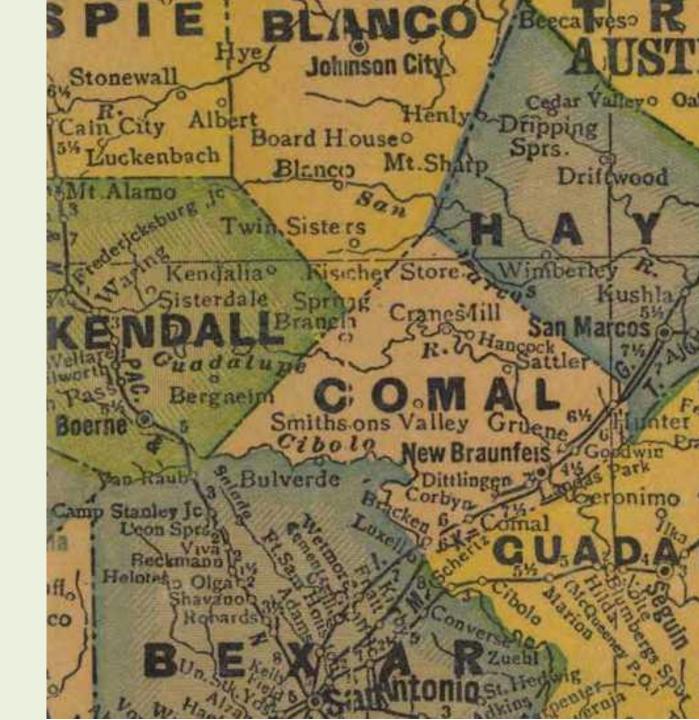
Local Control Options for Hill Country Counties

Jensie Madden League of Women Voters of the Comal Area

Annalisa Peace Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance

June 5, 2018



The beauty and water resources of the Texas Hill Country are what drew our ancestors, and us, to make this our home. A REAL AND hil country FOREVER

> by JOHN GRAVES, SUZY BANKS, and KINKY FRIEDMAN

> > School Finance For Dummies

David Koresh Will Be Resurrected Any Day Now

The Woman Who Ratted Out Enron A poll taken in the 1990's by Texas Monthly found that 80% of Texans want to retire to the Hill Country.

We are literally loving the Hill Country to death.



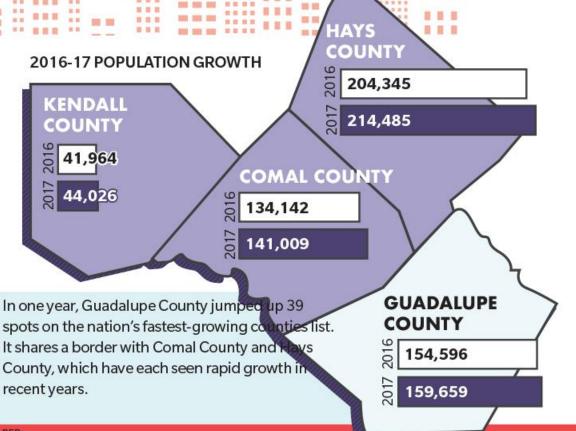
Mowing Bluebonnets by Mike Pogue

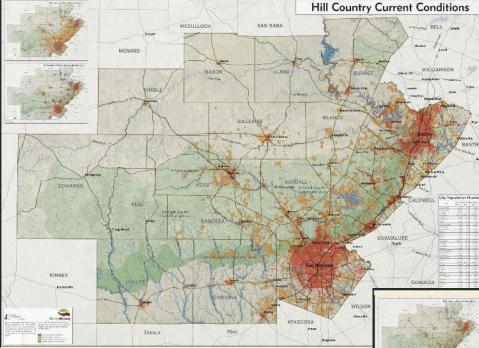


OBSERVING TRENDS IN THE NATION'S FASTEST G R O W I N G C O U N T I E S by rachel nelson

Three-fifths of the nation's fastest growing counties with a population of 10,000 or more fall in a close proximity within Central Texas.

Falls Church City, Virginia COMAL COUNTY, TEXAS Wasatch County, Utah HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS Walton County, Florida Tooele County, Utah Morgan County, Utah Morgan County, Georgia Osceola County, Florida GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS





Rural Development



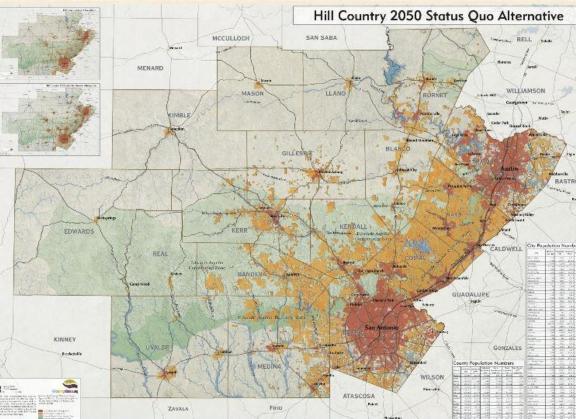
Municipal Development

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone

Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone

Maps courtesy of Hill Country Alliance

These maps demonstrate the status of developed lands in the Hill Country in 2007 versus projected development in 2050 if county and municipal density levels continue at 2007 levels.



- Rapid regional population and urban growth predicted to continue.
- Multiple jurisdictions with no coherent plan or vision for the region
- Publicly funded infrastructure projects that encourage growth in sensitive areas
- no land use powers in unincorporated areas

"Government, private corporations and citizens must act promptly to direct urban development away from the aquifer through control of infrastructure investment...." and "Restrict impervious cover to levels that will sustain existing water quality."

http://www.aquiferalliance.net/Library/GEAAPublications/Edwards_Aquifer_Protection_Plan.pdf

Flash Flood Alley

The Central Texas Hill Country is the most flash flood-prone area of North America.

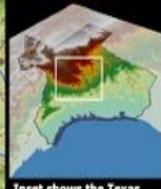




Temple

Austin

San Marcos New Braunfels San Antonio



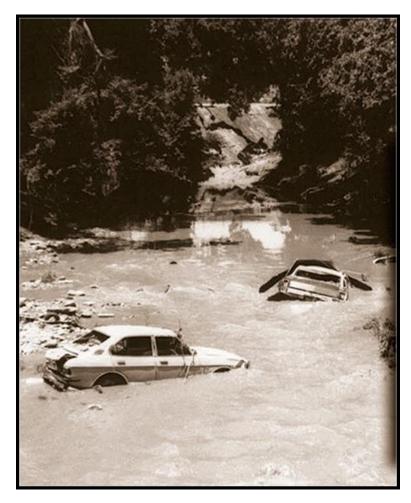
Inset shows the Texas Hill Country

Current Developments Are Usually Not Designed To Maximize Water Infiltration into A Karst Landscape



Since 1996, flash floods have claimed 198 lives in Texas. (National Weather Service)

Current regulatory measures are inadequate: Increased Impervious cover on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone increases storm water flows, erosion, and flooding, requiring cities to spend billions of dollars for storm water management projects to mitigate downstream flooding



Regulations permit extensive site modification thus altering the hydrologic regime



- Sand filter is prevalent BMP across the Edwards/Trinity region
- Edwards Rules treat storm water as a pollutant

On the Edwards Recharge Zone:

- Up to 85% impervious cover allowed in San Antonio
- Up to 100% impervious cover allowed under State Law

Preserving Caves and Recharge Features

Impervious Cover Limits for the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone are the best strategy we have to preserve Caves

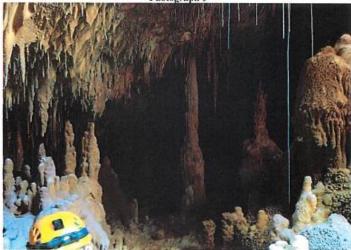
Other strategies include protections for endangered karst species.

Effective Habitat Conservations Plans are needed.



e Ridge at Lookout Canyon Phase II PUD





Photograph 2

DTOGRAPHS



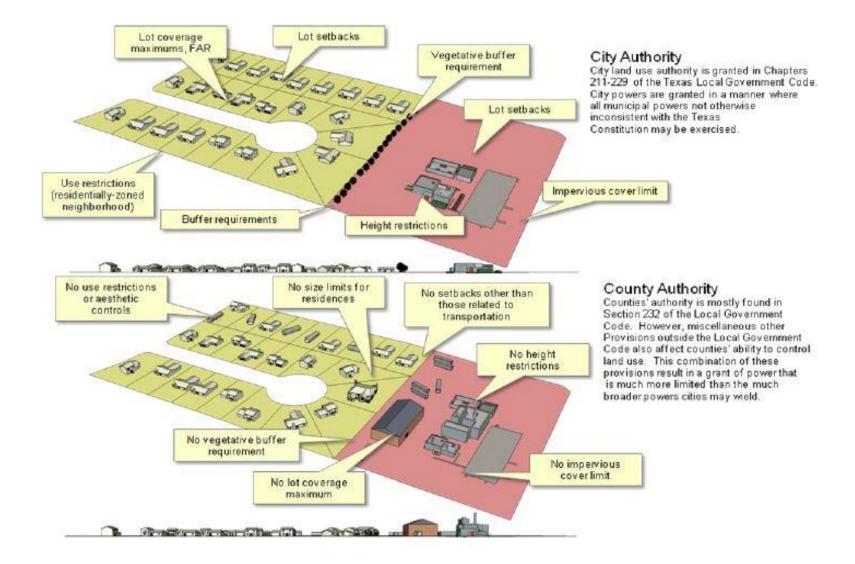
Incompatible land uses...

Martin Marietta Quarry next to San Antonio Ranch



Infill development is occurring within drainage areas on the Edwards Recharge Zone.

Comal County does require planning for appropriate drainage in their subdivision platting requirements.



Many of the problems we've just seen are addressed within cities through zoning and municipal ordinances.

In Texas, counties have very limited authority.

- Counties lack the authority to manage stormwater and control flooding at the local level
- Without any mechanism to require that new developments pay for themselves, all citizens pay for new infrastructure to accommodate growth
- Counties cannot preserve the health, safety, and quality of life for their citizens by prohibiting incompatible land uses
- Counties are not given the tools to protect critical watersheds that replenish local karst aquifers, which are exceptionally vulnerable to pollution
- Counties are not given adequate tools to set minimum standards for water and wastewater infrastructure and emergency services

Past Legislative Attempts

 $2005 \,\, \text{79th Session}$

- <u>SB 142</u> (Wentworth)
- <u>HB 477</u> (Casteel)

2007 80th Session

• <u>HB 3447</u> (Rose, Howard, Hildebran)

2009 81st Session

• <u>HB 3265</u> (Rose, Doug Miller, Gallego)

Why would this time be different?



What could new legislation include?

• A list of possible tools that a Commissioners' Court might choose to have

These additional powers would be helpful in Texas' fastest growing counties:

- The ability to set standards for water or wastewater systems
- The ability to require minimum fire suppression systems
- The ability to require improvements to streets and roads
- The ability to require a minimum amount of open space or imposing a limit on the amount of impervious cover for aquifer recharge and stormwater management
- The ability to require vegetative buffers or adopt other measures to minimize conflict between incompatible land uses
- The ability to assess impact fees that can pay for new infrastructure required to serve new developments
- A requirement that a Commissioners' Court must place any proposed new powers on a ballot for county residents to vote.
- No new powers would accrue to a county without county citizen approval.

What needs to happen?

- Resolutions from Commissioners' Courts throughout the Hill Country
- Commitment from local legislators to sponsor the legislation
- A bill drafted by Texas Senators and Representatives to be filed in January 2019
- Bill gets assigned a committee
- If the committee hears it then they vote on it
- If it gets voted out of committee then it is eligible to be voted on by the State Representatives
- If the bill is voted on and passes, it then goes to the Senate
- the Senate can make changes, or keep it the same
- If the bill passes in the senate it then goes back to the house for final approval
- If the house agrees with the changes (if the Senate makes any) OR if the Senate doesn't change anything the house votes and the bill passes
- Then the Governor has the option to sign the bill into law or veto it

Or

If it is determined that the bill is Local and Uncontested :

- Bill gets assigned a committee
- If the committee hears it then they vote on it
- If it passes it then goes to the governor, who can sign it into law or veto it

CITIZEN CALL TO ACTION!

- Political action by YOU the Citizen involves consistent and persistent contact with your elected officials.
- Contact your Commissioners' Courts throughout the Hill Country
 - Ask them to develop and adopt 'local options' Resolutions to protect unincorporated areas of the County.
- These Resolutions will need to be submitted to the State Representative and Senator from which Bills can be drafted
- Contact your State Representative and Senator
 - Ask them to commit to sponsor the 'local option' Resolution coming from your County.
 - Be explicit as to why this is important to you as a constituent.
- Coordinating groups in each county need to be established for effective advocacy. Resolutions from local Commissioners' Courts affirming their desire for additional tools to manage growth will be used in advocating for a bill in Austin.
- Contact any of the three organizers on slide 21 to participate in a citizen coordinating group.

For more information about the Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance visit <u>www.AquiferAlliance.org</u> You may Annalisa Peace: 210-320-6294 <u>annalisa@aquiferalliance.org</u>

For more background information on this issue from the League of Women Voters of the Comal Area visit : <u>www.LWVComal.org/studies</u> You may contact Jensie Madden: 830-935-3360 / <u>j-dmadden@att.net</u>

For more information about Preserve our Hill Country Environment (501c4 status pending. DBA: <u>Stop3009VulcanQuarry.com</u>) You may contact Sabrina Houser Amaya <u>stop3009vulcanquarry@gmail.com</u> or 830/456-2787

To stay involved, sign up for action alerts at: <u>https://aquiferalliance.org/sign-up-for-action-alerts/</u>