



**P**ublic water supply systems provide many services to their customers. The public water supply system is responsible for development of the raw water source, water withdrawal and treatment, creating and maintaining a distribution system, making water available for fire protection, testing and maintaining water quality, monthly billing to provide funding to maintain and upgrade the system, public education . . . Public water supply systems are required to meet all of these obligations and more through the Safe Drinking Water Act. Public water supply systems provide water to their customers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is a rare event when clean water isn't available at the "turn of a knob."

Citizens that live outside a public water supply service area must provide their own water source. There are many potential sources for private water supplies: rainwater harvesting, water hauling, surface streams, and springs - but the most common source is a water well. Across the United States, approximately 42 million people obtain water from their own private drinking water supplies (U.S.G.S).

The operation of a private water supply well requires a commitment to perform many tasks normally provided by a public water supply. These tasks range from maintenance of pumps and plumbing to protecting and testing for water quality. If a well is improperly maintained, disruption of the water supply can curtail many of the activities we've become accustomed to. Of greater concern is the potential health threat resulting from the introduction of harmful bacterium and other pathogens to the water supply. Regular inspection and testing of a well helps to ensure continued water quality and quantity and is one of the most important tasks that a homeowner can perform.

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The two most common water quality problems for the private water well user is nitrate and coliform bacteria. High nitrates are usually derived from human activities and include excessive fertilizer use or human or animal waste. High nitrates can be of particular concern to infants. Coliform bacteria is usually a sign of the presence of human or animal waste and is an indicator of the possible presence of pathogens. At a minimum, each private water well system should be tested for these two parameters once a year. If you suspect a problem, you should certainly test more frequently and for more parameters. Most problems can be corrected by either mechanical repairs or the addition of a treatment system. However, some cases may require a new source of water or drilling of a new well. If serious problems persist, you may need to rely on bottled water until a new source can be obtained. Testing for nitrate and coliform bacteria can be performed by most laboratories that specialize in water testing. The laboratory will provide you with proper sample containers and instructions. Water quality standards can be obtained from the laboratory or from the US EPA Private Drinking Water Well web page referenced at the end of this article.

What can you do to protect your water supply? There are a number of activities that the homeowner can perform to help assure a clean water supply as follows:

- Each exposed part of each well should be inspected on a monthly basis for the presence of cracked, corroded or damaged well casing, broken or missing caps, and the settling and cracking of the ground around the well.
- The area around the well should be sloped to drain water away from the casing.
- The well should be inspected for the presence of a well cap or sanitary seal that keeps dirt and debris from entering the well. Most wells are vented to allow air to enter but have a screen present to keep out insects.
- The well should be sampled once a year for the presence of coliform bacteria, nitrates, and any other constituents of concern. If you notice a change in the color, odor, or taste of the water, or notice that your water appears muddy after a rain, perform an inspection and have your well tested. Well inspections can also be performed by a licensed water well driller or pump installer.
- If you have a problem with a well, get it fixed as soon as possible. Not only is a poor quality well a concern to the owner, but the well can act as a conduit for contaminants to enter the groundwater thereby affecting other water wells in the area.
- Always keep accurate records of any well maintenance, such as disinfection, sediment removal, and pump repair that may require the use of chemicals in the well. Many wells also have a well log provided by the driller upon completion of the well.
- Work performed in the construction, modification, or abandonment and closure of a well should be performed by a licensed water well driller or pump installer.
- Never store or mix any chemicals within 25 feet of any well. This includes herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, paint, gasoline, and other fuels. Chemicals stored in well sheds have resulted in more than one case of poisoning.

(continued on next page)

## Maintaining Private Drinking Water Wells *(continued)*

by Geary M. Schindel, Chief Technical Officer

- Never dispose of waste in a dry well, abandoned well, or sinkhole. If you have an abandoned well on your property, it presents a physical hazard to people in the area as well as a potential pathway for contaminants. Have the well properly abandoned.
- Do not cut off the well casing so that the top of the well is below the land surface. This may allow surface water to directly enter the well.
- Pump and inspect your septic system as often as recommended by your local health department, but certainly once a year.
- Never dispose of hazardous materials into a septic system. They are not designed to treat chemicals and can result in groundwater contamination.
- If your well is covered by flood waters, disinfect the well and have it tested for bacteria. Flood water can directly enter the well and result in contamination of the water supply. Disinfection procedures can be obtained from one of the web pages listed below.

There are a number of web pages that provide excellent resources on well construction, maintenance, disinfection, and water quality testing. Much of the information for this web page was obtained from the US EPA web page on Private Drinking Water Wells.

US EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pwells1.html#test>

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee: <http://www.tgpc.state.tx.us/WaterWells.html#Private>

Texas A&M University Extension Service, Water Quality Guide to Livestock and Poultry: <http://soilcrop.tamu.edu/publications/pubs/e8.pdf>

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, Water Well Drillers and Pump Installers Program: <http://www.license.state.tx.us/wwd/wwdspecs.htm>

Septic System Information Web Site: <http://www.inspect-ny.com/septbook.htm>

National Ground Water Association: <http://www.ngwa.org/>

American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org/>





# Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Discharge Values for 2002

by John Hoyt, Program Manager  
Aquifer Science

The Edwards Aquifer Authority, in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), calculates recharge to, and discharge from the Edwards Aquifer on an annual basis. These recharge/discharge calculations are for the San Antonio segment of the Balcones fault zone Edwards Aquifer which extends from a groundwater divide in the Bracketville area in Kinney County to a groundwater divide in the Kyle area in Hays County. The San Antonio segment of the aquifer is approximately 180 miles in length and ranges from 5 to 40 miles in width.

Recharge to the aquifer in 2002 was estimated to be 1,665,200 acre-feet. Average recharge for the period of record, 1934-2002, is 698,900 acre-feet. Average recharge for the last ten years, 1993-2002, is 794,100 acre feet. 2002 was the fourth highest recharge year for the period of record. Higher recharge values were only recorded in 1992, 1987, and 1957.

Total discharge from the aquifer in 2002 was estimated to be 977,100 acre-feet. Of this value, 609,900 acre-feet discharged naturally through springs and 367,200 acre-feet was discharged by pumping from wells. Average total discharge for the period of record, 1934-2002, is 676,400 acre-feet and the average discharge for the last ten years, 1993-2002, is 847,500 acre-feet. 2002 was the third highest discharge year for the period of record. Higher discharge values were only recorded in 1992 and 1993. During extremely wet years, such as 2002, most discharge from the aquifer occurs naturally as springflow because of high water levels in the aquifer. During extremely dry years, more discharge is from wells due to the higher pumping demand.

If you have questions regarding the 2002 aquifer recharge and discharge values, please call Mr. John Hoyt, Aquifer Science Program Manager.



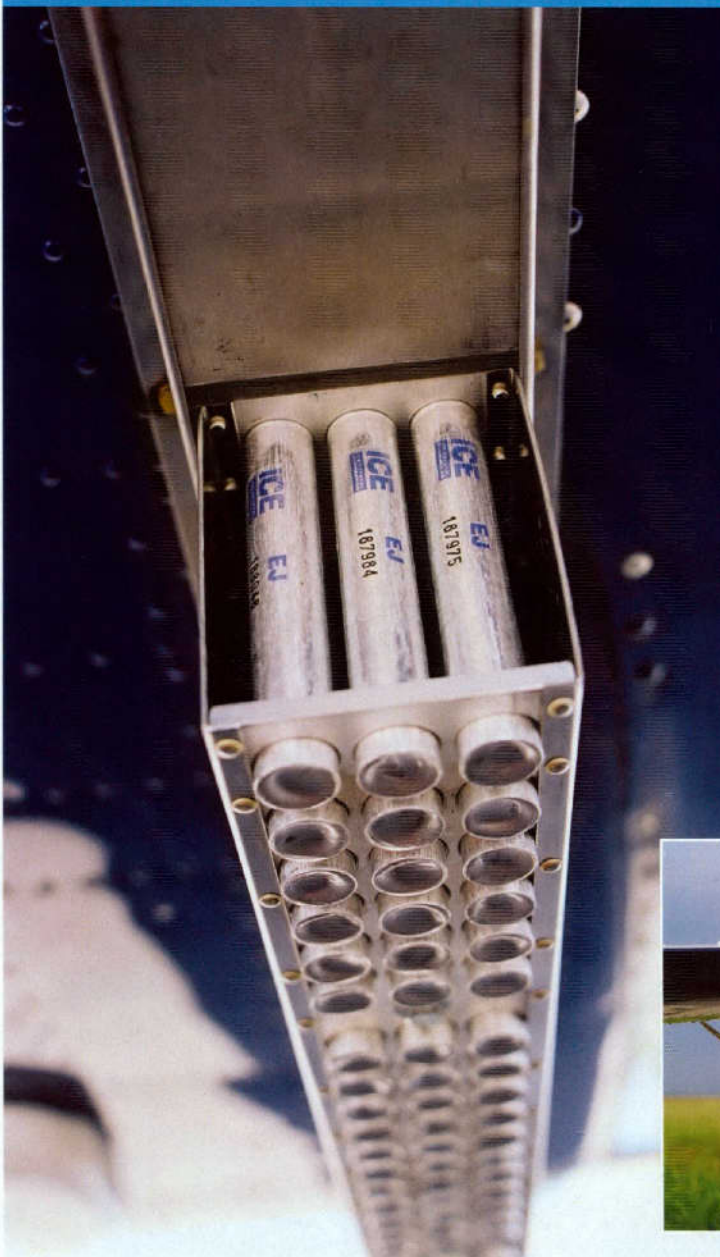
# 2003 Precipitation Enhancement Program

by Rick Illgner, Program Manager  
Groundwater Management Strategies

The Authority's 2003 Precipitation Enhancement Program kicked off its season Thursday, May 1, 2003. The Authority has contracted with the South Texas Weather Modification Association to fly cloud seeding missions over Bexar, Bandera, and Medina Counties. The Authority has also contracted with the Southwest Texas Rain Enhancement Association to fly cloud seeding and hail suppression missions over Uvalde County. The Authority believes this program will benefit the constituents of these counties and surrounding counties by increasing rainfall over Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, therefore reducing demand.

In May, a total of three flights were flown. On May 26, an upper level low over Arizona was responsible for a large cluster of showers and thunderstorms over west central Texas moving towards the target area. Uvalde County was along the southern edge. A flight was launched as the storm crossed eastward across the Uvalde County. However, due to low cloud ceilings and haze, no seeding was done. On May 27, two flights were launched and successfully seeded clouds as the storms moved over Medina and Uvalde Counties.

A total of five flights were flown between June 1 and June 14. Clouds were seeded on four days within the target area. Seeding occurred over Bandera County on June 3, Bexar County on June 5, and Uvalde County on June 4, 5, and 10, 2003.



## June 2003 Board Meeting

by Margaret Garcia, Program Manager – Public Affairs

At their regular monthly board meeting held Tuesday, June 10, 2003, Edwards Aquifer Authority directors were briefed on the rise in Edwards Aquifer levels after recent rains. The level at J-17, the San Antonio index well located at Fort Sam Houston, was measured at 678.4 feet above mean sea level on Wednesday, June 11, 2003. Since June 1, 2003, the level at the J-17 index well has risen approximately 6 feet and is currently 16 feet above the June historical monthly average of 662.4.

In addition, Authority Chief Technical Officer, Geary Schindel, also presented the directors with a technical briefing on the drilling and plugging of wells. Mr. Schindel provided directors with general information on common well construction techniques and the importance of closing abandoned wells.

In other action, the board approved a joint funding letter agreement between the Authority and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the analysis of structural controls on the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers interface in the Helotes Quadrangle, for an amount not to exceed \$36,375, and authorized the General Manager to execute the agreement. This study is part of the Authority's Optimization Technical Studies (OTS) as adopted by the board and is specifically related to the focused flowpath group of studies.

The board also approved an Agreed Final Order for three initial regular permits for applicants who had previously filed protests on their proposed permits. After further review of the applicants' files, all parties agreed the applicants provided additional documentation to substantiate their claims for more Edwards groundwater than originally proposed by staff. This Agreed Final Order represents approximately 199 acre-feet of Edwards groundwater. In addition, Authority directors adopted an Omnibus Final Order approving three initial regular permits representing approximately 499 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights. Authority directors also denied two applications for Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights.

## Initial Regular Permits

by Steven D. Walthour, Program Development

In June, the Authority's board of directors approved two Agreed Final Orders (AFO's) in the amount of 199.9 acre-feet per annum for applicants who had previously filed protests on their proposed permits and adopted an Omnibus Final Order approving four initial regular permits representing approximately 498.992 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights per annum. Authority directors also adopted a final order denying applications for two initial regular permits representing approximately 6.5 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights per annum.

In addition, Authority accepted a staff recommendation to adopt two final orders amending two initial regular permits. These amendments were granted in order to reflect change in ownership and purpose of use which appeared on the original permits. In total, the Authority's directors granted a total of 649 acre-feet of Edwards aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights and denied 6.5 acre-feet of Edwards aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights.

To date, the Authority has issued final decisions on 873 Initial Regular Permit applications representing approximately 80% of all applications filed with the Authority. The Authority has issued 693 permits and denied 181 permit applications representing 498,555 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer permitted groundwater withdrawal rights.

## Well Construction Program

by Rick Illgner, Program Manager – Groundwater Management Strategies

In June, Authority staff issued 13 well construction permits. This total includes five Edwards Aquifer domestic well permits, one Edwards Aquifer domestic / livestock well permit, and one Edwards Aquifer well plugging permit. In addition, six permits were issued to drill through the Edwards Aquifer.



## Groundwater Withdrawal Transfers

by Rick Illgner, Program Manager – Groundwater Management Strategies

In June, Authority staff processed 18 partial sales and lease transfers representing 1,971.000 acre-feet in groundwater withdrawal rights. Since the inception of the transfer program, Authority staff has processed 840 partial sales and lease transfers representing 154,965.295 acre-feet of Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal rights. Of the 840 partial sale and lease transfers completed, only 648 (sales and leases not yet expired) are currently active representing 115,541.433 acre-feet. Active transfers include 110 sub-leased transfers representing 25,022.132 acre-feet and 89 re-sale transfers representing 2,940.392 acre-feet. No change of ownership (sale of place of use) or miscellaneous transfers were completed in the month of June.

Transfer Description	Number of Transfers	Acre-Feet
June (6/1/03 - 6/30/03) Transfers (Partial Sales, Leases, Sub-leases, and Re-sales)	18	1,971.000
June (6/1/03 - 6/30/03) 100% Change of Ownership (Sale of Place of Use) or Miscellaneous Transfers	0	0.000
Total Number of Transfers (Partial Sales, Leases, and Sub-leases, and Re-sales) Completed as of 6/30/03	840	154,965.295
Total Number of <b>Active</b> Transfers (Partial Sales, Leases, Sub-leases, and Re-sales) as of 6/30/03	648	115,541.433
Total Number of <b>Active Sub-leased</b> Transfers as of 6-30-03	110	25,022.132
Total Number of <b>Active Re-sale</b> Transfers as of 6-30-03	89	2,940.392

Transfer forms are located at the Authority's main office located at 1615 N. St. Mary's Street. For further information, contact Ms. Naomi Esquivel, Program Associate.

## Aquifer Management Fees

by Brock Curry, Program Manager – Administrative

Staff issued 235 invoices for non-agricultural aquifer management fees in December 2002. These invoices, totaling \$9,371,461, were due in full by March 1 unless the permittee elected to pay monthly. As of June 30, the Authority has collected a total of \$5,309,929 in non-agricultural aquifer management fees or 57% of the amount budgeted for 2003. Seven (7) users with fees totaling \$12,491 did not meet the March 1 payment deadline and are now considered delinquent. Staff will be working with the board to proceed with enforcement action against those users.

In December, the Authority also issued the 2002 annual use report form for all aquifer users to report their groundwater use. For agricultural users, this report form also serves as an invoice for aquifer management fees – both of which were due by January 31. As of June 30, the Authority has collected \$197,663 from agricultural users based on 99,097 acre-feet of groundwater used in 2002. The amount of revenue collected represents 99% of the 2003 budgeted revenue for agricultural aquifer management fees. Staff will also begin enforcement action against those agricultural users that have not reported their 2002 use or paid the fees due on that use.

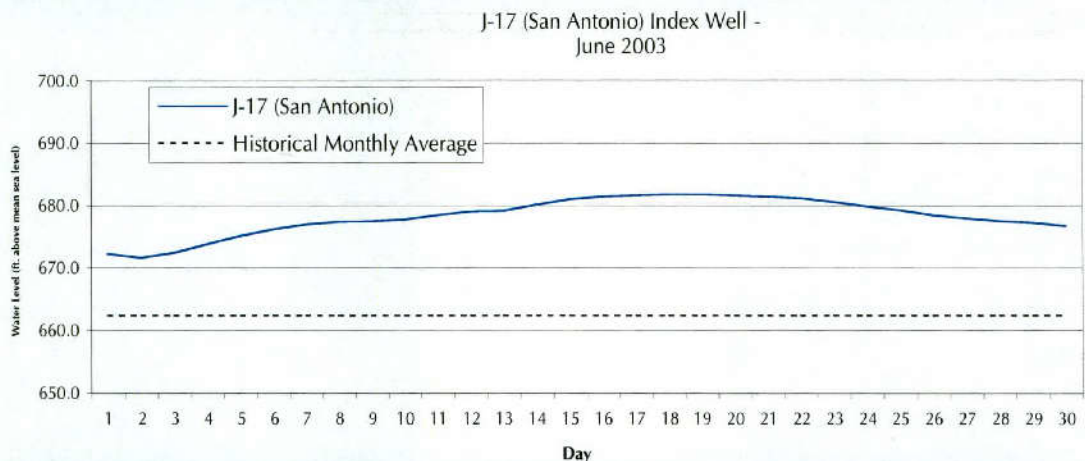
# MONTHLY WATER LEVEL & SPRINGFLOW REPORT

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 – June 2003

The J-17 index well level average dropped 0.2 feet from 678.4' above mean sea level (msl) in May to 678.2' msl in June. The June 2003 high of 681.7' is 16.6 feet above the June 2002 high of 665.1' msl.

The J-17 historical monthly average for June is 662.4' msl.



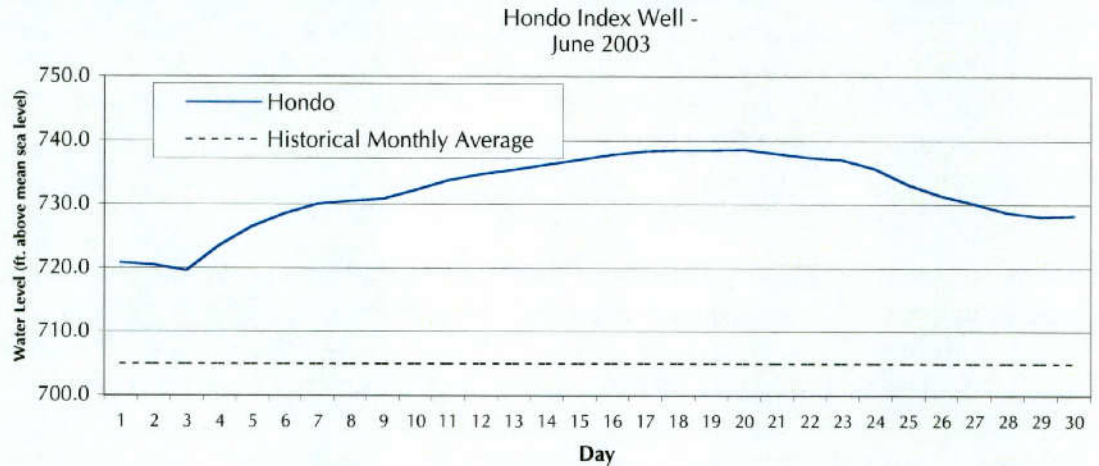
## J-17 (San Antonio) Index Well – Combined Historic Record for Two Wells: 1932-2002

	June 2003	June 2002	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	681.7	665.1	June 14, 1992	703.3
<b>Minimum</b>	671.6	650.0	August 17, 1956	612.5
<b>Average</b>	678.2	656.6	June (1932-2002)	662.4

## Hondo Index Well – June 2003

The Hondo index well level average rose 3.3 feet from 728.7' msl in May to 732.0' msl in June. The June 2003 high of 738.6' msl is 33.5 feet above the June 2002 high of 705.1' msl.

The Hondo Well historical monthly average for June is 704.9' msl.



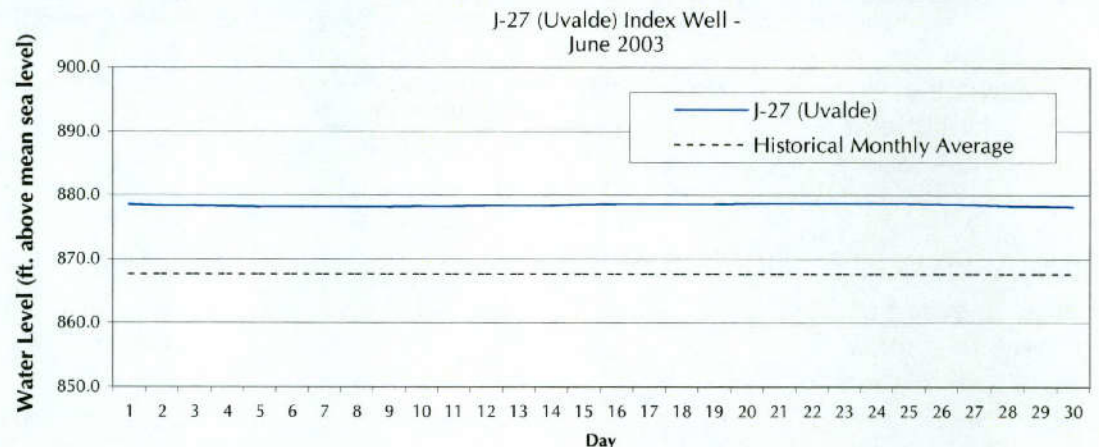
### Hondo Index Well – Historic Record: 1986-2002

	June 2003	June 2002	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	738.6	705.1	June 14, 1992	779.0
<b>Minimum</b>	719.5	687.8	June 29, 1990	651.0
<b>Average</b>	732.0	695.1	June (1986-2002)	704.9

## J-27 (Uvalde) Index Well – June 2003

The J-27 index well level average dropped 1.0 feet from 879.4' msl in May to 878.4' msl in June. The June 2003 high of 878.6' msl is 4.9 feet above the June 2002 high of 873.7' msl.

The Uvalde Well historical monthly average for June is 867.6' msl.



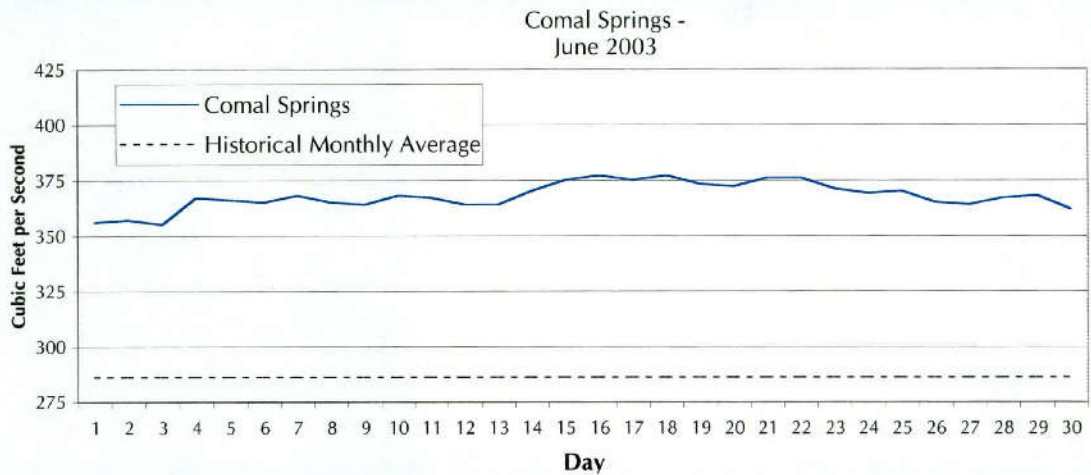
### J-27 (Uvalde) Index Well – Historic Record: 1940-2002

	June 2003	June 2002	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	878.6	873.7	June 15, 1987	889.0
<b>Minimum</b>	878.1	871.0	April 13, 1957	811.0
<b>Average</b>	878.4	872.2	June (1940-2002)	867.6

## Comal Springs – June 2003

Comal springflow reached a maximum flow of 377 cubic feet per second (cfs) on June 16th. The minimum flow occurred on June 3rd at 355 cfs.

The June 2003 average was 368 cfs, which was 81.7cfs above the historical monthly average of 286.3 cfs.



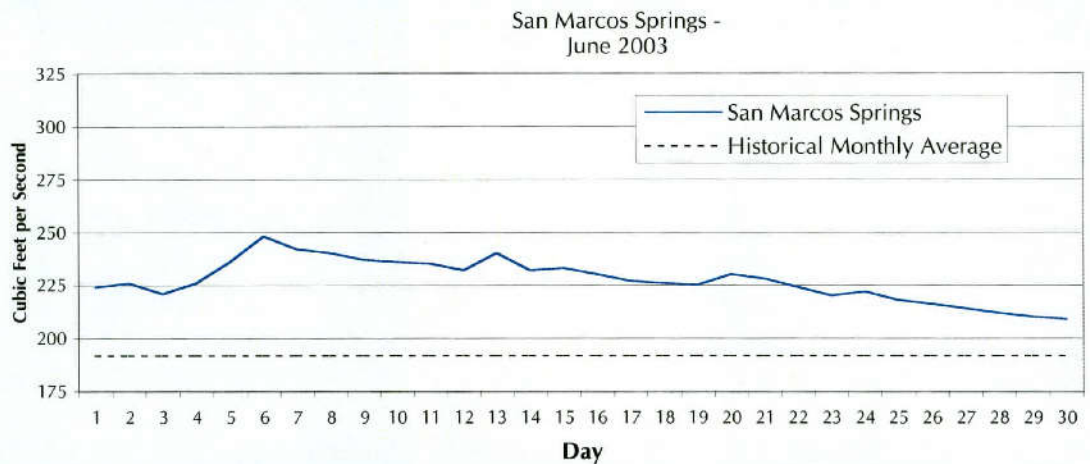
### Comal Springs Historic Record: 1927-2002

	June 2003	June 2002	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	377	311	October 14, 1973	534.0
<b>Minimum</b>	355	247	August 8, 1956	0.0
<b>Average</b>	368	280	June (1927-2002)	286.3

## San Marcos Springs – June 2003

San Marcos springflow reached a maximum flow of 248 cfs on June 6th. The minimum flow occurred on June 30th at 209 cfs.

The June 2003 average was 227 cfs, which was 35.4 cfs above the historical monthly average of 191.6 cfs.



### San Marcos Springs Historic Record: 1956-2002

	June 2003	June 2002	Historical Record	
<b>Maximum</b>	248	186	March 12, 1992	451.0
<b>Minimum</b>	209	157	August 15, 1956	46.0
<b>Average</b>	227	173	June (1956-2002)	191.6



**EDWARDS AQUIFER**  
AUTHORITY

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San Antonio, Texas 78215

210.222.2204 or 1.800.292.1047  
[www.edwardsaquifer.org](http://www.edwardsaquifer.org)

BE **AQUIFER** AWARE

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR JULY & AUGUST

JULY

Tues. 7/22	10 AM 11 AM 1 PM	Habitat Conservation Plan Work Group Aquifer Management Planning Committee Permits Committee
Wed. 7/23	11 AM 1 PM 2 PM	Finance/Administrative Committee Ad Hoc Building Committee R&T Committee

AUGUST

Mon. 8/4	12 PM	Executive Committee
Mon. 8/11	3 PM	Board Meeting, Edwards Aquifer Authority Conference Center, 1615 N. St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas
Tues. 8/26	10 AM 11 AM 1 PM	Habitat Conservation Plan Work Group Aquifer Management Planning Committee Permits Committee
Wed. 8/27	11 AM 1 PM 2 PM	Finance/Administrative Committee Ad Hoc Building 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.