

LONE STAR GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Wednesday, April 29, 2015

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC WORKSHOP OF THE RULES AND BYLAWS COMMITTEE

PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DISTRICT RULES AND DISTRICT REGULATORY PLAN

The Rules and Bylaws Committee of the Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District hosted a workshop dedicated to receiving public input on the pending proposed amendments to the District Rules and District Regulatory Plan. The workshop, open to the public, was held at the District offices located at 655 Conroe Park North Drive, Conroe, Texas.

CALL TO ORDER:

President Tramm called the meeting to order at 2:38 p.m. announcing that it was open to the public.

ROLL CALL:

The roll was called of members of the Rules and Bylaws Committee, to wit:

John D. Bleyl, PE
Richard J. Tramm
W. B. Wood
M. Scott Weisinger, PG

For the record, President Tramm noted that there were no other board members present and therefore, a quorum of the board was not present.

Also, in attendance at said meeting were: Kathy Turner Jones, General Manager; Paul R. Nelson, Assistant General Manager; Brian L. Sledge, General Counsel; Mark Lowry, District Engineer; John Seifert, District Consultant; District staff; and members of the public. (*Copies of the public sign-in sheets are attached hereto as Exhibit "A"*).

President Tramm gave a brief overview and history on the proposed rule amendments. He stated that public hearings were previously held in conjunction with the October, November, and December 2014, as well as the January and April 2015 regular board meetings of the District's board of directors. Additional public workshops were also held on the proposed amendments on November 18, 2014 and January 28, 2015. He stated that based upon feedback

from the public, and Board action taken at the April 14, 2015 board of directors meeting, possible consideration and action regarding water well spacing and minimum tract size requirements previously included in the proposed amendments to the District Rules is permanently tabled and will not be considered for comment or future action under these amendments. It was noted that the rules up for discussion today were posted on the District's website at the April 14th board of directors meeting and announced to the public at that time.

President Tramm then stated that Director Weisinger requested to address the committee and public. Director Weisinger passed out a letter to the committee members which stated his objection to the time frame in which the meeting was posted as it did not allow for adequate time for the public to review the new proposed amendments and his concern that a technical advisory committee had yet to be appointed. Director Weisinger requested his letter and any other written comments received be included in the minutes from today's workshop. (*Weisinger letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "B"*).

President Tramm again introduced the members of the committee and asked the District's general counsel, Brian Sledge to give a presentation on the pending revised amendments to District Rules and District Regulatory Plan. Mr. Sledge clarified that at the last District board meeting the board took action to table all of the District's rules and proposed amendments related to spacing and tract size requirements. Thus the remaining proposed amendments up for consideration include those amendments relating to total qualifying demand and the transfer of such; providing additional 10 million gallon demand for new users that is not under the current terms; and procedures related to the administration of joint groundwater reduction plans ("GRP"). Mr. Sledge reminded the committee that changes were previously made in January 2015 to the proposed administrative rules for joint GRPs by removing, at the suggestion of the City of Conroe, language which made a joint GRP sponsor as co-permittee. The provisions added per the last committee meeting are:

- Page 18 – language which clarifies, should a permittee seek to amend a permit it would need to be consistent with an individual or joint GRP. Action on the permit application will be taken after considering whether they have an existing or new GRP consistent with the amendment. Should the GRP and permit amendment not be consistent the GRP may be amended to correct the inconsistency.
- Page 20 – in response to numerous comments received, would allow an LVGU, who successfully achieves its initial conversion, or a new LVGU, to petition the District for approval of a larger amount than they otherwise would be entitled to produce under the District Regulatory Plan ("DRP") if they can demonstrate to the board of directors that because of the surface acreage of land and nature of the groundwater resources underneath the land that they could pump a higher amount than is allowed and still achieve the applicable desired future conditions ("DFC") for their property. This would allow larger land owners to petition for the process to allow more groundwater authorized under the DRP.

President Tramm then opened the floor up to public comments.

First, the committee heard from Mr. Mike Stoecker, representing investor owned utilities in the county. Mr. Stoecker presented graphs to the committee. *(Copies of the graphs are hereto attached as Exhibit "C")*. Mr. Stoecker explained that he is trying to understand why there is a rush to pass the proposed rules when we have until May 2016 to determine the next DFCs. He encouraged managing the aquifers based on the individual aquifer layers. President Tramm clarified that data shown on one of the graphs was information from the TERS report published last year, which was 11 years after the District approved the 64,000 acre-feet as the District's management goal. Additionally, President Tramm pointed out that the District has commissioned a study to review the option of management based on individual aquifer layers and is open to considering that type of a management plan though it is awaiting the results on the study before making any decisions. President Tramm continued that while the District is open to considering a different approach it is important to note that there are 33 GRPs who are currently displaying various ways at which they are choosing to comply with the current regulatory plan. Mr. Stoecker stated that his point is to postpone the DFCs, to which President Tramm stated were not up for comment at today's meeting. President Tramm continued that the strategic planning study that has been commissioned is to see not just into and beyond 2016 but to see what changes may need to be made and can be done after the first year of conversion. Mr. Stoecker asked for clarification on what happens in May 2016 regarding the DFCs. President Tramm explained that those are set by GMA 14 and are not on the agenda for today's workshop. Mr. Stoecker encouraged the committee to not be in a hurry and stated that he will go back and review the rules to be better prepared next time. Director Wood asked Mr. Stoecker if he understood where the 64,000 acre-feet came from. Mr. Stoecker stated that it was his understanding it had to do with recharge. Director Wood further explained that the one inch rate of recharge, which is how the 64,000 acre-foot amount was determined, was established by USGS and takes a minimum of 50 years to happen in the Chico aquifer and many, many more years for the other layers. Mr. Stoecker finalized by saying that he believes we can use more than the 64,000 acre-feet sustainable amount. Director Wood asked Mr. Stoecker if his hydrogeologist had determined the amount of groundwater available and what amount the District should manage at. Mr. Stoecker deferred to Mr. Mike Thornhill, his hydrogeologist to answer that question. Mr. Thornhill stated that he did not have a number but that he was also completing a study and would have something for consideration at the GMA 14 meeting. Mr. Thornhill continued by stating that the 64,000 acre-feet sustainability basis is flawed and not real. Director Wood asked Mr. Thornhill why the basis is flawed. Mr. Thornhill stated his statement was based on the way aquifers work and the fact that you cannot draw the boundaries around a county. Mr. Stoecker stated that he would get electronic copies of the graphs to the District to be included with the minutes.

The committee then heard from Mr. Bob Harden, representing the City of Conroe. He was asked to read a written statement to the committee on behalf of the City of Conroe. The statement stated the City of Conroe had reviewed the proposed amendments and did not support the amendments. It is the city's view that the regulatory plan is flawed in its entirety and should be scrapped and started over. The city requests the board not adopt these amendments and instead suspend the regulatory plan, including the January 1, 2016 conversion deadline. It is also the city's view that there is no scientific basis for your regulatory plan and the city believes the plan is contrary to good science and also to the present and future citizens of Montgomery County. The city states that it is not alone in the negative view of the District and there is a

“groundswell” in the county against the regulatory plan and the District should consider the views of the citizens it serves, many of which live in Conroe. The city will be glad to work with the District to develop a new plan. The city is not going to comment on the individual aspects of the proposed excessively complicated amendments. The city also feels that the District does not have the authority under Section 36.116 of the Water Code to use the methods of regulations chosen to implement the regulatory plan. Mike Powell provided a letter to the District on December 8, 2014 which outlined the specifics. The letter stated that the regulatory plan could destroy the value of the land and eliminates a market for groundwater rights and the cost imposed on the county is huge. President Tramm stated that the statement read contradicted what he has heard from the Mayor of Conroe and from City Council members on numerous occasions. President Tramm further requested that he receive a written copy of the statement in order to rectify the discrepancies. Mr. Harden stated that the document presented was draft and he was not at liberty to provide at this time. Harden added that he would report back to the City and ask that they provide the statement in writing for the District’s records as requested. President Tramm asked Mr. Sledge to clarify the section of the statement about the District not having the regulatory power under statute. Mr. Sledge stated that the District has previously responded to Mr. Powell’s comment that the District does not have a legal authority to regulate users and it is Mr. Sledge’s opinion that there is a lack of familiarity of Chapter 36 on Mr. Powell’s part, as the District does have clear and explicit authority to do so.

President Tramm stated that no one else was signed up but he would be happy to recognize others from the audience that wished to speak.

Mr. Greg Smith, City of Shenandoah, commented that the timeframe for posting the meeting was appalling. He stated that he understood the meeting was not a quorum of the board and therefore was not required to meet the Open Meetings Act but if the District is concerned with public input then the District should post meeting notices with more notice. Mr. Smith clarified that a previous comment made by Director Weisinger regarding the first letter the city sent to the District pertaining to establishing a advisory committee was in December. He finished by stating that the city is asking that the District continue to hold off on adopting the rules.

Next, Mr. Byron Beavers, City of Shenandoah, stated that he did not believe the amendments were ready to be adopted. He continued that the city does not believe that the rules allow for the protection of users. He stated that in November he commented that individual members in a joint GRPs should not be held liable if the joint GRP violates the District rules. Additionally, he stated that the revised rule amendment on the petition process establishes a standard and provides no practical benefit to the committee. Director Wood asked him to elaborate. Mr. Beavers stated that it is his understanding that it requires users to prove that the DFC can still be met but the DFC is a county-wide number and he is unsure how an individual can prove that. If the Board denies the petition of an applicant, the relief would be for the applicant to appeal the decision through the courts but due to the substantial evidence rule, the courts will dismiss it and turn it back to the District. Mr. Beavers stated that the rule is a good rule but does not believe it provides any practical benefit to the county.

Lastly, President Tramm asked for Mr. John Seifert, LBG-Guyton, to give a brief overview of the strategic study for those in the public who are unfamiliar with the study. Mr. Seifert explained that the study is divided into three phases. During phase 1 he will look into the District's current monitoring program and ensure the program is the best program, taking into account changes in the county and the aquifers after 2015. Additionally, they will be reviewing areas in northern Harris County to see how the aquifers responded to the reduction in groundwater and introduction of surface water that began in 2010. The objective of phase 2 is to review the TERS report in terms of quantity of storage, quality of water in storage and how that varies throughout the county, then review the relevance of groundwater availability on a long-term basis. The final phase will be to review areas in the county where groundwater pumping might be able to be increased, after conversion, and still maintain aquifer sustainability for the future. Lastly he would bring back recommendations to the board on actions or alternative actions that could be taken, if any. Director Weisinger asked if the study would be reviewing neighboring counties and Districts so the District can take that into consideration. Mr. Seifert explained that process actually happens during the GMA 14 process.

Director Bleyl stated that he would not be at the May board meeting but that he wanted the committee to know that he is in favor of not voting on the rules at that meeting. He asked Mr. Sledge for clarification on the appeals process and the substantial evidence rule that Mr. Beavers mentioned. Mr. Sledge explained that the board is trying to afford the public the opportunity to request a larger permit capacity based on the conditions of their property, which came about from public comments. What the individual has to do in order to prove that up, is dependent on the satisfaction of the board. He continued that, should the board deny a request, like any board action, the applicant can ask the board to reconsider or challenge the denial in court. Director Weisinger questioned whether the proposed variance process would impact the ability for an applicant to sue the District. Mr. Sledge stated that it depended on the specific circumstances. The substantial evidence rule states that if a local government's decision is challenged on appeal, the court will sustain the local government's decision if there is substantial evidence in the record to support the decision. This rule is in place in order to keep a judge from substituting his judgment and creating legislation from the bench for specialized areas, such as groundwater management.

Mr. Stoecker questioned whether there was a rule that a permittee could not go outside the political boundaries to solve the reduction. Ms. Jones clarified that a permittee could drill wells in another county and bring water into the county dependent on rules and regulations of the adjoining county and/or its groundwater district(s). Under the DRP, water produced from an adjoining county would not be considered as an alternative source if produced from the Chicot, Evangeline or Jasper aquifers. She further stated that water produced from the Catahoula aquifer formation in the adjoining counties would be considered as an alternative water supply.

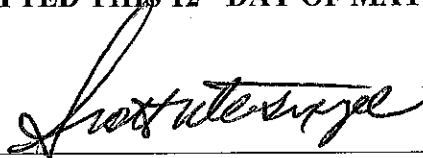
There was discussion on removing the variance process and considering other options such as correlative rights or a hybrid of options. Mr. Sledge stated that the District looked at management based on correlative rights previously but due to a majority of land tracts within the county being so small and the board did not believe it was a viable option. He further explained that the system the District currently has in place works to the advantage of the cities, water districts, and investor owned utilities to the exclusion of smaller users in the county. He stated

that the committee will be in a better position to come up with a hybrid system once the strategic study is completed and can look at areas of the counties where there is the possibility of develop additional groundwater resources and how to best allocate those sources. Director Weisinger commented that major changes to the system would require an increase in time as well as the District's budget but that the District needed to come up with a plan which will reasonably satisfy most of the county, as he realizes not everyone will be satisfied.

Director Bleyl made a final statement that he agrees with Director Weisinger's statements read earlier in the meeting. In addition, he would like to see some type of hybrid approach to a correlative rights system be considered that would factor in a city's service area in substitute to land owned. Bleyl added that he would also like a copy of the City of Conroe's written statement read by Mr. Harden.

There being no further questions from the committee or the public, the meeting was adjourned at 4:03 p.m.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED THIS 12th DAY OF MAY, 2015.



M. Scott Weisinger, PG, Board Secretary



Rules and Bylaws Committee Public Workshop

April 29, 2015

NAME	COMPANY/OCCUPATION	EMAIL
Blake Kellum	One Rain Inc	bkke.kellum@onerain.com
Tom Michel	SORA	tmichel@SORA.net
Patrick Bond	Quadvest, CF	patrickb@quadvest.com
CRAIG ACCANT		CRAGAC@CONSOLIDATED.NET
AMY BEUSSNIK	USGS	amf
Jereen, Wick	USGS	jw@usgs.gov
BOB HARDEN	RW HARDEN ASSOC	bdr@rwarden.com
Mike Thornhill	Thornhill Group, Inc.	mthornhill@tj-water.com
Mike Stoerker	Woodl Oaks Utility	Mike@StoerkerCorp.com



Rules and Bylaws Committee Public Workshop

April 29, 2015

NAME	COMPANY/OCCUPATION	EMAIL
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Luine Hancock	Senator ^{Robert} Robert Nichols	
Byron Bevers	Sherman dock	
GREG SMITH	STEWART	
Lynn Scott	P.U.	
John Seifert	Cockington Assoc.	



Rules and By-laws Committee Public Workshop

April 29, 2015

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Patrick Bond	Quadvest, LP	patrick@quadvest.com
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AMY BEUSSNIK	USGS	on file
Jereen, White	USGS	jwhite@uss.gov
BOB HARDEN	RW HARDEN? ASSOC	bob@rwarden.com
Mike Thornhill	Thornhill Group, Inc.	mthornhill@tji-water.com
Mike Stoerker	Wood Oaks Utility	mike@stoerker.com





Rules and Bylaws Committee Public Workshop

April 29, 2015

NAME	COMPANY/OCCUPATION	EMAIL
Joe Sherwin	City of Oak Ridge North	jsherwin@oakridge-north.com
Howard L. Kravetz	CITY OF PANTORAMA VLG,	PANTORAMA VLG@SULLYANDLARK.MAIL.COM
Luine Hancock	Senator Robert Nichols	
Byron Bevers	Sherman Clark	
GREG SMITH	SHEWAN/POAH	
Lynn Scott	P.U.	
John Seifert	Cockington Assoc.	



EXHIBIT "B"

April 29, 2015

Mr. Richard Tramm
Chairman, Rules & Bylaws Committee
Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District
655 Conroe Park North Drive
Conroe, TX 77303

RE: Rules & Bylaws Committee

Mr. Chairman,

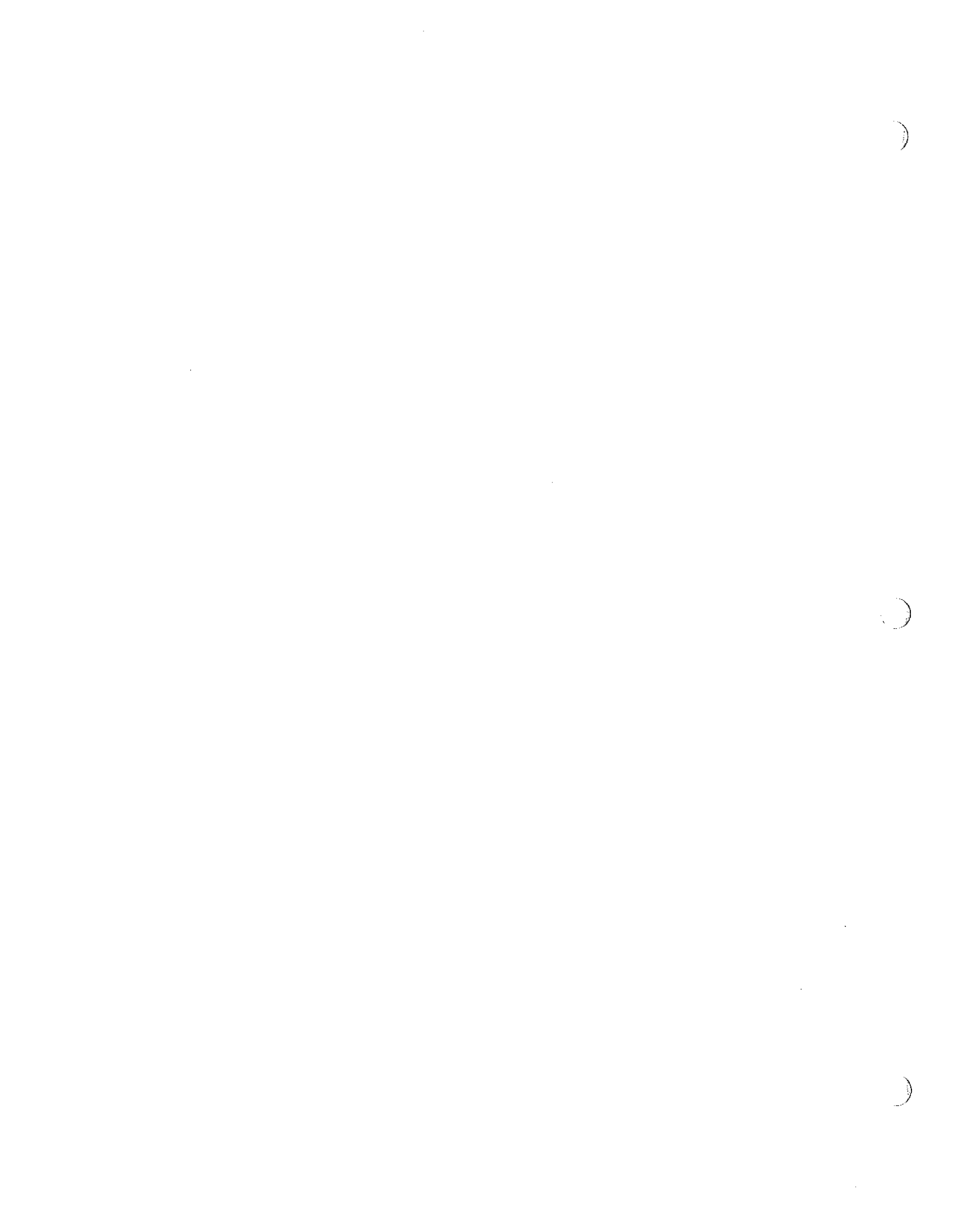
I want to submit to you my objection of the method for posting the initial notice and revised amendments to the District Regulatory Plan Phase II B for the April 29 Rules and Bylaws Committee Workshop.

The stakeholders I represent have not had ample time to be able to organize their concerns for discussion with our committee as the formal announcement occurred approximately 2 days prior to the workshop. Also the inability for the public to not have public notice in the newspaper negatively affects awareness, as not everyone has a computer or internet access. I submit to you that publishing announcements of meetings, workshops, hearings or major revisions in the newspaper shows good faith by more wholly notifying interested parties as the decisions made by the Board affect all citizens of our county, although this type of posting for meetings without a quorum is not legally required. The benefit for our stakeholders to have such a posting outweighs the cost to the District in my opinion.

Additionally, the City of Shenandoah has previously requested that the LSGCD establish a technical advisory committee prior to amending the District Rules and District Regulatory Plan. I have included an early communication from the City's Director of Public Works Byron Bevers dated January 30, 2015 for your reference. Although the Rules and Bylaws committee has agreed to this concept, no formal action has been taken to date. I strongly urge that the District establish the committee before continuing further on the consideration of proposed amendments.

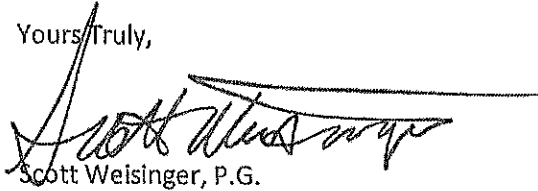
Finally, please remember that the LSGCD received a letter from our Montgomery County legislative delegation that addresses some of the concerns that I have stated above. I have enclosed a copy of the letter dated January 23, 2015 for your reference.

I have expressed my concerns to you numerous times in the past and I have no choice but to go on record publicly of my concerns to you and the other committee members, the LSGCD general manager, our attorney of record and the consultants. I request that this letter be included in the minutes for the April 29 workshop.



I want to continue to address the issues for the stakeholders I represent and all the citizens in Montgomery County. I have appreciated your support in the past, and I will continue to ask for it in the future, to ensure that this process is fair and impartial to the public at all times.

Yours Truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Weisinger", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.

Scott Weisinger, P.G.

LSGCD Board Member, Representative for the Cities of Montgomery County, Except the City of Conroe

cc John Bleyl, Billy Wood, Kathy Jones, Brian Sledge, Mark Lowrey, and Bill Mullican

encl

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Technical Advisory Committee

From: **Byron Bevers** (bbevers@shenandoah.tx.us)
Sent: Fri 1/30/15 4:16 PM
To: rtramm@gmail.com; Scott Weisinger (msweisinger@hotmail.com)

Richard and Scott,

When would ya'll like to meet to go over the committee idea? I am open on Tuesday all day, Wednesday after 3, Thursday until 9:30 and after 1:30 and Friday morning.

My initial thoughts are it would consist of 10-15 technical staff members from county water providers. This should include a mix of cities, MUD, IOUs and other districts. I would suggest all rules, rule revisions, and other related items be vetted through the committee before the Board is asked for a vote. The Board would then be provided a summary from the advisory committee. I do think it would benefit the District to make sure the committee meetings were on task and not subject to discussion about the entire rule system at each meeting. However, there may be 1-2 meetings where a history of the rule system may be helpful for the committee.

I envision Kathy and Brian when needed would be at the meetings to answer questions and help with the vetting process.

Thanks,

Byron L. Bevers, P.E.
Director of Public Works
City of Shenandoah
29955 I-45 N
Shenandoah, TX 77381
(281) 298-5522 (Main)



(281) 367-2225 (Fax)

bbevers@shenandoahtx.us

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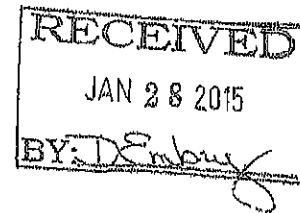
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Texas Legislature

January 23, 2015



Mr. Richard Tramm
President, Board of Directors
Lonestar Groundwater Conservation District
655 Cource Park North Drive
Conroe, TX 77303

Re: Consideration and Action on Proposed Amendments to District's Rules and Regulatory Plan Phase II(B)

Dear Mr. Tramm:

We understand the District has, for some time, been considering amendments to its District Rules and District Regulatory Plan and has held several public hearings regarding these amendments. In the course of those meetings, and based upon written comments submitted to the District following the meetings, questions have arisen as to the impact of the amendments on water users within Montgomery County. After reviewing the proposed amendments and the comments thereon, it appears the proposed rules may have far-reaching consequences for those who rely on groundwater within the county. Specifically, some of the comments indicate a position that the proposed amendments may be inconsistent with the Texas Water Code and interfere with private property rights.

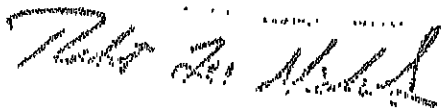
The comments expressed by these water users have been communicated to us, leading to some concern that the District's Board may act to approve these proposed amendments at its February 10th meeting without proper consideration of the concerns expressed by water users. We would ask that the District Board consider whether there is a specific urgency necessitating adoption of the proposed amendments on February 10th. If not, we would ask the Board to consider postponing adoption of the proposed amendments until additional deliberation can occur.

We are interested in participating in further deliberation regarding the District's proposed amendments to its regulatory program. We would appreciate an opportunity to discuss the amendments with District staff, and to be kept informed on future activities that may alter the District's regulatory program.

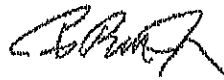


Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



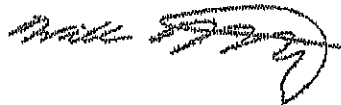
Senator Robert Nichols
Texas Senate District 3



Representative Cecil Bell
Texas House District 3



Senator Brandon Creighton
Texas Senate District 4



Representative Will Metcalf
Texas House District 16



Representative Mark Keough
Texas House District 15

Cc: Kathy Turner Jones, General Manager





ROBERT L. NICHOLS
 STATE SENATOR
 P.O. Box 12068
 Austin, Texas 78711

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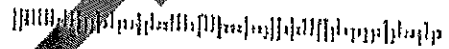
RECEIVED
 JAN 28 2015
 BY: J. S. [Signature]



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Mr. Richard Tramm
 President, Board of Directors
 Lonestar Groundwater Conservation District
 655 Conroe Park North Drive
 Conroe, TX 77308

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EXHIBIT "C"

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Background and Purpose

Since its creation by the Texas Legislature and subsequent confirmation by the citizens of Montgomery County in 2001, the District has worked tirelessly to be an effective and prudent manager of the groundwater resources underlying Montgomery County and to otherwise meet its obligations under the law. The Gulf Coast Aquifer serves as the primary source of all consumptive water uses within Montgomery County and, based on the most recent data available to the District, has a sustainable yield in the District of approximately 64,000 acre-feet per year.

Sustainable yield, in this case, is the amount of groundwater each year that is reintroduced as recharge into the portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer that underlies Montgomery County. Any amount of groundwater withdrawn from an aquifer that is in excess of its sustainable yield has the effect of taking more water from the aquifer than can be replenished naturally through recharge. This condition is often referred to as "aquifer mining."

The District has rejected any groundwater management strategy that would encourage mining of the Gulf Coast Aquifer. Instead, the District committed to managing water in the Gulf Coast Aquifer on a sustainable basis early after its creation, and it remains equally committed to this principle today. This commitment is reflected in the District's Management Plan, which has been updated and readopted in accordance with state law. The sustainable yield of the Gulf Coast Aquifer is thus an important regulatory marker for the District.

As of October 2009, the District had authorized the production of approximately 87,215 acre-feet per year of groundwater from the Gulf Coast Aquifer through permits issued by the District. In addition to permitted production, state law and District Rules provide exemptions to the District's permitting and metering requirements for certain groundwater users—*i.e.*, those that use limited amounts of groundwater for individual domestic purposes or for watering livestock or poultry. A recent study commissioned by the District determined that the best current estimate for exempt uses accounts for an estimated 7,700 acre-feet of groundwater production each year from primarily the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

Thus, approximately 95,000 acre-feet of groundwater is authorized for production from the Gulf Coast Aquifer each year from within the District under permits issued by the District or under a permitting exemption. This exceeds the currently recognized sustainable yield of the Gulf Coast Aquifer in the District by approximately 31,000 acre-feet. Because Montgomery County is one of the fastest growing counties in the United States, the disparity between the Gulf Coast Aquifer's sustainable yield and the total volume of groundwater that is produced from the aquifer will continue to grow—unless significant efforts are made to permanently reduce the county's reliance on groundwater.

In 2006, the District formally adopted Phase I of what is a multi-phased regulatory plan designed to require a comprehensive conversion from groundwater to Alternative Water Sources in an effort to reduce total annual groundwater production within Montgomery County to a level that does not exceed, on average, the sustainable yield of the Gulf Coast Aquifer. In the 2006 District

Regulatory Plan (“DRP”) Phase I, the District established January 1, 2015, as the deadline by which total annual groundwater production within Montgomery County had to be reduced to an amount equal to or less than the sustainable yield of the Gulf Coast Aquifer in the District, which is presently considered to be 64,000 acre-feet.

In February 2008, the District adopted Phase II(A) of the DRP to ensure that water producers and users in the District were making incremental progress toward compliance with the 2015 groundwater reduction requirement. Phase II(A) required certain Large Volume Groundwater Users (“LVGUs”), either individually or jointly with other LVGUs, to submit a Water Resources Assessment Plan (“WRAP”) to the District. Through the WRAPs, LVGUs were required to describe (a) their current and projected water demands through 2045, and (b) their plans for substituting not less than 30 percent of their total water demands with an Alternative Water Source by January 1, 2015. Phase II(A) defined a Large Volume Groundwater User to be any non-exempt and non-agricultural groundwater producer subject to the District’s regulatory jurisdiction that, through a single well or a combination of wells, actually produced or was authorized by any permit issued by the District to produce 10 million gallons or more of groundwater annually on or after January 1, 2008. Those authorized to produce, or actually producing, 10 million gallons of groundwater per year or more for non-agricultural uses account for approximately 92 percent of total permitted production in Montgomery County.

Today, in its continuing conversion effort that formally began in 2006, the District adopts this Phase II(B) of the DRP. DRP Phase II(B) is designed to provide the actual regulatory requirements for achieving a long-term sustainable rate of groundwater production within Montgomery County—beginning with an initial conversion effort that is required to be met by 2016. The District has determined that the year of initial groundwater reduction and conversion should be changed from calendar year 2015 to 2016, because of the delay in the originally anticipated time frame for adoption of these actual regulatory requirements and the need for LVGUs to have a corresponding increment of time to implement them. As part of those requirements, Phase II(B) requires each LVGU in the District to submit a Groundwater Reduction Plan (“GRP”), either individually or jointly with other LVGUs, and it otherwise establishes regulatory milestones designed to allow for the initial phase of conversion from groundwater to an Alternative Water Source, generally consistent with the underlying conversion assumptions set out in Phases I and II(A) of the DRP.

DRP Phase II(B) Requirements

Based on the District’s review of the WRAPs submitted in compliance with Phase II(A) of the DRP, and the continuing recognition that groundwater depletion remains a county-wide concern, the District has determined that maintaining the single, county-wide management zone regulatory approach established in the DRP Phase I is the most appropriate approach for developing, administering, and enforcing the initial conversion requirements set forth and defined herein. In addition, only Large Volume Groundwater Users, as that term has been redefined for purposes of this DRP Phase II(B), are subject to the Initial Conversion Obligation provided for herein. The

Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District

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District Regulatory Plan Phase II(B)

Amended _____, 2015

April 10, 2015 Draft

District may amend the class of groundwater producers subject to the conversion requirements of this DRP Phase II(B) in the future to include other groundwater users in the District if it determines such an amendment is warranted in its efforts to conserve, preserve, and protect the groundwater resources of Montgomery County. In addition, if the level of groundwater production in the District from the Gulf Coast Aquifer that is attributable to permitted uses by non-LVGUs and to exempt uses increases, the District may require further reductions in groundwater production beyond the level achieved by the Initial Conversion Obligation required in this DRP Phase II(B).

It is important to recognize that the purpose of this initial conversion effort, and related requirements in this DRP Phase II(B), is to begin in 2016 reducing groundwater production within the District to sustainable levels, or as close to sustainable levels as the District determines is pragmatic at this time based upon technological, economical, and practical considerations. It is equally important to recognize that, because of the continued growth in Montgomery County and the increases in water demand that are attributable to such sustained growth since 2006, the District will likely require further groundwater reductions and conversion efforts in the future to achieve and maintain a truly sustainable level of groundwater production in Montgomery County. The District anticipates that the development of these anticipated additional conversion requirements will also be motivated by the availability of better science and more precise data regarding the sustainable level of production—referred to herein as the Aquifer Sustainable Yield.

Unless further reduced in the future by the District, the maximum amount of groundwater that an LVGU will be authorized to produce in any calendar year after 2016 will be the same static, fixed maximum volume of groundwater that the LVGU was legally authorized to produce in 2016 while achieving the reduction and conversion requirements set forth in this DRP Phase II(B) (the Conversion Obligation), which are based upon a reduction in calendar year 2009 permitted authorization. An LVGU will not be authorized in years after 2016 to increase groundwater production based upon any type of percentage or ratio approach of total demand or use.

The District recognizes, however, that such rigid production ceilings described above could in some instances prove impracticable to achieve and, as a result, could have unintended adverse impacts on economic development within Montgomery County. To address the often competing goals of robust economic growth and prudent groundwater resource management, the District has designed the DRP Phase II(B) to allow, under certain conditions described in greater detail below, an LVGU to continue meeting increased demand after 2016 by using groundwater in the short-term. However, any LVGU that chooses to meet post-2016 demand growth by using groundwater in this manner must nevertheless undergo subsequent conversion efforts so that its average groundwater use throughout the 2016-2045 planning period does not exceed its 2016 maximum authorized groundwater production level, and also achieve any further groundwater reductions that may be required by the District in the future. The District anticipates that these additional conversion efforts may involve the promulgation of additional DRP phases in the future.

A person or entity that owns or operates two or more otherwise independent public water supply systems or commercial operations under separate permits issued by the District that are at different geographic locations and are not tied to a common distribution system is not subject to the Initial

Conversion Obligation or other applicable provisions of this DRP Phase II(B) for any of its independent systems or operations that do not, on their own accord, qualify the person or entity as a Large Volume Groundwater User or a New LVGU. For example, an investor owned utility that owns numerous separate and distinct public water systems for separate platted subdivisions is not required to submit a GRP for a particular public water supply system that: (1) is authorized under its own permit, (2) is not interconnected to a larger aggregated system, and (3) is permitted for, and produces, less than 10,000,000 gallons per year. However, the District may revise the definitions of "LVGU" or "New LVGU" in the future to include non-exempt persons or other persons or entities producing less than 10,000,000 gallons per year if the District determines such a revision is necessary to conserve, preserve, and protect the groundwater resources of Montgomery County.

Based on these premises, the DRP Phase II(B) requirements include the following:

1. By 2016, each LVGU in the District must meet its Initial Conversion Obligation, which means each LVGU must reduce its annual groundwater production to the greater of either:
 - A. no more than 70 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand, which is based upon the LVGU's 2009 permitted authorization, and actually met not less than 30 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand by implementing water conservation measures and/or using an Alternative Water Source; or
 - B. 10 million gallons.
2. For any growth in water demand experienced by an LVGU after 2009 that cannot be met by the implementation of water conservation measures, such increased demand must be met using an Alternative Water Source beginning in 2016, unless:
 - A. the LVGU does in fact timely meet or exceed its Initial Conversion Obligation; and
 - B. the LVGU's overall annual groundwater production, when averaged over the 2016-2045 planning period, does not exceed:
 - i. 70 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand, or
 - ii. 10 million gallons.

Thus, groundwater use by an LVGU after its successful 2016 groundwater reduction and conversion will not exceed either 70 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand or 10 million gallons per year, whichever amount is greater, except as specifically allowed under this averaging provision, regardless of what percentage such groundwater use is of an LVGU's overall water use or demand. In addition, LVGUs must also achieve any further groundwater reductions that may be adopted in the future by the District.

3. The District encourages the use of conservation among all groundwater users within the District, and particularly among all LVGUs, in an effort to reduce overall demand on the Gulf Coast Aquifer. Accordingly, the District recognizes the implementation of aggressive conservation measures by all LVGUs in the District as a best practice, and it strongly encourages each LVGU to implement sound water conservation practices and mechanisms as a way of reducing its overall water demand, and thus reducing its need for additional Alternative Water Sources and groundwater to otherwise meet those demands.
4. Each LVGU must submit a Groundwater Reduction Plan ("GRP") to the District in accordance with the provisions herein:
 - A. to ensure that necessary progress is made by each LVGU to appropriately plan, finance, design, construct, and otherwise implement conservation measures and/or develop an Alternative Water Source so that, by the end of calendar year 2016, it will have met its Initial Conversion Obligation;
 - B. to ensure that the District can identify and accurately account for LVGUs participating jointly in achieving the Initial Conversion Obligation; and
 - C. to ensure the District can reasonably anticipate and establish the achievement, timing, and level of groundwater reductions for its groundwater planning and management purposes.
5. Two or more LVGUs may enter into contractual agreements to share costs, to increase efficiencies in the development, planning, and construction of water supply infrastructure, to increase efficiencies in the distribution and delivery of groundwater alternatives, and to otherwise cooperate under the framework of a single, Joint GRP. In these instances, individual LVGUs will satisfy the requirements of the DRP if they are included in a Joint GRP that, as an aggregated group, achieves full regulatory compliance with all applicable provisions of this DRP Phase II(B).
6. Notwithstanding anything in this DRP Phase II(B) to the contrary, an LVGU may include groundwater produced from the Gulf Coast Aquifer in a county adjacent to the District as an Alternative Water Source for purposes of meeting its Initial Conversion Obligation only if each of the following conditions are met:
 - A. the LVGU provides retail water service in a distribution system located both within the District and in an adjacent county that is supplied by groundwater or surface water produced or diverted from locations both within the District and the adjacent county;
 - B. the LVGU included as an element of its WRAP, and by April 1, 2009, did accomplish, a reduction of groundwater production in the District so that the user's total annual volume of groundwater produced in the District was reduced by no less than 35 percent from its 2008 calendar year production within the District, if annualized at the rate of production after April 1, 2009, and if the LVGU thereafter does not exceed that total annual volume;

- C. no less than 100 percent of groundwater used by the LVGU as an alternative supply in the adjacent county is subject to the surface water conversion requirements of a subsidence district or a groundwater conservation district other than the District that are at least as stringent as the Initial Conversion Obligations set forth in this DRP Phase II(B); and
- D. the LVGU committed in writing to the District before April 1, 2009, that it would not ever increase groundwater production in the District above the levels produced in accordance with Paragraph (B) above.
7. On or before August 2, 2010, each LVGU must submit to the District a Declaration of Intent to Submit a GRP ("DOI"). In its DOI, each LVGU must indicate whether it intends to submit an individual GRP that accounts only for its efforts to meet its Initial Conversion Obligation, or whether it intends to participate in a Joint GRP with at least one other LVGU. For DOIs that indicate the intent to participate in a Joint GRP, the LVGU must identify the Joint GRP Sponsor and provide a copy of a written agreement or other confirmation from the Joint GRP Sponsor indicating that the LVGU will be included in such Joint GRP. For purposes of efficiency, and as an alternative to the foregoing, a Joint GRP Sponsor may submit a single DOI on behalf of all LVGUs that intend to participate in its Joint GRP, so long as such DOI is accompanied with copies of written agreements or other confirmation indicating that each LVGU identified in the DOI has agreed to be included in the Joint GRP.
8. A person that qualifies as a New LVGU who has a Total Qualifying Demand must submit to and have certified by the District a GRP, or become included in a fully compliant Joint GRP, as otherwise provided by this DRP Phase II(B) before being authorized to continue producing groundwater as a New LVGU. A New LVGU that held a permit from the District to produce groundwater in calendar year 2009, and thus has Total Qualifying Demand, may be authorized to actually produce groundwater within the District in an amount not to exceed 10 million gallons annually, inclusive of the New LVGU's Total Qualifying Demand, less any amount of Total Qualifying Demand sold or transferred by the New LVGU pursuant to the conditions provided in this paragraph and paragraph 15 or any amount of Total Qualifying Demand offered into a Joint GRP by the New LVGU as a participant to the Joint GRP but not actually produced by the New LVGU's Total Qualifying Demand, unless and until subsequent conversion requirements are adopted by the District. To produce any groundwater in excess of this amount, the New LVGU must purchase or acquire additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand from another permittee authorized to transfer ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand, or, if the New LVGU has joined a Joint GRP, the new LVGU may produce groundwater available from the ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand of other Joint GRP participants to the extent that production by other Joint GRP participants is offset by a gallon-for-gallon conversion from groundwater to an Alternative Water Source or gallon-for-gallon demand reduction through conservation, so long as total groundwater production by the participants of the Joint GRP does not exceed the total sum of permitted production authorization, including ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand and actual production of up to 10 million gallons pursuant to paragraph 13, as applicable. Although the New LVGU may

be permitted for up to 10 million gallons without purchasing or acquiring additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand, the amount of permitted production authorization that may be transferred or sold by the New LVGU for production at a different location or offered to a Joint GRP by the New LVGU as a participant to a Joint GRP for production by another participant to the Joint GRP is limited to the New LVGU's Total Qualifying Demand or any additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand purchased or acquired by the New LVGU from another permittee authorized to transfer ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand. Unless otherwise provided for in this DRP Phase II(B), a GRP submitted by a New LVGU must meet all applicable GRP requirements provided for in this DRP Phase II(B).

9. A New LVGU that has no Total Qualifying Demand must submit to and have certified by the District a GRP, or become included in a fully compliant Joint GRP, as otherwise provided by this DRP Phase II(B) before being authorized to produce or continue producing groundwater as a New LVGU may only be authorized to produce groundwater within the District if: A New LVGU that did not hold a permit from the District to produce groundwater in calendar year 2009, and thus has no Total Qualifying Demand, may nonetheless be authorized to actually produce groundwater within the District in an amount not to exceed 10 million gallons annually. However, this amount of permitted production authorization cannot be sold or transferred by the New LVGU for production at a different location or offered to a Joint GRP by the New LVGU as a participant to the Joint GRP for production by another Joint GRP participant. To produce any groundwater in excess of 10 million gallons, the New LVGU must purchase or acquire ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand from another permittee authorized to transfer ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand, or, if the New LVGU has joined a Joint GRP, the new LVGU may produce groundwater available from the ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand of other Joint GRP participants to the extent that production by other Joint GRP participants is offset by a gallon-for-gallon conversion from groundwater to an Alternative Water Source or gallon-for gallon demand reduction through conservation, so long as total groundwater production by the participants of the Joint GRP does not exceed the total sum of permitted production authorization, including ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand and actual production of up to 10 million gallons pursuant to paragraph 13, as applicable. Although the New LVGU may be permitted for up to 10 million gallons annually without purchasing or acquiring any ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand, the amount of permitted production authorization the New LVGU may transfer or sell for production at a different location is limited to the amount of ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand purchased or acquired by the New LVGU.

A. ~~the New LVGU joins a fully compliant Joint GRP; and~~

B. ~~each gallon of groundwater produced by the New LVGU is offset by a gallon for gallon conversion from groundwater to an Alternative Water Source by a groundwater producer or producers within the same Joint GRP.~~

10. An LVGU that timely submits a fully compliant GRP to the District but later determines that one or more of its Alternative Water Sources is no longer available to it because of regulatory

denials or unanticipated economic considerations shall notify the District in writing as soon as practicable after such a determination is made by the LVGU. Within 180 days after submitting such notice to the District, the LVGU shall submit to the District an amended individual GRP or an amended Joint GRP indicating that the LVGU has joined a Joint GRP.

11. Notwithstanding paragraphs 9 and 10 above, the District may authorize a New LVGU, or an existing LVGU that determines that one or more of its Alternative Water Sources is no longer available to it because of regulatory denials or unanticipated economic considerations, to continue producing groundwater without submitting a GRP, or an amended GRP, to the District if it demonstrates to the satisfaction of the District that:
 - A. there are no economically feasible Alternative Water Sources available that would allow it to submit its own compliant GRP or amended GRP to the District, and, if applicable, that its Alternative Water Source or sources are no longer available to it because of regulatory denials or unanticipated economic considerations;
 - B. it did in fact make a written request to join the Joint GRP Sponsor of each Safe Harbor GRP in the District for inclusion into its respective Joint GRP under substantially the same terms and conditions as are applicable to existing participants in such Safe Harbor GRP plus paying for any additional costs of the GRP reasonably attributable to the addition of the LVGU or New LVGU; and
 - C. it was unable, after attempting to negotiate in good faith with the Joint GRP Sponsor of each Safe Harbor GRP in the District, to reach agreement with any Safe Harbor GRP for inclusion into its respective Joint GRP.
12. An LVGU or New LVGU that qualifies for a GRP exception under paragraph 11 above may be authorized to produce groundwater without a GRP only until such time as it is able to join a Joint GRP, or until such time as an Alternative Water Source or sources becomes economically feasible and available to it. The District may order any such LVGU or New LVGU to implement special groundwater conservation measures and to pay a civil penalty of not to exceed \$4.00 per 1,000 gallons of groundwater produced in excess of either 70 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand or 10 million gallons, whichever amount is greater, during the time it produces groundwater within the District without being a part of a compliant GRP.

13. In order to allow each landowner in the District an opportunity to produce the groundwater beneath its property while attempting to protect the reasonable investment-backed expectations of landowners with historical and existing production of groundwater in the District, and at the same time limit total production of the groundwater in the District to the available amount that will result in the achievement of the relevant desired future conditions applicable to the Gulf Coast Aquifer and the sustainability goals described in this DRP Phase II(B) and accomplished through its groundwater reduction and conversion requirements, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply. Each landowner with the right to produce groundwater in the District shall be given the opportunity to actually produce groundwater from beneath its property, not

to exceed 10 million gallons annually, except as set forth below for an LVGU, if the landowner has actual demand for the amount of groundwater requested while avoiding waste and achieving conservation. A non-LVGU, a permit holder with zero or less than 10 million gallons Total Qualifying Demand, including a Small Volume Groundwater User (an "SVGU") or a New LVGU, may be authorized to actually produce either its actual demand while avoiding waste and achieving conservation or 10 million gallons per year, whichever amount is less. An LVGU, a permit holder with Total Qualifying Demand greater than or equal to 10 million gallons and an actual demand greater than or equal to 10 million gallons per year, may produce its Total Qualifying Demand or actual permitted authorization, whichever is greater, prior to 2016, but must reduce its annual production to its ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand, which is an amount equal to 70% of its Total Qualifying Demand or 10 million gallons, whichever amount is greater, beginning in the year 2016. The term "LVGU" as used in this paragraph is for explanatory purposes and is more specifically defined at the end of this DRP Phase II(B).

Each landowner's right to actually produce up to 10 million gallons annually, subject to the limitations provided herein and in Paragraphs 14 and 15 below, is inclusive of the permit holder's original Total Qualifying Demand. However, a permit holder may only sell or transfer ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand to another person for production at a different location or offer its ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand into a Joint GRP as a participant in the Joint GRP for production by another participant to the Joint GRP. The sell or transfer of ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand by an SVGU or a New LVGU, or by a LVGU that results in a remaining ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand of less than 10 million gallons after the transfer, forever reduces the permit holder's right to actually produce up to 10 million gallons annually- unless additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand is purchased or acquired from another authorized permit holder.

The amount of groundwater each landowner may be authorized to actually produce as set forth in this paragraph may be reduced if further groundwater reductions and conversion efforts are required by the District in the future for the achievement of the relevant desired future conditions applicable to the Gulf Coast Aquifer and the sustainability goals described in this DRP Phase II(B).

~~13.~~ 14. The District may authorize an LVGU with Total Qualifying Demand to convey or transfer a permit issued by the District, subject to the restrictions provided herein and limited to the amount of ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand held by the transferring permit holder, only if:

- A. the conveyed or transferred permit is amended to authorize the production of groundwater not to exceed the amount the transferring permit holder would be allowed to produce in order to achieve its Initial Conversion Obligation, which is its ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand; and
- B. the type of use authorized by the conveyed or transferred permit remains the same.

An LVGU may transfer all or a portion of its ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand to another person for production at a different location or offer all or a portion of its ICO-adjusted Total Qualifying Demand into a Joint GRP as a participant in the Joint GRP for production by another Joint GRP participant. But, the amount of ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand sold or transferred to another person or offered into a Joint GRP for production by another Joint GRP participant that reduces the transferor LVGU's ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand below 10 million gallons per year shall result in a reduction of the LVGU's ability to actually produce at least 10 million gallons per year, in an amount equal to the difference between 10 million gallons and the transferor LVGU's remaining ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand after the transfer. An LVGU that has sold or transferred its ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand such that its remaining ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand is less than 10 million gallons per year is only authorized to hold a permit to produce groundwater for the amount of ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand retained, unless additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand is purchased or acquired from another authorized permit holder.

15. The District may authorize an SVGU or New LVGU with Total Qualifying Demand to convey or transfer a permit issued by the District, subject to the restrictions provided herein and limited to the amount of Total Qualifying Demand held by the transferring permit holder, only if the type of use authorized by the conveyed or transferred permit remains the same.

While an SVGU or New LVGU may be authorized to actually produce more than its Total Qualifying Demand, an SVGU or a New LVGU with Total Qualifying Demand may only transfer all or a portion of its Total Qualifying Demand to another person. But, the amount of Total Qualifying Demand sold or transferred to another person shall be deducted from the SVGU or New LVGU's ability to actually produce up to 10 million gallons per year.

After an SVGU or New LVGU sells or permanently transfers all or a portion of its Total Qualifying Demand, its ability to actually produce up to 10 million gallons per year is forever reduced, and, without purchasing or acquiring additional ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand from another authorized permit holder, the transferor SVGU's or New LVGU's amount of permitted production authorization is calculated based on its annual demand as follows:

- A. an SVGU or New LVGU whose annual demand remains less than or equal to its original Total Qualifying Demand is only authorized to hold a permit to produce groundwater for an amount not to exceed its remaining Total Qualifying Demand after the transfer of its Total Qualifying Demand;
- B. an SVGU or New LVGU whose annual demand increases to an amount greater than its Total Qualifying Demand but less than 10 million gallons is only authorized to hold a permit to produce groundwater for an amount equal to its remaining Total Qualifying Demand after

the transfer of its Total Qualifying Demand plus the difference in the permit holder's actual demand and its original Total Qualifying Demand prior to the transfer; and

C. an SVGU or New LVGU whose actual demand increases greater than or equal to 10 million gallons is only authorized to hold a permit for an amount not to exceed 10 million gallons less the amount of Total Qualifying Demand transferred.

~~The District shall not authorize a non-LVGU to convey or transfer a permit issued by the District to an LVGU unless the type of use authorized and the demand satisfied by the conveyed or transferred permit remains the same.~~

Groundwater Reduction Plans

A GRP represents the specific plan that each LVGU will follow in developing, securing, and executing all necessary financing and other contractual agreements, land and right-of-way acquisition, infrastructure design and construction, and any additional regulatory authorizations required under the laws of the State of Texas or of the United States in order to meet its Initial Conversion Obligation.

By no later than April 1, 2011, each LVGU must submit a GRP to the District, or must be included in a Joint GRP that is submitted to the District, that fully complies with the requirements set forth in this DRP Phase II(B). The District will review each GRP for compliance with the DRP and all applicable District Rules. The failure of an LVGU to submit a fully compliant GRP to the District by April 1, 2011, or to be included in a fully compliant Joint GRP that is submitted to the District by April 1, 2011, will subject each applicable LVGU to civil penalties and other enforcement measures as provided for herein.

A GRP must be signed and sealed by a person that is registered as a professional engineer in the State of Texas.

In order to demonstrate the requisite commitment and actual ability to meet the Initial Conversion Obligation, each LVGU must submit a GRP, or must be included in a Joint GRP, that includes, at a minimum, the information described below.

Projected Water Demand

1. Identify the population and the projected water demand for 2016, 2025, 2035, and 2045 for each LVGU that is subject to the GRP using data from the Texas Water Development Board or the Texas State Demographer, unless it is demonstrated in the GRP to the satisfaction of the District that an alternative methodology or source of data is more reliable. This data must include explanations detailing significant projected increases or decreases in total water demand. Public water suppliers should use intended service areas when completing this population and water demand information, and should include a map of such intended service areas for each of the above years.

2. Include a water reuse feasibility assessment describing the availability of reclaimed water to serve as all or a portion of the Alternative Water Source.
3. Provide evidence demonstrating that each Alternative Water Source proposed in the GRP will be a source or sources of water that will be adequate in volume to allow the LVGU to meet its Initial Conversion Obligation.

Plans for Meeting Initial Conversion Obligation

In order to ensure that an LVGU has the requisite ability and commitment to reduce its groundwater production to a level that satisfies its Initial Conversion Obligation and thus ensure that the District can achieve its groundwater management objectives, each LVGU must demonstrate in its GRP that its plan for meeting its Initial Conversion Obligation is reasonably feasible under professionally accepted technical, engineering, legal, or financial standards applicable at the time of submission. Therefore, each GRP must include:

1. any design, engineering, construction, legal, financial, and technical components of the proposed conversion plan;
2. a description of any feasibility studies undertaken, or that are proposed to be undertaken, by the LVGU for facilities development, siting, easement acquisition, and construction;
3. a report of preliminary engineering on proposed facilities to be constructed through 2016, including a description of the proposed project and area maps;
4. a description of how substantial infrastructure costs may be financed;
5. a description of each Alternative Water Source and/or conservation project the LVGU intends to rely upon to meet its Initial Conversion Obligation, including, where applicable, the disclosure of each supplier of water that the LVGU proposes to use as an Alternative Water Source;
6. any executed contracts, proof of financial commitments, or other documentation necessary to demonstrate that every water supplier that the LVGU proposed to rely upon for an Alternative Water Source does in fact have sufficient supplies of, and sufficiently reliable legal rights to, the requisite volumes of Alternative Water Source, and is willing to provide the Alternative Water Source in the volumes and rates required to satisfy the LVGU's Initial Conversion Obligation; and
7. a timetable that identifies the specific deadlines, by date, that the LVGU itself must meet in order to comply with its Initial Conversion Obligation for:
 - A. securing financing;

- B. executing all water supply agreements or other contractual obligations necessary for the supply or delivery of each Alternative Water Source identified in the GRP;
- C. closing on all right-of-way or other necessary real property acquisitions;
- D. finalizing all requisite preliminary designs;
- E. obtaining all necessary permits or other legal authorizations necessary from any applicable State or Federal regulatory authority;
- F. initiating and completing each necessary phase of construction or implementation of a conservation project; and
- G. all other milestones or information that the LVGU believes are important for an adequate understanding of the proposed Alternative Water Source and/or conservation project.

Any LVGU that chooses to meet post-2016 demand growth after the Initial Conversion Obligation by producing groundwater in some years in an amount that exceeds its 2016 maximum authorized groundwater production level by undergoing subsequent groundwater reduction and conversion efforts so that its average groundwater use throughout the 2016-2045 planning period does not exceed its 2016 maximum authorized groundwater production level must also include in its GRP identification and conceptual engineering of the Alternate Water Sources and/or conservation measures that it intends to pursue to achieve average groundwater use throughout the planning period that is compliant with the Initial Conversion Obligation.

If the contractual commitment for any Alternative Water Source is for a term that expires before January 1, 2045, the GRP should include a description regarding the availability of contract renewal options through an additional term or terms until at least January 1, 2045. If contract renewal options are not available to the LVGU, then the GRP should include a description of available alternatives to replacing the Alternative Water Source upon expiration of the contract term.

If the District determines that implementation of the GRP is not feasible under the appropriate standards:

1. the District may pursue enforcement action against the LVGU based on the submission of a GRP that does not comply with this DRP Phase II(B); or,
2. in its sole discretion, the District may defer enforcement until it is determined that the LVGU has failed to achieve the Initial Conversion Obligation.

Additional Requirements for Joint GRPs

1. As discussed above, an LVGU may satisfy its GRP requirement by participating in a Joint GRP along with one or more additional LVGUs. There is no maximum number of LVGUs that may be included in a Joint GRP. However, each Joint GRP submitted to the District must include all requisite information for each LVGU that would otherwise be required of the LVGU if it was submitting an individual GRP.
2. Each Joint GRP must:
 - A. demonstrate the requisite commitment and actual ability of the aggregated LVGUs participating in the Joint GRP to collectively meet the Initial Conversion Obligation;
 - B. designate a Joint GRP participant to serve as the Joint GRP Sponsor; and
 - C. include a written agreement between the participants demonstrating that the Joint GRP Sponsor is duly authorized to submit the Joint GRP and to otherwise act on behalf of all of the participants in developing, submitting, and executing the Joint GRP.
3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this DRP Phase II(B) to the contrary, a Joint GRP may provide for the over-conversion to Alternative Water Sources of some participant LVGUs and for the under-conversion to Alternative Water Sources by other participant LVGUs if the participants in the Joint GRP collectively achieve the Initial Conversion Obligation for the aggregated Total Qualifying Demand of all of the participants. For example, the Joint GRP may provide that the water demands for some individual participant LVGUs will be met by using 100 percent groundwater, as long as the group as a whole achieves the required conversion amount for all participants by over-converting other participant LVGUs. The purpose of allowing this conversion flexibility within each Joint GRP is to assist in reducing overall conversion costs by reducing the amount of infrastructure that must be built to achieve the required conversion.

Safe Harbor GRPs

It is essential to the economic viability of Montgomery County that New LVGUs are allowed to develop within the District after the initial conversion process required by this DRP Phase II(B) is underway, or is initially completed. Likewise, it is essential to the viability of the portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer that underlies Montgomery County and the District's ability to manage the aquifer as required by law that any new LVGU development be done in a manner that is consistent with the fundamental purpose of this conversion effort, so that the County's water demands can still be satisfied with the use of groundwater only on a long-term sustainable basis. In effort to find a responsible balance between these two important considerations, and recognizing that the ability of the District to achieve its regulatory goals for all applicants likely hinges on a coordinated approach to water planning by all or most LVGUs so that each LVGU will have an opportunity to comply with the District's regulations, the District will recognize any Joint GRP that accounts for

10 percent or more of the total water demand within the District as a Safe Harbor GRP. A Safe Harbor GRP is simply a Joint GRP that the District recognizes is of sufficient size that it may have the ability to accommodate water demand growth within the District by accepting groundwater users that become LVGUs for the first time after January 1, 2010, into its Joint GRP. A Safe Harbor GRP has no additional obligations than another Joint GRP, except for the following:

1. a Safe Harbor GRP must include a New LVGU Growth Plan that identifies how, and under what conditions, the Joint GRP could accommodate groundwater producers that become LVGUs for the first time after January 1, 2010;
2. a Safe Harbor GRP must ensure that its New LVGU Growth Plan is periodically updated by submitting amendments to the plan to the District as warranted by any material change in circumstances or capacity; and
3. a Safe Harbor GRP that was unable or unwilling to accept a New LVGU that attempted to join its GRP must, within 60 days of receiving a written request by the District, submit in writing to the District and the New LVGU a statement setting forth the reasons for the denial and an estimate of the time, conditions, and circumstances, if any, under which acceptance of the New LVGU may be feasible.

District Review of GRPs

1. The District will review a GRP or GRP amendment following its submittal and, within 90 days thereafter, either (i) approve the GRP and provide the LVGU or Joint GRP Sponsor with a certificate indicating such approval, or (ii) provide the LVGU or Joint GRP Sponsor with a list of deficiencies that must be addressed in order for the GRP to be so certified, and a reasonable time period within which such deficiencies must be addressed. Within 90 days following the receipt of the additional requested information, the District shall either certify the GRP or, if the GRP still contains deficiencies, the District shall return the GRP to the LVGU and commence enforcement actions against the same for failure to comply with the requirements of this DRP Phase II(B). Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, a GRP that is found by the District to be noncompliant with any requirement in this DRP Phase II(B) at any time after submission, including during either 90-day review period, may be subject to enforcement action by the District. The District may, in its sole discretion, defer enforcement under this paragraph until such time as the District determines that the LVGU has failed to meet its Initial Conversion Obligation.
2. An LVGU or Joint GRP Sponsor may amend a certified GRP at any time, without penalty, so long as the amended GRP meets applicable District requirements, in order to update, supplement, correct, modify or otherwise revise such GRP or any component thereof.
3. The District will review each component of the timetable required under numbered paragraph 7 of the Plans for Meeting Initial Conversion Obligation above for a determination of whether the milestones are reasonably achievable.

4. If the District concludes that information in a certified GRP is materially inaccurate the District may revoke its certification of the GRP and order the LVGU or Joint GRP Sponsor to timely amend the GRP or be subject to civil penalties or other enforcement action by the District.

Permits for LVGUs or New LVGUs with Individual GRPs or Newly Joining a Joint GRP

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A permit application or permit amendment application for an LVGU, New LVGU, or a person who would become a New LVGU if the permit application were approved by the District shall only be approved by the District if the application is consistent with the applicant's GRP, unless the GRP is also amended and approved by the District to make it consistent with the permit or permit amendment sought. If the applicant does not already have an approved GRP at the time of application, the applicant shall also submit a GRP for approval. Alternatively, the District may approve the application if the applicant provides evidence of joining a Joint GRP that is consistent with the application, or if the applicable Joint GRP is amended to be consistent with the application.

Permitting Operations and Procedures for Joint GRPs

1. Because a Joint GRP may provide for the over-conversion to Alternative Water Sources of some participants and the under-conversion to Alternative Water Sources by other participants in the Joint GRP if the participants collectively achieve the Initial Conversion Obligation for the aggregated Total Qualifying Demand of all of the participants, the permitting operations and procedures in this section shall apply to permit holders who are participants in a Joint GRP.
2. In accordance with the procedures set forth under District Rule 3.1(h), the District shall provide a notice of permit renewal to both the Joint GRP Sponsor and each participant in the Joint GRP for all permits included in the Joint GRP. The Joint GRP Sponsor shall prepare and provide to the District a schedule of the amount of groundwater each participant in the Joint GRP will be authorized to produce during the calendar year no later than September 1 prior to the expiration of the permits, and shall ensure that the schedule demonstrates that the participants in the Joint GRP collectively will achieve the Initial Conversion Obligation for the aggregated Total Qualifying Demand of all of the participants. The Joint GRP Sponsor may sign the renewal application on behalf of all the participants in the Joint GRP. The District shall review and take action on the renewal permit application for the collective permits under the Joint GRP and accompanying schedule in the manner set forth under Rule 3.1 for the renewal of an individual permit. The District's approval of the renewal permit application and the schedule setting forth the amount of groundwater each participant in the Joint GRP will be authorized to produce during the calendar year shall be a condition of the renewed permit and binding upon the Joint GRP Sponsor and each of the Joint GRP participants. The Joint GRP Sponsor

may file an application with an amended schedule during the course of the calendar year to adjust the amount of groundwater that each participant in the Joint GRP may produce, which may be approved by the District if the amended schedule demonstrates that the participants collectively will achieve the Initial Conversation Obligation for the aggregate Total Qualifying Demand of all the Joint GRP participants.

3. The Joint GRP Sponsor shall be responsible for payment of all water use fees, groundwater transport fees, and administrative fees associated with the collective permits of the Joint GRP participants.
4. Each participant in a Joint GRP shall be responsible for complying with the metering and groundwater production requirements for that participant's actual groundwater production. Each participant shall provide both the District and the Joint GRP Sponsor with a copy of the Water Production Report and Groundwater Transport Report, if applicable, by the deadlines set forth under District Rules 4.3 and 4.4.
5. A permit amendment application for a permit included in a Joint GRP should be signed jointly by both the permit holder and the Joint GRP Sponsor. If the application is signed by only one of the two, the District shall provide written notice of the permit amendment application to the other prior to scheduling the application for hearing or otherwise taking action on the application. The permit holder, the Joint GRP Sponsor, and any other participant to the Joint GRP for an amendment application to a permit included in a Joint GRP shall have standing as a party in a contested hearing on the permit amendment application. If the permit amendment application is inconsistent with the Joint GRP, the District shall not approve the application unless the Joint GRP is also amended and approved by the District to make it consistent with the permit amendment or the permit holder withdraws from the Joint GRP and obtains approval of a new individual GRP or joins a different Joint GRP that is consistent with the permit amendment.
6. If a participant to a Joint GRP withdraws from a Joint GRP during the course of a calendar year, the District shall pro-rate the remaining groundwater production authorization under the individual permit of the participant as of the date the withdrawal becomes effective based upon the remaining number of days in the calendar year and without regard to the actual volume of groundwater produced under the permit prior to the withdrawal.
7. While the Joint GRP Sponsor and each participant in the Joint GRP remain jointly and severally liable for all violations of the District Rules and Regulatory Plan by the participant, the District shall first seek enforcement against:
 - a. the Joint GRP Sponsor for any violations related to payment of fees or collective overproduction of the participants in the Joint GRP in violation of the Initial Conversation Obligation; and

- b. the individual Joint GRP participant for any violations related to participants' individual metering and groundwater production reporting requirements, and any other requirements of the District Rules or Regulatory Plan not described in Subsection (a) of this paragraph.

Petition for Additional Production Authorization

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Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, an LVGU who successfully achieves the Initial Conversion Obligation or a New LVGU may petition the District for approval of a permit application or permit amendment application that would authorize the LVGU or New LVGU to produce groundwater in an amount greater than the amount otherwise authorized pursuant to the requirements of this DRP Phase II(B) if the LVGU or New LVGU can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board of directors of the District that, because of size of the surface area of land owned by the LVGU or New LVGU where the well will be located and the nature and conditions of the groundwater resources in the aquifer or subdivision thereof in which the well will be completed, the LVGU or New LVGU will nonetheless achieve the relevant adopted desired future conditions for the aquifer or subdivision thereof in the area underlying the land owned by the LVGU or New LVGU during the joint planning period when considering the groundwater production authorization sought in the application and in light of other existing and projected exempt and non-exempt groundwater production in the aquifer or subdivision thereof.

Early Conversion Incentive

In order to promote conservation, the District will allow any LVGU that completes a project between November 11, 2008, and December 31, 2015, that employs a metered conservation measure, including without limitation metered reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment plant, to replace local groundwater as a source of supply to apply to the District for an early conversion credit. The District shall review the application and the evidence supporting it and issue the early conversion credits in an amount equal to twice the total amount of metered conserved or reclaimed water the District determines was used or will be used during that time period, along with any appropriate terms and conditions it deems appropriate.

Notwithstanding the Initial Conversion Obligation, an LVGU may utilize the early conversion credits to produce groundwater at any time after January 1, 2016, in excess of the amount it would otherwise be authorized to produce in a calendar year by an amount not to exceed the amount recognized in the LVGU's early conversion credits. A gallon of groundwater production authorized under an early conversion credit may only be used once before it is expended for all times. Any metered conserved or reclaimed water used by an LVGU on or after January 1, 2016, shall not be eligible for such credits and shall instead be considered as part of the LVGU's Alternative Water Source for purposes of meeting its Initial Conversion Obligation on a gallon-for-gallon ratio.

Enforcement

Each LVGU that fails to submit to the District a DOI, or be included in a DOI that is submitted to the District, that complies with the provisions herein by August 2, 2010, shall be subject to enforcement for violation of District Rules. In addition, the District shall review all GRPs to determine compliance with the requirements set forth herein. A person required to submit a GRP under this DRP Phase II(B) that fails to submit to the District a fully compliant GRP by April 1, 2011, shall be subject to enforcement for violation of District Rules, including permit suspension or revocation and the assessment of penalties by the District. The District may order an LVGU or New LVGU that the District determines is not in compliance with the provisions contained in this DRP Phase II(B) to implement special groundwater conservation measures, and it may assess a noncompliant LVGU or New LVGU the following penalties in lieu of or in addition to seeking an injunction or other legal or equitable remedies available to the District:

1. a flat fee civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.00 per day per violation, for each day of a continuing violation; or
2. a civil penalty of up to \$4.00 per thousand gallons of groundwater produced after failing to comply with any applicable deadline provided for herein, but not to exceed \$10,000 per day per violation, for each day of a continuing violation.

District Regulatory Plan Construction and Severability

This DRP Phase II(B) shall be broadly construed to achieve the intent and purposes of Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, the District Act, and the District Rules. In the event of a conflict between this DRP Phase II(B) and any provision of the District Rules, the DRP Phase II(B) provisions shall control. If a provision contained in this DRP Phase II(B) is for any reason held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability does not affect any other provisions of this DRP Phase II(B), which shall be construed as if the invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained in it.

Definitions

“Alternative Water Source” means water other than groundwater produced from the portions of the Chico, Evangeline, and Jasper Aquifers of the Gulf Coast Aquifer that underlie Montgomery County or any county that adjoins Montgomery County. An Alternative Water Source may include groundwater produced from below the base of the Jasper Aquifer if such production will not impair the quality or the quantity of groundwater within the Chico, Evangeline or Jasper Aquifers of the Gulf Coast Aquifer that underlie the District. Each LVGU that proposes to develop Catahoula

Formation (Catahoula Restricted Aquifer) resources as an Alternative Water Source must demonstrate to the District that production of groundwater from the Catahoula Formation (Catahoula Restricted Aquifer) will not impair the quality or quantity of groundwater within the Gulf Coast Aquifer. Groundwater produced from within the District and used as an Alternative Water Source may become subject to future additional regulatory controls by the District.

“Aquifer Sustainable Yield” means the annual amount of groundwater, expressed in acre-feet, that is reintroduced as recharge into the Gulf Coast Aquifer and is available for production from within the District. The Aquifer Sustainable Yield shall be determined by the District using the most reliable information that is readily available. Thus, the Aquifer Sustainable Yield may be adjusted from time-to-time as new information regarding the depletion and recharge of the Gulf Coast Aquifer from within Montgomery County is developed and published. The Aquifer Sustainable Yield is currently recognized as 64,000 acre-feet.

“Gulf Coast Aquifer,” for purposes of this DRP Phase II(B), means the major aquifer in Texas that parallels the Gulf of Mexico and includes the Chicot, Evangeline, and Jasper Aquifers and any perched aquifers that may serve as sources of recharge to the Chicot, Evangeline, or Jasper Aquifers. For purposes of this DRP Phase II(B), the base of the Jasper Aquifer shall be as described in USGS Open File Report 03-299: *Selected Hydrogeologic Data Sets for the Jasper Aquifer, Texas*. For purposes of this definition, however, and notwithstanding any other description to the contrary, the Gulf Coast Aquifer shall not be understood to include any segments of the Catahoula Formation (Catahoula Restricted Aquifer). This definition is intended to serve the regulatory purposes of the District, and is not intended to modify any existing hydrogeological maps or understandings of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality or the Texas Water Development Board.

“Initial Conversion Obligation” or “ICO” is the requirement that by the end of calendar year 2016, each LVGU must have reduced its annual Gulf Coast Aquifer (Chico, Evangeline and Jasper Aquifers) groundwater production to the greater of either (1) no more than 70 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand and actually met not less than 30 percent of its Total Qualifying Demand by implementation of conservation measures and/or by using an Alternative Water Source; or (2) 10 million gallons.

“Initial-Conversion-Obligation-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand” or “ICO-Adjusted Total Qualifying Demand” means:

1. for Total Qualifying Demand of 10 million gallons or greater, 70 percent of the Total Qualifying Demand or 10 million gallons, whichever amount is greater; and
2. for Total Qualifying Demand of less than 10 million gallons, the original Total Qualifying Demand.

“Joint GRP” means a GRP submitted by one or more LVGUs that have contractually agreed to abide by its terms, that includes all requisite information for each participating LVGU that would

otherwise be required of the LVGU if it was submitting an individual GRP, and that allows the participating LVGU's to achieve the Initial Conversion Obligation as a group rather than as individuals.

"Joint GRP Sponsor" is the LVGU representative designated as such in a Joint GRP to be principally responsible for coordinating the development, submission, and execution of the Joint GRP.

"Large Volume Groundwater User" or "LVGU" is defined for purposes of this DRP Phase II(B) to mean any person or entity that, through a single well or a combination of wells, actually produced or was authorized by a permit or permits issued by the District to produce 10 million gallons or more of groundwater annually from the Gulf Coast Aquifer within the District during calendar year 2009. A Large Volume Groundwater User does not include any person or entity that produces groundwater solely for its own domestic use associated with a single family residence, agricultural use, as that term is defined by Chapter 36, Water Code, or both domestic and agricultural use. An LVGU that subsequently reduces its demand and amends its permit to an amount below the 10 million gallon per year threshold shall be regulated thereafter as a non-LVGU.

"New Large Volume Groundwater User" or "New LVGU" means any person or entity that:

1. through a single well or a combination of wells actually produces, or is permitted to produce, 10 million gallons or more of groundwater annually from the Gulf Coast Aquifer on or after January 1, 2010, but did not qualify as an LVGU prior to January 1, 2010; or
2. otherwise requires 10 million gallons or more of groundwater annually from the Gulf Coast Aquifer for the first time on or after January 1, 2010.

"Preliminary Engineering" means the amount of engineering necessary to define the infrastructure needs of the project, to determine the feasibility and projected construction timetable of the project, and to establish reliable cost estimates. The requirement of preliminary engineering is not intended to include preliminary construction plans for the entire submittal, however, that level of detail could be required for specific components. The District will make the final determination of whether a proposed GRP meets the definition of preliminary engineering.

"Safe Harbor GRP" is any Joint GRP that accounts for at least 10 percent of the total water demand of all LVGUs within the District.

"Small Volume Groundwater User" or "SVGU" means any person or entity that through a single well or a combination of wells actually produces, or is permitted to produce, less than 10 million gallons of groundwater annually from the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

"Total Qualifying Demand" means the final volume of groundwater that a permit holder is authorized under the terms of a permit issued by the District to produce from the Gulf Coast

Aquifer (Chico, Evangeline and Jasper Aquifers) in calendar year 2009. Such final volume shall be determined by the District after receipt of water production reports due to the District on February 15, 2010. The District may reduce the final volume by amending the permit if and to the extent it determines that the amount previously authorized in the permit unreasonably exceeded the 2009 groundwater demand of the permit holder.