Hill Country Land, Water, Sky and Natural Infrastructure Plan

July 6, 2023 | Webinar



Speakers



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POPULATION GROWTH IN The Hill Country population UNINCORPORATED AREAS, in unincorporated areas has 1990 - 2020 grown by **103%** since 1990. Darker shades indicate faster growth rates by county. Unincorporated population growth in SAN SABA Kimble County has **-7**% grown while Junction, BURNET the county seat, has 109% dropped by 8%. MASON Llano 45% LLANO **TRAVIS** 76% Junction KIMBLE GILLESPIE 34% 50% **BLANCO** 104% Fredericksburg KERR 55% **EDWARDS** Kerrville -14% REAL 176% 24% BANDERA Even with 19 , 137% · municipalities in Hays and Comal Counties, more BEXAR than 40% of their **UVALDE** population lives Edwards is one San Antonio 29% MEDINA in unincorporated of 2 Hill Country areas. counties losing Uvalde 166% population. Rocksprings, the county seat, is shrinking at a **96%** of Bandera County's rapidly similar rate. growing population lives in unincorporated areas. White spaces indicate incorporated areas.

STATE OF THE HILL COUNTRY

8 KEY CONSERVATION AND GROWTH METRICS FOR A REGION AT A CROSSROADS

February 2022

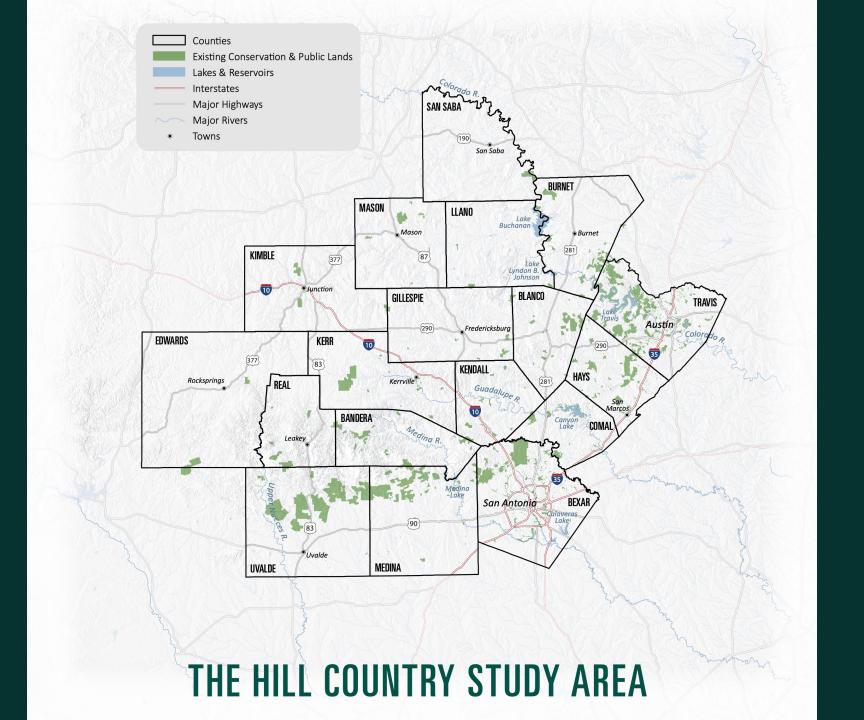


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By the Numbers



friends of the night sky groups

Night Sky Visibility



3.9 million residents

5.2 million projected population in 2040

32 million

annual visitors¹⁵

864,336 unincorporated areas in 2020;

103% increase from 1990 17,760

square miles

million acres

ecoregions

plant & animal species of greatest conservation need16

18 counties

represented

State Parks & **Natural Areas**

PUBLIC FUNDING FOR CONSERVATION \$1,400,000,000

> 90% unincorporated land

5% conserved land¹

2.5% permanently protected by conservation easements

8.5% developed land

Headwaters of

12

Texas Rivers

191

Home to iconic spring-fed swimming holes

1,142

pristine streams

gallons of water consumed on average per capita per day (wide variation)

More endemic plants than any other region of

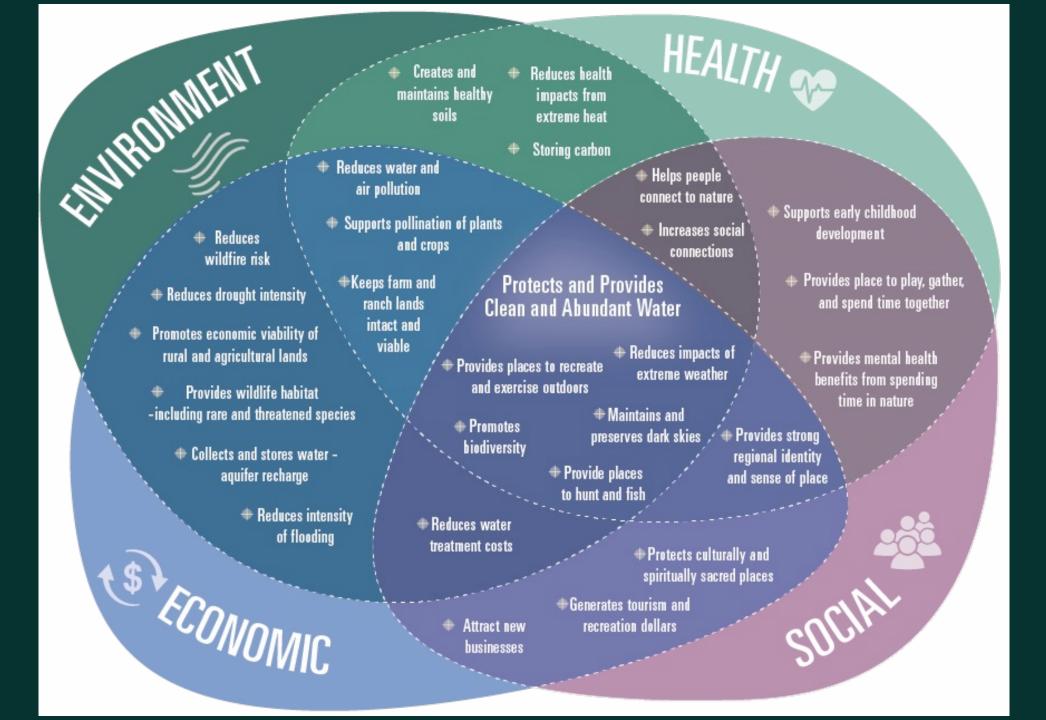
Endangered species Texas include golden-cheeked warblers, karst invertebrates, and spring salamanders

What is Natural Infrastructure?

 Natural Infrastructure uses, restores, or emulates natural ecological, geological, or physical processes.

 From healthy rangelands and soils that allow rainwater to percolate into aquifers below our feet to star-filled night skies overhead, natural infrastructure in the Hill Country is complex, interconnected, and underpins our very existence and quality of life in Central Texas and beyond.





NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

OF THE TEXAS HILL COUNTRY





















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GROUNDWATER

Why create a plan?

- 1. Iconic region with strong conservation and stewardship ethic.
- 2. Dozens of existing studies, plans, and documents that informed our work.
- 3. Strong support for conservation in Central Texas, with over \$1.4 billion in voter-approved conservation since 1990.
- 4. More local interest in investing in conservation, requiring **strategic** action and informed support.



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FINAL CONSERVATION GOAL & CRITERIA WEIGHTING



WATER SUPPLY **26%**

39% - Protect lands in aquifer recharge and contributing zones

31% - Protect all contributing streams to reservoirs

20% - Protect perennial named streams and rivers

10% - Buffer public water intakes



WATER QUALITY 23%

41% - Protect natural lands along streams, rivers, wetlands, and arroyos

23% - Protect pristine streams

18% - Buffer natural springs

18% - Protect areas of high erosion potential



CLIMATE RESILIENCE 22%

30% - Protect flood-prone areas from development

30% - Protect intact forest areas

21% - Protect more resilient landscape

19% - Protect areas of increased threat of wildfire



WILDLIFE HABITAT & CONNECTIVITY 12%

39% - Protect areas with general high habitat valu

31% - Protect habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered species

30% - Protect lands with close proximity to other conserved land



WORKING LANDS 10%

39% - Protect larger parcels on the landscape

31% - Protect working lands facing development pressure

30% - Protect areas of prime and significant soils



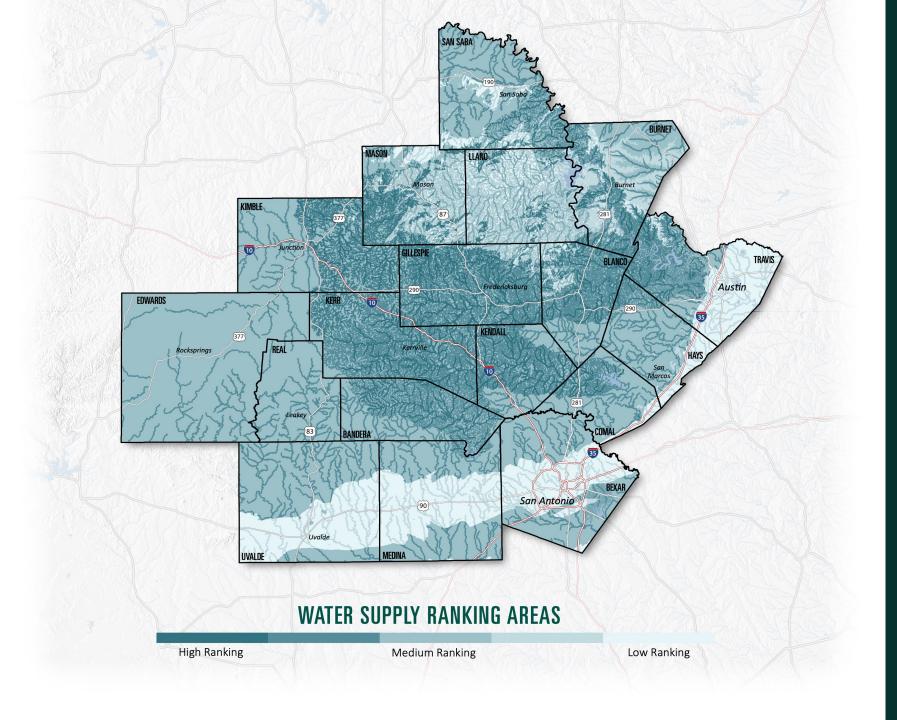
ACCESS TO OUTDOORS & NATURE 70/0

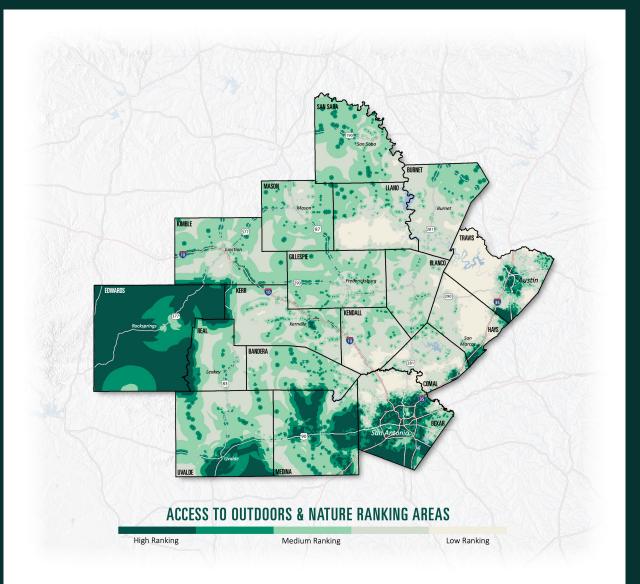
28% - Provide open space to improve public health

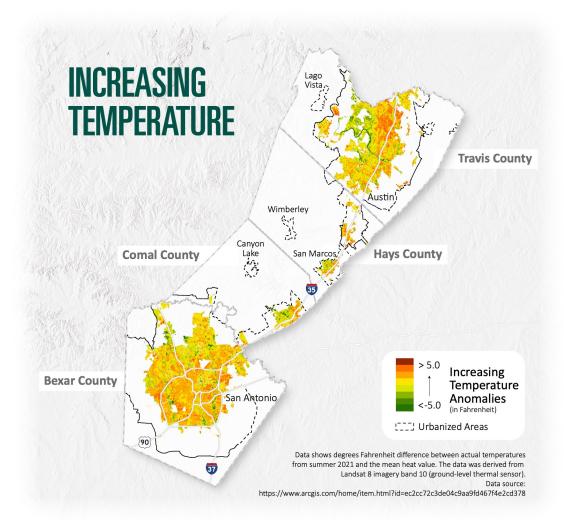
26% - Preserve open space in or near low income/underserved areas

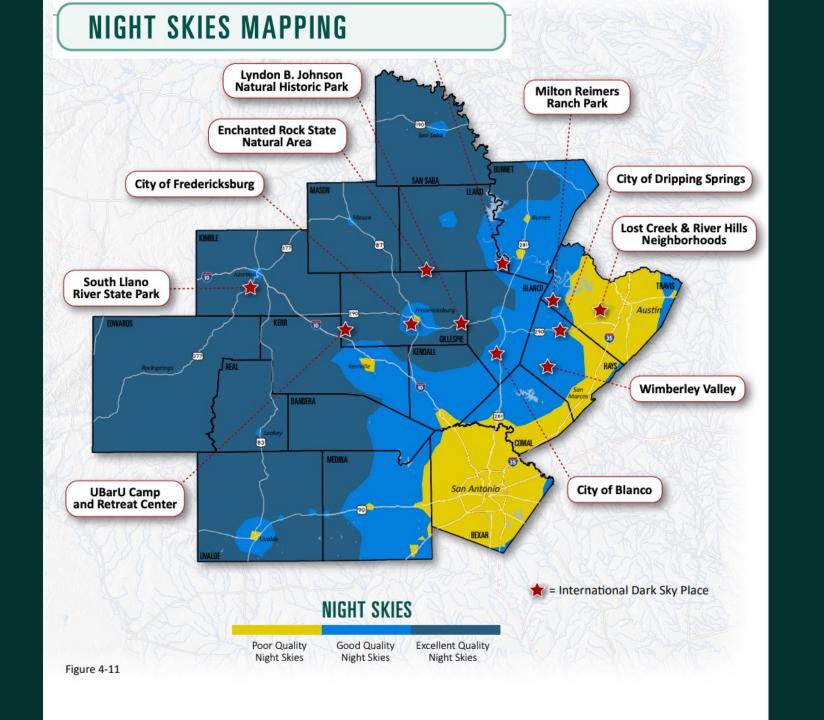
26% - Improve access to aquatic recreation opportunities

20% - Prioritize protection of areas furthest from existing public lands





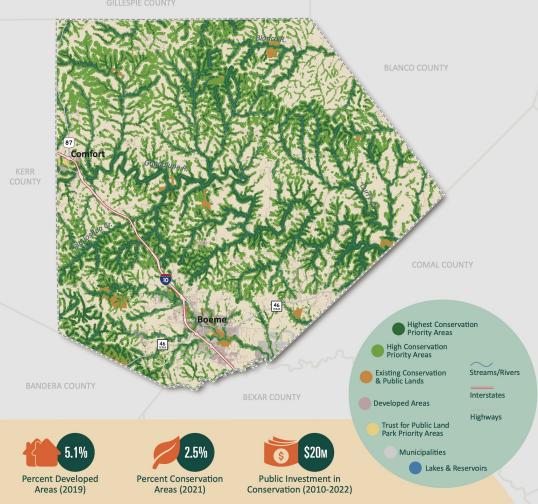




KENDALL COUNTY

Acres of Highest Priority 88,616 Natural Infrastructure Areas

Land Area - 422,904 acres Lakes & Reservoirs Area - 1,416 acres Streams & Rivers - 1,679 miles 2020 Population - 44,279 2020 Pop. Density - 66.8 ppl/sqmi



UVALDE COUNTY

Acres of Highest Priority Natural Infrastructure Areas

Land Area - 990,600 acres Lakes & Reservoirs Area - 2,660 acres Streams & Rivers - 3,141 miles 2020 Population - 24,564 2020 Pop. Density - 15.8 ppl/sqmi



Knippa



Percent Conservation Areas (2019) Areas (2021)



Highways Trust for Public Land Park Priority Areas Municipalities Lakes & Reservoirs

Highest Conservation Priority Areas

Streams/Rivers

Interstates

High Conservation Priority Areas

Existing Conservation & Public Lands

Developed Areas

Rate of Population **Diversity Index** Growth (2010-2020) (2020)



Persons in Poverty (2020)





Rate of Population **Diversity Index** Growth (2010-2020) (2020)

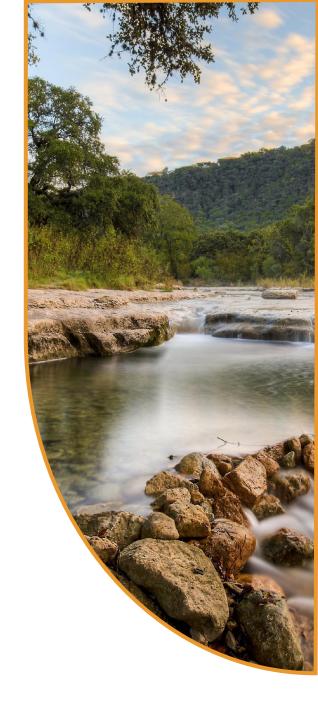






Key Takeaways

- Investment in natural infrastructure is a low-cost way to protect drinking water, mitigate flooding, and increase quality of life.
- There is overwhelming support for increasing investment in conservation. With over 2,800 survey responses, 85% of respondents support increasing public funding for conservation.
- The benefits of natural infrastructure are not enjoyed equally across racial, socioeconomic and urban/rural divides.
- Action can be taken locally to reduce our footprint and increase natural infrastructure function.



What's Next?

- Conservation community will work to accelerate investment in strategic conservation at the local, regional, and statewide level.
- Drive incentive-based policies protecting natural infrastructure.
- Emphasize low-cost solutions to flooding, drought, habitat loss, air quality concerns.
- Work with local elected officials to inform their efforts.
- Increase equitable access to the benefits of natural infrastructure.



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