

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PROCESS**

**West Central
Study Area**

Issues Document

San Antonio River
Authority

San Antonio Water
System

Edwards Aquifer Authority

Guadalupe-Blanco
River Authority

Lower Colorado River
Authority

Bexar Metropolitan
Water District

Nueces River
Authority

Canyon Lake Water
Supply Corporation

Bexar-Medina-Atascosa
Counties Water Control
and Improvement Dist. #1

Texas Water
Development Board



February, 1997



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**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
WEST CENTRAL REGION**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

ISSUES DOCUMENT

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**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
WEST CENTRAL REGION**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

**ISSUES DOCUMENT
FEBRUARY, 1997**

PART I INTRODUCTION

This Issues Document is compiled in connection with the West Central Study Region's public participation/stakeholder involvement program. Its purpose is to outline the specific issues identified to date by the public in connection with water planning generally, and the Trans-Texas Water Program (TTWP) specifically. It constitutes the first documented effort of the program to solicit and to "hear" the voice of the region's constituents.

The Issues Document is a report of the general public's first formal input into the Trans-Texas Water Program. For the decision makers, it is their first opportunity to hear and understand the regional concerns over water planning and the Trans-Texas Water Program. The Issues Document, in large part, sets aside the technical and legal aspects and lays out the real, human concerns of the public it is intended to serve.

Presenting the public's issues within the formal context of this Issues Document makes explicit two important points: First, that the public's issues have been heard, understood, and accepted without question on face-value. Second, that a successful evaluation and planning outcome is predicated upon the striking of a balance of diverse objectives between that which is technically feasible, with that which is publicly acceptable.

How is the Issues Document to be Used?

The Issues Document *is not* a discussion of consequences (of issues). These discussions will appropriately come later in the listening and evaluation process to follow.

The Issues Document *is not* a response to the public's issues. It is an indication of the public's questions.

The Issues Document *is* the basis upon which the public's decision analysis criteria is outlined. The issues raised by the public in this process constitute the measure by

which a (publicly) suitable menu of water planning options are to be evaluated and by which divergent and common interests are identified and addressed.

The Issues Document *is* the basis upon which the actual public participation/stakeholder involvement plan is to be drafted. This plan will be configured to take into account these issues of public concern and to address them in a way that the public has expressed a preference for. These public preferences, centered on issues of trust, will be key to determining *who* should provide public information and *how* that information should be communicated.

To accomplish this, the Issues Document identifies the basic core issues that characterize the diverse study region. By carefully identifying these core areas of concern a public participation/stakeholder involvement program can be specifically tailored. This therefore becomes a key document, along with the Principles of Participation, in developing and guiding the initiatives of all future public participation efforts.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PARTICIPATION

This listening process began with the Principles of Participation, shown in Illustration 1, which was unanimously adopted by the Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Region's Policy Management Committee at its meeting of January 12, 1996. With that event came a unique commitment to begin a region-wide listening process wherein those impacted by the Trans-Texas Water Program planning effort had an opportunity to be a part of not just the process and its conclusions, but to have a role in how that process will be designed and conducted.

There should be no doubt that this effort marks a dramatic paradigm change in this region as a non-traditional approach to water resource planning.

It is from these Principles of Participation that this process began. It is through these Principles that the process will be conducted, and it is by virtue of these Principles that the process is successfully concluded.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

It is important to put this Issues Document in the proper context of time and events. This section is included here in order to give a summary review the major events that have led to this documentation.

The major events to date have been:

Illustration 1 - Principles of Participation

This declaration formally expresses our commitment to a comprehensive public participation/stakeholder involvement process. By adopting and implementing the principles embodied in this declaration, the public's input will play a critical role in evaluating the water planning strategies to be considered for this region.

While each participating agency is responsible to its respective constituents, our collective regional responsibility is "to identify the most cost-effective and environmentally sensitive strategies for meeting the current and future water needs of the West Central Region." In addition, we must ensure that the public and stakeholders significantly participate in deciding which strategies will be implemented.

By unanimous adoption of this statement, the West Central Policy Management Committee of the Trans-Texas Water Program commits itself to the following principles of public and stakeholder participation:

- The public/stakeholder's participation must be broadly based and inclusive of all constituencies.
- It is the responsibility of the Trans-Texas Water Program and its sponsors to be proactive in its commitment to seek public/stakeholder participation and input.
- Public/stakeholder communication must be timely, truthful, consistent, and two-way.
- The Policy Management Committee, as the responsible decision-making body, must be accountable for the integrity of the public/stakeholder participation process and the manner in which the public's input shapes the final outcomes of the project.

In this effort we recognize that the overall quality and depth of public/stakeholder participation can only be as good as our ability to effectively communicate the complex issues associated with water planning strategies.

These Principles of Participation recognize that no present or long-term water strategy can be implemented without the general support and consent of the public and stakeholders.

**Policy Management Committee
Trans-Texas Water Program
West Central Region**

Workshop: The process began with a two-day public participation workshop for the Policy Management Committee and their senior staff members (November, 1995). The purpose of these meetings was to ensure a common understanding of the desired outcomes of the Trans-Texas Water Program planning effort for this region, and to focus on the public participation component specifically. This was an extremely important beginning to this process from which many critical points of agreement were derived. Not the least of which was the unanimously adopted Principles of Participation discussed in the previous section.

Committee Survey: The first data gathering step undertaken was to survey the members of the Advisory Committee for Technical and Public Input in December, 1995. The purpose of the survey was to acquire a basic understanding of the issues facing the Trans-Texas Water Program effort from each committee member's perspective. Gaining their input and developing an understanding of their perspective proved to be an important first step in this process.

PMC Member Interviews: Each PMC member was privately interviewed in order to gain a better understanding of their respective issues, to identify historically active citizens/groups in their areas, to assist in identifying under represented groups, and to identify organized areas of support and adversity.

Technical Memorandum: Dated January, 1996, the Technical Memorandum summarized the steps taken to that point and their outcomes. Also included were specific goals and objectives of the project, an assessment of the major issues and problems, and issues of public perception.

Public Issues Survey: A public issues survey was conducted in April, 1996. This effort constituted the first gathering of information from the general public with respect to water, water planning/options, communication preferences, and trust issues. The survey was scientifically conducted as a random telephone survey of 500 residents within the study region and had an error factor of +/- 4.5 percent at a confidence level of 95 percent. The information proved to be most helpful in understanding and gauging public perceptions, and was used extensively in developing the agenda for the next stage of public involvement - focus groups. The results of this survey were detailed in a survey report dated September, 1996 and are summarized in Appendix A of this report.

Focus Groups - Round #1: A first round of focus groups was conducted in 32 counties from June 11 to August 15, 1996. These groups were designed to test and expound upon the data collected in the public issues surveys. Additionally they were to begin a process of direct consultation with the public as to their thoughts and wishes for how a public process should be structured and the issues and analysis criteria that was important to them.

Public Workshops: Five public workshops were held across the region from October 21 to October 29, 1996. The purpose of these workshops was to offer a participation opportunity to citizens within the study region who did not participate in the first round of focus groups. Despite these workshops being advertised throughout the region, attendance was small with a total of 35 participants.

Focus Groups - Round #2: A second round of focus groups was conducted in 8 counties from December 9, 1996, to February 3, 1997. These groups were designed to test various specific public participation models and to gain public feedback on each. Together with previously collected data this information was used to design the final public participation plan.

Stakeholder Identification: Key to the outcomes of the above steps has been the identification of stakeholder groups, including under represented groups. Understanding who these groups are and how best to bring them into the public participation picture is key to identifying the future process and to ensuring stakeholder support of the outcomes.

Target Audience Identification: As a part of the public participation goal, target audiences were identified through this effort. The key target audiences in this process will be the general public who have historically not been involved in water issues, and local elected officials.

Decision Analysis Criteria: Perhaps the most important component to be developed in this process to date has been the development of the public's decision analysis criteria. This is discussed in the following section.

PART II THE ISSUES

DECISION ANALYSIS CRITERIA

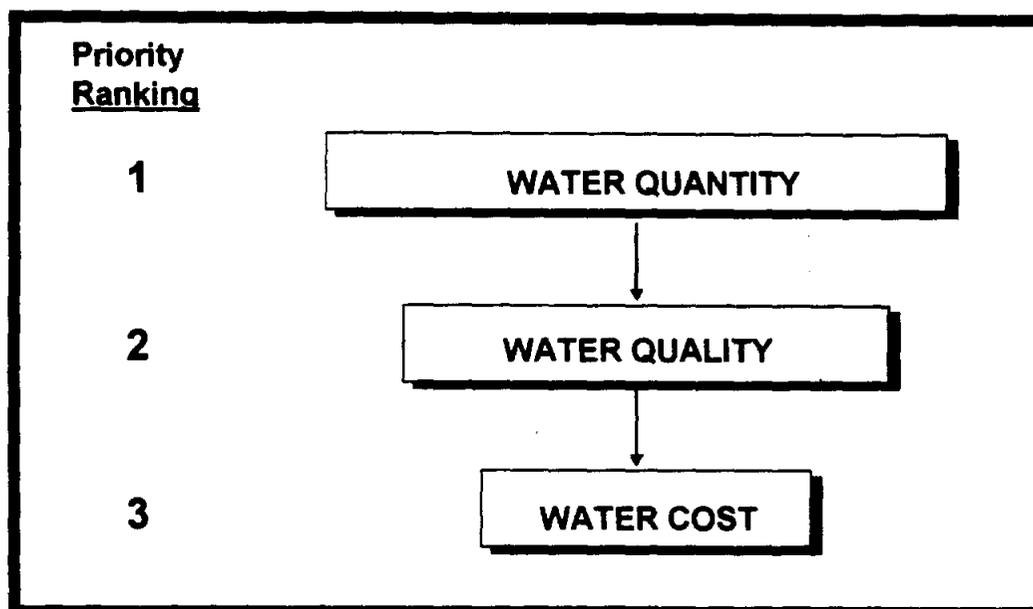
A key outcome of the public issues survey, focus groups, and public workshops has been the criteria by which the public has stated they wished water planning options to be analyzed in the decision making process. In many ways these criteria can be considered as the culmination of all the information gathered to date. Incorporating the public's analysis criteria into the decision making process is the proof that the public has been heard, and constitutes the framework for a successful public participation process.

The initial criteria that has emerged from the public is clear and undisputed. Consistently throughout this process the public has spoken in terms of these criteria in the order shown in Illustration 2 on the following page.

This ranking of analysis criteria has proven itself time and again throughout the focus groups as validation of the results of the public issues survey.

As the public participation/stakeholder involvement process continues, this is the criteria and ranking that will be used. However, this is hardly the sole criteria upon which planning options will be evaluated. Together with "publicly acceptable," there must also be the "technically feasible" criterion. The challenge of this process will be to bring both sets of essential criteria to the decision table when evaluating water planning options for the future.

Illustration 2 - Public's Decision Analysis Criteria



THE PUBLIC AND WATER PLANNING ISSUES

Water Planning Issues, Generally

No discussion of the public's issues can begin without first analyzing the data that indicates the public's level of understanding of water issues generally, and the Trans-Texas Water Program specifically.

Throughout 1996 water was in the regional news constantly. With far below average rainfalls, reduced spring flows, usage surcharges in metropolitan areas, and high profile court cases, water has held a large portion of the public's focus. In the coming year these issues will continue to be news worthy in their own right. To compound the attention in 1997, one can add water as a legislative year issue as well as an election

year issue in some parts of the study region. The new year will be pivotal for water planning efforts for the region.

It is important that a public participation plan carefully consider what the public knows, does not know, or thinks it knows with respect to water planning and water options. It is likewise important to have an understanding of the public's perception of *the need to plan* or, as the case may be, *the lack of need to plan*.

While the findings on public understanding and perceptions were detailed extensively in the Public Issues Survey Report dated September, 1996, a summary of these findings is included here for reference in Appendix A.

The public's decision analysis criteria, while clearly stated today, will likely change as the process evolves. It can be expected that, as project specific issues are entered into public debate, cost will assume a higher level of consideration.

Trans-Texas Water Program, Specifically

It is clear from the work performed to date that the general public has little understanding or awareness of what the Trans-Texas Water Program is, how it functions, or what its "end product" is supposed to be. Within the context of the focus groups and public workshops it was a constant challenge to explain the answers to these questions. This will continue to be a considerable challenge, but one that must be dealt with through aggressive public information efforts.

The intangible nature of the Trans-Texas Water Program adds to the public's confusion about the program. For example, Trans-Texas is neither an entity nor an agency. It has neither staff nor office and provides no water or service. It neither sets nor controls water rates, has no jurisdictional authority, and is neither the decider nor the implementer of any specific water planning option. Because Trans-Texas is a relatively newly-formed coalition of water agencies, it will be important to increase the public's awareness and understanding as a necessary prerequisite to their participation and input.

The successful communication of these basic elements of Trans-Texas will be critically important to the success of this effort. While attention is often focused on informing the public at-large, we must be mindful that agencies and elected officials must likewise be educated as to these specific basic issues concerning the Trans-Texas Water Program.

IDENTIFYING SIX BASIC "MIND SETS"

From the analysis of the data there appears to be six generally defined "mind sets" that comprise the study region and which must be individually addressed. These mind sets

may not so much be driven by geography as by issues of economic, political, or environmental interest. The six basic mind sets identified are:

- ◆ Agricultural
- ◆ Urban Flighters
- ◆ Metropolitan Areas
- ◆ Highland Lakes and Springs
- ◆ Downstream Interests
- ◆ Bays and Estuaries

The reader is strongly cautioned not to interpret these mind sets too literally. They are broad areas of interest that may or may not be characterized by distinctive physical boundaries. We must also recognize that a stakeholder may fit into more than one mind set and that it is up to each to determine for themselves which "mind set" is characteristic of their position.

Another point to recognize is that "mind sets" know no jurisdictional boundaries. While jurisdictions are hard realities for agencies, people concerned over issues care little about boundary lines except for knowing how such jurisdictions can advance or hinder their interests. Knowing and understanding these issues will be an important part of things to come as communication components will target each of these mind set concerns.

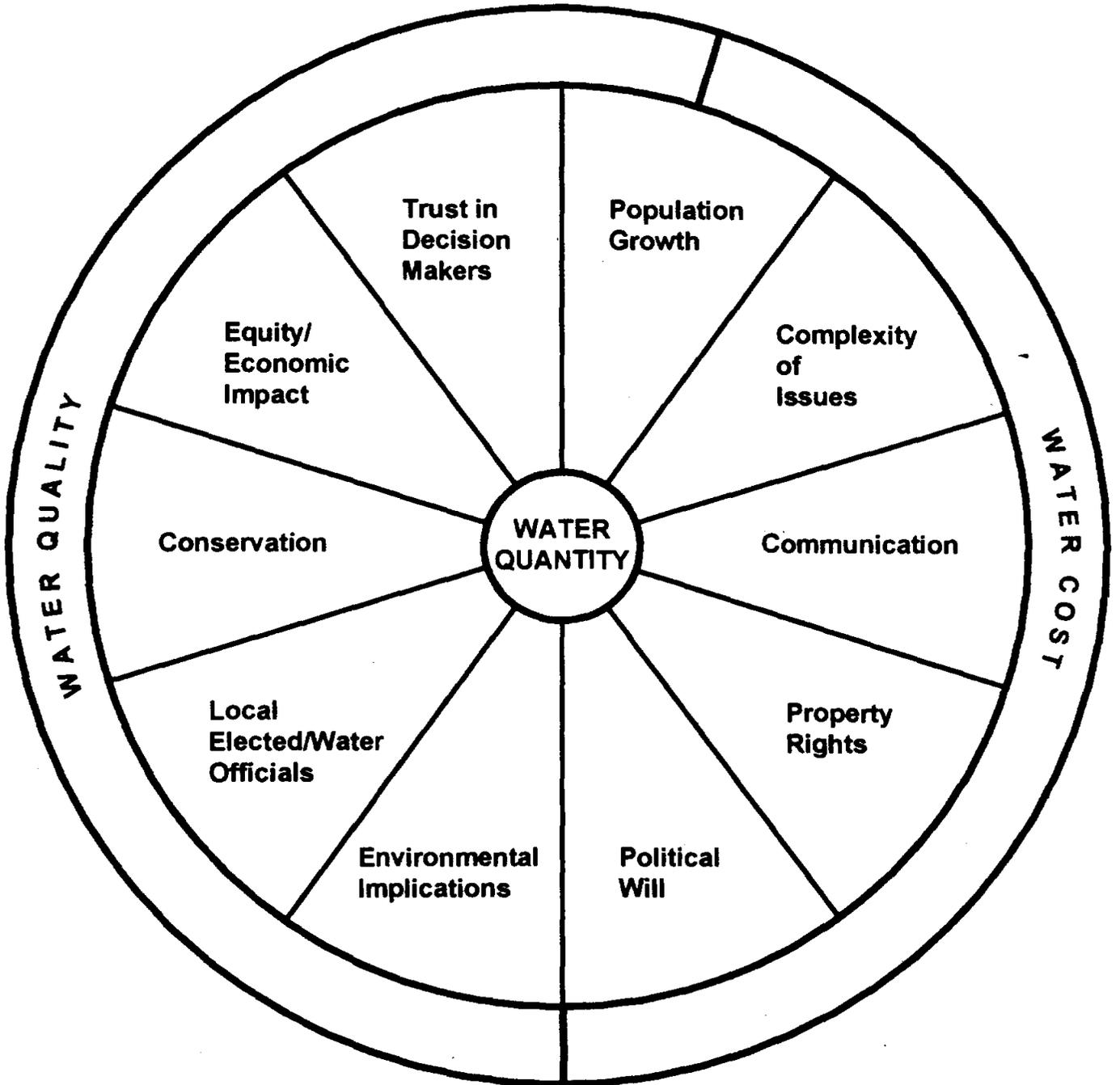
MATRIX OF CORE ISSUES

The focus groups and workshops were carefully crafted to identify and understand the public's issues. Since it is the purpose of this Issues Document to identify and categorize these issues in a way that is useful in determining the most appropriate course of action for a public participation plan, careful identification of the basic core issues is a necessity. This is the purpose of the issues matrix.

Illustration 3 sets forth the Matrix of Core Issues. Just as in the analysis of the "mind sets" above, core issues must not be considered in too literal a sense. They are only as static as the circumstances (i.e., political and economic) within which they exist in any given moment. Nonetheless, they provide a snapshot in time of the core issues that will characterize and drive the public participation process to come.

The illustration shows the public's highest priority issue, water quantity, at the center of the matrix. Surrounding the matrix are the public's second and third most important criteria, with water quality being second and water cost being third in ranking. The connecting core issues are described briefly below.

Illustration 3 - Matrix of Core Issues



Trust - As the public participation process evolves, trust will play a major role in its success. It is essential for the decision makers to trust a public process; for the public to trust its concerns will be heard and taken into account, and to trust that the decision makers indeed have the best interest of the community at heart. Trust will not come automatically. Trust will have to be earned, demonstrated, and maintained.

Equity/Economic Impact - A great deal of the water debate in the study region will be centered on equity and economic impact in its broadest sense. This includes issues such as fairness, impact on land values, water for economic growth/job creation, impacts on recreational uses and livelihoods, etc.

Complexity of the Issue - A major stumbling block is the complexity of the water issue. This complexity is multiplied by the fact that the Trans-Texas Water Program is a regional effort with diverse interests and needs. Being able to explain to the public difficult technical concepts, trade-offs, and cost-benefit relationships will be among the project's biggest challenges. The complexity issue is also fueled by the public's difficulty in understanding what Trans-Texas actually is and is not, along with its ultimate goal.

Property Rights - So much of the water debate centers on property rights. In some ways it can be argued that this is a sub-set of Economic Impact. However there are so many unique aspects to the property rights issues, including legislative aspects, that this is listed as a separate core issue.

Political Will - Some will argue that in the final analysis everything hinges on this core issue. This may not be far from the truth. It is political will that gives the public the opportunity to become informed and invited to participate, and it is political will that allows a constructive conclusion to develop. Political will is a necessary characteristic not just of the decision makers themselves, but the general public as well.

Environmental Implications - There is little argument but that environmental implications are significant factors in water resource planning. With the Endangered Species act, existing litigation, bays and estuaries, spring flows, and other issues, this will be no small concern in a public process within the region.

Local Elected/Water Officials - Local elected officials will be key to the process to come. These would include, among others, county judges, river authority/water utility directors, mayors, county commissioners, city council members, state representatives, etc. These people play key leadership roles in their local communities and have a relationship with their constituents that is important to respect and to incorporate into a public participation process.

Communication - This is closely related to the complexity issue. Communication deals with the actual methods of communication and the specific public outreach vehicles that

will be employed. People in the study region have definite ideas about the communication methods they prefer, and definite ideas about from whom they wish to receive that communication.

Conservation - Of all the water resource initiatives that exist, conservation is by far and away the most favored, and the most understood. What is more, conservation is seen by many within the region as not only the first step toward water planning, but a prerequisite to it. As such it must be among the first issues dealt with.

Population Growth - With certain rural counties realizing explosive growth over the past ten years, and with even greater growth forecasted, population growth is clearly a core issue in this effort. Closely related to the economic impact issue, population growth has its own distinctive implications in terms of public understanding and particularly in public perceptions. It therefore stands on its own as a core issue.

Overall each of these items is representative of the basic issues upon which a public participation/stakeholder involvement plan must be based. In this sense every one of the core issues plays an extremely important role in shaping the process to come.

PART III CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this Issues Document is to outline the specific issues identified by the public in connection with water planning generally, and the Trans-Texas Water Program specifically. It constitutes the first documented effort of the program to solicit and to "hear" the voice of the region's constituents, and to incorporate their input into a process design. For the decision makers, it is their first call to hear and to understand the regional concerns over water planning. To accomplish this the Issues Document has been drafted void of consideration of technical and legal aspects, but instead sets out the real, human concerns of the public it is intended to serve.

This Issues Document makes explicit two important points: First, that the public's issues have been heard, understood, and accepted without question on face-value. Second, that a successful evaluation and planning outcome is predicated upon the striking of a balance of diverse objectives between that which is technically feasible, with that which is publicly acceptable.

The *listening sessions* that were conducted as focus groups and workshops provided the study team with a unique opportunity to document the many and varied issues presented here. These issues, along with citizen participants' verbatim comments, are permanently documented on a meeting-by-meeting basis in APPENDIX B of this report. Also included for the record in this appendix are the session sign-in sheets.

The *listening sessions* also provided a unique opportunity to administer written surveys to the participants. The basic frequencies of the survey responses are documented for the record in APPENDIX C.

The Issues Document concentrates more on achieving a strong definition of the questions, rather than providing the answers to public issues concerning water. The ultimate goal of this document is to properly identify the component issues that must be addressed in a public participation plan for a regional water resource planning effort. This document sets forth those component issues as a basis upon which a plan would be designed as a continued commitment to the Principles of Participation.

RECOMMENDATION

The work that has been accomplished within this first phase of public participation/-stakeholder involvement process has been unprecedented for this region. Although-generally categorized as an information-gathering period, it has already begun the process of listening and incorporating the will of the public. What is more, Trans-Texas has begun the process of establishing itself as a true regional planning coalition willing to take into account the diverse interests it must serve. This is a major accomplishment.

Where does Trans-Texas go from here?

A tremendous amount of information has been assembled from all parts of the study region. This data, while time-valued, can and should be utilized in the configuration of a public participation/stakeholder involvement plan which takes into account the highly unique aspects of the program as a true regional effort. The unique nature of the program, the diversity of the interests to be served, the data collected, and the particular circumstances which exist today, constitute a perfect stage for a regional planning solution. The facts call for a much more integrated approach to resource planning than has historically been employed.

Such an integrated approach is generally known as integrated resource planning (IRP) and it differs in many ways from traditionally applied planning methods. These main differences can be generally characterized as:

- ◆ Being highly inclusive
- ◆ Considering all reasonable options, not just "least cost"
- ◆ Treating stakeholders as participants, rather than disputants
- ◆ Taking into account multiple, often conflicting objectives of the sponsors/public
- ◆ Developing scenarios of water resource options, rather than a single option
- ◆ Being externally oriented (open to the public and flexible in nature)

- ◆ Being explicit and up-front as to trade-off issues and their consequences
- ◆ Openly admitting risks and uncertainties as issues to be analyzed and managed
- ◆ Achieving a balance between water resources, facilities, and conservation

One important characteristic which IRP *does* have in common with more traditional planning methods is who makes the decisions: The individual agencies. In the final analysis each agency and their governing boards are accountable to their respective constituencies. This is as critical a reality under an IRP approach as in any other planning effort.

In an IRP approach more answers need to be gathered and delivered to the decision makers so that they can balance technical feasibility with public acceptability as they make final water resource decisions.

In analyzing these planning characteristics it can be said that such a process has already begun. The recommendation of the study team is to continue the integrated process as outlined in the Public Participation/Stakeholder Involvement Plan.

APPENDIX A

Executive Summary Trans-Texas Water Issues Survey West Central Study Area

Study Background, Purposes, and Methods

The Trans-Texas Water Program is a cooperative effort among Texas' local, regional and state water resource agencies. The overall goal of the Trans-Texas Water Program is to identify the most cost-effective and environmentally sound strategies for meeting water needs both now and for the next 50 years throughout Texas. Central to the Trans-Texas Program is a commitment to involving the public and other stakeholders in water planning efforts.

This public issues survey is part of the public participation process for the 33 county Trans-Texas West Central study area. It is overseen by the Policy Management Committee (PMC), which is made up of various local, regional, and state agencies concerned with water planning. This survey is a major component of *Task 3, Public Process Strategy Formulation*, where input from the public and stakeholders is being gathered. It helps meet the PMC's commitment to its *Principles of Participation* which state that **"no present or long-term water strategy can be implemented without the general support and consent of the public and stakeholders."**

The goals of this survey were to:

- Establish a baseline of the public's awareness, attitudes, and concerns about water issues, against which any changes can be measured
- Inform our public/stakeholder involvement efforts by obtaining insights on such questions as "what information do citizens need?" and "whom do citizens trust to tell them about water issues?"

Dethman & Associates designed the telephone survey instrument, managed the survey process, and wrote the report. ProMark Research, a San Antonio public opinion research firm, fielded the survey, translated responses into computer readable form, and provided the data tables upon which this report is based. ProMark conducted the survey in accordance with the statistical standards and methods established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations ("CASRO").

Interviews were completed with a representative sample of 500 randomly selected households in the study area. This sample size is very reliable, and carries with it a +/- 4.5% margin of error in 95 samples out of 100. The survey was pre-tested and fielded during April 1996.

This executive summary first lists the key findings from the survey and then discusses the implications of these findings.

Key Findings

Water Supply and Quality

- Two-thirds of residents in the study area were concerned their communities will face significant water shortages within the next five years, even though only half of all residents had actually experienced a drought.
- Still, a significant portion of residents (33%) said they were not concerned about water shortages.
- When asked why they were concerned about shortages, residents cited dwindling resources, no alternate supplies, the likelihood of droughts, and growth in their communities. Those less concerned felt that supplies are adequate or that their communities have good water management practices.
- Living through a drought, and feeling informed about water issues, were likely to make people more concerned about future water supplies.
- When asked if they were more concerned about having enough water or about the quality of their water, respondents were more likely to say they were concerned about water supply (56%) than water quality (32%).

Planning for Future Water Supplies

- Overall, both urban and rural areas received high overall ratings for managing their water resources (over 65% agreed cities and rural areas are doing a good job). And, both urban and rural residents held similar views of city water management efforts (75% of both groups thought cities were doing a good job)
- Urban and rural residents, however, rated rural water management efforts differently: 58% of urban residents, compared to 81% of rural residents, thought rural areas were doing a good job managing water resources.
- Conservation was most often mentioned as the *single most important thing to do* to ensure water for the future. Conservation was the most well known supply option and the most supported - far ahead of any other option.
- Residents appeared to support the concept of transferring water "in theory": 84% agreed that *areas of Texas with water surpluses should be willing to share their water with areas of Texas that need water, at least temporarily*. However, residents were less supportive of a prerequisite for water transfer - regional planning (68% agreed).

- Just over half of respondents did not know about water transfer; of those who did, more were negative (37%) than positive (27%) about it.
- Residents chose having a reliable supply as the highest priority, followed closely by water quality but more distantly by keeping the cost of water low, suggesting residents may feel more flexible about cost than about either reliability or quality.
- Residents thought environmental protection is also important to consider in choosing water supply options.

Making Decisions

- Three-quarters of residents in the study area strongly agreed that elected and water utility officials should involve the public in water planning issues.
- Residents most frequently said they trusted elected local/state officials (31%) and water officials (21%) to make decisions about meeting future water needs in their area. Still, 10% trusted nobody to make these decisions, and 22% did not know who to trust.
- Two-thirds of residents said they felt either very (17%) or somewhat informed (52%) about water issues facing their community. Still, one-third said they do not feel informed.
- Residents said they wanted more information on water management and supply alternatives.
- When seeking reliable information on water issues, 76% of residents said they would turn to either the local water utility/department, City or County Government, Water Districts or Authorities, or State Government.
- About one-fifth of residents (21%) said they were likely to attend a local meeting on local water issues.
- Newspapers, television, radio and mail were voted the best ways to announce such meetings.
- Sixty-five percent of survey respondents want to be added to a mailing list to notify them of meetings or inform them about water planning issues in their area.

Implications for Water Planning and Public Participation

These survey data suggest several important factors that need to be considered for water planning overall within the Trans-Texas project, and for public participation activities in particular.

1. The needs, experiences, and views of citizens about water issues within the West Central study area vary greatly. For instance, urban residents often have different views on water issues than rural ones, and those who have been through a

drought think about water supplies differently than those who have never experienced a shortage. Under these circumstances, a “cookie cutter” approach to public participation is unlikely to work effectively. In addition, reaching consensus about the best options will require a strong understanding of, and effectively listening to, the variety of viewpoints. Finally, great effort will need to be made to gather and hear from the many viewpoints.

2. Conservation was by far and away the most well known and supported management strategy for ensuring future water supplies. In response to the question: What do you think is the single most important thing to do to make sure there is enough water in your area over the next 20 years?. 59% responded conservation.

3. Except conservation, many citizens are not familiar with various water supply options, much less knowledgeable about them. Only a small portion of the citizenry said they really understand the water issues facing their communities. Thus, tremendous efforts will need to be made to inform the public about water options and issues in a clear, understandable, non-technical format. Citizens will not be able to effectively participate in decision-making unless they become more informed.

4. Study area residents are concerned about water issues and want more information. The response to a variety of survey questions indicates people will attend to water issues and recognize there are challenges ahead. Most citizens (76%) said they trusted representatives of state and local governments, water utilities, and water authorities (such as the Trans-Texas sponsors) to provide them with reliable information.

5. Respondents named the study sponsors, more than they named any other groups or individuals, as the entities they would trust for guidance and for making decisions about their water futures. Just over half (53%) said they trusted state and local officials and water officials to make decisions. However, they definitely wanted to be involved in the planning process (76% strongly agreed the public should be involved in water planning).

APPENDIX B

Trans-Texas Water Program

MEDINA FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 11, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- How much water is in Medina Lake, level is dropping and it's considered excess water--attitude is they own whole lake
- will it be there when we need it?
- conservation of water
- rural areas are primary source of conservation; could be more in urban areas
- loss from conveyance by B.M.A.
- difference between surface and underground water--right to capture
- property rights are being stolen
- economic impact on Medina County as an agricultural center--limitation will have impact
- tax base represented by waterfront property--no water means loss of taxes

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- should include everyone
- fairness to everyone--haven't been treated fairly in the past
- to insure that water is available
- at a reasonable price
- all the uses
- equitable to all users
- address some of the concerns that are evident now
- find more ways to get water

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- Texas Water Development Board--to be sure that it's looked at
- Everyone's responsible
- Underground Water District (local) (can vote them out)
- as much local control as possible

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- locally (county)

- regionally
 - statewide
 - region
 - geographical
 - topographical
 - water sources
 - river authorities
 - constitution of U.S. and Texas
- first three are tied together*

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- all selfish interests
- how much money can you make
- harassing property owners
- population growth

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- who owns it
- property rights
- waste
- urban versus agricultural use
- price-- as it goes up will squeeze out irrigators

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- taking its own course
- people paying money without knowing it
- it's a result, not a purpose

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- provide water--make the most water available
- establish priorities
- like to satisfy all water users, knowing that it may not be possible
- conservation
- eliminating waste
- balance among users--reduce the importance of recreation
- needing recreation
- recycling/reuse

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- some informed
- others take care of it
- most don't care as long as there's water
- experts don't always have all the information--creates skepticism
- legislators aren't informed
- whole range

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- paper
 - Anvill
 - Express
 - Hondo
 - Medina Valley

LONG-TERM

- those who want to be informed, find out
- get people interested somehow
- start in public schools
- Bar-B-Q and kegs of beer to get them to come
- work with local water districts
- little done to educate, mostly conflicts
- A&M 3-day seminars
- written information--simplified form; pictures and humor--Kid's Contest for symbol
- spoken word wanted, but often least reliable

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- water districts
- Edwards Underground Water District
- Lake Medina Conservation Society
- B.M.A. (some disagreement)
- Sierra Club (some disagreement)
- municipal water systems

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspaper--TV--media
- word of mouth
- visually

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- threaten them
- get Cisneros back

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S)?

- raise taxes
- seek solutions
- educate
- curtail use of water to get them to a meeting
- an informed public
- get their input and use it to inform them
- people had opportunity to participate--right to be heard--2¢ worth

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- media
- word-of-mouth
- work through water districts
- pitch through individual organizations
- mailings to property owners
- celebrities
- in the evening

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- attendees get synopsis/minutes--if can afford it
- make them pay for it
- lots of out-of-town newcomers 1500 families/year
- media--pay for the space to have control of content
- thank you letter--trinket with water conservation/importance of water message
- use symbols as much as possible
- humorous bumper stickers

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
Focus Group Sign-in Sheet
Tuesday, June 11, 1996
Hondo Civic Center 1014 18th Street

*** Please make any necessary changes or additions to the information listed below. Thank you.

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✓ Mr. Joe Cantu, Rt. 2 Box 6678, Pipe Creek, Texas, 78063
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✓ Mr. John Poerner, 1313 Shady Lane, Hondo, Texas, 78861
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✓ Ms. Doyle Weber, HCR 68 Box 37, Hondo, Texas, 78861
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Chavel

~~Mr. Jim Ferguson, 1003 Avenue S, Hondo, Texas, 78861
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✓ JACK LOPEZ Box 6301 Mico, TX 78056 612-2245

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Ms Stella Rothe

Bannard Rothe

Box 8, D'Hanis 28850

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Trans-Texas Water Program

UVALDE FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 13, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- bacteria--purity of drinking water
- rate of consumption greater than replenishment
- how rural municipalities will be affected by regulation/distribution of water
- competition between urban and agricultural endangered species/interests
- people in power of Edwards are looking at amount of money--how to protect their water rights--sale of water
- competition between big cities and smaller cities
- access to river facilities--regulations
- Sierra Club suits--more money than small communities to defend their interests
- forced to pay higher costs of water/regulate the sale of water
- farmers and ranchers should pay for water--already get subsidies
- philosophy of ownership of water/where did it come from and the polarization that comes from it
- the complexity of the issues
- water owners don't understand the needs of others in the region
- lack of environmental respect that has been created; concern about so many rivers being polluted
- quality of water
- lack of awareness
- disrespect for environment as opposed to property rights

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes
- monitor use of pesticides and insecticides used
- want vegetables and water
- everyone needs to be responsible--purchasers and producers

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- don't just run out of water--need to know where it's coming from
- to insure the perpetual availability of as much water as we want
- responsible; gives direction with goals and objectives
- allowing for planning growth
- measure need and availability
- improve the quality of the water
- to take care of the water
- create awareness of need to conserve water across the board

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- elected officials
- underground water district
- state
- all the users
- community leaders
- teachers

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- statewide
- all have to tie in
- local control doesn't always provide protection for those without power
- sometimes need protection from ourselves--regulations be feds
- recognize the interdependence and the mutual needs--the contributions

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- tied to agriculture in this area
- to have enough to supply city/infrastructure needs
- control by farmers and ranchers
- some have more control than others/proportionate

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- San Antonio taking water--rural versus urban
- access to the aquifer

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- mistrust
- animosity
- racism

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- have responsible people expressing their opinions
- growth predictions
- population changes
- prioritize needs
- respect for the environment
- land use changes
- economic impact
- Farm Bureau out

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not very
- under informed about river water versus underground water

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- city manager and city judge doing PSA's
- hot line with information
- from educational institutions--neutral parties
- represents the range of opinions
- community leaders
- begin with the children
- popular media
- literature with the utilities bill
- literacy and language needs
- through educational system

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- parents
- water source/districts
- municipalities and townships provide information to citizens

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- TV--San Antonio
- newspapers--local and San Antonio
- should be all sources of water bills
- government agencies
- pamphlets--well distributed where people are
- mail directly through your legislator--appropriate to the area

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- build ownership in the solutions
- show how it affects them as users
- where--civic center
- represents the needs and desires of the whole area

HOW TO GET PEOPLE OUT?

- food and credible people
- they have to see it as worth their time--that it will make a difference
- call people personally
- let them know they're important
- what people's stake is
- about water and it's availability--for their children
- get people together
- get an agency to volunteer to do the calling
- belief that my input will have an impact in the future
- find the interests and speak to them
- 7:00--any day/10:00 am

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- clergy
- 2 meetings to get all the interests represented
- need drawing card
- Bishop Flores PSA
- KVOU/1400--western
- KXTN
- KUVA
- get local people to organize it
 - Rodney Reagon
 - Rogelio Munoz/George Garza
- Uvalde Leader--News
- surveys

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

UVALDE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1996

UVALDE FOCUS GROUP SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Jorge Botello	713 E. Main; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-6268	✓
Mr. Gilbert Torres	P.O. Box 45; Uvalde, TX 78802	210/278-7490	✓
Mr. Robert Lopez	P.O. Box 186; La Pryor, TX 78872	210/365-4427	
Mr. Raul Flores	605 North Park St.; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-6268	✓
Mr. William Dillard	P.O. Box 1908; Uvalde, TX 78802	210/278-6231	
Mr. Mark Hiler	200 E. Oak; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-7171	
Mr. John Milam	P.O. Box 1201; Uvalde, TX 78802	210/278-9181	
Mr. Chip Fly	200 E. Nopal; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-8242	
Ms. Ranae Garcia	2210 Milam St.; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-5613	✓
Mr. Jacinto Pena	2210 Milam St.; Uvalde, TX 78801	210/278-5613	✓
<i>Ervin Willard</i>	<i>1951 Garnerfield Rd, Uvalde 78801</i>		

June 13, 1996

JORGE BOTELLO - 18

RAUL T. FLORES

GILBERT TORRES

JACINTO PEÑA, JR

RANAE HEFT GARCIA

Jim Wilson - NRCS USDA

Erwin Willard
Edwards Aquifer Coord
Natural Resources Council
Service

Texas A&M Res. + Ext. Cent.
1951 Gamble Rd.
Waldo, TX. 78001

Trans-Texas Water Program

BANDERA FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 14, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- waste
- fair share
- availability
- quality
- cost
- ownership--who owns/controls
 - surface
 - underground
- having a voice in management of use and distribution
- social and economic costs

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- whose long-term water needs?
- no need for water planning
- do need water planning
- how define it
- more management as well as planning--by everyone who's affected

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- protect our interests
- be sure everyone has water when need it
- be sure that people at the origins of water have their needs met
- protect the welfare of the rural families, not just cities
- it should be equal rights to the water in our county

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- all the people
- people who have no financial or political gain to make
- impartial and educated people
- Texas Water District Board has the task--but may not be looking out for the interests of Bandera County
- need community involvement
- local water districts, county, community--contract with experts at local level

- the people who can be held accountable
- should be done
 - locally
 - regionally
 - state-wide

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- see how much San Antonio can get of our water
- lopsided relationship with BMA for Medina Lake water
- haven't had studies because growth hadn't made it necessary
- has been to get water away from here--not focused on here
- BMA won't listen to needs
- make money--those who can
- control, not effects, needs and how to generate it
- endangered species at Comal Springs

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- Edwards shortage is artificially contrived, so we have suffered; hydrologists didn't do their job
- surface water--BMA--marketing it to others once the initial purpose is met; now water for this area; user's permit
- can't pump water uphill so can't get it to Mico
- legislators listen to power and money--not in the rural areas

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- put money in pockets
- turnout at meetings
- control is power
- keeps public confused

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- fairness
- quality of life doesn't deteriorate/balance
- property rights
- needs of the people where water originates
- minimize waste
- balance resources and population--don't just grow until it runs out--nature and society
- Southern California/Los Angeles example--politics of sustainable growth wasn't followed

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not an average
- little to none

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- newspapers--home town
- meetings like this
- public schools/educational system
- Field Day--Conservation District--for 5th graders
- all the media
- get to their pocketbook
- let people know about meetings that happen
- local water district

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- local water district
- Lake Medina Conservation Society
- property owners
- newspaper
- language/literacy not a problem

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- neighbor
- Ralph Dresser
- San Antonio Express-News
- Carolyn Edwards/Bandera Bull
- TV
- water board meetings
- San Antonio media is misleading because what happens with Edwards doesn't affect us
- Spring Hills Water District

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S)?

- be sure to hear all the people affected
- everyone equally upset
- understanding of limits of resources, economy, culture (life style; rural versus urban; elbow room)
- (how/where we want to grow)

- local meetings

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED AND IN WHAT WAYS?

- all at outset; select representatives--everyone represented
- plenty of notice
- Spring Hills Water District
- Commissioner's Court
- city council
- unincorporated areas

HOW DO WE GET THESE PEOPLE INVOLVED?

- show up
- handicapping mechanism for balanced interests

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Bandera Bank community room
- Lake Hills Community Civic center
- Bandera Coop
- Mansfield Park
- in the evening--7:30 PM

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- paper
- notify organizations
- get people involved--C of C; board of Realtors
- gimmicks as reminders

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST WAY TO LET PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF MEETINGS?

- send report to people
- call Bandera Bull
- place in the library
- notify organizations
- send it to Spring Hills

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

SPRING HILL WATER DISTRICT
 FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
 BANDERA FOCUS GROUP SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Cameron Cornett	P.O. Box 771; Bandera, TX 78003	210/796-7260	CC
Mr. Jim Hannah	P.O. Box 1772; Bandera, TX 78003	210 460 4646 (METRO S.A.)	JH
Mr. Richard Evans	P.O. Box 1477; Bandera, TX 78003	210/ 796 ⁴⁶⁰ -4343	RE
Mr. Joe Cantu	Rt. 2 Box 6678; Pipe Creek, TX 78063	210/535-9528	
Mr. Gilbert Scheele	P.O. Box 201; Bandera, TX 78003	210/796-3862	G.S.
Mr. Gary Johnston	HCR 1 Box 425; Bander, TX 78003	210/796-3397	GJ
Ms. Darby Reynolds	HC 4 Box 2210; Lake Hills, TX 78063	210/612-2854	R
Mr. Ralph Dresser	Rt. 4 Box 2238; Lake Hills, TX 78063	210/612-3335	RCD
JACK LOVE	Box 6301 Mico, TX 78056	210 612 2245	JA
Dolly DRESSER	Rt 4 Box 2238, LAKEHILLS 78063	210 612 3335	D
ANTON HANER	PO Box 35 TARPLEY 78883	210 562-3247	AH
CHET LUMMEN	530 CR 262 MICO TX 78056	751 2136	CL
CAROLYN EDWARDS	Rt 2 Box 6408 PIPE CREEK	796 3718	CE
William Q. Ellis	PO Box 1440	796-8257	WE
HURST K PALLASKI	PO BOX 1535 BANDERA TX 78003	210-796-4871	HKP

Trans-Texas Water Program

KENDALL FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 17, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- not enough of it
- landscaping
- no management of water resources
- counties have no power to manage water
- no concern at state level for small towns and cities
- few people that believe there is a water problem
- education has to start with elected officials
- competing interests in rural counties about growth--officials with little courage to control resources
- lack of directives--"thou shall/shall not..."
- don't know where the "bottom" of Trinity Aquifer is
- property rights versus health, welfare and safety of community
- development needs to take the quality of life into consideration

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- short-term first
- long-term
- state has to do it regionally
- no way to move water out of Kendall County
- all of us are affected, why can't we get together and work this out

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to identify alternative water sources, costs, relationships to other communities
- ways to provide water for future growth
- determine capacity of Trinity Aquifer
- reduce water people use--conservation
- identify where land can best support the growth
- analysis of data and maps that would show quality and quantity of water--UTSA proposal and USGS--data now available
- recommend policies for control of subdivisions--"water zones"
- updating data from Texas Water Development Board

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- no one now has legislative authority--counties given authority
- state--for enabling authority
- at local community to include water districts
- river authorities

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- regionally
- pool resources to cover costs
- regionalize and grid/interconnect water sources
- have to think about how water affects downstream/environmentally

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- what planning?
- none
- only City of Boerne--late 60's
- in Comfort
- local developers

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- meter on wells
- politics
- right of capture--it's not ours
- lack of belief about water shortage
- uses--landscape versus business/industry
- range management for ground cover, e.g. cedar
- water reuse/wastewater problems--legally, politically
- help people clean up water for reuse
- capture and distribution of water--pipelines and injection

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- go back to Range Wars
- bring conflicting interests together

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- multi-disciplinary approval USGS/state; local folks county/counties and cities for zoning, etc.; water districts for distribution
- environmental impacts
- provide sufficient water for household/domestic use first
- sufficient water for industrial use

- conservation/education
- Collin County as an example

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- turn on tap
- 0 (at 0-10)

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- long-range; start at elementary school
- tax incentives for xeriscaping and detention dams
- decision-makers and policy-makers as leaders
- television
- Internet
- watershed as a whole
- no language/literacy

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- well drillers
- neutral person
- TNRCC & TWDB--could be
- skeptical of state agencies
- local officials through the media
- local anecdotes
- government channel on cable
- lack of local media outlets

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Television
- most people don't think about it
- relate water to cost of it (bill)
- don't care until it's their problem
- no way to get information--to let people in this county know
- have to look at individual wells
- US Soil Conservation Services/District tours (credible source)

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S)?

- put "conservation" into their vocabulary
- re-educate about Hill County flora and fauna
- they are the rule, not the exception

- get "centers of influence" involved
- get newcomers informed

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED AND IN WHAT WAYS?

- everyone
- decision-makers and policy-makers
- schools
- children to parents

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- where there's food
- get people's attention
- public schools
- civic centers
- televised on local cable--do a simulcast with open phone lines

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- work with local newspaper--Hill Country Recorder; Boerne Star; Comfort News--get them involved
- buy an ad

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST?

- 7-9 (7:30 latest)
- early evening
- Tuesdays, Thursdays, Mondays (no football)
- maybe 9-9:30 AM for farmers

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Boerne
6/17/96

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
BARRY M. BRANDENBERGER	P.O. BOX 745 COMFORT TX 78013	210-995-2227	BMB
BOB WEISS	Box 4495 Boerne TX 78006 TX 78015	210-698-1756	BWB
Howell Jones	29345 RIDGEVIEW TR, FAIRDALES RANCH BOERNE TX 78006	210-698-5582	HJ
FRED BARTEL	101 CLARING WELFARE RD BOERNE TX 78006	210-537-4836	FB
Arthur Nagel	15 Waaps Creek Rd, Boerne, TX 78006	(210) 537-5052	AN
George Hudgins	414 1/2 Hrs. Spansh, Boerne, TX 78006	210 249 9511 W	GH
John B. ...	523 C. ... Boerne 78006	210 849 9007 H	JB

Trans-Texas Water Program

KERR FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 17, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- wants to continue to have it
- quality of water
- maintain beneficial and historic uses
- responsible management of water--individual and institutional
- State of Texas giving recommendations to local areas about conservation and best management practices--how to translate it down to individual users
- will studies look at how much growth and effects on a community--which comes first, water or community?--concerns about growth
- better directed studies to determine where the water comes from--i.e. Trinity Aquifer
- data on firm yield
- water being exported--will this area be targeted
- recent studies showing enough water for San Antonio; downstream concerns
- water rights--has and controls
- private water companies; rules change; bankruptcy
- mix of data and lack of consistency; mixed messages
- equity; who's going to pay to send water to San Antonio
- financial incentives to "move" water around
- lack of dialogue about problems because of turf protection
- needs of the many versus rights of the few

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes
- TWDB population projections need to be re-evaluated; done with local planners
- projections done without local input; needs to change
- all the "planners" need to get together and look at the impact of proposals on various aspects of a community; look at domino effect--holistic approach needed
- all state studies done in local, region, state and keep Feds out as much as possible
- relocation--state will have to do it eventually
- surface water rights in Kerr County being protected

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- better determine availability and carrying capacity of area
- maintain high quality of water of water
- opportunities for people to get information about address their concerns--involvement of people and sharing of ideas; to get better understanding of the situation--common ground developed
- need to determine people's desired quality of life at the local level
- better determination of the use and need of surface water
- long-range goals acceptable to all and how to accomplish them
- better utilize water
 - prioritizing
 - conservation practices
- state look at needs for the future--to get a regional/"bigger picture" for conservation before it's too late
- need to recognize the urgency of the situation; be proactive
- address authority and possible conflicts on interests
- address cost--benefit and how to finance

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- by river basin; not limited by political boundaries
- have to get the state involved
- have to consult with local authorities
- all are equal at the table (no attorneys allowed)
- have to involve "others" in the planning to avoid lawsuits--to get best solutions with all considerations specifically Sierra Club/TX Riv. Prat. Assoc.
- find ways to share ideas with no hidden agendas--open; have authority

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- local--city; river authority; HUWCK--county; private water companies (100 water providers in Kerr County)
- state--TWDB; TNRCC; Parks and Wildlife; Feds--EPA; FHA; Fish and Wildlife

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- based on current conditions--70's--supply and demand
- formation of underground water district
- capturing surface water to put back into aquifer
- city's needs; largest consumer
- water recreational center
- development along the river

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- Who has it--who wants it--who pays for it?!
- How to get more water rights for our future?
- What use controls it; who comes first?
- just beginning conflicts about quality
- do they have to right to tell me what to do on my property
- rational use

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- lawyers get rich
- identify the concerns, needs, issues
- education process--people more aware
- identify common ground
- bring people out of the woodwork
- public awareness increased

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- good idea of quality and quantity of water
- keep some people involved to be able to maintain focus/consistency
- community's goals and needs have to be included
- consideration for impacts on community and work together on what that is
- ownership of the plan--who's is this? who's going to accept it?
- decisions based on real science--not whimsy or politics
- balance politics with the science needs/findings

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- uninformed
- is water in tap
- cost and health
- demand services and don't give up anything--how to pay for it
- apathy
- you do it

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- long-term process
- keep saying it
- crisis management

- kids
- education program--water district
- use newspapers and media--water district

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Walter Kronkite--LCRA video
 - USGS*
 - UGRA*
 - Texas Water Development Board*
 - all have to learn to work better with public
 - TNRCC
 - other river authorities
 - League of Women Voters
 - paid advertising
- * concerns about politics

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspapers/media
- word of mouth
- well drillers and pump installers
- water conditioning companies
- developers

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- people involved because of their knowledge
- C of C; Economic development group; Schreiner College; hospitals; camps; TRPA; city; taxpayers group; political leadership--city, county, water district boards; school boards

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S)?

- to arrive at a consensus about how to accomplish goals
- to provide direction
- gain information
- gain ownership
- enlarge numbers of informed/concerned citizens
- educate leadership
- better implementation when they consider it "their" plan
- leadership coordinates meeting(s)
- inviting "influencing" groups like C of C
- people who are not afraid to make decision/take risks

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- local
- auditorium
- schools
- KPUB (100 people)
- small groups and ways to share
- 2nd meeting with representatives with tasks
- get information out--simple and provides focus

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- newspaper--running set of articles--across counties
- need to convince people that it's worth their time
- easy to distribute report--simple, focused, summary
- eliminate state elected officials at the outset--just keep them informed
- educate about what's at stake

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- after 5:30 PM
- 5:30-7:30
- structure important
- give outcomes and agenda

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Kerrville
6/17/96

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
John Mohan	P.O. Box 6378 Pipe Creek, TX	210 535-6358	JM
Jim Dower	800 Junction Hwy	210/257-8001	
Gene Ziehl	137 Roland Trail Kerrville	210/895-2591	
Ben R. Spas	243 FAUCIEN, KERRVILLE	210/257-6882	
LARRY VETTER	800 Junction Hwy	210 257 8000	LAV
Bob Hill	P.O. Box 1278, Kerrville	210/856/7478	BH

Trans-Texas Water Program

ATASCOSA FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 18, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- been good stewards and others haven't
- concerned about the Trans-Texas wells--would dry up over economy; would take out more water than already use
- "our needs are greater than yours" they're telling us
- people building over the Recharge Zone
- San Antonio protect what they have and not come take ours
- who's got the money, controls the situation
- our water doesn't recharge quickly, so we have to control usage more

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- assure a good supply down the road
- see where the shortcomings are so you can develop mechanisms for change or augmentation
- dynamic process and on-going
- 50 year plan with 5 year increments checked every year
- future generations/our children
- food and fiber produced regionally, so water needs have to be addressed
- recreation needs--fishing, boating, golf courses

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- everyone--districts, municipalities, landowners
- educating everyone--as public servants

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- at all levels
- primarily at local
- combinations may be necessary--river authority, municipality, groundwater
- begins at local level and moves up cooperatively

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- shortage
- local needs
- want and grab
- quality
- to protect, conserve and preserve underground water in EUWD
- educating the populace about water
- high volume, cheap water--water is too cheap
- com***** sources of water--municipalities rejection of controls
-

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- control over it
- environmentalism--with Edwards especially
- cities and rural--hope to be past it water district is broker for assistance to farmers--to save water
- expensive for high-volume user
- reluctance to change

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- awareness
- gets us to thinking and talking
- take things for granted--not to much
- control and regulation by ourselves--had to come to grips with needs
- farmers took on role of educators about water/conservation

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- economy of the area and the population supported by it
- look at resources available
- distribution of resources equitable and fair
- property rights must be considered
- sanitation/wastewater needs

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- don't know
- don't understand
- 50% don't know
- if watch TV, they're informed
- media covers alarmist issues and so it carries more weight with public

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS
POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- cut their water
- starting at a young age--users and "movers" of the future
- kids "teach" the parents
- constant hounding
- all media combined
 - newspaper--4
 - radio--in each county
- - cable TV

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- neighbor
- local officials
- local media--it's more accountable
- can't rely on San Antonio media

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- coffee shops
- word of mouth
- TV influences
- local people call municipalities and district for information

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK
LIKE?

- most people don't want to
- get as close to the public as possible
- multiple meetings
- have to go out and talk to people
- "bring it" to people from the other areas
- have meetings in rural counties, not downtown San Antonio
- more involvement of responsible citizens
- truth out, without a political, environmental agenda

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- presenters--local resources with knowledge and technical information
as a back-up; someone local
- all types of users--agricultural; homeowners; consumers; industrial;
recreational
- representative of EUWCD; municipality; conservation district (NRCS);

- county commissioners; extension service knowledgeable

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- several--minimum 1/county
- contact local people for guidance
- not 1 for this 3-county area

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- 7 PM

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- media
- provide participants something for them personally--to appreciate and enhance their participation

Spanish needs to be available

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Atascosa Cty.
6/18/96

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Deborah Herber	Circle Drive #41; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/769-3093	
Commissioner Shetter Shetter	Circle Drive #41; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/769-3093	F
Commissioner Korus	Circle Drive #41; Jourdanton, TX 78206	210/769-3093	
Commissioner Ogden	Circle Drive #41; Jourdanton, TX 78206	210/769-3093	
Commissioner Cude	Circle Drive #41; Jourdanton, TX 78206	210/769-3093	
Mr. Weldon Riggs	1003 Oak Street; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/769-3066	WR
Mr. Pat Jung	412 Commerce; Pleasanton, TX 78064	210/569-2232	PJ
Mr. William Lamb	P.O. Box 209; Pleasanton, TX 78064	210/569-6132	W.L.
Mr. Ray Garcia	1220 Simmons; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/769-3589	
Mr. Adolfo Rodriguez	P.O. Box 378; Poteet, TX 78065	210/742-3574	A.R.
Ms. Alvie Smith-Mayor	P.O. Box 238; Christine, TX 78012	210/784-3320	
Mr. Alfredo Aguinaga	P.O. Box 743; Lytle, TX 78052	210/709-3692	
Mr. Kenneth Stephens	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/276-3184	K.S.
Mr. William Ruple CARL RAY	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/393-2933	C.R.

X

Trans-Texas Water Program

FRIO FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 19, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quality
- availability
- conservation
- long-range planning--yes

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- preparing for the future
- financial--setting aside money on a regular basis
- to assure that you don't degrade the quality of the water
- distribution--equitable depletion so areas don't get dry
- growth considerations
- allow enough lead time to be able to implement--lead time/plan ahead

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- water superintendent closer to the needs of cities
- Evergreen/water districts
- counties, where there's no water district
- elected officials change, so it's up to the local government's staff--city and county
- county engineer
- local water purveyor

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- keep state out as much as possible
- committee of all responsible
- wouldn't involve someone outside water source

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- none
- drill a hole, pump it out
- local governments don't sell water for what it's worth/costs

- Moore plans well
- long-range costs not considered--don't provide for depreciation schedules

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- San Antonio--totally different
- municipalities, purveyors, and irrigators; industrial to some extent
- San Antonio needs water and will try to get it anywhere they can
- financial constraints limit pumping for irrigation

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- make people aware
- makes money for lawyers

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- number of people it will service
- design of wells to allow for greater pumping--city's problems solved with money
- location being planned for
- potential growth
- recharge area--don't have wrong kind of growth over it
- cost of production--cause of interferences
- maintenance of the system to keep loss/waste down
- locate sources of pollution--poorly/unplugged wells

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not much
- poorly

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- public awareness
- shut off water to get their attention
- schools--educate kids about where water comes from
- Kay Turner knows how to get information across
- TV--probably early afternoon
- radio OK but not as good
- City of Dallas--gives patrons water-saving devices

LANGUAGE AND LITERACY REQUIREMENTS?

- 8th grade level
- language considerations
- as illustrated as possible

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- City of Pearsall
- Michael Jordan*
- George Strait*
- Evergreen/water districts
- Mr. McKinley
- aggressive rate structure to get attention
- letter to the editor
- * *use celebrities to get people's attention*

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- don't
- children--at school
- from water bill
- from their own water well

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- establish credibility for the studies (technical)
- learn importance of conservation
- to create feeling of working as a team--not alone
- create awareness of problems that people running the system have

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- community leaders
- elected officials
- news media--develop relationship with them
- hard to do when there are no problems--now is a good time
- create interest by raising costs substantially
- business/agricultural people

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- library
- community centers

- churches

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- public notices at the courthouse, etc.
- mailing
- contact through water bills

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- mail information
- newspapers--headlines
- churches
- questionnaires to public

TIME

- 7:00 PM

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Frio County Sign-In Sheet
June 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Carlos Garcia	500 E. San Antonio St., Box 7; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2154	
Commissioner Pete Espinosa	500 E. San Antonio St., Box 7; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2154	
MARK SORENSEN Commissioner Lindsey County Eng	500 E. San Antonio St., Box 7; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2154	MS
Commissioner Berrones	500 E. San Antonio St., Box 7; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2154	
Mr. Lyle Zoeller	400 S. Pecan; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2372	A. Z.
Mr. Richard Hernandez	P.O. Box 180; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-4112	
Mr. Alex Hernandez	213 South Oak; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-3646	
Mr. Ignacio Cortez	P.O. Box 230; Dilley, TX 78017	210/965-1923	I. C.
Mr. Clifton Stacy	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210-334-3570	CS
Mr. Blaine Schorp	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026		
Mr. Douglas Brownlow	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026		
Mr. Jorge Trevino	213 South Oak St.; Pearsall, TX 78601	210/334-3676	CTB
Merrill Mr. McKinley	P.O. Box 797; Pearsall, TX 78601	210/334-4565	✓
Mr. Harry Bennett	P.O. Box H; Pearsall, TX 78061	210/334-2070	

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Frio County Sign-In Sheet
June 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Gary Boyd		210/663-4185	
Alfred Neuman		210/466-5431	
Don McKinley	same as Murray		-
Rosa Cubriel	P.O. Box 76 Moore, TX 78057	210 665-9365	
Julian Reed	14355 P.W.R. PLT, P.D. City	334-5780	
Conrad Bauld	213 S. OAK PEARSON, TX. 78061	334-3676	

Trans-Texas Water Program

COMAL FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 26, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- amount of people using water for recreation
- quality of water
- quantity of water at Canyon Lake--number of septic tanks because of rapid growth at Bulverde also
- Trinity Aquifer is not ever mentioned as a source
- only control over the subdivisions for Bulverde is with the county commissioners--no real authority--only septic tanks--no wells
- TNRCC only authority; haphazard
- possible expansion of recharge zone for Edwards (suggestion only)
- possibility of cementing over sink holes
- astronomical growth in the Bulverde area and the increase of water demands and number of septic tanks--Canyon Lake also
- no authority over groundwater--only surface water
- San Antonio has no plan for water and they're running out
- cheap cost of water
- GBRA sells water to anyone who'll buy it--not enough water for the area if keep selling it to everyone--can only sell within Guadalupe River basin
- now have inter-basin transfer as possibility
- Trans-TX takes care of San Antonio--that's all
- want to avoid the kind of water fights like California's
- water quality for surface water--rivers
- property rights
- lack of information/education

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- at point, now where need short-term

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to be able to have water in the future
- reservoirs/surface water--establish priorities
- look at expanding recharge capacity of Edwards by pumping it down
- surface water options

- look at possibilities of pollution of aquifer(s)
- management of water
- make water a natural limited resource available to people regardless of the size of their pocketbook
 - costs and funding
 - control of development so that it occurs without harming the system
 - remove the profit motive

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- local people
- counties should be able to control more
- TNRCC should have a role, permitting of wells and sites should be done by the local authorities

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- equal representation of the participating counties
- overall regionally, with strong local input
- regional controls--agreed to by the local authorities

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- establishment of an underground conservation district
- current availability, access, growth patterns, alternative sources
- alternatives for selling water within the region
- CLEAN pushing for authorization of an election for a water district

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- cost of doing anything--don't want to be involved if it costs money--
CAVE
- profit makers versus users
- sufficient/lack of power to be able to resist San Antonio's efforts
- fear of not having enough--inter-basin transfers
- how will the outlying areas be affected by San Antonio's efforts?
- between view of water as limited and unlimited
- eat or drink--agricultural or domestic uses

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- draw attention to the situation
- educate and/or mobilize to pick sides--divide and conquer

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- source
- cost
- availability
- quality
- transportation
- drought management--in an emergency--who's in control
- efficiencies of uses and conservation

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- poorly
- new groups forming all the time
- aquifer is hard to understand

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- video
- get them interested first
- cable
- articles in newspaper
- no language/literacy considerations
- media

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- TX Water Development Board--John Ashworth
- well drillers, Kutchers--San Marcos; Schwope--Boerne; Char Pluba--Bulverde
- children in schools--teachers
- GBRA--David Welch--River Education programs and aquifer programs--encourage teachers to be more active
- USGS
- EUWD

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- television--crisis (only what's "news")--not information
- radio

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- get people informed about Trans TX

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- Homeowner's associations--at lake includes all--public library
- Lions Clubs/civic groups

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Guadalupe Valley Telephone Coop--Canyon Lake
- Bulverde Community Center
- Judge's office--County offices
- Courthouse

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- posters
- be clear that you're seeking input
- to have a good decision, you need to be involved
- groups of telephone committees
- media
 - paper--E-N; NB Herald; Times-Guardian (at Canyon Lake); Bulverde Community News; Canyon Echo
 - TV-TCI cable; GVCS
 - radio-KGNB--WOAI

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- mail information
- newspapers--headlines
- churches
- questionnaires to public

TIME

- evenings--7:00 PM
- other than summer--once school has started
- have some during day if possible 10:00 AM

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Comal County Sign-In Sheet
June 26, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mayor Jan Kennady	P.O. Box 311747; New Braunfels, TX 78131	210/625-3467	
Mr. Mike Shands	P.O. Box 311747; New Braunfels, TX 78131	210/625-3467	
Mr. Bolner	P.O. Box 311747; New Braunfels, TX 78131	210/625-3467	
Ms. Paula DiFonzo	263 Main Plaza; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/629-8400 8496	<i>PD</i>
Mr. Bob Barton	2962 Barton Hill Dr.; Bulverde, TX 78163	210/980-2972	<i>BB</i>
Ms. Susan Curtis	350 Fair Lane; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/629-3624	<i>SC</i>
Ms. Rose Marie Eash	30114 Sherri Lea; Bulverde, TX 78163	210/980-3188	
Ms. Paula Powers	10 Fischer Mail Rt. #M; New Braunfels, TX 78133	210/935-2908	
Mr. Bill Cudabac	748 Canyon Bend; Canyon Lake, TX 78133	210/899-2570	<i>BC</i>
Ms. Laverne Cudabec	748 Canyon Bend; Canyon Lake, TX 78133	210/899-2570	<i>L.C.</i>
Mr. Cameron Wiley	²⁹²⁹⁶ 296 Wiley Road; Bulverde, TX 78163	210/980-2403	<i>CRW</i>
Mr. Doug Miller	P.O. Box 311508; New Braunfels, TX 78131	210/629-2829	
Ms. Katie Mathis	30154 Coud View Drive; Bulverde, TX 78163	210/438-3628	
Mr. Zero Rivers	Stoney Creek Dr.; New Braunfels, TX 78132	210/885-7255	

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Comal County Sign-In Sheet
June 26, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Ms. Susie Garcia	132 Caddell Lane; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/625-3439	
Dr. Carlos Campos	189 East Austin, Ste. #102; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/629-8161	
Ms. Gloria Saffer	120 A Mission Dr.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/606-0864	
Judge Carter Casteel	150 N. Seguin St.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/620-5501	
Commissioner Schwab	150 N. Seguin St.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/620-5508	
Commissioner Zamora	150 N. Seguin St.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/620-5503	
Commissioner Scheel	150 N. Seguin St.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/620-5509	DK
Commissioner Evans	150 N. Seguin St.; New Braunfels, TX 78130	210/620-5504	
Ms. DeeDee Harvey	HC4 Box 23A; Canyon Lake, TX 78133	210/935-2818	
STAN BLAYLOCK	Buda, TX 78163 31458 HIGH RIDGE DR	210 438 7703	

Trans-Texas Water Program

WILSON FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 27, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- conservation of water
- seismograph crews--disrupt the irrigation system and don't plug the holes properly; fractured ground and shale below
- disposal wells for salt water not maintained or monitored--RR Commission
- wells that need to be plugged aren't and vice versa--not consistent--RR Commission--possibility of seepage/contamination
- Sierra Club putting unreasonable restrictions on others
- farmer's difficulties with funding
- new subdivisions not responsible for protecting watershed by tree removal
- distances between septic tanks in new subdivisions in Carrizo recharge area
- San Antonio will try to come and get our water--Laredo and CC

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to protect ourselves; our economic base; livelihood
- good ecology is good economics
- fair, equitable distribution
- more education for everyone

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- everyone
- people who know Evergreen, representatives from ag., local soil conservation districts
- experts--A&M, local irrigators and people who have worked for a long time
- water well drillers
- developers--for input

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE- WIDE?

- local first, work you way up

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- protection of quality
- equitable distribution
- development of ways to get water
- right of capture
- building recharge areas--go at it at the right way
- tax rate too low to be able to do recharge efforts--costs
- surface water

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- transportation of water out of areas
- my water needs are bigger/better/more important than yours
- Endangered Species Act
- filling sinkholes with cement; developers changing the ecology

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- people's needs; everyday living/survival
- protect ourselves

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- small water projects over the large reservoirs
- recharge areas
- water is a reusable resource
- difficulty of planning and implementing expensive plans for smaller communities--must be cost-efficient with a good cost/benefit
- don't miss the water till the well runs dry
- local operations/not federal interference
- fair treatment for everyone; San Antonio doesn't seem to recognize the need of farmers and ranchers

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- low
- ignorant

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS
POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- all mediums--meetings, video, whatever
- repetitive
- no idea
- don't miss chance to inform people
- lots of programs, but don't seem to make a difference
- bring in people with practical experience to talk to people/kids
- take advantage of the poor conditions today
- put snippet on each city bill
- billboards

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- farmers, ranchers
- elected officials
- Sissy Gonzales--KWCB
- Wilson County News
- Gary Peleck
- library at Internet
- language/literacy considerations

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- word of mouth
- TV
- Evergreen
- Wilson County News

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
PROCESS?

- long-range planning
- immediate conservation
- more informed public
- get their attention by using UN long-range weather predictions

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- Farm Bureau Assoc.
- local farmers
- developers
- city and county officials/judge
- FSA

- soil and water conservation

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- new courtroom at Criminal Justice Center
- City Hall

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- If you drink water come to meeting; if you want water....
- news media
 - KBOP
 - KMAI--Karnes City
 - WOAI
 - cable--local
 - Channel 9
 - local pastors
 - educators
 - traffic tickets
 - Conservation District--Soil Stewardship Program
 - with electric bill
 - local water systems with bills
 - develop a "Smokey Bear" type of mascot

TIME

- 7:00 summer
- 6:00 winter

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Wilson County Sign-In Sheet
June 27, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Martha Schnabel	1420 Third St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/393-7303	YMB S
Commissioner Roger Lopez	1420 Third St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/393-7441	
Commissioner Mark Johnson	1420 Third St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/779-2178	
Commissioner Albert Pruski	1420 Third St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/745-2626	
Commissioner Wayne Stroud	1420 Third St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/996-3179	
Mr. Charles Pfluger	P.O. Box 278; Floresville, TX 78114		
Ms. Theresa Jung	1106 Tenth St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210/393-3555	
Mr. Vicente Griego	P.O. Box 845; Floresville, TX 78114	210/393-3105	
Mr. Gary Pelech	1120 D Street; Floresville, TX 78114		GP
Mr. Stanley Korzekwa	P.O. Box 579; Floresville, TX 78147	210/484-2000	
Mr. Carl Lambeck	P.O. Box 446; Stockdale, TX 78160		
Mayor Raymond Ramirez	1120 D Street; Floresville, TX 78114	210/393-3105	RRM
Mr. Rodney Brietzki	P.O. Box 225; La Vernia, TX 78121	210/779-4541	
Mr. Richard Hoover	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanon, TX 78026 RTS Box 89B Floresville, TX 78114	210-393-6354	RH

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Wilson County Sign-In Sheet
June 27, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Carl Ray	P.O. Box 155; Jourdanton, TX 78026	210/393-2933	
Mr. Randy Boone	Rt. 4 Box 12-B; Floresville, TX 78114		
Mr. Russell Boening	Rt. 3 Box 112-A; Floresville, TX 78114		
Mr. Billy Pauliska	Rt. 2 Box 151; Floresville, TX 78114		
Mr. Vaughn Yenger	Rt. 3 Box 101; Floresville, TX 78114	210-393-2414 " " -3970	<i>Yenger</i>
Mr. Wayne Stroud <u>STROUD</u>	Rt. 1 Box 191; Stockdale, TX 78160		
Mr. Robert Gibbens	1106 Tenth St.; Floresville, TX 78114	210-786-2180 H 210-393-3555 W	RRG
(EVERGREEN) AMOND DOUGLAS BROWNLOW	RT. 2 Box 305 FLORESVILLE, TX. 78114	210/393-6795	A.D.B.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELSIE SCHROEDER	PO BOX 220	210/393-0074	<i>ES</i>
Board of Directors Nueces River Authority (Melissa Ramos)	1932 Bentwood dr. Floresville, TX ⁷⁸¹¹⁴	210/393/8407	M.R.

Trans-Texas Water Program

HAYS FOCUS GROUP

JUNE 27, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- reliable, low-cost, moderate in quality water supply for 50 years
- continued natural spring flow in San Marcos and New Braunfels
- doing things that increase population growth in areas where there aren't sufficient water resources
- use of natural rivers to convey water from one area to another
- implement conservation so don't have to waste money on developing water resources because people waste water
- need to establish ground water markets
- management system for conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water
- plans to augment spring flow--as one excuse for letting rivers go dry
- protection of river habitats

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- get most efficient use of water resources in area and maintain ecosystems
- reliable supply that would meet fundamental municipal needs--conservation in place
- meaningful/effective drought management
- rate structures that reward conservation
- safe water supply to all potential users--quality
- create incentives for low water use landscaping, plumbing, etc.
- to make ground water treated like surface water
- protect water quality in natural environments--tourism and ecosystems

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- river authorities
- create water master for surface and groundwater in hydrological system to coordinate water use--replace some of the bureaucracies that exist within the river basins--it would have the final say over what will happen
- municipalities and counties as part of the structure so they would have input

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- input from all levels
- based on hydrologic boundaries, not political units
- state has overview, then hydrologic regions; so other with interest have input
- at high enough level to make it work
- hydrologic regions--bays and estuaries, San Antonio River, Guadalupe River, Nueces River basins

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- big schemes to bring water from out-of-state
- failure to address public ownership of ground water
- not planning for adequate management of ground water--surface water management is good
- failure to mandate conservation--inadequate efforts previously
- provide water to areas that don't have adequate resources to support growth
- to promote economic development and population growth; not well-controlled and planned; counties have no zoning authority
- failure to encourage use of waste water as a conservation method
- governmental organizations don't come under the legal requirements affecting conservation, run off, pumping, sewage treatment

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- financial incentive for entities to sell water to generate money to subsidize other services
- governmental entities not enforcing water quality regulations
- government entities not adequately protecting water resources
- competing uses--agriculture/irrigation; municipalities; want to see flow down the river basin
- public versus private ownership of ground water
- people who think spring-fed rivers should flow to protect ecosystems versus those who don't care--endangered species, fish and wildlife, bays and estuaries, recreation, downstream needs
- allocation and management of water during drought--should occur at all times based on sound research

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- brought issues to the fore
- illustrate the need for legislation adequate to the times--laws don't fit
- provide income for lawyers and consultants

- generated research
- generates lots of political activity

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- environmental reality--sub-humid, semi-acid region where water is a finite resource
- state level organization that acts on hydrological regions
- balancing distribution of scarce resources in an equitable fashion
- after maximum conservation, provide good quality water to all users
- protection of environmental resources--riparian habitats, estuaries, wetlands, in-stream

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- very inadequately
- don't understand the basics of the hydrologic cycle, where sources are, this region
- not information about water rights
- don't incorporate water conservation into their lives--lack of information and concern

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- Internet
- focus on the schools
- use all mechanisms--video, audio
- TV
- newspapers
- daily water monitor in paper and TV--prominently featured; basic information on pumping, etc.
- water companies put education information in water bills
- bilingual--literacy issues

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- San Marcos River Foundation
- Southwest Texas University
- Edwards Aquifer Resource Center
- EUWD
- USGS
- GBRA
- SAWS

- SARA
- Sierra Club

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- TV
- newspaper
- radio—San Antonio's greatest sources of dis-information (WOAI)
- utility bills

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- all segments represented and heard
 - regular folks
 - aquifer associations
 - COPS/type organization
 - environmental
 - developers
 - San Marcos Horizons--Master Plan development
 - ones not directly involved in water
 - finance
 - development
 - researchers to give truthful, factual information
 - city services
 - League of Women Voters
- partially manned by knowledgeable people
- come out with plans that we agree to--that takes from best ideas of all concerned
- plan with teeth that addresses concerns and considerations

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- library (San Marcos)
- University (may be intimidating)
- Dunbar Recreation Center

TIME

- early evening--7:00

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- ads in paper
- cable TV--TCI
- neighborhood associations--neighborhood association coordinator--at city
- San Marcos River Foundation
- Southwest Texas University STAR--university newspaper
- electronic mail at Southwest Texas University--all-in-one
- water bills and phone company--Century Telephone
- Chamber of Commerce newsletter

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- newspaper

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Hays County Sign-In Sheet
June 27, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Ms. Mona Ford	116 Laurel Lane; San Marcos, TX 78666	512/392-2159	
Mr. Tom Wassenich	802 N. LBJ Drive; San Marcos, TX 78666	512/357-6897	TW
Mr. Glen Longley	#814 Palomino Lane; San Marcos, TX 78666	512/396-4811	GL
Ms. Kaylene Ray	172 Mountain Dr.; San Marcos, TX 78666	512/353-3594	
Ms. Erin Foster	8800 N. Madronetral; Austin, TX 78737	512/288-5026	
Mr. Graig Willison	1026 Windmill Rd.; Dripping Springs, TX 78620	512/858-4064	
Ms. DeDe Stevenson	1053 Idden Hills Dr.; Dripping Springs, TX 78620		
Mayor Kathy Morris ^{Bill Moore}	630 E. Hopkins St.; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Jack Lauber	P.O. Box 12; Wimberley, TX 78676		
Mr. Terry Jester	P.O. Box 2310; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Phil Neighbors	P.O. Box 2310; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Larry Gilley	630 E. Hopkins St.; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Judge Eddy Etheredge	102 N. LBJ, Ste. 300; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Hector Mendoza	P.O. Box 1087; San Marcos, TX 78667		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Hays County Sign-In Sheet
June 27, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Edison Thayer	P.O. Box 1218; Buda, TX 78610		
Mr. Geo Boecker	630 East Hopkins St.; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Lindy Lyles	2370 F.M. 1979; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Richard Earl	Southwest Texas University; San Marcos, TX 78666	245-3204	RAE,
Mr. Zeb Fitzgerald	P.O. Box 653; San Marcos, TX 78666		
Mr. Randy Moss	P.O. Box 1685; San Marcos, TX 78667		
Jack Fairchild	P.O. Box 435, Martindale, TX 78655	(512) 357-6827	
Nisa Wamakula	Southwest Texas State Univ, TX 78666	(512) 245-2329	

Trans-Texas Water Program

GONZALES FOCUS GROUP

JULY 3, 1996

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- get word out for public meeting
- call people by phone
- media
 - radio KCTI
 - bi-weekly--Gonzales Inquirer
 - cable company TCI
 - Victoria advocate
 - Express-News (most read)
 - Austing American-Statesman

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- Lions Club
- Rotary Club
- Farm Bureau
- Southwest Texas Cattle Raiser's Association
- cattle and poultry interests

*Account manager
Bobby D'Veil*

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Gonzales County Sign-In Sheet

July 3, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Erwin Ckudre	P.O. Box 157; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-6255	
Mr. Joe Hindman	P.O. Box 176; Cost, TX 78614-0176	210/437-2380	
Mr. E. T. Gibson	P.O. Box 547; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-6066	
Judge Henry Vollentine	1709 Sarah Dewitt Dr.; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-3445	
Mr. Orville Wright	320 St. Louis; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-2038	
Mr. Saudra Mauldin	P.O. Box 547; Gonzales, TX 78629		
Mrs. Barbara Hand	P.O. Box 134; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/437-2347	
Mr. Marcus Pridgeon	P.O. Box 118; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-8358	
Mayor Jack Finch	P.O. Box 547; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-2955	
Mr. William Booth	125 South Patrick; Gonzales, TX 78629		
Mr. Houston Dubose	1903 Sarah Dewitt; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/437-5125	
Mr. Clifton Janota	1034 St. Vincent; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-3112	
Mr. John Fritz	P.O. Box 118; Gonzales, TX 78629	210/672-6870	
Mr. George White	Rt. 1 Box 100-A; Gonzales, TX 78632	210/540-4356	

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Gonzales County Sign-In Sheet
July 3, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Donald Hoffman	207 N. Nixon Avenue; Gonzales, TX 78140		
Mr. John Bryd	100 West 3rd St.; Nixon, TX 78140		
Mayor Donald Janicek	P.O. Box 18; Smiley, TX 78159		
Mr. L. P. Poehler	P.O. Box 8; Smiley, TX 78159		
Utilities Director	100 West 3rd St.; Nixon, TX 78140		
<i>Calvin E. Spaeck</i>	<i>Member - SCRWAC of EHA P.O. Box 231 Gonzales, TX 78629</i>	<i>210-672-2044</i>	<i>CS</i>

Trans-Texas Water Program

CALDWELL FOCUS GROUP

JULY 3, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- too many people, not enough water--population growth; closed borders
- adequate water for the price and quality
- finite resource
- need for education of the public; people don't recognize the problem
- regulating of water as a way of taking property (groundwater)
- not enough being done to conserve water
- water available elsewhere--to get it where it's needed
- cities don't recycle their water
- large users recycle and use pumped water to supplement recycled water
- large users comply with the water district regulations--if had authority to do so
- long-range necessary--50 years

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- Insure everyone has something to drink--if guarantees, "no holds barred"
- planning for uses other than drinking water--agricultural uses, municipal
- contingency plans to match uses
- identify all available water in Texas and areas of excess and shortages
- education of the public--high schools and grade school

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- government agencies--federal on down to local level
- all need to have a hand in it
- GBRA and river authorities
- personal responsibility to conserve

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all levels with a good level of communication
- manufacturers to introduce conservation techniques

- financial incentives
- money for grants to study conservation

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- dams
- through river authorities, conservation districts, water districts
- TWDB has been planning, but not sure what thrust was
- water rationing (as a possibility all the time) conservation

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- environmentalists--humans low on scale (water hustlers versus bug huggers)
- underground water--who does it belong to
- inter-basin transfers--who gets it, who gives it state is important since it's limited to river basins
- rural-urban priorities and needs are different

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- called attention to the planning and the need for stepping it up and re-defining it
- push forward even if drought ends
- raised awareness to the fact of possible shortages even without the drought

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- needs
- availability
- growth--industrial, agricultural, all users
- money how much will it cost?

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not too informed until faucet runs dry
- may not want to--uninterested
- "they'll take care of it" attitude
- as price increases, people will get more interested/informed (excess over X amount would mean increase)
- if water police had more authority to fine violators

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS
POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- television--cartoon-like
- schools--at a younger age (elementary) continue/expand current efforts
- seminars
- radio
- newspaper
- inserts in water bill
- recreational organizations-- their membership--outfitters, etc.
- bilingual information

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- water regulators--GBRA/LCRA
- TWDB
- USGS
- Corps of Engineers
- Water Conservation District--Plum Creek
- City of Lockhart/county also
- 6-8 water supply companies
- Farm Bureau
- Southwest Cattle Raisers Associations
- Department of Agriculture
- Edward's Aquifer Authority

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- gossip
- newspaper
- TV
- newsmedia
- special interest group they belong to
- school--general information
- practically same as "credible sources" list

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
PROCESS?

- proposed action--a plan
- see where and how their input will be used
- identify realistic goals
- foster cooperation
- education
- validate or not the opinions given here

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- ethnic diversity
- political entities
- user groups--municipal, industrial, agricultural, personal
- technical support people to serve as resources--GBRA, TWDB, etc.
- bankers

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- central--equi-distant for everyone
- VFW hall
- Lockhart National Bank Community room
- school

TIME

- evening--7:00 or 5:30
- 7:00 to take into account commuters from Austin

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- send information to the ones that come--mail
- follow-up news release--to inform
- civic clubs
- TV--Cablevision (Luling / Lockhart)
- churches

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Caldwell County Sign-In Sheet
July 3, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Philip Cook	P.O. Box 239; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/858-7092	
Judge Rebecca Hawener	1105 Main Street; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/376-9592	
Mr. W.P. Stromberg	Rt. 2 Box 70; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/398-3803	<i>WPS</i>
Mr. Joe Michie	P.O. Drawer 840; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/398-3602	
Mayor Louis Cisneros	P.O. Box 239; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/389-3038	
Mr. Tommy Frizell	P.O. Box 300; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/398-2180	
Mr. David Michelson	P.O. Box 842; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/376-2155	<i>DM</i>
Superintendent Lockhart I.S.D.	105 S. Colorado St.; Lockhart, TX 78644	512/398-2371	
Mr. Conrad Ohlendorf	P.O. Box 600; Lockhart, TX 78644	³⁹⁸⁻³⁴¹⁶ 512/398-6427	<i>CEO</i>
Mr. E.J. Haidusek	Rt. 1 Box 224-A; Lockhart, TX 78644	<i>WORK 270-371-2611</i> 512/398-6319 376	<i>EH</i>
Mr. Jack Etheridge	104 South Pecan; Luling, TX 78648	512/576-3828	
Mr. James Powell	Rt. 1 Box 208; Luling, TX 78648	210/875-3534	
Ms. Pat Chambers	Rt. 2 Box 190; Luling, TX 78648	512/255-3295	
Mr. Chris Powell	Rt. 1 Box 209; Luling, TX 78648	210/875-2517	

Trans-Texas Water Program

GUADALUPE FOCUS GROUP

JULY 9, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- Quality
- Quantity
- Availability
- Lack of reliable information
- Conflicting information
- Information about septic tank development (*i.e., may be leaking into river/Lake McQueeney*)
- Water from treatment plants in Sequin going into river
- Industries along river — what kind of waste is going into river?
- Preservation of underground fresh water — *drill a well, but water may not be potable*
- Cost of treating and transporting water
- Heightened interest now — *rain will dissolve it*
- Too much politics/political abuse

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- Yes

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- Concern about lack of perception of public need
- Adequate supply and purity of water
- Conservation
- Element of fairness — *farms and cities need to be covered*
- Continued awareness and education

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- Citizens should be involved — *Community of Water Users: farmers, ranchers, urbanites, manufacturers, etc.*

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- Regional — *to account for the variety*

- Cannot leave out any; all to be included

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- Environmental: Endangered species in San Marcos and New Braunfels — *to force the issue*
- Drought-Management Plans in most communities
- Very vocalized in cities
- Spring Hill — cooperative water systems
- Seeing the things coming so banded together
- Bringing water from the Mississippi for irrigation

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- Could get water, but could not get all of it (*re: the missing transfer 25 years ago*)
- Storage facilities — *cost and land to do it*
- Urban areas and farmers
- Sierra Club and everybody
- Costs of transferring water and condemnation of property
- Whether to get water from Canyon Lake and will it be available to buy or not

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- Delayed conservation and preservation of water
- Set up an "us versus them" mentality — *everyone is "dug in," which has divided people across the region into camps — may not be able to put past conflicts behind to move with new law*
- Created an awareness amongst public

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- Fair distribution of water to industry, population, and farmers
- Private property rights — *How deeply are we willing to cut into them to get the job done?*
- With oil pumping, you have to share benefits with those within a certain area of the well
- Environmental impacts — *contamination, endangered species, historical sites, etc.*

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- Illiterate

- Not enough interest
- conflicting information; creates misinformation
- Only look at their vested interest — *don't see it*
- Weigh real need versus convenience — *not clear*

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- News media: paper, TV, radio
- Start young
- Internet
- Convincing and making media aware of the importance of water/situation
- Until people are affected directly, probably will not get interested — *too much information out there*
- Campaigns that focus on water issues; catchy slogans

LONG-TERM

- Years (e.g., bilingual; especially TV and radio)
- May need to look into it more

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Hard to think of anyone without an agenda
- Mr. Davenport, general manager at Canyon Reg. Water Authority
- GBRA: Bill West, David Welch, Debbie Megia, Jim Cooksey, and Fred Blumbey)
- Bexar Metropolitan Water District: Tom Moreno
- LCRA
- A little bit from all, but no one entity

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- News media — e.g., KWED (local) KGNB (New Braunfels)
- Daily news sheets — Nathan Kaiser's *Off the Record*
- Seguin *Gazette-Enterprise*
- Mr. Dick Tatum's tax information publication
- Word of mouth — post office, grocery store, Dairy Queen's at 10 a.m., and restaurants
- Church, especially Hispanic community
- Clubs and service organizations
- Political clubs
- VFW
- American Legion

- Elks Club
- Seguin-Guadalupe County Chamber of Commerce
- Seguin-Guadalupe County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Friends of Lake McQueeney
- Homeowners Associations — Northcliffe and Meadow Lake

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES?

- Plan or a way to gab it
- 100 percent support for the plan

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- Everybody
- Sources of Input: City Council, County Commissioner, Civic Clubs, etc.
- Schools — disseminate literature
- Someone to act as a driving force and to take the lead

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Schools
- Coliseum
- Victoria Bank and Trust
- District Courtroom
- Commissioner's Court
- Holiday Inn meeting rooms
- American Legion
- Elks Club
- Masonic Lodge
- McQueeney Lions Club

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- Evenings around 7 p.m.

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- Let people know where to find information and they will seek it
- Have to convince them they are affected

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Guadalupe County Sign-In Sheet
July 9, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mayor Sam Bauder	P.O. Box 88; Cibolo, TX 78108		
Mr. George Griffiths	3913 Pecan Ct.; Cibolo, TX 78108		
Mr. Lewis Borgfeld	P.O. Box 291; Cibolo, TX 78108		
Mr. Milton Dietert	1900 FM 1339; Kingsbury, TX 78638		
Mr. David Baker	P.O. Box 475; Kingsbury, TX 78638		
Ms. Dorothy Mills	P.O. Box 188; Marion, TX 78214		
Ms. Dorothy Judy Peschel	1221 East Kingsbury; Seguin, TX 78155	372-5771 #299	JP
Mr. Rufus Barnes	1113 Antler Dr.; Shertz, TX 78154		
Mr. Mark Marquez	P.O. Drawer 1; Shertz, TX 78154		
Ms. Bonnie Bartels	115 W. Court St.; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mrs. Sheryl Boyd	P.O. Box 710; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Louis Reyes	P.O. Box 1154; Seguin, TX 78155		
Judge James Sagebiel	307 W. Court St.; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Duwayne Williard	P.O. Box 944; Seguin, TX 78155	210-379-5482	DW

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Guadalupe County Sign-In Sheet

July 9, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Clyde Selig	1455 Peacock St.; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Steve Forester	1200 W. Kingsbury; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Tom Edelen	P.O. Box 830; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Gary Rainwater	P.O. Box 992; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. J.B. Banks	Rt. 3 Box 165; Seguin, TX 78155		
Mr. Milton Harborth	5651 FM 758, Seguin, TX 78155 P.O. Box 144 Seguin, TX 78155	572 239 0396 516 379 6684	MRH
Mr. Mitchell Franz	P.O. Box 311; Seguin, TX 78155		
H.A. Fletcher	165 Geronimo Trail, Seguin	372-5805	HF
Sheryl Boyd	Chamber of Commerce Box 710 Seguin 78156	379-6382	SB
CLIFFORD LEHMANN	USDA - Rural Development Box 830, Seguin, TX 78156	372-1043	CRY

Trans-Texas Water Program

DEWITT FOCUS GROUP

JULY 10, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- supply — sufficient
- quality
- City of Cuero uses groundwater because of quality of surface water — need for treatment plant: costs/permits required, can use as an emergency source with special requirements
- think about using river if it's necessary — plan for it — be prepared
- flood control — does not exist
- Gulf Coast Aquifer flood control structures could be placed from Seguin to Victoria — some already studied
- supply problem from here to Gulf Coast if the springs quit flowing
- recreational concern — fishing, swimming
- want to keep what already have
- TNRCC and EPA instituting new mandates/requirements that are unfounded

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- long-range planning is needed

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to deal with above
- to divvy up the limited resource effectively
- accommodating growth in the area — could be limited if no adequate water supply
- to accommodate potential agricultural needs

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- county judge
- Soil and Water Conservation District — DeWitt County
- funds from state — TNRCC and TWDB — to local and/or regional water authorities
- COGs
- GBRA/LCRA
- cities' officials

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- regional — no authority at the local level
- local input necessary

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- storm water — city — related
- not much
- GBRA and Canyon reservoir for flood control

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- San Antonio wanting to have it all
- San Antonio and rural western county's irrigators (Uvalde and Medina)
- water quality and quantity issues that San Antonio won't address
- injecting/augmentation of Edwards Aquifer water
- public access to recreational facilities

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- all seem to be people not wanting their land taken

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- supply
- quality
- concerns of local people being affected should be considered
- people aren't active with water issues
- economic development aspect — developing recreational potential

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not at all
- as long as they can turn on their tap — it's okay

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- public information campaigns like TNRCC's one on oil being thrown away
- TWDB could do something like that

- schools — like "cycle/recycle" program done here last year — presentations, essays, poster contest (DARE model with schools)
- walk through of treatment plants
- sixth and seventh grade level math classes — no need for bilingual

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- TNRCC
- Texas Department of Health
- city
- GBRA (especially for this region)
- LCRA
- county judge (sell top officials first)

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- news media
- newspapers: *Cuero Record*, *Victoria Advocate*, *DeWitt County View*, *Yorktown News*, *Yoakum Herald-Time*
- TV: KAVU-Victoria, municipal channel on cable, public access through school
- radio stations: Cuero, Yorktown
- word of mouth
- city

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- awareness of problems and potentials for economic development
- future involvement of more citizens and greater range of people
- awareness of what's going on and working now
- know what the 150 alternatives are and what they should be — local people to say what the alternatives should be — not put cart before the horse by doing studies first

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- public officials; city, county, school, regional, local water authorities
- land owners
- business community
- Chamber of Commerce
- list we had of invitees — Yorktown, Yoakum, Nordheim, Cuero
- housewives
- youth: Student Council
- DeWitt County electric co-op

- follow-up and coordination to be sure local people show up
- well-publicized on all media
- contact those on list to get word-of-mouth
- economic development people from all cities in the county
- Lions Club
- Rotarians
- Pilot Club

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- VFW
- district courtroom at court house

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- 5:30 P.M.

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- mail to them
- news coverage

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Dewitt County Sign-In Sheet
July 10, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. David Mansfield	P.O. Box 512; Cuero, TX 77954	(512) 275-6114	<i>DM</i>
Mr. John Trayhan	109 N. Esplanade; Cuero, TX 77954-0512	(512) 275-3426	<i>JT</i>
Judge Ben Prause	307 N. Esplanade; Cuero, TX 77954	512/275/2116	<i>BP</i>
Mr. William Blackwell	307 N. Esplanade; Cuero, TX 77954	512/275-5714	<i>Bill Blackwell</i>
Mr. Chuck Wilson	P.O. Box 733; Cuero, TX 77954		
Cuero ISD Superintendent	405 Park Heights; Cuero, TX 77954-2132		
Mr. Harry Henneke	712 E. Newman; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. Barrett Gaus	P.O. Box 231; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. Heinie Bade	Rt. 1 Box 414; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. Jim Springs	P.O. Box 231; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. Richard Bettge	1131 N. Esplanade; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. E.T. Summers	P.O. Box 30; Cuero, TX 77954		
Mr. A.J. Veselka	P.O. Box 738; Yoakum, TX 77995-0738		
Mr. Wilburn Pargman	Rt. 3 Box 206; Yoakum, TX 77995		

Trans-Texas Water Program

KARNES FOCUS GROUP

JULY 10, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- shortage
- future supply
- quality
- who has the rights to the water
- government regulation
- additional taxation — water districts, etc. — *no more*
- cost and available funding for developing new sources
- shortage will keep possible future growth down
- water studies being done and no one is communicating
- lead time needed to fix problems — environmental problems/impact

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- necessary

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- coordinate efforts/resolve conflicting interests
- solve all the problems/concerns listed
- sets goals — evaluate: be able to measure where you are

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- people who are going to use it and pay for it
- needs to be a regional effort to work
- suppliers
- Get information at the local level and go up to the state level — an inverted tree

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all three levels

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- quality
- quantity

- cost
- growth study to determine where it will go to mesh with the water studies/needs

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- government regulation — too much; not equally applied
- whose water is it?
- funding for water projects — where's the money going to come from?

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- regulations to improve quality, but too rigid and too costly
- helps to re-examine established notions of who owns it, where to get it, etc.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- growth problems
- quality, quantity and cost — finding and creating it
- how to get it — supplies, independent
- more efficient and effective use of water
- surface water — lakes, damming the rivers

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not much
- if can get it, don't care
- lot of manipulation of information/misinformation-information

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- bilingual audio and video
- radio — WOAI: Carl Wigglesworth and Manuel Flores
- newspaper — Bill de Fries, *Kares Citation*, *Kenedy Advanced Times*
- cut pumps off for the day
- send information with the water bill
- television — San Antonio Cable. Classic Cable Satellites

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- none: everyone has their point of view
- local experiences/individuals who have same perspective

- being able to watch the process

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- if water comes out and it tastes good
- how lack of rainfall now will affect grocery bill later
- inconsistent information from "sources" so people turn to each other

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- unanimity of objectives
- get people out/participate (put notice in water bills)
- regional long-range plan that would make us feel more secure about the long-range supply
- everybody has the desired quality and quantity
- surface water solutions — as objective to ground water

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- cross-section of the community
- government, business, housewives, agriculture
- all users

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- City Hall/Auditorium Civic Center
- schools
- churches
- in every community

TIME

- Evenings, 7 p.m.

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- newspaper
- TV and radio (990 KAML-AM)

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Karnes County Sign-In Sheet
July 10, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Denis Hale	200 East Calvert, Suite 2; Karnes City, TX 782118		
Judge Alfred Pawlelek	101 North Panna Maria; Karnes City, TX 78118	583-2113 210-780-3679	
Mayor Don Tymrak	P.O. Box 399; Karnes City, TX 78118-0399		
Mr. H.B. Ruckman	P.O. Box 98; Karnes City, TX 78118		
Mr. Truett Hunt	P.O. Box 456; Kenedy, TX 78119	210 583 2591	JH
Mr. David Carrothers	P.O. Box 399; Karnes City, TX 78118	210-780-3422	DC
Mr. Roy Freeman	P.O. Box 420; Kenedy, TX 78119		
Ms. Marjorie Burns	P.O. Box 1929; Kenedy, TX 78119	210 583 3223	MB
Mr. Lupe Valdez	219 East Buchel St.; Karnes City, TX 78118		
Mr. Skloss, L. 0207	P.O. Box 7; Karnes City, TX 78118	210-780-3952	LS
Mr. Larry Ables	108 N. Panna Maria; Karnes City, TX 78118		
Ms. Shelley Whitworth	118 Broadway, Suite 400; San Antonio, TX 78705		
Mr. Robert Whitworth	61 Esplanade; Karnes City, TX 78118	210/780-3582	
WARREN SANCHEZ	JOHN D. CONNALLY UNIT HC 67 Box 115 Kenedy 78119	210 583 4003	RS

TRIP RUCKMAN Box 98 Karnes City, TX 78118 210 780 3317 HBR

City Council
210-583-2370
City Adm. City of Kentucky
210-583-2230
Heca Seed Co
210-583-9873
" " "
210-583-2454

314 So 4th St. Kennedy, TX 78119
1427 E Low Kennedy, TX 78119
7M 2102 Kennedy, Tex ✓
7M 2102 Kennedy, TX 78119

William Williams
Joe E. Louiech
~~C. Dermody~~
Cage Dermody

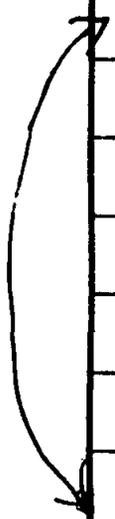
Bill DeFries P.O. Box 179 Kans City, Tx 78118
Judy McCade 408 W. Main (Pres)
Kennedy, N.

Professional business woman & housewife!

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Goliad County Sign-In Sheet
July 11, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Ms. Lynette Lancaster	P.O. Box 606; Goliad, TX 77963		
Ms. Lou Fly	P.O. Box 606; Goliad, TX 77963		
Mr. Leonard Von Dohlen	P.O. Box Drawer S; Goliad, TX 77963		
Judge Steve Paulsgrove	P.O. Box 677; Goliad, TX 77963		
Ms. Martha Mullenix	P.O. Box 1; Goliad, TX 77963		
Mr. Otis Walker	Rt. 2 Box 63; Goliad, TX 77963		
Mr. R. H. Ramsey	P.O. Box 89; Goliad, TX 77963		
Mr. C. F. Schendel	Rt. 2 Box 49; Goliad, TX 77963		
Mr. Velton Williams	Rt. 2 Box 34-M; Goliad, TX 77963		
Ms. Jane Hoff	P.O. Box 939; Goliad, TX 77963		
Ms. Lupe Castro	P.O. Box 939; Goliad, TX 77963	645-3454	LHC
Mr. Lookie Ramsey	Chared Road, Rt. 2, Box 78, Goliad, TX 77963	645-3019	
R.H. RAMSEY JR	Box 99- GOLIAD, TX 77963		
PATSY & SCOTTY LIGHT	Goliad Landowner mail address: 300 Argyle San Antonio TX 78209	210-8245914	



Alberto Arredondo

P.O. Box 939

645-3454

~~AA~~

John W. Harston

P.O. Box 939

645-3454

~~AWH~~

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Refugio County Sign-In Sheet
July 11, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Ms. Lillian Linney	P.O. Box 1020; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mayor James Sheive	P.O. Box 1020; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Marshall Holybee	P.O. Box 166; Bayside, TX 78340		<i>M.H.</i>
Mayor Timothy Delaney	P.O. Box 194; Bayside, TX 78340		
Ms. Marilyn Geistmann	P.O. Box 127; Refugio, TX 78377		
Judge Charles Stone	P.O. Drawer 1020; Refugio, TX 78377		
Ms. Martha Lamson	P.O. Drawer 200; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Brad Morris	808 Commerce, Room 20; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Carroll Wilson	P.O. Drawer 1020; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Wayne Beck	111 E. Plasuela St.; Refugio, TX 78377-3296		
Mr. Dudley Campbell <i>Joe D. McQuill</i>	603 E. Empresario; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Phillip Shay	106 S. Alamo; Refugio, TX 78377		
Mr. Larry Lancaster	808 Commerce St.; Refugio, TX 78377	<i>512-526-5337</i>	<i>L.L.</i>
Ms. Deb Bauer	P.O. Box 127; Refugio, TX 78377		

Trans-Texas Water Program

WILLIAMSON FOCUS GROUP

JULY 15, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- adequate supply
- quality — safe
- deliverability
- low cost/affordable
- efficient/conservative use of water
- effective balance of what water is used for
- ownership — who owns it?
- efficient discharge — needs to be clean before it's discharged
- ways to get water to agriculture conservatively — drip or other affordable mechanism; drought-tolerant plants
- more people want the same amount of water — allocation concerns
- city will buy property and put down a well to take it to their location

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes to long-range planning

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to address the concerns
- address increased need and growth — adequate supply
- supply, quality, deliverability, cost
- drought planning
- stewardship of water
- projections of water availability and population growth

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- people who use it
- institutions to define the right paths
- river authorities
- each individual community

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- region with state involvement
- overall look — across state boundaries and into Mexico

- local

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- river authorities to build lakes and reservoirs
- soil conservation's flood control dams
- store water and control flooding
- ASCS (Aqui Stabilization and Conservation Service now FSA - Farm Service Agriculture) to fund creation of stock ponds that store water and control floods developed gradually by Soil Conservation Service
- control drilling of wells now
- land terracing to hold soil and save water
- control of septic tanks
- minimum tillage to conserve moisture

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- change of ownership of water — property rights
- who makes the decisions about ownership?
- who does the water go to — business, home use or recreation?
- will occur when get to interbasin transfer discussions
- if they want your water, they should pay for it (compensation)
- areas where citizens have not done anything to fix their own situation
- endangered species

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- raise awareness about personal needs and wants; self-interest
- no one wants someone else to go without drinking water

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- don't rob Peter to pay Paul — consider those who've had a way of life and say "there's a better need"
- poor people are in a precarious situation when it comes to paying for water
- controls of growth and population to go along with water needs

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not really
- zero
- very low
- learning fast because of drought

- perspective is not what's reality

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS
POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- good stewardship of water
- be sure that people maintain their water rights and those who need it, grab it
- every means of communication available
 - radio — KTAE-1260, Taylor, Austin
 - TV — Austin, Waco, Williamson County Cable
 - newspaper — *Taylor Daily Press, Georgetown-Williamson County Sun, Round Rock Leader*
- bilingual Spanish
- literacy issues

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- TNRCC
- universities: Texas A&M, UT, Southwest Texas State University, Texas Tech
- river authorities
- Soil Conservation Office: • Texas Department of Agriculture
- Farm Bureau
- cities
- county judges
- water districts
- Texas Parks and Wildlife

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- word of mouth
- newspaper — more now
- TV
- cities — limiting water use

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
PROCESS?

- advance notice
- representative of homeowners, business, recreation, and agriculture
- elected officials
- information to the Trans-Texas Water Program

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- Chamber of Commerce and industry foundations for business
- agricultural organizations: Farm Bureau, Texas Grain Growers Association, Cattlemen's Association
- environmental groups: Farm Bureau
- recreational users: Granger Lake, Lake Georgetown

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- not with Austin
- Brazos River Authority
- Georgetown (including Lee and Burnet)
- Community Center (city)

TIME

- 7 p.m.

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- lists of invitees
- show source of information

APPENDIX C

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
WEST CENTRAL REGION
BASIC RESPONSE FREQUENCIES
ISSUES SURVEYS ADMINISTERED AT
FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS
JULY - NOVEMBER, 1996**

1. Question number was for city and county of residence.

2. Please indicate your age:

Under 18	.00%
18-24	1.0%
25-34	6.0%
35-44	14.0%
45-54	31.8%
55-64	20.3%
65+	73.1%

3. Please describe the area where you live. Would you say that it is....

Urban	21.8%
Suburban	16.0%
Rural	61.2%
Don't Know	1.0%

4. Question #4 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

5. Where do you get your water from?

Water company, city utility	65.9%
Private well (your own)	32.2%
Other Sources	1.9%

6. The cost of your water is....

High	19.8%
Low	30.0%
Just Right	41.4%
Don't know	8.8%

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM - WEST CENTRAL REGION
ISSUES SURVEY - FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

7. Have you experienced a water shortage or drought in the last five years?

Yes	61.5%
No	37.6%
Don't Know	.9%

8. How concerned are you that your area will face major water supply problems within the next five years?

Very Concerned	73.8%
Somewhat Concerned	21.5%
Not Too Concerned	4.2%
Not at all Concerned	.5%

9. Question #9 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

10. In your area, which segment of the population uses the most water?

Residences	61.7%
Non-Agricultural Businesses	3.5%
Agricultural Businesses	29.5%
Don't Know	5.3%

11. Question #11 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

12. How concerned are you that your area will face major water quality problems over the next five years?

Very Concerned	60.3%
Somewhat Concerned	32.1%
Not Too Concerned	7.2%
Not at all Concerned	.4%

13. If you had to choose, are you more concerned about water quality or about having enough water in your area?

Water Quality	19.8%
Water Quantity	17.7%
Both Equally	62.1%
Neither	.4%

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM - WEST CENTRAL REGION
ISSUES SURVEY - FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

14. Various water supply options are being considered to assure that your area has enough water for the next 20 years. Indicate below if you are familiar with the water planning option, and if you are positive, negative, or neutral about it.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Familiar With</u>		<u>Feelings About the Option</u>			
	<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>	<u>% Pos.</u>	<u>% Neg.</u>	<u>% Neutral</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
a. Reuse of water	79.0	21.0	66.0	5.5	15.0	13.5
b. Conservation	92.7	7.3	86.1	1.4	5.1	7.4
c. Water Storage/ Reservoirs/ Dams/Lakes	88.5	11.5	64.0	8.1	17.1	10.8
d. Recharge of Aquifer	84.9	15.1	62.8	8.2	14.0	15.0
e. Transferring Water From one area of Tx to Another	82.6	17.4	30.0	28.5	30.4	11.1

16. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

- a. The cities in your region are trying to do a good job of managing their water resources.

Agree Strongly 20.1%
 Agree Somewhat 45.7%
 Disagree Somewhat 16.7%
 Disagree Strongly 13.2%
 Don't Know 4.3%

- b. The rural areas in your region are trying to do a good job of managing their water resources.

Agree Strongly 23.0%
 Agree Somewhat 41.3%
 Disagree Somewhat 18.3%
 Disagree Strongly 10.6%
 Don't Know 6.8%

- c. If their short term needs were protected, areas of Texas with water surpluses should be willing to share their water with areas of Texas that need water, at least temporarily.

Agree Strongly 22.3%
 Agree Somewhat 44.6%
 Disagree Somewhat 12.0%
 Disagree Strongly 16.7%
 Don't Know 4.4%

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM - WEST CENTRAL REGION
ISSUES SURVEY - FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

d. Elected and water utility officials should make sure that the public is involved in planning for their future water.

Agree Strongly 88.1%
 Agree Somewhat 11.1%
 Disagree Somewhat 00.0%
 Disagree Strongly 00.0%
 Don't Know 0.8%

e. Water planning in Texas should be done on a regional or statewide basis, rather than on a local basis.

Agree Strongly 30.2%
 Agree Somewhat 27.6%
 Disagree Somewhat 14.7%
 Disagree Strongly 25.9%
 Don't Know 1.6%

17. Who do you trust to make decisions about meeting future water needs in your area? (Check all that apply.)

Local City/County Government Officials 149
 Local Water/Utility Officials 128
 Local Newspaper 23
 Radio Talk Shows 14
 Television 13
 Community Leaders 103
 Other 73

18. Which of the following three factors in water planning are the most important to you? Please rank them first, second, and third.

Factor	Ranked First	Ranked Second	Ranked Third
Keeping the cost of water low	5.2%	6.7%	88.1%
Keeping the quality of water high	39.8%	54.4%	5.8%
Making sure the supply is reliable	65.0%	32.2%	2.8%

19. How important should protection of the environment be when making decisions about which water options are best?

Very Important 54.7%
 Somewhat Important 32.9%
 Not Too Important 9.8%

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM - WEST CENTRAL REGION
ISSUES SURVEY - FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

Not at All Important 1.8%
Don't Know .8%

20. Question #20 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

21. In general, how informed do you think you are about water issues facing your community?

Very Informed 50.0%
Somewhat Informed 38.0%
Not Too Informed 8.9%
Not at All Informed 3.1%

22. Question #22 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

23. Who would you go to if you wanted reliable information about water issues and topics?
Check all that apply.

City of County Government	125
Community Groups	48
Environmental Groups	65
Federal Government	42
Newspapers	26
Political Groups	10
Radio	13
Television	5
State Government	89
Water District or River Authority	179
Local Water Utility or Water Dept.	143
Other	21
Don't Know	3

24. Do you belong to any groups or organizations that regularly provide you with information about water issues?

Yes 65.0%
No 34.1%
Don't Know .9%

25. Question #25 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

26. Question #26 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

27. Question #27 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

28. Question #28 of the basic survey form was intentionally omitted.

**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM - WEST CENTRAL REGION
ISSUES SURVEY - FOCUS GROUPS AND PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

29. How would you describe your racial or ethnic identity?

White/Caucasian	83.3%
Hispanic	9.0%
African American	0.0%
Asian	0.0%
American Indian	.4%
Don't Know	2.7%

30. Are you interested in getting additional information about activities of the Trans-Texas Water Program?

Yes	100.0%
No	00.0%

End

w7file:surveyfg

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Calhoun County Sign-In Sheet
July 17, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Roger Jackson	P.O. Box 53; Austwell, TX 77950		
Mr. Tony Holladay	P.O. Box 148; Lolita, TX 77971		
Mr. J.F. Smith	P.O. Box 28; Long Mott, TX 77972		
Mayor Pam Lambden	P.O. Box 497; Point Comfort, TX 77978		
Mr. C.J. Webster	P.O. Box 105; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Ms. Jeanine Kainer	P.O. Box 528; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. John Dueker	P.O. Box 659; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. King Fisher	P.O. Box 108; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Ted Wilson	First National Bank, Drawer 1; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Herb Wittliff <i>Herb Wittliff</i>	P.O. Box 146; Port Lavaca, TX 77979	372-372-9251	<i>HW</i>
Mr. Brent Giezentanner <i>Johnny Giezentanner</i>	P.O. Box 100; Austwell, TX 77950 USFWS c/o TAMU-CC, Campus Box 338, Corpus Christi, TX 78412	512-999-9005	<i>BG</i>
Mr. Walter Pilgrim, Jr.	P.O. Box 12; Long Mott, TX 77972	PILGRAM	<i>W.P. Jr.</i>
Mr. Richard Whatley	P.O. Box 43; Long Mott, TX 77972		
Mr. Robert Van Borssum	P.O. Box 397; Point Comfort, TX 77978		

MAIL 'o each

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Calhoun County Sign-In Sheet
July 17, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Tom Flores	2007 Jackson St.; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mayor Tiney Browning	P.O. Box 105; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Frank Diebel	Box 205 Willow Bend; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Dan Yanta	P.O. Box 744; Port Lavaca, TX 77979	(512) 552-6661	dy
Mr. John Wayne Stepp	Box 86; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Kenneth Clark	P.O. Box 2; Port O'Connor, TX 77982		
Mayor Dwight Mutschler	P.O. Box 147; Austwell, TX 77950		
Mr. Jim Kimbrough	Highway 185; Long Mott, TX 77972		
Mr. John Smith	P.O. Box 68; Long Mott, TX 77972		
Mr. Ken Mounger	P.O. Box 700; Point Comfort, TX 77978		
Judge Howard Hartzog	211 S. Ann St.; Port Lavaca, TX 77979	512-553-4600	JH
Mr. Alvin Hahn	Rt. 2 Box 220; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. John Faybian	P.O. 228; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Bob Link	P.O. Box 186; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Calhoun County Sign-In Sheet
July 17, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Truman Baker	205 W. Live Oak St.; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Ms. Kathy Johnson	222 Suncrest St.; Port Lavaca, TX 77979		
Mr. Bill Tigret	P.O. Box 701; Port O'Connor, TX 77979		
Mr. Carl Stoddard	P.O. Box 251; Seadrift, TX 77983		
Mayor Janie Daniel	P.O. Box 632; Woodsboro, TX 78393		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Lee County Sign-In Sheet

July 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Jim Dover	118 East Richmond; Giddings, TX 78942		
Judge E.W. Kraus	P.O. Drawer 390; Giddings, TX. 78942		
Commissioner O.B. Johnson	P.O. Drawer 390; Giddings, TX 78942		
✓ Mr. John Socha JONATHAN SOCHA	136 South Caldwell St.; Giddings, TX 78942	409-542-3453	J.S.
✓ Mr. Serapio Garza	118 East Richmond; Giddings, TX 78942	409-542-2311	S.G.
✓ Ms. Pam Hobbs RAYMOND W. SMITH	101 A Austin St.; Giddings, TX 78942		R.W.S.
Commissioner Maurice Pitts	P.O. Drawer 390; Giddings, TX 78942		
Commissioner Larry Wachsmann	P.O. Drawer 390; Giddings, TX 78942		
Lee County Pool Service & Supply	306 North Madison St.; Giddings, TX 78942		
Bill Jillum	P.O. Box 150; Giddings, TX 78942		
✓ Mr. Clarence Schimank (Gene)	P.O. Box 8; Giddings, TX 78942	512 253-6638	CS
Commissioner Otto Becker	P.O. Drawer 390; Giddings, TX 78942		
66 Mr. Gary Pietsch	825 East Austin; Giddings, TX 78942		
Mayor Paul Kipp	118 E. Richmond St.; Giddings, TX 78942		

✓ ERWIN PAVLIK P.O. BOX 248 GIDDINGS TX 78942 409-542-5014 EAP

Trans-Texas Water Program

ZAVALA COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

JULY 19, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- urban areas dominating water uses and planning
- contamination of ground water and surface water
- lack of information in this area about water supply--more information about Edwards than about Carrizo-Wilcox
- restriction of water upstream that doesn't allow recreational use here
- cost of water too high to be able to use for agricultural purposes
- San Antonio trying to take water from Carrizo-Wilcox
- availability of surface water
- place restrictions on pumping allowing too much pumping north of here--grandfather clauses allowed it--1994 from Representative Pete Nieto
- environmental concerns
- access to Comanche Lake--public or private? access for recreation--water shed--lake with dam to impound water

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- drought plans to assure water availability
- cover irrigation needs--combination of surface and ground water
- information about depths of water for city and farmers--to know the availability zone for Carrizo-Wilcox
- equitable distribution of water across the region

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- knowledgeable people--hydrologists, engineers
- local people--government; cattle association, ranchers; recreational users--to express their needs

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- make district to encompass all Winter Garden district/area, to not have Zavala County on the fringes of the study area
- local also
- depends on where the water is coming from

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- Inter-basin transfers in San Antonio
- Holland Dam at Cotulla--years ago

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- city from wells, irrigators from surface water--so no conflict
- recreational and farming uses
- right of public to have access when water is available; clutter where there is access; access or no?

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- complaints about availability of water

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- economics--to have enough at low cost to support needs
- recreational needs--also an economic generator
- Hwy 83 at Nueces River and south--to convert it to a surface reservoir--needs and recreational

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- turn on tap, water's there
- not much
- drought creates interest

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- combination
- cable--Ch. 3--TCI
- TV sound bites
- radio--KHER-FM and KBEM-AM
- Zavala County Sentinel
- key informers
- schools--programs
- community organizations--Lions, 4H
- during festivals

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Mr. Wagner
- Mr. Guzman
- Mr. Delgado
- James Flanagan--local resident, live in Corpus
- water districts--Felipe Aguirre-Batesville--La Pryor
- County Commissioners
- local farmers--Ritchie, Kingsbury
- George Ozuna--in San Antonio
- soil conservation district--in Uvalde
- drillers--Mr. McKinley in Pearsall
- Frank Solansky--Crystal City--pump man

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- state agencies
- Texas Water Conservation Association
- not much information
- paper--San Antonio Express; local
- TV
- radio

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- public awareness of water as a limited resource
- conservation
- plan for future use--a long-range plan
- sources of water--information about them
- information and acceptance of recycled water

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- stakeholders--lose or gain from a water plan
- everyone who pays a bill/uses water

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Batesville--school gym
- Crystal City--nutrition center
- La Pryor--nutrition center
- central location--Uvalde; Frio, Zavala, Medina, Uvalde Counties--Batesville

TIME

- 7:00--7:30 PM

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- local newspaper
- another meeting

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Zavala County Sign-In Sheet
July 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Pablo Avila	200 East Uvalde; Crystal City, TX 78839	374-3810	P.A.
Mr. Ezequel Guzman	200 East Uvalde St.; Crystal City, TX 78839	374-2095	eg.
Mr. Juan Casarez	902 East Kinney; Crystal City, TX 78839		
Mr. Fred Solansky	501 West Zavala; Crystal City, TX 78839		
Commissioner Jesus Vasquez	200 East Uvalde; Crystal City, TX 78839	376-4659	J.M.V.
Commissioner Pilo Vasquez	200 East Uvalde St.; Crystal City, TX 78839		
Mr. John Camarillo	101 East Demmitt; Crystal City, TX 78839		
Mr. Robert Wagner	P.O. Box 729; Crystal City, TX 78839	210-374-3703	R.L.W.
Commissioner Mike Acosta	200 East Uvalde; Crystal City, TX 78839		✓
Commissioner Matt McHazeltt	P.O. Box 264; La Pryor, TX 78872		
Mr. Miguel Delgado	101 East Demmitt; Crystal City, TX 78839	210-374-3477	(M)
Mr. Frank Solansky	501 West Zavala; Crystal City, TX 78839		
Felipe J. Aguilar	Box 188 Batesville, TX Batesville Water Supply	210-376-9241	F.J.A.

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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bastrop County Sign-In Sheet
July 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. David Carson	P.O. Box 4856; McDade, TX 78650		
Ms. Laura McQuerey ^{McQuerey}	927 Main St.; Bastrop, TX 78602	512 321-2419	LM
Mr. Jim Cowan	1104 Country Road 191; Bastrop, TX 78602	512-303-6664	JC
Mr. Joe Beal	P.O. Box 220; Austin, TX 78767		
Mr. ██████ Steve Early	P.O. Box 449; Smithville, TX 78957	512 227-2282	SE
Commissioner Charles McKeown	804 Pecas St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Mr. Michael Talbot	1100 Church St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Ms. June Thompson	P.O. Box 408; Elgin, TX 78621-2657		
Mr. Les Appelt	Country Road 191; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Mr. Quintin Martin	P.O. Box 220; Austin, TX 78767	512-473-4064	QM
Judge Peggy Walicek	804 Pecan St.; Bastrop, TX 78602	512-860-2224 - H 512-303-2579 - W	PW
Commissioner G.L. Hanna	804 Pecan St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Ms. Maggie Lambert	Rt. 1 Box 717; Elgin, TX 78621		ML
Mr. Mike Fisher	P.O. Box 427; Bastrop, TX 78602		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bastrop County Sign-In Sheet
July 19, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Jack Harzke	P.O. Box 591; Elgin, TX 78621	512-285-5721	JH
Mr. Gary Rasner, DDS	805 Spring St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Mr. Bob Miller	P.O. Box 449; Smithville, TX 78957	(612) 237-3282	BS
Commissioner Johnny Sanders	804 Pecan St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Commissioner Lee Dildy	804 Pecan St.; Bastrop, TX 78602		
Graham Baker	Box 659 Smithville TX 78957	512 237-4655	GB
Ann Mesobian	1431 Ironstone Rd Smithville 78957	512 360 3045	AM
Maggie Lambert			
L. J. Lesso	Rt 1 Box 173 Bastrop ⁷⁸⁶⁰²	512-303-4816	LJL
John Prager	Rt 1 Box 766 Elgin TX		JP
John Stolarch	908 Water St Bastrop		JS
Quentin Martin	LCRA, P.O. Box 220		
Don Harvick	P.O. Box 151 Elgin, Tx 78621	512-285-3311	DH
John Burke	P.O. DRAWER P Bastrop	303-3943	JB

BILL McPHERSON RT. 1, BOX 10A, BASTROP, TX. 321-2487

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Blanco County Sign-In Sheet

July 22, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge George Byars	P.O. Box 471; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Commissioner Robert Mauck	P.O. Box 471; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Mayor Ryan Trimble	P.O. Box 750; Blanco, TX 78606		
Ms. Louise Cook	R.R. 1, Box 161; Blanco, TX 78606		
Mr. Philip Sergeant	P.O. Box 369; Johnson City, TX 78636	210 868 7111	PRS
Mr. Jack Allen	P.O. Box 762; Blanco, TX 78606		
Commissioner Dorsey Smith	P.O. 471; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Commissioner Paul Granberg	P.O. Box 471; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Mr. Roy McNett	P.O. Box 429; Blanco, TX 78606		
Mr. Tommy Winters	P.O. Box 1422; Del Rio, TX 68841		
Mayor Kermit Roder	P.O. Box 369; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Commissioner Robert Riddell	P.O. Box 471; Johnson City, TX 78636		
Ms. Bobbie Mowery	P.O. Box 750; Blanco, TX 78606		
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Debose	Star Rt. 4 Box 355; Blanco, TX 78606		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Burnet County Sign-In Sheet

July 22, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Martin McLean	220 South Pierce; Burnet, TX 78611		
Commissioner Carroll McCoy	220 South Pierce; Burnet, TX 78611		
Mr. John Sartain	127 East Jackson St.; Burnet, TX 78611		
Mayor Howard Benton	127 East Jackson St.; Burnet, TX 78611		
Ms. Ester Warden	703 Buchanan Dr.; Burnet, TX 78611	512-756-4297	EW
Commissioner Kenny Baker	220 South Pierce; Burnet, TX 78611		
Mr. Barry Roist	127 East Jackson St.; Burnet, TX 78611		
Mr. Cary Johnson	P.O. Box 10; Burnet, TX 78611		
Commissioner James Holbrook Jim Baruo	320 South Pierce; Burnet, TX 78611	(512) 756-8591	JH
Commissioner Craig Seward	220 South Pierce; Burnet, TX 78611		
Ms. Marie Herbert	127 East Jackson St.; Burnet, TX 78611	(512) 756-6093	MH
Mr. Wade Kibler #10112R	220 South Pierce; Burnet TX 78611		

Trans-Texas Water Program

VICTORIA FOCUS GROUP

JULY 23, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quantity — not enough, usually
- quality — aquifer not giving enough good water
- lack of public input to Lake Texana water sale
- lack of assurance of continuous availability
- more focus on money and selling water than concerning it
- lack of stipulation on irrigation permits to cover times when the river is low; specify times and amounts
- public education so they understand what's going on
- stipulations on usage needs to be equal/balanced for all users
- no real regional picture of how water is used and its availability
- private property rights for water — established rights to be protected
- water to support economic and population base
- lack of mechanism for controlling uses when it's needed — downstream as well as upstream (including bays and estuaries)
- legal uncertainties about underground water rights
- how different political entities interact — or don't — to facilitate the process
- enough water for industry
- solve problems (politically) in "pieces" and nature doesn't work that way — need to follow natural systems
- how to take advantage of the flood water of the Guadalupe River — pump station for taking flood waters into pipeline to Corpus

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- long-range planning is needed

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- 50 plus years
- next long-term drought — planning for it
- sufficient water for future population growth
- sustainability
- public education — understand critical nature of the concern going into the next century for all needs
- system that forces systematic review whether or not there's a drought

- put plans into place as they become feasible
- increasing technology (e.g., desalination)
- waste water reuse possibilities

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- Texas Water Development Board — coordinate
- public input and education necessary
- all stakeholders
- public officials at all levels
- someone who should be accountable to the public
- General Land Office
- TNRCC
- Parks and Wildlife
- has to be coordination among the entities

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE- WIDE?

- local, regional, state
- may need to be inter-state and/or international
- has to follow nature

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- money — cheapest to raise; sold to pay debts without regard for regional needs; costs not borne evenly
- haven't found a way to preserve the resources at expense of short-term expenditures
- adequacy
- timeliness — available when it's needed; sustainability for worst case situations
- efficiency/economy — don't waste resources
- equity — all stakeholders have a say in how it gets distributed
- designation of use and who decides it
- regionalization and determining what the regions are

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- East — water rights — groundwater and surface water segmental nature of Edwards Aquifer — surface — ground — surface
- economic — this generation paying for next generation
- usage — prioritizing most important ones
- priorities set economically — most money gets water
- public perception of water usage versus economic feasibility
- legal; laws that pertain — Endangered Species Act

- is it a public resource?
- conflicting "science" — what is "good" science question — right study — which one is it?

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- serving self-interests
- promotes public understanding
- forces issues onto the table to be dealt with

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not very — as a general rule
- (let) someone else deal with it
- apathetic until it hits home
- tend to trivialize water issues
- misinformation that creates confusion

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- let them know the time costs of not conserving over the long term — escalating rate structure
- use drought as a teaching mechanism
- balanced/more information on media
- TV — Ch 25 KAVU
- Spanish language radio KEPC
- advocate
- schools — usually done by river authorities, but not as comprehensive as they should be
- Radio: KVIC, KNAL, KIXS, NPR (KVRT Corpus)
- La Revista — bilingual paper
- SA Express-News
- Water Appreciation Day — August 17 — events to call attention; Water Awareness Day at mall
- with developers to get them to do things that conserve water
- 1993 legislation to require "conservation" plumbing
- no greywater laws or facilities to make it possible
- don't reuse to protect bays and estuaries — part of agreement to use Guadalupe river water

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- this group here today
- Texas Water Conservation Association

- Corpus Christi for model conservation
- Texas Water Development Board
- engineers and hydrologists
- Bur. of Eco. Geology
- USGS

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspaper
- neighbor
- talk shows — misinformation (San Antonio)

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- more awareness
- more support for solving the problems
- public perception that they have been heard
- broader perspective — long-term regional basis
- willingness to support implementation of a plan
- long-term involvement, not just during emergencies

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- elected officials — comment on water situation at least
- users and property owners who have a stake in the economic impact
- environmentalists
- users — homeowners, business owners
- Chamber of Commerce
- tourism and economic development interests
- planners
- outdoor sports enthusiasts — fishing, boating
- agriculture — producers of an essential product

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Victoria Convention Center
- Johnson Symposium Center at Victoria College

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- after mid-August
- after Water Appreciation Day (August 17)
- Saturday or after work hours — probably Saturday

- check with CPL for their town hall meeting — Ralph Underbrink —
Corpus Christi
- meals

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- quick fact sheet mailed to all who came
- media attention afterwards follow-up series
- comparison of "fact sheets" from various areas — where are/are there commonalties
- get back to legislators with the findings
- get to those actually handling water — agencies, permitters, sales, etc.

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Victoria County Sign-In Sheet
July 12, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Michael Fields	P.O. Box 8; Fannin, TX 77960		
Mr. Mike McMahon	P.O. Box 8; Fannin, TX 77960		
Mr. Bryan Serold	P.O. Drawer 68; Fannin, TX 77960		
Mr. John Bartram	P.O. Box 5; Fannin, TX 77960		
Mr. W. S. Robson	P.O. Box 119; Nursery, TX 77976-0119		
Mr. Denny Arnold	P.O. Box 1758; Victoria, TX 77903		
Mr. Robert Martin	P.O. Box 2465; Victoria, TX 77902		
Judge Helen Walker	115 N. Bridge St.-Rm. 1; Victoria, TX 77901		
Ms. Catherine Mchaney	P.O. Box 1518; Victoria, TX 77903-4664		
Mayor Gary Middleton	P.O. Box 4664; Victoria, TX 77903-4664		
Mr. Robert Wright	105 Hollywood Blvd.; Victoria, TX 77904	512/573-4606	RLW
Flood Plain Administrator <i>PEGGY SMITH</i>	120 N. Main/Alkek Bldg.; Victoria, TX 77901	512/576-1031	PS
Mr. Jim Maib	515 Chukar; Victoria, TX 77901		
Mr. Giles Dodson	P.O. Box 4790; Victoria, TX 77902	512-5822417	GD

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Victoria County Sign-In Sheet
July 12, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Dr. Jimmy Goodson	P.O. Box 2465; Victoria, TX 77902		
Judge Robert Cheshire	Courthouse Suite 330; Victoria, TX 77901		
Mr. Dennis Broughton	P.O. Box 2626; Victoria, TX 77902		
Ms. Mary Anne Wyatt	P.O. Box 2028; Victoria, TX 77902		
Mr. Douglas Neel	312 S. Main; Victoria, TX 77901		
Mr. Bill Stevens	P.O. Box 4553; Victoria, TX 77903		
Mr. Joe Janak	528 Waco Circle; Victoria, TX 77904	512/575-4581	JJ
Ms. Fran Irwin	P.O. Box 7; Victoria, TX 77902		
Mr. Winston Low	P.O. Box 2178; Victoria, TX 77902		
Mr. Bob Keith	219 Wearden; Victoria, TX 77904	512-578-5650	REK
Mr. Simon Cornelius	101 South Main; Victoria, TX 77901		
C. Elaine Giesse Mr. Patrick Kennedy for	Golden Crescent Reg. Plan Comm. P.O. Box 2028; Victoria, TX 77902	512/578-1587	CEG
Mr. John Smith	P.O. Box 2085; Victoria, TX 77903		
Mr. Wesley Miller	312 S. Main-Rm. 312; Victoria, TX 77901		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Llano County Sign-In Sheet
July 23, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge J.P. Dodgen	801 Ford Street, Room 101; Llano, TX 78643		
Commissioner Cecil Mings	801 Ford Street, Room 101; Llano, TX 78643		
Ms. Jackie Hatfield	700 Bessemer Ave.; Llano, TX 78643		
Mr. Joe David Wates <i>Wates</i>	506 West Young; Llano, TX 78643		
Mr. Charles Ingram <i>CI</i>	P.O. Box 748; Kingsland, TX 78639	915-247-5779 home 915-388-4539 work	
Commissioner Randy Leifeste	801 Ford Street, Room 101; Llano, TX 78643		
Commissioner Marc Miller	P.O. Box 775; Llano, TX 78543		
Mr. Denis Crowley	P.O. Box 13231; Austin, TX 78711		
Mr. David Hussey			
Mr. Tommy Coiler <i>Collier</i>	P.O. Box 73; Kingsland, TX 78639	915-388-6611	TC
Commissioner Keith Faulkner	Rt. 1, Box 62D; Tow, TX 78672		ICF
Mr. Frank Salvato <i>FS</i>	301 West Main; Llano, TX 78643	915-247- 347 4158	FS
Ms. Fran Merritt <i>fm</i>	P.O. Box 517; Llano, TX 78643	915-247-4117 home 915-247-5596 work	<i>fm</i>
Mr. Bill Hedges	801 Ford Street, Room 108; Llano, TX 78643	915 247-3785 FAX 247 3399	<i>EB</i>

CHRIS SIMPSON
P.O. PILLEY
Barney Smith

1581 WRIGHT
RT-1 BOX 258M KINGSLAND 388-3703
P.O. Box 470 KINGSLAND 78639 388 4220

(OVER) →

Terry Hutto 1006 Bayley Cano TX 78643 915/247-5152

Trans-Texas Water Program

WHARTON FOCUS GROUP

JULY 25, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- availability
- not in the same study area with Jackson and Lavaca counties since that is the nearest surface water source and parts of Wharton County are in LNRA basin (connected to them)
- economic effect of inter-basin transfers on over 30,000 acres of agricultural land here
- don't have enough standing in the hearings when there is a clear economic impact to this area
- all rice farmers need water
- ground water is being depleted — Gulf Coast Aquifer
- this county relies on water from upstream — water to Lake Texana will affect here
- surrounding counties are growing; we will not have water to attract industry to be able to grow
- change in purpose for use — from agricultural use to domestic — should require a reconsideration of that person's right to the water
- environmental impacts
- restrictions on rice farmers to keep from producing a second crop
- drought will last for several years and devastate the agricultural interests in this area
- when aquifer drops so low, what will cities do for water? industry and domestic
- loss of property rights
- no public hearings on Lake Texana project — on the amendment
- original purpose of Lake Texana was recreational
- no state-wide water management plan
- should be water masters throughout the state
- that each area be responsible for developing their own resources before going to other areas

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS? WHY?

- water planning is essential

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- establish most beneficial use

- insure adequate availability
- plan of action if not possible to insure availability
- encourage good management and conservation
- look at all uses and set the priority
- monitor and enforce the plan —, identify pumpers also
- establish amount of water that is available from groundwater sources
- all efforts toward maximizing storage of surface water — flood waters
- avoid short-term, reactionary action
- reward landowners for maintaining surface water transfer systems — canals, etc.
- explore de-salination and other technological options
- provide for regional representation
- develop biodegradable pesticides

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- TNRCC
- not Texas Water Development Board (no input and justify/defend what already done)
- state board that has equal representation from all the state

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

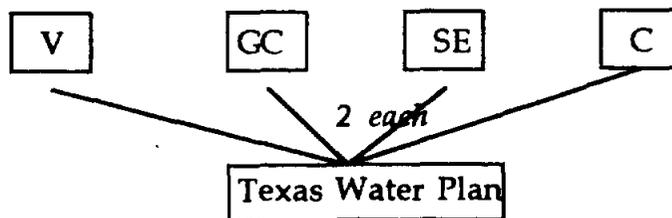
- local — to see what concerns are and then go “up”
- like soil conservation process

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- who could take control of how much the quickest
- not sure of what has been done previously
- cities have dominated
- not much before

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- equal representation in the decision-making process
- regional needs that also coordinate with other regional needs



- economic — whoever benefits should be willing to pay for their benefits

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- use – robbing Peter to sell to Paul; personal first, then industrial
- city versus rural – they've got the votes

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- drive us to do what should do
- create awareness of shortage
- more emphasis on conservation, reuse

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not — .1 on 1-10 scale – maybe minus
- when water is gone, agricultural products will get more expensive; will want cheap food again

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- K-12
- lot of information already available; water is not expensive
- service clubs – presentations
- TV – Victoria/Houston – news stories
- cable – Midcoast Cable Company
- include with bill where possible
- newspaper – *El Campo Leader – News Victoria Advocate; Houston Chronicle*
- educate reporters
- sensationalism – crisis situation put in concrete terms – future implications
- radio – KULP – here, Bay City, Houston
- no language considerations
- state things already in terms of how it affects them directly

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- AWWA
- Sierra Club
- Soil Conservation District
- Texas A&M
- Extension Service

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- paper
- County Extension Service
- TNRCC

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- being fair
- public input on the issue
- exchange of information
- public sees public's concerns — too many lobbyists
- action based on the input

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- water users
- LCRA
- city officials
- industrial and agricultural users
- MUD's
- county officials
- Economic Development Committee
- CDC board

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- El Campo Civic Center

TIME

- 7 p.m.

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- newsletter to attendees — minutes/transcription — mail
- timeline for action communicated to them
- questionnaire to local governments to be considered

Send map of the other study areas

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Wharton County Sign-In Sheet
July 25, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Travis Raun	411 East Church Street; El Campo, TX 77437	409-543-4382	TR
Mr. Steve Glass	315 East Jackson; El Campo, TX 77437	409-541-5075	SG
Commissioner Carl Nichols	229 FM 1301; Wharton, TX 77488		
Mr. Terry Roberts	315 East Jackson; El Campo, TX 77437	543-5361	TR
Judge Lawrence Naiser	100 East Milam; Wharton, TX 77488		
Commissioner Merrill Adamcik	100 East Milam; Wharton, TX 77488 P.O. Box 130 El Campo, TX 77437	543-0091	MTA
Mr. Donald Naiser / <i>Paul Phillips</i>	P.O. Box 31; El Campo, TX 77437	543-6271	
Commissioner D.C. King	P.O. Box 399; East Bernard, TX 77435		
Commissioner Catherine Drapela	100 East Milam; Wharton, TX 77488		
Bill Kyle - <i>Mayor Pro Temp</i>	107 E CALHOUN EL CAMPO TX 77437	409 543-0088	BK
E. A. Weinheimer Jr	P.O. Box 212 El Campo, TX 77437	409-543-6661	
STEVE GLASS	CURR OF EL CAMPO 315 E JACKSON EC 77437	409 541 5075	SG
Bill DORNAK	512 W Norris El Campo,	543-3573	AWD

Trans-Texas Water Program

MATAGORDA FOCUS GROUP

JULY 25, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- now on water wells, but will eventually have to depend on Colorado River for domestic water due to lack of water
- being outnumbered by the urban areas
- continued availability for agricultural production – as well as bays and estuaries (aquacultural)
- quality – from upstream and here
- sufficient water to continue current uses (agricultural, industrial, recreational, and fishing) and sufficient freshwater inflow
- exploitation of local water resources
- water for future development – agriculture, industry, conversion of municipal system to surface water
- shortage because of the drought
- salt water intrusion – it will happen – where and when and how to mitigate it
- intrusion from old oil and gas wells that have not been properly plugged – cross contamination
- future needs for economic growth
- growth of agriculture, industry
- will our water be moved?
- Trans-Texas plan might divert water we need for our uses

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS? WHY?

- depends on whether you're a receiver or a giver
- always good, but it has indicated we're a supplier and how does it impact our future growth

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- study where needs are and availability is and how they relate
- generate information that is accurate and objective – different agencies project different things
- protect this interests of the affected area(s)
- equitable distribution of state-owned waters
- assume that there is surplus water at giving end; receiver must also must have done everything possible to use their water wisely/conservatively

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- TNRCC and TWDB need legislative authorization

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- locally, regionally and statewide
- national at some point

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- quantity available and how much is used
- macro-view – what here, needs there (1960s master water plan) ignored factors now being considered

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- Highlands Lakes recreation versus rich farmers – recreation versus agri/aquaculture
- those who have it and those who don't want to take it
- private versus government water rights – property rights issues
- local versus state-wide interests
- exploitation of local water resources

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- creates an awareness of water – usually taken for granted
- give input and responses to the water agencies because of awareness created

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- private property rights of water owners
- needs (long-term) of supplying area
- economic impact on future industry and community growth if projections show they will lose water in the future
- environmental impacts of transferring water

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- relatively uninformed
- turn on tap, water's there
- community leaders generally well-informed

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS
POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- newspaper – *Daily Tribune*
- something to get their attention
- LCRA/agency newsletters to community leaders
- TV – cable – Northland Cable Co., Falcon (West County)
- radio – KMKS, KIOX, KXGV (Tejano), KILT, KIKK, KTRH (Houston)
- local groups and clubs – Rotary, Bay City Nature Club, BC Water Council
- increase rates drastically (3X) to get attention
- anything that would affect water quality
- school systems
- Spanish and Vietnamese (Palacios), English

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- tech = LCRA, Texas Water Developing board, USGS, USBOR (reclamation)
- Water Council
- Extension Service

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Water Council
- Extension Service
- LCRA
- news media
- education programs
- mailings
- presentations to civic clubs

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOME(S) OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
PROCESS?

- more consciousness of water conservation
- understand the complexity of water issues
- raise awareness of the issues
- encourage people to be more involved regarding decisions being made related to water – legislative and others
- decision-makers would see that people are concerned/interested

WHO WOULD BE INVOLVED?

- general public
- local elected officials
- environmental groups
- industry leaders
 - agriculture
 - aquaculture
 - tourisms
 - recreation
- Chamber of Commerce

WHERE WOULD THE MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Convention Center — city
- Fair Grounds — county
- Service Center — former USO — city

TIME

- 7 p.m. (late October – Thanksgiving; mid-January to mid-February)

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- media
- personal letter to all who attended
- indicate desire to be on mailing list with sign-in sheet
- follow-up meeting — announced at first meeting

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Matagorda County Sign-In Sheet
July 25, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. James Engbrock	2200 7th Street, 4th Floor; Bay City, TX 77414	409-245-4100	✓
Commissioner George Deshotels	1700 Seventh Street; Bay City; TX 77414	409	✓
Texas Parks & Wildlife	HC 2 Box 385; Palacios, TX 77465		
Mr. Clark Young	1901 5th Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Judge Loy Sneary	1700 Seventh Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Commissioner F.P. Brhlik	1700 Seventh Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Mr. Denis Crowley	P.O. Box 13231; Austin, TX 78711		
Ms. Tammy Evans	1901 5th Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Commissioner Mike Pruett	1700 Seventh Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Commissioner E.R. Vacek	1700 Seventh Street; Bay City, TX 77414		
Mr. John Abshier	1217 Avenue J; Bay City, TX 77414	409-245-9183	✓
Mr. Haskell Simon	P.O. Box 106; Bay City, TX 77404	409-245-1708	✓
Laura Gonzalez	Daily Tribune	409-245-5595	✓
Don Tucker	P.O. Box 570 Farmers Canal Co. Palacios, TX 77465	512-972-2537	✓

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Fayette County Sign-In Sheet
July 26, 1996

X

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. David Noak	155 E. Colorado; La Grange, TX 78945	(409) 968-3127	DN
Mr. Don Chovanec	104 West Pearl; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Gene Kruppa	P.O. Box 715; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Allen Mueller	6119 Baca Road; Fayetteville, TX 78940-5401		
Commissioner Wilbert Gross	151 N. Washington; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Joe Bargas	6529 FM 155; Weimar, TX 78962-5039		
Mr. Kenneth Cobb	989 North Horton; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. James Benes	211 Richard; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Morris Zapalac	2123 Zapalac Rd.; La Grange, TX 78945-3727	409-249-3557	MZ
Commissioner Tom Muras	151 N. Washington; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Ronald Brossmann	P.O. Box 8; Schulenburg, TX 78956		
Judge Edward Janecka	151 N. Washington Street; La Grange, TX 78945		
Mr. Dick Macaulay	3942 Hartfield Road; Round Top, TX 78954-5132	409-249-5757	DM
Commissioner Ronnie Stork	151 N. Washington; La Grange, TX 78945		

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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Colorado County Sign-In Sheet
July 26, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. George Cason, Jr.	Director, LCRA; Rt 1 Box 76; Eagle Lake, TX 77434	(409) 234-2148	GC
Mr. Bruce Hicks	209 S McCarty; Eagle Lake, TX 77434		
Ms. Marian Balke	LCRA; PO Box 1500; Bay City, TX 77414-1500		
Mr. Gene Richardson	LCRA; PO Box 220; Austin, TX 78676		
Mr. Gordon Mercer	PO Box 279; Sheridan, TX 77475	409 234-3207	GM
Mr. Larry Wiese	PO Box 277; Altair, TX 77412	409-234-2702	L.W.
Mr. J.M. Haworth	19 Garden Oaks; Columbus, TX 78934		
Mr. J.W. Shavers	508 Walnut; Eagle Lake, TX 77434		
Mr. Denis Hentzell	3200 Honey Dew Lane; Eagle Lake, TX 77434		
Mr. Norbert W. Meisner	PO Box 245; Nada, TX 77460	409-758-3239	N.W.M.
Mrs. Tracey Wegenhoft	4 Oak Hill Dr.; Columbus, TX 78934		
Mr. Harvey Vornsand	401 N Summit; Weimar, TX 78962		
Mr. Ronnie Rogers	426 Jones; Columbus, TX 78934		
Rhonda Lattimore	Colorado County Citizen, PO Box 548 Columbus 78934	732-2304	RL

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Colorado County Sign-In Sheet
July 26, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. John Brasher	P.O. Box 87; Columbus, TX 78934		
Commissioner Richard Seifert	P.O. Box 236; Columbus, TX 78934		
Commissioner Leon Spanihel	P.O. Box 236; Columbus, TX 78934 310 S. Mc CARTY - FROLE LAKE 77434	409-234-2633	L.S.
Judge Vince Slominski	P.O. Box 236; Columbus, TX 78934		
Commissioner John Elstner	P.O. Box 236; Columbus, TX 78934		
Mr. Milton Wavra	P.O. Box 87; Columbus, TX 78934		
Commissioner Jerome Wicke	P.O. Box 236; Columbus, TX 78934		
Mr. Lester Gene Foster	RR 1, Box 1489; Columbus, TX 78934		
Mr. James Kearney	Rt 3, Box ^{56-A} 259; Weimar, TX 78962	409 732 8297	JK
Mr. Frank Parks	PO Box 67; Weimar, TX 78962		
Mr. Charles Trefney	Rt 3 Box 312; Weimar, TX 78962	409-263-5145	CT
Mr. Thomas Hudec	PO Box 667; Weimar, TX 78962		
Mr. Parke Christenberry	PO Box 431; Garwood, TX 77442,		
Mr. Brad Engstrom	PO Box 371; Garwood TX 77442	409-758-3463	B.E.E.

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

San Saba County Sign-In Sheet
Aug. 7, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Judge Harlen Baker	County Court House; San Saba, Texas 76877	915-372-3635	HLB
Mr. Doug Hays ^e X	P.O. Box 98; San Saba, Texas 76877	915/372-5721	CH
Mayor John Earl McPherson	Box 298; Richard Springs, Texas 76871		
Mr. Manuel Urias	P.O. Box 517; Van Horn, Texas 79855		
Mr. Darrin Barker	304 East Wallace; San Saba, Texas 76877 301	915/372-5784	DRB
Ms. Cindy Woods	Box 1; Richard Springs, Texas 76871		
Mr. Roy Walston	Cty. Ext. Off.--Court House; San Saba, Texas 76877		
Ms. Darcie McVay	P.O. Box 488; Van Horn, Texas 79855		
Ms. Louise Oswald	1207 West Commerce; San Saba, Texas 76877		
Ms. Rita Boultinghouse	Box 114; Cherokee, Texas 76832	915 622-4567	RB
Ms. Becky Brewster	P.O. Box 517; Van Horn, Texas 79855		
Mr. Joe Ragsdale	P.O. Box 788; San Saba, Texas 76877	915-372-5144	JRR

Trans-Texas Water Program

BEXAR FOCUS GROUP

AUGUST 15, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quality of water now getting--health standards
- quantity of water
- rate being paid
- conservation
- perception that Bexar County does not have an adequate supply and the impact that will have on economic development
- plenty of water--95% full in Edwards aquifer
- no one really knows how much
- Trinity Aquifer may not have sufficient water
- Glen Rose gets drawn on when pumping from the Edwards is excessive in some areas
- water is not currently reused where appropriate/anywhere
- attitudes that have hindered long-range planning not much collaboration
- water rationing is not applied equitably; seems arbitrary
- overuse of water by commercial cement plant in north Bexar County
- overdevelopment is lowering the water table--wells
- a three-year drought and its effects

DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE WATER NEEDS?

- yes and it should have been done in the 50's

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- to see if there really is a limit on how much San Antonio can grow
- lack of coordinated planning
- look at desalination as an option
- devise ways to use recharge dams to capture water (land use mgt.)
- to avoid crisis like today

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- should be done region-wide
- state if cross county lines
- may affect other states

- each region needs to have its approach
- state as overseer

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- everyone
- Edwards Aquifer Authority to get it going for the region
- not the federal judge
- state of Texas

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- too localized
- sporadic; done individually
- San Antonio has looked at itself as an individual without looking at other counties

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE ABOUT WATER?

- different uses conflict
- everyone out for themselves with no concern for others
- everyone blames everyone--no shortage of blame
- uses have not been prioritized--recreational vs. lawns for example
- jurisdictional issues--who has authority
- landowners claiming water rights

WHAT PURPOSE DO THEY SERVE?

- keeping attorneys employed
- created a situation where people have made money
- set it up to do a reclamation plant
- to keep anything from being achieved
- more people to focus on the issues

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION(S) WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- population growth
- economic impact
- attracting low-water usage business/activities
- re-use of water
- conservation/incentives
- managing the supply we've got
- ways to avoid contamination of the supply
- finding a balanced approach--weed out the extremists and find the

moderates to work with

HOW INFORMED DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- poorly
- given interpretations of facts
- experts disagree so it's hard to know who to listen to

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- good studies that aren't partial to political considerations
- community meetings
- in water bill--current issues and meetings--from a viable source
- schools--with children--conservation
- send meeting notices home with children
- teachers are important in the process
- whatever works
- multi-media (PSA's, Internet, everything)
- beef up Ch. 4 weather reporting and aquifer coverage
- add flow rate at Comal Springs to aquifer watch in paper

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- should become--EAA
- League of Women Voters
- SAWS
- Bexar Met
- water purveyors in general
- Sierra Club--for some

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- media--TV, newspapers
- Increase penalties to get people's attention
- word of mouth
- water purveyor
- SAWS bills--graphs

WHAT DO YOU THINK AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- regulations for grey water changed to allow its use now
- resolution of something--implementations on some area of agreement; step by step maybe

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- where water solutions have been found--Orange County, El Paso
- everybody--they're all responsible
- pyramid--start with source and they call X people to contact and inform
- communities/industries/associations designate a representative and go to the public meetings
- EAA could convene the meetings
- board-based; time limited
- information readily available to public from public agencies

WHERE WOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- schools
- public buildings
- libraries
- different regions
- city council/town hall
- club house/Grey Forest
- churches

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISM(S) FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS AND ABOUT RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS?

- bill insert
- media
- community calendar--cable, newspapers
- community papers

WHAT TIME OF DAY WOULD BE THE BEST

- evenings--7:00
- some during day
- offer options

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST WAY TO LET PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF MEETINGS?

- minutes
- needs to be a desire for information
- at Sunday service--announcements

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bexar County Sign-In Sheet
August 15, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Gilbert Vasquez	300 Convent St., Ste. 1500; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Mayor Gerald Dubinski	119 West El Prado; San Antonio, TX 78212		
Mayor Paula Stakes	8001 Shin Oak Dr.; Live Oak, TX 78233		
Mayor Charles McAfee	P.O. Box 507; Helotes, TX 78023		
Mr. Eugene Ames	P.O. Box 15830; San Antonio, TX 78212		
Ms. Maria Torralva	P.O. Box 161; San Antonio, TX 78291		
Mayor William Balthorpe	6116 Broadway; San Antonio, TX 78209		
Mayor Joe Cochran <i>E. Ralph Finckel, P.E.</i>	8601 Midcrown; Windcreat, TX 78239 <i>Director W.D. #10</i>		
Mayor Marcus Semmelmann	6400 El Verde Rd.; Leon Valley, TX 78238		
Mayor John Horner	99 Saddletree Rd.; Shavano Park, TX 78231		
Mr. Bill Mullins	P.O. Box 3577; San Antonio, TX 78211		
Mr. Rick Illgner	P.O. Box 15830; San Antonio, TX 78211		
Mayor Wes Becken	P.O. Box 3008; Universal City, TX 78148		
Mayor Felicitas Meyer	6915 West Avenue; San Antonio, TX 78213		

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bexar County Sign-In Sheet
August 15, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mayor Lucille Wohlfarth	123 Altgelt Avenue; San Antonio, TX 78201		
Ms. Sylvia Mendelsohn	300 Convent, Ste. 2600; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Mr. Edwin Scharf	P.O. Box 305; Helotes, TX 78023	(210) 695-2533	ES
Mr. Tom Brereton	1414 Gisell Lane; San Antonio, TX 78232		
Alamo Area Chamber	1149 East Commerce; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Ms. Sabrina Henry	400 N. Loop 1604 E, #270; San Antonio, TX 78232		
Ms. Martha Mangum	4204 Gardendale, Ste. 100; San Antonio, TX 78229	210-615-7484 <i>Martha Mangum</i>	<i>MSM</i>
Mr. Gilbert Hernandez	2300 W. Commerce, #300; San Antonio, TX 78207		
Ms. Mary Bradshaw	23920 North Line Camp; San Antonio, TX 78255	210/698-2870	<i>MSB</i>
Mr. Rudy Medina	301 South Frio, Ste. 157; San Antonio, TX 78207		
Mr. Robert Ramsey	811 West Houston St.; San Antonio, TX 78207		
Mr. Scott Blech	2929 Mossrock, Ste. 204; San Antonio, TX 78230	210/340-9531	<i>SB</i>
Ms. Angie Garcia	214 Dwyer, Ste. 205; San Antonio, TX 78204		
Mr. Mike Howard	140 Heimer, Ste. 360A; San Antonio, TX 78297		

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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bexar County Sign-In Sheet
August 15, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mr. Toby Cisneros	140 Heimer, Ste. 360A; San Antonio, TX 78232		
Mr. George Ozuna	435 Isom Rd., Ste. 234; San Antonio, TX 78216		
Mr. Jimmy Dean	134 Braniff; San Antonio, TX 78216		
Mr. Jim Fries	Box 1440; San Antonio, TX 78295-1440		
Judge Cyndi Taylor Krier	County Courthouse; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Councilman Roger Flores <i>Pop - Rafael Maciel - Assist</i>	P.O. Box 839966; San Antonio, TX 78283-3966	207-7112	
Ms. Cindy Taylor	908 McCreless Mall; San Antonio, TX 78223	533-5867	CT
Mr. Al Notzon <i>Susan Fitzpatrick</i>	118 Broadway; San Antonio, TX 78205	225-5201	spf
Mayor William Thornton	P.O. Box 839966; San Antonio, TX 78283-3966		
Ms. Irene Scharf	P.O. Box 305; Helotes, TX 78023		
SA Women's Chamber	112 E. Pecan St.; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Ms. Cecilia Langsford	P.O. Box 6141; San Antonio, TX 78209		
Mr. Charles Hepler	8925 IH 10 West; San Antonio, TX 78230		
Mr. Rolando Rios	115 E. Travis, Ste. 1024; San Antonio, TX 78205		

*copy of w/1
MKT
PJK*

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bexar County Sign-In Sheet
August 15, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Councilman Bob Ross	P.O. Box 839966; San Antonio, TX 78283-3966		
Ms. Susan Hughes	825 E. Guenther St.; San Antonio, TX 78210	532-2332	Sich
Mr. Juan Patlan	215 West Travis; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Mr. Duane Wilson	45 NE Loop 410; San Antonio, TX 78216		
Mr. Louis Escareno	603 Navarro St.; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Mr. Dan Grogan	12702 Toepperwein, #112; Live Oak, TX 78233		
Mr. Doug McMurray	10806 Gulfdale; San Antonio, TX 78216		
Sr. Consuelo	2300 W. Commerce; San Antonio, TX 78207		
Mayor Barbara Christian	108 Geneseo Rd.; San Antonio, TX 78209		
Mayor Mac Morris	2456 F.M. 1516; San Antonio, TX 78263		
Mayor E.L. "Boot" Gaubatz	28637 Dapper Dan Drive; Boerne, TX 78006		
Mr. Ralph Zendejas	726 Ware Boulevard; San Antonio, TX 78221		
Mayor Ed Faust	18502 Scenic Loop Rd.; Helotes, TX 78023		
Mayor Albert Strzelczyk	P.O. Box 40; St. Hedwig, TX 78152		

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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

Bexar County Sign-In Sheet
August 15, 1996

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	INITIALS
Mayor Ed McNabb	116 Aspen Lane; San Antonio, TX 78232		
Ms. Kathleen Devine	106 S. St. Mary's, #800; San Antonio, TX 78205-3692		
Mayor Paul Cuellar	P.O. Box 356; Somerset, TX 78209		
Mayor Pryor Smith	112 Bauman; San Antonio, TX 78219		
Mayor Roy D. Lemons	#2 Mecca Dr.; San Antonio, TX 78232		
Mr. Tom Moreno	P.O. Box 3577; San Antonio, TX 78211		
Mr. Frank Alvarez	113 Lexington; San Antonio, TX 78205		
Ms. Rebecca Cedillo	P.O. Box 2449; San Antonio, TX 78298-2449		
Ms. Lydia Lopez	908 m ^c Creless MAIL S.A. Tx 78223	533-5867	LD.
Hank Brummett	6400 EL Verde Leon Valley, Tx 78238	684-1391	HB

MAIL
BOX

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Trans Texas Water Program

VICTORIA PUBLIC HEARING

OCTOBER 21, 1996

CONCERNS

- supply 1R 1G 1Y
- quality 4G 1Y
- continuous supply 4R
- about coming to a regional solution--process is as important as the problem--
Edwards Aquifer
- cost--supply & quality will create higher costs in the future 3Y 1G
- effects on the environment as we consume and market water
- how the adequacy of supply and quality will provide growth
opportunities/economic development
- agricultural producers need to have access to the water 1R
- land owners who lose land through condemnation for reservoirs get adequate
compensation
- where agricultural uses fit in the priority rankings for water use 1Y

CONSIDERATIONS

- How to enhance the natural systems 3R 1G
- cost 2R 2G 1Y
- how to get public involved--if public acceptance is a consideration 3Y
- timeliness--how long it will take to do this 1Y 1G
- impact of public policy--for example--limiting growth to provide adequate water
- impact on private property
- scientific evidence 1G

PURPOSE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING

- timely meeting of needs 2R 2G
- establish priorities 1Y
- conservation of resources 1G
- equitable distribution of resources--fair 3R 1Y
- meet needs with lower costs, but still maintaining quality 2Y
- gain public acceptance 2G
- facilitate growth 1Y

RESPONSIBLE

- within government structure above local level--can't be solved at local level
- local government involved
- regional solution
- government agencies with technical expertise

INVOLVED

- potential users
- citizens

- consumer and supplier aspect
- scientific community
- water attorneys—will be
- political—elected officials—various government levels
- large agricultural and industrial users

LISTEN TO AND BELIEVE

- local government
- water authorities—River Authority
- Water Development Board
- those with academic achievement in water—technical expertise versus political or public communication prowess
- TNRCC

COMMUNICATION ON WATER ISSUES

- local media
- direct communication—one/one; special event related to water
- presentations to interest groups—engineers, garden groups, government bodies
- presentation at schools
- classes as part of the curriculum
- sponsor contests
- distribution of literature
- through water bills
- information booths at related events—Farm & Ranch Show

SIGN-IN SHEET
TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
COMMUNITY MEETING

MEETING DATE 10/21/96
 PLEASE PRINT

Location Victoria Community Center

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE	HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEETING?	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BEING IN A FOCUS GROUP?
Eric P. Jensen	VICTORIA ADVOCATE		574-1222	ASSIGNED	
BOB KEITH	219 WEARDEN VICT	77904	578-5650	MAIL	
JERRY JAMES	BOX 1758	77901	572-7149	mail	
Emmett Gloyne	PO Box 429 Edna, Tx	77957	782- 2578 ⁵³²⁹	-	
K Waids	2709 Wood Hi Road	77905	578-6313	✓	
DON SUGAR	Rt. 1 Box 237 Beeville, Tx	78102	512-358-5931		

Trans-Texas Water Program

JOHNSON CITY PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 22, 1996

CONCERNS

- Quantity
- Quality
- Wastewater and septic systems — too much growth — affect water quality
- Creeping encroachment of regulation
- Costs
- More local control — want more of it
- Local people need to be educated to the interplay of growth and water supply — conservation
- Environment — devastating the water — careful not to
- People need to be educated that water has a limited supply with increasing demand

CONSIDERATIONS

- Future growth
- Cities or towns and type of economic growth they intend to have
- Feasibility
- cost — legal, dollars, etc.
- Where water will come from
- Environmental restrictions
- How people in locality will be affected
- Fairness — water rights you have and lose

PURPOSE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING

- Supply — enough
- Equality in distribution of the water
- Look at growth areas to assure supply
- Look at all sources
- Let public know what water supply situation is
- Technology for new sources — development of them

RESPONSIBLE

- Someone who can be held accountable
- Have to identify whose water it is before you can say who's responsible
- People in the community
- LCRA and river authorities
- Elected officials — to represent landowners and people — to let people know water situation in the area before they move there
- Water control improvement districts

INVOLVED

- People's representatives — water agencies, elected officials
- Concerned citizens
- Property owners
- State — for unity (big picture)
- Expert technical help

CREDIBLE: LISTEN TO AND BELIEVE

- Local officials who are being held accountable (may not be informing others)
- John Ashworth — TWDB
- Consultants on water/hydrologists
- Studies
- Someone who doesn't have an interest — independent source — no agenda

COMMUNICATION ON WATER ISSUES

- Education in the schools
- Newspapers — short — consecutive
- TV — short
- Through chambers of commerce and economic development foundations — tie to the economy
- Down through the chain — use established water — related organizations to press word on
- Local questions and answers with organizations
- County agencies to tell developers about special projects — rain water collection, ordinances

GETTING PEOPLE TO MEETINGS

- Rainwater collection — harvesting
- Mention drought
- Distance factor
- Mailing lists

Trans Texas Water Program

COLUMBUS PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 23, 1996

CONCERNS

- have plenty of it 4R 2Y 1G
- quality 2R 3G 1Y
- conservation in the cities 1R
- who plans to own it (who is buying now and why?)
- transferring water—inter-basin transfer (to Edwards Aquifer; Corpus, San Antonio) 2R
- possibility—putting water meters on rural water wells
- ownership of water—property rights 1Y 1G
- surface water rights—having to go to LCRA (or state) to use surface flowing water on my property
- abuse—contamination/pollution 1G
- people making decisions on boards don't represent local interests (citizens) 1Y
- too much government involved
- how it's funded
- if what is developed is binding
- who enforces the decisions?
- water for agricultural use 2G 2Y
- equitable conservation—to provide for times of drought—taking into account the other issues/needs—how to balance the interests
- how water entities can re-gain public trust
- cost-effective
- how LCRA spends money buying influence—parks, sewer systems, well (quality of life enhancements)—what's the agenda? 1G 2Y
- what gave them the right to control the water?
- waste of money
- groundwater quality being contaminated from landfills
- contamination from sewage

PURPOSE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING

- assure an adequate supply 5R 2G 1Y
- to have quality long-term supply 2G 1Y 3R
- equitable availability—fair to users—productive uses 4Y 3G
- keep contaminants out of water 2Y
- balanced with the environment—bays and estuaries 2G 1Y
- all planning entities come to a mutual agreement about water

CONSIDERATIONS

- public input 3R 2Y
- demographics/growth areas
- property owner rights—mineral rights that go with the property owner when they sell it—for condemnation 4R 2G

- economic impact 1G
- environmental impact 3G 2R 4Y
- science and technology—studies, feasibility, latest technology 2G
- finance—how to fund it and how much
- future implications—end result 30 years from now 1G 1Y
- stay focused on the initial purpose of the water project 2Y
- serious study of de-salination

PARTICIPATE

- public
- landowners
- water rights holders
- Colorado County Water Council
- cities
- counties
- not federal government or UN
- any concerned individual
- agriculture

CREDIBLE SOURCES

- LCRA
- Colorado County Water Council
- scientific research journals
- Colorado County Citizen public legal notices

LISTEN TO AND BELIEVE

- non-credible—are more vocal

RESPONSIBLE

- publicly elected board with term limits—fair representation to all areas
- property owners
- city utility boards
- counties and cities—1/county
- LCRA
- River authorities from other end of study area

COMMUNICATION

- newspapers—meet deadlines
- radios—priority over newspapers
- pictures
- run it at least twice—big ad
- involve local groups—Lions, Rotary, civic—to help advertise
- through school systems
- LCRA—presentations, get involved in activities

- direct mail
- people-to-people
- churches
- Commissioner's Court
- school board meetings
- city council
- hospitals (boards and administrative)
- bulletin boards at grocery stores and department stores

SIGN-IN SHEET
TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
COMMUNITY MEETING

MEETING DATE 23 October 96
 PLEASE PRINT

Location Columbus, TX

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE	HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEEING?	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BEING IN A FOCUS GROUP?
Chip Rayburn	P.O. Box 446 LA Grange	78945	409-968-8361	Friend	Possibly
Walt Glasscock	408 Shirley Oaks Dr. Columbus	78934		Paper	Maybe ✓
W. Klimann	404 Shirley Oaks	78934	732-3006	friend	?
Magdally Bennett	303 Wash to St.	78934	732-6319	Newspaper	NO
Yves Simon	PO BOX 106, Pampa	77404	409/245-1708	Notice	✓

SIGN-IN SHEET
TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
COMMUNITY MEETING

MEETING DATE 23 October 96
 PLEASE PRINT

Location Columbus, TX

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE	HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEETING?	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BEING IN A FOCUS GROUP?
Ernie West	P.O. Box 277 Altair	77412		Flyer	
Grace Wagoner	1236 Milan, Columbus TX	78934	409 732 6187	Flier	
Jeff Poyard	P.O. Box 548 Columbus, TX	78934	732-2309	Newspaper	
Billy W. Brown	Box 205 Fayetteville Tx	78940	409 249-3495	Flier	
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Trans Texas Water Program

LOCKHART PUBLIC HEARING

OCTOBER 24, 1996

CONCERNS

- going to run out (9)
- quality (7)
- availability (2)
- cost going up—acquisition (4)
- San Antonio's inexhaustible thirst for water and unwillingness to do anything about it (1)
- T-T's failure to examine non-traditional sources of water—e.g. rainwater collection
- maintaining natural status/state of rivers, bays and estuaries—not using them as conduits for water from other rivers—including inter-basin transfers
- not use augmentation of spring flow
- ownership of water—who owns it? (6)
- controlling groundwater use (2)
- conservation when several cities get water from the same source (2)
- don't use potable water for non-potable needs—encourage/incentives for re-use (6)
- selling consumptive water rights for uses not originally intended/permitted
- lack of effort to change public attitudes about water uses—potable and non-potable (St. Augustine grass)
- insufficient education about conservation and the urgent need for it (4)

PURPOSE

- no one should go without water—to drink (water is life) (9)
- assure supply (11)
- assure reasonable cost (2)
- assure reasonable quality (6)
- reasonable account/consideration of the environment/habitat/ecosystem (estuaries, fisheries) (8)
- for recreation
- flexibility—to adjust to changing circumstances

CONSIDERATIONS

- population projections (9)
- zero population growth (4)
- flexibility
- feasibility/cost (7)
- reasonable, established sequence—progression, timeline
- xeriscaping and other ways to secure supply of water—conservation
- money available to do what's in the plan
- changing people's habits to use less water—individual initiatives (7)
- reasonable costs for reasonable use—more than that charge to reduce use; maximum use limits (3)

- industrial uses
- equity—cost versus provision of users
- how water is used—equal availability
- ownership of water

PARTICIPATE

- federal government—Sierra Club/individual interests
- most question—since so much is being done
- state agencies, including watersheds and river authorities
- cities
- knowledgeable people in the field

RESPONSIBLE

- elected officials—but can't trust them—enhanced with initiative and referendum
- Water Development Board
- TNRCC
- Railroad Commission
- federal government

CREDIBLE

- no one
- LCRA
- GBRA
- city government—elected officials
- federal government—EPA

COMMUNICATION

- TV
- newspapers
- radio
- community meetings, functions
- school systems
- barber shops, beauty salons
- set words to music
- Internet
- feed store
- scales
- word of mouth
- one-to-one interaction
- on-going soap opera about people who've run out of water

SIGN-IN SHEET
TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
COMMUNITY MEETING

MEETING DATE 24 October 96
PLEASE PRINT

Location Lockhart, TX

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE	HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEETING?	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BEING IN A FOCUS GROUP?
<u>John Hoan</u>	SAN ANTONIO 110 E. SAN ANTONIO	78666	396-0066		
WALTER S. KIRKLEY	P.O. Box 908 Lockhart	78644	512-398-2112		
L. J. LESSO	Rt 6 Box 977 Bastrop	78602	512-303-4016	accident	
RANDY MOSS	300 CM ALLEN SAN MARCOS TX	78666	512 754-6844	TRANS TX PARTICIPANT	NO
<u>Ed Anderson</u>	Rt 1 Box 224A Lockhart	78644	512 396-6319	Letter	Y

SIGN-IN SHEET
TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM
COMMUNITY MEETING

MEETING DATE 24 October 96 Location Lockhart, TX
 PLEASE PRINT

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE	HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEETING?	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BEING IN A FOCUS GROUP?
Raymond E DeLeon	P.O. 239 Lockhart	78644 ⁹⁷	398-3615	Notice	
Tom Wasson M	Rt 1, Box 43 Maxwell, TX	78656	357-6897	"	yes *
Rich Courtz	P.O. Box 239 Lockhart	78644	398-3528	"	
Maggie Lambert	Rt 7 Box 717 Elgin	78621	321-2569	✓	
John R. Prager	Rt 7 Box 766	78621	11	✓	
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Trans-Texas Water Program
DEVINE PUBLIC MEETING
OCTOBER 29, 1996

CONCERNS

- This is a plan about how to feed San Antonio and other metropolitan areas
- How to level the playing field — numbers — rural and urban communities
- What will happen if water for agriculture was taken to use in cities — loss of agriculture
- Water rights — loss of right to capture
- Loss of local control over water issues and decisions
- Are we creating another Los Angeles Metro Area — pipe water in from all over, miles away — big sprawling city
- Costs relating to quality and quantity visa vie federal and state mandates — impact on small communities
- Transfer or marketing of groundwater when the area being taken from has no surface water supply
- Robin Hood in reverse — taking from poor and giving to the rich
- Study hasn't looked at rural communities and what it takes to maintain their quality of life
- 69 percent of people surveyed are in San Antonio and Austin
- Great monetary incentive to move water around — selling it and buying it; to make the changes, owners, brokers, market forces, whoever can get a seat at the table — water hustlers
- Water as a resource may/is seen as a commodity and not as something essential to life — being able to sell surface water rights
- State sees water as a commodity
- State does not have a realistic ideas of what is occurring in the rural communities
- Adequate quality and quantity to be able to maintain current life styles
- Affordable solutions
- Rainfall enhancement is not seriously being considered
- Lawsuits, for example Sierra Club, and impact they have on water issues

CONSIDERATIONS

- Fairness and equality
- Property rights

- Quality of life
- Minimal government involvement and intervention
- Local control
- Where livelihoods depend on water, should get priority for allocation of water
- Costs — economic and intangible — pollution — economic bads vs. economic goods

PURPOSE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING

- Number of concerns
- For agricultural and local economy
- show we have a reasonable quality and quantity and need the water we have and don't have extra to share with someone else — sustain and maintain
- Show the need to relax federal and state mandates regarding quality and quantity of water
- Insure you can supply the water when it's needed
- Show effects of conservation practices on enhancing water supply
- Provide as much water as possibly can to enhance the economic development and quality of life of urban and rural areas — industrial and agricultural
- Review laws and address their applicability

RESPONSIBLE

- Local people
- Water districts
- Individuals
- At lowest level of government possible — county, or at regional/district if necessary (makes more sense)
- People who do not have the potential for gaining financially in a significant way

INVOLVED

- Local people
- Commissioner's court / local government
- Lowest level of government possible
- People who are educated/well-informed on the issues
- Those who are affected

- Water districts
- Scientists

CREDIBLE: LISTEN TO AND BELIEVE

- Hearsay
- Agricultural community and organizations
- Chris Marrou
- Particularly if it's bad
- County Commissioners
- Water district
- Local paper — depends on area
- Community meetings to talk about water
- At coffee shops
- Educational institutions — A&M; high schools; UT
- Scientists — hydrologists

COMMUNICATION ON WATER ISSUES

- Informal network — fire chief, EMS, coffee shop
- Pesticide users required to get CEU's — training programs with agricultural extension service; soil conservation; FSA; some programs related to water (3X/yr)
- Develop school curriculum; grade school — high school
- PBS program
- TV spots / advertisements — 18-32

**Trans-Texas Water Program
Pilot Round Two
University of Texas at San Antonio
November 2, 1996**

PROBLEM SOLVING

- slow process
- take your time
- find out choices
- identifies and includes all stakeholders
- clear idea of problem at beginning
- seems to be objective and scientific
- documents—snapshot in time of what people are thinking
- logical process—right steps in order—have information you need
- agreement after/at each step
- defines exit criteria
- for each step—(outcome)
- criteria to help you compare solutions
- over all process leaps to a “known” outcome

DISLIKE/DISADVANTAGES

- short term view—looks at current problem
- doesn't take into account history
- implies you can solve parts—“over simplifies” doesn't look over all
- may be multiple problem—implies a single-simple problems
- may be hard to get agreement at each step due to diverse ideas
- without agreement you are stuck
- assume all stakeholders will stay involved
- single problem assumes you won't deal with all water issues
- stakeholders may change mind on agreements due to information in later steps
- agreement or “solution” is general—an approach-or set of solution who decides which or details
- no goal on time constraints

IMPROVE

- list multiple problems
- look more at trend—local trends and growth (eliminate overly focused on current trends past and future)
- feedback loops—after each step to see if revisions are necessary
- future search likes/advantages/benefits
- more flexible Re: future focus more general
- reach a general better place not solve a single problem
- historical perspective larger hold—consider more factors/influence
- could include more people—don't have to be a "stakeholder"
- problem versus vision
- more reflective Re: problem due to past, present, & future
- "see" past and current—learn from them—view future better
- better documents people's wants/desires (especially details which go beyond problem)
- stakeholders argue position/interest more in problem solving
- seems more practice e.g. Step 5 opportunity

FUTURE SEARCH

DISLIKE/DISADVANTAGES

- logically out of sequence Steps 4 & 5 vision must be reality
- too objective: dream without criteria (judge or evaluate)
- try people's patience too much time assessing
- Step 1 assumes people know past history—therefore one person with knowledge could manipulate
- people have different perception of "good and bad"—Re: Step 3
- the "general cause of action"—too broad e.g. do water conservation

IMPROVE

- "Present the Past" objective and generic
- feedback loop to vision after barriers and opposition to help reality check
- more specific courses of action "Action Planning the Approach"

COMPARING BOTH

P.S.

narrow at first but come to definite answers

F.S.

focus on long term future

- P.S.
agree to criteria to evaluate
- P.S.
simplify, basic to apply in large group—less visionary—focus on problem
- P.S.
good logical foundation which can be modified e.g. add future stuff
- F.S.
you get people to look at goal direction—others can figure out details
- F.S.
more freedom to be creative
- P.S.
no individual or group can dominate Step or procedure
- F.S.
don't get bogged down in detail—focus on vision/future
- F.S.
more American ideas—more innovative people involved
- P.S.
has built in ground rule which leads to consensus building (do to its framework)
- F.S.
vague or general

SINGLE SESSION

- easier to schedule
- continuity—won't forget stuff
- too long—especially if you want
- guarantee of having same people
- may not be able to find information or experts
- people might feel “rushed” to finish
- less room for growth of ideas
- short intense time might get people to commit and to finish (see it through)

MULTIPLE SESSION

- do it in 30 days every weekend
- trouble getting people to “show” 4 times
- more flexible Re: people's schedule (work)
- people show up at 3rd session without benefit of first
- more people negotiating “bad”—“secret meetings”
- more local people involved
- people find it easier to commit to small blocks of time
- harder to schedule 4 than 1
- more potential to loose time—rehash or review

SS-7

MS-3

Key is planning and scheduling way in advance—avoid conflicts

LOCAL PLANNING AREA

- **types of water use e.g. industrial, agricultural**
- **water source**
- drainage basin
- recharge area
- existing districts (water)
- Coastal Co. versus Edward's Plateau
- **geographical—physical distance to drive for participation**
- population—balance among area
- **balance interests make interest heterogeneous #1**
- don't dilute interest in seeking balance
- demographic—economy, public finance, tax-base, balance
- governmental/political entities balance

“WATER REGIONS”

- large drainage river basins
- large hydrogeological features uniform—top 3 from local plans should be used
- regional water entities
- keep local planning areas in tact as you move to regional

USING CONSENSUS

- yes—don't push it too hard—use it well—time limits
- general agreement
- less debate, less verbal objections
- “Can people live with?”

PUBLIC'S VIEW

- survey
- publicize results
- do participants “represent” the general public
- how you gather people initially, how you “recruit”

CRITERIA (add)

- life span
- sustainability
- access availability to user

NON-TRADITIONAL (add)

- yes
- drought management
- protect quality—what you have

INFORMATION (add)

- water management systems
- innovative ideas
- models from others
- history of past planning processes—lessons
- water quality issues—standards issues etc.
- what others are doing Re: look at examples of other practices
- uses and current impacts on systems
- potential environmental impacts on hydrogeological system

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

REFUGIO COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 11, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- required mandates for freshwater releases
- ownership, i.e., who has the rights to water
- quality and quantity
- conservation
- threats from large cities regarding control of water
- pollution

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- ensuring an adequate amount for supply
- how much do we have to meet needs, especially for irrigation
- to attract economic activity, e.g., industry, agriculture, etc.
- tourist/recreation, eco-tourism

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- all water entities
- local government, through partnerships and working relationships

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- local-upward, i.e., from bottom to top (local, county, regional, state)
- top (state) cannot dictate to locals
- local is the key
- recognize that we need a regional plan, we are regionally connected

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- water districts, irrigation supply studies
- lake site in the western part of the county
- GBRA efforts without representation from Refugio County
- WCID - Aransas River salt water barriers

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- future requirements and use
- ownership and control of the resource
- who will pay
- public support
- who do we answer to, who is in charge

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- overlapping jurisdictions, "turf"
- politics regarding self interest
- courts and the law
- landowners

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not of great concern, especially people in towns
- people directly impacted are concerned, e.g., flooding
- people see water problem as belonging to others, not as theirs

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- news media, local papers and T.V. stations
- at the "coffee shop", i.e., word-of-mouth
- paid advertising of "bottle water companies"

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- ration water one month a year (i.e., a threat of loss)
- when cities ration, so should outlying areas
- conservation
- use water rates/fees to promote behavior
- use news media
- effective education, especially of young people

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- GBRA
- Copano Bay Soil and Water Conservation District
- SARA
- Texas Parks and Wildlife, local office and people

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- representation from all interests
- get the "againers" involved
- make it clear to the public how it affects their future interests

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- farm bureau
- co-ops
- soil conservation service
- resource conservation and development districts
- chambers-of-commerce
- city and county governments
- service clubs
- fire departments
- agricultural extension
- school and hospital districts
- special water districts
- hunting and wildlife organizations
- property owners along rivers
- tax-payer groups

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS?

- get input
- small groups, specific tasks and short-term
- large group surveys
- committees for specific purposes
- use existing leaders to help the process

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- city hall
- county community center in Refugio
- school cafeteria
- parish halls - St. Tereasa's in Woodsboro, Our Lady of Refugio in Refugio
- Bayside Community Center
- Tivoli-Austwell Community Center

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays or Thursdays

-5:15 to 6:30

-check local event calendars for conflicts

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

-telephone calls

-local newspapers

-chamber of commerce marquee, other marquees at high schools. etc.

-notice by mail, especially postcards

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

GOLIAD COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 11, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quantity and quality
- usage
- preservation of quality
- distribution - "from source to need" - and cost of distribution

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- for existence
- to allocate supply to keep pace with increasing demand
- control, to control our ability to have water
- economics of water

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- stakeholders, users and landowners
- river authorities
- state agencies
- people with expertise
- local government
- no feds

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- statewide
- focus on watersheds and the multiple interests within them (ground & surface)

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- surface water development
- flood control

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- equitable
- economics

- population/demand
- availability of water, land for storage, etc.
- environmental
- cultural and historic lands
- minerals, e.g., oil and gas, etc.

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- big cities versus smaller communities
- agricultural v. other users
- environmental protection
- jurisdiction ("turf")
- funding - "who pays and who benefits"
- groundwater right of capture interests v. others
- among groups and entities

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVICE (BENEFICIAL)?

- ability to reason together
- can promote understanding
- may lead to finding a common ground
- conflict assists conservation
- discussion of the issue of who controls

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- poorly (poor perception)
- assume things are O.K. - supply has been O.K. therefore it will be in the future
- apathy

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- have to seek it out
- newspapers, T.V. from large cities, radio talk shows
- farm and ranch publications (Farm Bureau)
- some from local government
- library
- agricultural extension service

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- inform/educate schoolchildren about sources, usage - use history
- local newspapers
- use the soil conservation service
- use committees
- use outside experts at seminars

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Goliad City water system
- media????
- soil conservation service
- SARA, especially regarding quality
- TNRCC - they are getting better

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- workable plan
- see noticeable results, especially conservation
- more public involvement generally
- more media coverage
- people want and are seeking information

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- local government, especially cities, towns and county
- key ranchers
- SARA
- Friends for Conservation and Preservation of the San Antonio River Basin
- Historic Commission of Goliad City
- Farm Service Agency of Goliad
- Farm Bureau
- schools, home economics and FFA
- Goliad Chamber of Commerce
- Lions and Rotary
- ministerial alliance
- local Texas Parks and Wildlife sites

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- district court room
- memorial auditorium (no air conditioning)

- high school, especially the cafeteria
- Heart of Texas Building (private and a fee)
- Catholic hall (Immaculate Conception)

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays
- evenings - 7:00

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- local newspapers, Texan Express (weekly) and the Victoria daily paper
- posters in convenience stores, service clubs, schools and churches
- T.V. in Victoria - PSAs and use public access

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

CALHOUN COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 17, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- drainage and flood control
- judicial interference
- quality and quantity
- recreational use
- estuary inflows
- hydro-electric
- subsidence
- water issue tends to be emotional
- price
- prioritization among use and users
- Corpus Christi "taking" Texana water
- biology of streams and lakes
- growing dependence on
- reduction of groundwater and increasing need for surface water
- education of the public due to dis- and misinformation about water issues
- storage
- reuse - return flow conflicts especially during droughts

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- to ensure availability
- to meet growing demand
- recognize "rights"
- plan for the cost of implementation
- to deal with long "lag time" to develop water supply projects
- controversial and competing interests
- develop a "lot of" alternatives for the competing interests
- deal with "haves" v. "have nots"

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- all stakeholders/users
- certain agencies, e.g., SARA, TNRCC, etc.
- elected officials LOCAL and state (local are key)
- state soil and water conservation board

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all of the above
- federal government for their money

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- keep water for our area
- get water for our area
- develop irrigation
- switch from ground to surface

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- forecast needs
- consider alternatives
- consensus regarding approach/direction
- water law, especially current law
- how to pay for
- jurisdictional considerations, e.g., "turf", whose responsible, who will take lead, etc.

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- who pays
- who has priority
- why pay - the need to pay
- historical rights to water
- who is responsible
- quality of life issues - non-financial issues
- who was here first
- growth v. non-growth

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- "cause its mine" attitude
- a finite resource
- dry weather
- has been free or inexpensive
- we are regionally connected by water - have to divide
- water development industries
- "haves" v. "have nots"

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVICE (BENEFICIAL)?

- learn from it, especially about the past
- allows appreciation/understanding for other perspectives
- get stuff out in the open

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- vast majority don't have a clue, including decision-makers
- tendency to hide head in the sand - "we have always had plenty"
- droughts and floods stimulate concern, but it is short-lived

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspapers
- T.V.
- media, radio, talk shows, etc.
- some from neighbors, word-of-mouth, gossip
- schools - some education of children especially about water conservation

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- get attention about supply
- T.V. spots - use media
- don't alarm or scare, be honest about water information
- school programs
- open houses by water suppliers
- water bill/statement stuffers - use flyers in this area

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- nobody
- people look to local elected officials
- some media
- Bill West is gaining
- State Senator Armbrister
- State Senator Truan
- some local water purveyors
- GBRA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- got all the water I need
- general agreement - consensus
- ability to make a choice
- a finished product
- opportunity for all the stakeholders to participate
- a final solution - the process has closure
- general satisfaction by the major users
- no lawsuits

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- fishing, agricultural and industrial interests
- Governor's clearinghouse (get list)
- Bob Keith and Bob Wright (Union Carbide and Dupont)
- banks
- environmental groups - some specific names
- state and federal agencies
- local government
- navigation district's economic development corporation
- chambers of commerce

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- give people "air time" - listen (e.g., use newsprint pad to record comments)
- small groups - focused
- answer question, either immediately or do a quick follow-up
- interaction, be open, honest, direct, do promised follow-up, etc.
- exhibit care with experts, use appropriately public officials and technicians

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Baver Community Center (Port Lavaca, Highway 35, accommodates 400)

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays and Thursdays
- for professionals, during the day is best
- for the general public evenings - 7:00-9:00

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- inform a month in advance, follow-up, by phone, a week before
- newspapers, WAVE and the Victoria paper
- get flyers in banks, stores, etc.
- cable T.V. ads

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

LEE COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 19, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- people don't appreciate what it is
- quality
- availability
- cost

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- plan to meet future need, especially supply
- if you don't do it, others will
- consider the competition
- deal with cost
- population increase

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- current suppliers
- end users and the public
- state government
- local governments

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- use an approach similar to rural electric co-ops
- an areawide approach base on common interests, aquifers, watersheds, etc.

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- local efforts to build lake, 1950s and 1972-73
- planning city's water system (Giddings)

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- cost
- need/demand
- sources/supply

- who will do it, both planning and implementation
- good records, reporting and an audit trail

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- among competing users
- ownership and land rights
- transportation routes for supply facilities
- costs, how do you pay and who pays

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- because of cost and competition
- recharging lakes and groundwater
- different needs
- view needs differently
- lots of differing views
- haven't faced the problem before, tended to ignore or avoid

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVICE (BENEFICIAL)?

- unite an area based on common needs
- increases public awareness, opens eyes, leads to better understanding

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- "turn on facet, water is always there" attitude
- know what the read in the paper or see/hear via media
- rural suppliers provide information
- not much informed, lightly informed, most ignorant of water issues

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- letters from municipal or rural suppliers about rates
- word-of-mouth from neighbors
- news media, especially "bad news"
- at church from influentials
- state or federal agencies, e.g., County Agent, SCS, TNRCC, etc.
- farm service organizations

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- deal with water quality issues
- turn off the water briefly to get people's attention
- put information on the water bill. don't use inserts/stuffers
- talk about rate increases or increasing costs - gets attention
- public meetings???
- people don't get concerned/interested until there is a problem
- newspaper, but many people don't read

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Bluebonnet Electric Co-Op
- LCRA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- develop a plan to do something or to do nothing
- eliminate the problem
- unite the area/community
- cost efficient

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- ALCOA - Rockdale
- Bluebonnet Electric Co-OP
- current water suppliers, city and rural
- church leaders
- civic clubs and service clubs
- chambers of commerce
- local government
- city and county economic development organizations
- environmental protection organizations of government
- customers, major users (business and industry)
- minorities
- federal government

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- personal contact
- clear presentation with a specific purpose
- show benefits to people - they understand

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Sons of Herman (Giddings)
- elementary or high school

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays and Thursdays
- 7:00-9:00 p.m.

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- local newspaper
- information in/on utility bills
- flyers, especially distributed through churches

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

BASTROP COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 19, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- growth of Houston and San Antonio
- big cities' threat to rural water supplies
- lack of water conservation incentives
- contamination
- quality
- lack of planning, both long-term and drought
- mineral development, especially CPS's lignite lands and their plans
- lack of regulation for gravel pits and their effects
- lack of overall statewide planning
- effects of low water flow on bays and estuaries and on riparian habitat
- need for increasing water treatment plants
- big cities using out-of-basin aquifers
- county government's limited control over wastewater in rural areas

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- water is a finite resource
- for conservation
- to ensure quality of water
- ensure supply and availability

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- George Bush
- every community should participate
- federal government - some yes, some no
- users and special interests
- joint effort - state government and private interests with experts

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all three
- statewide
- global
- key is cooperation with neighbors, who you are connected with by water

- look at existing Trans-Texas study areas, how are they defined - by politics??
- don't dilute the rural areas
- bottom to top, i.e., local to regional to statewide
- look at source of water and use as a basis
- look at compacts
- by sources - both ground and surface water

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- dam construction
- LCRA - basin wide and wastewater utility planning
- Texas water plans - various big schemes
- to establish an underground water conservation district
- small watershed programs - aimed at practices
- WCID's - various efforts
- flood control
- drainage projects

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- involve the local level
- identify and deal with concerns and interests
- establish who has the authority to implement
- funding and the power to implement
- assessment process, adjustment and self-evaluation
- administration
- growth
- supply and demand
- best available data - realistic and comprehensive
- mechanisms for dealing with competing claims
- priority planning
- meaningful incentives/disincentives to affect water using behavior

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- big city v. rural
- historical v. modern growth
- private wells and rights
- irrigation rights
- rights among all users v. environment
- land and private property rights
- development in areas not suitable - unsustainable development
- competing bureaucracies - their "turf"

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- water has always been cheap
- cost/financing - who pays and who benefits
- everyone needs water and quick
- people feel that they own it
- people assume it will always be there
- people assume that someone will bail them out

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- to encourage conservation and cooperation
- provide checks and balances
- all feel part of plan
- increase understanding
- may lead to compromise

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- very poorly
- Bastrop County residents are better informed than most in region

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- LCRA
- Austin American-Statesman
- AQUA Water Supply Corp.
- Texas Water Development Board
- Bureau of Economic Geology
- USGS
- local newspapers
- T.V.
- word-of-mouth

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- cut people's water off for a week
- raise price
- education programs in the schools
- mail out water information
- use threats - e.g., SAWS T-shirts
- create conflicts
- town meetings
- newspaper ads and articles

-public T.V.

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- LCRA
- AQUA Water Supply Corp.
- each town's water utility person
- volunteer fire departments
- state agencies, e.g., TWDB, TNRCC, etc.
- soil conservation service
- County Judge and Commissioners

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- no one is totally happy
- everyone has water
- got funded
- all conserving

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- consumers
- all water distribution systems
- local government - cities and county
- environmental groups
- taxpayer association
- agricultural interests
- state agencies, e.g., LCRA, etc.
- chambers of commerce
- Bastrop County Water Council

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- give people a job to do
- surveys
- Trans-Texas must be serious about involving people
- action-oriented
- communication must be thorough
- have a plan/schedule - so people can see it from beginning to end - use checkpoints
- be results oriented
- no pre-conceived outcomes
- no closed meetings

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- City halls
- LCRA's Bastrop River Conference Center
- County Courthouse
- Texas Utility's meeting room (Elgin)

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays and Thursdays
- 7:00-9:00 p.m.
- some conflicts may exist - check community calendars to minimize

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- local newspapers
- use flyers at financial institutions and through utilities, stores, etc.
- Bastrop County environmental network
- chambers of commerce

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

BLANCO COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 22, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- lack of
- purity
- usage
- relying on groundwater
- lack of a conservation ethic

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- for future generations
- for survival
- equity - who gets the water
- for health
- for expansion
- for education
- protection of ecosystem and the natural environment

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- elected officials, local and state
- water quality entities, e.g., TNRCC
- the public

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all
- it is beyond the local due to hydrology
- avoid the big cities doing it for the rural areas
- need to consider the reality of water sources

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- Johnson City for an adequate supply system - surface to ground
- wastewater planning for water quality
- Blanco - from deep well to river

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- potential population demand
- water availability and supply
- economics of the region
- ownership - land and water
- users
- pollution and water quality
- cost - who pays and how

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- private landowners, water rights, historic and cultural
- among users/neighbors
- developers and growth
- governmental entities - "turf"
- variances in conservation ethic/behavior
- costs - who pays
- who enforces and implements
- laws

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- always been conflicts - history
- "haves" v. "have nots"
- involves change
- water is a basic necessity - needed for survival

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- examines the issues on the agenda
- can provide insight or understanding

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- well informed
- more today than months ago
- becoming more informed
- awareness due to drought and water scarcity
- poorly - don't want to be

- varies among new or old residents, especially based on land size
- new residents are unaware of arid conditions, use to urban water usage

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- born with it and through experience
- newspaper/media
- generally not a single, need-to-know source
- local water entities
- real estate developers, offer mis- or lack of information
- seminars/workshops by agencies

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- seminars, workshops, town meetings
- use schools, grade schools especially
- use newspapers and the media
- use the opportunity of the drought/scarcity
- pricing/cost

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- city secretaries
- people with experience - "old-timers"
- water operators
- scientists and geologists
- well drilling people
- river authority people - LCRA

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- judge the response of people to what happened
- the number of people actually involved
- results and follow-up
- reached consensus
- people share information

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- city and county government
- water suppliers
- newspapers/media
- major users, e.g., towns, agricultural, etc.

- Farm Bureau, Extension Service, new agricultural organization
- listen to key leaders (e.g., Shirley Beck in Blanco)
- schools

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- has to keep people's interest
- inform. ask. use input
- seminars/workshops (interactive)
- take into account differences: north & south parts of county; old v. newtimers. etc.
- know the laws

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Gem of the Hills (north of Blanco, 250)
- schools
- Bamberger Ranch
- Pedernales Electric Co-Op (150+)
- libraries
- churches(?)

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesdays (best) and Thursdays (Sunday afternoon is a possibility)
- 7:00-9:00 p.m. (winter, start at pm)

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- daily calendar in the newspapers
- phoning helps
- cards/letters
- Use Pedernales Electric Co-Op
- word-of-mouth
- flyers/posters in hardware, convenience and "the bowling alley", etc.

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

BURNET COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 22, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quality
- amount available
- conservation of water
- cost of water
- equitable distribution

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- to answer all concerns people have about water
- to provide low-cost water
- to ensure adequate supply for all users

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- local government, city and county
- local water entities

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- local and regional

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- City of Burnet - pipeline from lakes, city wells, recycling/reuse, wastewater
- water conservation and drought management
- LCRA - ongoing planning for demand
- soil conservation service - conservation dams

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- estimate future demand
- cost - capital and operating
- public education
- maintain quality
- control/limit/manage resources (system overall)

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- among users
- recreational interests/users v. others
- who will pay
- equitable distribution (what is equitable)
- rice farmers v. recreational users - Key: water rights and ownership
- among classes of property tax payers. i.e., water affects property value

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- due to ownership rights to water(legal)
- can't survive without it

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- how you organize participation among conflicting interests (current perceptions)
- lead to improved communication and understanding

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- not at all, but is getting a little better

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- local newspapers (2)
- local radio (2)
- meetings
- association newsletters: Highlands Lakes Groups(2)
- water districts and MUDs
- LCRA - lot of committees which provide education/information
- chambers of commerce

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- threats of water loss
- community meetings/town hall meetings seem to work well
- newspapers and T.V.
- water organizations' newsletters

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- the two water protection (watchdog) associations
- some LCRA people
- chambers of commerce (3)
- newspapers (articles and editorials)
- people tend to trust "like-thinking" people

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- survived the public and the interests
- people are not mad
- people understand the process
- good feedback - word-of-mouth, news media, to community leaders, etc.

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- community leaders: elected and key influentials
- the two highland lakes water protection associations
- LCRA
- water entities
- Farm Bureau, Sheep and Goat Raisers, Cattle Association, etc.
- Recreational and marine interests
- landowners
- industry (mining, Burnet Industrial Park, etc.)
- tourist development interests
- Business and economic development organizations
- community planners

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- committees with specific tasks
- don't waste people's time - be organized and results-oriented

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Burnet Community Center (400)
- Courthouse (150)
- elementary school cafeteria (400)
- fair bard (200)
- Burnet city council chamber (100)

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Monday, Tuesday and Thursday (Tues. & Thur. are best)
- check community calendars in advance to avoid conflicts
- business people: noon or 5:30 pm
- general public: 7:00-8:30 pm

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- mail a meeting notice - must follow-up with phone calls
- use the chamber of commerce regional network (covers 5 counties)
- newspapers - community calendars
- organization newsletters - need lead time
- cable T.V. - public access, scrolling info.

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

LLANO COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 23, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quality and quantity
- lack of
- lack of responsibility among users
- water conservation
- don't want others to control my/our water
- cost
- ability to maintain our supply and to support our economy

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- for and adequate and available supply
- votes - political power
- expected population increase
- economic reasons

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- LCRA (?)
- people who live on the water supply (i.e., lakes) are key
- TWDB
- an independent board
- local government, both city and county

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all three
- make sure local is included - it has been left out in the past

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- LCRA - past efforts fighting inter-basin transfers
- dam building for water storage
- electric generation
- tanks for conservation - soil conservation service
- city - lack of planning for supply

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- local future needs
- water conservation
- water reuse
- available supply sources
- costs
- property rights

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- land and water rights
- with rice farmers
- indecision regarding inter-basin transfers
- priorities about who gets to use water
- who makes the decisions
- who pays

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- a basic need
- short supply
- cost

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- no benefits
- use to solve problems
- increase learning and understanding

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- very poor
- about average within the state

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspapers and T.V.
- LCRA
- utility bill mailouts

- local support groups - Highland Lakes Associations (2)
- word of mouth
- reports of litigation
- schools

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- local forums
- tours of water facilities
- "run out of water" - threats of loss
- media, if done right, i.e., good information and balanced

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- radio (local news)
- water purveyors
- local government
- some water well drillers
- local water interest groups (2) - Highland Lakes Assn.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- responses from people
- usage of water - people's behavior
- no shooting
- people ask you to come back
- ideas generated
- opposition effectively participated
- resolved conflict
- people did influence outcomes/decisions

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- local government
- general public
- TNRCC
- LCRA
- TWDB
- state representatives and senator
- local media
- lakes associations

- agricultural interests - ranchers
- chambers of commerce
- other local utilities
- recreational interests
- water suppliers

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- American Legion Hall (Llano)
- Kingsland Community Center
- Ben E. Keith Building
- high school

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesday and Thursday
- 7:00 pm

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- newspaper
- radio
- mail-out
- T.V.
- use coffee shops, posters, etc.
- telephone
- some newsletters - mainly quarterly

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

COLORADO COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 26, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- quality
- availability to all, and to agricultural users
- distribution of rural potable
- the evolution of water to deal with the changing situation
- conservation
- property rights and water rights
- interbasin transfers and the contracts to do them
- coordination among water entities
- recycling
- drought
- balance between ecological and economic interest concerning water

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- need prudence and forethought
- prepare for the future, especially for growth
- need to be proactive regarding water
- learn from the lessons of the past
- need for survival

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- local interests
- agencies with water interests - need balance among
- legislature
- TWDB
- multi-agencies, due to the complexity
- consolidate some of the existing agencies????

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- some combination of all
- regional grouping, but coordinate by resources not by political
- take into account the regional variances
- don't use eminent domain

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- navigation on the Colorado River (several)
- dam building efforts (2) - e.g., Shaw's Bend Dam
- flood control
- water wars, competition among key actors, e.g., Bay City, Eagle Lake, etc.
- recreational projects, LCRA, local, TP&W, etc.
- pollution control
- erosion control
- water adjudication
- clean-up

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- needs
- respect among interests
- scientific knowledge of resources
- education
- cost
- economics
- ecological considerations
- impacts on others who are connected

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- competing interests
- among various reaches of the river
- federal v. state
- change in use/allocation
- recreation v. agricultural uses
- urban v. rural (industrial, environmental/ecological, etc.)
- property rights/water rights v. public need
- water law, as applied within the watershed
- quality v. quantity
- jurisdictional "turf"

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- water is vital
- economics
- historical resistance to change
- historical common law is inadequate today

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- can force the issues
- force change
- encourage conservation
- better understanding of other's interests

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- varies, depending on needs
- generally poor
- the Colorado County Water Council has helped increase knowledge
- drought has helped increase awareness

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- T.V./radio/newspapers
- word of mouth
- Colorado County Water Council (is open to all)
- local cities
- some agencies, e.g., LCRA, extension service, etc.
- irrigation companies and local water districts

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- by socially unacceptable rumor
- threats from drought or weather extremes
- costs
- educate through schools, 4-H, etc.

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- LCRA
- most local water entities (cities, rural, special districts, etc.)
- Colorado County Water Council

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- everyone benefits
- no one is entirely happy
- agreement
- result is enduring

- pride in participation
- by the results
- goals reached

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- local elected officials
- schools
- agricultural interests
- business interests (chambers of commerce, economic development organizations)
- religious community
- environmental groups (e.g., A.C.E.)
- LCRA
- Colorado County Water Council
- civic clubs
- community leaders/influentials
- recreational interests (boating, parks, fishing, TP&W, etc.)

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- people liked to asked and to be heard
- meet people's expectations
- clear outcomes, don't waste time
- keep people informed
- keep continuity with the process by those involved (key contacts & communication)

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- American Legion Hall (Columbus)
- Legion Hall (Weimar)
- Eagle Lake Community Center
- Sheridan Community Center
- Freisburg Catholic Church Hall
- Hall in Garwood

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- last Thursday of the month
- 7:00 pm

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- word of mouth
- mail-out, with telephone follow-up
- newspapers (4) and radio stations (use letters to the editor - people read)

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

FAYETTE COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

July 26, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- not having enough
- people take it for granted (i.e., not an unlimited resource)
- finite resource, and not being replaced
- some cities are not planning ahead for water
- not doing enough conservation (e.g., San Antonio)
- using water for industrial uses which is better used for domestic purposes
- not enough recycling of water
- lack of "trickle-down" technology (from industrial applications to municipal)

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- to conserve water
- to have an adequate supply
- to determine the impacts of water on all other activities (understand interactions)
- to ensure we have the technological capabilities to meet needs
- to determine specific sources and uses

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- people who understand water, needs, etc.
- no answer
- local government, city and county
- state government, a coordination role
- key: to provoke interaction between local and regional actors
- focus needs to be local and regional
- industry has more responsibility than they are accepting

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- consider "commercial regions"
- look at new "political" regional realities

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- to use surface water

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- learn themselves - personal experience, first-hand
- local media

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- kids in school
- more media, need constant attention - especially by national media
- use local leadership

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- utility managers, local water departments
- volunteer fire departments
- local elected officials - city and county

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- stabilized water usage - conservation
- people have become proactive about water
- create a model, use comparative analysis

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- city and county elected officials
- Fayette County Water Council

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- few meetings
- use LCRA's newsletter
- work through/with children in school (special programs)

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- La Grange City Council Chambers
- fire department, and some volunteer fire departments
- VFW hall
- U.T. at Wynedale
- K of C Hall

- LCRA's dams
- private research

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- future demand, demographics, growth in population and use
- politics
- funding
- reuse, especially wastewater
- leadership
- what is currently available
- economic health of the region

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- no conflict, we have been robbed
- among state agencies, authorities and political subdivisions (some interstate)
- regulation of use/rights
- recreational v. commercial fishing
- among user groups up and downstream
- between regulatory agencies and user groups

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- it is a commodity with a marketable value
- it is a necessity
- has been very cheap or free (no longer the case)
- it is finite and on the decline (increasing scarcity)
- greed (haves v. have nots)
- ownership interests

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- by creating a competitive force - enterprise spirit

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- getting better informed
- better than average in the region, especially in the smaller communities
- drought has increased how well informed people are
- people have short memories

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Tuesday or Thursday (possibly Monday)
- 7:00 pm (8:00 pm during the summer)

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- letters
- telephone calls
- radio
- newspapers (4)
- LCRA's newsletter

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

SAN SABA COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

August 7, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- unending regulations (need to get rid of)
- available supply
- water rights (surface v. ground)
- quality
- cost

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- to ensure quality drinking water
- have to prioritize use
- to provide for economic development (water a necessity)
- to ensure an adequate supply
- to avoid "nasty" battles
- to have a known common direction

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- LCRA (specifically their River Advisory Panels)
- TWDB
- local water districts and entities (e.g., Hickory Water District, etc.)
- large water users

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- all three coexist - not in conflict

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- to protect groundwater and to prevent export (Hickory District)
- LCRA - county water councils
- City of San Saba - recent switch to shallow wells
- Fox Crossing Reservoir
- recent looks at building in-channel dams
- North San Saba - well drilling for future water supply

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- growth estimates
- cost
- evaluate information
- potential available technology
- storage
- users - number, size, characteristics, behavior patterns etc.
- plans of neighbors in the area or region

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- who will control - planning, implementation, etc.
- land acquisition
- land and water rights
- priority among use/users - how much can be used
- who pays
- limitations on use
- local v. regional v. state plans
- users: large v. small, urban v. rural, haves v. have nots, north v. south in County
- allocation of state and federal funds for water projects
- developing existing sources v. finding/developing new sources

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- essential to life
- people not conditioned to paying a lot for
- not always readily available
- transportation is expensive
- threats to quality (we need to drink it)

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- your planning should minimize the conflicts
- plan for guidelines for conflict resolution
- parameters for planning
- lead to new information
- increase awareness (interests, conservation, benefits, etc.)
- helps maintain local control
- find common ground

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- generally, not very well

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- grapevine
- paper, radio, T.V.
- LCRA
- Agricultural Extension Service
- Schools
- Hickory and other water districts/purveyors

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- grapevine - threats
- media
- billings for water
- town hall meetings
- advisory panels (e.g., LCRA's)
- knowledge/interest regarding local supply and distribution systems
- cooperation among local water districts/purveyors and local regulators

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- grapevine (especially over the local newspapers)
- locals v. outsiders
- schools
- property owner associations
- problem is apathy

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- not much conflict
- numbers of participants
- level of input
- buy-in from different players

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- cities (3) and county governments
- schools
- property owner associations
- LCRA
- local water districts and purveyors
- agricultural agencies and interests
- large water users, e.g. pecan processing
- financial community
- businesses and the chambers of commerce

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- town hall meetings (give people air time)
- key is keeping people both informed and involved
- surveys
- small task groups
- public campaign to develop "ownership"

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Cherokee Fire Station
- San Saba High School cafeteria
- courthouse - district courtroom

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- Monday or Thursday
- 6:00 or 7:00 pm, will vary by season

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- newspapers (2)
- radio
- flyers

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

BEXAR COUNTY FOCUS GROUP

August 15, 1996

(morning session)

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- only one source of water for this area
- lack of cooperation
- myopic view (i.e., not looking regionally)
- no sustainable solution to our problem
- many conflicting views regarding availability
- potential for degradation of water quality

PLANNING FOR LONG RANGE WATER NEEDS:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?

- finite resource
- we know growth will happen
- to keep the federal judge off our back
- for a balance between demand and availability
- it takes a long time to "influence" supply
- water is the key to both environmental health and to economic health

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- TWDB

SHOULD IT BE DONE LOCALLY, REGIONALLY OR STATE-WIDE?

- regional
- by large watersheds/basins
- multi-tier, cooperate with both regional neighbors and with the state

WHAT HAVE BEEN THE PRIMARY THRUSTS OF WATER PLANNING IN THE PAST?

- increase supply (both surface and ground water)
- recycling of water
- to increase recharge to the aquifer
- for demand management

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- education
- must be sustainable
- identify needs
- know all interests and accommodate
- protect biodiversity
- to identify supply options
- financing
- data base

CONFLICTS IN DEALING WITH WATER:

WHERE DO THE BIGGEST CONFLICTS ARISE?

- environmental groups v. business/industry
- diverse interests
- among water purveyors
- among economies, e.g., agriculture v. tourism, etc.
- legislature
- ownership: land/property and water rights

WHY IS DEALING WITH WATER SO CONTENTIOUS?

- people don't understand
- can't live without it
- the resource has been too cheap for too long
- a new issue(s)
- affects everyone
- haves v. have nots
- property rights
- lack of concern regarding water quality protection

WHAT PURPOSE(S) DO THESE CONFLICTS SERVE (BENEFICIAL)?

- dig deep to find common interests
- identity synergy regarding common ideas
- gives people "air time"

INFORMING PEOPLE:

HOW INFORMED ARE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- very, very poorly
- only seem to know what is presented in the media

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- newspapers, media
- radio talk shows
- word of mouth
- through association memberships
- water bills, especially SAWS
- legislation
- all governments

HOW CAN WE BETTER INFORM/EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES?

- educate media
- schools
- neighborhood groups
- through existing organizations (key: make it simple to understand)
- public relation campaign
- videos
- water bill inserts
- word of mouth
- speakers bureau
- use threats - no water

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Joe Aceves
- USGS
- TWDB
- Texas Parks and Wildlife
- media
- certain organization, depends on membership (e.g., Sierra Club. etc.)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT:

WHAT WOULD BE THE DESIRED OUTCOMES OF AN EFFECTIVE/SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS?

- have a 50-year plan
- funded
- fair and equitable distribution of water
- popular support for the plan
- no surprises regarding the results
- there is "ownership"
- the number of people involved

WHO SHOULD/NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED FOR SUCCESS?

- local governments
- "nay-sayers"
- all diverse interests
- media (after an education)

HOW SHOULD PEOPLE BE INVOLVED?

- participation at the "right time" (technical v decision options)
- interactive town hall meetings
- no pre-set agenda regarding outcomes
- K.I.S.S.
- speaker's bureau
- surveys
- newsletters, etc. (keep informed)

WHERE SHOULD MEETINGS BE HELD?

- Live Oak Community Center
- Leon Valley Community Center
- Main Public Library
- city hall
- convention center
- universities

BEST DAY-OF-WEEK AND TIME-OF-DAY FOR MEETINGS?

- mid-week or Saturday (for some people, e.g., small businessperson)
- 7:00 pm (90-120 minutes)

BEST MECHANISMS TO INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT MEETINGS?

- PSAs
- channel 21
- newspapers (articles, calendars, not legal notices)
- association newsletters (need to be done in advance)
- flyers

Trans Texas Water Program

VICTORIA PUBLIC HEARING

OCTOBER 21, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- supply 1R 1G 1Y
- quality 4G 1Y
- continuous supply 4R
- about coming to a regional solution—process is as important as the problem—Edwards Aquifer
- cost—supply & quality will create higher costs in the future 3Y 1G
- effects on the environment as we consume and market water
- how the adequacy of supply and quality will provide growth opportunities/economic development
- agricultural producers need to have access to the water 1R
- land owners who lose land through condemnation for reservoirs get adequate compensation
- where agricultural uses fit in the priority rankings for water use 1Y

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- How to enhance the natural systems 3R 1G
- cost 2R 2G 1Y
- how to get public involved—if public acceptance is a consideration 3Y
- timeliness—how long it will take to do this 1Y 1G
- impact of public policy—for example—limiting growth to provide adequate water
- impact on private property
- scientific evidence 1G

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- timely meeting of needs 2R 2G
- establish priorities 1Y
- conservation of resources 1G
- equitable distribution of resources—fair 3R 1Y
- meet needs with lower costs, but still maintaining quality 2Y
- gain public acceptance 2G
- facilitate growth 1Y

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- within government structure above local level—can't be solved at local level
- local government involved
- regional solution
- government agencies with technical expertise

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE WATER PLANNING PROCESS?

- public

- landowners
- water rights holders
- Colorado County Water Council
- cities
- counties
- not federal government or UN
- any concerned individual
- agriculture
- potential users
- citizens
- consumer and supplier aspect
- scientific community
- water attorneys—will be
- political—elected officials—various government levels
- large agricultural and industrial users

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- local government
- water authorities—River Authority
- Water Development Board
- those with academic achievement in water—technical expertise versus political or public communication prowess
- TNRCC

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- local media
- direct communication—one/one; special event related to water
- presentations to interest groups—engineers, garden groups, government bodies
- presentation at schools
- classes as part of the curriculum
- sponsor contests
- distribution of literature
- through water bills
- information booths at related events—Farm & Ranch Show

Trans-Texas Water Program

JOHNSON CITY PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 22, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- Quantity
- Quality
- Wastewater and septic systems — too much growth — affect water quality
- Creeping encroachment of regulation
- Costs
- More local control — want more of it
- Local people need to be educated to the interplay of growth and water supply — conservation
- Environment — devastating the water — careful not to
- People need to be educated that water has a limited supply with increasing demand

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE

- Future growth
- Cities or towns and type of economic growth they intend to have
- Feasibility
- cost — legal, dollars, etc.
- Where water will come from
- Environmental restrictions
- How people in locality will be affected
- Fairness — water rights you have and lose

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- Supply — enough
 - Equality in distribution of the water
 - Look at growth areas to assure supply
 - Look at all sources
 - Let public know what water supply situation is
- Technology for new sources — development of them

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- Someone who can be held accountable
- Have to identify whose water it is before you can say who's responsible
- People in the community
- LCRA and river authorities
- Elected officials — to represent landowners and people — to let people know water situation in the area before they move there
- Water control improvement districts

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE WATER PLANNING PROCESS?

- People's representatives — water agencies, elected officials
- Concerned citizens
- Property owners
- State — for unity (big picture)
- Expert technical help

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Local officials who are being held accountable (may not be informing others)
- John Ashworth — TWDB
- Consultants on water/hydrologists
- Studies
- Someone who doesn't have an interest — independent source — no agenda

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- Education in the schools
- Newspapers — short — consecutive
- TV — short
- Through chambers of commerce and economic development foundations — tie to the economy
- Down through the chain — use established water — related organizations to press word on
- Local questions and answers with organizations
- County agencies to tell developers about special projects — rain water collection, ordinances

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISMS FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- Rainwater collection — harvesting
- Mention drought
- Distance factor
- Mailing lists

Trans Texas Water Program

COLUMBUS PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 23, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- have plenty of it 4R 2Y 1G
- quality 2R 3G 1Y
- conservation in the cities 1R
- who plans to own it (who is buying now and why?)
- transferring water—inter-basin transfer (to Edwards Aquifer; Corpus, San Antonio) 2R
- possibility—putting water meters on rural water wells
- ownership of water—property rights 1Y 1G
- surface water rights—having to go to LCRA (or state) to use surface flowing water on my property
- abuse—contamination/pollution 1G
- people making decisions on boards don't represent local interests (citizens) 1Y
- too much government involved
- how it's funded
- if what is developed is binding
- who enforces the decisions?
- water for agricultural use 2G 2Y
- equitable conservation—to provide for times of drought—taking into account the other issues/needs—how to balance the interests
- how water entities can re-gain public trust
- cost-effective
- how LCRA spends money buying influence—parks, sewer systems, well (quality of life enhancements)—what's the agenda? 1G 2Y
- what gave them the right to control the water?
- waste of money
- groundwater quality being contaminated from landfills
- contamination from sewage

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING?

- assure an adequate supply 5R 2G 1Y
- to have quality long-term supply 2G 1Y 3R
- equitable availability—fair to users—productive uses 4Y 3G
- keep contaminants out of water 2Y
- balanced with the environment—bays and estuaries 2G 1Y
- all planning entities come to a mutual agreement about water

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR WATER?

- public input 3R 2Y
- demographics/growth areas
- property owner rights—mineral rights that go with the property owner when they sell it—for condemnation 4R 2G
- economic impact 1G
- environmental impact 3G 2R 4Y
- science and technology—studies, feasibility, latest technology 2G

- finance—how to fund it and how much
- future implications—end result 30 years from now 1G 1Y
- stay focused on the initial purpose of the water project 2Y
- serious study of de-salination

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- LCRA
- Colorado County Water Council
- scientific research journals
- Colorado County Citizen public legal notices

WHERE DO PEOPLE GET THEIR INFORMATION NOW?

- non-credible—are more vocal

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- public
- landowners
- water rights holders
- Colorado County Water Council
- cities
- counties
- not federal government or UN
- any concerned individual
- agriculture
- publicly elected board with term limits—fair representation to all areas
- property owners
- city utility boards
- counties and cities—1/county
- LCRA
- River authorities from other end of study area

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- newspapers—meet deadlines
- radios—priority over newspapers
- pictures
- run it at least twice—big ad
- involve local groups—Lions, Rotary, civic—to help advertise
- through school systems
- LCRA—presentations, get involved in activities
- direct mail
- people-to-people
- churches
- Commissioner's Court
- school board meetings
- city council
- hospitals (boards and administrative)
- bulletin boards at grocery stores and department stores

Trans Texas Water Program

LOCKHART PUBLIC HEARING
OCTOBER 24, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- going to run out (9)
- quality (7)
- availability (2)
- cost going up—acquisition (4)
- San Antonio's inexhaustible thirst for water and unwillingness to do anything about it (1)
- T-T's failure to examine non-traditional sources of water—e.g. rainwater collection
- maintaining natural status/state of rivers, bays and estuaries—not using them as conduits for water from other rivers—including inter-basin transfers
- not use augmentation of spring flow
- ownership of water—who owns it? (6)
- controlling groundwater use (2)
- conservation when several cities get water from the same source (2)
- don't use potable water for non-potable needs—encourage/incentives for re-use (6)
- selling consumptive water rights for uses not originally intended/permitted
- lack of effort to change public attitudes about water uses—potable and non-potable (St. Augustine grass)
- insufficient education about conservation and the urgent need for it (4)

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- no one should go without water—to drink (water is life) (9)
- assure supply (11)
- assure reasonable cost (2)
- assure reasonable quality (6)
- reasonable account/consideration of the environment/habitat/ecosystem (estuaries, fisheries) (8)
- for recreation
- flexibility—to adjust to changing circumstances

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- population projections (9)
- zero population growth (4)
- flexibility
- feasibility/cost (7)
- reasonable, established sequence—progression, timeline
- xeriscaping and other ways to secure supply of water—conservation
- money available to do what's in the plan
- changing people's habits to use less water—individual initiatives (7)
- reasonable costs for reasonable use—more than that charge to reduce use; maximum use limits (3)
- industrial uses
- equity—cost versus provision of users

- how water is used—equal availability
- ownership of water

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE WATER PLANNING PROCESS?

- federal government—Sierra Club/individual interests
- most question—since so much is being done
- state agencies, including watersheds and river authorities
- cities
- knowledgeable people in the field

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- elected officials—but can't trust them—enhanced with initiative and referendum
- Water Development Board
- TNRCC
- Railroad Commission
- federal government

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- no one
- LCRA
- GBRA
- city government—elected officials
- federal government—EPA

HOW BEST DO WE INFORM PEOPLE ABOUT WATER ISSUES AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR WATER PLANNING?

- TV
- newspapers
- radio
- community meetings, functions
- school systems
- barber shops, beauty salons
- set words to music
- Internet
- feed store
- scales
- word of mouth
- one-to-one interaction
- on-going soap opera about people who've run out of water

Trans-Texas Water Program

DEVINE PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 29, 1996

WHAT CONCERNS YOU THE MOST ABOUT WATER TODAY?

- This is a plan about how to feed San Antonio and other metropolitan areas
- How to level the playing field — numbers — rural and urban communities
- What will happen if water for agriculture was taken to use in cities — loss of agriculture
- Water rights — loss of right to capture
- Loss of local control over water issues and decisions
- Are we creating another Los Angeles Metro Area — pipe water in from all over, miles away — big sprawling city
- Costs relating to quality and quantity visa vie federal and state mandates → impact on small communities
- Transfer or marketing of groundwater when the area being taken from has no surface water supply
- Robin Hood in reverse — taking from poor and giving to the rich
- Study hasn't looked at rural communities and what it takes to maintain their quality of life
- 69 percent of people surveyed are in San Antonio and Austin
- Great monetary incentive to move water around — selling it and buying it; to make the changes, owners, brokers, market forces, whoever can get a seat at the table — water hustlers
- Water as a resource may/is seen as a commodity and not as something essential to life — being able to sell surface water rights
- State sees water as a commodity
- State does not have a realistic ideas of what is occurring in the rural communities
- Adequate quality and quantity to be able to maintain current life styles
- Affordable solutions
- Rainfall enhancement is not seriously being considered
- Lawsuits, for example Sierra Club, and impact they have on water issues

WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PLANNING FOR WATER NEEDS IN THE FUTURE?

- Fairness and equality

- Property rights
- Quality of life
- **Minimal** government involvement and intervention
- Local control
- Where livelihoods depend on water, should get priority for allocation of water
- Costs — economic and intangible — pollution — economic bads vs. economic goods

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LONG-RANGE WATER PLAN?

- Number of concerns
- For agricultural and local economy
- show we have a reasonable quality and quantity and need the water we have and don't have extra to share with someone else — sustain and maintain
- Show the need to relax federal and state mandates regarding quality and quantity of water
- Insure you can supply the water when it's needed
- Show effects of conservation practices on enhancing water supply
- Provide as much water as possibly can to enhance the economic development and quality of life of urban and rural areas — industrial and agricultural
- Review laws and address their applicability

WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING IT?

- Local people
- Water districts
- Individuals
- At lowest level of government possible — county, or at regional/district if necessary (makes more sense)
- People who do not have the potential for gaining financially in a significant way
- Commissioner's court / local government
- People who are educated/well-informed on the issues
- Those who are affected
- Scientists

WHO ARE CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT WATER?

- Hearsay

- Agricultural community and organizations
- Chris Marrou
- Particularly if it's bad
- County Commissioners
- Water district
- Local paper — depends on area
- Community meetings to talk about water
- At coffee shops
- Educational institutions — A&M; high schools; UT
- Scientists — hydrologists

WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST MECHANISMS FOR LETTING PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT MEETINGS?

- Informal network — fire chief, EMS, coffee shop
- Pesticide users required to get CEU's — training programs with agricultural extension service; soil conservation; FSA; some programs related to water (3X/yr)
- Develop school curriculum; grade school — high school
- PBS program
- TV spots / advertisements — 18-32

Trans Texas Water Program

Uvalde-Round Two

December 9, 1996

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- most direct
- clearly identifies solutions
- achieve group/area consensus
- prioritizes solution criteria so end up with priorities
- typical problem-solving format and should end up with a best solution
- could be beneficial to have several best solutions if they are used with regional perspective
- could have several "actions" to it

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- requires broad consensus
- difficult to identify exactly what problem is
- difficulty in identifying and getting agreement on the assumptions
- identify factors bearing on the problem-need agreement on these also
- doesn't take into account historical perspective

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- add historical perspective-as part of problem identification i.e., water/property rights
- should be seeking one best solution, not a set of solutions

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- Identifies history of the issue; history of Legal rights, how water has been used; of each of the major stakeholders
 - may do a better job of identifying current problem and educating people about what it is
 - would identify/measure the economic impact-present and future-of the region and its effect on the community-because looking at constants (agriculture and industry) and historical use
- if could bet consensus, it would provide a long-term vision of the direction we need to go in-lacking for 50 years

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- don't identify the problem
- hard to make it work-gain consensus
- general course of action only--no specific action plan on how to get there
- lack of authority to implement the vision

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- identify the problem
- make sure the group is weighted evenly between rural and urban interests--local agencies could do action plan (specific)

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- commonality of interests--agricultural, irrigation, population of towns--in so far as practical
- aquifer grouping and surface water grouping--identified as grouping; river-basins that affect a county/counties
- rainfall area--high versus low rainfall

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- source of water--aquifer or surface
- downstream interests--water rights--anybody past the water region (previous interests) [for example--recharge dams, downstream of that catchment area]
- options for water sources--underground, surface, upstream and downstream

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- continuity
- not having to remember from one session to another
- better bonding--better results sometimes--listen better

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- pay for lodging and food
- depending on rainfall conditions, people would either be too adamant about changes or too lax and overlook something
- difficult to deal with the complexity of the issues
- need someone to develop a plan and have group react

- hard to deal with specifics
- would reach "burn-out" in last part of session
- need help of engineers to work out the details

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- current climactic conditions wouldn't be a factor
- might get better participation
- time between sessions to answer particular questions—hydrology, engineering, precipitation

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- absent people who don't make it to all meetings
- lack of continuity—catch up
- poor bonding (possibly)
- 13 hours not enough
- sessions may need to vary in length if do, do a combination of single and multiple
- retreat at end to hammer out final decisions/disagreements

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- no authority otherwise

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- shouting stops
- moves into debate, not argument

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- check and see results of implementation
- as long as group is common interest
- take a poll/survey afterward
- take poll before meeting

Trans Texas Water Program

Goliad-Round Two

December 10, 1996

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- get more people involved
- research on what problems are
- planning for the future
- identify problem in the different areas

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- hard to find a group of non-biased people to decide what the problem is—see both sides of the issue
- people may not be concerned—take things for granted
- getting enough concerned people

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- gets people involved in looking toward the future
- look at past growth, present growth and future growth—local and in area

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- getting it off the ground—past the discussion point

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO EITHER THE PROBLEM SOLVING OR THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- make people realize the problem—public education about the problem look at what the problem is and get agreement on it—makes it easier to find solution

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- by annual rainfall— “wet” and “dry” and population together
- terrain—geographic elevations—plains, hills, etc.

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- people/area supplied and put back by a river basin
- ones that are more in danger of losing water more frequently
- can't use just a river basin because problems are different in different places
- economic impact areas affected by water shortages

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- get it all at once
- get whole picture
- likelier to get good participation throughout

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- might not be able to take off for that length of time

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- word of mouth gets around
- learn a little and let it soak in; get a chance to think about it--new questions/ideas

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- boredom
- participation drop-off
- spotty participation

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- let different groups represent themselves--industry, agriculture, etc.
- good start
- indicators of general agreement
 - general election on decisions
 - get some legal help--lawyers--for documentation
 - surveys
- have public meeting with food
- mail-in ballots

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- listed information OK
- data as group needs it going through the process
TNRCC records about pumpage

Trans Texas Water Program

Seguin–Round Two
January 6, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- everyone has different goals so need way to keep selfishness out
- simple, clear written in language most will comprehend
- cross-section of people involved
- educating grass roots people
- give power to local individual or groups—not politicians or SARA
- encourage people to talk
- only logical way to solve a problem

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- lack of participation
- isolates issues too much; “this is my problem”—not a group/regional approach
- apathy
- puts a negative spin on things—“problem”
- implies that it is easy to do—not realistic—lot of argument about problem
- people with their own solutions will stick to their ideas—get more from novices/amateurs
- doesn’t allow for learning or looking at history
people may not have /realize there is a “problem” with water

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- to make sure everyone/every community is represented
- change title to “solution options”

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- learn from past water history—good starting point
- allows for learning—climactic, etc. rainfall patterns; where people are moving to/from
- looking into future
- takes competition out of it
- ownership about what was/will be done; more direct way of thinking
- still have to solve existing problems to be able to plan for the future

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- if decisions are made that affect someone's money-making venture, you'll hit a brick wall
- keeps the focus on the future--need to do some things now; action
- haven't captured surface water in this area
- facilitators want to follow a format, but we have our own agenda
- overused "future"

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- could take "future" out of most steps
- take out "visualize" use "picture"
- consolidate into one process--re-word it
- use "better world for grandchildren" instead of future

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- watershed--Guadalupe water region, Colorado, etc.
- similar interests--farmers, ranchers, city
- come together as neighbors
- 4 counties next to each other--no cities
 - same watershed
 - control their own water
 - by rainfall amounts

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- won't lose people over time
- group dynamics--especially if overnight--"charette energy"
- people will relax

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- fewer people with that much time--"ordinary Joe's"
- expenses
- hard to stay on task
- have to be really organized
- the "rear end rule"

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- time to think about things
- talk to others
- outside influence
- participation (#s) would be higher
- sense of really building toward something—seems more honest
- may get more coverage—build participation
- add new people

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- getting same people there
- forgetting what talked about
- loss of continuity
- get people dedicated to solving problem
- outside influence
- water conservation as a big issue—should be basis for Trans Texas

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- surveys
- put out draft and let others see it
- in paper and see letters to editor
- extended time gives chance to talk to others; avoid being surveyed
- publish what happens at meeting (hook up to hotline for comments) so can respond at next one
- break into interest groups—representatives from each of them
- nobody left bleeding on floor
- several solutions with caveats/qualifiers
- won't be able to get agreement
- vocal people will dominate
- people will feel comfortable that they will have access to the water they need
- when have a sense of equity—everyone gets what they need (concern about putting water where want it without concern for ecosystems)
- I'll help you when you help yourself
- press releases
- involve variety of groups—special interest
- talk to lots of groups—civic, social, etc.
- if they're willing to pay for it
- benefits to them—recreation; tourism, etc.

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- drought figures
- growth factors/population projections; demographics urban/rural percentages
- population
- cost figures—for doing projects

Trans Texas Water Program

Garwood–Round Two

January 9, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- opinions people have of their water situation—can tell what it is
- focused on what the problem is right now
- identifies who people/stakeholders are
- can't correct problem unless you know what it is—identify problem at start
- need to do both

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- could get a lot of inaccurate personal opinions
- too many opinions/inaccuracies could cloud the issue
- doesn't address long-range planning
- how hard will it be to reach an agreement?
- how to resolve different interests?

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- combine both models

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- identifies a goal to reach for
- lets you know how you got there
- takes a more global look at the issues that impact the situation
- more visionary

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- "Fuzzy"—don't have as clear an idea of the problem; won't give your concrete solutions to solve problems
- more abstract and conceptual—harder to put your finger on it
- hard to judge where you're going to be in the future
- harder to fix something that's fuzzy already

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- put history part as next step after identify problem
- do case studies on different areas to see what projections might be for them

- combine so that it goes “back and forth”
- one’s fixing part, other is preventative

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- need to be clear about why two counties
- change to exclude Houston from study area
- adjacent—for short travel time
- should involve Jackson County
- gulf coast counties—to offset numbers from metro counties
- local interests and water uses
- by water source
- rural areas versus urban areas
- hydrological areas—by river basin or source of water
- by surface and underground source—concerns with underground water about salt water intrusion

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- could fit into schedule if advance notice given
- work on it with it fresh on your mind
- all people, all session; multiple session won’t

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- may lose concentration
- have to be pretty good to maintain attention
- lose people
- overnight stays—logistics, cost (send out handouts ahead of time to prepare people)

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- could learn between sessions—catch up
- didn’t think about it at the time, but “put it together” later
- can talk to people you represent
- evening sessions might allow more people than in day
- easier to find baby-sitter

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- having people come—have to be interesting
- each session begin with a review
- weekly or every two weeks

- how many?
- do less hours
- eight hours is probably max—no matter how it's divided up
- allow positions to harden

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- difficult process—taking from one to give to another
- public consensus may not be based on scientific knowledge
- have to satisfy all the interests
- each county develop a group of core people—10-20—that will work on the process; educated ahead of time
- ten areas—30-40 miles driving distance

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- volume level
- everybody just a little dissatisfied
- buy off on majority values and move on
- if need 100% participation, need consensus

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- resolution to participate from city
- education of public
- choose someone from major groups
- farming/agriculture/rice, others
- industrial/chemical/STP
- bays and estuaries/environmental
- city
- hold forums to see what people think
- surveys

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- what's happening and what are people trying to do—how affects them
- how what we're doing affects other life forms

Trans Texas Water Program

San Antonio–Round Two

January 18, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- know the competitors; what the global picture is
- Identify the audience — who's giving information and who's going to be affected
- logical construction — step-by-step
- probably meet its goal
- what's the timeline? need a timeline target time working toward — second timeframers immediate and long-term
- this is for long-term

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- hard to get people to agree on what the problem is
- where's the process for developing consensus? getting the opposing news together
- may need to cut people out of the process — won't be able to get agreement otherwise

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- benevolent dictatorship
- criteria: physically doable; financially doable; politically doable — when take it to the people

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- looking at history to help people understand
- maybe easier to show to the public — how we got here
- general approaches maybe easier to sell
- combination might work better
- fire up to step 5 and then stop; have a clear, operationally stated goal might be the place to stop process — public identify what it wants
- pick best from both
- lacks specific projects or recommendations
- need to start with what the options are — as many as possible and costs, benefits and consequences and timelines associated with them
- history helps to focus people, then can go to concerns identification and then identify the problem; then look at what we can end up with; criteria == operational statements to know whether we got what we said we wanted
- no place for technical / professional opinion

- need to look at what others (cities) have done to be able to move forward
- need to do something different
- people with direct, financial interests have traditionally been over-represented
- how to come up with a solution that is not one side ramming it down the throat of the others
- stop the “2.5 deaths = signal light” syndrome
- big focus on education and communication — decision-making processes

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- water source — not sure of boundary changes from local to regional
- political boundaries — may be just something to deal with
- growing urban congestion
- water use — political entity that decides/dictates how water is used
- February National Geographic as suggestion for how to group
- February Texas Highways Magazine — groups identified there — may use their precedents
- interests — developers, irrigators, landscapers, environmentalists
- “web” users, “dry” users

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- aquifer users — now and potential
- ones who rely mostly on surface water
- surface water users and groundwater users
- all users on one river system / basin
- show interplay among basins

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- get people more likely to attend
- people don't get so fidgety — focus better
- meet for three hours at first, then do a six-hour or longer session
- option at first meeting to do it either way
- gives you an opportunity to think about things
- get a chance to check with others
- problem-solving process probably take more time
- stay in same location as much as possible
- need to consider costs

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- maybe “near” consensus rather than true consensus — what percentage?

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- just go around and find out
- go with this unless someone strongly disagrees

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- how participants are chosen — reflective of the community
- get people most likely to be supported by the public
- where to take it after the decision is made? voting on it?

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- social context of what has happened
- specific aquifer information
- stall the process past the city elections

Trans Texas Water Program

Boerne-Round Two

January 22, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- discuss and get consensus on what the problem is
- recognize that some long-range solutions may not be compatible with short-term and vice-versa
- difference in planning for metropolitan areas and rural areas
- no place to take into account what's happening now

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- look at past water history-rural areas-and project what future might be-relate the two
- lets you look and acknowledge that we're at a fork in the road and identify which way to go

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO EITHER THE PROBLEM SOLVING OR THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- need to do Step 2 of the Problem Solving Option at the local and the regional level at same time (i.e. Glen Rose)
- look at areas and how it varies across the area
- need a "moveable" goal

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- recharge
 - aquifer
- watershed that serves your aquifer*

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- river basin

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A TIMEFRAME

- look at 37 options, then let people say which they like or don't
- will lose people in a couple of hours need to do it at one time
- past six hours
- get guidance on what the situation is-give them things to think about-possible solution
- don't stop open-ended
- has to be interesting

- feed them there!

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- conscientious about recruitment
- people concerned about water
- people knowledgeable about water
- contact elected officials to get their recommendations—criteria and purpose
- cross-section

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- looks okay
- regional hydrology rainfall patterns correlated to the topography
- range management (Seco Creek)
- briefing about how this area works

Trans Texas Water Program

San Antonio–Round Two

January 27, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- idea of what **people** think the problem is
- more scientific, concrete, objective
- could help clarify their thoughts — in defining problem, language will get clearer
- has to be done in English — plain language trying to build consensus with a diverse group; so have an education process

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- trying to prioritize solutions — more than one solution
- may not have enough information to decide on a solution
- hard to get a diverse group
- identifying the problem is hard — need someone to keep people on task
- probably multiple problems — not just one
- don't go back to the basics — start in the middle
- focuses too narrow — no overall picture

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- need integrated and adequate information — need a past history of situation
- information about the politics of the water
- need to consider the inter-relationship between air and water

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- more global — focuses less on single issues — bigger picture
- focus on what outside areas are doing
- guidance for how to put specifics into a general plan to contribute to a course of action
- narrower scope within a specific context — overarching criteria — PS = specifics; FS = overall picture
- identification of barriers and opportunities

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- only focuses on general, not looking at the specifics
- need a combination — FS to get frame, then go to PS for specifics

- proud's and sorry's — not have much impact either way (maybe worded differently — “missed opportunities” or “regrets”)

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- combination with other
- FS first.; then PS option second
- agreement on general and then specifics
- need to have a long-term vision; 2050 is **really** short-term

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- have them there for whole time
- need to give people background information beforehand
- consistency

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- maybe “near” consensus rather than true consensus — what percentage?

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- can't “sell” the ones who disagree — not enough time
- would have to restrict what is covered

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- have one to get it going and then another one
- will give people time together
- go back and revisit ideas/charges you've missed

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- can't come to agreement this fast
- need time for development
- needs to be very well planned
- presenters need an integrated knowledge
- need to have a specific, tangible objective
- room size needs to be appropriate to group size
- make diverse groups
- monthly
- loss of focus with time
- floating crap game — keeping people coming

- can't get to know people

ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED MEETING SCHEDULES

- do three two-day meetings
- get information for specific questions

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- what other states/countries are doing
- how people came here — effect of hydrology, geological
- political background
- legal aspects of how water is handled
- inter-relationship of hydrology and ecosystems
- how water and air go together — especially pollution; maybe what we've done with air pollution as examples; how it integrates
- have to be careful to keep the focus on water
- do three groups — air, water, land — bring them together to talk about the inter-relationships; natural resources focus
- keep the information **integrated** — how they inter-relate

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- county
- watershed — catchment area and recharge zone
- bioregion
- geological areas
- physiographic
- climatic

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- combinations of features — watersheds

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- good, but may not get 100 percent
- can't get consensus
- find common ground

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- build mutual respect

- find general agreement/disagreement
- take a vote and move on — assumes lots of discussion when can't get consensus
- get representation of various interest groups

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- diversity of people
- keep press informed
- mailings to get reactions — survey on decisions
- keep people informed as they go along
- local “geofacts” items

Trans Texas Water Program

Lakeway-Round Two

January 28 , 1997

WHAT ARE SOME CONCERNS WITH THE WATER PLANNING PROCESS?

- can't have a win-win situation with water—if you take it, I lose it
- want to know the agenda of the people running the process
- there are more votes in San Antonio than here—want to feel their economy; someone has to put a cap on the growth— us or them?

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- everyone ends up agreeing or understand where they disagree
- two different mindsets
- thinkers/sensors like it (Problem Solving)
- big picture/feelers like (Future Search)
- let them divide up the way they want to do
- both assume an educated population— need a baseline knowledge

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- unfamiliar with the problem—don't have their minds made up
- don't know it's a zero-sum game
- civic-minded people
- this side of the lake; other side of the lake
- donor basin or receiver basin
- urban versus rural

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- make them focus

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- not as many could participate
- could get lost in minutiae—need to back off and get perspective

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- get more people to do this
- lose focus
- can't get stampeded

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- lose interest–won't come back
- different people
- need to be educating ones who didn't come last time

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- possession is nine-tenths of the law–can't get
- depends on homogeneity of group–where they're from
- depends on size of group
- if heterogeneous (by water source or destination) can't get it

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU HAVE GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- all agree
- say that "it accurately reflects what we agree on"

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- don't know if it represents pop- self- selected group
- need community leaders to be involved to get a reflection of the community

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- water rights in Texas–laws that apply
- consider the question of whether an area grows to the limits of its resources or do they get resources from somewhere else to support their growth
- define "need" and from who's perspective

Trans Texas Water Program

Llano-Round Two

January 29, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- identifying issues and concerns is important
- makes you have to stop and think about how water affects not just you, but others too
- all the interests can be represented

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- different interests will want different solutions, etc. — creates a wide array of topics to cover
- language needs to be clear, everyday terms
- hard to get people to agree across the region
- need to consider the future information — who to believe?

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- knowing the past is important — comparing now to yesterday
- if we have an understanding of where coming from, can understand each other better
- opportunity to see different, shifting interests with look at the past

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- people don't seem to care about the past any more
- people don't care what's going on outside area
- information — don't know who to believe

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO EITHER THE PROBLEM SOLVING OR THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- make statement of "most important issues" — too hard to come out with a one agreement — limit it to 3-4
- stay in specific, small area to get initial criteria agreement; then later put groups together
- PS — re — order to 1) identify characteristics, 2) reach agreement on problem; 3) development statement of problem

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- eventually all need to meet to know each other's concerns
- get a good cross-section of people

- amount of population
- county
- water source or needs
- economic interest - agriculture, manufacturing, recreation, etc.
- rural/urban — include both “rural cities”

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- combine counties with similar water needs / sources; downstream, aquifer, river basin
- similar economic interests
- San Saba, Llano, Blanco, Burnet

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- get people thinking and interacting
- focus on today; pressure to do something
- continuity
- plan for it
- information ahead of time is critical

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- lose people who won't stay; lose people at work
- may not be able to come then
- can't afford several days out

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- could have more options for attendance
- take time to read / get information between sessions
- go back to committee between sessions

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- won't have same people
- lose intensity
- lack of continuity
- harder to plan for it
- shorter time period — not 60-90 days
- close together, limit to 2 sessions

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- as long as there doesn't have to be one consensus — find areas of agreement
- consensus may be possible on “this is important” — not just it's most important
- not limited to one thing

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- by vote — top 2-3 priorities from a list of options (3 most important)
- limit options — 2 by 2 selection process

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE AGREEMENT OF THE GROUP REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE?

- would come from how group is picked
- ask for personal vote and then as a representation to the community
- need input from outside to get a true, accurate reflection of the community
- need to know who's trusted in the community — as a source of information
- open to anyone who wants to participate
- good size group — break into smaller groups
- need groups to be equally representative — urban and rural; various interest groups

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- clear understanding of what will be expected; “come ready to discuss...”
- someone to summarize information that was sent out ahead of time — to lay foundation
- be sure to use visual aids
- clearly state goals of Trans Texas to avoid confusion
- leave options open to be able to consider new things — problems, concerns
- projected future growth of area
- need to keep information to five pages per county — concise, basic, source for more information if needed
- as many visuals as possible
- legislative issues
- codes, statutes, laws
- what areas need water — why, what their needs are
- understand what the information is going to do — how it will affect what is going to happen

Trans Texas Water Program

Austin–Round Two

January 30, 1997

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- open to new ideas — since don't know background
- tried and true — scientific process
- if the group has things presented to them, they hadn't considered, may come to move, different solutions

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING OPTION?

- need to understand the background before you can identify the problem
- if don't get or consider all options out, it can negate the process
- Need to generate lots of options to make it work

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- helps to plan for future — hopefully
- history, trends, and problems and solutions give good background
- Would allow flexibility at the various steps; on-going planning

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- building consensus on what a future water vision is will be difficult
- generic concern: once it leaves the citizen's hands and goes to the technical side, the cost effectiveness becomes the private criteria — things that are difficult to measure as to the cost or benefit fall out
- difficult to quantify results when you're making progress / measure fall out

WHAT ARE SOME CHANGES TO EITHER THE PROBLEM SOLVING OR THE FUTURE SEARCH OPTION?

- put steps 1-3 from the Future Search option into the Problem Solving option, before problem statement
- state an objective with a set of criteria so that you can adapt as you go, always using the criteria and heading toward the objective — format for the eventual plan

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- same group with bonding, education and terms and agenda
- more likely to come up with a set of conclusions

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT A SINGLE SESSION?

- hard to keep people so long
- may have some people who can't make it then
- do advanced preparation to get a clear agenda

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- wider range of communicated input
- greater participation because of less time commitment
- shorter attention spans better

WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF MEETING AT MULTIPLE SESSIONS?

- have to go over things again to get people up to speed
- may not get so far

CRITERIA/FACTORS FOR DEFINING A LOCAL AREA

- geographic area in which majority of residents routinely travel / function — trade area (not necessarily community)
- by watershed
- segment of water basin / water basin kept in mind
- aquifer
- water system
- limit of 100 miles
- distance normally travel to a meeting — 20-40 minutes / 20-30 miles

HOW WOULD YOU COMBINE LOCAL AREAS

- basins
- Highland Lakes
- Fayette, Lee, Bastrop, Caldwell
- Colorado, Matagorda, Whorton
- Travis, Hays, Burnet, Blanco, San Saba, Llano

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT USING THE CONSENSUS PROCESS FOR DECISION-MAKING?

- better, so people feel there are no winners or losers
- may not be possible
- may be able to get consensus on extremes
- pick a significant percent instead of total consensus
- there are the things we can't resolve and pros and cons

HOW DO YOU KNOW THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT?

- no black eyes
- outside random sampling
- outside put in newspaper / media next day and once circulated, have a public meeting
- come up with solutions, and then see if they agree or disagree
- have local contact people / organizations — people could call to make comments or have questions
- send things out with enough time to be able to comment on them

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION?

- previous plan and its perceived problems
- locations of permitted dischargers
- look at LCRA pamphlets and information
- “drop by drop” from LCRA and history of river booklet
- oasis booklet by EUWD EAA / Barton Springs Association

OTHER THOUGHTS

- multiple single sessions
- advanced data to people to cut down on having to present information
- have a pre-preparation session to review the plan existing to see what’s good and not about it
- people come when people they know call them
- put surveys in water bills