

CAUSE NO. _____

**ANDREW MEYER, BETTE BROWN,
DARWYN HANNA, Individuals, and
ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP,
Plaintiffs,**

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IN THE

JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

v.

**LOST PINES GROUNDWATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
Defendant.**

OF BASTROP COUNTY, TEXAS

**ANDREW MEYER, BETTE BROWN, DARWYN HANNA, AND ENVIRONMENTAL
STEWARDSHIP'S PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW**

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE:

Andrew Meyer, Bette Brown, Darwyn Hanna Individuals, and Environmental Stewardship, a non-profit organization, (collectively "Plaintiffs") file this Petition for Judicial Review complaining of the Lost Pines Groundwater Conservation District ("Lost Pines") and would show as follows:

I. OVERVIEW

Plaintiffs seek an order reversing Lost Pines decision denying Plaintiffs party status to a contested case hearing before the State Office of Administrative Hearings ("SOAH"), specifically Docket No. 952-13-5210, Applications of End Op, LP For Well Registration, Operating Permits and Transfer Permits. End Op applied for permits to drill 14 wells and produce 56,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater from the Simsboro aquifer that is within Lost Pines district of Bastrop and Lee Counties. Plaintiffs are landowners situated above the Simsboro aquifer and own the groundwater beneath their land.

Lost Pines rendered its decision on September 10, 2014. Plaintiffs timely filed a Motion for Rehearing and Request for Written Findings and Conclusions on September 30, 2014. Lost Pines has taken no action on this.

II. DISCOVERY

If discovery is necessary, Level 3, TRCP 190.4, should control it.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to Texas Water Code §36.251. Plaintiffs timely filed their Motion for Rehearing (Exhibit “A”) in the underlying administrative proceeding. Venue is proper in this Court under Texas Water Code §36.251.

IV. PARTIES

Bette Brown is a “landowner” as defined by Rule 1.1 of the Lost Pines Rules and Regulations as she owns the possessory rights to the land and the groundwater situated under it. The land and groundwater is within the jurisdiction of Lost Pines.

Andrew Meyer is a “landowner” as defined by Rule 1.1 of the Lost Pines Rules and Regulations as he owns the possessory rights to the land and the groundwater situated under it. The land and groundwater is within the jurisdiction of Lost Pines.

Darwyn Hanna is a “landowner” as defined by Rule 1.1 of the Lost Pines Rules and Regulations as he owns the possessory rights to the land and the groundwater situated under it. The land and groundwater is within the jurisdiction of Lost Pines.

Environmental Stewardship is a “landowner” as defined by Rule 1.1 of the Lost Pines Rules and Regulations as it owns the possessory rights to the land and the groundwater situated under it. The land and groundwater is within the jurisdiction of Lost Pines.

Lost Pines Groundwater Conservation District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas with responsibility to promote water conservation, preservation, protection, and recharge of groundwater and aquifers within Bastrop and Lee Counties and to ensure that groundwater is used efficiently and at sustainable rates. Defendant may be served through its President, Michael Talbot, at 908 N. Loop 230, Smithville, Texas 78957.

V. BACKGROUND

As referenced above, End Op applied to Lost Pines for permits to drill 14 wells and produce 56,000 acre feet per year of groundwater from the Simsboro aquifer within Lost Pines district located in Bastrop and Lee Counties. Plaintiffs' properties are situated over the Simsboro aquifer and it was determined that a drawdown of the aquifer would occur beneath the properties.

After the filing of the Application, Aqua Water Supply Corporation ("Aqua") filed a protest and sought a contested case hearing. Subsequently, Plaintiffs filed requests for party status in the contested case proceeding.

On June 19th, 2013, Lost Pines issued an order that, inter alia, granted Aqua's contested case hearing and referred the issue of whether Plaintiffs had standing to participate as parties to SOAH.

The SOAH administrative law judge (ALJ) held a preliminary hearing on August 12, 2013, after which the ALJ determined that Plaintiffs had not demonstrated the "required interest" to participate as parties in the contested case hearing. All the evidence presented, however, demonstrated that the wells would impact the aquifer levels beneath Plaintiffs' property. This denial was memorialized in the ALJ Order No. 3 and was adopted by Lost Pines on September 10, 2014. While determining that Plaintiffs lacked standing to participate, Lost Pines referred

the balance of the ALJ's Proposal for Decision back to SOAH for development of additional evidence and conclusions. That matter is still pending.

VI. LOST PINES ERRED IN DENYING PLAINTIFFS' REQUESTS FOR PARTY STATUS

A. Plaintiffs demonstrated a justiciable interest related to their vested groundwater rights.

Lost Pines was required to grant each Plaintiff party status once the plaintiff demonstrated a personal justiciable interest related to a legal right, duty, privilege, power or economic interest within Lost Pine's regulatory authority that would be affected by their decision on the application.¹ Plaintiffs demonstrated such an interest.

Each plaintiff in this matter owns groundwater in the Simsboro aquifer that will be adversely impacted by the withdrawal of groundwater pursuant to the permits at issue. The proposed pumping will cause the drawdown of groundwater in the Simsboro aquifer beneath Plaintiffs' properties.

Plaintiffs' petition for party status was denied based on a legal conclusion that a requester must demonstrate an *actual or intended use* of groundwater owned by a person before the person can validly assert an interest in that groundwater. Plaintiffs' argument that a person's ownership interest in groundwater must itself be protected was rejected.

For example, with regard to Environmental Stewardship, Andrew Meyer and Darwyn Hanna, the proposal for decision adopted by Lost Pines stated:

[T]he Landowners in this case cannot demonstrate a particularized injury that is not common to the general public because owning land and the groundwater under the land is not sufficient to show a particularized injury, especially since the Landowners are not using and have not shown that they intend to use groundwater that will be drawn from the Simsboro.²

¹ Without limitation, this is required by Constitutional due process, as well as Tex. Water Code § 36.415, and Lost Pines' District Rules 14.3 and 14.4.

² Order No. 3, p. 11.

Further:

[W]ithout demonstrating ownership of wells or plans to exercise their groundwater rights, the Landowners lack a personal justiciable interest and therefore lack standing to participate in a contested case hearing on End Op's applications.³

This reasoning is in error, since it fails to recognize the significance of Plaintiffs' groundwater rights. Ms. Brown's circumstances were distinguishable, since she in fact has two wells on her property. Even so, it was found that Ms. Brown could not show herself to be an affected person without presenting evidence on the actual current use of the Simsboro Aquifer.

Additionally, Lost Pines found that the modeled potential for drawdowns of roughly 100 feet to roughly 300 feet did not distinguish Requesters from other landowners in the area,⁴ equating the predicted drawdowns beneath these properties with "system-wide" aquifer drawdowns. This magnitude of the impact does not mean that the resulting injury is any less concrete and particularized. Plaintiffs' interest impacted by the permit applications at issue is not an interest common with the general public.

B. The Denial of Plaintiffs' petitions for party status was in error

Lost Pines erred in concluding that the ownership of groundwater is not an interest warranting protection in the permitting process. Plaintiffs' ownership of land, with the accompanying vested interest in groundwater, constitutes a legally protected interest within the regulatory framework established by Chapter 36 of the Water Code.

³ Order No. 3, p. 11.

⁴ On this point, Plaintiffs will note that under *adopting Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife v. Maria Miranda and Ray Miranda*, 133 S.W.3d 217 (Tex. 2004), all evidence on an issue where the merits of a case overlap with a fact relevant to standing, the evidence presented by the person attempting to demonstrate standing must be taken as true absent conclusive proof otherwise. Plaintiffs contend that they have shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a potential exists for the drawdowns they claim to occur. Even so, since the extent of aquifer drawdown in the Simsboro goes to a factor to be considered in this permitting proceeding (namely compliance with the desired future conditions), Plaintiffs' evidence regarding potential drawdowns must be taken as true.

It is undisputed that Plaintiffs own real property overlying the Simsboro aquifer from which End Op seeks authorization to pump 56,000 acre-feet per year,⁵ or 18.2 billion gallons per year. It is further undisputed that groundwater modeling performed by Lost Pines itself indicates that this massive amount of pumping will result in a drawdown of water within the Simsboro Aquifer extending to Plaintiffs' properties.⁶ This drawdown of water beneath Plaintiffs' properties constitutes an "injury in fact." Plaintiffs' interest in the groundwater beneath their properties will be concretely impacted by the anticipated drawdowns, and such drawdowns will only occur in the particular area impacted by the proposed groundwater withdrawal.

Lost Pines apparently finds that Plaintiffs' groundwater interest is one common to the general public. This ignores the particularized predictions of drawdown within the Simsboro Aquifer that Plaintiffs presented at the preliminary hearing.

For these reasons, Lost Pines' decision to deny Plaintiffs' requests for party status was: (1) in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision; (2) in excess of the agency's statutory authority; (3) made through unlawful procedure; (4) affected by other error of law; (5) not reasonably supported by substantial evidence considering the reliable and probative evidence in the record as a whole; and (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. The decision deprived Plaintiffs' of their due process rights under the United States Constitution and due course of law rights under the Texas Constitution, as well as violating District Rules 14.3 and 14.4.

C. The substantial rights of the Plaintiffs have been prejudiced by Lost Pines' denial of Plaintiffs' requests for party status.

Plaintiffs were particularly harmed by the denial of party status since no hearing

⁵ End Op Ex. 3, p. 1.

⁶ Exhibit ES-4.

meaningfully occurred on the issues of greatest interest to Plaintiffs.

Subsequent to the denial of Plaintiffs' petitions for party status, Aqua and End Op reached a settlement agreement by which End Op agreed to the incorporation of certain conditions into the permit and Aqua agreed to limit the evidentiary hearing to only issues of the impact of End Op's proposed pumping on Aqua's operations. The evidentiary hearing consisted of nothing more than a show of the parties presenting evidence to support conditions that End Op had already manufactured.

Thus, no evidentiary hearing case was held to address disputed issues of concern to Plaintiffs such as the impact of End Op's pumping on Plaintiffs' wells, whether the proposed permits are consistent with Lost Pines' desired future conditions, or whether the proposed permits are consistent with Lost Pines' management plan. Plaintiffs have been denied the opportunity to conduct discovery, present evidence, conduct cross-examination, and present argument regarding the applications and the adverse impacts that the proposed pumping will have on Plaintiffs' interests.

VII. CONCLUSION

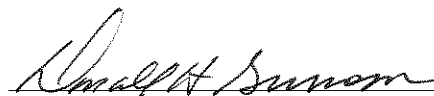
Plaintiffs would note that agency proceedings on this matter remain ongoing, since Lost Pines has not made a determination regarding Plaintiffs' Motion for Rehearing and Request for Written Findings and Conclusions. Out of an abundance of caution, Plaintiffs are filing this petition, and the Plaintiffs anticipate that they will also file an Original Petition after disposition of Plaintiffs' pending Motion for Rehearing and Request for Written Findings and Conclusions. Thus, Plaintiffs ask that consideration of this suit be abated pending completion of agency proceedings in this matter.

VIII. PRAYER

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiffs request that Defendant be cited to appear and after trial be awarded judgment for Plaintiffs as follows:

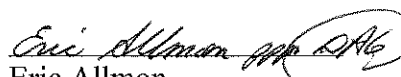
- (1) Reverse Lost Pines' decision to deny Plaintiffs' requests for party status;
- (2) Remand this matter to Lost Pines for proceedings consistent with the Court's decision; and
- (3) Grant Plaintiffs all other relief to which they may show themselves justly entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,
GRISSOM & THOMPSON



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SOAH DOCKET NO. 652-13-5210
TCEQ DOCKET NO. 2009-2058-MSW

IN THE MATTER OF THE	§	BEFORE THE LOST PINES
APPLICATIONS OF END OP, L.P.	§	
FOR WELL REGISTRATION,	§	GROUNDWATER
OPERATING PERMITS, AND	§	
TRANSFER PERMITS	§	CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**ANDREW MEYER, BETTE BROWN, DARWYN HANNA, AND ENVIRONMENTAL
STEWARDSHIP'S MOTION FOR REHEARING OF THE LOST PINES
GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT DECISION ON AFFECTED PERSONS
AND REMAND MATTER TO SOAH FOR CONTESTED CASE HEARING
AND REQUEST FOR WRITTEN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Andrew Meyer, Bette Brown, Darwyn Hannah, and Environmental Stewardship ("Movants") and files their Motion for Rehearing and Request for Written Findings and Conclusions. In support, Movants would show the following:

I. Introduction

Movants request that the Lost Pines Groundwater Conservation District (the "District") reconsider it's decision that they are not affected persons for purposes of a contested case hearing and remand End Op, L.P.'s Application to the State Office of Administrative Hearings ("SOAH") for a contested case hearing including Movants as parties. If the District does not reconsider and reverse this decision, Movant's ask that the District issue written conclusions and findings.

By order dated June 19, 2013, the District referred End Op's applications to SOAH. The District ordered that, "the issue of whether Environmental Stewardship, Andrew Meyer, Bette Brown, and Darwyn Hanna have standing to participate in the contested case hearing as parties is referred to SOAH." On August 12, 2013, a preliminary hearing was held at which administrative law judge ("ALJ") Michael O'Malley considered Movants' petitions for party status. On

September 25, 2013 the ALJ issued Order No. 3 denying their party status. On September 10, 2014, the District adopted that Order as a final decision.

II. While the District acknowledges the potential drawdown of the Simsboro, it held that the ownership of groundwater is not an interest protected in a permit proceeding.

There has been no finding that a drawdown would not occur in the Simsboro aquifer beneath Movants' properties. Rather, the Movants petition for party status was denied based on a legal conclusion that a requester must demonstrate an *actual or intended use* of groundwater owned by a person before the person can validly assert an interest in that groundwater. Movants' argument that a person's ownership interest in groundwater must itself be protected was rejected.

For example, with regard to Environmental Stewardship, Andrew Meyer and Darwyn Hanna, the proposal for decision adopted by the District stated:

[T]he Landowners in this case cannot demonstrate a particularized injury that is not common to the general public because owning land and the groundwater under the land is not sufficient to show a particularized injury, especially since the Landowners are not using and have not shown that they intend to use groundwater that will be drawn from the Simsboro.¹

Further:

[W]ithout demonstrating ownership of wells or plans to exercise their groundwater rights, the Landowners lack a personal justiciable interest and therefore lack standing to participate in a contested case hearing on End Op's applications.²

Ms. Brown's circumstances were distinguishable, since she in fact has two wells on her property. Even so, it was found that Ms. Brown could not show herself to be an affected person without presenting evidence on the actual current use of the Simsboro Aquifer.

Additionally, the District found that the modeled potential for drawdowns of roughly 100

¹ Order No. 3, p. 11.

² Order No. 3, p. 11.

feet to roughly 300 feet did not distinguish Requesters from other landowners in the area,³ equating the predicted drawdowns beneath these properties with “system-wide” aquifer drawdowns.

III. The Denial of Movants’ petitions for party status was in error

The District erred in concluding that the ownership of groundwater is not an interest warranting protection in the permitting process. Movants’ ownership of land, with the accompanying vested interest in groundwater, constitutes a legally protected interest within the regulatory framework established by Chapter 36 of the Water Code. At § 36.002(c), this Code provides that, “[n]othing in this code shall be construed as granting the authority to deprive or divest a *landowner*, including a *landowner’s* lessees, heirs, or assigns of the groundwater ownership and rights described by [§ 36.002].”

In the case of *Edwards Aquifer Authority v. Day*, 369 S.W.3d 814 (Tex. 2012), the Texas Supreme Court defined the extent of this legally protected interest. Analogizing the treatment of groundwater to that afforded oil and gas, the Court held that a landowner is regarded as having absolute title to the water in place beneath his or her land, and that each owner of land owns separately, distinctly and exclusively all of the water beneath his or her land, subject to the law of capture and state regulation. *Day* 831-832. Founded in this principle, the Court went on to conclude that *landowners* have a constitutionally compensable interest in groundwater,⁴ and that, “one purpose of groundwater regulation is to afford each *owner of water* in a common,

³ On this point, Requesters will note that under *adopting Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife v. Maria Miranda and Ray Miranda*, 133 S.W.3d 217 (Tex. 2004), all evidence on an issue where the merits of a case overlap with a fact relevant to standing, the evidence presented by the person attempting to demonstrate standing must be taken as true absent conclusive proof otherwise. Protesters contend that they have shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a potential exists for the drawdowns they claim to occur. Even so, since the extent of aquifer drawdown in the Simsboro goes to a factor to be considered in this permitting proceeding (namely compliance with the desired future conditions), Requesters evidence regarding potential drawdowns must be taken as true.

⁴ *Day* at 838.

subsurface reservoir a fair share.” *Day* at 840 (emphasis added). Given this protection, Movants need not demonstrate the ownership of a well, or an intent to drill a well, in order to demonstrate a legally protected interest.⁵

It is undisputed that Movants own real property overlying the Simsboro aquifer from which End Op seeks authorization to pump 56,000 acre-feet per year,⁶ or 18.2 billion gallons per year. It is further undisputed that groundwater modeling performed by the District itself indicates that this massive amount of pumping will result in a drawdown of water within the Simsboro Aquifer extending to Movants’ properties.⁷ This drawdown of water beneath Movants’ properties constitutes an “injury in fact.” Movants’ interest in the groundwater beneath their properties will be concretely impacted by the anticipated drawdowns, and such drawdowns will only occur in the particular area impacted by the proposed groundwater withdrawal.

The District apparently finds that Movants’ groundwater interest is one common to the general public. This ignores the particularized predictions of drawdown within the Simsboro Aquifer that Movants presented at the preliminary hearing. While it is true that groundwater

⁵ End Op also alleges that Environmental Stewardship is precluded from drilling a well pursuant to District Rules 3.1 and 8.2. While ownership of a well is not necessary to demonstrate a legally protected interest, Environmental Stewardship would note that End Op’s allegation is incorrect. Rule 3.1, relied upon by End Op, would simply prevent Environmental Stewardship from drilling a well exempt from permitting – it does not prohibit the drilling of a well by obtaining an operating permit from the District. Rule 8.2 establishes buffer zones for a non-exempt well of 100 feet from the property line, and 1,500 feet from the nearest well in the Simsboro. The Environmental Stewardship property is over 1,500 feet from the nearest well in the Simsboro, so the only legal impediment to the drilling of a well into the Simsboro by Environmental Stewardship is 100-foot property-line buffer. This does not constitute a prohibition, however, as District Rule 8.3 provides a variance process by which the District may waive this required buffer. Thus, it is not true that Environmental Stewardship is “precluded” from drilling a Simsboro well on its property.

⁶ End Op Ex. 3, p. 1.

⁷ Exhibit ES-4.

beneath many other properties in the District will also experience drawdown in the Simsboro, this is a function of the massive quantity of water End Op proposes to withdraw rather than an indication that Movants' interests are common with the general public. The mere fact that an interest is shared with others does not render that interest "common with the general public" so as to preclude an injury in fact for purposes of standing. As the Texas Supreme Court has noted, in approvingly quoting the United States Supreme Court, "[t]o deny standing to persons who are in fact injured simply because many others are also injured, would mean that the most injurious and widespread Government actions could be questioned by nobody . . . where a harm is concrete, though widely shared, the Court has found injury in fact." *Andrade v. NAACP of Austin*, 345 S.W.3d 1, 7-8 (Tex. 2010) quoting approvingly *United States v. Students Challenging Regulatory Agency Procedures*, 412 U.S. 669, 686-688 (1973) and *FEC v. Akins*, 524 U.S. 11, 24 (1998). In this manner, the Texas Supreme Court has soundly rejected End Op's contention that an interest is common with the general public merely because it is shared by many others. While some drawdown in the Simsboro may occur beneath other properties, Movants' interests are distinguishable by virtue of the demonstrated and acknowledged potential of aquifer drawdowns within the Simsboro.

In addition to such legal considerations, the District's decision should be reversed due to practical considerations. If their decision is allowed to stand, then the District has created an incentive for every landowner to drill a well and pump groundwater in order to protect their interest in that groundwater. Importantly, this punishes landowners who may choose to conserve groundwater, since apparently, a landowner who wishes to use or waste their groundwater has a protected interest, while a landowner who opts to limit their use of groundwater has no right to

protect their groundwater interests. The District should not reward needless or wasteful pumping.

IV. No hearing occurred with regard to the issues raised by Movants

Movants were particularly harmed by the denial of party status since no hearing meaningfully occurred on the issues of greatest interest to Movants.

Subsequent to the denial of Movants' petitions for party status, Aqua and End Op reached a settlement agreement by which End Op agreed to the incorporation of certain conditions into the permit and Aqua agreed to limit the evidentiary hearing to only issues of the impact of End Op's proposed pumping on Aqua's operations. The evidentiary hearing consisted of nothing more than a show of the parties presenting evidence to support conditions that End Op had already manufactured.

Thus, no evidentiary hearing case was held to address disputed issues of concern to Movants such as the impact of End Op's pumping on Movants' wells, whether the proposed permits are consistent with the District's desired future conditions, or whether the proposed permits are consistent with the District's management plan.

V. Prayer

For these reasons, Movants respectfully pray:

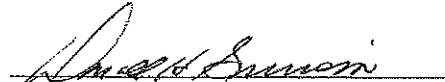
- (1) That this matter be set for rehearing;
- (2) That upon rehearing, the District reverse its decision denying Movants' requests for party status;
- (3) That End Op's application be remanded to SOAH for a hearing on the merits including Movants as parties;
- (4) In the alternative, that the District issue written conclusions and findings if it does

not reverse its decision to deny Movants' requests for party status;

- (5) The Movants be granted all other relief to which they may show themselves justly entitled.


Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document has been either hand delivered, sent by U.S. Mail, Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, and/or Facsimile Transmission to the following service list on this 30 day of September 2014.


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CIVIL CASE INFORMATION SHEET

CAUSE NUMBER (FOR CLERK USE ONLY): _____ COURT (FOR CLERK USE ONLY): _____

STYLED ANDREW MEYER, BETTE BROWN, DARWYN HANNA, INDIVIDUALS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP V. LOST PINES GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

(e.g., John Smith v. All American Insurance Co; In re Mary Ann Jones; In the Matter of the Estate of George Jackson)

A civil case information sheet must be completed and submitted when an original petition or application is filed to initiate a new civil, family law, probate, or mental health case or when a post-judgment petition for modification or motion for enforcement is filed in a family law case. The information should be the best available at the time of filing.

1. Contact information for person completing case information sheet: Name: Donald H. Grissom Email: don@gandtlaw.com Address: 509 W. 12 th Street City/State/Zip: Austin, Texas 78701 Signature:  State Bar No: 08511550	Names of parties in case: Plaintiff(s)/Petitioner(s): Andrew Meyer, Bette Brown, Darwyn Hanna, and Environmental Stewardship Defendant(s)/Respondent(s): Lost Pines Groundwater Conservation District	Person or entity completing sheet is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attorney for Plaintiff/Petitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Pro Se Plaintiff/Petitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-D Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Additional Parties in Child Support Case: Custodial Parent: Non-Custodial Parent: Presumed Father:
[Attach additional page as necessary to list all parties]		

2. Indicate case type, or identify the most important issue in the case (select only 1):

Civil		Family Law		
Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Debt/Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Consumer/DTPA <input type="checkbox"/> Debt/Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud/Misrepresentation <input type="checkbox"/> Other Debt/Contract: <input type="checkbox"/> Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> Home Equity—Expedited <input type="checkbox"/> Other Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> Franchise <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord/Tenant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Competition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other Contract: _____	Injury or Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Assault/Battery <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting <input type="checkbox"/> Legal <input type="checkbox"/> Medical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Professional Liability: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Premises Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos/Silica <input type="checkbox"/> Other Product Liability List Product: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other Injury or Damage: _____	Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent Domain/Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> Partition <input type="checkbox"/> Quiet Title <input type="checkbox"/> Trespass to Try Title <input type="checkbox"/> Other Property: _____ Related to Criminal Matters <input type="checkbox"/> Expunction <input type="checkbox"/> Judgment Nisi <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Disclosure <input type="checkbox"/> Seizure/Forfeiture <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of Habeas Corpus—Pre-indictment <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Marriage Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Annulment <input type="checkbox"/> Declare Marriage Void Divorce <input type="checkbox"/> With Children <input type="checkbox"/> No Children Other Family Law <input type="checkbox"/> Enforce Foreign Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Habeas Corpus <input type="checkbox"/> Name Change <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Order <input type="checkbox"/> Removal of Disabilities of Minority <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Post-judgment Actions (non-Title IV-D) <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Modification—Custody <input type="checkbox"/> Modification—Other Title IV-D <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement/Modification <input type="checkbox"/> Paternity <input type="checkbox"/> Reciprocal (UIFSA) <input type="checkbox"/> Support Order Parent-Child Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption/Adoption with Termination <input type="checkbox"/> Child Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support <input type="checkbox"/> Custody or Visitation <input type="checkbox"/> Gestational Parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent Access <input type="checkbox"/> Paternity/Parentage <input type="checkbox"/> Termination of Parental Rights <input type="checkbox"/> Other Parent-Child: _____
Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation <input type="checkbox"/> Termination <input type="checkbox"/> Workers' Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Other Employment: _____	Other Civil <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Appeal <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Unfair Competition <input type="checkbox"/> Code Violations <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual Property <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer Discipline <input type="checkbox"/> Perpetuate Testimony <input type="checkbox"/> Securities/Stock <input type="checkbox"/> Tortious Interference <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Judicial Review of Administrative Action			
Tax <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Appraisal <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Delinquency <input type="checkbox"/> Other Tax	Probate & Mental Health Probate/Wills/Intestate Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Dependent Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Other Estate Proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship—Adult <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship—Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			

3. Indicate procedure or remedy, if applicable (may select more than 1):

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal from Municipal or Justice Court <input type="checkbox"/> Arbitration-related <input type="checkbox"/> Attachment <input type="checkbox"/> Bill of Review <input type="checkbox"/> Certiorari <input type="checkbox"/> Class Action	<input type="checkbox"/> Declaratory Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Garnishment <input type="checkbox"/> Interpleader <input type="checkbox"/> License <input type="checkbox"/> Mandamus <input type="checkbox"/> Post-judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> Prejudgment Remedy <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Order <input type="checkbox"/> Receiver <input type="checkbox"/> Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Restraining Order/Injunction <input type="checkbox"/> Turnover
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4. Indicate damages sought (do not select if it is a family law case):

- Less than \$100,000, including damages of any kind, penalties, costs, expenses, pre-judgment interest, and attorney fees
- Less than \$100,000 and non-monetary relief
- Over \$100,000 but not more than \$200,000
- Over \$200,000 but not more than \$1,000,000
- Over \$1,000,000

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4. Review
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Friday, November 07, 2014	1:49:16 PM

Fee	Est.Amount	Payment Information
ProDoc, Inc. Fees		Account Name: Visa
eFiling/eService Fee	\$3.00	Payment Method: Credit Card
8.25% Sales Tax	\$0.25	Credit Card Type: VISA
Court Fees		Card Number: XXXX XXXX XXXX 7451
Issue Citation	\$8.00	Card Expiration Date: 11/2015
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Case Initiation Fee	\$277.00	Transaction Status:
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Personal Information	Envelope Information	
Filer: alysa s baker	Case Title: N/A	Plaintiff(s):
Attorney: Donald Grissom	Sealed Case: No	Andrew Meyer
Firm or Organization: Grissom & Thompson, LLP	Court Name: Bastrop County - District Clerk	Bette Brown
Bar Number: 08511550	Case Category: Civil - Other Civil	Darwyn Hanna
Address: 509 W. 12th Street AUSTIN, TX 78701	Case Type: Other Civil	Environmental Stewardship
Phone: 512-478-4059	Cause Number: N/A	Defendant(s):
		Lost Pines Groundwater Conservation District

Document Information	Service Recipients
Document(s) Filed:	
 Original - Exhibit A- Petition.pdf	
 Original - Civil Case Information Sheet.pdf	
 Original - Petition for Review.pdf	

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