

Texas Water Conditions Report

September 2025

Water News:

Texas is one of only a few states in the nation that has devoted a considerable amount of attention to rainwater harvesting and has enacted laws regulating the practice of collecting rainwater.

- Texas Tax Code 151.355 allows for a state sales tax exemption on rainwater harvesting equipment.
- Texas Property Code 202.007 prevents homeowner associations from banning rainwater harvesting installations.
- Texas Government Code 447.004 (2) requires rainwater harvesting system technology to be incorporated into the design of new state buildings that meet certain criteria.
- Financial Code 59.012 allows financial institutions to consider making loans for rain harvesting system technology for potable and nonpotable indoor use and landscape watering be incorporated into the design and construction of new state buildings that meet certain criteria.

The TWDB holds an annual Rain Catcher Competition. This year's Texas Rain Catcher Award Winners are:

Category	Winner
Agricultural	Dove Ridge Vineyard
Commercial	Hays City
Educational	Post Oak Savannah Groundwater Conservations District Rainwater Harvesting Grant Program
Governmental	City of Austin Rain Catcher Pilot Program
Residential	Jasek Home and Garden Rainwater Systems

For more information about the Rain Catcher Awards visit

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/innovativewater/rainwater/raincatcher/award_details.asp.

RAINFALL

In September, little rainfall [yellow and orange shading, Figure 1(a)] to no rain [red shading, Figure 1(a)] fell over the central High Plains, Low Rolling Plains, southern and eastern Trans Pecos, northern Edwards Plateau, central and western North Central, northern South Central, and East Texas climate divisions. The southern and northeastern High Plains, portions of northern Low Rolling Plains, northern and southern North Central, areas of northern and southeastern East Texas, portions of the Edwards Plateau, portions of central and northwestern Trans Pecos, Southern, southern South Central, Lower Valley, and the Upper Coast climate divisions received up to 14.07 inches of rain [light and dark blue shading, Figure 1(a)].

September 2025, was overall a very dry month for Texas. Compared to historical data from 1991–2020, most areas of the state received 0–50 percent of normal rainfall [orange shading, Figure 1(b)]. 125–200 percent of normal rainfall [green shading, Figure 1(b)] was received in the northern and southern High Plains, portions of eastern and central Edwards Plateau, central and northwestern Trans Pecos, areas of northern and southern North Central, areas of Southern, and western Upper Coast climate divisions. 200–300 percent of normal rainfall [light blue shading, Figure 1(b)] was received in northern High Plains, northern North Central, central and northwestern Trans Pecos, central Edwards Plateau, and central Southern climate divisions. 300–400 percent of normal rainfall [dark blue shading, Figure 1(b)] was received in the northern High Plains, and northwestern Trans Pecos climate divisions. 400–600 percent of normal rainfall [light purple shading, Figure 1(b)] fell in northeastern High Plains and northwestern Trans Pecos climate divisions.

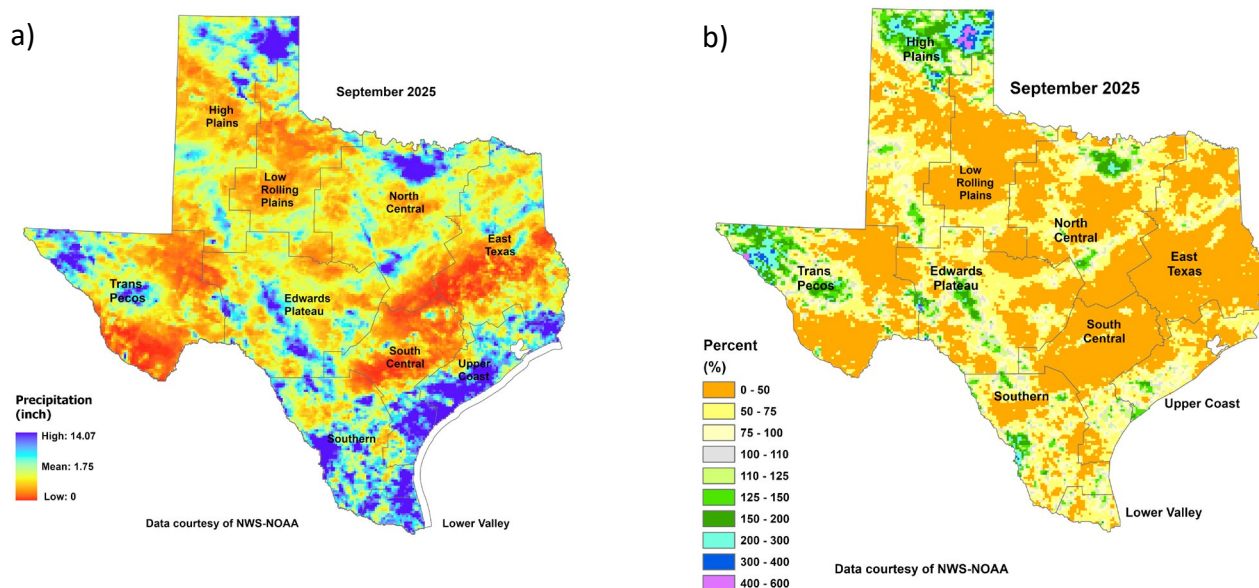


Figure 1: (a) Monthly accumulated rainfall, and (b) Percent of normal rainfall

DROUGHT

At the end of September, 60.66% of the state was in the D0 (abnormally dry) through D4 (exceptional drought) categories (**Figure 2**). This is approximately 29% higher than the end of August.

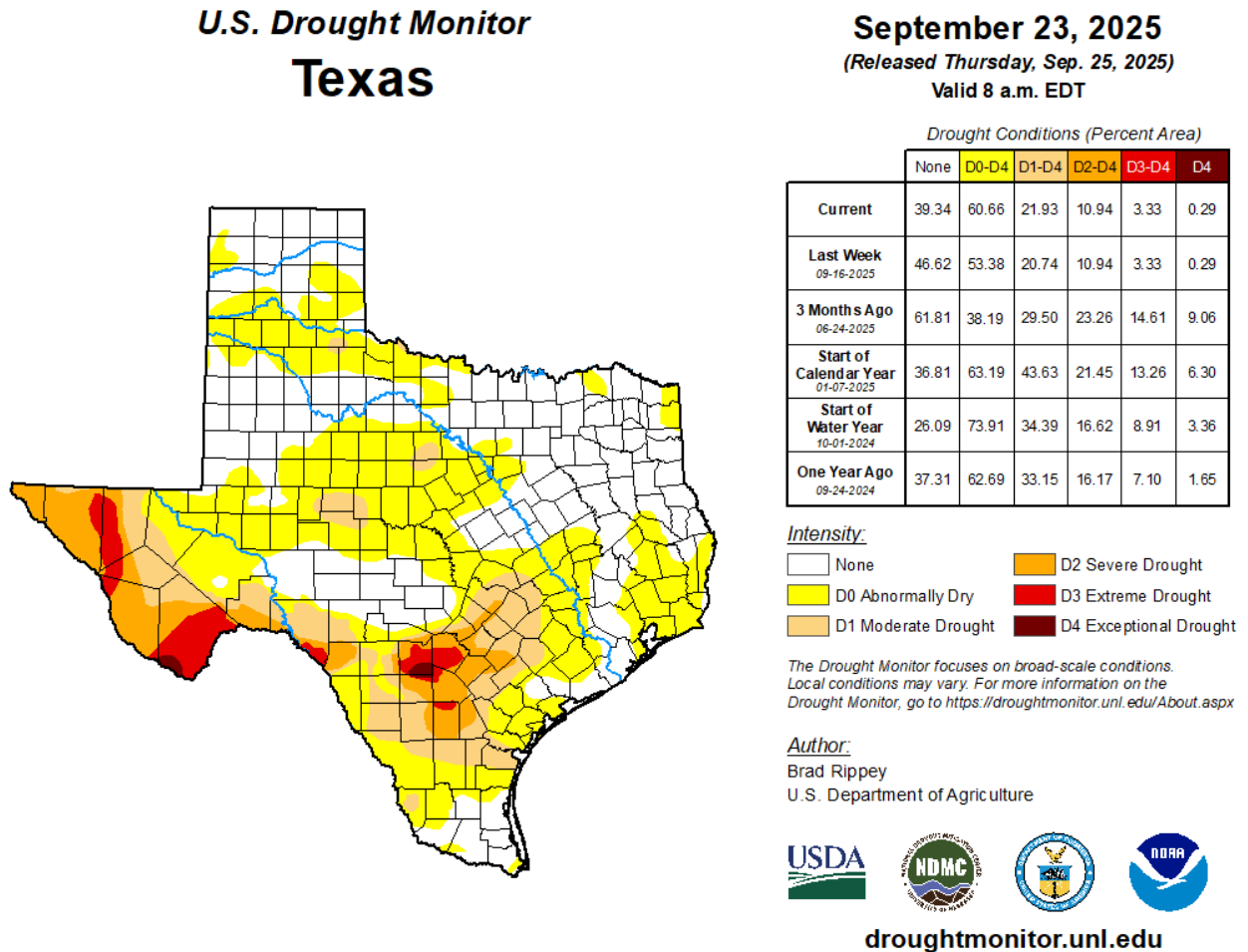


Figure 2. The percentage of land area in Texas experiencing abnormally dry conditions, and in drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor map as of September 23, 2025.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

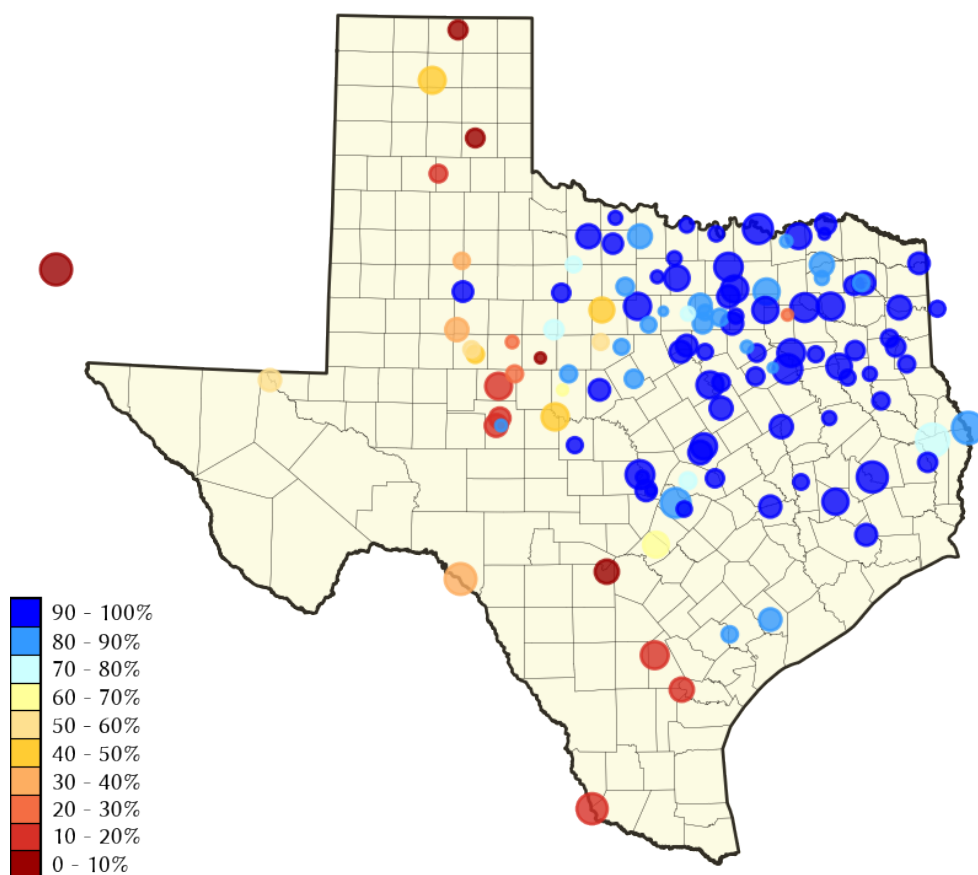


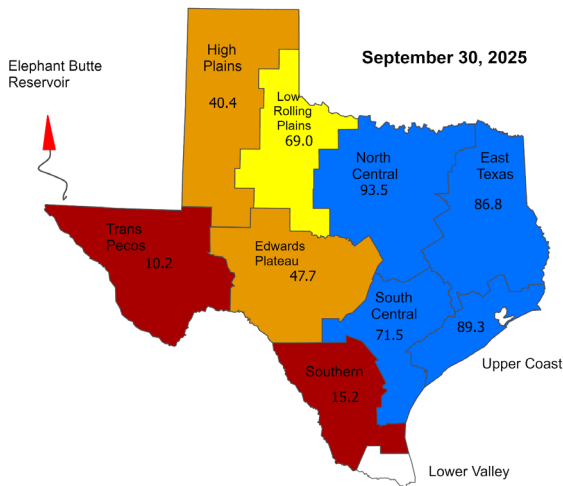
Figure 3. Reservoir conservation storage at end-September expressed as percent full (%)

Out of 120 monitored reservoirs in the state, 11 reservoirs held 100 percent conservation storage capacity, and 55 reservoirs were at or above 90 percent full this month. Fourteen reservoirs remained at or below 30 percent full: Abilene (3.6 percent full), Choke Canyon (11.5 percent full), Corpus Christi (15.2 percent full), E.V. Spence (13.7 percent full), Falcon (16.9 percent full), Greenbelt (8.6 percent full), Mackenzie (13.2 percent full), Medina Lake (5.8 percent full), New Terrell City (26.6 percent full), O.C. Fisher (16.3 percent full), Oak Creek (22.0 percent full), Palo Duro Reservoir (0.7 percent full), Sweetwater (27.4 percent full), and Twin Buttes (13.7 percent full). Elephant Butte Reservoir (New Mexico) was 3.4 percent full (Figure 3).

Reservoir conservation storage was at or above normal [Figure 4(a), blue shading] for East Texas (86.8 percent full), North Central (93.5 percent full), the Upper Coast (89.3 percent full), and South Central (71.5 percent full) climate divisions. The Low Rolling Plains (69.0 percent full), had abnormally low conservation storage [Figure 4(a), yellow shading] was moderately low [Figure 4(a), orange shading] for the High Plains (40.4 percent full) and Edwards Plateau (47.7 percent full) climate divisions. The Trans Pecos (10.2 percent full), and the Southern (15.2 percent full) climate divisions had extremely low conservation storage [Figure 4(a), dark red shading].

Combined conservation storage by river basin or sub-basin was exceptionally low [<10 percent full, red shading, Figure 4(b)] in the San Antonio river basin. The Upper-Mid Rio Grande, and Nueces river basins had extremely low conservation storage [10–20 percent full, dark red shading, Figure 4 (b)]. Severely low conservation storage [20–40 percent full, brown shading, Figure 4(b)] was seen in the Upper Colorado, and Lower Rio Grande river basins. The Canadian river basin had moderately low conservation storage [40–60 percent full, orange shading, Figure 4(b)]. The Guadalupe river basin had abnormally low conservation storage [60–70 percent full, yellow shading, Figure 4(b)]. Normal to high conservation storage [>70 percent full, blue shading, Figure 4(b)] was observed in the Upper and Lower Red, Sulphur, Cypress, Upper and Lower Sabine, Upper and Lower Trinity, Upper and Lower Brazos, Neches, Lower Colorado, Lavaca, and San Jacinto river basins.

a) Regional Reservoir Storage Index*



b) Reservoir Storage Index* (by Basin/Subbasin)



Percent Full (%)

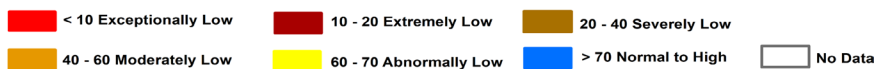


Figure 4: Reservoir Storage Index by a) climate division, and b) basin/sub-basin.

*Reservoir Storage Index is defined as the percent full of conservation storage capacity.

Percent full is calculated as the combined conservation storage of all reservoirs in a climate region or a basin/subbasin, excluding dead pool storage.

CONSERVATION STORAGE DATA FOR SELECTED MAJOR TEXAS RESERVOIRS

Name of lake or reservoir	Storage capacity	Storage at end-September 2025		Storage change from end-Aug 2025		Storage change from end-Sep 2024	
	(acre-feet)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)**	(%)
Abilene, Lake	7,900	285	3.6	-10	0.0	-280	-3.5
Alan Henry Reservoir	96,207	88,487	92.0	-2,340	-2.4	-7,720	-8.0
*Amistad Reservoir (Texas & Mexico)	3,275,532	794,681	24.3	27,543	0.8	119,020	3.6
*Amistad Reservoir (Texas)	1,813,408	643,385	35.5	12,281	0.7	154,019	8.5
Amon G Carter, Lake	19,266	18,276	94.9	-599	-3.1	388	2.0
Aquilla Lake	43,243	40,216	93.0	-1,711	-4.0	2,324	5.4
Arlington, Lake	40,157	35,126	87.5	-916	-2.3	5,435	13.5
Arrowhead, Lake	230,359	207,127	89.9	-5,919	-2.6	55,998	24.3
Athens, Lake	29,503	29,503	100.0	0	0.0	1,091	3.7
*Austin, Lake	23,972	23,360	97.4	-31	0.0	93	0.4
B A Steinhagen Lake	69,186	67,663	97.8	-1,523	-2.2	2,988	4.3
Bardwell Lake	43,856	43,233	98.6	-623	-1.4	1,489	3.4
Belton Lake	432,631	432,134	99.9	-497	0.0	16,789	3.9
Benbrook Lake	85,648	76,495	89.3	-1,823	-2.1	308	0.4
Bob Sandlin, Lake	192,417	184,845	96.1	-3,680	-1.9	-1,748	0.0
Bois d'Arc Lake	367,609	344,305	93.7	-5,625	-1.5	16,734	4.6
Bonham, Lake	11,027	8,956	81.2	-417	-3.8	500	4.5
Brady Creek Reservoir	28,808	26,475	91.9	-983	-3.4	15,618	54.2
Bridgeport, Lake	372,183	336,970	90.5	-9,570	-2.6	93,451	25.1
*Brownwood, Lake	130,868	117,929	90.1	-4,785	-3.7	-12,939	-9.9
Buchanan, Lake	866,694	827,064	95.4	-20,404	-2.4	261,185	30.1
Caddo, Lake	29,898	29,898	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canyon Lake	378,781	251,696	66.4	-4,303	-1.1	44,593	11.8
Cedar Creek Reservoir in Trinity	644,686	585,702	90.9	-24,310	-3.8	11,648	1.8
Champion Creek Reservoir	41,580	18,222	43.8	-367	0.0	-3,086	-7.4
Cherokee, Lake	40,094	40,094	100.0	0	0.0	2,045	5.1
Choke Canyon Reservoir	662,820	75,913	11.5	-3,320	0.0	-49,606	-7.5
*Cisco, Lake	29,003	14,831	51.1	-483	-1.7	-1,350	-4.7
Coleman, Lake	38,075	34,220	89.9	-840	-2.2	-3,585	-9.4
Colorado City, Lake	31,040	26,645	85.8	-1,757	-5.7	-341	-1.1
*Coleto Creek Reservoir	30,758	18,291	59.5	-573	-1.9	-5,469	-17.8
Comanche Creek Reservoir	151,250	151,250	100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Conroe, Lake	417,577	407,894	97.7	-7,697	-1.8	5,475	1.3
Corpus Christi, Lake	256,062	38,952	15.2	-5,378	-2.1	-51,620	-20.2
Crook, Lake	9,195	8,428	91.7	-236	-2.6	760	8.3
Cypress Springs, Lake	66,756	64,861	97.2	-1,024	-1.5	382	0.6
E. V. Spence Reservoir	517,272	70,737	13.7	-2,845	0.0	-20,658	-4.0
Eagle Mountain Lake	185,087	166,482	89.9	-4,585	-2.5	26,623	14.4
Elephant Butte Reservoir (Texas)	852,491	29,114	3.4	-3,241	0.0	-19,683	-2.3
Elephant Butte Reservoir (Total Storage)	1,960,900	67,394	3.4	-7,503	0.0	-45,563	-2.3
*Falcon Reservoir (Texas & Mexico)	2,646,817	308,964	11.7	21,950	0.8	-18,372	0
*Falcon Reservoir (Texas)	1,562,367	264,067	16.9	22,562	1.4	50,177	3.2
Fork Reservoir, Lake	605,061	567,935	93.9	-18,059	-3.0	8,011	1.3
Fort Phantom Hill, Lake	70,030	53,898	77.0	-1,628	-2.3	9,242	13.2
Georgetown, Lake	38,005	30,256	79.6	-4,880	-12.8	3,471	9.1
Gibbons Creek Reservoir	25,721	25,721	100.0	127	0.5	4,066	15.8
Graham, Lake	45,288	38,994	86.1	-1,810	-4.0	4,434	9.8
Granbury, Lake	132,949	126,686	95.3	-3,667	-2.8	-2,063	-1.6

CONSERVATION STORAGE DATA FOR SELECTED MAJOR TEXAS RESERVOIRS

Name of lake or reservoir	Storage capacity	Storage at end-September 2025		Storage change from end-Aug 2025		Storage change from end-Sep 2024	
	(acre-feet)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)**	(%)
<i>Continued</i>							
Granger Lake	51,822	51,250	98.9	-572	-1.1	-81	0.0
Grapevine Lake	163,064	159,086	97.6	-1,034	0.0	2,941	1.8
Greenbelt Lake	59,968	5,186	8.6	-310	0.0	-26	0.0
*Halbert, Lake	6,033	5,203	86.2	-44	0.0	495	8.2
Hords Creek Lake	8,109	4,992	61.6	-220	-2.7	1,954	24.1
Houston County Lake	17,113	16,958	99.1	-155	0.0	-39	0.0
Houston, Lake	132,318	131,747	99.6	-571	0.0	1,595	1.2
Hubbard Creek Reservoir	313,298	149,647	47.8	-6,573	-2.1	11,213	3.6
Hubert H Moss Lake	24,058	22,299	92.7	-585	-2.4	814	3.4
Inks, Lake	13,729	12,982	94.6	-63	0.0	-16	0.0
J. B. Thomas, Lake	199,931	68,061	34.0	-3,337	-1.7	-7,598	-3.8
Jacksonville, Lake	25,670	25,670	100.0	0	0.0	151	0.6
Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper)	258,723	219,016	84.7	-15,245	-5.9	-333	0.0
Joe Pool Lake	149,629	142,054	94.9	-3,739	-2.5	-6,642	-4.4
Kemp, Lake	245,307	245,307	100.0	0	0.0	2,898	1.2
Kickapoo, Lake	86,345	79,696	92.3	-2,600	-3.0	20,489	23.7
Lavon Lake	409,757	366,120	89.4	-4,947	-1.2	13,914	3.4
Leon, Lake	27,762	24,042	86.6	-930	-3.3	2,290	8.2
Lewisville Lake	563,228	540,520	96.0	15,491	2.8	16,794	3.0
Limestone, Lake	203,780	188,779	92.6	1,915	0.9	8,426	4.1
*Livingston, Lake	1,603,504	1,565,850	97.7	-21,416	-1.3	19,676	1.2
*Lost Creek Reservoir	11,950	11,702	97.9	-151	-1.3	739	6.2
Lyndon B Johnson, Lake	112,778	110,981	98.4	321	0.3	-384	0.0
Mackenzie Reservoir	46,450	6,128	13.2	-109	0.0	2,182	4.7
Marble Falls, Lake	7,597	7,203	94.8	-66	0.0	-30	0.0
Martin, Lake	75,726	70,625	93.3	-1,678	-2.2	2,359	3.1
Medina Lake	254,823	14,800	5.8	-857	0.0	7,012	2.8
Meredith, Lake	500,000	241,335	48.3	2,211	0.4	43,311	8.7
Millers Creek Reservoir	26,768	21,171	79.1	-1,063	-4.0	-2,049	-7.7
*Mineral Wells, Lake	5,273	4,703	89.2	-191	-3.6	179	3.4
Monticello, Lake	34,740	28,096	80.9	-749	-2.2	-329	0.0
Mountain Creek, Lake	22,850	22,850	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Murvaul, Lake	38,285	36,314	94.9	-980	-2.6	537	1.4
Nacogdoches, Lake	39,522	37,196	94.1	-251	0.0	579	1.5
Nasworthy	9,615	8,269	86.0	110	1.1	36	0.4
Navarro Mills Lake	49,827	48,749	97.8	-374	0.0	835	1.7
New Terrell City Lake	8,583	2,285	26.6	-95	-1.1	234	2.7
Nocona, Lake (Farmers Crk)	21,444	19,940	93.0	-535	-2.5	2,478	11.6
North Fork Buffalo Creek Reservoir	15,400	14,615	94.9	250	1.6	8,443	54.8
O' the Pines, Lake	241,363	241,363	100.0	0	0.0	-20,906	-8.7
O. C. Fisher Lake	115,742	18,834	16.3	-898	0.0	10,536	9.1
*O. H. Ivie Reservoir	554,340	275,210	49.6	-10,346	-1.9	82,557	14.9
Oak Creek Reservoir	39,210	8,632	22.0	-396	-1.0	-3,281	-8.4

CONSERVATION STORAGE DATA FOR SELECTED MAJOR TEXAS RESERVOIRS							
Name of lake or reservoir	Storage capacity	Storage at end-September 2025		Storage change from end-Aug 2025		Storage change from end-Sep 2024	
	(acre-feet)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)**	(%)
<i>Continued</i>							
Palestine, Lake	367,303	362,470	98.7	0	0.0	17,387	4.7
Palo Duro Reservoir	61,066	397	0.7	-77	0.0	-557	0.0
Palo Pinto, Lake	26,766	22,497	84.1	-1,497	-5.6	-3,489	-13.0
Pat Cleburne, Lake	26,008	24,905	95.8	-931	-3.6	1,529	5.9
*Pat Mayse Lake	113,683	107,823	94.8	-3,782	-3.3	3,076	2.7
Possum Kingdom Lake	538,139	514,719	95.6	-12,580	-2.3	6,202	1.2
Proctor Lake	54,762	47,197	86.2	-3,706	-6.8	-7,565	-13.8
Ray Hubbard, Lake	439,559	414,440	94.3	-4,231	0.0	16,172	3.7
Ray Roberts, Lake	788,167	759,297	96.3	-4,718	0.0	-10,293	-1.3
Red Bluff Reservoir	145,165	73,532	50.7	579	0.4	21,346	14.7
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	1,099,417	1,056,804	96.1	-29,923	-2.7	6,455	0.6
Sam Rayburn Reservoir	2,857,077	2,082,875	72.9	-39,716	-1.4	-672,404	-23.5
Somerville Lake	150,293	140,573	93.5	-5,919	-3.9	-109	0.0
Stamford, Lake	51,570	47,605	92.3	-2,554	-5.0	1,861	3.6
Stillhouse Hollow Lake	229,796	229,795	100.0	-1	0.0	-1	0.0
Striker, Lake	16,878	16,702	99.0	-176	-1.0	-176	-1.0
Sweetwater, Lake	12,267	3,361	27.4	-175	-1.4	-1,280	-10.4
*Sulphur Springs, Lake	17,747	14,617	82.4	-592	-3.3	-1,635	-9.2
Tawakoni, Lake	871,685	839,559	96.3	-14,135	-1.6	21,829	2.5
Texana, Lake	158,975	128,505	80.8	-11,776	-7.4	-12,633	-7.9
Texoma, Lake (Texas & Oklahoma)	2,487,601	2,467,495	99.2	-39,326	-1.6	90,209	3.6
Texoma, Lake (Texas)	1,243,801	1,233,747	99.2	-10,054	0.0	45,105	3.6
Toledo Bend Reservoir (Texas & Louisiana)	4,472,900	3,820,946	85.4	-201,902	-4.5	25,587	0.6
Toledo Bend Reservoir (Texas)	2,236,450	1,908,423	85.3	-100,951	-4.5	12,793	0.6
Travis, Lake	1,098,044	928,685	84.6	-35,459	-3.2	418,271	38.1
Twin Buttes Reservoir	182,454	24,988	13.7	-1,869	-1.0	7,275	4.0
Tyler, Lake	72,073	67,785	94.1	-2,236	-3.1	-362	0.0
Waco, Lake	188,891	187,122	99.1	-505	0.0	5,424	2.9
Waxahachie, Lake	11,060	9,813	88.7	-548	-5.0	1,552	14.0
Weatherford, Lake	17,812	12,796	71.8	-641	-3.6	-1,246	-7.0
White River Lake	31,846	10,941	34.4	-453	-1.4	4,021	12.6
Whitney, Lake	564,808	550,815	97.5	-10,521	-1.9	-9,367	-1.7
Worth, Lake	24,419	20,589	84.3	-1,126	-4.6	6,449	26.4
Wright Patman Lake	122,593	122,593	100.0	0	0.0	-108,903	-88.8
STATEWIDE TOTAL							
STATEWIDE TOTAL	32,231,546	23,782,807	73.8	-478,544	-1.5	609,869	1.9

*Total volume below elevation of conservation pool top is used as the conservation storage capacity, because the dead pool storage is unknown.

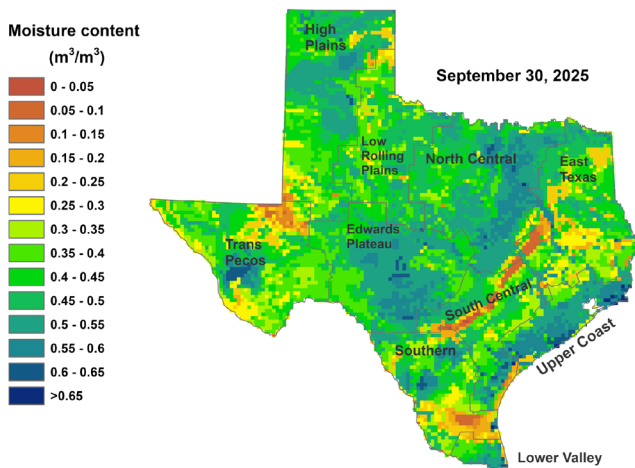
**Monthly and yearly changes do not include reservoirs that did not have data in the last month or last year, respectively.

SOIL MOISTURE

At the end of September 2025, root zone soil moisture was low [yellow, orange shading, Figure 5(a)] in areas of northeastern Trans Pecos, northeastern High Plains, areas of the Low Rolling Plains, southern and an area of northwestern Southern, portions of northern and the southern border of South Central, and East Texas climate divisions. Average soil moisture [green shading, Figure 5(a)] was seen in portions of all climate divisions. High soil moisture [blue shading, Figure 5(a)] was seen in the central and northern High Plains, southern Low Rolling Plains, central Trans Pecos, eastern North Central, Edwards Plateau, southern South Central, northern Southern, and the Upper Coast climate divisions.

Compared to conditions at the end of August 2025, soil moisture increased [blue shading in Figure 5(b)] in the northern High Plains, portions of eastern Low Rolling Plains, areas of the Trans Pecos, southern Edwards Plateau, western North Central, Southern, South Central, Lower Valley, and western Upper Coast climate divisions. Soil moisture decreased [red shading in Figure 5(b)] in the southern High Plains, Low Rolling Plains, eastern Trans Pecos, northern Edwards Aquifer, eastern North Central, East Texas, northeastern South Central, the eastern Upper Coast climate divisions.

a)



Data from NASA Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Level 4 - Model - Value Added Version 8.
Soil moisture content is shown as volume of water per unit volume of bulk soil. Root zone: 0 to 1 meter depth.

b)

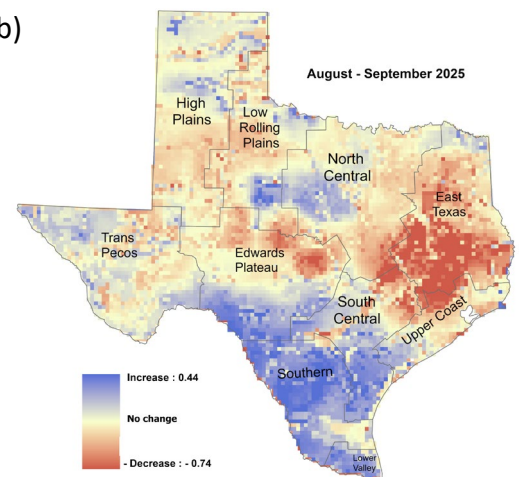


Figure 5: (a) Root zone soil moisture conditions in September 2025 and (b) the difference in root zone soil moisture between end-August 2025 and end September 2025.

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Normal streamflow (25–75th percentile, green shading, Figure 6) was recorded in portions of the Canadian, Red, Brazos, Cypress, Sabine, Sulphur, Neches, Pecos (Delaware watershed), Colorado, Nueces, San Jacinto-Brazos, San Antonio, and Nueces-Rio Grande (San Fernando watershed), Lavaca- Guadalupe, Neches-Trinity, Colorado-Lavaca, and San Antonio-Nueces (Aransas Bay watershed) river basins this month.

Above normal streamflow (76–90th percentile, light blue shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Canadian (Middle Canadian-Spring watershed), Lower Brazos (Cowhouse and Bosque watersheds), Trinity (East Fork Trinity watershed), Cypress (Caddo Lake Watershed), Upper Neches, and Pecos (Independence watershed) river basins.

Much above normal (> 90th percentile, dark blue shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Upper Colorado (Brady watershed), and Cypress (Little Cyprus watershed) river basins.

Below normal streamflow (10–24th percentile, orange shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Upper Red (Lower Prairie Dog Fork Red, Groesbeck-Sandy, and Blue China watersheds), Lower Red, Pecos, San Antonio (Medina watershed), Upper Colorado, Lower Colorado (Lower Colorado-Cummins and Austin-Travis Lakes watersheds), Upper Brazos, Lower Brazos (Yegua watershed), Nueces, Nueces Rio Grande, San Antonio-Nueces, and Trinity-San Jacinto river basins.

Much below normal streamflow (<10th percentile, dark red shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Upper Colorado (Middle Colorado Elm and Pecan Bayou watersheds), Lower Pecos (Red Bluff Reservoir and Coyanosa-Hackberry Draws watersheds), Lower Colorado, Lower Brazos (San Bernard watershed), Middle and Lower Nueces, and Nueces-Rio Grande (South Corpus Christi Bay watershed) river basins.

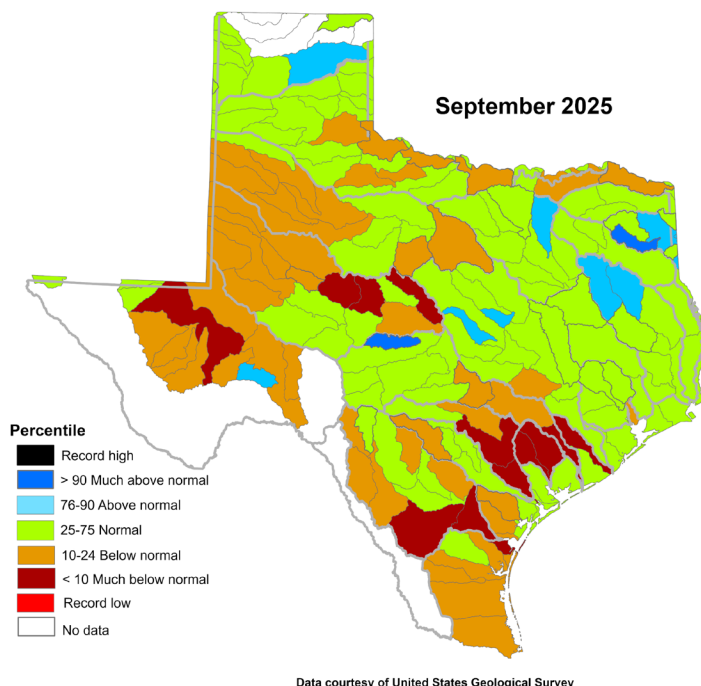
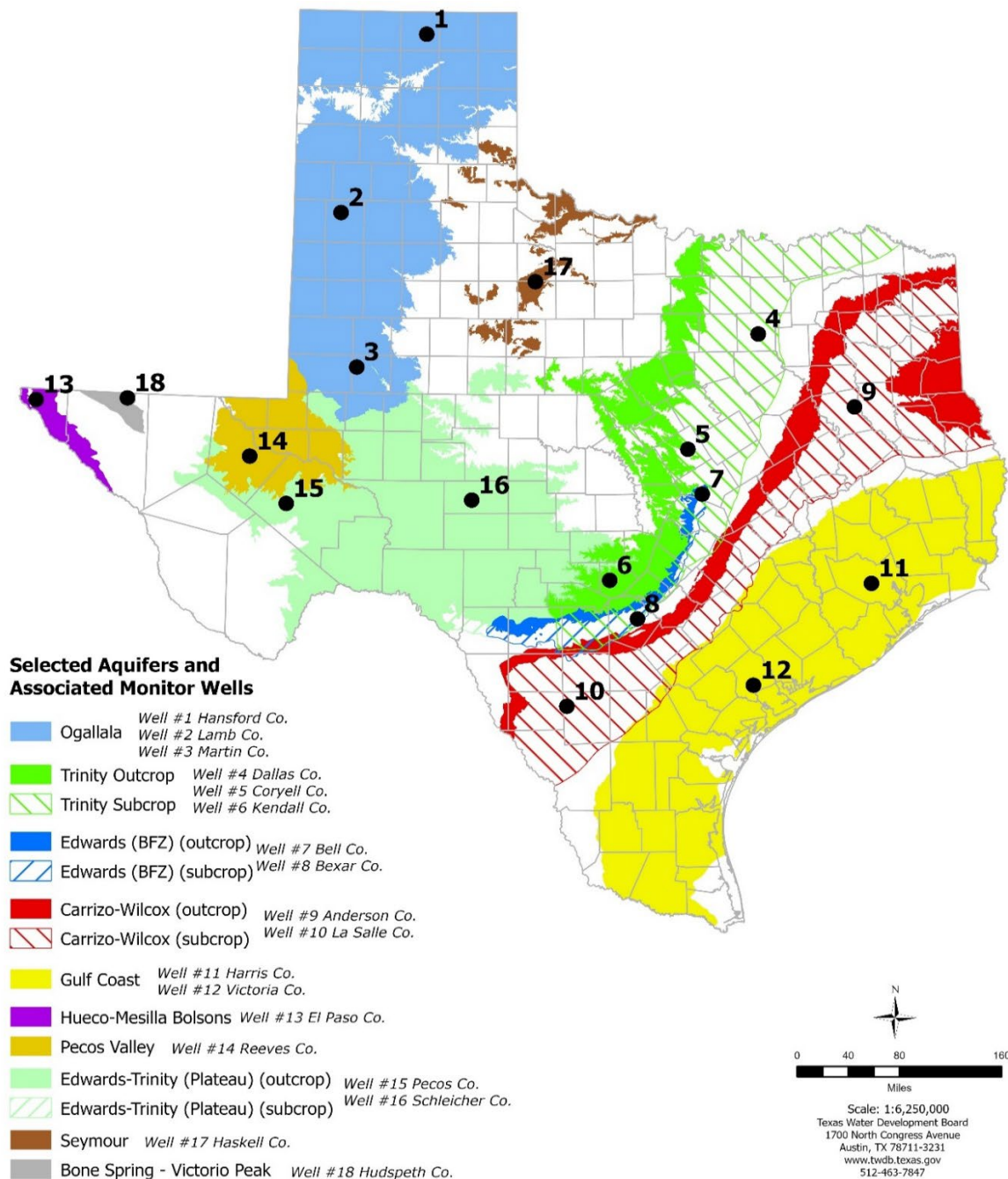


Figure 6: Runoff percentiles by the U.S. Geological Survey's Hydrologic Unit Code

RECORDER WELL NETWORK AND WATER DATA FOR TEXAS

The TWDB, in partnership with its cooperators, continues to install and monitor automatic water level recorders in monitoring wells throughout the state. An automatic groundwater level recorder well, or recorder well, refers to a water well installed with water level recording equipment, a datalogger, and satellite or cellular transmitter. The selection and distribution of the 18 wells shown in this report are based on several considerations: key areas of drawdown and recovery, areas where local conditions are affected by recurring pumping cycles or seasonal activities, wells with a means of triggering drought conditions, and site availability. The spatial distribution of recorder wells attempts to capture broader conditions and trends representative of each aquifer while also highlighting areas of particular interest. The hydrographs provided in this report show a five-year history. For more information and to view full periods of record for available hydrographs, please visit [Water Data for Texas](http://www.twdb.texas.gov/WaterDataforTexas).



* Well numbers used in this publication on the aquifer map to indicate the monitoring well locations (numbers 1 to 18) are different than the TWDB's seven-digit state well number.

SEPTEMBER 2025 GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN MONITORING WELLS

Water level measurements were available for 16 key monitoring wells in the state. Water levels rose in seven monitoring wells since the beginning of September, with an increase of 0.12 feet in the Coryell County Trinity Aquifer well (#5 on map) to 3.33 feet in the Reeves County Pecos Valley Aquifer well (#14 on map). Water levels declined in nine monitoring wells, ranging from a decline of -0.02 feet in the Hansford County Ogallala Aquifer well (#1 on map) to -6.66 feet in the La Salle County Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer well (#10 on map). The J-17 well (#8 on map) in San Antonio recorded a water level of 102.48 feet below land surface or 628.52 feet above mean sea level. Edwards Aquifer Authority Stage 4 permit reductions remain in effect as a result of well J-17 water levels and area spring flow levels.

Monitoring Well	September (depth to water, feet)	August (depth to water, feet)	Month Change	Year Change	Historical Change*	First Measured (year)
(1) Hansford 0354301	166.74	166.72	-0.02	-1.03	-96.62	1951
(2) Lamb 1053602	155.92	155.89	-0.03	-0.66	-127.75	1951
(3) Martin 2739903	144.48	144.68	0.20	0.67	-39.59	1964
(4) Dallas 3319101**	NA	504.06	NA	NA	-282.06	1954
(5) Coryell 4035404	550.82	550.94	0.12	-3.87	-258.82	1955
(6) Kendall 6802609	157.26	157.41	0.15	17.49	-97.26	1975
(7) Bell 5804816***	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2.07	2008
(8) Bexar 6837203	102.48	102.25	-0.23	-1.08	-55.84	1932
(9) Anderson 3813106	241.26	240.46	-0.80	-1.05	-96.26	1965
(10) La Salle 7738103	544.94	538.28	-6.66	-8.90	-291.87	2003
(11) Harris 6514409	197.80	196.98	-0.82	-0.04	-62.30	1947
(12) Victoria 8017502	33.88	34.13	0.25	0.48	0.12	1958
(13) El Paso 4913301	300.45	298.99	-1.46	-3.50	-68.55	1964
(14) Reeves 4644501	150.26	153.59	3.33	5.36	-58.17	1952
(15) Pecos 5216802	218.12	216.15	-1.97	6.31	28.76	1976
(16) Schleicher 5512134	316.95	319.48	2.53	4.30	-15.05	2003
(17) Haskell 2135748	46.21	46.07	-0.14	0.86	-3.21	2002
(18) Hudspeth 4807516	152.07	153.46	1.39	6.55	-48.15	1966

* Change since the original measurement taken on the date indicated in the last column.

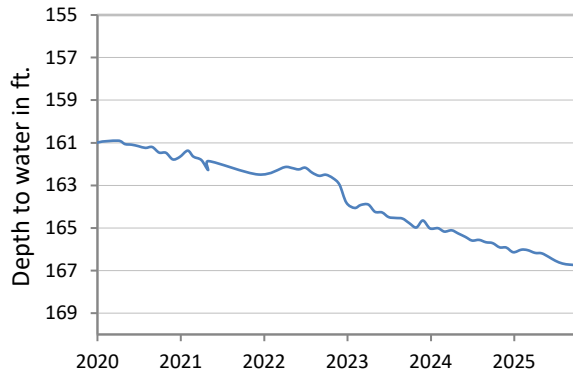
** Equipment was pulled from State Well #33-19-101 in August 2025 due to ongoing construction in the area. The historical change shown is based off the most recent water level records from August 2025.

***Data are not available for State Well #58-04-816 due to data collection issues. The historical change shown is based off the most recent water level records from May 2025.

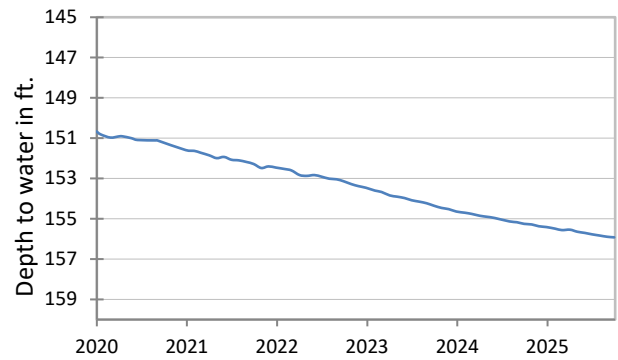
NA (not available). All data are provisional and subject to revision.

SEPTEMBER 2025 MONITORING WELL HYDROGRAPHS

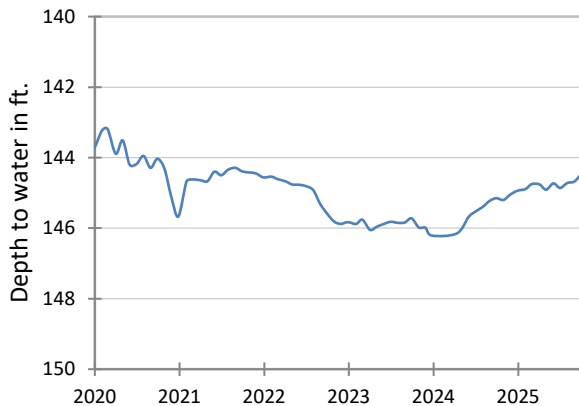
(1) State Well [#03-54-301](#)
Near Spearman, Hansford County
Ogallala Aquifer



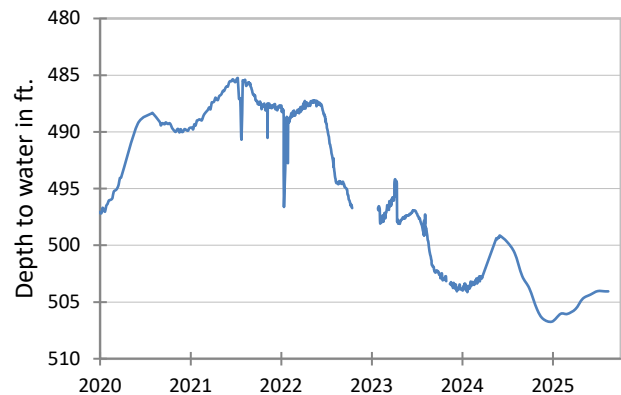
(2) State Well [#10-53-602](#)
Near Earth, Lamb County
Ogallala Aquifer



(3) State Well [#27-39-903](#)
Northwest Martin County
Ogallala Aquifer



***(4) State Well [#33-19-101](#)**
Southeast Dallas, Dallas County
Twin Mountains Formation-Trinity Aquifer

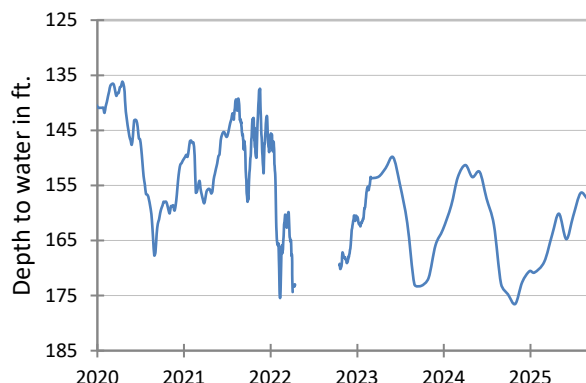


*September 2025 data for State Well #33-19-101 are not available due to data collection issues.

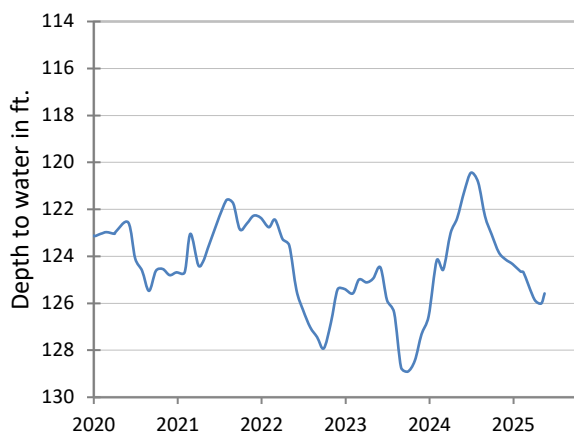
(5) State Well [#40-35-404](#)
Gatesville, Coryell County
Hosston Formation-Trinity Aquifer



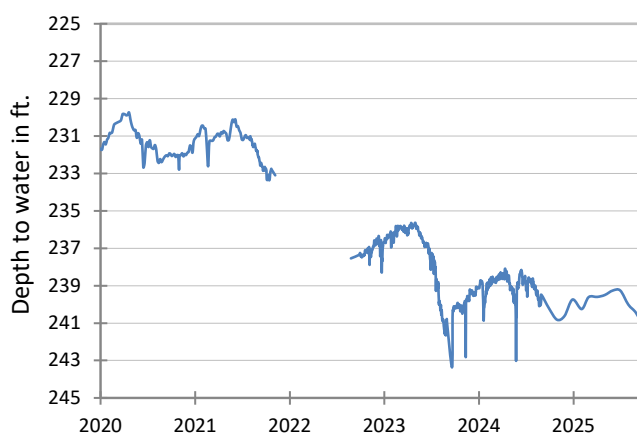
(6) State Well [#68-02-609](#)
Waring, Kendall County
Travis Peak Formation-Trinity Aquifer



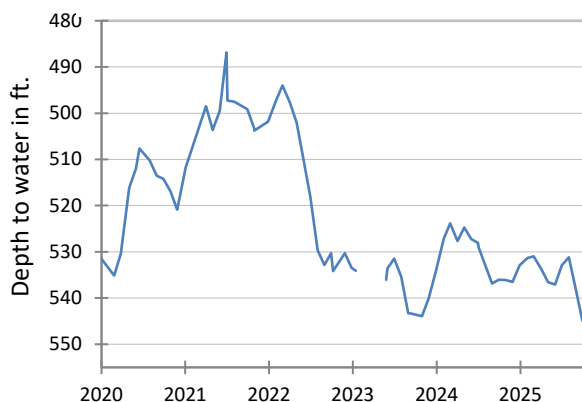
***(7) State Well [#58-04-816](#)**
Near Salado, Bell County
Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer



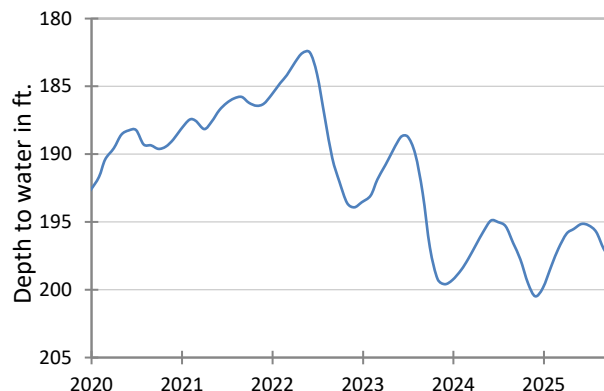
(9) State Well [#38-13-106](#)
Neches, Anderson County
Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer



(10) State Well [#77-38-103](#)
Near Cotulla, La Salle County
Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer

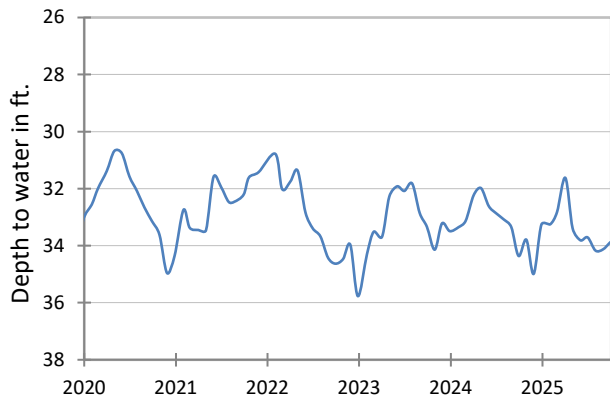


(11) State Well [#65-14-409](#)
North Houston, Harris County
Evangeline Formation-Gulf Coast Aquifer

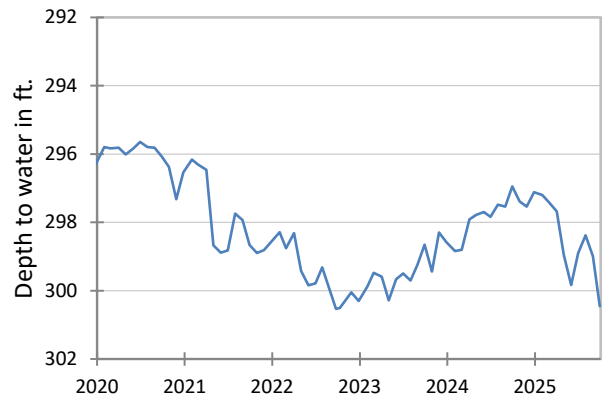


*June through September 2025 data for State Well #58-04-816 are not available due to data collection issues.

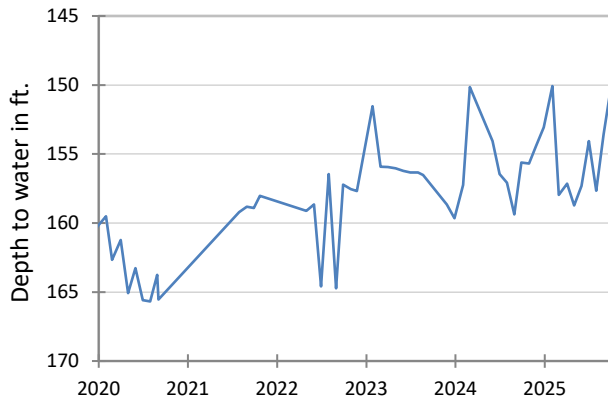
(12) State Well [#80-17-502](#)
Near Bloomington, Victoria County
Lissie Formation-Gulf Coast Aquifer



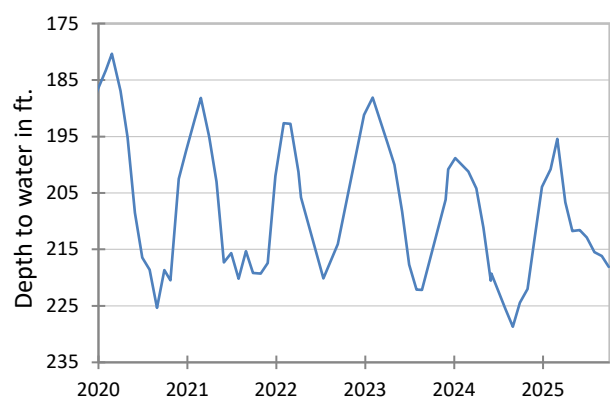
(13) State Well [#49-13-301](#)
El Paso, El Paso County
Hueco-Mesilla Bolsons Aquifer



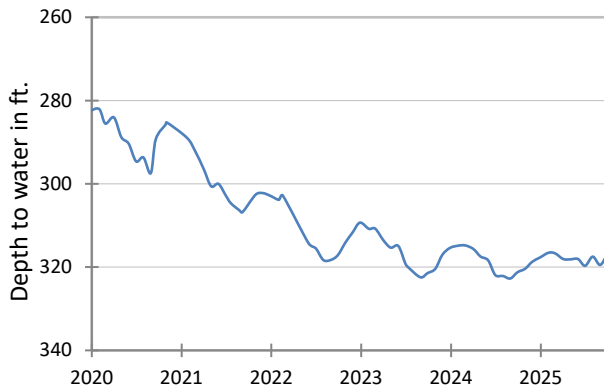
(14) State Well [#46-44-501](#)
Near Pecos, Reeves County
Pecos Valley Aquifer



(15) State Well [#52-16-802](#)
Fort Stockton, Pecos County
Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer



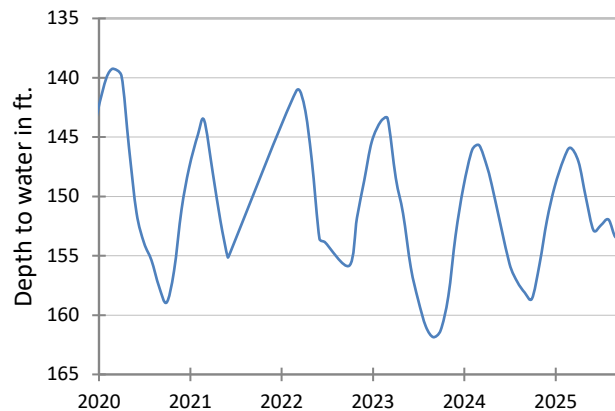
(16) State Well [#55-12-134](#)
Eldorado, Schleicher County
Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer



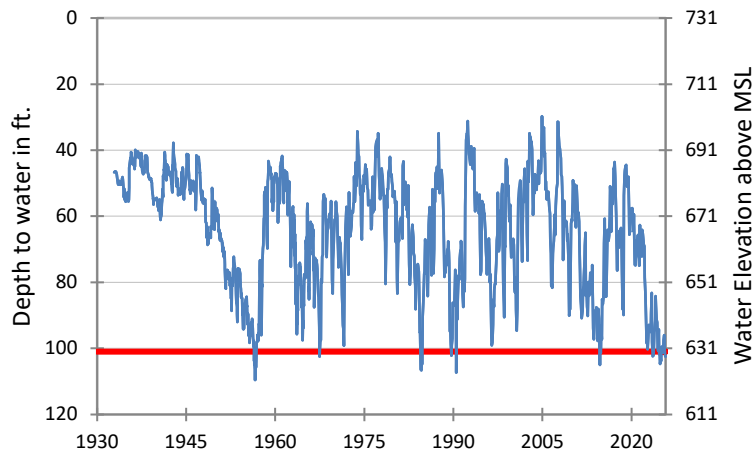
(17) State Well [#21-35-748](#)
Near O'Brien, Haskell County
Seymour Aquifer



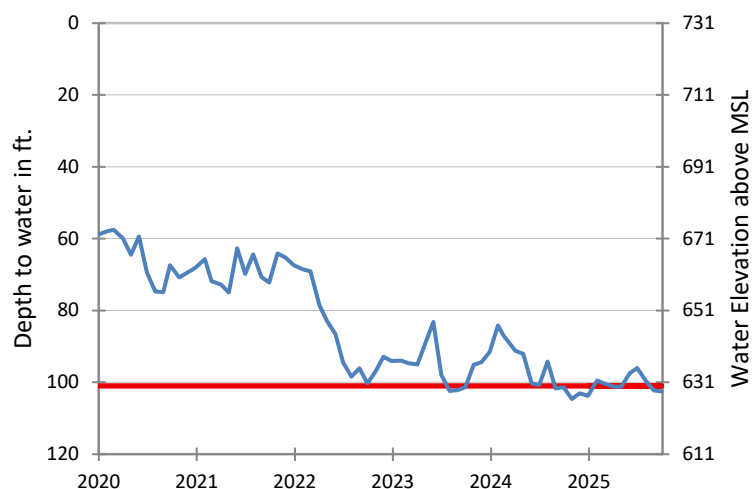
**(18) State Well [#48-07-516](#)
Dell City, Hudspeth County
Bone Spring-Victorio Peak Aquifer**



**(8) State Well [#68-37-203 \(J-17\)](#)
San Antonio, Bexar County
Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer**



The late September water level measurement in this Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer well, located at an elevation of 731 feet above mean sea level, was 102.48 feet below land surface, or 628.52 feet above mean sea level. This was 0.23 feet below last month's measurement, 1.08 feet below last year's measurement, and 55.84 feet below the initial measurement recorded in 1932.



Water levels below the red line indicate periods in which Edwards Aquifer Authority Stage 4 drought restrictions are in effect. On August 12, 2025, the Edwards Aquifer Authority declared an increase to Stage 4 permit reductions which remain in effect as a result of well J-17 water levels and area spring flow levels.