



# Determination of Groundwater Withdrawal and Subsidence in Fort Bend County – 2020

by  
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Fort Bend Subsidence District Report 2021-01

Fort Bend Subsidence District  
Richmond, TX  
2021



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**MICHAEL J. TURCO**  
*GENERAL MANAGER*

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The Fort Bend Subsidence District (District) has been monitoring water use, groundwater levels, and subsidence in Fort Bend, and adjacent counties since 1989. Subsidence, the lowering of land-surface elevation, is caused by the depressurization of our aquifers due to wide-spread use of groundwater as a primary water source. The mission of the District is to cease on-going subsidence and prevent the occurrence of future subsidence. As part of this effort, it is important for the District to provide consistent, high-quality information to the public regarding groundwater use, aquifer water-levels, and subsidence.

The information contained within this report is the compilation of the largest multi-agency effort in the State of Texas that leverages the resources of both the Fort Bend and Harris-Galveston Subsidence Districts with the City of Houston, the Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District, the Brazoria County Groundwater Conservation District, and the United States Geological Survey. This year alone, local, county, regional, and federal partnerships will publish the 31st volume of this important data compilation. This report is intended to exceed the requirements of section [8834.104](#) of the District's enabling legislation.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Fort Bend Subsidence District, I would like to thank you for your interest in the District. We look forward to continuing to provide timely, accurate, high-quality data and research to inform the District's Regulatory Planning and water planning throughout the region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael J. Turco". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Michael J. Turco  
General Manager

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## Acknowledgements

The compilation of the data and analysis contained within this report would not be possible without the concerted effort of many that contributed to the 2020 Annual Groundwater Report. The authors would like to thank the staff of the Fort Bend Subsidence District for their diligent field work in collecting and verifying GPS and water use information, Wanda Sebesta and Brian Ladd (Fort Bend Subsidence District) for their processing and validation of water use data; Dr. Guoquan Wang (University of Houston) and his students for processing and archival of all of the raw GPS data, Joseph Turco (Northeastern University) for the development of computer scripts to aid in the interpretation and visualization of the GPS data; and the permittees, staff, and owners of the over 1,500 permitted wells in the District that submitted detailed water use information contained in this report.

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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Public Hearing Notice was posted on:	April 5, 2021
Draft Presentation Posted on District Website on:	April 26, 2021
Public Hearing held on:	April 29, 2021
Hearing Examiner:	Ms. Helen Truscott
Hearing Record held open for public comment until:	May 6, 2021
Approved by the Board of Directors:	May 26, 2021

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## Conversions Factors and Datum

	<b>Multiply</b>	<b>By</b>	<b>To obtain</b>
	inch (in)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
	mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
	square mile (mi <sup>2</sup> )	2.590	square kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> )
	gallon (gal)	3.785	liter (L)
	million gallons per day (MGD)	3785.41	cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )
	million gallons per day (MGD)	3.0688	acre-feet (acre-ft)

## List of Acronyms

BCGCD	Brazoria County Groundwater Conservation District
CORS	Continuously operating reference station
FBSD	Fort Bend Subsidence District
GNSS	Global navigation satellite system
GPS	Global positioning system
GRP	Groundwater reduction plan
HGSD	Harris-Galveston Subsidence District
LSGCD	Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District
MGD	Million gallons per day
NGS	National Geodetic Survey
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
PAM	Periodically measured GPS station
POR	Period of record
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
UH	University of Houston
USGS	United States Geological Survey

## Executive Summary

Groundwater was the primary source of water for the municipal, agricultural, and industrial users over the last century. Rapid increase in population in the 1950s due to the expansion of the industrial complex in the Houston Ship Channel area led to a dramatic increase in water demand and groundwater withdrawal. The reliance on groundwater and subsequent subsidence that was caused by its regional development resulted in the creation of the Harris-Galveston Subsidence District (HGSD) in 1975 and the Fort Bend Subsidence District (District) in 1989. The District's mission is to regulate the use of groundwater in Fort Bend County, to cease ongoing and prevent future subsidence that can lead to infrastructure damage and contribute to flooding.

This report comprises the 31st Annual Groundwater Report for the District. Pursuant to District Resolution No. 2021-437 passed on February 24, 2021, the Board of Directors held a public hearing at 11:00 a.m. on April 29, 2021. This report provides an overview of the information presented during the Public Hearing, including climatic conditions, groundwater use, groundwater levels and measured subsidence within the District through December 31, 2020.

## Climate

Annual variations in precipitation can significantly impact the total water demand in the District. Groundwater use patterns fluctuate during periods of climatic variation, which results in changes in aquifer water-levels and potentially in subsidence rates. During periods of excessive rainfall, total water demand can decline; conversely, during periods of drought, water use can increase resulting in declining water-levels in the aquifer and increased rates of subsidence. The 2020 calendar year started out with normal to below normal rainfall accumulations, followed by Tropical Storm Beta that resulted in heavy rainfall across Fort Bend, Galveston, and Harris counties flooding roadways, bayous, and creeks in September. Towards the end of the year, rainfall accumulations averaged below normal. Overall, rainfall totals in 2020 were below normal for the majority of the District.

## Water Use

Since 1989, water users in the District have been working to change their source water from primarily groundwater to alternative sources of water that will not contribute to subsidence, primarily treated surface water. The percent of total water demand sourced from groundwater has dropped from about 60 percent in 1990 to about 49 percent in 2020. The three primary water uses in the District are public supply, industrial, and irrigation. Public supply groundwater use remains the largest single use category at 61.1 million gallons per day (MGD), a two percent increase from 2019, and accounts for 76 percent of groundwater used in the District. Since the last regulatory conversion milestone in 2014, public supply and industrial uses are generally unchanged, whereas irrigation uses have decreased by about 23 percent.

The District's Regulatory Plan requires permittees to convert to alternative water supplies in order to reduce their reliance on groundwater sources. The primary alternative water supply used in our region is surface water sourced from three river basins, the Brazos River Basin, the San Jacinto River Basin and the Trinity River Basin. Total alternative water use for 2020 was 78.3 MGD, with the Brazos River remaining the single largest source of alternative water providing a total of 57.8 MGD in surface water



supply. Groundwater remains the largest source of water supply within the District as a whole. The total water use for the District was determined to be 154.9 MGD in 2020, which is nine percent lower than 2019.

### Groundwater Levels

Annually, since 1990, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has measured the water level in hundreds of wells throughout the Houston region in cooperation with the District through a joint funding agreement along with additional cities, subsidence districts and groundwater conservation districts to monitor and provide reports on groundwater level altitude data for the Chicot, Evangeline and Jasper aquifers. Since aquifer water level is the best measure of the pressure in the aquifer, this information is also of vital importance to understanding the impact of changes in water use on subsidence.

The change in water-level in the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer since 1990 shows the impact of District regulation on the aquifers. The area of rise with as much as 80 feet in the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer is a result of the reduction of groundwater use required by the District's Regulatory Plan. In northwestern Fort Bend County, water-levels continue to be significantly lower than the historical benchmark, declines of over 240 feet in the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer. These areas are growing rapidly and the conversion to alternative sources of water will not be completed in the District until 2025.

### Subsidence

Since the late 1990s, the District has been utilizing global positioning (GPS) stations to monitor the land surface elevation in the area. Working collaboratively with the University of Houston (UH) researchers, the monitoring network has grown to over 250 GPS stations throughout the region that area operated by the District, the HGSD, the UH, the Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District (LSGCD), the Brazoria County Groundwater Conservation District (BCGCD), the City of Houston, the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), and other local entities.

The average annual rate of movement is a useful measure to show the current activity at a GPS station. Subsidence rates greater than 1.0 centimeters (cm) per year were measured in northeastern Fort Bend County are the greatest near the boundary to the Harris and Waller County line near Interstate 10. The southern portion of Regulatory A and all of Regulatory Area B show very little subsidence based on the subsidence rate averaged from 2016 to 2020.

## Introduction

The Houston region has relied on groundwater as a primary source of water since the early 1900s. During and following the economic boom of the 1940s, rapid population expansion and increased water use resulted in potentiometric water-level declines in the Chicot and Evangeline aquifer of 250 to 300 feet (76 and 91 meters) respectively from 1943 to 1977 (Gabrysch, 1982). The potentiometric surface is the level to which water rises in a well. In a confined aquifer, this surface is above the top of the aquifer unit; whereas, in an unconfined aquifer, it is the same as the water table.

The reliance on groundwater and subsequent subsidence that was caused by its regional development resulted in the creation of the Harris-Galveston Subsidence District (HGSD) in 1975 and the Fort Bend Subsidence District (District) in 1989. The District's mission is to regulate the use of groundwater in Fort Bend County to cease ongoing and prevent future subsidence that can contribute to flooding and lead to infrastructure damage.

## Purpose and Scope of Report

This document comprises the 31st Annual Groundwater Report for the District. Pursuant to District Resolution No. 2021-437 passed on February 24, 2021, the Board of Directors held the Annual Groundwater Hearing beginning at 11:00 a.m. on April 29, 2021. The Public Hearing was held as a virtual meeting to comply with best practices and directions provided by the State of Texas for the COVID-19 public health emergency. The public hearing fulfills the requirements of Section 8834.104, Texas Special Districts Local Laws Code, which states that each year, the Board of Directors shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of taking testimony concerning the effects of groundwater withdrawals on the subsidence of land within the District during the preceding year.

Approximately 22 people attended the 2020 Groundwater Hearing including members of the USGS Texas-Oklahoma Water Science staff, along with members of the District's staff, three Board members, several interested parties and the public. Those giving testimony were Mr. Robert Thompson and Ms. Ashley Greuter of the District and Mr. Jason Ramage, Hydrologist, Gulf Coast Programs Office, Texas-Oklahoma Water Science Center, United States Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior. District staff submitted in total, 18 exhibits including topics of precipitation, groundwater withdrawal, alternate-water usage, and subsidence measurements. Mr. Ramage presented 16 exhibits including topics of water-level altitudes, water-level changes, and aquifer compaction.

This report provides an overview of the information presented during the Public Hearing, including climatic conditions, groundwater use, groundwater levels and measured subsidence within the District through December 31, 2020. The **Appendix A** of this report includes the exhibits presented at the public hearing held on April 29, 2021.

## Description of Study Area

The following section provides an overview of the study area, including the hydrogeology and the District's regulatory planning areas.

## Hydrogeology

The Gulf Coast Aquifer exists as an accretionary wedge of unconsolidated sediments composed primarily of sand, silt, and clay. Indicative of a transgressive-regressive shoreline, the interbedded sands and clays are not horizontally or vertically continuous at larger than a local scale. From youngest to oldest, these hydrogeologic units include the Chicot, Evangeline, Burkeville Confining Unit, Jasper, and Catahoula Sandstone aquifers.

The two-primary water-bearing units located within the District include the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. The Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers comprise the shallow system of aquifers. These aquifers are hydrologically connected, allowing for the free flow of water between the two units. Historically, nearly all of the groundwater production in the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in the District occurred in the shallow system. Recently, an updated stratigraphic approach incorporated new data from approximately 650 geophysical logs and adjusted the bottom of the Chicot aquifer by extending it deeper (Young & Draper, 2020). This updated approach changed aquifer designations for several wells measured annually as part of the groundwater level survey. As a result of this update, the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers have been combined into an undifferentiated shallow aquifer system called the Chicot/Evangeline in this report (**Figure 1**).

The Jasper aquifer is the deepest of the three primary water bearing units and is isolated by the regionally persistent Burkeville confining unit. Currently, there is only one well completed in the Jasper aquifer, and has only been in use on a limited basis. In the region, the Catahoula Sandstone, deepest water bearing unit in the Gulf Coast Aquifer system and the Burkeville confining unit are utilized as a groundwater supply in areas to the north and west of the District where these units may produce appreciable amounts of water.

Most of the subsidence that has occurred in the District can be sourced to clay compaction in the shallow water-bearing units associated with long-term water use and the decline in the potentiometric surface. Because of the significant amount of clay material in the primary water bearing units of the aquifer, the risk of compaction is high in areas where the developed portions of the aquifers are within about 2000 feet of land surface (Yu, et al., 2014) under high stress from groundwater development, and have had sustained potentiometric water-level declines.

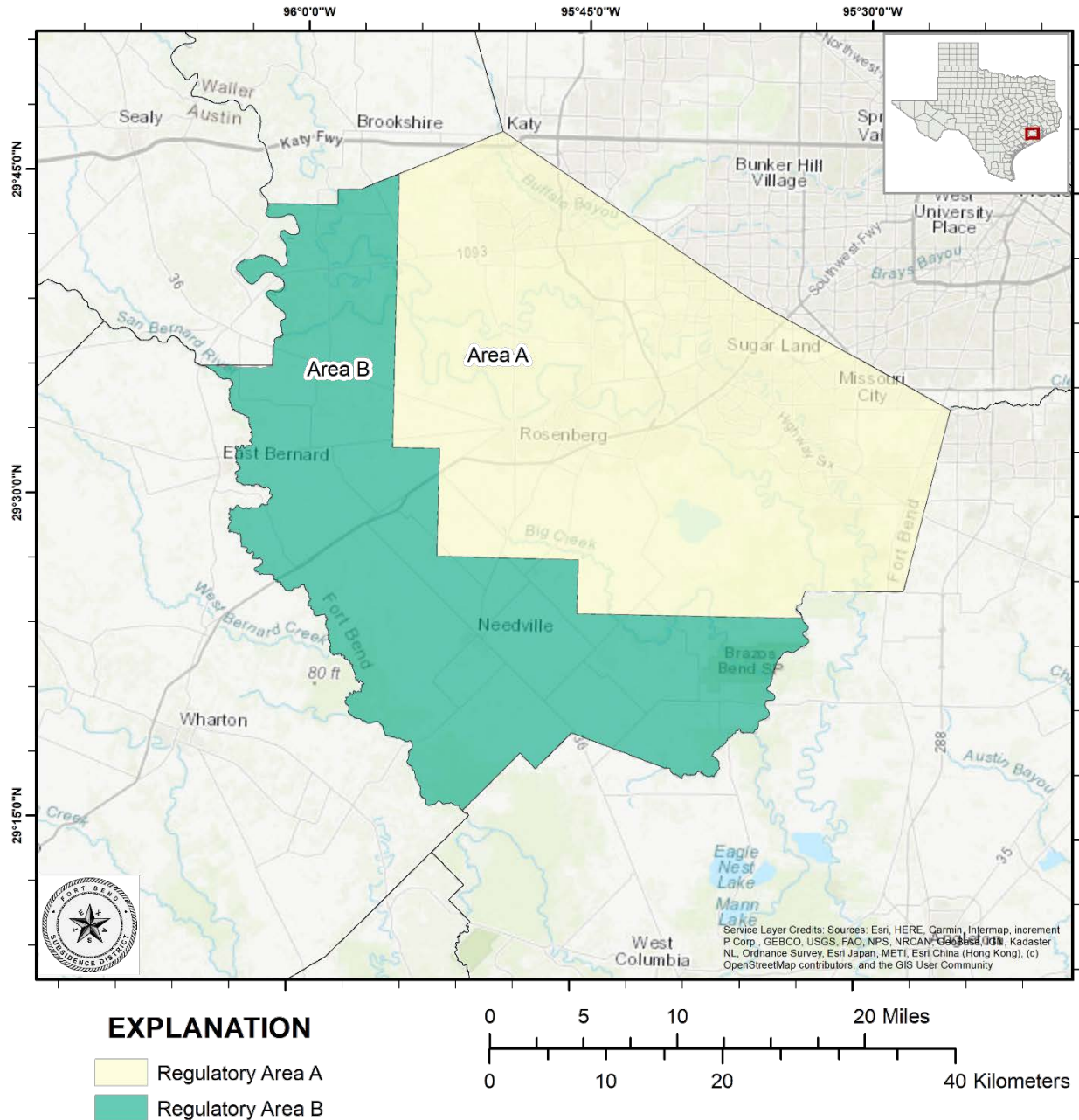
Geologic timescale		Prior annual water-level reports		This report		
System	Series	Geologic units <sup>2</sup>		Hydrogeologic units <sup>2</sup>		
System	Series	Geologic units <sup>1</sup>		Hydrogeologic units <sup>1</sup>		
Quaternary	Holocene	Alluvium		Alluvial, terrace, and dune deposits		
	Pleistocene	Beaumont Formation		Beaumont Formation		
		Lissie Formation	Montgomery Formation	Chicot aquifer	Lissie Formation	Montgomery Formation
			Bentley Formation		Lissie Formation	Bentley Formation
Willis Sand		Willis Sand		Chicot-Evangeline aquifer (undifferentiated)		
Tertiary	Pliocene	Goliad Sand			Evangeline aquifer	Goliad Sand (upper part)
					Goliad Sand (lower part)	
	Miocene	Fleming Formation Lagarto Clay		Burkeville confining unit	Lagarto Clay (upper part)	Burkeville confining unit
		Oakville Sandstone		Jasper aquifer	Lagarto Clay (lower part)	Jasper aquifer
	Oligocene		Oakville Sandstone		Jasper aquifer	Jasper aquifer
Catahoula Sandstone			Catahoula Confining System	Catahoula Formation	Upper Catahoula Formation	
Frio Formation				Frio Formation	Catahoula Confining System	

<sup>1</sup>Modified from Young and Draper (2020) and Young and others (2010, 2012)  
<sup>2</sup>Modified from Baker (1979)  
<sup>3</sup>Located in the outcrop  
<sup>4</sup>Located in the subcrop

**Figure 1.** Updated stratigraphic column of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Harris and adjacent counties, Texas (Source: USGS preliminary and subject to revision).

### Regulatory Planning

The District’s Regulatory Plan was developed to reduce groundwater withdrawal to a level that ceases ongoing subsidence and prevents future subsidence within the District. The District utilizes a novel approach to regulating groundwater withdrawal to prevent subsidence by allowing a portion of the total water demand of a groundwater user to be sourced from groundwater. Total water demand is defined as the total amount of water used by an entity from all sources including groundwater, treated surface water, reclaimed water, etc. The District adopted the most recent [Regulatory Plan](#) on January 23, 2013 and it was subsequently amended on August 28, 2013.



**Figure 2.** Location of the Fort Bend Subsidence District Regulatory Areas.

The District has historically used regulatory areas to guide groundwater conversion deadlines and regulations. The 2013 Regulatory Plan has subdivided Fort Bend County into two regulatory areas (**Figure 2**). Regulatory Area A includes the northeastern portion of the county, including all of the major cities. Permittees in this area are required to have no more than 40 percent of their total water demand from groundwater sources. Reduction in groundwater use for Regulatory Area A began once the District adopted its Regulatory Plan in 2003. This area will not be fully converted until the next groundwater

reduction in 2025. At that time, permittees will be required to reduce their pumpage by an additional 30 percent, bringing the area to 60 percent converted to alternate water supplies. All other permittees in Regulatory Area A (i.e., those without GRPs) were required to reduce their groundwater withdrawals so that no more than 40 percent of their total water demand was sourced from groundwater, beginning in 2008 for those permitted for more than 10.0MGY and without a GRP. By 2013 for those without a GRP and less than 10.0MGY.

Regulatory Area B covers primarily the southern and western portions of the county. Currently, there are no restrictions on groundwater pumpage in this area, except that water from Area B could not be transferred to Area A.

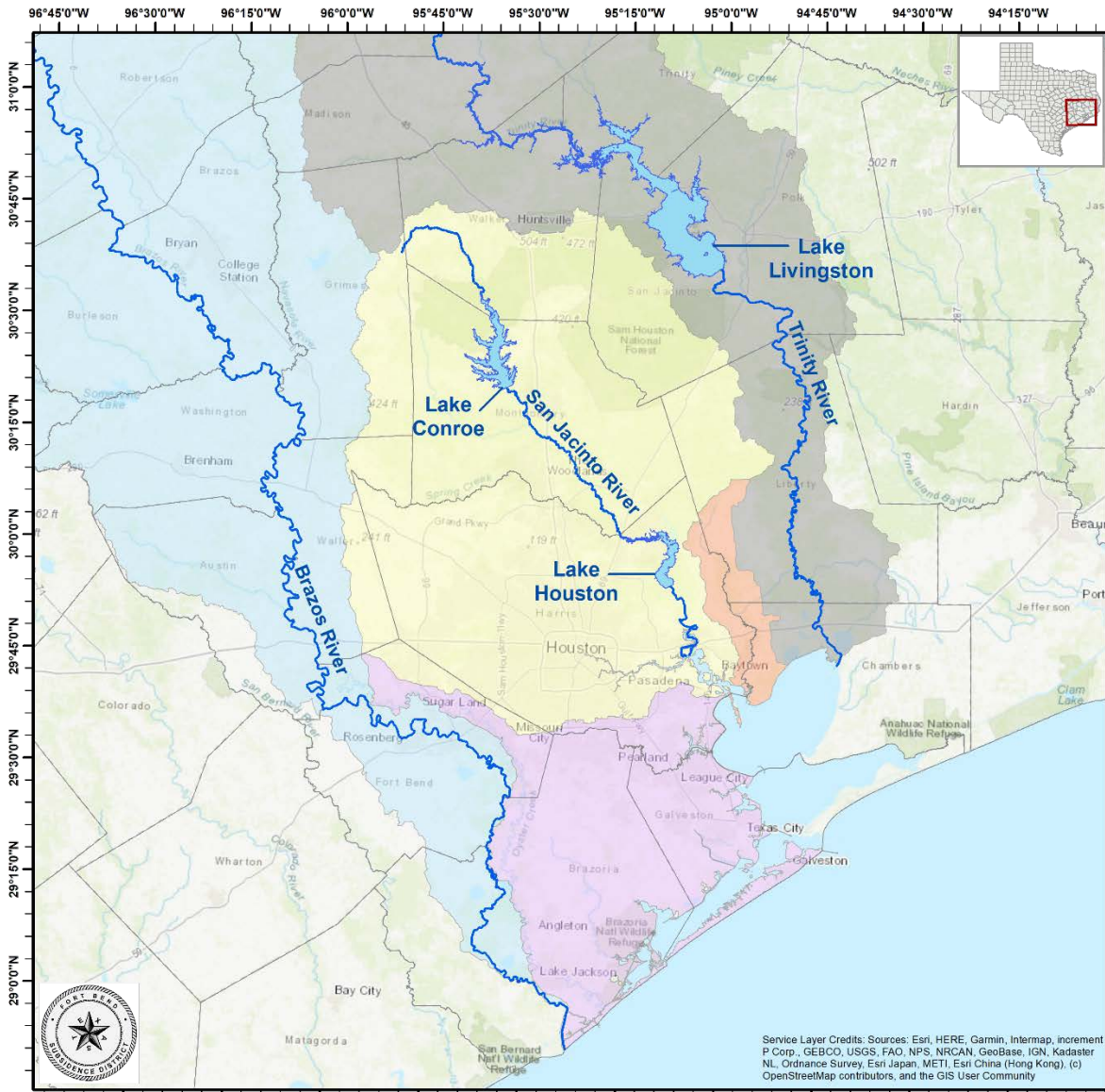
### Surficial Hydrology

The District's regulatory plan requires permittees to convert to alternative water supplies in order to reduce their reliance on groundwater sources. The primary alternative water supplies used in our region is surface water sourced from three river basins: the Brazos River Basin, the San Jacinto River Basin and the Trinity River Basin (**Figure 3**).

The Brazos River Basin is the largest river basin in Texas, covering over 45,000 square miles (4,180 square meters) according to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). The headwaters of the Brazos River are located near the Texas-New Mexico border and the river travels over 800 miles (1,287 km) to discharge into the Gulf of Mexico near Freeport, Texas. The Brazos River Authority manages the eleven reservoirs within this basin, eight of which are owned by the Brazos River Authority and three are owned by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Region H Water Planning Group, 2016).

The San Jacinto River Basin is the smallest river basin in Texas, covering almost 4,000 square miles (371 square meters) according to (TWDB 2020). Lake Conroe and Lake Houston are the two water supply reservoirs located within the San Jacinto River Basin. Lake Conroe is jointly owned by the City of Houston and the San Jacinto River Authority. The San Jacinto River Authority operates Lake Conroe and provides water supply to Harris and Montgomery Counties. Lake Houston is owned by the City of Houston and operated by the Coastal Water Authority.

The Trinity River Basin covers almost 18,000 square miles (1,672 square meters) with headwaters of the basin located in north central Texas (TWDB, 2020). The Trinity River flows through the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex, traversing 550 miles (885 km) until the river discharges into Trinity Bay near Anahuac, Texas. There are numerous reservoirs located on the Trinity River which are owned and operated by several different agencies, including Lake Livingston which is owned and operated by Trinity River Authority.



**EXPLANATION**

**River Basins**

- Brazos
- San Jacinto
- San Jacinto-Brazos
- Trinity
- Trinity-San Jacinto

0 10 20 40 Miles  
0 15 30 60 Kilometers

**Figure 3:** River basins that supply alternative water to Fort Bend, Galveston, and Harris Counties, Texas.

### Alternative Source Waters

In the 1950s, the City of Houston along with other entities in the region began the development of several water supply reservoirs to provide water for the rapidly growing region within the San Jacinto and Trinity River Basins. The water treatment plants served by these surface water sources are operated by the City of Houston, City of Sugar Land, City of Missouri City, City of Richmond, the Gulf Coast Water Authority, the Brazosport Water Authority, and others.

To meet the Fort Bend Subsidence District's regulatory requirements to convert from groundwater to surface water, the City of Houston and four regional water authorities—the North Fort Bend Water Authority and West Harris County Regional Water Authority (collectively, the Water Authorities) began working together to implement a GRP for the planning, design, financing, and construction of several major infrastructure projects.

Three projects are underway to develop the necessary alternative water supply and distribution infrastructure to facilitate the District's future conversion requirements:

- Luce Bayou Interbasin Transfer: will pump untreated surface water from the Trinity River through a series of canals and water pipelines along Luce Bayou to Lake Houston.
- Northeast Water Purification Plant Expansion: will expand the existing surface water treatment plant located on Lake Houston from 80 MGD up to 400 MGD, in order to treat the raw surface water conveyed by the Luce Bayou Interbasin Transfer project.
- The Surface Water Supply Project: will convey treated water from the expanded Northeast Water Purification Plant into western Harris County and northeastern Fort Bend County.

In addition to the three projects described above, the City of Houston and the Water Authorities are each designing and constructing their own distribution systems to convey the treated surface water to their customers. These interrelated regional projects are planned to be completed by 2025, when the next conversion requirements of the District go into effect. **Figure 4** shows the extent of these projects.



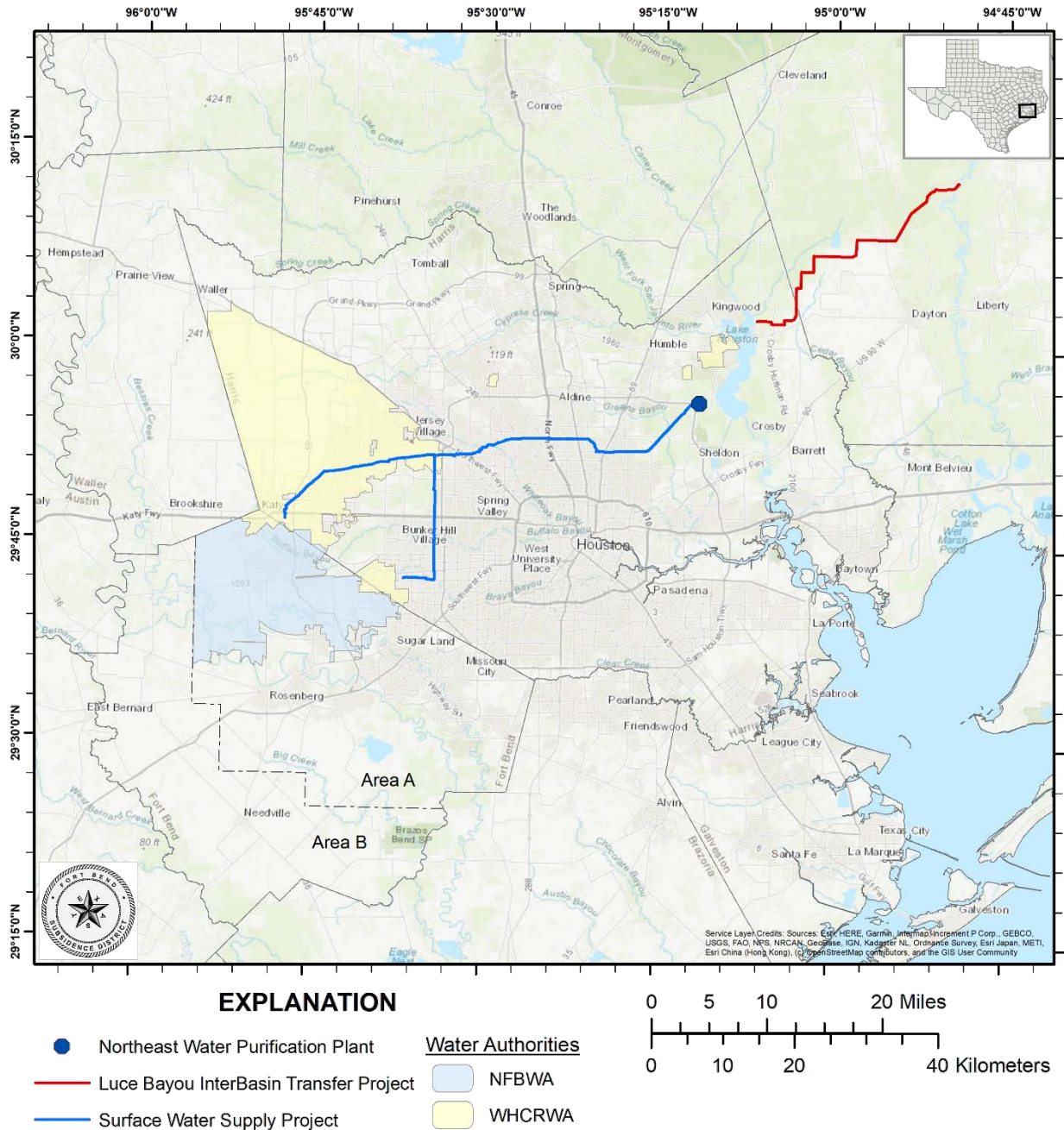
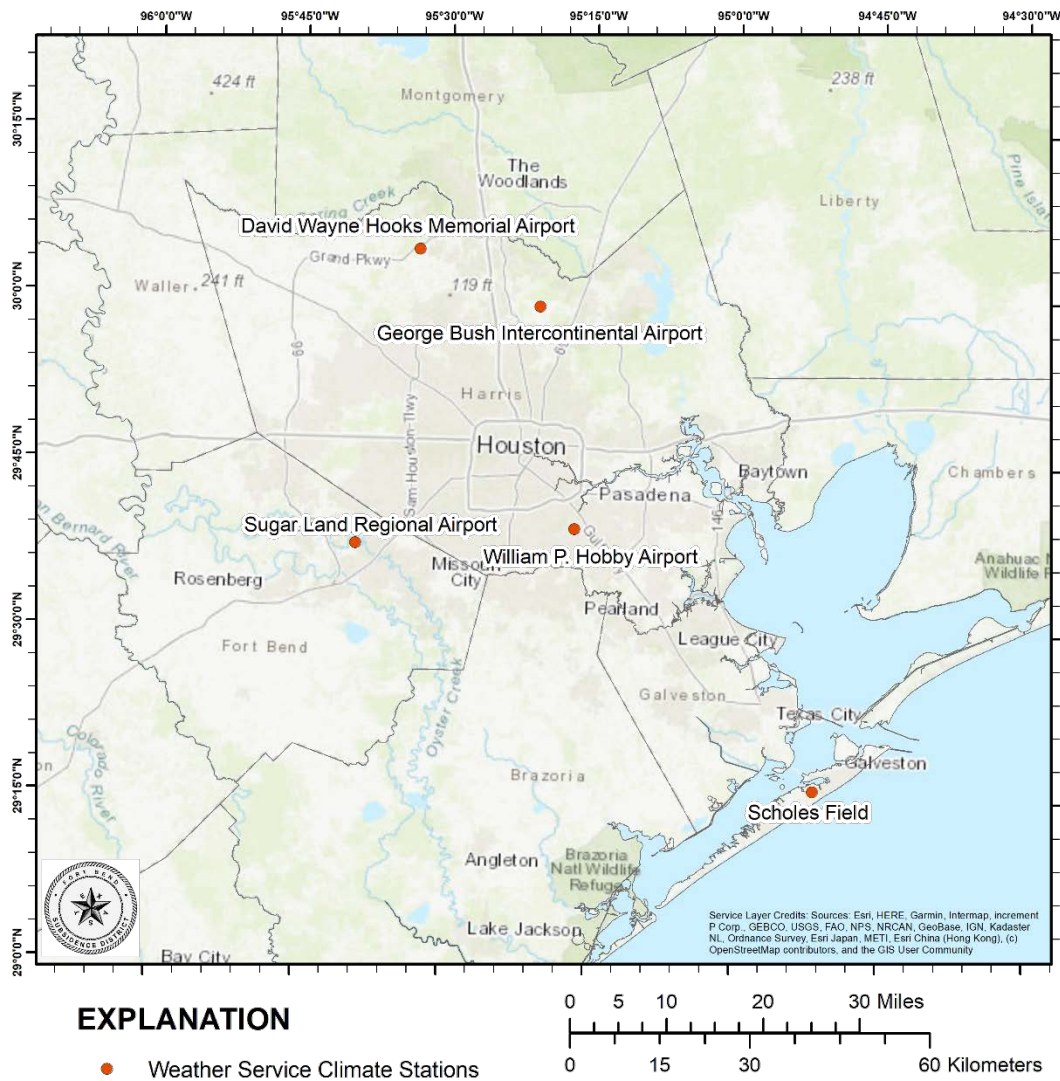


Figure 4: Alternative water supply and infrastructure distribution projects in the greater Houston region.

## 2020 Climate Summary

The District reviews local climatic data provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – National Weather Service (NWS) climate stations within and around the District (Figure 5). Variation in local precipitation, specifically deviation from historical normal, is important to the District because it has a direct impact on the magnitude of the total water demand of water users in the region and the availability of alternative water supplies. During periods of above

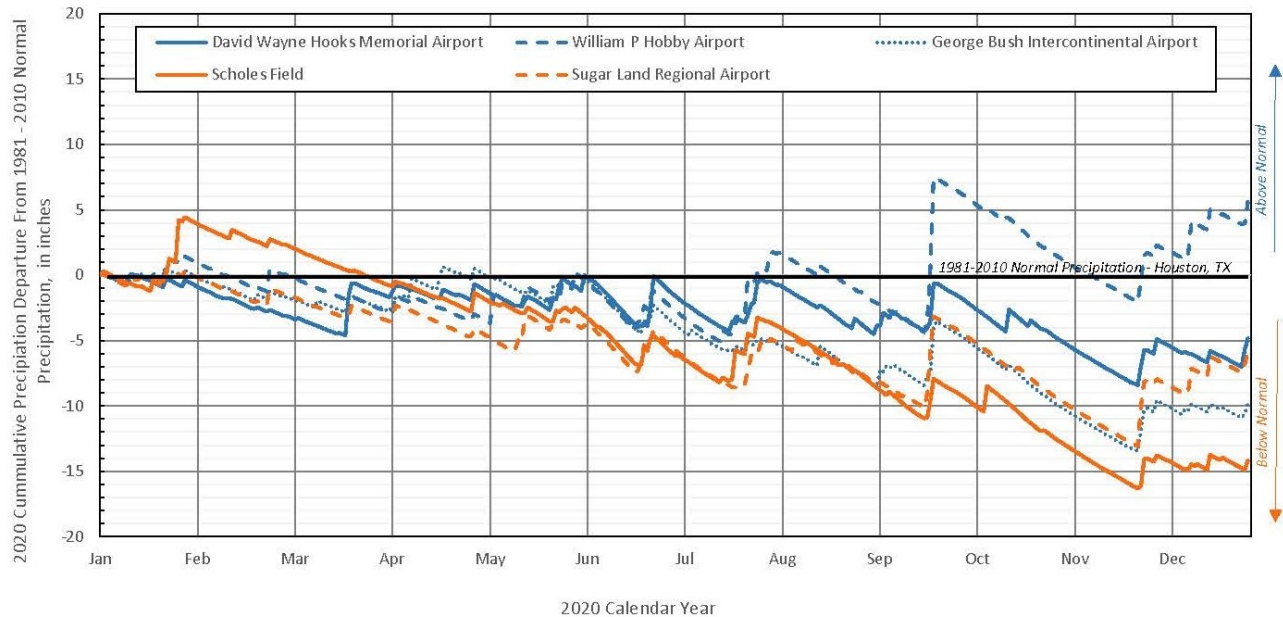
normal precipitation in the region, total water demand remains typically near normal or below normal due to reduced municipal and agricultural water uses. Conversely, during periods of below normal precipitation, the total water demand of the region will typically increase due to increased water use. Additionally, during prolonged periods of below normal precipitation, natural limits on alternative supplies may require additional groundwater use – and subsequently result in additional lowering of groundwater aquifer levels, compaction of the aquifer materials, and subsidence observed at land surface.



**Figure 5.** Location of NOAA-NWS climate stations, Houston Region, TX.

As shown in **Figure 6**, precipitation throughout 2020 is marked by periods of below rainfall interrupted with a period of significant rainfall associated with Tropical Storm Beta and prolonged below normal rainfall in the spring and early summer months. The cumulative precipitation departure from 1981-2010 normal precipitation is referenced to the George Bush Intercontinental Airport values for each NWS climate station displayed in **Figure 6**.

Generally normal to below normal precipitation in the winter through summer was observed at all climate stations. Following a large regional storm system in September, below normal precipitation continued through November where most stations were below normal cumulative precipitation. This caused a departure from normal precipitation at Sugar Land Regional Airport, TX at nearly -13.1 inches (-33.3 cm).



**Figure 6.** Cumulative precipitation departure, in inches, from 1981-2010 normal precipitation (Arguez, et al., 2010) at selected NOAA-NWS Climate Stations in Houston Region, 2020 (Menne et al., 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2012d, 2012e)

As Sugar Land and the Houston-Galveston region experienced below to significantly-below normal precipitation totals in early September, Tropical Storm Beta produced large amounts of rainfall over much of the region. This was a short-lived tropical storm that made landfall near the Matagorda Peninsula of Texas. It developed as a depression in the Gulf of Mexico on September 16, 2020 and strengthened into a tropical storm while slowly moving northward (Fowler, 2021). The system produced significant rainfall totals causing coastal flooding and dangerous marine conditions over portions of Southeastern Texas. Flooding of creeks, bayous, and roads was prevalent throughout Galveston, Fort Bend, and southern Harris counties.

Except for Tropical Storm Beta in September, precipitation was generally below normal through the remainder of 2020. The largest cumulative rainfall recorded at the selected NOAA-NWS climate stations was 60.25 inches (153.04 cm) at Hobby Airport in Houston, Texas which is 5.6 inches (14.2 cm) above the 1981-2010 normal annual precipitation. The lowest cumulative rainfall of 40.47 inches (102.79 cm) was recorded at Scholes Field, Galveston, Texas which is 14.18 inches (36.02 cm) below normal.

## 2020 Water Use

The District collects groundwater and alternative water supply use annually from our permittees and other suppliers in the area. This information provides an understanding of how much groundwater is being used within the District, how our permittees are using groundwater and a perspective on the conversion from groundwater to surface water for the regulatory areas.

In 2020, there were a total of 1,529 permitted wells in the District. As of April 2021, a total of 1,446 of these permittees had submitted their annual water use data for the District to compile and use in this report. The groundwater withdrawals associated with these missing reports was estimated based on permitted allocations to be 0.9 MGD which equates to 1.2 percent of the reported withdrawals. There are a total of 83 wells, which the pumpage was not reported for 2020.

In addition to providing water use data for 2020, this report also provides updated groundwater withdrawal totals for the previously reported year of 2019. These changes are made during the normal permitting and reporting process as part of the exchange between the District and its permittees. The changes include updating estimated amounts with actual amounts, correction of data entry errors, and errors in the submitted data. There was a reduction of 0.3 MGD from the previous 2019 figure.

The following sections provide a summary of the information presented at the Public Hearing held on April 29, 2021. The exhibits used to provide testimony during the hearing are included in **Appendix A – Exhibits Presented at Public Hearing held on April 29, 2021.**

### Overall Water Use

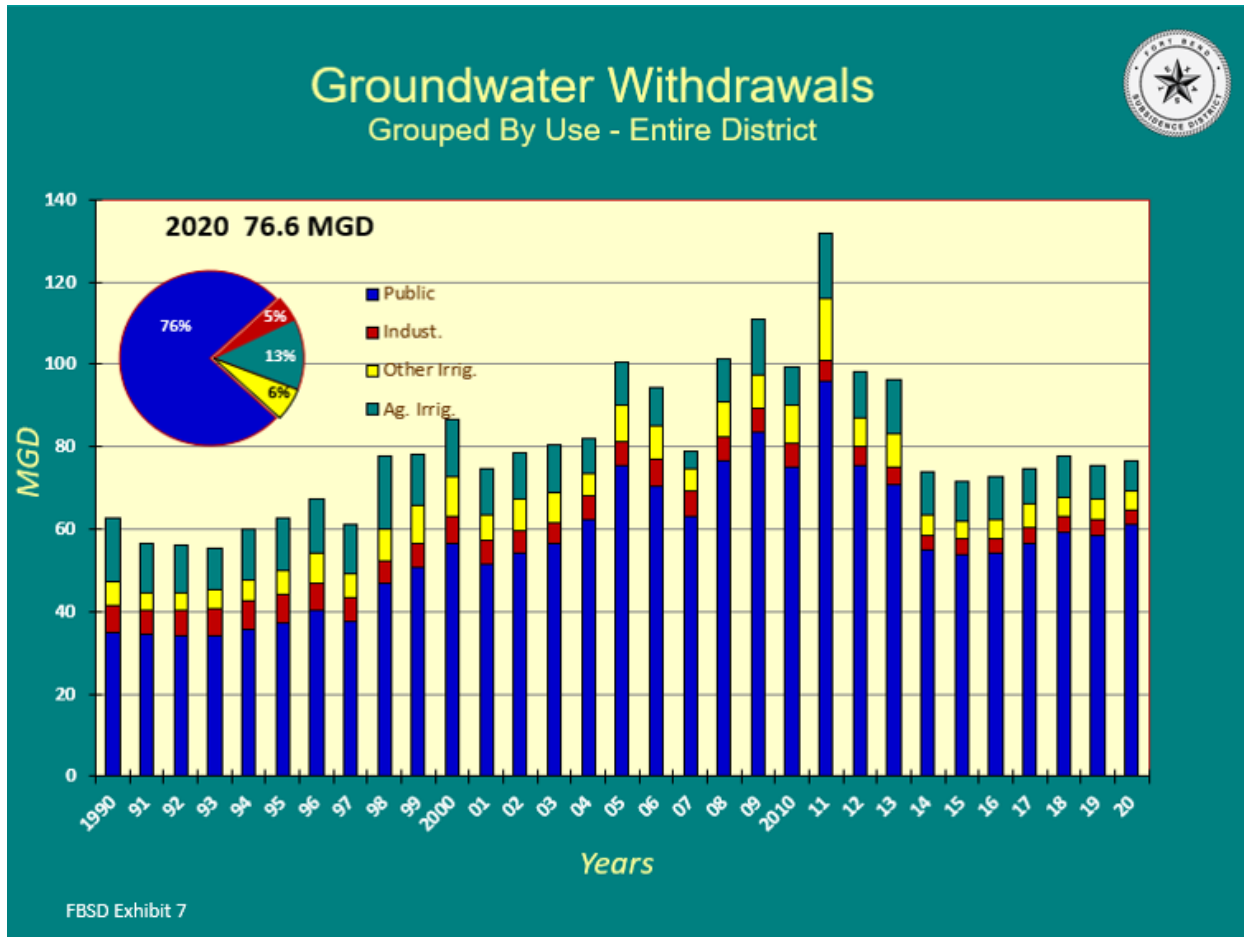
The three primary water uses in the District are public supply, industrial, and irrigation. The total amount of groundwater withdrawal for 2020 is 76.6 MGD, a slight increase from 2019 (**Table 1**), with public supply being reported to be 76 percent of the overall use. As a result of the District’s Regulatory Plan, groundwater withdrawals have increased slightly since the District’s inception in 1989 (**Figure 7**), with a 22 percent increase from 62.6 MGD in 1990 to 76.6 MGD in 2020. Patterns in groundwater use have shifted over time, resulting in reduced groundwater use for industrial and agricultural needs compared with the 1990s and 2000s.

The District is divided into two regulatory areas that define how much groundwater may be utilized as a percentage of the total water demand. The groundwater withdrawals are grouped by regulatory area in **Figure 8**. This chart shows the impact of the District’s Regulatory Plan, requiring conversion from groundwater to surface water over time and as a result the reduction in groundwater withdrawals in Regulatory Area A. Currently, wells located in Regulatory Area B have no restrictions on their permits.

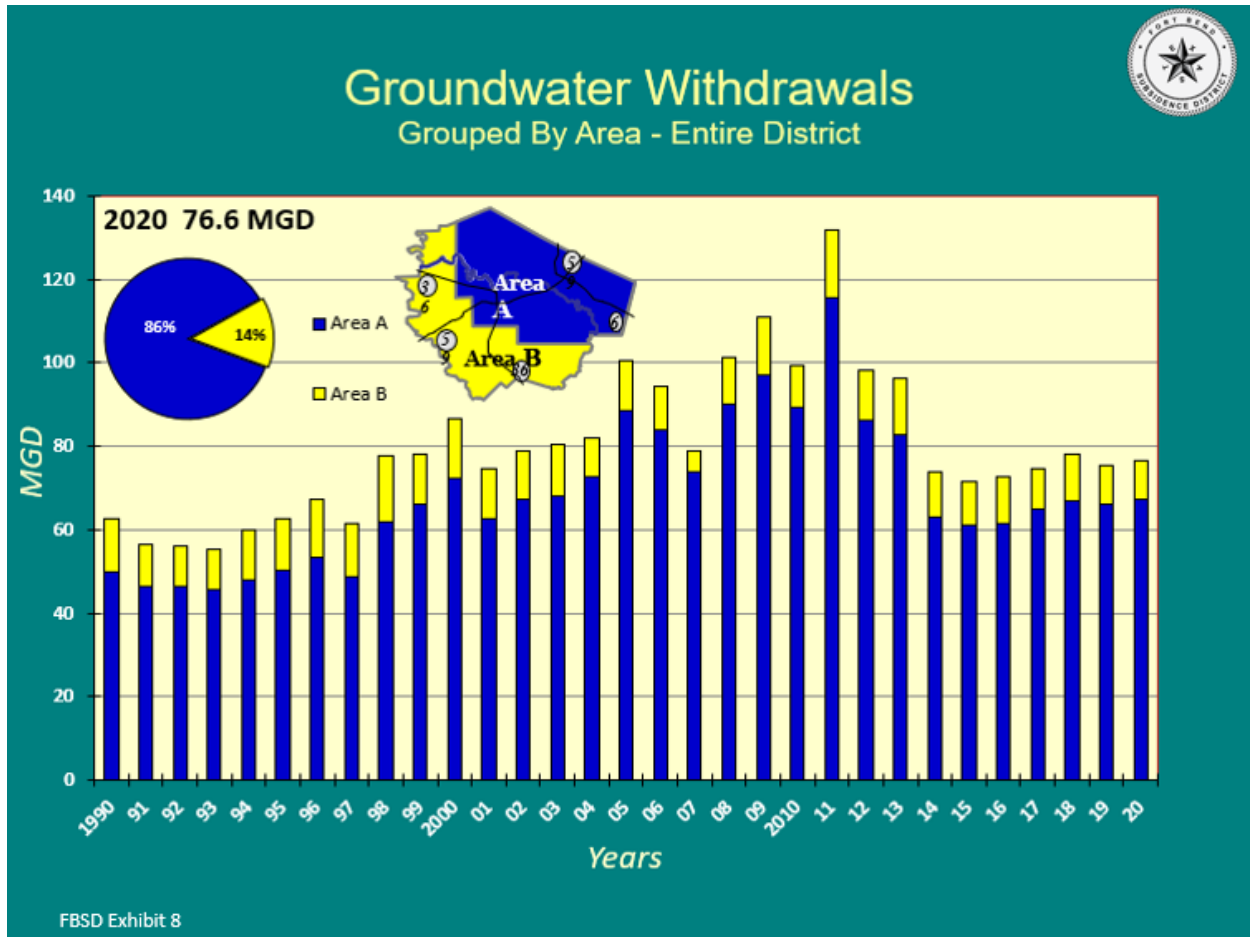
**Table 1.** Summary of Reported Groundwater Use (in MGD) by Regulatory Area.

Water Use Category	Area A			Area B			Total		
	2019	2020	Change between 2019 and 2020	2019	2020	Change between 2019 and 2020	2019	2020	Change between 2019 and 2020
Public	56.9	58.9	4%	1.8	2.1	20%	58.6	61.1	4%
Industrial	3.6	3.6	0%	0.1	0.1	-15%	3.7	3.7	0%

All Irrigation	5.7	4.7	-18%	7.4	7.2	-3%	13.2	11.9	-9%
Total	66.2	67.2	2%	9.3	9.4	1%	75.4	76.6	2%



**Figure 7:** Groundwater withdrawals, in million gallons per day, by water use category from 1990 to 2020. The total groundwater used in the District was 76.6 MGD in 2020, with 76 percent of the use being public supply.

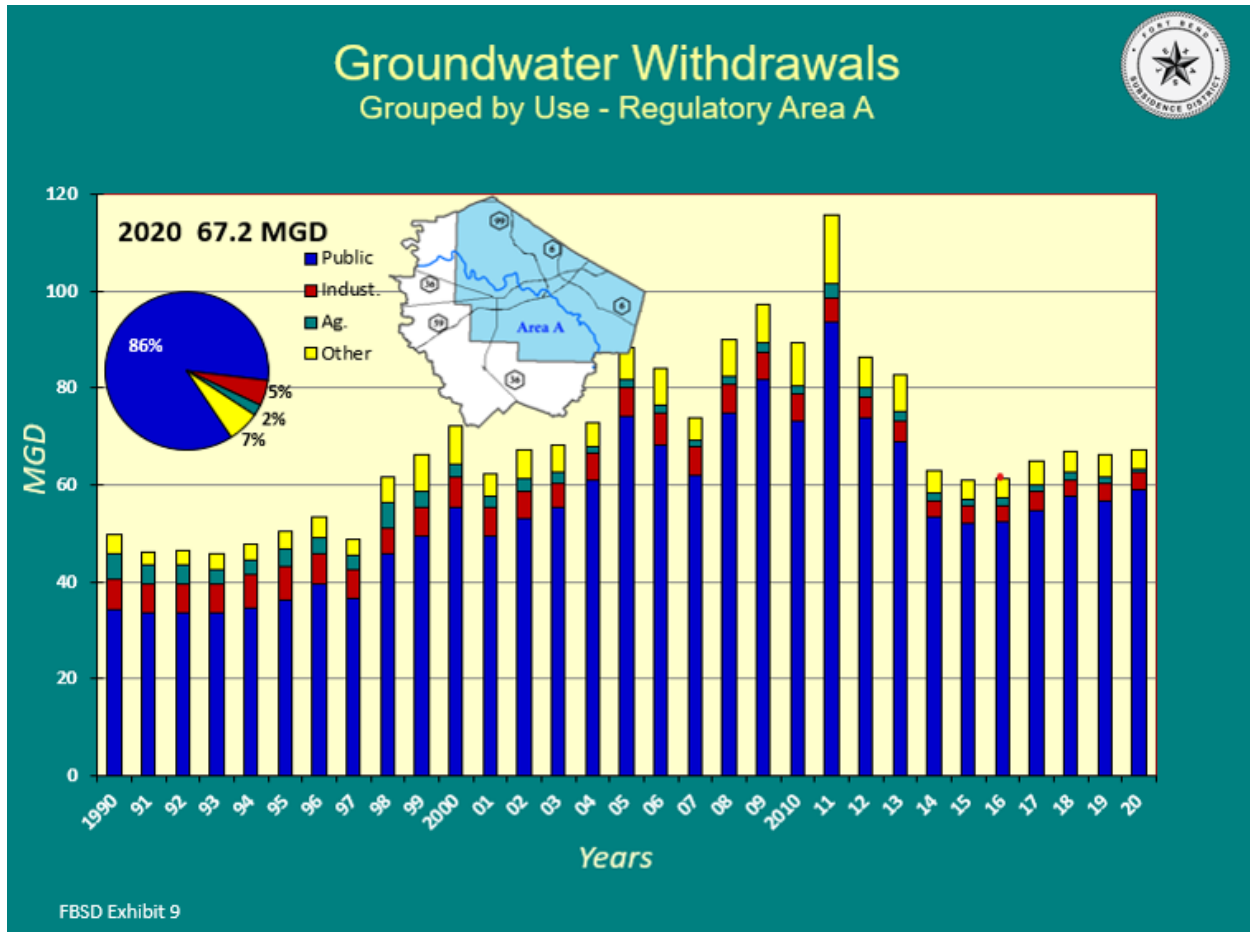


**Figure 8:** Groundwater withdrawals, in million gallons per day, by regulatory area from 1990 to 2020. In 2020, a total of 67.2 MGD of groundwater was used in Regulatory Area A, with 9.4 MGD used in Regulatory Area B.

### Regulatory Area A

Regulatory Area A covers the northeastern portion of Fort Bend County. Cities and entities include Arcola, Cinco MUD 1, Fulshear, Houston, Katy, Meadows Place, Missouri City, Pearland, Pleak, Richmond, Rosenberg, Sienna Plantation, Sugar Land, and Thompsons. This area began its conversion to alternate water sources back in 2011, when North Fort Bend Water Authority began taking water from the City of Houston.

In 2020, total groundwater withdrawal in Regulatory Area A was 67.2 MGD, a two percent increase from the previous year (**Figure 9**). The majority of groundwater use in Regulatory Area A is associated with public supply use, which comprises over 86 percent of the use in the area. Industrial use is about half of what it was in 1990, and it had no change in 2020. Irrigation use is typically correlated to climate and rainfall patterns. The amount of groundwater used for irrigation decreased by 18 percent in 2020 to 4.7 MGD, but is much lower than the 16.9 MGD used during the 2011 drought.

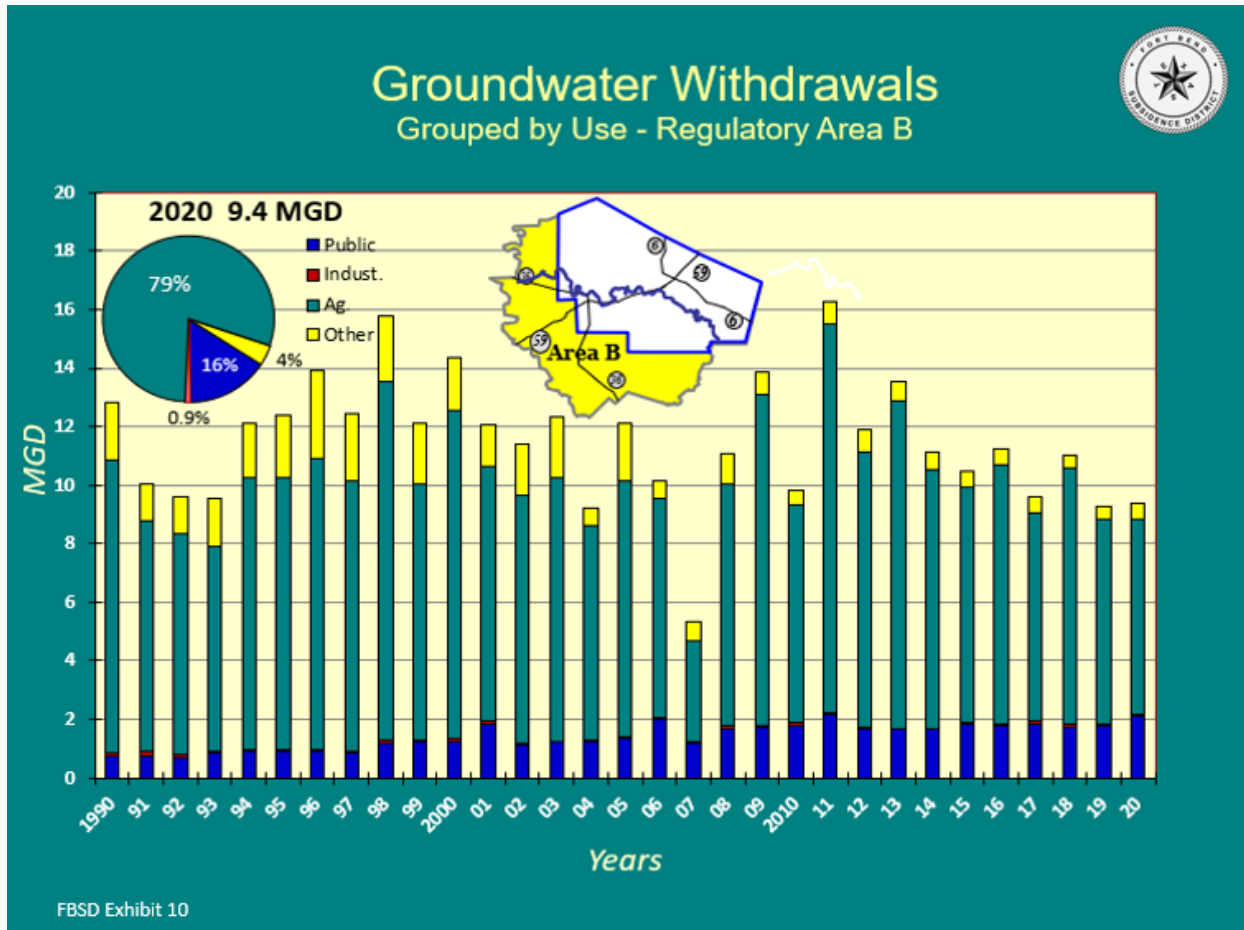


**Figure 9:** Groundwater withdrawals for Regulatory Area A, in million gallons per day, by water use category from 1990 to 2020. A total of 67.2 MGD of groundwater was used in Regulatory Area A in 2020, with 86% of the withdrawals being used for public supply.

### Regulatory Area B

Regulatory Area B covers the western and southern areas of the District. Cities, villages and entities include Beasley, Fairchilds, Kendleton, Needville, Orchard, Simonton, and Weston Lakes.

Total groundwater withdrawal increased in Regulatory Area B from 9.3 MGD in 2019 to 9.4 MGD in 2020 with public supply use accounting for most of the increase (**Figure 10**). Public supply groundwater use increased by 20 percent over 2019 to 2.1 MGD. Industrial groundwater usage remained largely the same at 0.1 MGD and irrigation usage decreased to 7.2 MGD, a 3 percent decline in use. Groundwater withdrawals have remained generally even in Regulatory Area B.



**Figure 10:** Groundwater withdrawals for Regulatory Area B, in million gallons per day, by water use category from 1990 to 2020. A total of 9.4 MGD of groundwater was used in Regulatory Area B in 2020, with 79% of the withdrawals being used for agricultural purposes.

### Alternative Water Supply and Total Water Use

The District’s Regulatory Plan requires permittees to convert to alternative water supplies in order to reduce their reliance on groundwater sources. The primary alternative water supply used in our region is surface water sourced from three river basins, the Brazos River Basin, the San Jacinto River Basin and the Trinity River Basin (**Table 2**). The San Jacinto and Trinity River totals have been lumped together because it is not possible to get the exact number by basin.

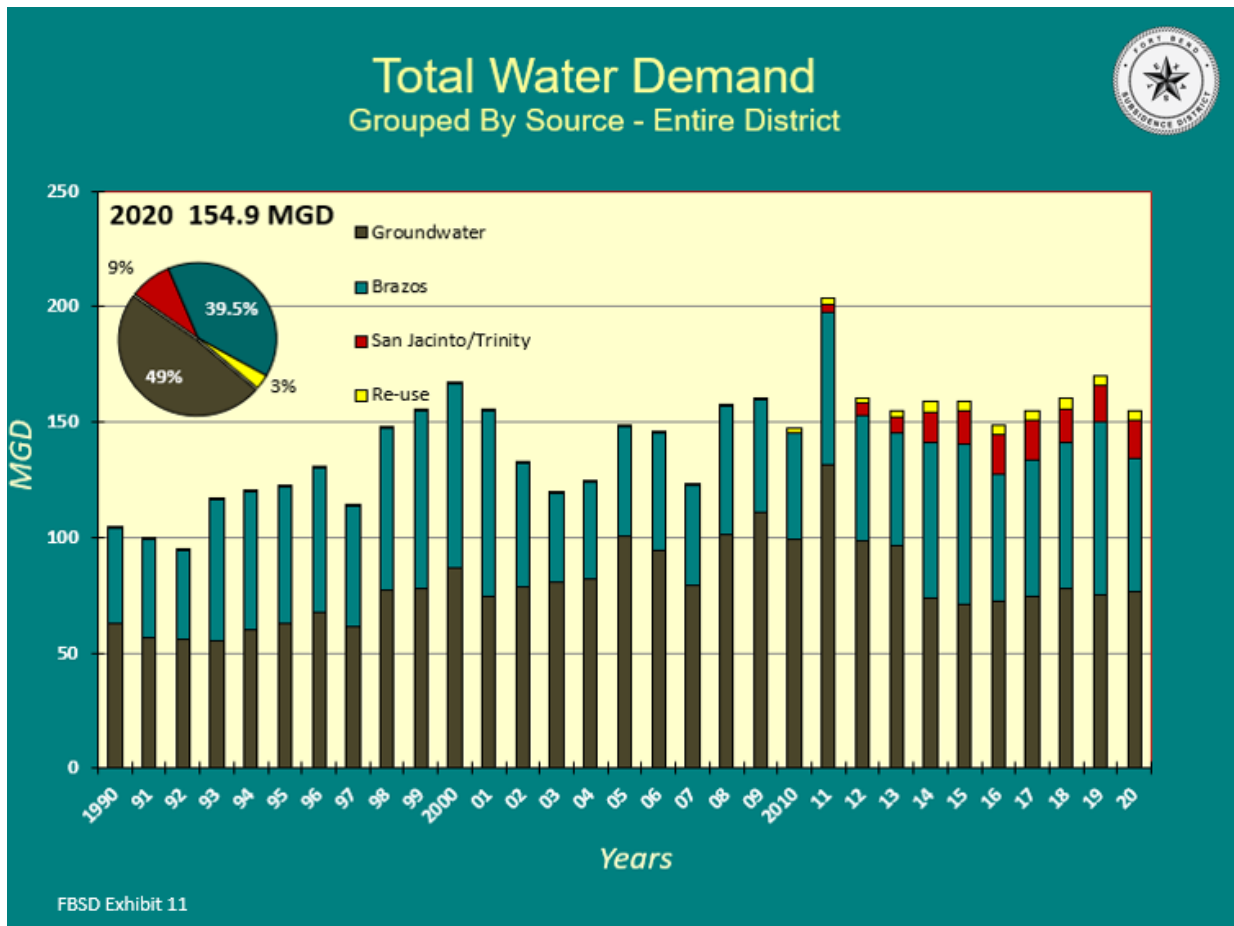
Groundwater remains the largest source of water supply within the District as a whole. The Brazos River, as it has been since 1990, is still the single largest source of alternative water used within the district. Reclaimed water is also used as an alternative water supply, but to a much smaller degree. Compared with 2019, use of the Brazos River Basin supply was down by 23 percent, while reported reclaimed water use was much lower than 2019, although the amount of reclaimed water use is quite small overall.



**Table 2.** Summary of Reported Alternative Water Supply Use and Total Water Use (in MGD)

Source		2019	2020	Change between 2019 and 2020
Alternative	Brazos River Basin	74.9	57.8	-23%
	San Jacinto/Trinity River Basin	15.7	16.6	6%
	Reuse	4.3	3.9	-9%
	Subtotal	94.9	78.3	-18%
Groundwater		75.4	76.6	2%
Total Water Use		170.3	154.9	-9%

Use of the Brazos River Basin supply has increased over time, from 41.6 MGD in 1990 to 57.8 MGD in 2020 (**Figure 11**). The total water use for the District was determined to be 154.9 MGD in 2020, which is nine percent lower than 2019.



**Figure 11:** Total water use for District, in million gallons per day, by source water, from 1990 to 2020. The reported total water use for the District in 2020 was 154.9 MGD.

## 2020 Groundwater Level Summary

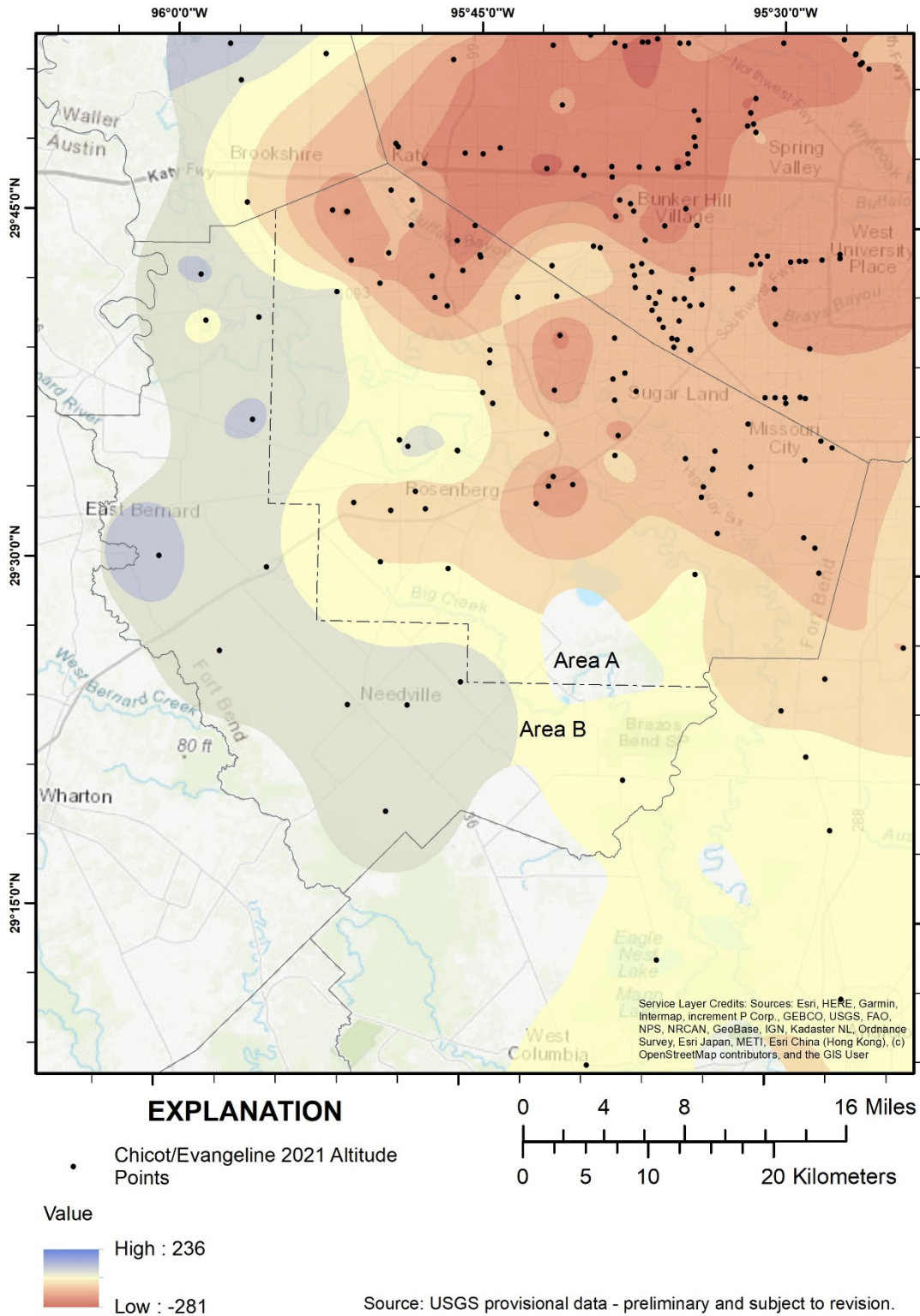
All groundwater used in the District is sourced from the Gulf Coast Aquifer System, which is comprised of three-primary water bearing units. The two units most widely used in the District are the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. The Chicot is the shallowest aquifer in the District which is directly connected to the Evangeline aquifer immediately below. The Burkeville confining unit lies beneath the surficial aquifers and isolates the third primary aquifer, the Jasper aquifer. The Jasper aquifer is not widely used in the District but is a primary source of water for other counties.

Annually, since 1975, the USGS has measured the water level in hundreds of wells throughout the Houston Region in cooperation with the Harris-Galveston Subsidence District through a joint funding agreement along with additional cities, subsidence districts and groundwater conservation districts to monitor and provide reports on groundwater level altitude data for the Chicot, Evangeline and Jasper aquifers. Since aquifer water level is the best measure of the pressure in the aquifer, this information is also of vital importance to understanding the impact of changes in water use on subsidence.

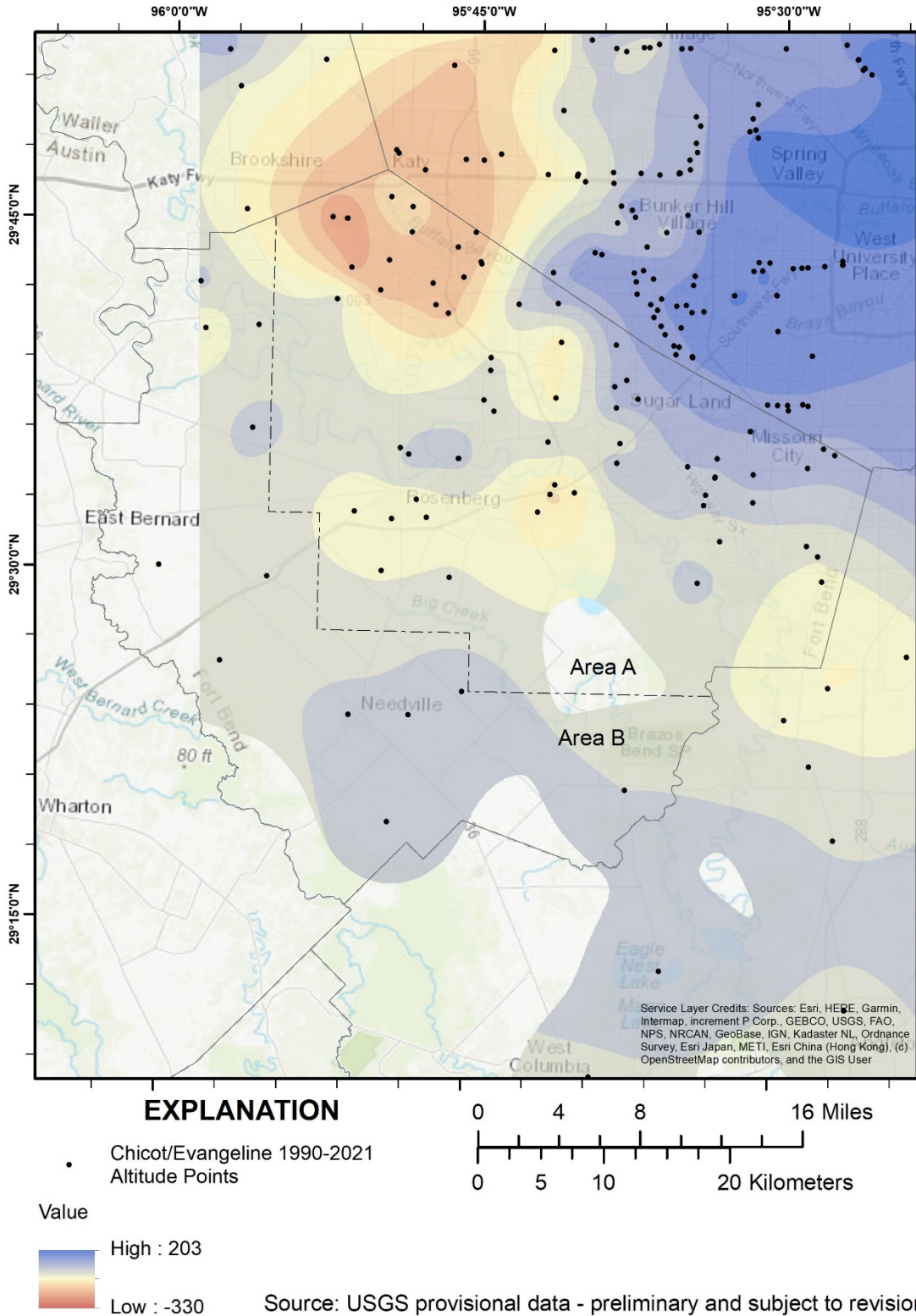
In 2020, the hydrostratigraphy of the Gulf Coast Aquifer was updated by the District as part of the Joint Regulatory Plan Review (Young & Draper, 2020). This information was used to support the development of an updated groundwater-flow model, named GULF 2023, for southeastern Texas in a project funded by the District and the HGSD, incorporated new data from approximately 650 geophysical logs, and adjusted the bottom of the Chicot aquifer by extending it deeper. As a result of this update, the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers have been combined into an undifferentiated shallow aquifer system called the Chicot/Evangeline in this report. This updated approach also changed aquifer designations for several wells measured annually as part of the groundwater level survey.

The 2021 potentiometric surface (i.e., the interpolated surface from water level data) from the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer show the areas of primary stress on the aquifer occurs in northwestern Fort Bend County (**Figure 12**). Generally, Regulatory Area A has seen a significant decline in the potentiometric water level of more than 240 feet in the Chicot/Evangeline (**Figure 13**) aquifer in the Katy/Cinco Ranch area in 2021. This area is growing rapidly and the conversion to alternative sources of water will not be completed in the District until 2025.

The information presented in this section are a brief summary of the provisional data presented at the Public Hearing held on April 29, 2021. The exhibits used to provide testimony during the hearing are included in **Appendix A – Exhibits Presented at Public Hearing held on April 29, 2021**. A USGS Scientific Investigation Report will be released later this year documenting the status of groundwater level altitudes and the long-term changes in the Chicot/Evangeline and Jasper aquifers.



**Figure 12:** Altitude of the potentiometric surface determined from water levels measured in tightly cased wells screened in the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer, Fort Bend County, Texas, 2021 (Source: USGS provisional data – preliminary and subject to change).



**Figure 13:** Potentiometric water-level change at wells screened in the Chicot/Evangeline aquifer, Fort Bend County, Texas, 1990 to 2021 (Source: USGS provisional data – preliminary and subject to change).

## Subsidence Trend Analysis

Subsidence is the lowering of land surface elevation. In the Houston-Galveston region, subsidence occurs from the compaction of clays due to groundwater withdrawal for municipal, industrial, and irrigation water supply. As the water level of the aquifer declines, fine-grained sediments, such as silt and clay, in the aquifer depressurize and compact in order to fill the void space created by the extracted water. This compaction results in the lowering of overlying stratigraphic units and is observed as subsidence at the land surface.

Global positioning system (GPS) stations have been installed in various locations across southeast Texas in order to track subsidence since the 1990s. This GPS network consists of a collaboration between the District, the HGSD, the UH, the LSGCD, the BCGCD, the NGS, the USGS, the City of Houston, and the TXDOT. The GPS network has grown to over 250 stations throughout the region. Additional information on the GPS network is provided in **Appendix B – Subsidence Monitoring Network and Data** and **Appendix C – Period of Record Data**.

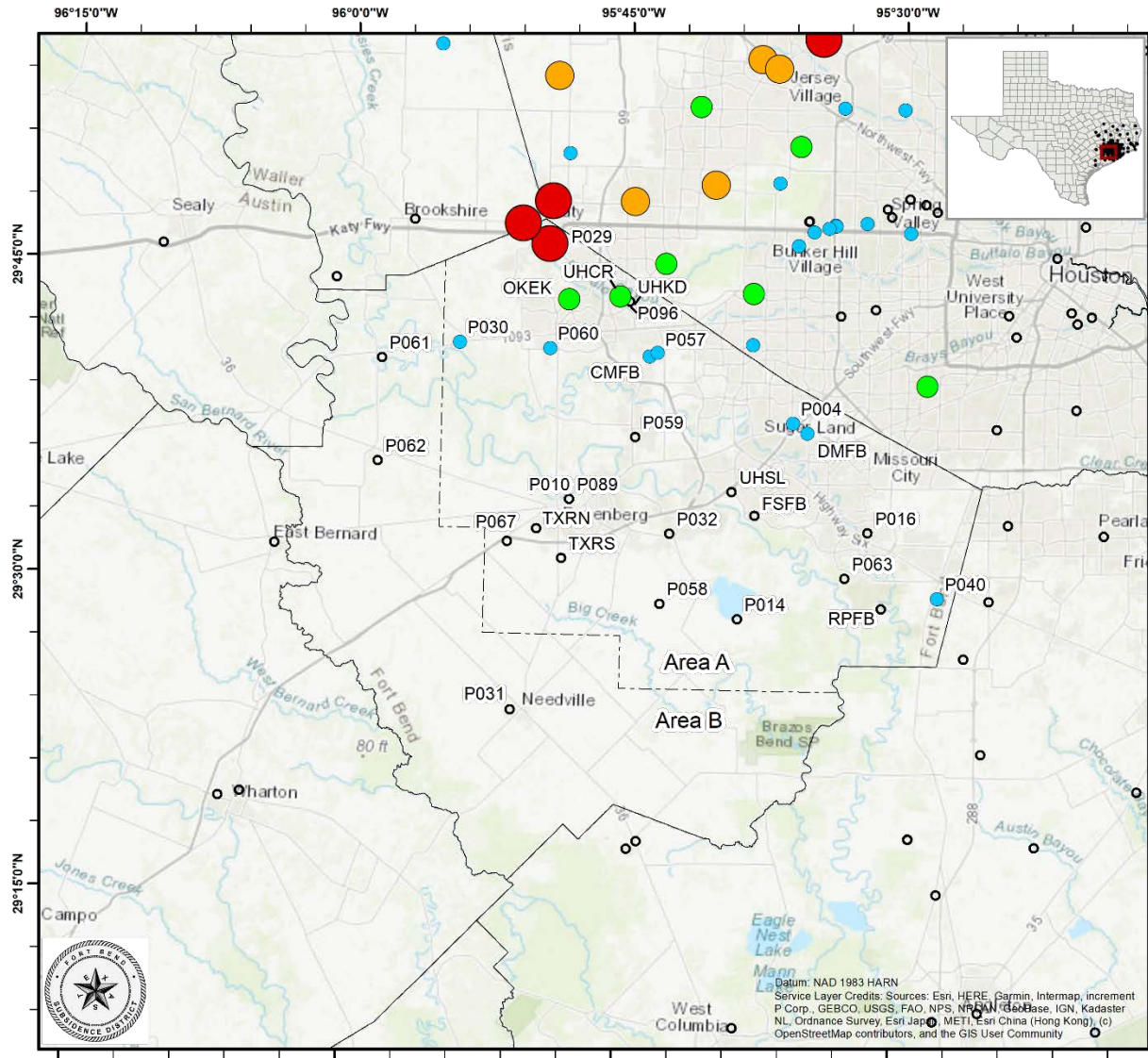
Satellite signals are collected every thirty seconds and averaged over 24 hours by global navigation satellite system (GNSS) antenna and receiver into one raw data file. Raw data files are processed by Dr. Guoquan Wang at the UH and are compared to a stable regional reference frame designated as Houston20 that uses 25 continuously operating GPS stations which have a long history (greater than eight years) and are located outside the greater Houston area (Agudelo, et al., 2020). The District uses these GPS data in two ways: 1) period of record and 2) as an average annual subsidence rate to understand subsidence trends within the GPS network. Additional information on the average annual subsidence rate and period of record data for each GPS station are provided in **Appendix C**.

### Period of Record Data

The period of record includes GPS measurements of the ellipsoidal height that are collected over the lifespan of each GPS station. It is used to track the full history of subsidence and is represented as a vertical displacement time series. The vertical displacement is determined by the change in ellipsoidal height, which is the distance from a point on the earth's surface to the reference ellipsoid. The reference ellipsoid is a mathematical representation of the earth's surface. Period of record plots give a historical context to understand local to regional subsidence trends. Period of record plots for each GPS station are provided in **Appendix C**.

### Average Annual Subsidence Rate

The average annual subsidence rate is a useful measure to show the recent change in land surface elevation at each GPS station. The subsidence rate, presented in this report, is determined by using linear regression (i.e., the statistically determined best fit straight line through a scatter plot of data points) of the last five years of data for GPS stations with at least three years of GPS data. **Figure 14** depicts the average annual subsidence rate from 2016 to 2020 for 96 GPS stations in and surrounding Fort Bend County.



**EXPLANATION**

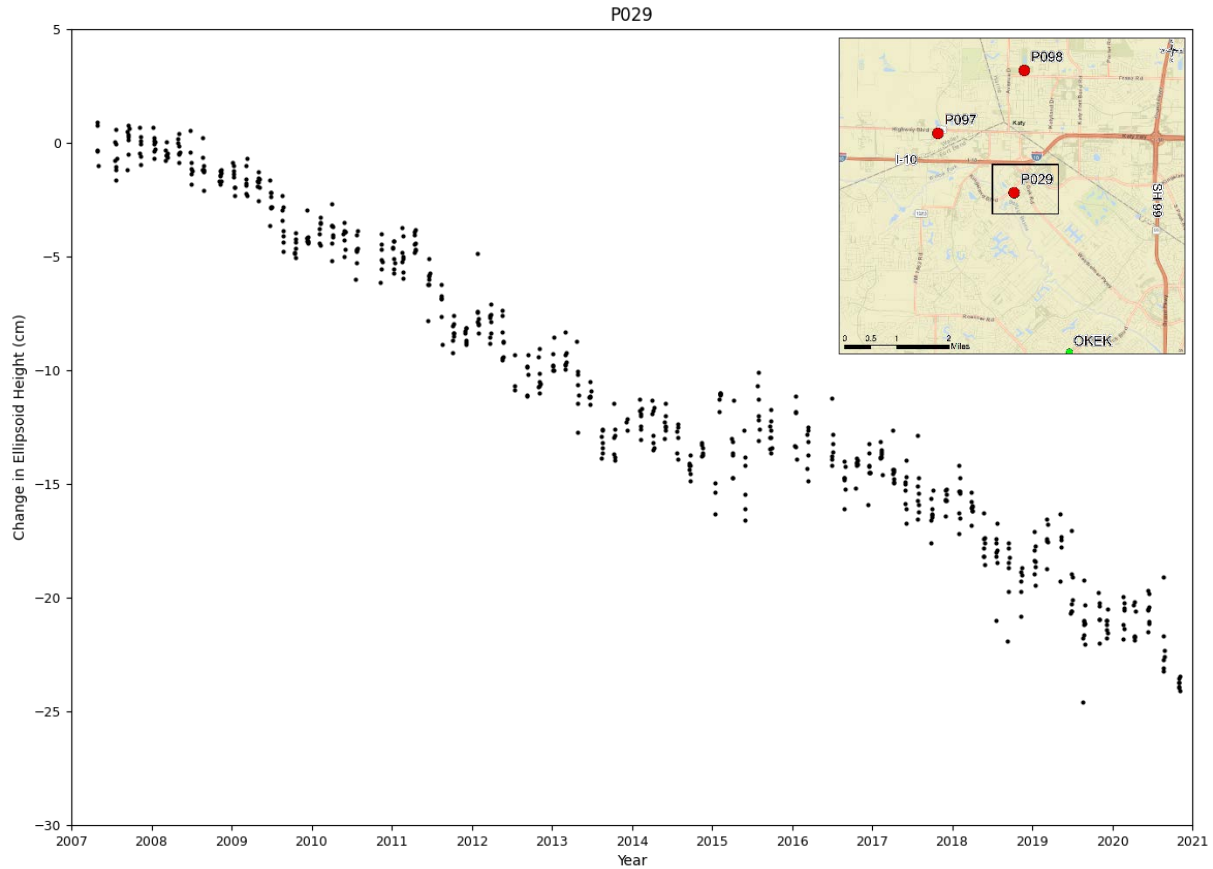
**Subsidence rate (cm/yr) from 2016 to 2020**

- Greater than 2.0
- <2.0 - 1.5
- <1.5 - 1.0
- <1.0 - 0.5
- Less than 0.5 or period of record less than 3 years

0 5 10 20 Miles  
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

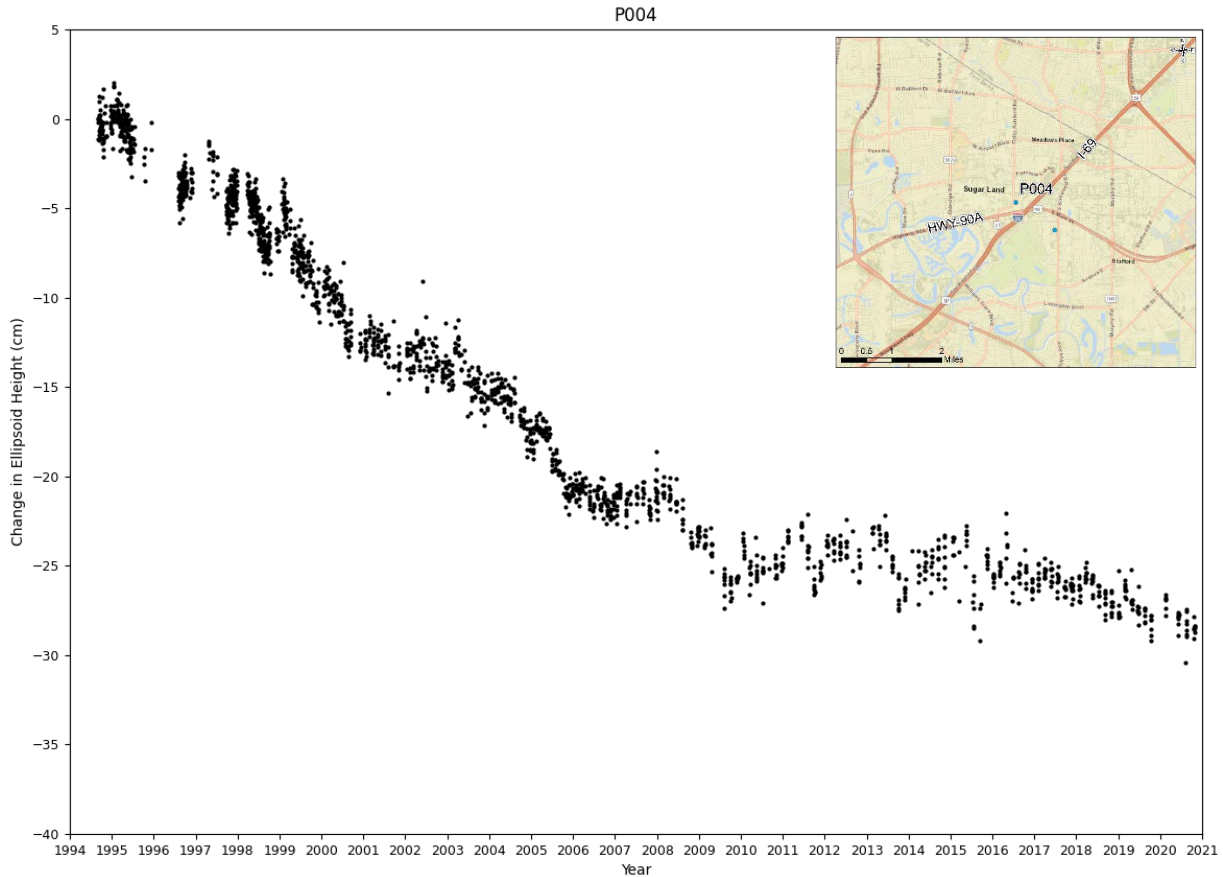
**Figure 14:** Annual subsidence rate, measured in centimeters per year, referenced to Houston20 and estimated from three or more years of GPS data collected from GPS stations in Fort Bend and surrounding counties, Texas, averaged from 2016 to 2020.

Regulatory Area A has the highest subsidence rates (greater than 1.0 centimeters per year) in the northern and western areas of Fort Bend County. GPS station P029, located in Katy, has the greatest subsidence rate estimated at 2.16 cm per year. As shown in **Figure 15**, P029 has experienced a consistently declining trend since monitoring began in 2007.



**Figure 15:** Period of record plot for P029 located in Katy, Texas, 2007 to 2020. This station measured 21.5 cm of subsidence over 13 years and the annual subsidence rate is 1.95 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P029, the red circle in the black bounding box southwest of the intersection between I-10 and SH-99.

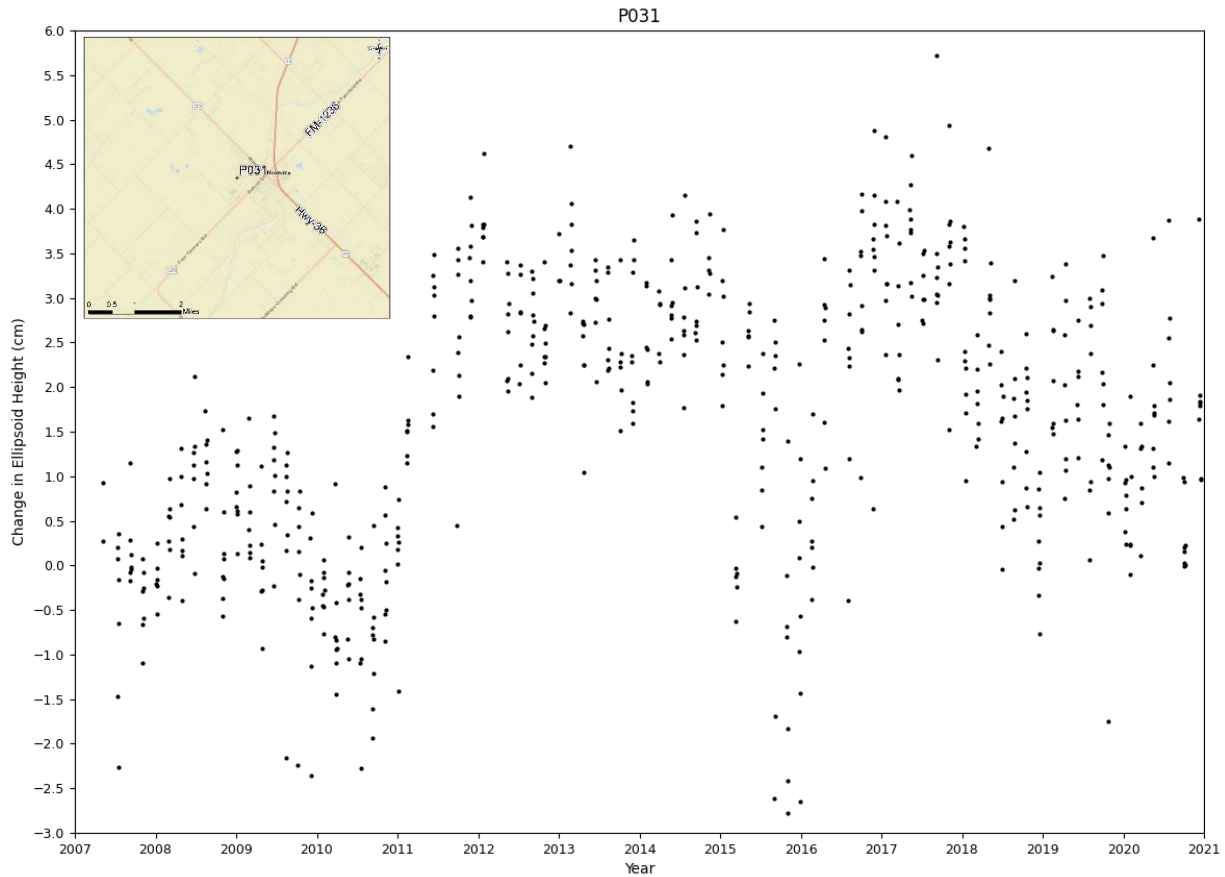
Regulatory Area A also contains GPS station P004, located in Sugar Land, that has measured the greatest total subsidence at 27.6 cm in Fort Bend County. **Figure 16** includes the GPS data for P004 and shows a steep declining trend from 1994 to 2010, then a flattening from 2010 to 2016, and a gentle decline from 2016 to 2020.



**Figure 16:** Period of record plot for P004 located in Sugar Land, Texas, 1994 to 2020. This station measured 27.6 cm of subsidence over 26 years and the annual subsidence rate is 0.68 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P004, the blue circle northwest of the intersection between I-69 and Highway 90A.

Subsidence rates in Regulatory Area B are all under 0.5 cm per year observed at the three GPS stations. The highest subsidence rate in Regulatory Area B is 0.39 cm per year measured at P031, located in Needville, in southwest Fort Bend County. The POR plot for P031 shows minor seasonal variations and a gentle decline from 2017 to 2020 (**Figure 17**).





**Figure 17:** Period of record plot for P031 located in Needville, Texas, 2007 to 2020. This station measured 2.42 cm of subsidence over 13 years and the annual subsidence rate is 0.39 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P031, the circle west of the intersection between FM-1236 and SH-36.

Based on the GPS data collected in Fort Bend County, subsidence is occurring in Regulatory Area A, as this area is still undergoing conversion to alternative water supplies and population is growing. The maximum subsidence rate for Regulatory A is 2.16 cm per year and the minimum rate shows uplift at 0.04 cm per year. Regulatory Area B remains relatively stable with little to no subsidence as the three GPS stations have an estimated subsidence rate ranging from 0.39 cm per year to 0.31 cm per year.

## References

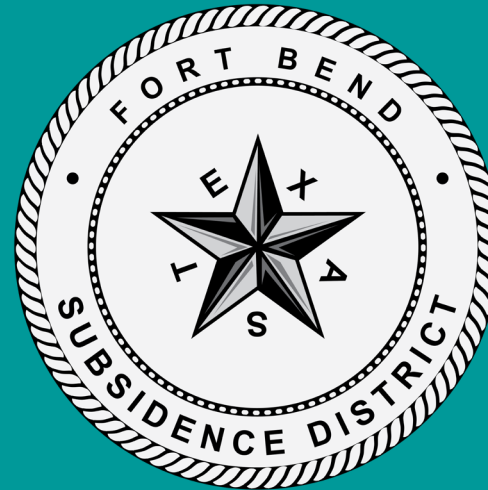
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## Appendix A – Exhibits Presented at Public Hearing held on April 29, 2021

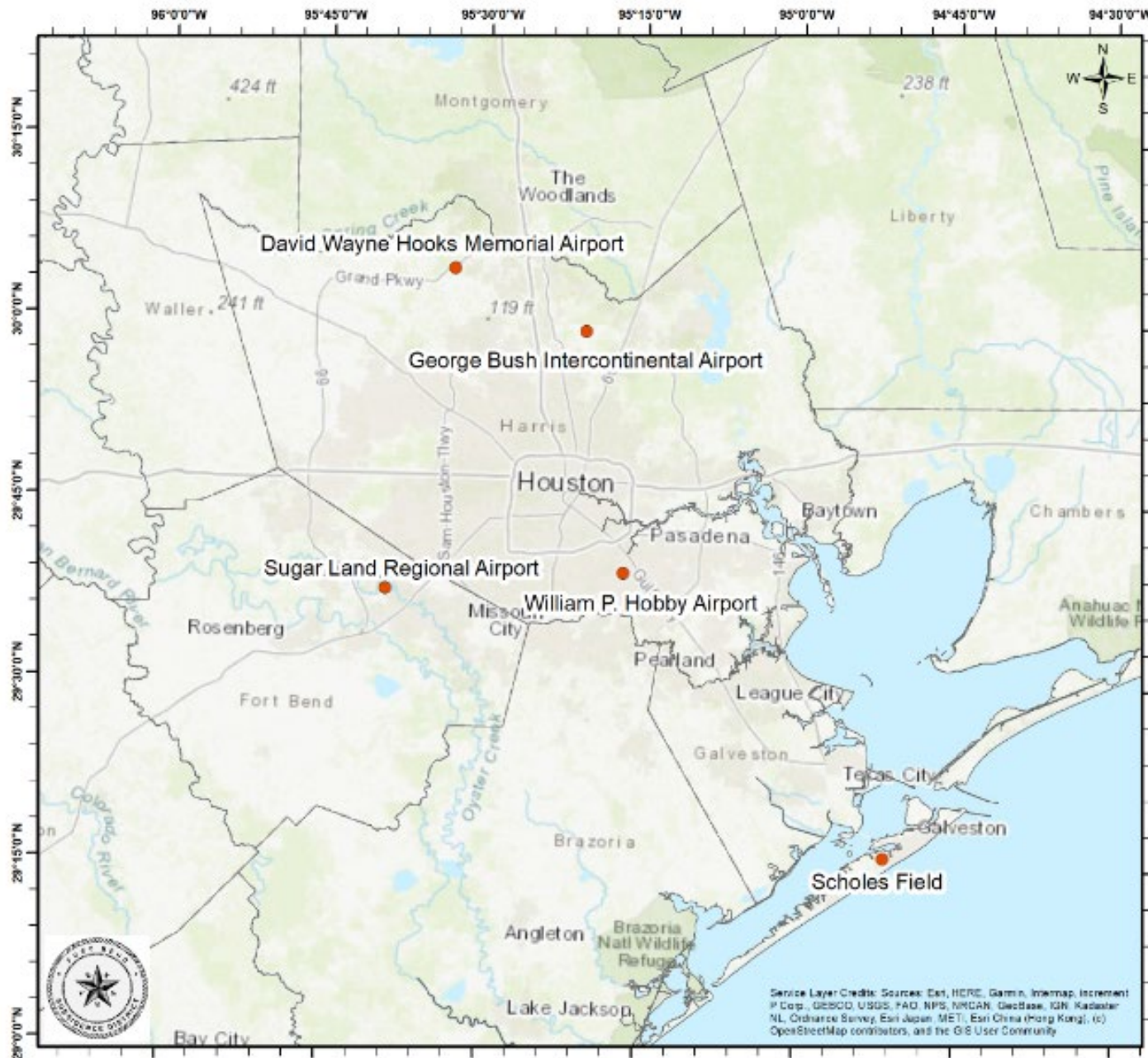
# Fort Bend Subsidence District



## 2020 Annual Groundwater Report



[www.fbsubsidence.org](http://www.fbsubsidence.org)



**EXPLANATION**

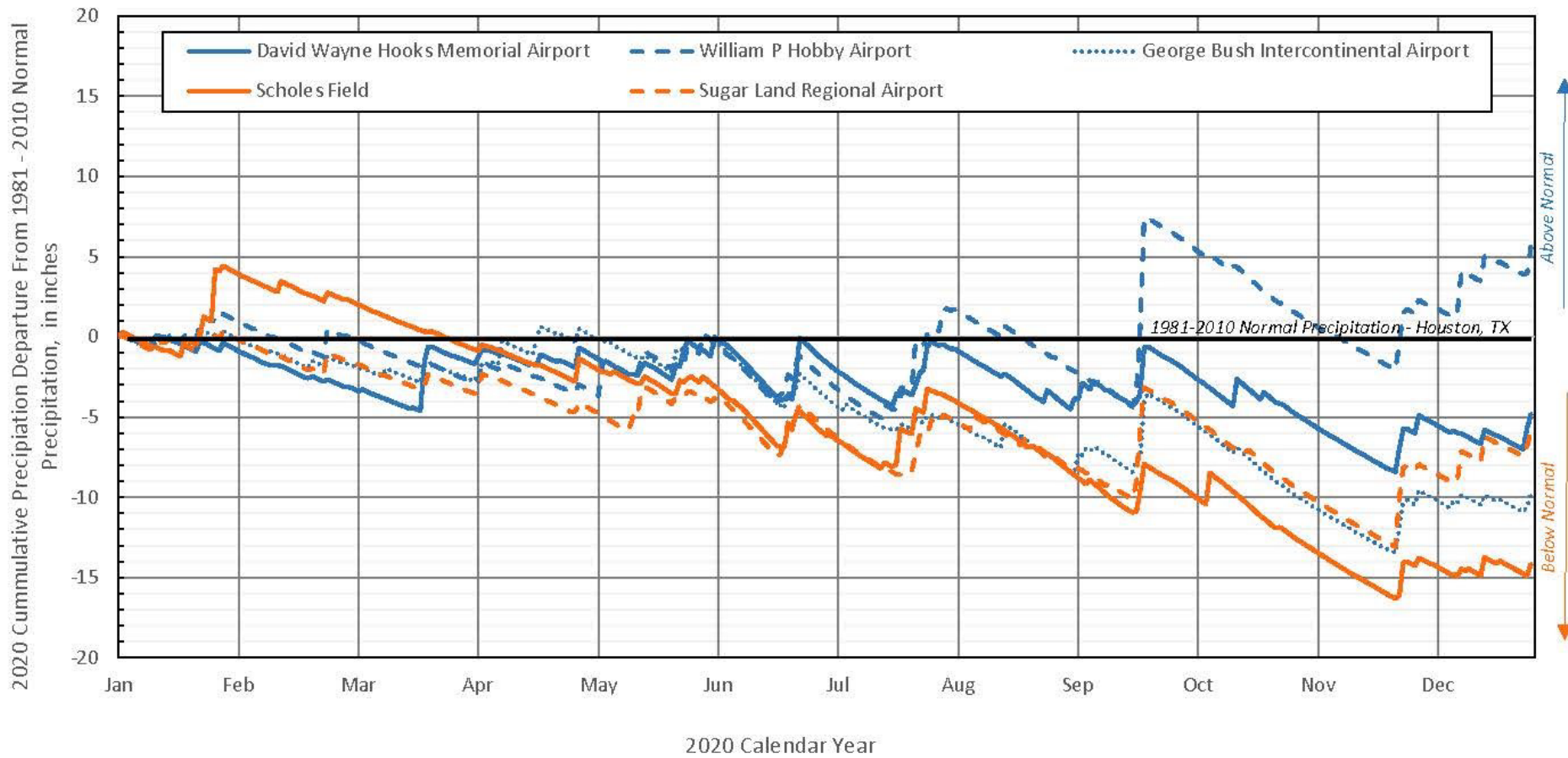
FBSD Exhibit 1

- Weather Service Climate Stations

0 5 10 20 30 Miles

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeBCO, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



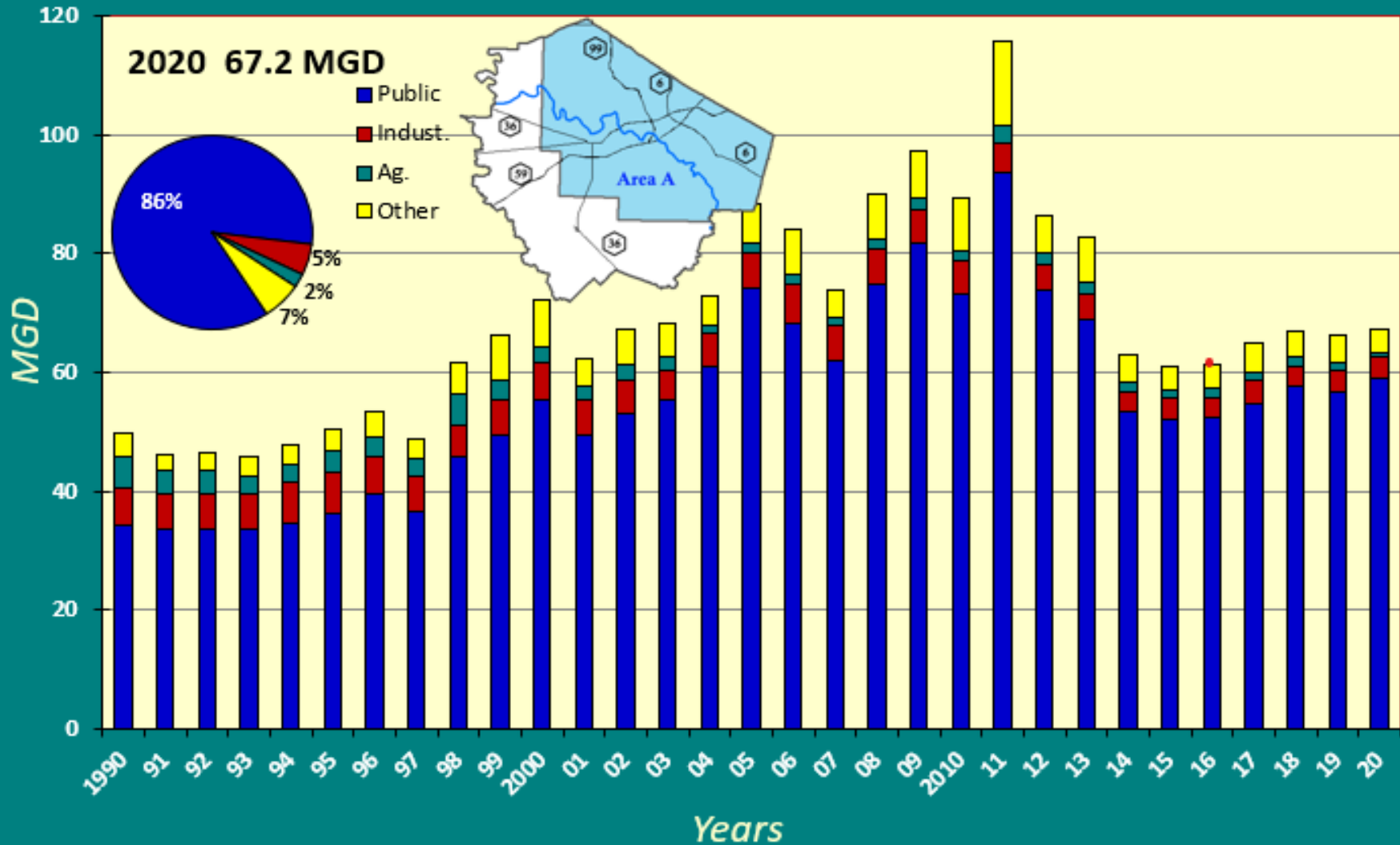


Weather  
Pumpage  
Water Levels  
Subsidence



# Groundwater Withdrawals

## Grouped by Use - Regulatory Area A

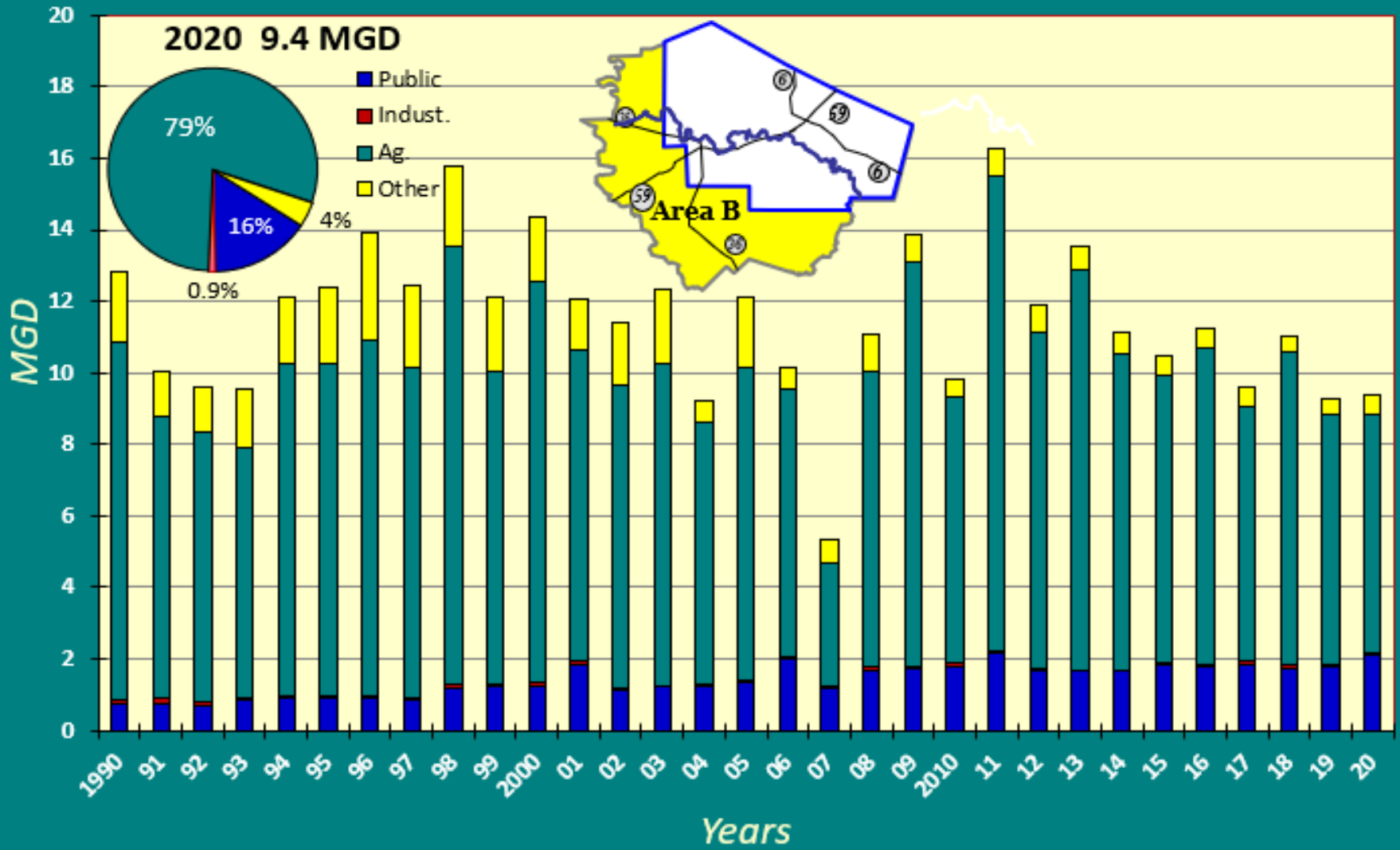






# Groundwater Withdrawals

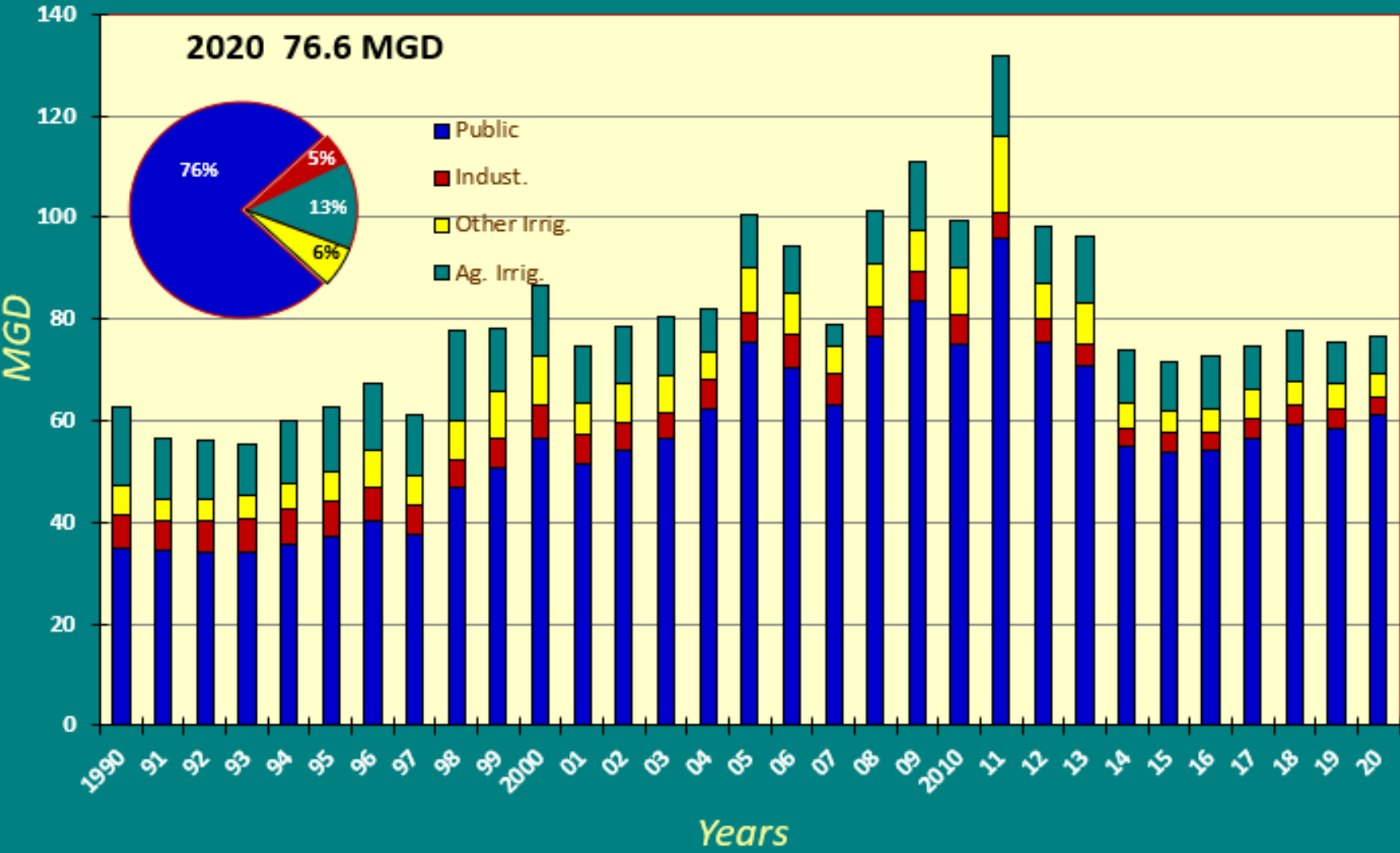
## Grouped by Use - Regulatory Area B





# Groundwater Withdrawals

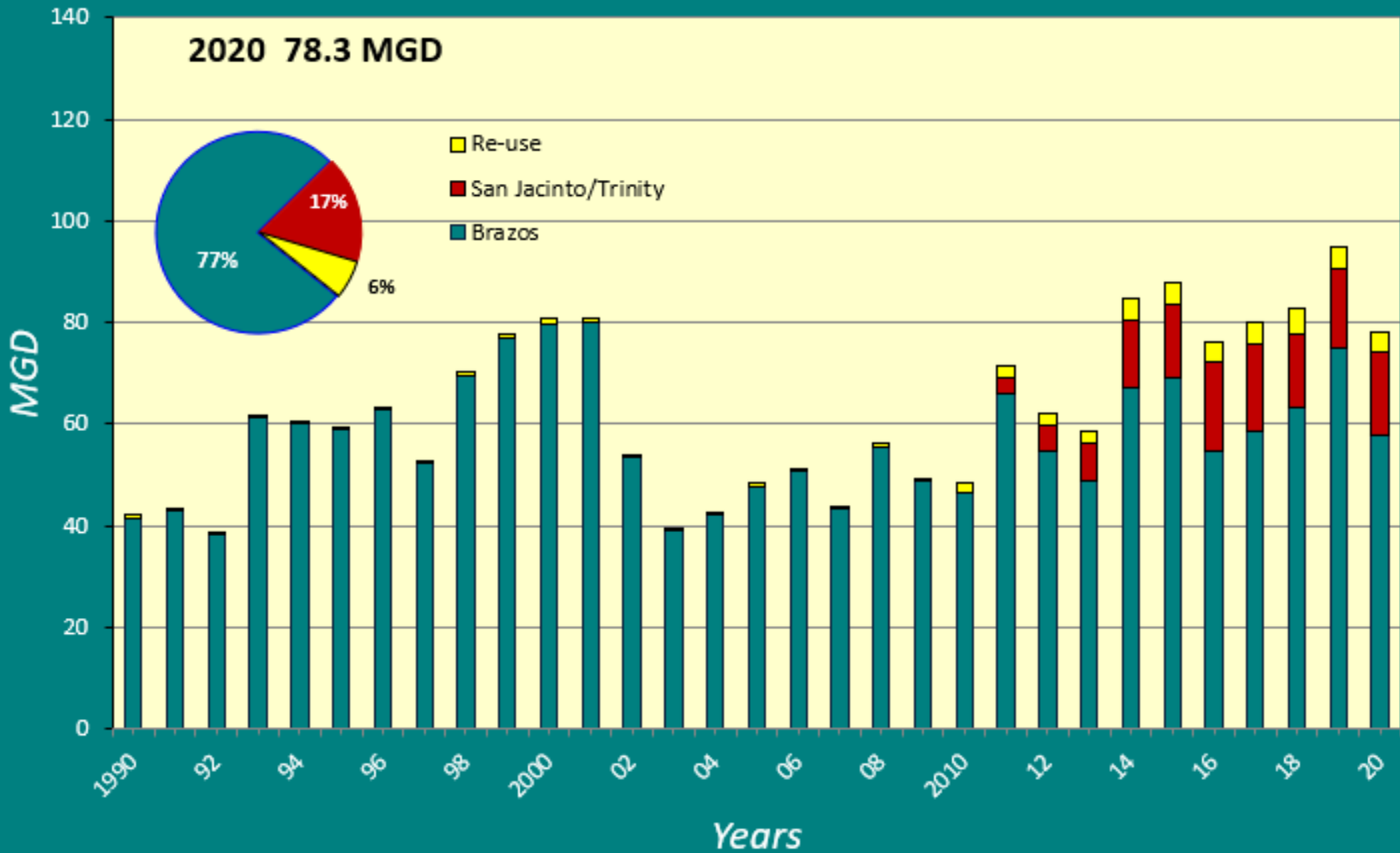
## Grouped By Use - Entire District





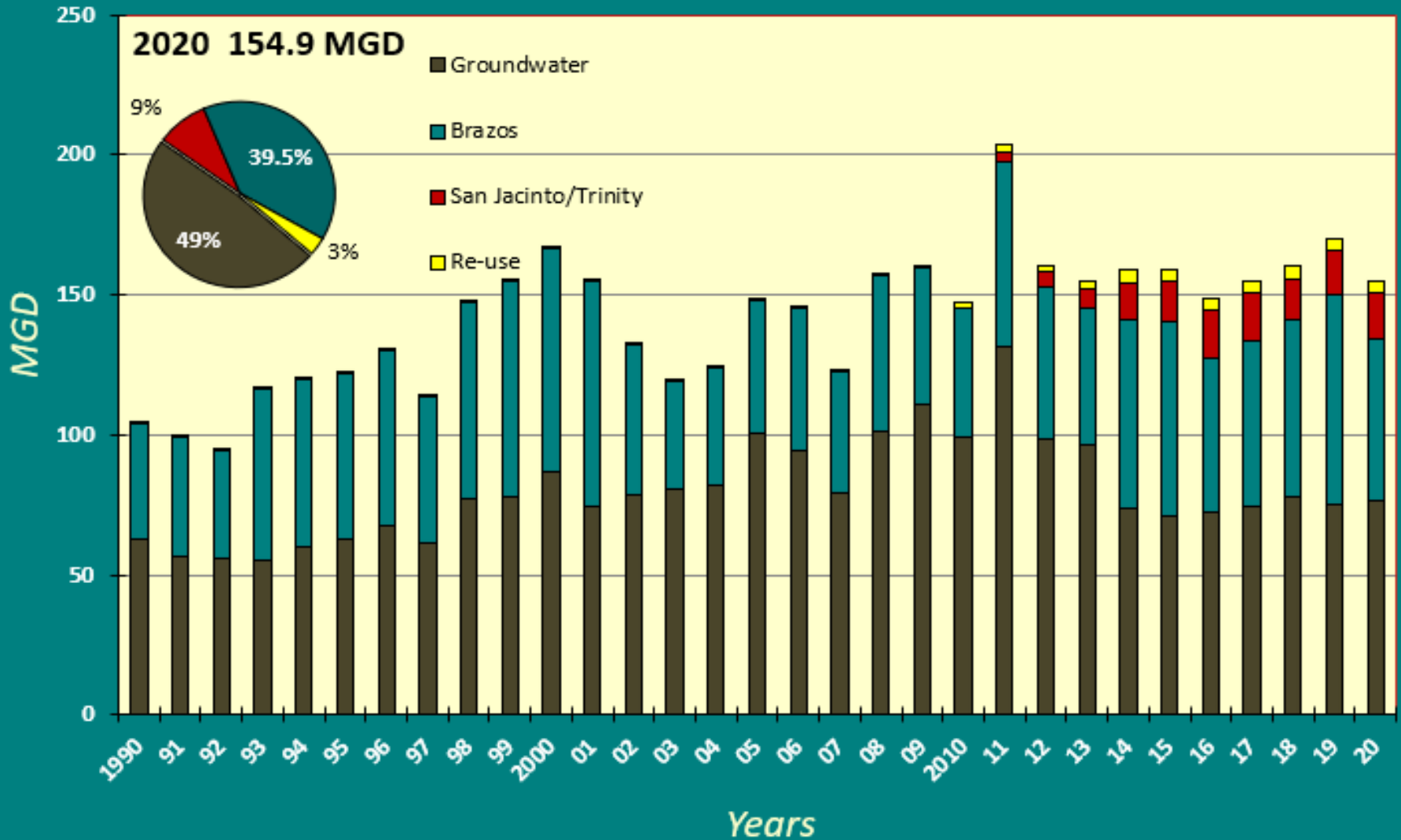
# Surface & Re-Use Water Utilized

Grouped By Source - Entire District





# Total Water Demand Grouped By Source - Entire District





Weather  
Pumpage

Water Levels

Subsidence

# Groundwater-level Altitudes (2021) and Changes Over Time in the Chicot-Evangeline (undifferentiated) and Jasper Aquifers and Compaction in the Chicot and Evangeline Portions of the Undifferentiated Aquifer (1973-2020)

For the Houston-Galveston Region

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Christopher Braun, Hydrologist | Groundwater Specialist - [clbraun@usgs.gov](mailto:clbraun@usgs.gov)

John Ellis, Hydrologist | Studies Chief - [jellis@usgs.gov](mailto:jellis@usgs.gov)

4/29/2021



HARRIS-GALVESTON  
SUBSIDENCE DISTRICT



Fort Bend  
Subsidence District



Brazoria County  
Groundwater Conservation District

# 2021 Water-Level Altitude Map Series

- **Chicot-Evangeline Aquifer (undifferentiated)**

- *2021 Water-Level Altitude*
- *2020 to 2021 Water-Level Change*
- *2016 to 2021 Water-Level Change*
- *1990 to 2021 Water-Level Altitude Change*

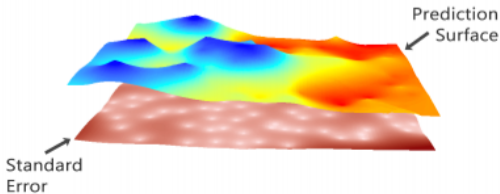
- **Compaction 1973-2020**

- *Compaction Data from 14 Extensometers*

# Important Updates for 2021

- Chicot-Evangeline aquifer (undifferentiated) have been combined into a “shallow” aquifer system
  - *GULF 2023 model - updated tops and bases*
  - *Chicot thickened significantly in much of the region, particularly in central and south-east Harris County*
  - *Many of the wells previously designated as Evangeline are now designated as Chicot*
  - *Re-creation of the Chicot-Evangeline 1977 and 1990 and the Jasper 2000 needed*

- Altitude and Change maps are now represented by shaded grids (Kriging)



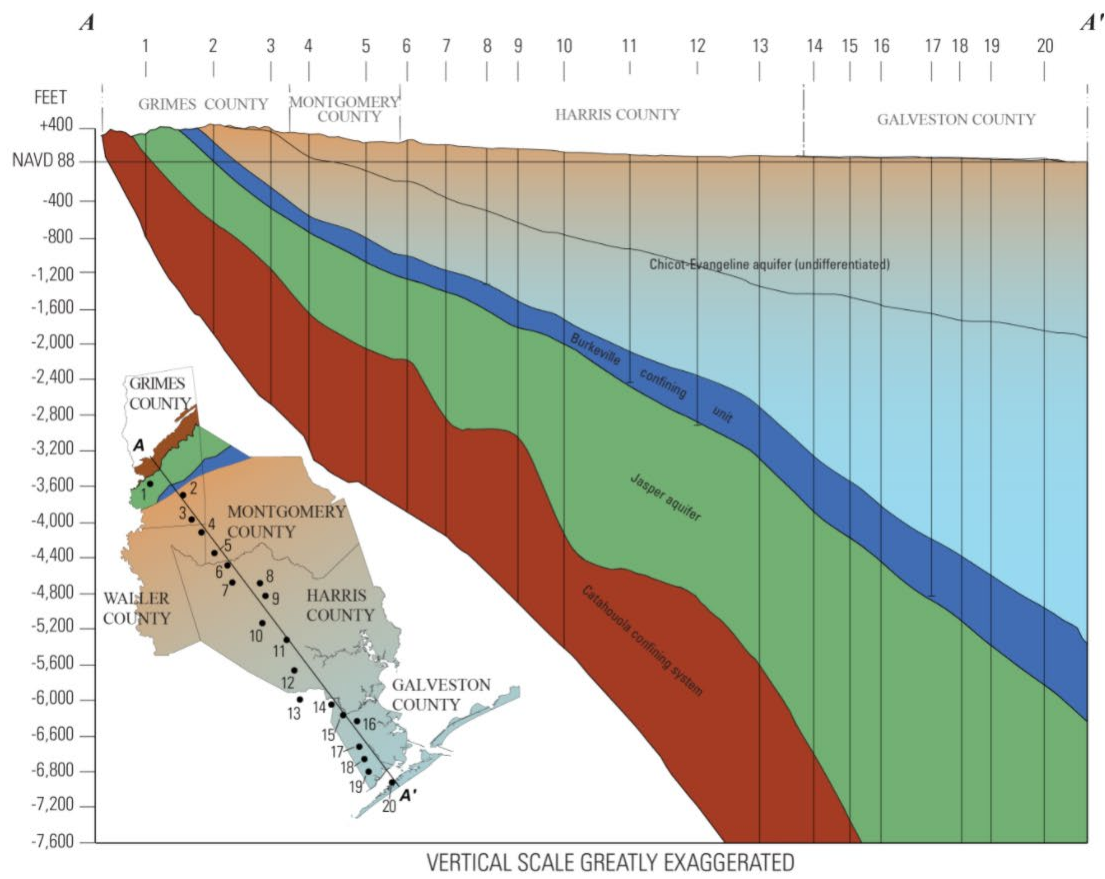
Geologic timescale		Prior to 2021		In 2021 and Moving Forward			
System	Series	Geologic units	Hydrogeologic units	Geologic units <sup>1</sup>	Hydrogeologic units <sup>1</sup>		
Quaternary	Holocene	Alluvium	Chicot aquifer	Alluvial, terrace, and dune deposits	Chicot - Evangeline aquifer (undifferentiated)		
	Pleistocene	Beaumont Formation		Beaumont Formation			
		Lissie Formation		Montgomery Formation		Lissie Formation	Montgomery Formation
				Bentley Formation		Bentley Formation	
		Willis Sand	Willis Sand				
Tertiary	Pliocene	Goliad Sand	Evangeline aquifer	Goliad Sand (upper part)	Goliad Sand (lower part)		
				Lagarto Clay (upper part)			
	Miocene	Fleming Formation	Lagarto Clay	Burkeville confining unit	Lagarto Clay (middle part)	Burkeville confining unit	
					Lagarto Clay (lower part)		
		Oakville Sandstone		Jasper aquifer		Jasper aquifer	
					Oakville Sandstone		
	Oligocene	Catahoula Sandstone	Upper part of Catahoula Sandstone	Catahoula Confining System	Catahoula Formation	Upper Catahoula Formation	
			Anahuac Formation		Frio Formation	Catahoula Confining System	
			Frio Formation				



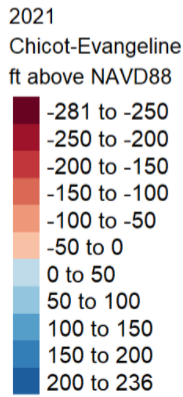
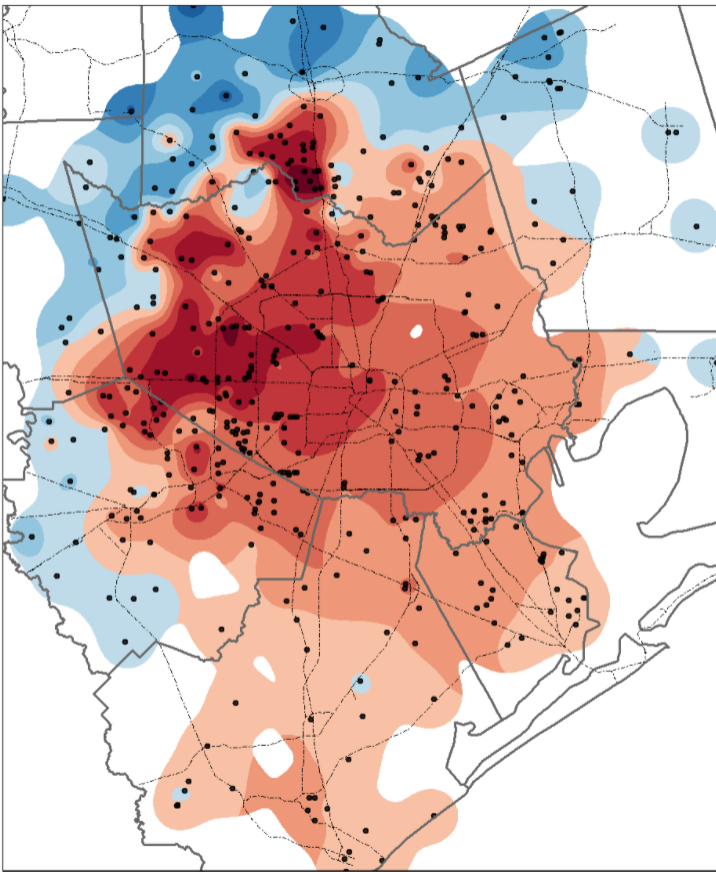
# Network

- Data were collected across 11 counties (Harris and surrounding) from 2020-11-23 to 2021-03-11
- Requires collaboration and agreements with well owners and operators (MUDs)
- Variety of well types including public supply, irrigation, industrial and observation
- Number of Chicot-Evangeline water-levels collected: **527**
- Number of wells used to create 2021 Altitude maps
  - *Chicot-Evangeline: 434*

# Stratigraphic cross section

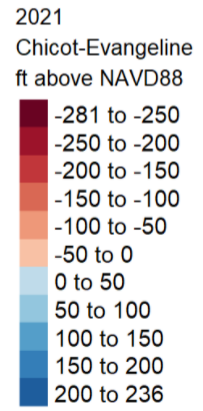
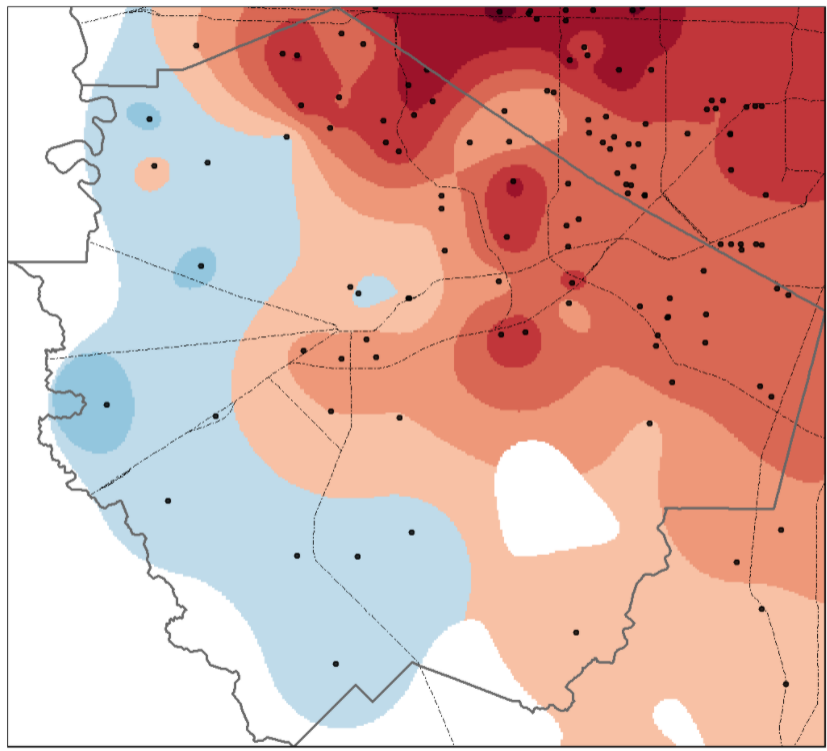


# Chicot-Evangeline 2021 Altitude



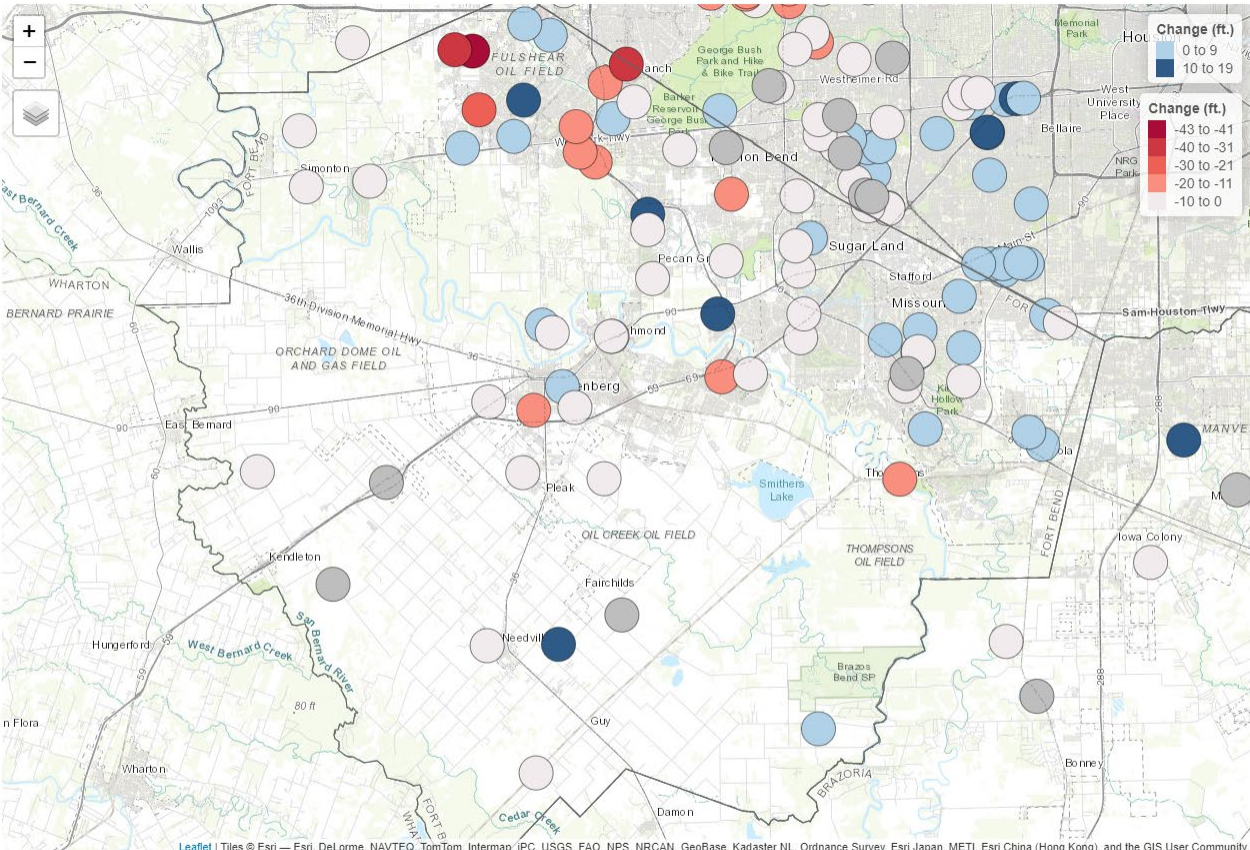
- Data Summary:  
Min : -281  
Mean : -46  
Max : 236
- Highest areas of usage in western Harris County, and the south-central portion of Montgomery County

# Chicot-Evangeline 2021 Altitude



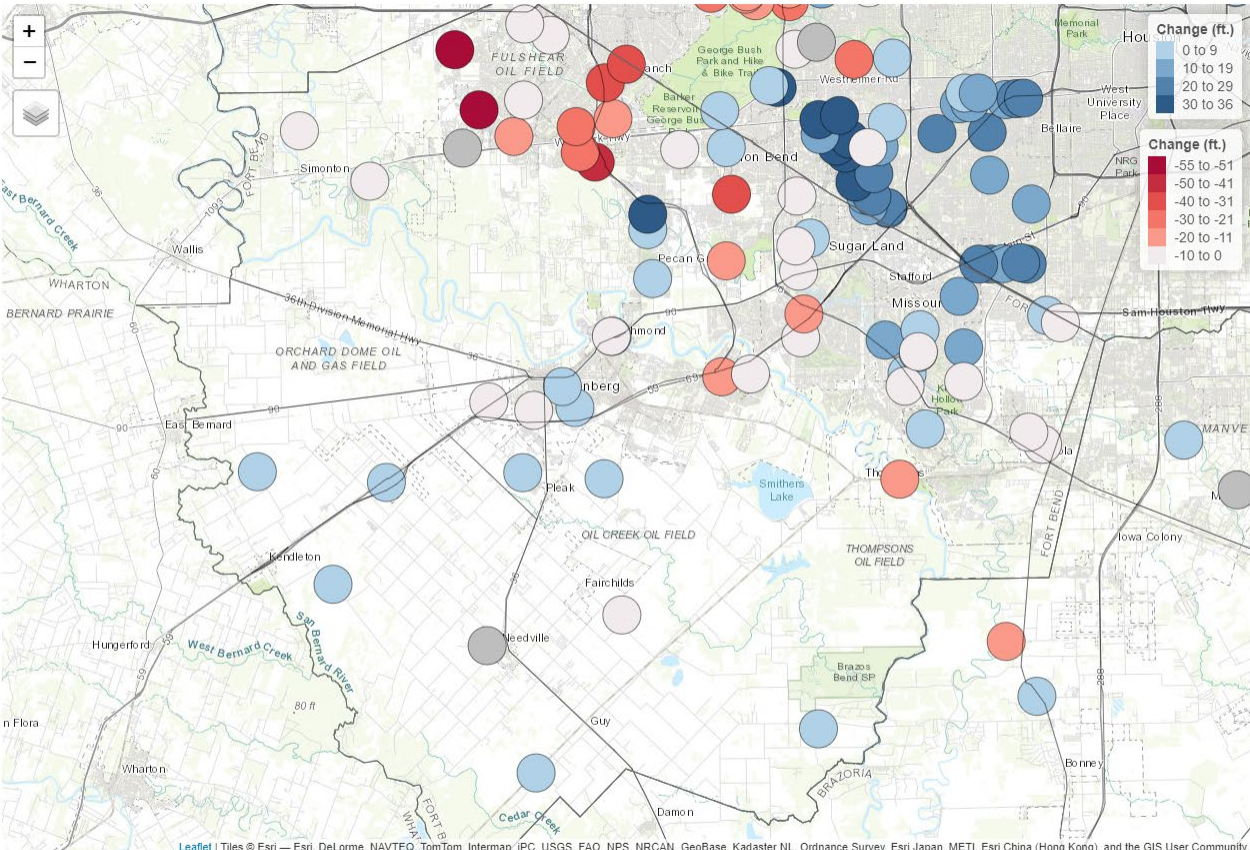
- Data Summary: For Fort Bend County  
Min : -238  
Mean : -44  
Max : 65
- Highest areas of usage in western Harris County and some areas of northern Fort Bend County

# Chicot-Evangeline 1 year change



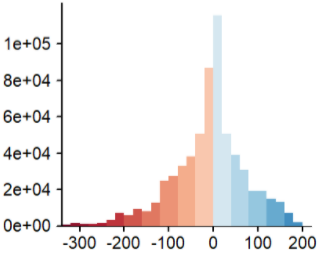
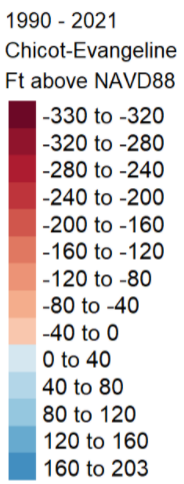
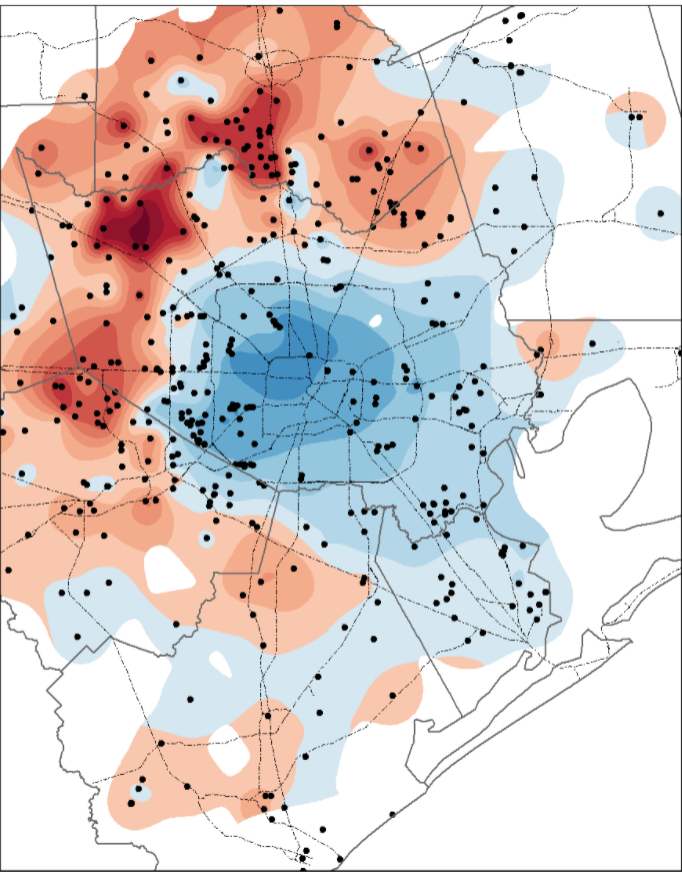
Number of wells: 67  
 Rises: 32.8%  
 Declines: 59.7%  
 No Change: 7.57%

# Chicot-Evangeline 5 year change



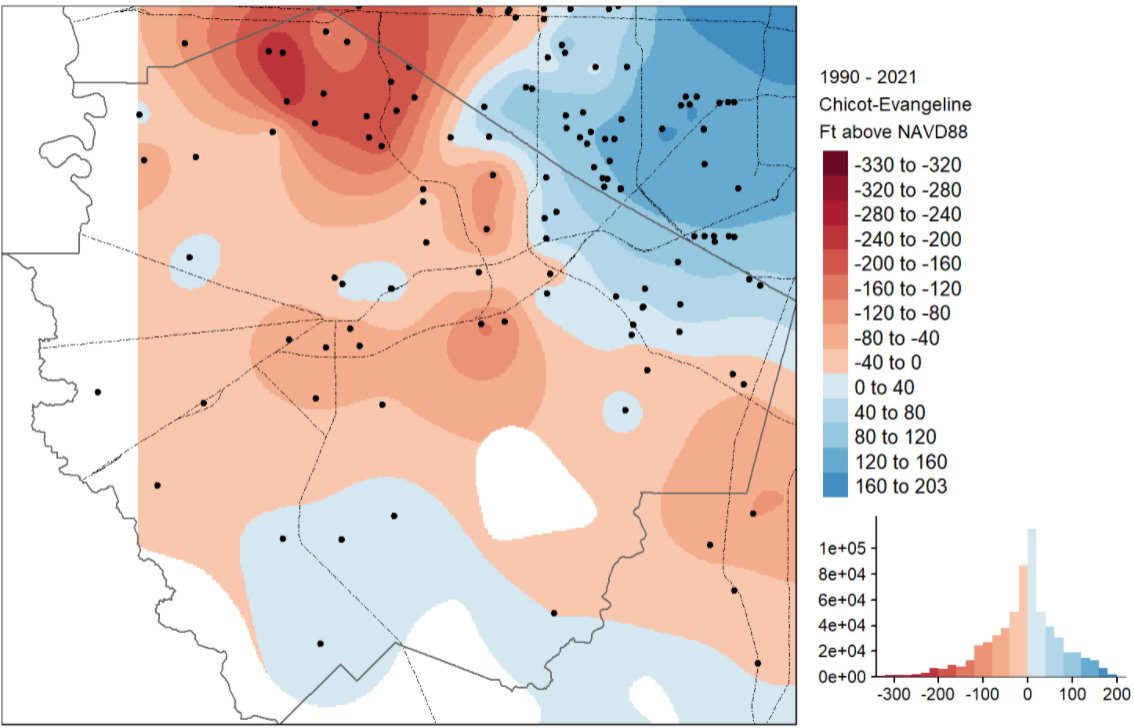
Number of wells: 60  
 Rises: 38.3%  
 Declines: 58.3%  
 No Change: 0.03%

# Chicot-Evangeline water-level change since 1990



- Data Summary:  
Min : -330  
Mean : -9  
Max : 203
- Water-level rises across most of central and eastern Harris County as well as Galveston and Brazoria Counties
- Water-level declines in the Northern part of Fort Bend County, NW portions of Harris County, and most of Montgomery County

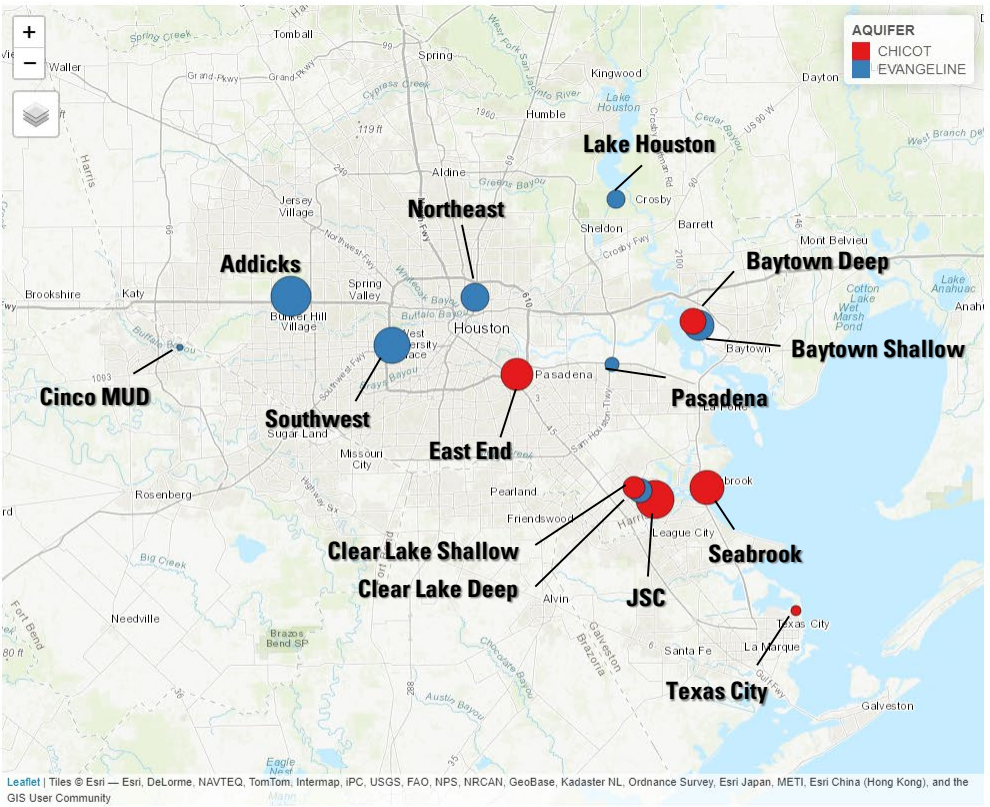
# Chicot-Evangeline water-level change since 1990



- Data Summary: For Fort Bend County  
Min : -239  
Mean : -26  
Max : 114
- Water-level rises across most of central and eastern Harris County as well as Galveston and Brazoria Counties
- Water-level declines in the Northern part of Fort Bend County, NW portions of Harris County, and most of Montgomery County



# Compaction



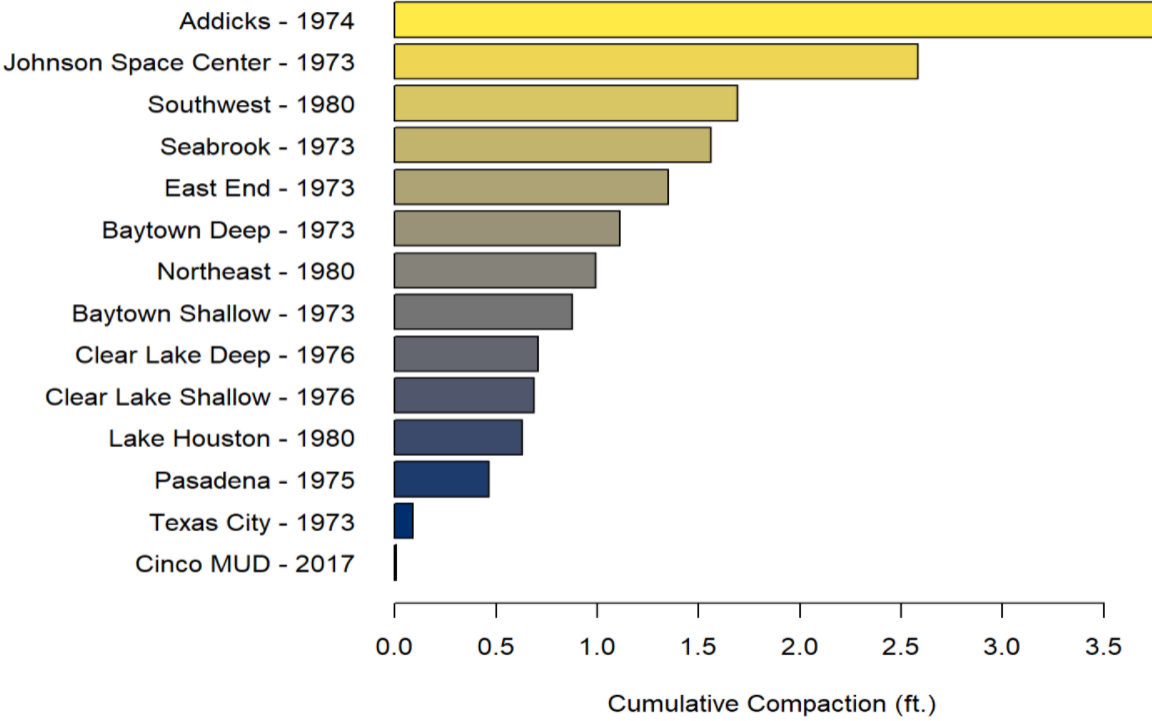
Size of symbol reflects amount of total cumulative compaction

■ Cumulative compaction recorded at each location as of December 2020

- 1974-Addicks-3.760 ft.
- 1973-Baytown Deep-1.110 ft.
- 1973-Baytown Shallow-0.875 ft.
- 2017-Cinco MUD-0.006 ft.
- 1976-Clear Lake Deep-0.706 ft.
- 1976-Clear Lake Shallow-0.685 ft.
- 1973-East End-1.350 ft.
- 1973-Johnson Space Center-2.580 ft.
- 1980-Lake Houston-0.628 ft.
- 1980-Northeast-0.990 ft.
- 1975-Pasadena-0.464 ft.
- 1973-Seabrook-1.560 ft.
- 1980-Southwest-1.690 ft.
- 1973-Texas City-0.090 ft.

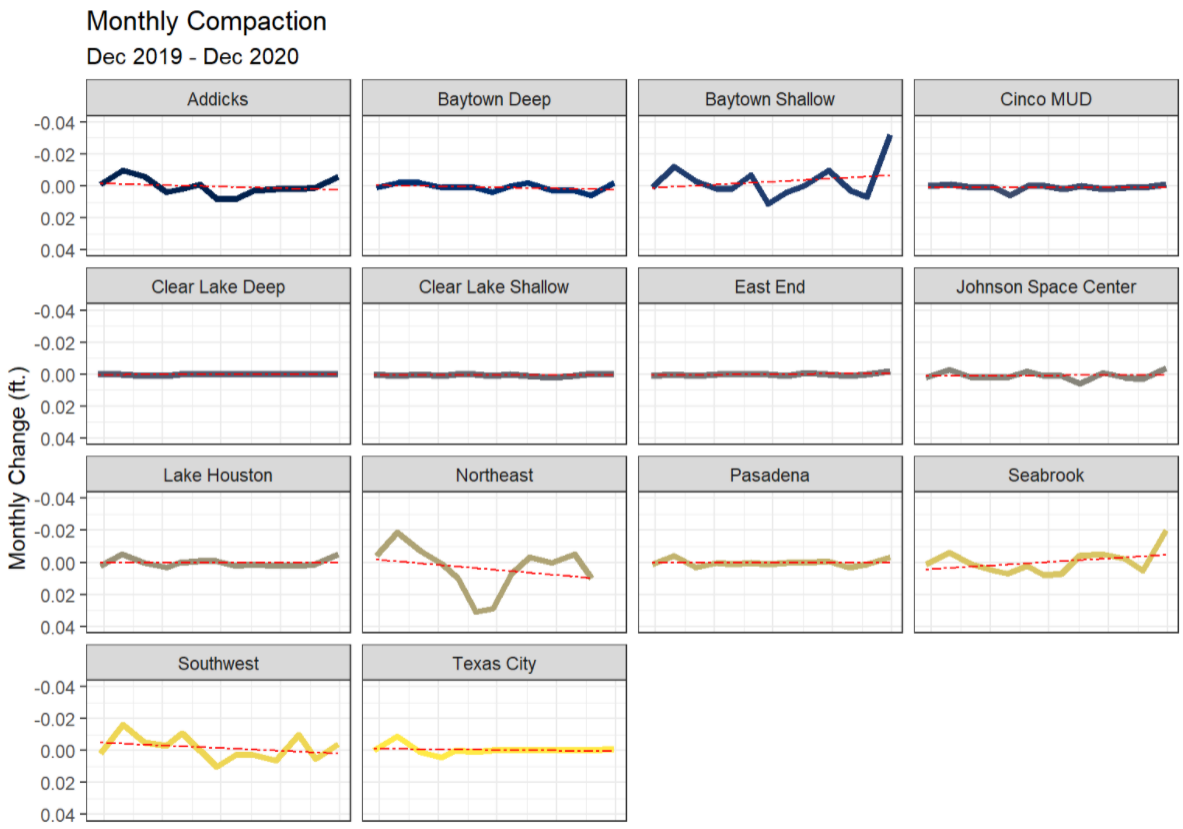
# Compaction (cont.)

Total compaction recorded since date of initial recording



Year indicates beginning of record, all data current through

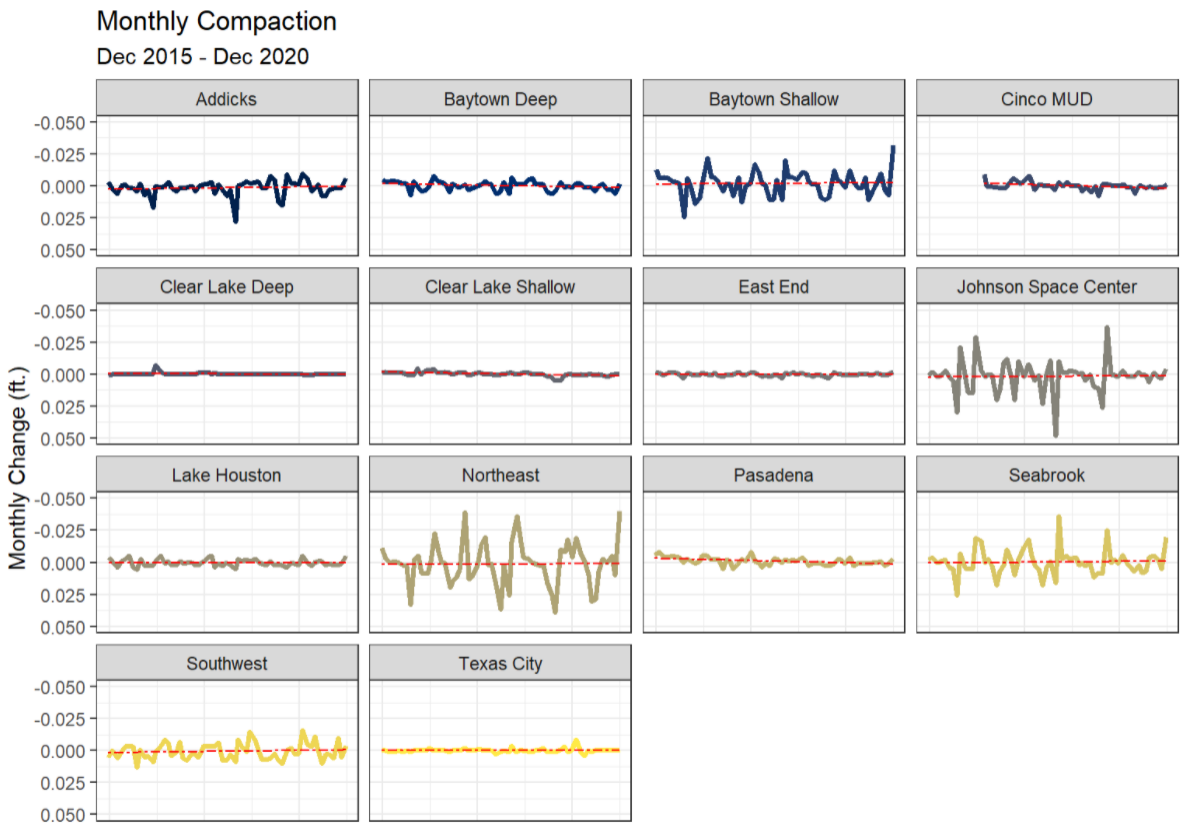
# Compaction 1 year monthly changes



- Slight increase (compaction) in trend
  - Addicks
  - Northeast
  - Southwest
  - Baytown Deep
- Slight decrease (uplift) in trend
  - Baytown Shallow
  - Seabrook

Monthly change in land surface elevation at each location

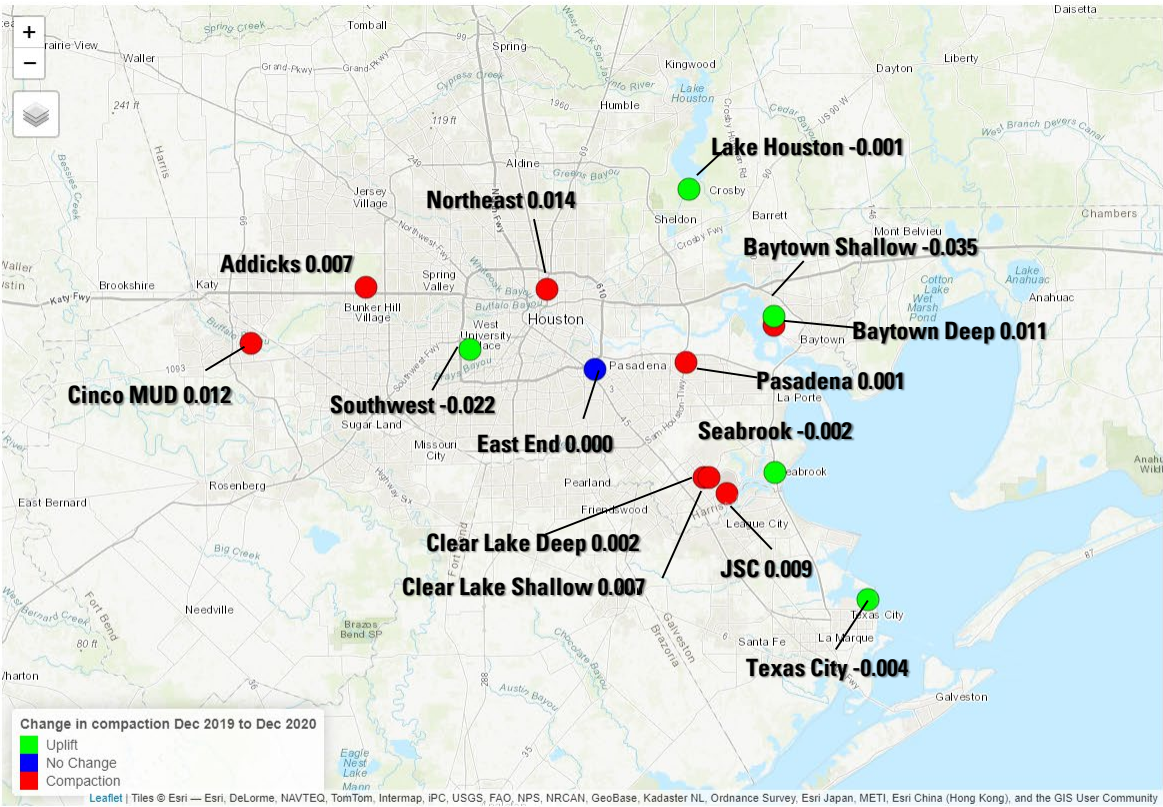
# Compaction 5 year monthly changes



- Slight increase (compaction) in trend
  - Pasadena
  - Cinco MUD
- Slight decrease (uplift) in trend
  - Addicks
  - Seabrook
  - Baytown Shallow

Monthly change in land surface elevation at each location

# Summary: Compaction



Absolute changes for the period December 2019 through December 2020, in ft.

- 5 sites recorded uplift ranging from 0.001 ft. to 0.035 ft.
- 8 sites recorded compaction ranging from 0.001 ft. to 0.014 ft.
- 1 site recorded no change

# 2021 Water-Level Altitude Map Series

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Christopher Braun, Hydrologist | Groundwater Specialist - [clbraun@usgs.gov](mailto:clbraun@usgs.gov)

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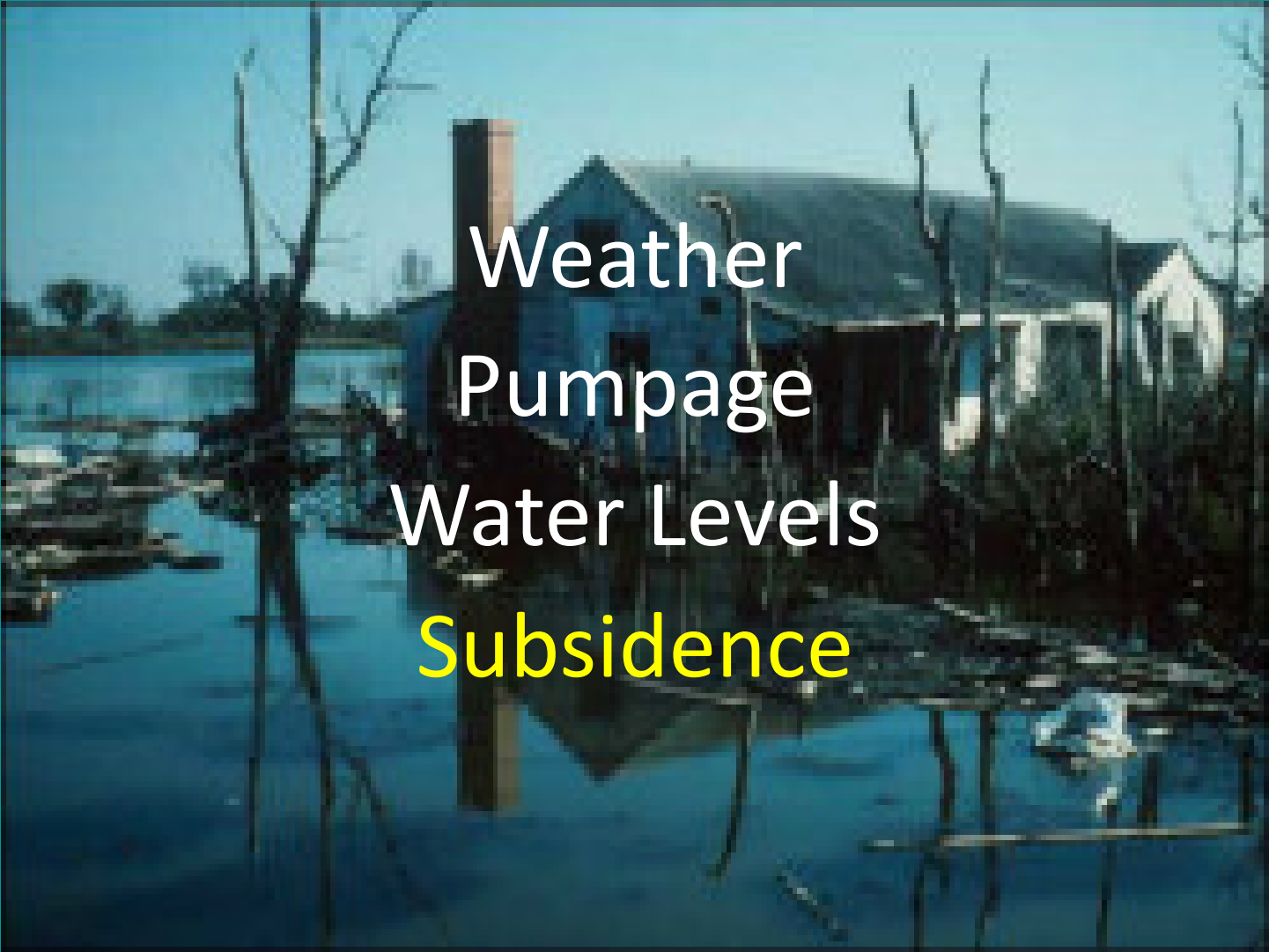
HARRIS-GALVESTON  
SUBSIDENCE DISTRICT



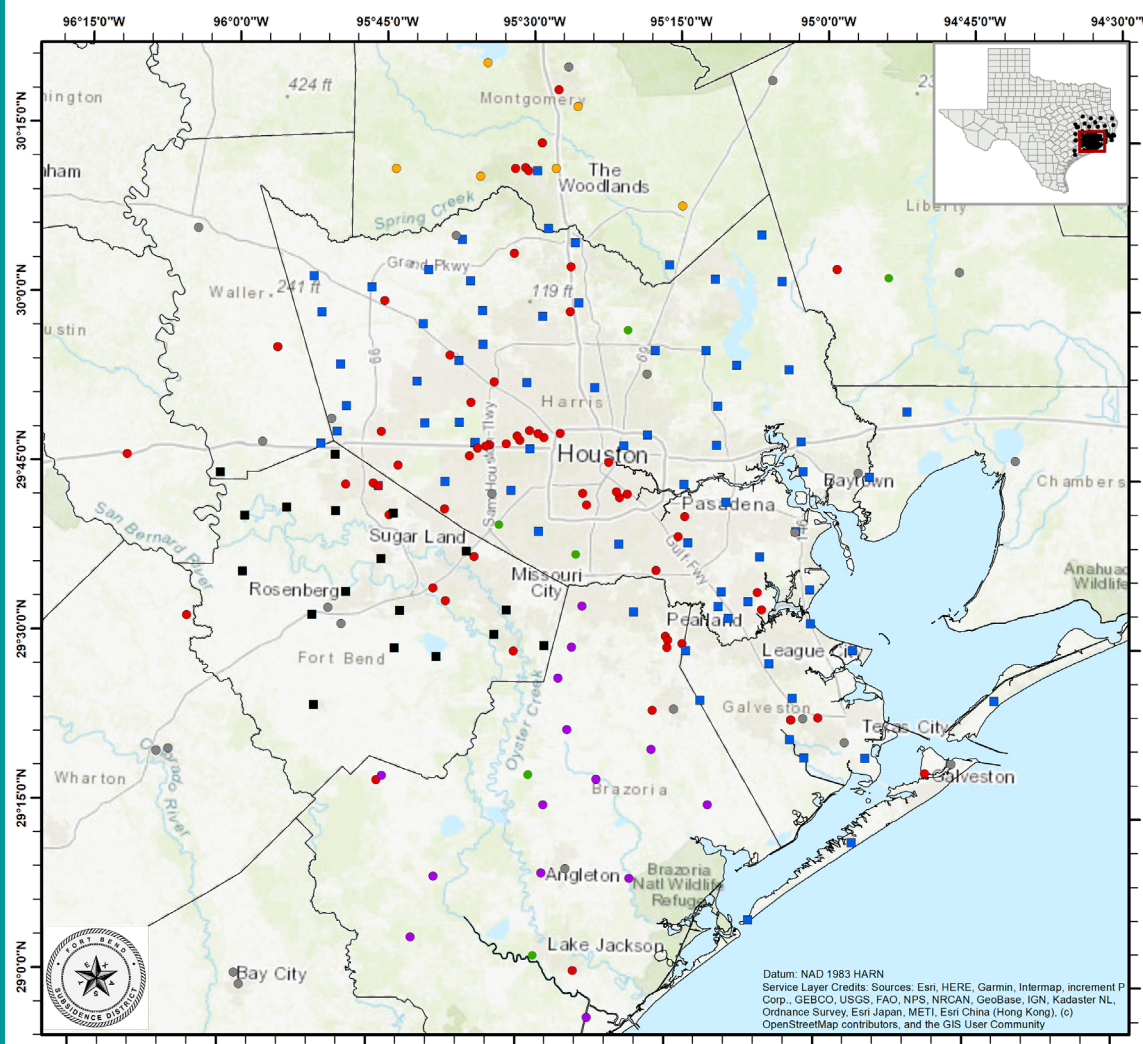
Fort Bend  
Subsidence District



Brazoria County  
Groundwater Conservation District



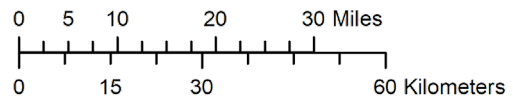
Weather  
Pumpage  
Water Levels  
Subsidence



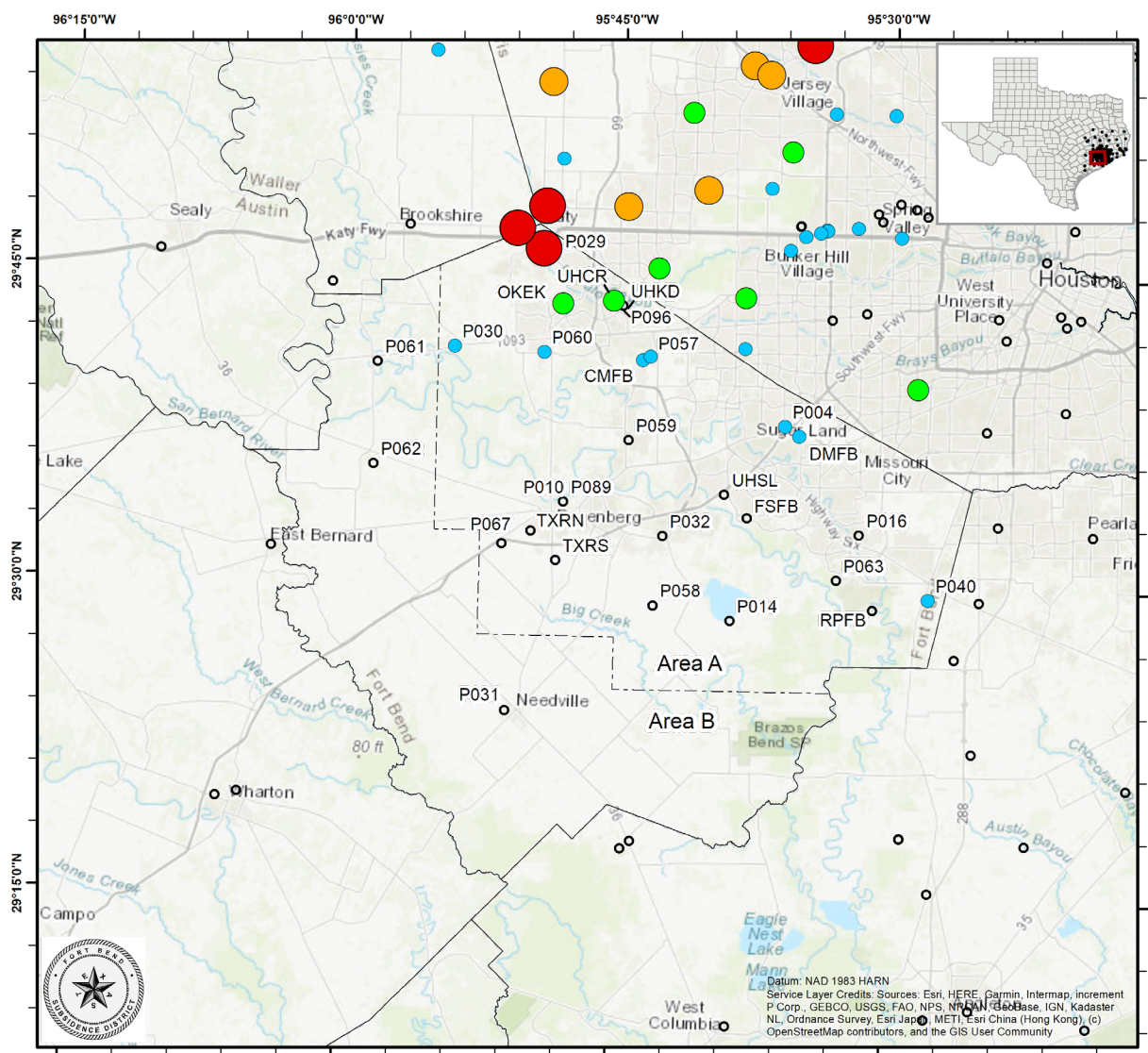
**EXPLANATION**

**GPS Station Operator**

- Fort Bend Subsidence District
- Harris-Galveston Subsidence District
- Brazoria County Groundwater Conservation District
- Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District
- Texas Department of Transportation
- University of Houston
- Other Agencies



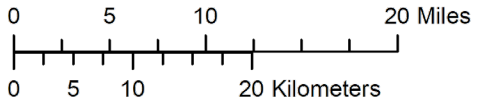




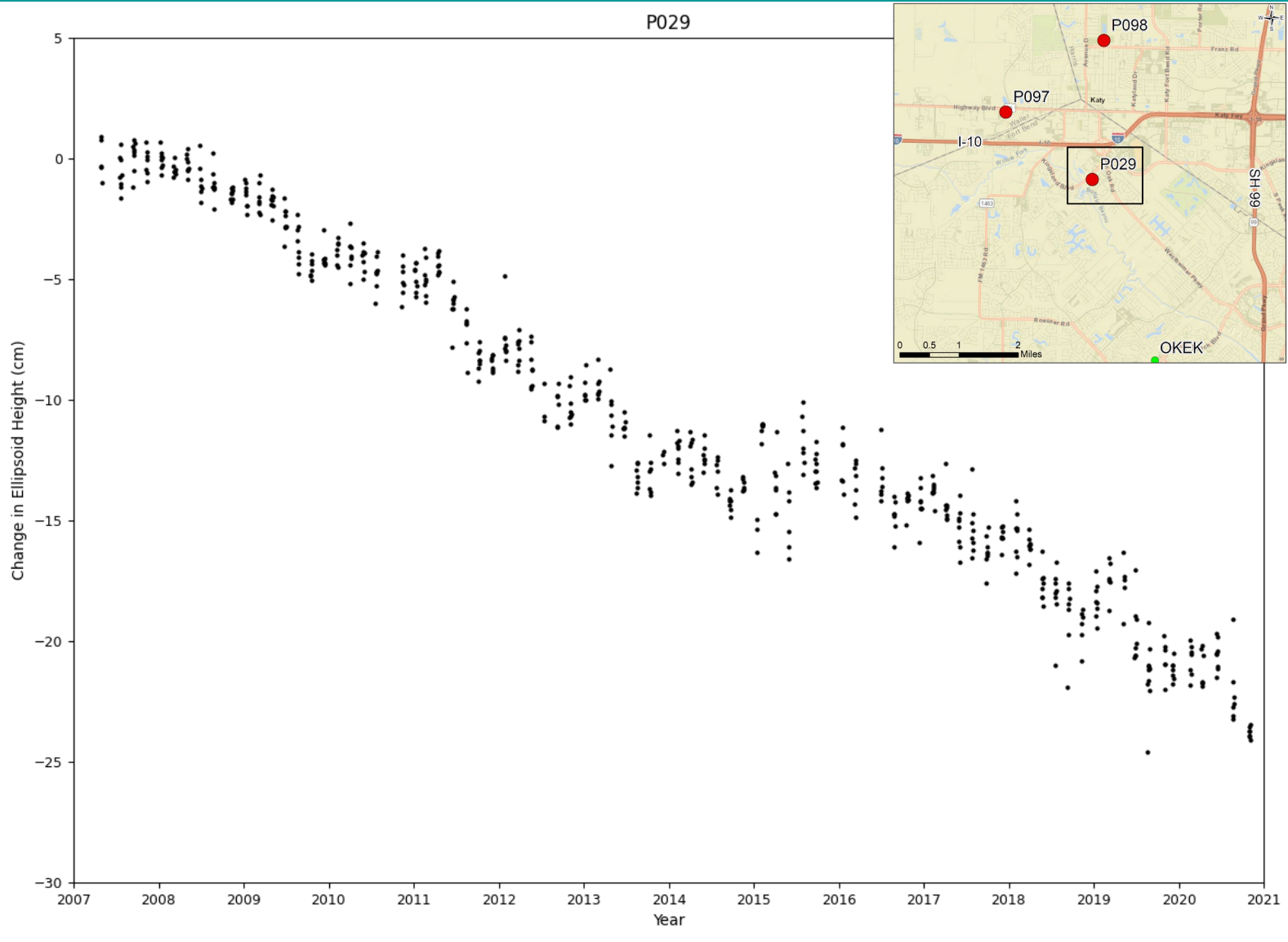
**EXPLANATION**

**Subsidence rate (cm/yr) from 2016 to 2020**

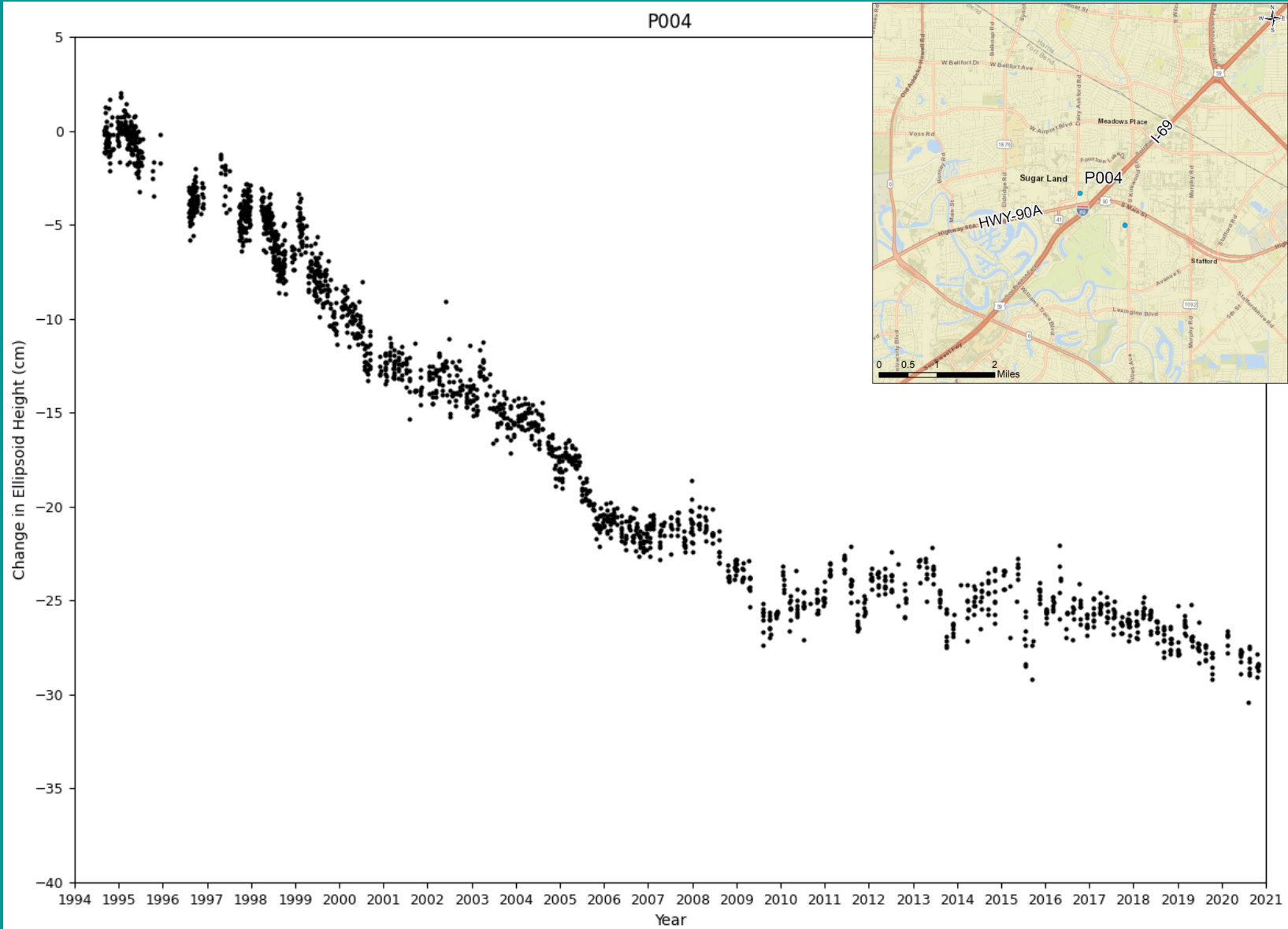
- Greater than 2.0
- <2.0 - 1.5
- <1.5 - 1.0
- <1.0 - 0.5
- Less than 0.5 or period of record less than 3 years



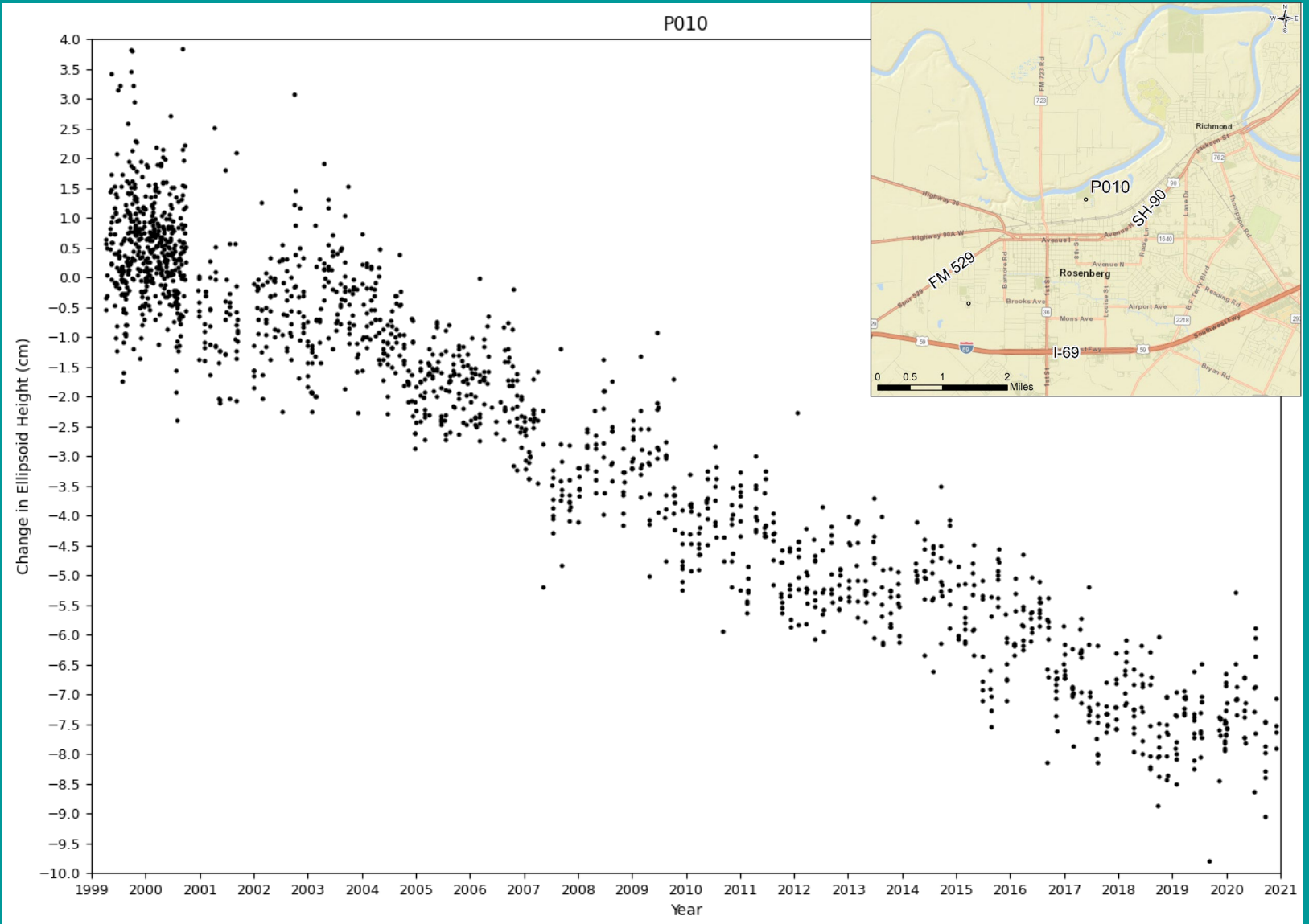
# Katy



# Sugar Land



# Rosenberg



## Fort Bend Subsidence District



## 2020 Annual Groundwater Report



[www.fbsubsidence.org](http://www.fbsubsidence.org)

## Appendix B – Subsidence Monitoring Network and Data

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**Figure 13:** Period of record plot for P072 located in New Caney, Texas, 2011-2019. This station measured 5.8 cm of subsidence over 9 years and the annual subsidence rate is 1.08 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P072, the green circle northwest of the intersection between Grand Parkway (SH-99) and I-69. ..14

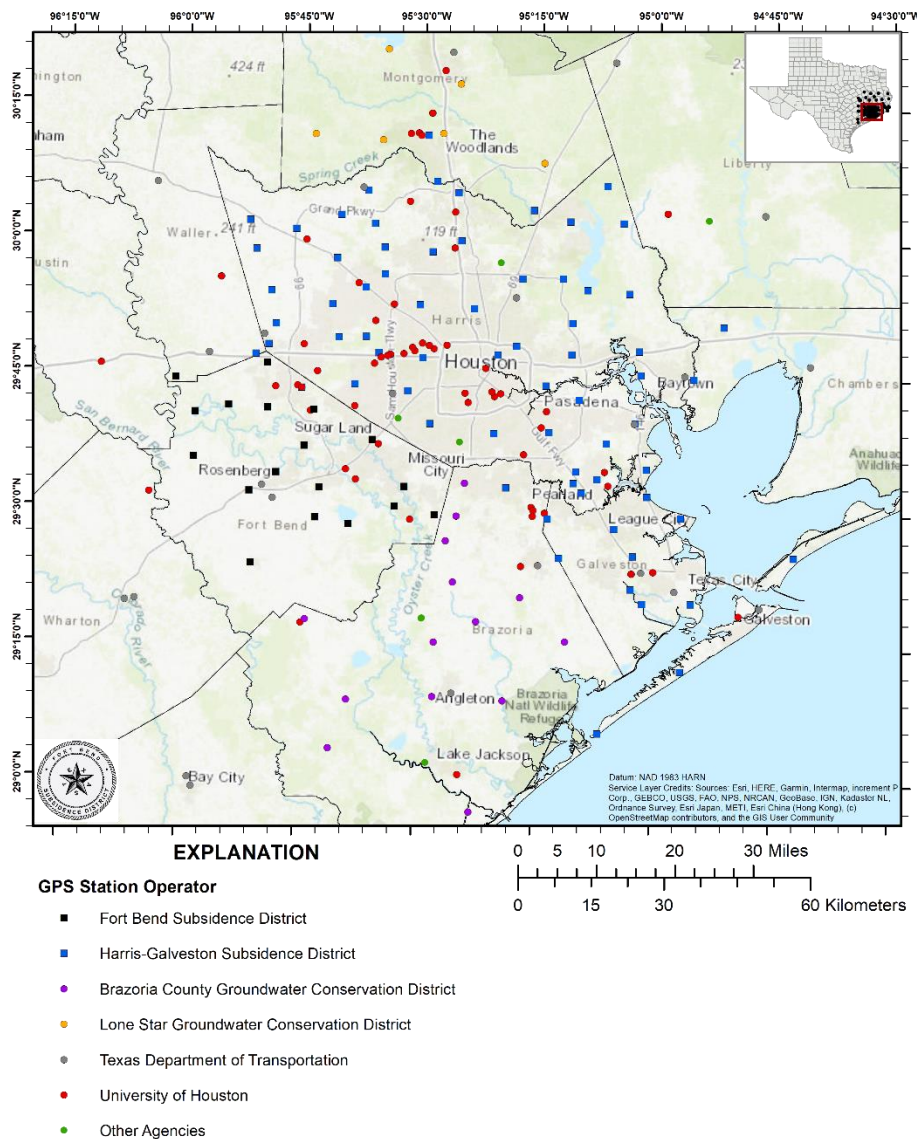
**Figure 14:** Period of record data for GPS station P035 located in Dickinson, Texas. Inset map shows the location of P035, which is the black circle east of I-45 and north of FM-646.....15



## Subsidence Monitoring Network

### GPS Station Overview

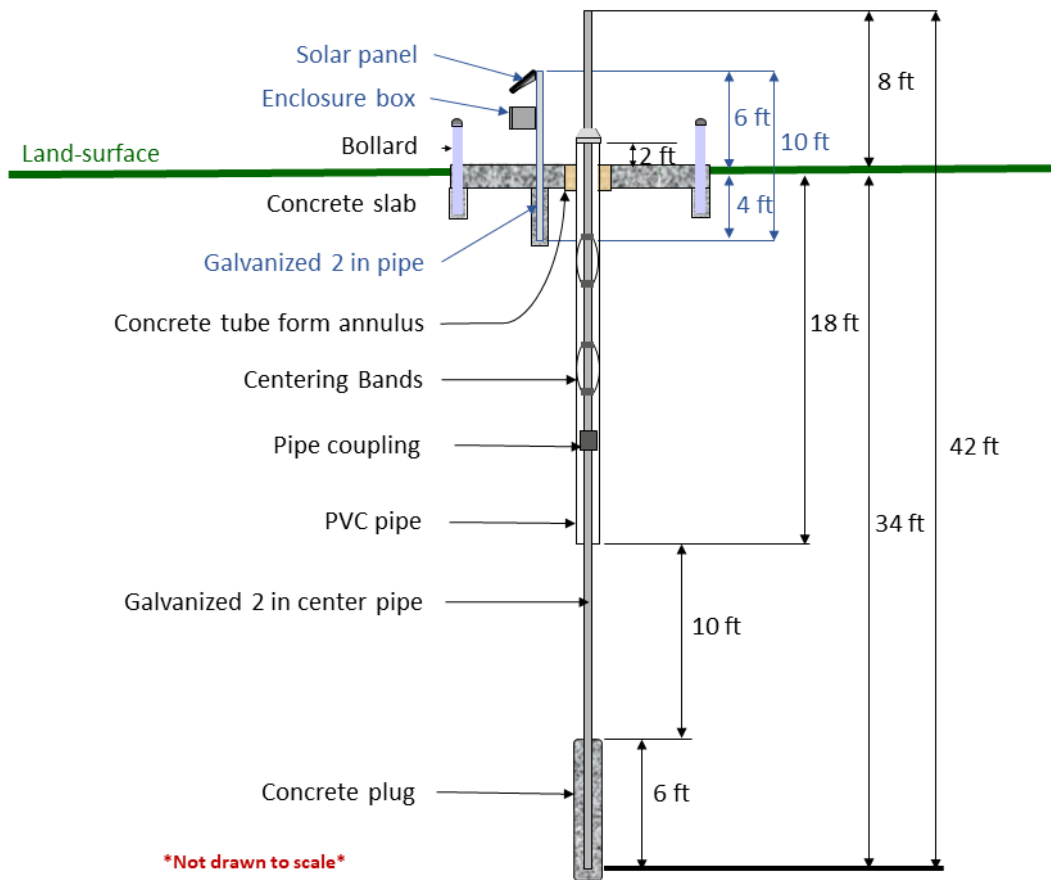
The Fort Bend Subsidence District (the District) currently operates and maintains 20 GPS stations with 19 stations in Fort Bend county and one in Waller county. The Harris-Galveston Subsidence District operates 70 GPS stations in Harris, Galveston, Waller, Montgomery, Brazoria, and Chambers counties. Surrounding groundwater conservation districts such as BCGCD and LSGCD operate and maintain 14 and seven GPS stations, respectively. The UH operates 69 GPS stations and TXDOT operates 52 GPS stations spread across southeast Texas that are included in the subsidence monitoring network. **Figure 1** includes the location and operators of GPS stations within the greater Houston-Galveston area.



**Figure 1:** Location of GPS stations designated by operator in the greater Houston region.

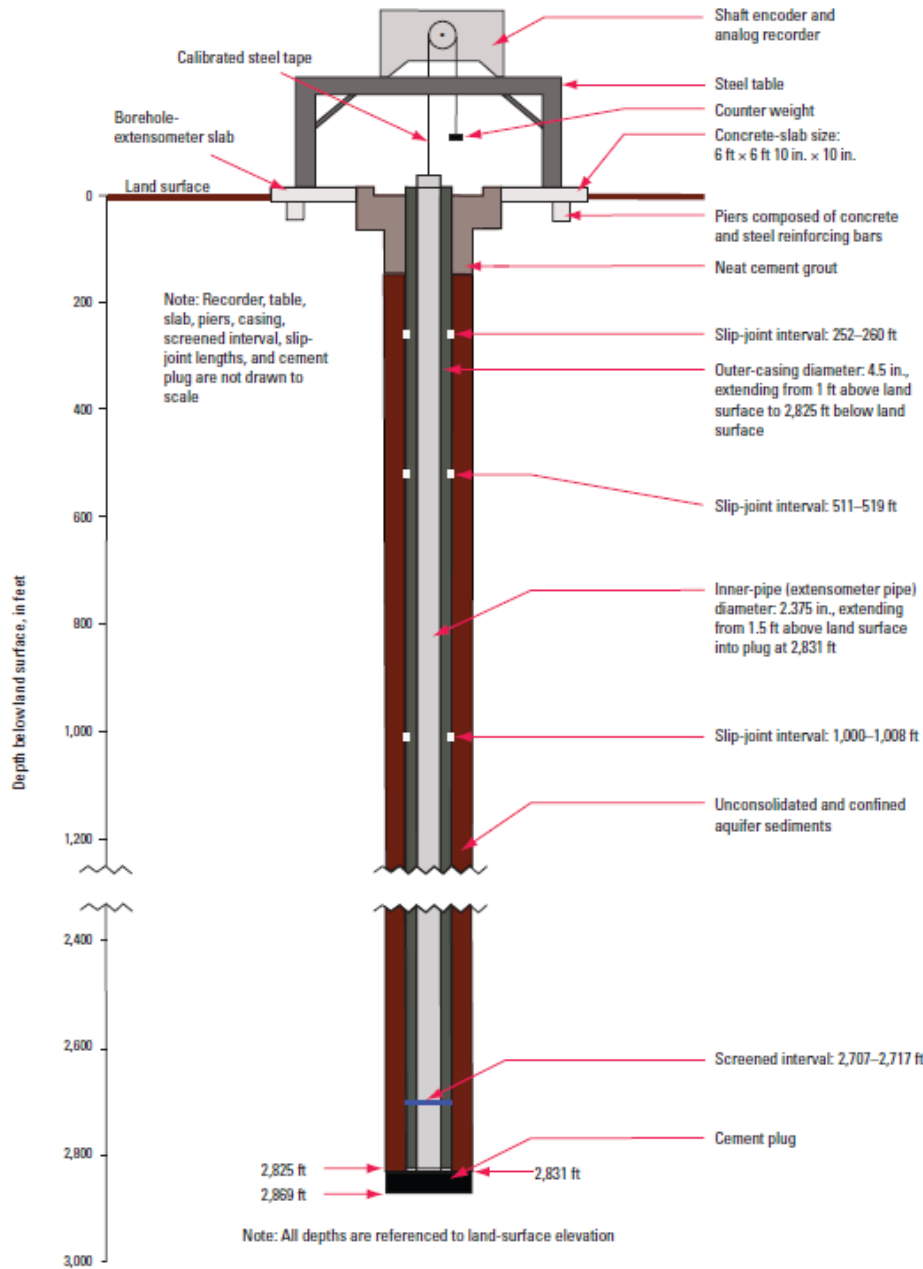
The GPS stations are constructed in different ways based on when they were installed and operator preferences. The main design for permanent GPS stations utilized by the District is a periodically measured (PAM) GPS station. Other types of permanent GPS station include a building mount, which is primarily used by UH, and an extensometer.

The District designed a permanent GPS station in the mid-1990s to apply a consistent measurement method across multiple counties. This design is known as a PAM and is named after the original port-a-measure method utilized by the District in the early 1990s when the GPS station was not a permanent structure and each location collected data periodically. The PAM design consists of two-inch galvanized pipe drilled approximately 34 feet below ground surface and extends eight feet above the ground surface. The pipe is anchored in a concrete plug at the base and enclosed by centering bands and PVC pipe near the surface to reduce movement. The exposed pipe (i.e., the section of pipe that extends eight-feet above the ground surface) is mounted with an antenna adapter to secure the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) antenna. A separate two-inch pipe is installed within a few feet from the antenna pipe in order to hold an enclosure box, which stores a battery and GNSS receiver, and a mounted solar panel. Both pipes are surrounded by four bollards and encased in a concrete slab for protection. **Figure 2** depicts a schematic of the District’s PAM design.



**Figure 2:** Schematic of the District’s PAM design for a permanent GPS station. Note the schematic is not drawn to scale and is intended for visual purposes only. All numbers are provided in US standard measurement.

The USGS operates and maintains 14 borehole extensometers, which are wells drilled to various depths (650 to 3,300 feet below ground surface) and anchored with a concrete plug in order to measure compaction within different aquifers (Kasmarek, et al., 2015). **Figure 3** illustrates the extensometer design that includes an outer casing equipped with slip-joints to maintain well integrity by preventing damage from subsidence and the inner pipe attached to a concrete plug at the bottom of the borehole. Such extensometers use digital recorders, which are connected to the inner pipe, to continuously measure the change between the inner pipe and the land-surface elevation. The UH operates one GPS stations (i.e., UHKD) that has a GNSS antenna mounted on the extended inner pipe.



**Figure 3:** Cross-sectional view of an extensometer adapted from (Kasmarek, et al., 2016).

The building mount is another design for a GPS station. Building mounts have a GNSS antenna mounted on or near the building’s roof. Buildings with deep foundation as well as clear sky views are selected as optimal locations to measure land-surface elevation change and limit interference. The building mount design is used by UH throughout the greater Katy and Sugar Land areas.

### Subsidence Monitoring Types

GPS data are collected at each of the GPS stations every thirty seconds during the duration of monitoring, which varies from periodic to continuous. The District operates both periodic and continuous monitoring GPS stations. Other operators, such as UH and TXDOT, operate continuous monitoring stations.

Periodic monitoring stations collect GPS data for approximately seven days every two months at the GPS station. These stations are constructed in the PAM design and use a Trimble GNSS antenna and receiver to gather land-surface data.

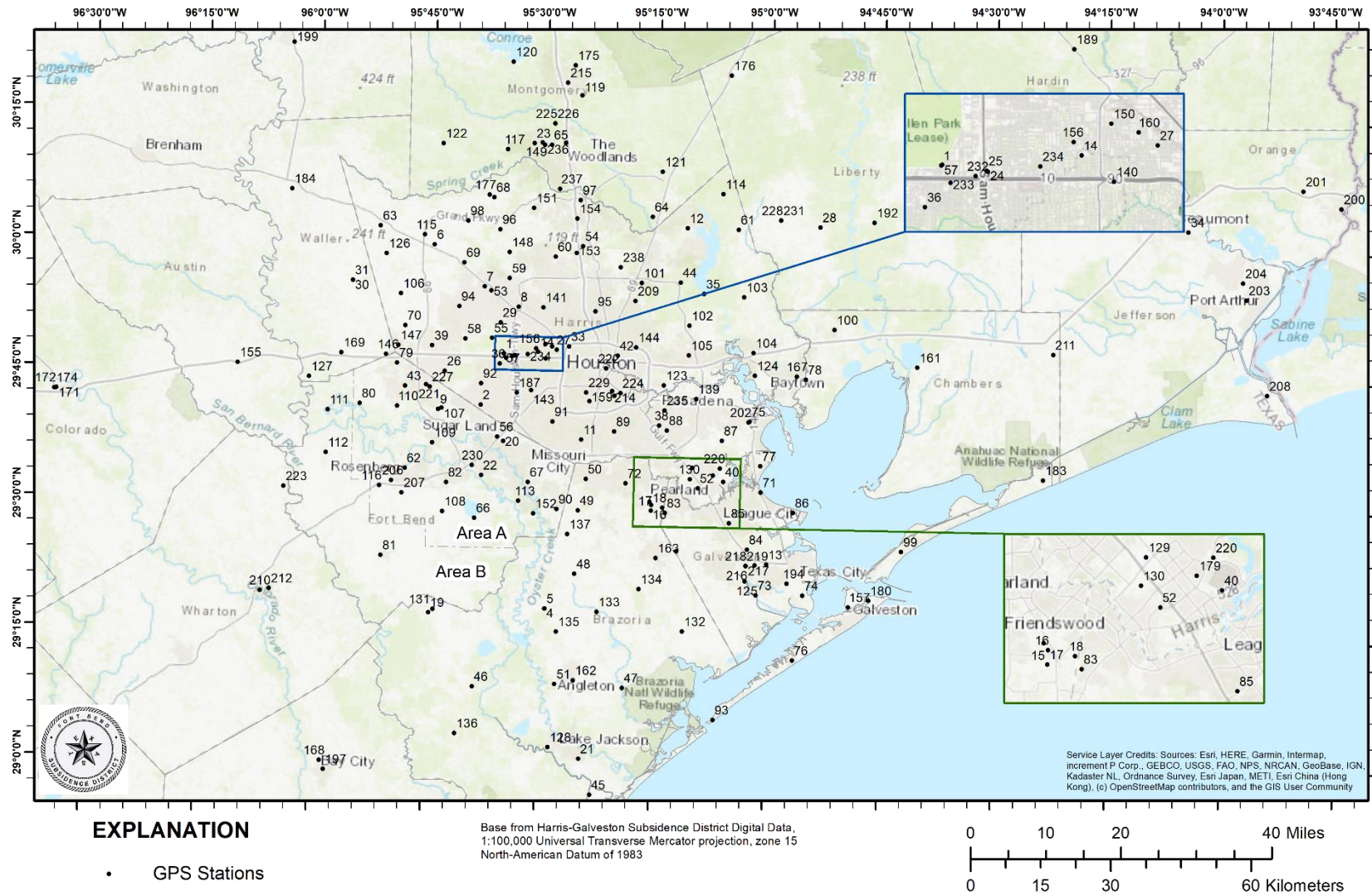
Continuous monitoring stations collect GPS data every day of the year and some are designated as continuously operating reference stations (CORS). CORS are designed in two ways: 1) the PAM design or 2) mounted on preexisting structures. The District operates one CORS (i.e., P096) that is constructed in the PAM design.

### Subsidence Data

As of 2020, the District uses GPS data from 256 GPS stations spread across 30 counties in southeast Texas. The District collects GPS data from other agencies like HGSD, BCGCD, LSGCD, and TXDOT as well as the UH to understand local to regional subsidence trends.

The GPS data collected by the District measure the land-surface as a three-component displacement time series involving the horizontal (East-West), vertical (North-South), and the ellipsoidal height (up-down) components. GPS data are processed and converted to the Stable Houston Reference Frame 2020 (Houston20). The subsidence rate of a GPS station is estimated using the linear regression of the most recent five-year GPS observation data (i.e., 2016-2020), at stations that have a minimum of three years of data.

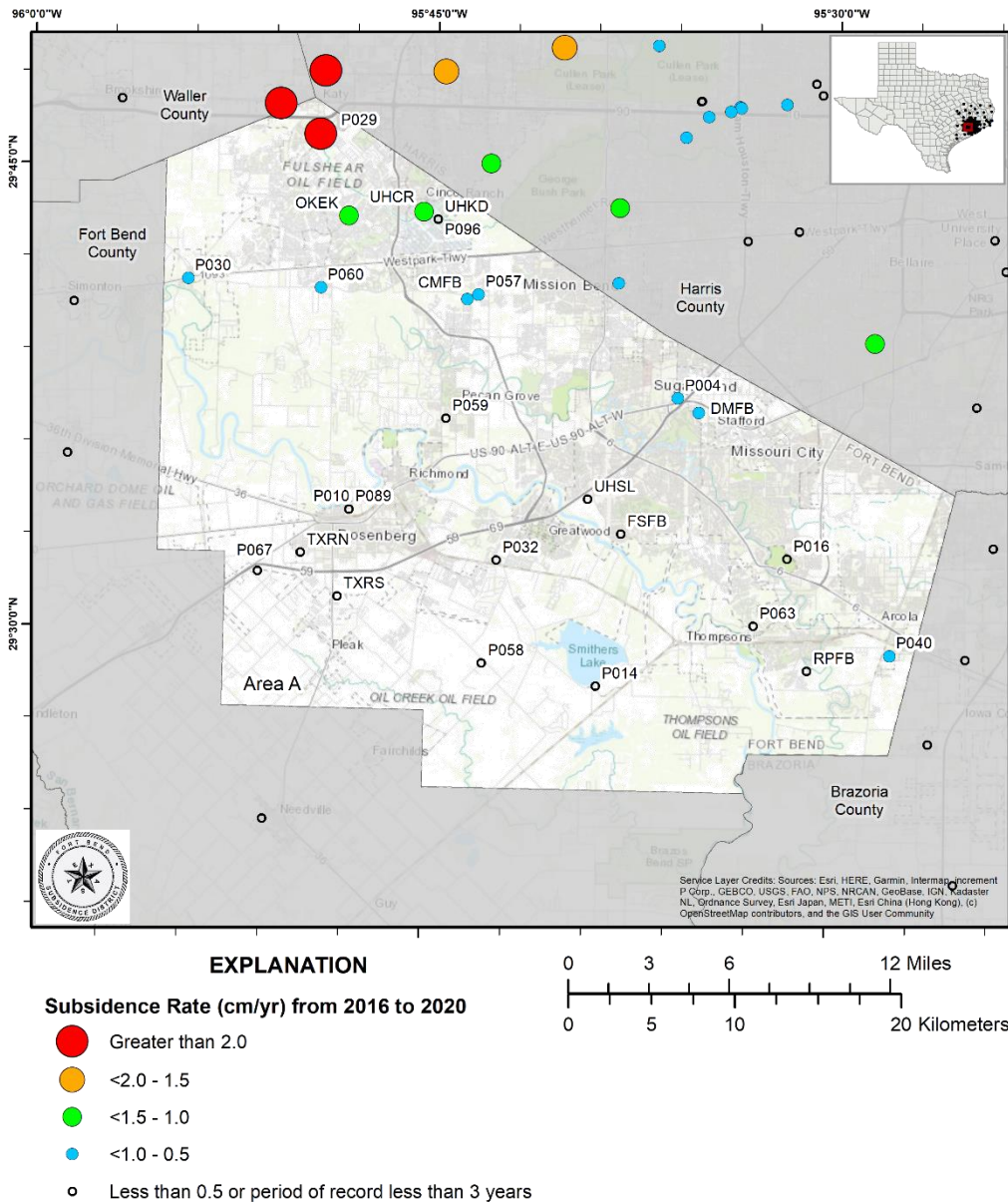
The collaboration between the District, UH, FBSD, BCGCD, and LSGCD creates a subsidence monitoring network in the Harris-Galveston area. Additionally, GPS stations, which are operated by TXDOT, are located in the outer surrounding counties to establish the stable Houston reference frame and also provide more coverage across the region. **Figure 4** depicts the subsidence monitoring network with a map identification number for each GPS station and two map insets to provide greater detail in the denser areas. Additional information for each map identification number is included as a table within **Appendix C**.



**Figure 4:** Location and map identification number of GPS stations that monitor periodically or continuously within Fort Bend, Harris and surrounding counties, Texas, 2020. The map insets show the map identification number of the higher density areas to provide greater detail.

### Regulatory Area A

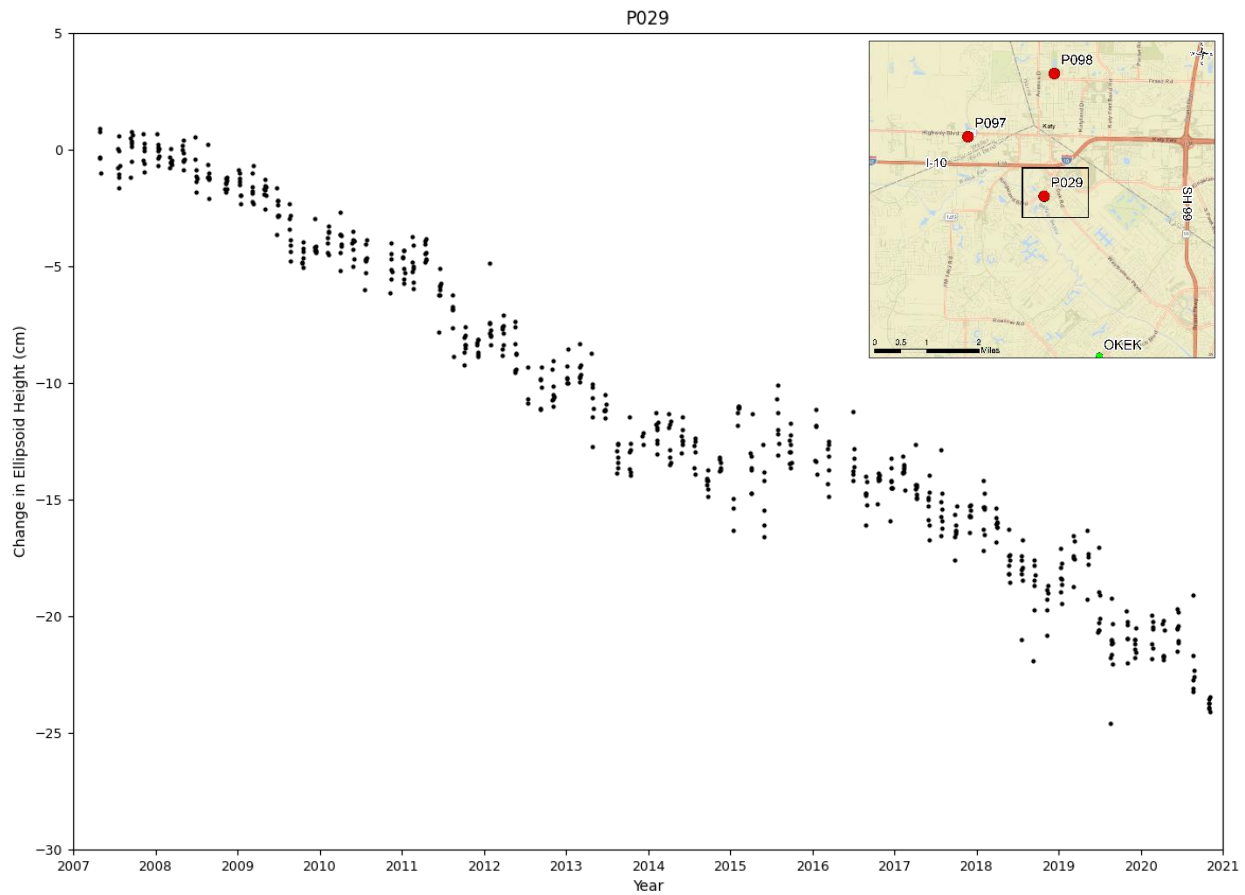
Regulatory Area A is undergoing regulatory level conversion to alternative water since 2013. GPS stations have been operating since 1994 within this area to measure subsidence. Regulatory Area A has 29 GPS stations with a maximum subsidence rate of 2.16 cm per year. **Figure 5** displays the GPS stations in Regulatory Area A with labels identifying the name of each station.



**Figure 5:** Annual subsidence rate in cm per year estimated from periodic and continuous GPS data measured from GPS stations within Regulatory Area A in Fort Bend County, Texas, 2016-2020.

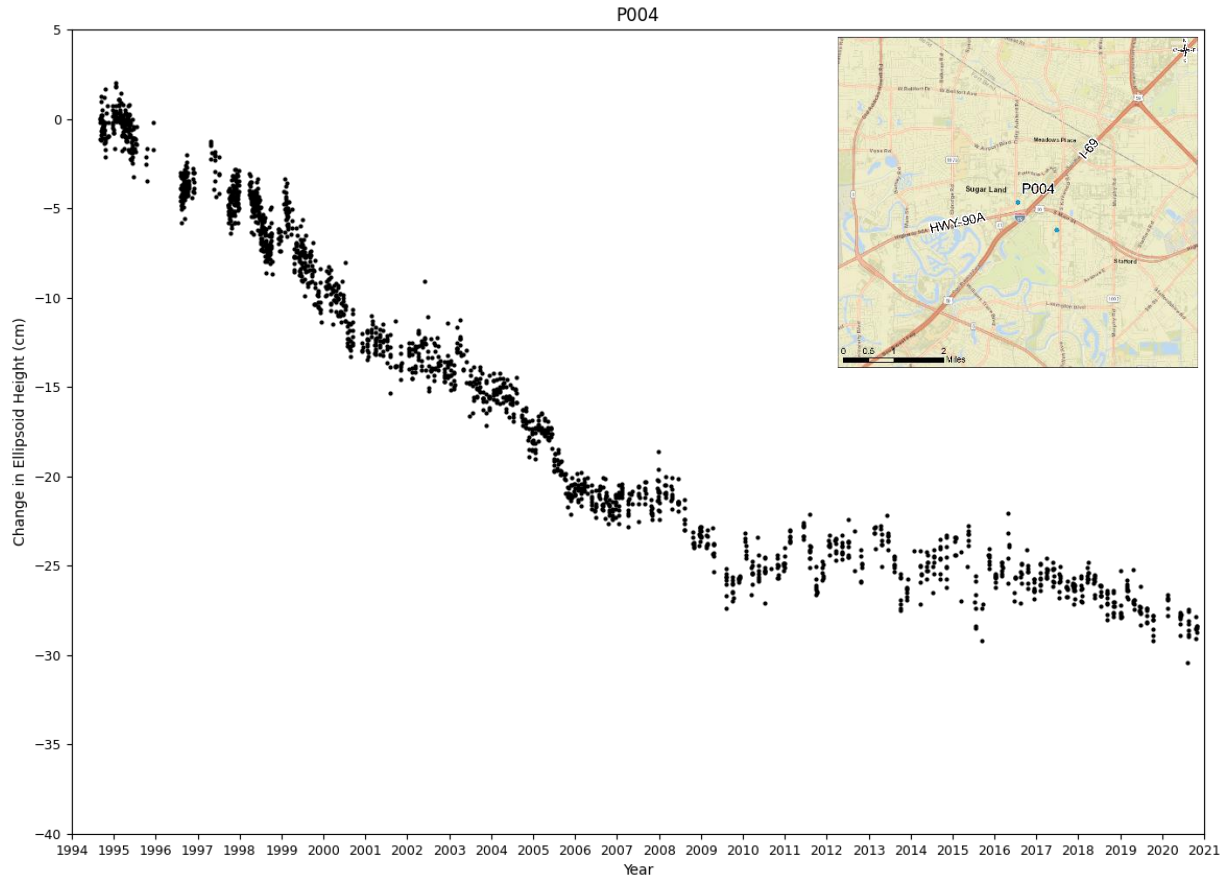
Approximately 34 percent of GPS stations in Regulatory Area A have experienced subsidence with rates greater than 0.5 cm per year. The majority of the higher rates are located in northern and western Fort

Bend County. GPS station P029, located in Katy, shows the greatest subsidence rate at 2.16 cm per year (**Figure 6**). P029 has measured approximately 21.5 cm of subsidence since 2007.



**Figure 6:** Period of record plot for P029 located in Katy, Texas, 2007 to 2020. This site measured 21.47 cm of subsidence over 13 years and the annual subsidence rate is 2.16 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P029, the red circle southwest of the intersection between I-10 and SH-99.

The greatest total subsidence observed in Fort Bend County is 27.6 cm measured at GPS station P004, located in Sugar Land, over 26 years (**Figure 7**). P004 has a subsidence rate estimated at 0.68 cm per year.

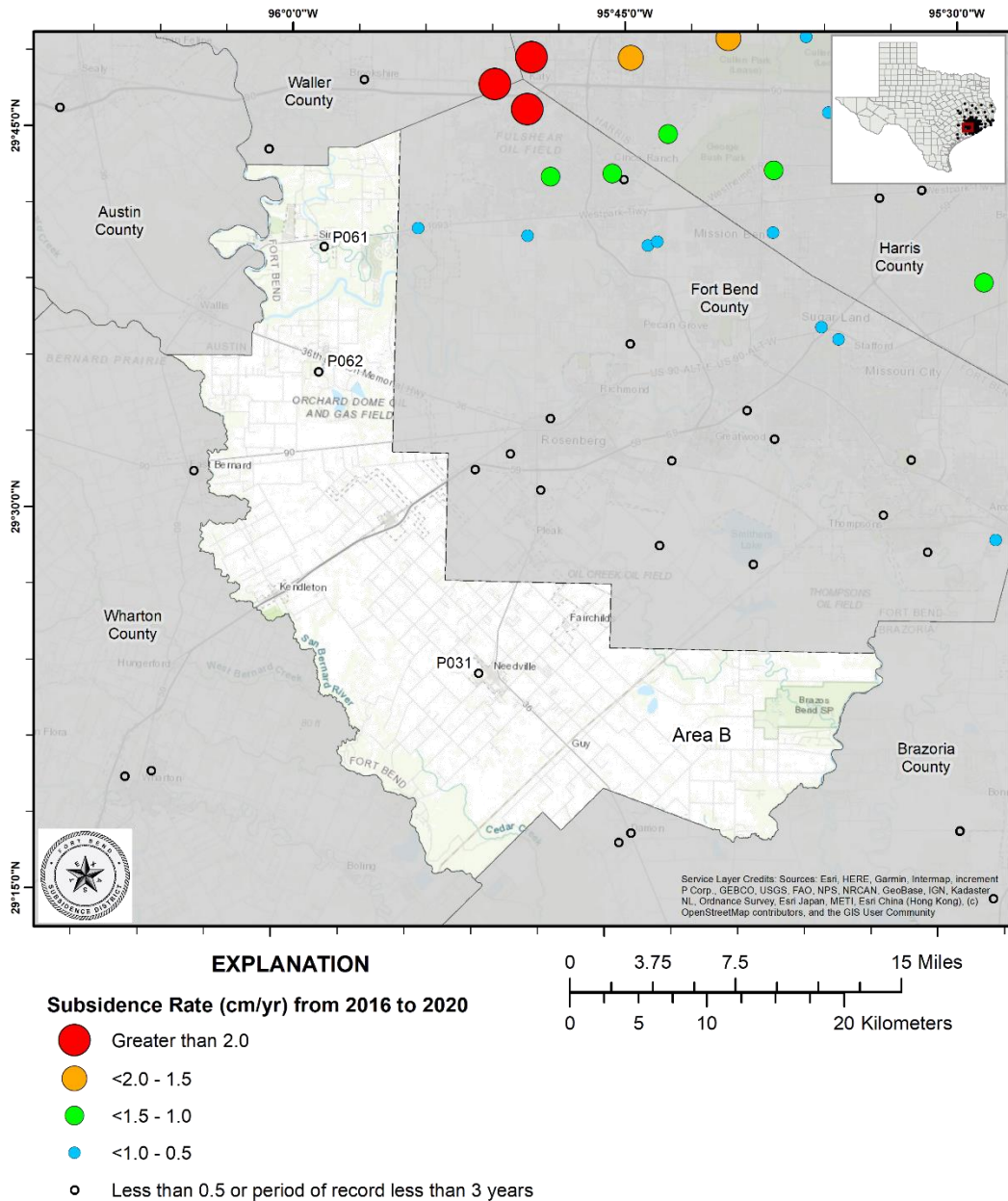


**Figure 7:** Period of record plot for P004 located in Sugar Land, Texas, 1994 to 2020. This site measured 27.6 cm of subsidence over 26 years and the annual subsidence rate is 0.68 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P004, the blue circle northwest of the intersection between I-69 and Highway 90A.



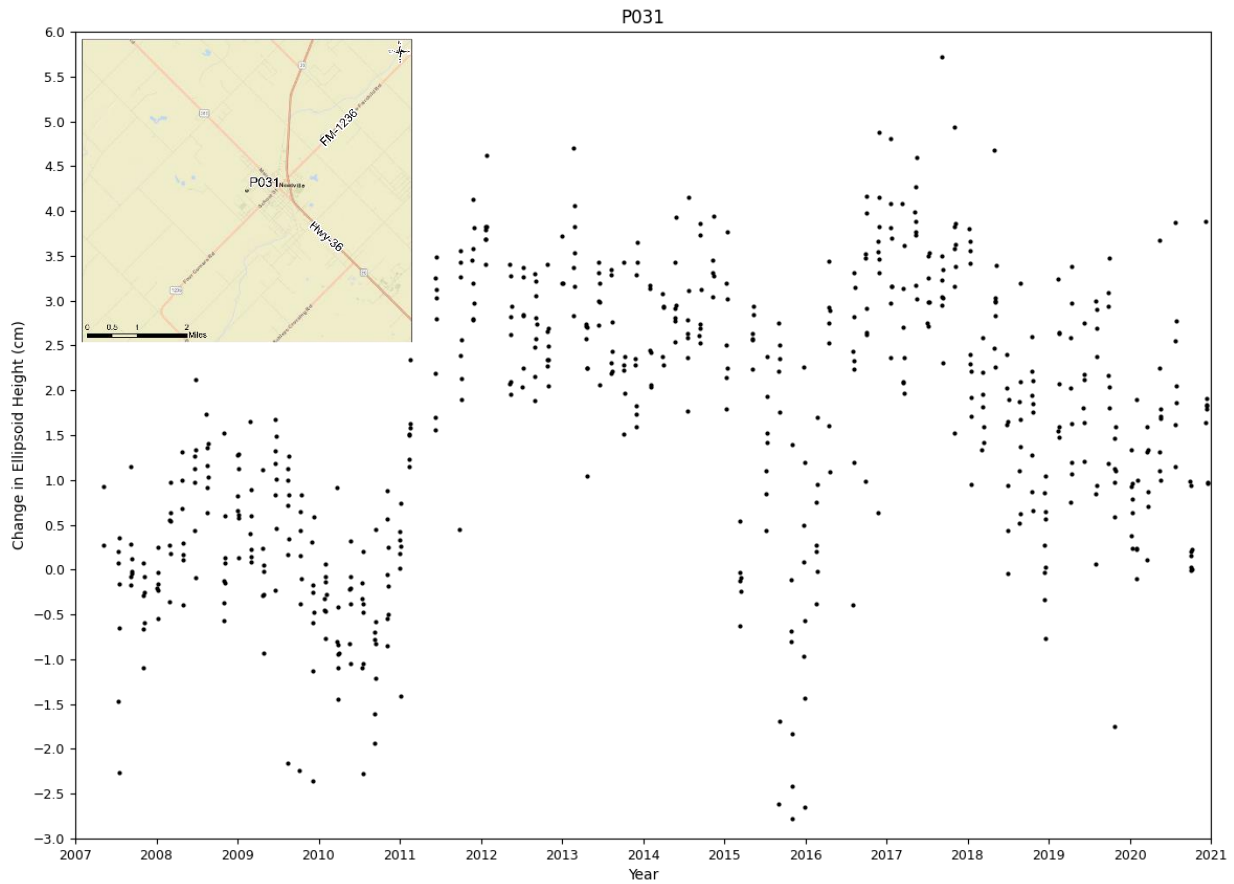
### Regulatory Area B

Regulatory Area B has no groundwater withdrawal restrictions. GPS stations have been operating since 2007 within this area to measure subsidence. Regulatory Area B contains three GPS stations, all of which have a subsidence rate less than 0.5 cm per year. **Figure 8** displays the GPS stations in Regulatory Area B with labels identifying the name of each station.



**Figure 8:** Annual subsidence rate in cm per year estimated from periodic and continuous GPS data measured from GPS stations within Regulatory Area B in Fort Bend County, Texas, 2016-2020.

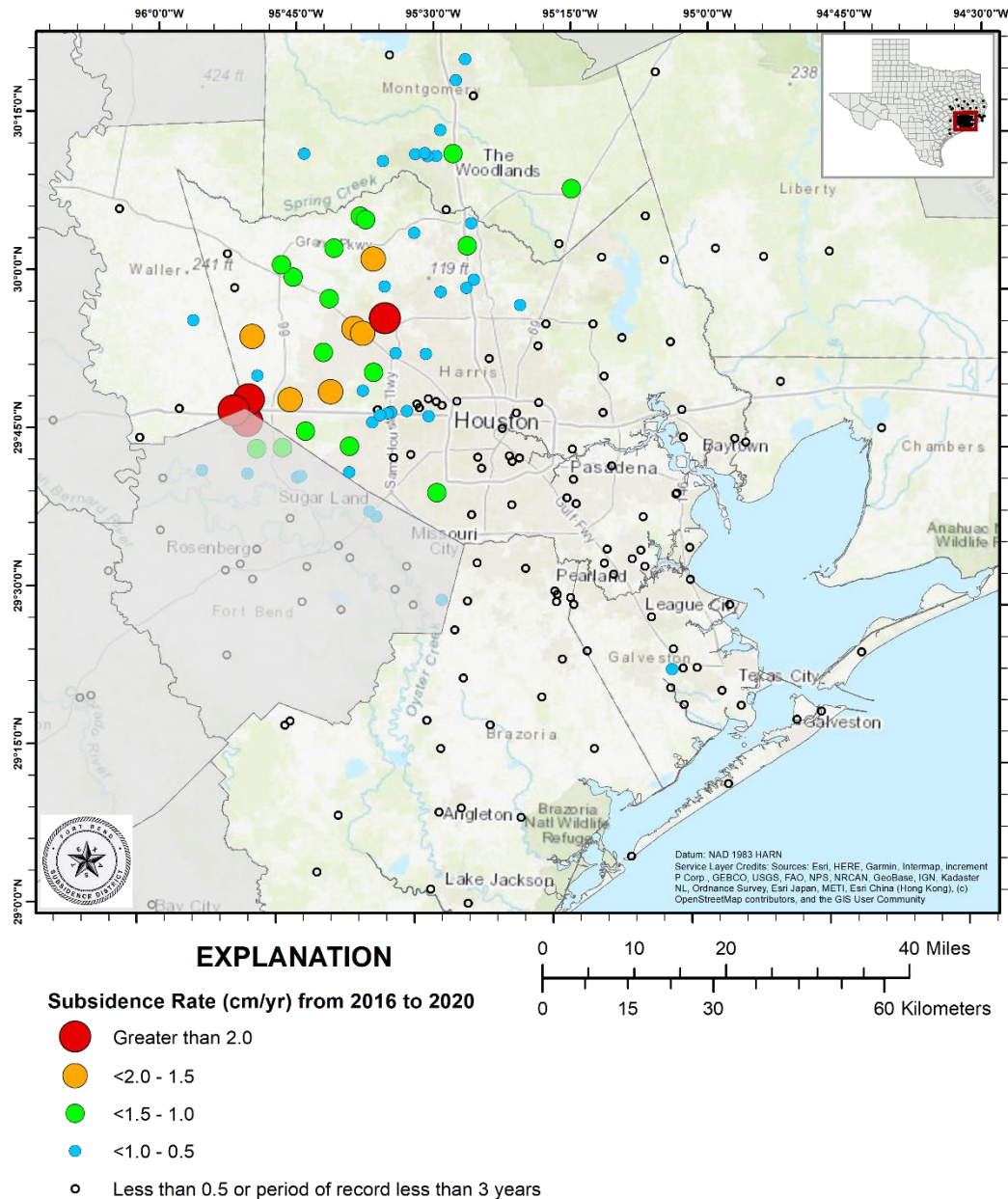
All three GPS stations in Regulatory Area B have remained relatively stable. GPS station P031, located in Needville within southern Fort Bend County, shows minor seasonal variations since monitoring began in 2007 and is generally stable (**Figure 9**). The annual subsidence rate for P031 is 0.39 cm per year.



**Figure 9:** Period of record plot for P031 located in Needville, Texas, 2007 to 2020. This station measured 2.4 cm of uplift over 13 years and the annual subsidence rate is 0.39 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P031, the circle west of the intersection between FM-360 and FM-1236.

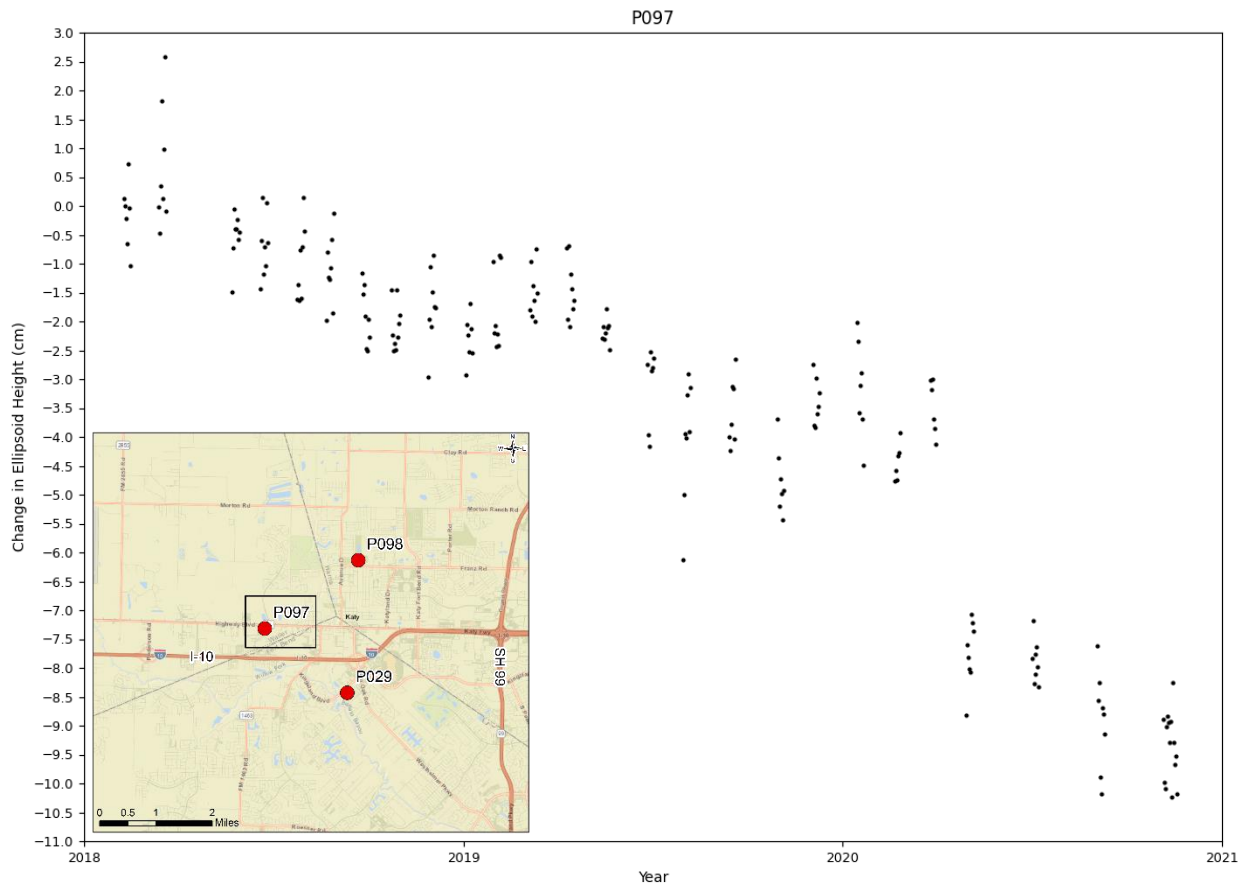
### Other Counties

Other counties included in the subsidence monitoring network include Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Waller, Montgomery, Liberty, and Chambers. The majority of GPS stations in these counties are operated by other subsidence districts, groundwater conservation districts, UH, and TXDOT. Their GPS data are included in the GPS network. **Figure 10** displays the annual subsidence rate for GPS stations located in the other counties within the network.



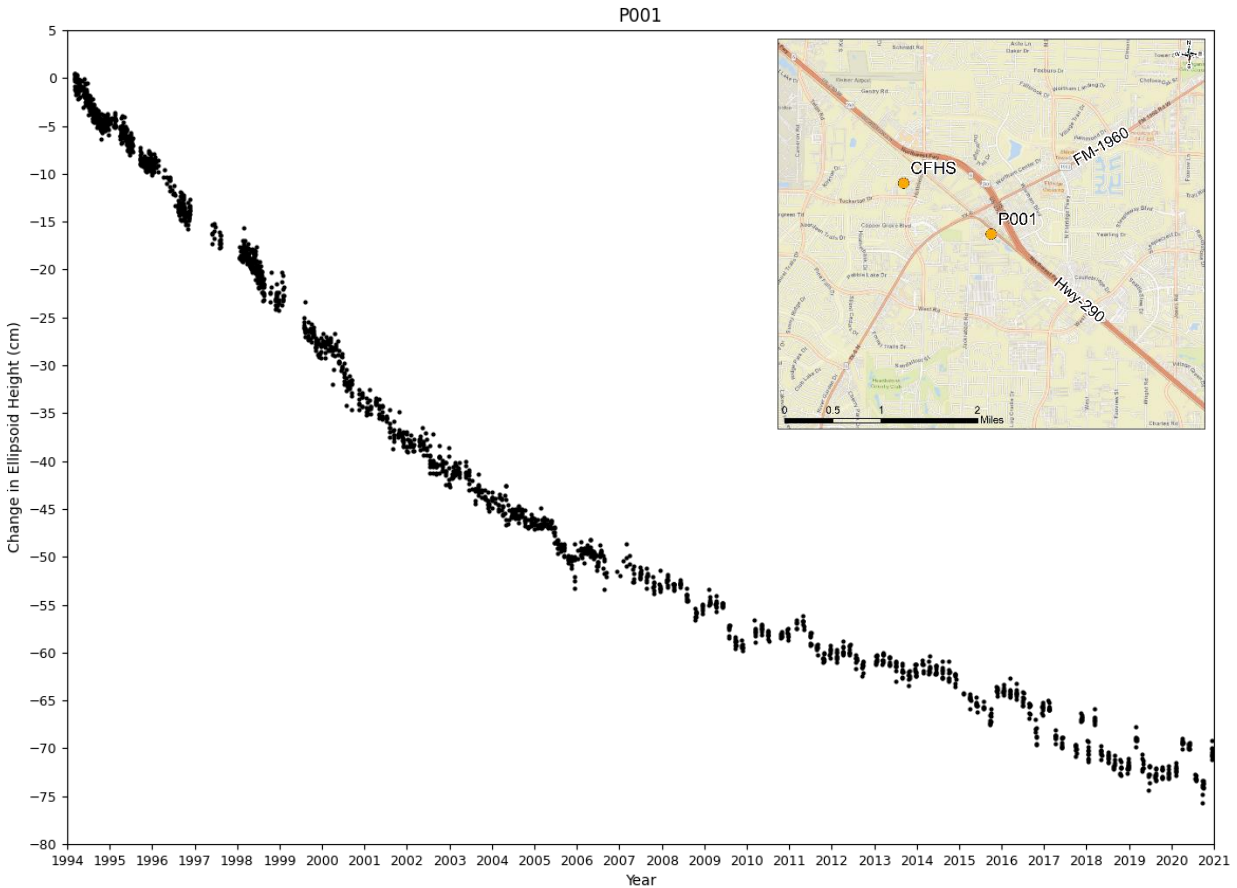
**Figure 10:** Annual subsidence rate in cm per year estimated from periodic and continuous GPS data measured from GPS stations within Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Waller, Montgomery, Liberty, and Chambers Counties, Texas, 2016-2020.

Waller County has the highest subsidence rate (greater than 2.0 cm per year) in the southeastern portion near Interstate 10 recorded at GPS station P097. P097, located in the Katy area, has an average subsidence rate of 3.26 cm per year (**Figure 11**).



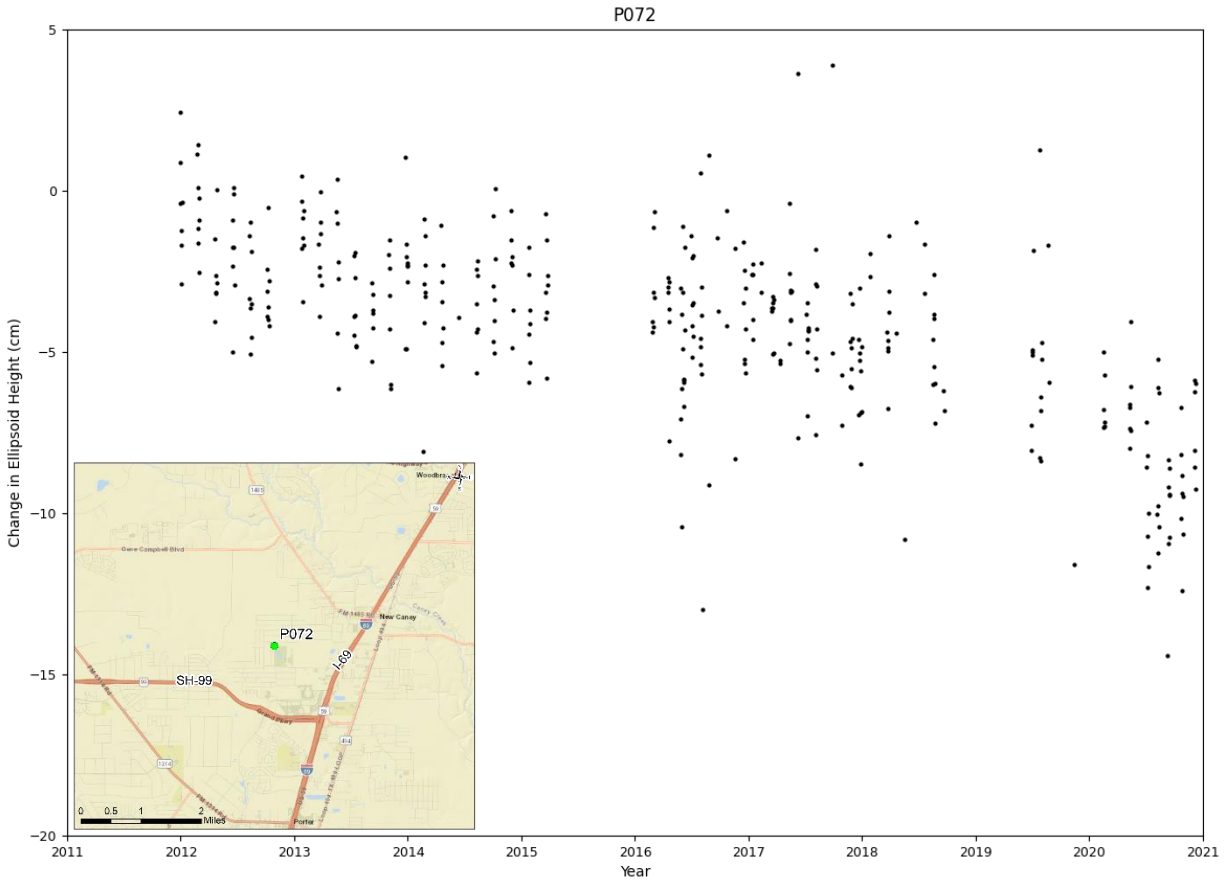
**Figure 11:** Period of record plot for GPS station P097 located in Katy, Texas, 2018-2020. This station measured 3.23 cm of subsidence over 3 years and the annual subsidence rate is 3.26 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P097, west of the intersection between SH-99 and I-10.

Areas of northern and western Harris County also have subsidence rates greater than 1 cm per year. GPS station P001, located in Jersey Village, has measured the greatest total subsidence of 70 cm subsidence over 26 years in operation (**Figure 12**).



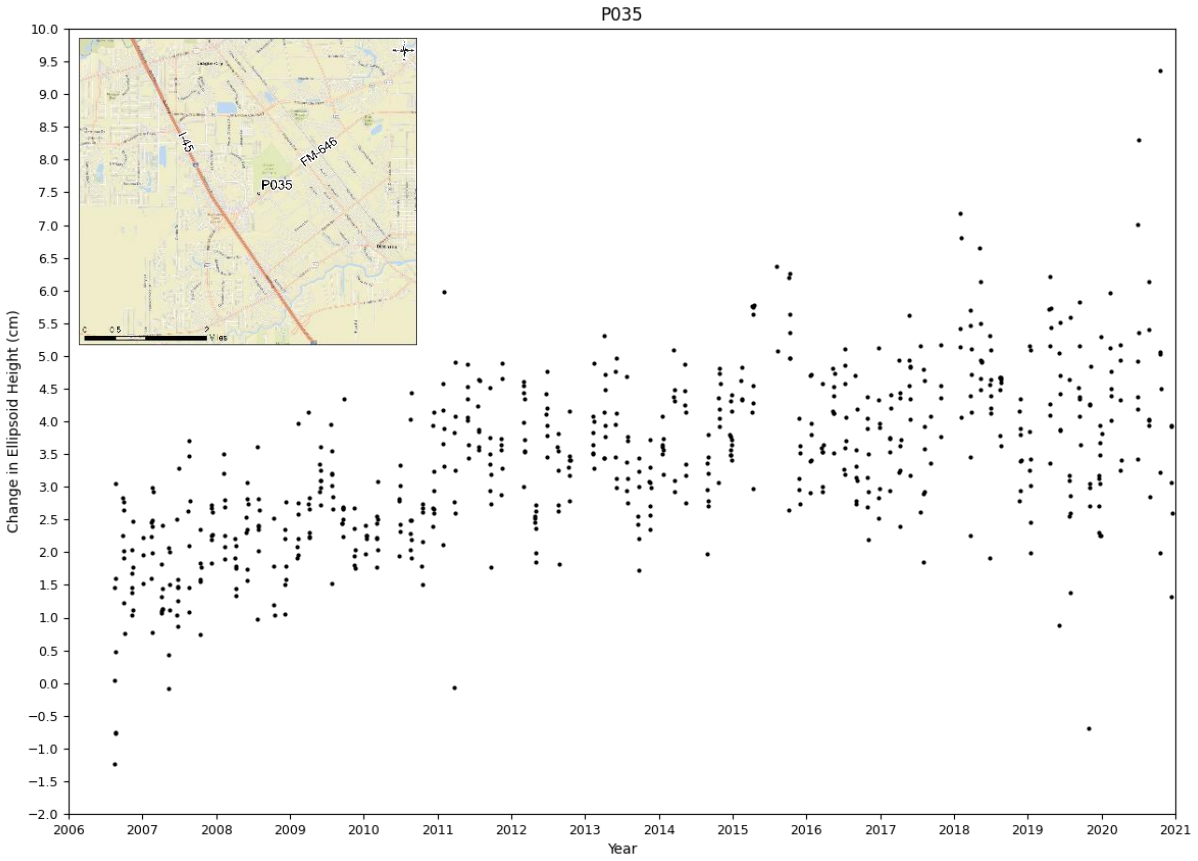
**Figure 12:** Period of record plot for GPS station P001 located in Jersey Village, Texas, 1994-2020. This station measured 70 cm of subsidence over 26 years and the annual subsidence rate is 1.71 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P001, southwest of the intersection between FM-1960 and Hwy 290.

Montgomery County has approximately 69 percent of GPS stations which have a subsidence rate greater than 0.5 cm per year. GPS station P072, located in New Caney, has the highest subsidence rate at 1.08 cm per year in Montgomery County. Since monitoring began in 2011, P072 has measured 5.8 cm of subsidence (**Figure 13**).



**Figure 13:** Period of record plot for P072 located in New Caney, Texas, 2011-2019. This station measured 5.8 cm of subsidence over 9 years and the annual subsidence rate is 1.08 cm per year. The inset map shows the location of P072, the green circle northwest of the intersection between Grand Parkway (SH-99) and I-69.

Other counties, including Galveston, Brazoria, Liberty and Chambers, show very little subsidence, with observed rates of less than 0.5 cm per year. Additionally, some stations, such as P035, have measured uplift as observed in Galveston County. GPS station P035, which is located in Dickinson, shows a gradually increasing trend and a subsidence rate of 0.06 cm per year (**Figure 14**).



**Figure 14:** Period of record data for GPS station P035 located in Dickinson, Texas. Inset map shows the location of P035, which is the black circle east of I-45 and north of FM-646.

## Appendix C – Period of Record Data

A comprehensive table is provided which includes the Map ID (Figure 1 in Appendix B), GPS station name, coordinates, dates of operation, sample count, total vertical displacement over the period of record, change in ellipsoidal height over the period of record, and annual rate of change in ellipsoidal height from 2016 to 2020. A period of record plot is also included for each GPS station.



Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
1	ADKS	29.79097	-95.58641	1993.52	2021.002	27.482	8068	-1.62	-0.04	-0.03
2	ALEF	29.69183	-95.63505	2014.259	2021.043	6.784	2478	-3.88	-0.75	-0.62
3	ALVN	29.40066	-95.27762	2012.463	2017.24	4.778	1714	-1.79	-0.32	0
4	ANG5	29.30148	-95.48508	2003.447	2019.518	16.071	5148	-4.44	-0.25	-0.18
5	ANG6	29.30165	-95.48487	2003.428	2019.518	16.09	5260	-4.31	-0.2	-0.02
6	AULT	29.99777	-95.74467	2015.557	2021.043	5.487	1937	-5.49	-1.04	-1.07
7	CFHS	29.91923	-95.63193	2015.595	2021.043	5.448	1936	-8.2	-1.5	-1.51
8	CFJV	29.88165	-95.55584	2015.773	2021.043	5.27	1925	-4.61	-0.88	-0.87
9	CMFB	29.68136	-95.72879	2014.409	2021.043	6.634	2392	-3.46	-0.51	-0.5
10	COH1	29.67034	-95.54261	2009.019	2017.719	8.701	2734	-2.98	-0.16	0
11	COH2	29.62853	-95.41161	2009.005	2021.043	12.038	3908	-2.48	-0.06	-0.25
n/a	COH3	29.64345	-95.26303	2004.249	2008.884	4.635	913	0.76	0.29	n/a
n/a	COH4	29.78317	-95.21517	2009.005	2011.691	2.686	739	0.25	0.36	n/a
n/a	COH5	29.84452	-95.27498	2004.274	2007.309	3.036	633	0.4	0.13	n/a
12	COH6	30.03974	-95.18481	2009.005	2015.494	6.489	2084	-4.02	-0.56	0
n/a	COH7	29.87726	-95.49661	2004.249	2008.794	4.545	850	-2.92	-0.8	n/a
13	COTM	29.39384	-94.9982	2015.097	2021.043	5.947	2172	-1.44	-0.27	-0.21
n/a	CSTA	29.79587	-95.5116	2013.147	2015.324	2.177	751	0.08	0.1	n/a
14	CSTE	29.79564	-95.51074	2015.387	2021.043	5.656	2065	-3.01	-0.49	-0.43
15	DEN1	29.51041	-95.25801	2011.778	2020.734	8.955	3137	-2.12	-0.28	-0.26
16	DEN2	29.50488	-95.25396	2011.778	2020.75	8.972	1942	-0.87	-0.1	-0.09
17	DEN3	29.49372	-95.25464	2011.778	2019.666	7.888	2679	0.09	-0.13	-0.03
18	DEN4	29.50023	-95.22964	2015.825	2020.717	4.892	1639	-1.1	-0.09	-0.09
19	DISD	29.28927	-95.74041	2015.48	2021.043	5.563	1895	0.44	0.06	0.1
20	DMFB	29.62265	-95.58374	2014.771	2021.043	6.272	2291	-3.36	-0.69	-0.61
21	DWI1	29.0136	-95.40366	2009.399	2021.043	11.644	3876	-2.24	-0.13	0.04
22	FSFB	29.55618	-95.63045	2014.371	2021.043	6.672	2436	-0.62	-0.13	-0.18
n/a	GAL1	29.32988	-94.73681	1995.745	2003.523	7.778	2734	-2.37	-0.38	n/a
n/a	GAL2	29.33007	-94.73668	2000.055	2003.061	3.006	467	-0.33	0.09	n/a
n/a	GAL7	29.32988	-94.73681	1996.033	2003.521	7.488	2678	-2.76	-0.37	n/a
23	GSEC	30.1973	-95.52809	2015.756	2021.043	5.287	1931	-2.95	-0.7	-0.75
24	HCC1	29.78787	-95.56122	2012.914	2021.043	8.129	2961	-5.18	-0.75	-0.54
25	HCC2	29.78839	-95.56202	2013.139	2020.846	7.707	2639	-6.89	-0.78	-0.53
n/a	HOUS	29.77942	-95.43299	1996.049	2003.022	6.973	1431	-3.77	-0.72	n/a
n/a	HOUX	29.77987	-95.4351	2010.271	2013.988	3.717	824	0.25	-0.42	n/a
26	HPEK	29.75488	-95.71572	2014.396	2020.63	6.234	1643	-8.61	-1.26	-1.24

Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
27	HSMN	29.80035	-95.46962	2013.298	2021.043	7.745	2824	-2.9	-0.48	-0.36
28	JGS2	30.04538	-94.89054	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	2856	-0.79	0.01	0.13
29	KKES	29.85033	-95.59493	2015.598	2021.043	5.446	1863	-7.05	-1.16	-1.14
30	KPCD	29.92601	-95.92397	2016.441	2020.846	4.405	1565	-2.63	-0.5	-0.5
31	KPCS	29.92597	-95.92397	2016.441	2020.846	4.405	1417	-2.2	-0.42	-0.42
32	LCBR	30.18236	-96.60192	2010.538	2016.09	5.552	1949	-0.72	-0.13	0
33	LCI1	29.80747	-95.4425	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	2694	-2.37	-0.32	-0.14
34	LGC1	30.0446	-94.07455	2013.531	2020.539	7.009	2558	-0.02	-0.11	-0.01
35	LKHU	29.91346	-95.14576	1994.2	2020.979	26.779	8954	2.03	0.08	0.01
36	MDWD	29.77138	-95.59521	2013.303	2021.043	7.74	2788	-5.69	-0.65	-0.63
37	ME01	29.60754	-95.27571	2015.466	2017.665	2.198	791	-0.8	-0.03	n/a
38	MEPD	29.65808	-95.23959	2014.04	2021.043	7.003	2558	1.29	0.07	0.06
39	MRHK	29.80414	-95.74515	2014.396	2021.043	6.647	2337	-11.8	-1.67	-1.69
40	NASA	29.55195	-95.09622	2014.201	2020.873	6.672	2337	-0.78	-0.11	-0.01
41	NBRY	30.66643	-96.46705	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	3043	-1.97	-0.1	-0.08
42	NETP	29.79116	-95.33422	1993.517	2020.999	27.482	7704	1.2	0.03	0.12
43	OKEK	29.72503	-95.80331	2014.576	2021.043	6.467	2295	-5.13	-0.92	-1.02
44	P100	29.93405	-95.19815	2019.309	2020.939	1.63	120	0.32	n/a	n/a
45	P101	28.94458	-95.37812	2019.712	2021.002	1.29	47	0.53	n/a	n/a
46	P102	29.14871	-95.64084	2019.797	2020.208	0.411	6	-9.5	n/a	n/a
47	P103	29.15123	-95.31116	2019.714	2021.002	1.287	37	-0.53	n/a	n/a
48	P104	29.36981	-95.42054	2019.98	2020.98	1	22	-1.34	n/a	n/a
49	P105	29.4918	-95.41569	2019.654	2020.975	1.32	63	0.95	n/a	n/a
50	P106	29.55236	-95.3996	2019.693	2020.994	1.301	70	0.11	n/a	n/a
51	P107	29.15673	-95.45949	2019.616	2020.936	1.32	65	-1.07	n/a	n/a
52	P000	29.53862	-95.15224	1996.003	2020.266	24.263	1593	-2.05	0	-0.44
53	P001	29.91188	-95.61662	1994.164	2020.958	26.794	2062	-70.15	-2.8	-1.71
54	P002	30.00065	-95.41587	1994.318	2020.999	26.682	2048	-63.25	-2.51	-0.7
55	P003	29.82081	-95.61338	1994.328	2020.898	26.569	1643	-55.12	-2.06	-0.78
56	P004	29.63039	-95.59686	1994.66	2020.824	26.164	1928	-27.6	-1.18	-0.68
57	P005	29.79121	-95.58591	1996.698	2020.955	24.257	1610	-30.27	-1.36	-0.05
58	P006	29.8185	-95.67189	2014.274	2020.901	6.627	308	-10.54	-1.78	-1.86
59	P007	29.9363	-95.57665	1999.115	2019.961	20.846	1319	-60.25	-2.71	-2.17
60	P008	29.97968	-95.47627	1999.61	2020.999	21.389	1300	-38.45	-1.76	-0.59
61	P009	30.03812	-95.07147	1999.345	2020.898	21.553	1381	-5.66	-0.2	-0.12
62	P010	29.56639	-95.79918	1999.266	2020.92	21.654	1622	-7.33	-0.4	-0.34

Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
63	P011	30.03216	-95.86523	1999.342	2020.999	21.657	1448	-11.34	-0.58	-0.25
64	P012	30.0597	-95.26308	2000.895	2020.769	19.874	1297	-11.71	-0.59	-0.44
65	P013	30.19481	-95.48999	2000.914	2020.898	19.984	1247	-25.64	-1.36	-0.67
66	P014	29.47366	-95.64411	2000.879	2020.958	20.079	1164	-4.72	-0.3	-0.04
67	P016	29.54446	-95.52724	2000.86	2020.802	19.943	1217	-6.3	-0.4	0.04
68	P017	30.09116	-95.6153	2000.895	2020.996	20.101	1173	-33.13	-1.84	-1.3
69	P018	29.96493	-95.67823	2000.862	2020.556	19.693	1181	-35.66	-1.85	-1.3
70	P019	29.84112	-95.80535	2000.892	2020.846	19.953	1085	-18.84	-0.92	-0.89
71	P020	29.53291	-95.01324	2002.041	2021.002	18.961	1143	-0.54	-0.01	-0.16
72	P021	29.54547	-95.31208	2002.082	2020.936	18.854	1083	1.88	-0.22	-0.46
73	P022	29.33452	-95.02071	2002.041	2020.991	18.95	1100	-3.98	-0.17	-0.31
74	P023	29.33508	-94.91778	2002.06	2020.994	18.934	1169	1.82	0.14	0.02
75	P024	29.6688	-95.04078	2002.118	2020.898	18.78	1131	4.48	0.21	0.43
76	P026	29.21032	-94.93833	2002.194	2020.958	18.764	2191	-1.25	0	-0.15
77	P027	29.58314	-95.01555	2002.367	2020.881	18.515	1099	-4.41	-0.25	-0.42
78	P028	29.75122	-94.91763	2002.194	2020.977	18.783	1077	1.47	0.1	0.51
79	P029	29.76902	-95.82219	2007.32	2020.843	13.523	622	-21.47	-1.64	-2.16
80	P030	29.68925	-95.90192	2007.35	2020.862	13.512	606	-5.19	-0.39	-0.66
81	P031	29.39802	-95.84838	2007.35	2020.958	13.608	616	2.42	0.18	-0.39
82	P032	29.5406	-95.70731	2007.35	2020.939	13.589	624	-0.32	-0.01	-0.06
83	P033	29.48991	-95.22357	2006.323	2020.939	14.616	759	-1.42	-0.15	-0.13
84	P034	29.42219	-95.04167	2010.353	2020.996	10.643	3722	-3.06	-0.39	-0.15
85	P035	29.47262	-95.08244	2006.621	2020.493	13.871	616	3.92	0.24	0.06
86	P036	29.49418	-94.94163	2006.966	2021.002	14.036	656	-0.55	-0.17	-0.36
87	P037	29.63071	-95.10101	2007.37	2020.884	13.515	676	4.54	0.34	0.1
88	P038	29.64927	-95.22295	2007.356	2020.92	13.564	680	5.17	0.2	-0.3
89	P039	29.64525	-95.33928	2011.093	2020.917	9.824	478	1.8	0.13	-0.09
90	P040	29.4933	-95.4625	2007.353	2020.996	13.643	570	-6.66	-0.55	-0.57
91	P041	29.66191	-95.4755	2007.337	2020.964	13.627	677	-5.61	-0.56	-1.31
92	P042	29.73249	-95.63535	2007.334	2020.936	13.602	639	-7.44	-0.63	-1.12
93	P043	29.09325	-95.1106	2006.545	2021.002	14.457	1882	-0.47	-0.04	-0.11
94	P044	29.88013	-95.68686	2007.32	2020.92	13.6	625	-18.72	-1.26	-1.49
95	P045	29.8759	-95.38545	2007.331	2020.994	13.663	658	-3.31	-0.36	0.26
96	P046	30.02997	-95.60006	2007.323	2020.63	13.307	662	-21.8	-1.55	-1.71
97	P047	30.08955	-95.42354	2007.337	2020.898	13.561	625	-26.17	-1.77	-0.87
98	P048	30.04536	-95.67171	2007.32	2020.98	13.66	637	-15.19	-1.2	-1.04

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99	P049	29.42245	-94.70153	2006.279	2020.953	14.674	1619	-1.11	-0.12	-0.28
100	P050	29.84834	-94.85604	2006.835	2020.977	14.142	693	-0.19	-0.09	0.23
101	P051	29.93254	-95.2842	2007.339	2020.939	13.6	636	-5.38	-0.39	0.19
102	P052	29.85202	-95.17674	2007.339	2020.958	13.619	627	0.53	-0.04	0.67
103	P053	29.90803	-95.05729	2007.339	2020.996	13.657	577	1.51	-0.1	1.13
104	P054	29.80147	-95.03439	2006.816	2020.994	14.178	679	0.49	-0.01	0.07
105	P055	29.79419	-95.1772	2006.797	2020.975	14.178	670	3.05	0.19	0.36
106	P056	29.90262	-95.81677	2007.32	2020.484	13.164	589	-8.03	-0.55	-1.59
107	P057	29.68406	-95.72182	2009.137	2020.824	11.687	508	-3.34	-0.37	-0.66
108	P058	29.48476	-95.71493	2010.591	2020.939	10.348	471	-2.17	-0.05	-0.24
109	P059	29.61666	-95.74042	2010.572	2020.92	10.348	465	0.25	-0.18	-0.32
110	P060	29.68591	-95.81955	2012.068	2020.843	8.775	367	-6.28	-0.65	-0.57
111	P061	29.67539	-95.97244	2011.129	2020.881	9.753	470	-2.58	-0.22	-0.31
112	P062	29.59329	-95.97419	2011.131	2020.895	9.764	430	-4.17	-0.37	-0.35
113	P063	29.50787	-95.54741	2011.432	2020.996	9.564	440	0.49	-0.16	-0.03
114	P065	30.10646	-95.10694	2012.432	2020.898	8.465	381	-5.64	-0.71	-0.19
115	P066	30.01717	-95.76665	2011.167	2021.002	9.835	469	-13.58	-1.24	-1.37
116	P067	29.53177	-95.85479	2011.109	2020.898	9.788	448	-2.24	-0.25	-0.3
117	P068	30.18483	-95.58681	2011.799	2021.002	9.203	518	-9.29	-0.92	-0.94
118	P069	30.19897	-95.45894	2011.747	2020.92	9.172	527	-9.66	-0.94	-1.03
119	P070	30.29111	-95.42432	2011.761	2020.958	9.197	444	-6.1	-0.51	-0.31
120	P071	30.35301	-95.57886	2011.78	2020.977	9.197	527	-4.13	-0.38	-0.31
121	P072	30.14703	-95.24249	2011.994	2020.936	8.943	335	-5.8	-0.31	-1.08
122	P073	30.19343	-95.73022	2012.052	2020.996	8.944	538	-7.41	-0.74	-0.65
123	P074	29.73556	-95.23121	2011.972	2020.975	9.003	439	0.36	0.22	0.65
124	P075	29.75779	-95.03057	2012.432	2020.994	8.561	406	0.27	0	0.69
125	P076	29.36089	-95.04547	2012.641	2020.975	8.334	357	-3.48	-0.47	-0.34
126	P077	29.97904	-95.85037	2013.197	2020.824	7.627	372	-2.63	-0.52	-0.46
127	P078	29.7387	-96.01566	2014.331	2020.881	6.55	323	-2.52	-0.32	-0.23
128	P079	29.0348	-95.47127	2014.827	2021.002	6.175	1643	0.67	0.05	-0.05
129	P080	29.5781	-95.16514	2014.862	2021.002	6.14	2121	1.74	0.17	0.08
130	P081	29.55577	-95.1698	2014.854	2021.002	6.148	2091	1.43	0.15	0
131	P082	29.29566	-95.73135	2016.109	2020.955	4.846	216	2.15	0.21	0.26
132	P083	29.26241	-95.18152	2016.014	2020.63	4.616	201	-1.05	-0.09	-0.31
133	P084	29.29685	-95.37031	2016.052	2020.92	4.868	225	7.65	1.09	0.35
134	P085	29.34258	-95.27815	2016.033	2020.898	4.865	205	0.59	0.17	-0.07

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135	P086	29.25773	-95.45848	2016.071	2020.917	4.846	190	2.48	0.22	0.03
136	P087	29.05808	-95.67676	2016.09	2020.944	4.854	211	-0.72	0	0.01
137	P088	29.44563	-95.43788	2016.129	2020.975	4.846	220	0.03	-0.21	-0.44
138	P089	29.5664	-95.79915	2015.766	2020.92	5.153	239	0.41	0.11	-0.14
139	P090	29.71018	-95.1596	2015.975	2020.901	4.926	335	4.05	0.35	0.09
140	P091	29.78319	-95.4932	2016.32	2020.775	4.454	328	-1.25	-0.88	-0.98
141	P092	29.88139	-95.50076	2016.32	2020.783	4.463	282	-2.55	-0.54	-0.61
142	P093	29.41676	-95.19742	2017.238	2020.977	3.739	203	-0.14	0.44	0.21
143	P094	29.7217	-95.52398	2017.298	2020.955	3.657	271	-1.22	-0.04	-0.34
144	P095	29.80787	-95.2944	2017.2	2020.994	3.794	261	1.93	0.23	-0.09
145	P096	29.72429	-95.74814	2017.553	2020.964	3.411	1151	1.56	-0.5	-0.34
146	P097	29.78501	-95.84699	2018.104	2020.881	2.777	200	-9	-3.23	-3.26
147	P098	29.80316	-95.81989	2018.12	2020.846	2.726	198	-5.69	-1.95	-2.35
148	P099	29.98636	-95.57858	2018.14	2020.977	2.838	195	-3.82	-1.42	-0.77
149	PWES	30.19899	-95.51057	2015.22	2021.043	5.823	2128	-6.11	-0.88	-0.94
150	RDCT	29.81042	-95.49472	2013.561	2021.043	7.483	2492	-2.5	-0.5	-0.38
151	ROD1	30.07235	-95.5268	2007.003	2021.043	14.04	4809	-16.94	-1.09	-0.64
152	RPFB	29.48417	-95.51365	2014.773	2021.043	6.27	2291	-0.53	-0.17	-0.15
153	SESG	29.98747	-95.42962	2014.678	2021.043	6.365	2324	-5.95	-0.91	-0.85
n/a	SG32	30.60246	-96.35886	2003.209	2014.122	10.913	3963	-0.93	-0.01	n/a
154	SHSG	30.05361	-95.43005	2014.721	2021.043	6.322	2309	-7.15	-1.11	-1.09
155	SISD	29.76219	-96.17388	2015.176	2021.043	5.867	2054	-0.6	-0.19	-0.16
156	SPBH	29.8019	-95.51504	2013.303	2021.043	7.74	2827	-3.81	-0.53	-0.42
n/a	STS1	29.91444	-93.94472	2012.463	2015.305	2.842	1010	-1	-0.25	n/a
157	TDAM	29.31406	-94.81695	2013.435	2020.892	7.458	2619	-2.72	-0.28	-0.18
158	THSU	29.71401	-95.33991	2012.953	2021.043	8.09	2664	0.02	0.03	0.01
159	TMCC	29.70232	-95.39524	2003.271	2020.996	17.725	4180	-0.62	-0.06	-0.14
160	TSFT	29.80629	-95.47996	2013.38	2021.043	7.663	2753	-4.35	-0.41	-0.1
161	TXAC	29.7778	-94.67146	2011.124	2021.043	9.919	3546	-2.5	-0.08	-0.1
162	TXAG	29.16416	-95.41902	2005.58	2020.558	14.979	5422	-1.54	-0.07	-0.09
163	TXAV	29.40309	-95.24203	2017.147	2021.043	3.896	966	-1.05	-0.35	-0.35
164	TXB1	30.16139	-94.18089	2013.191	2021.043	7.852	2573	0.48	0.14	0.36
165	TXB2	30.08978	-94.19176	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	2790	-9.93	-0.97	-0.5
166	TXB5	31.47218	-96.04607	2014.078	2020.838	6.76	2211	-0.83	-0.05	0.09
167	TXB6	29.75691	-94.93736	2012.463	2018.234	5.771	2054	-0.85	-0.18	0.05
168	TXBC	28.99981	-95.97237	2009.405	2021.043	11.639	4202	-2.82	-0.16	-0.2

Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
169	TXBH	29.78584	-95.94554	2017.15	2021.043	3.893	1382	-1.91	-0.48	-0.48
n/a	TXBM	30.16172	-94.17971	1996.145	2013.804	17.659	5928	-4.25	-0.19	n/a
170	TXBX	30.71784	-96.39662	2013.191	2021.043	7.852	2805	5.45	0.59	0.26
n/a	TXBY	30.68583	-96.37054	2005.092	2012.375	7.283	2488	-0.41	-0.06	n/a
171	TXC5	29.70354	-96.57253	2017.213	2021.043	3.83	1362	-0.17	-0.05	-0.05
172	TXCF	29.70354	-96.57253	2017.065	2021.043	3.978	1407	0.12	-0.04	-0.04
173	TXCK	31.32263	-95.43591	2012.022	2021.043	9.021	3207	0.95	0.04	0.11
174	TXCM	29.70284	-96.57732	2010.437	2021.043	10.606	3817	-0.45	-0.16	-0.05
175	TXCN	30.34895	-95.44121	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5611	-16.11	-1.15	-0.53
176	TXCV	30.33505	-95.09359	2012.665	2021.043	8.378	2781	-3.63	-0.47	-0.38
177	TXCY	30.09642	-95.62587	2017.391	2021.043	3.652	1170	-4.42	-1.18	-1.18
178	TXED	28.96824	-96.63404	2009.429	2019.63	10.201	2797	-0.48	-0.01	0.05
179	TXEX	29.56366	-95.11919	2010.881	2020.996	10.115	3391	3.34	0.38	0.27
180	TXGA	29.32787	-94.77264	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5425	-3.69	-0.2	-0.17
181	TXGN	31.06098	-95.13568	2012.022	2021.043	9.021	2982	-1.68	-0.23	-0.08
n/a	TXGV	29.28514	-94.7893	2007.129	2011.548	4.419	1268	0.14	0.09	n/a
182	TXH1	30.89253	-96.60173	2013.191	2021.043	7.852	2573	-0.28	-0.05	0.07
183	TXH2	29.56347	-94.39086	2016.09	2021.043	4.953	1556	0.51	-0.03	-0.03
184	TXHE	30.09902	-96.06349	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5596	-7.62	-0.65	-0.26
185	TXHN	30.74238	-95.59616	2010.584	2021.043	10.459	3487	0.6	-0.06	0.13
186	TXHP	31.33386	-93.8649	2012.022	2021.043	9.021	3207	-0.69	-0.22	0.22
187	TXHS	29.71608	-95.55551	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	2919	-5.04	-0.67	-0.46
n/a	TXHU	29.77942	-95.43299	1997.216	2007.962	10.746	2722	-2.71	-0.3	n/a
188	TXHV	30.72071	-95.55259	2015.463	2021.043	5.58	1998	1.05	0.2	0.23
189	TXKO	30.39547	-94.33236	2011.77	2021.043	9.273	3336	-0.56	0.01	0.08
190	TXKY	29.82202	-95.8294	2012.463	2017.24	4.778	1580	-5.39	-1.09	0
191	TXLF	31.35635	-94.71832	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5588	0.97	0.06	0.14
192	TXLI	30.05589	-94.77103	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5549	0.91	0.07	0.07
193	TXLM	29.39222	-95.02369	2005.58	2021.043	15.463	5606	-3.37	-0.29	-0.04
194	TXLQ	29.35796	-94.95285	2013.059	2020.988	7.929	2839	0.09	0.02	0.07
195	TXLV	30.7452	-94.92173	2011.778	2021.043	9.265	3338	-0.88	-0.07	0.03
196	TXMD	30.96002	-95.91522	2010.584	2021.043	10.459	3503	1.73	0.06	0.04
197	TXMG	28.9829	-95.96355	2013.309	2021.043	7.734	2434	-2.56	-0.24	-0.13
198	TXNE	30.8477	-93.77521	2013.191	2021.043	7.852	2511	-0.89	-0.12	0.04
199	TXNV	30.38162	-96.06673	2012.463	2021.043	8.58	3063	-2.93	-0.33	-0.25
200	TXO1	30.0914	-93.73603	2012.471	2021.043	8.572	2958	-3.26	-0.32	-0.44

Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
201	TXOR	30.1252	-93.82041	2011.789	2020.967	9.177	3335	-0.91	-0.1	-0.04
202	TXP5	29.66752	-95.0424	2019.181	2021.043	1.862	549	0.23	n/a	n/a
203	TXPH	29.91447	-93.94499	2015.313	2021.043	5.73	2016	-1.12	-0.11	-0.08
204	TXPT	29.94742	-93.95293	2011.264	2021.043	9.78	3513	-1.92	-0.21	-0.05
205	TXPV	28.63818	-96.61853	2010.292	2021.043	10.751	3879	0.55	-0.02	0.06
206	TXRN	29.54251	-95.82854	2015.206	2021.043	5.837	2090	-1.01	-0.13	-0.08
n/a	TXRO	29.5191	-95.80749	2005.58	2011.439	5.859	2125	-6.87	-1.47	n/a
207	TXRS	29.5192	-95.8053	2011.447	2021.043	9.596	3456	-3.89	-0.41	-0.23
208	TXSP	29.73094	-93.89723	2016.454	2021.043	4.589	1408	0.02	-0.02	-0.02
209	TXTG	29.89752	-95.29738	2015.466	2021.043	5.577	1976	-1.76	-0.29	-0.28
210	TXWH	29.32462	-96.11175	2010.426	2021.043	10.617	3803	-2.61	-0.35	-0.29
211	TXWI	29.80577	-94.37147	2015.48	2020.917	5.437	1947	-1.74	-0.36	-0.34
212	TXWN	29.32876	-96.09205	2015.003	2021.043	6.04	2150	-0.09	-0.04	0
213	TXWO	30.78199	-94.42364	2013.191	2021.043	7.852	2370	-1.22	-0.13	-0.01
214	UH01	29.72246	-95.3454	2012.745	2020.077	7.332	2589	-0.01	-0.09	-0.15
215	UH02	30.31522	-95.45715	2015.003	2021.043	6.04	2041	-3.74	-0.61	-0.62
216	UHC0	29.39037	-95.04385	2014.138	2021.043	6.905	2442	-3.29	-0.74	-0.83
217	UHC1	29.39037	-95.04397	2014.138	2021.043	6.905	2458	-1.75	-0.29	-0.22
218	UHC2	29.39037	-95.04393	2014.138	2021.043	6.905	2457	-1.97	-0.33	-0.24
219	UHC3	29.39037	-95.04389	2014.141	2021.043	6.902	2458	-2.71	-0.47	-0.38
220	UHCL	29.57774	-95.10417	2014.242	2021.043	6.801	2279	0.33	0.05	0.1
221	UHCR	29.72807	-95.75677	2014.125	2020.616	6.491	2372	-6.91	-1.09	-1.16
222	UHDT	29.76596	-95.35944	2013.563	2021.043	7.48	2733	-0.52	-0.12	-0.07
223	UHEB	29.52631	-96.06604	2014.595	2020.441	5.845	2135	-0.21	-0.09	0
224	UHEP	29.71946	-95.32712	2014.365	2021.043	6.678	2399	-0.85	-0.15	-0.06
225	UHF1	30.23625	-95.4831	2014.39	2020.665	6.275	2258	-5.57	-0.59	-0.53
226	UHJF	30.23627	-95.48307	2014.39	2020.479	6.089	1963	-4.3	-0.43	-0.45
227	UHKD	29.72424	-95.74812	2018.969	2020.849	1.88	603	-2.6	n/a	n/a
n/a	UHKS	29.7243	-95.74813	2018.412	2020.846	2.434	889	-2.89	-0.65	n/a
228	UHL1	30.05765	-94.97846	2014.357	2021.043	6.686	2321	1.6	0.13	-0.04
229	UHRI	29.71923	-95.40252	2014.33	2021.043	6.713	2439	-1.87	-0.29	-0.13
230	UHSL	29.57467	-95.65154	2014.185	2021.043	6.858	2372	-1.6	-0.33	-0.29
231	UHWL	30.05764	-94.97843	2014.357	2021.043	6.686	2069	-0.93	-0.13	-0.11
232	UTEX	29.78589	-95.56782	2012.496	2020.69	8.194	2784	-4.81	-0.78	-0.58
233	WCHT	29.78283	-95.58142	2013.295	2021.043	7.748	2720	-7.19	-0.86	-0.68
234	WDVW	29.79039	-95.53307	2013.32	2021.043	7.724	2758	-4.15	-0.58	-0.5

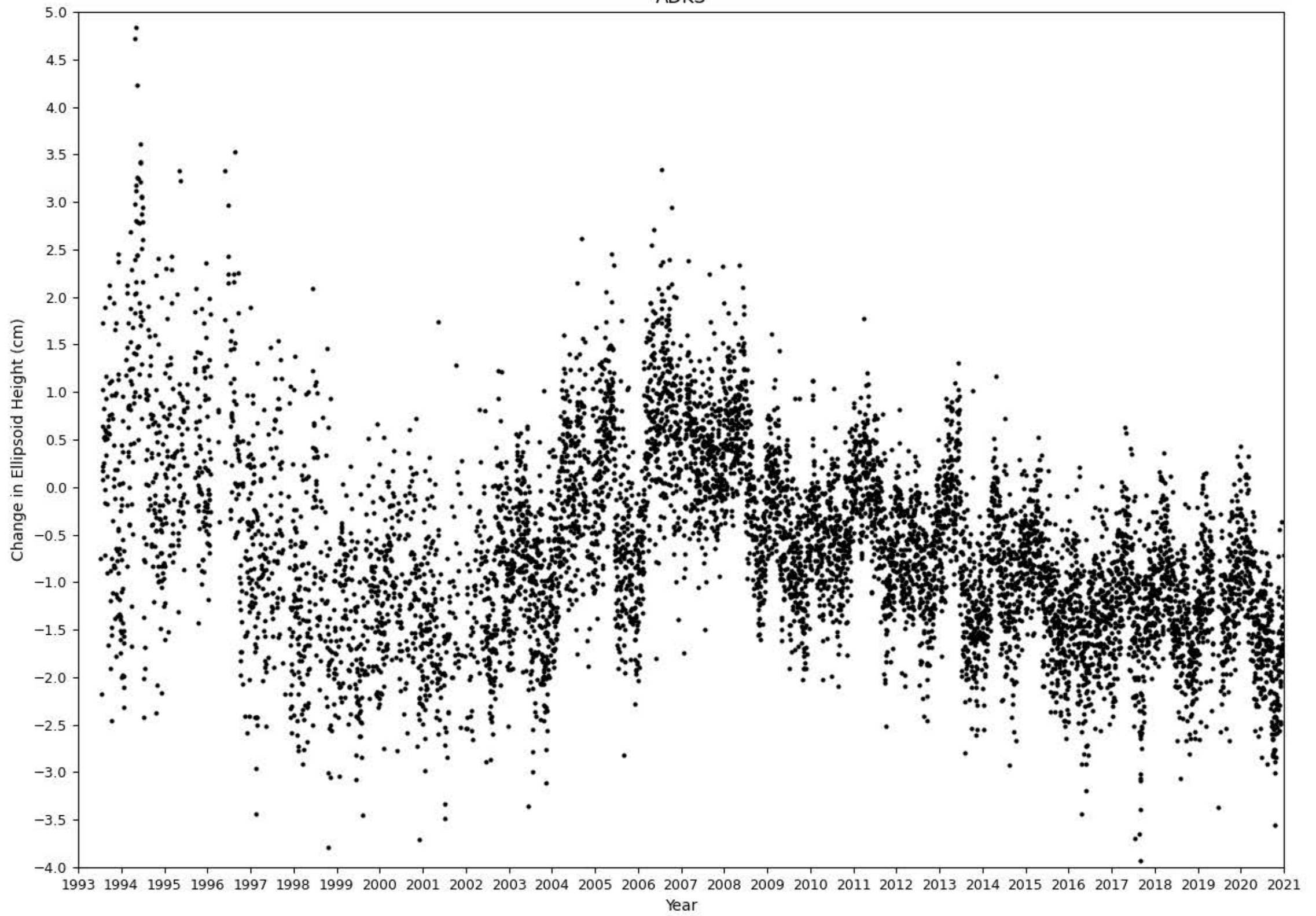
Map ID (Figure 1)	Site Name	Latitude (Decimal degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees)	Start of POR (Decimal year)	End of POR (Decimal Year)	Length of POR (Years)	Number of Samples (Days)	Total Vertical Displacement over POR (cm)	Total Change in Ellipsoidal Height over POR (cm)*	Annual Rate of Change in Ellipsoidal Height 2016-2020 (cm)*
235	WEPD	29.68773	-95.22873	2014.075	2021.043	6.968	2461	1.34	0.14	0.08
236	WHCR	30.19432	-95.5054	2014.779	2021.043	6.264	2286	-3.59	-0.6	-0.71
237	YORS	30.11003	-95.46948	2020.829	2021.002	0.172	61	4.79	n/a	n/a
238	ZHU1	29.9619	-95.33143	2003.042	2021.043	18.001	6208	-12.59	-0.71	-0.56

Notes:

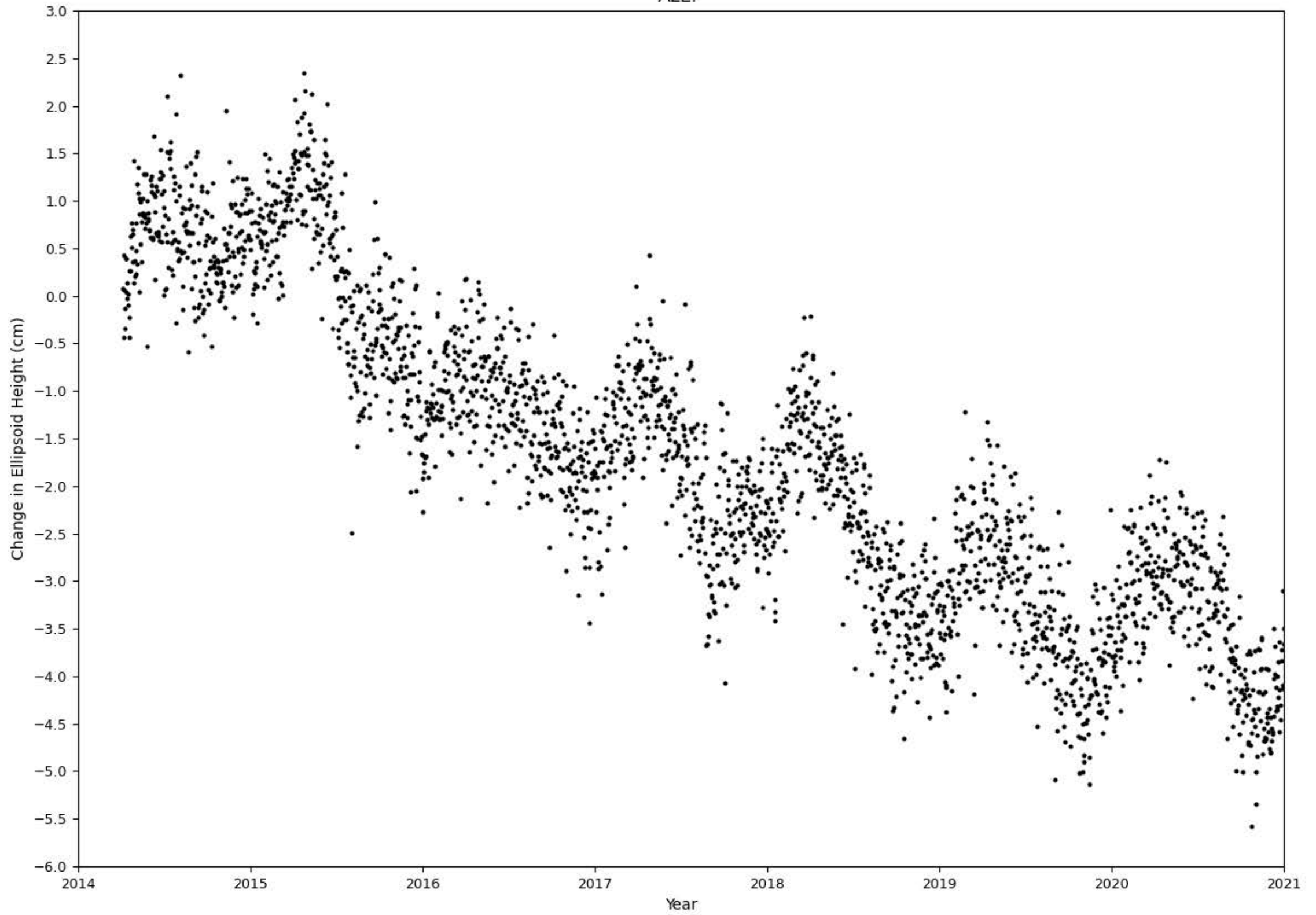
\* n/a: rate of change in ellipsoidal height not calculated



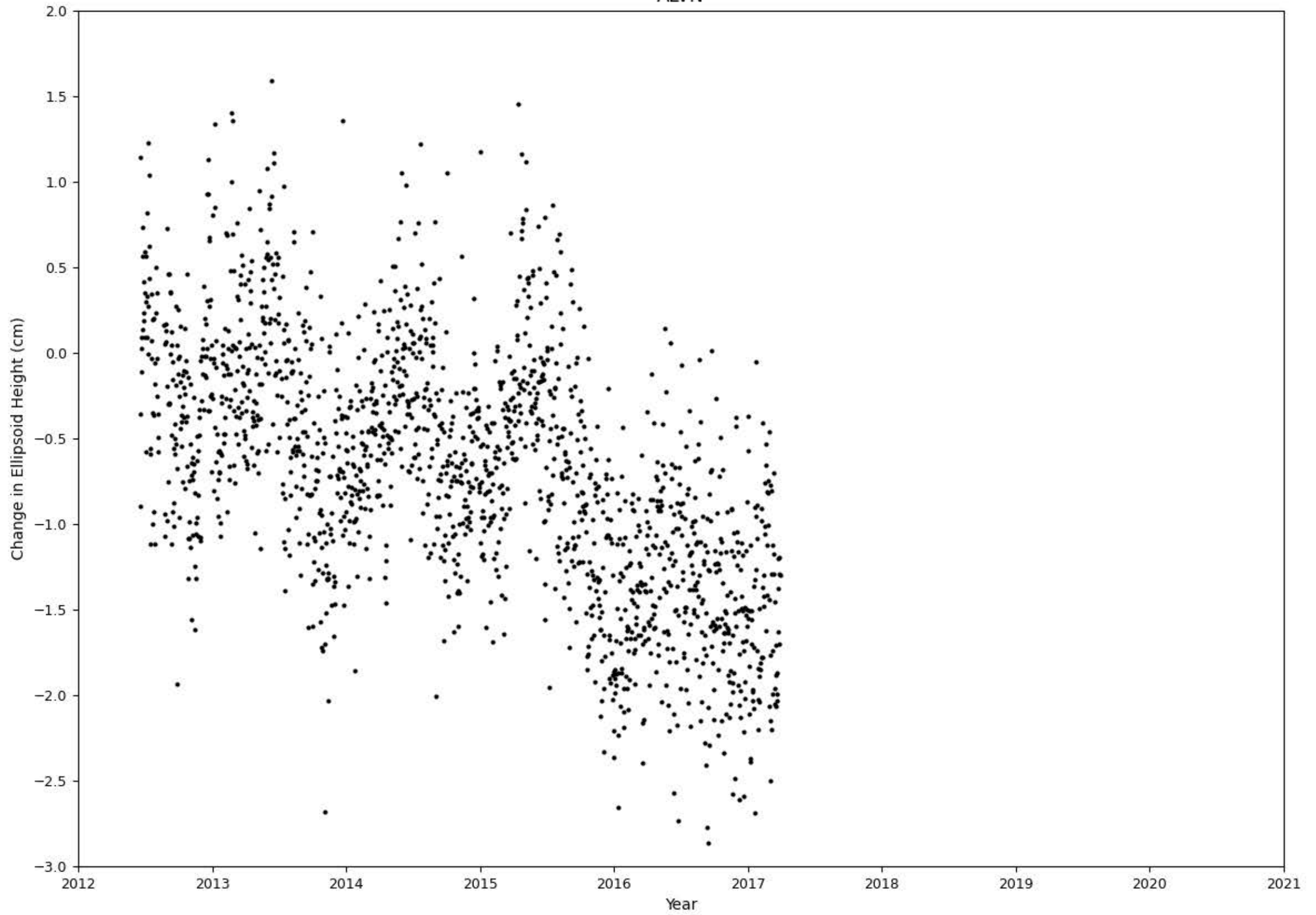
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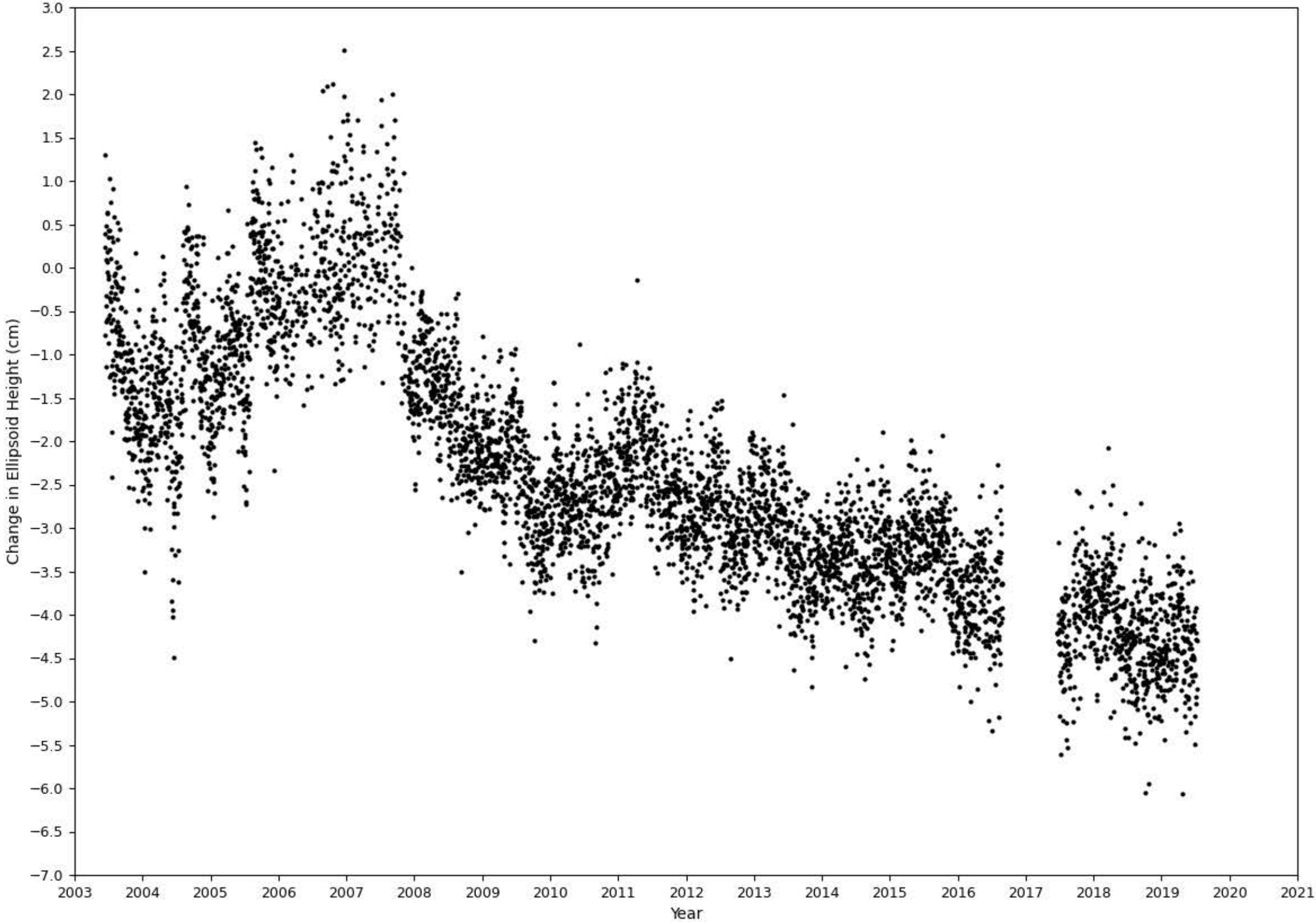
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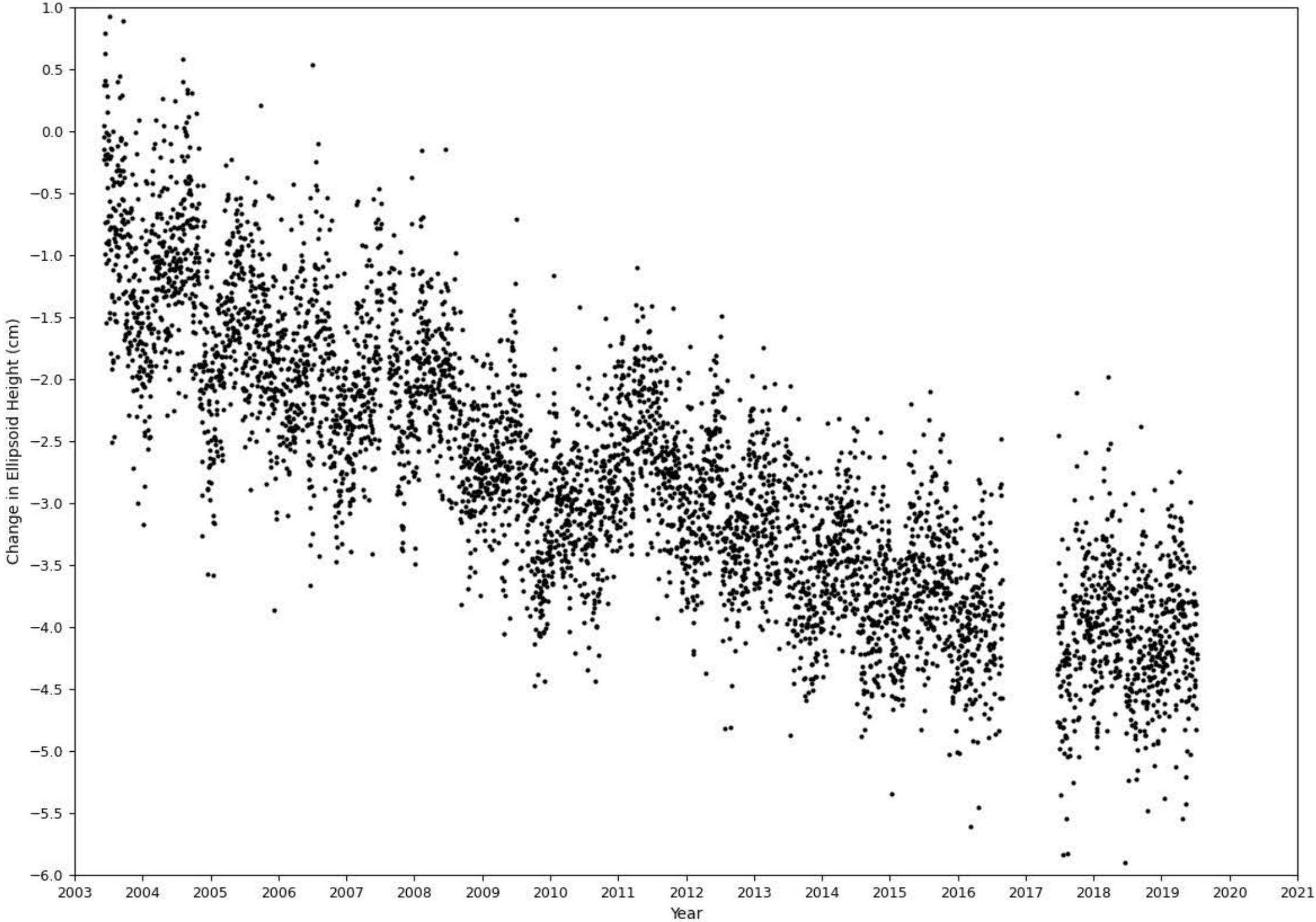
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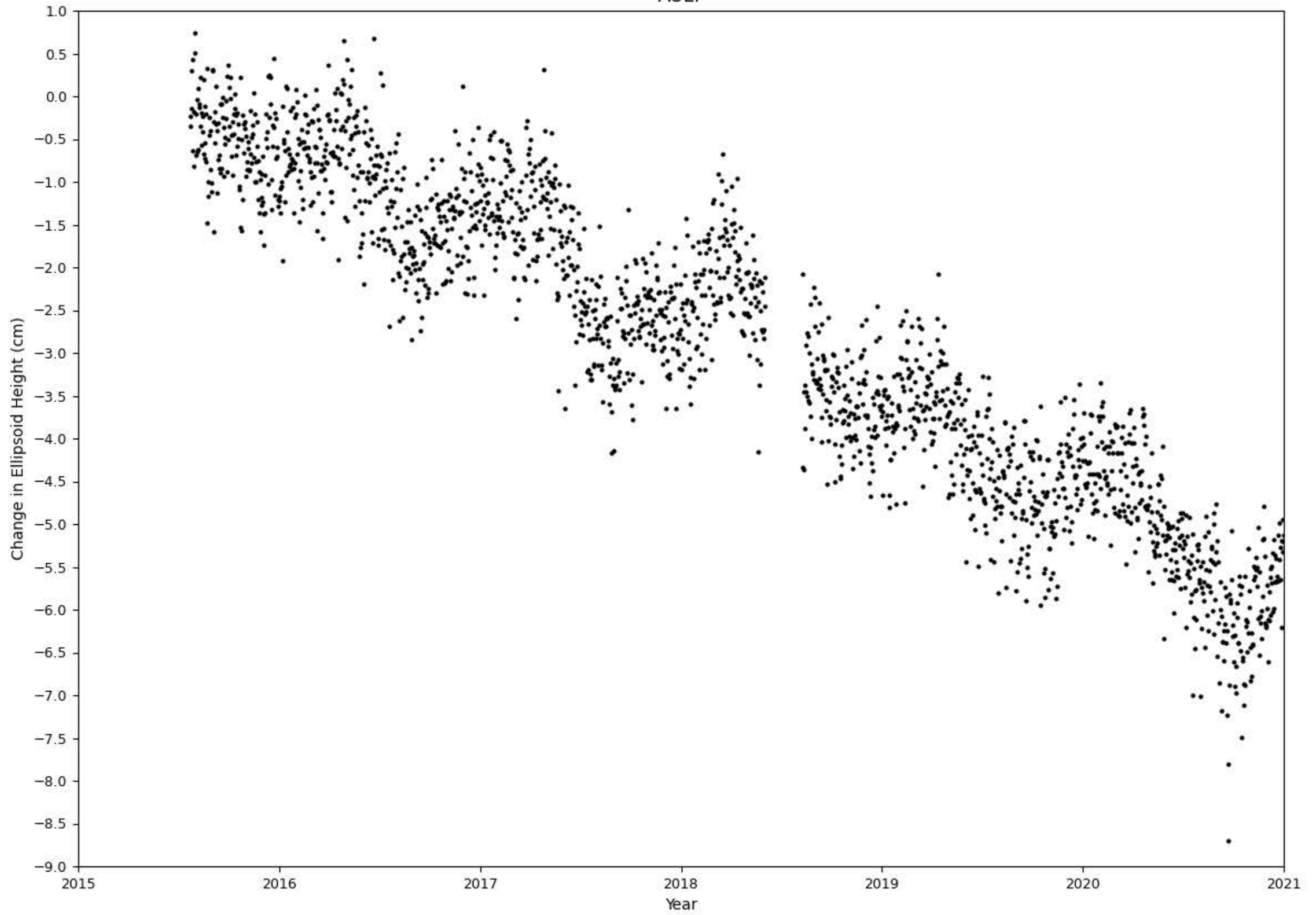
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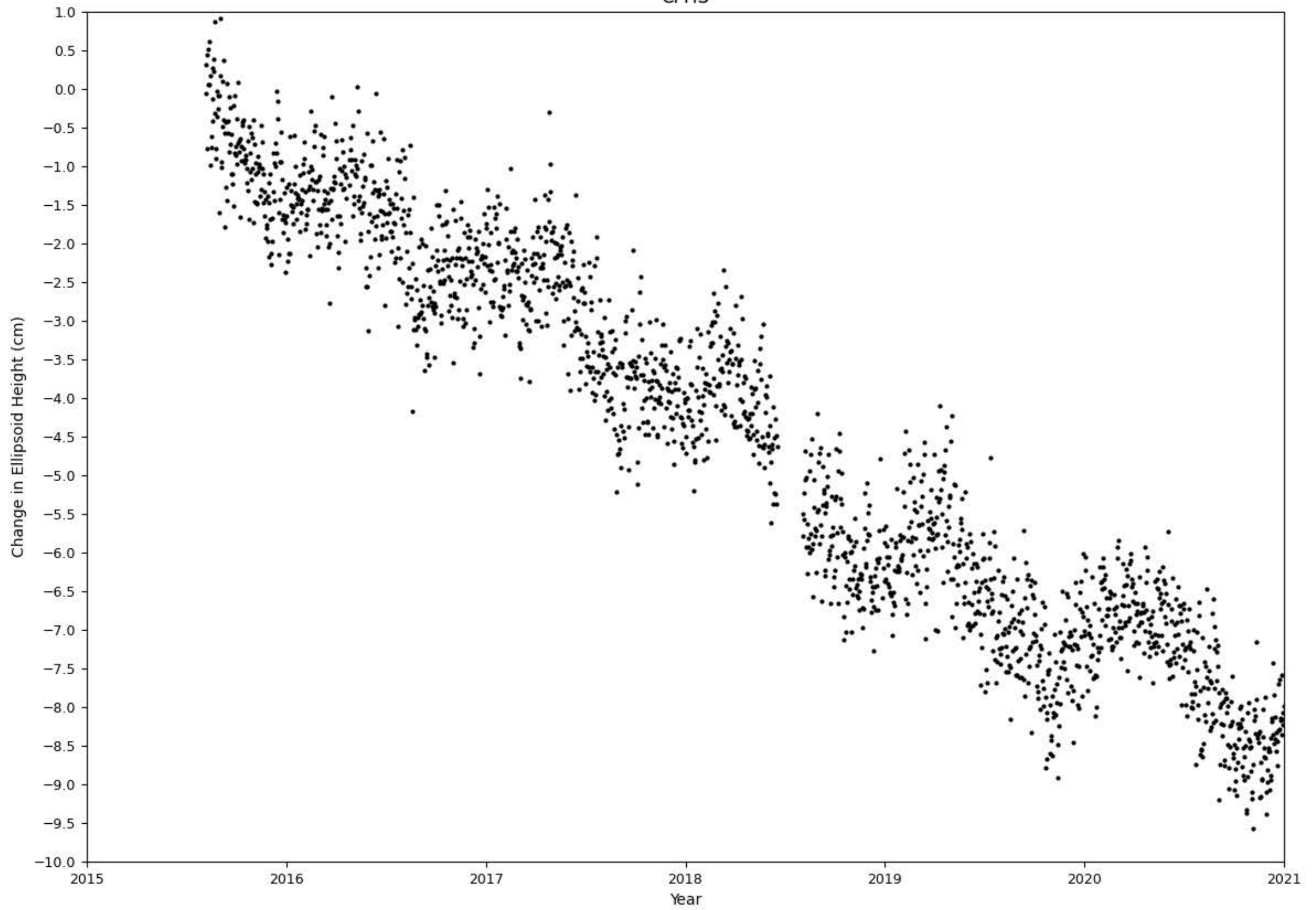
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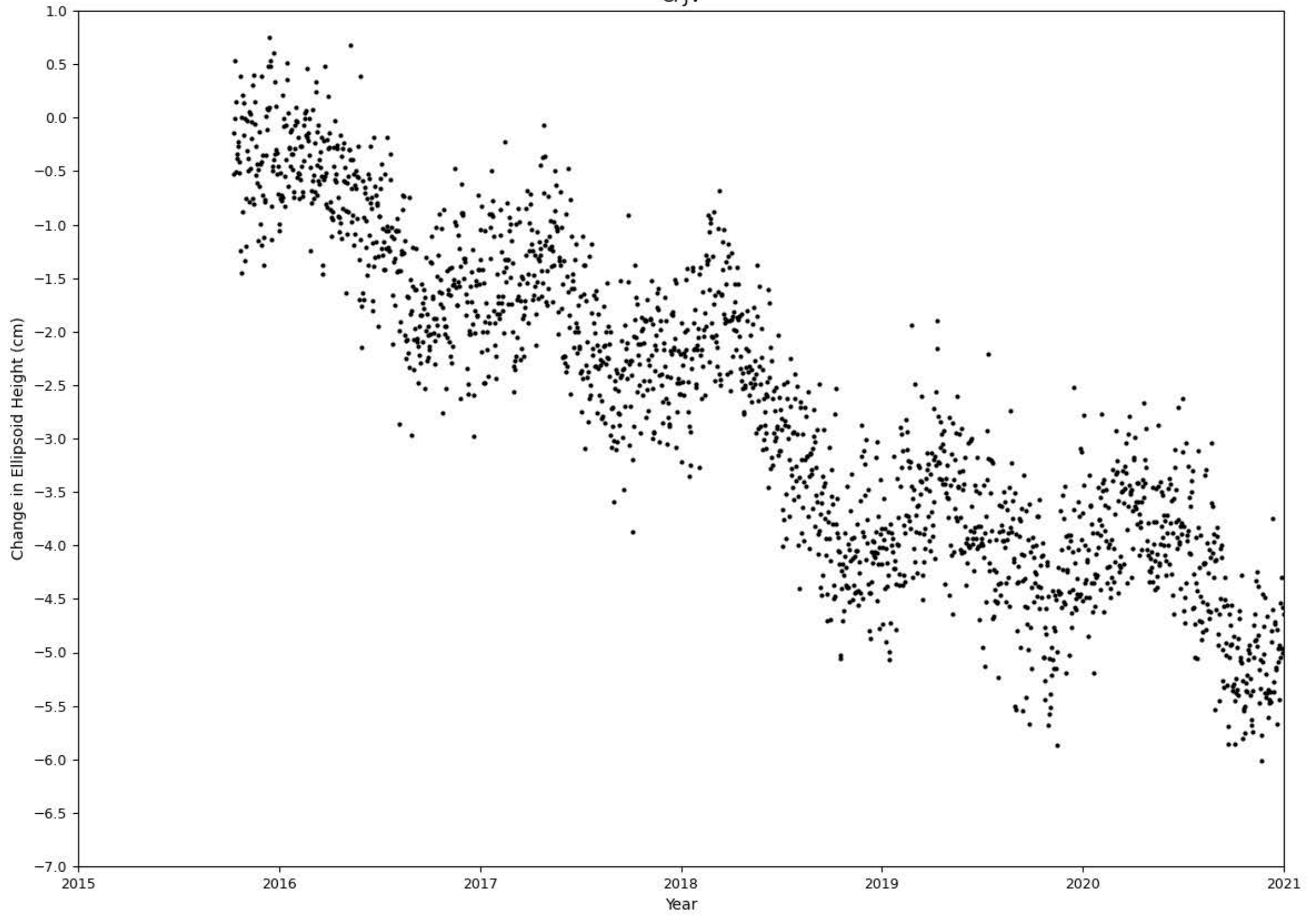
AULT



CFHS

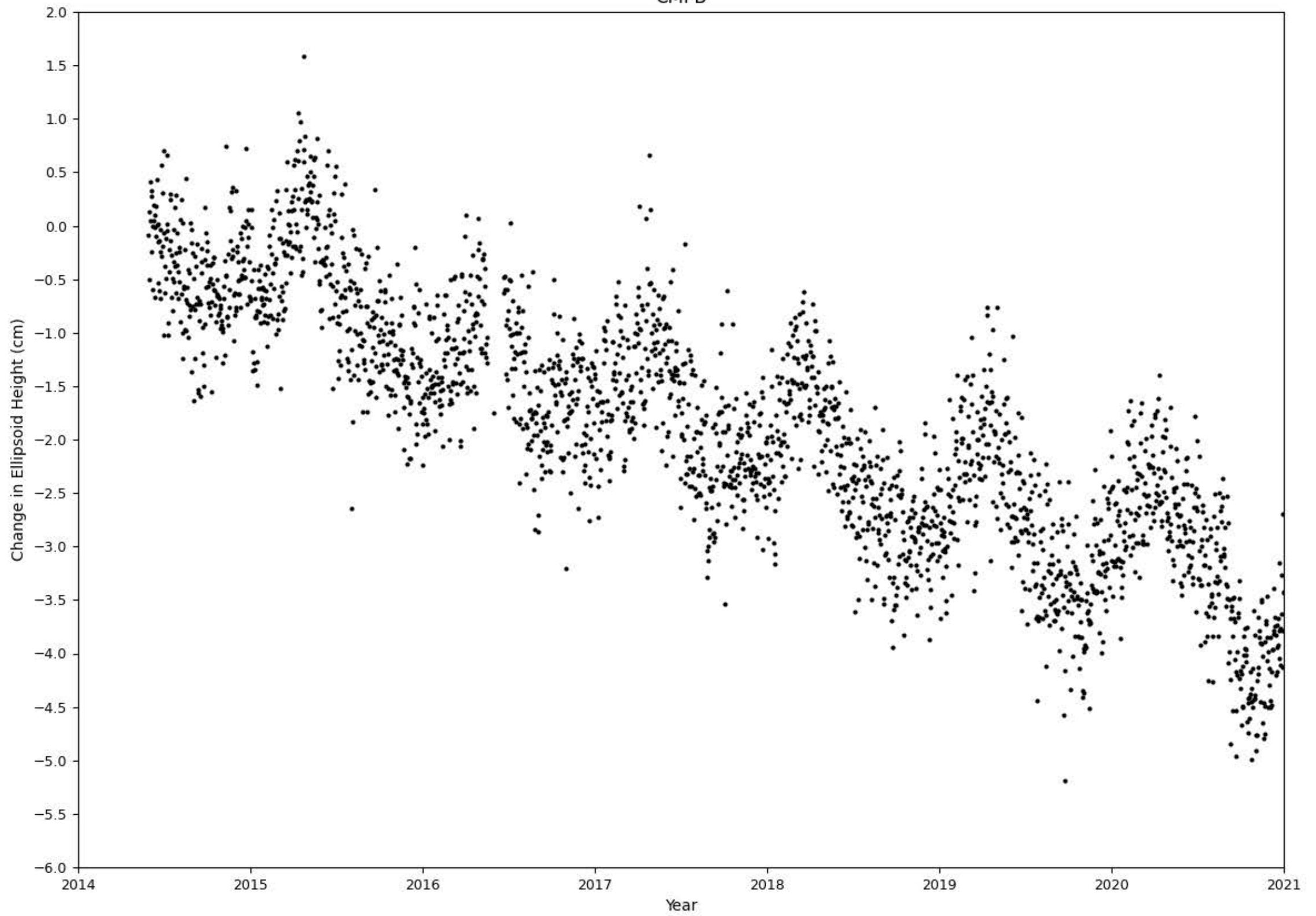


CFJV

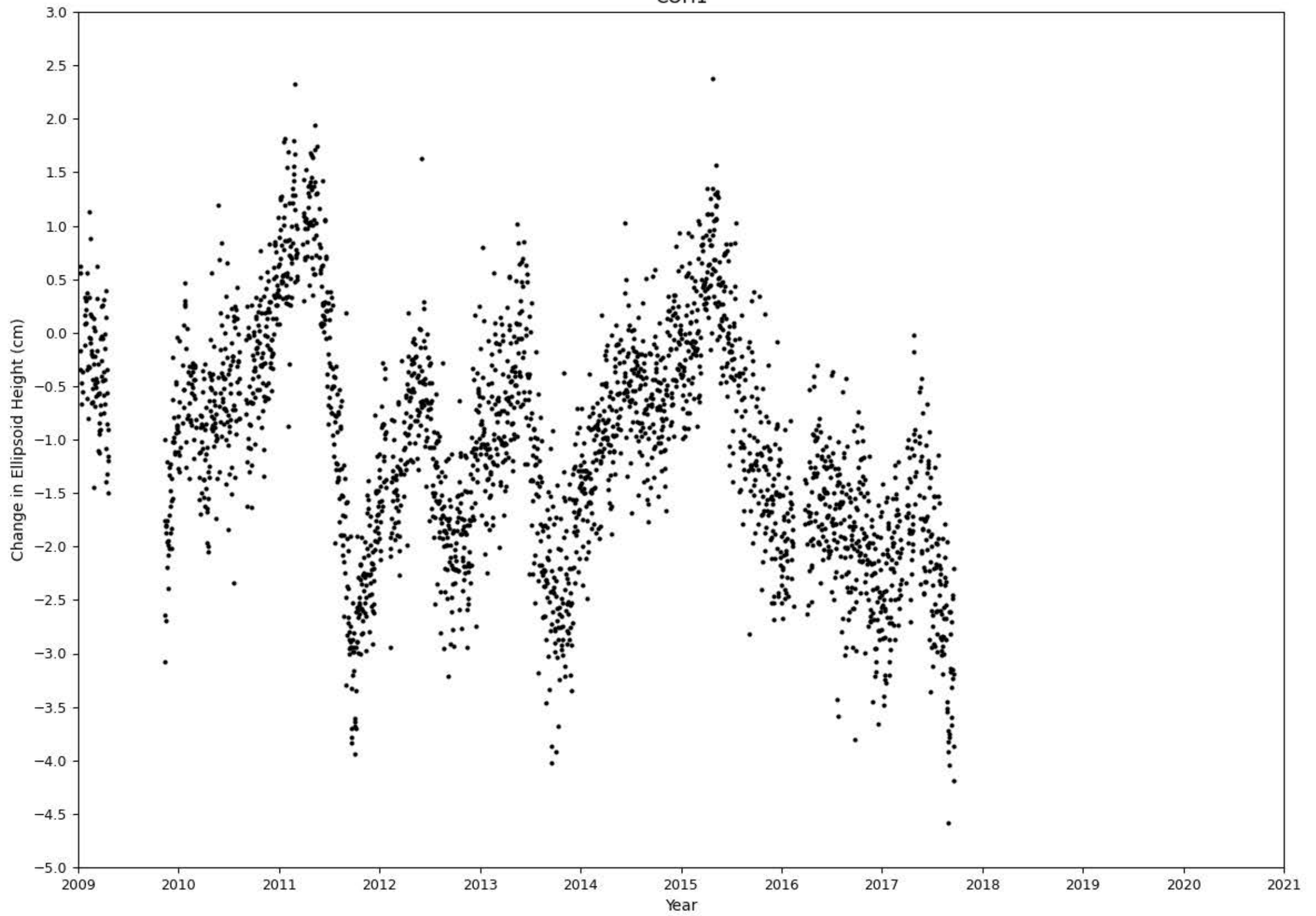




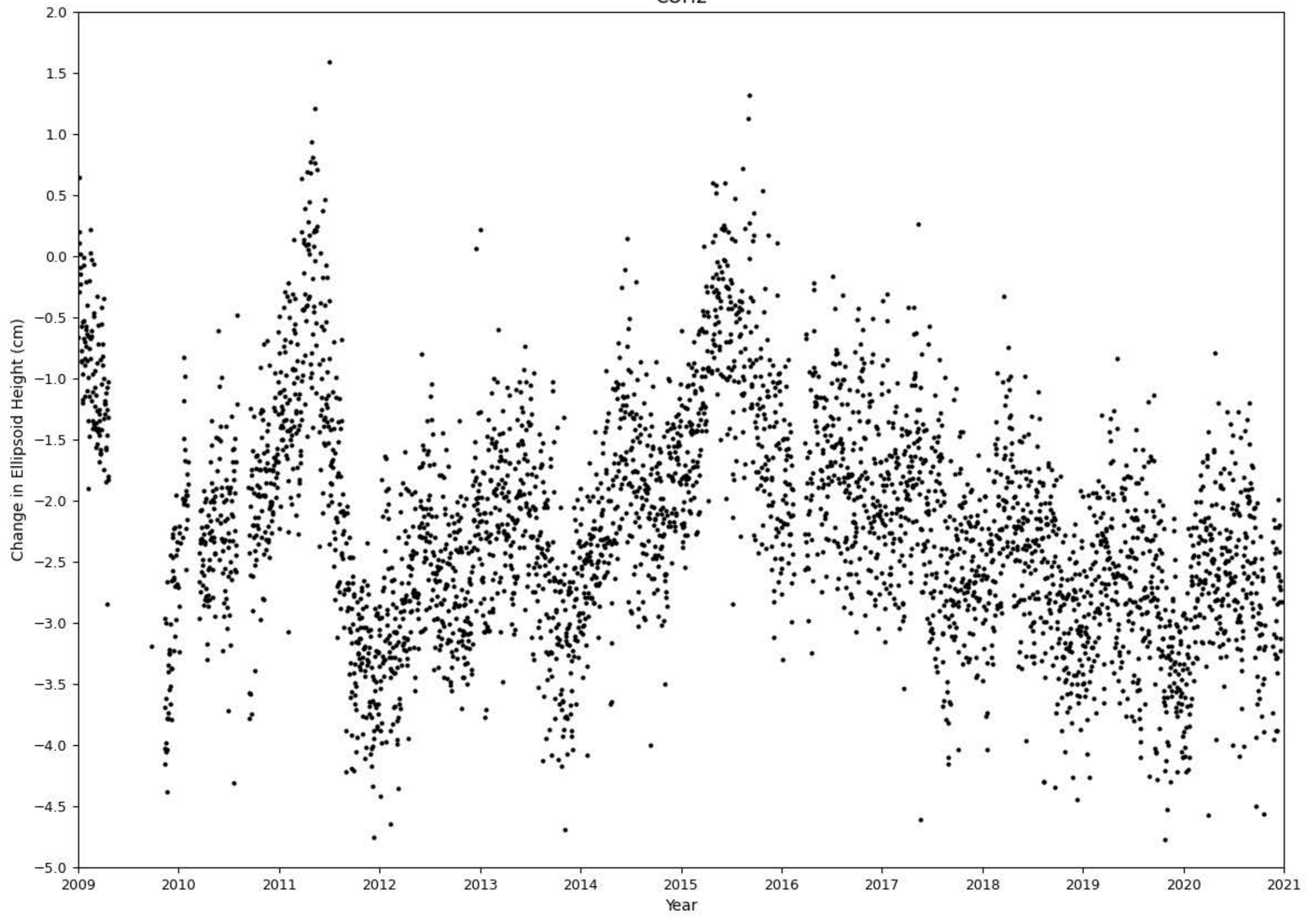
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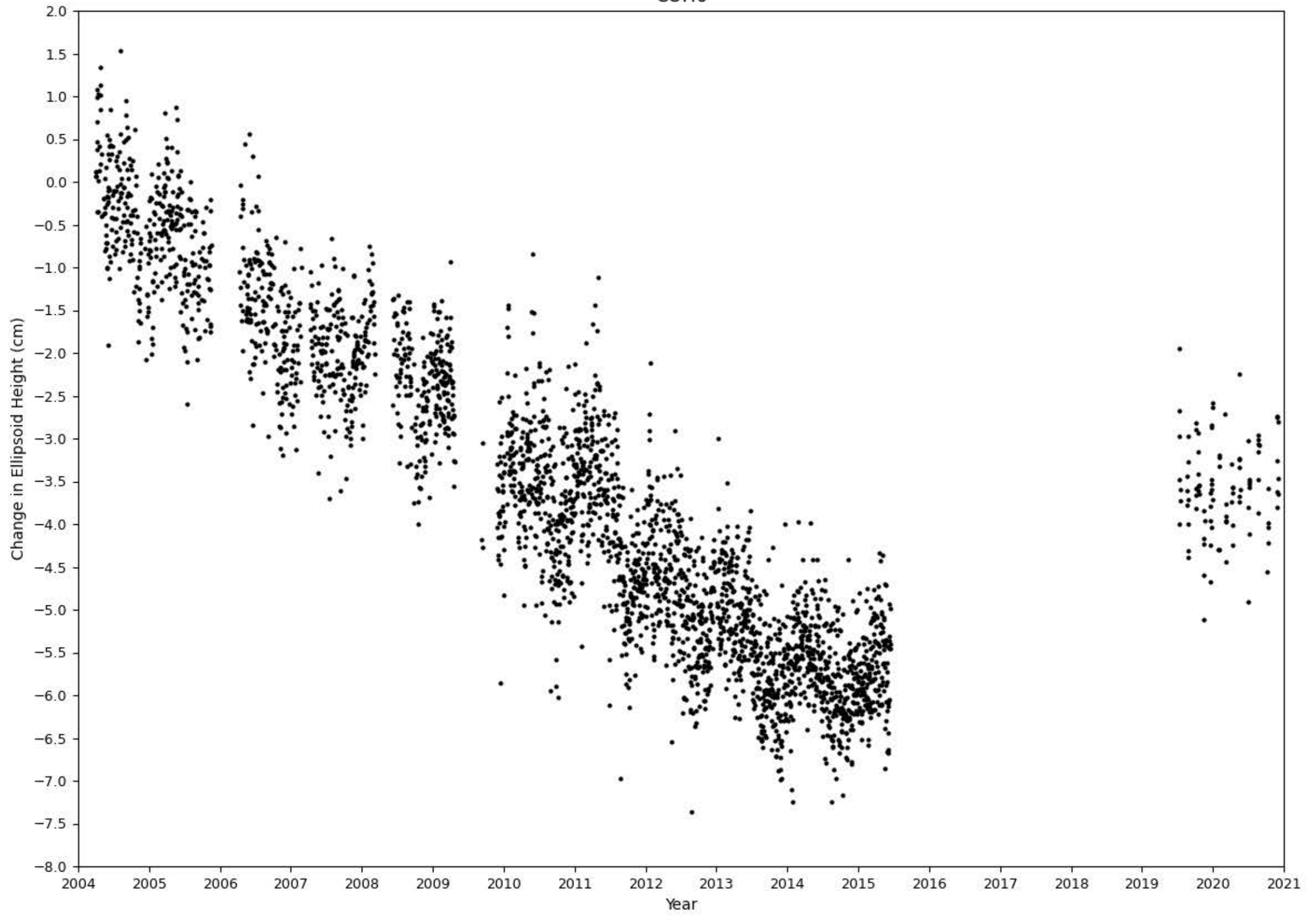
COH1



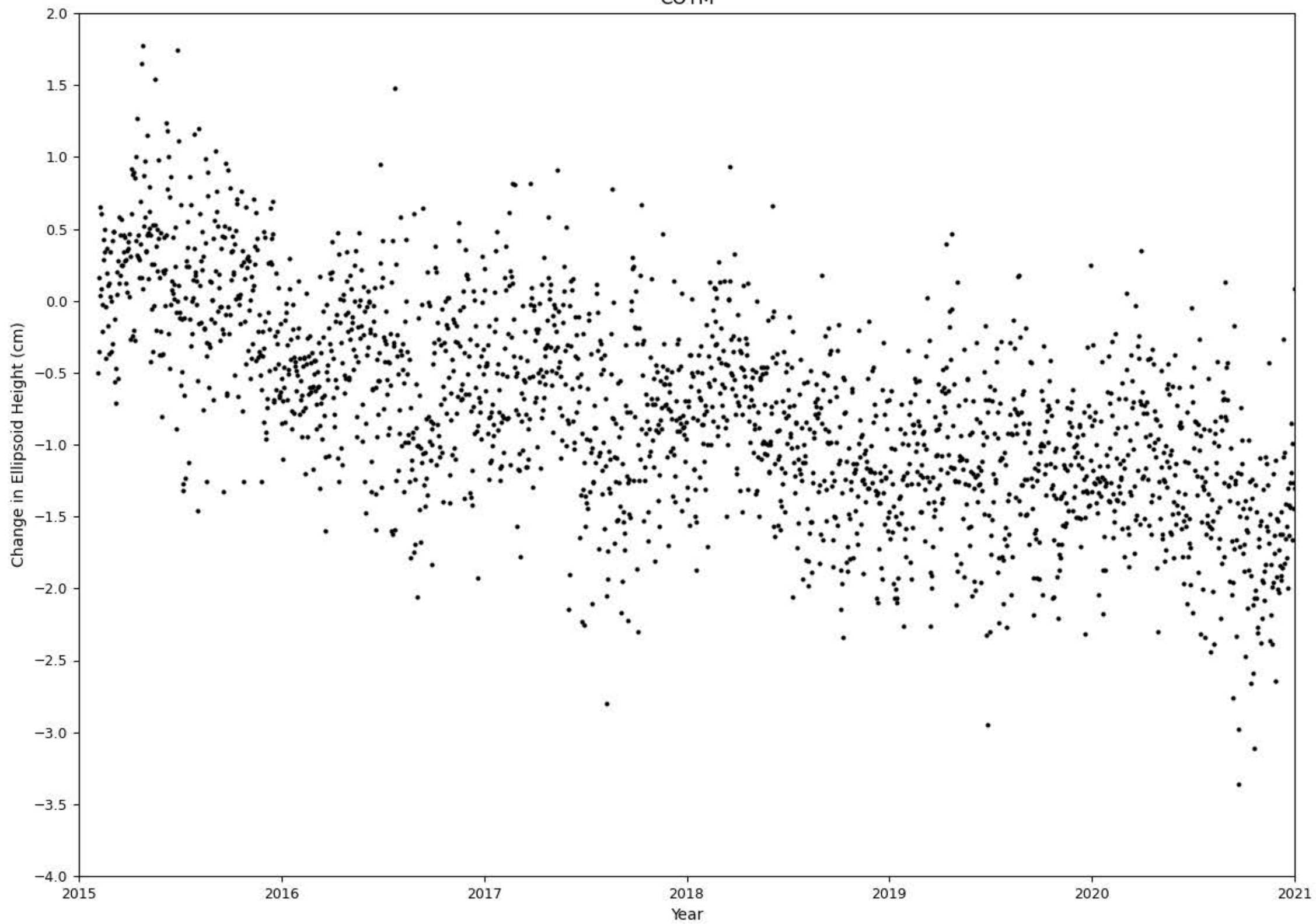
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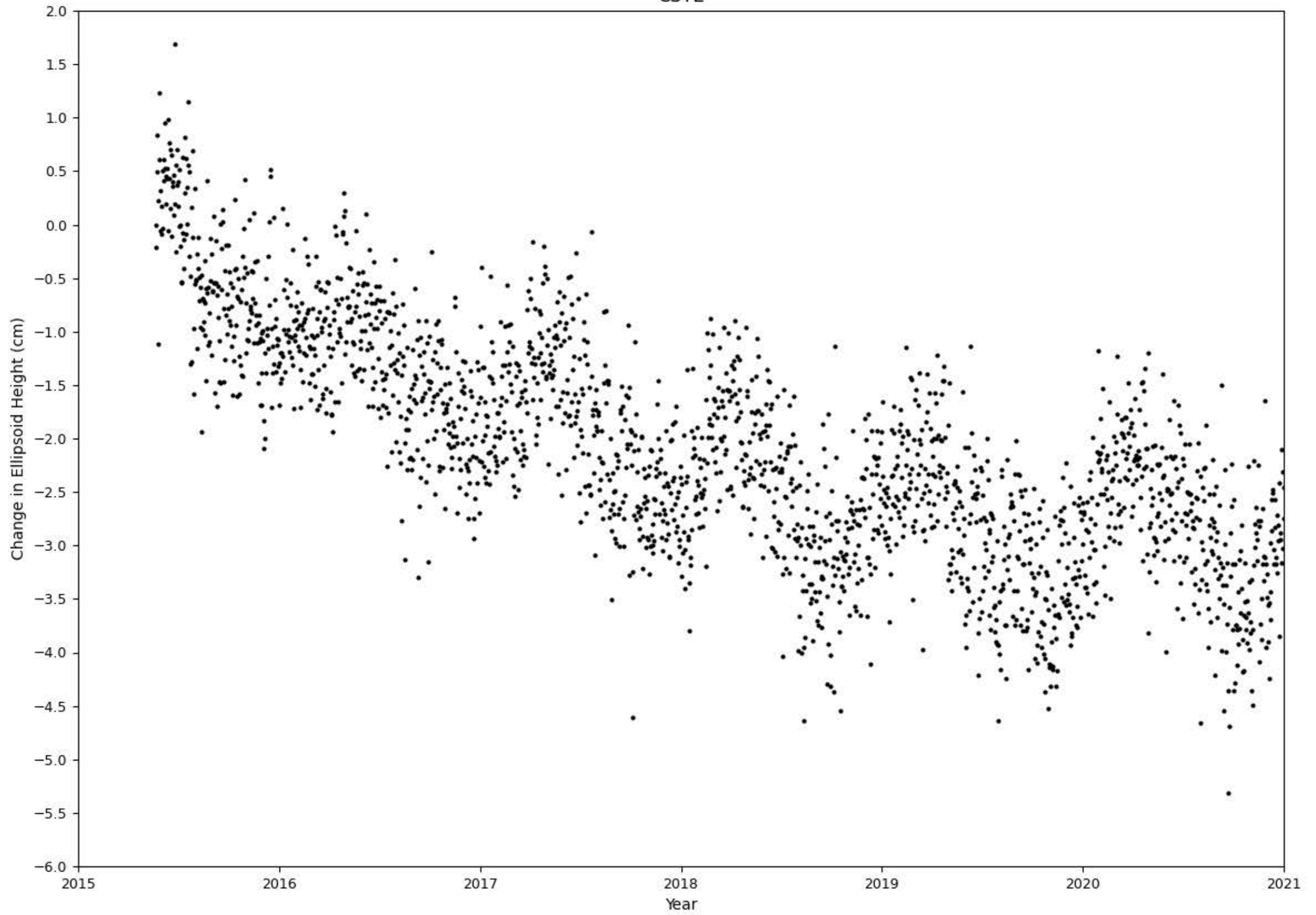
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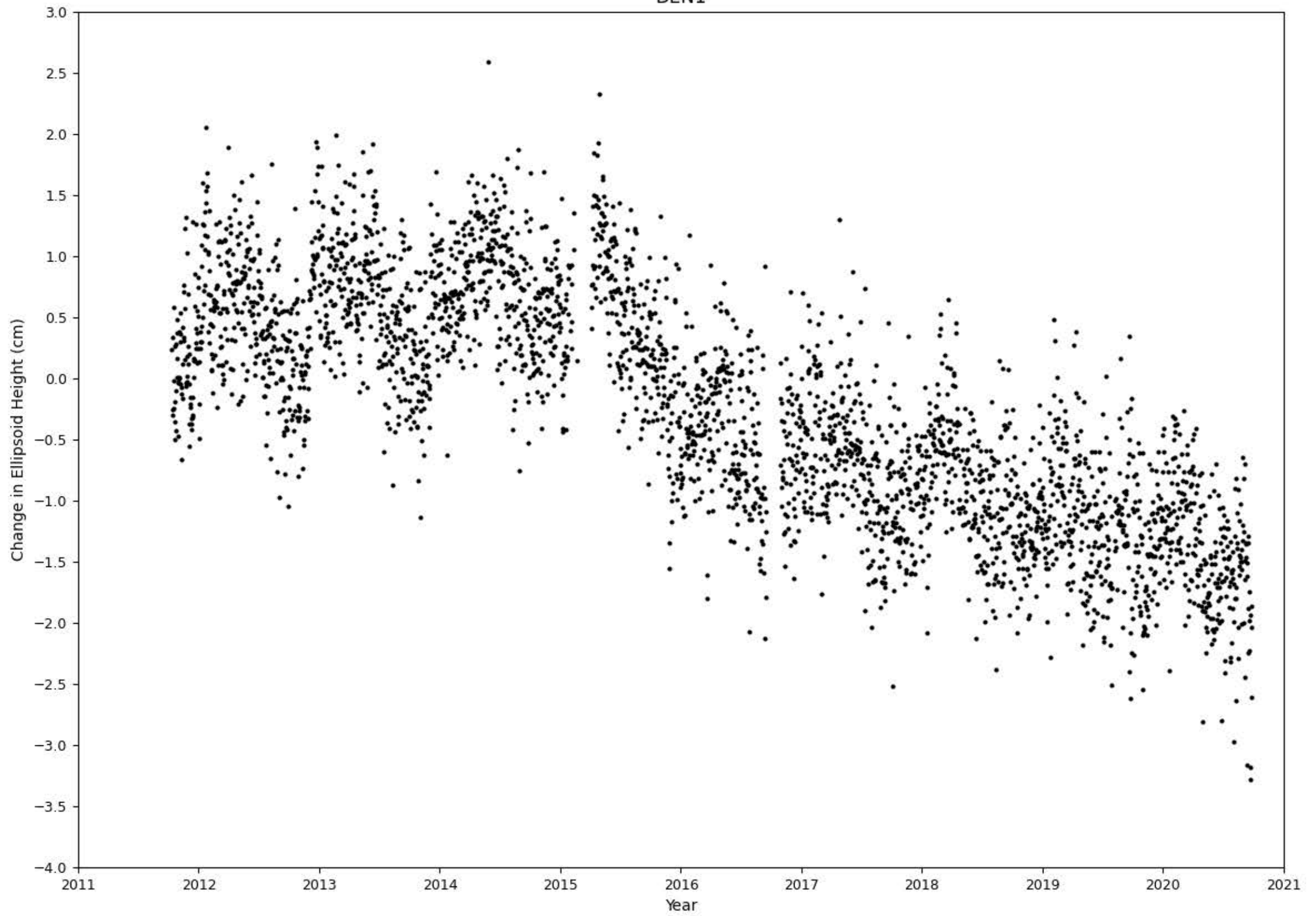
COTM



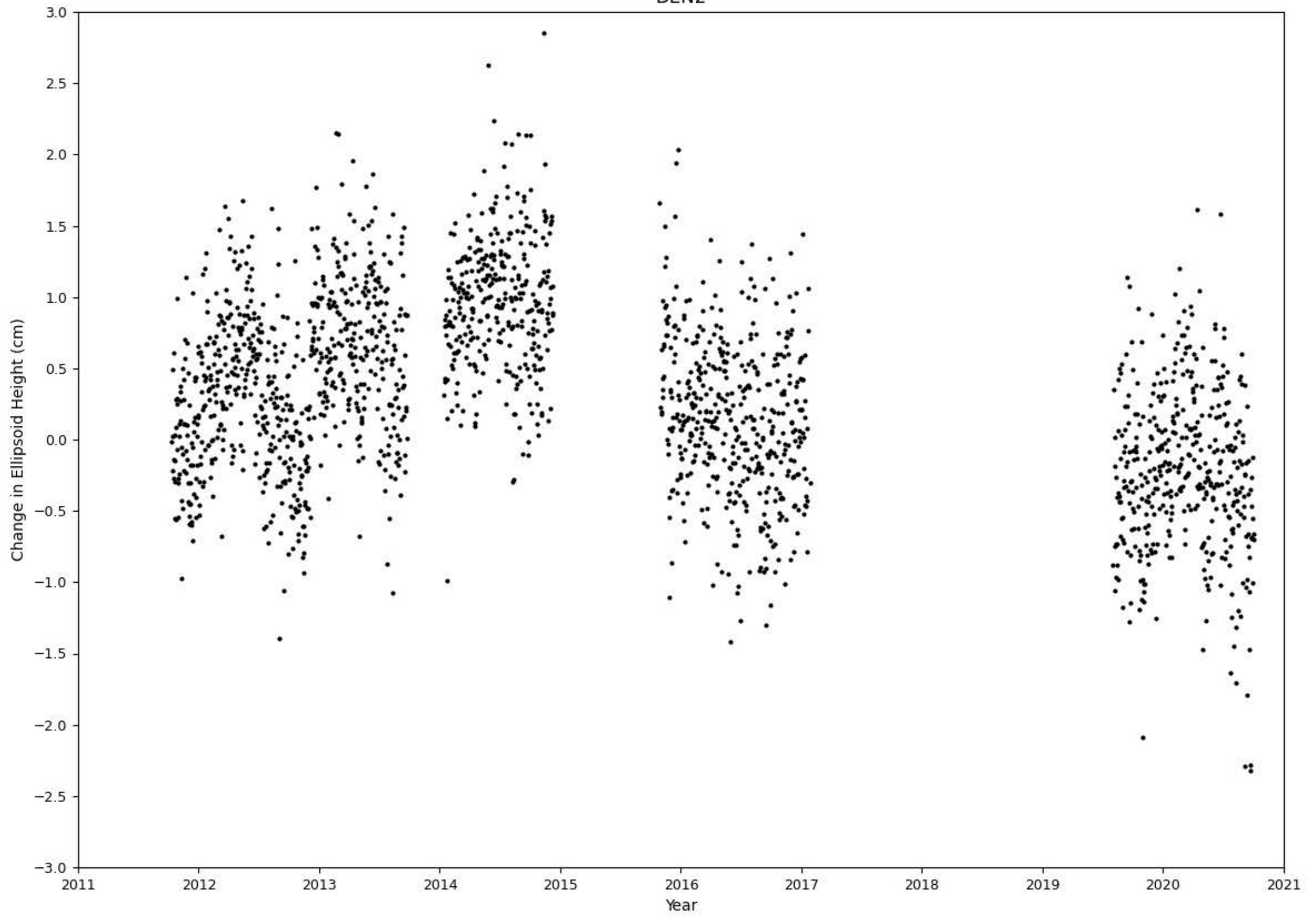
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DEN1

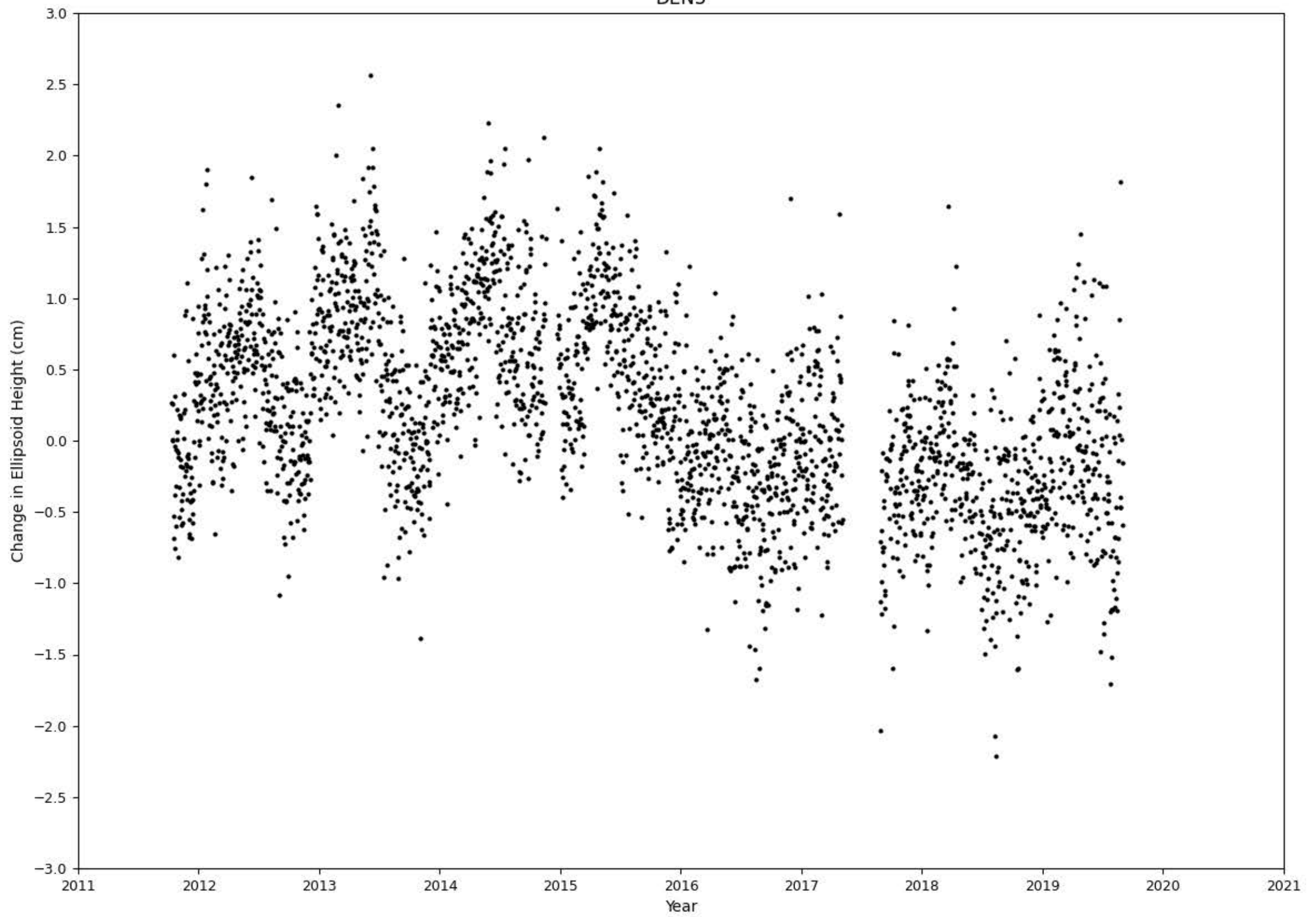


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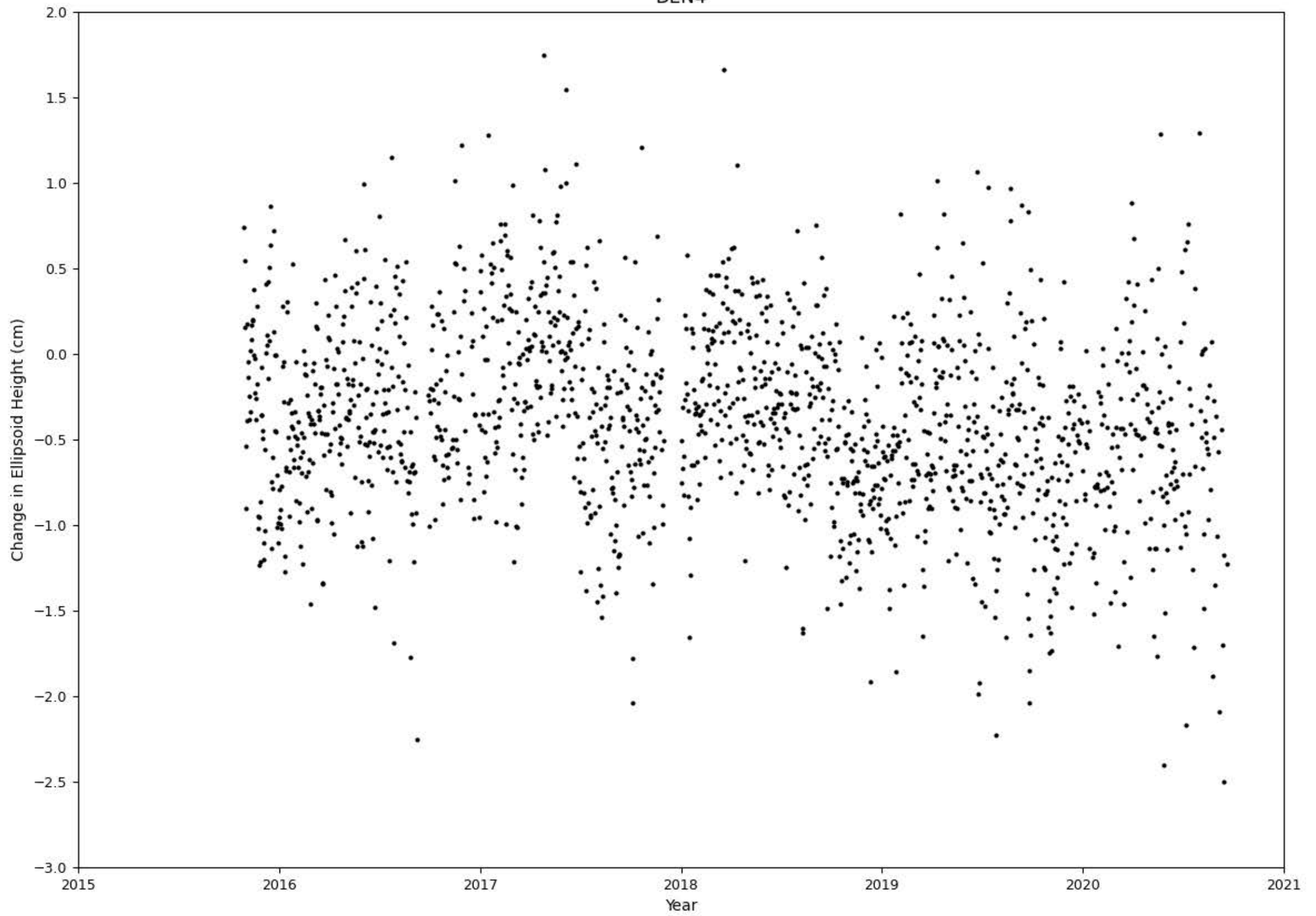




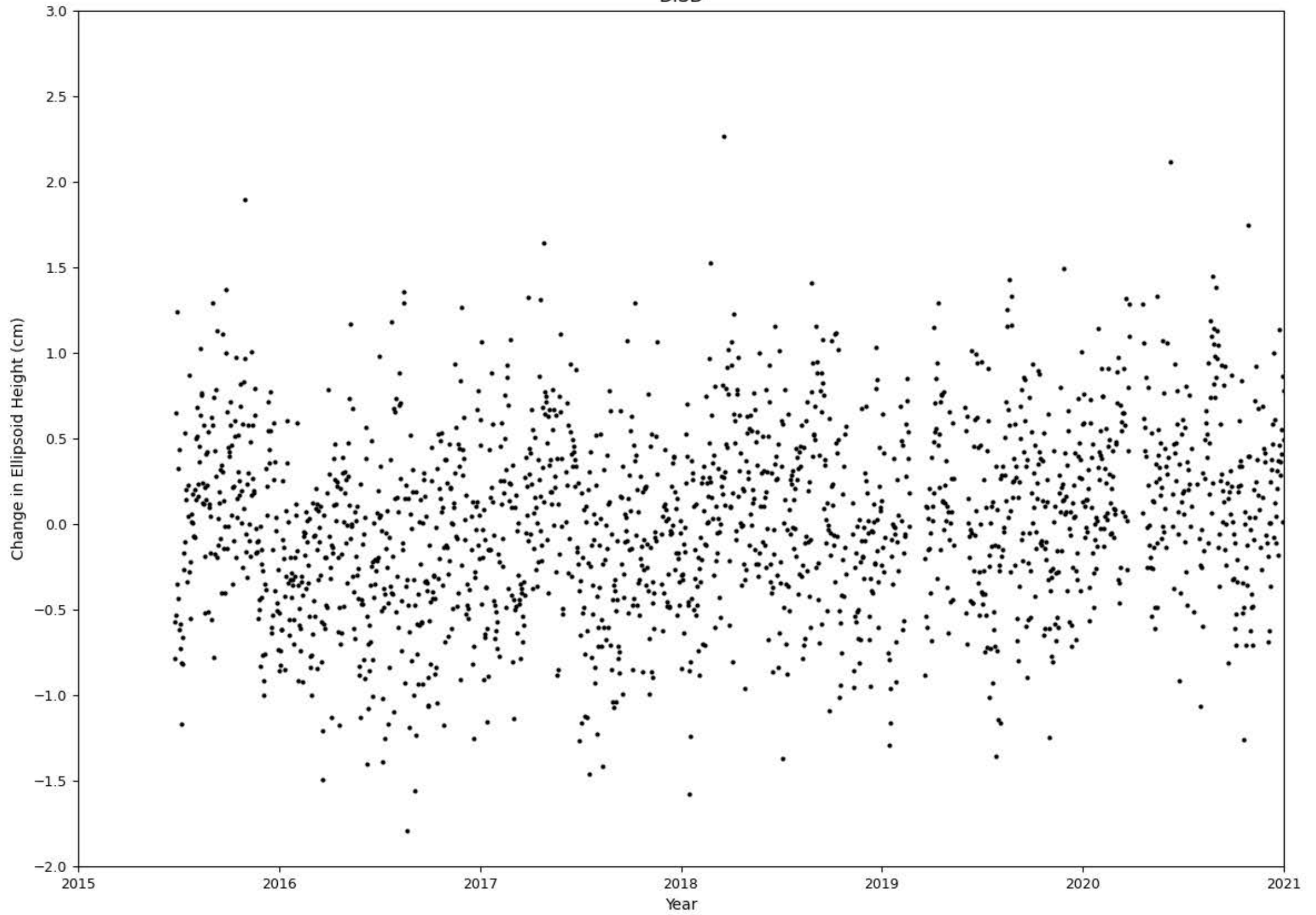
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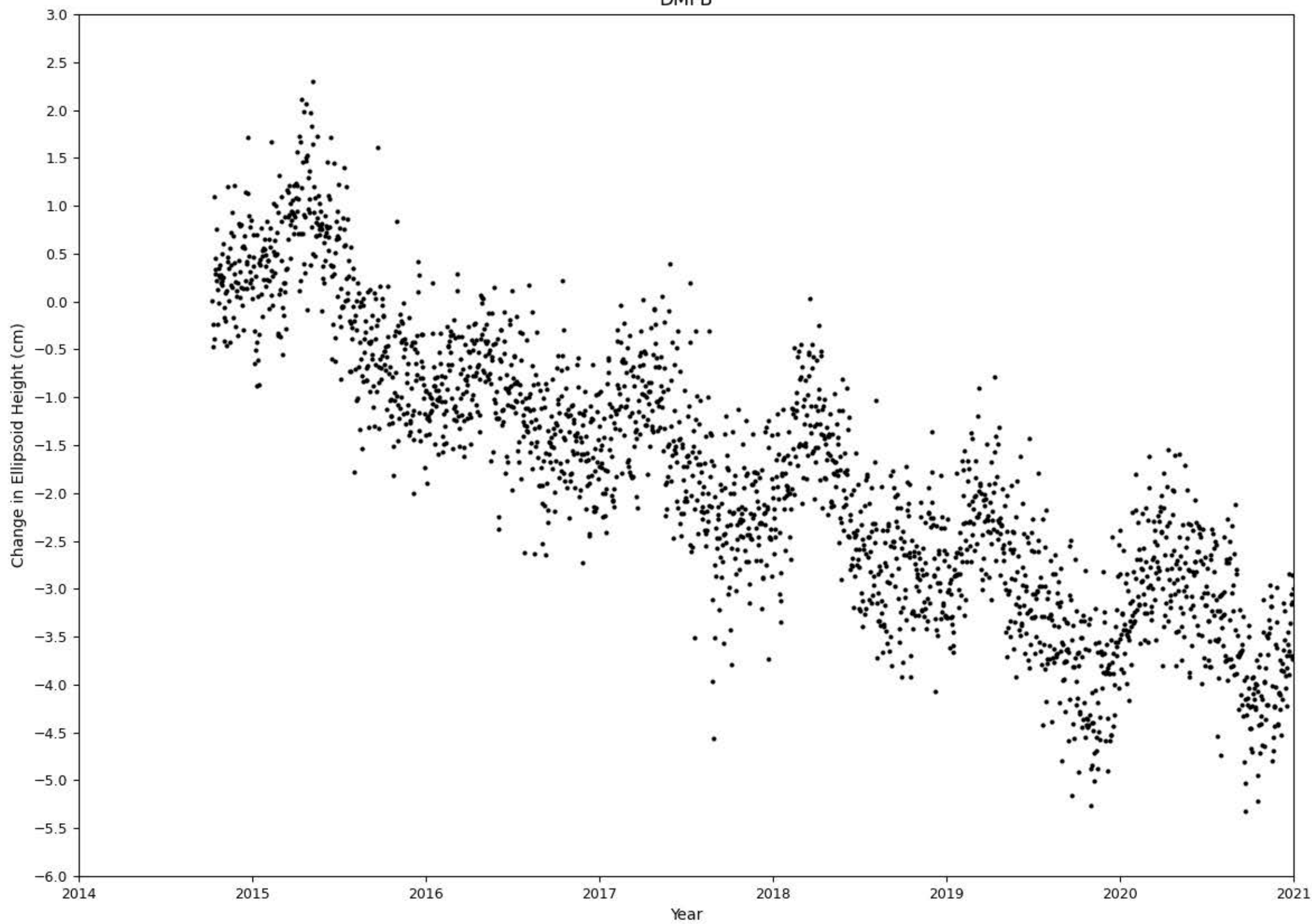
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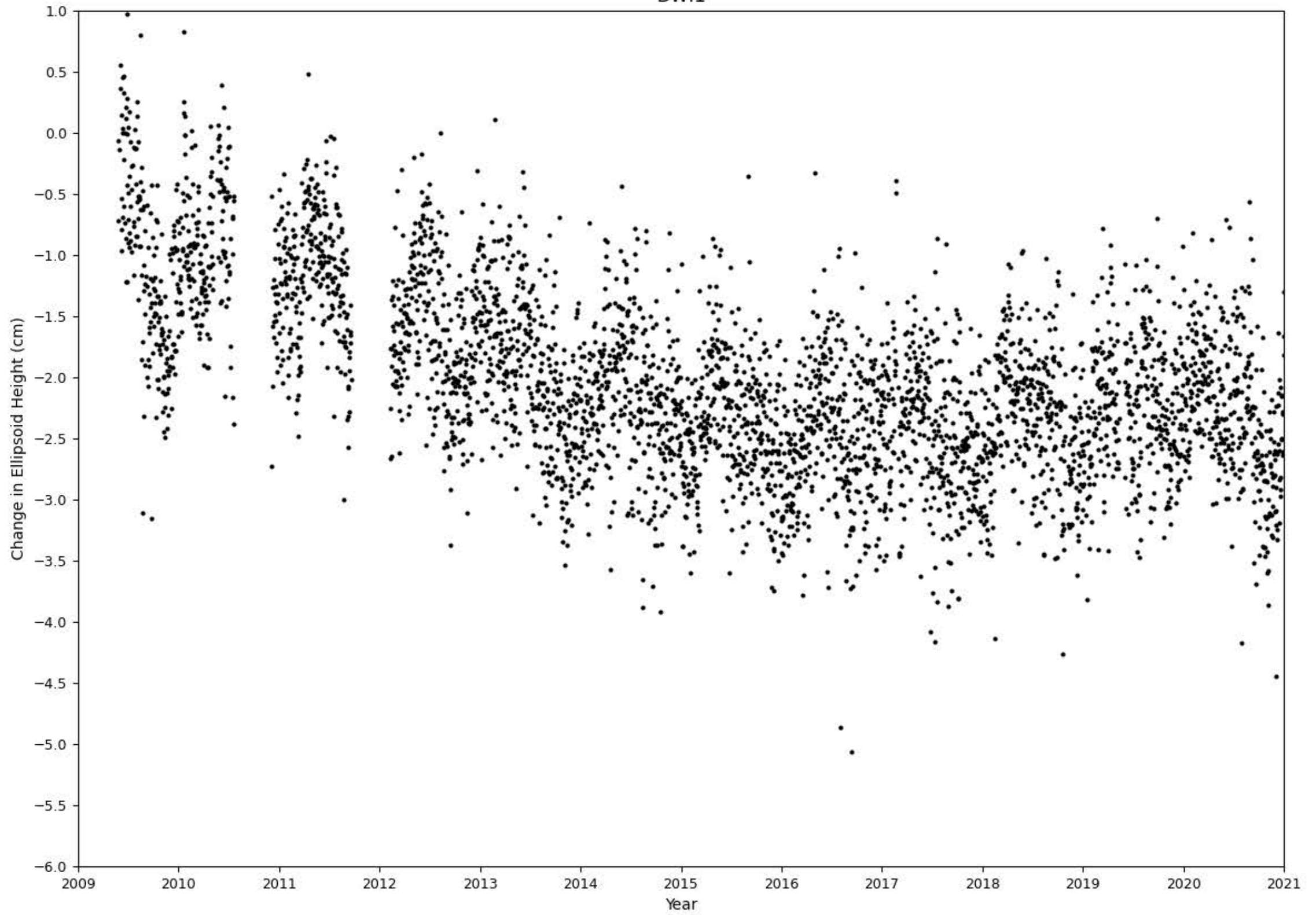
DISD



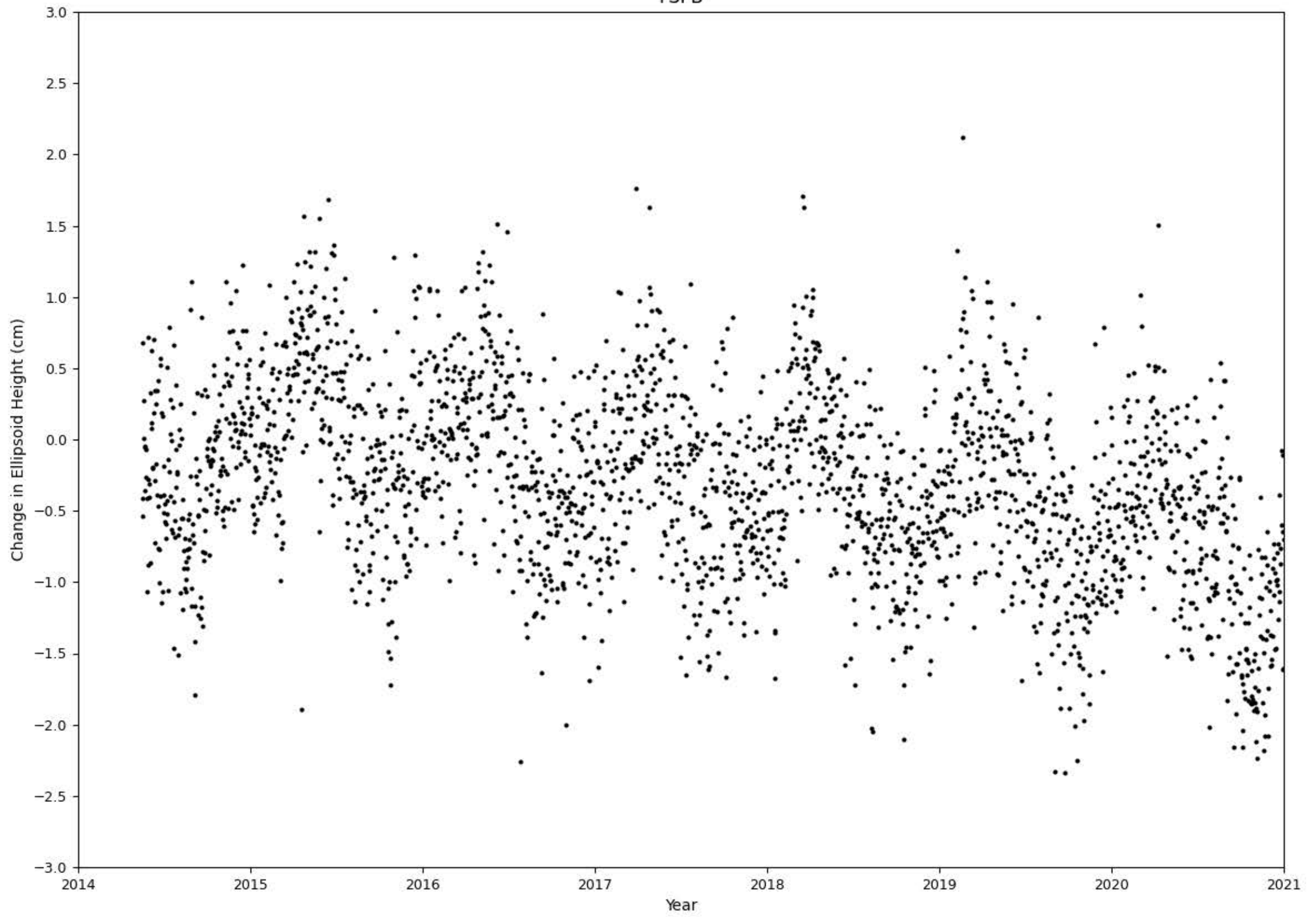
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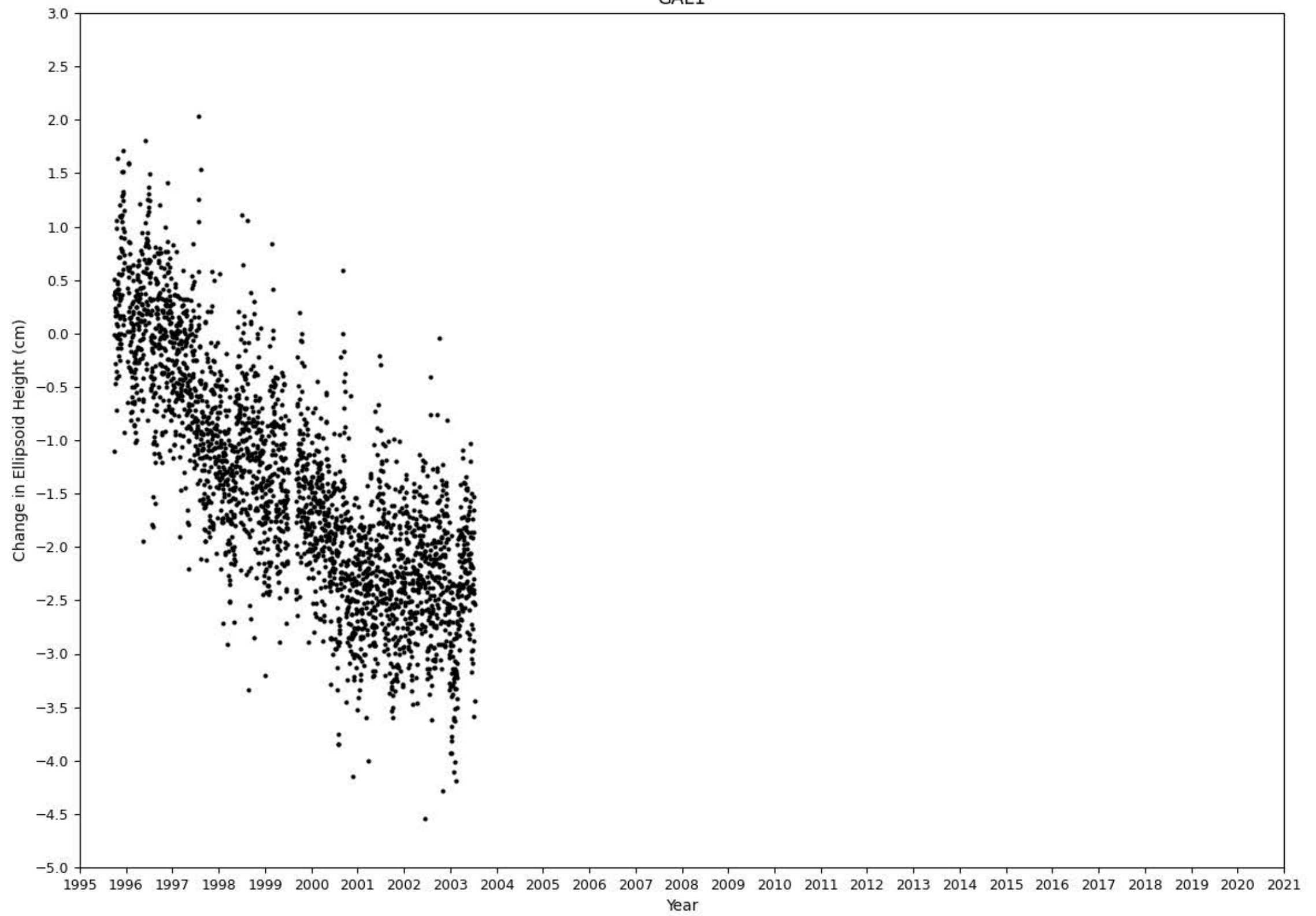
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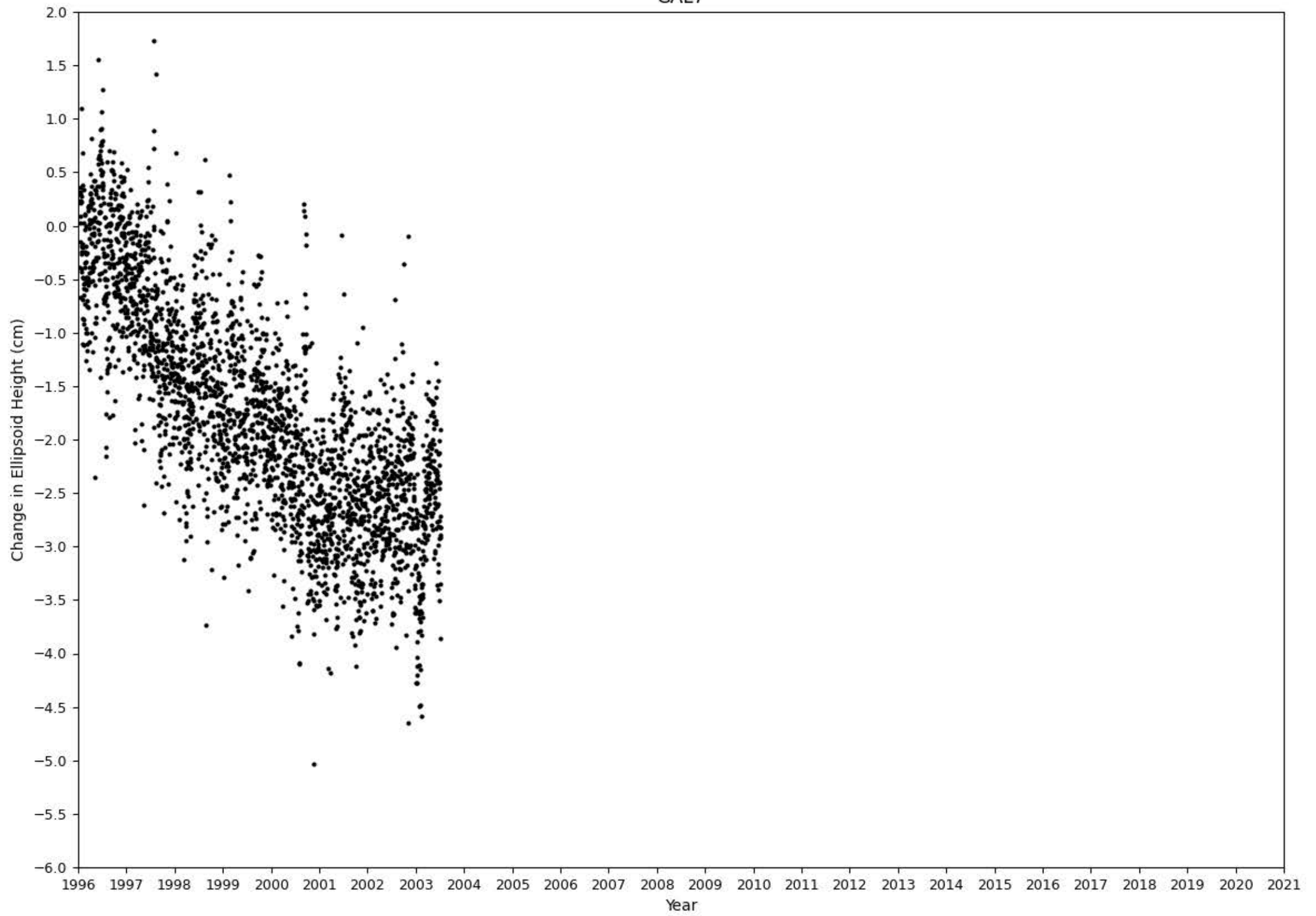
FSFB



GAL1

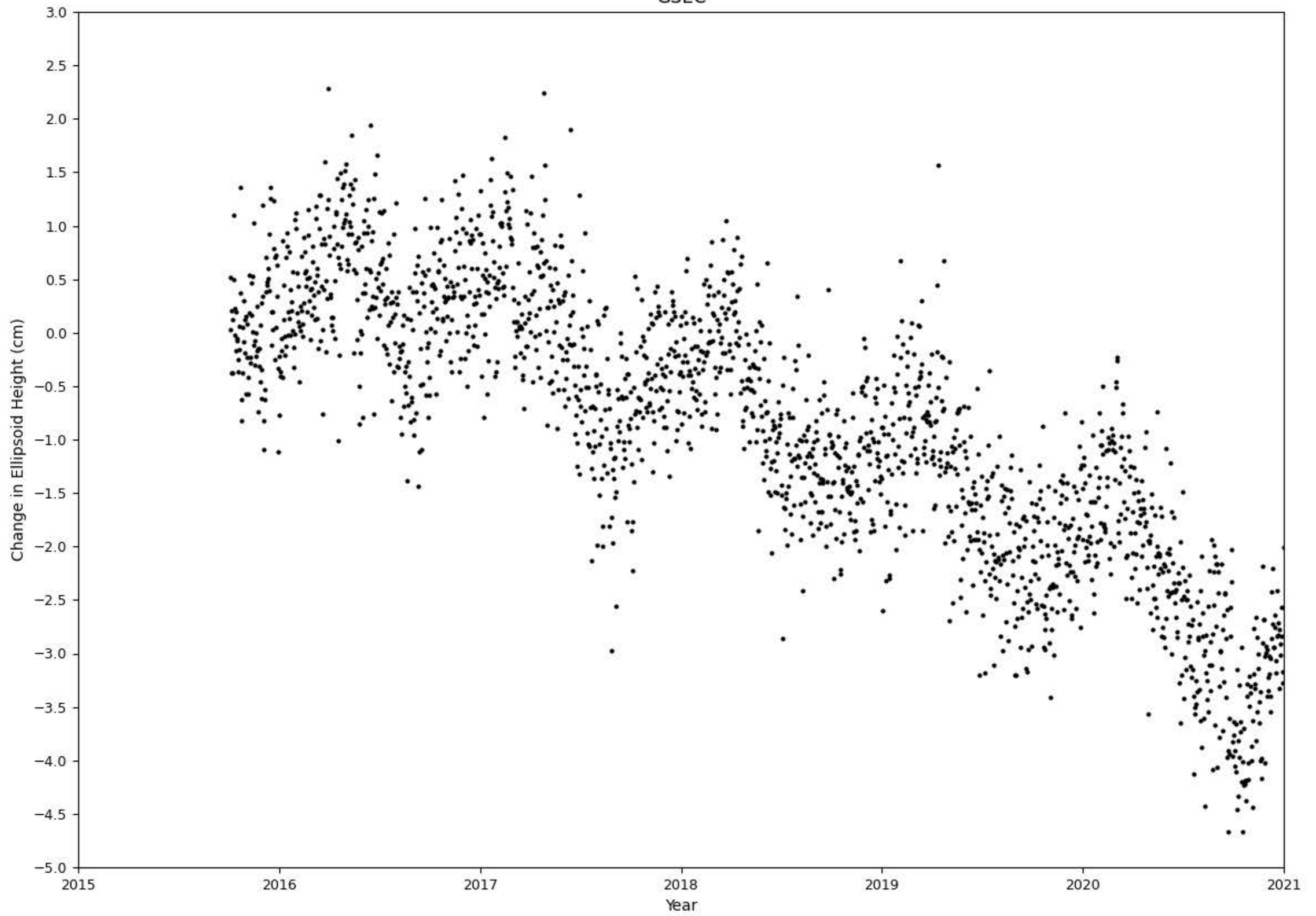


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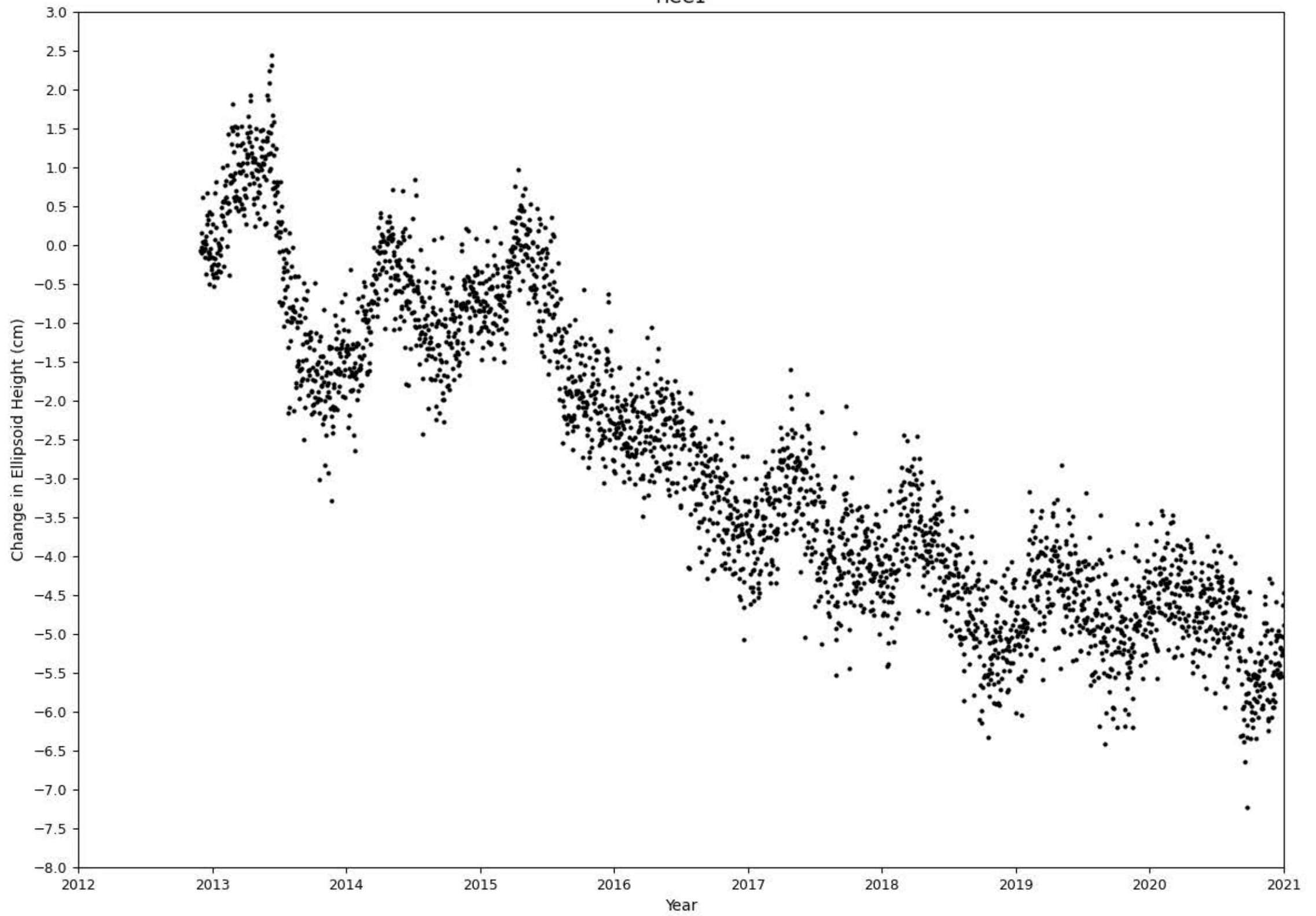




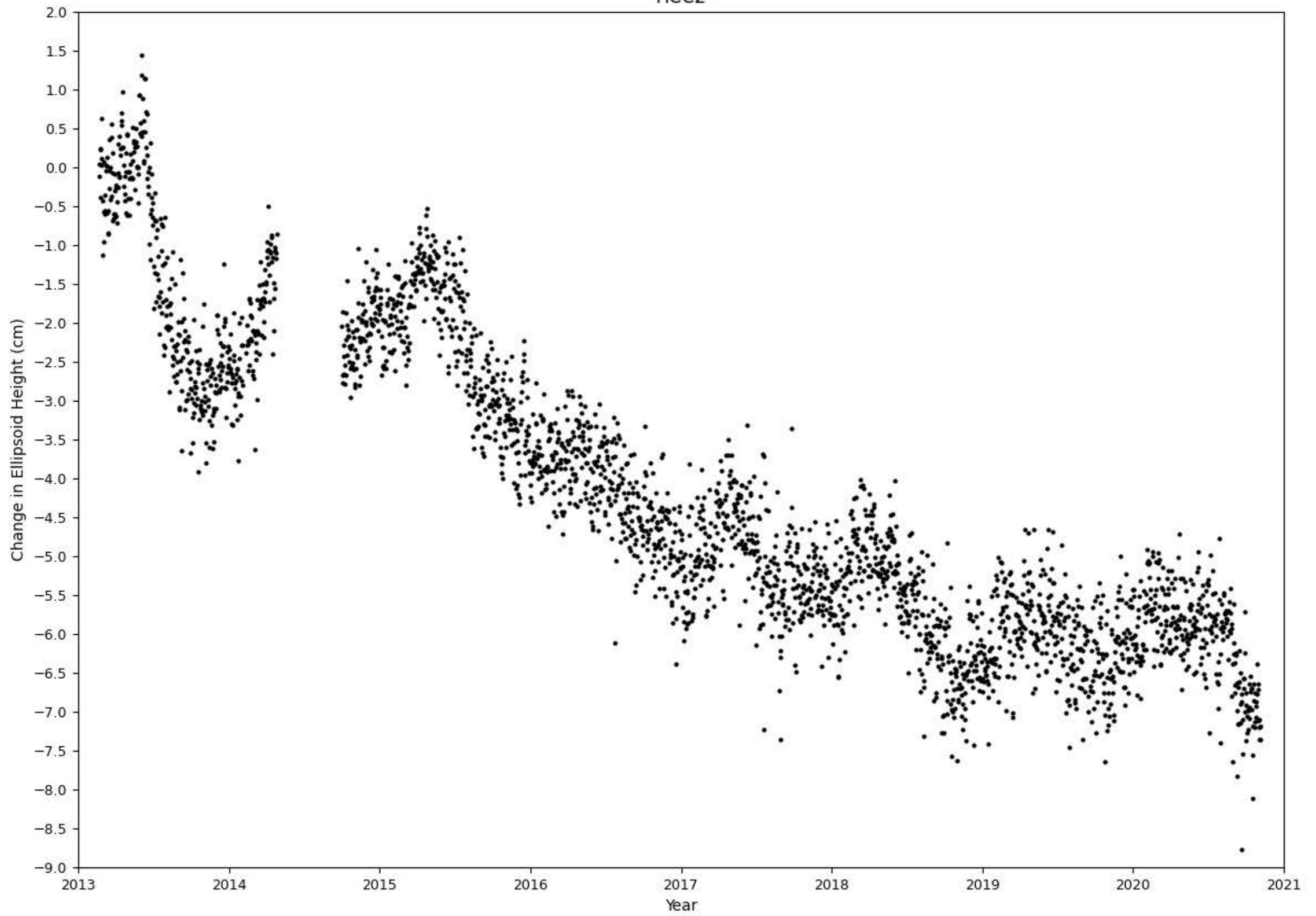
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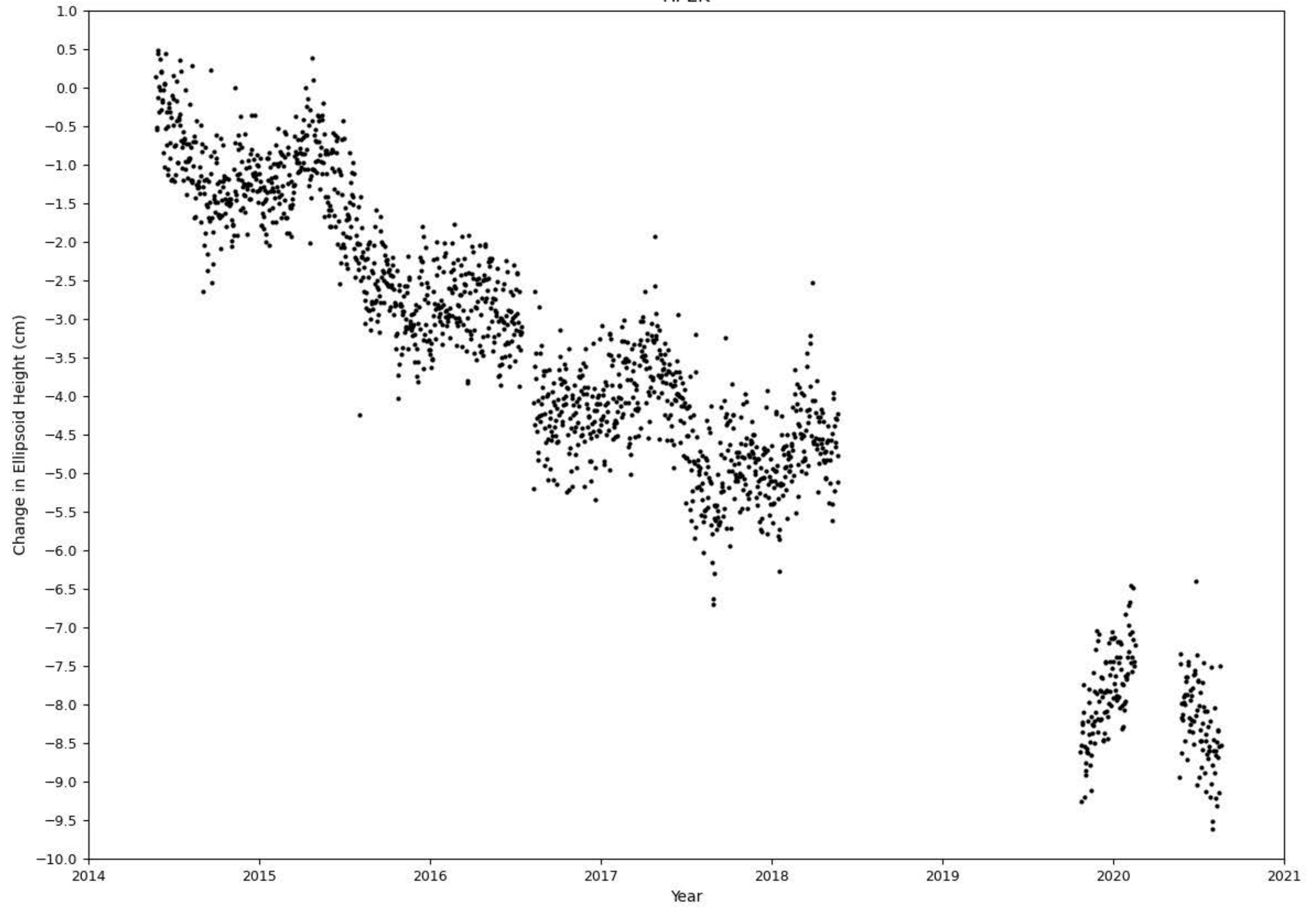
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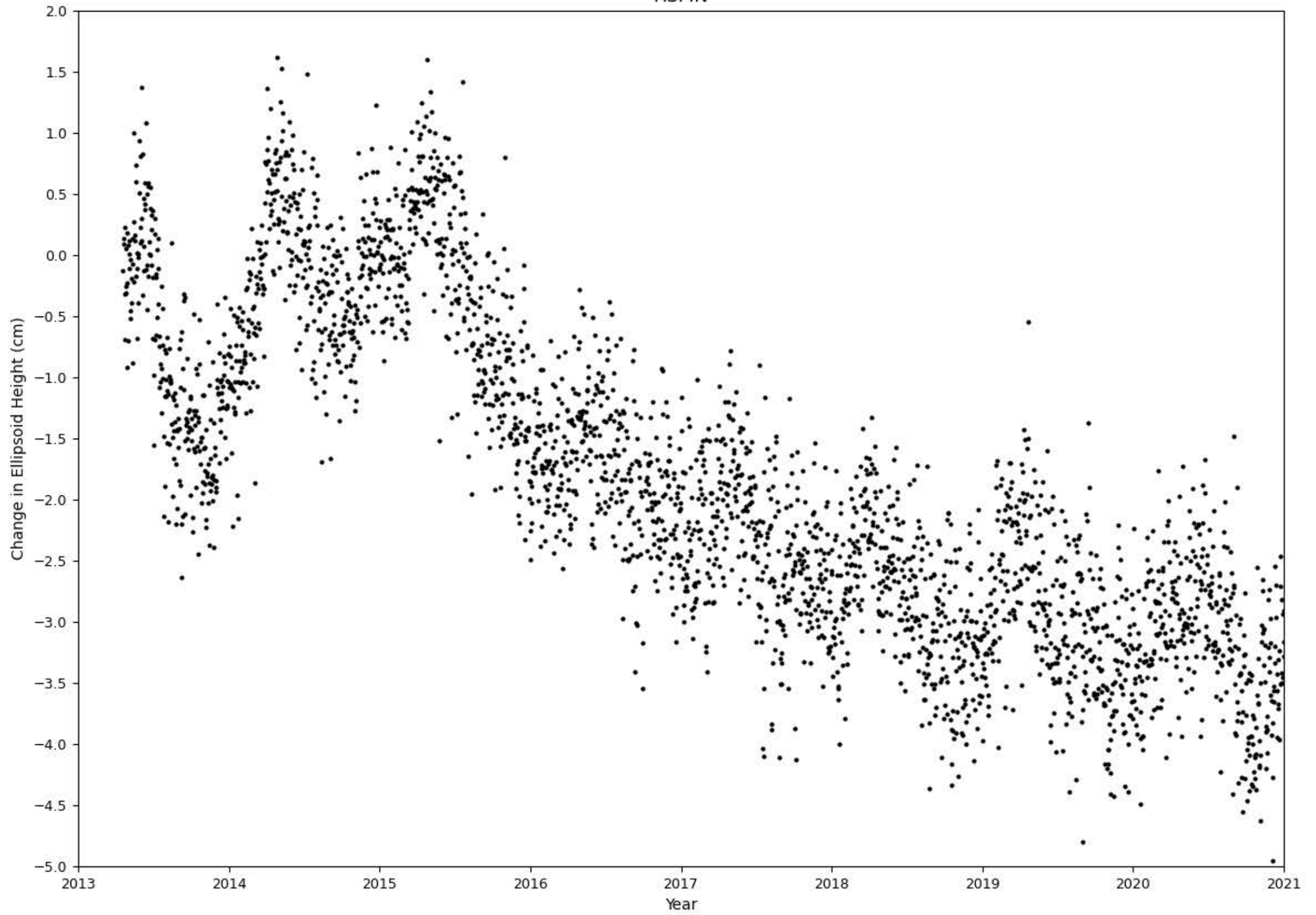
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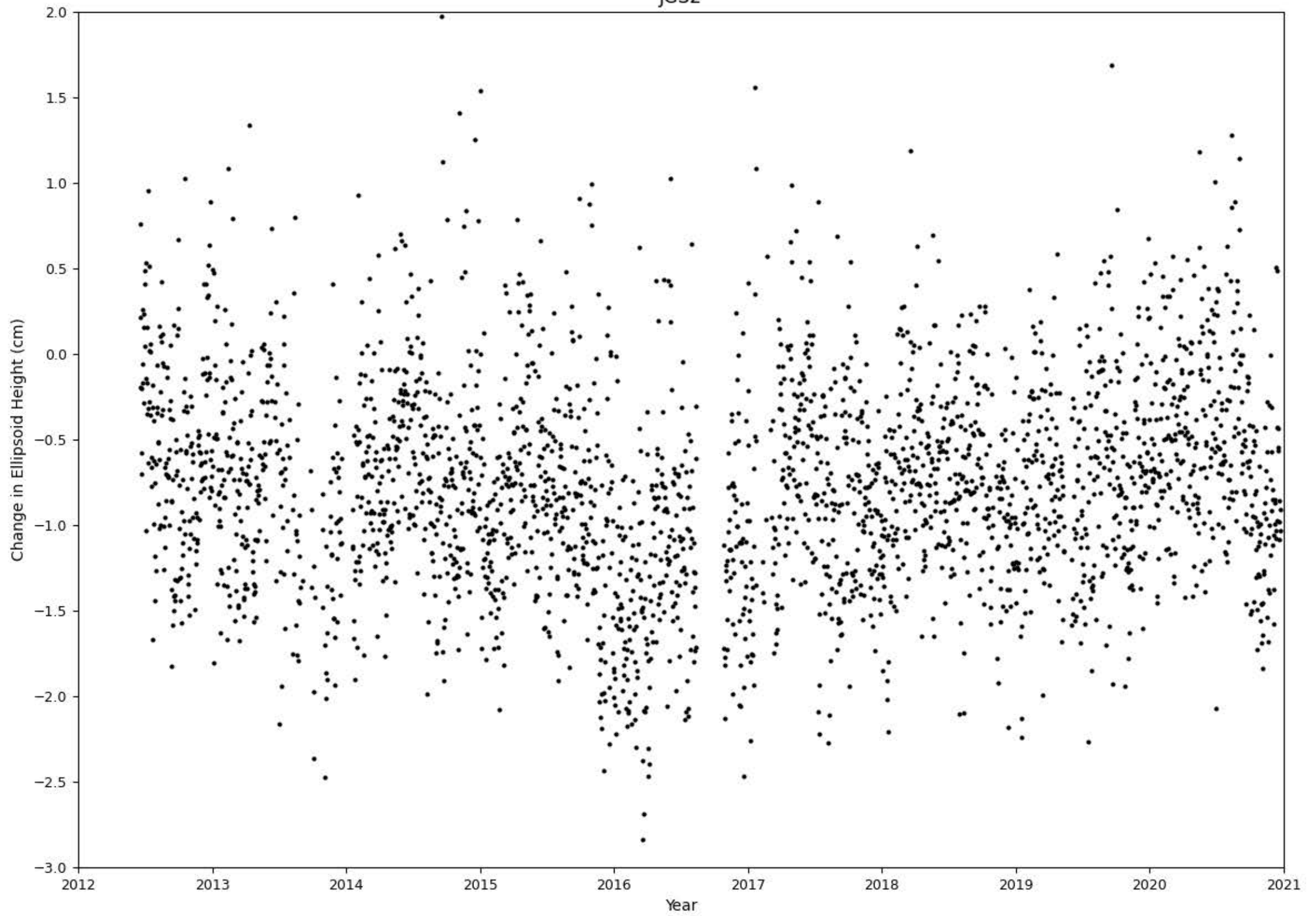
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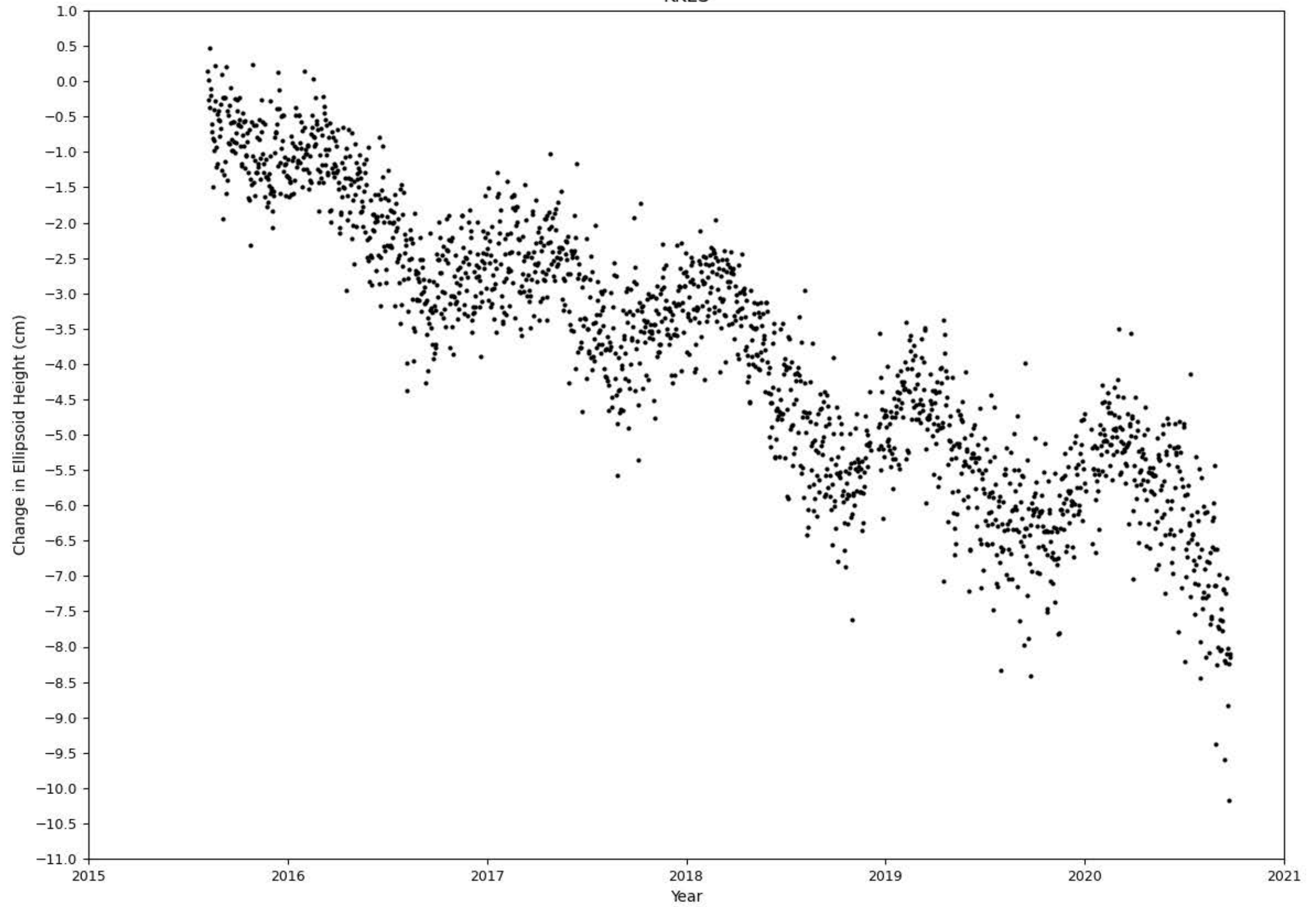
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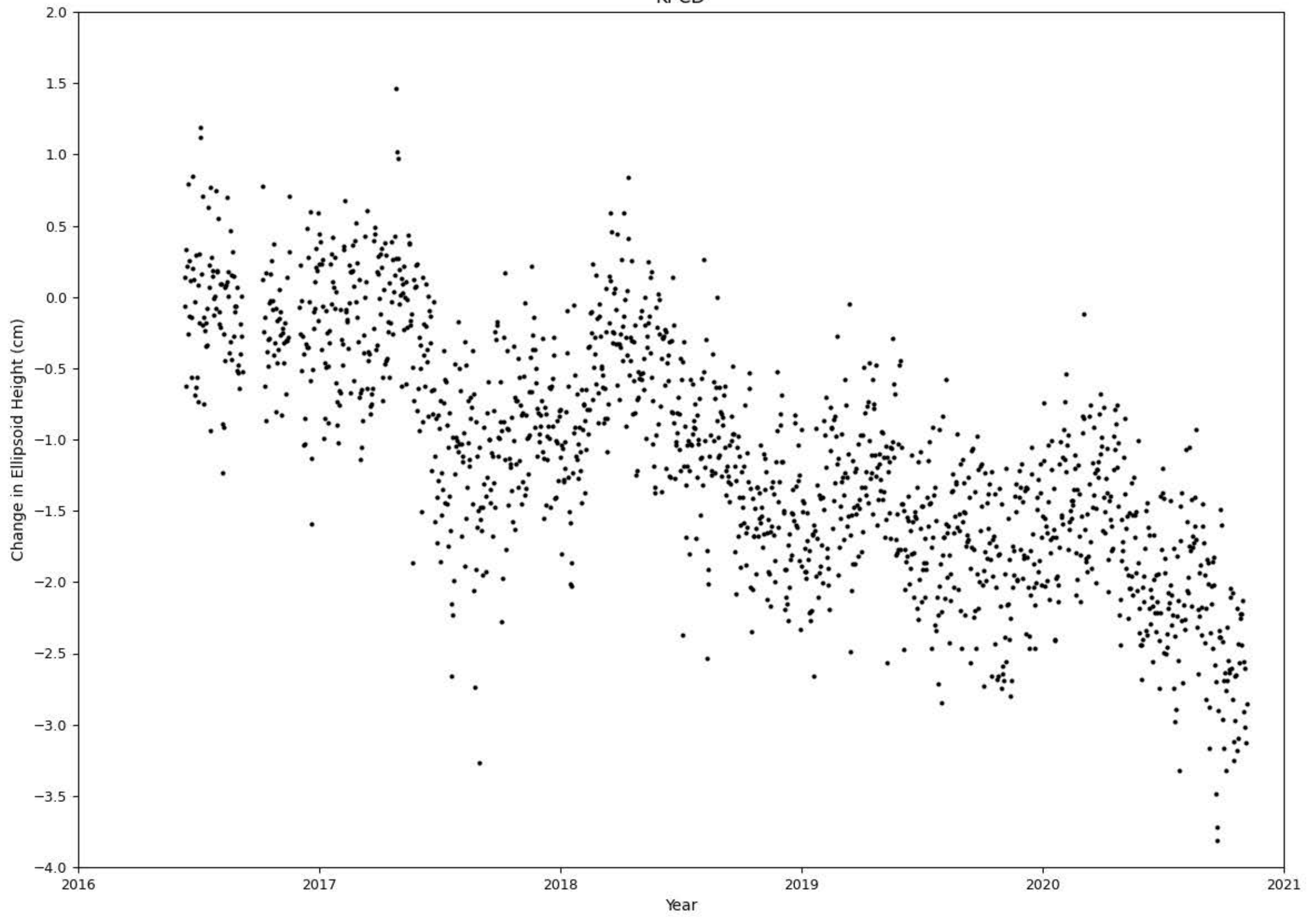
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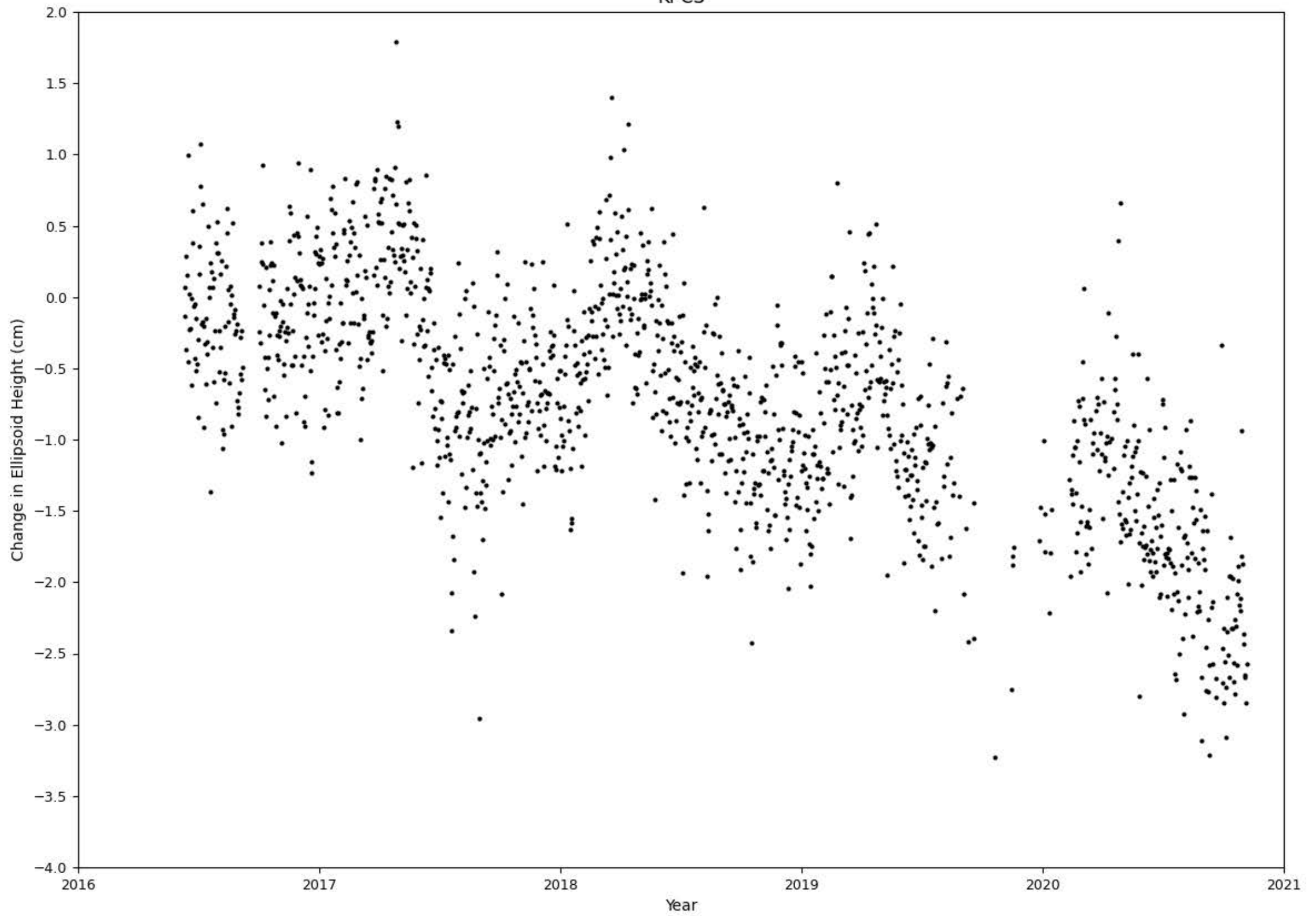


KPCD

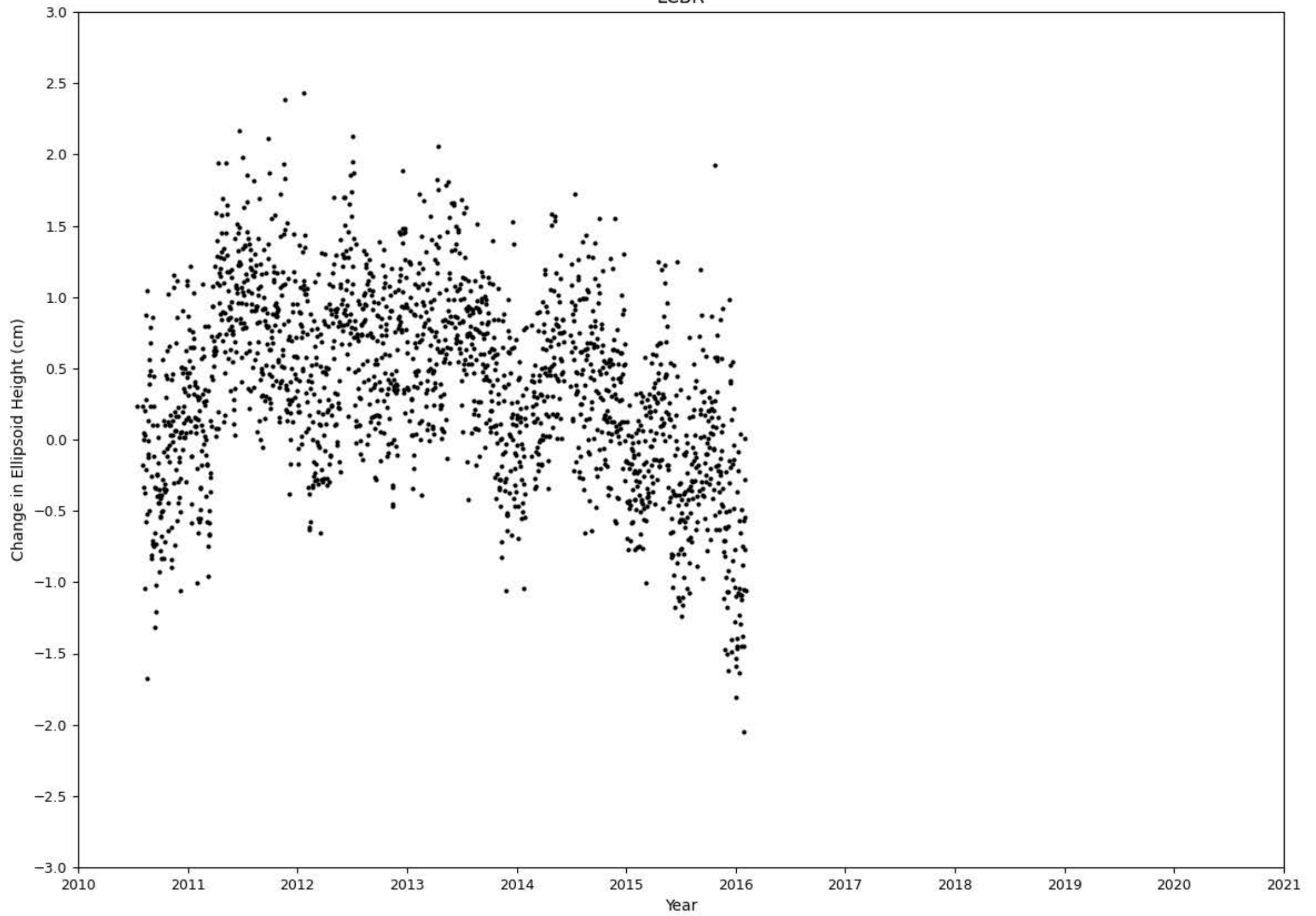




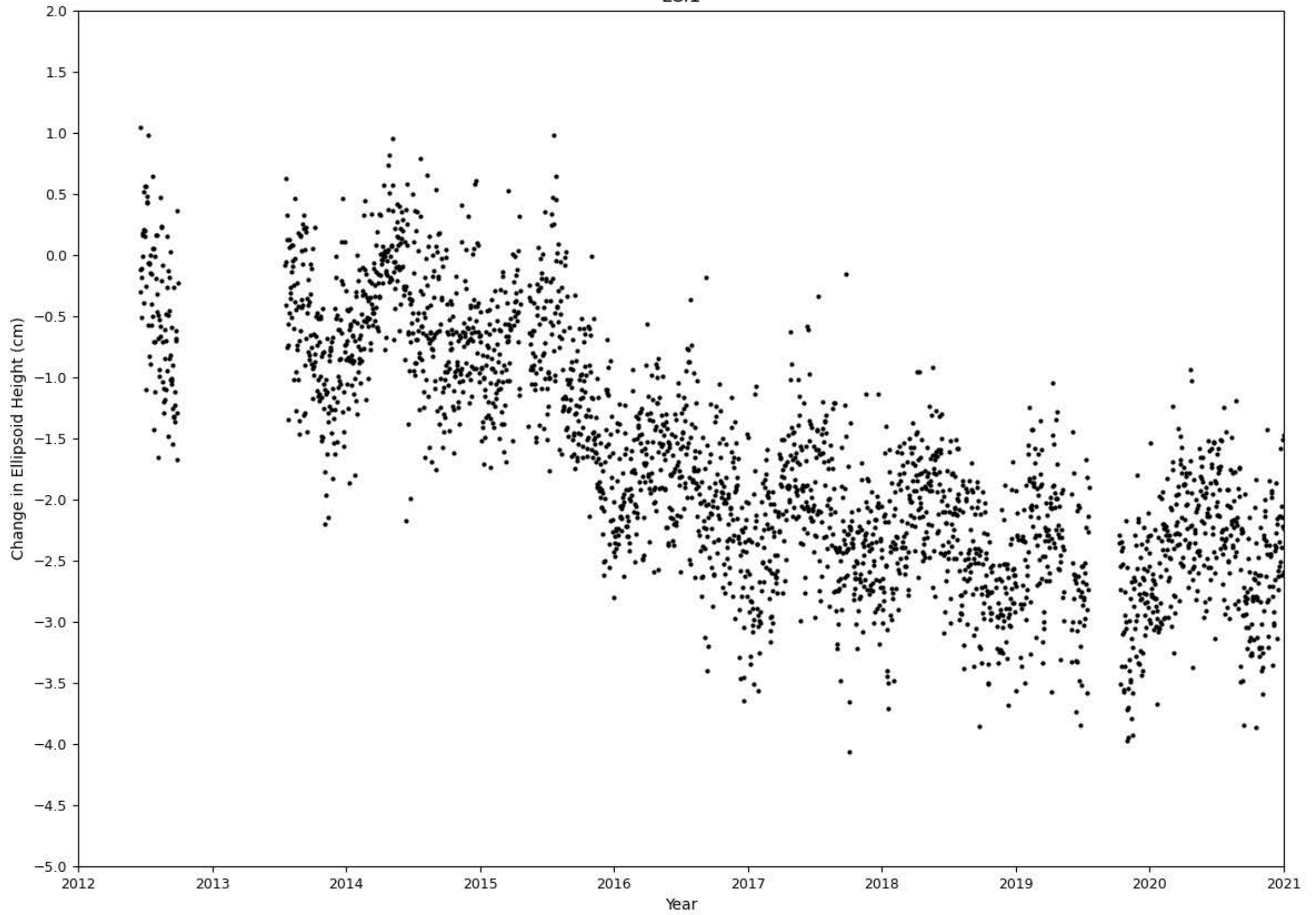
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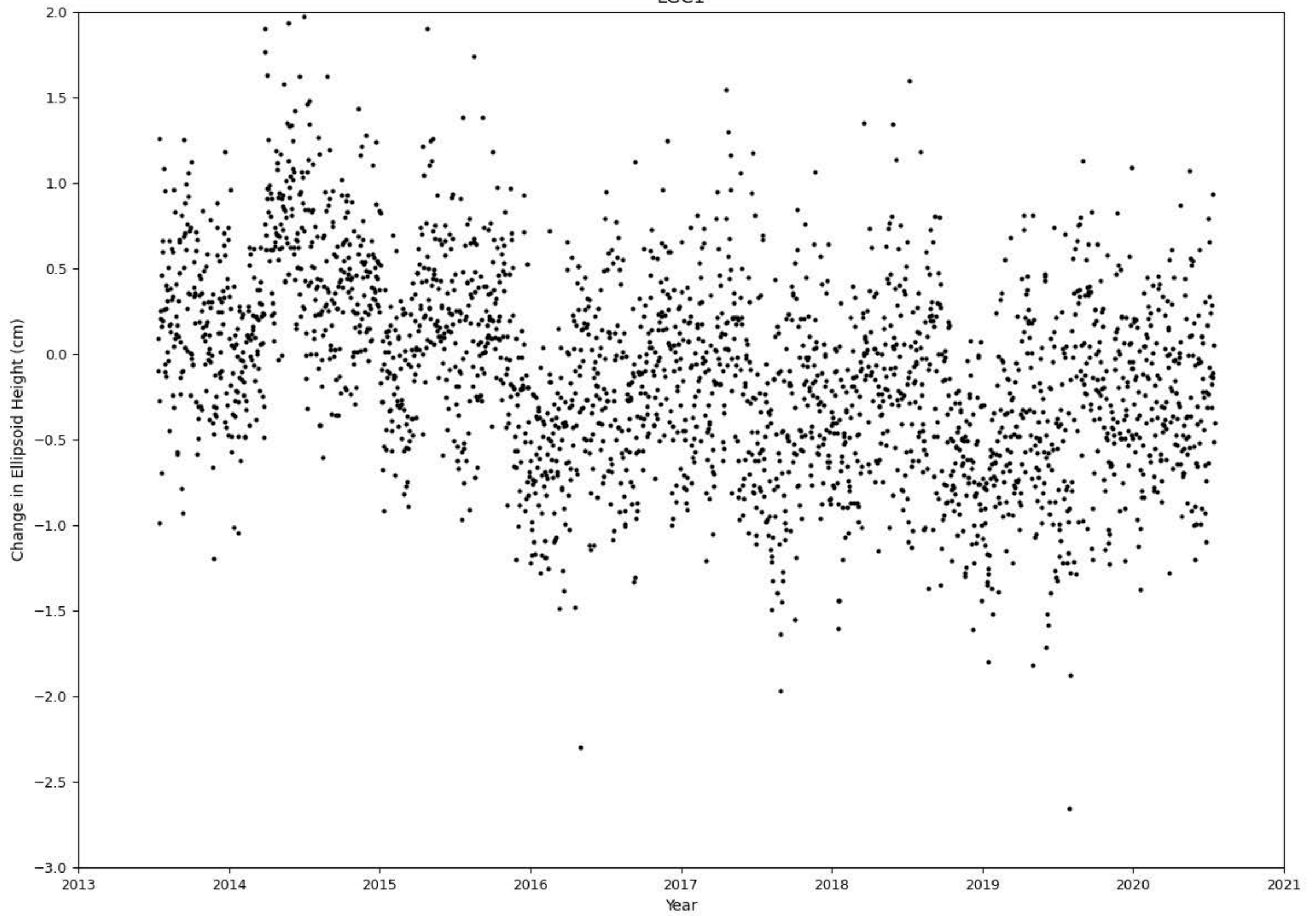
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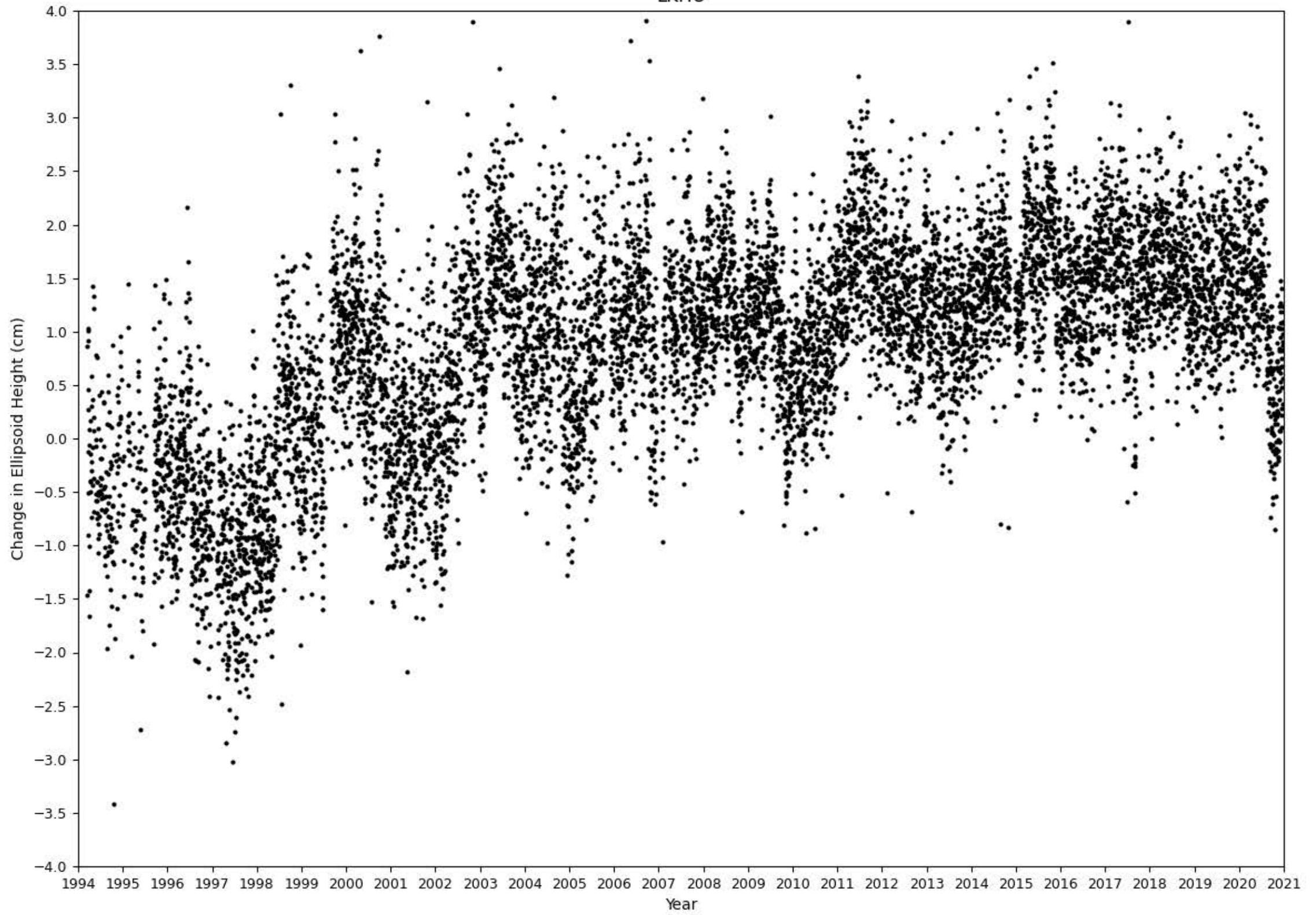
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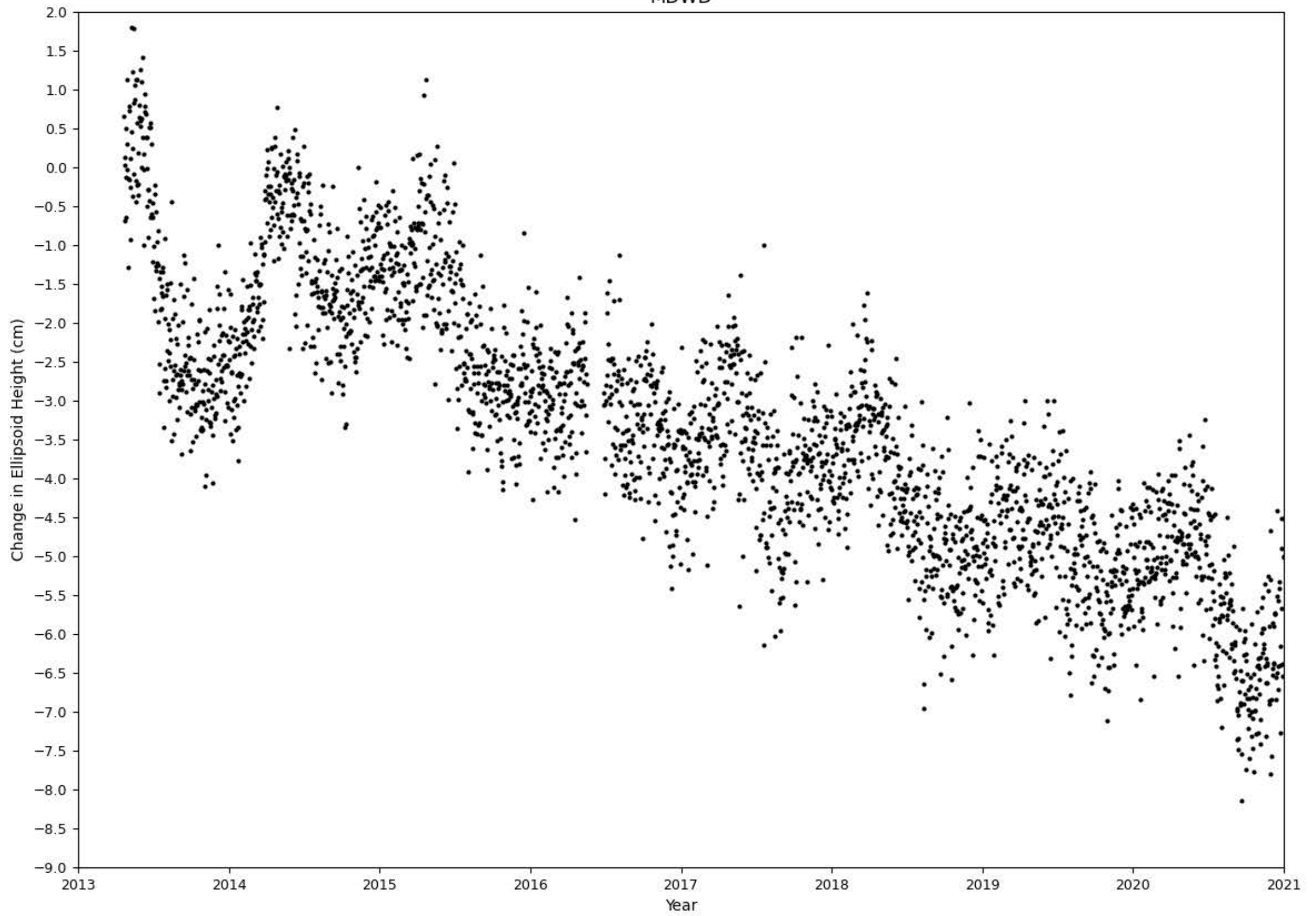
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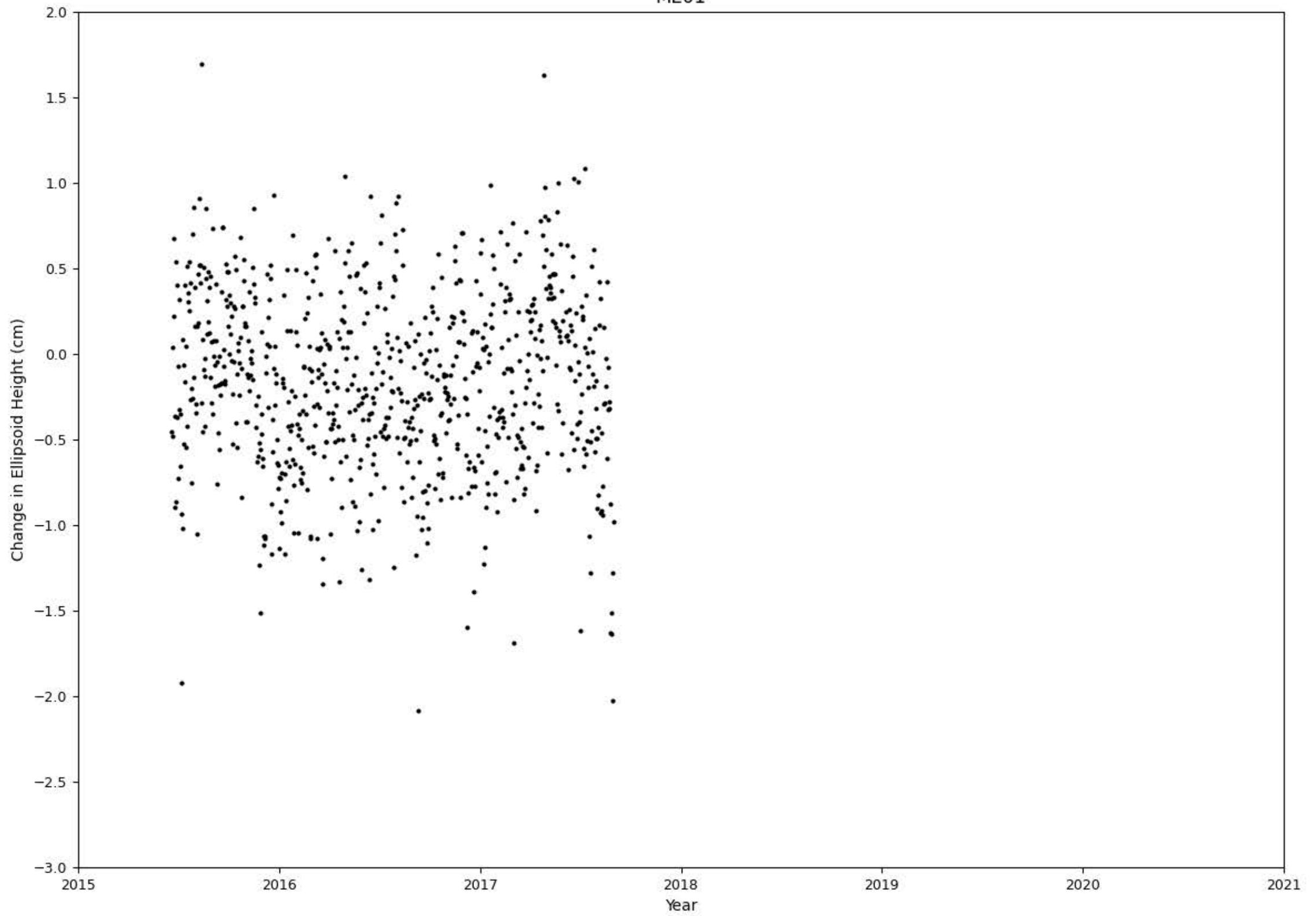
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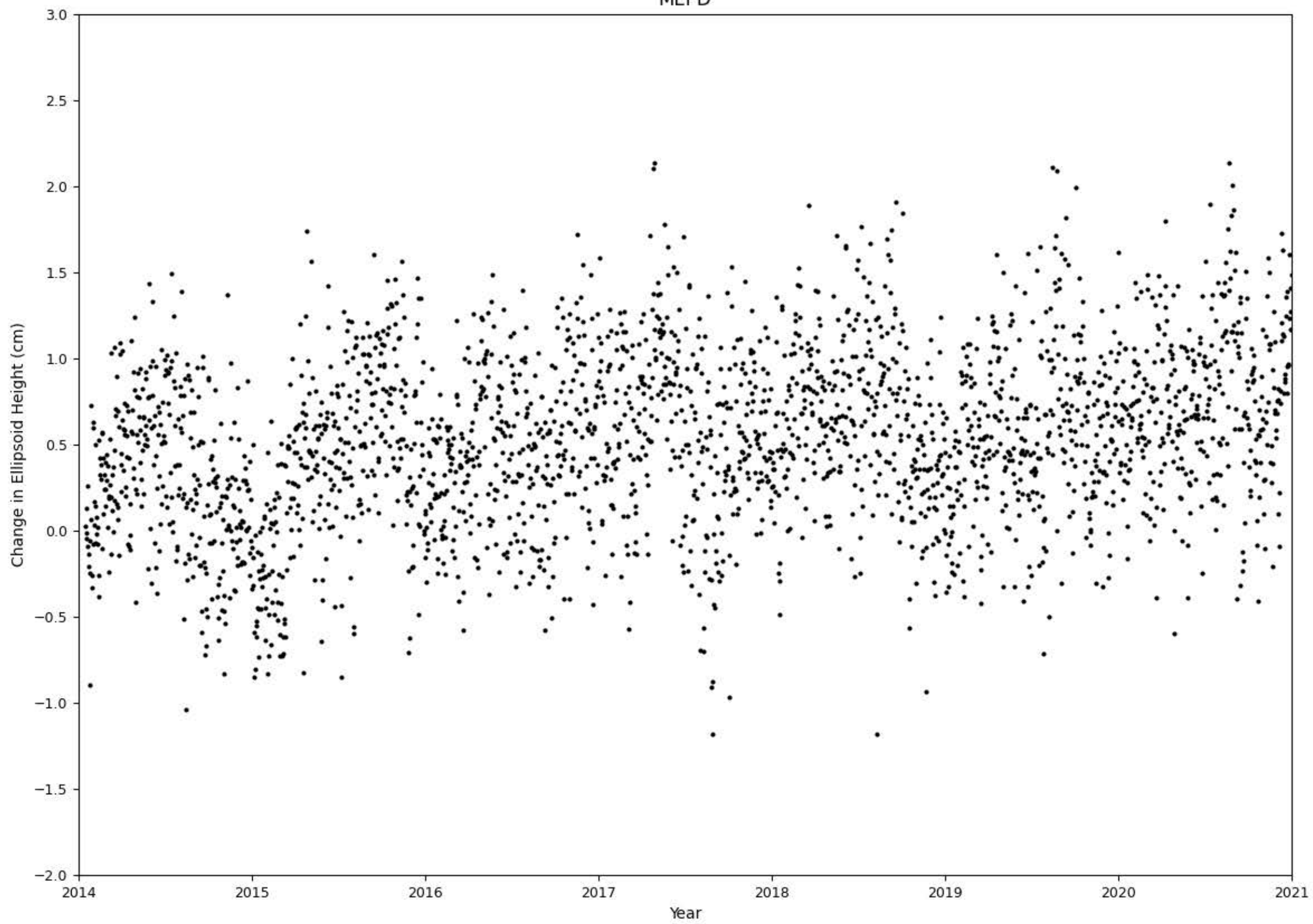
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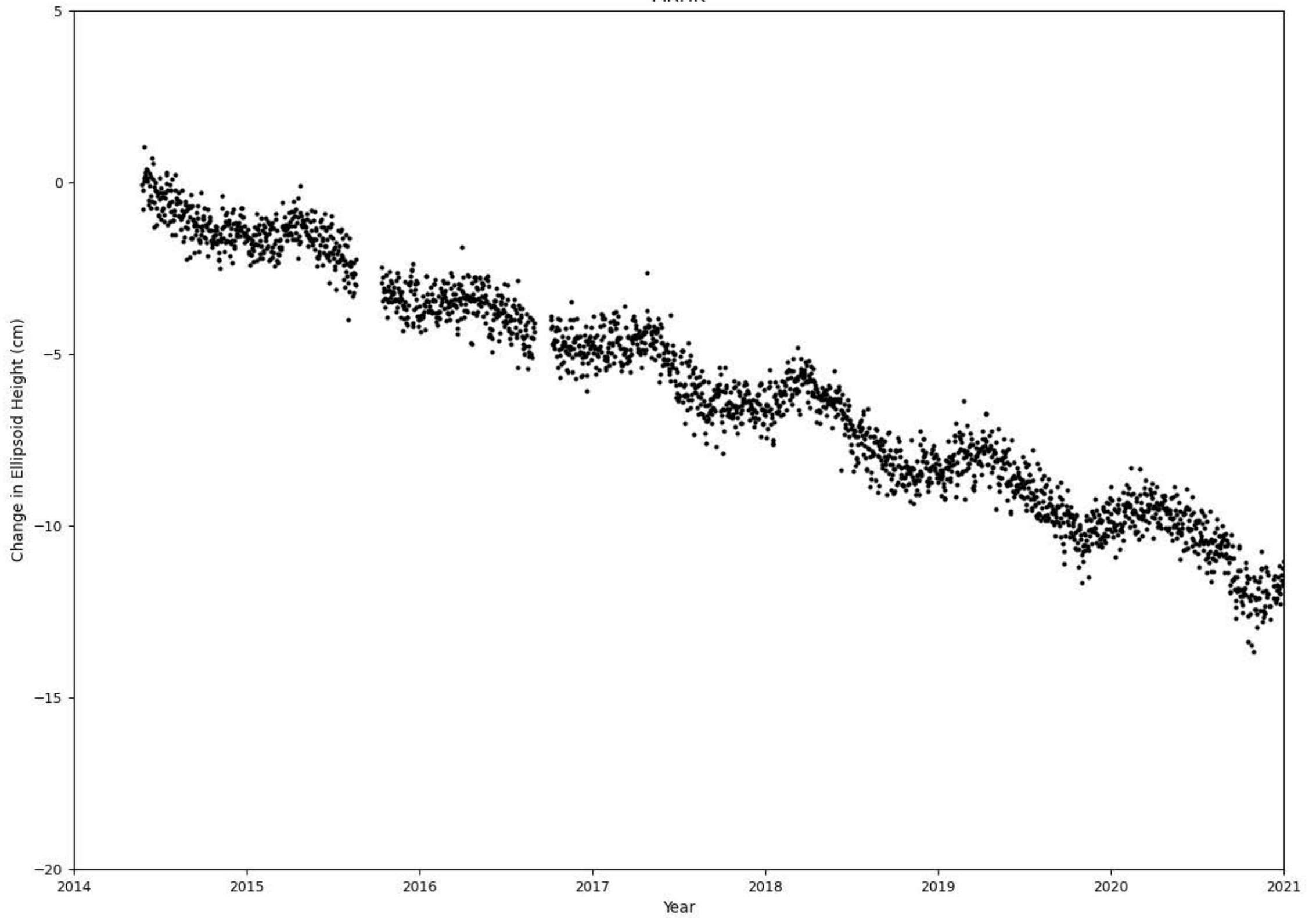


MEPD

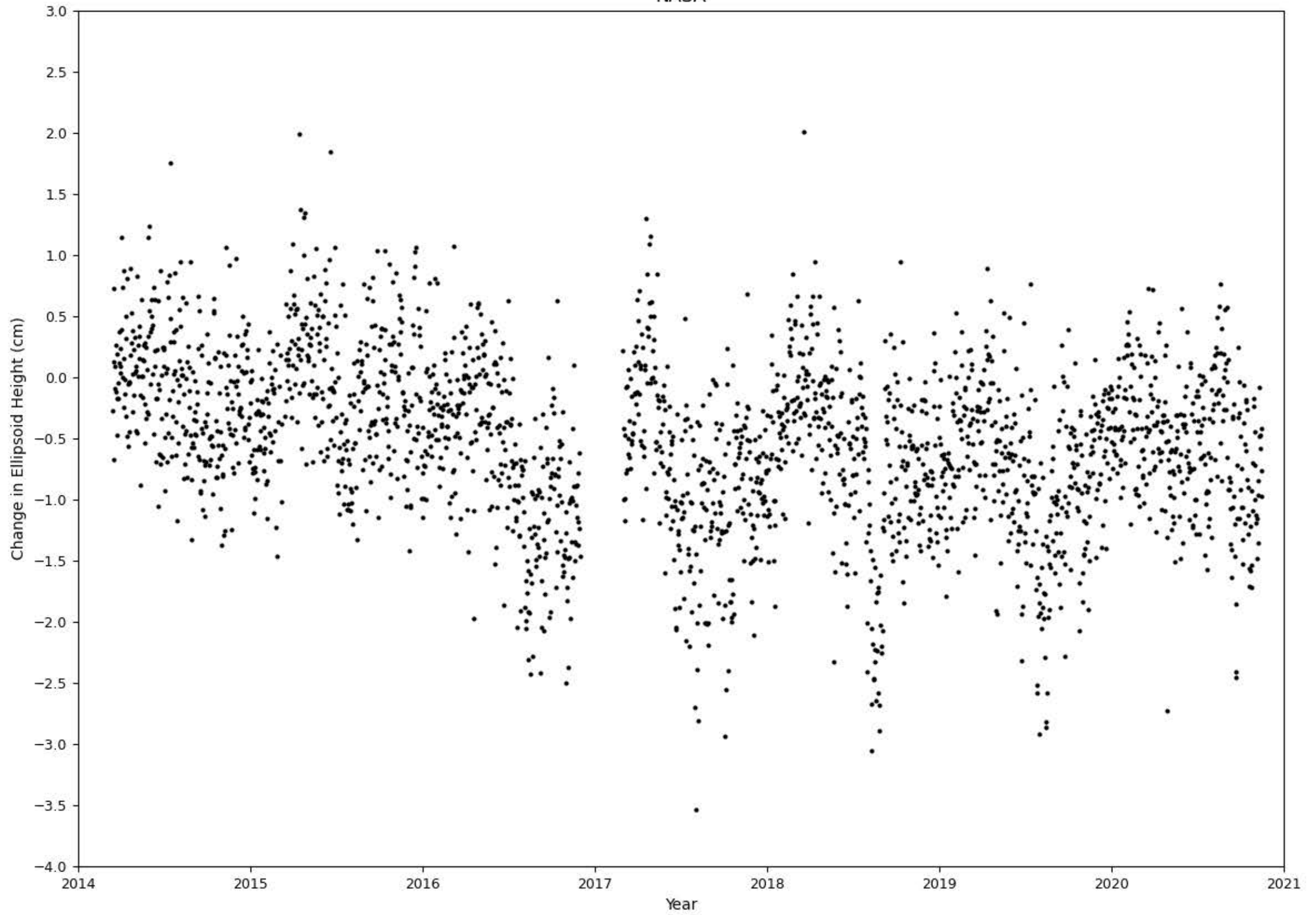




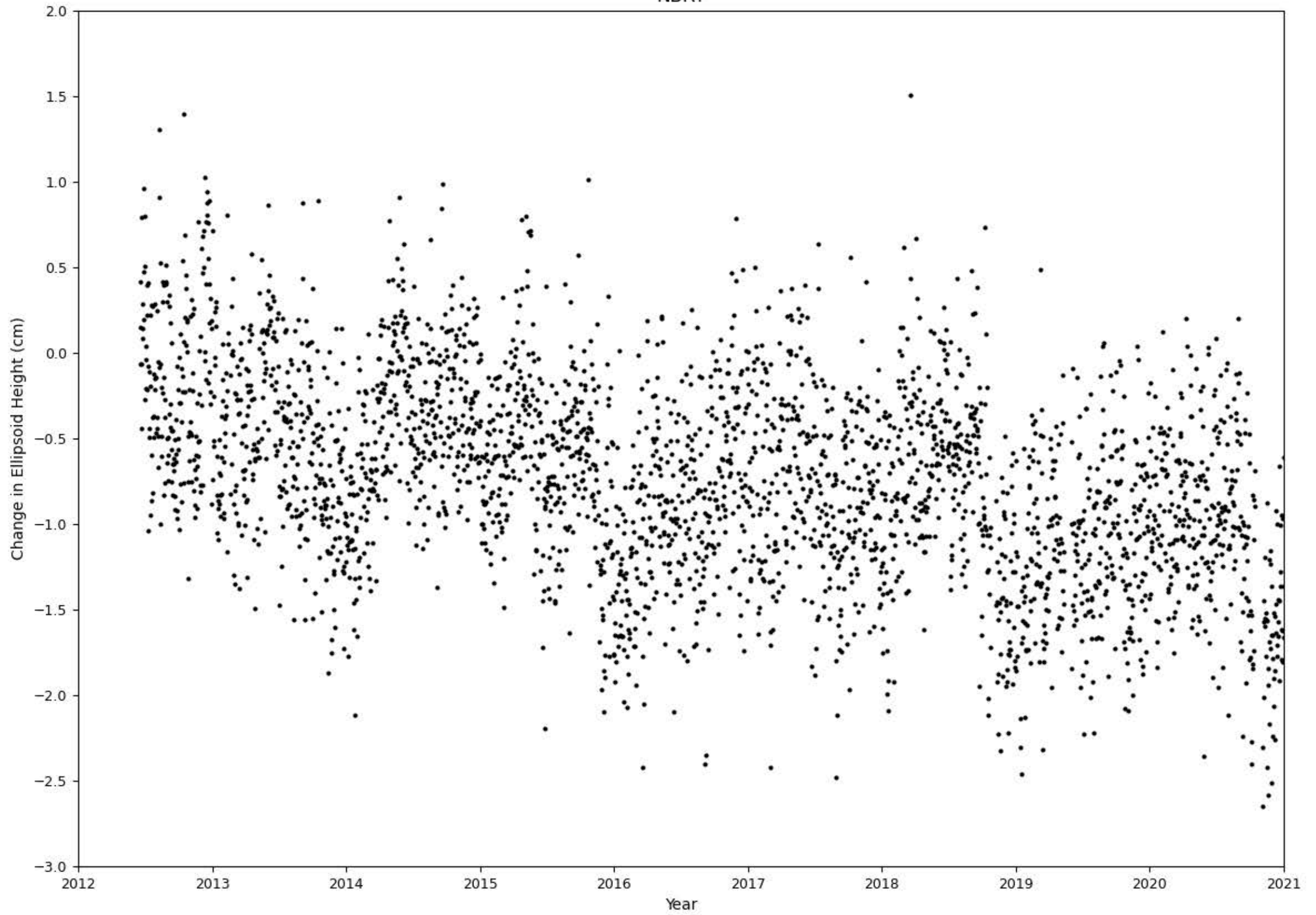
MRHK



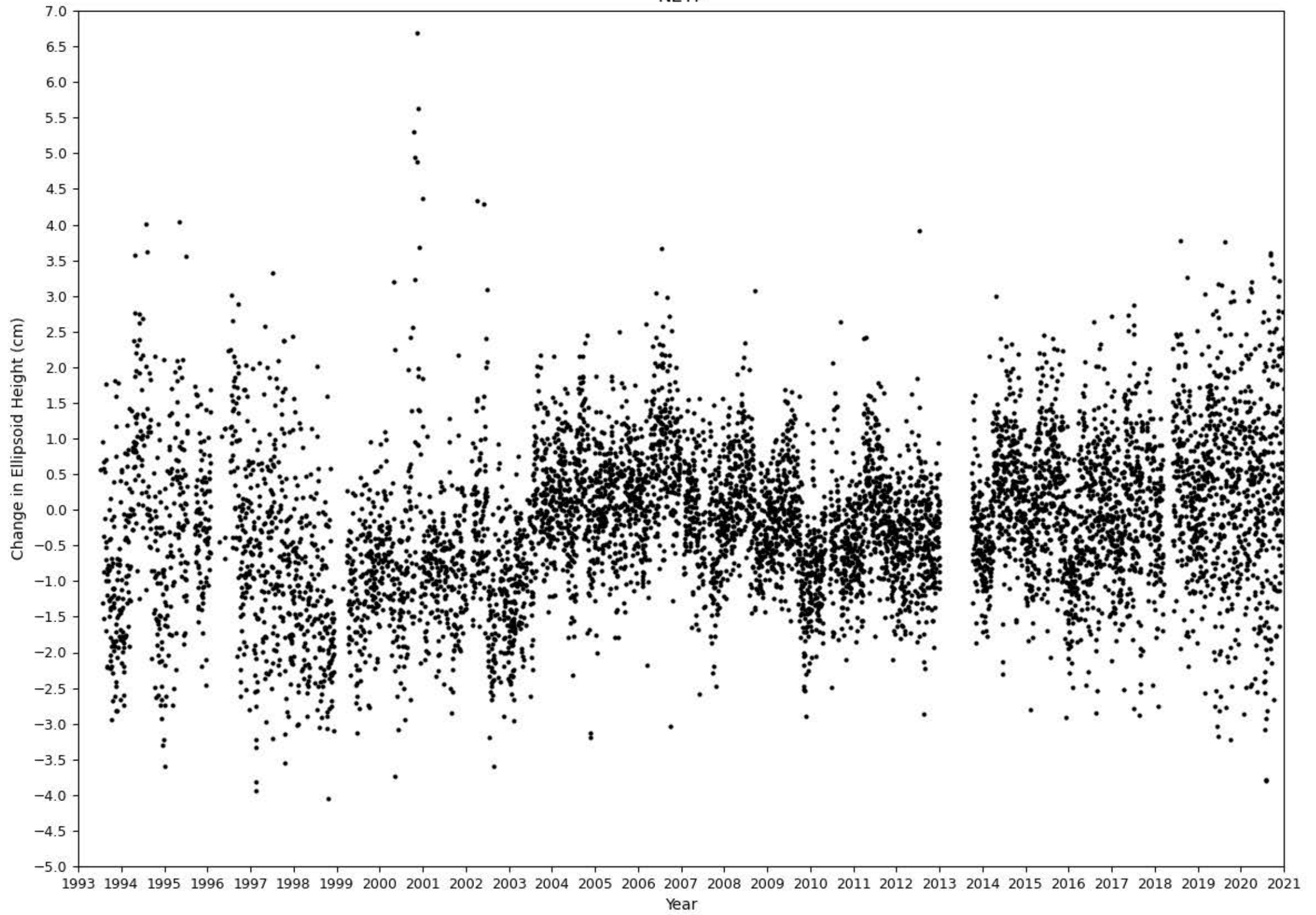
NASA



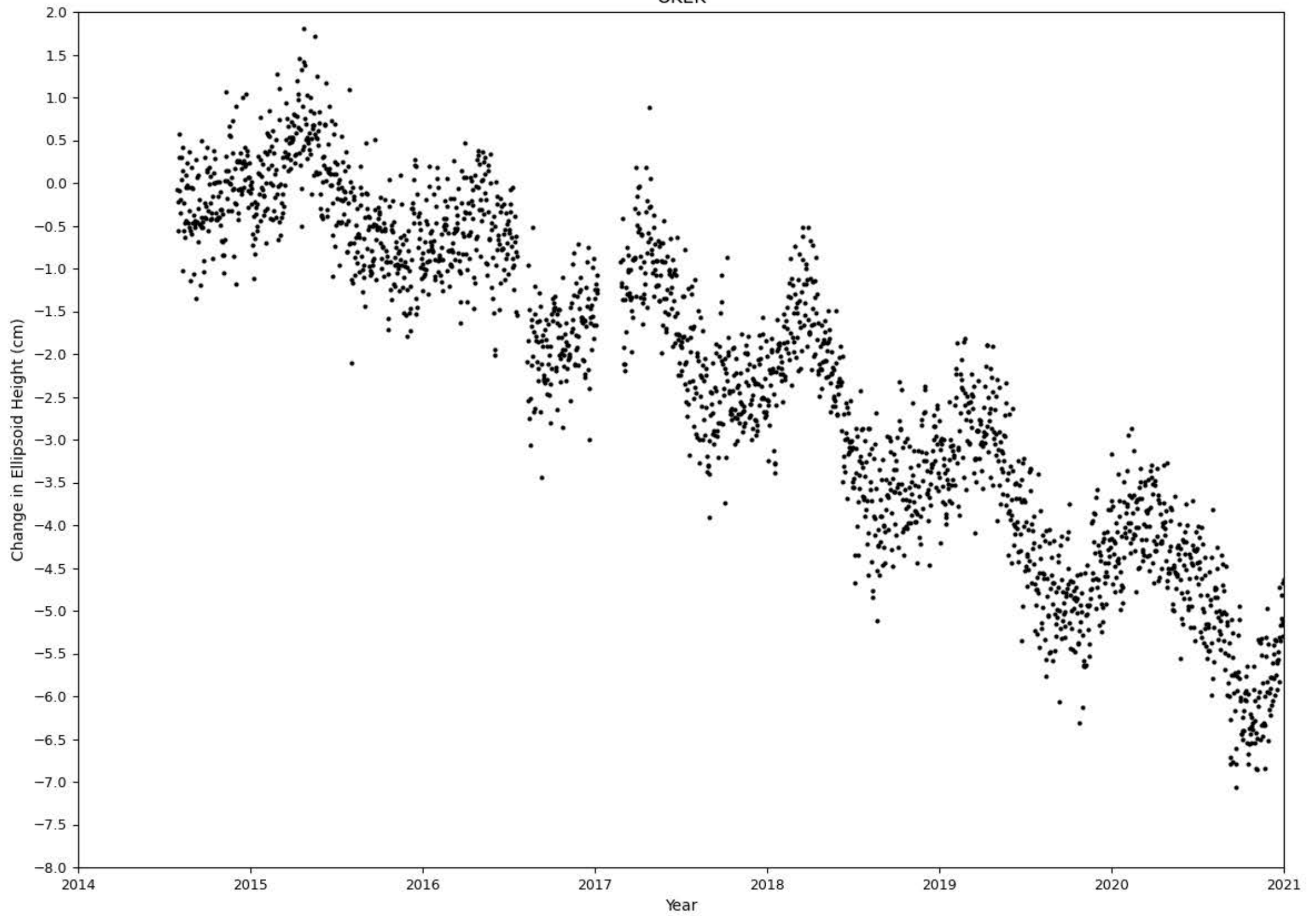
NBRY



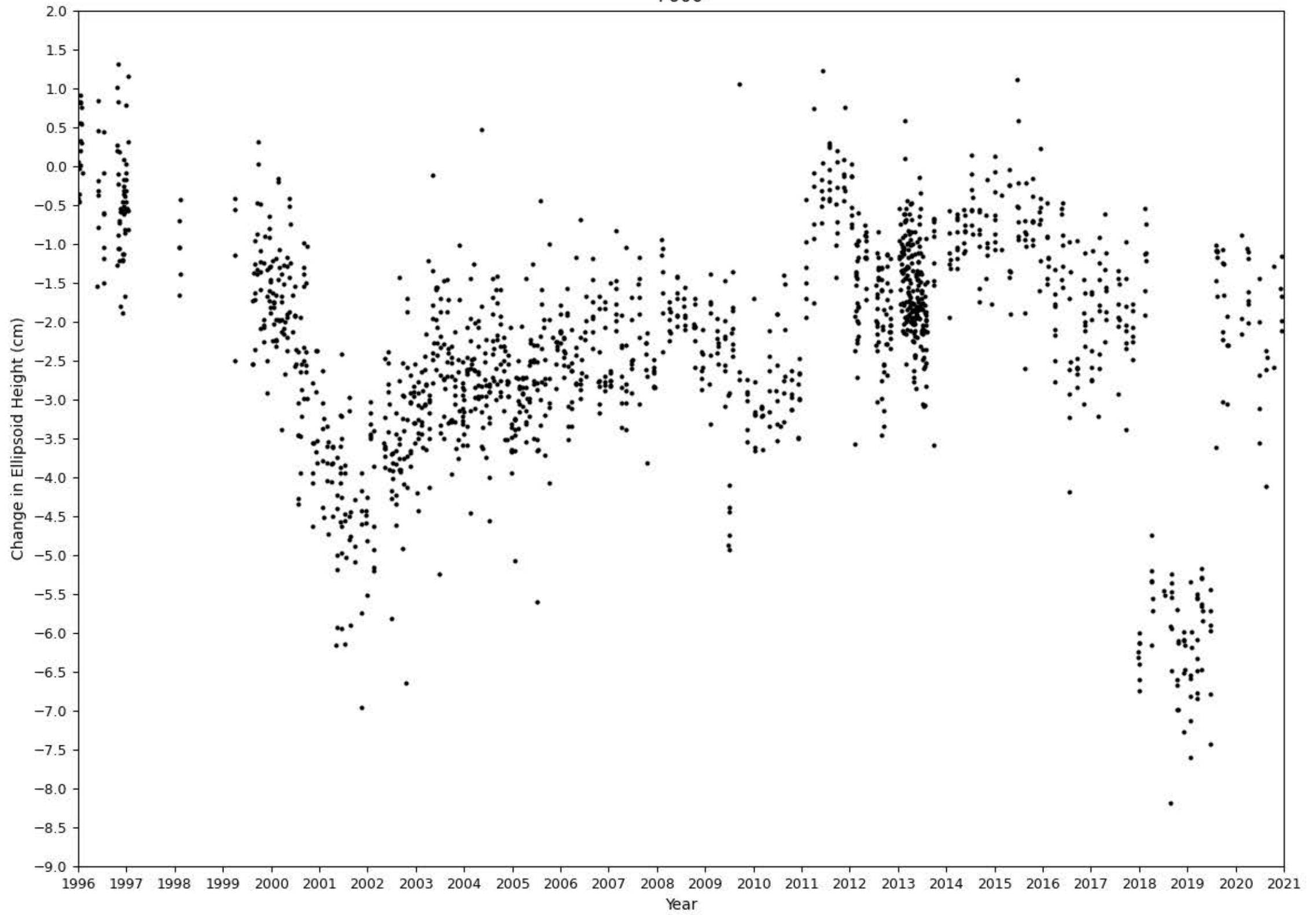
NETP



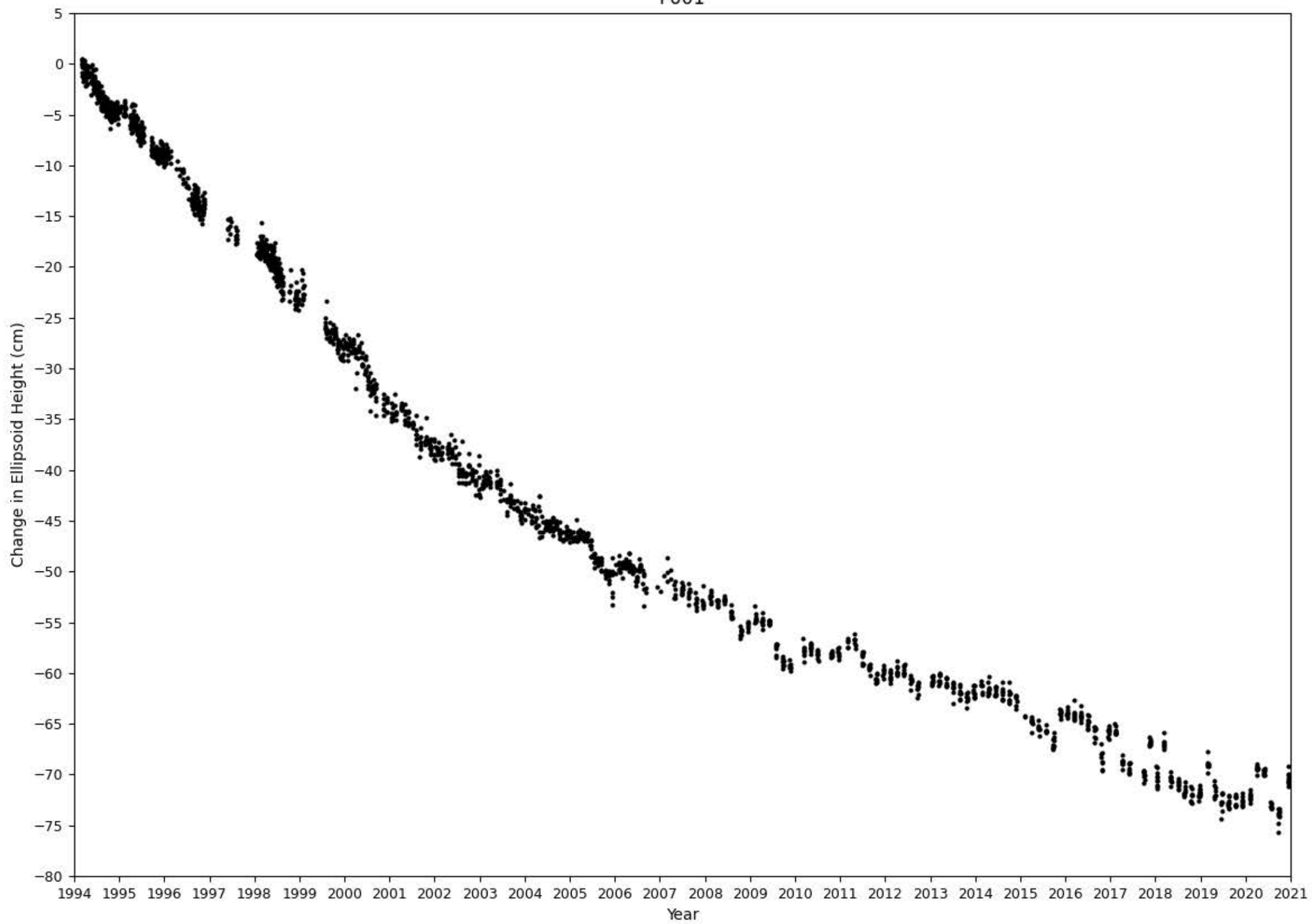
OKEK



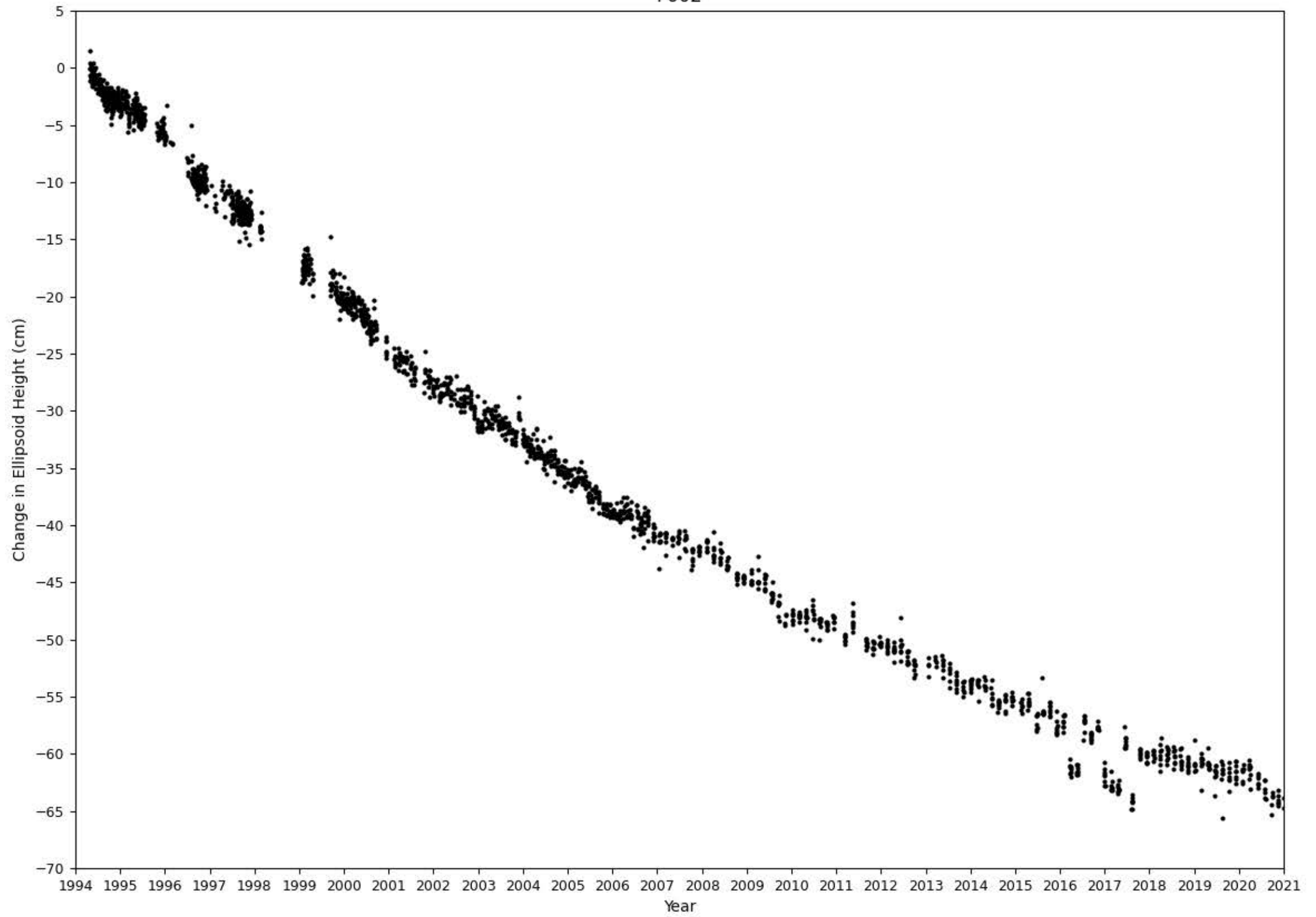
P000



P001

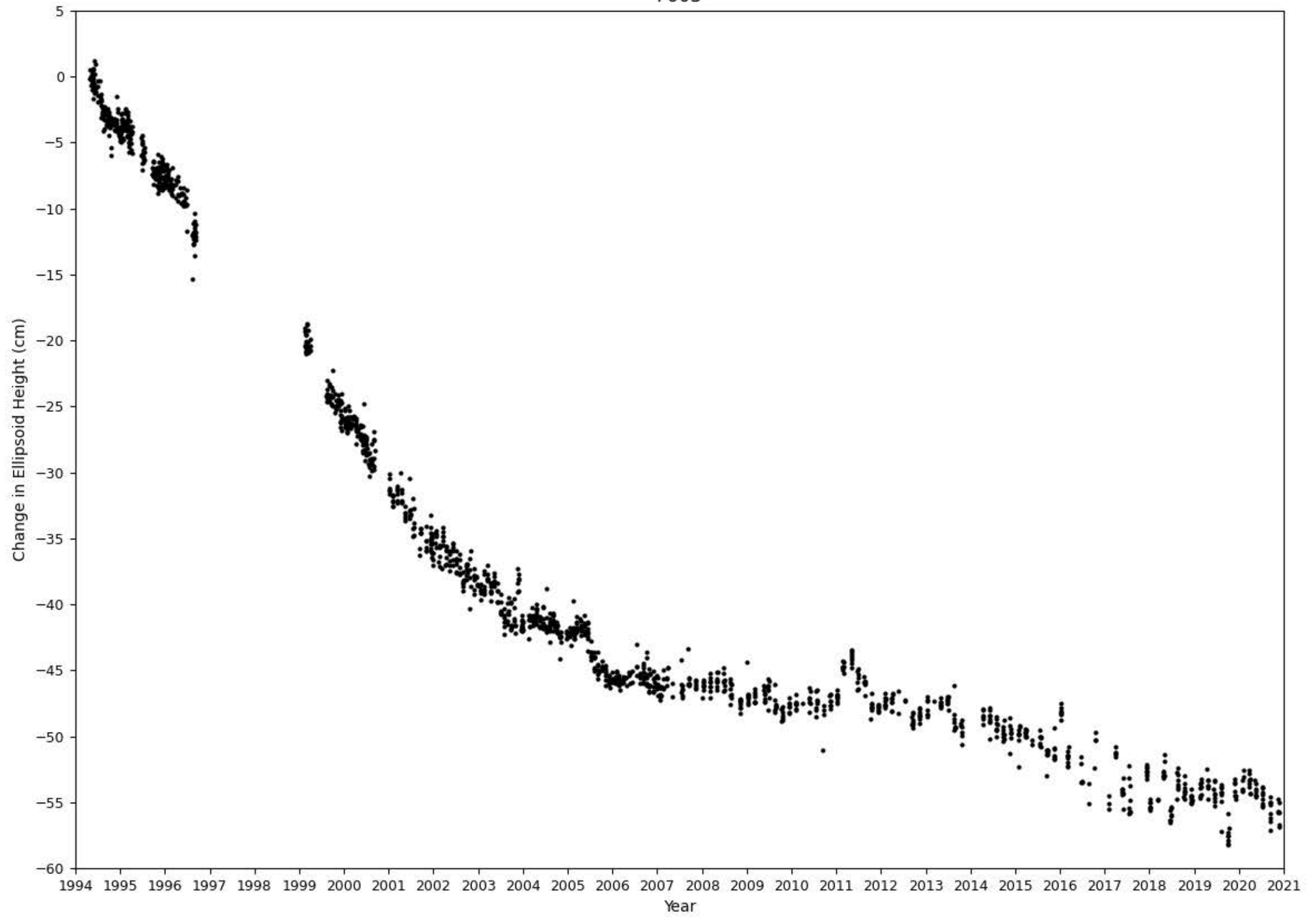


P002

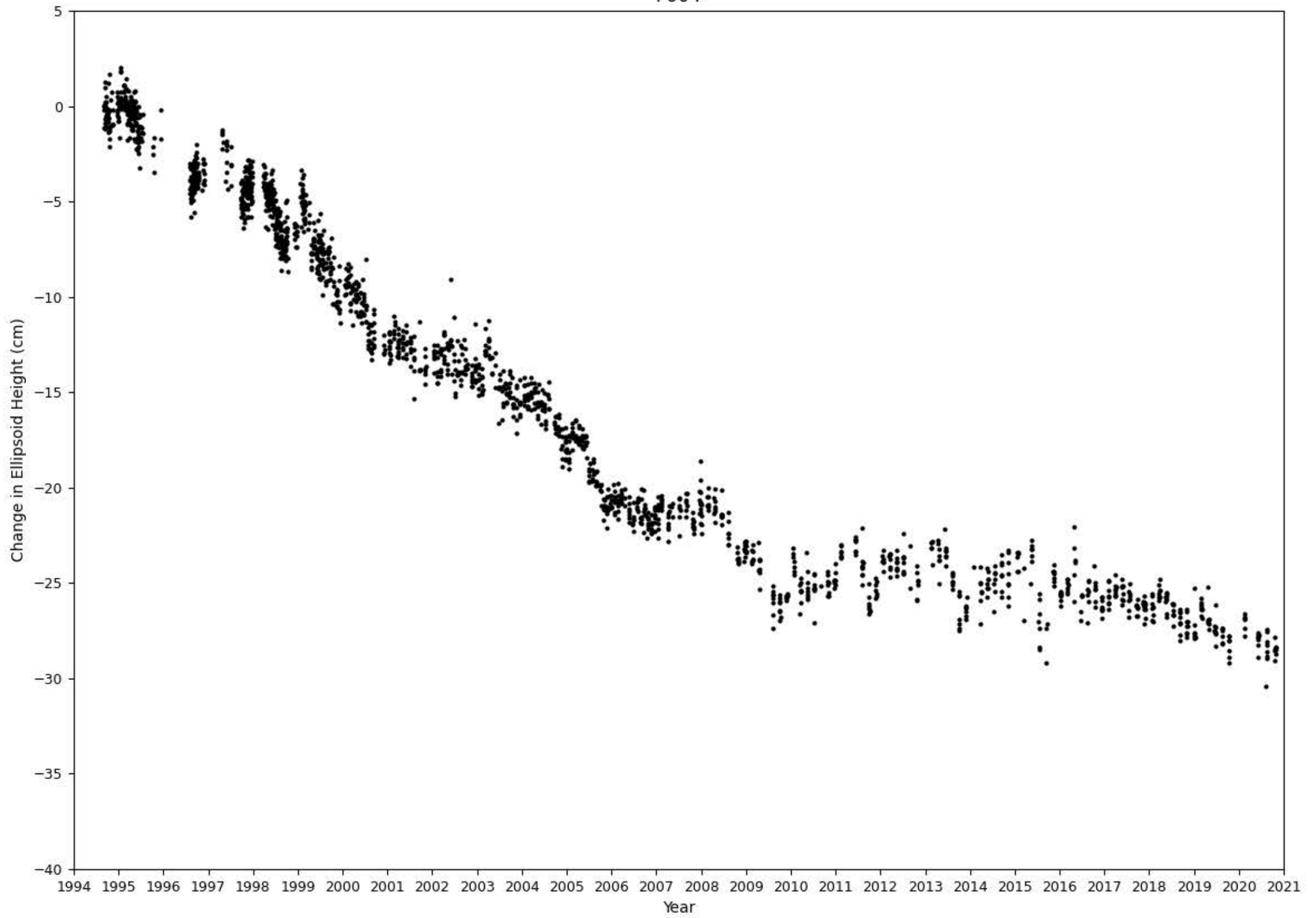




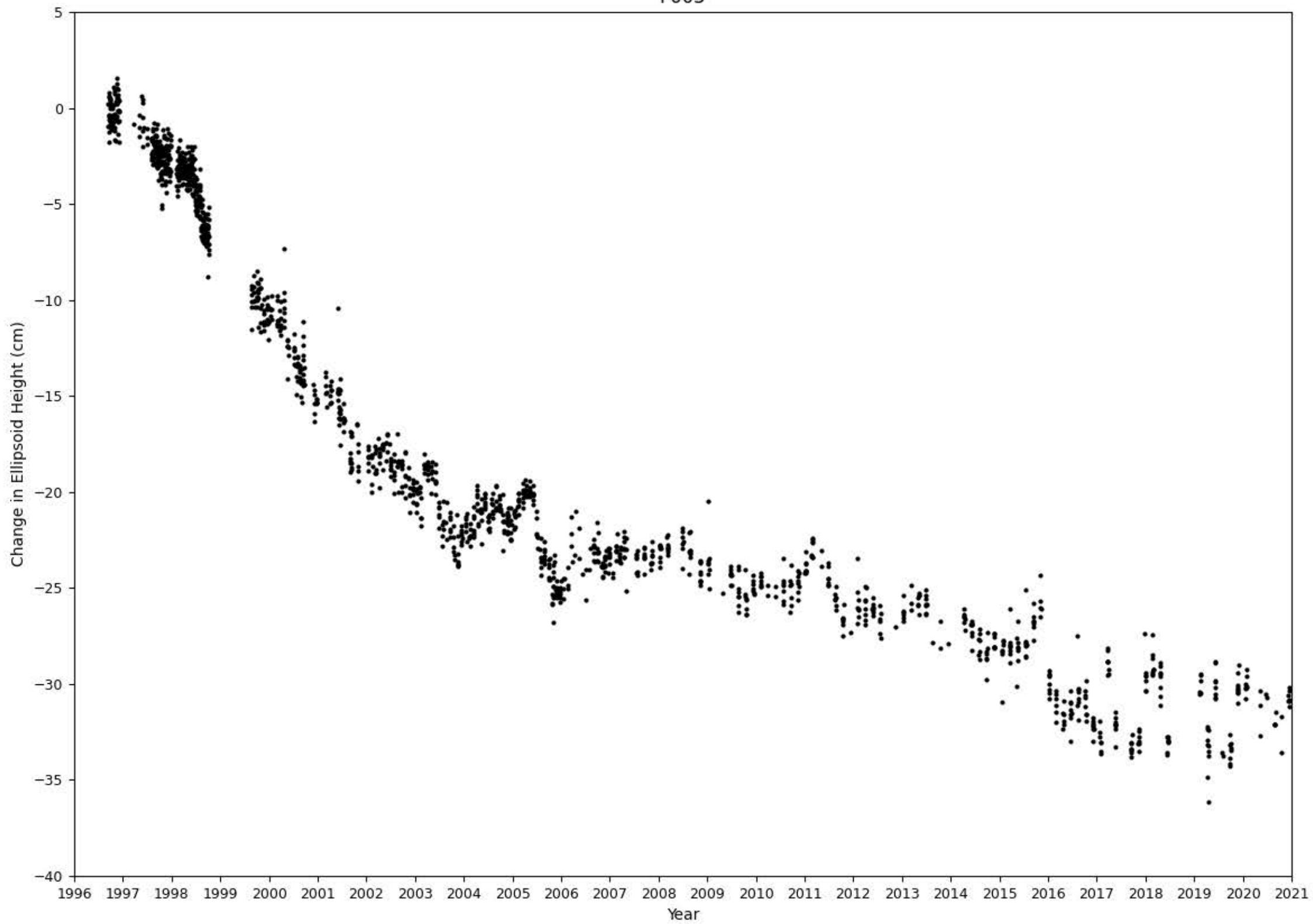
P003



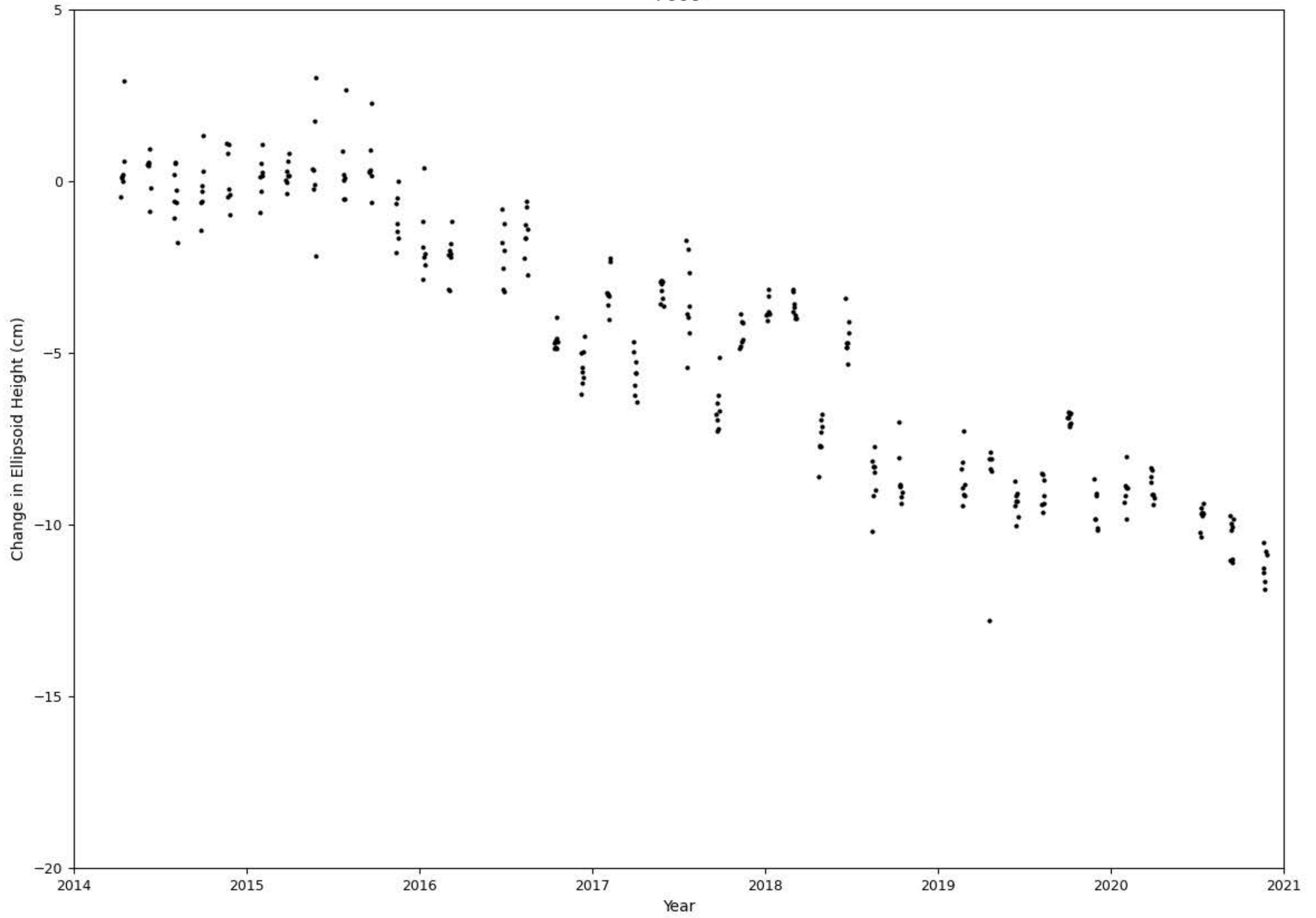
P004



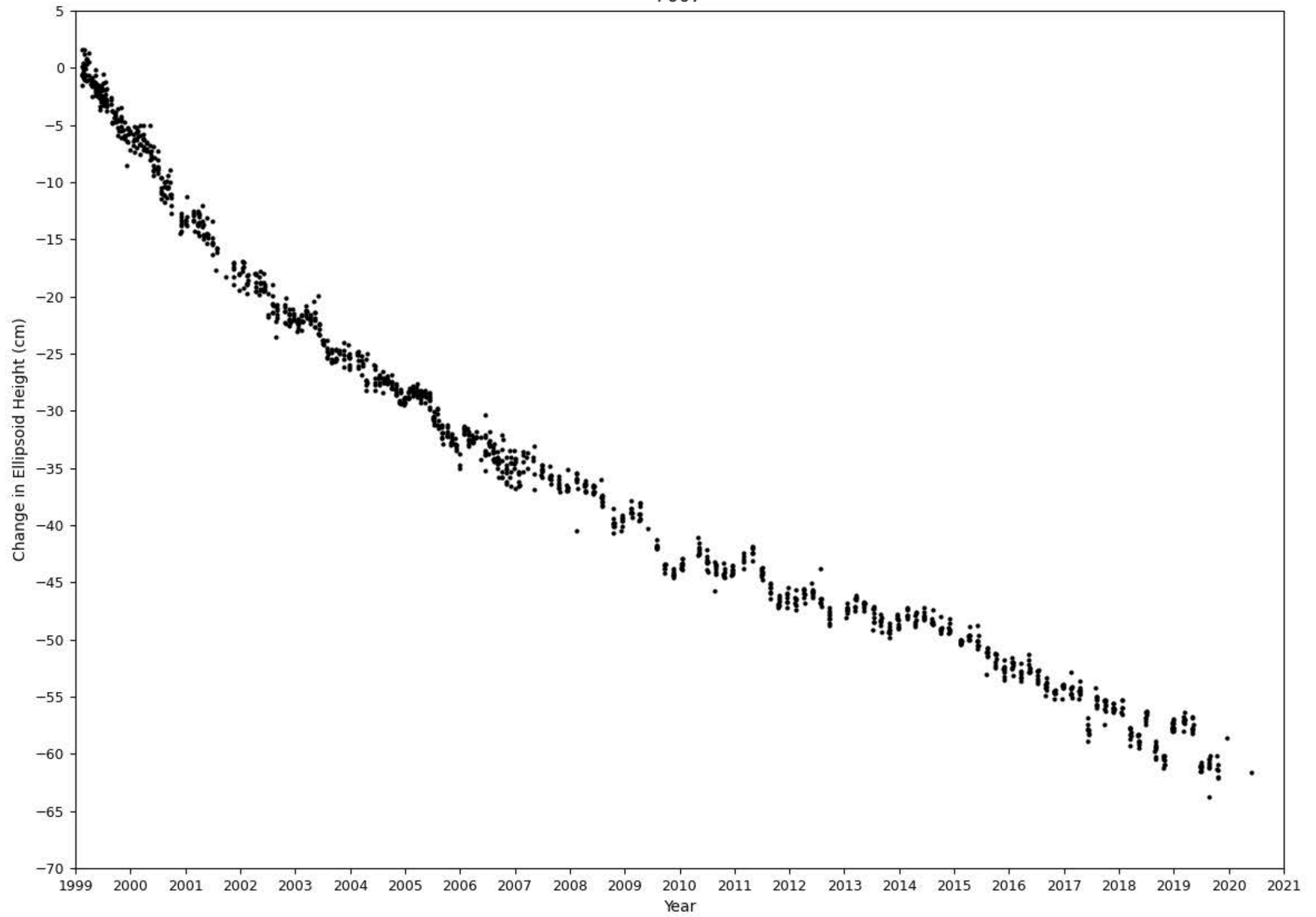
P005



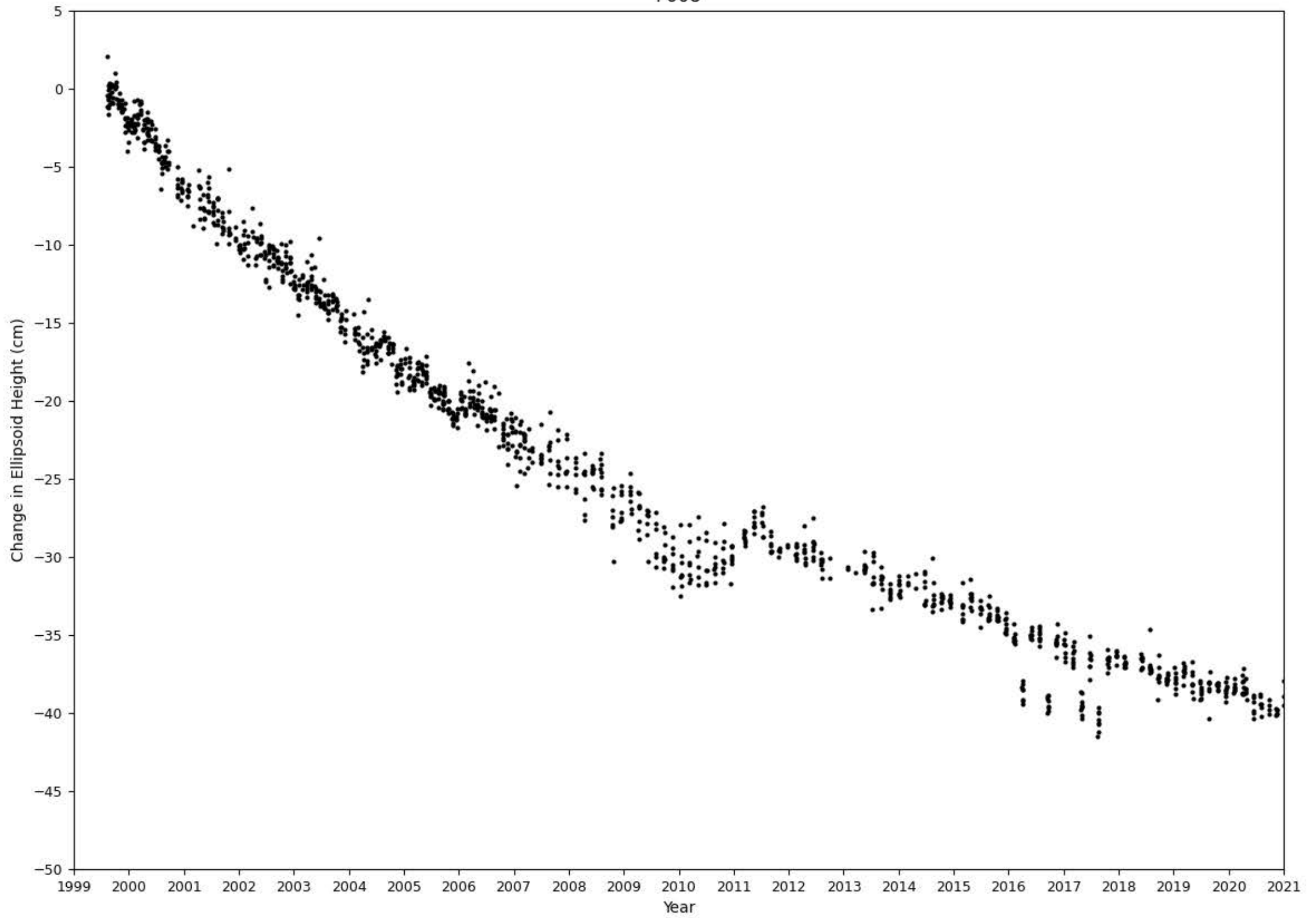
P006



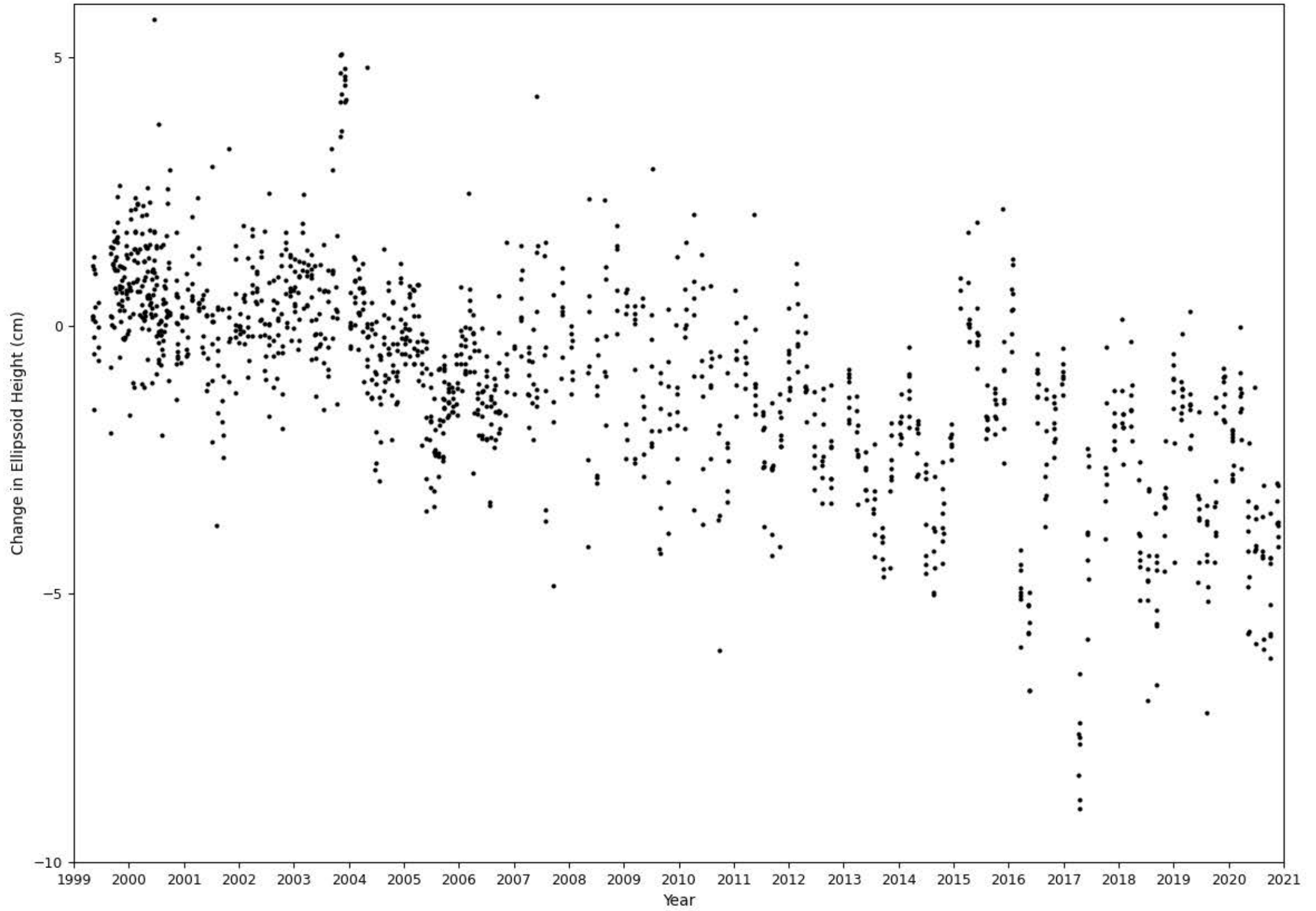
P007



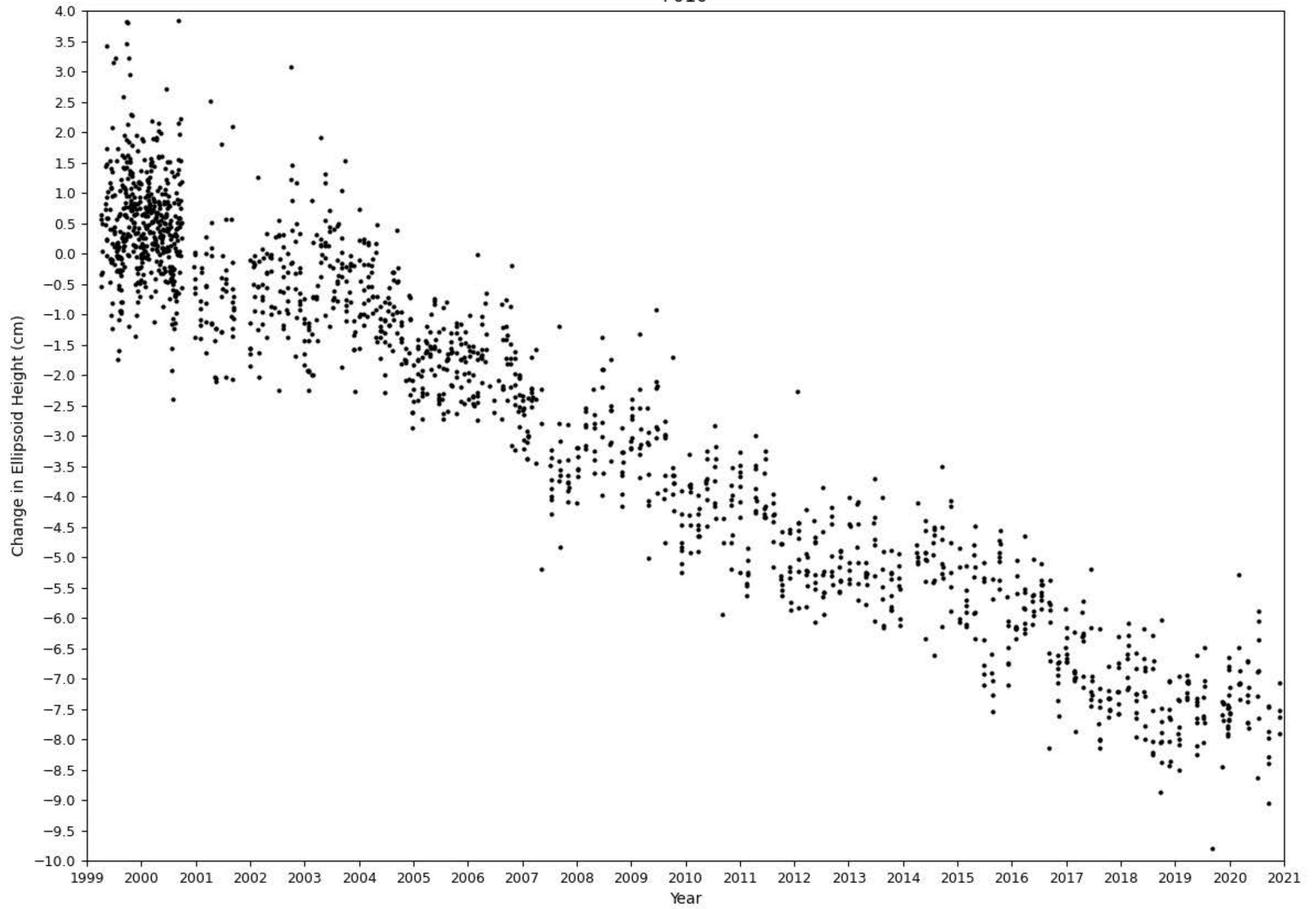
P008



P009

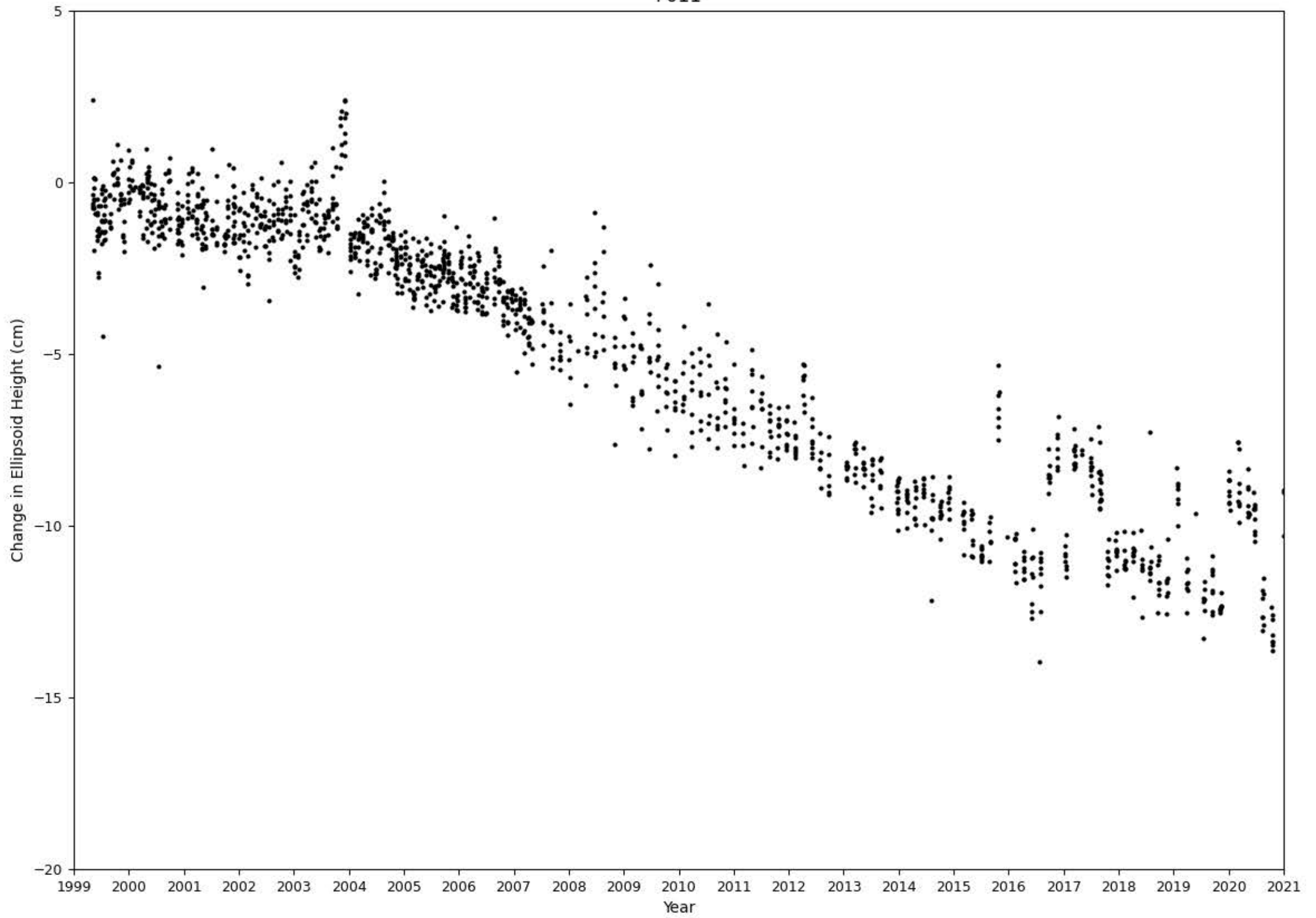


P010

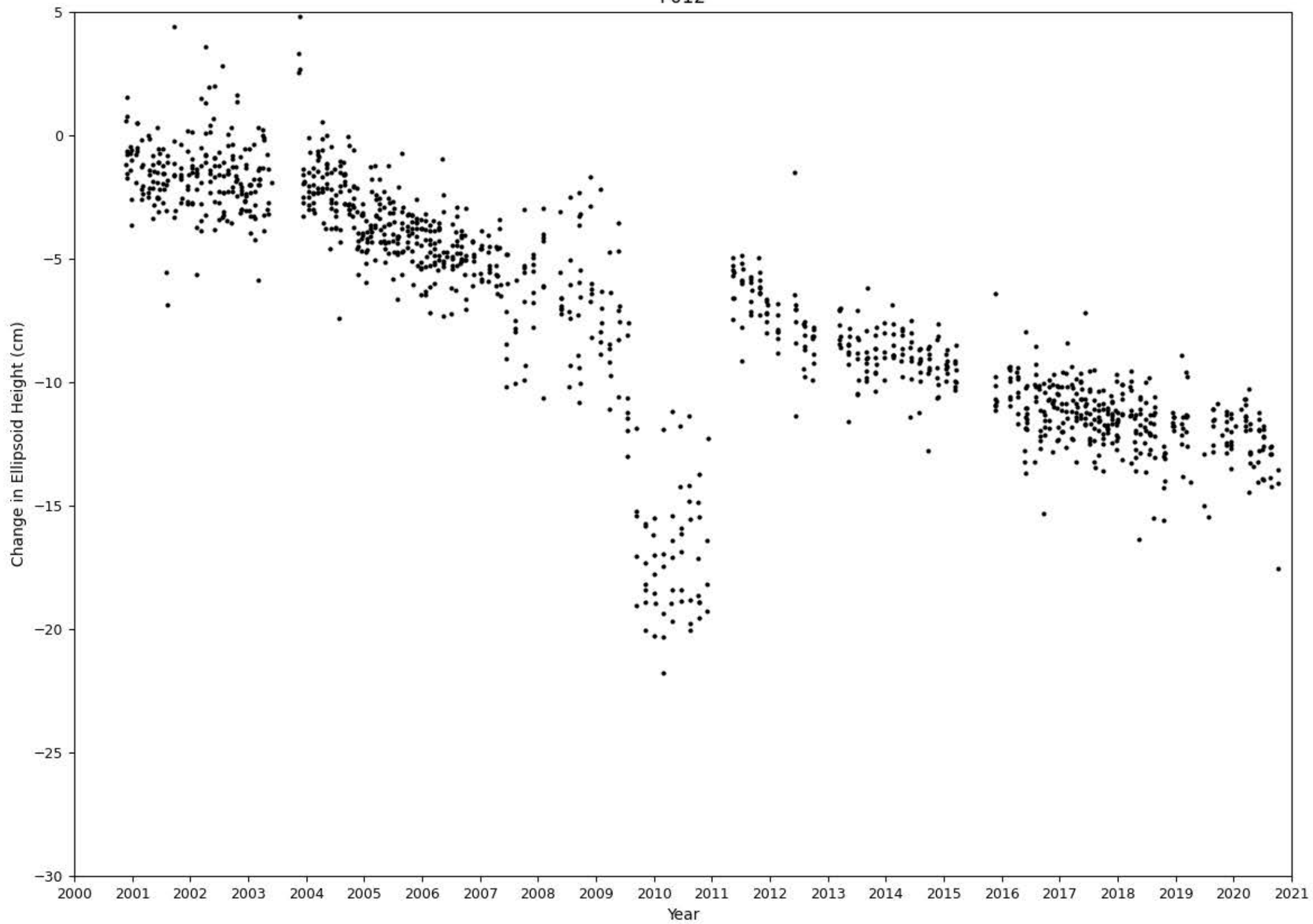




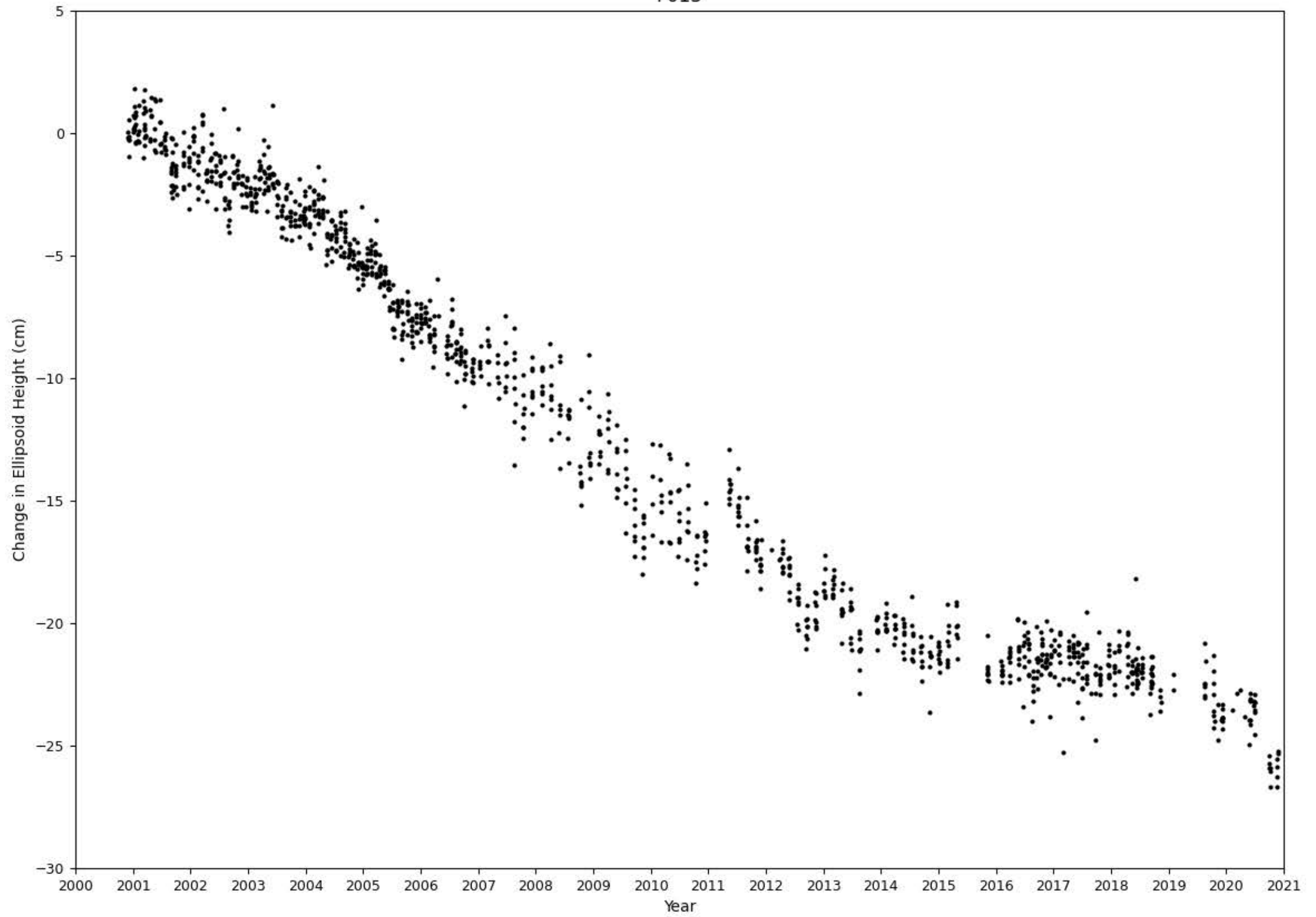
P011



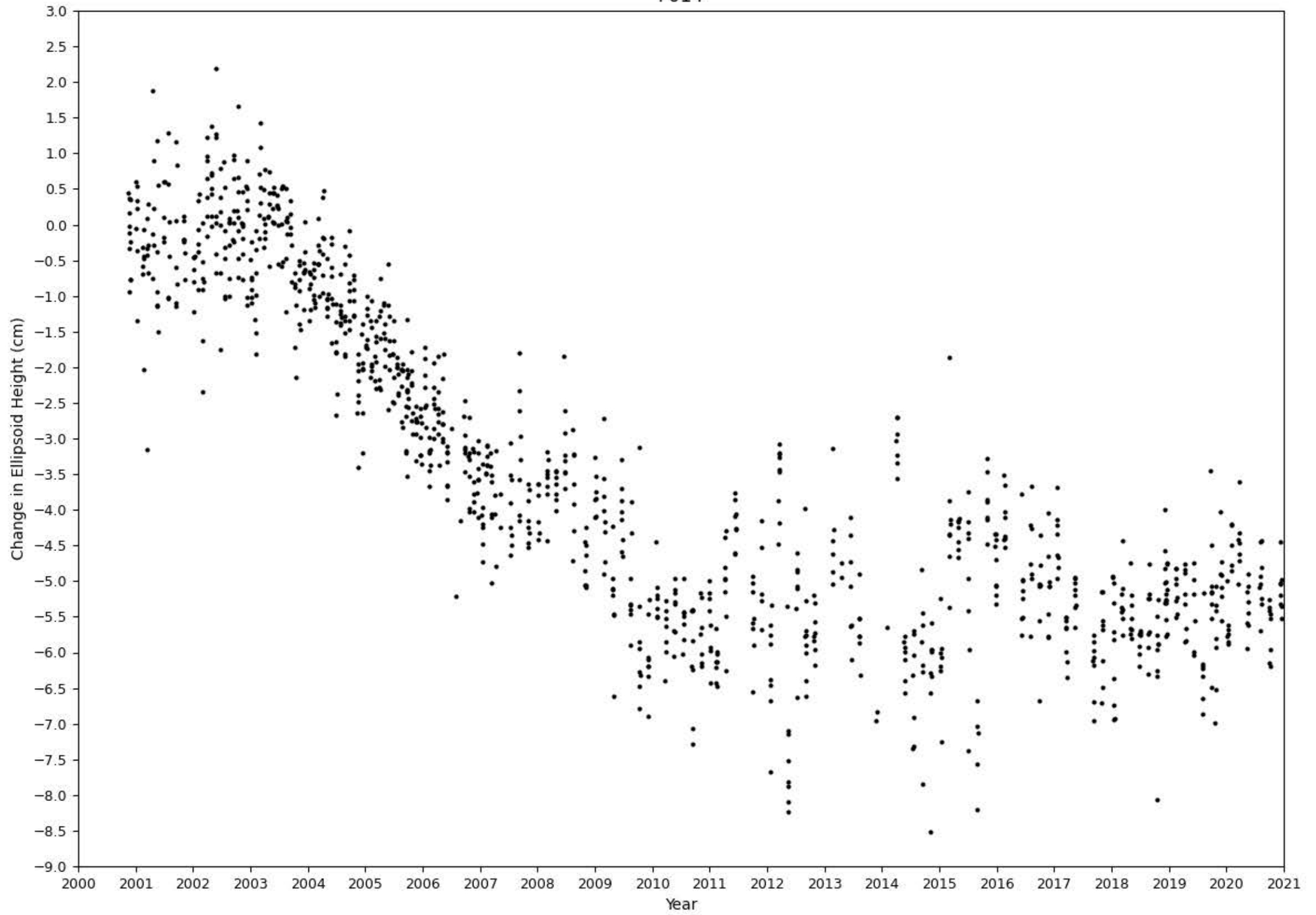
P012



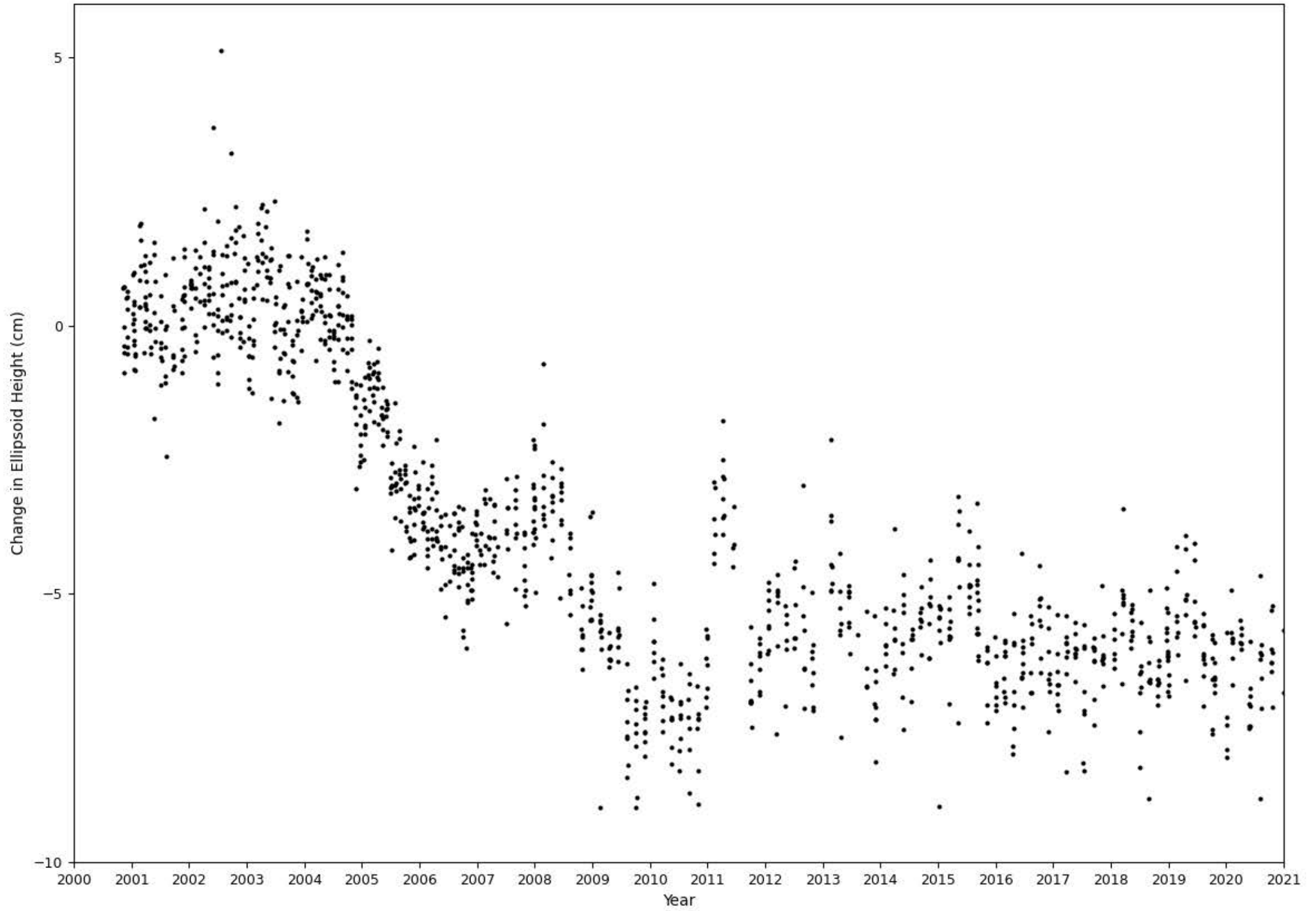
P013



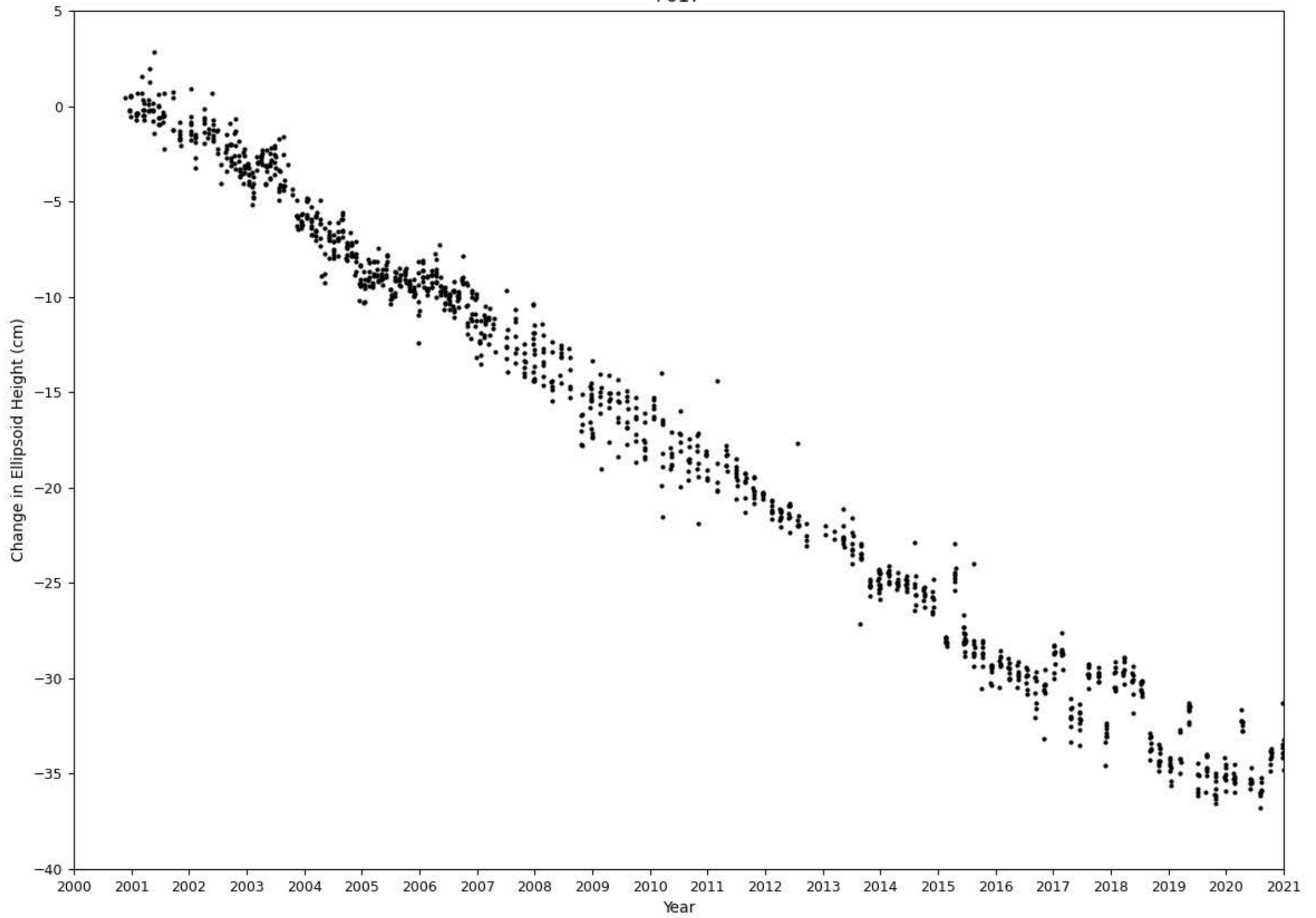
P014



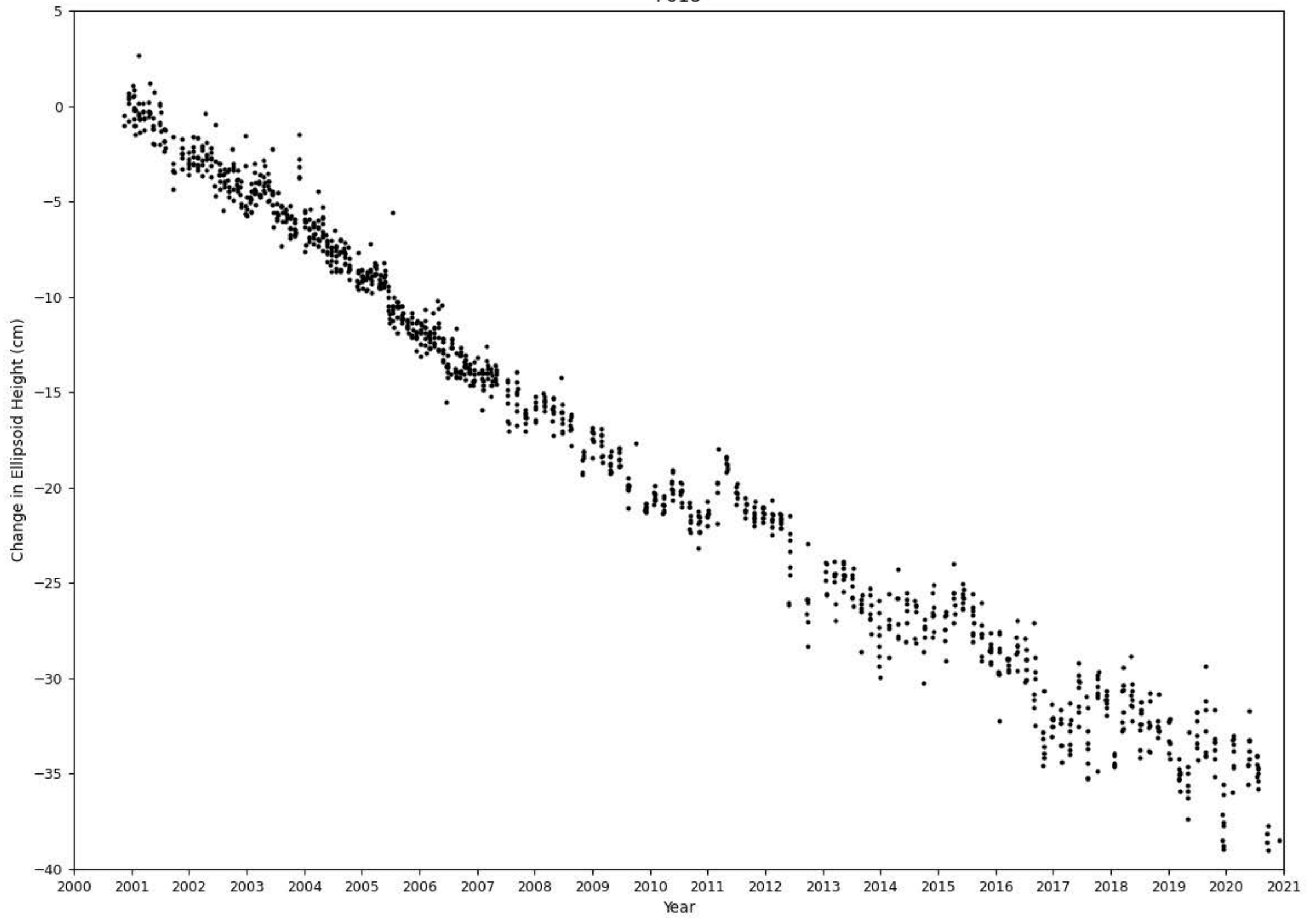
P016



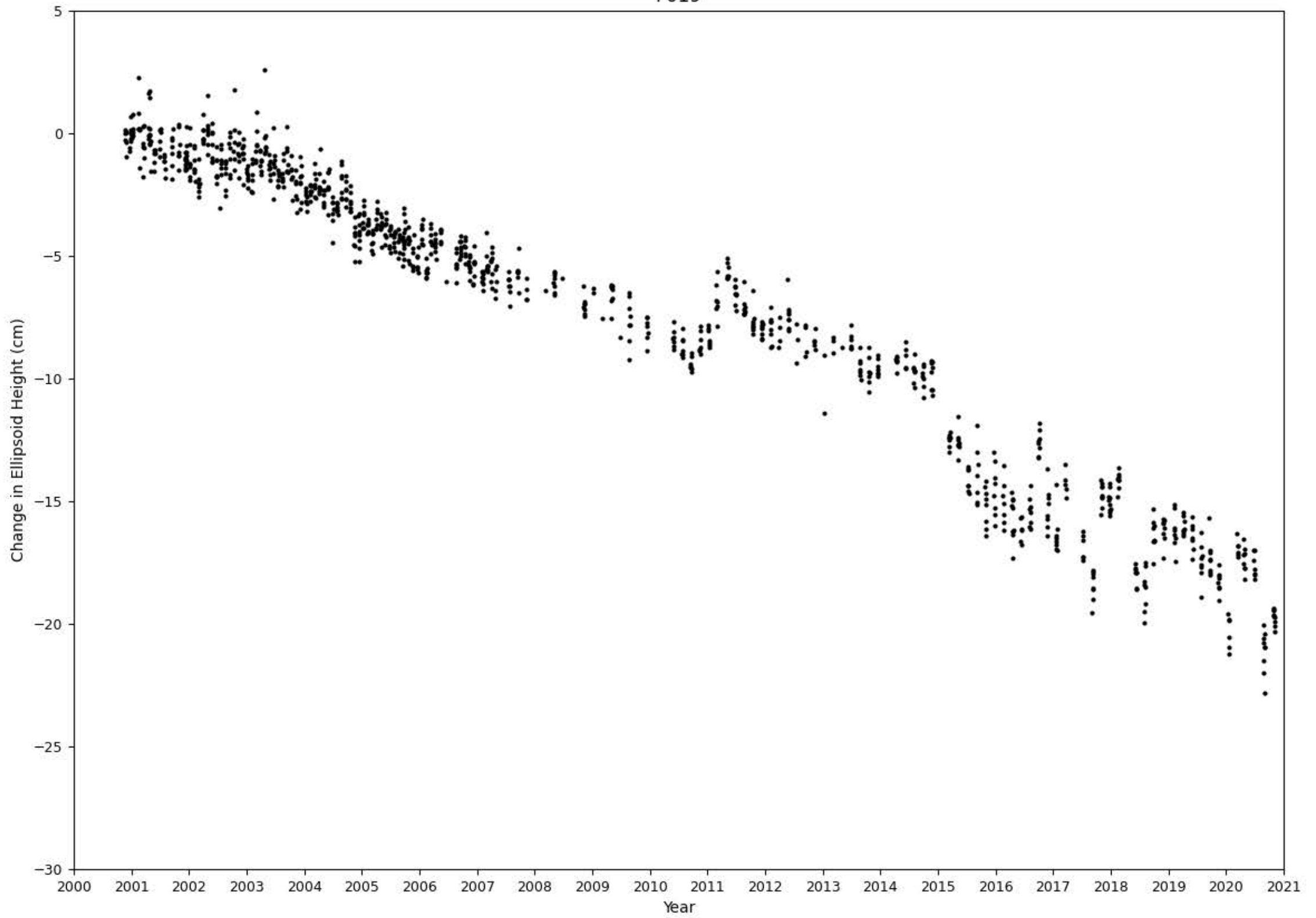
P017



P018

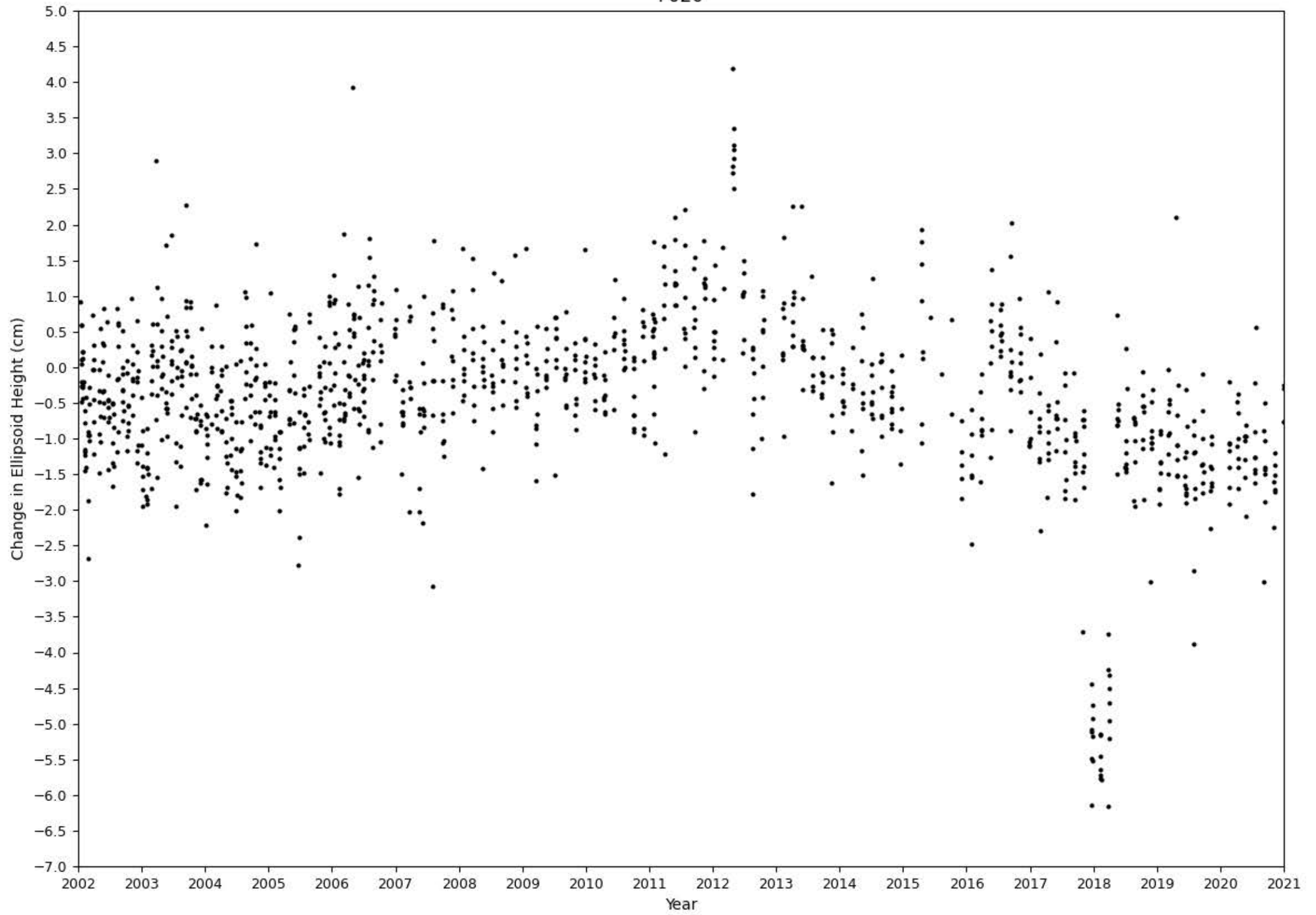


P019

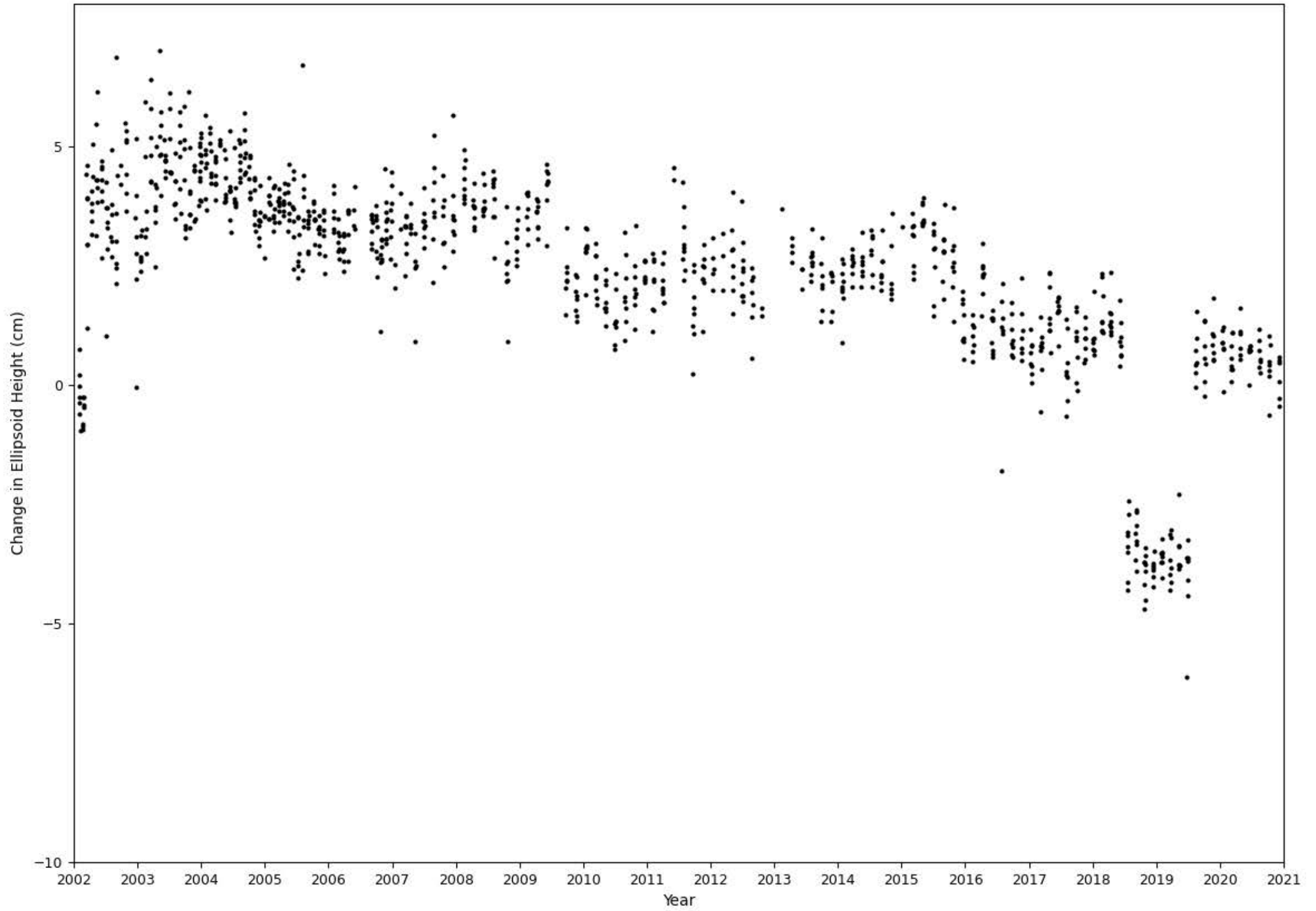




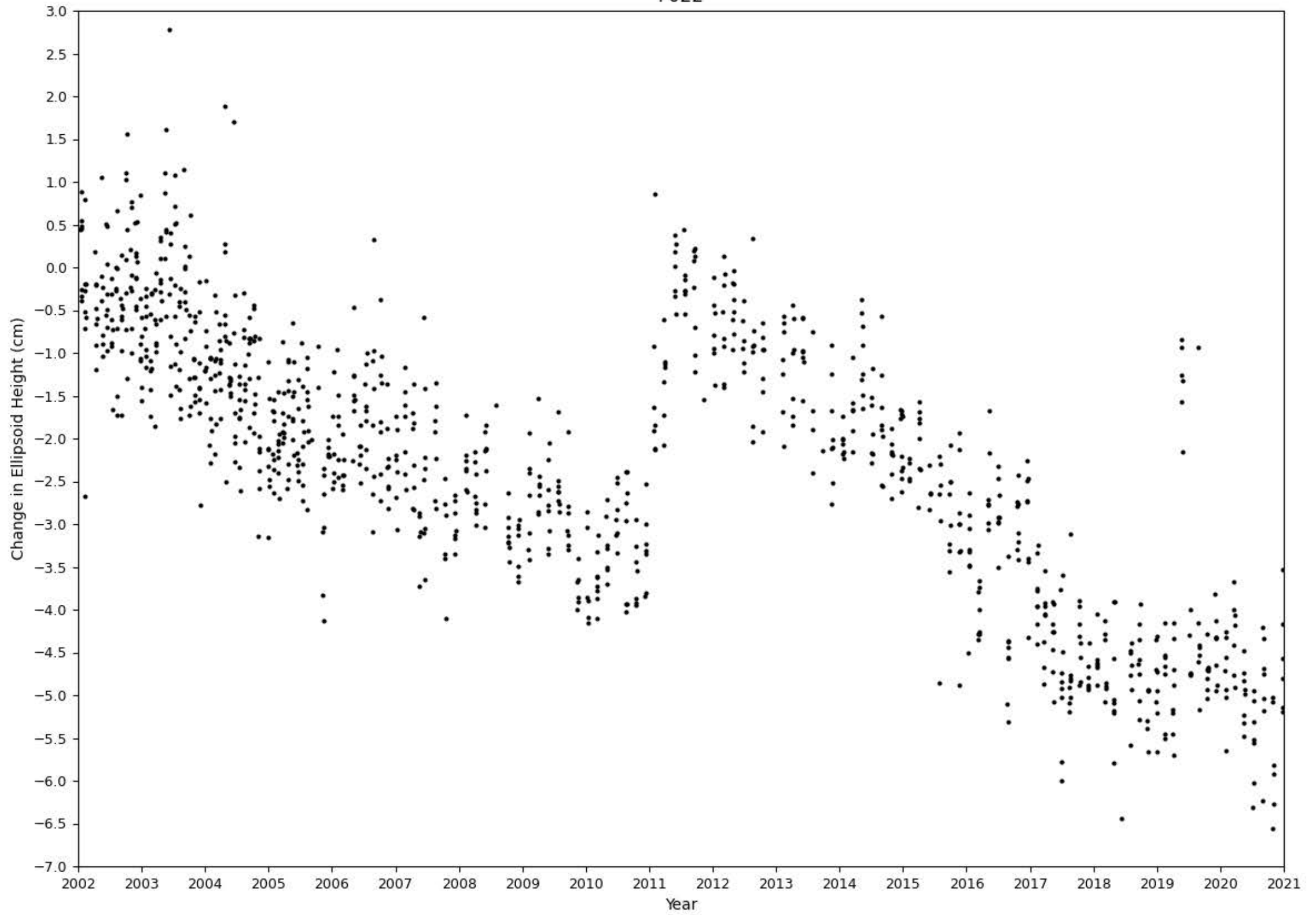
P020



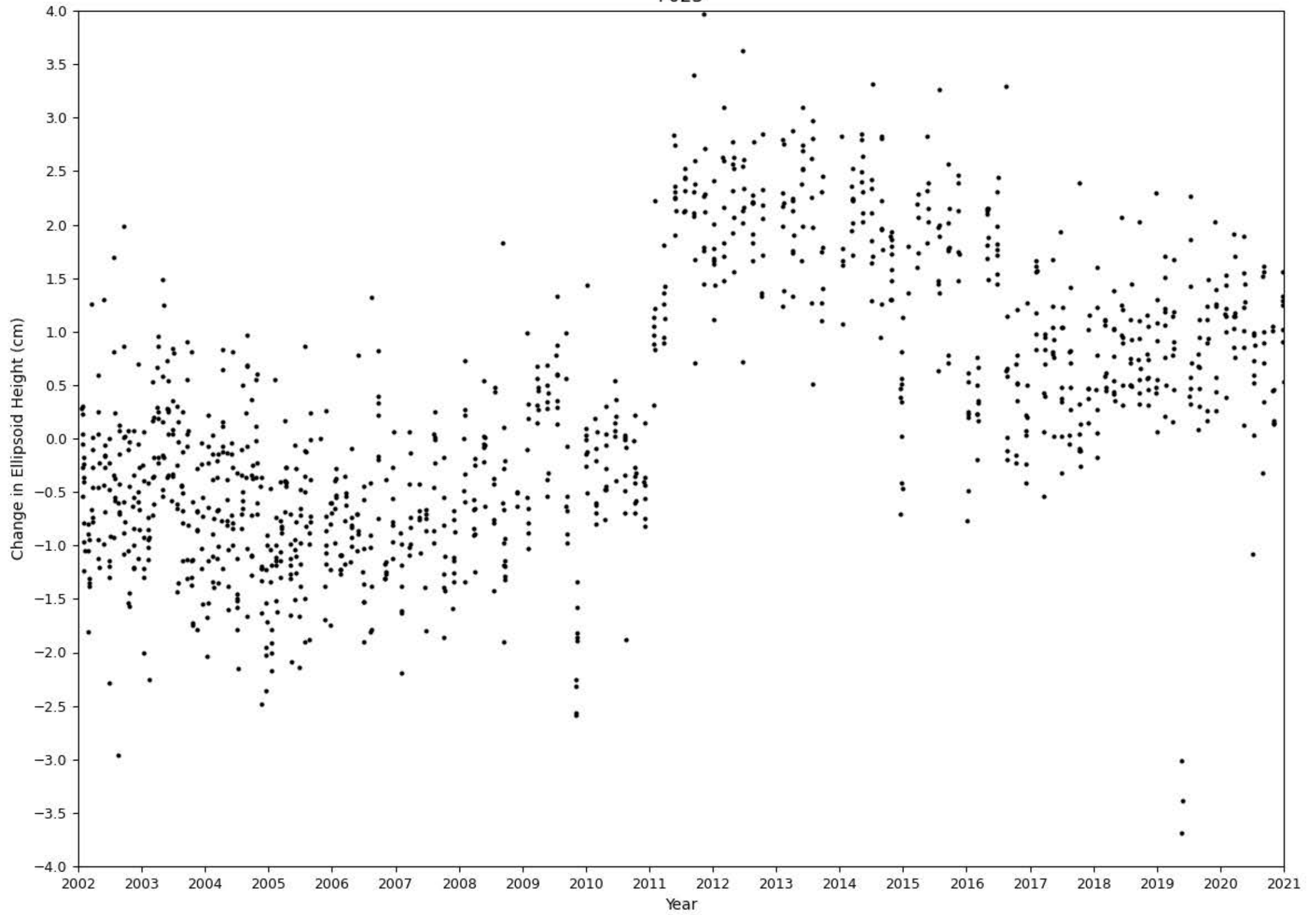
P021



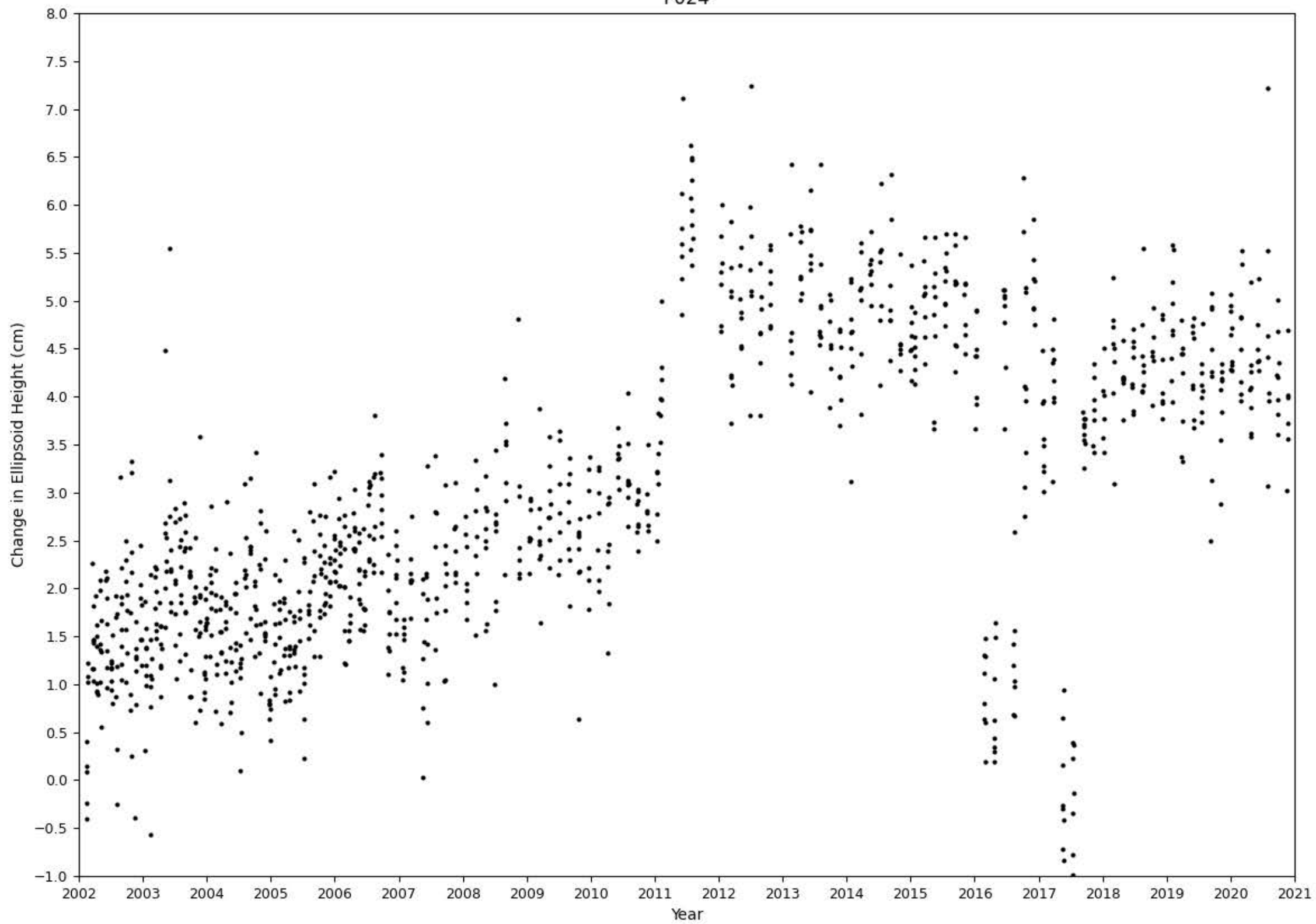
P022



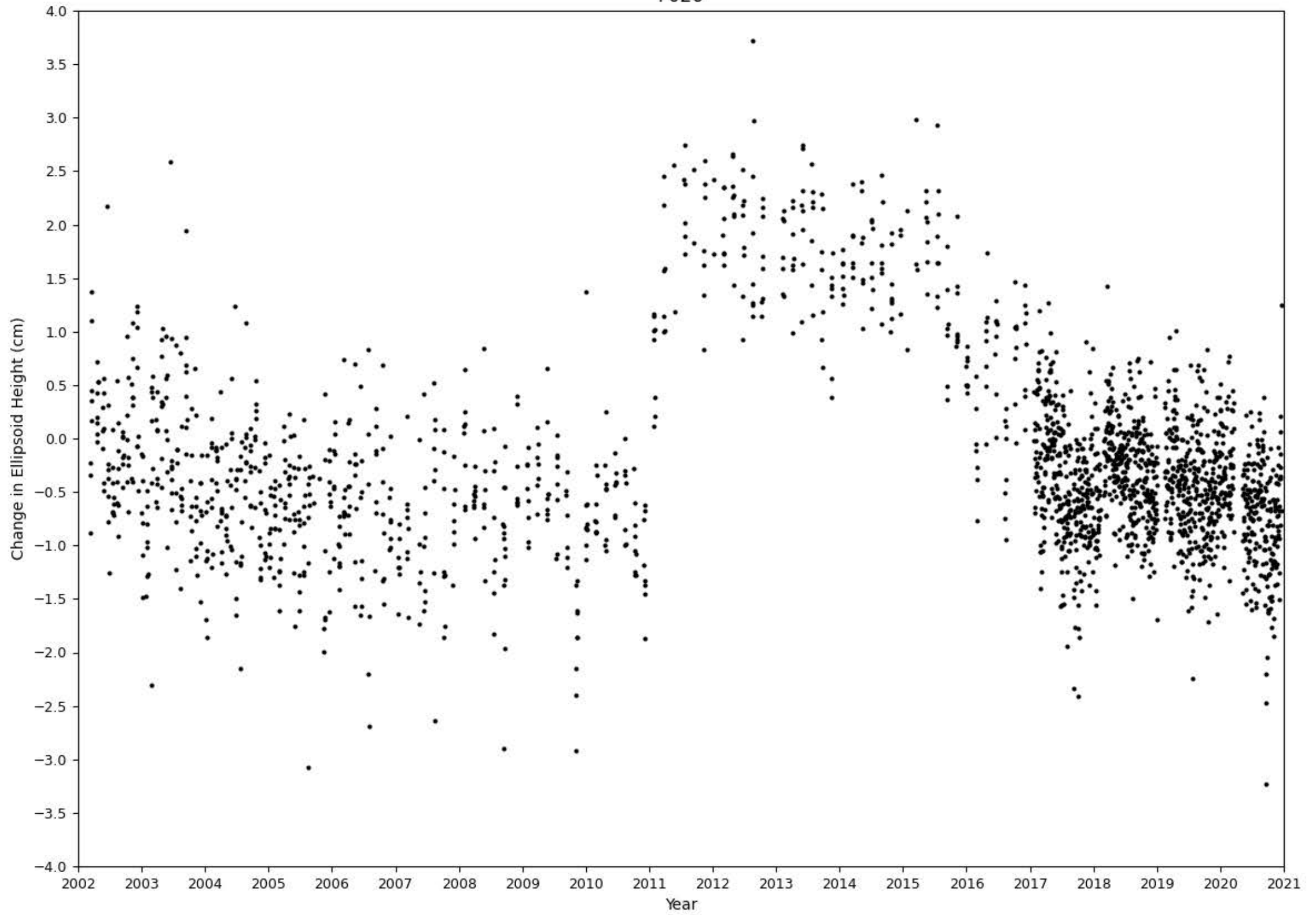
P023



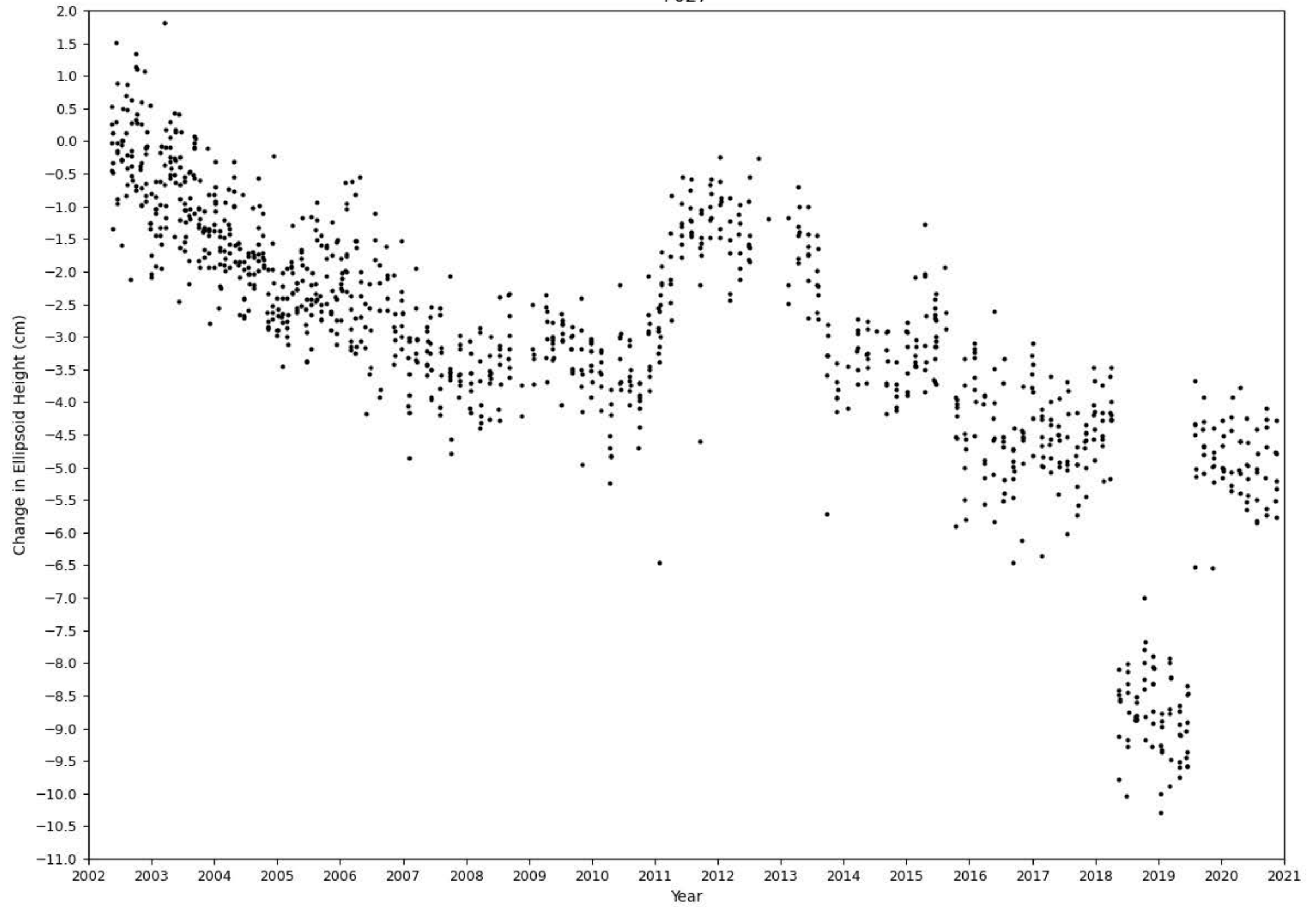
P024



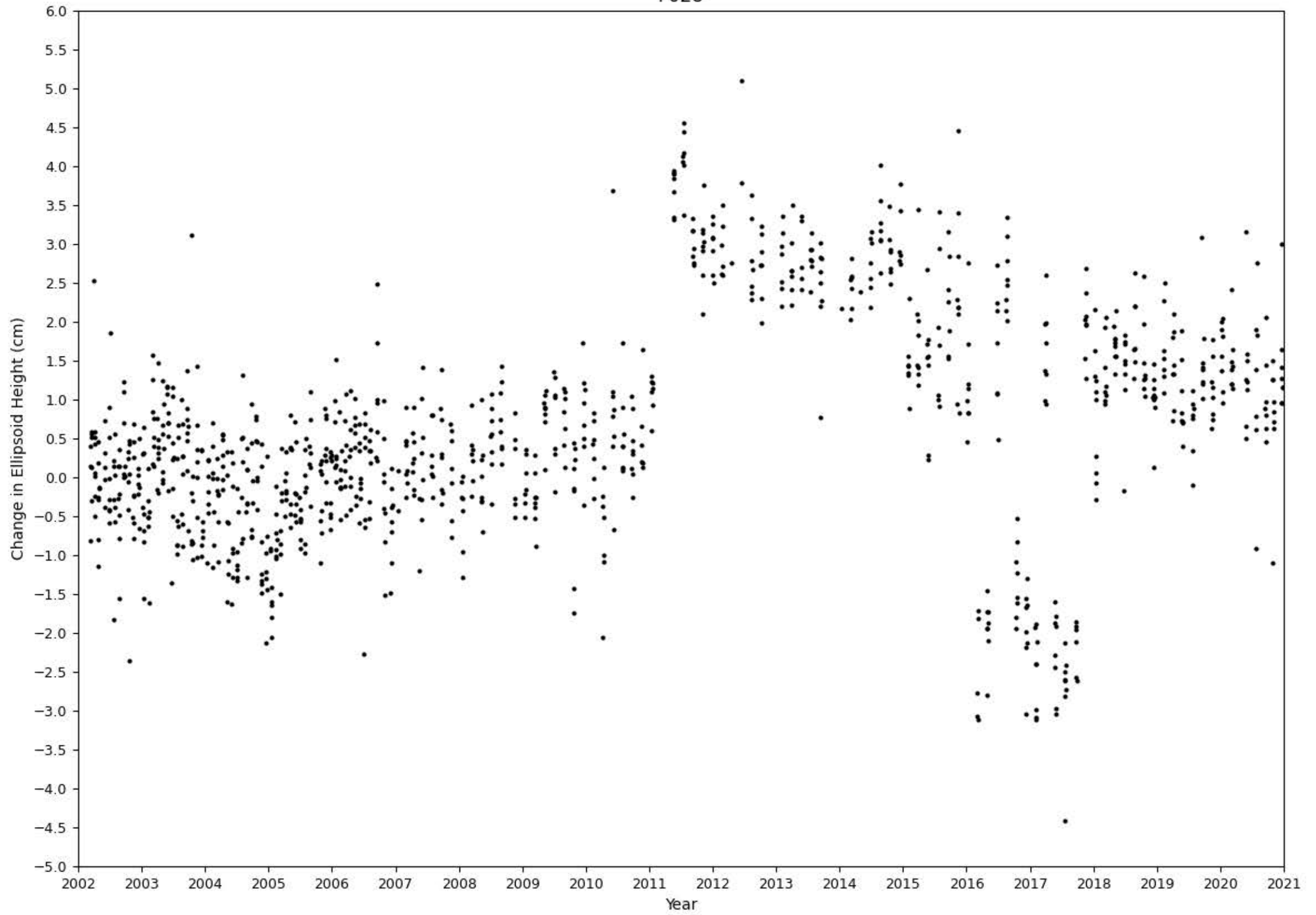
P026



P027

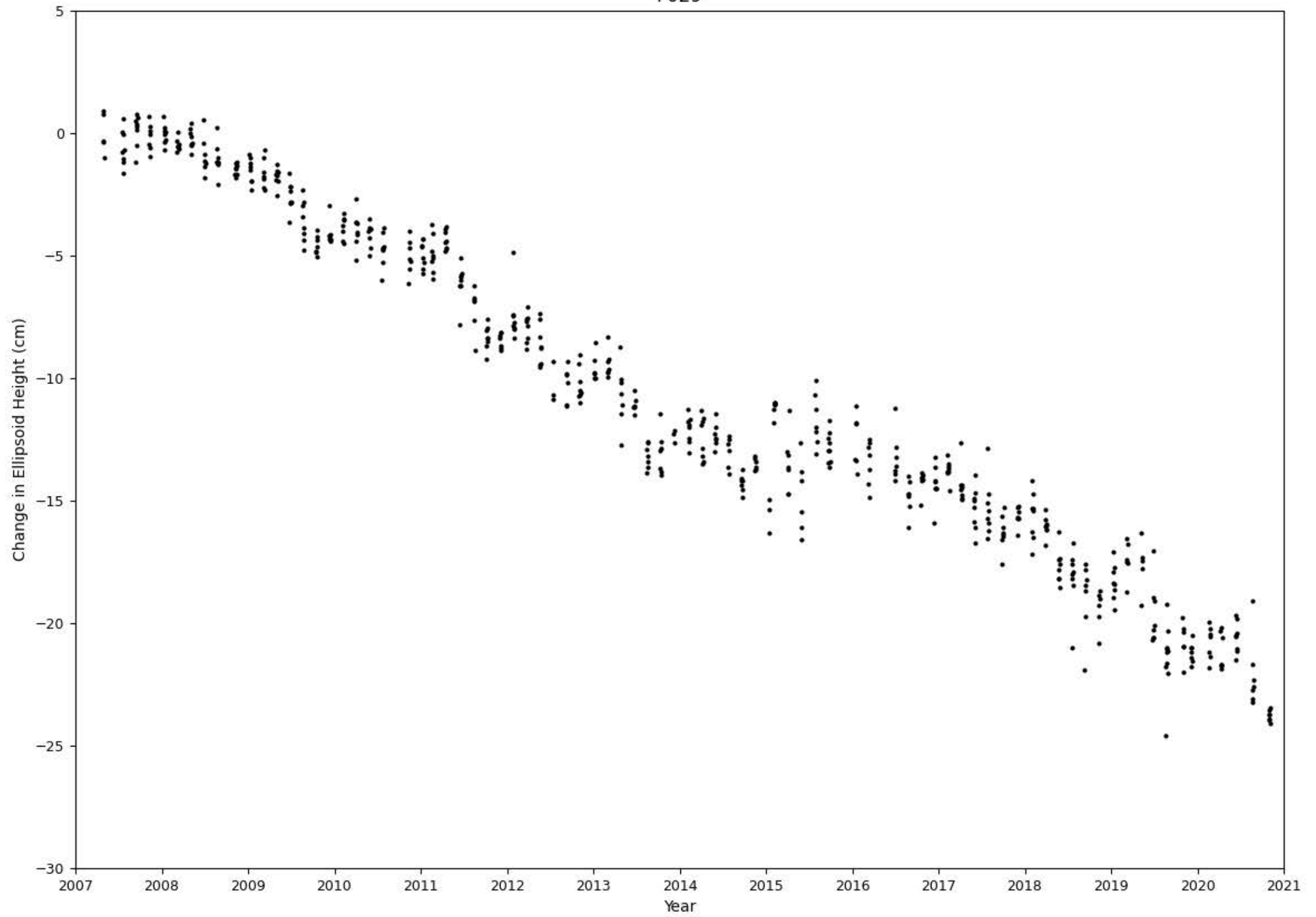


P028

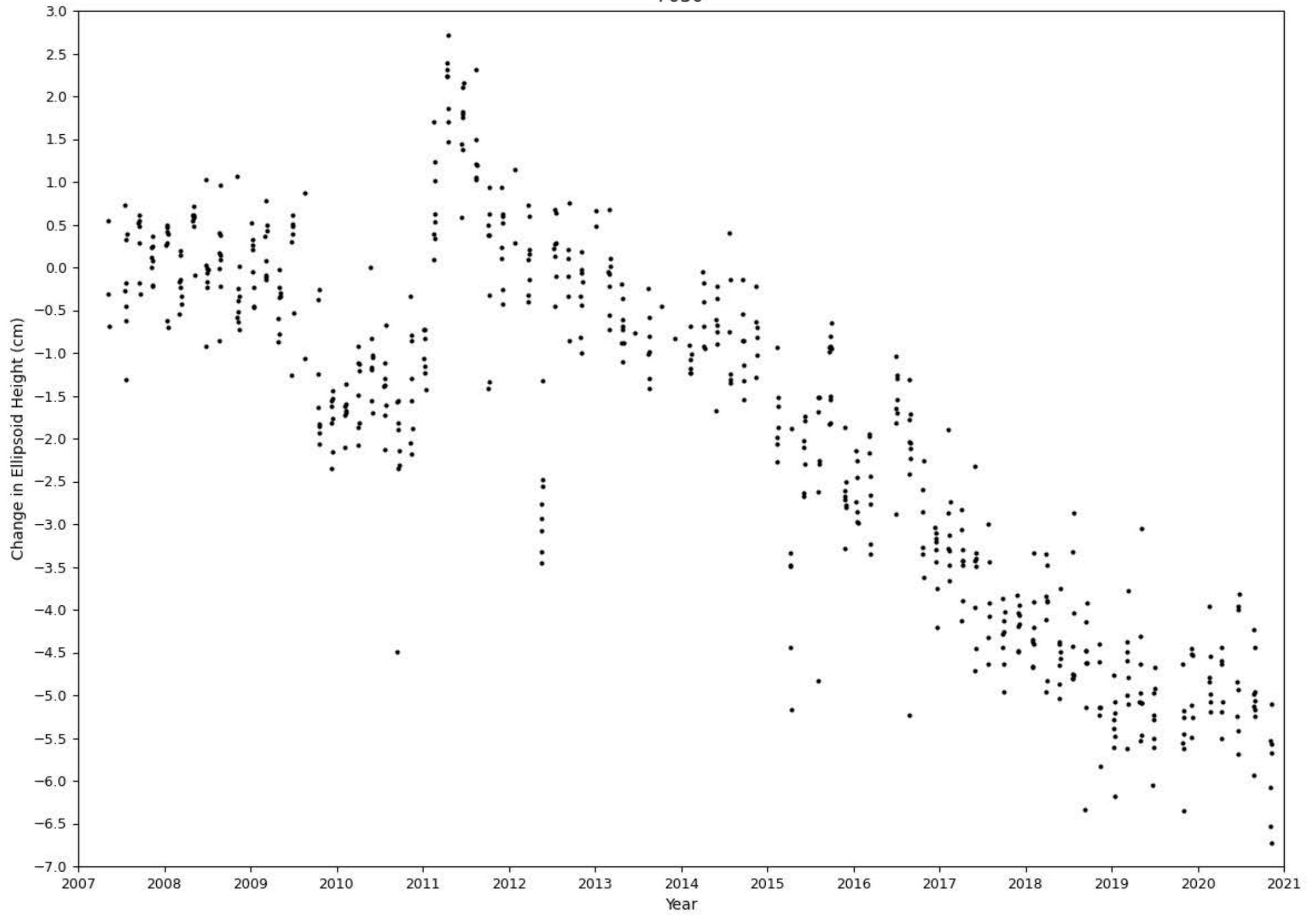




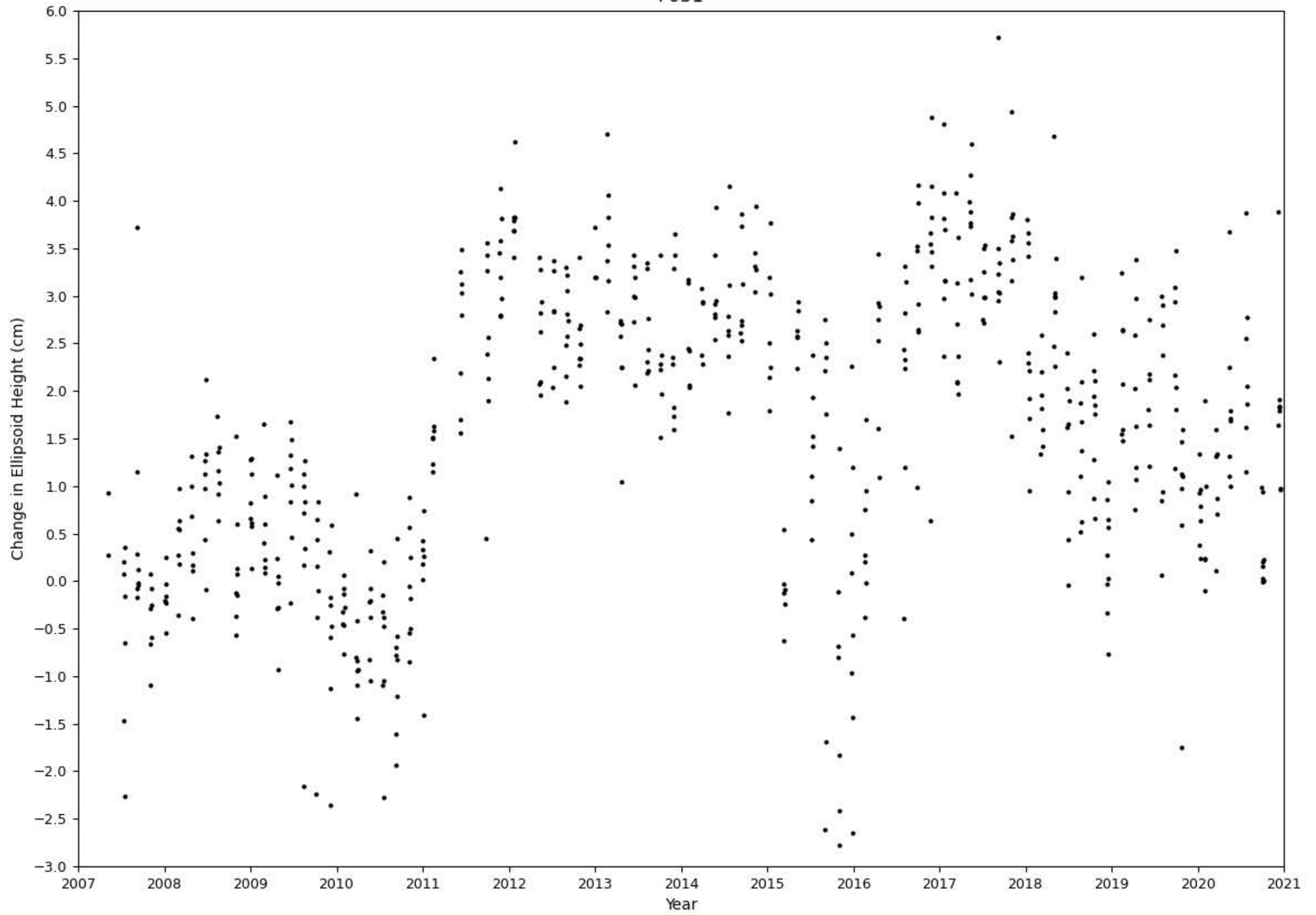
P029



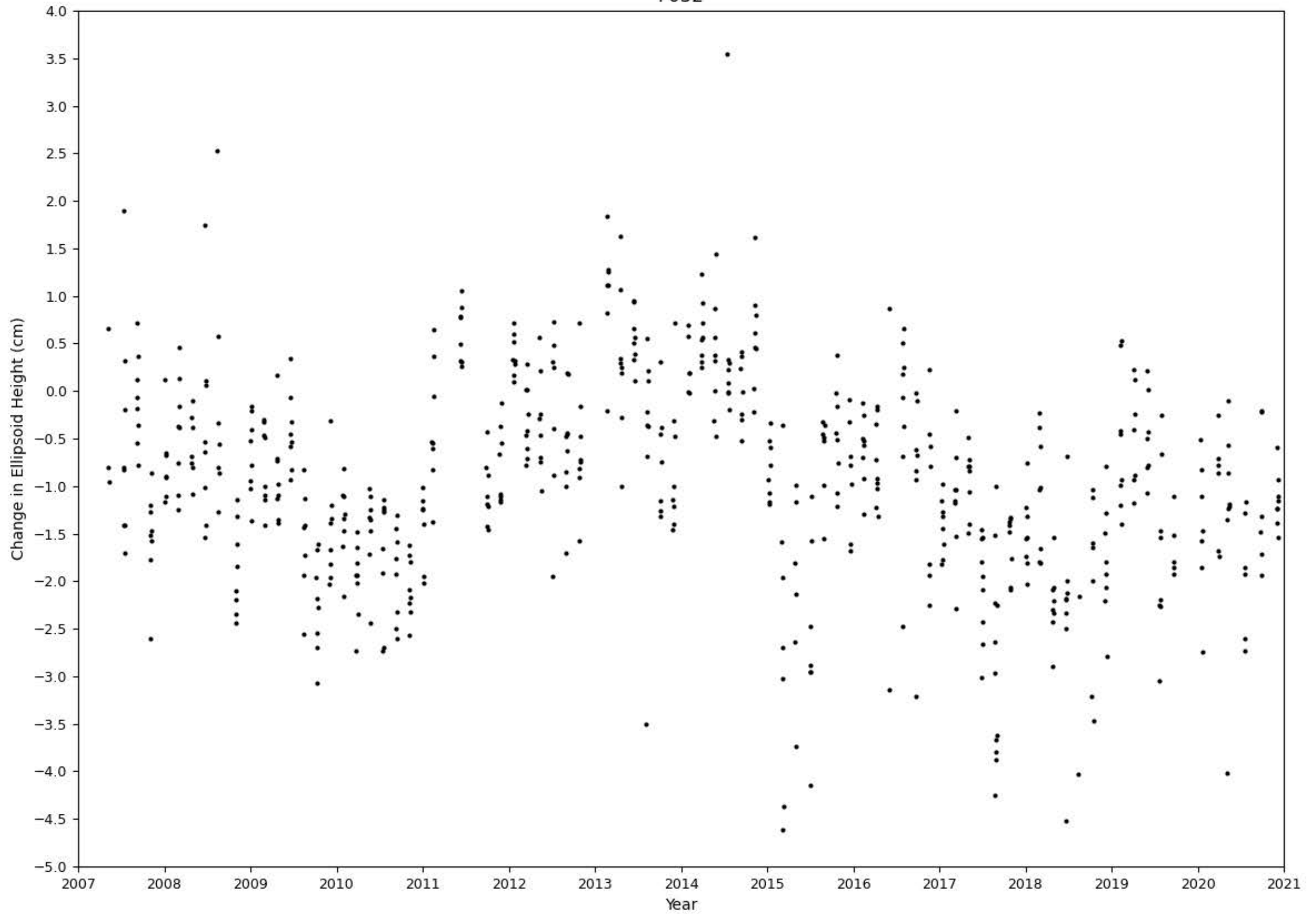
P030



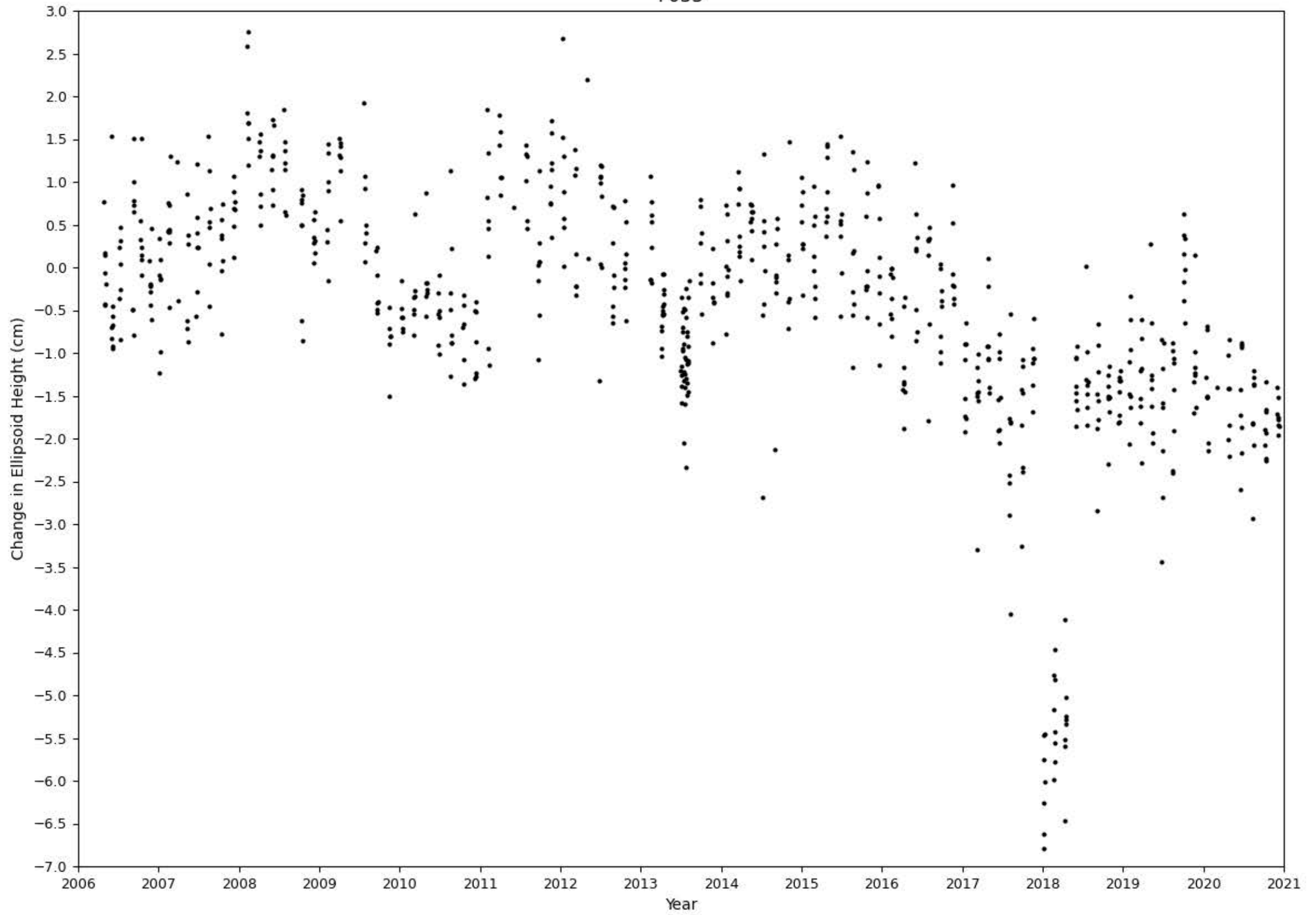
P031



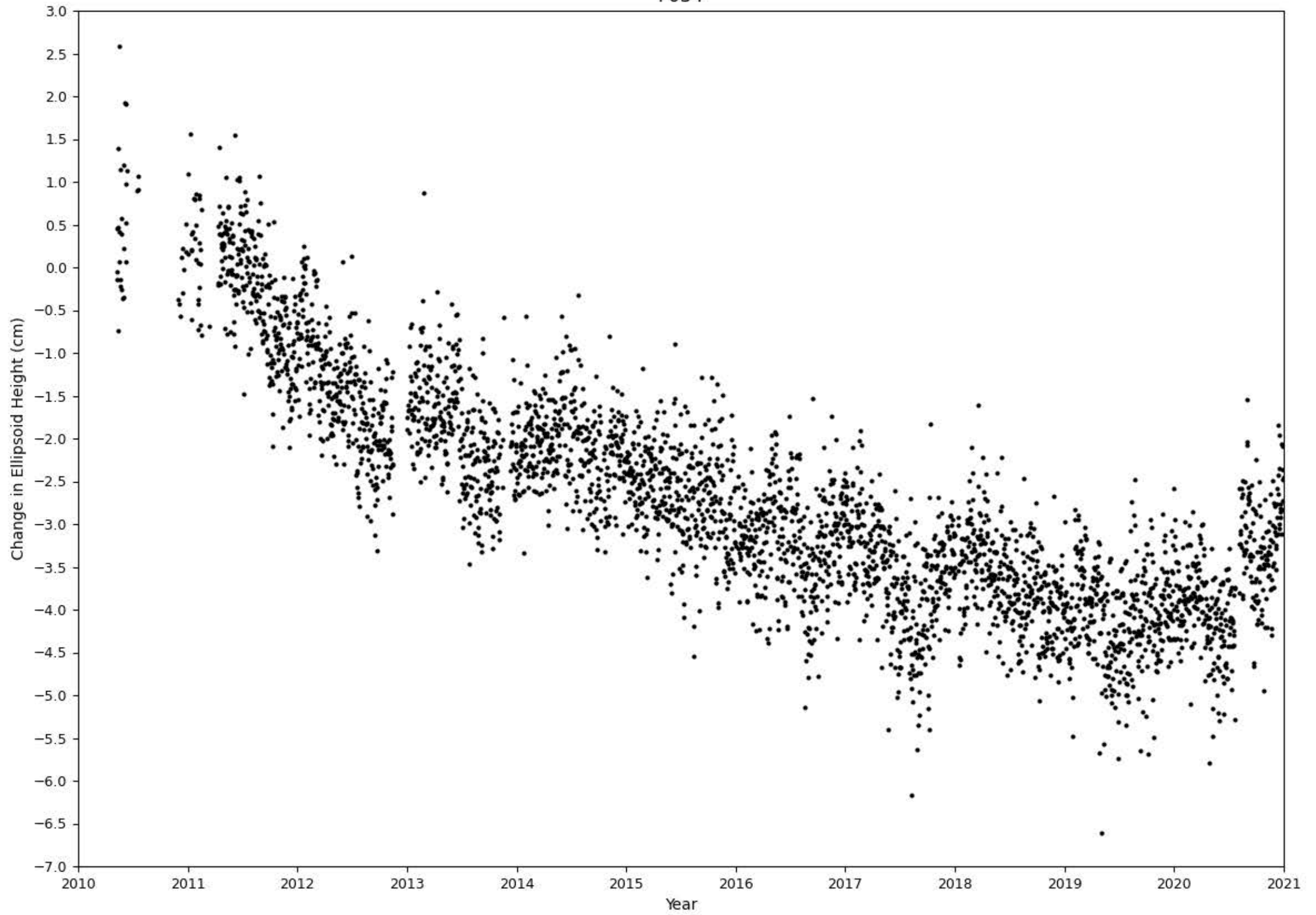
P032



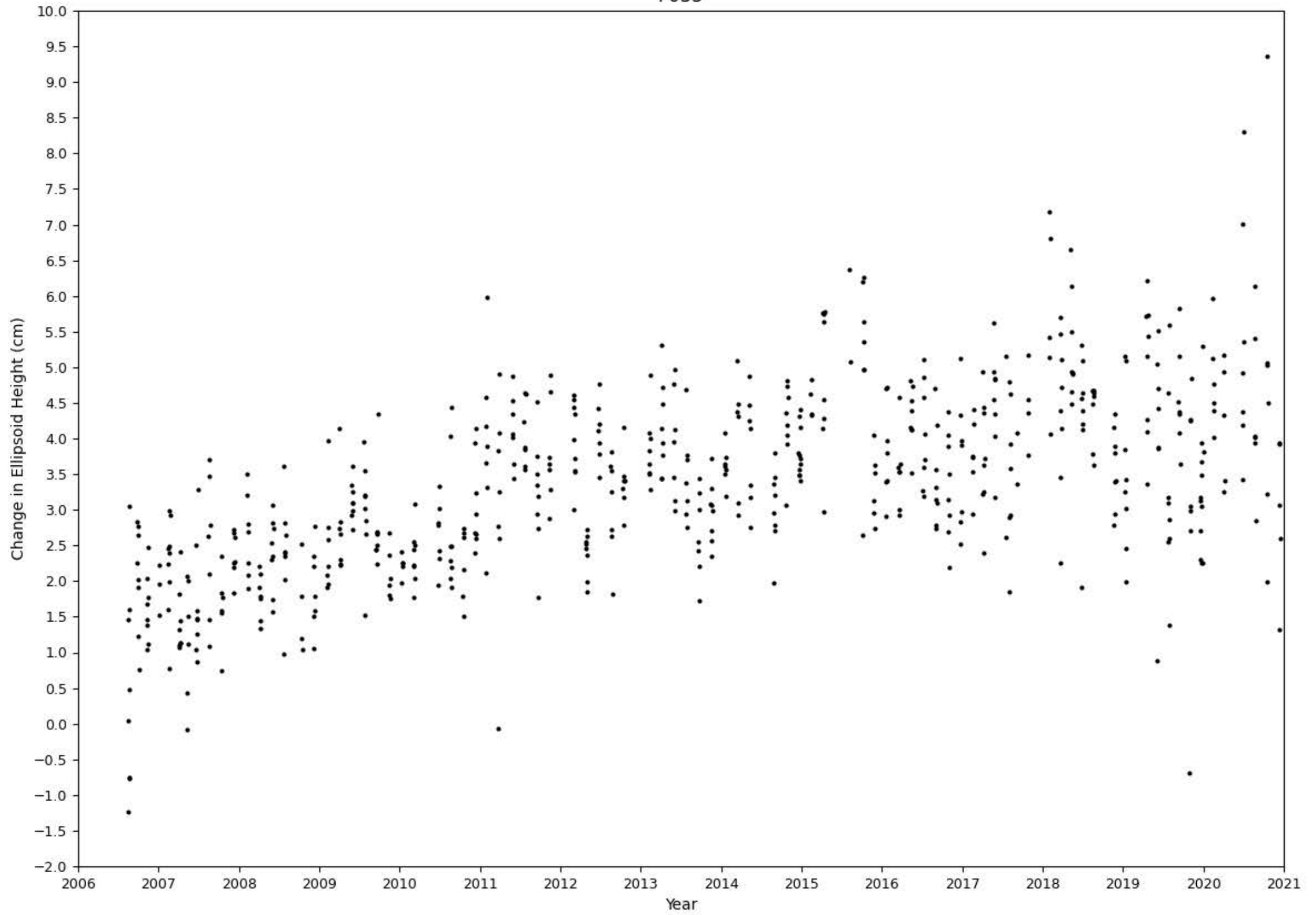
P033



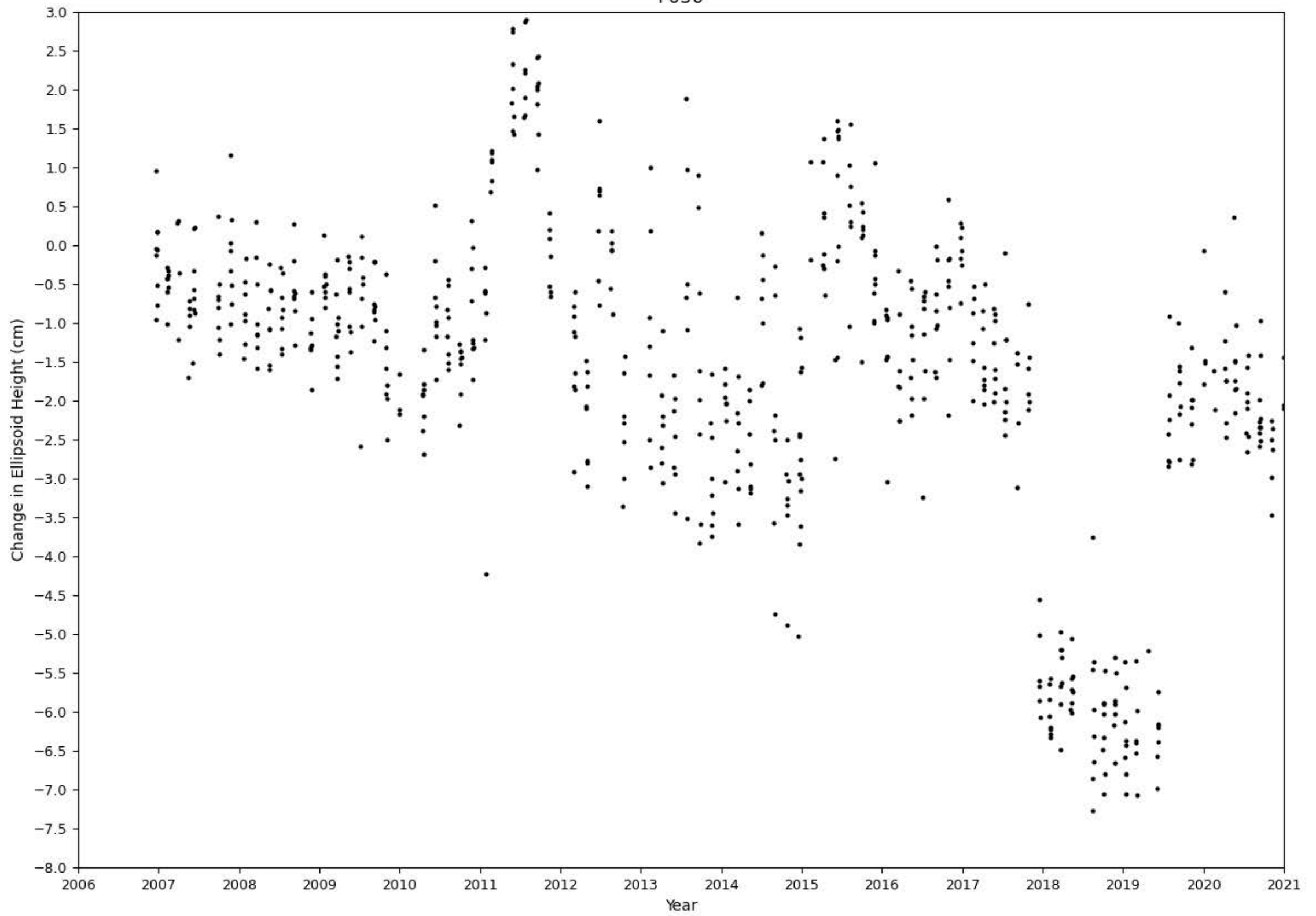
P034



P035

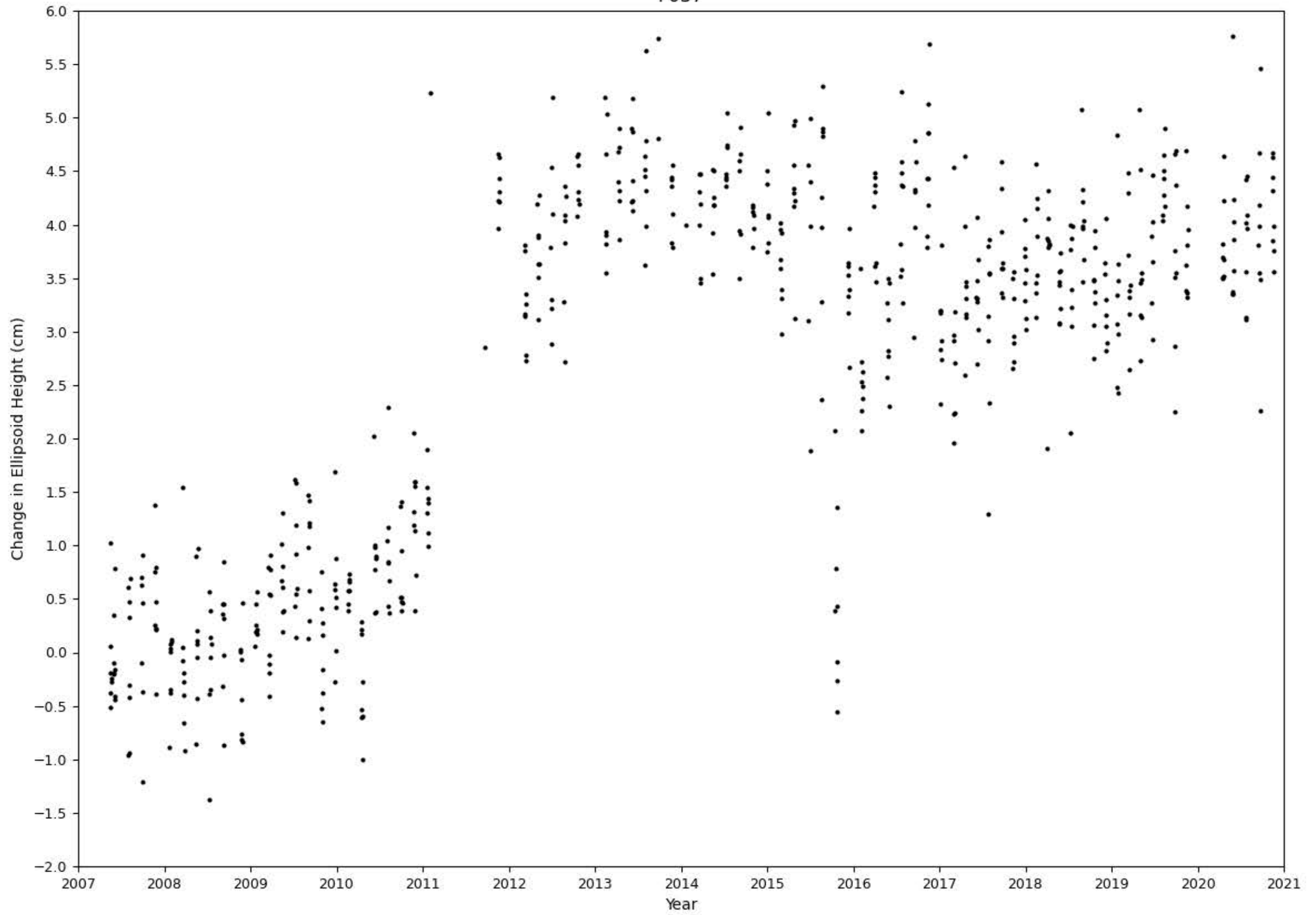


P036

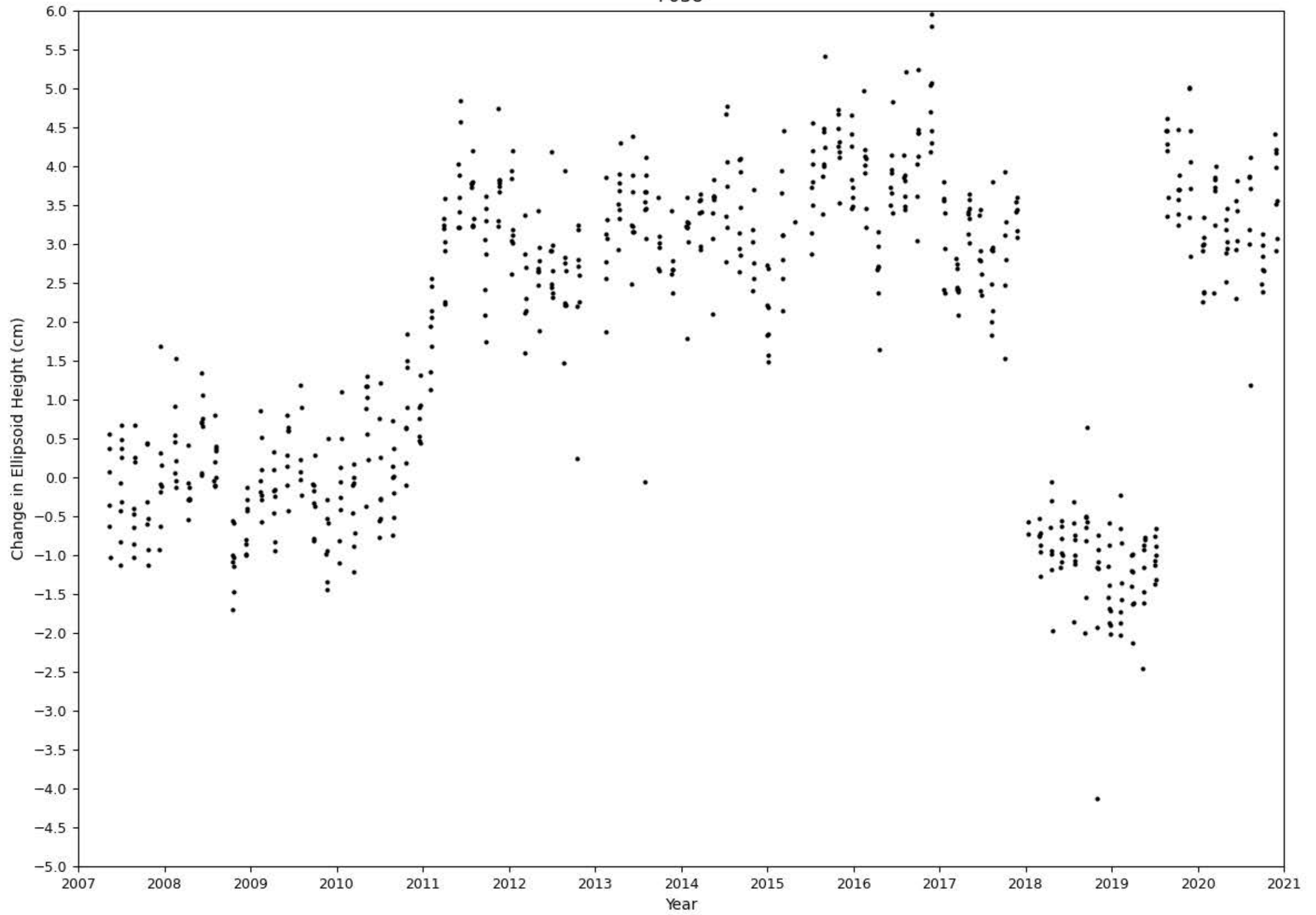




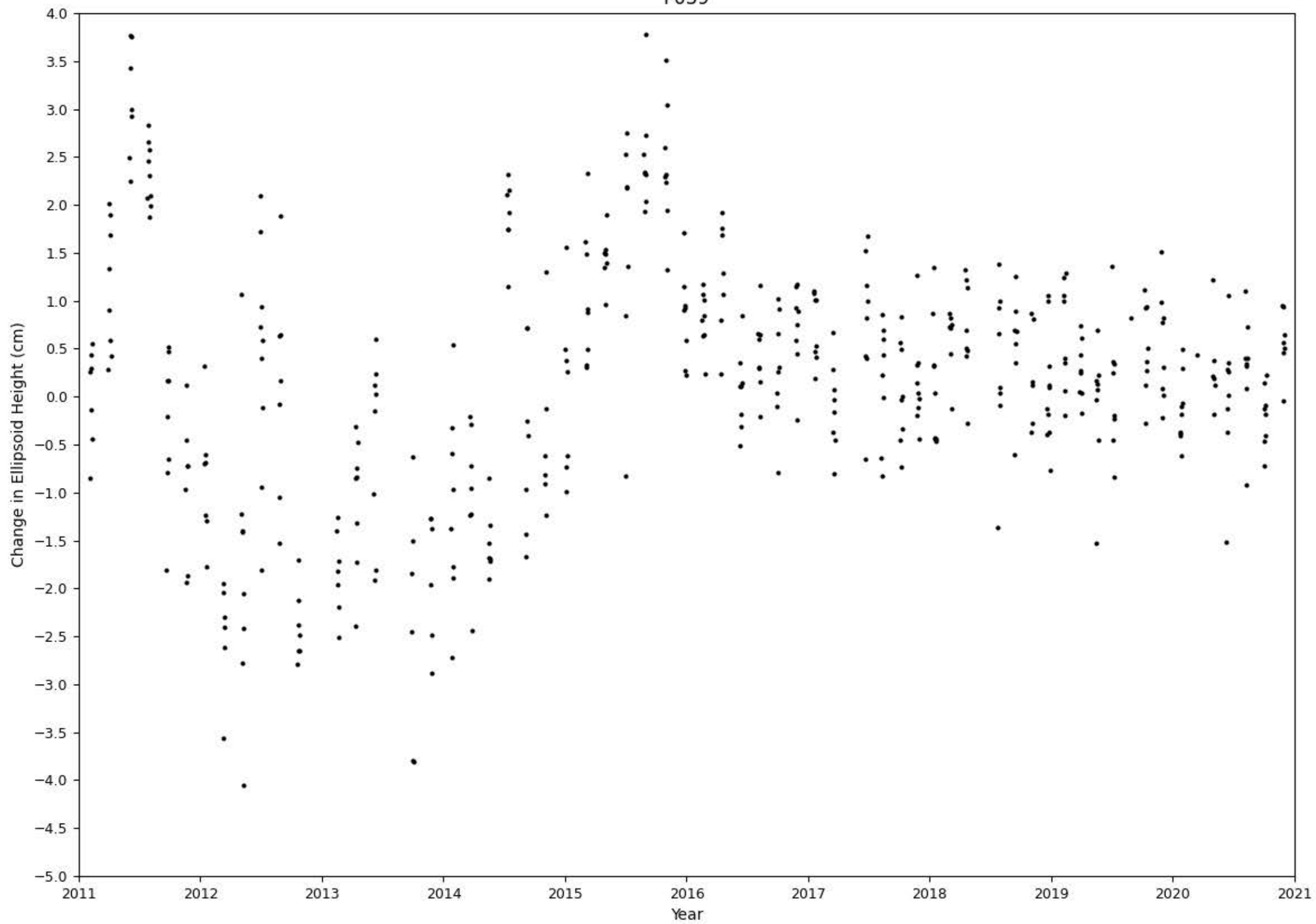
P037



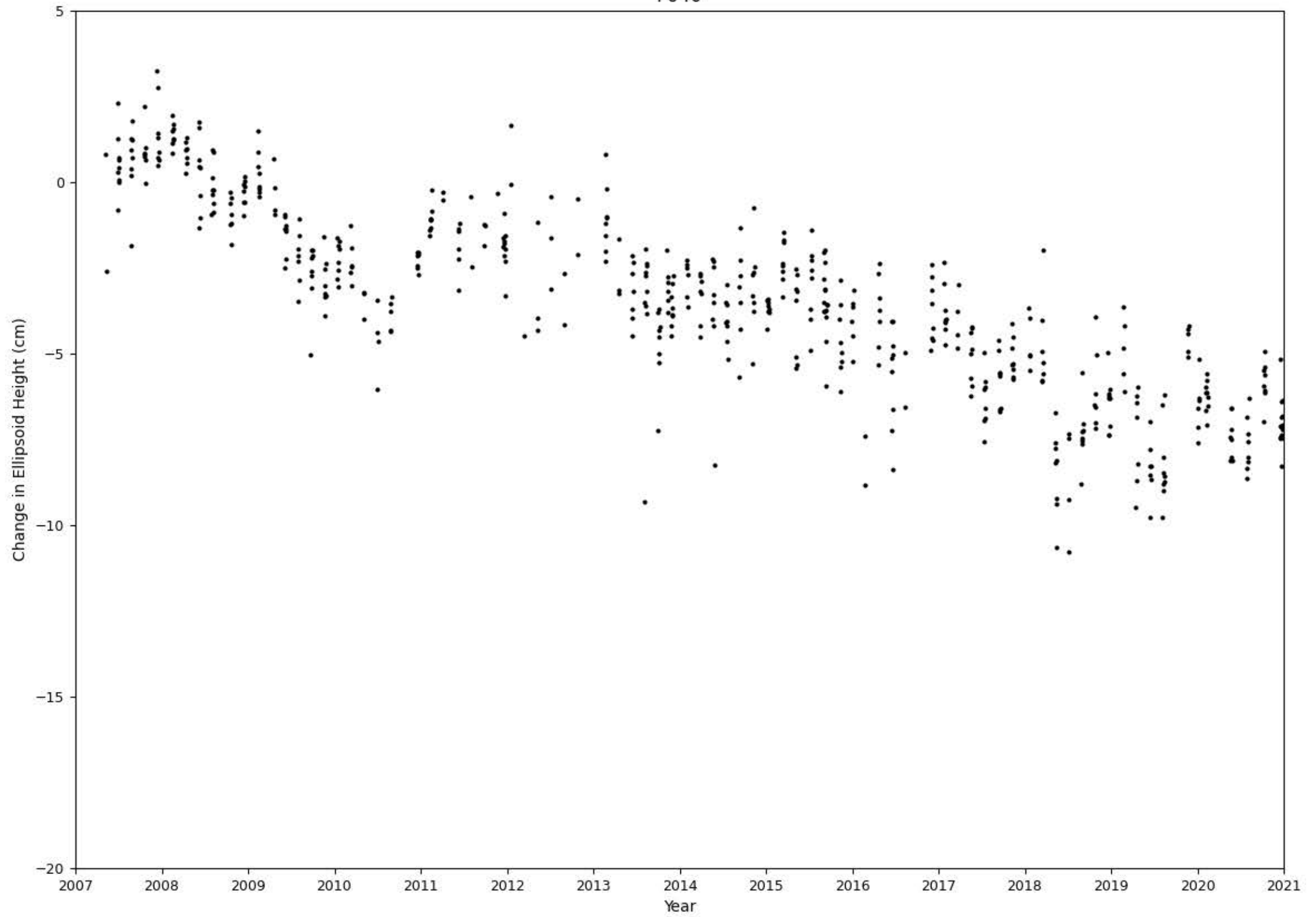
P038



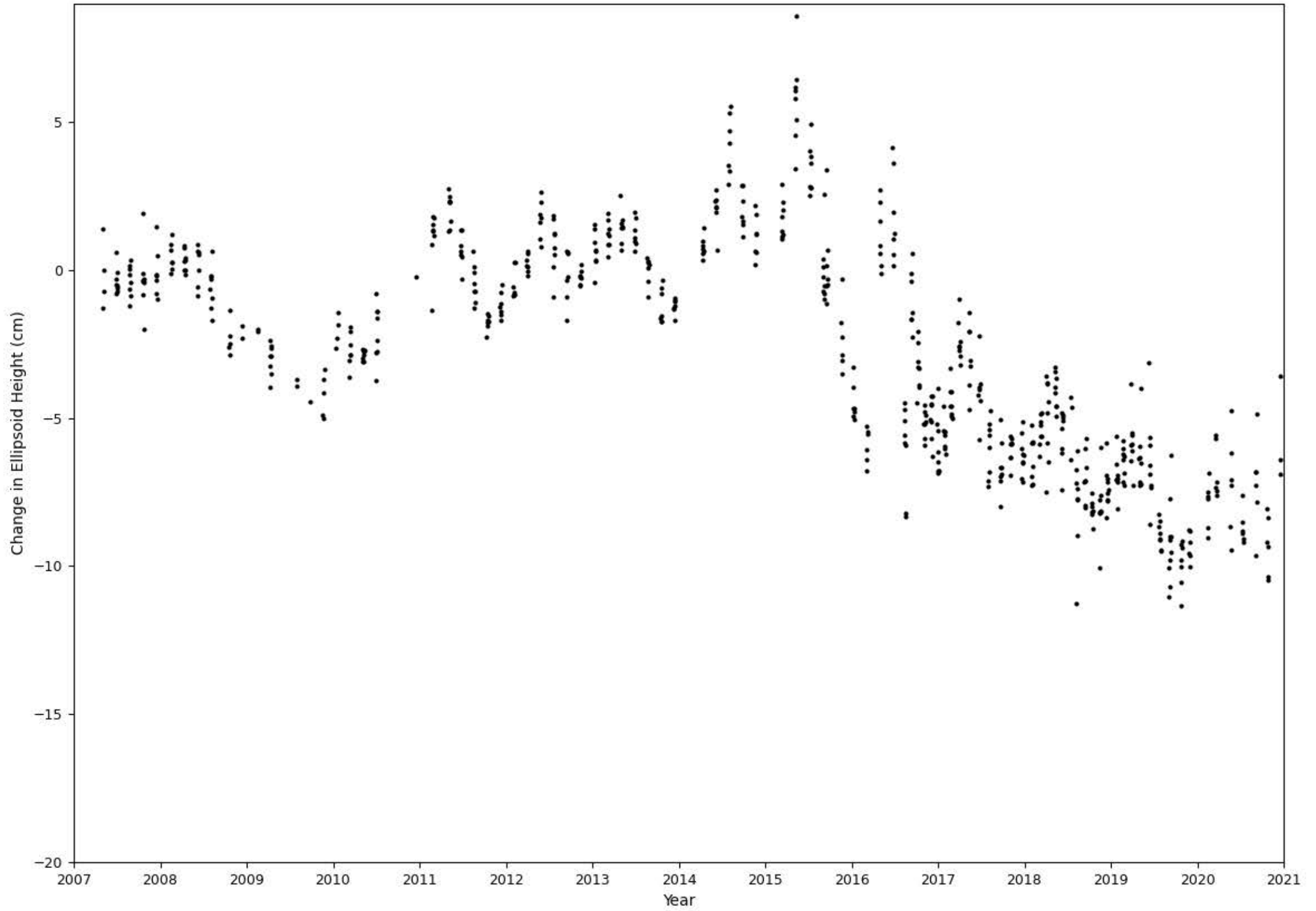
P039



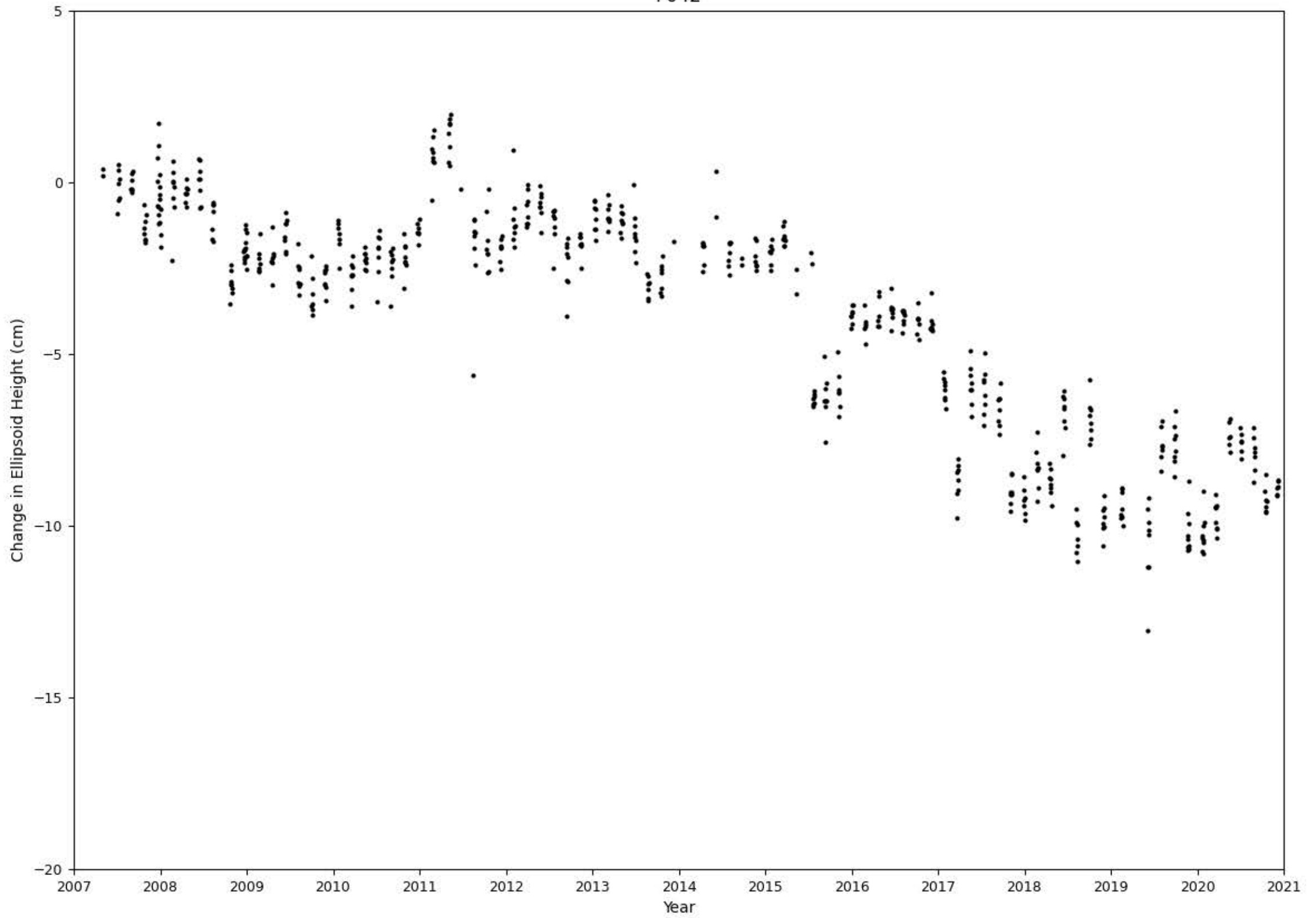
P040



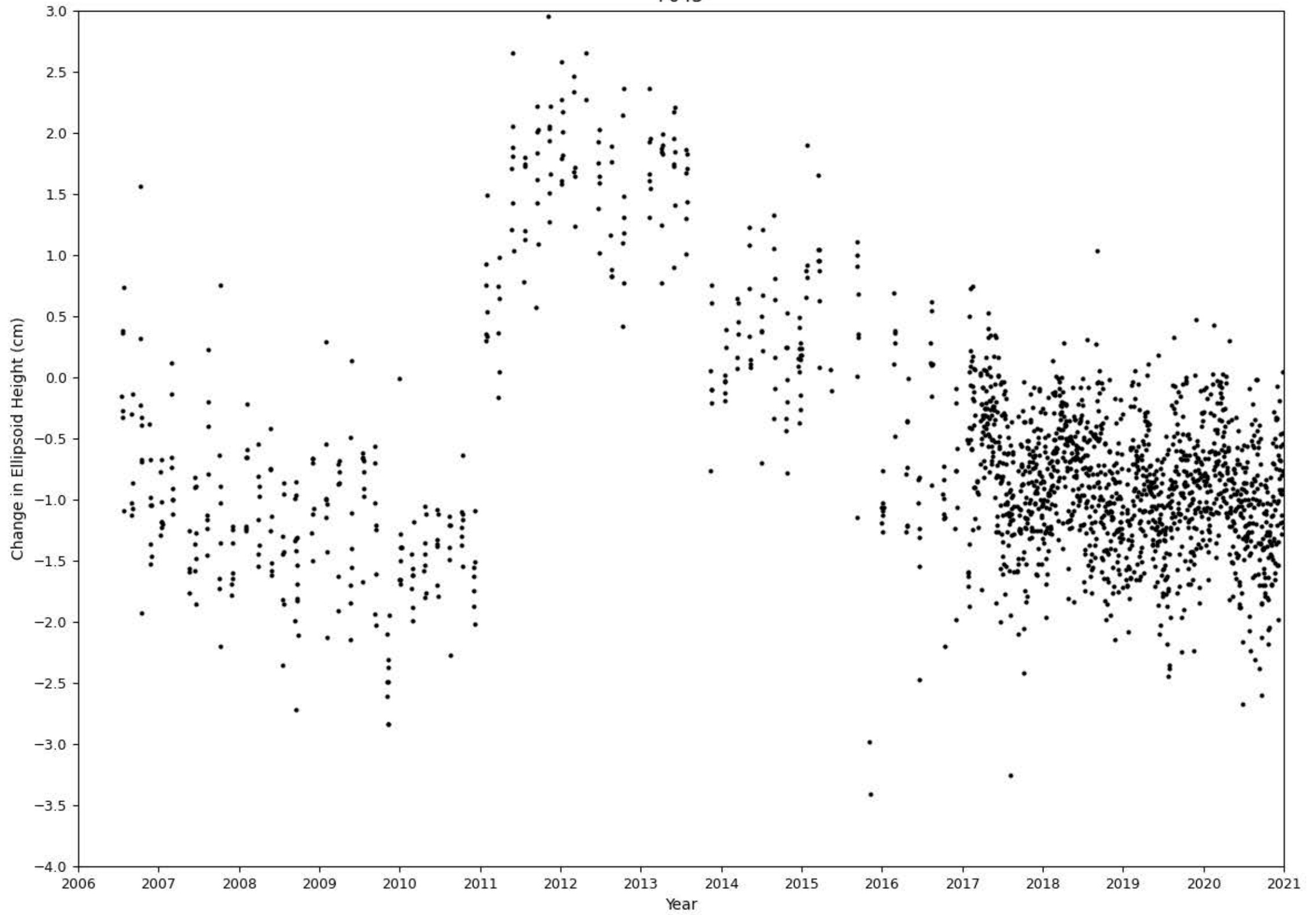
P041



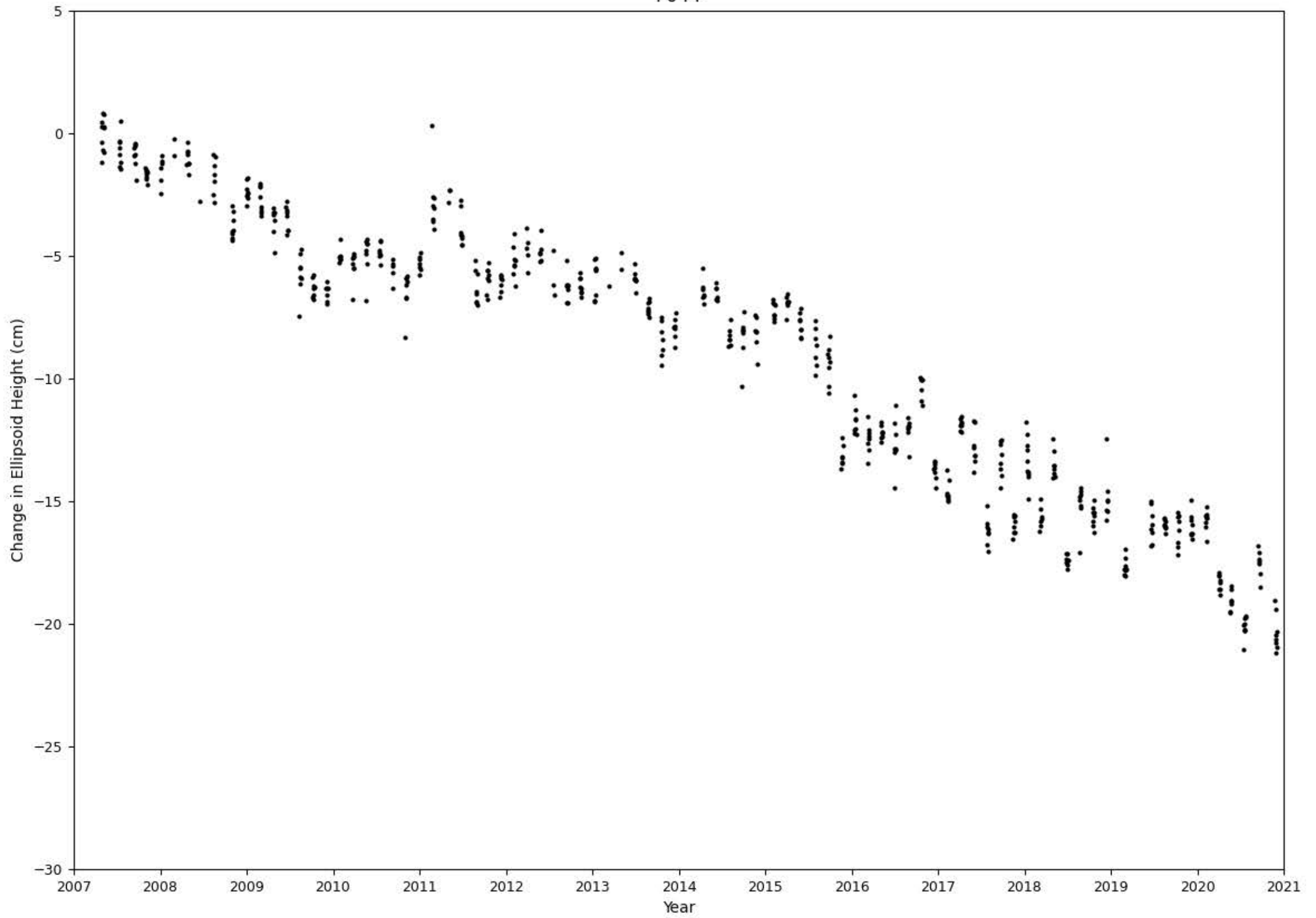
P042



P043

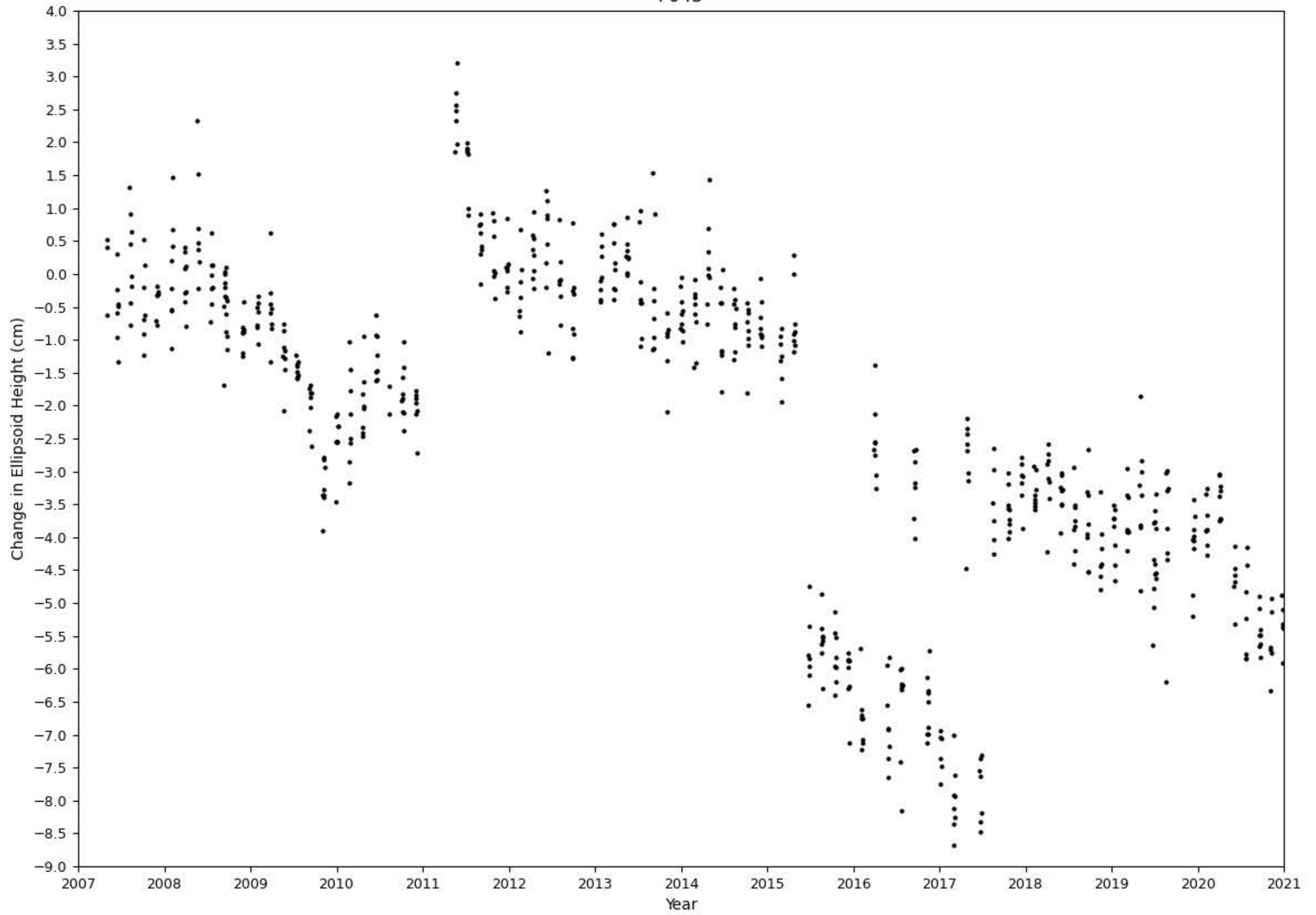


P044

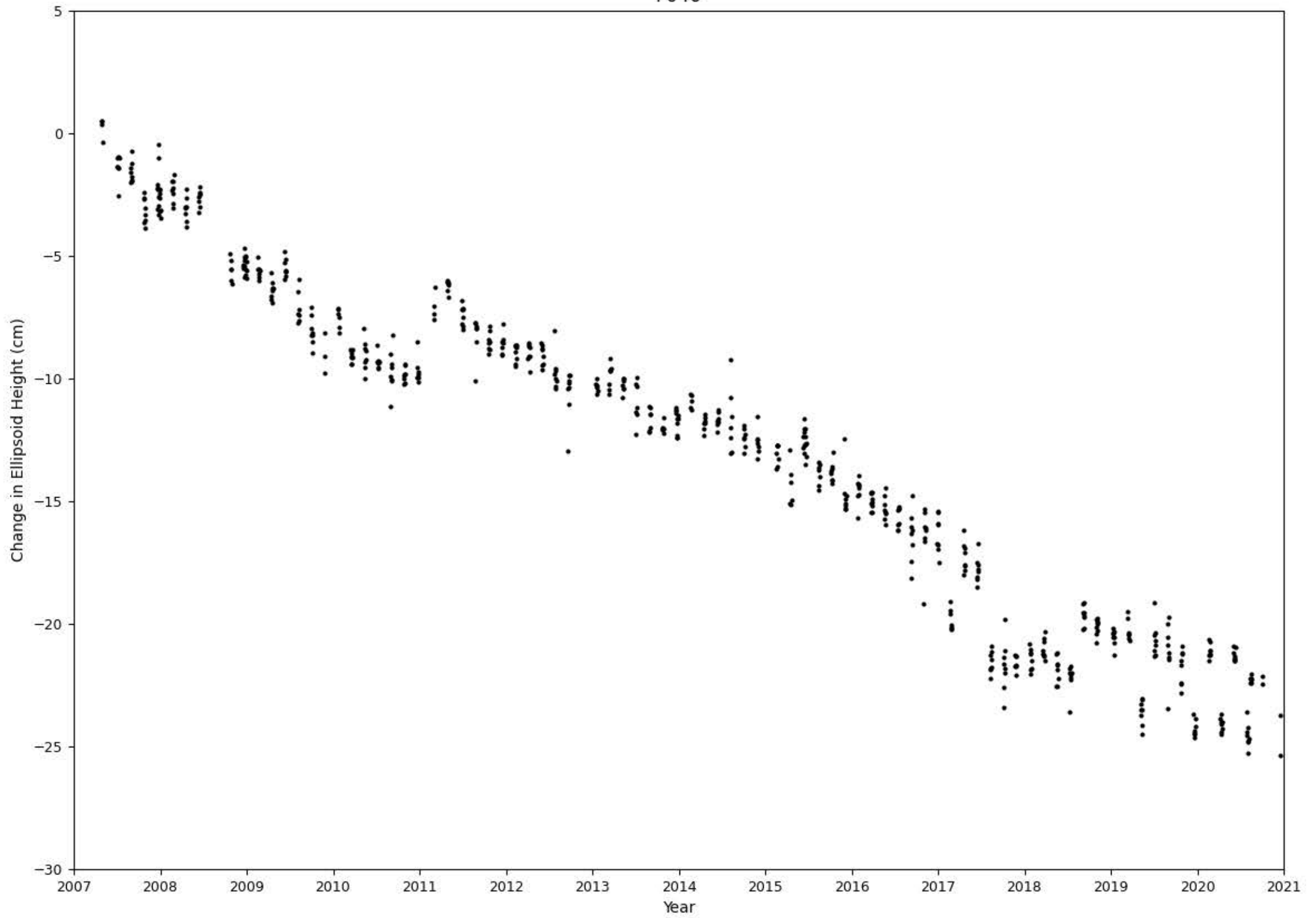




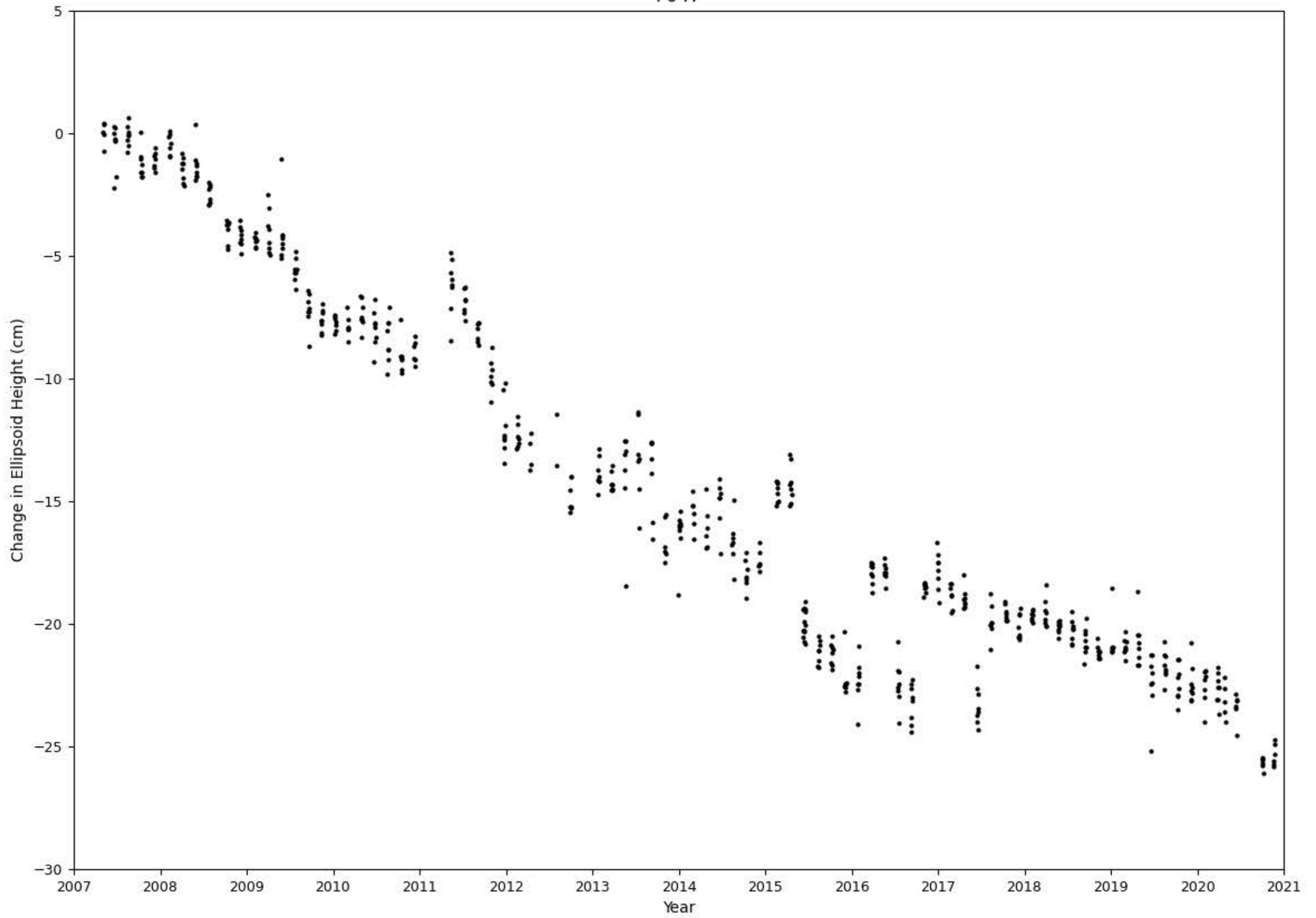
P045



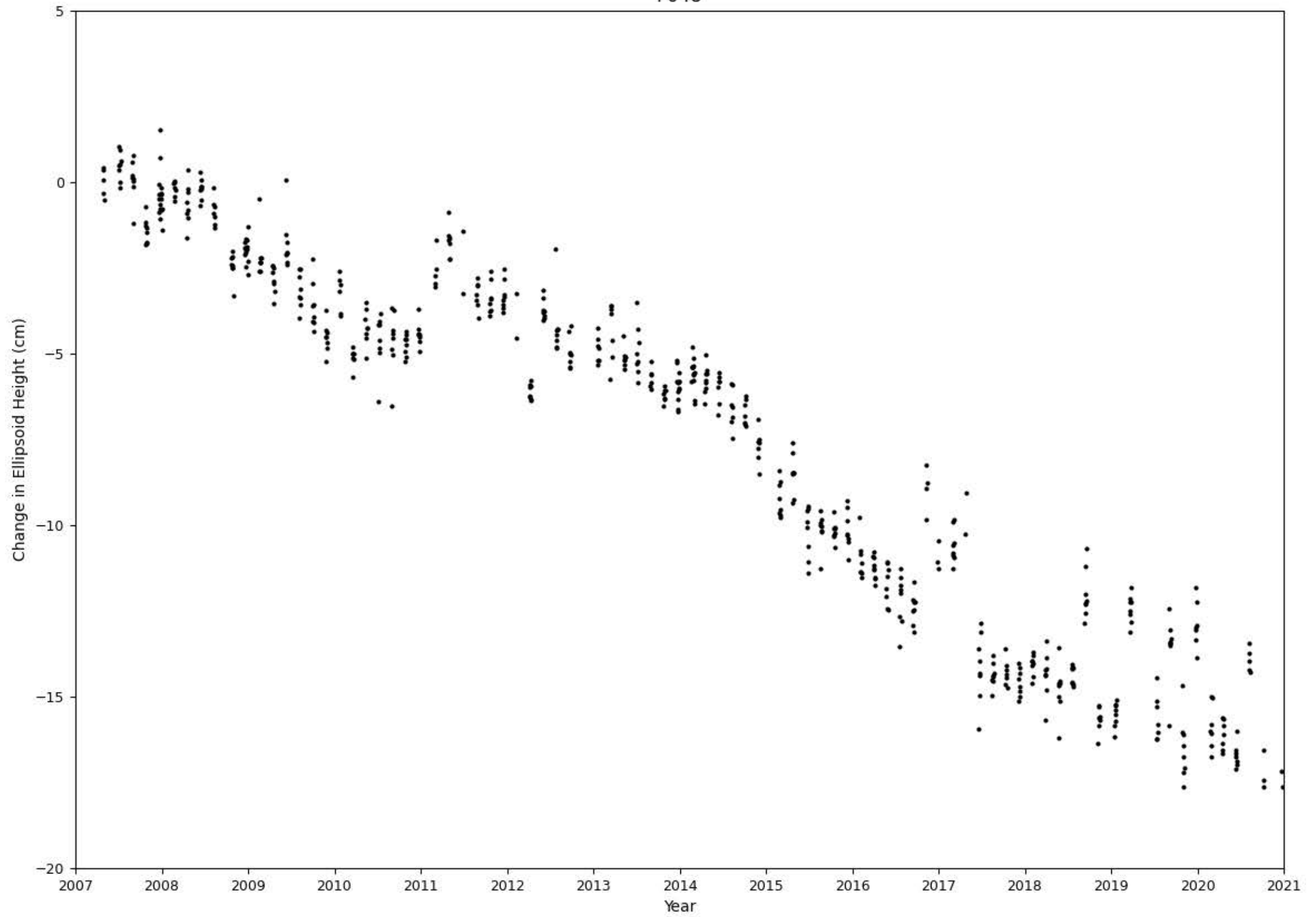
P046



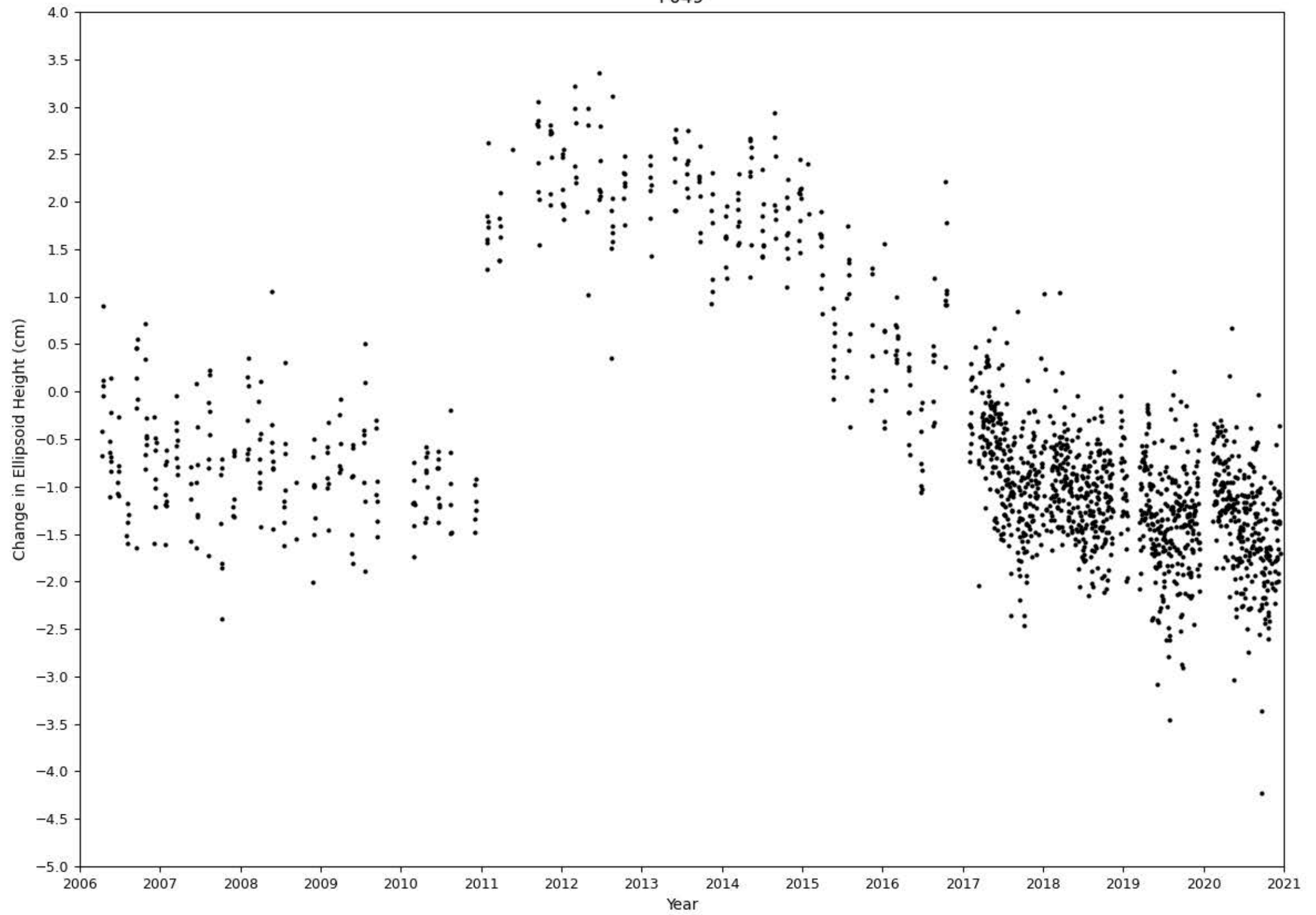
P047



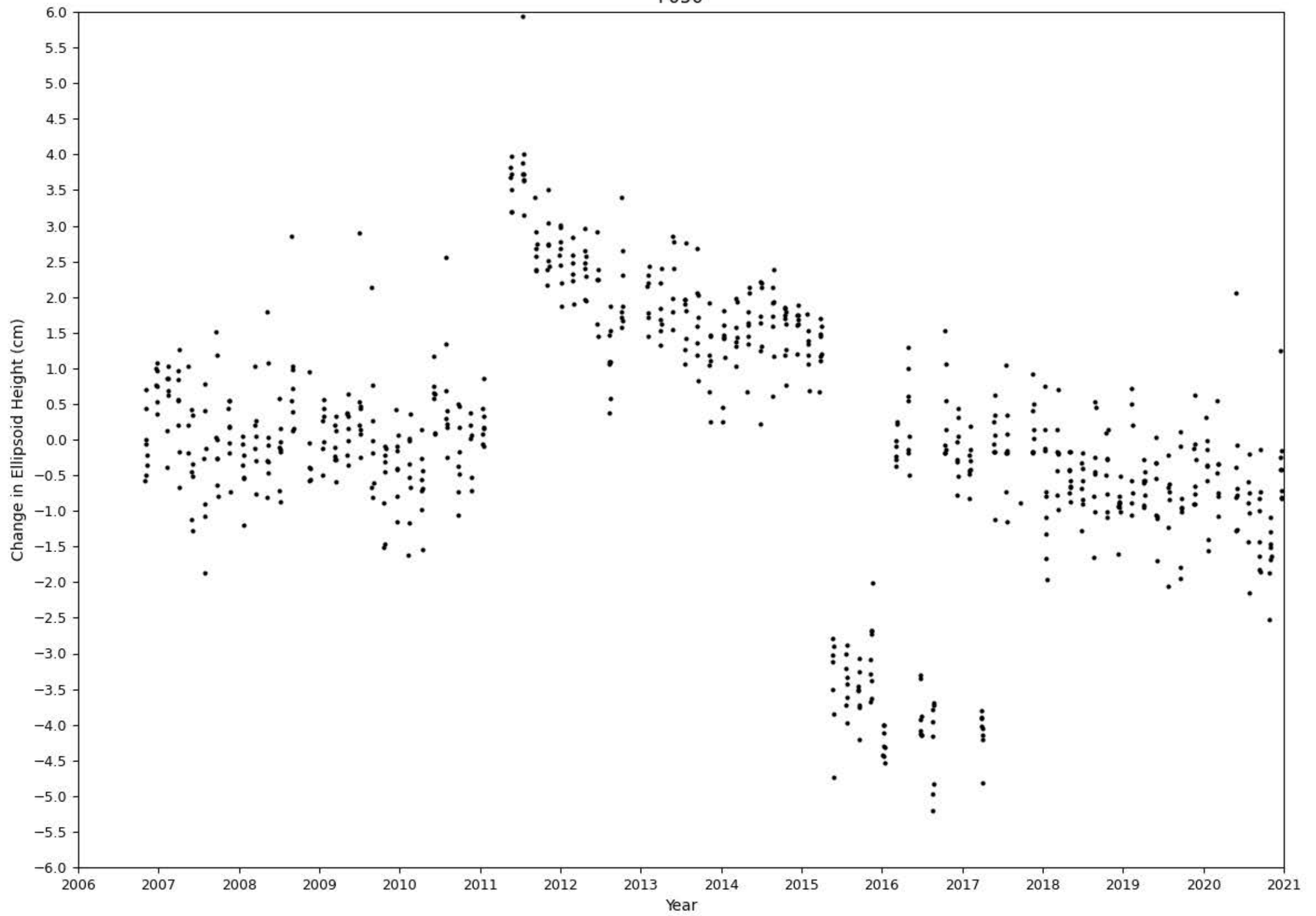
P048



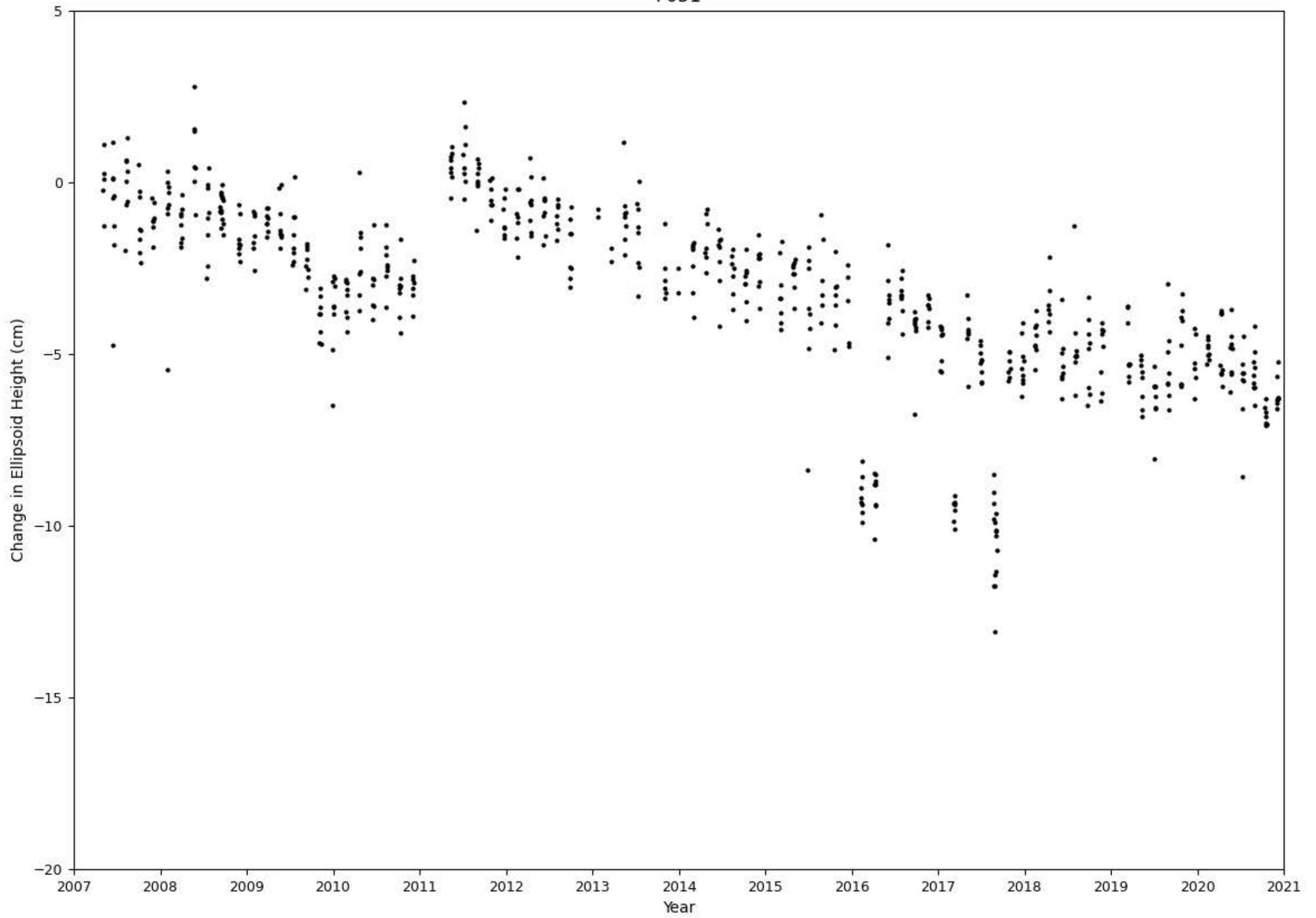
P049



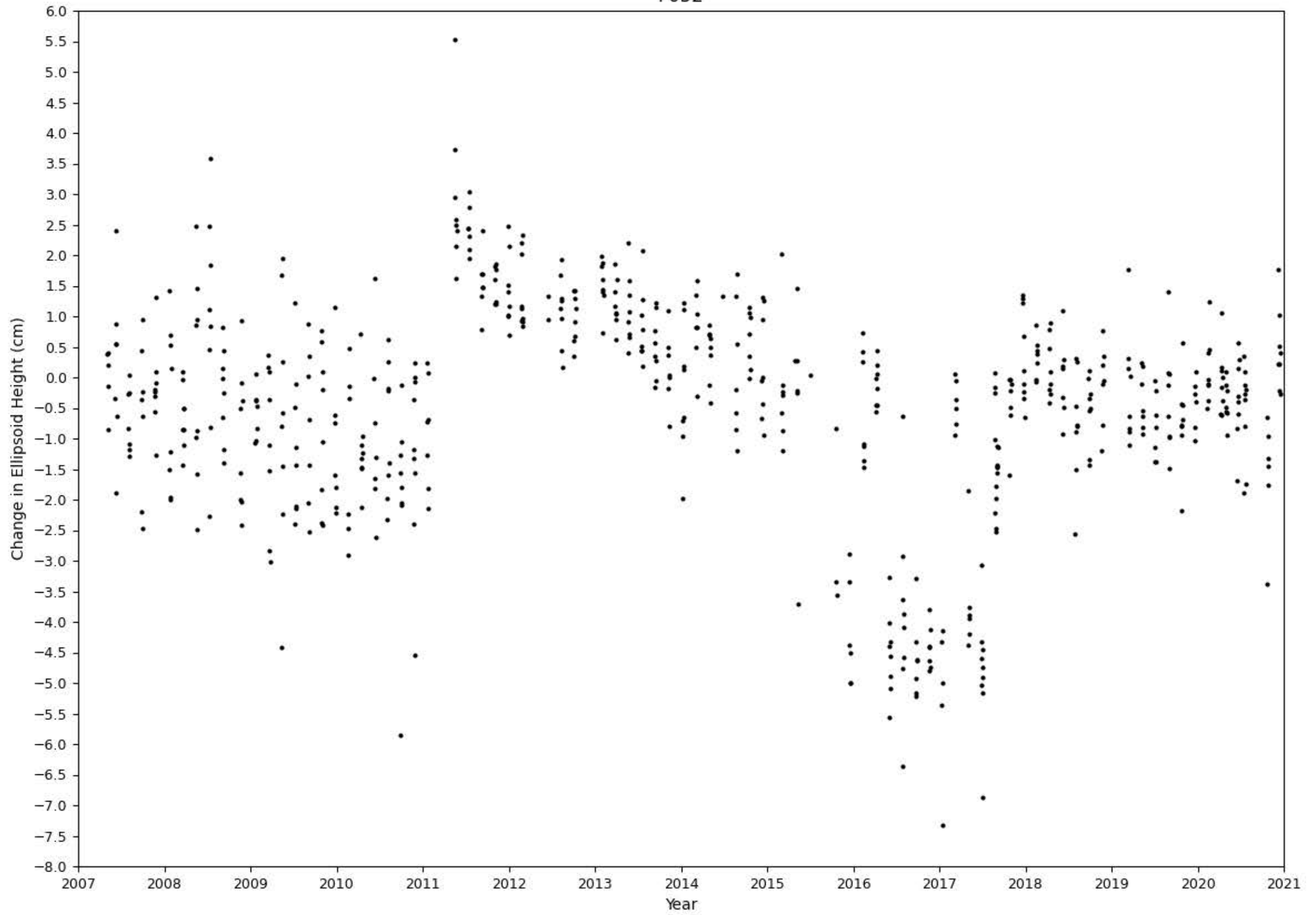
P050



P051

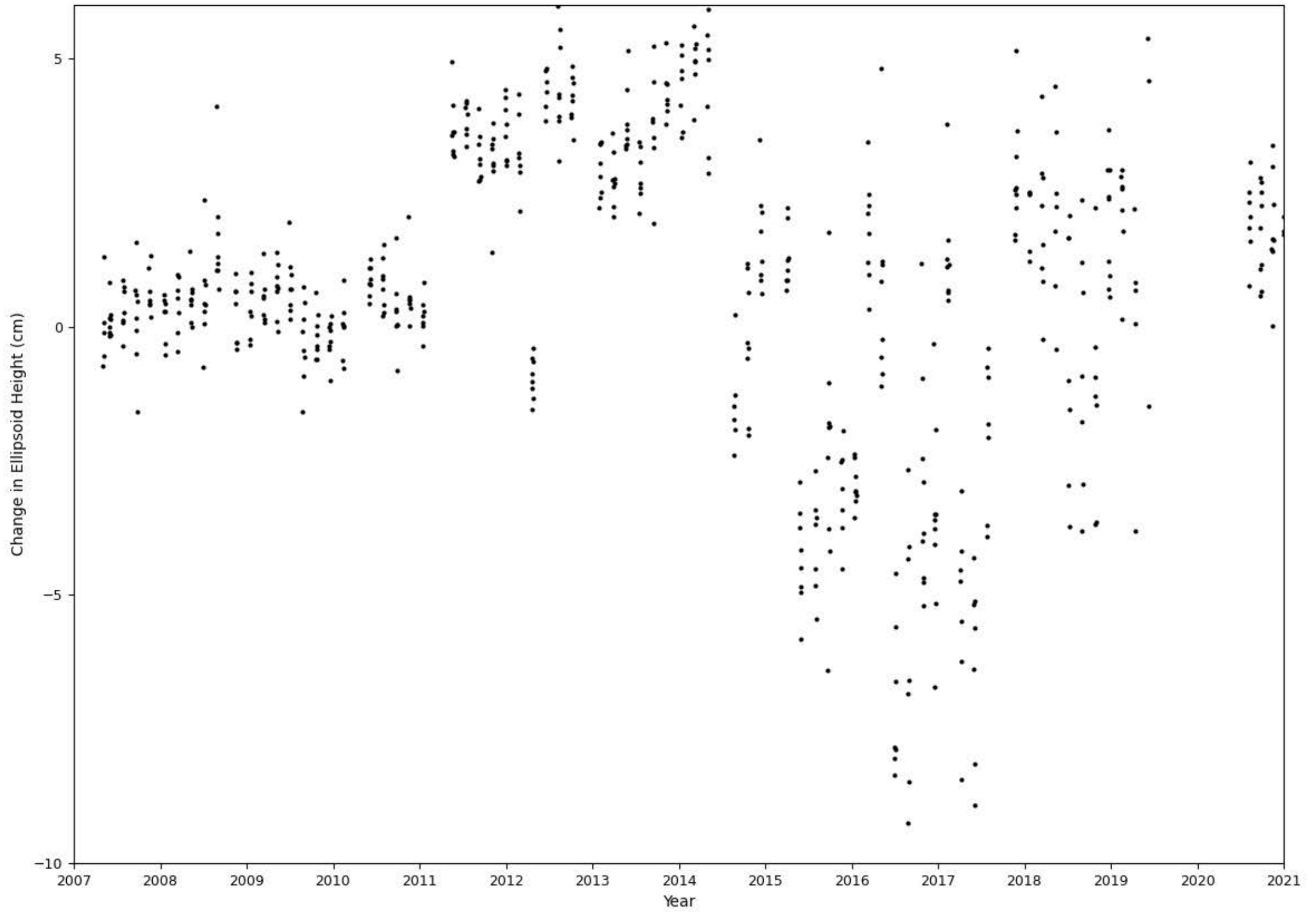


P052

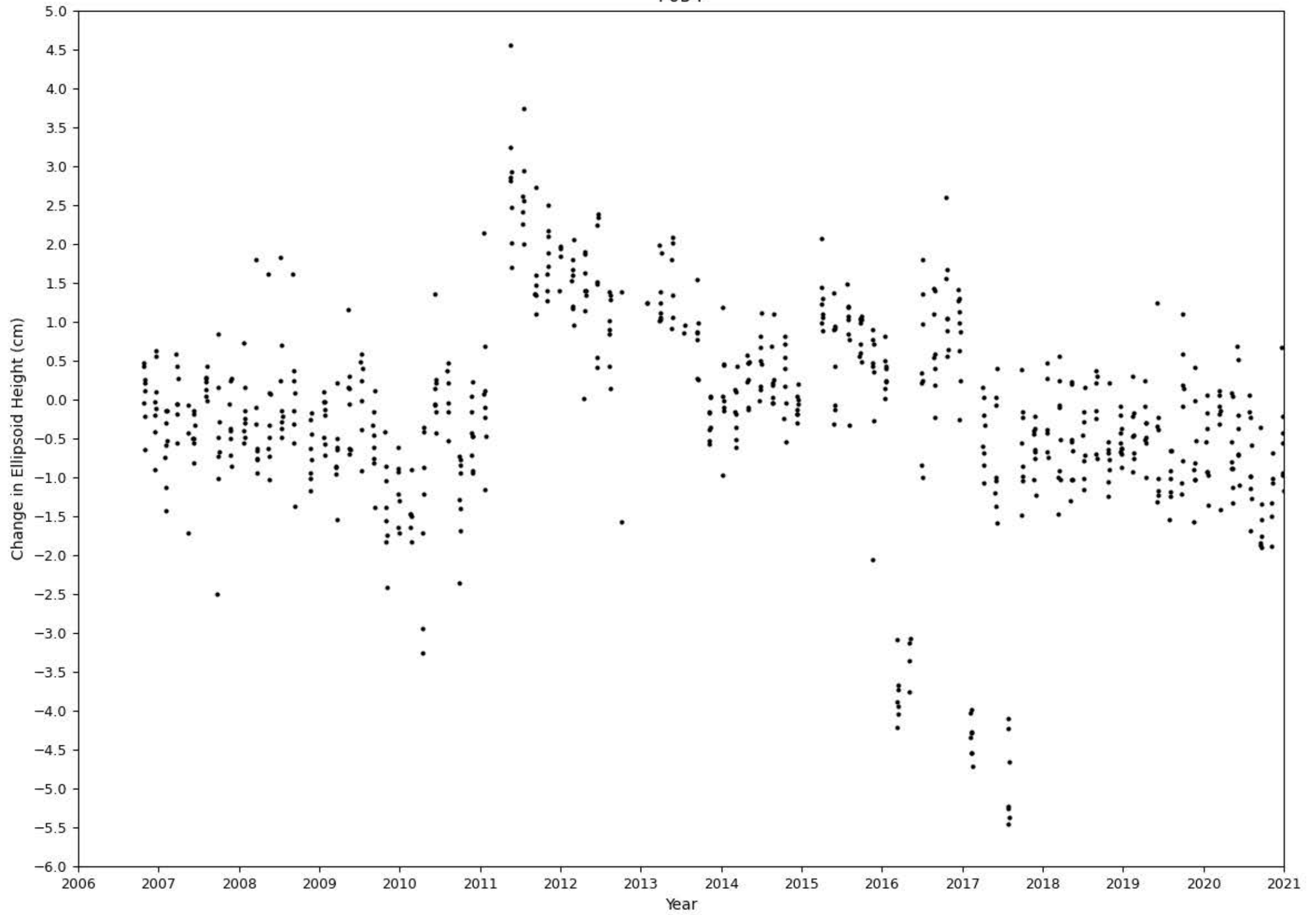




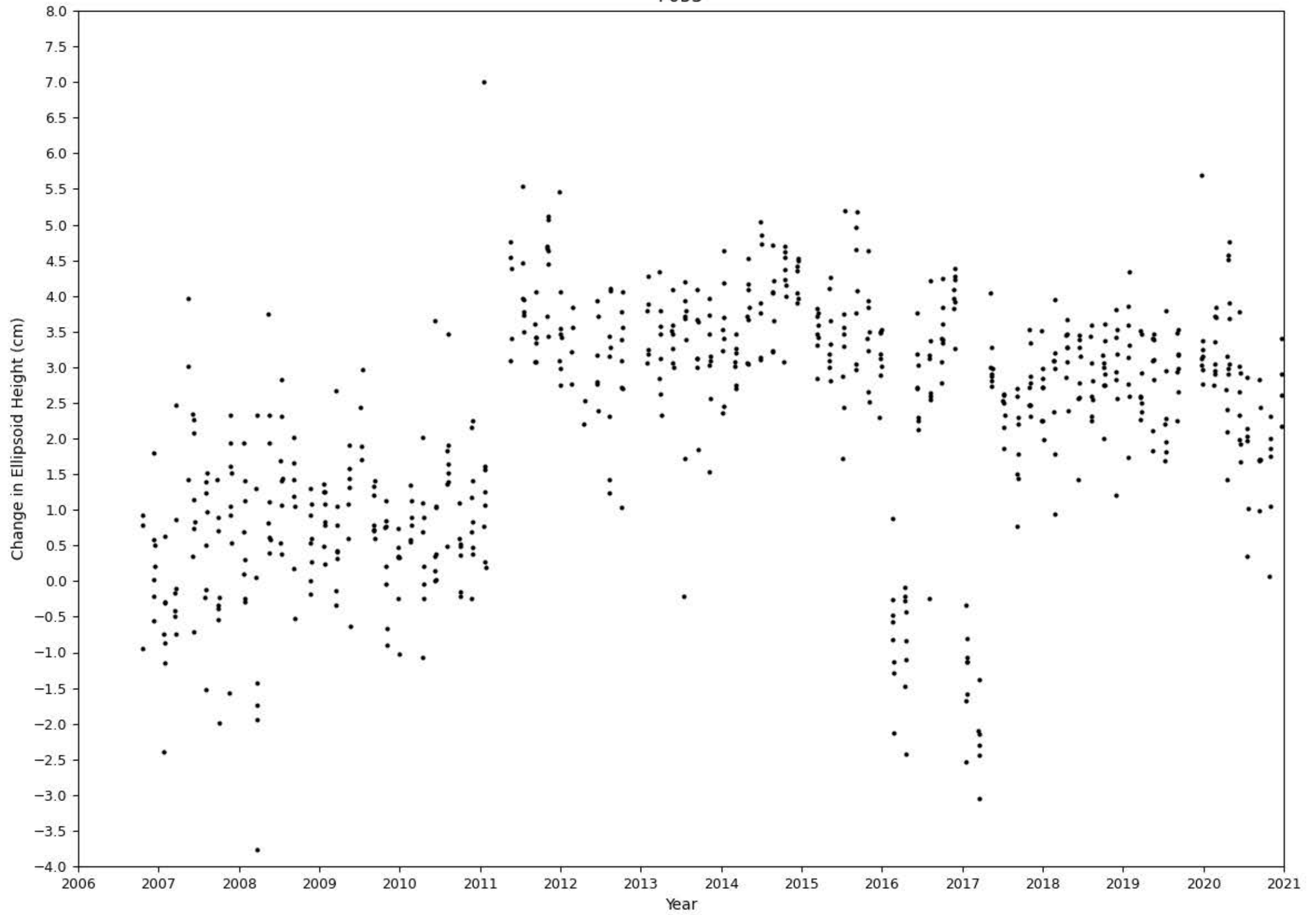
P053



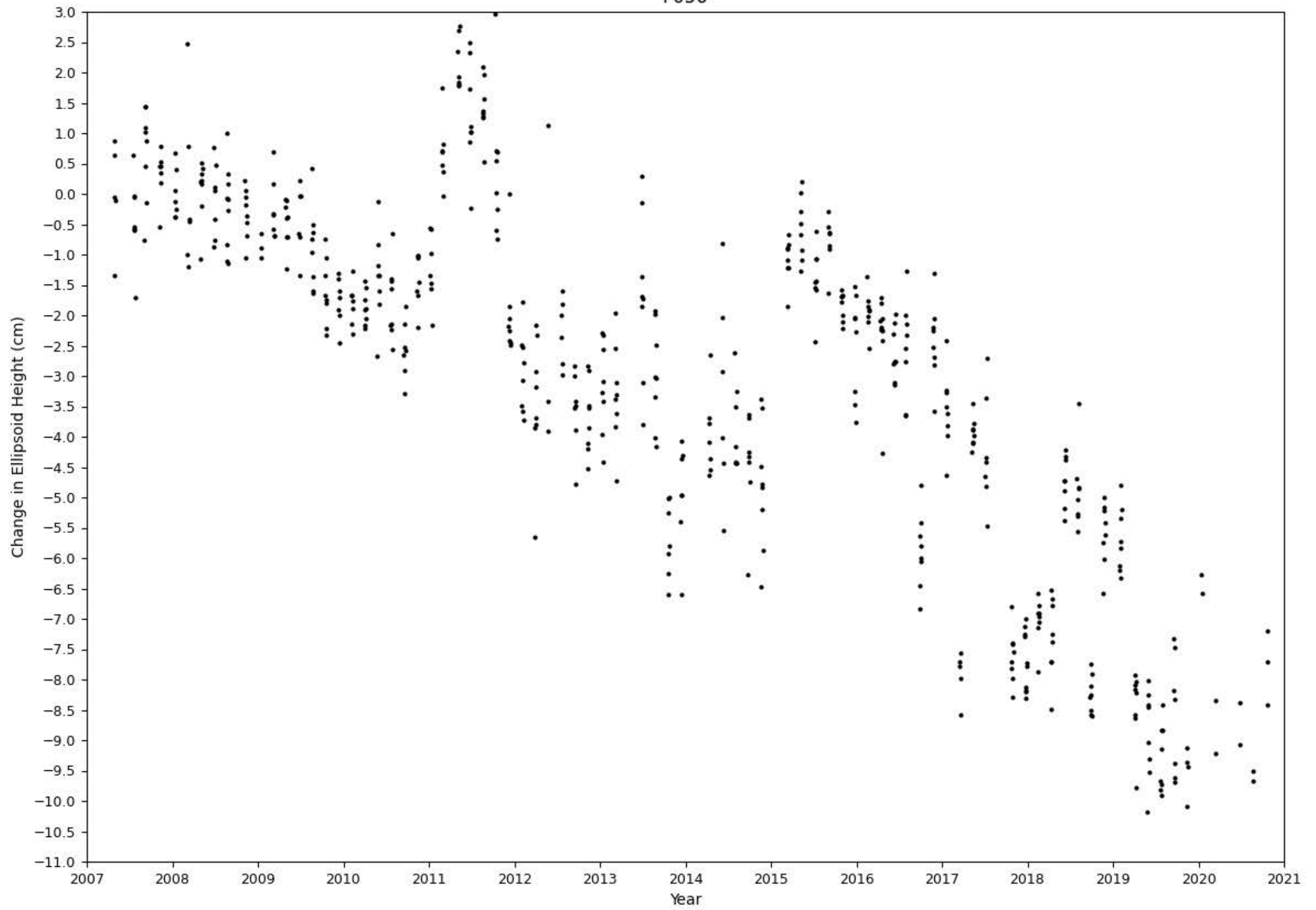
P054



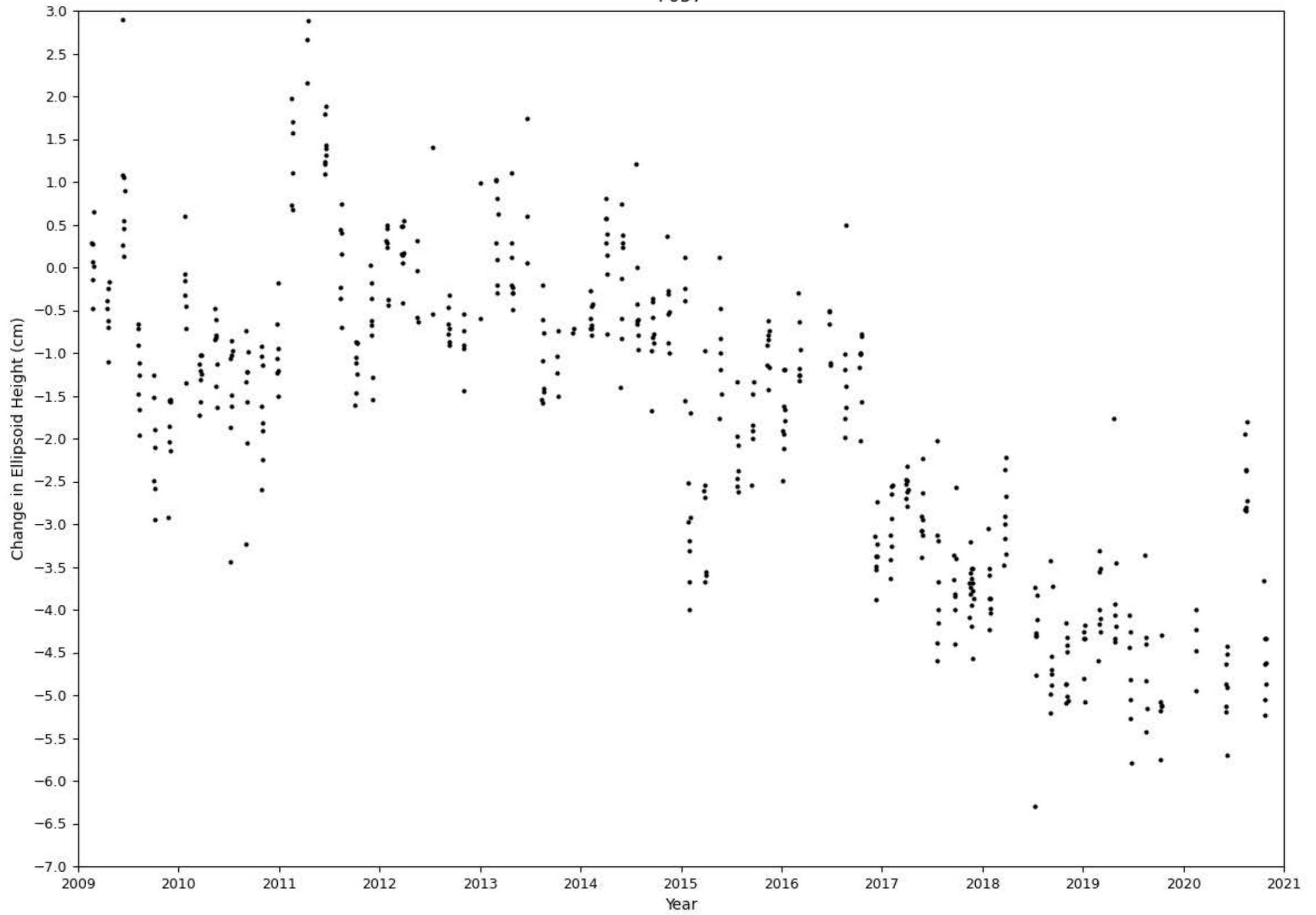
P055



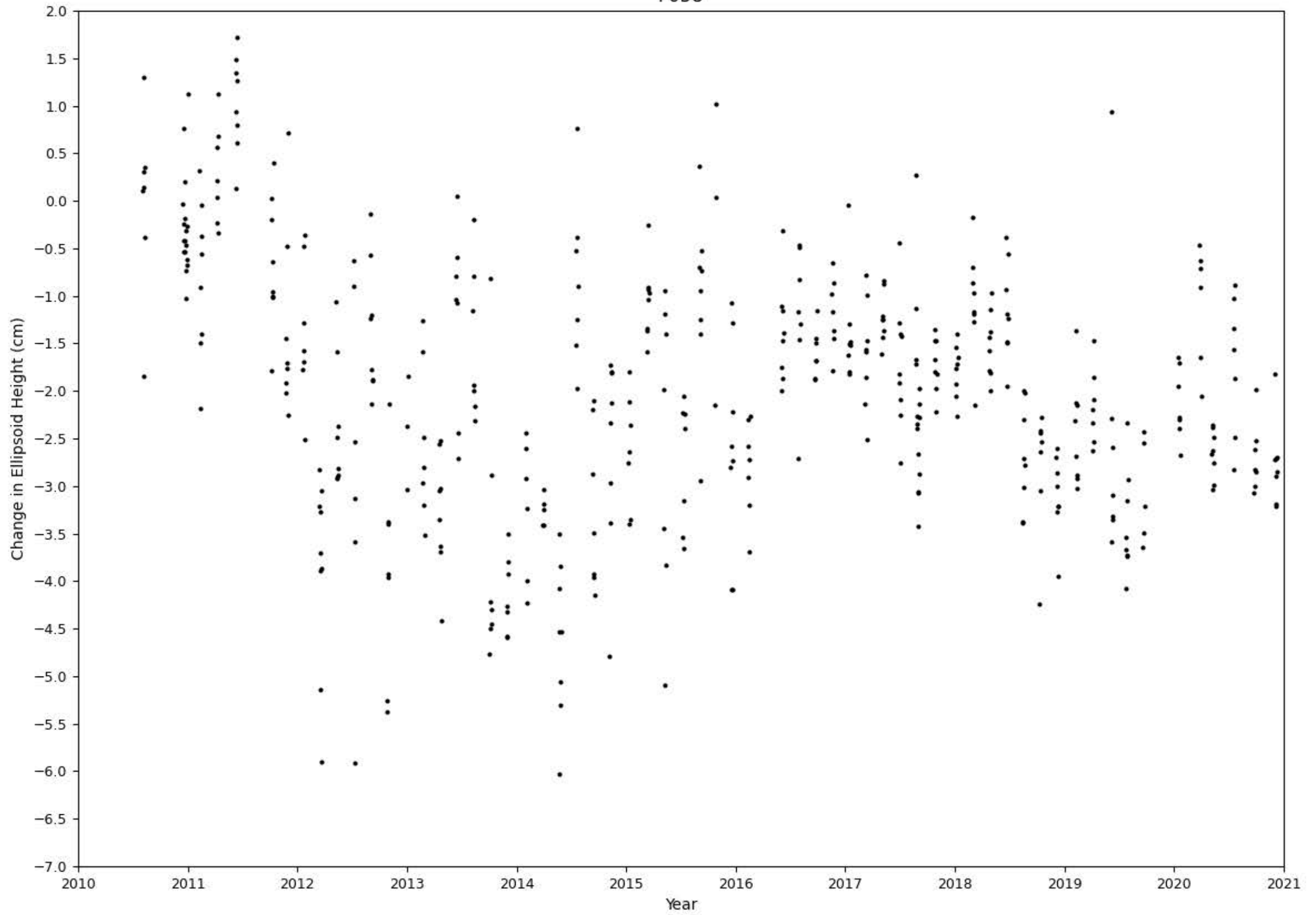
P056



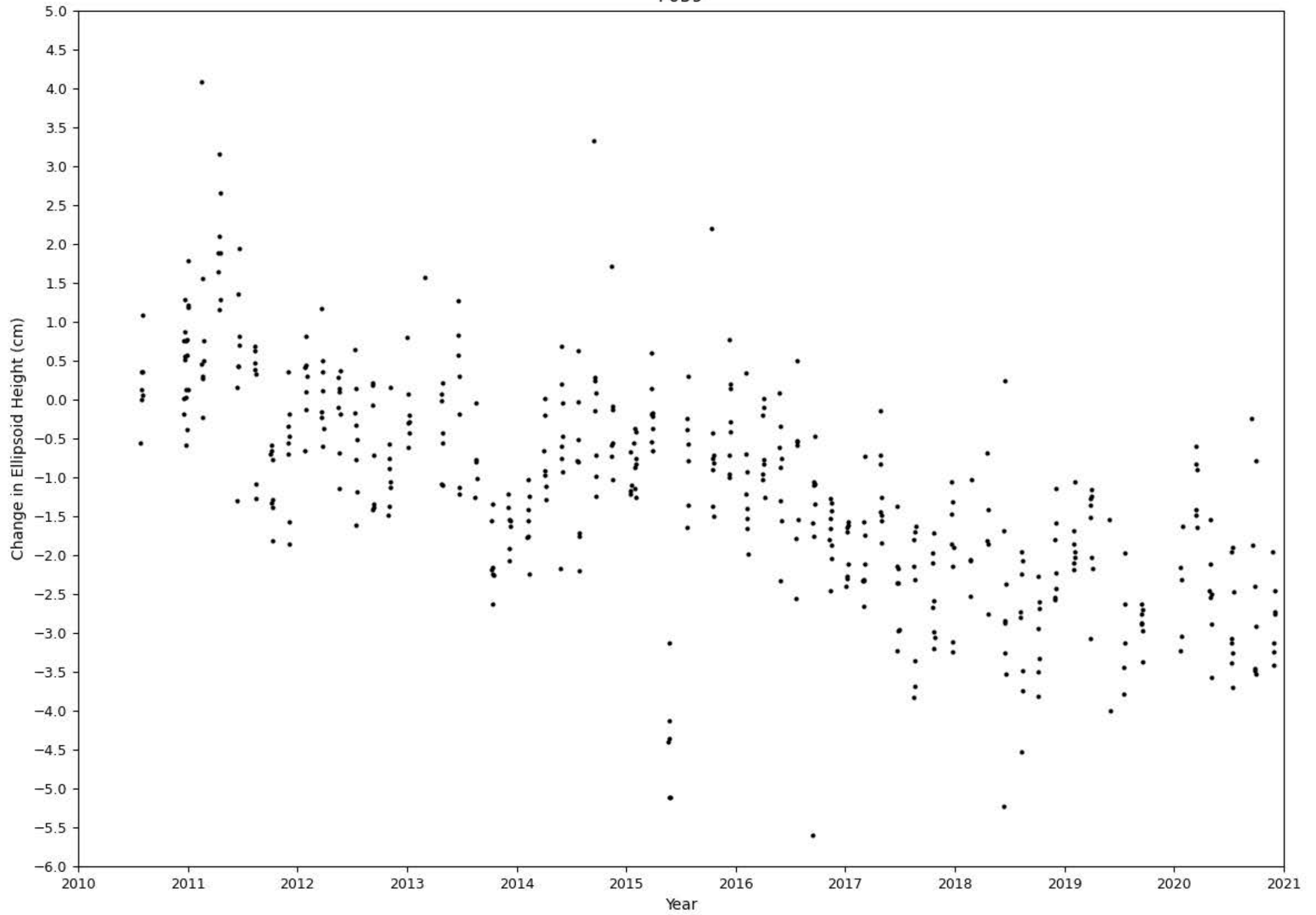
P057



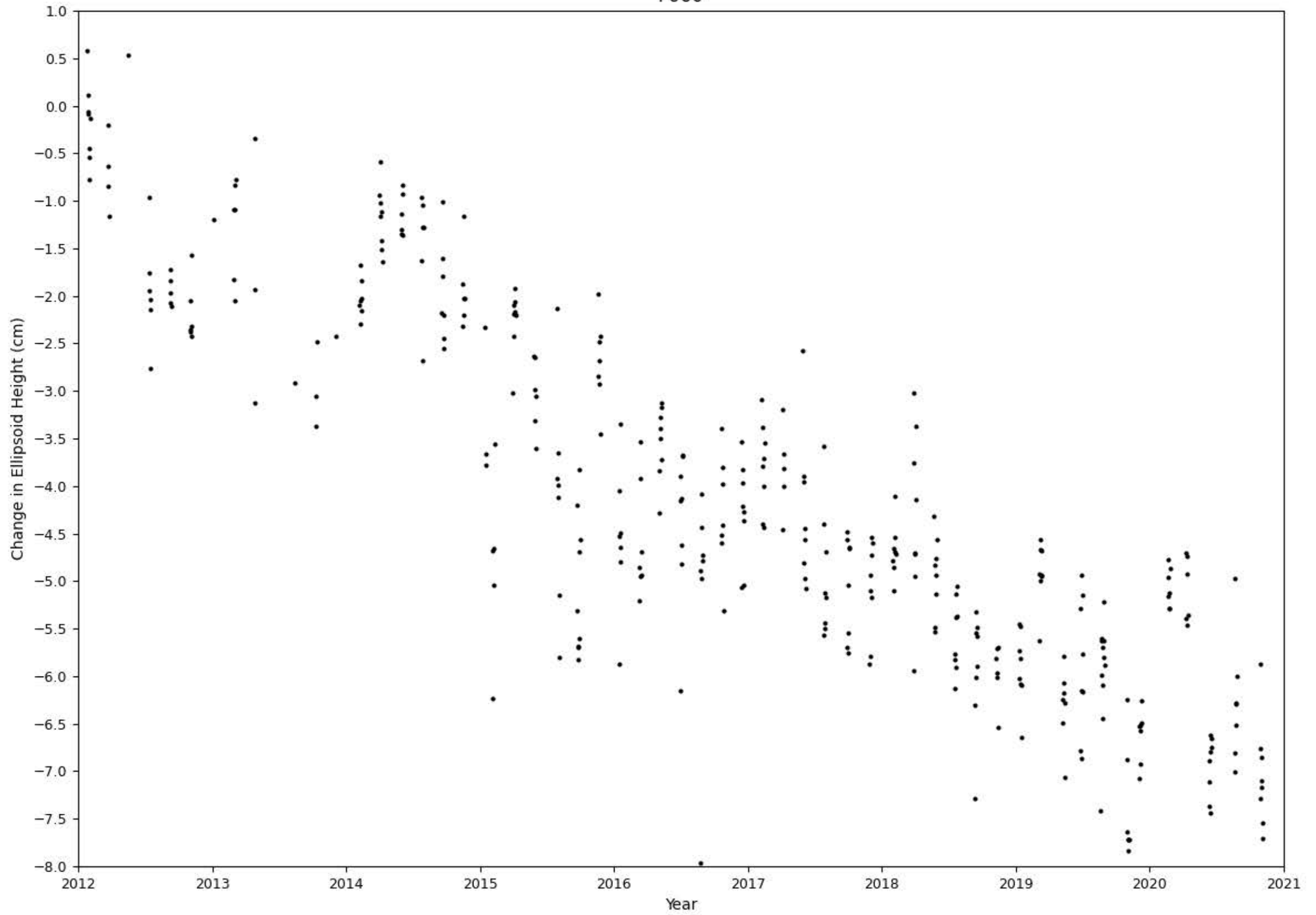
P058



P059

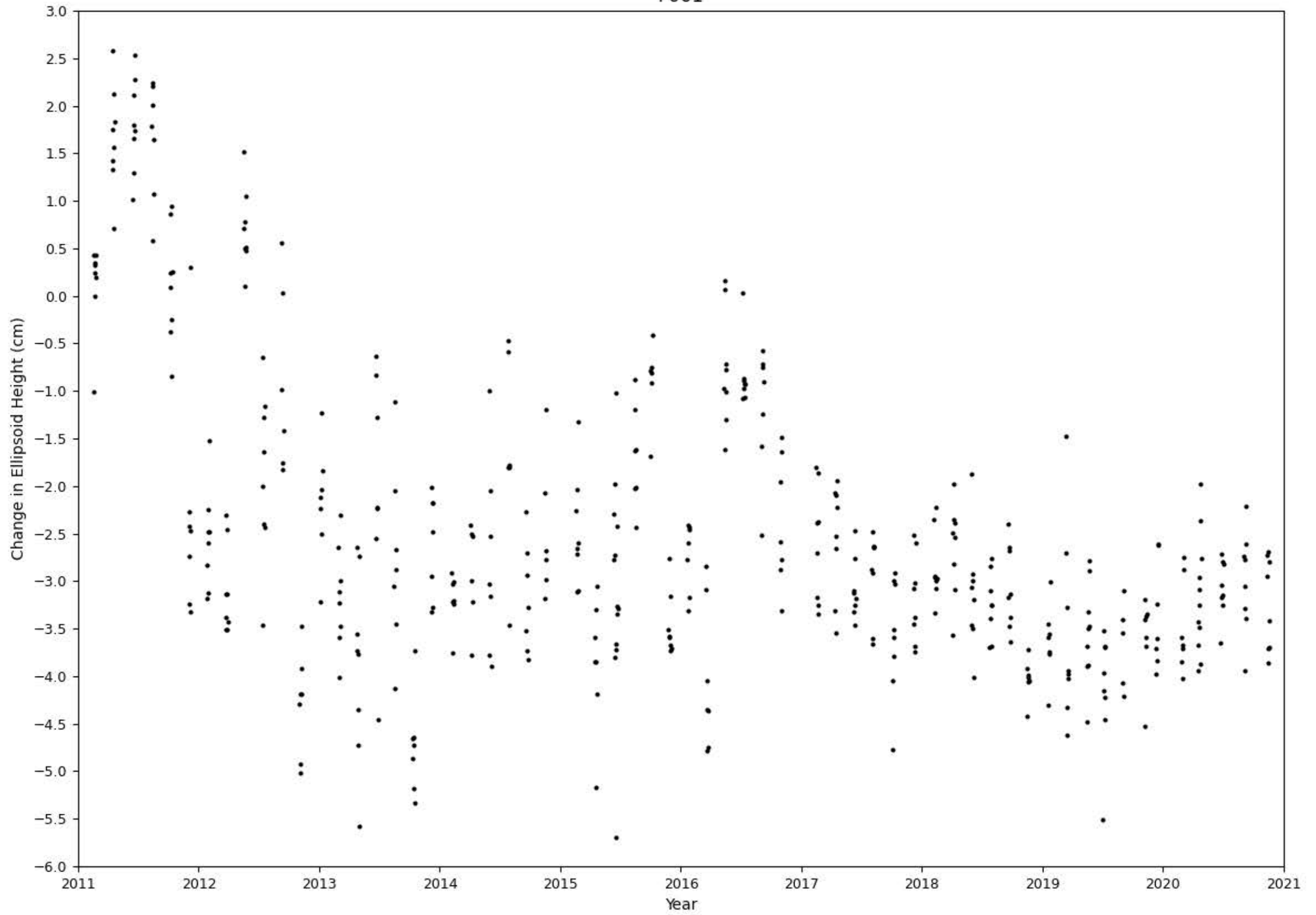


P060

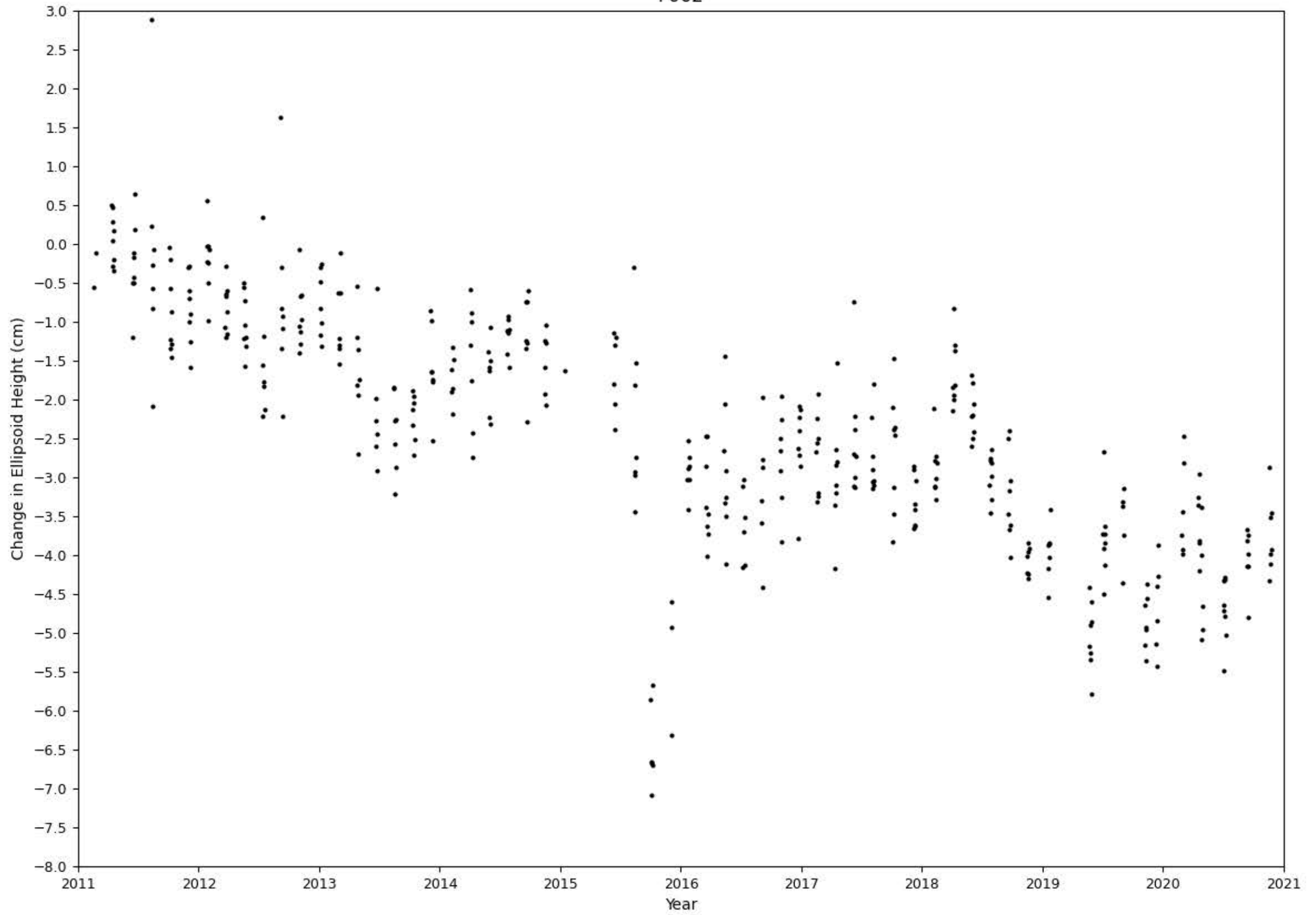




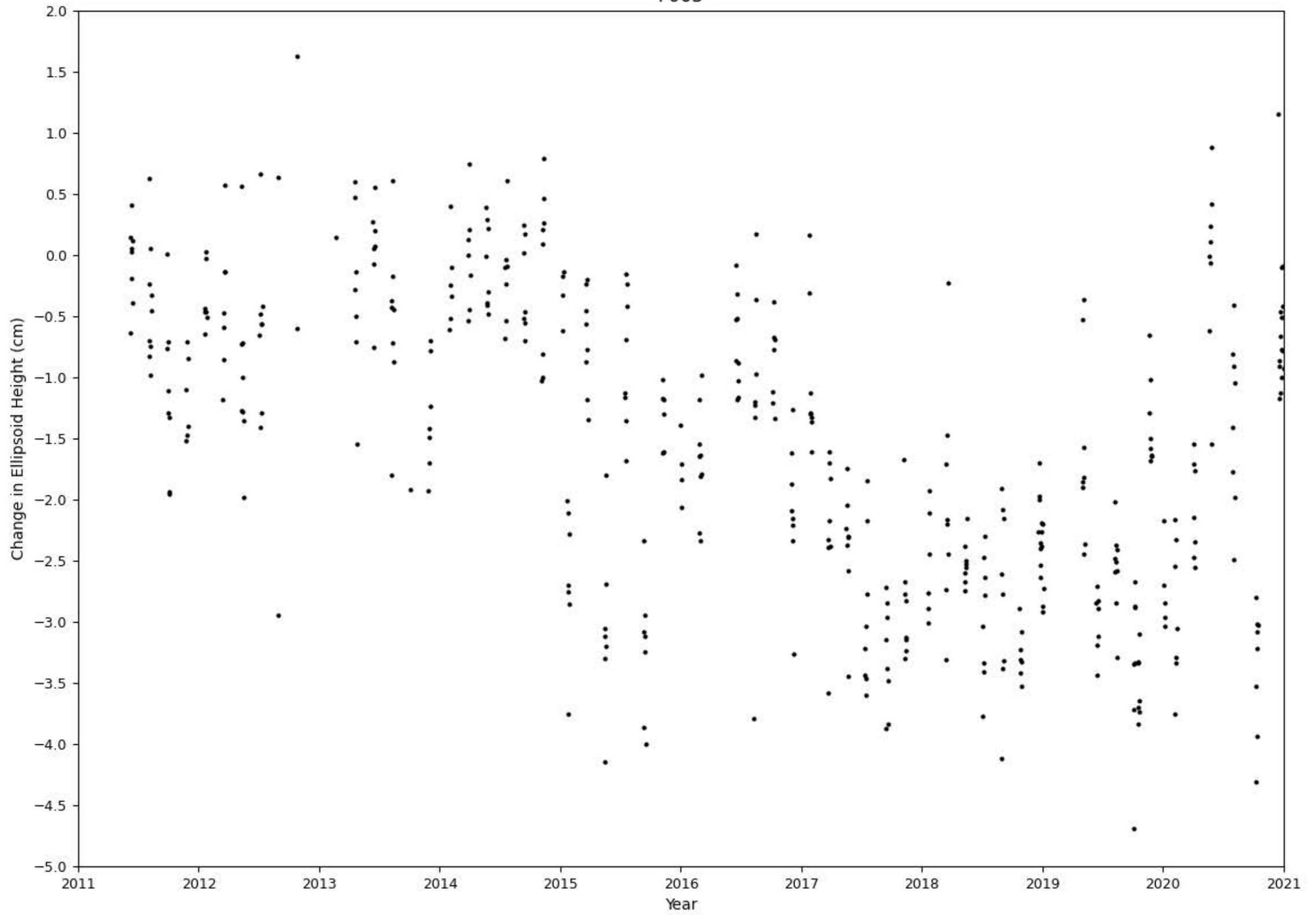
P061



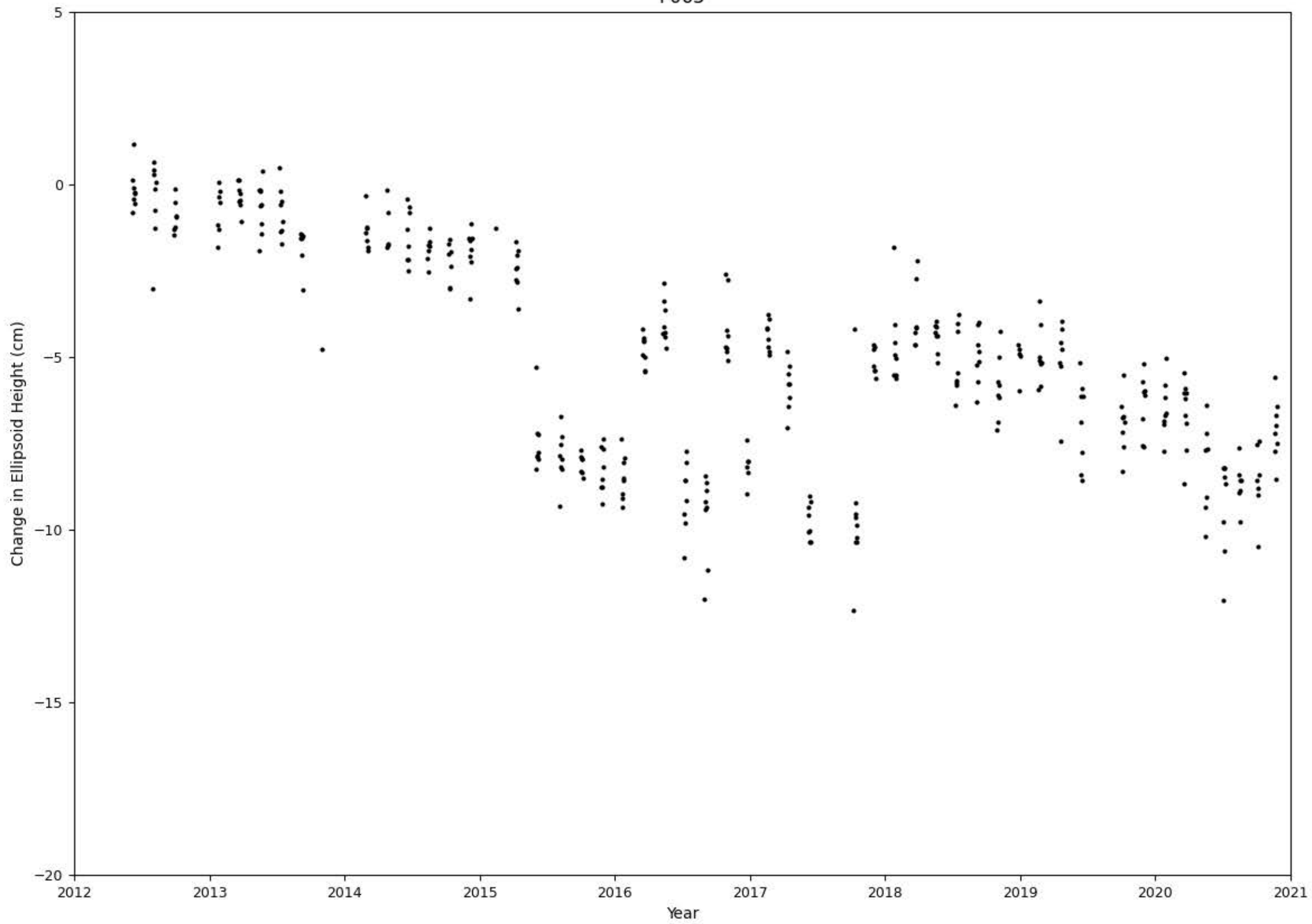
P062



P063

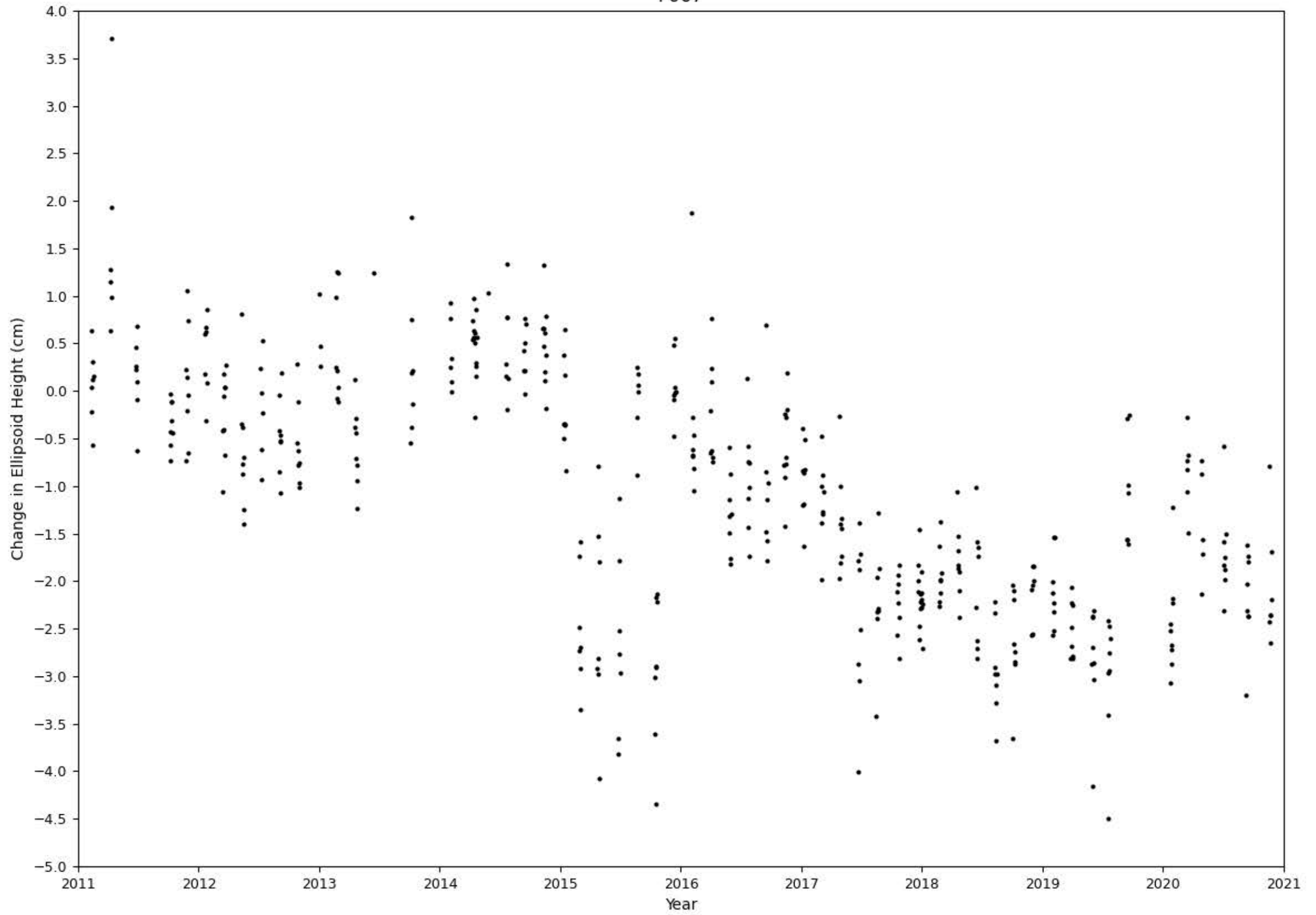


P065

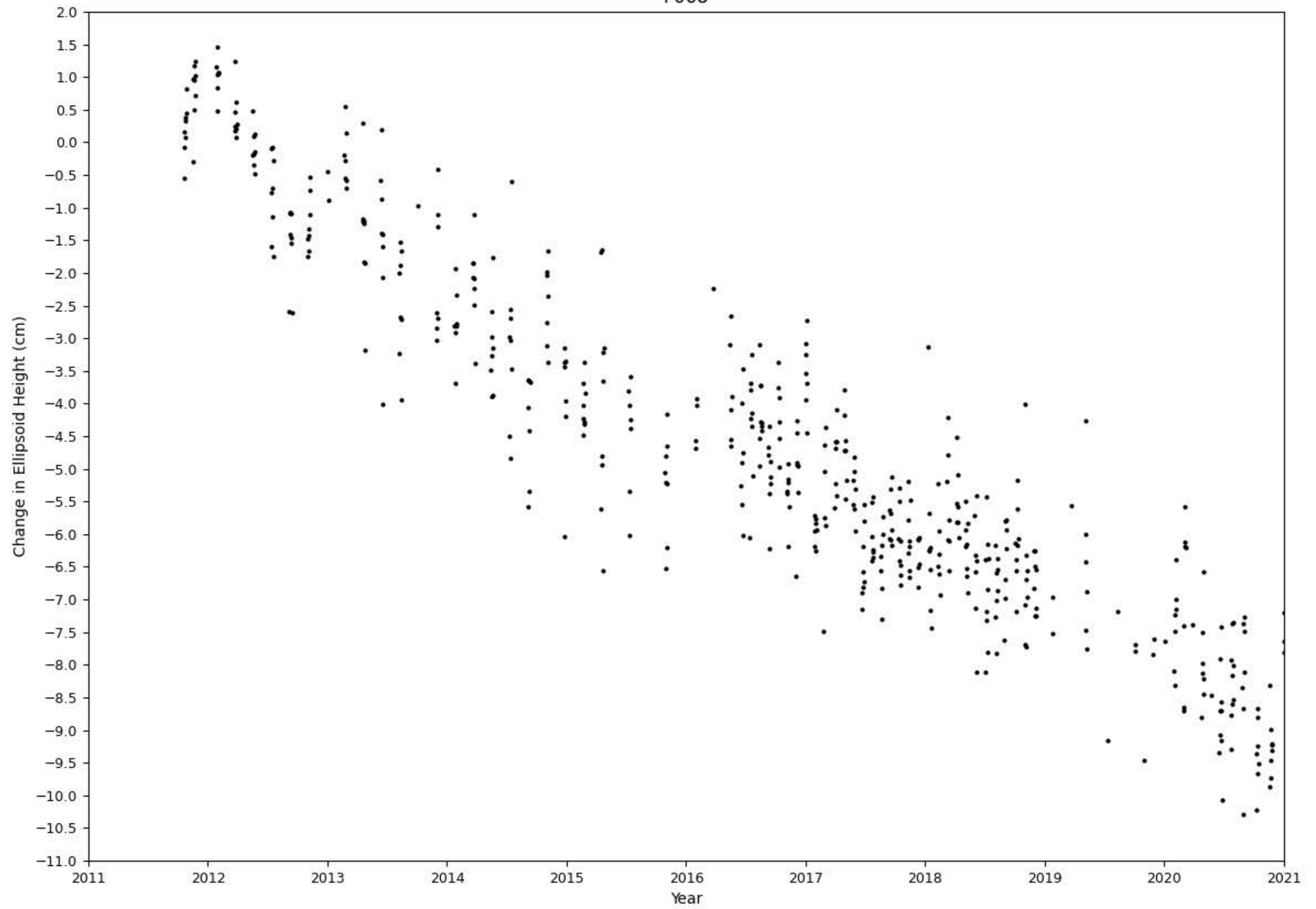




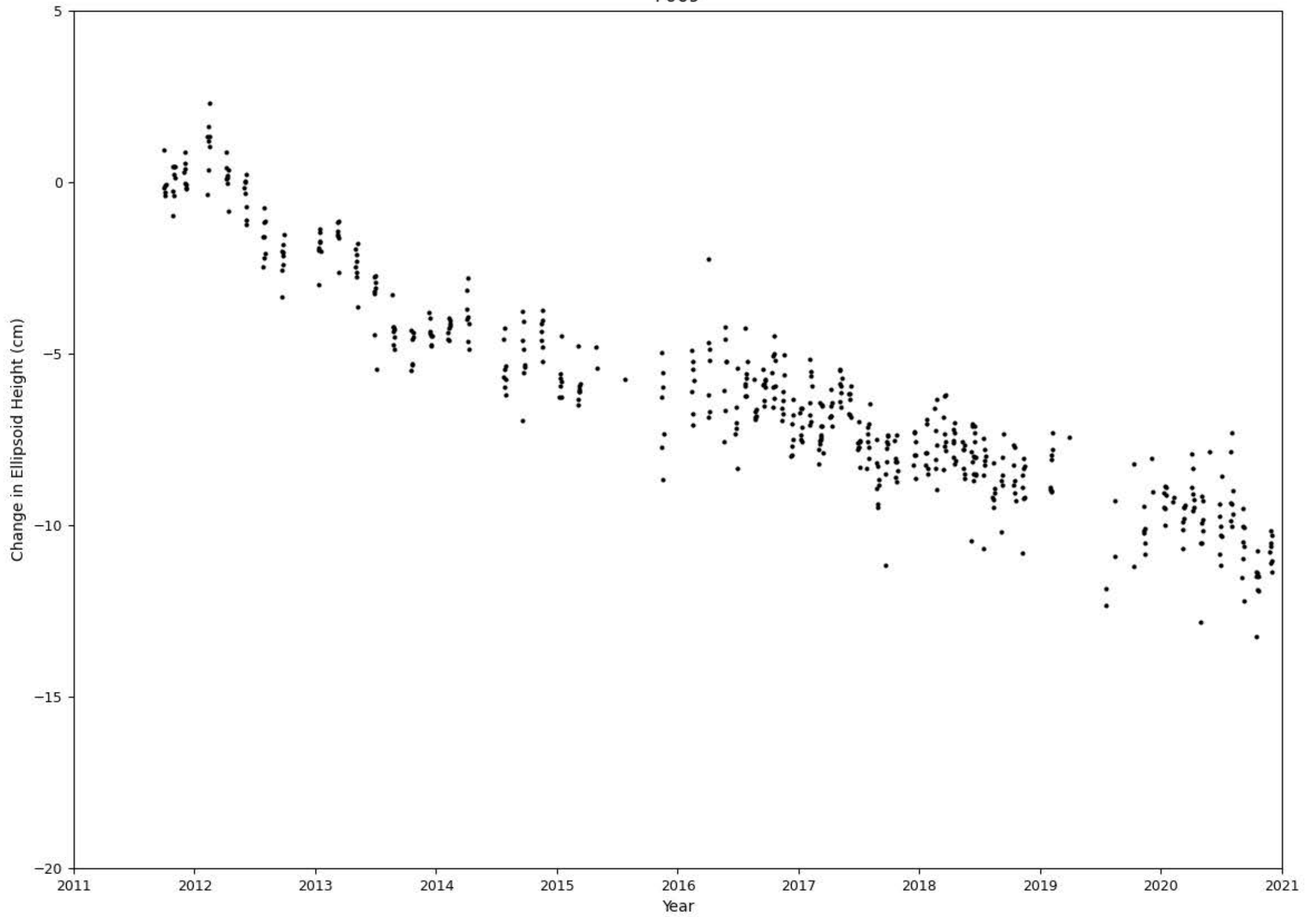
P067



P068

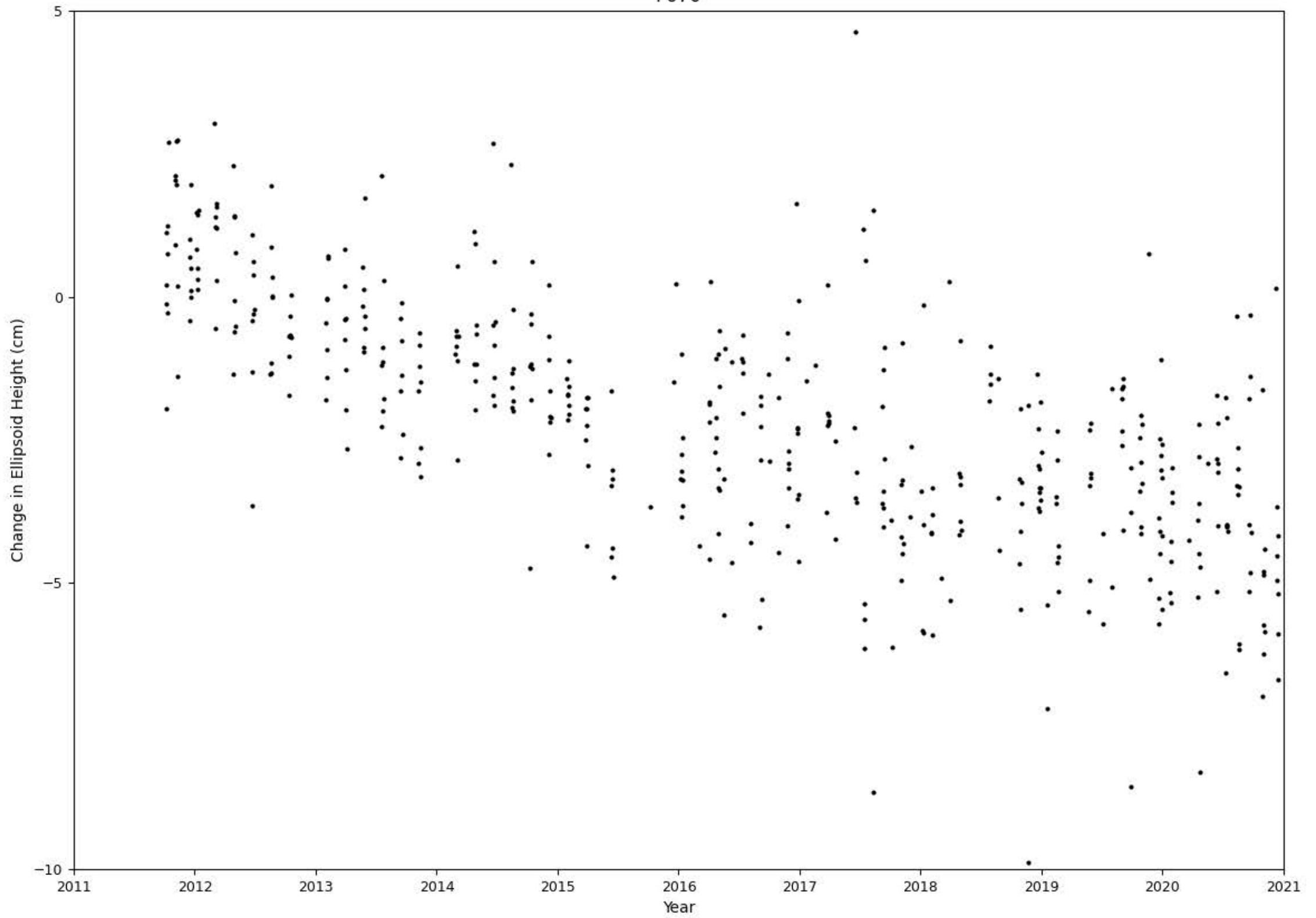


P069

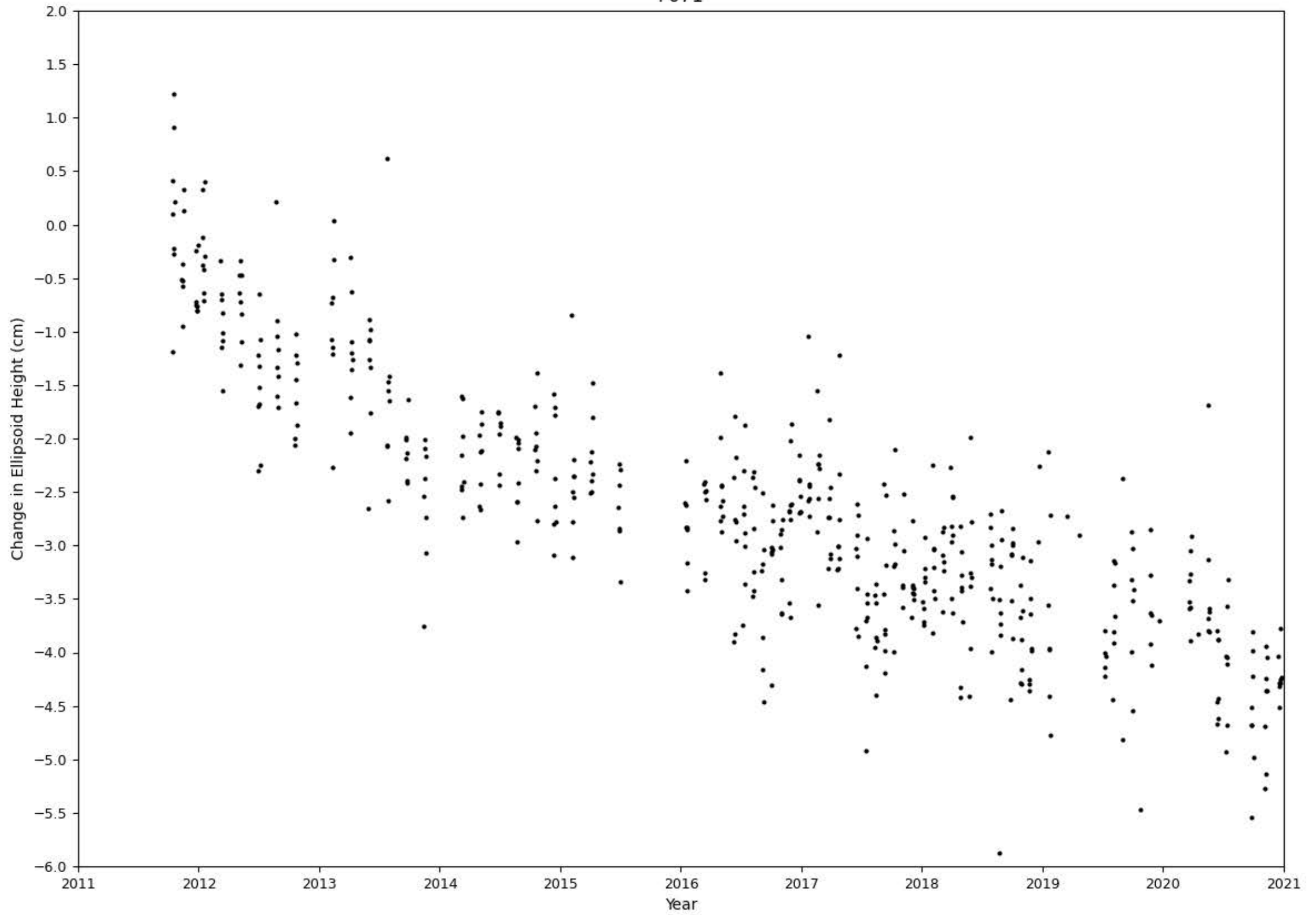




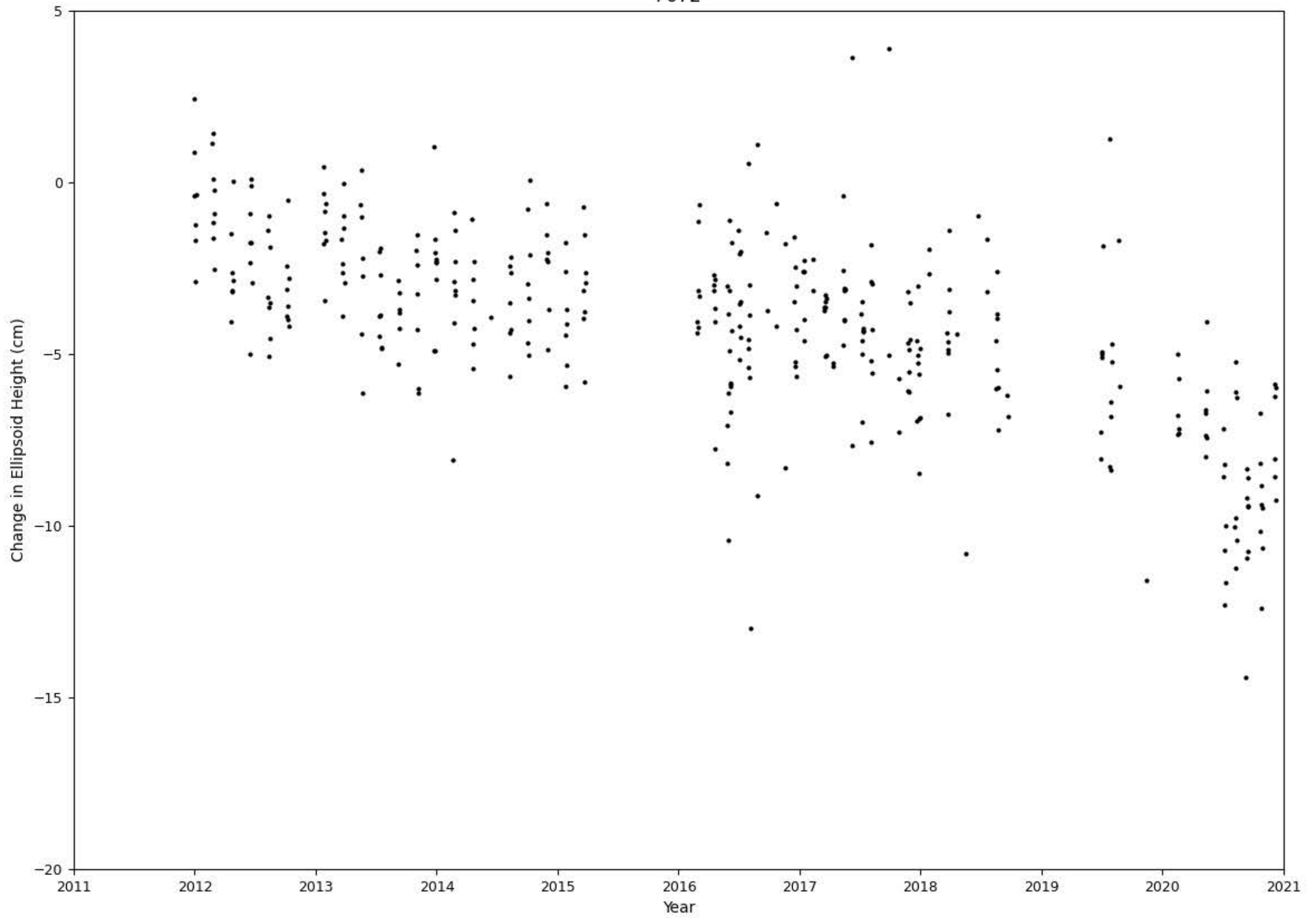
P070



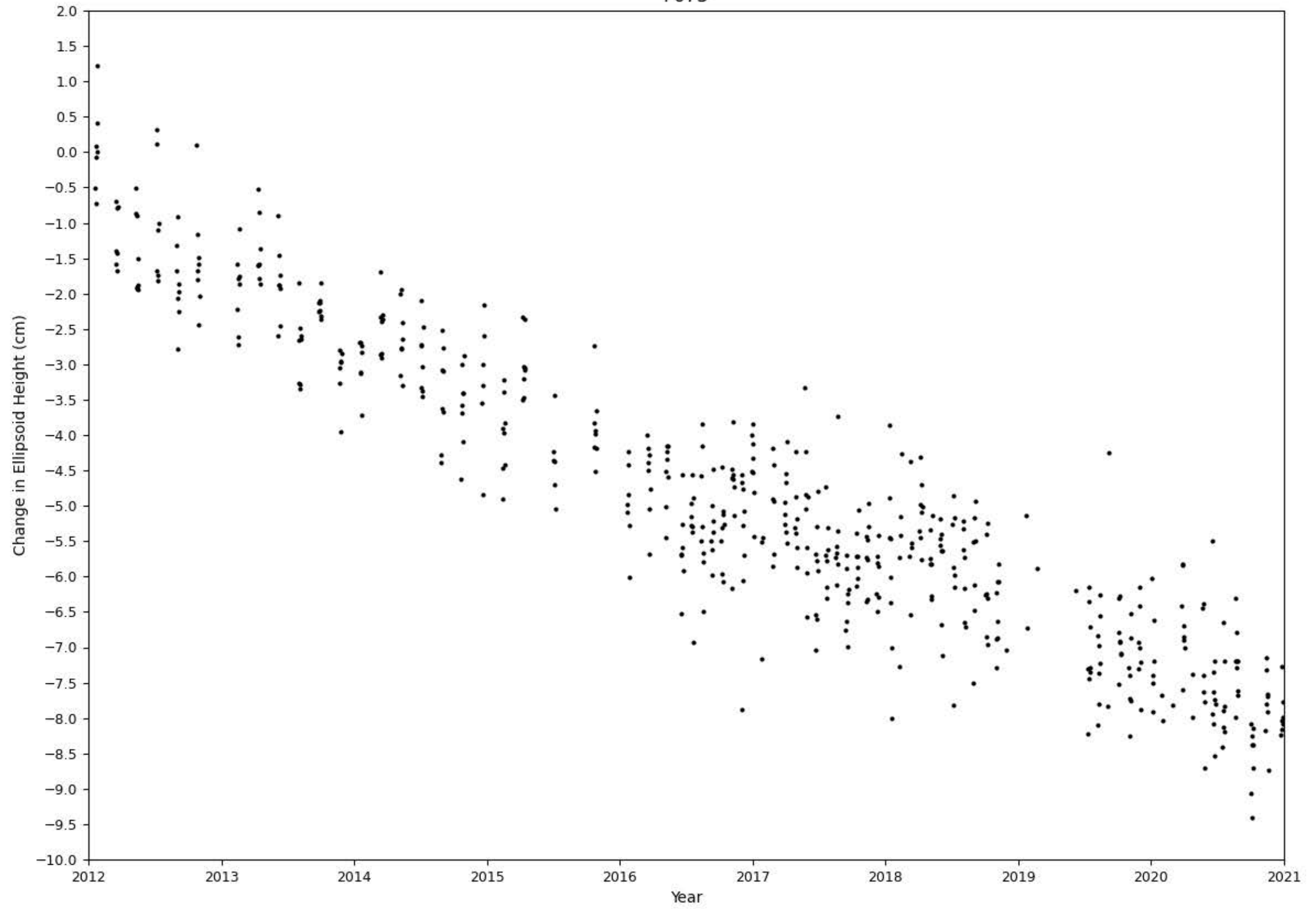
P071



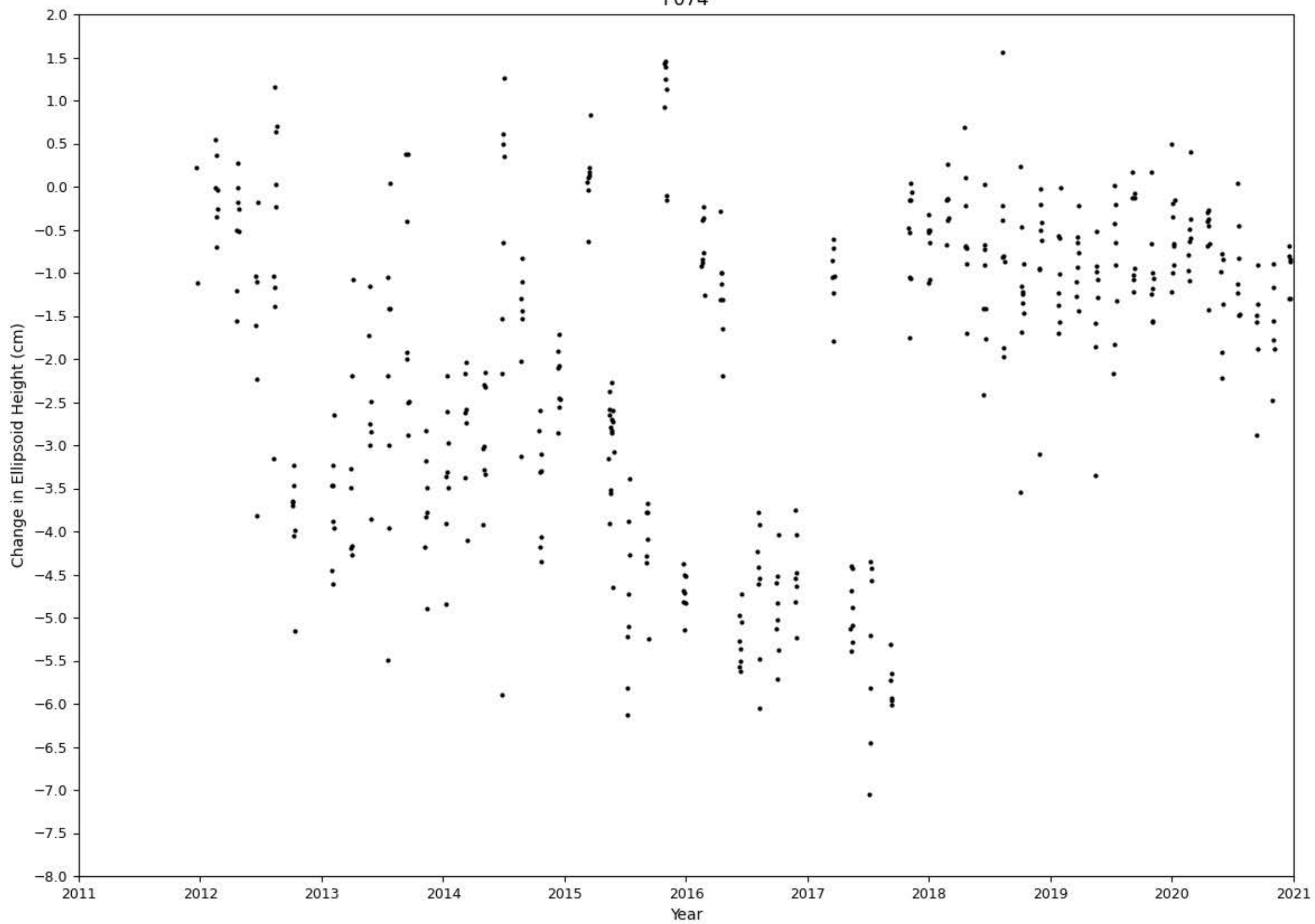
P072



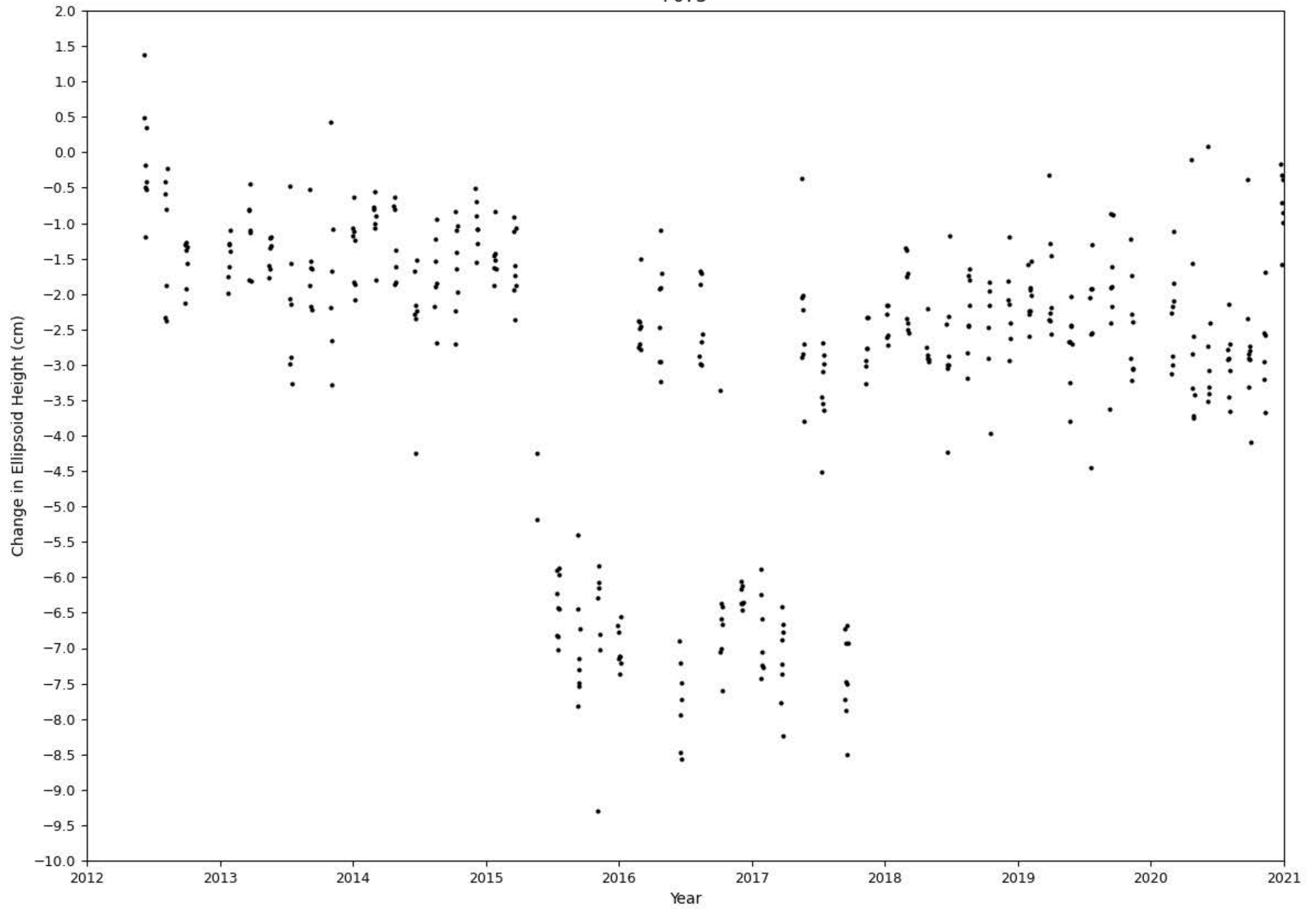
P073



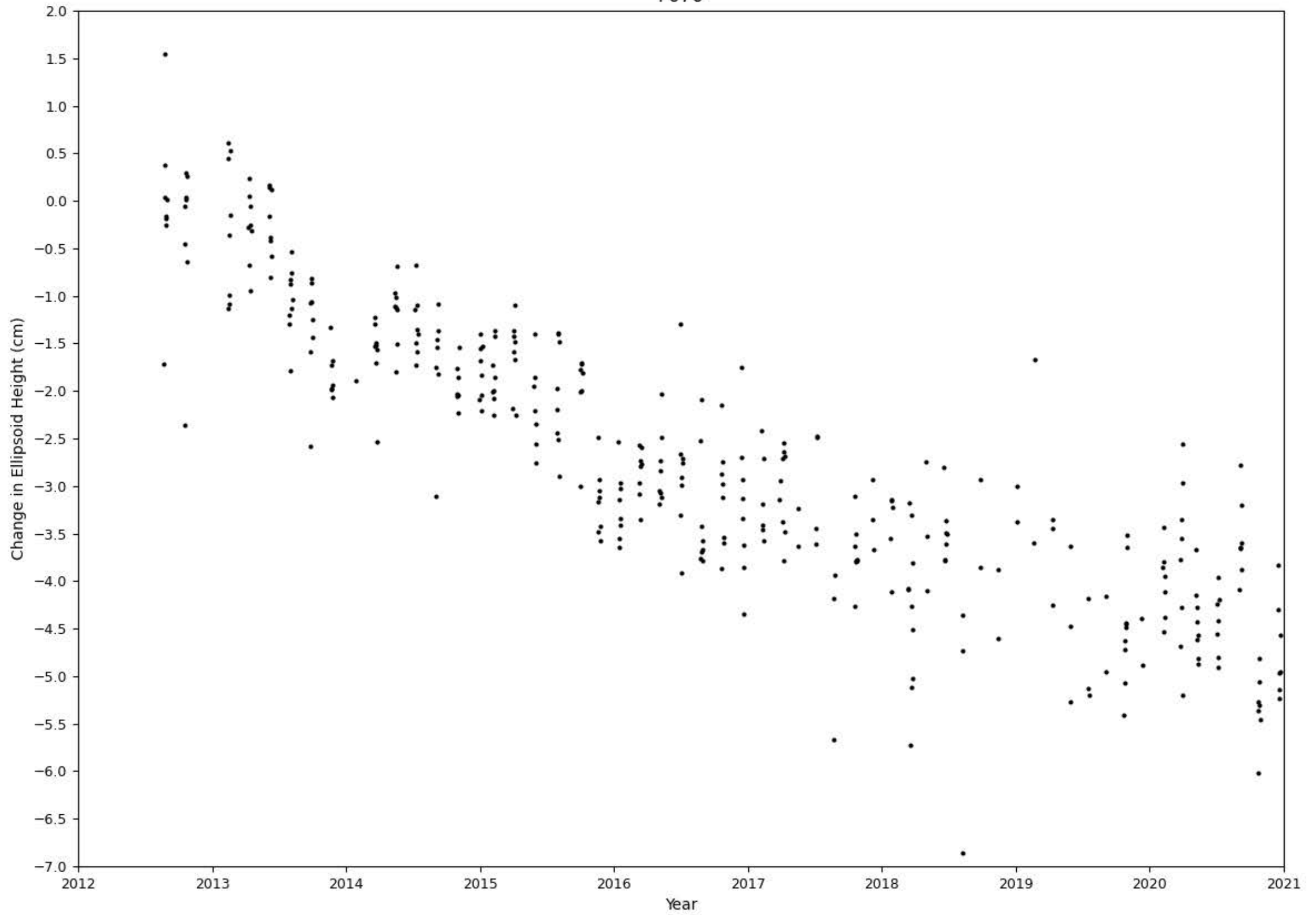
P074



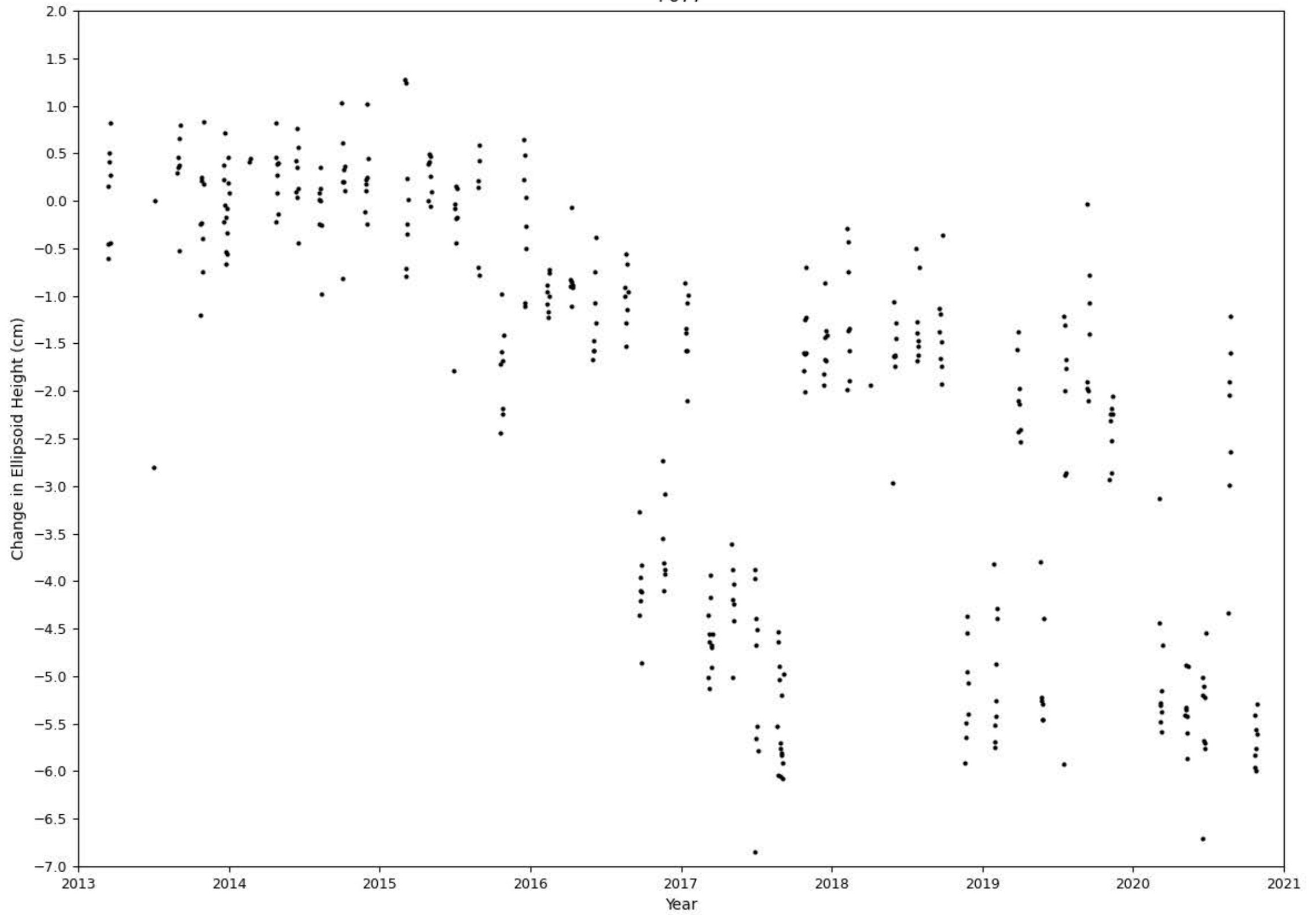
P075



P076

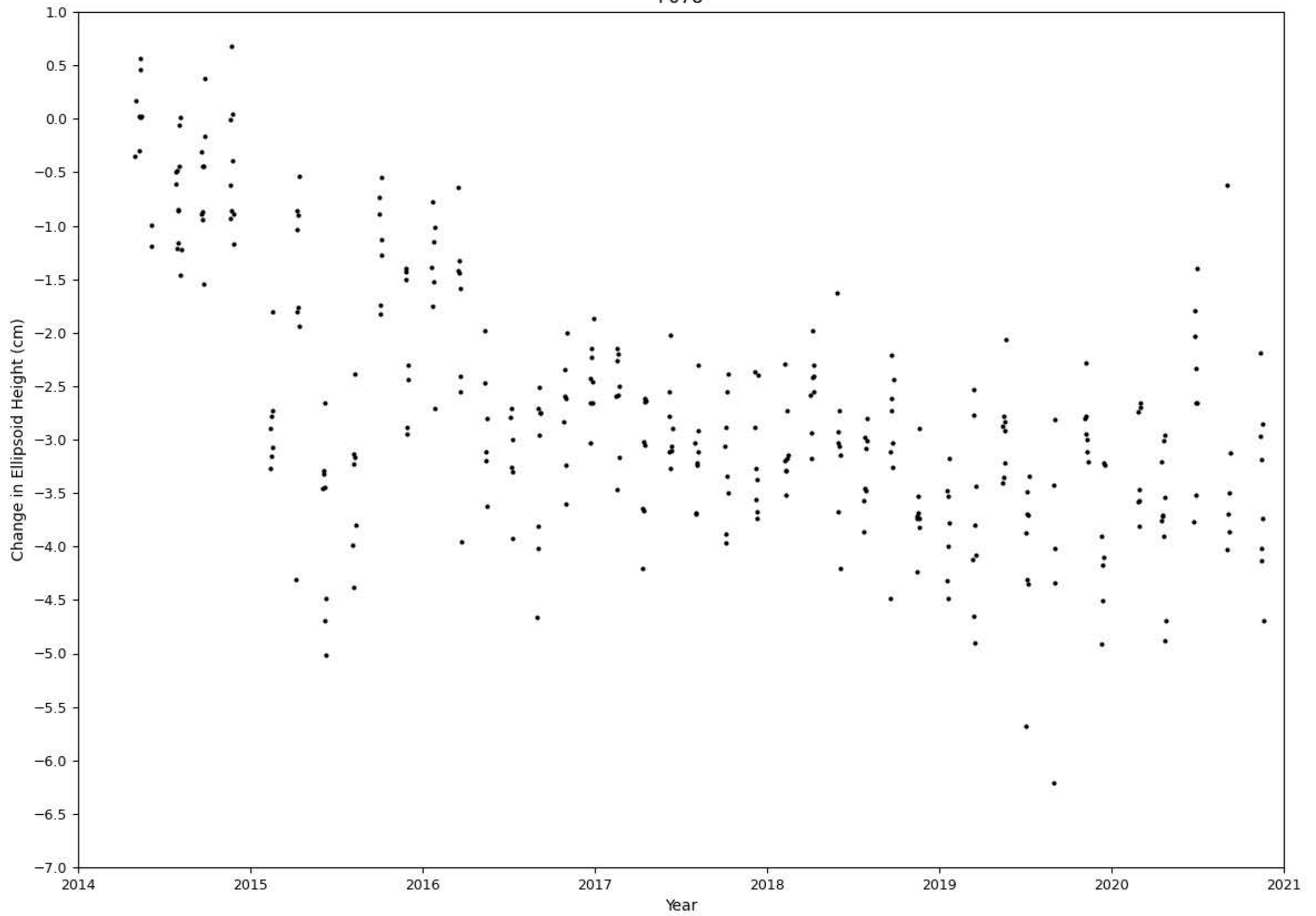


P077

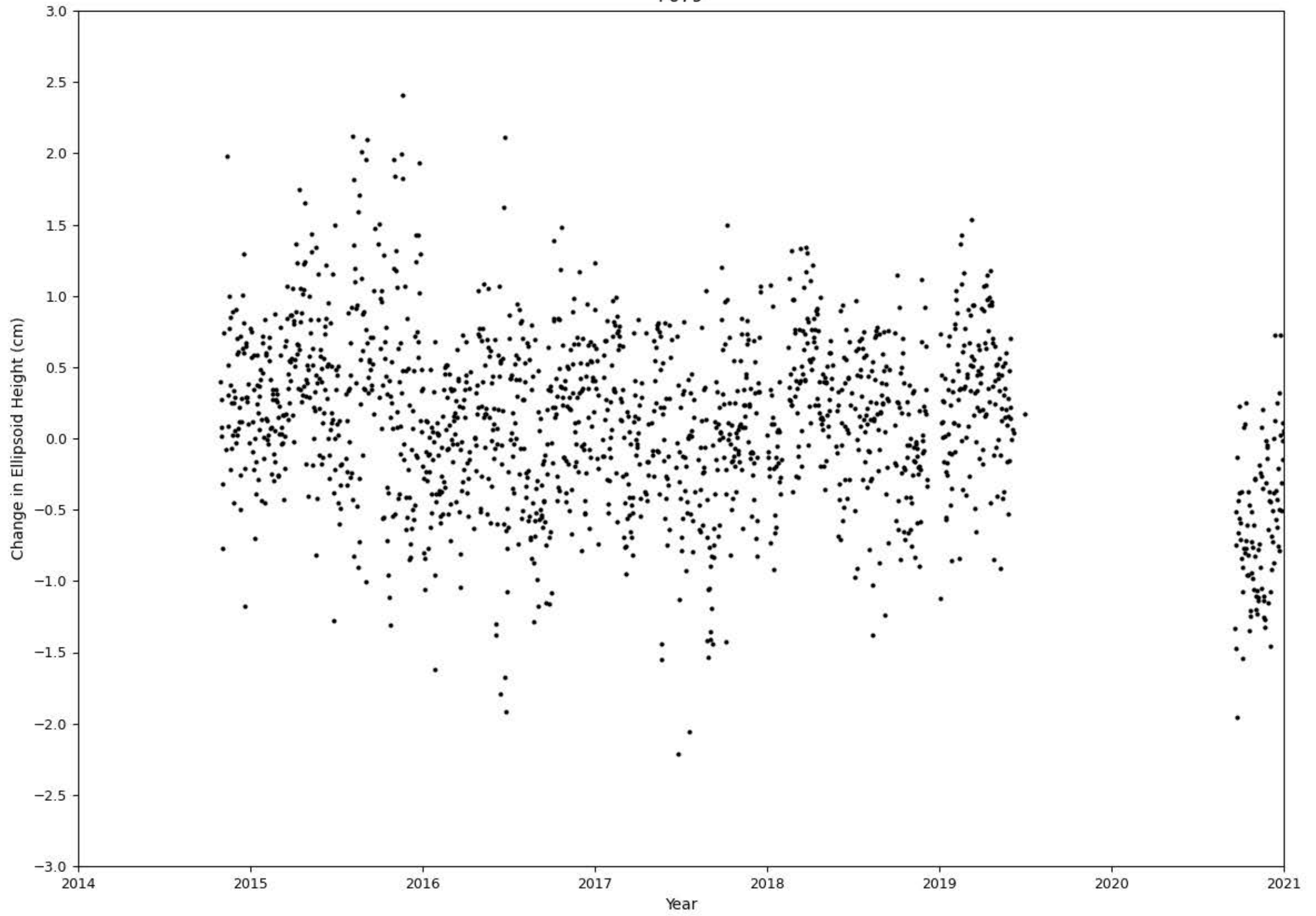




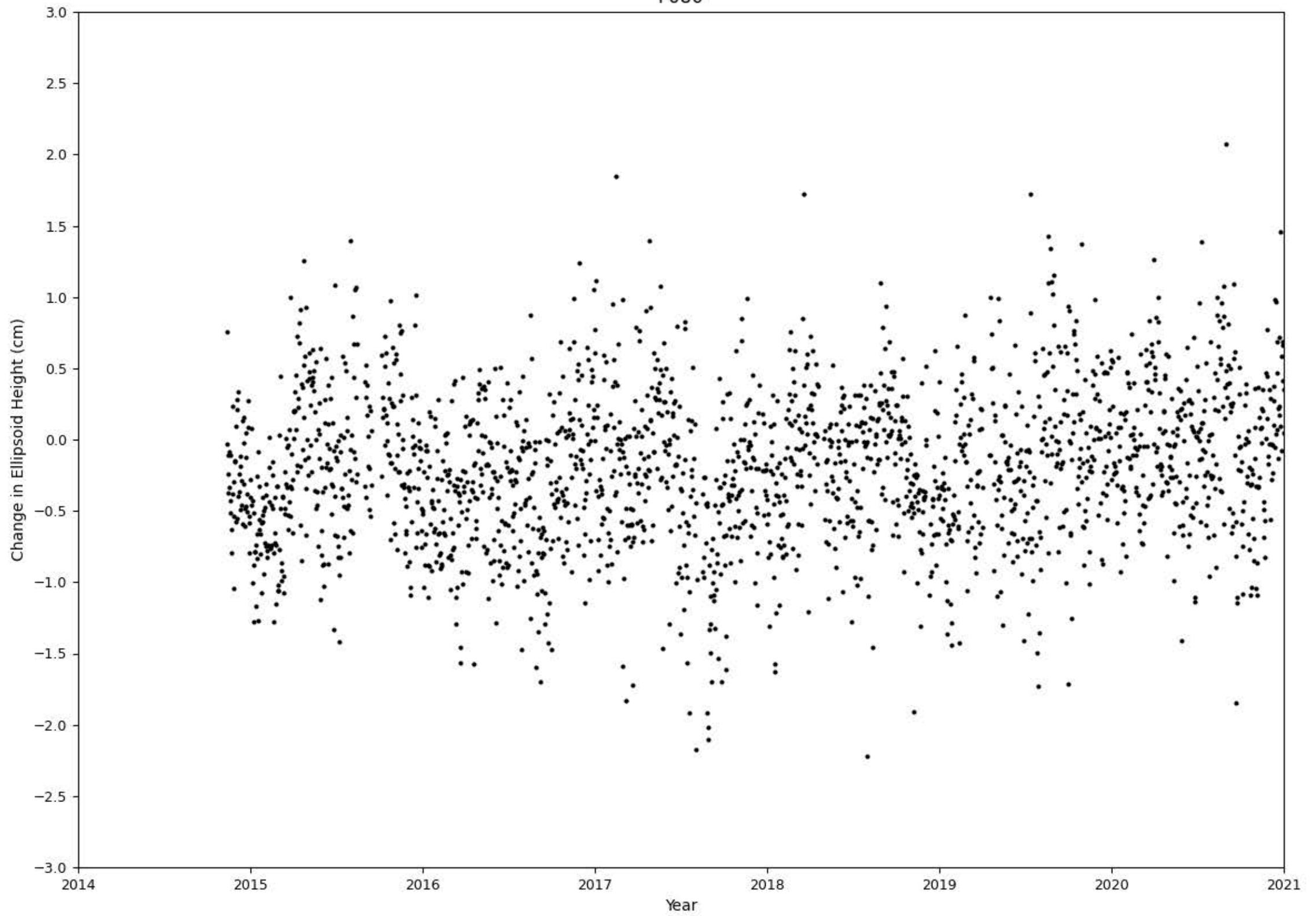
P078



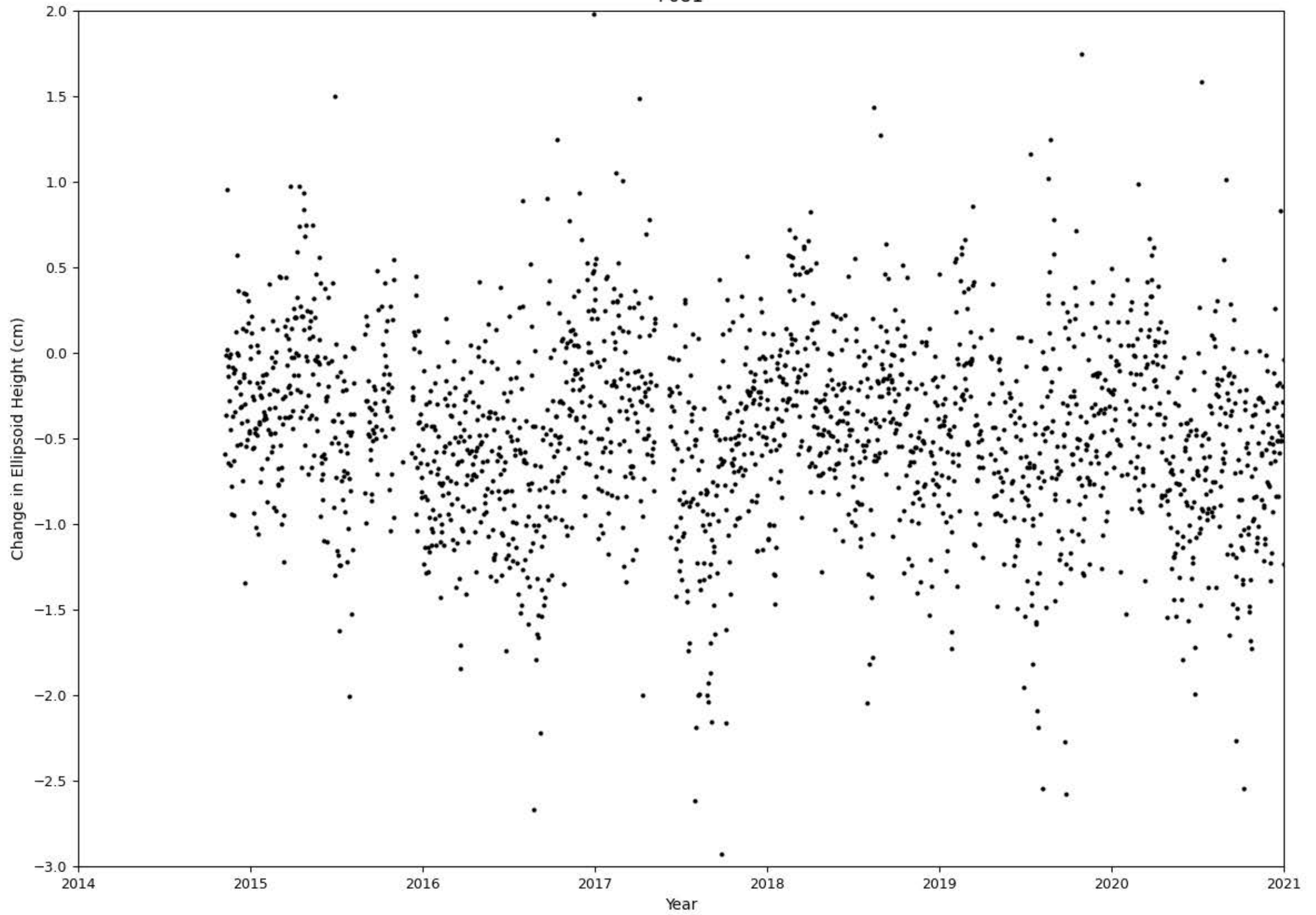
P079



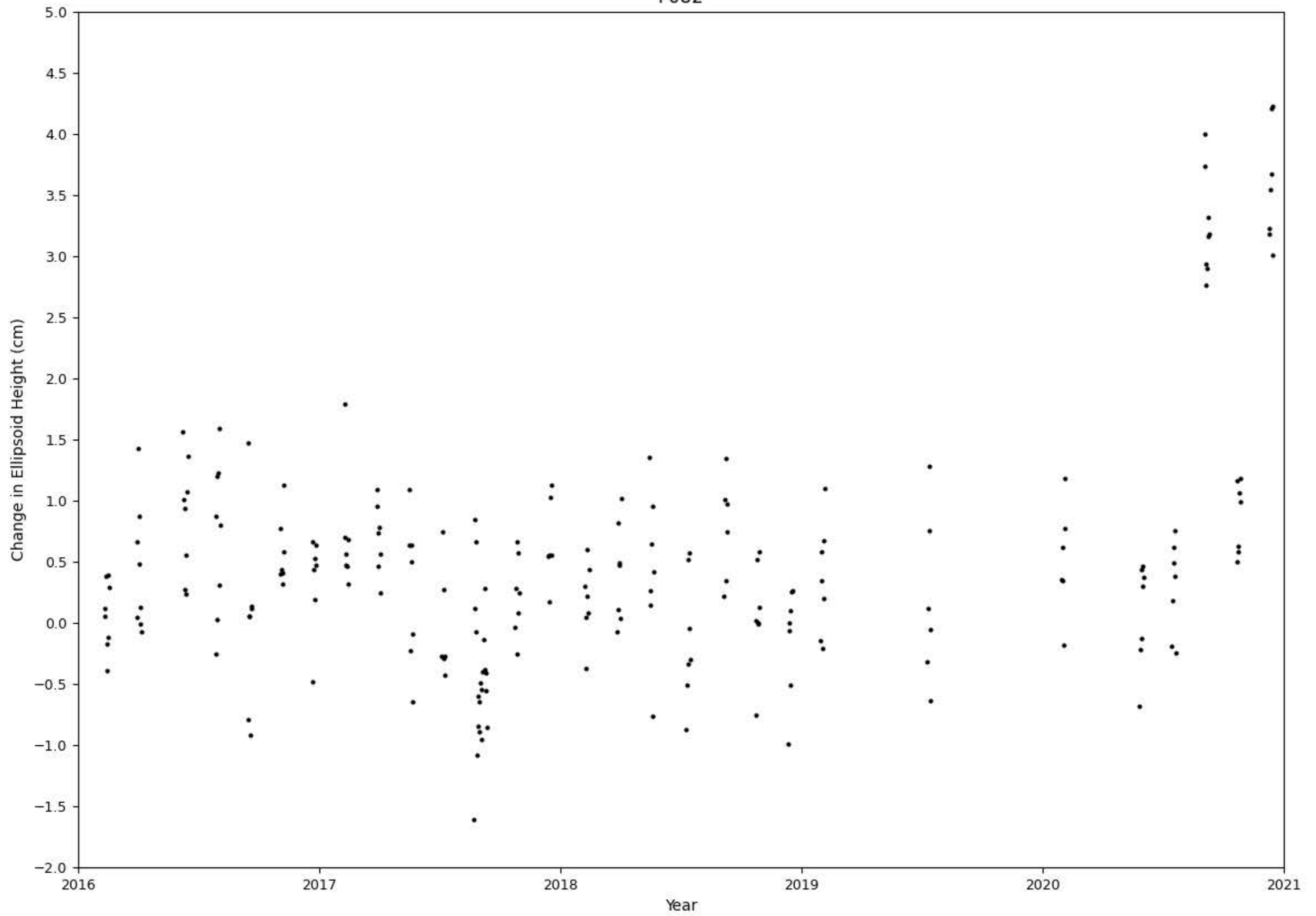
P080



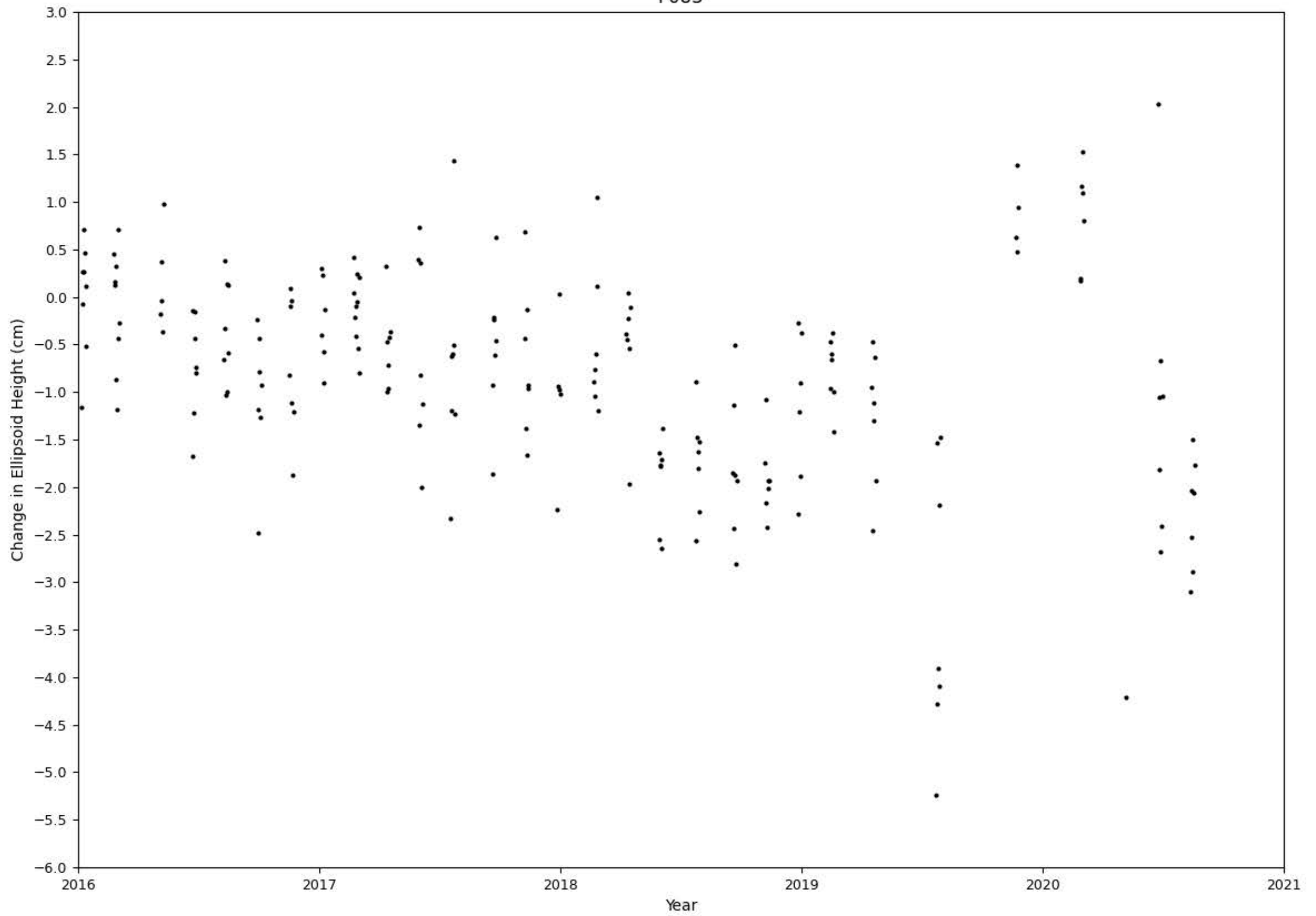
P081



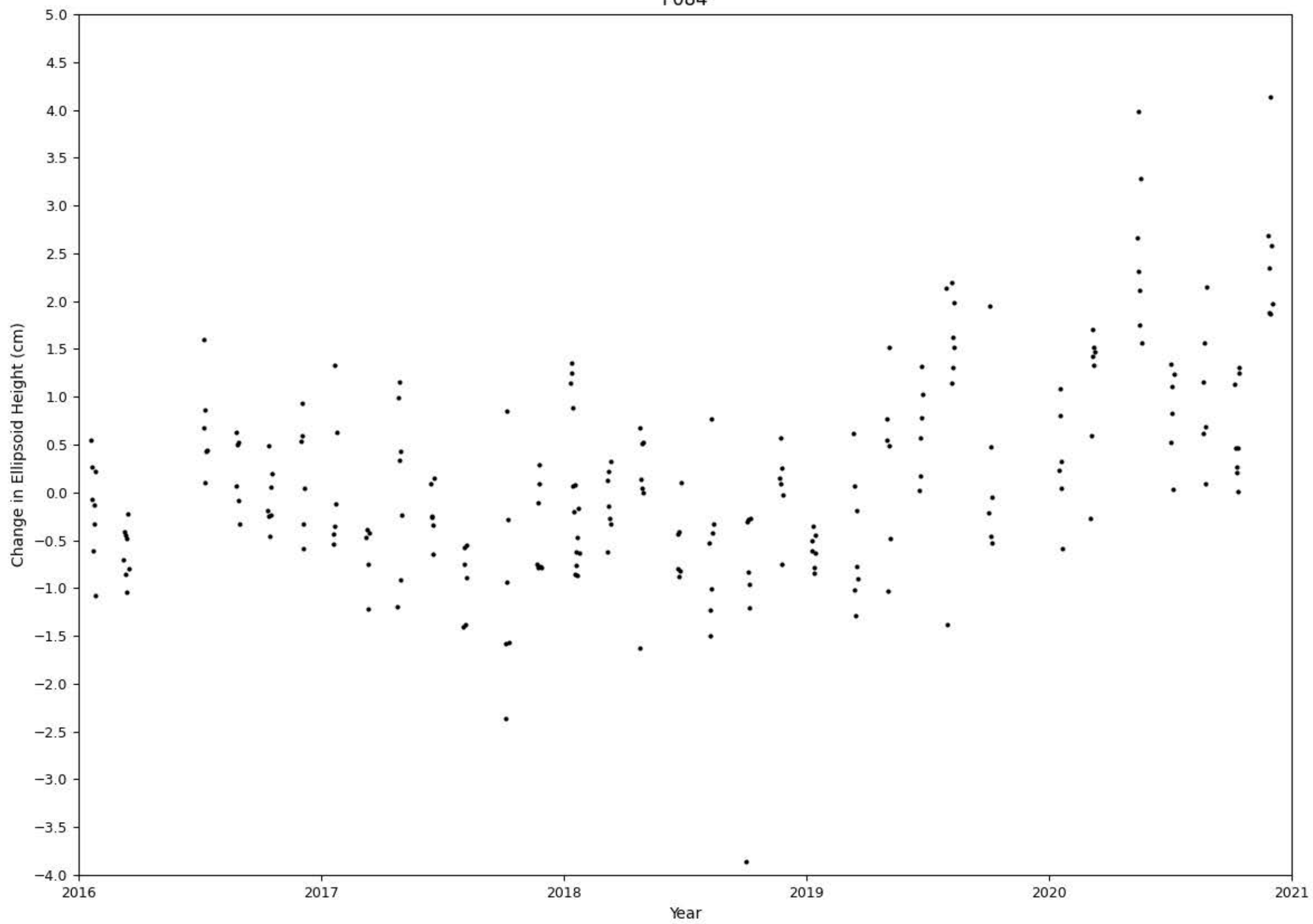
P082



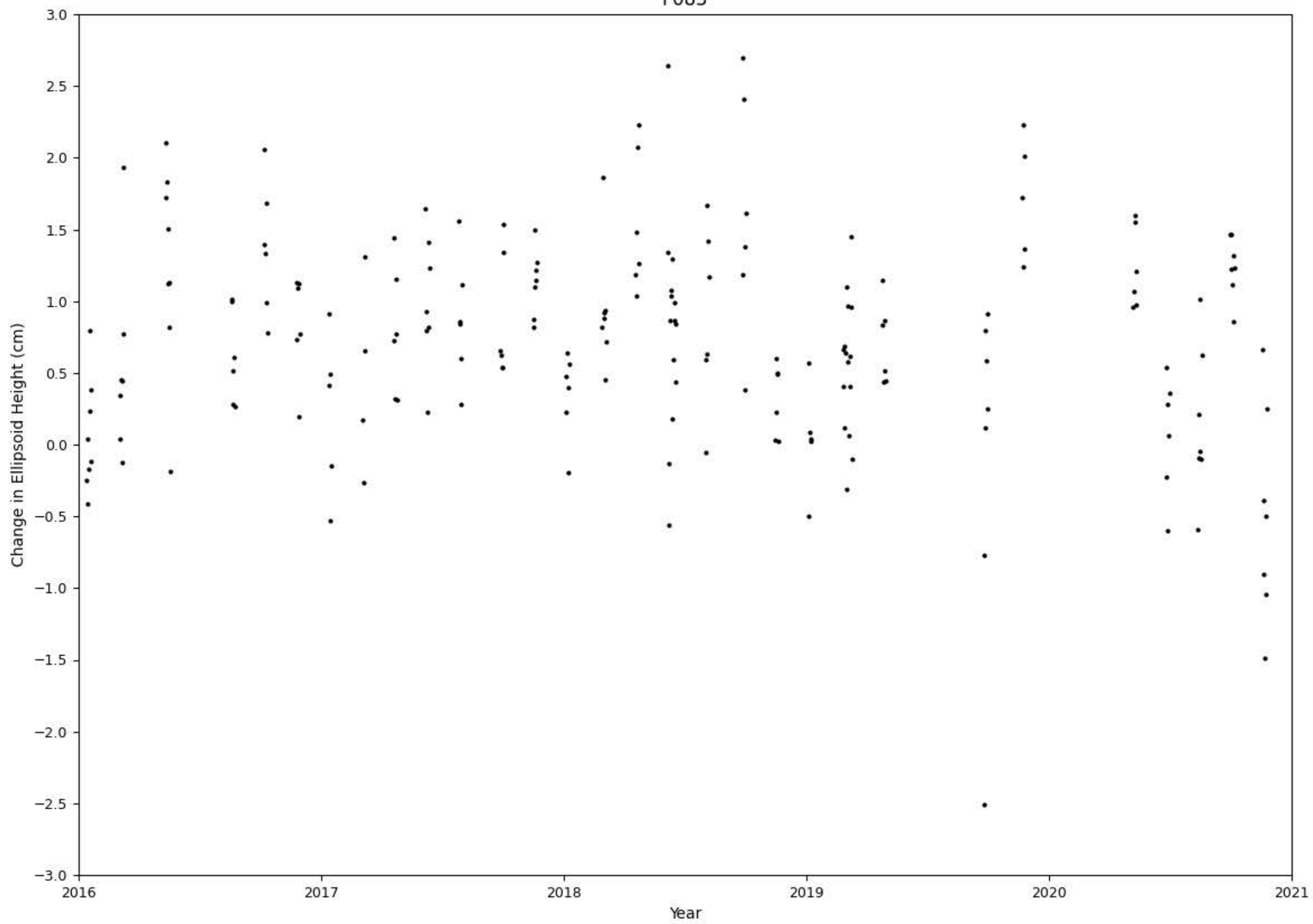
P083



P084



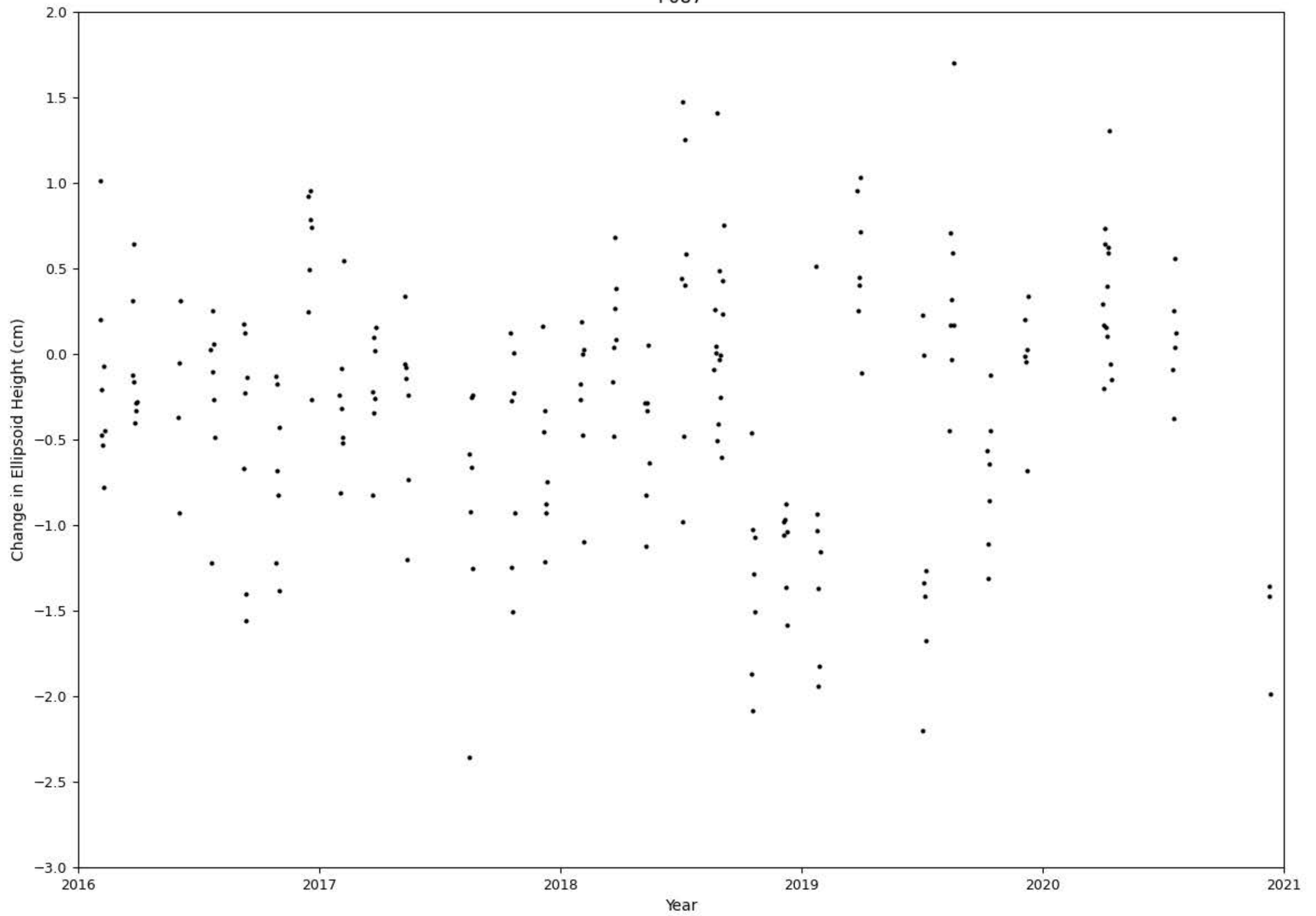
P085





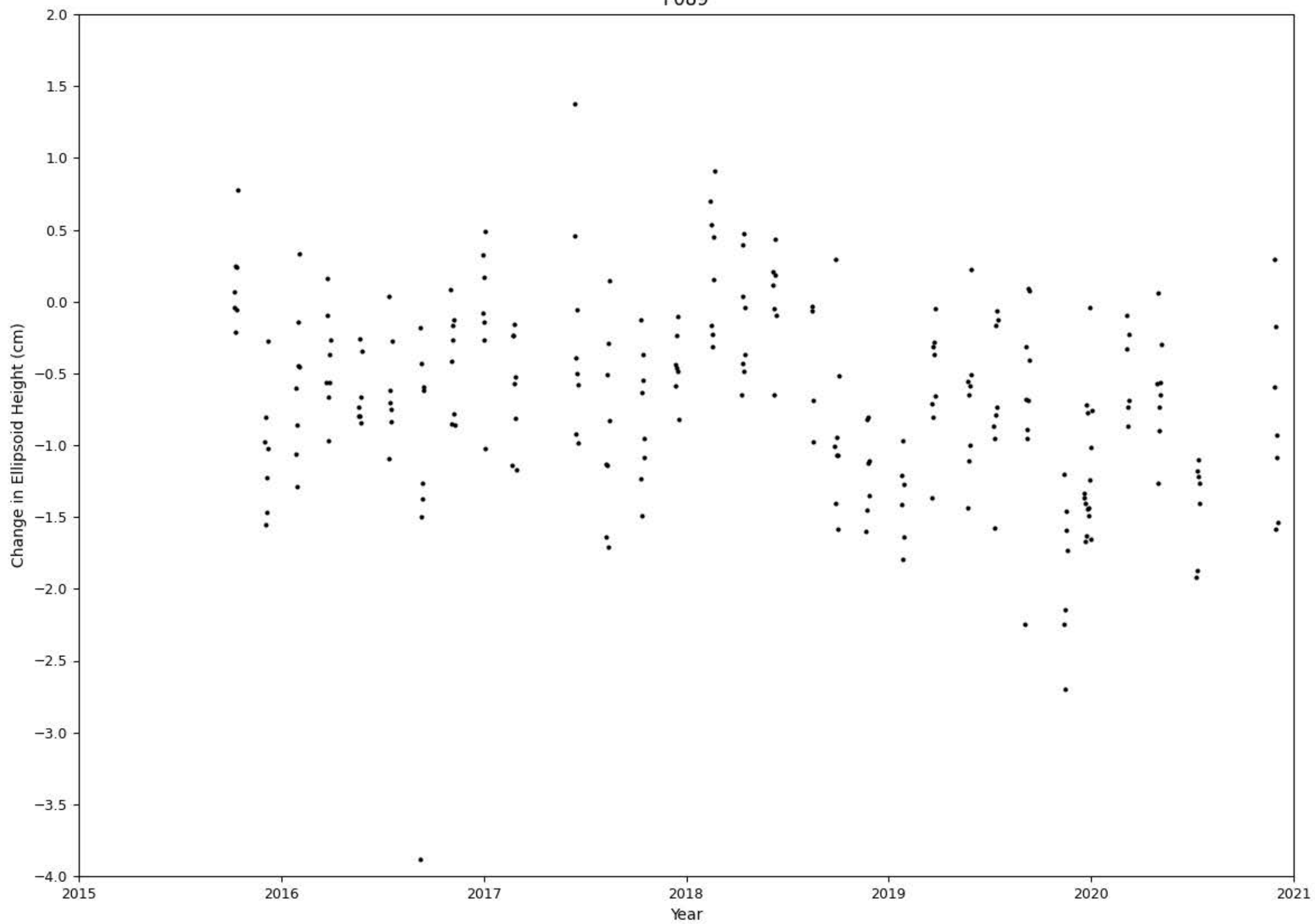


P087

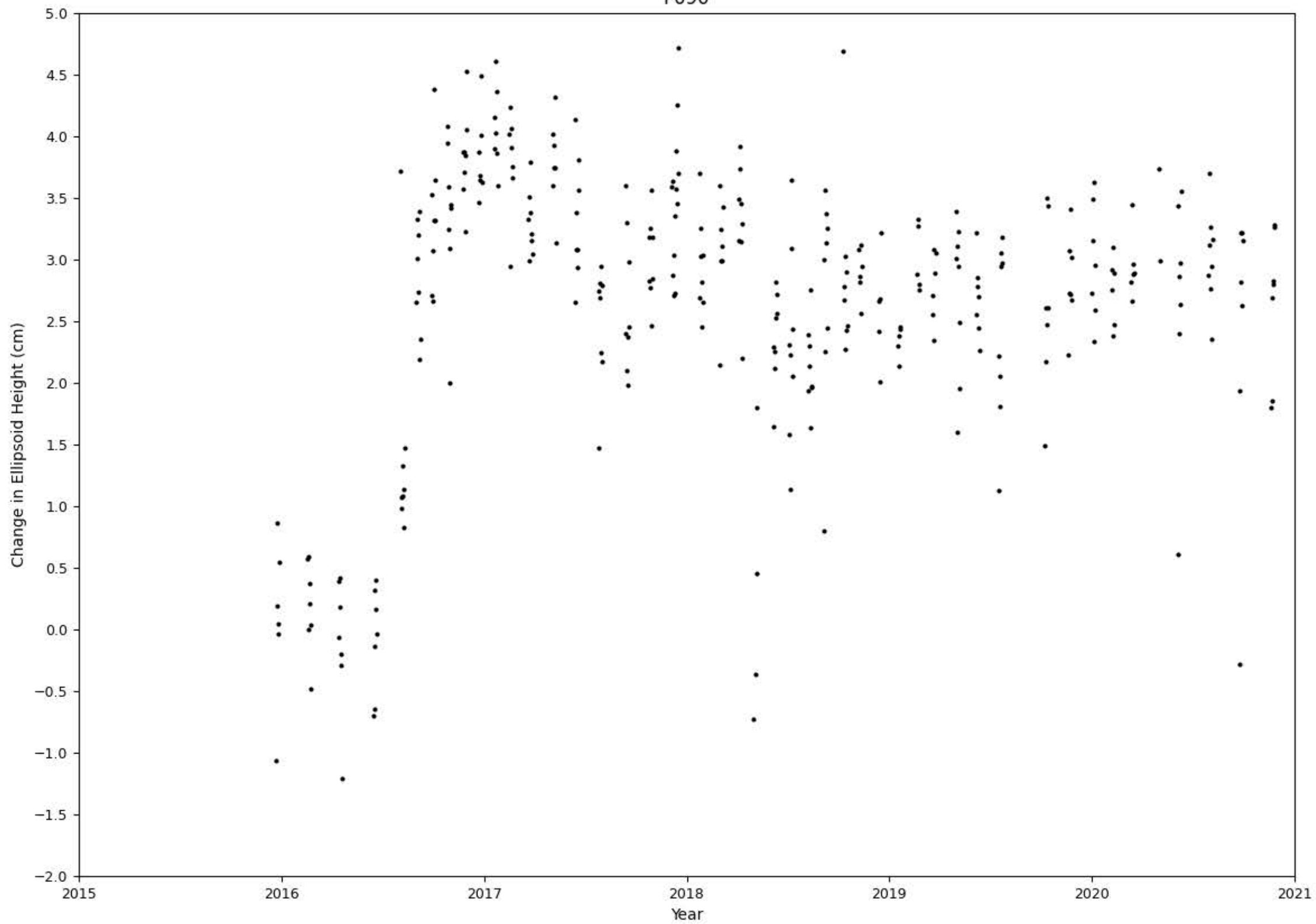




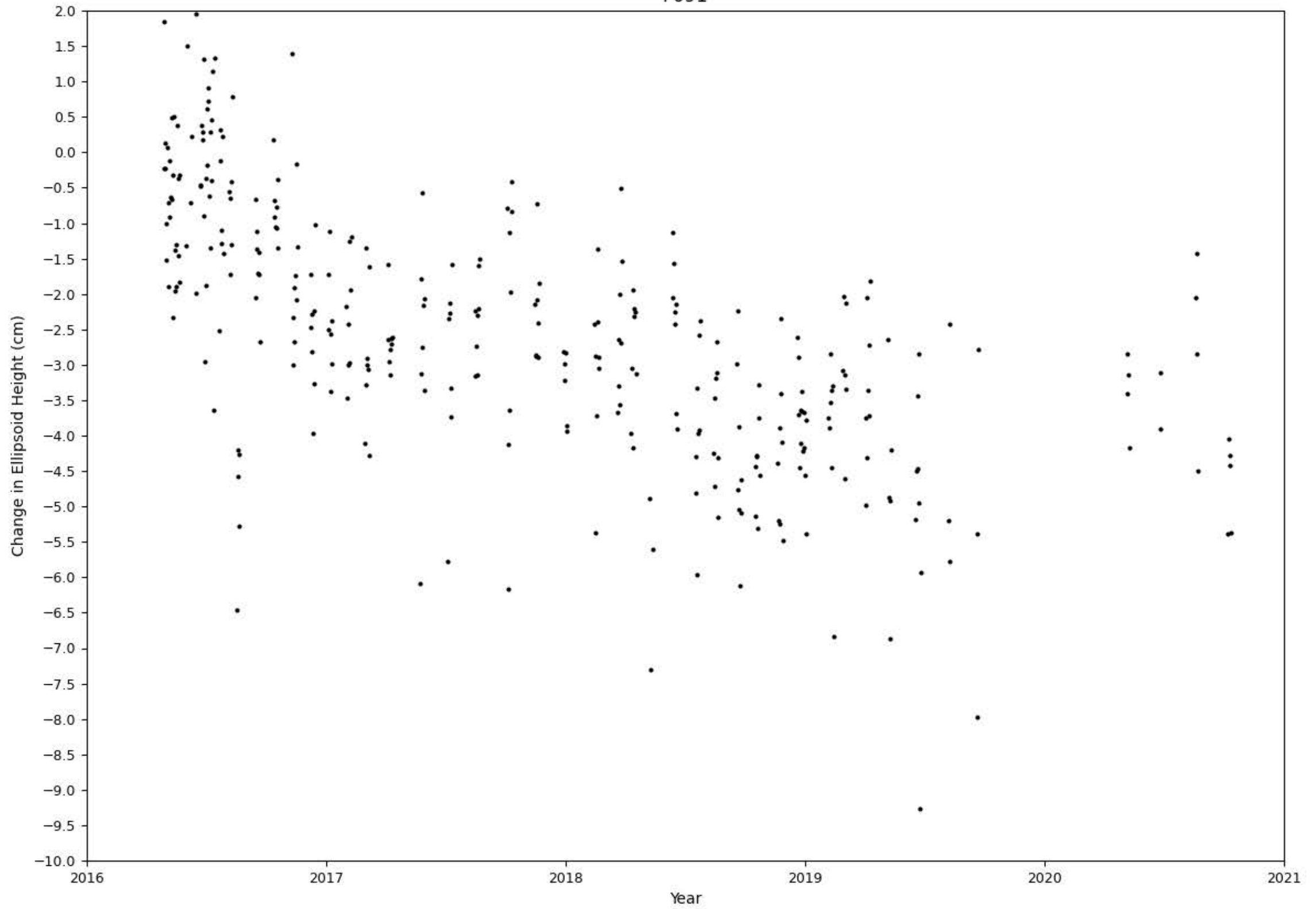
P089



P090

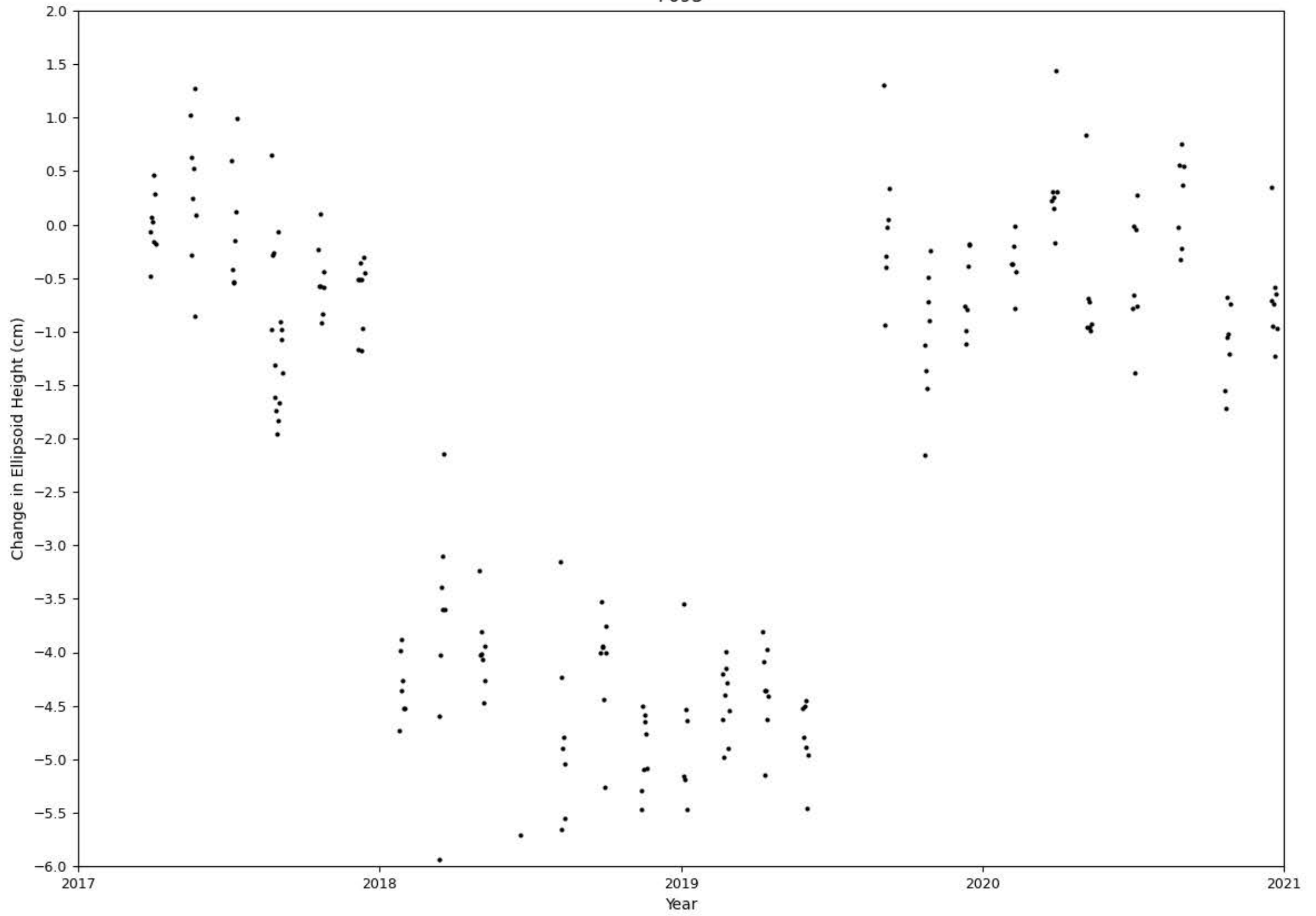


P091



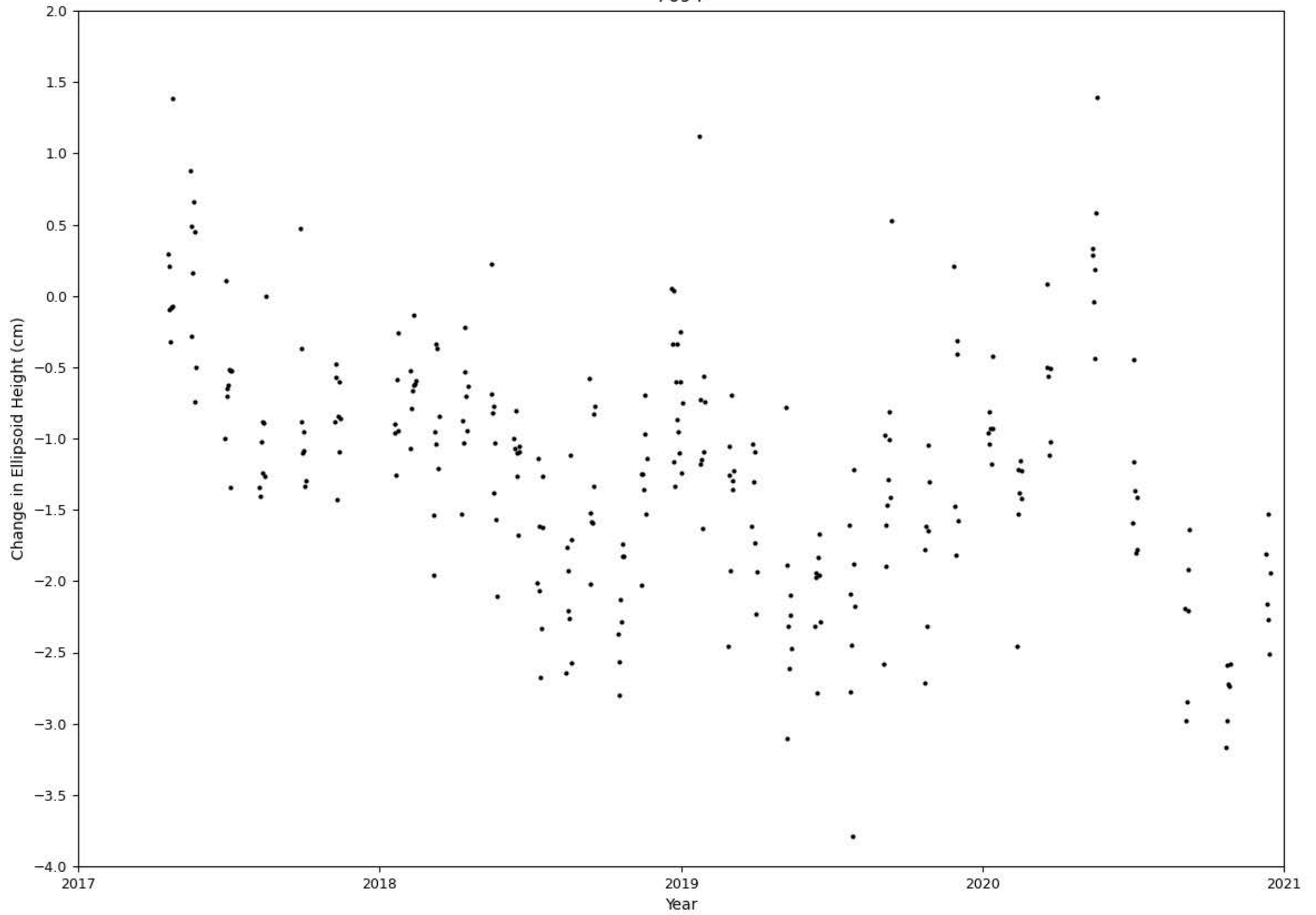


P093

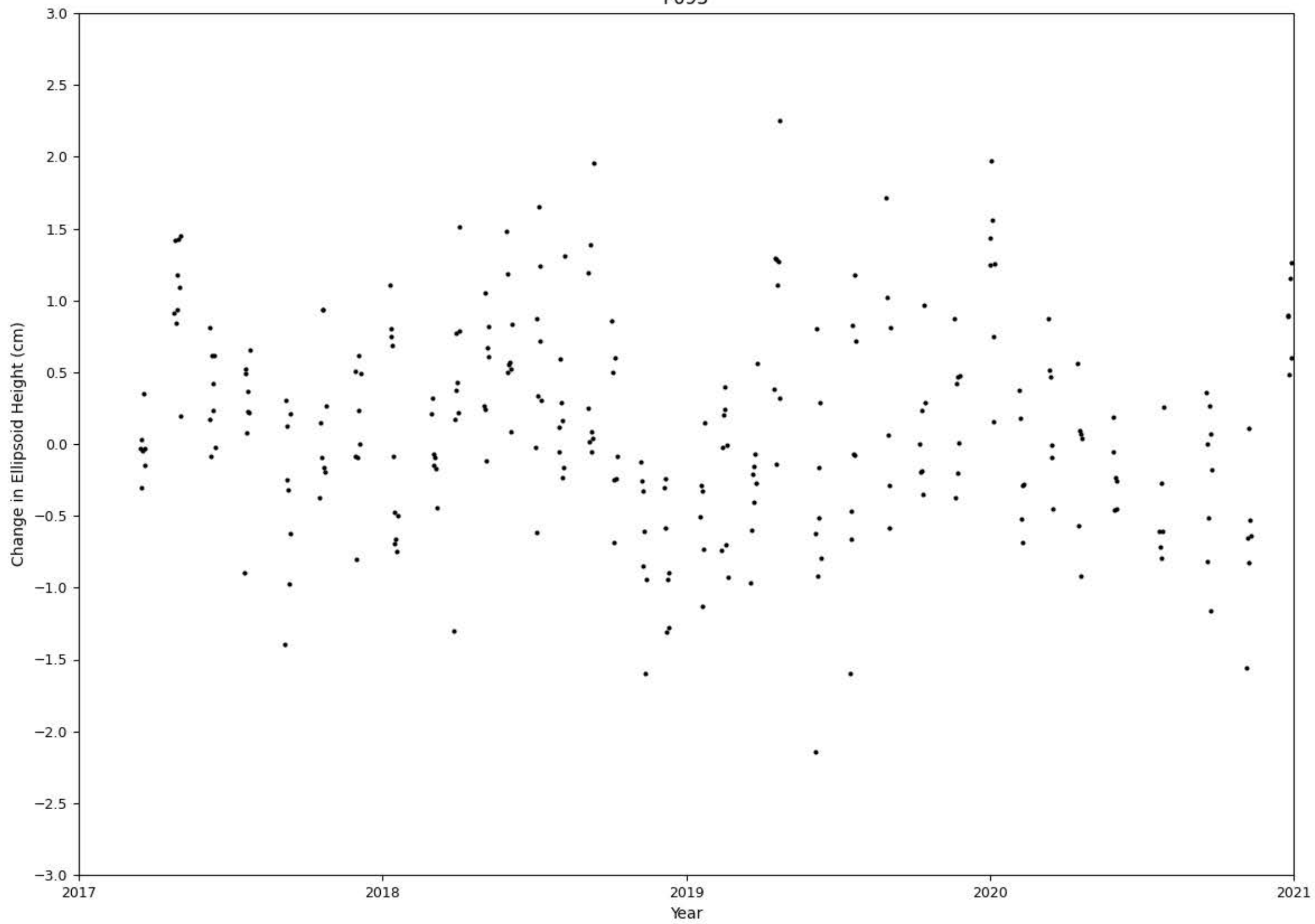




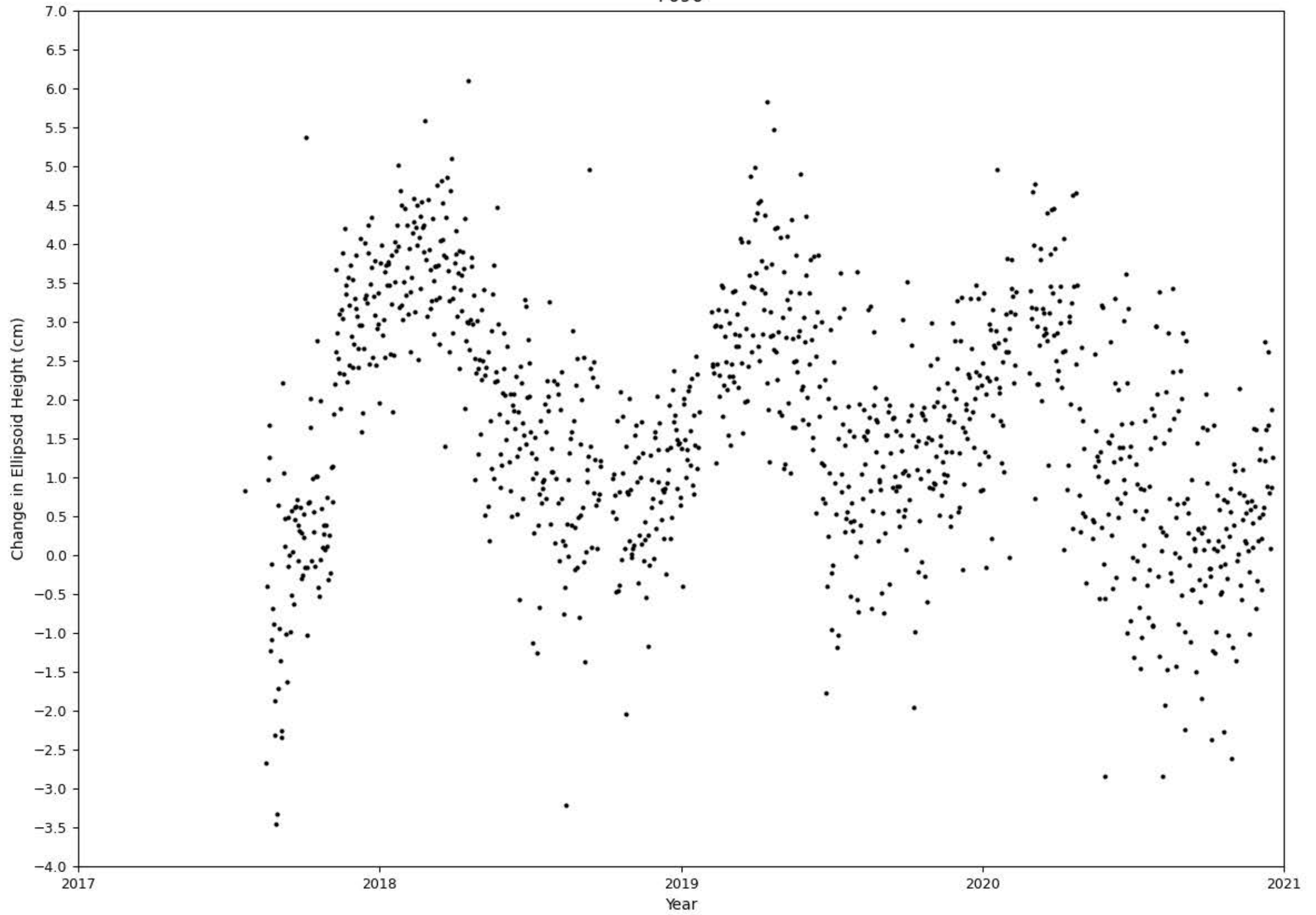
P094



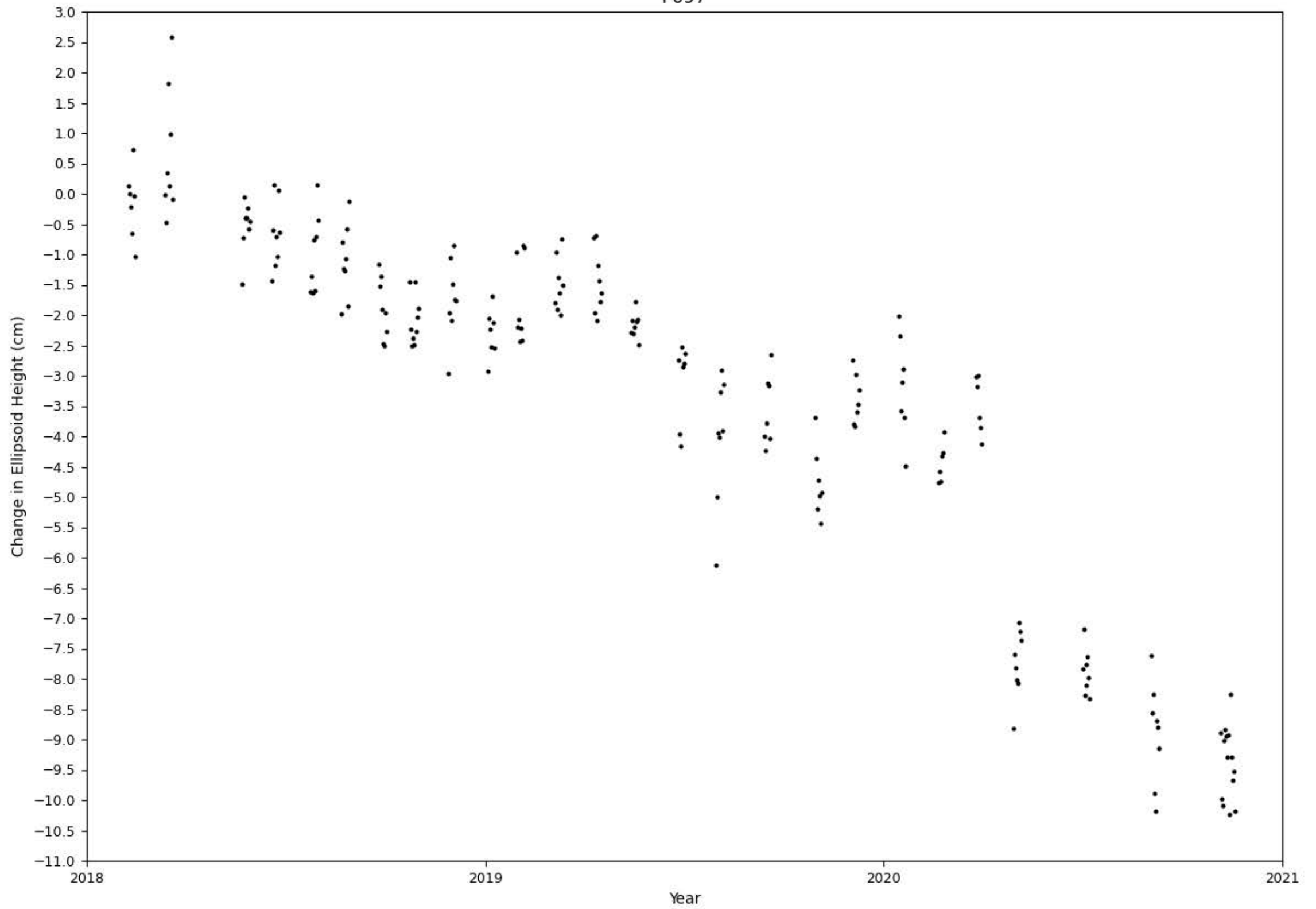
P095



P096

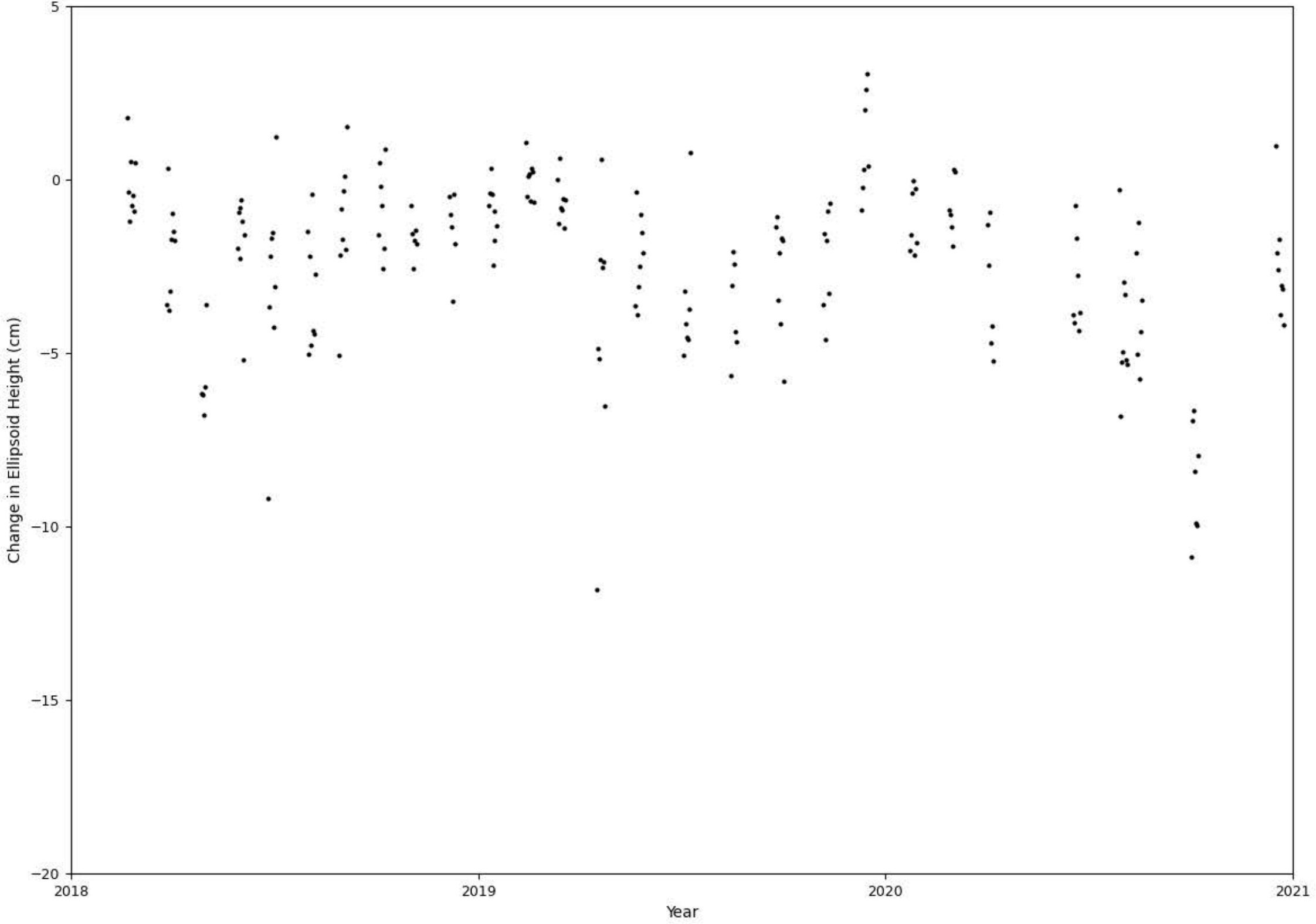


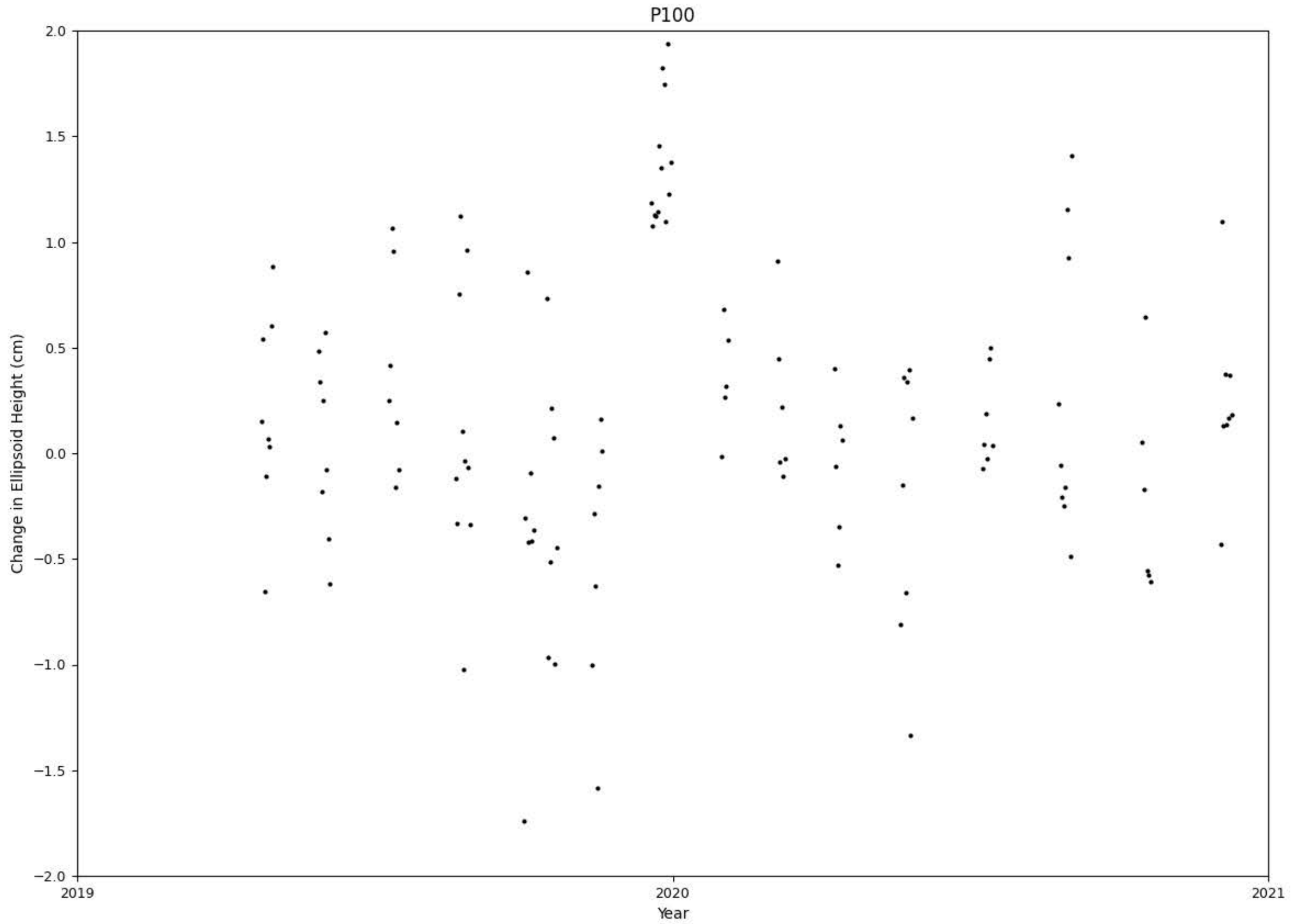
P097



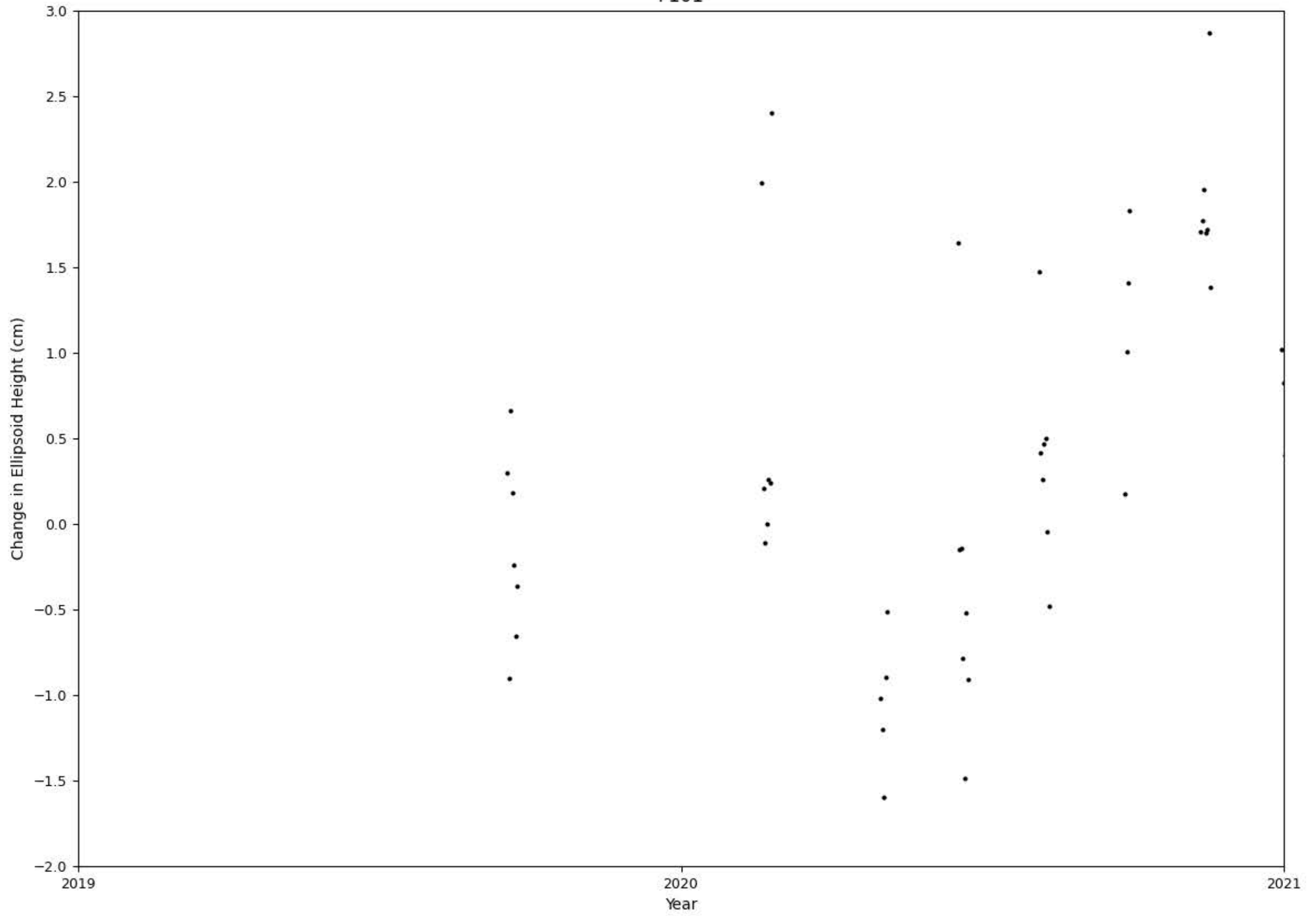


P099



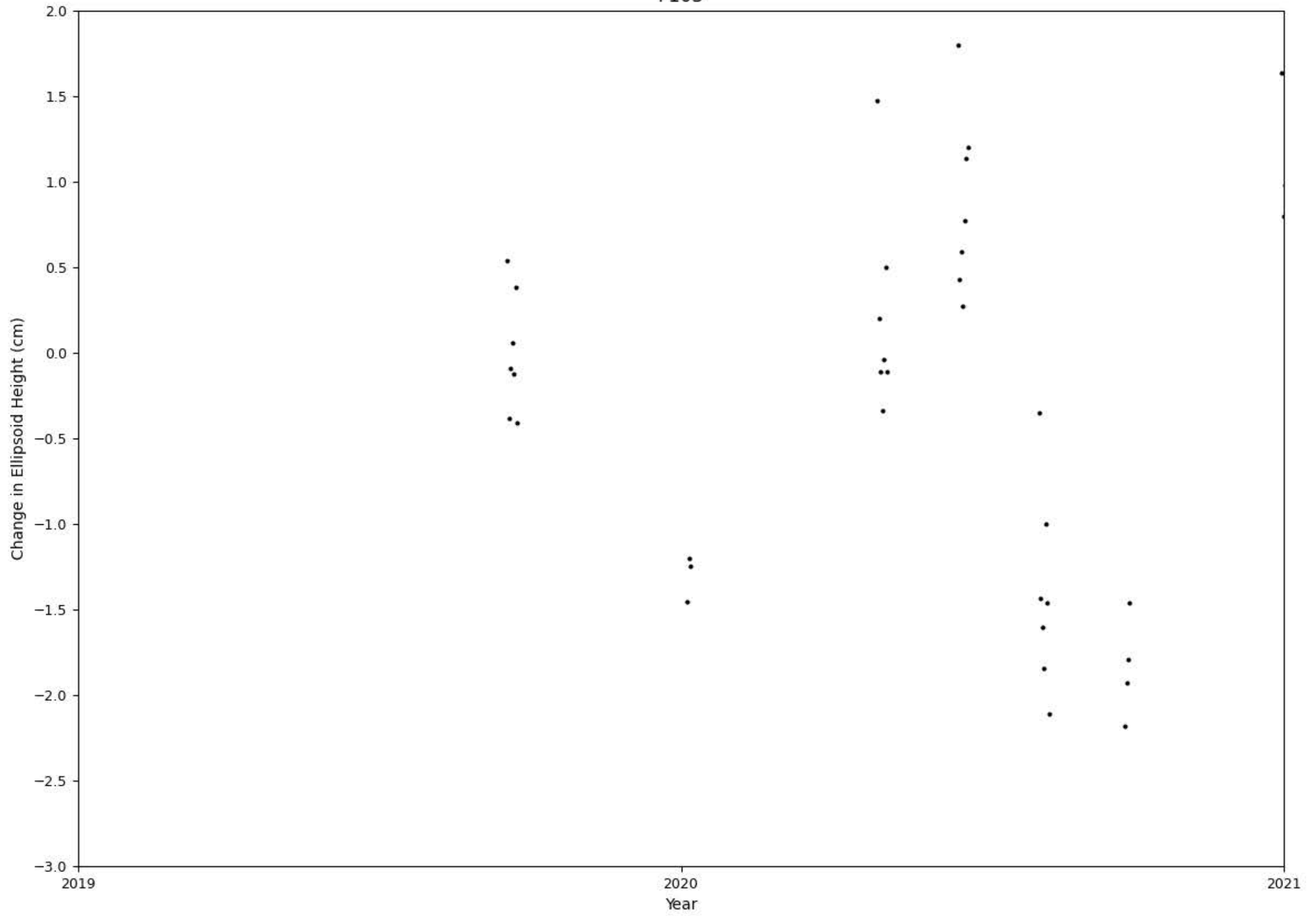


P101

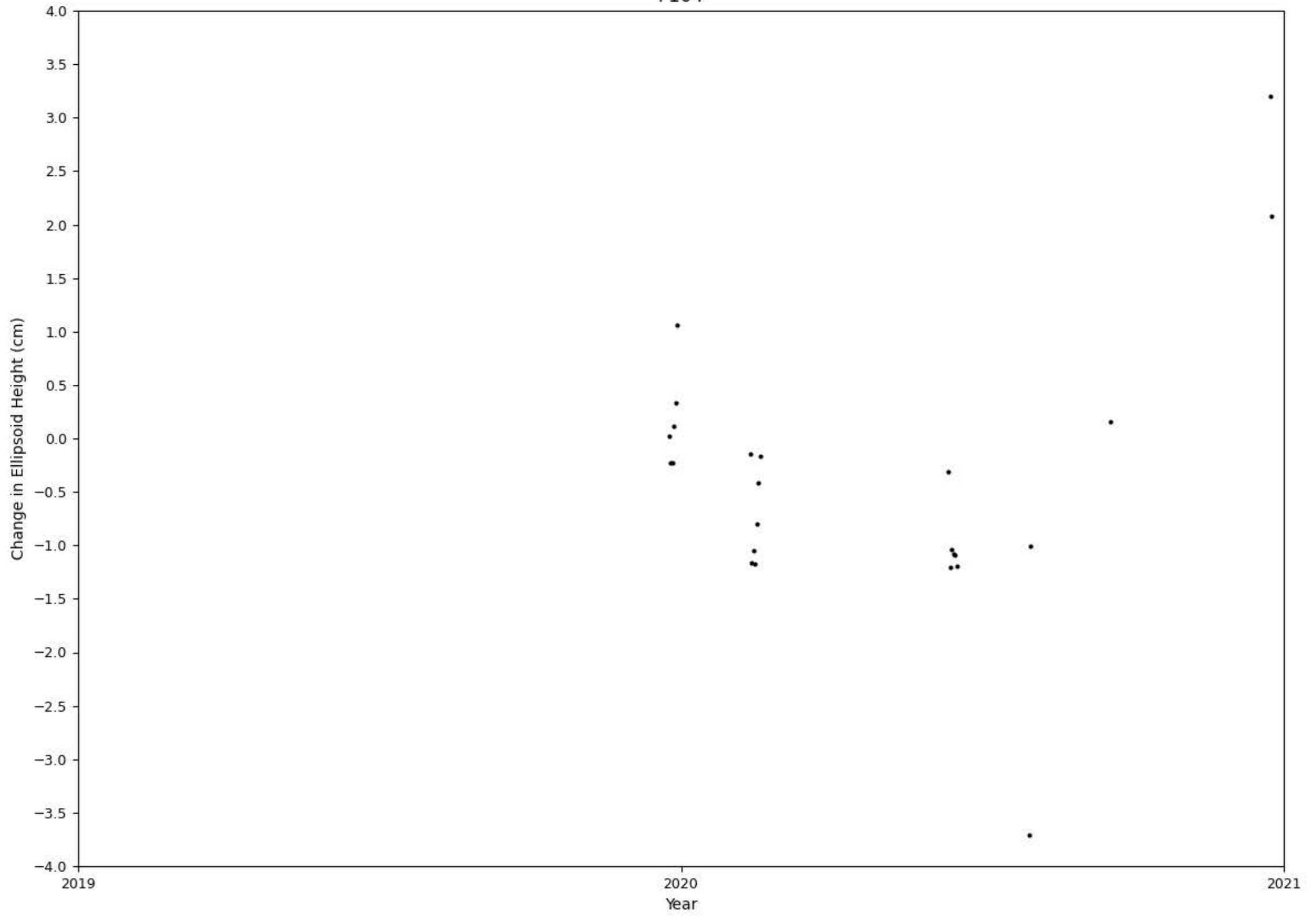




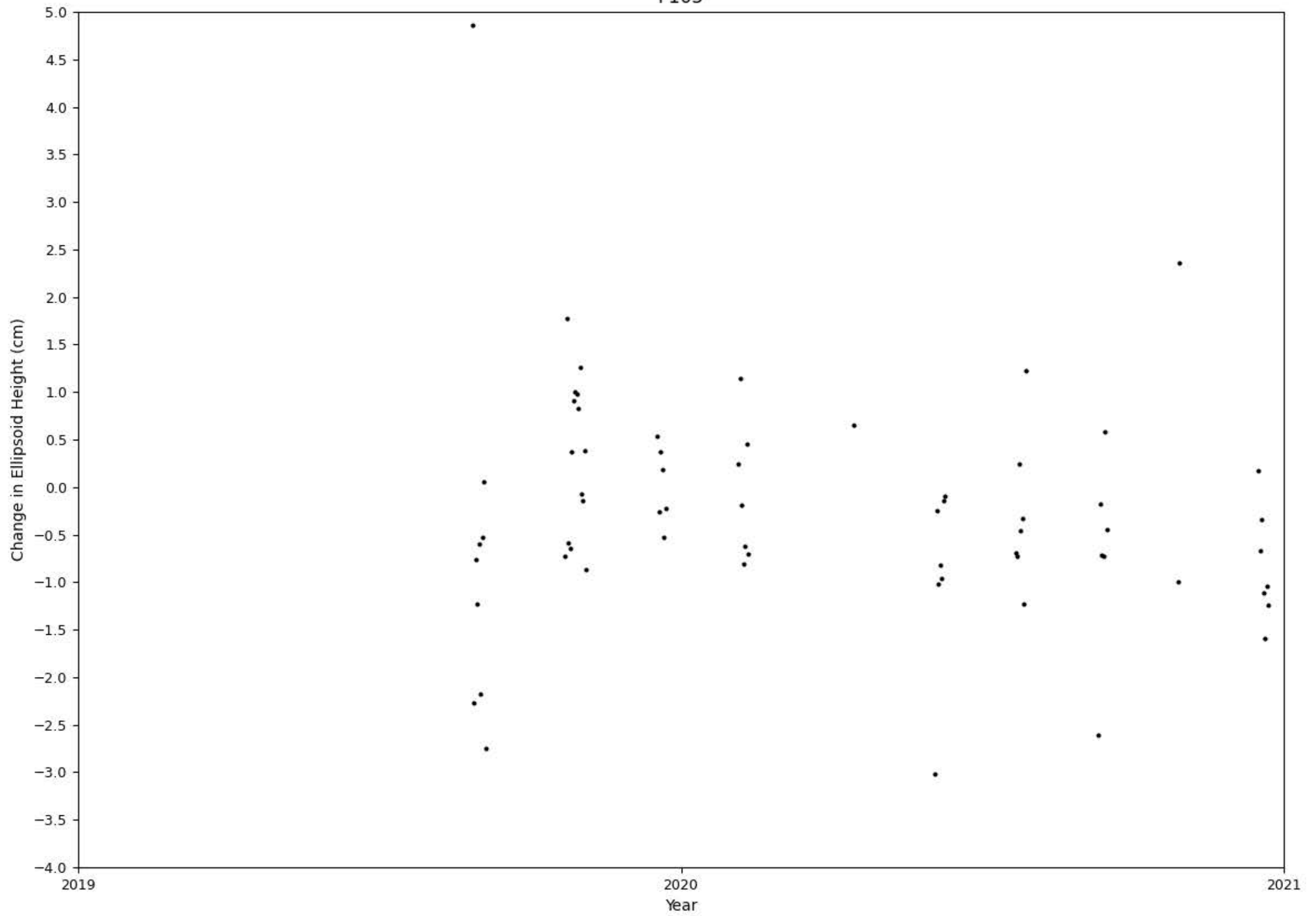
P103



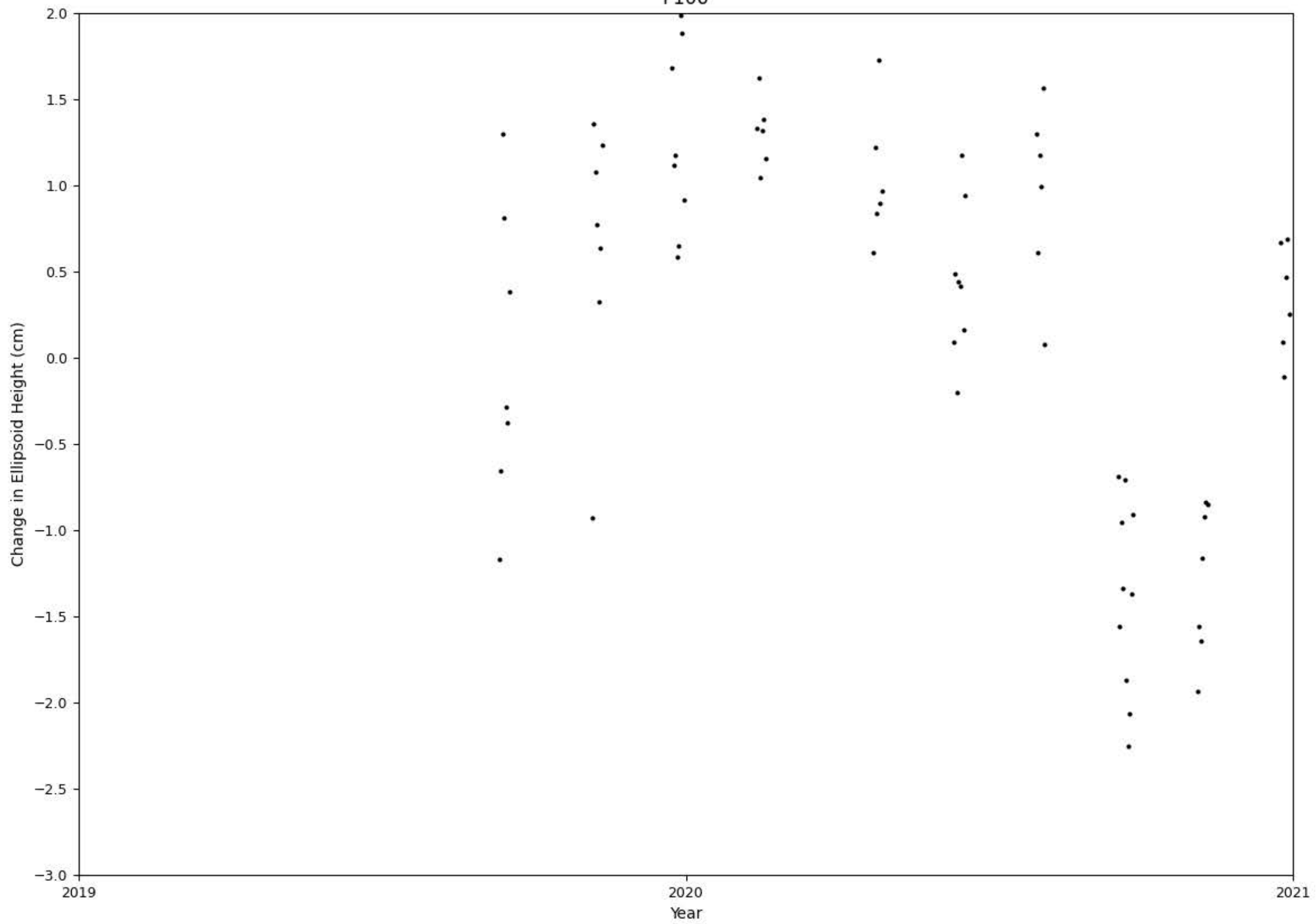
P104



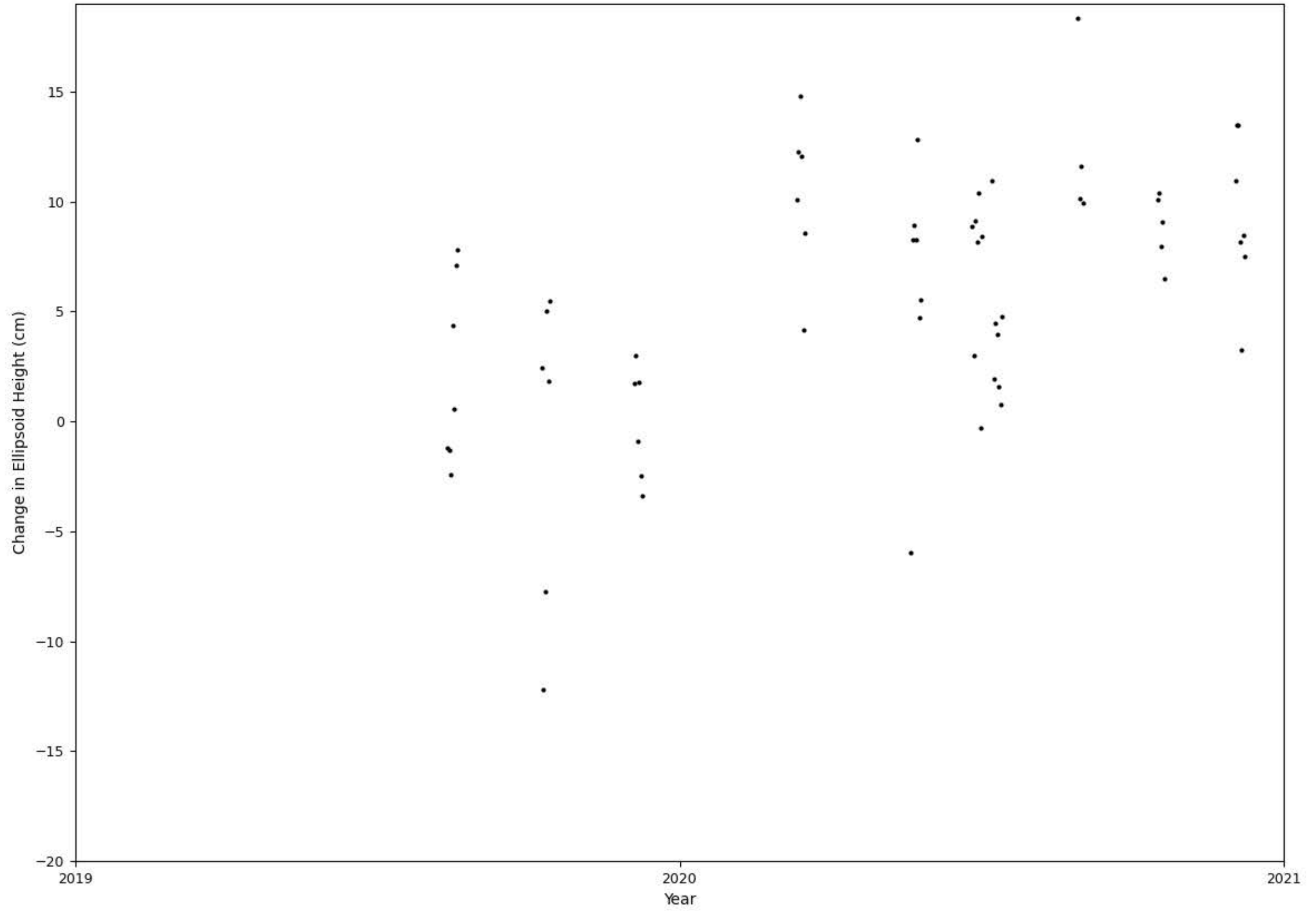
P105



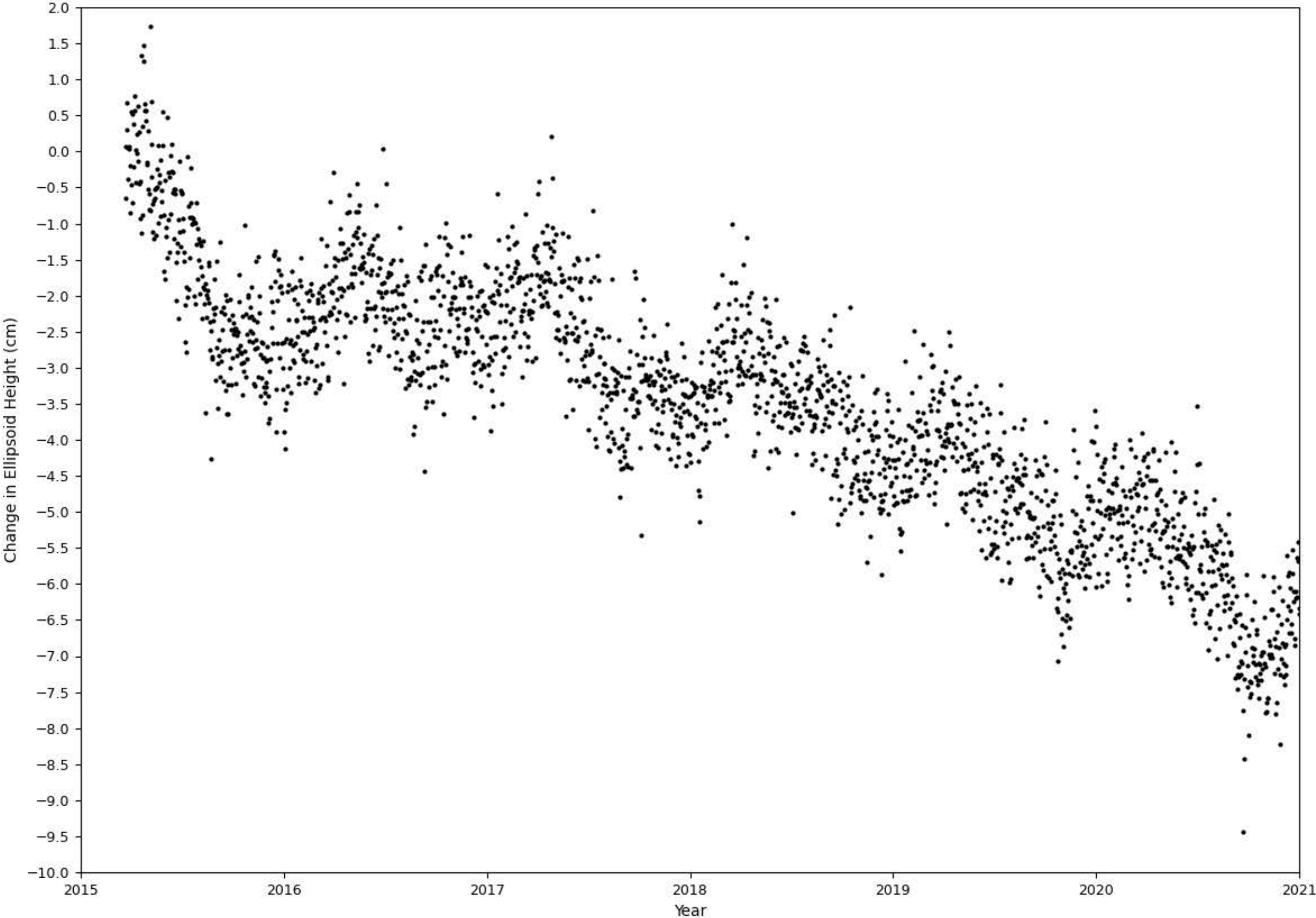
P106



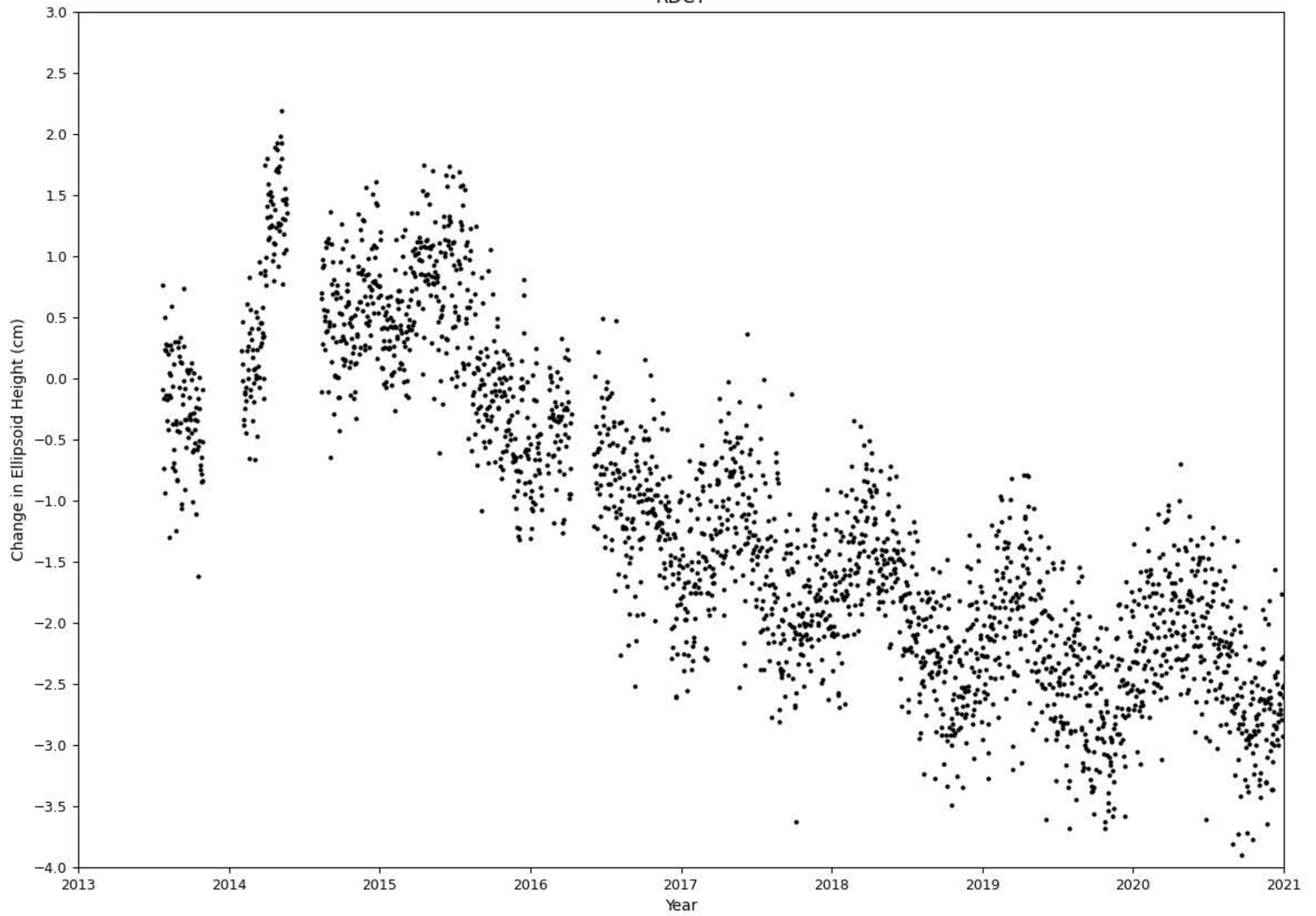
P107



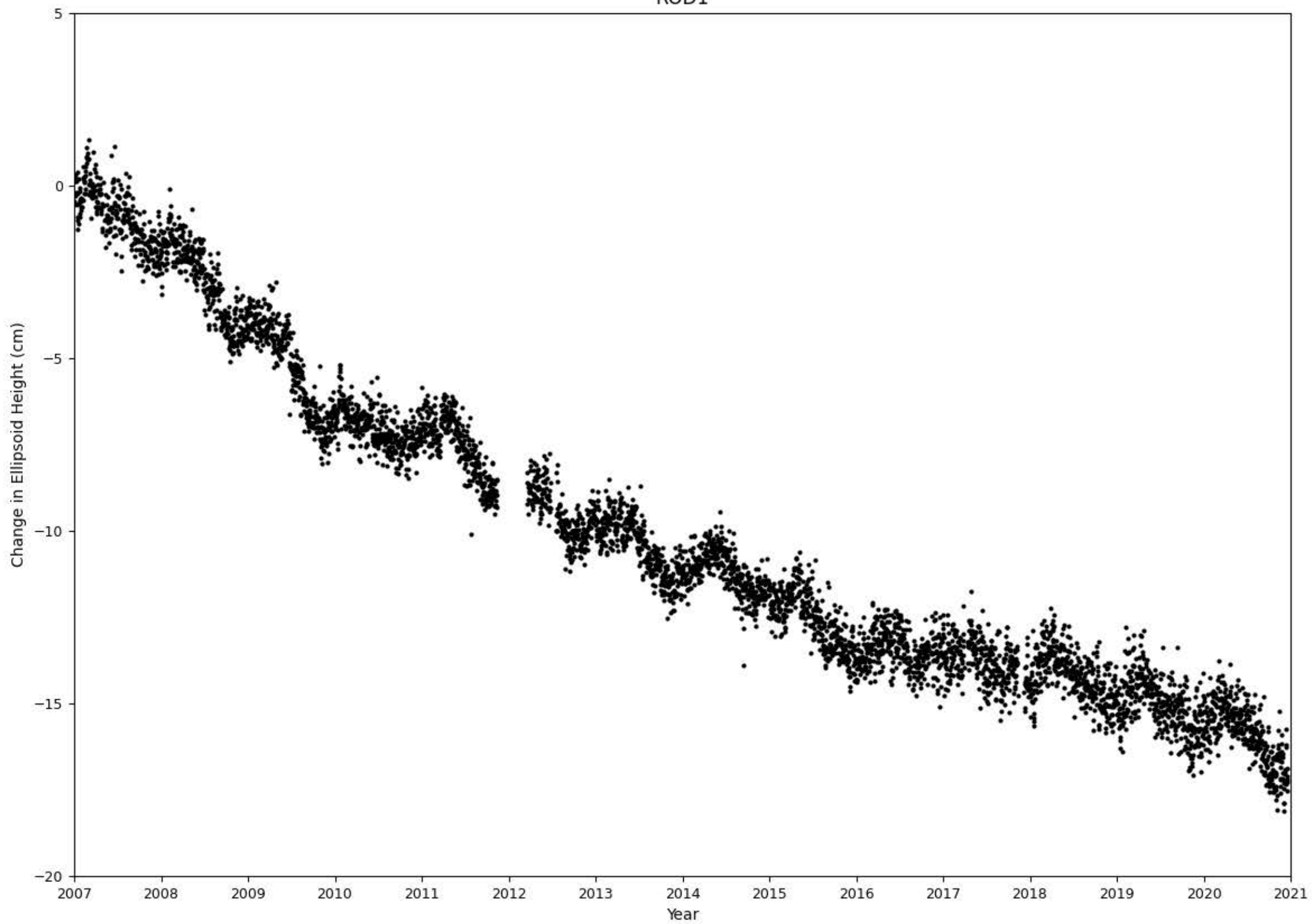
PWES



RDCT

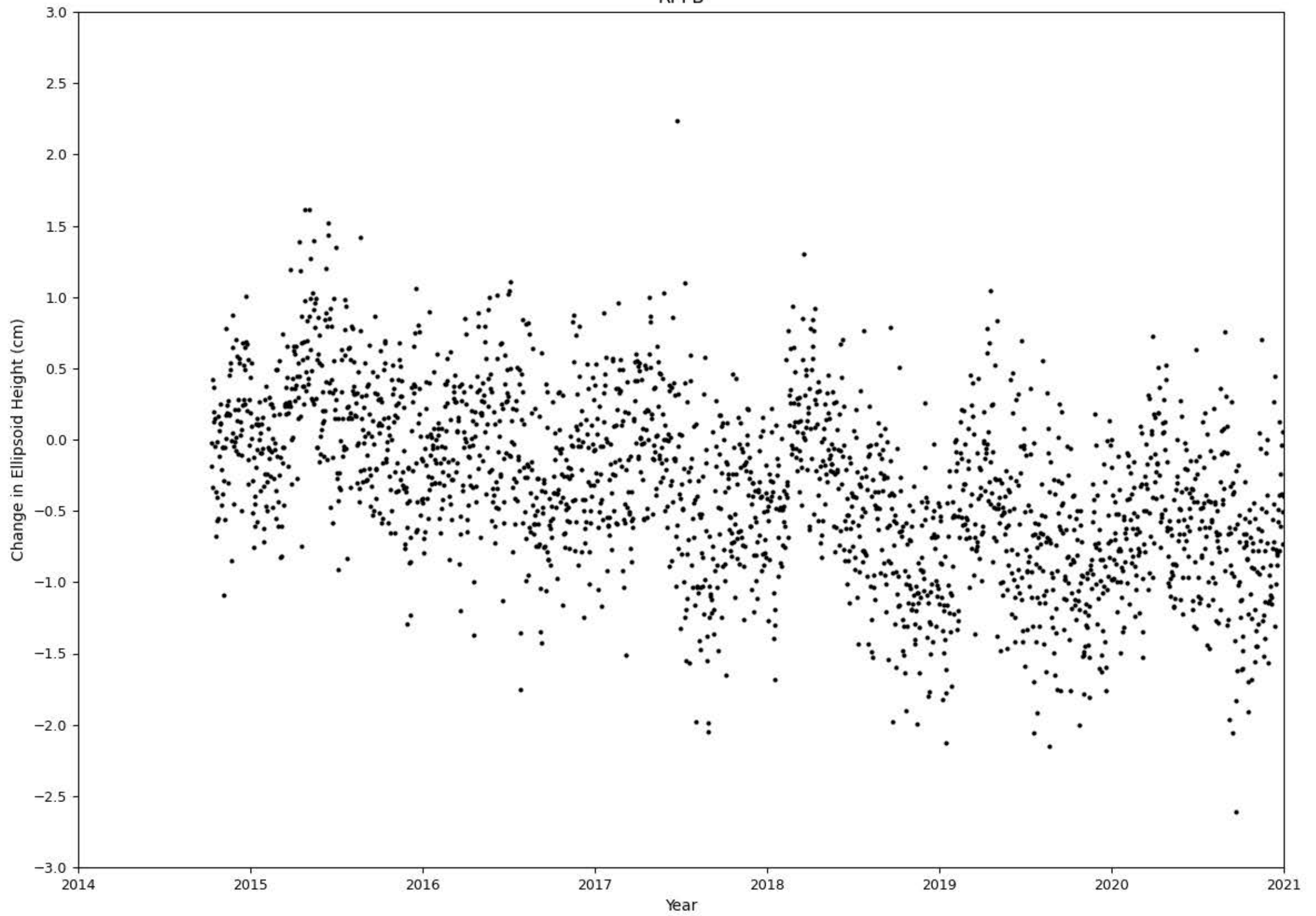


ROD1

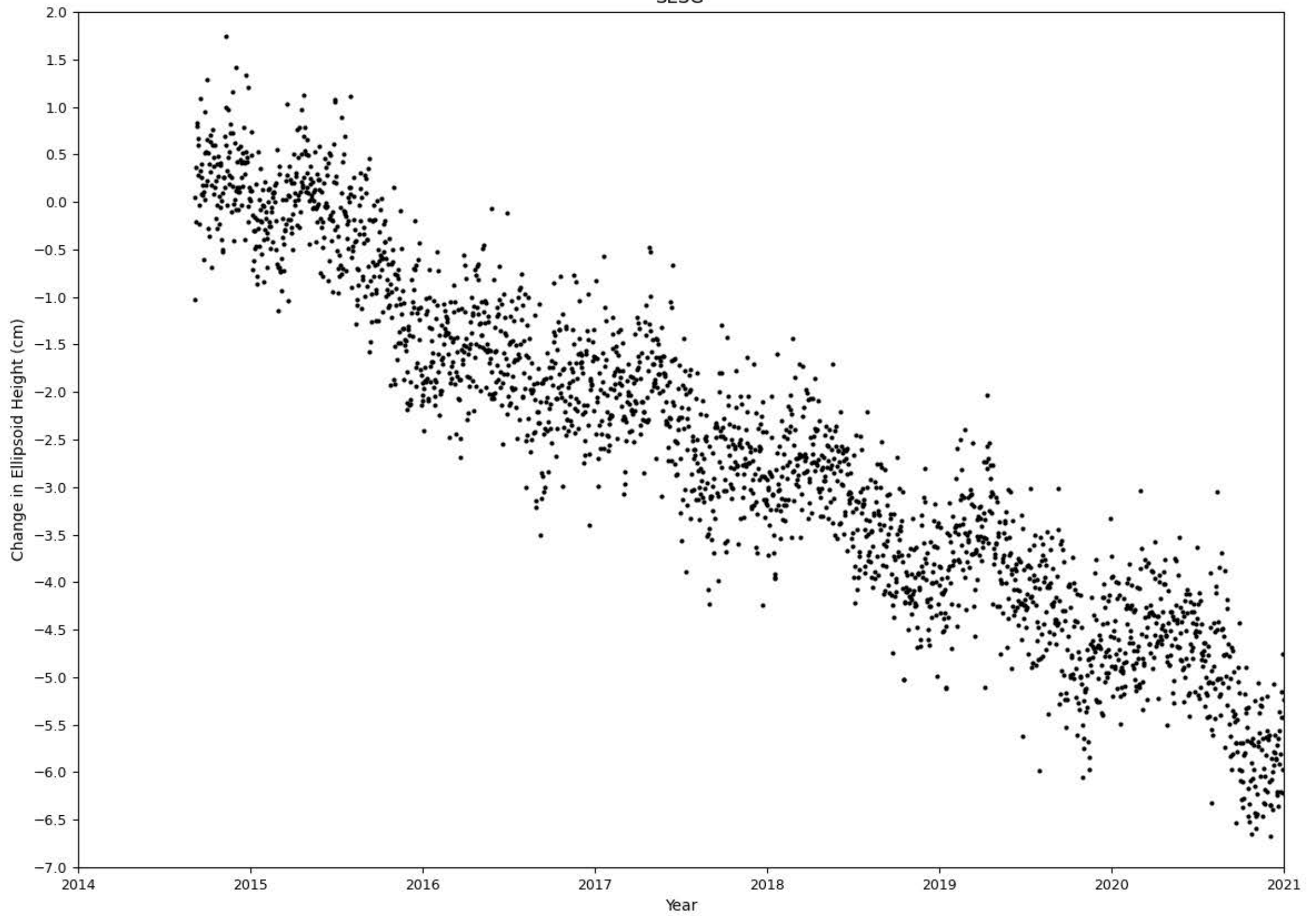




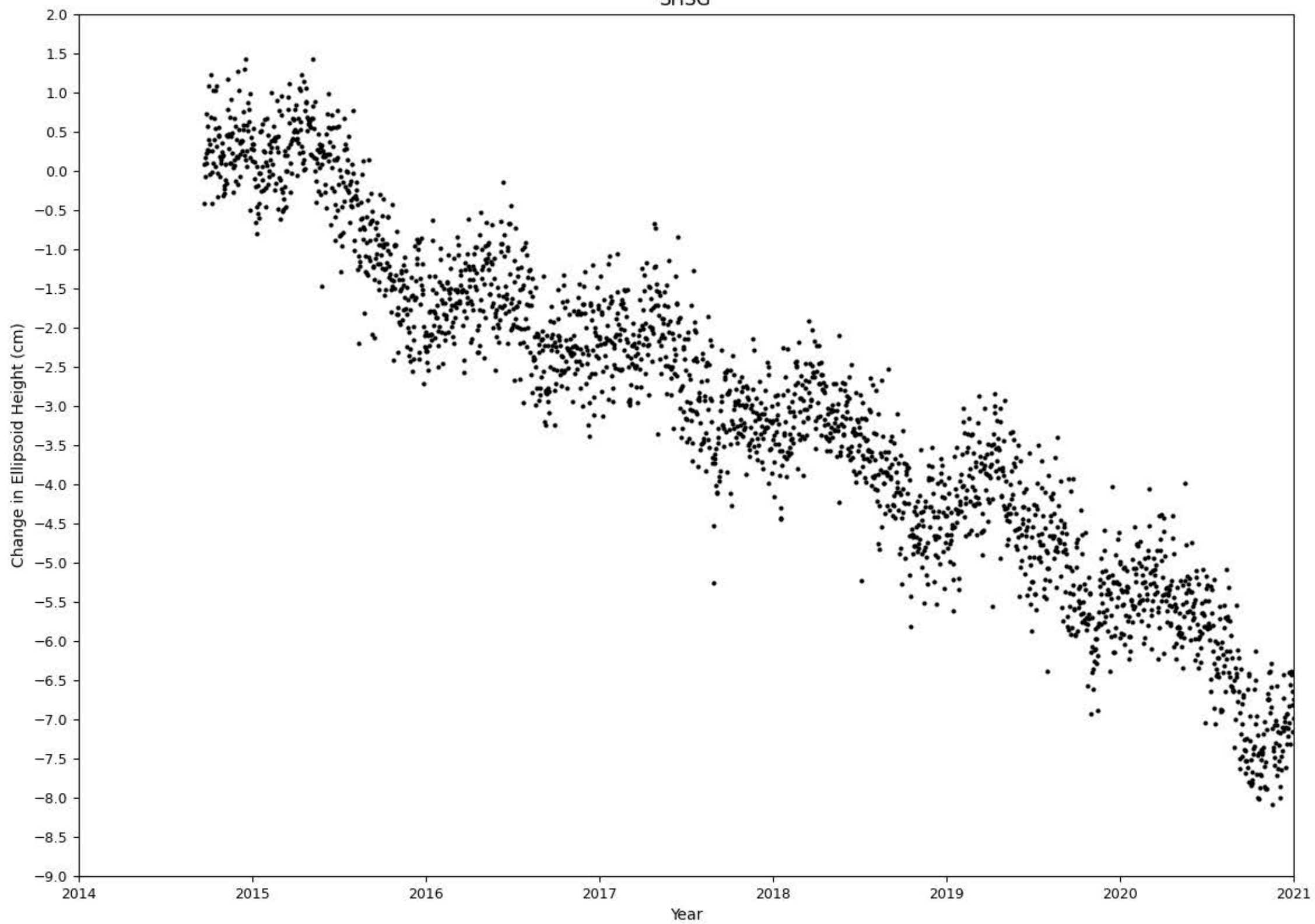
RPFB



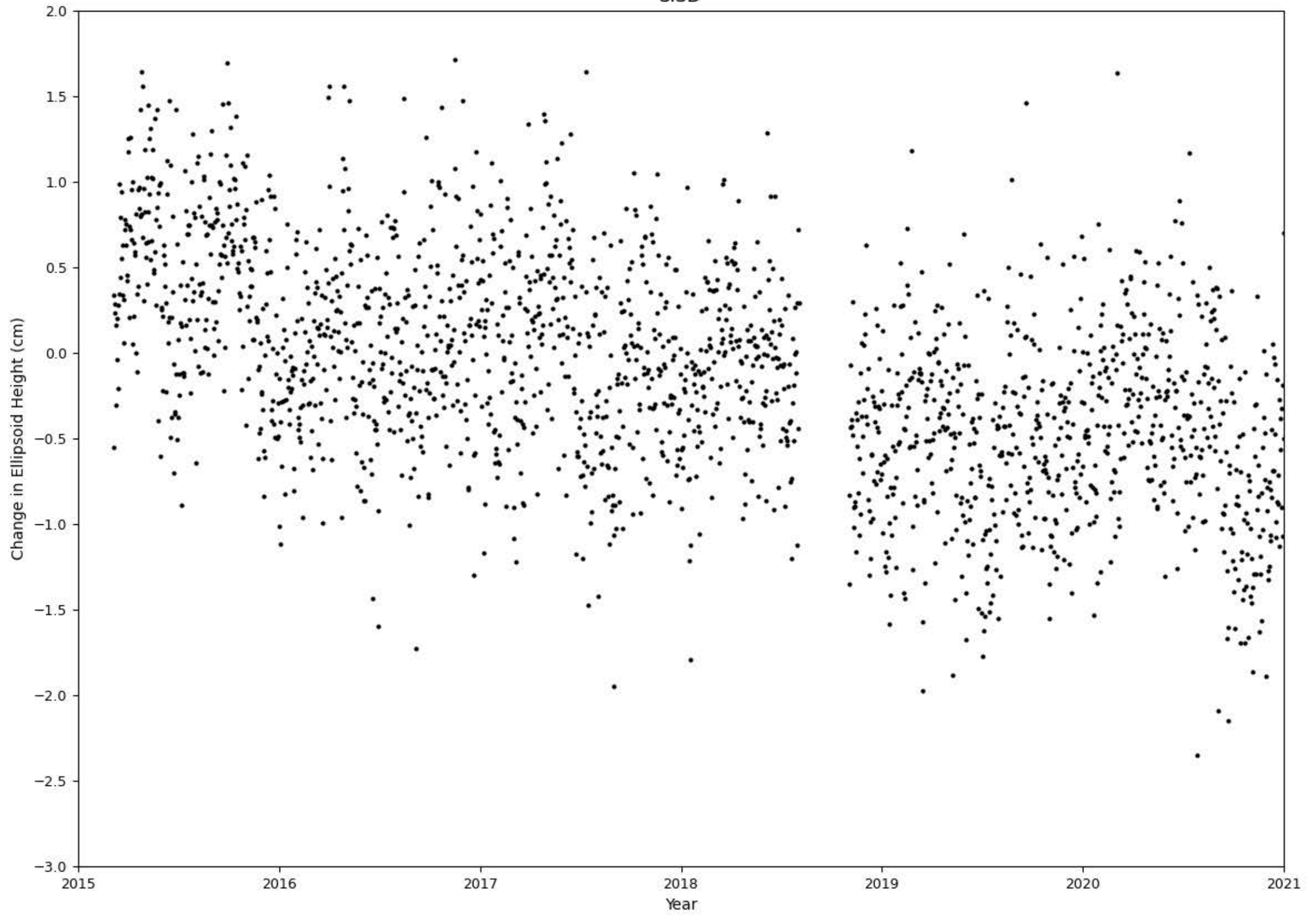
SESG



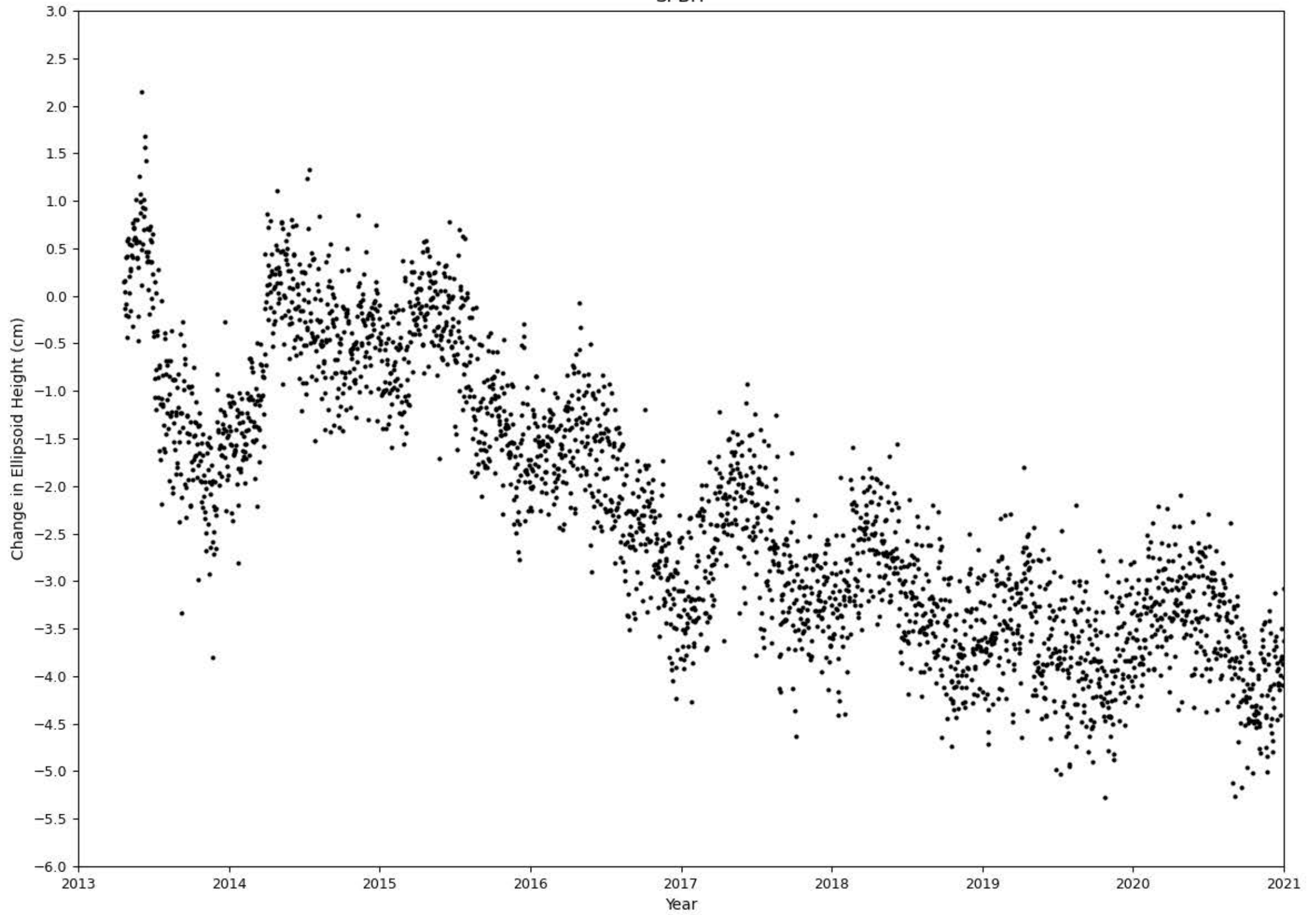
SHSG



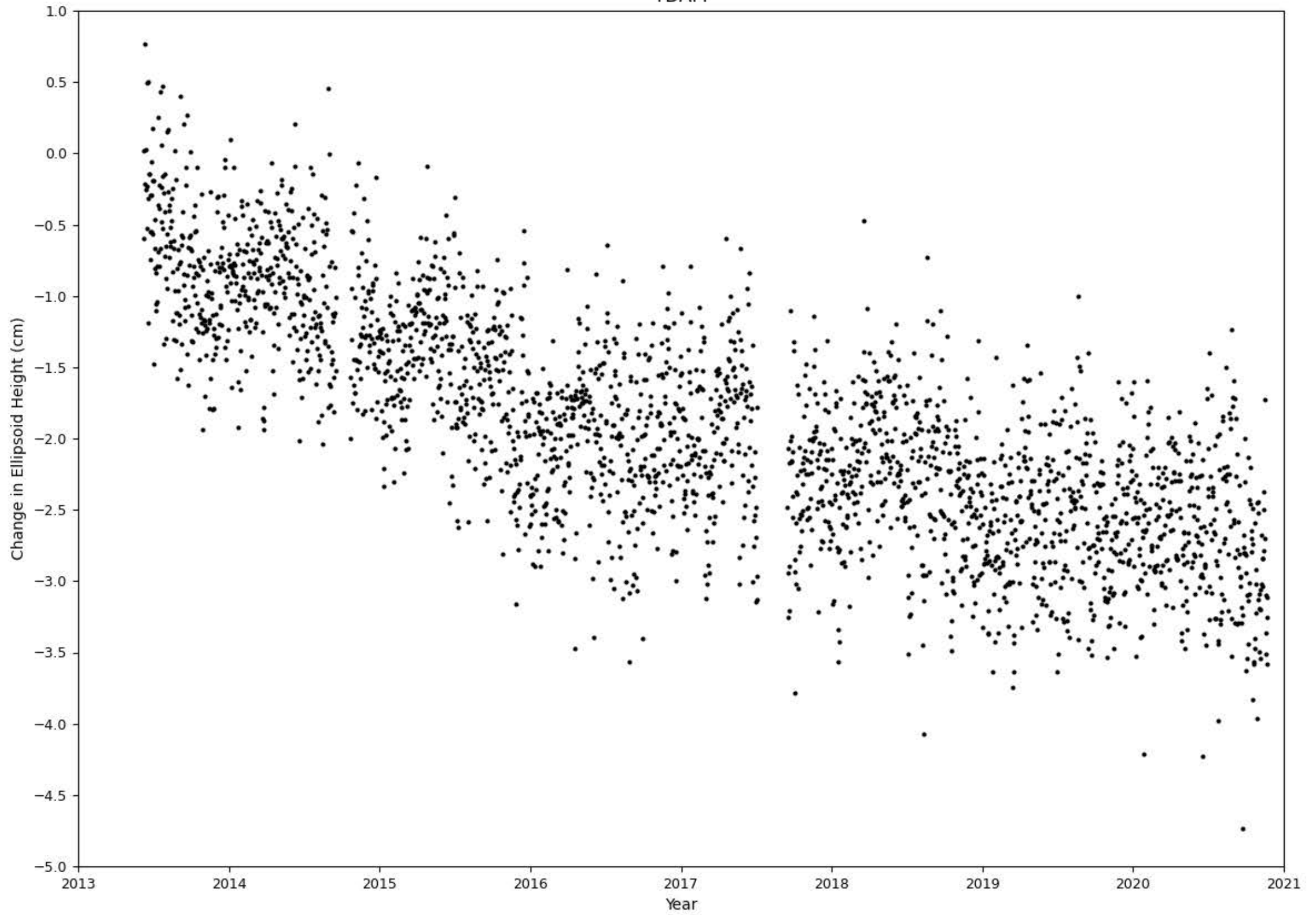
SISD



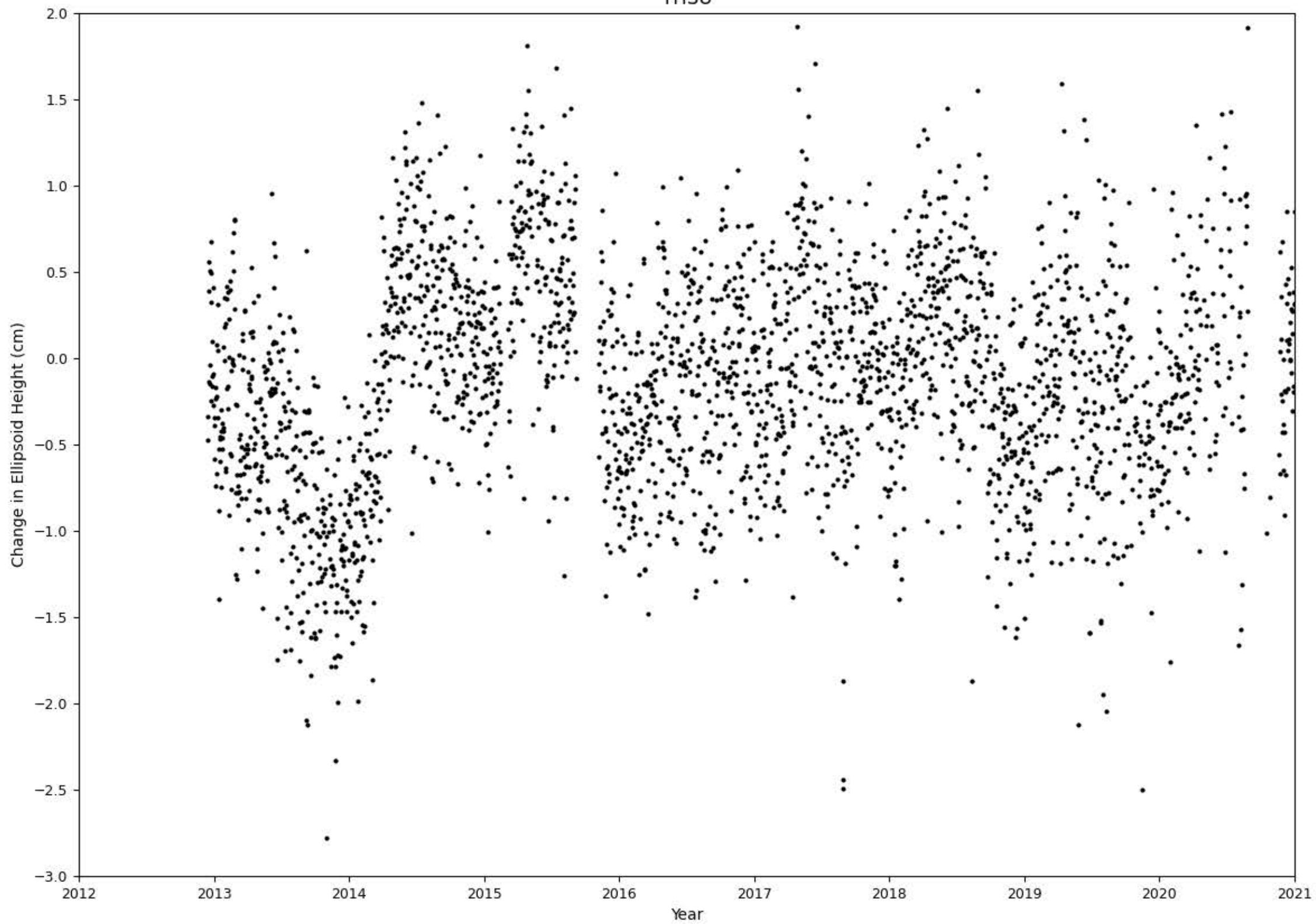
SPBH



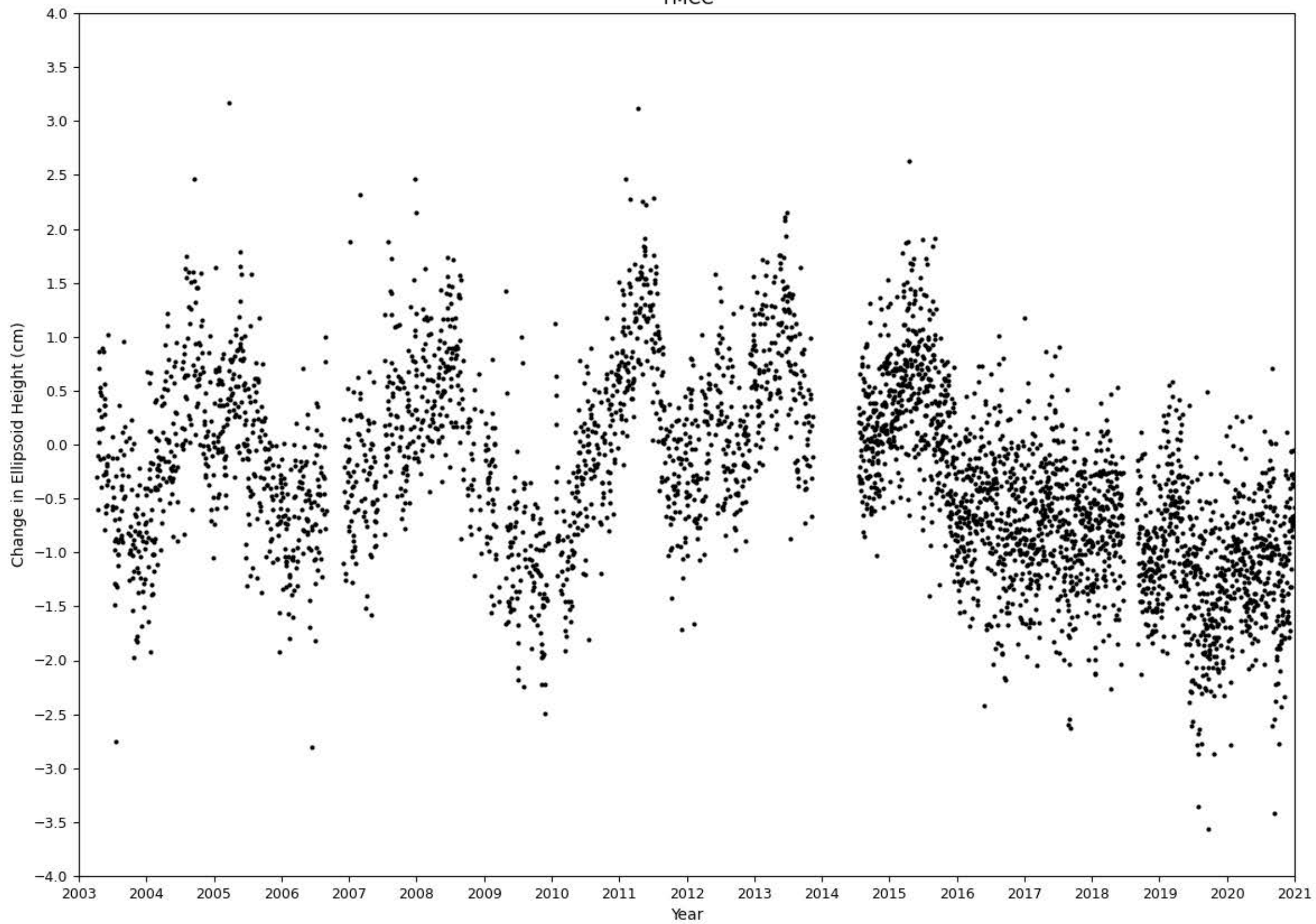
TDAM



THSU

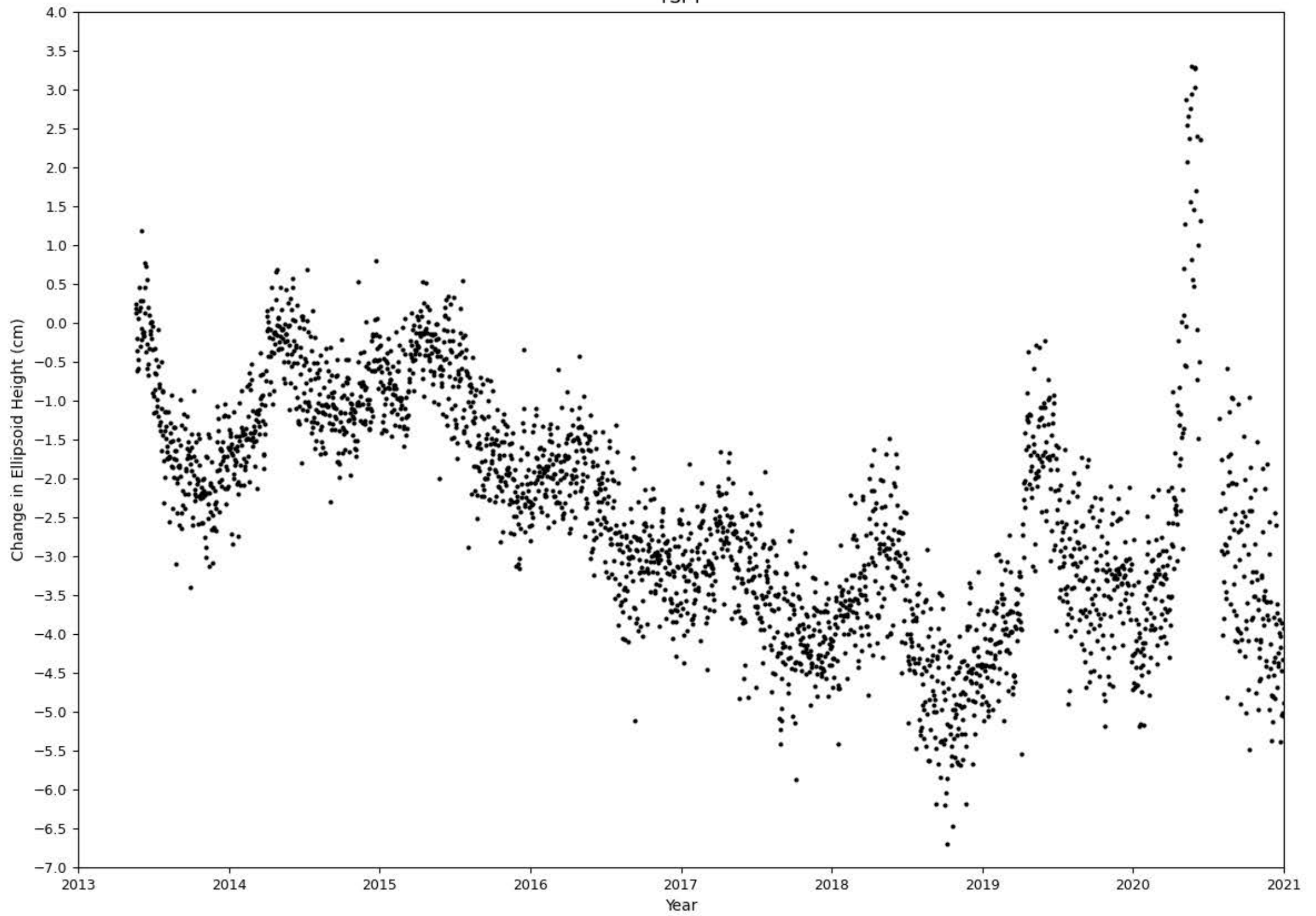


TMCC

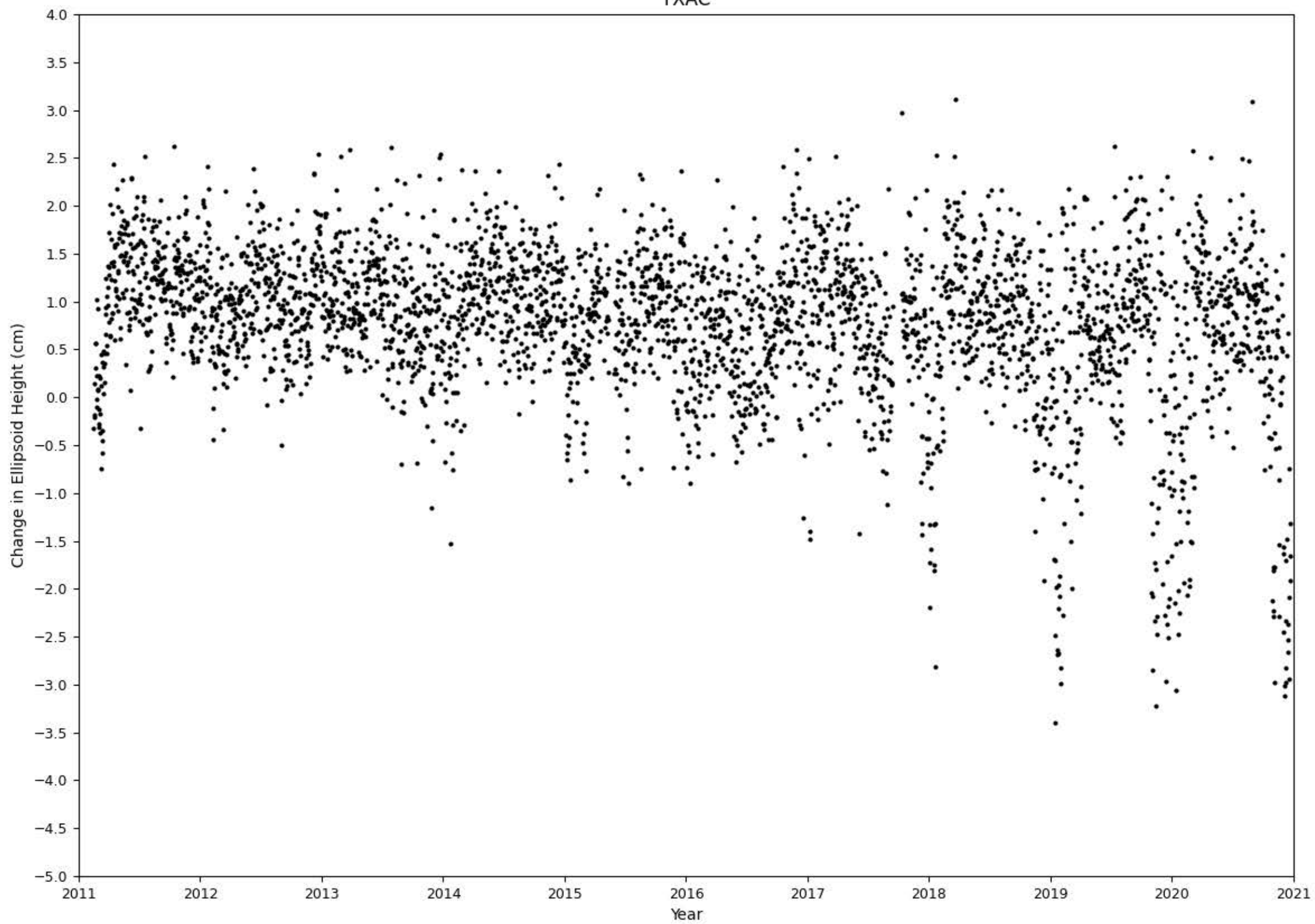




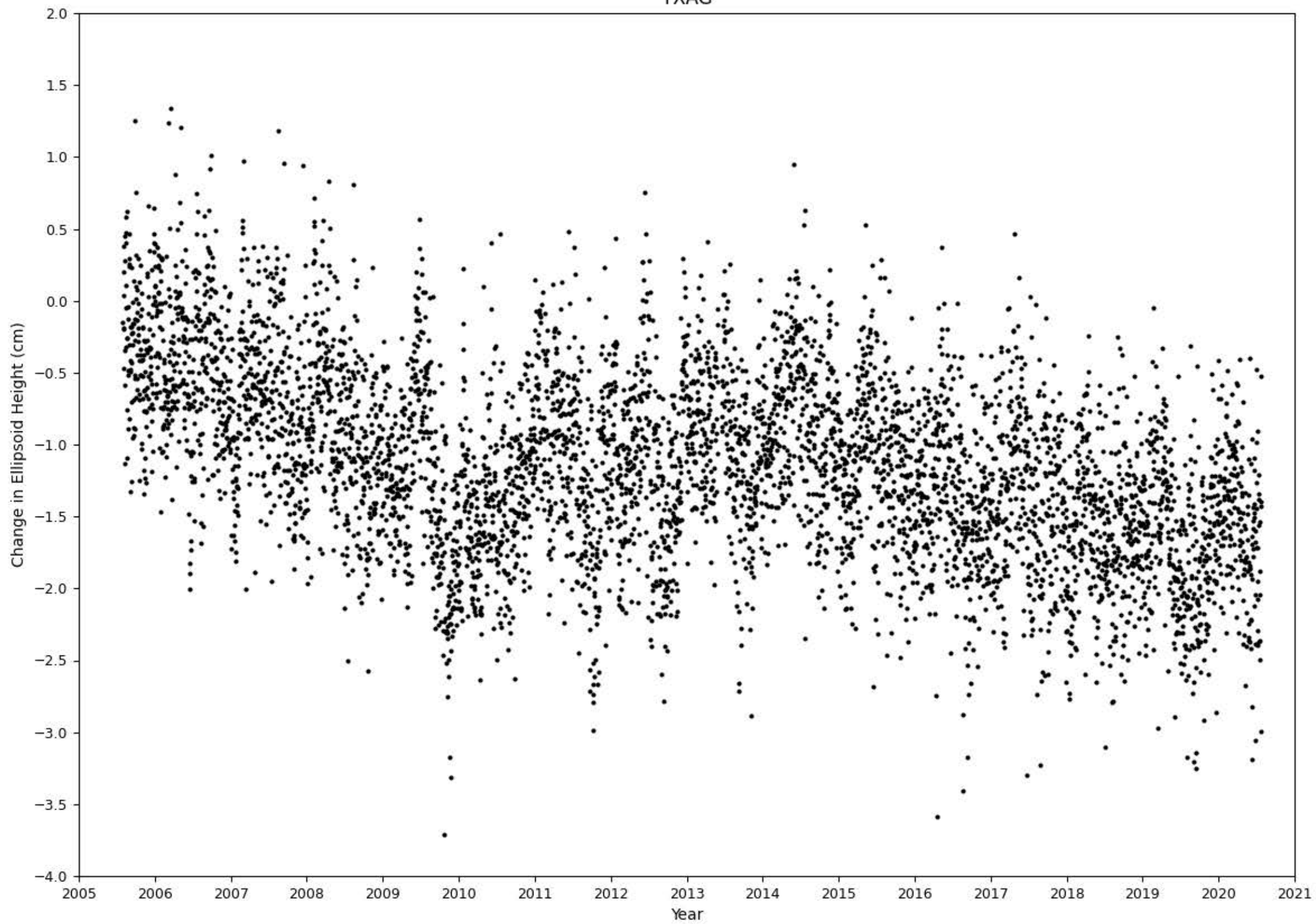
TSFT



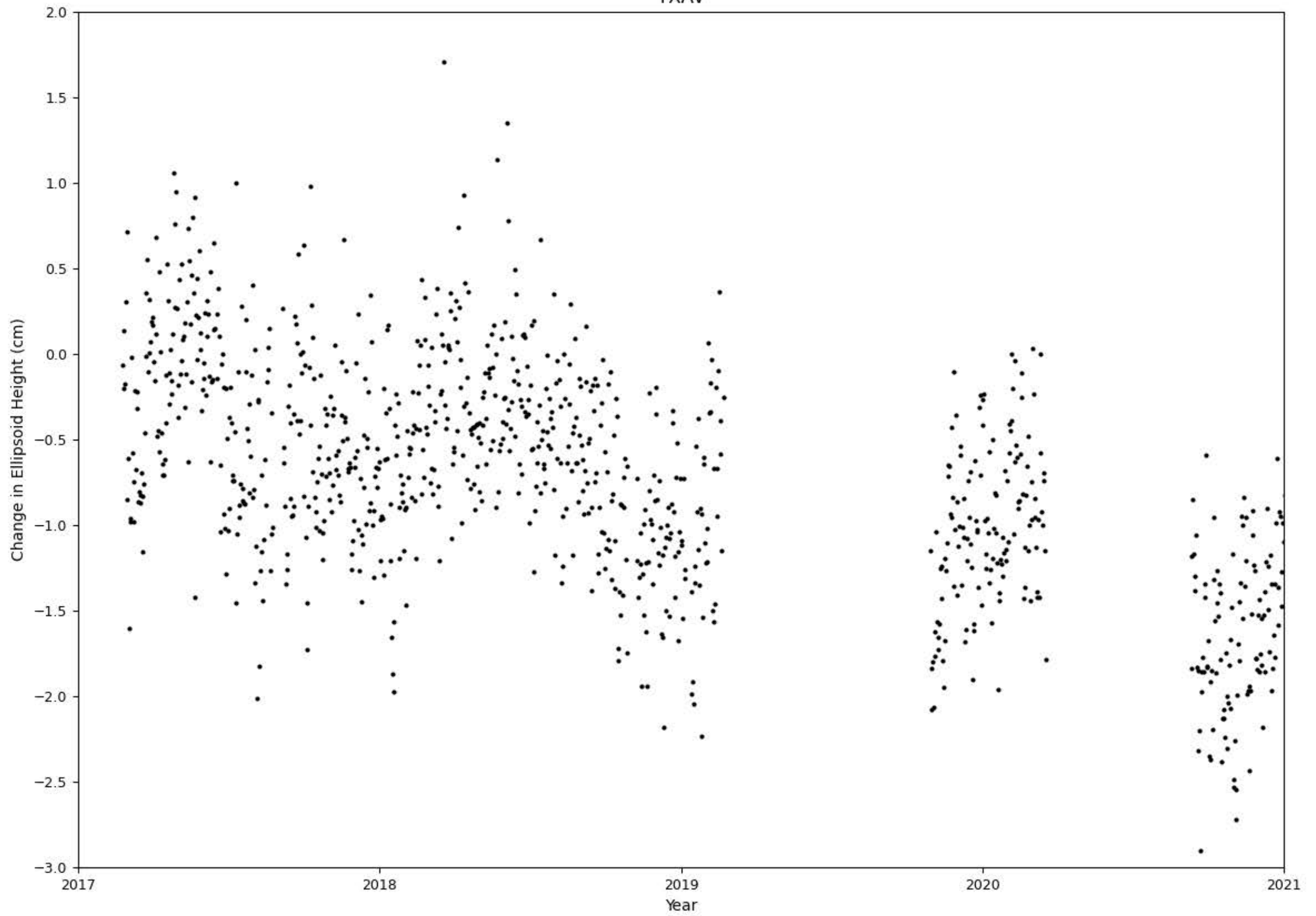
TXAC



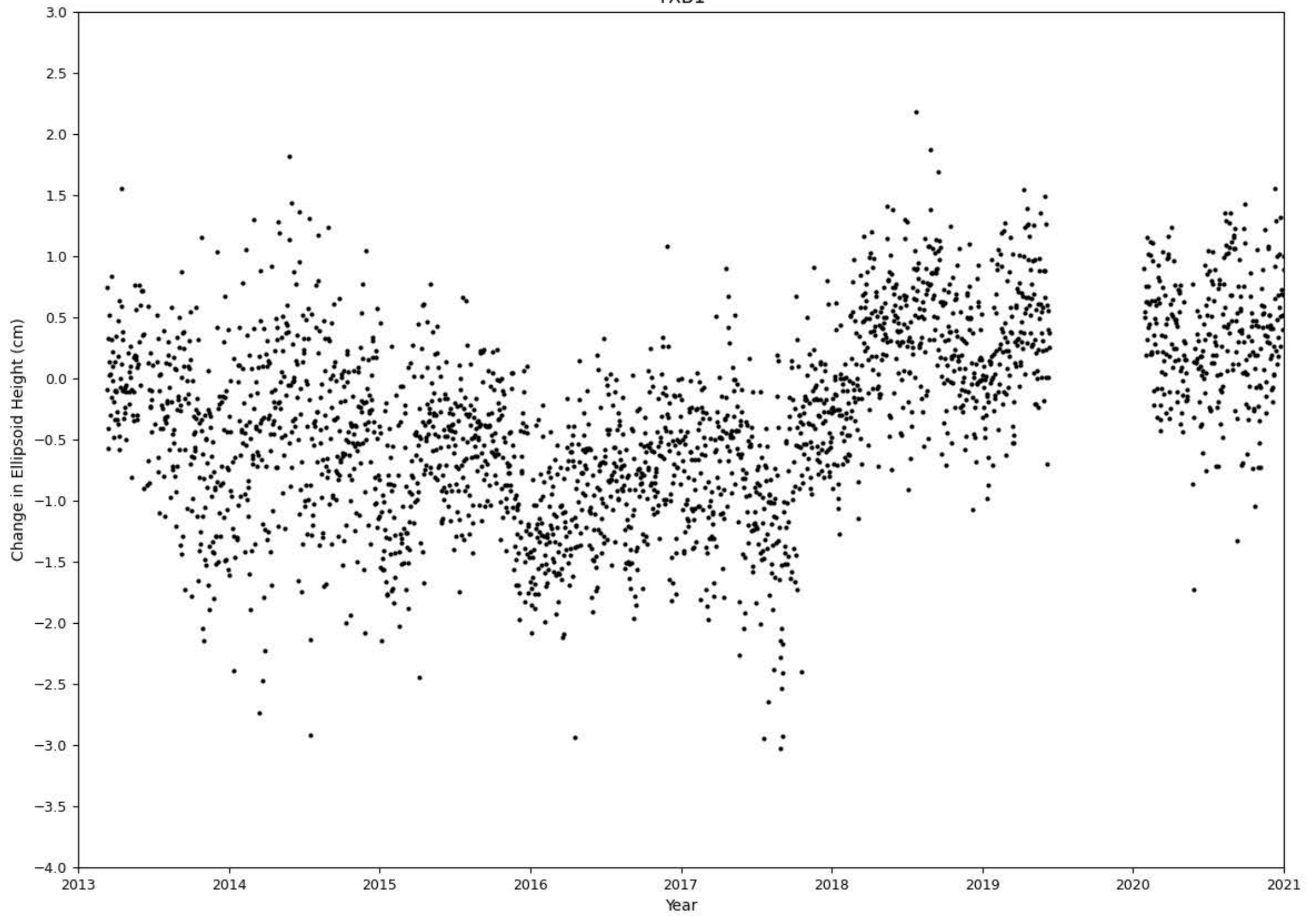
TXAG



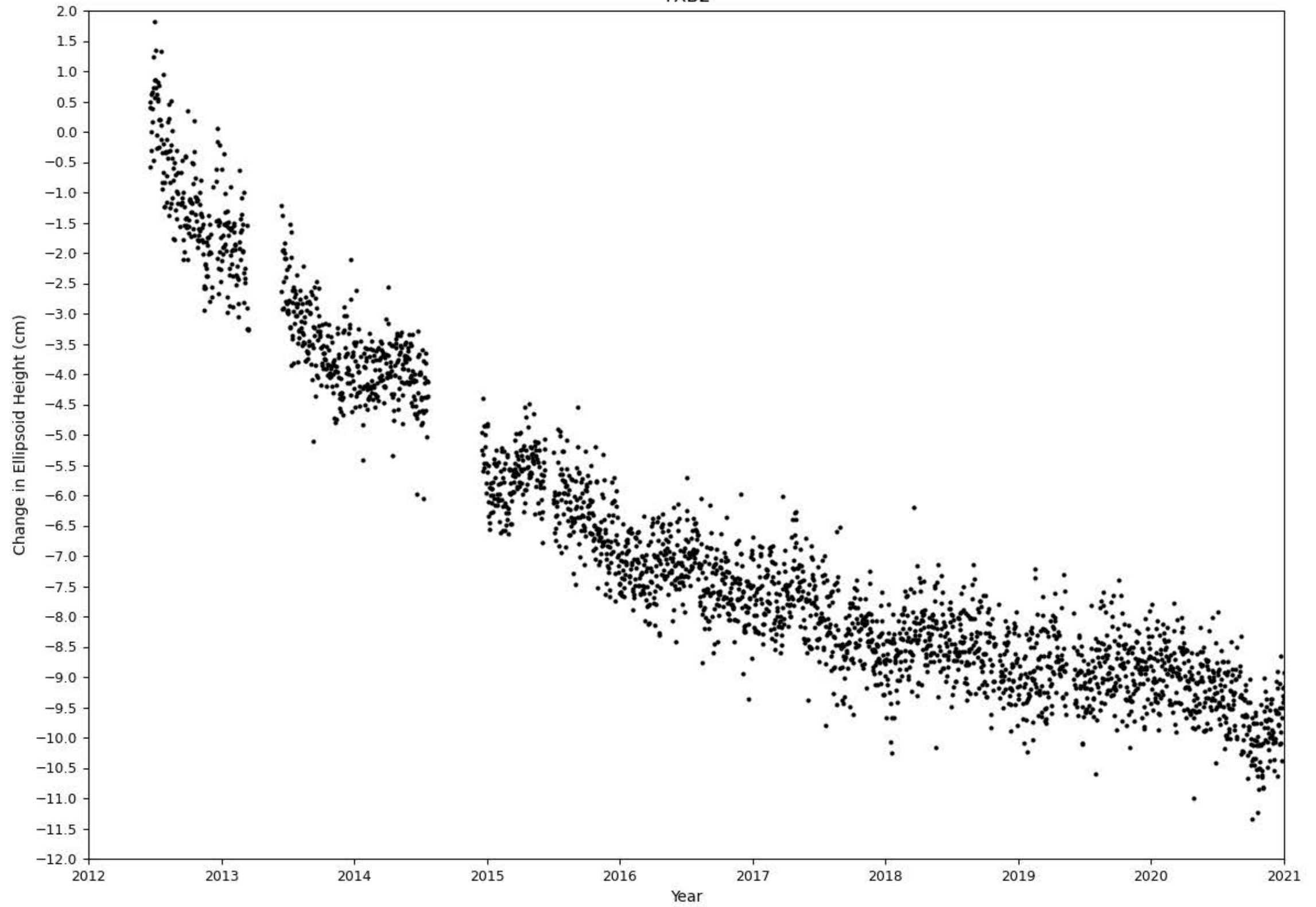
TXAV



TXB1

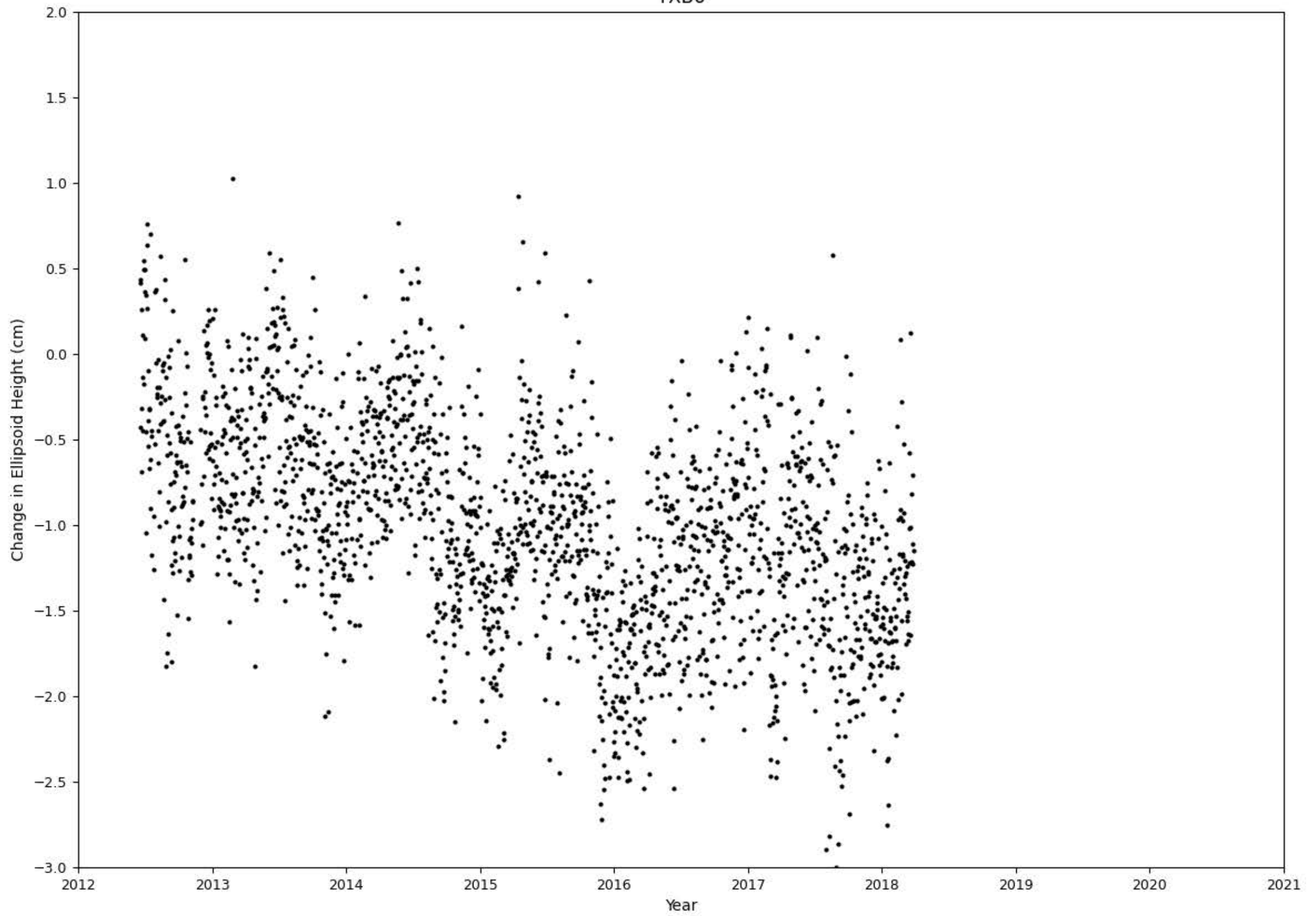


TXB2



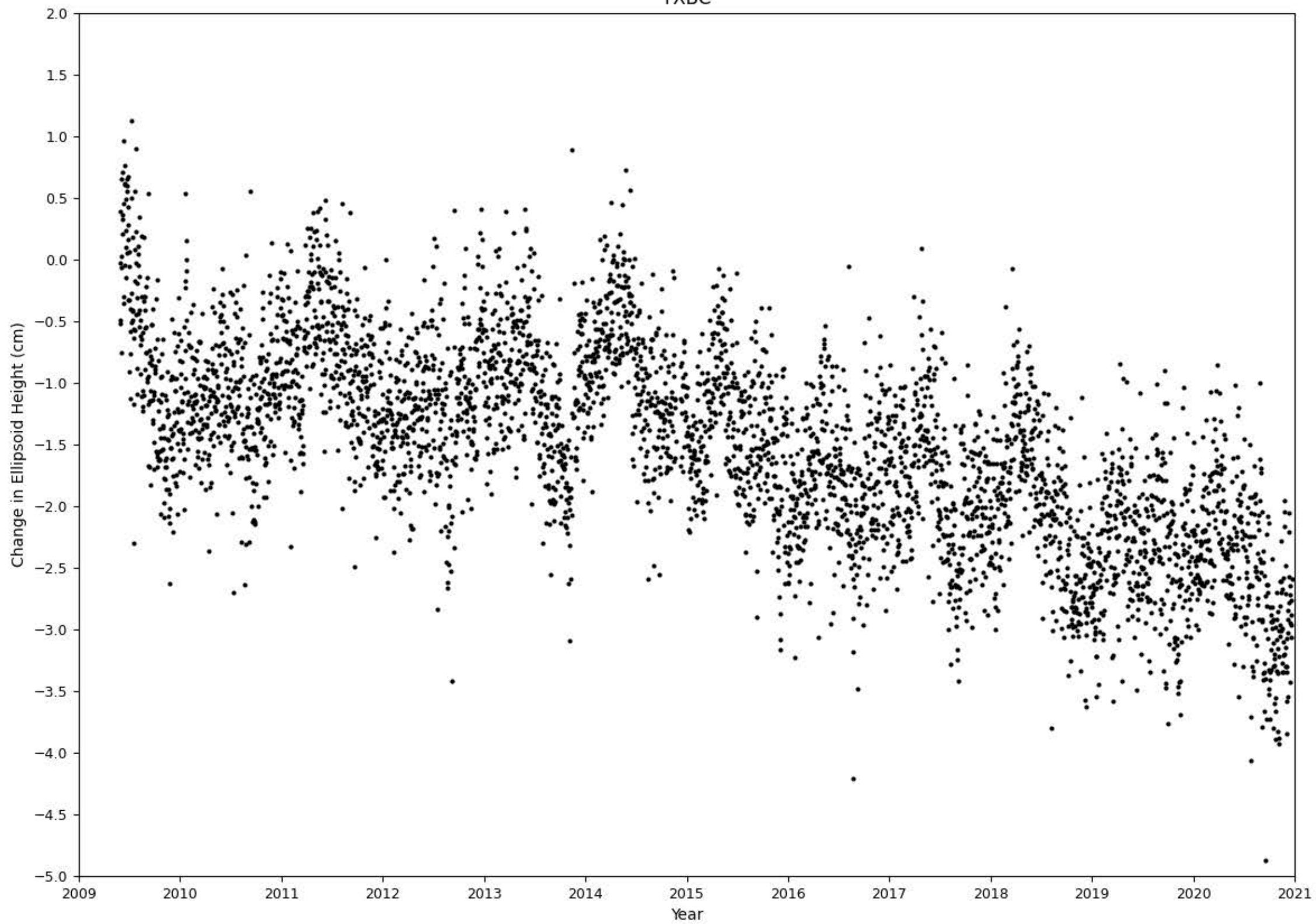


TXB6

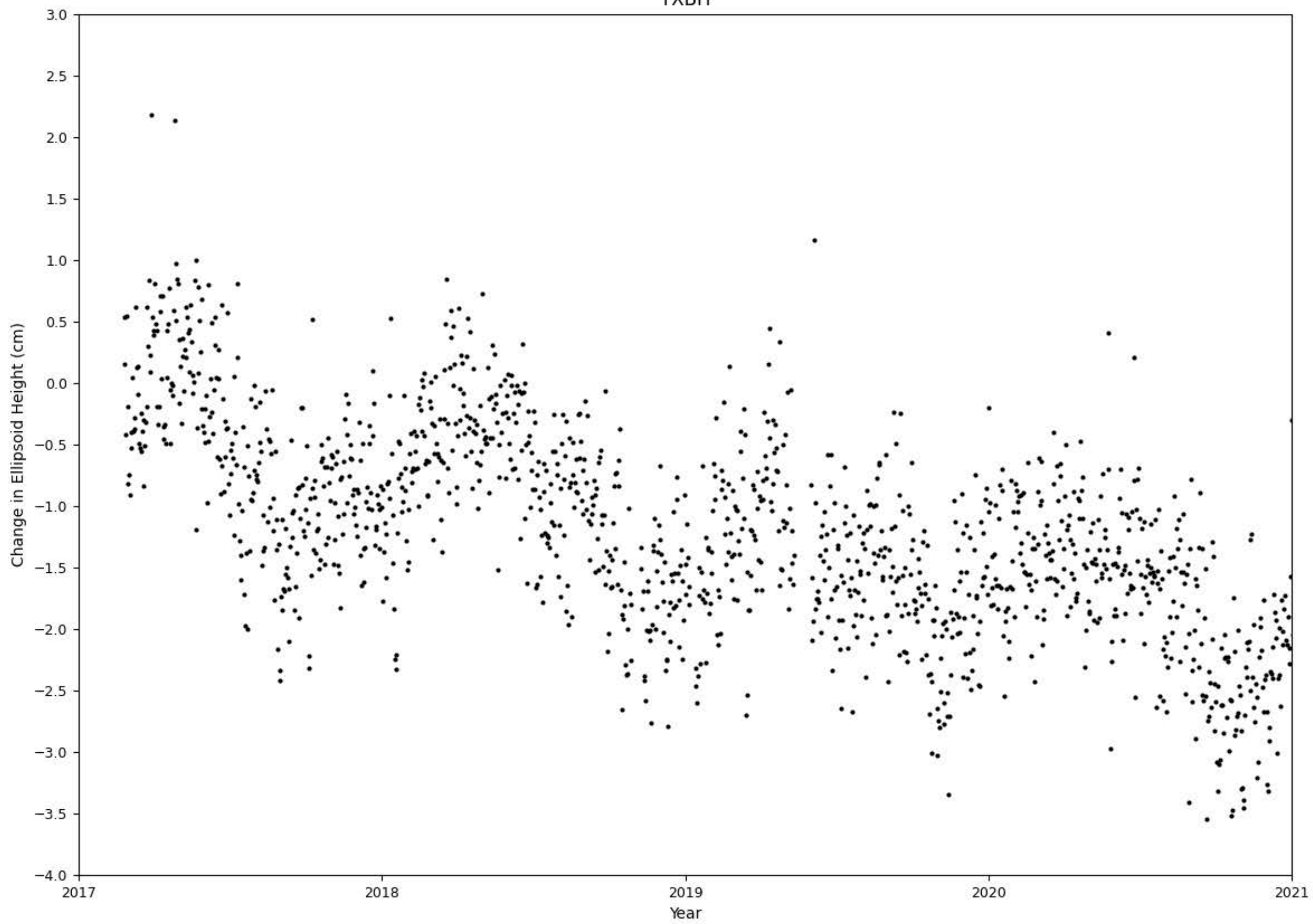




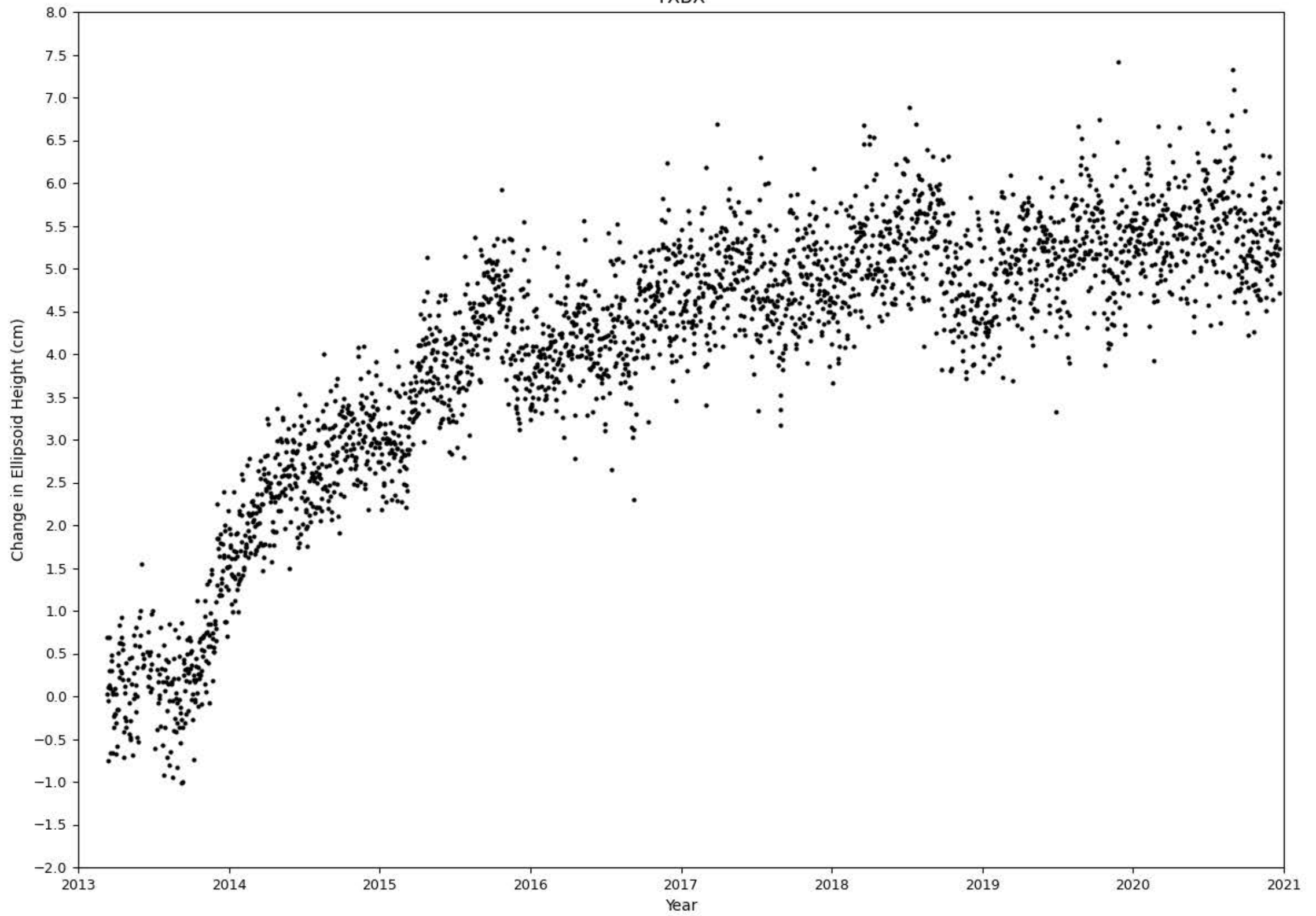
TXBC



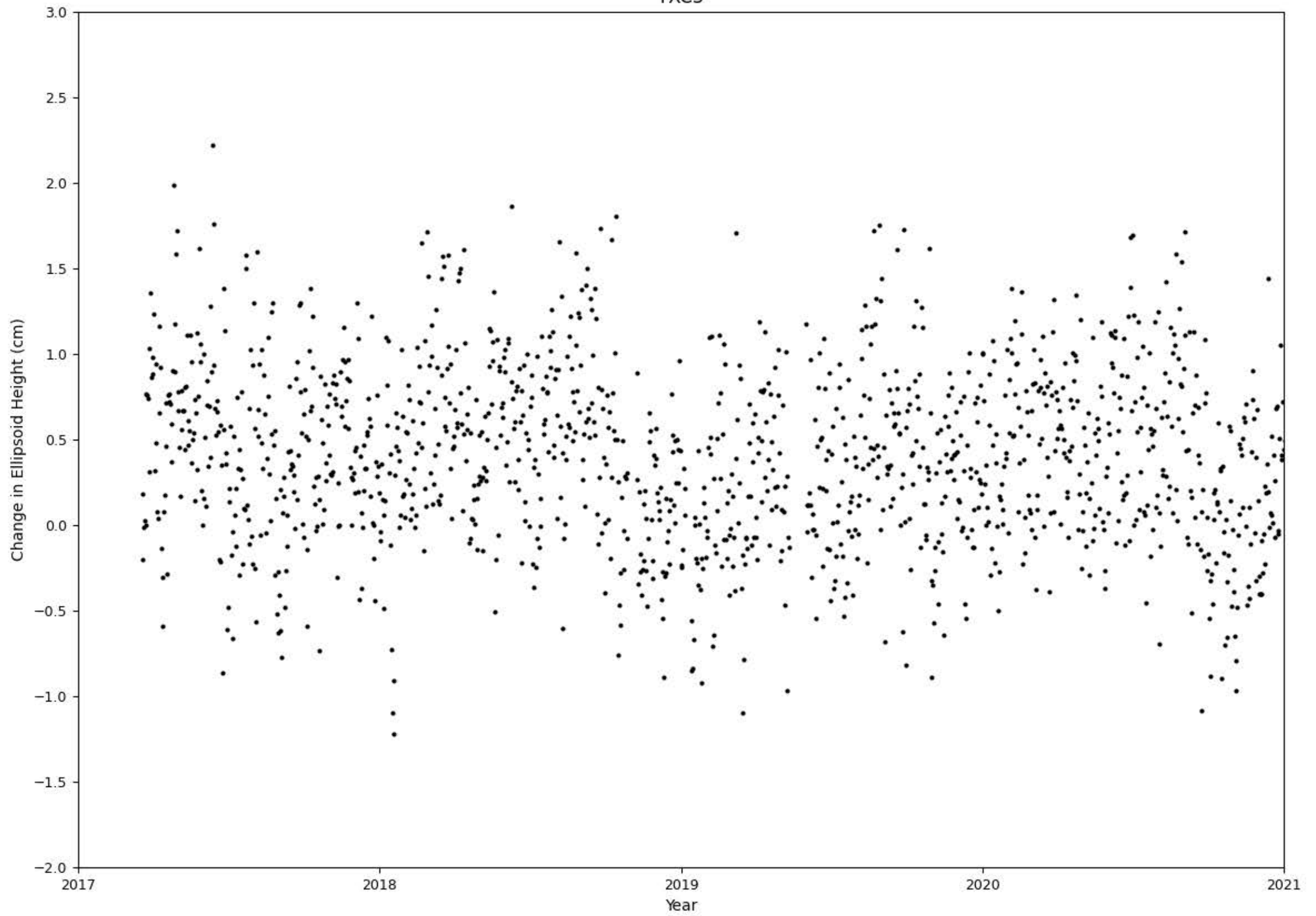
TXBH



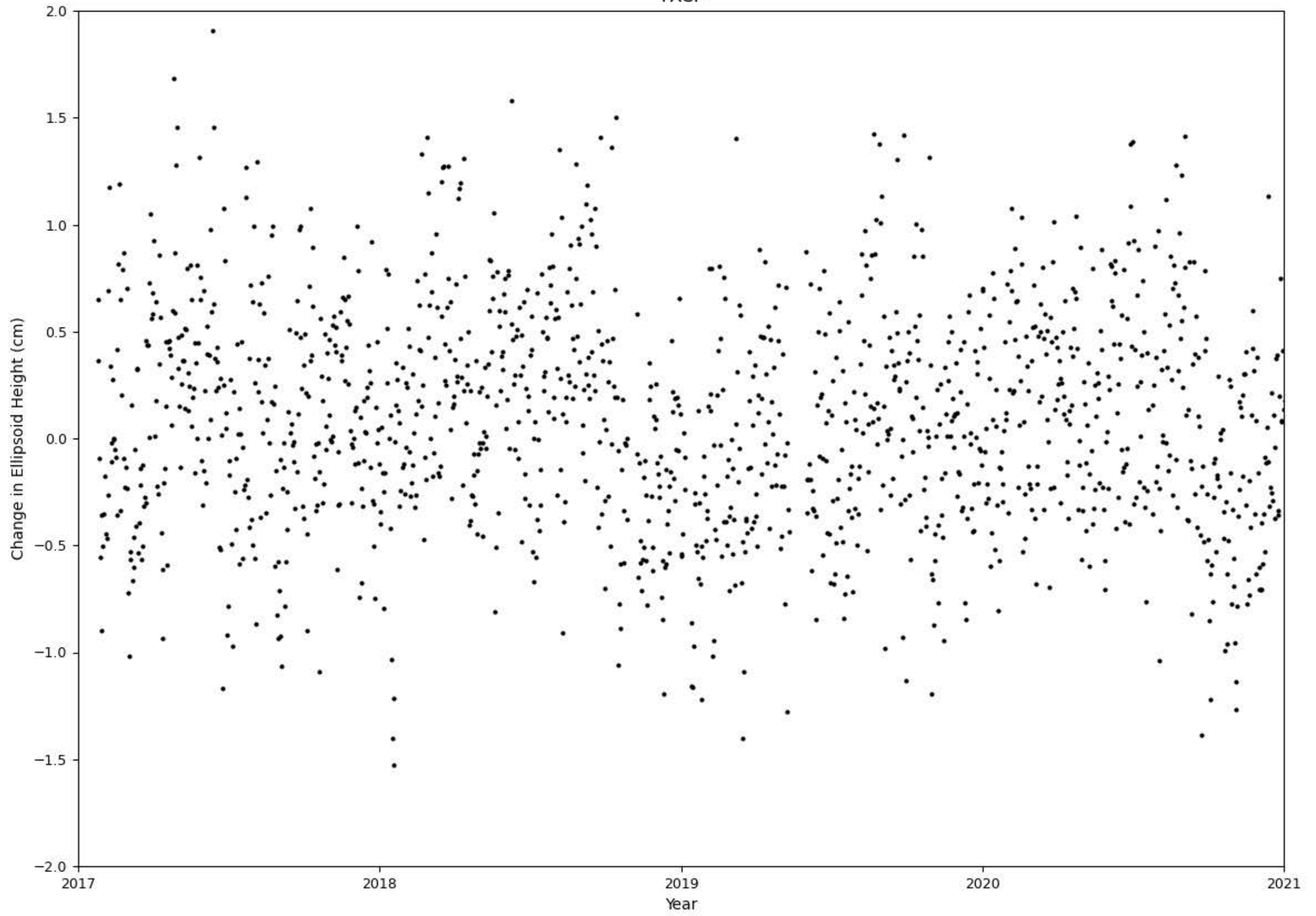
TXBX



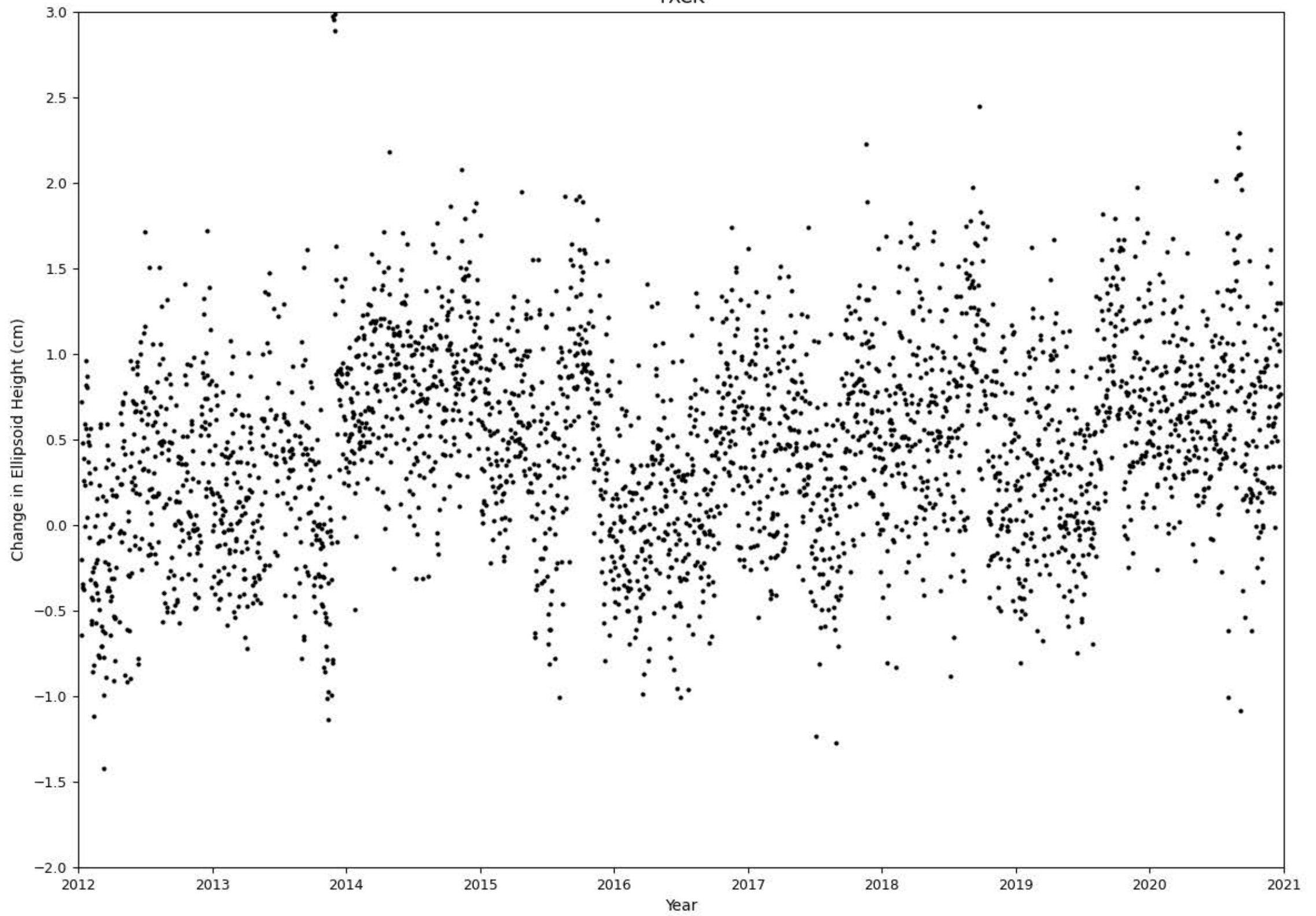
TXC5



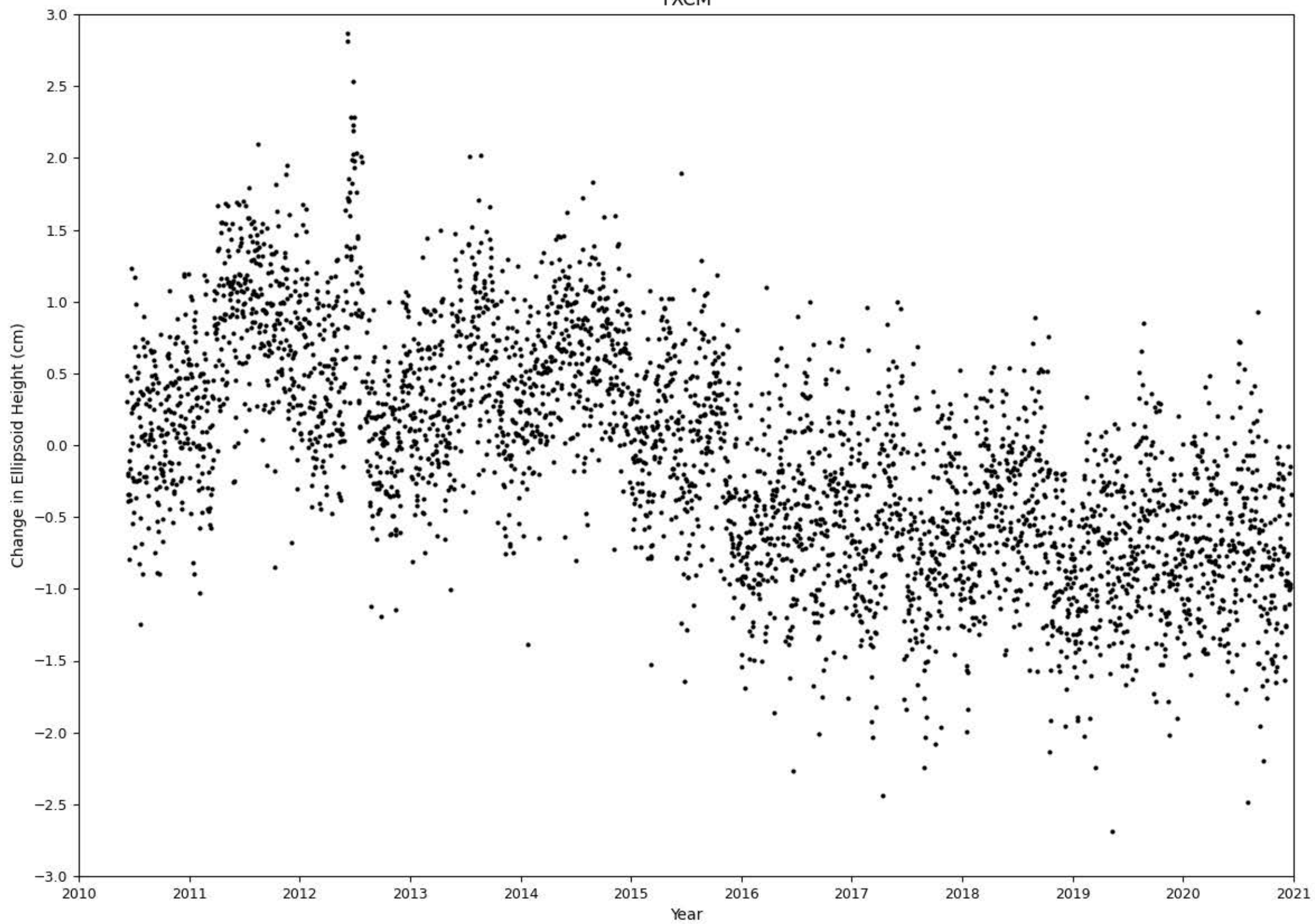
TXCF



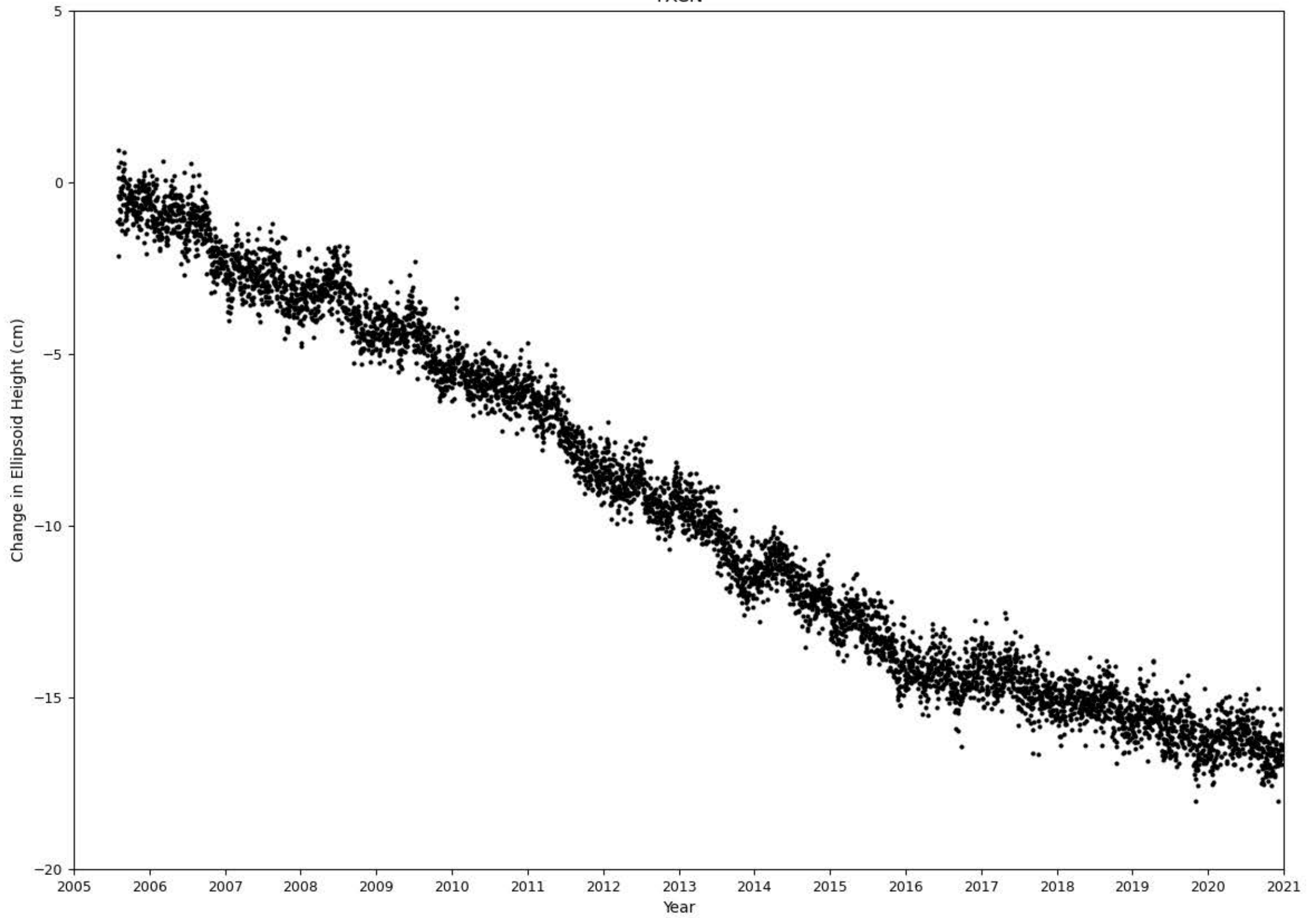
TXCK



TXCM

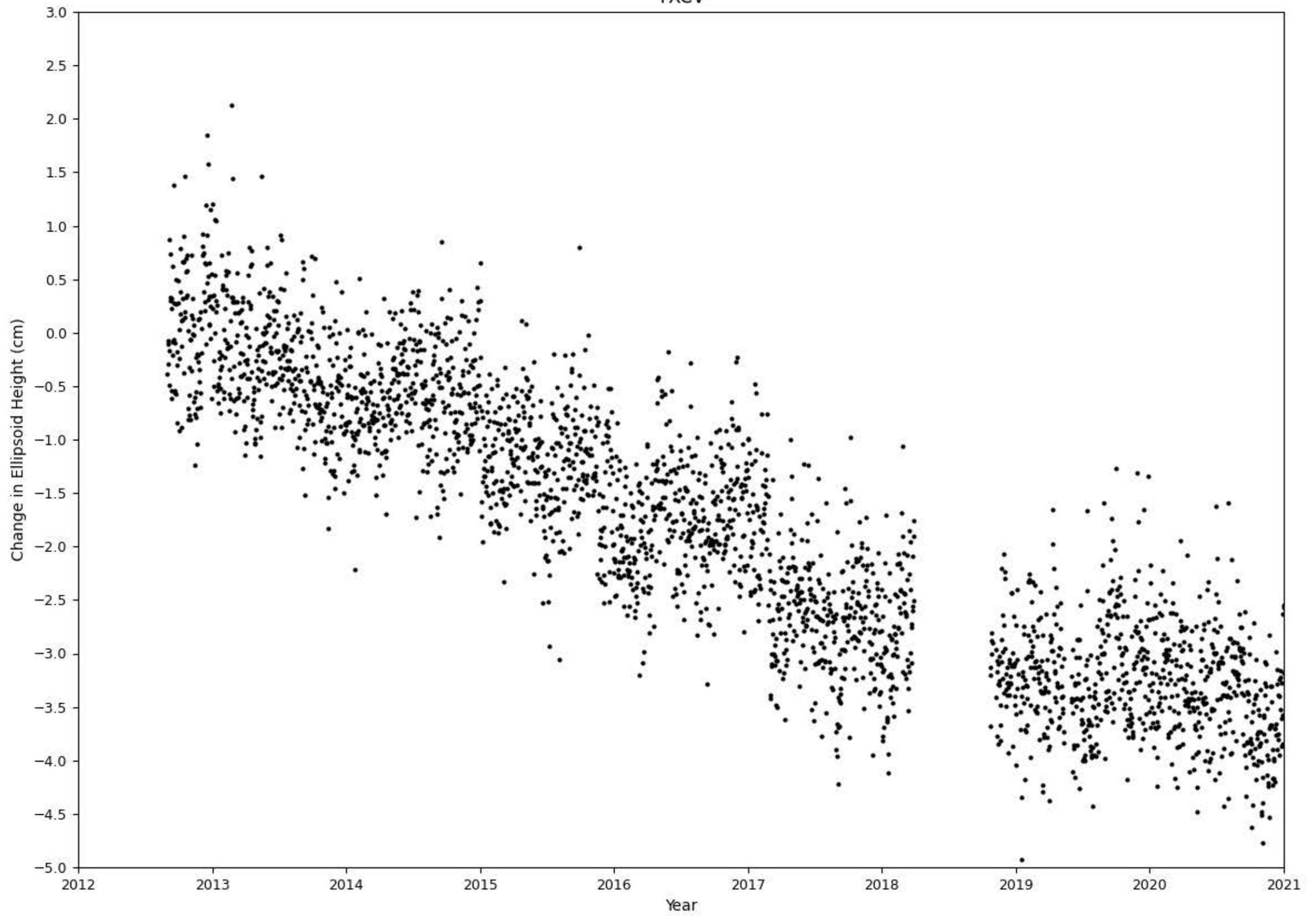


TXCN

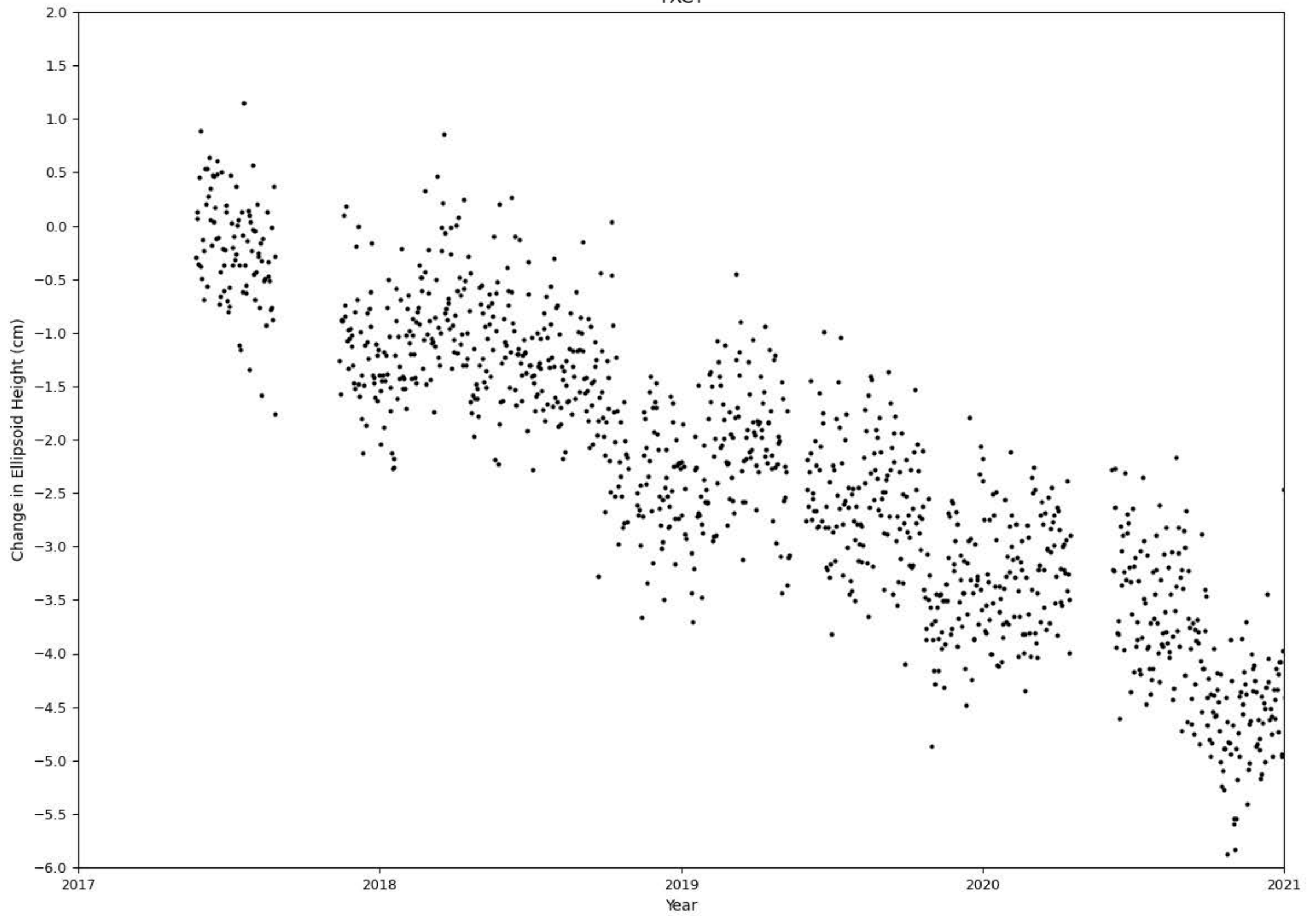




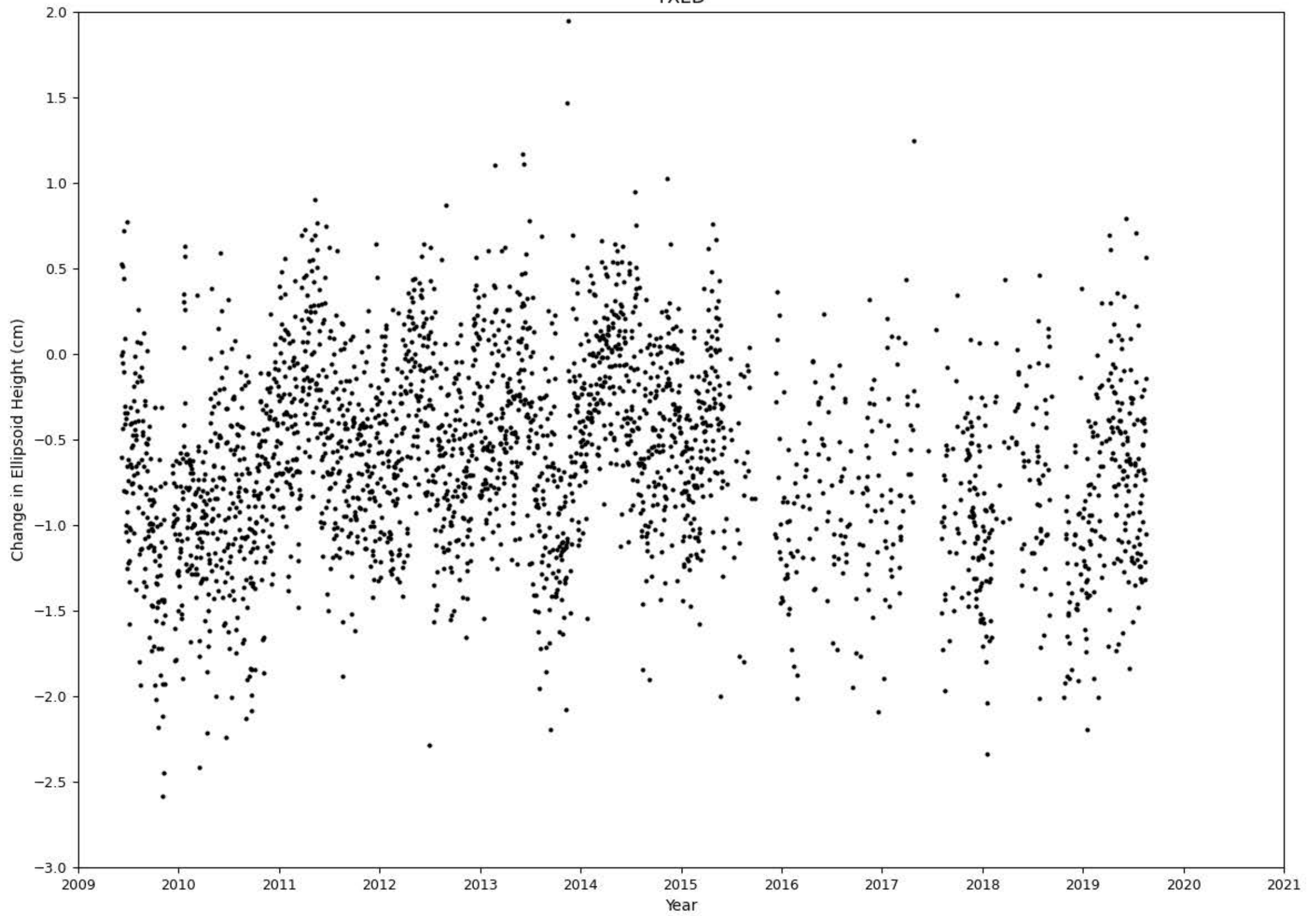
# TXCV



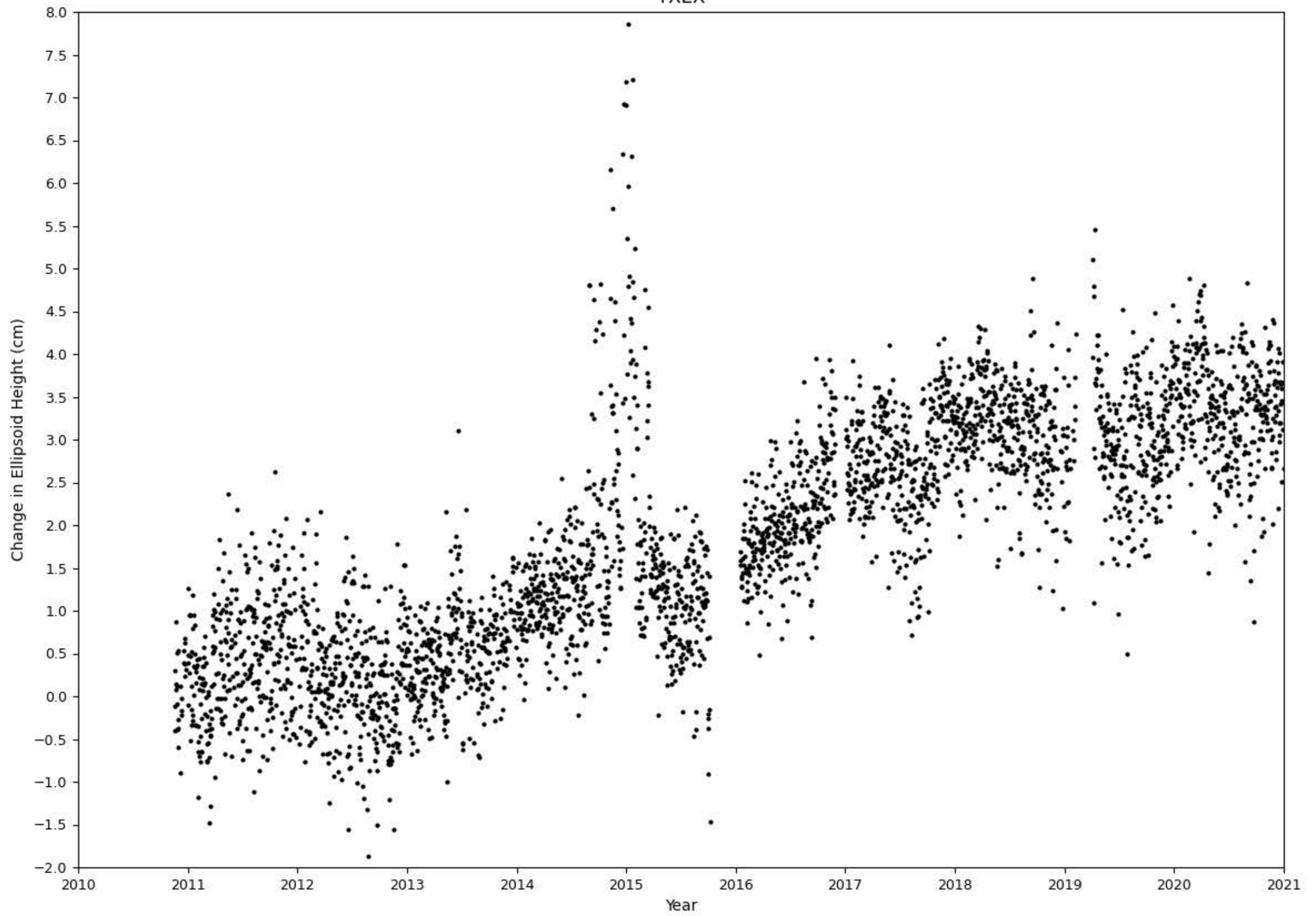
TXCY



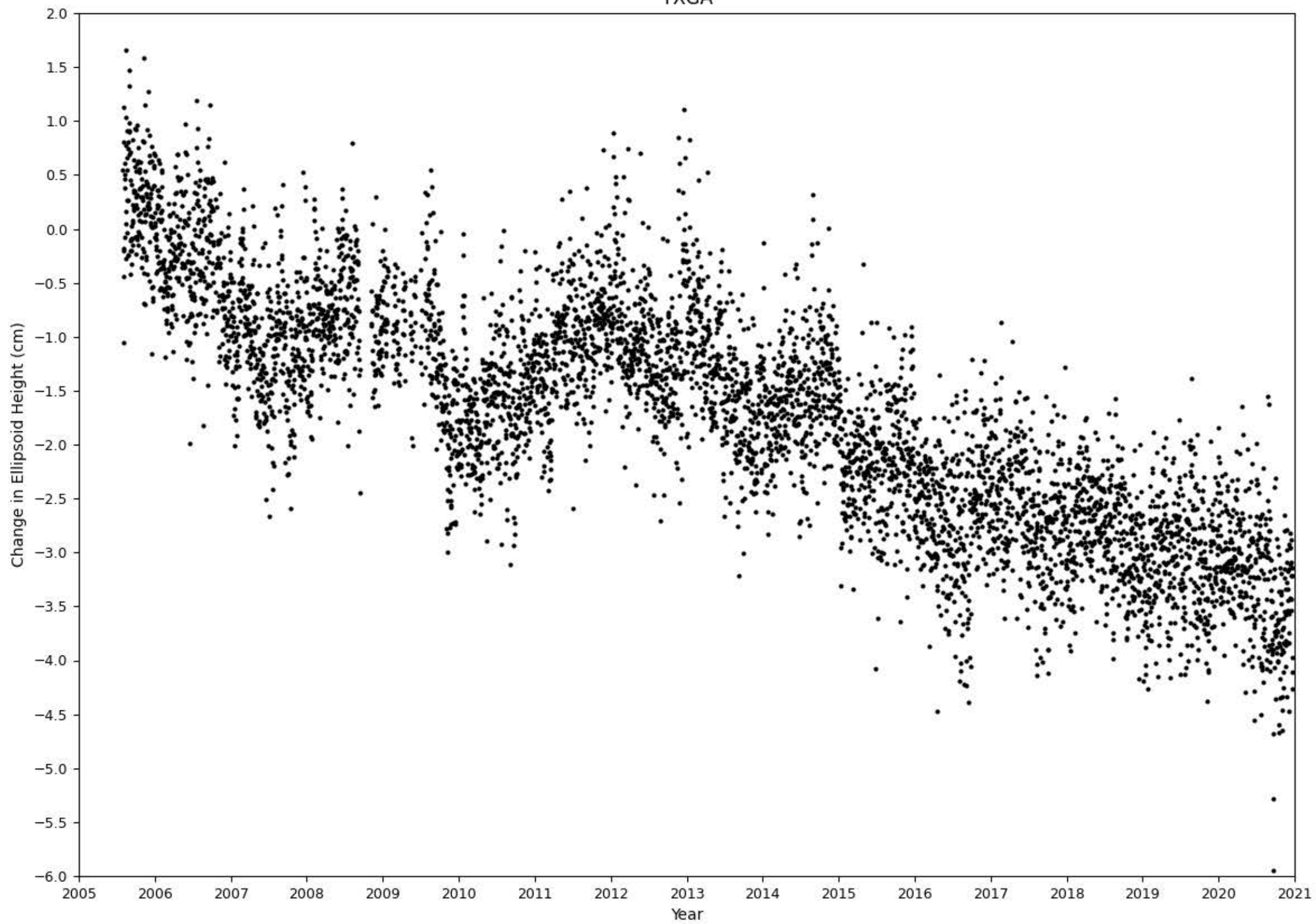
TXED



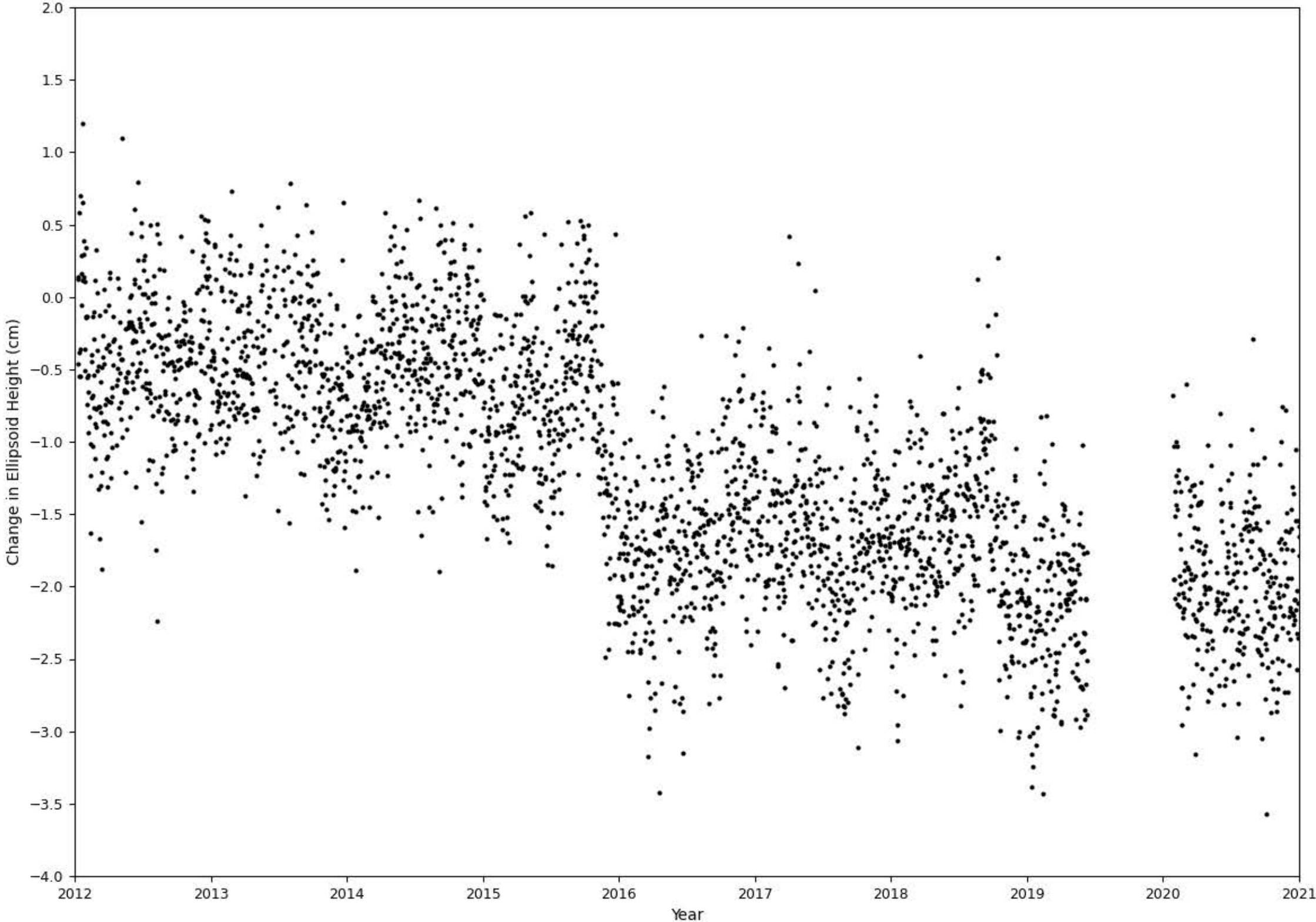
TXEX



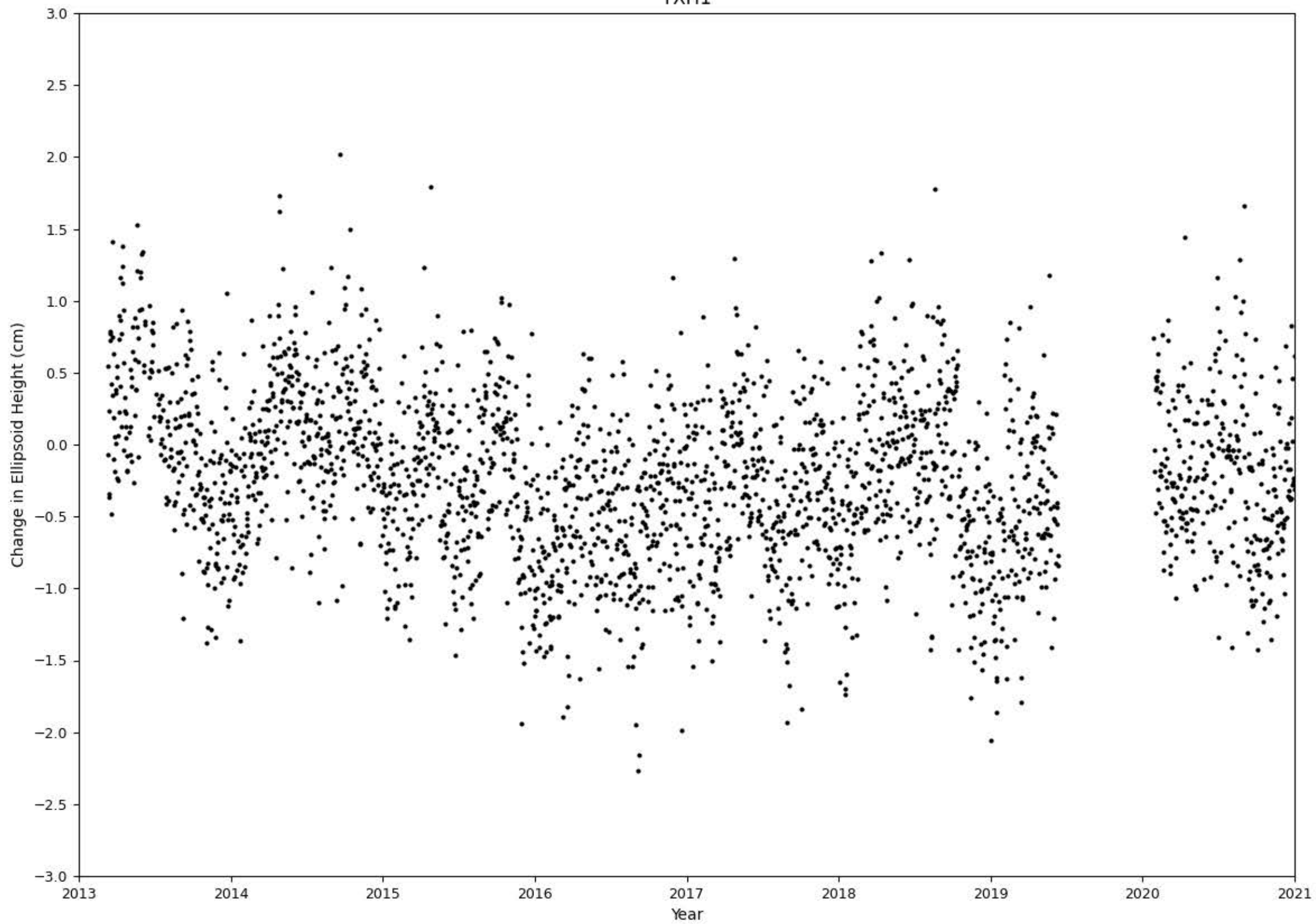
TXGA



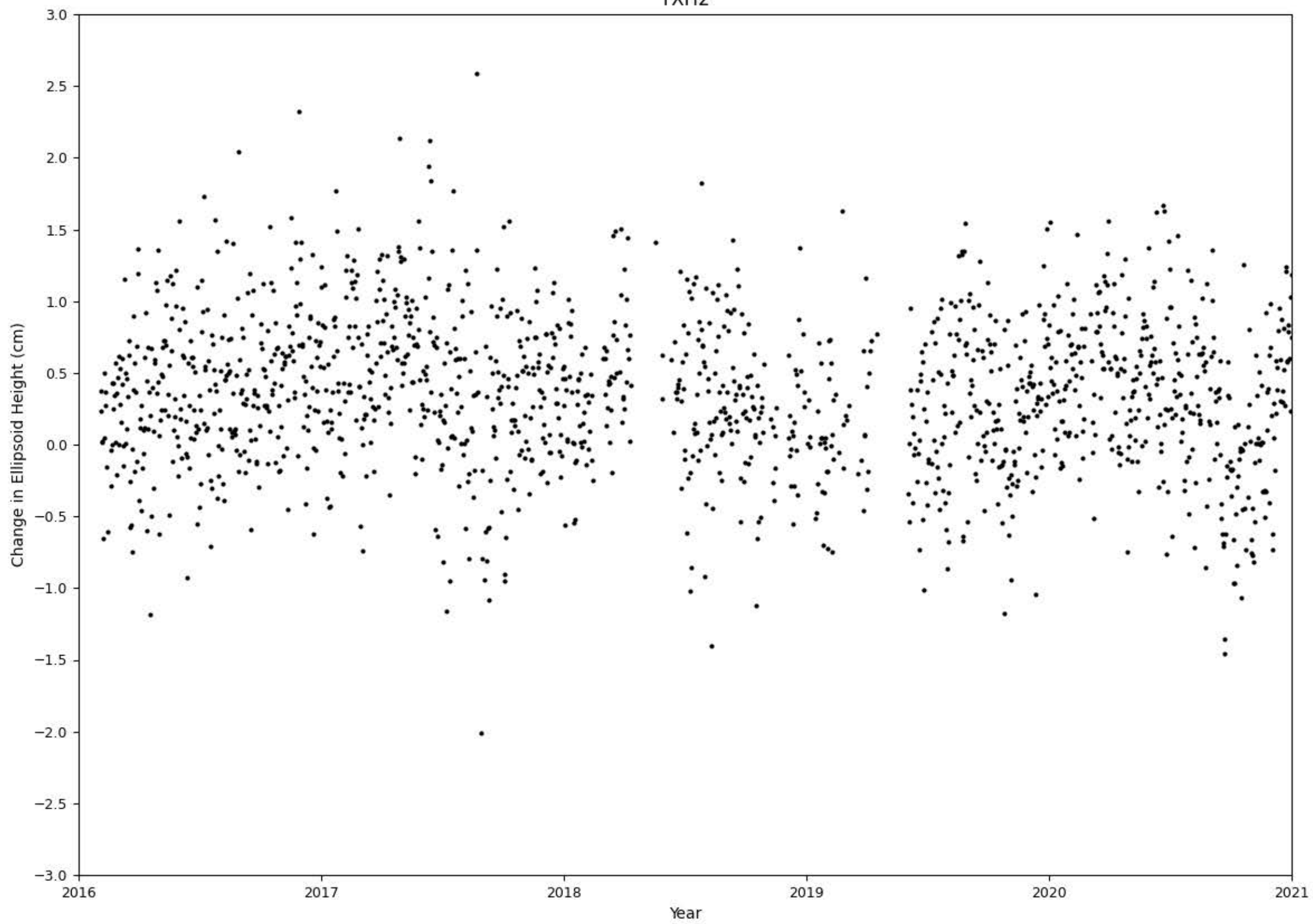
TXGN



TXH1

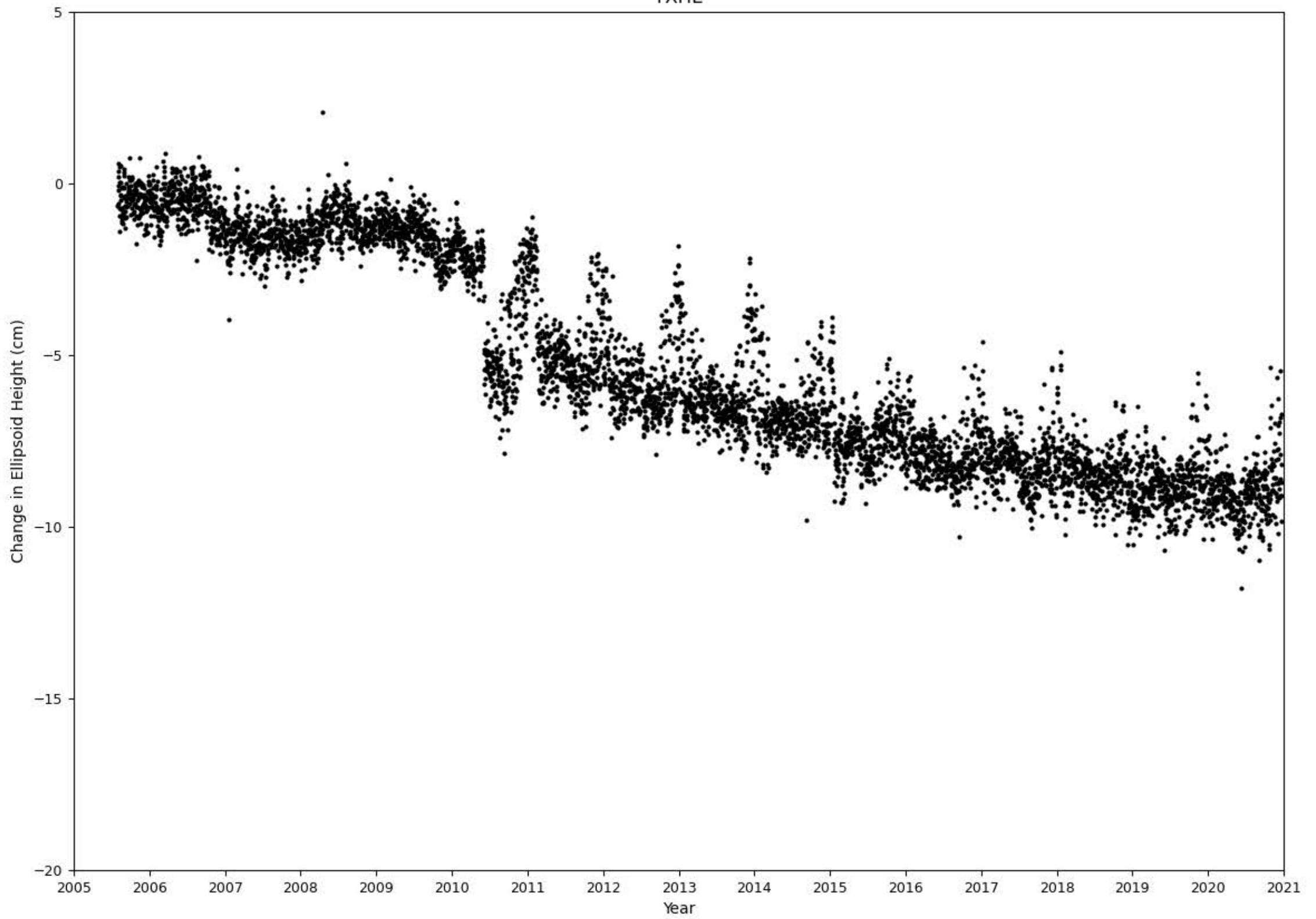


TXH2

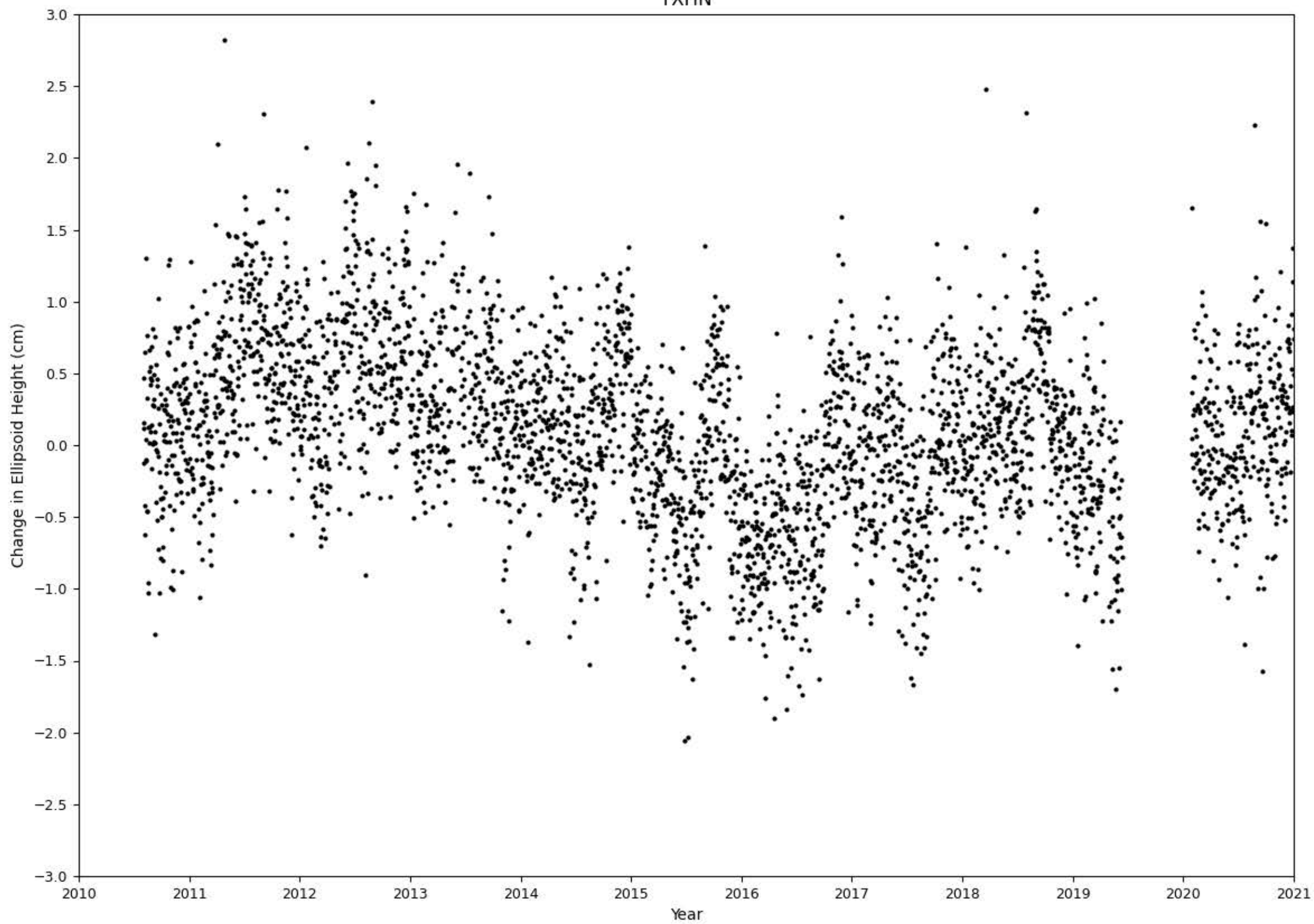




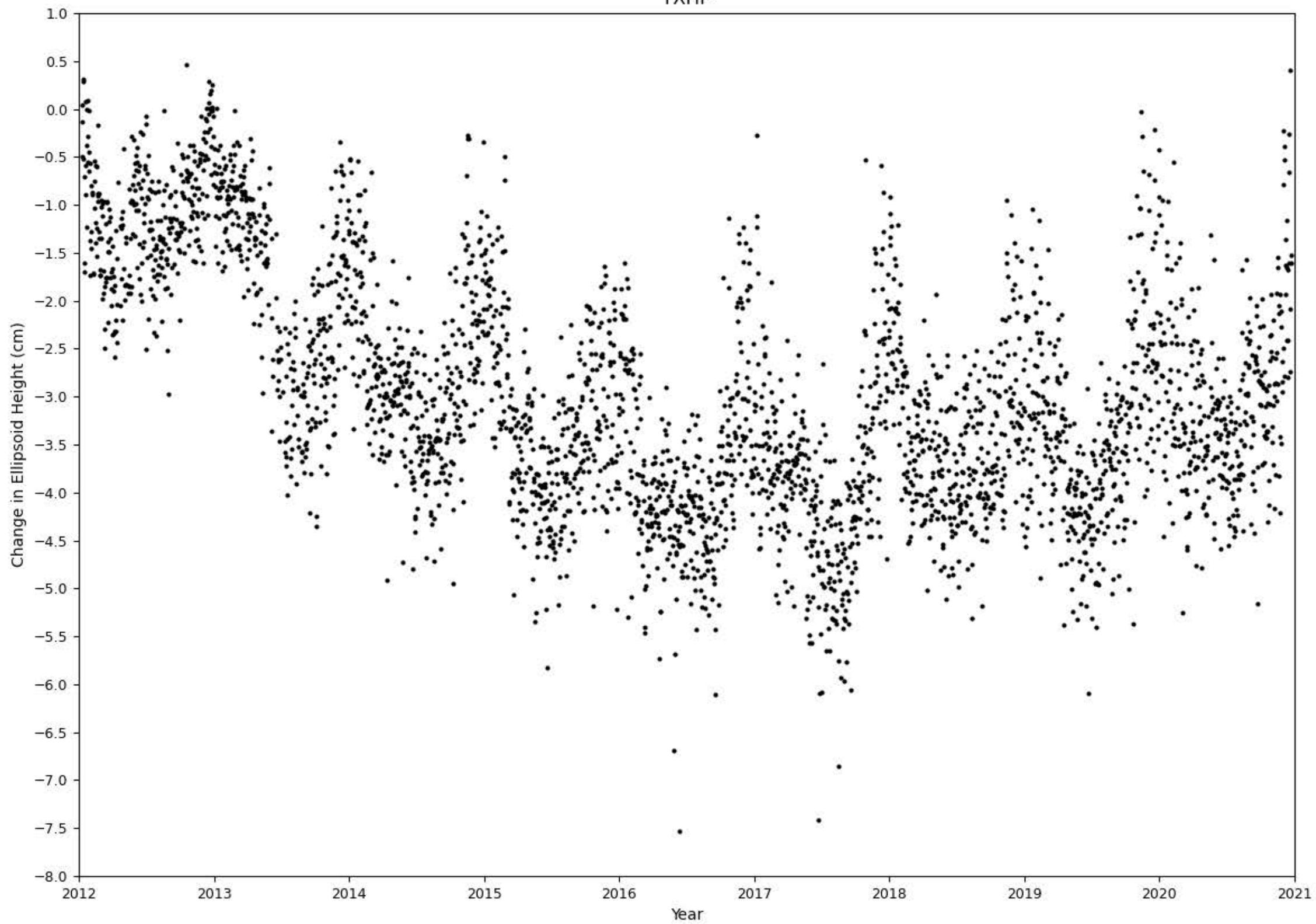
TXHE



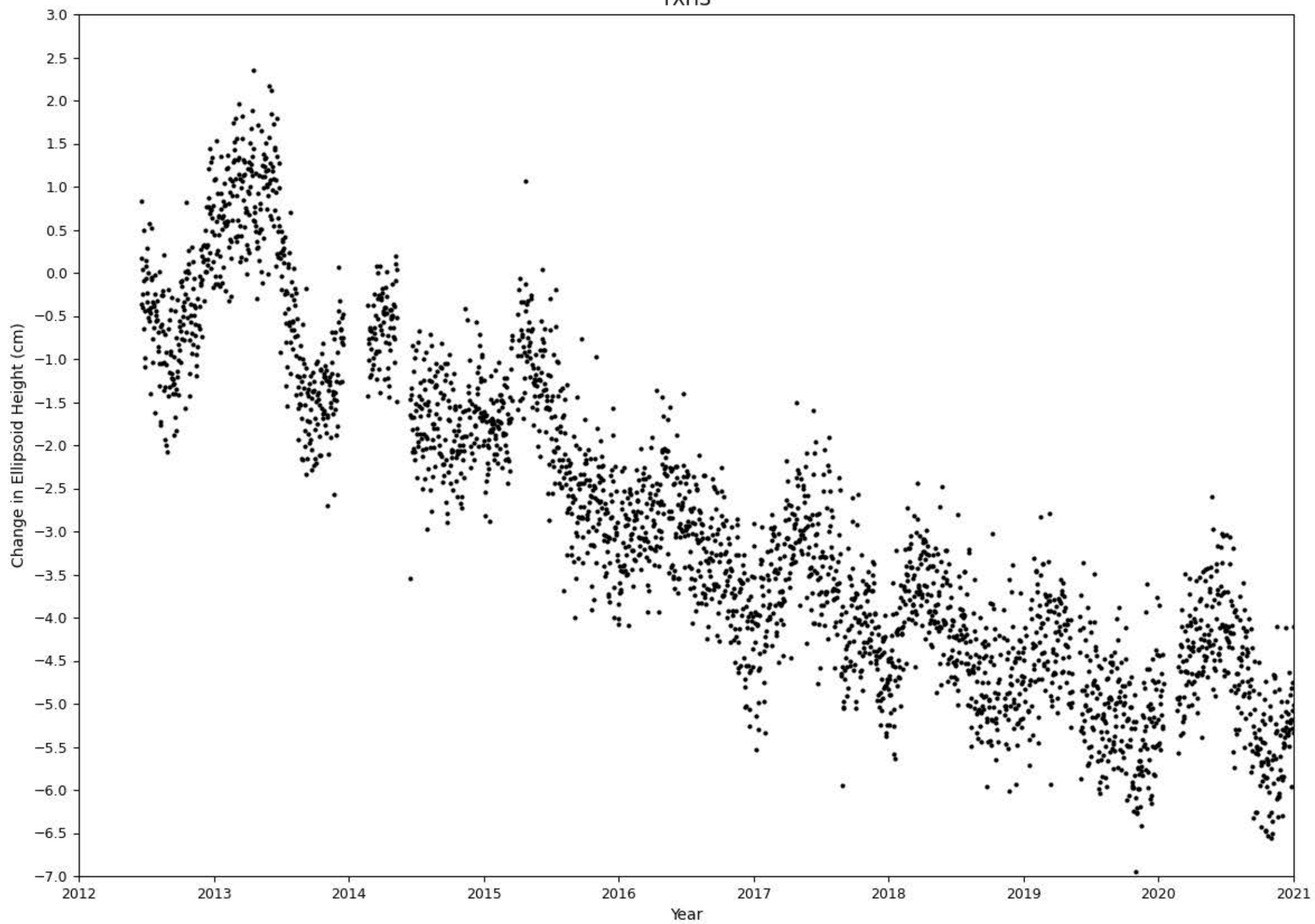
TXHN



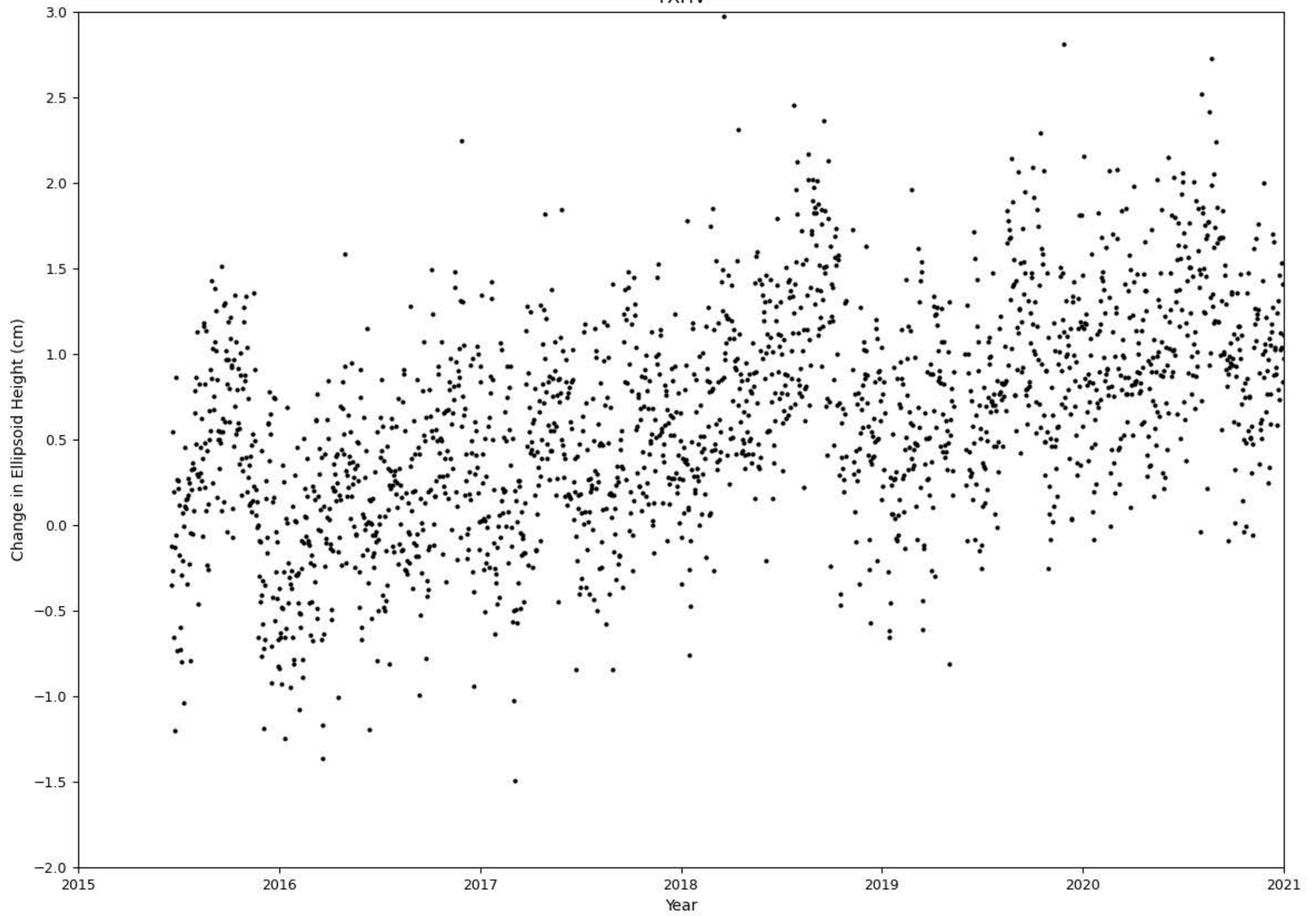
TXHP



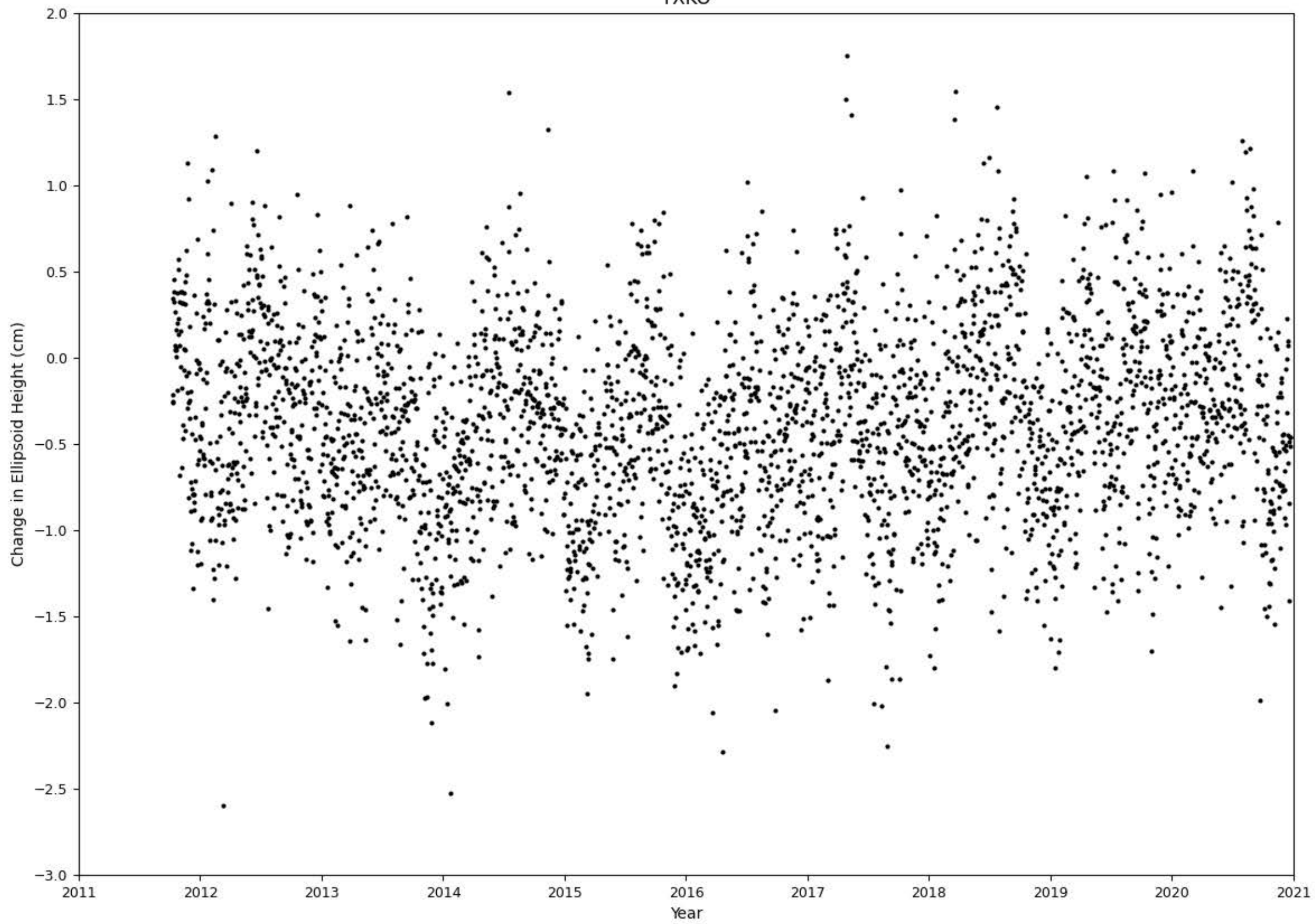
TXHS



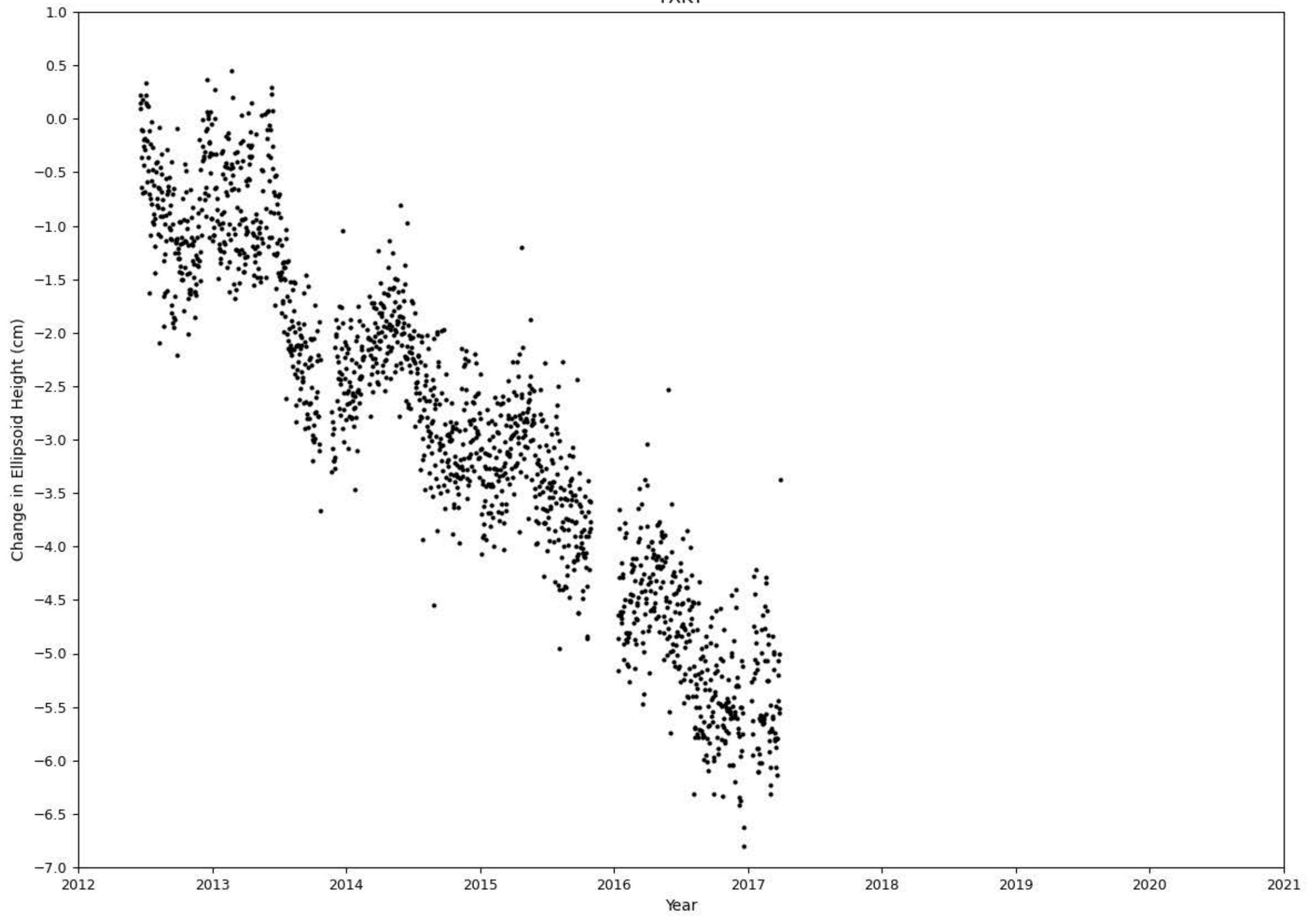
TXHV



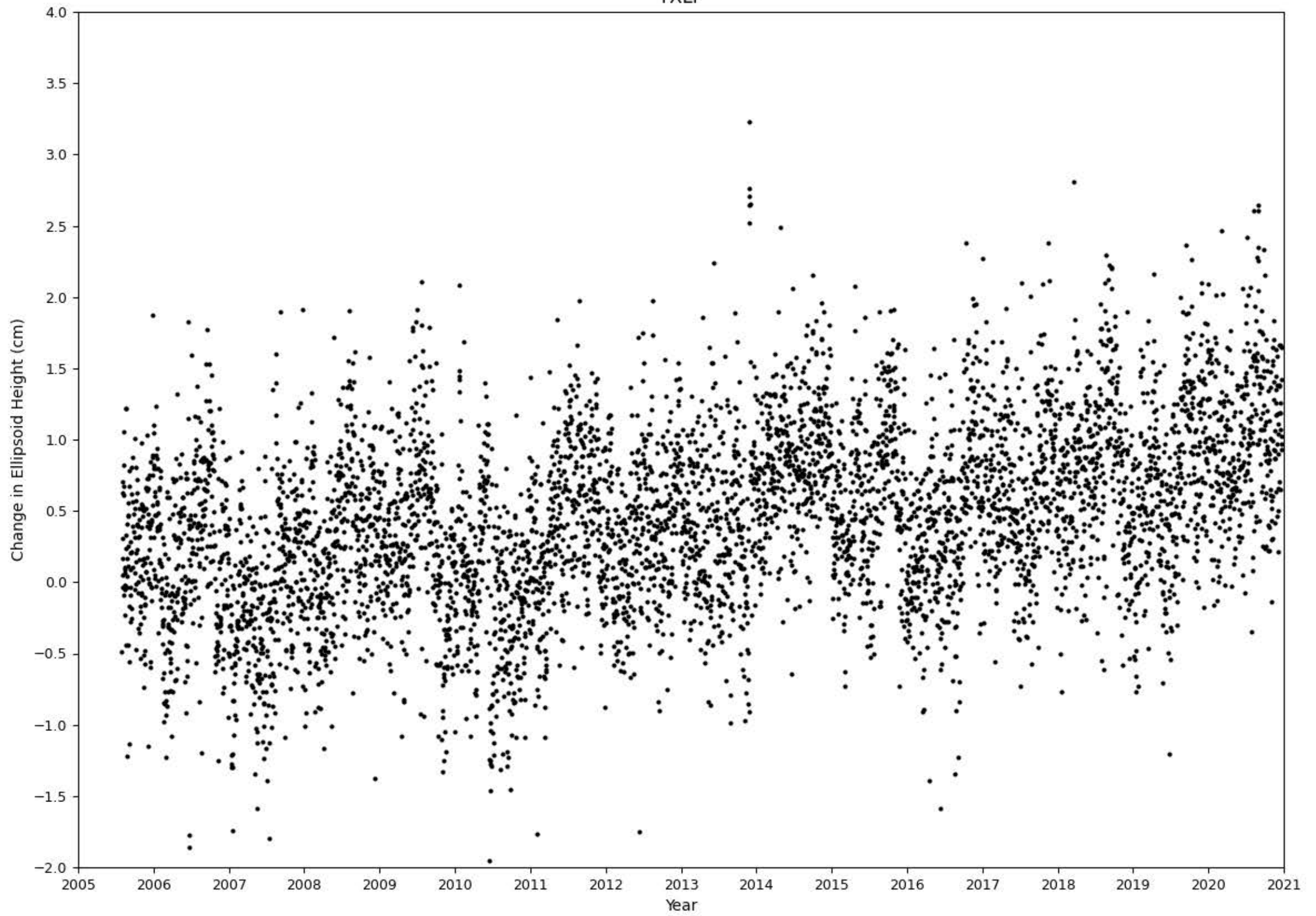
TXKO



TXKY

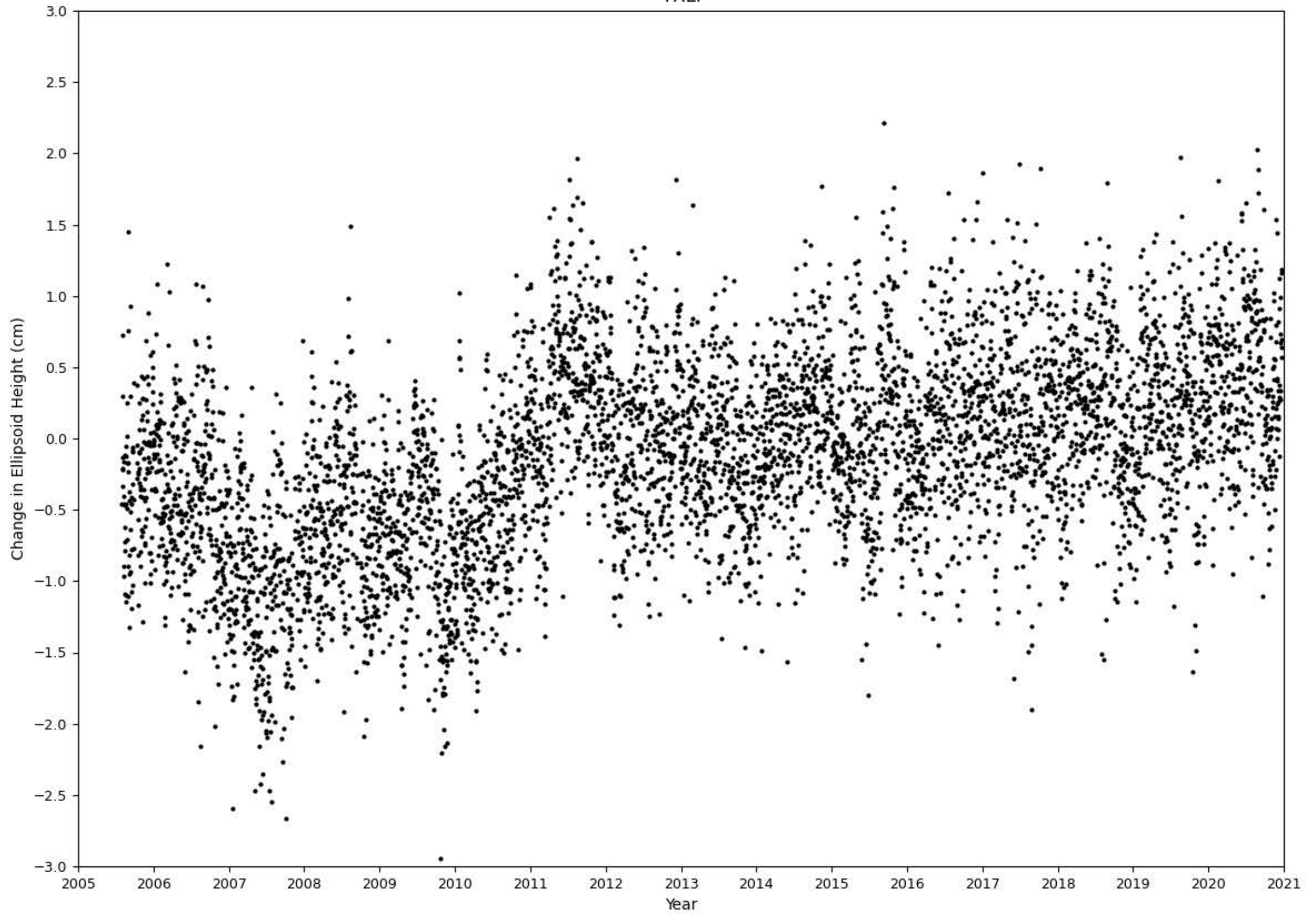


TXLF

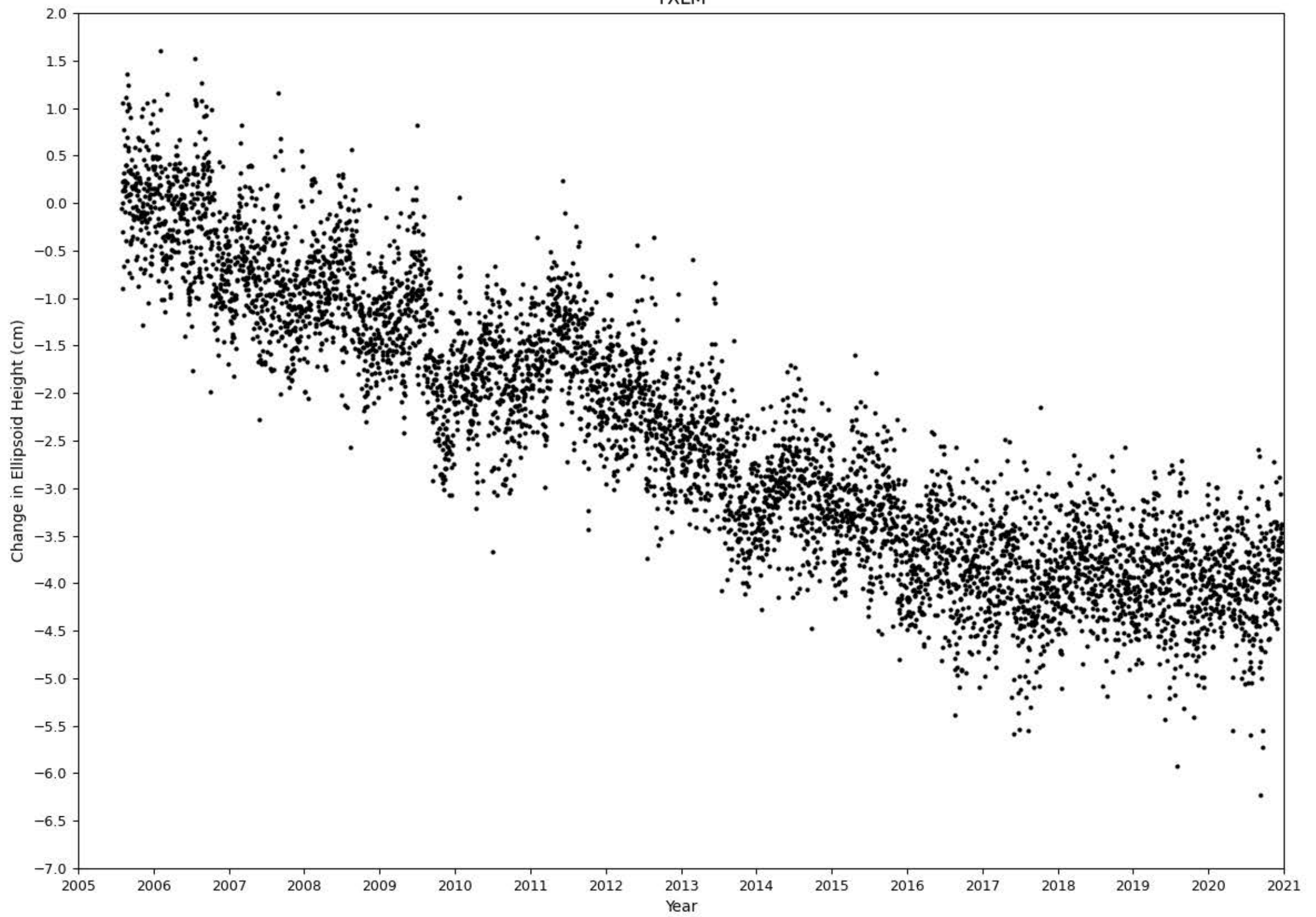




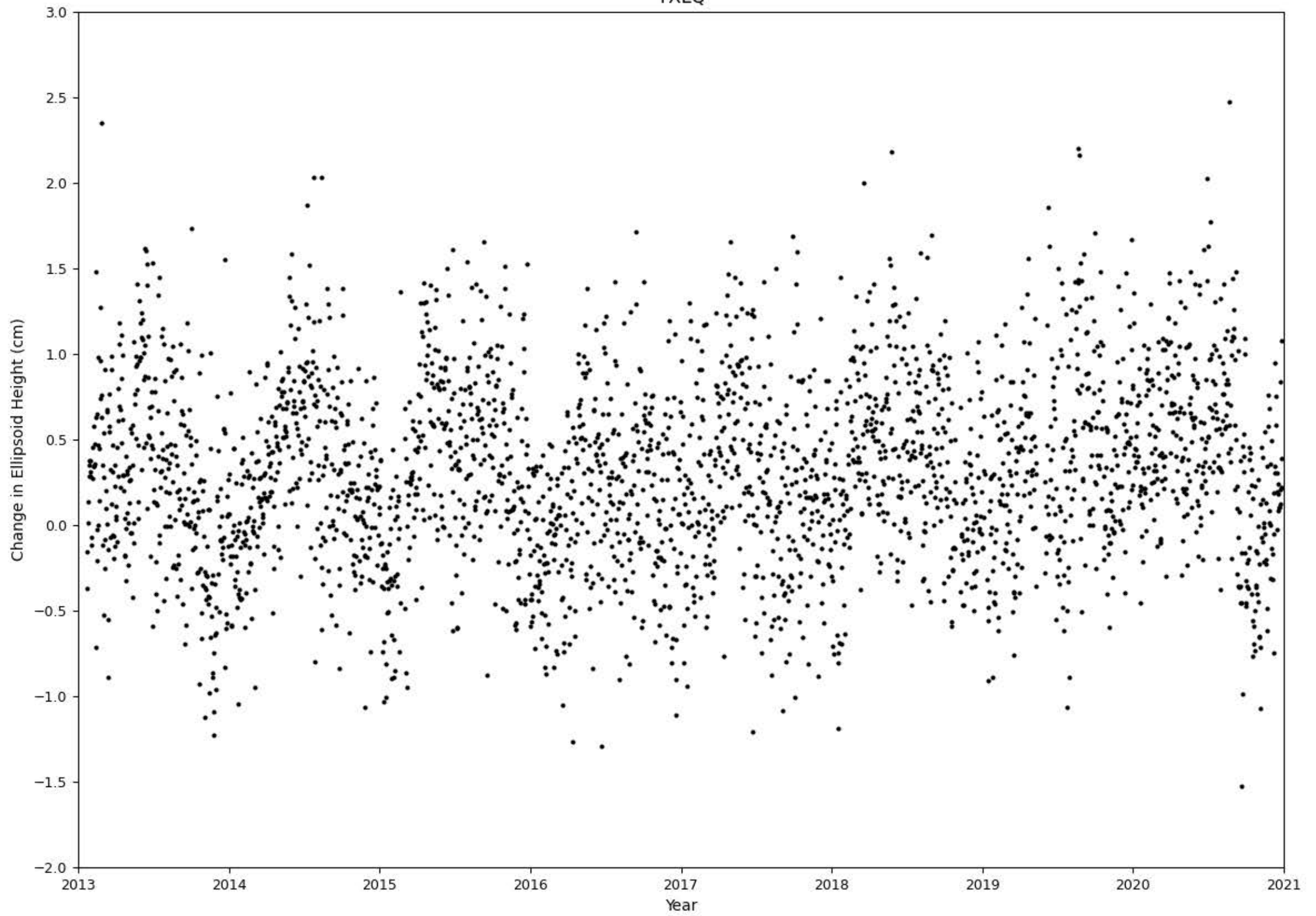
TXLI



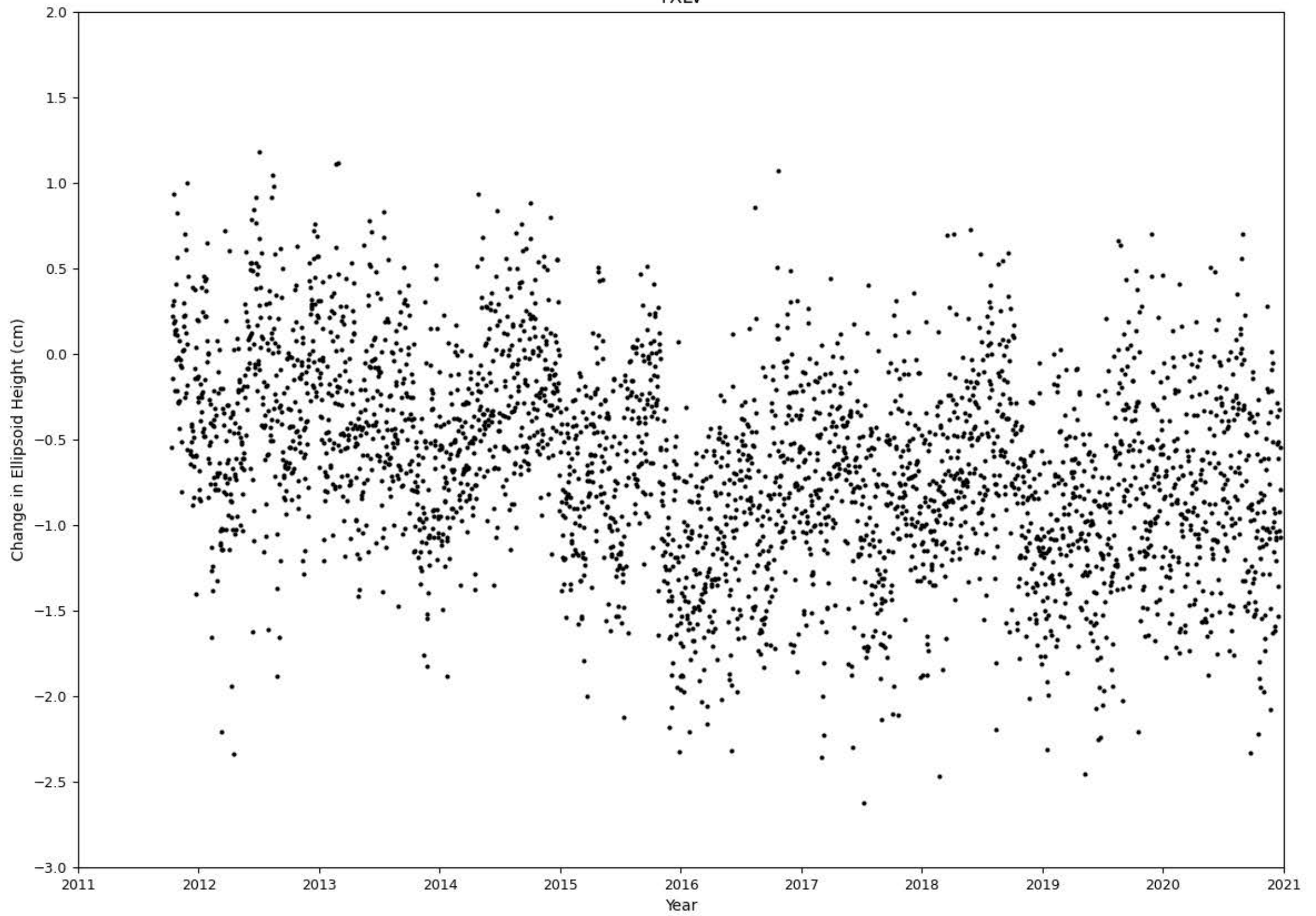
TXLM



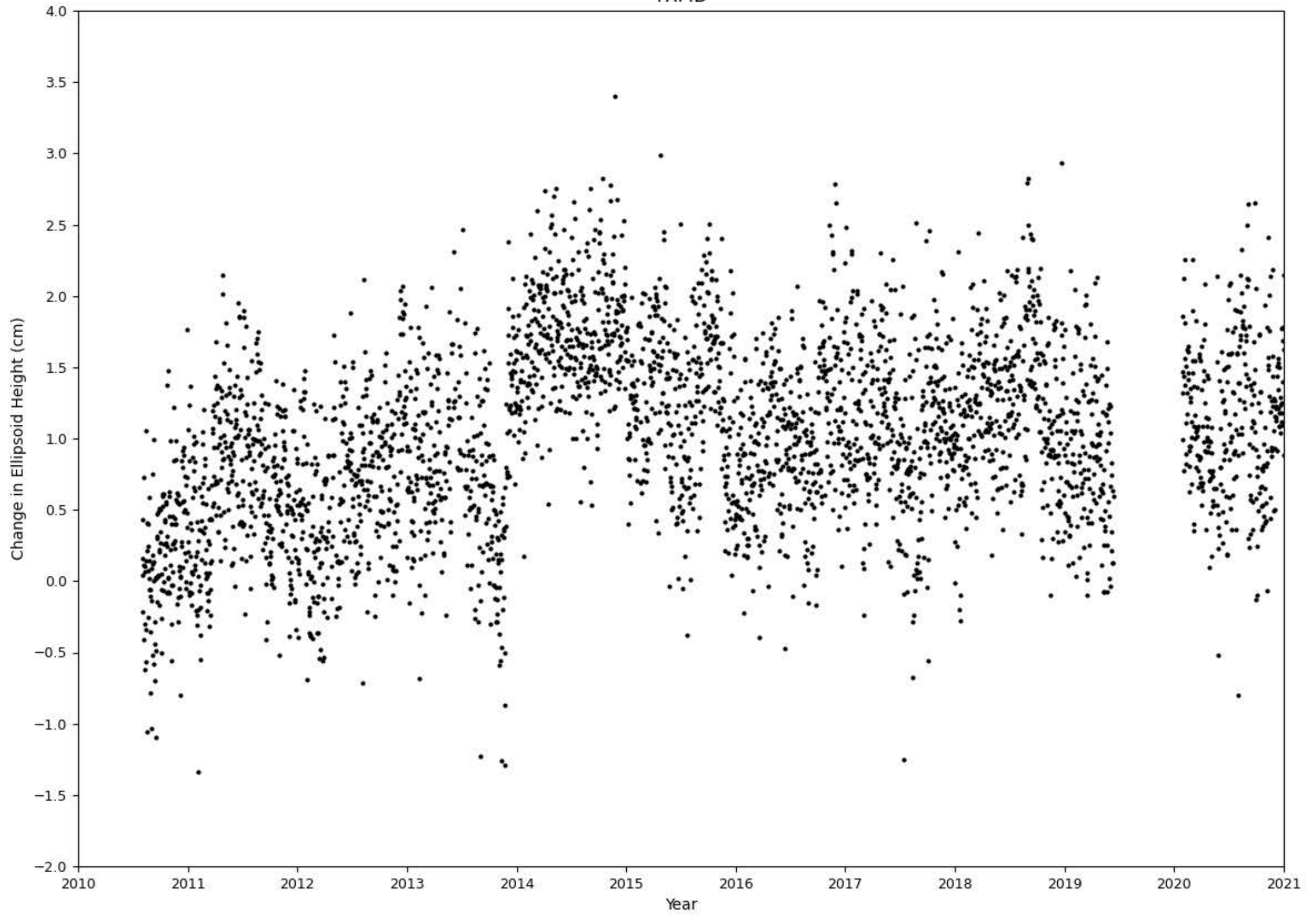
TXLQ



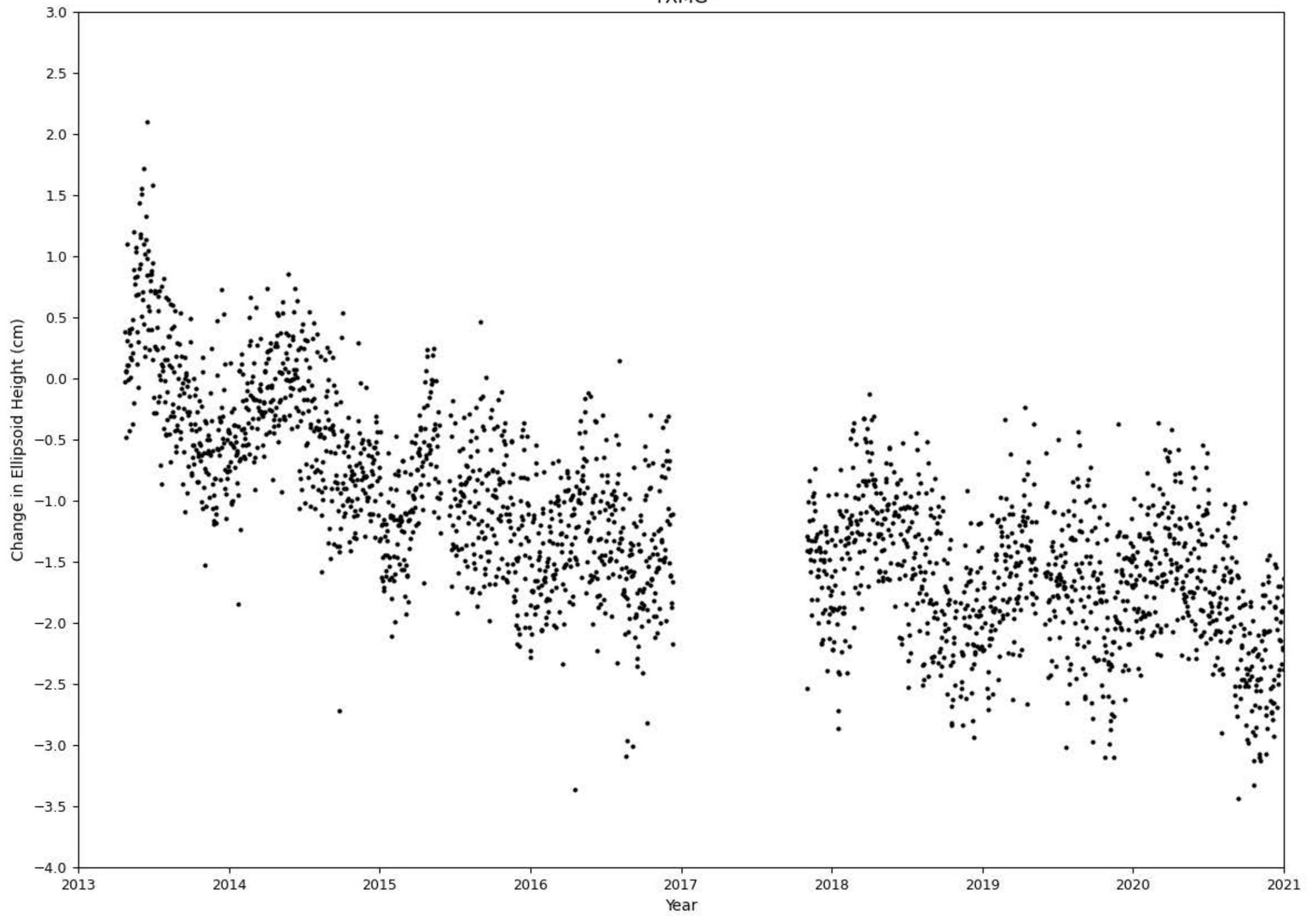
TXLV



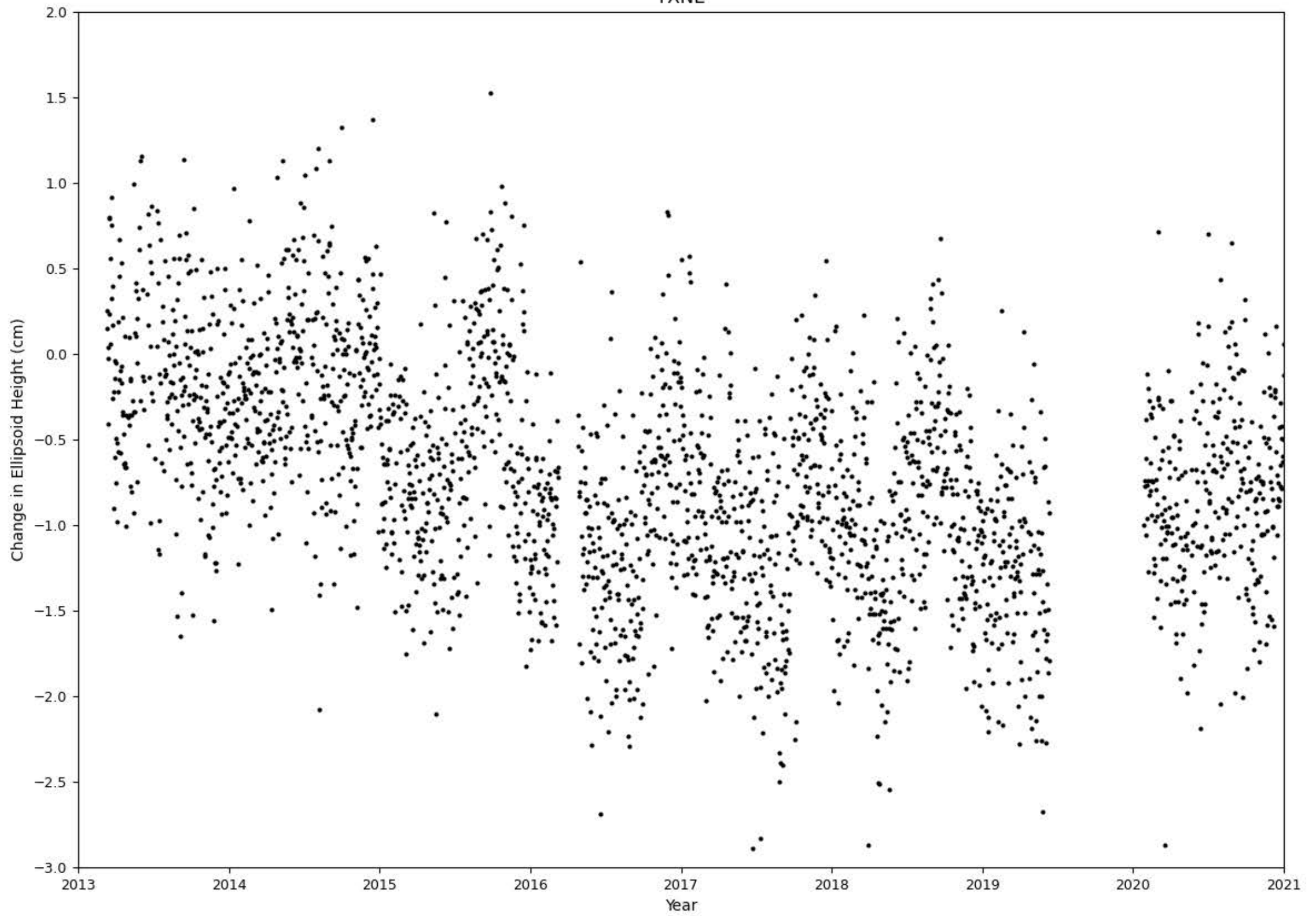
TXMD



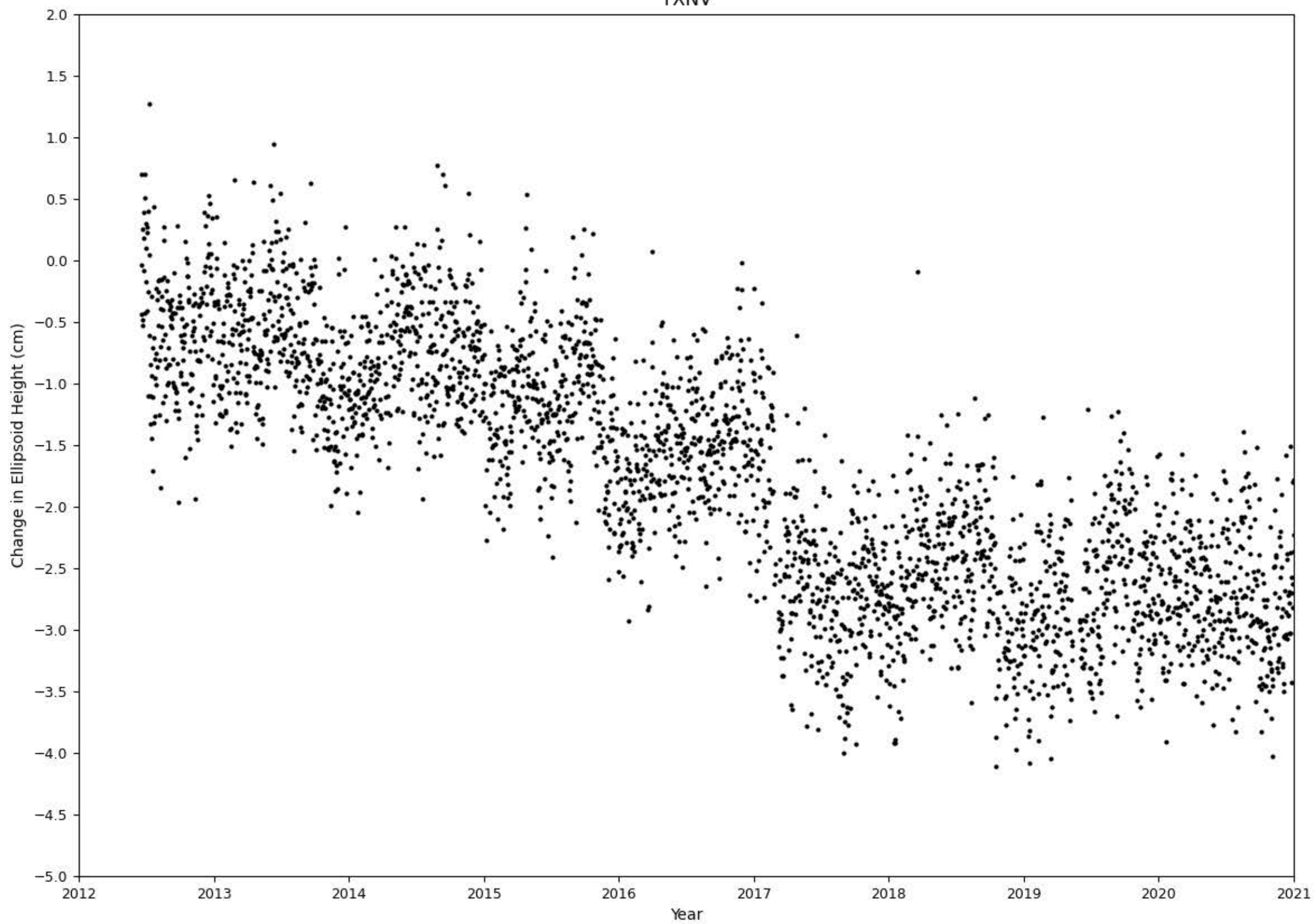
TXMG



TXNE

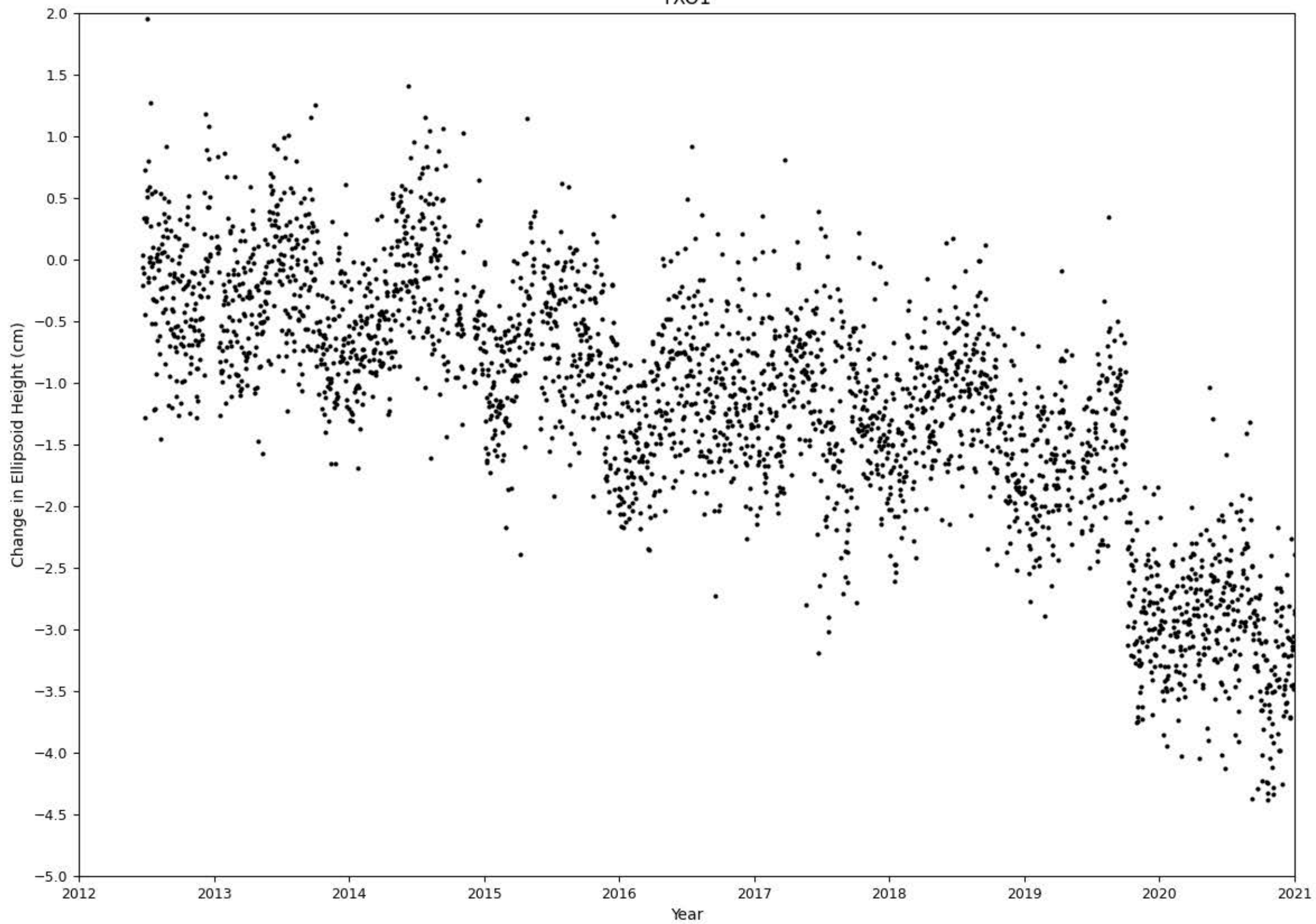


TXNV

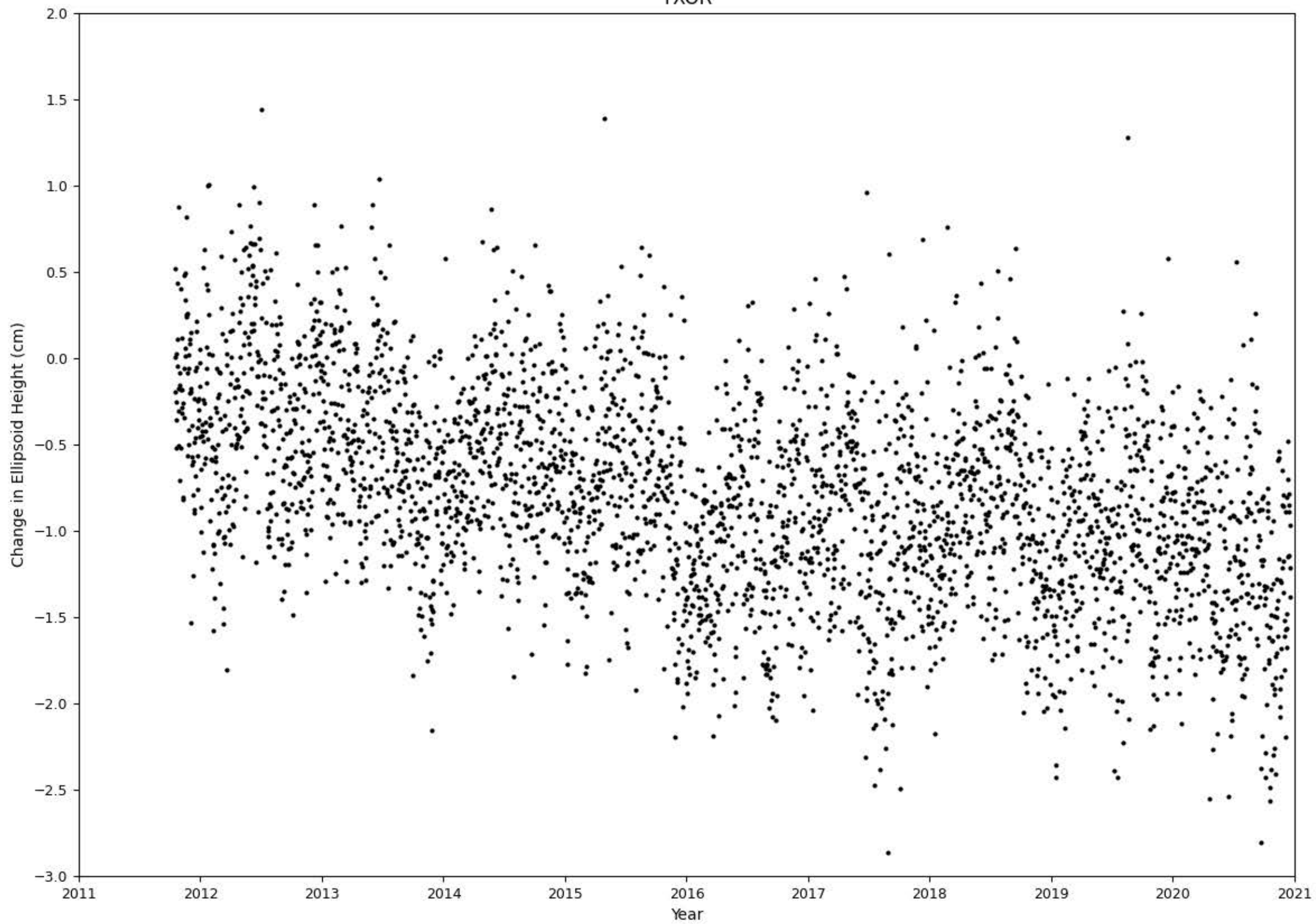




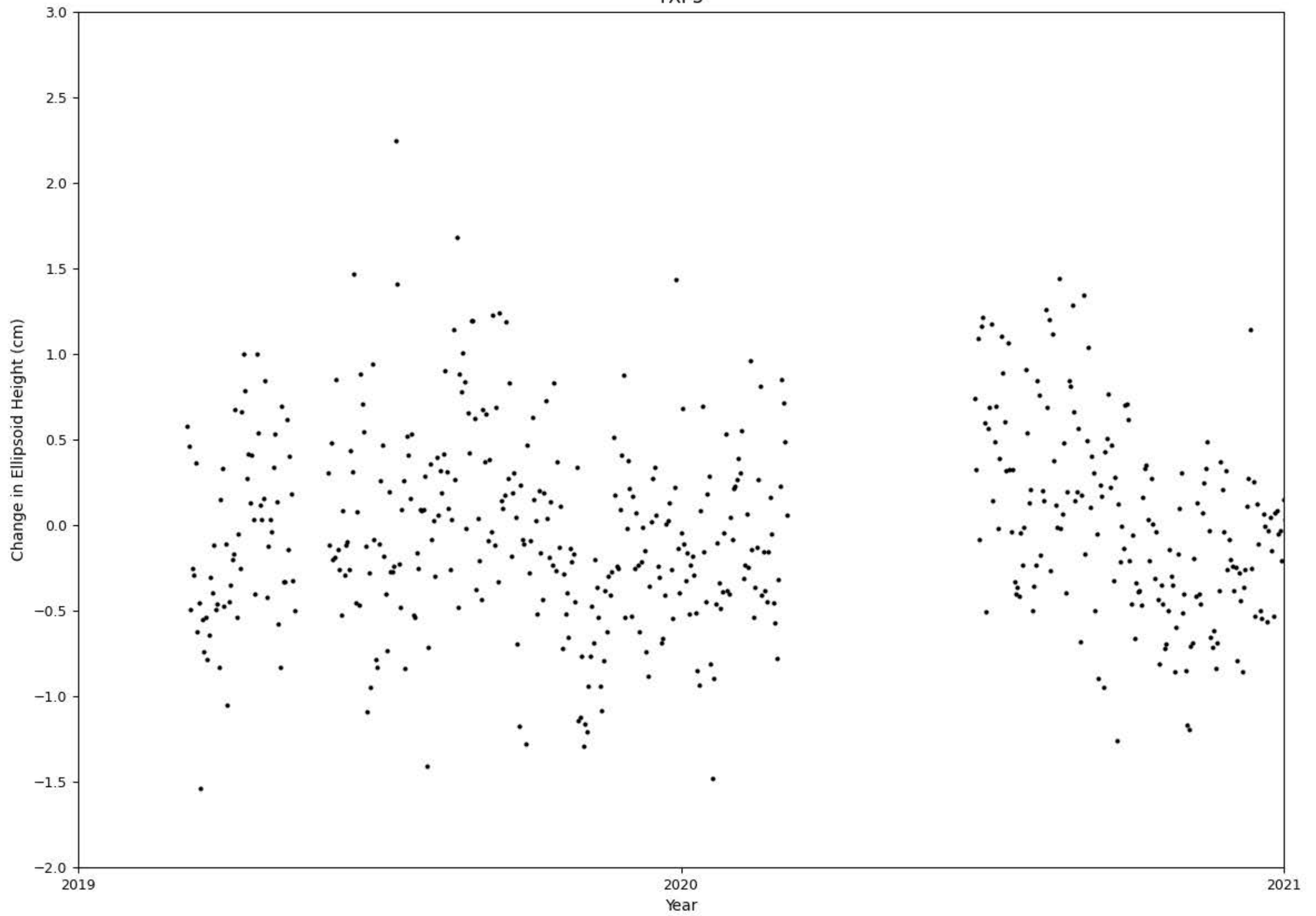
TXO1



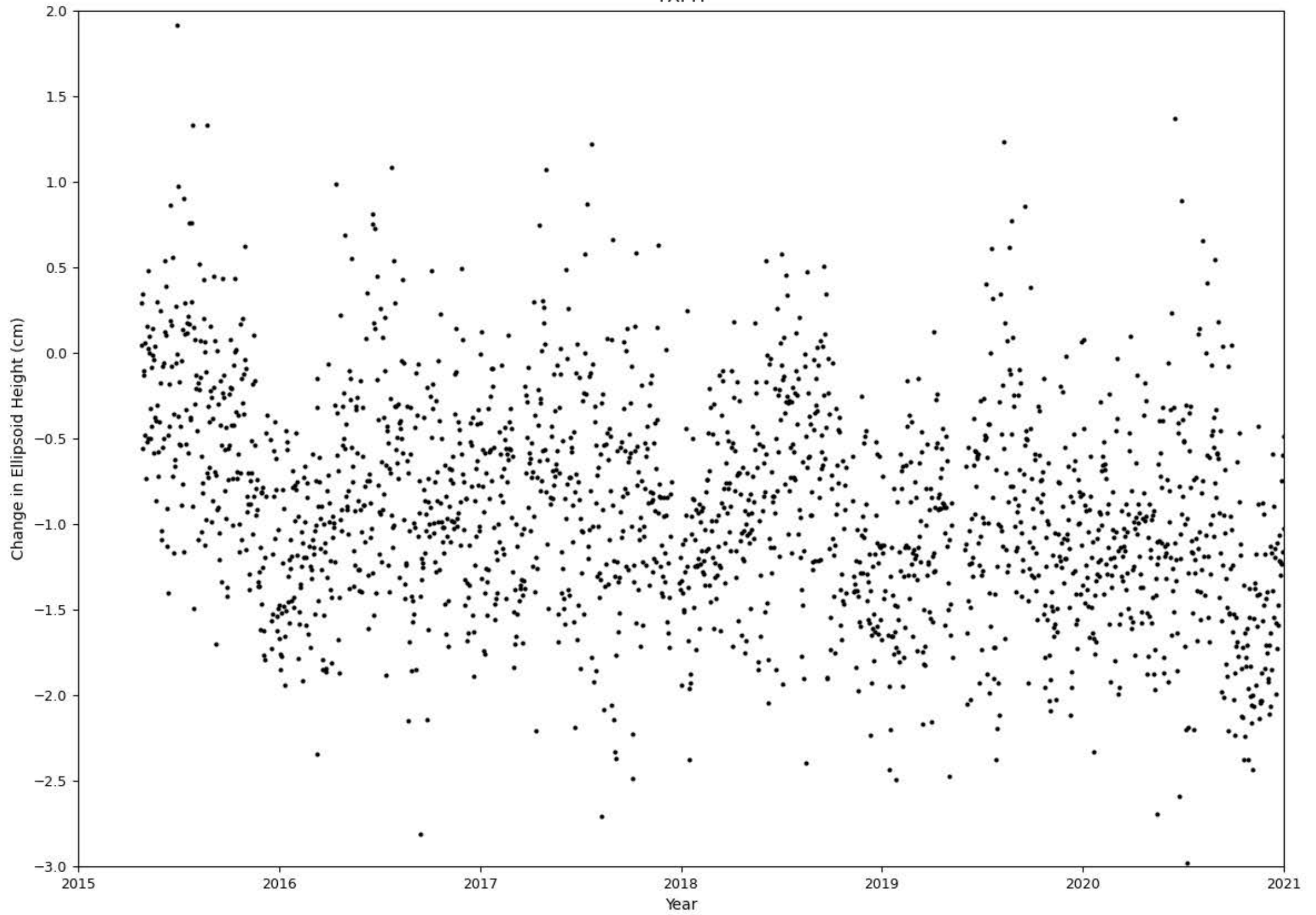
TXOR



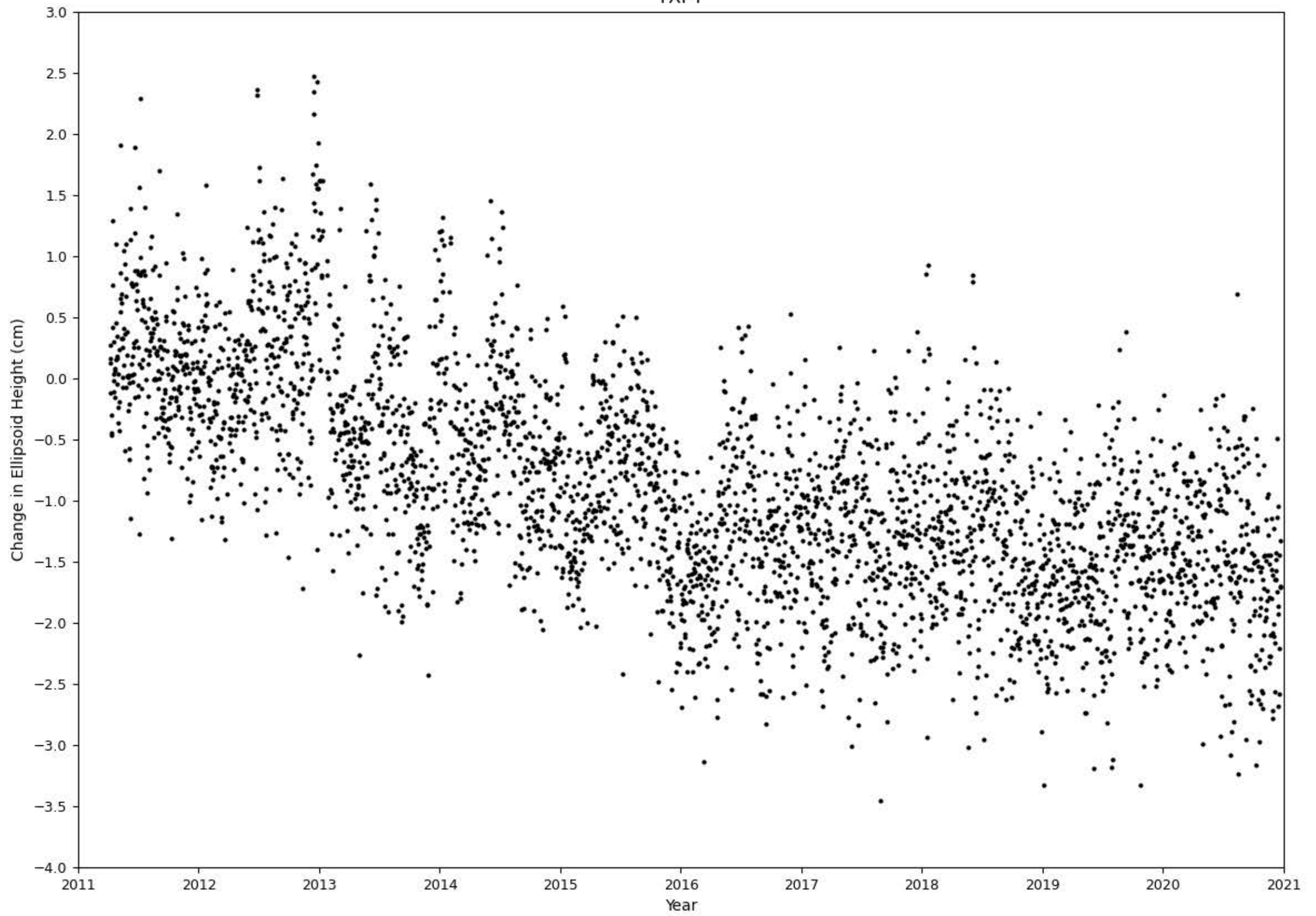
TXP5



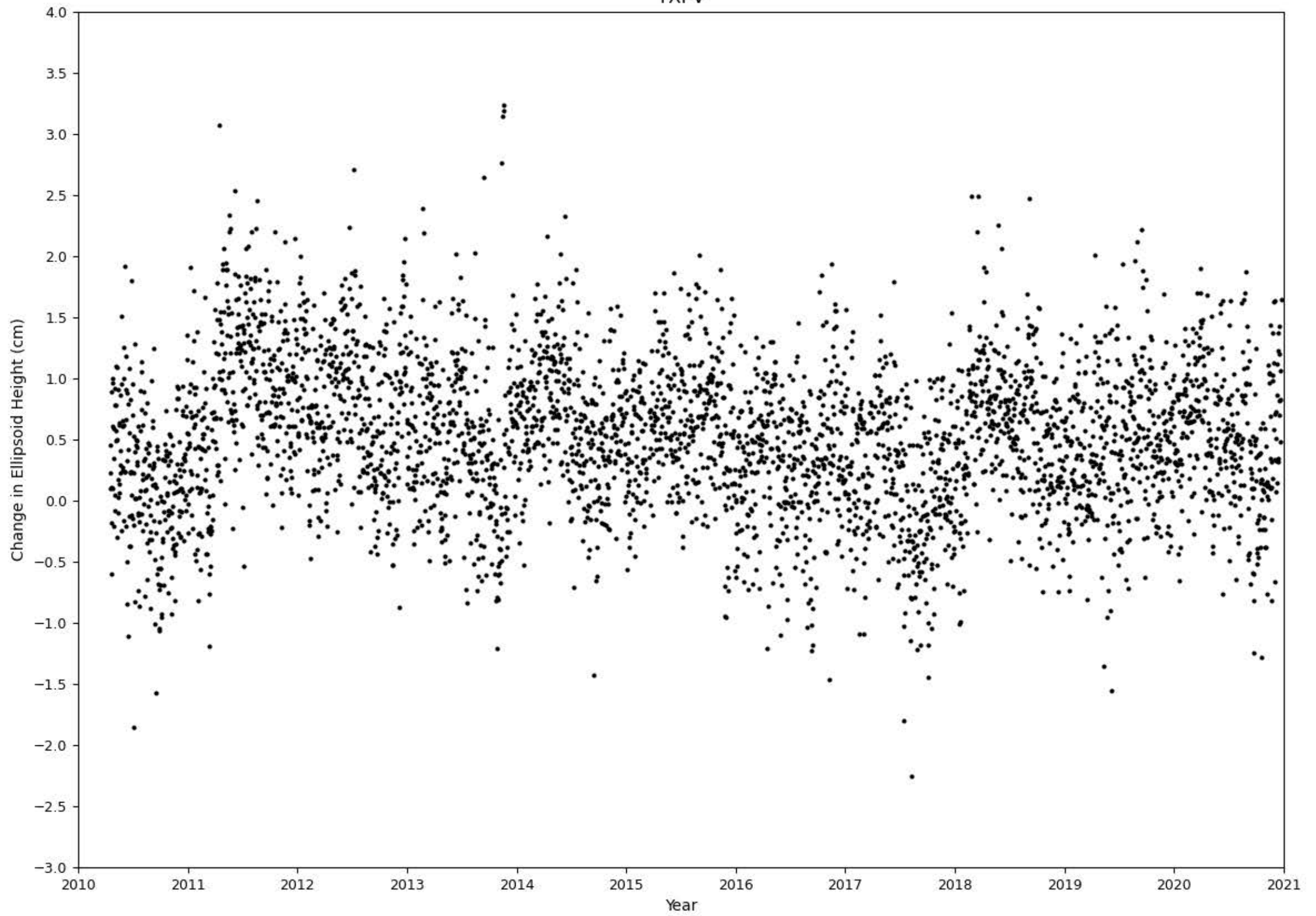
TXPH



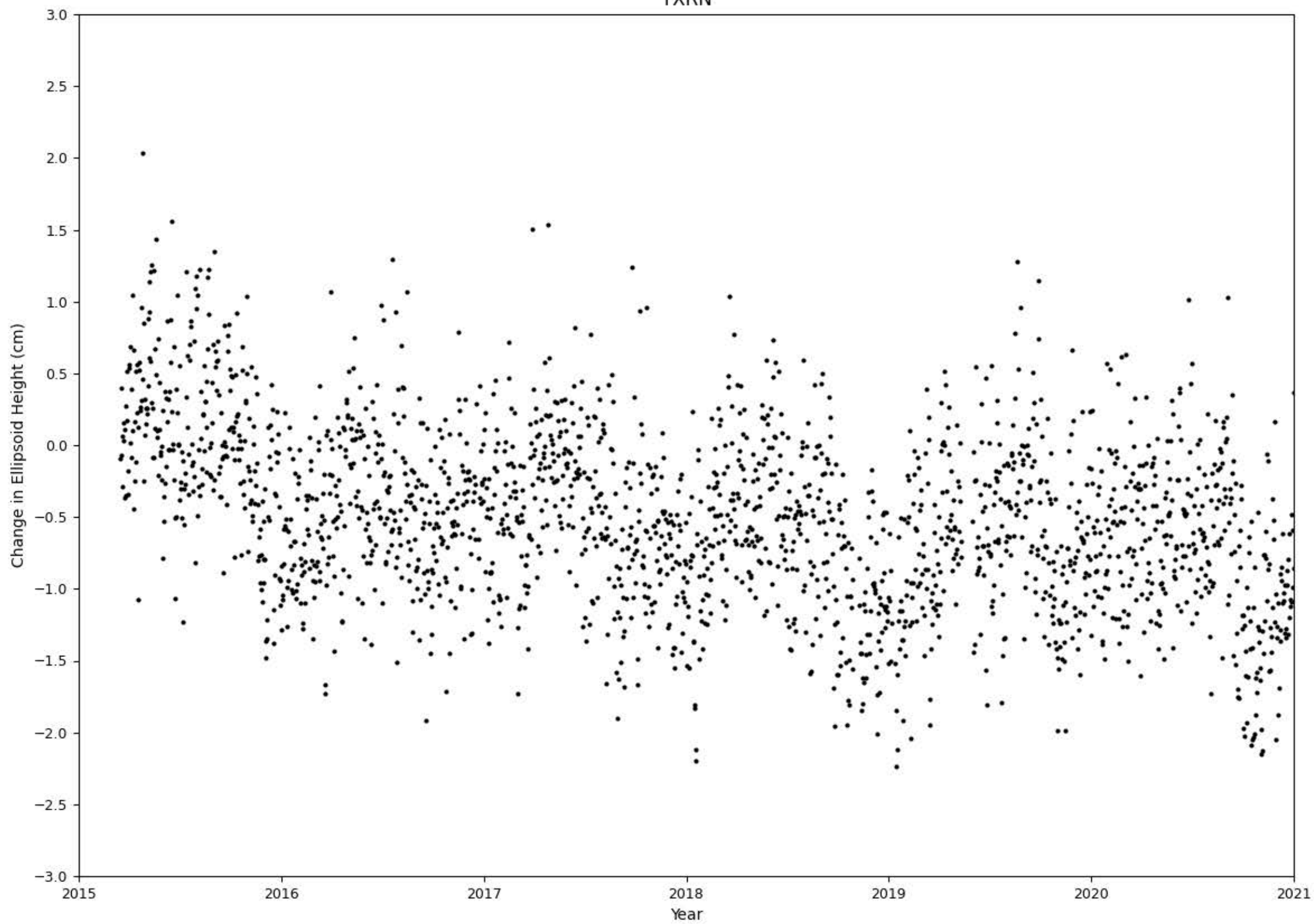
TXPT



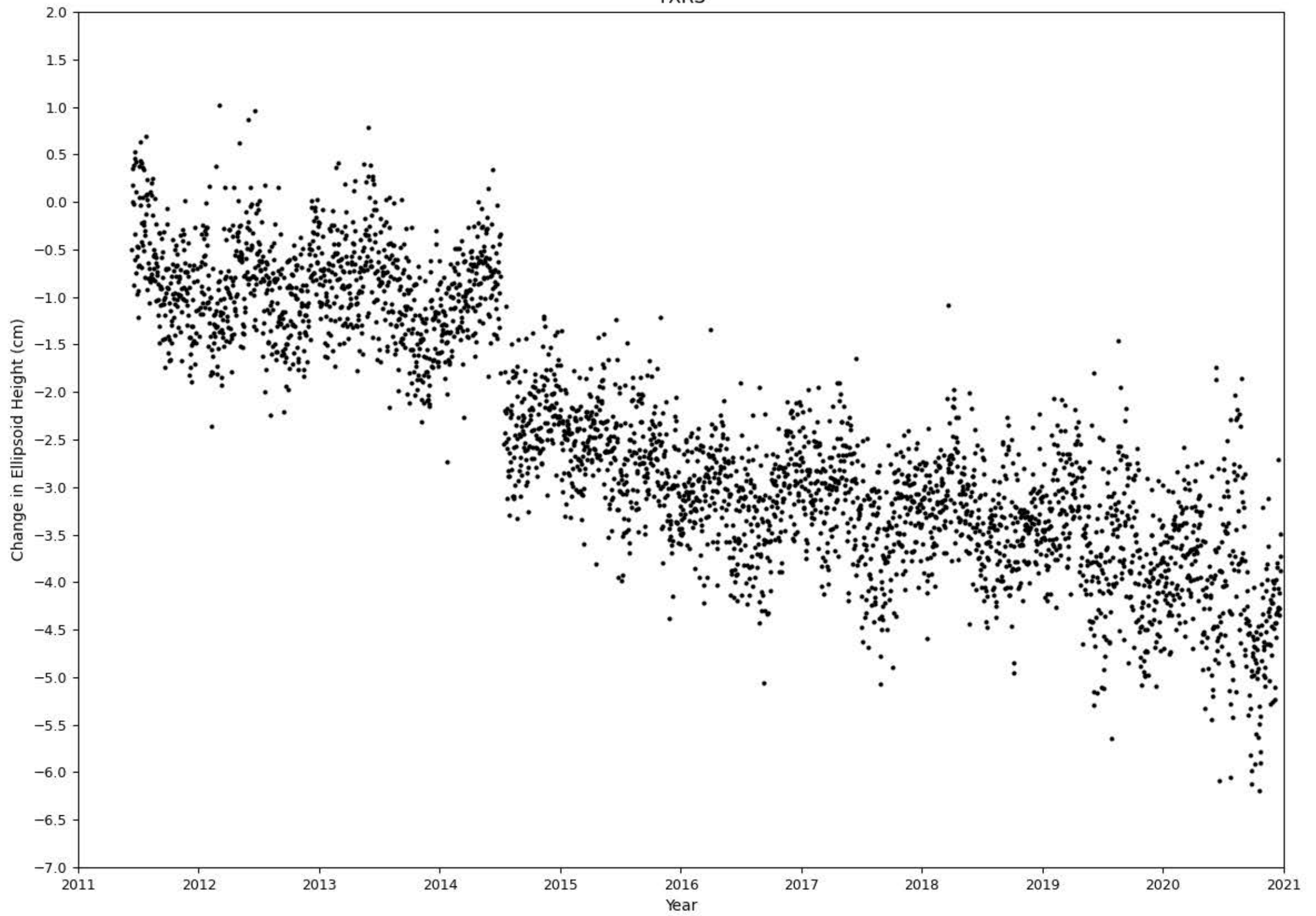
TXPV



TXRN

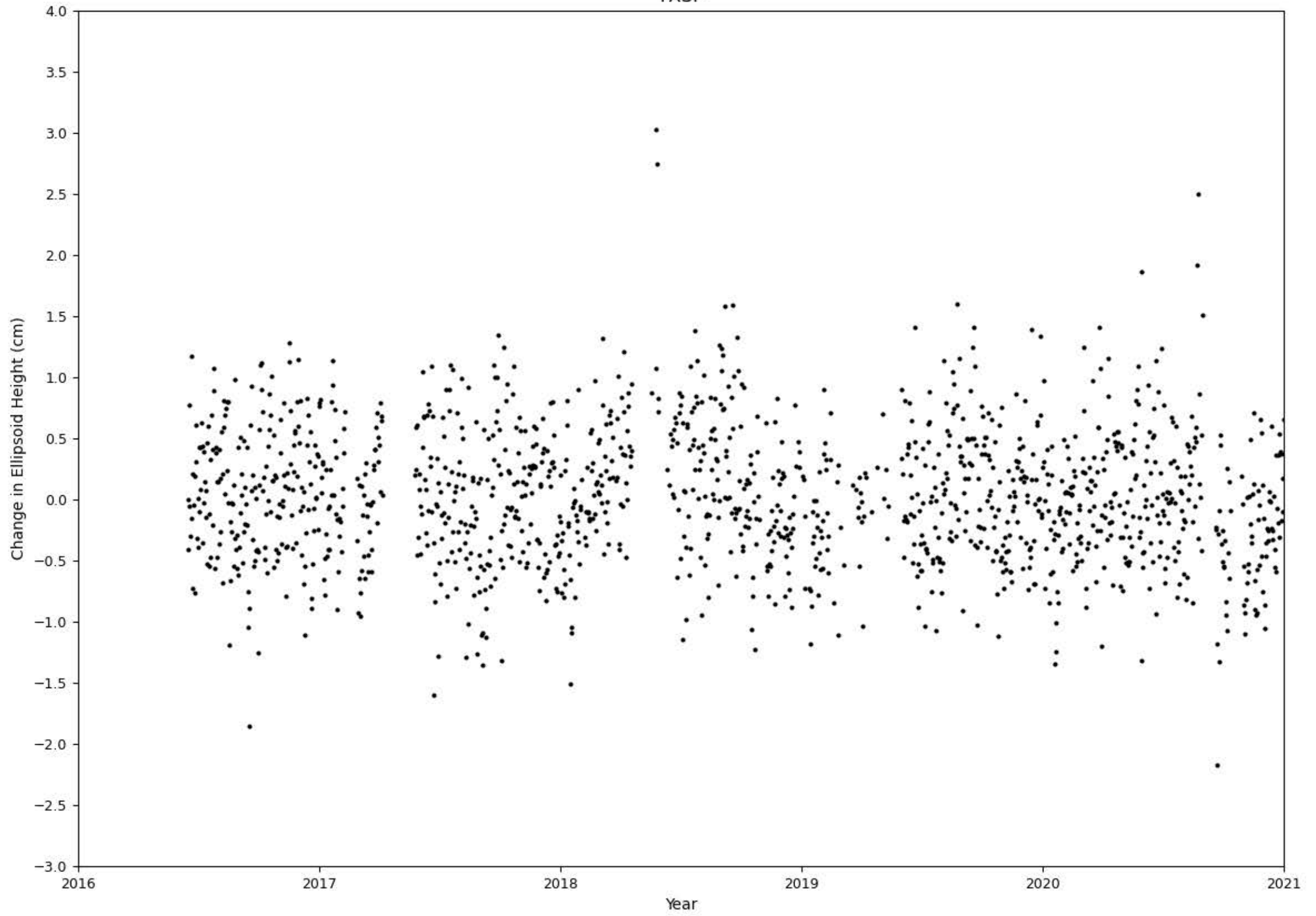


TXRS

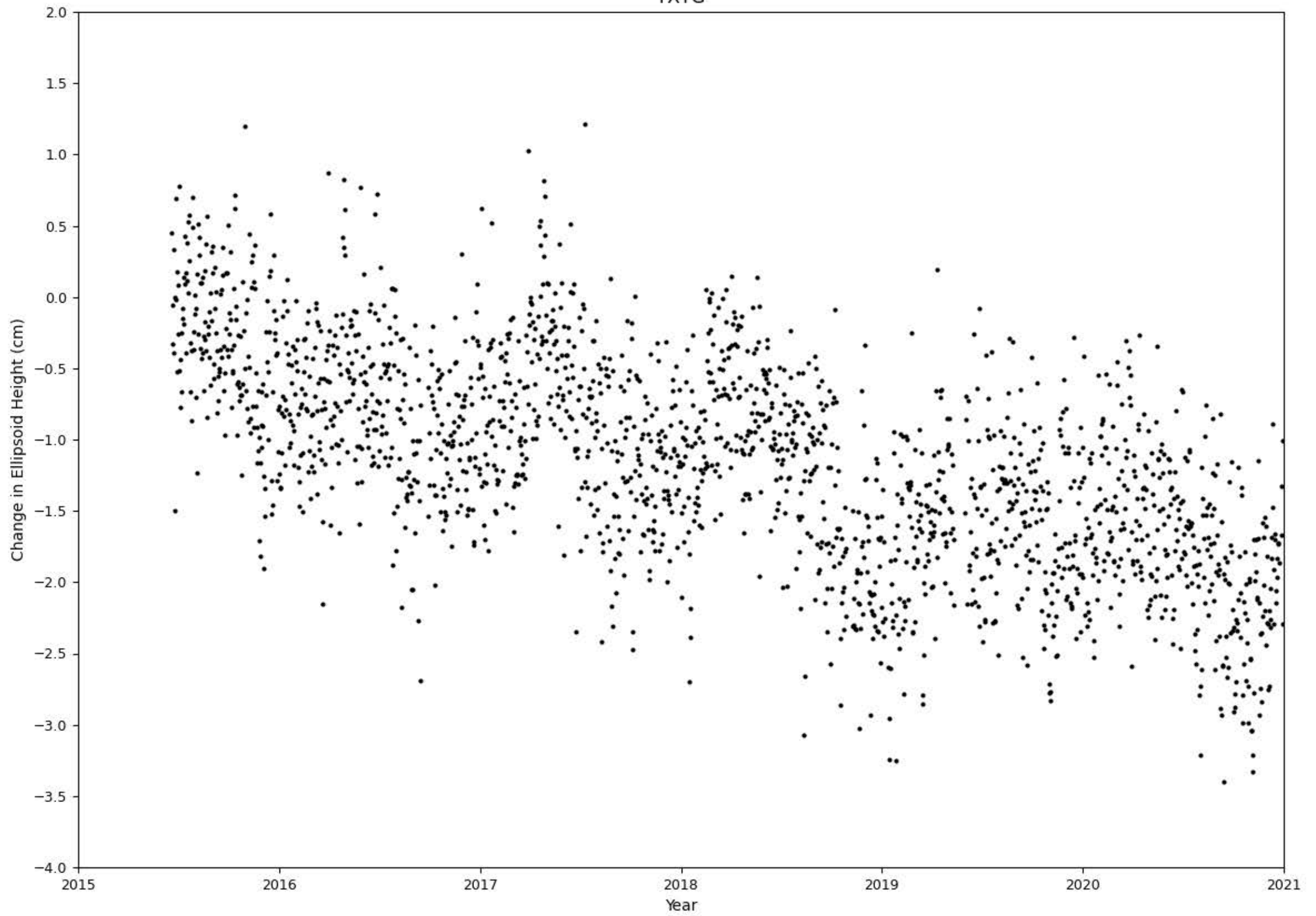




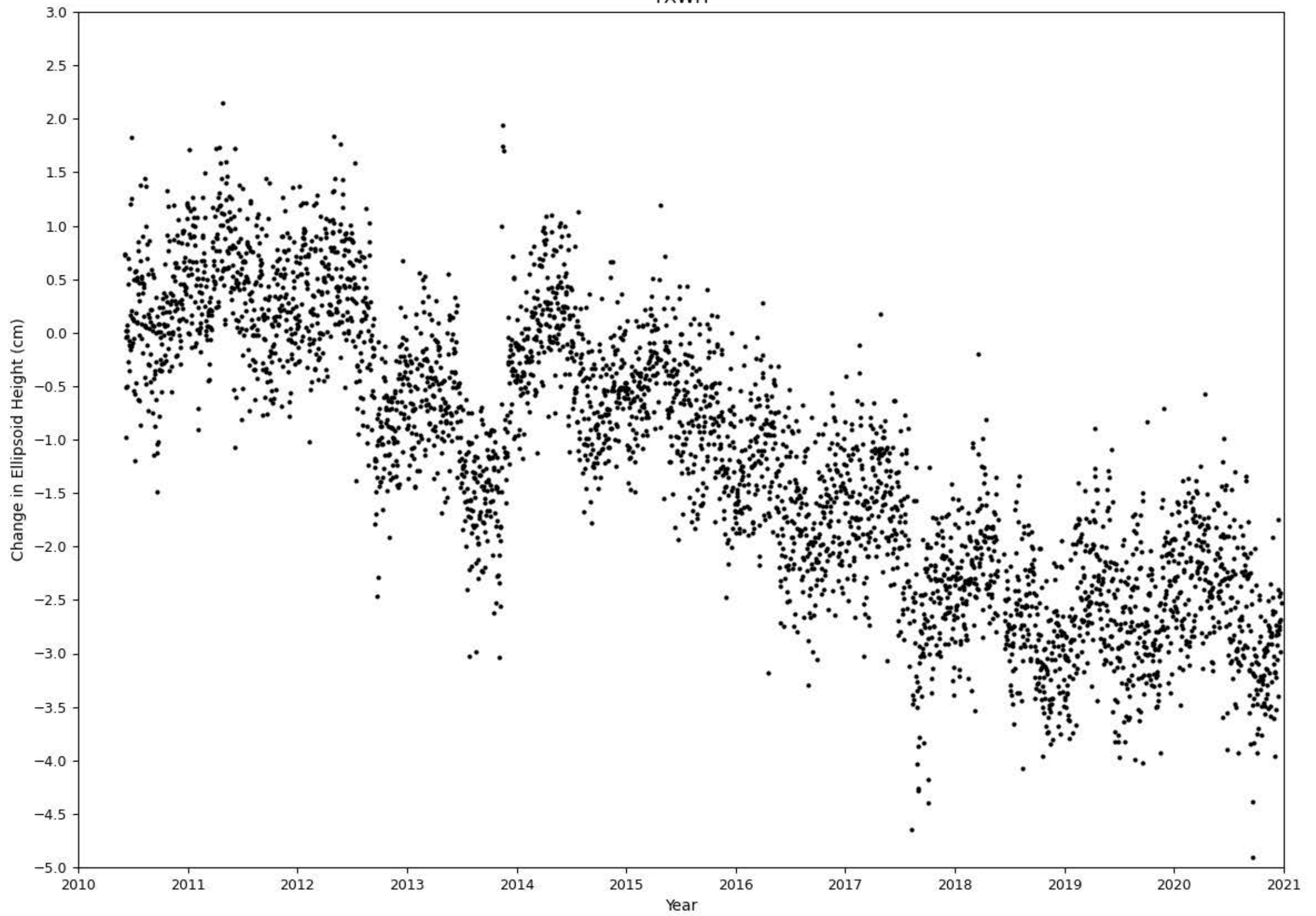
TXSP



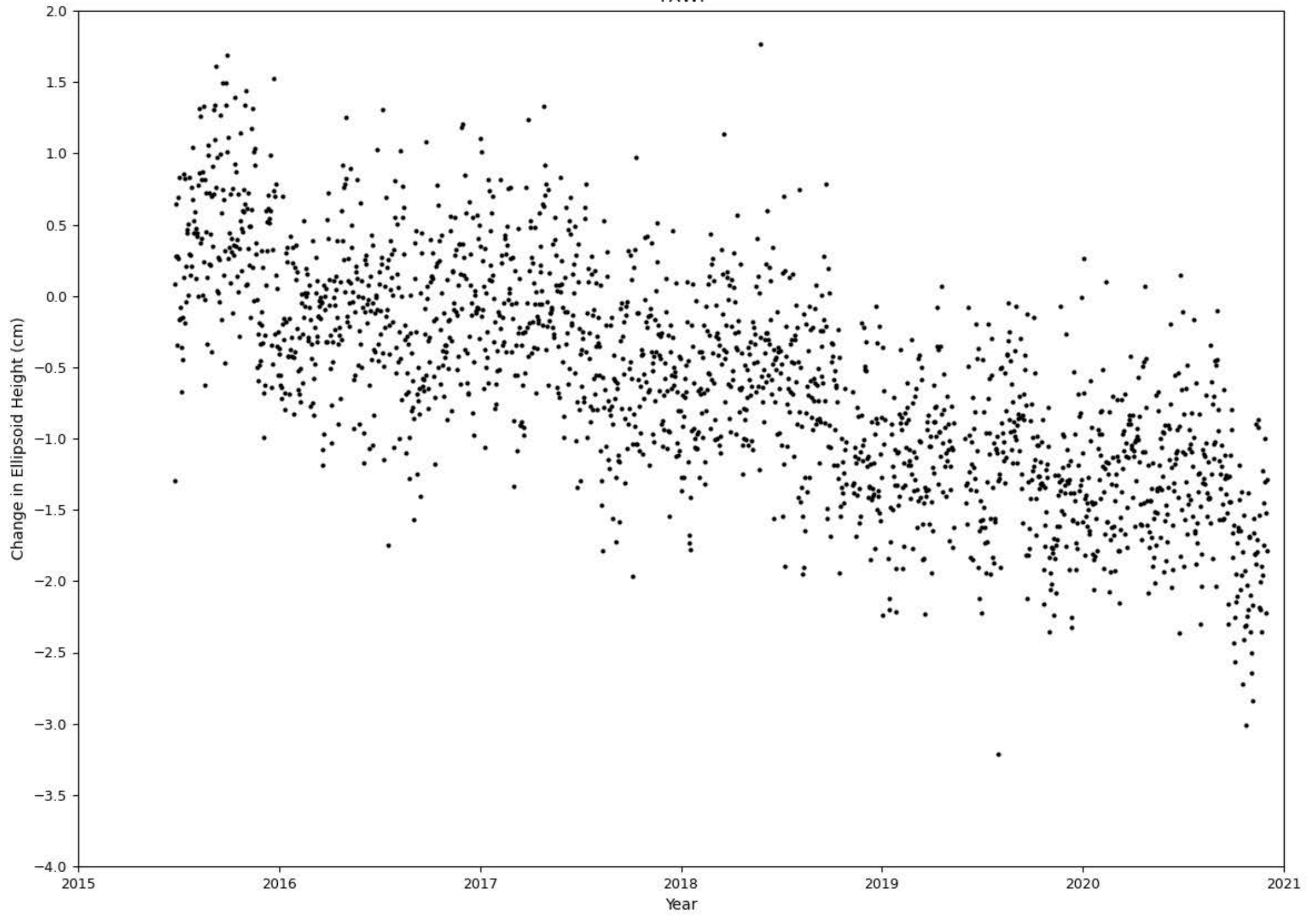
TXTG



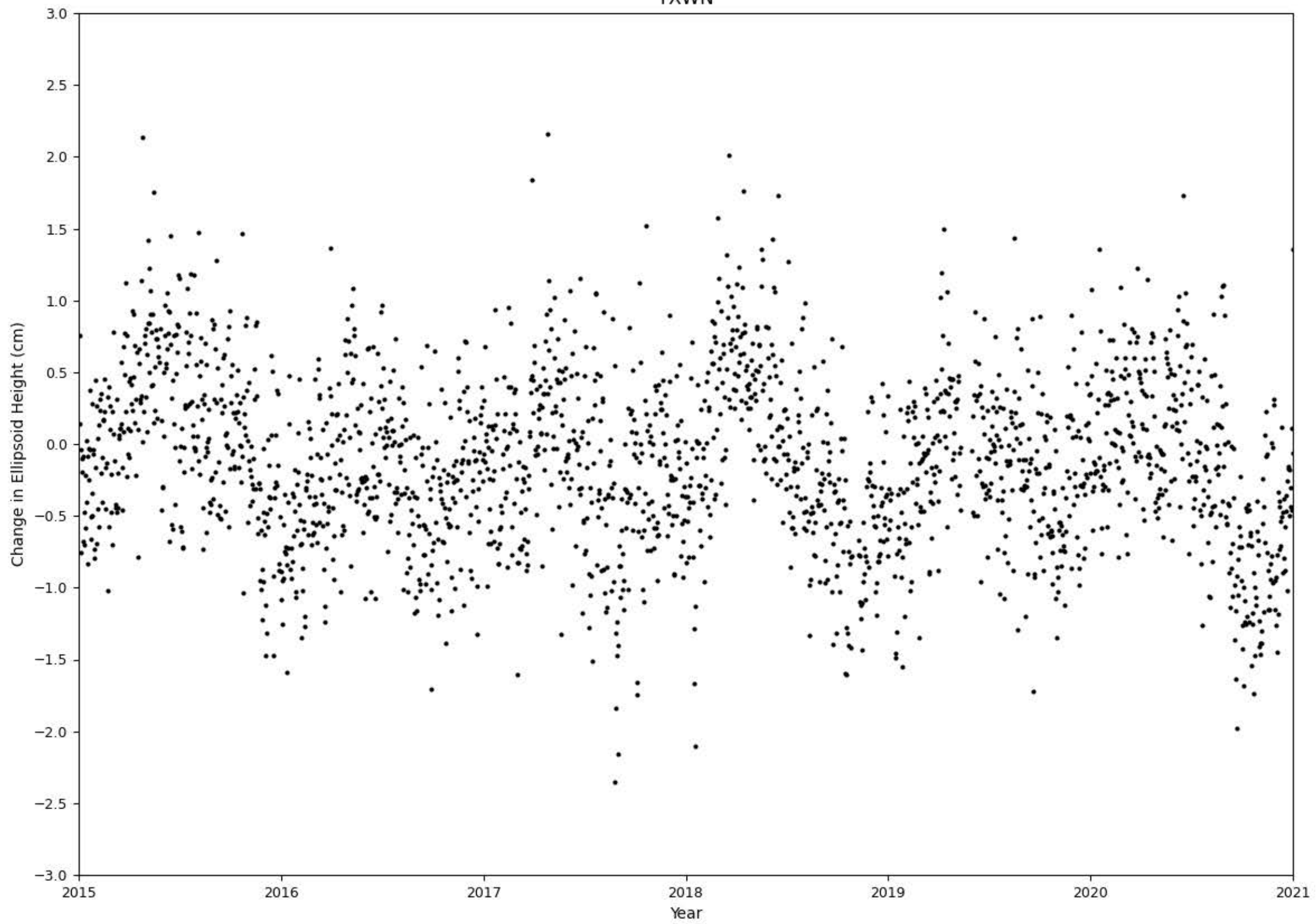
TXWH



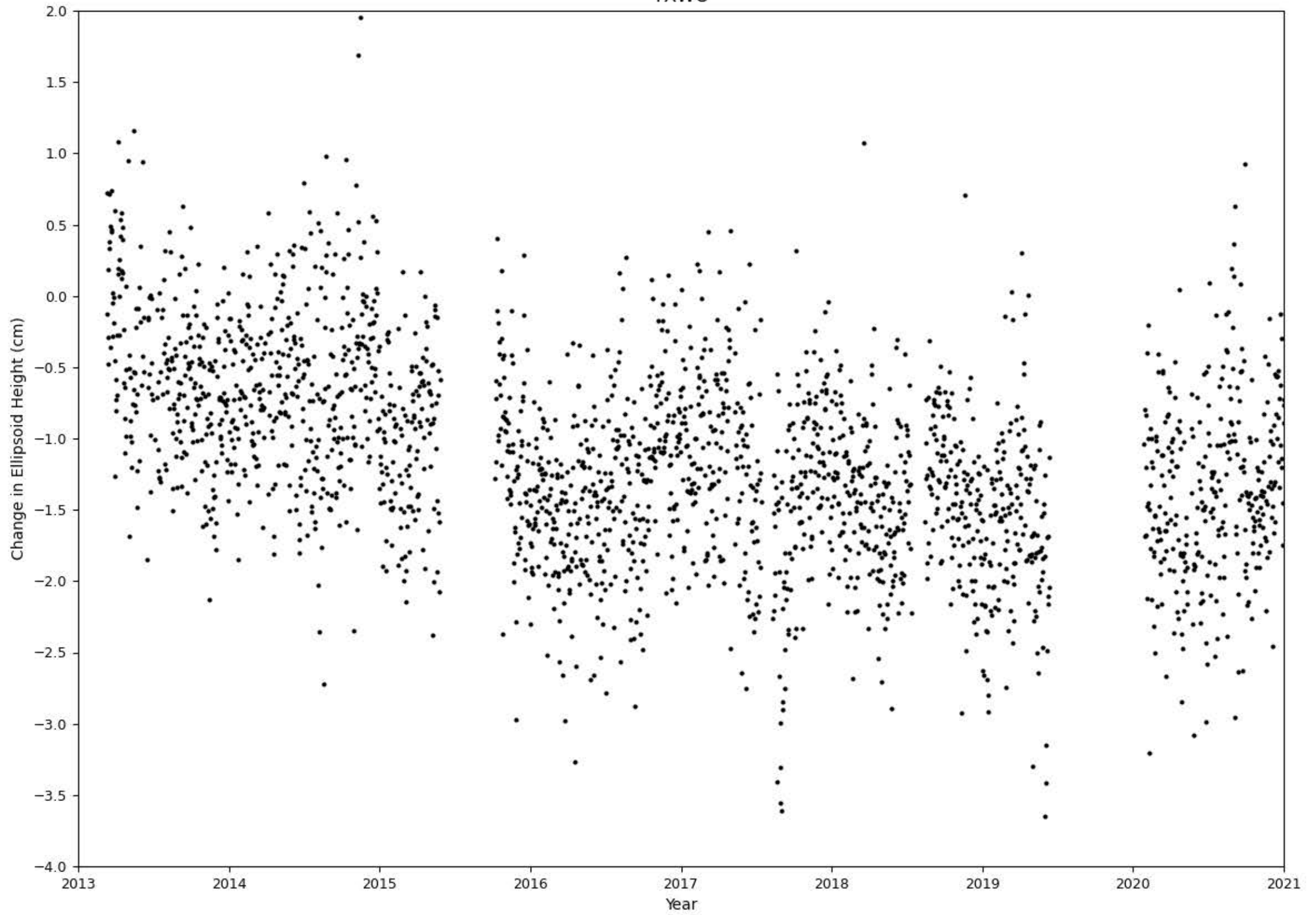
TXWI



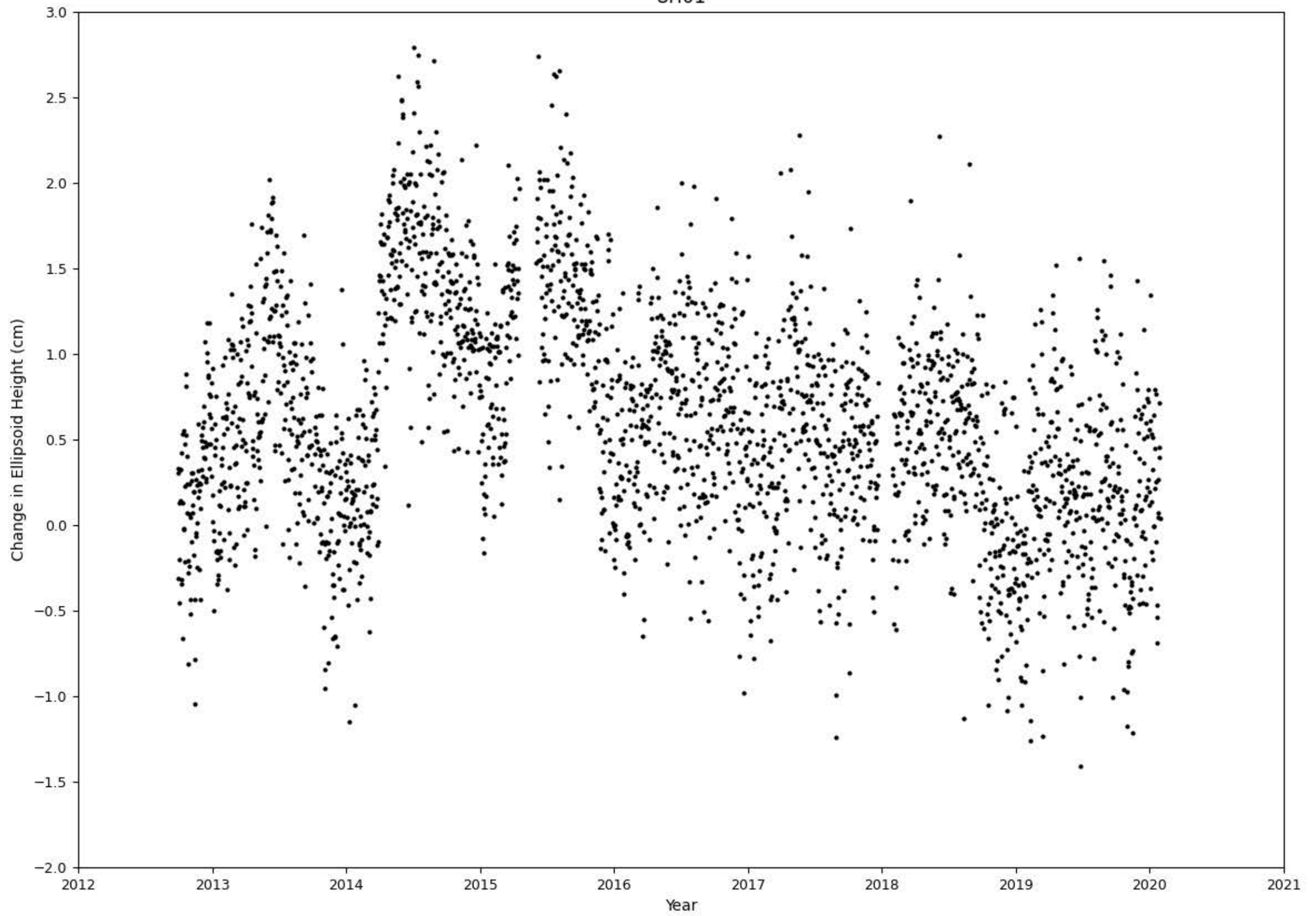
TXWN



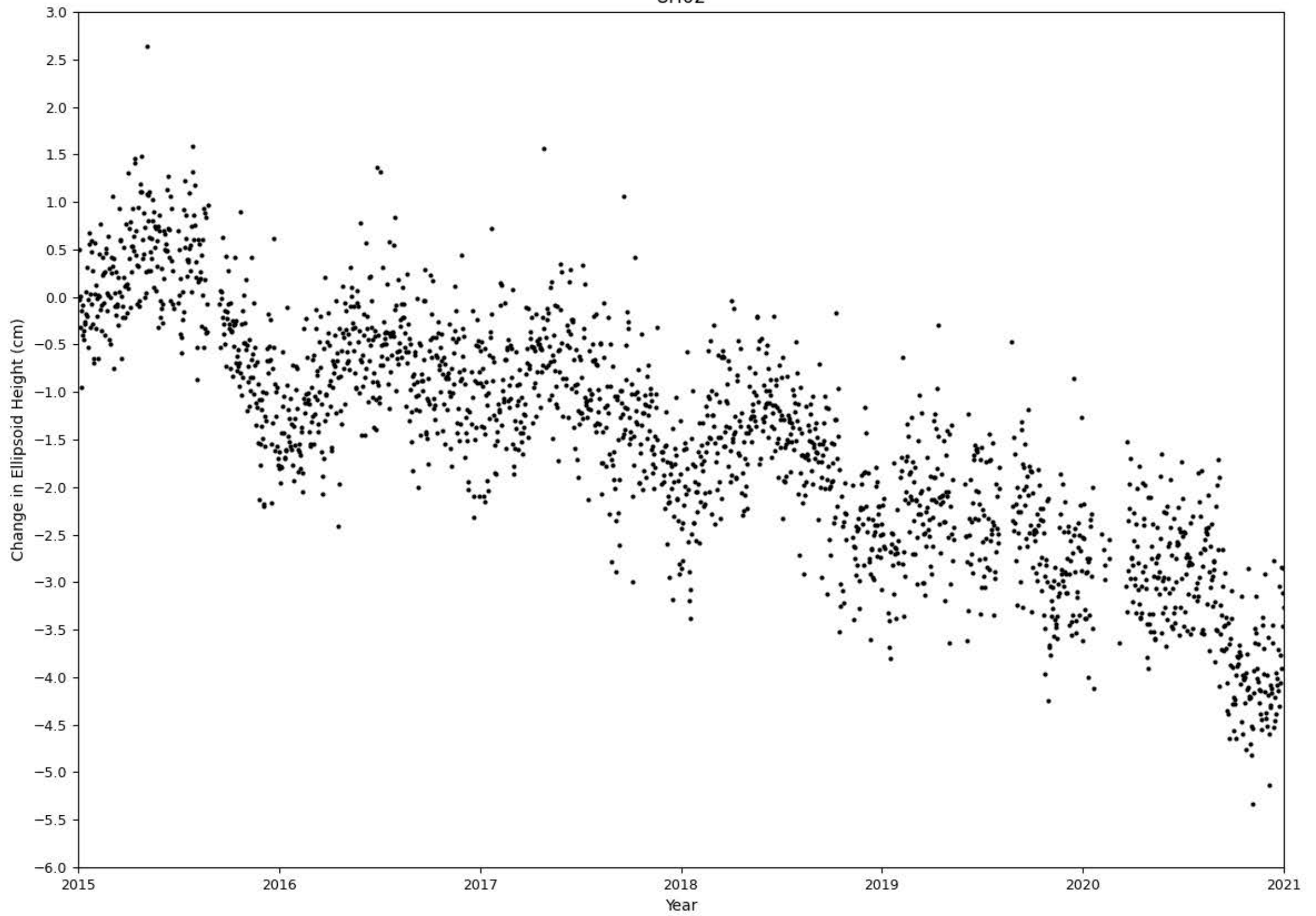
TXWO



UH01

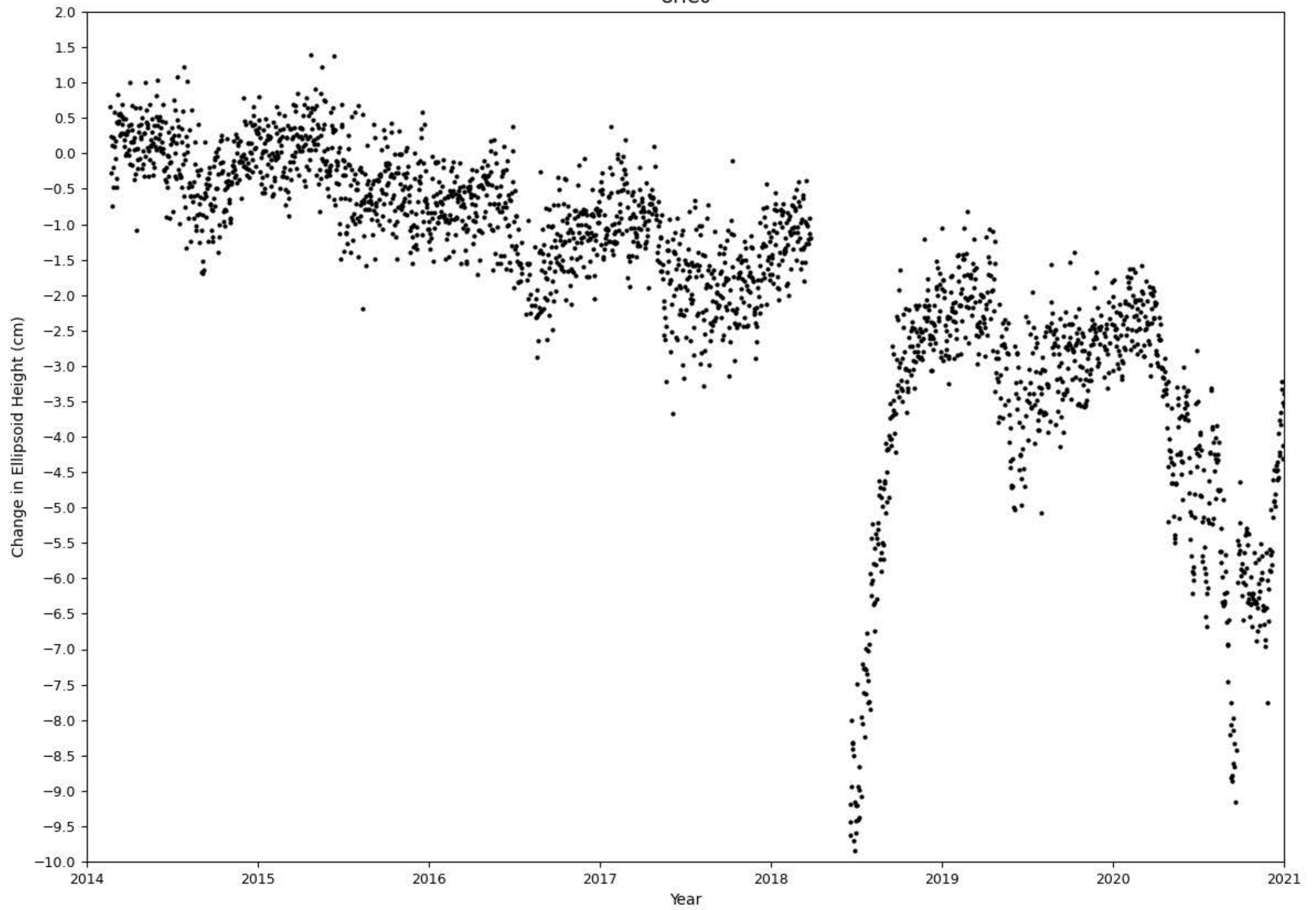


UH02

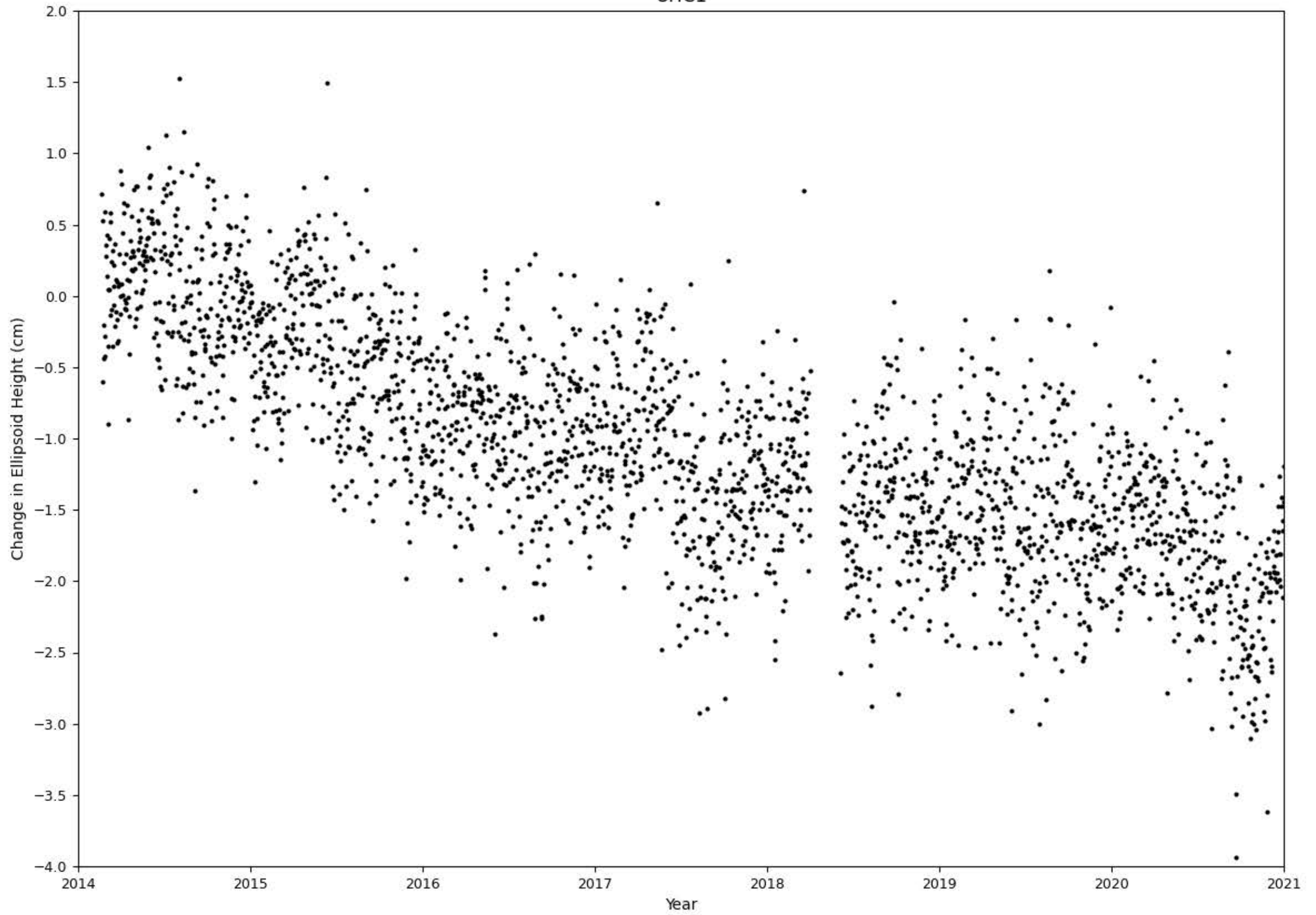




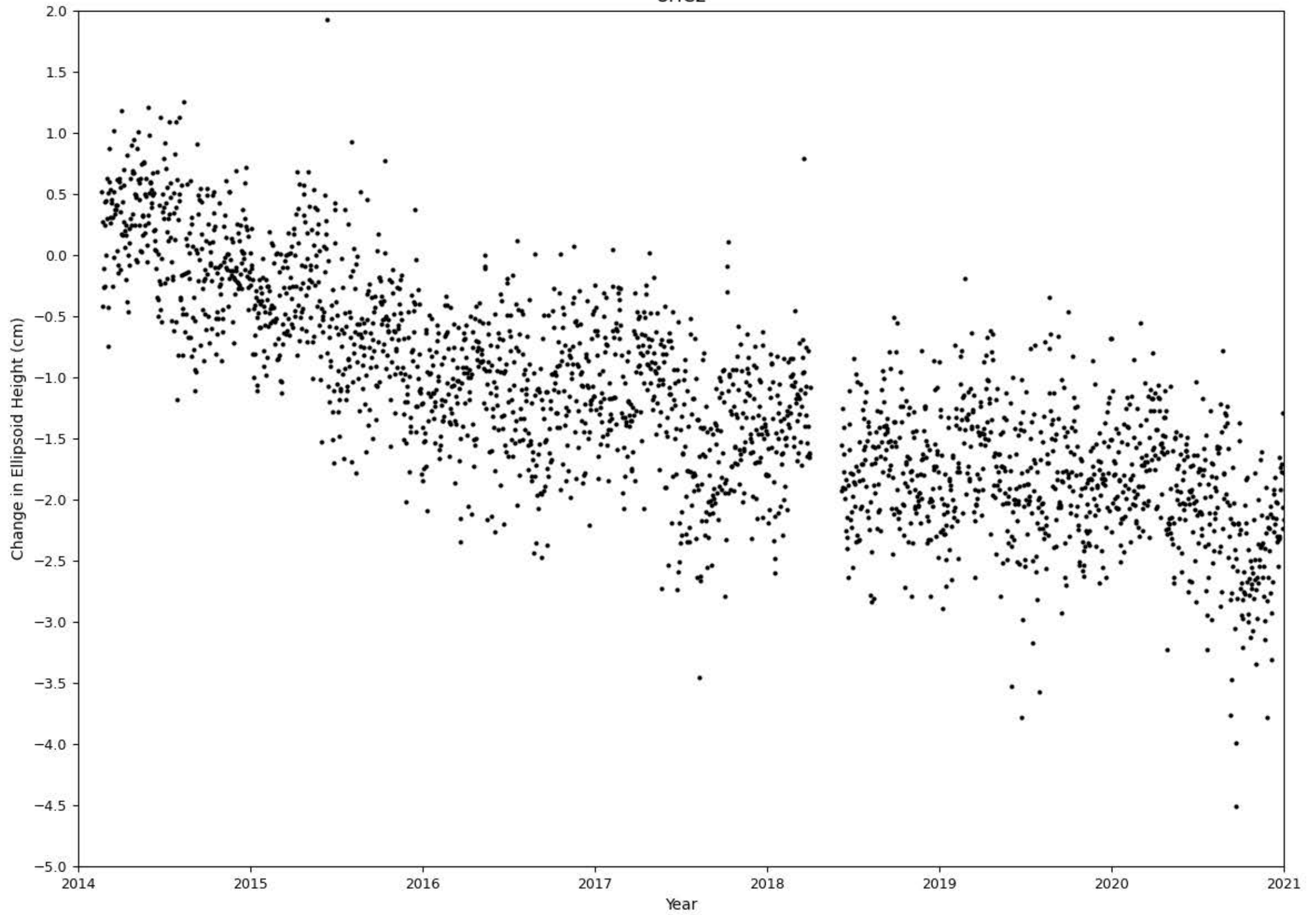
# UHC0



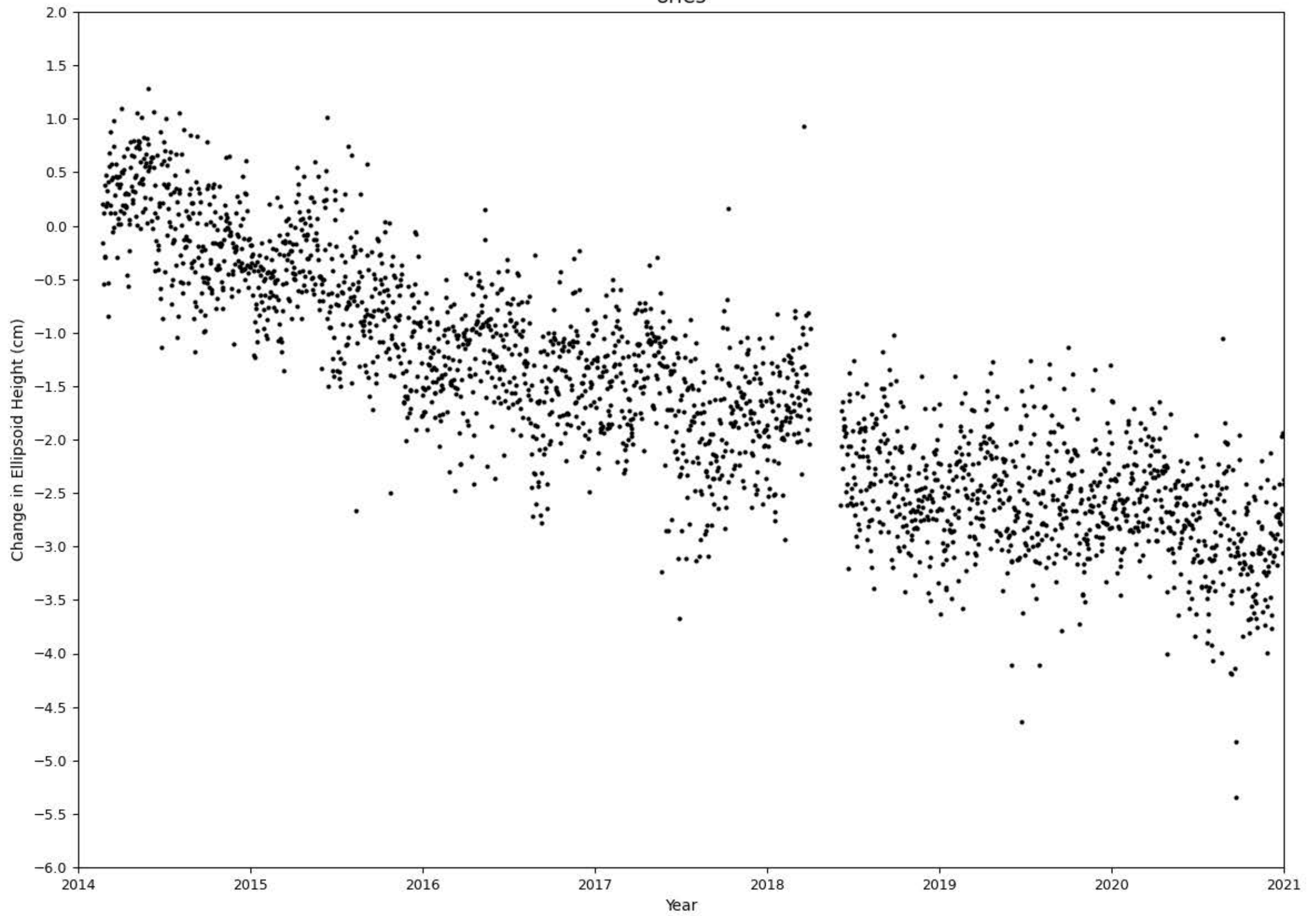
# UHC1



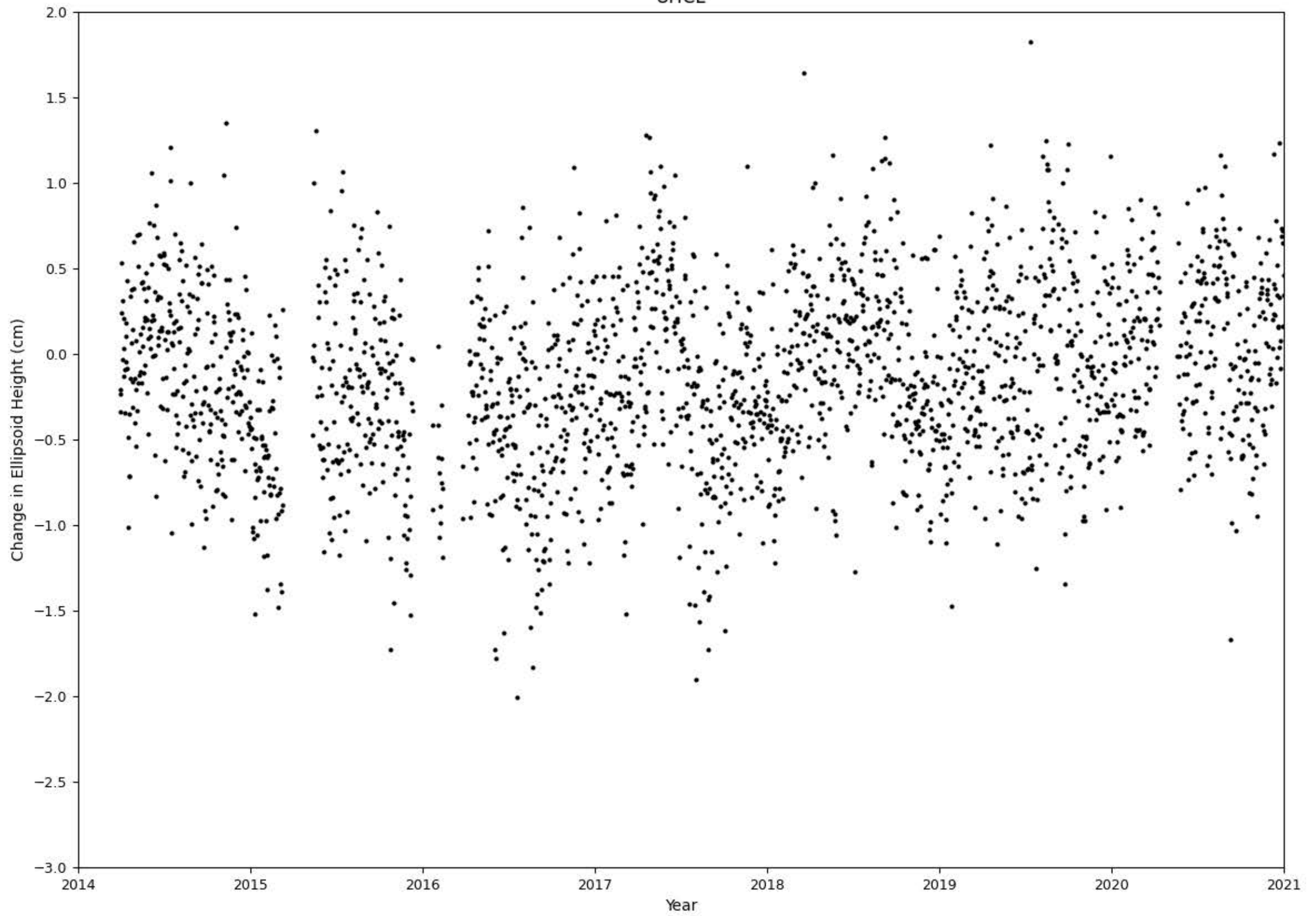
# UHC2



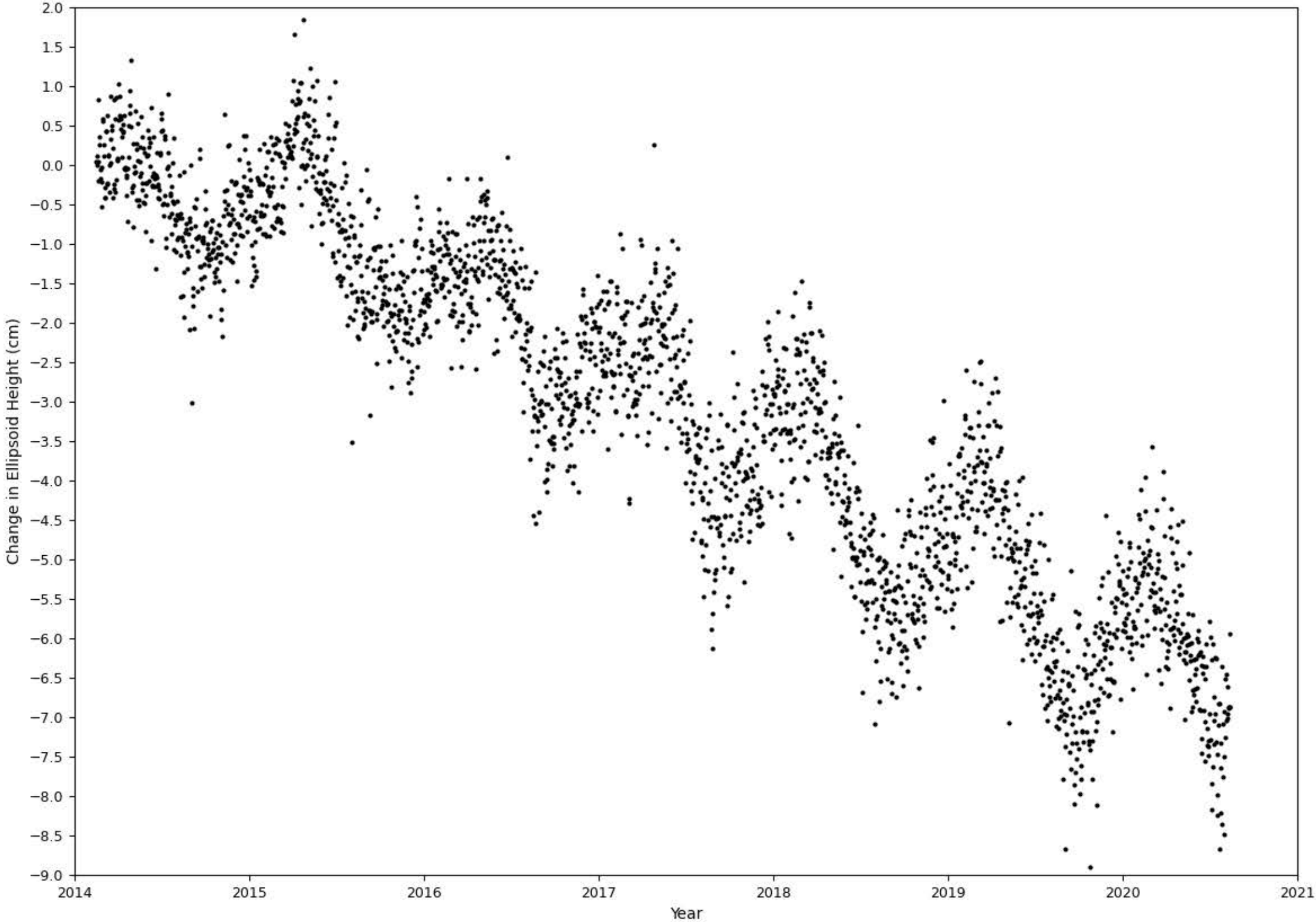
# UHC3



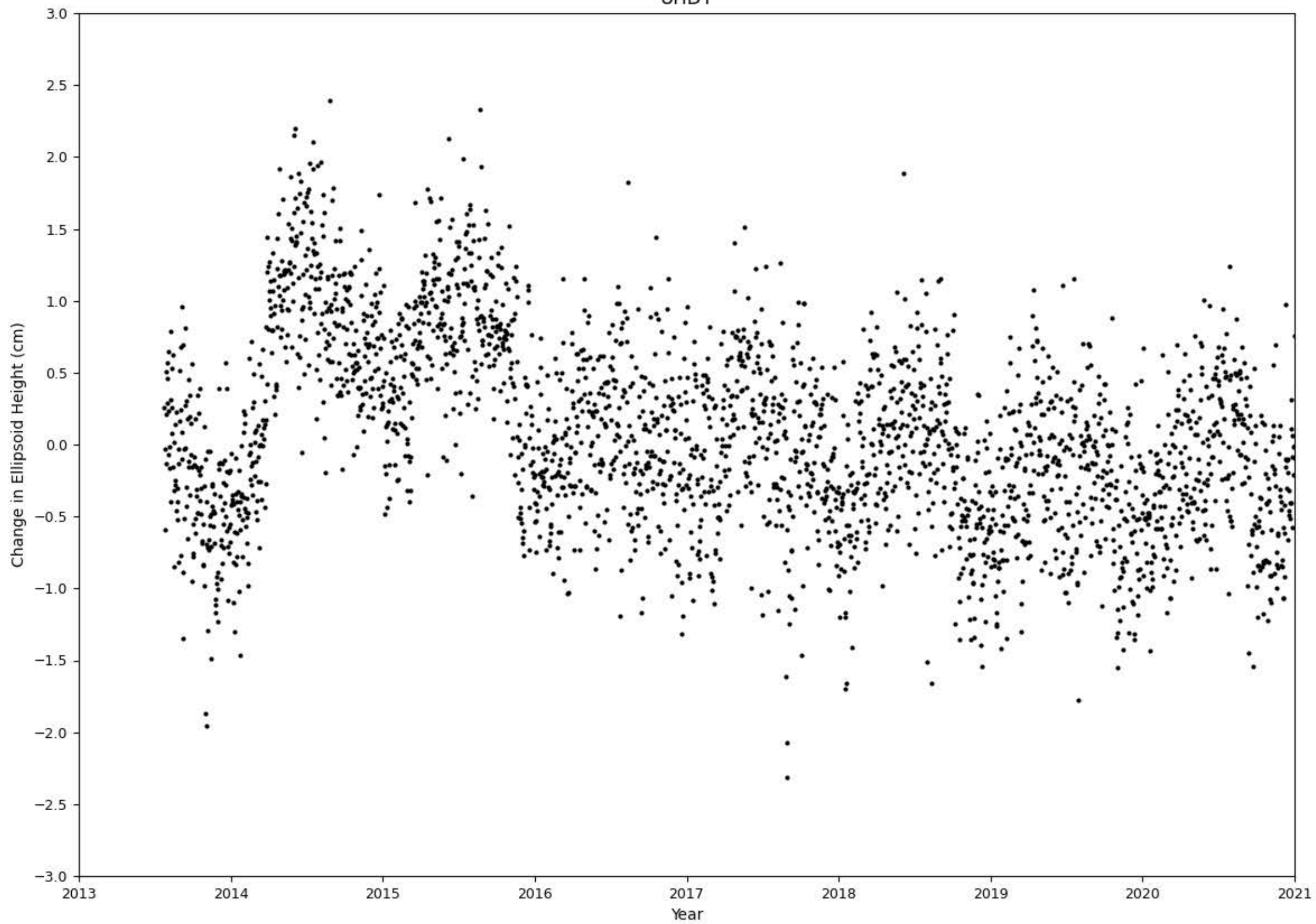
# UHCL



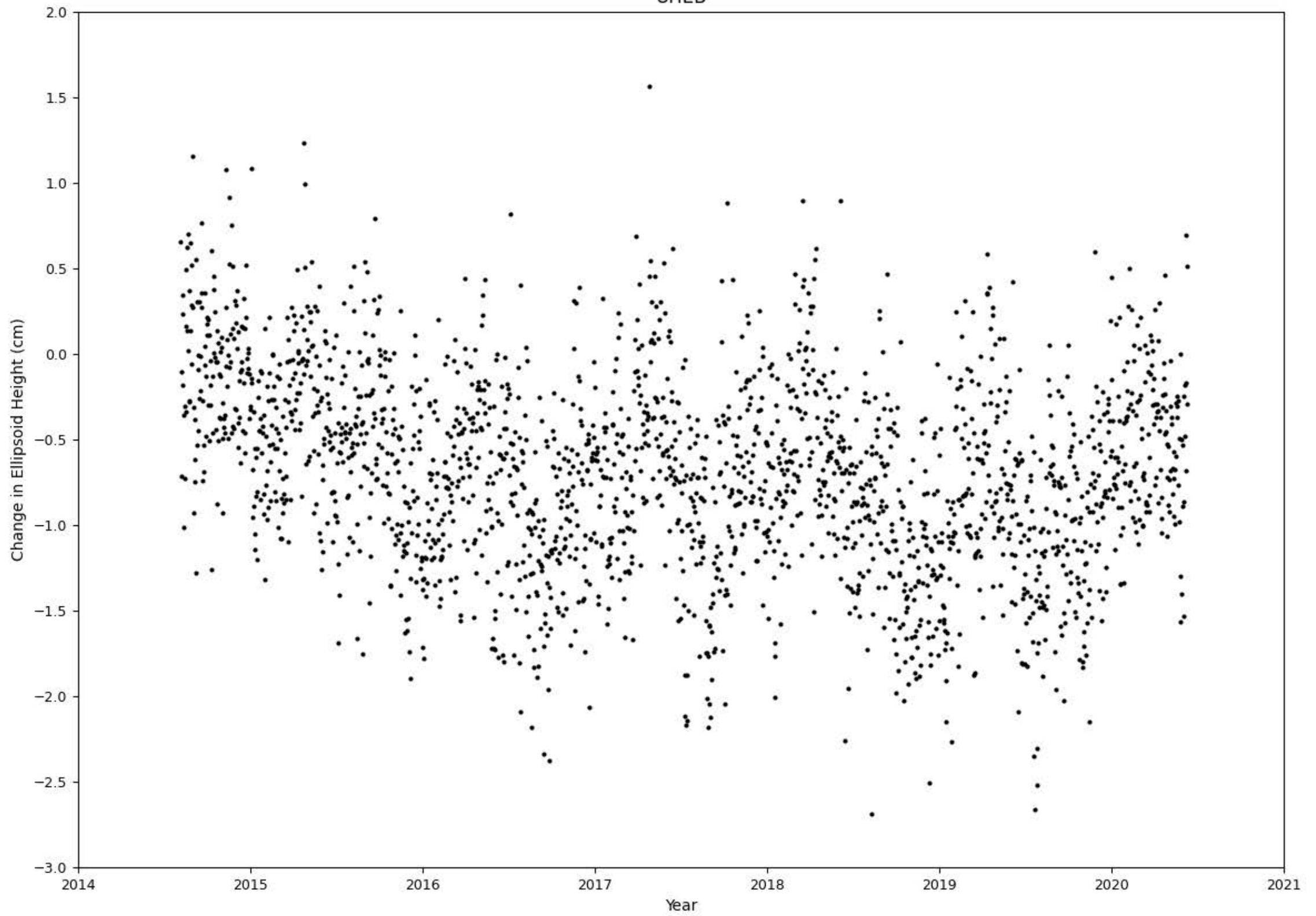
UHCR



UHDT

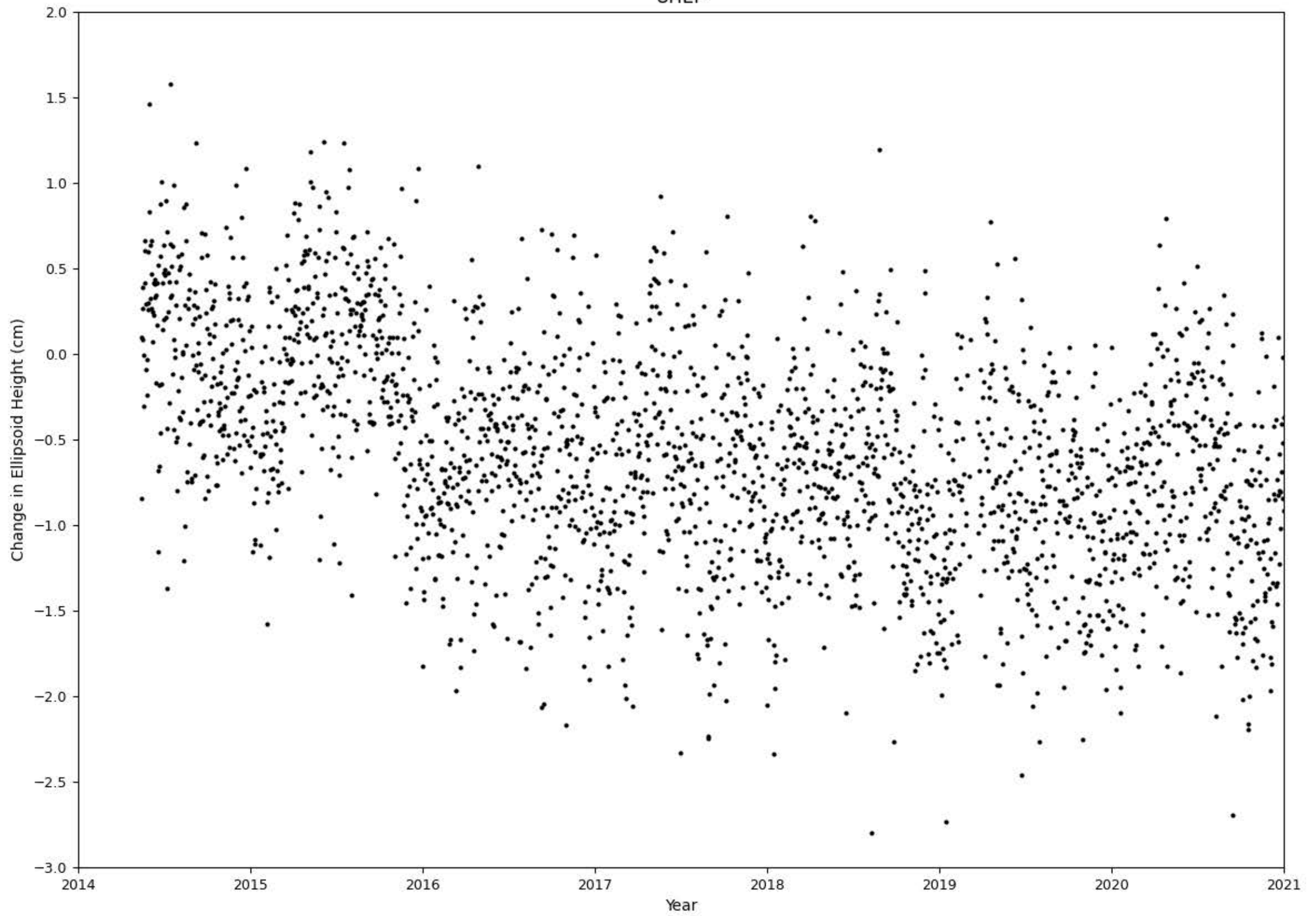


UHEB

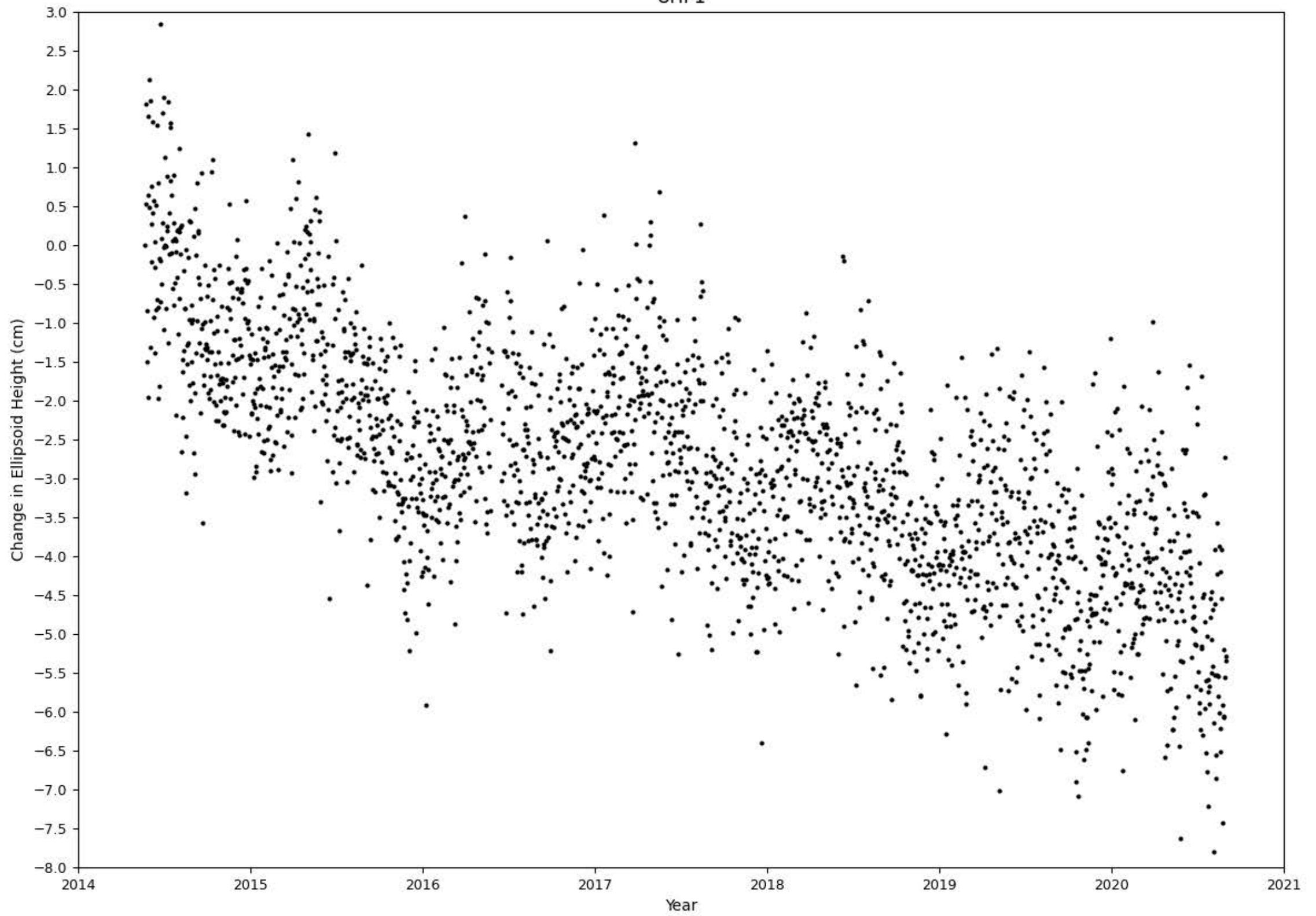




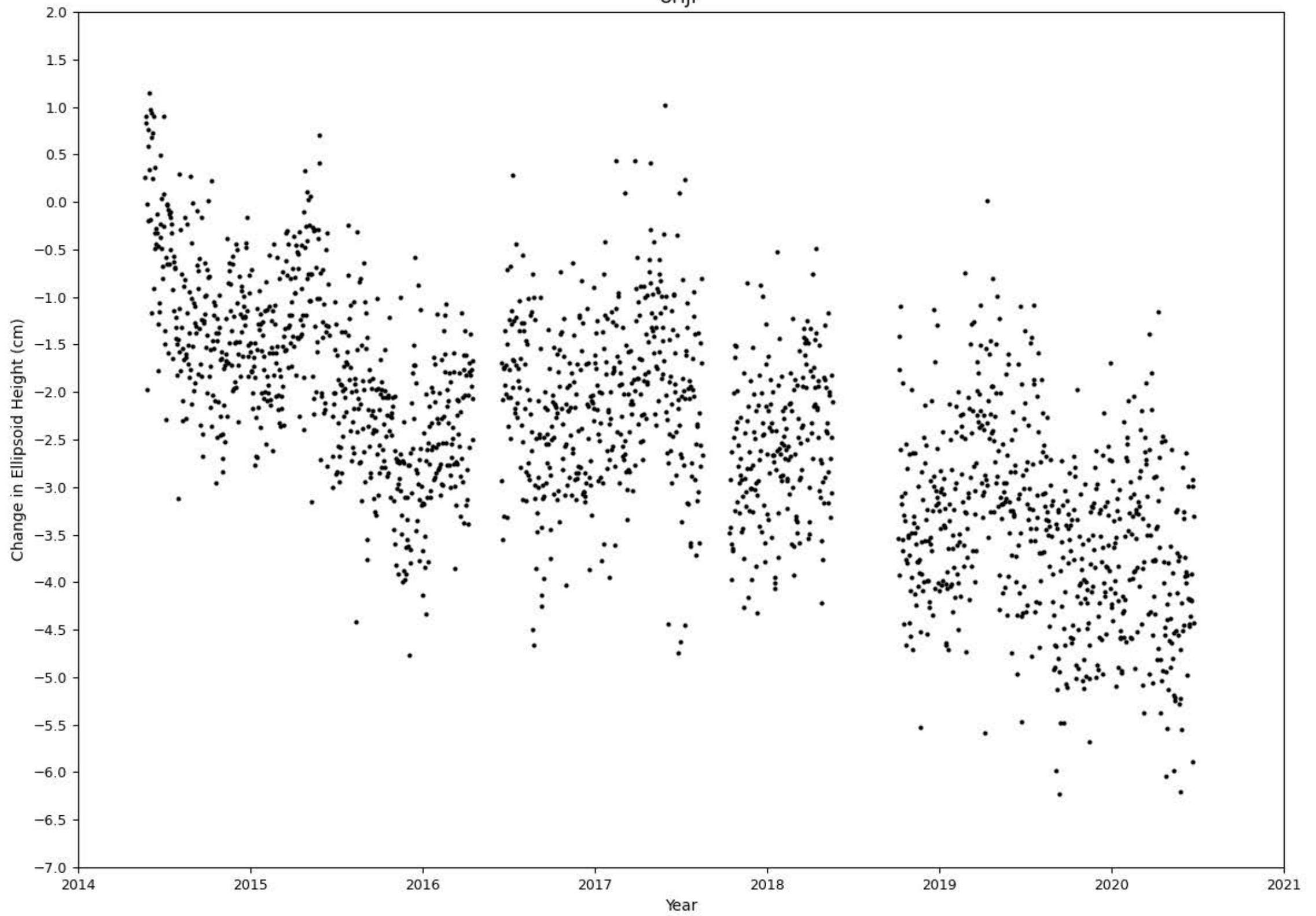
UHEP



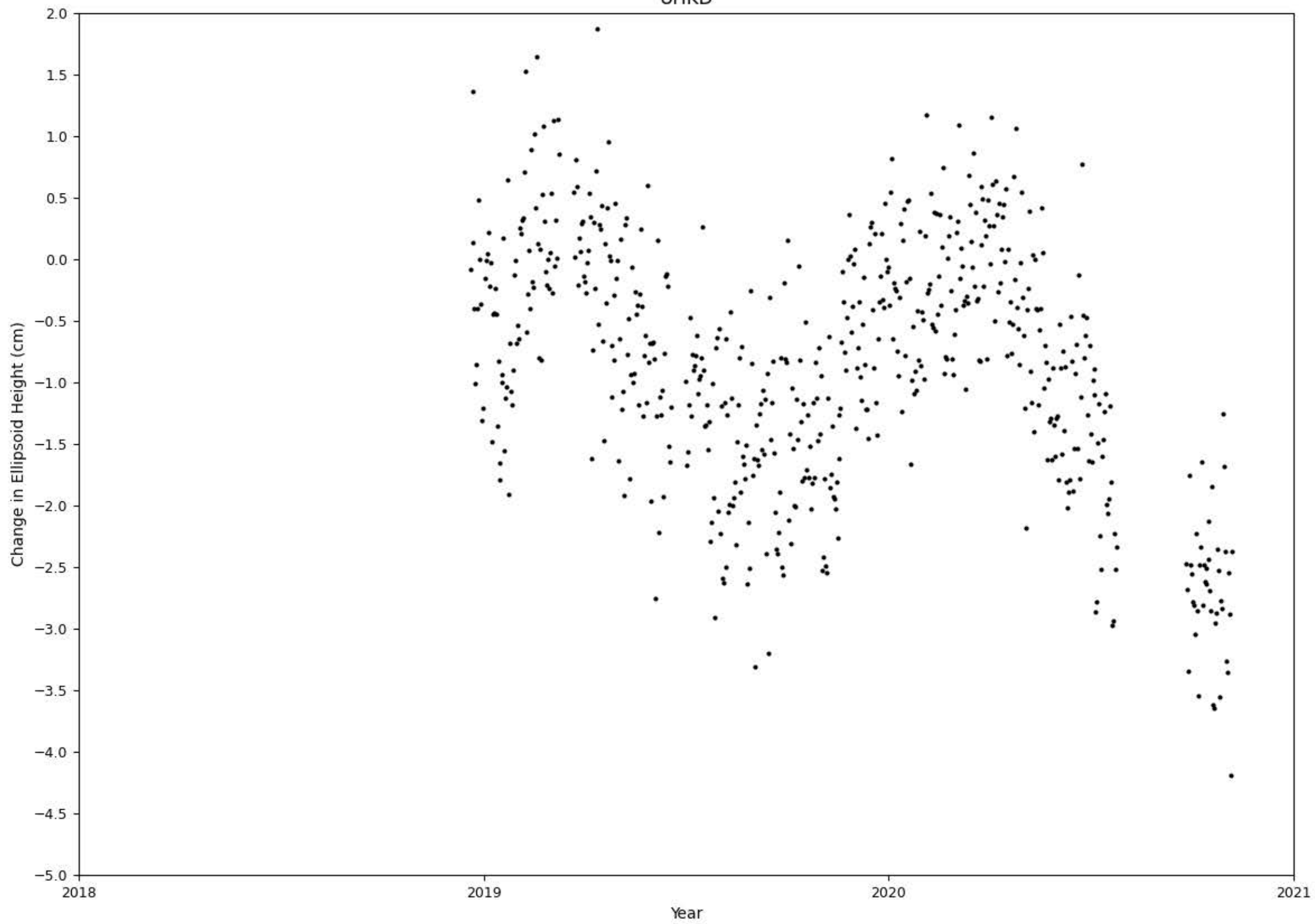
# UHF1



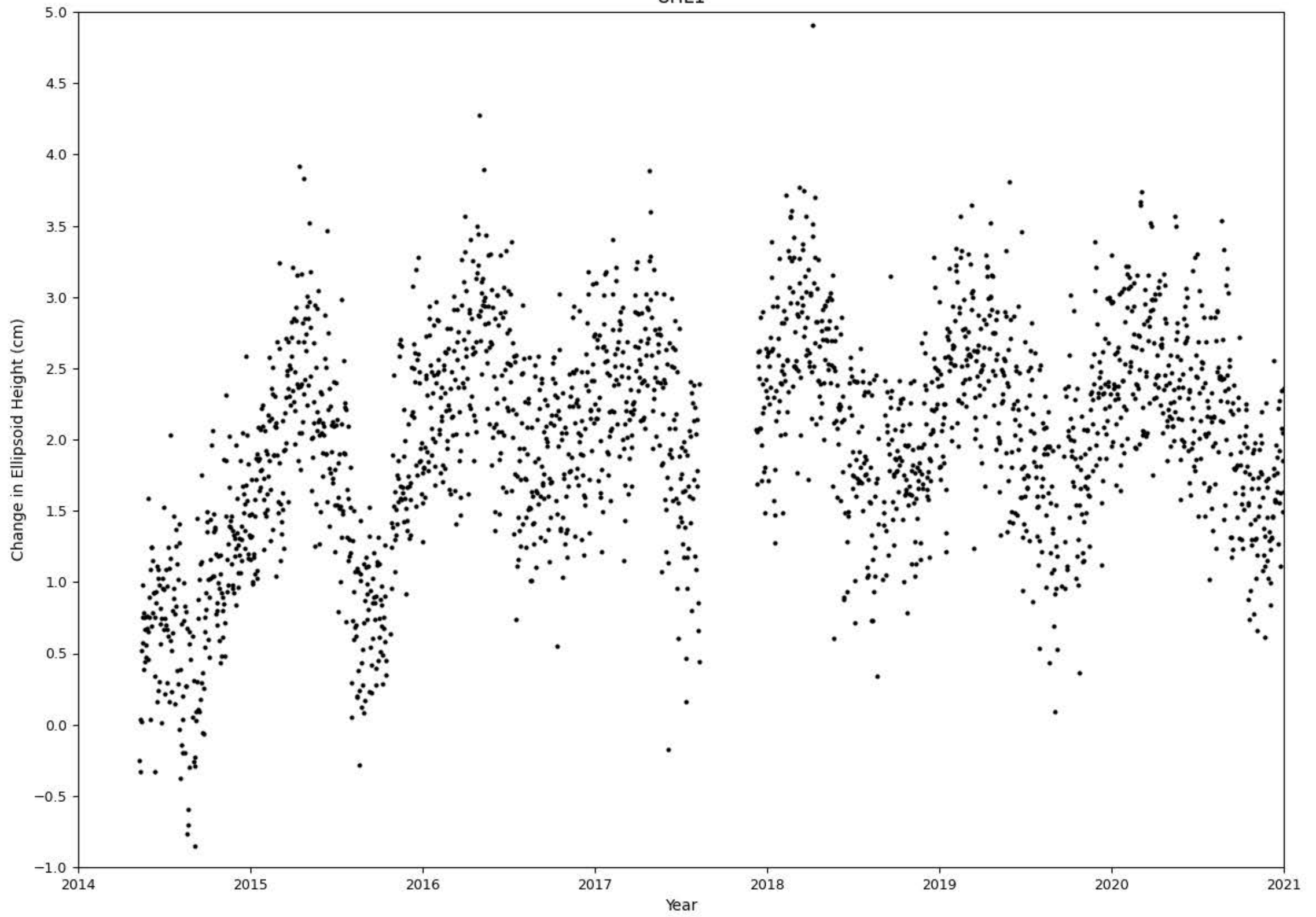
UHJF



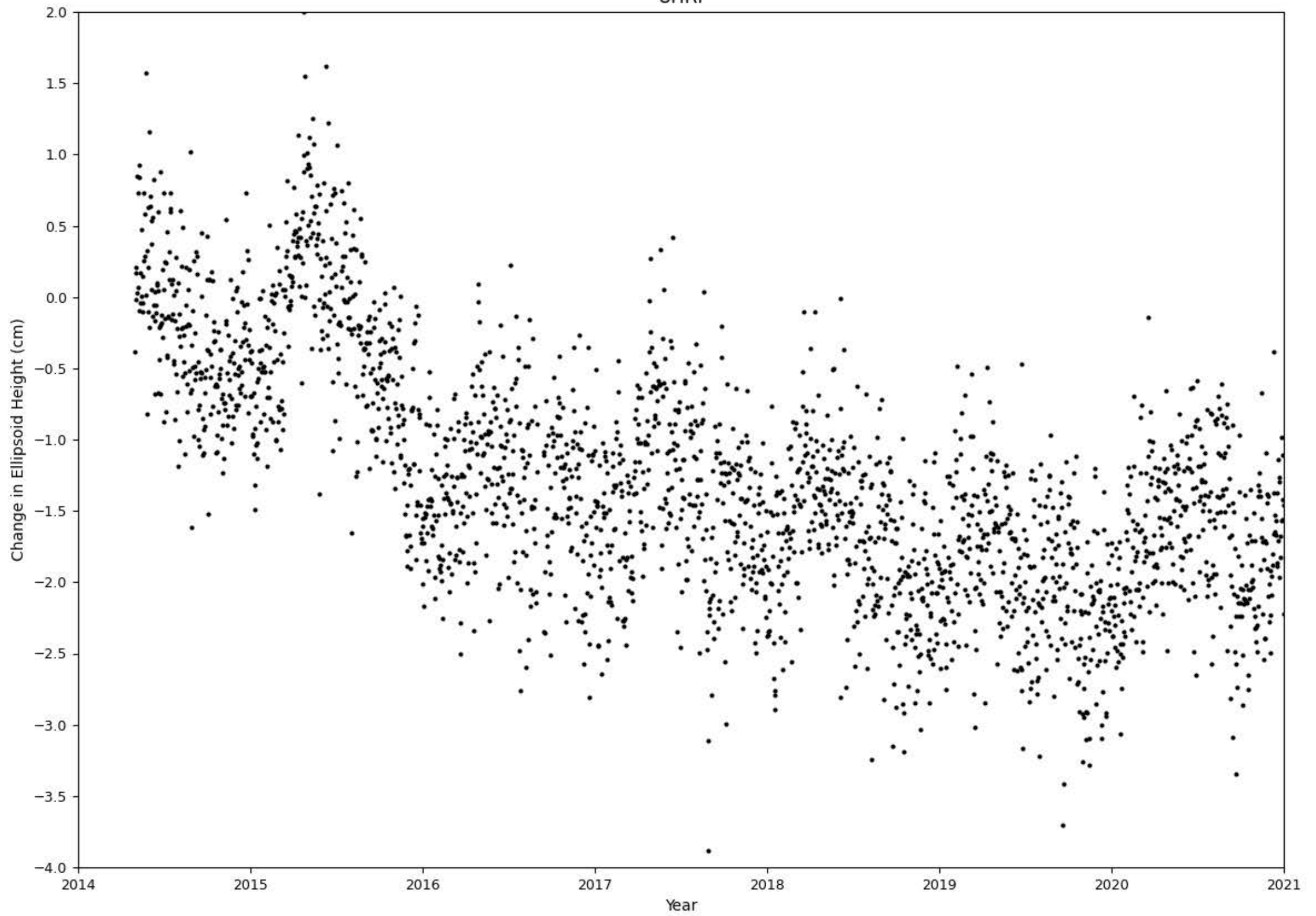
UHKD



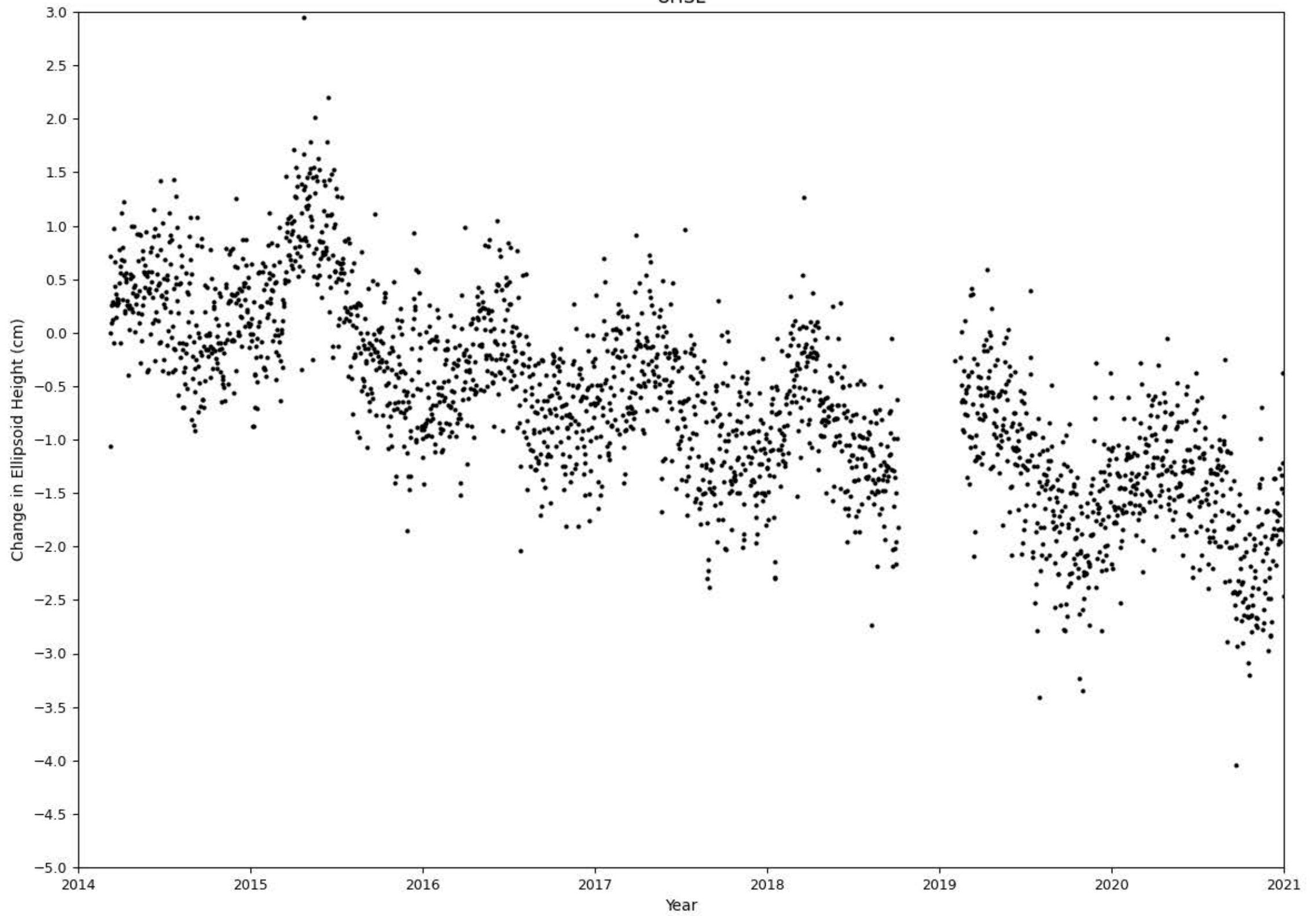
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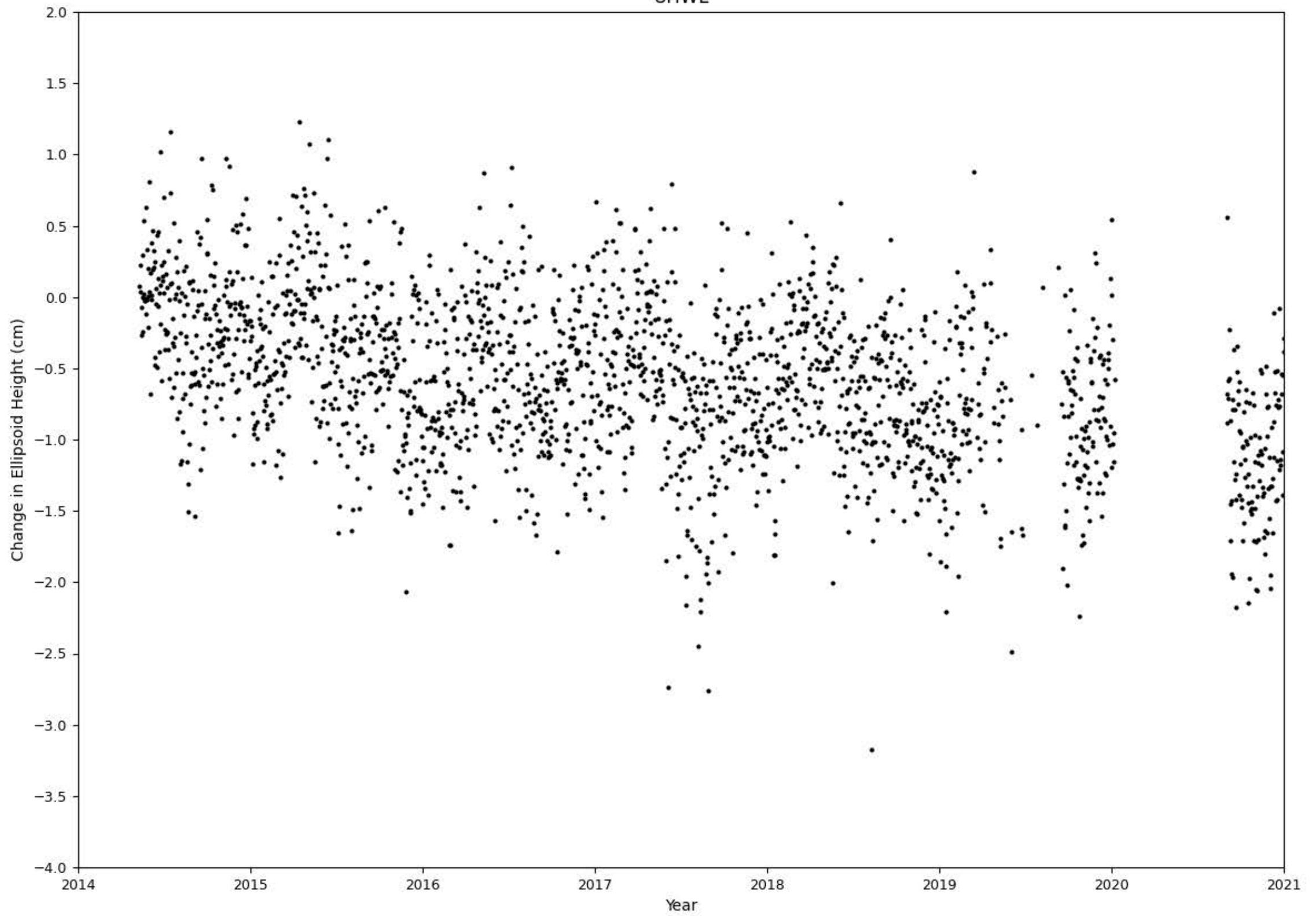
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# UHSL

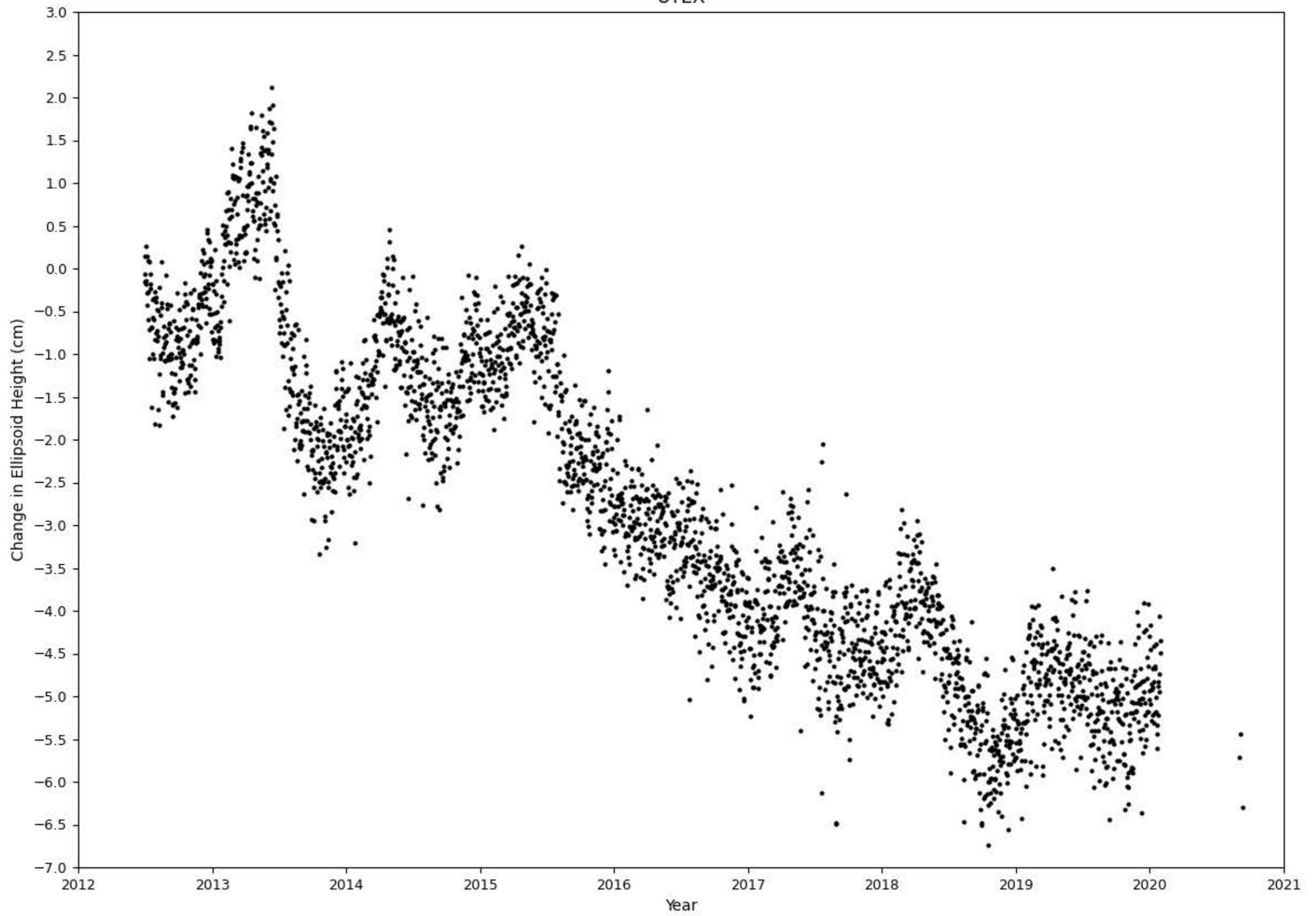


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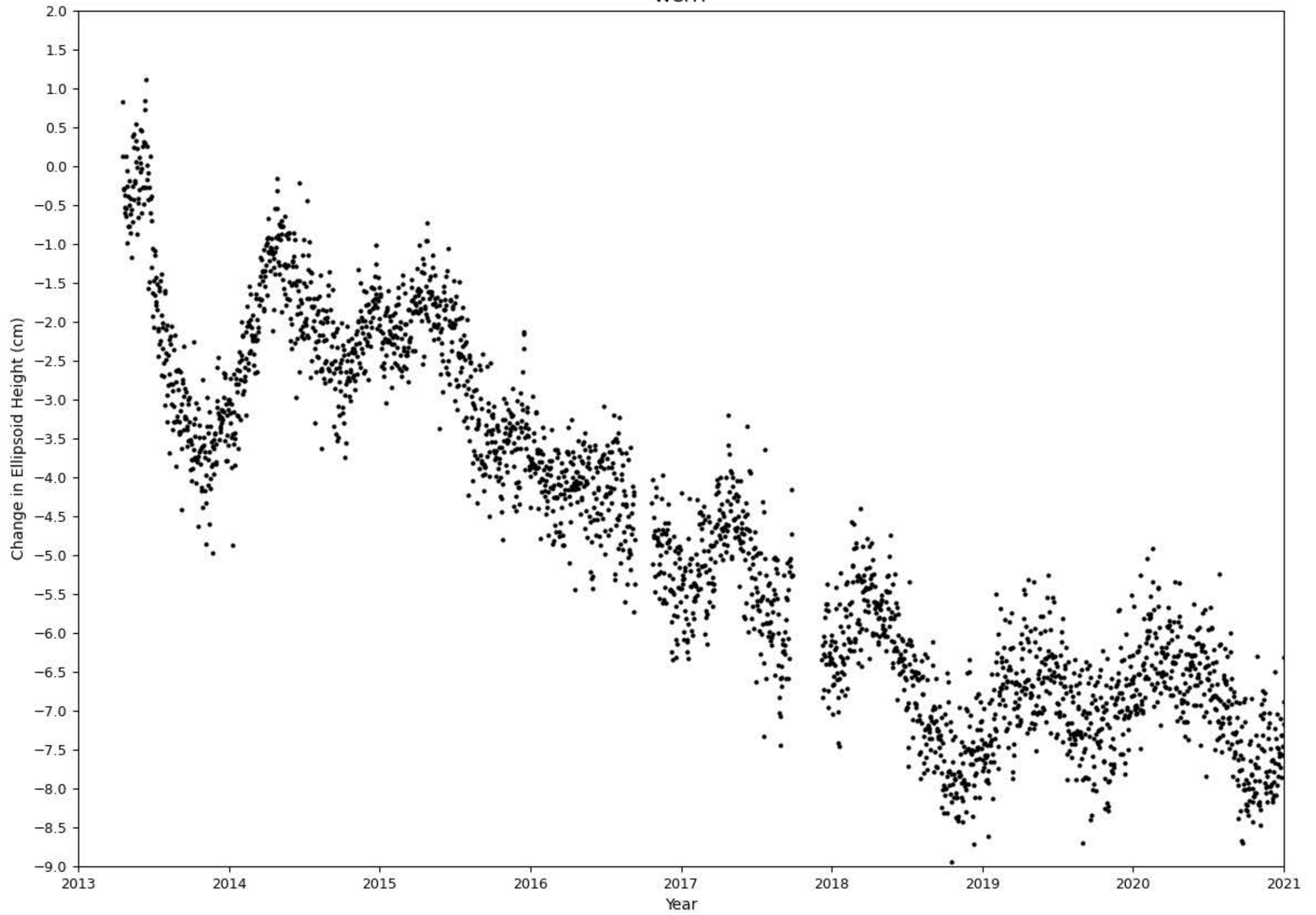




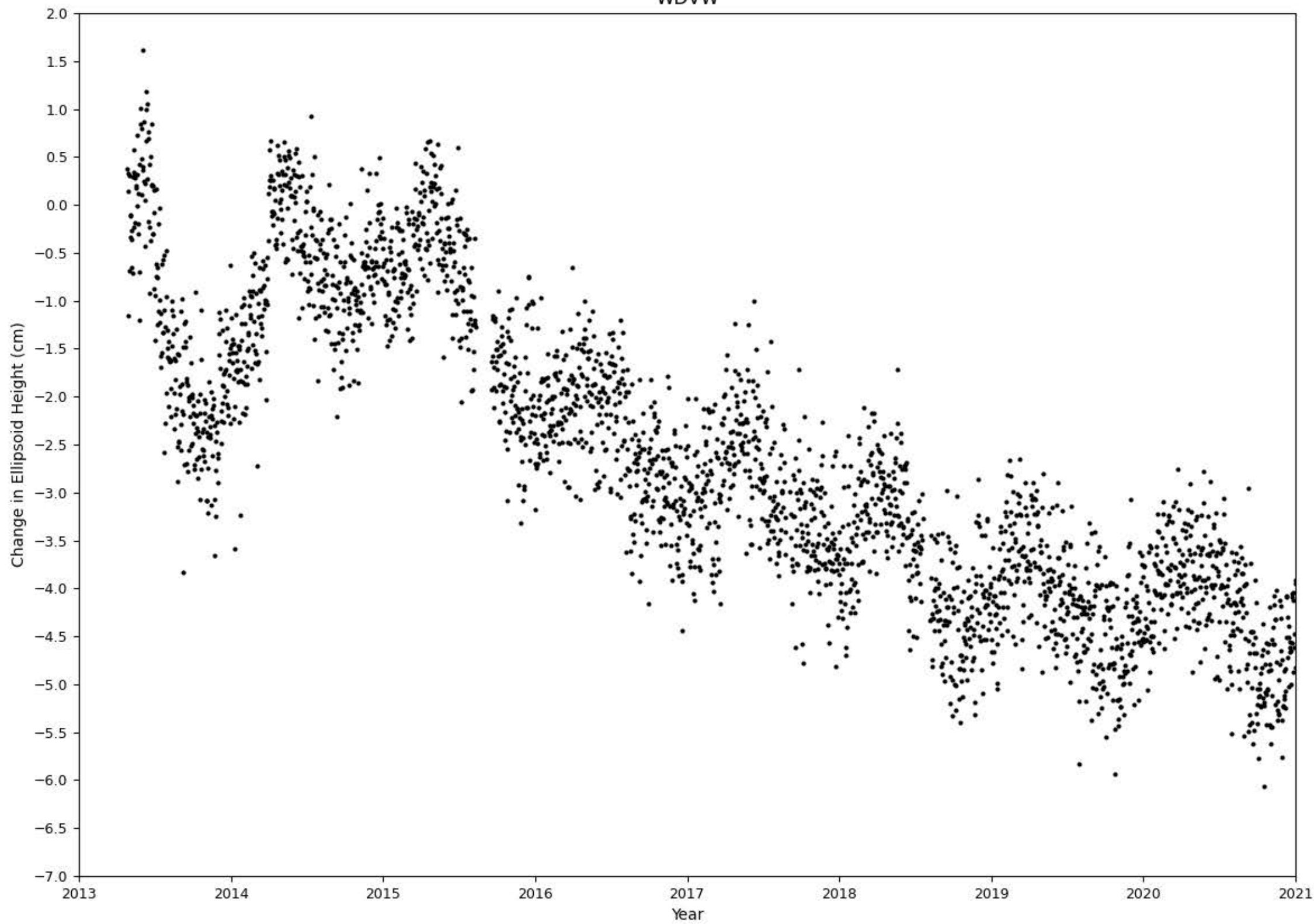
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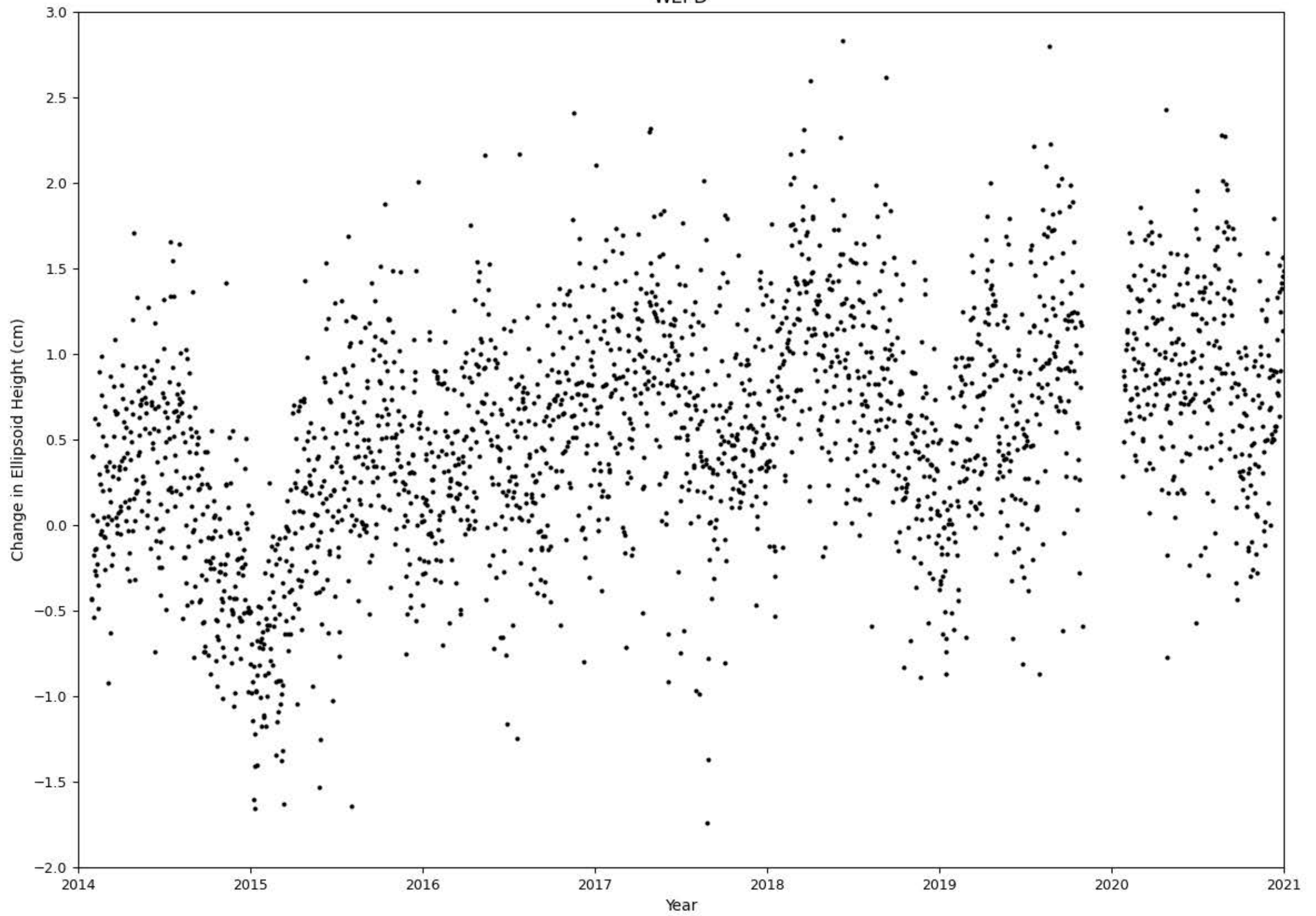
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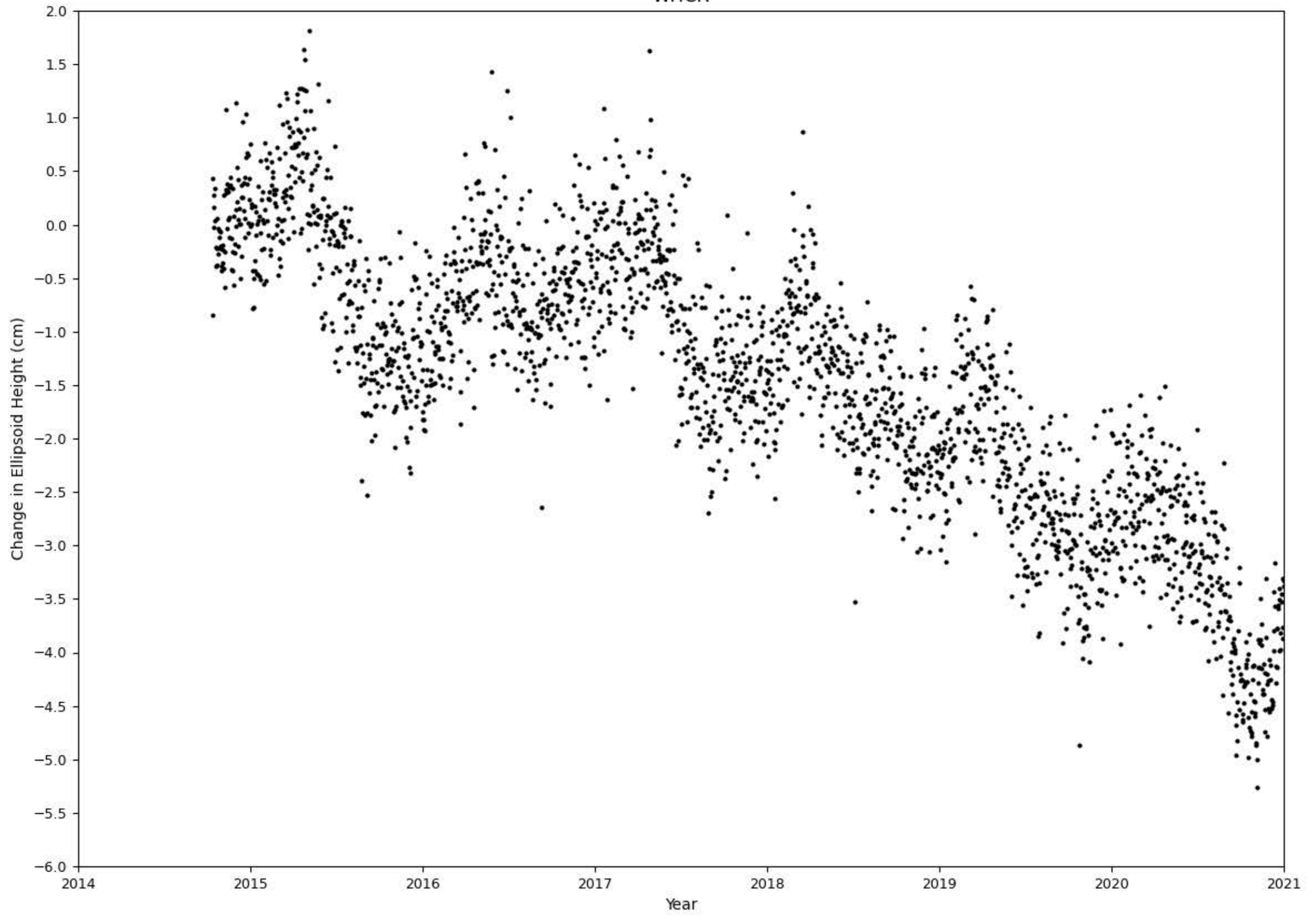
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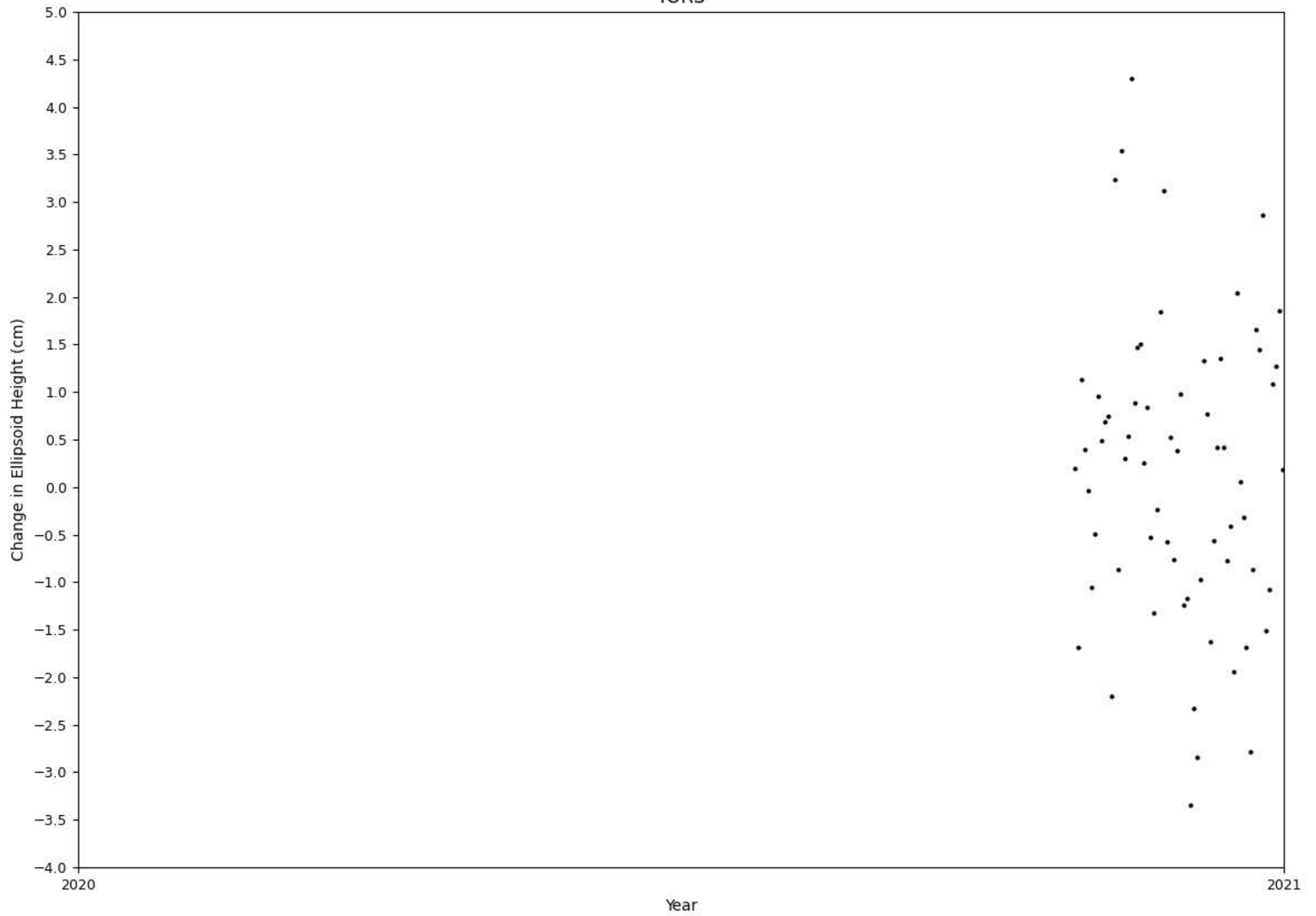
WEPD



# WHCR



YORS



ZHU1

