BEE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bee Groundwater Conservation District
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Lonnie Stewart, General Manager

Bee Groundwater Conservation District
Management Plan
Adopted 10/04/2018

DISTRICT MISSION

The Bee Groundwater Conservation District will strive to develop, promote, and implement water conservation, augmentation, and management strategies to protect water resources for the benefit of the citizens, economy, and environment of the district.

TIME PERIOD FOR THIS PLAN

This plan becomes effective upon approval by the Texas Water Development Board and remains in effect until a revised plan is approved or October 4, 2028, which ever is earlier.
The planning period for the management plan is ten (10) years, but the plan must be updated and approved every five (5) years.

STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The district recognizes that the groundwater resources of the region are of vital importance. The preservation of this most valuable resource can be managed in a prudent and cost effective manner through regulation and permitting. This management document is intended as a tool to focus the thoughts and actions of those given the responsibility for the execution of district activities.

General Description

The District was created by the citizens of Bee County through an election, January 2001. The current Board of Directors are Tryne Mengers - Chairman, Bob Awalt- Vice-Chairman, Mark Sugarek - Secretary, David Baker - Treasurer, Ellis McKinney, Doug Arnold, and Bill Fox, Bee Groundwater Conservation District (BGCD) has the same areal extent as that of Bee County except that the Pettus Water Supply Corporation, the Tynan Water Supply Corporation, and the city of Beeville as the boundaries existed on January 1, 1997 for each of these entities is excluded. The county has a vibrant economy dominated by agriculture and petroleum. The agriculture income is derived primarily from beef cattle production, wheat, corn, sorghum, and cotton, with some sheep and goat ranching.

Location and Extent

Bee County, consisting of 880 square miles, is located in South Texas. The county is bounded on the east by Karnes, and Goliad Counties, on the north by Karnes County, on the west by Live Oak County, and on the south by San Patricio County. Beeville, which is centrally located in the county, is the county seat. There are not any municipalities in the county except Beeville which is not within the district's boundaries.

Topography, Drainage, Recharge, and Groundwater Resources of Bee County

Bee County is on the Gulf Coastal Plain in southern Texas. Most the 880 square miles of the county are devoted to farming and ranching, which provide the principal income for the 19,230 inhabitants. The production of oil is also an important industry.

The principal water-bearing formations underlying the county are the Carrizo Sand, Oakville Sandstone, Lagarto Clay, and Goliad Sand formations, and range in age from Eocene to Pliocene. The formation dip toward the coast at rates ranging from less than 20 to about 140 feet to the mile.

Some livestock supplies were obtained from surface-water sources. In Bee County the water-bearing sands above a depth of 2,000 feet contain approximately 20 million acre-feet of fresh and slightly saline water. Even though it may be impractical to recover much of the stored water, the rate of withdrawal could be increased several times more than the 1957 rate without appreciably depleting the water available from storage for many decades. A large but unestimated amount of fresh to slightly saline water occurs in the Carrizo sand in the northern and northwestern parts of the county at depths as much as 6,000 feet. Most of the water in the Carrizo sand in Bee County is more than 4,000 feet below land surface and therefore is too deeply buried to be economically developed for most uses.

Most of the ground water in Bee County is substandard in quality for municipal, industrial, and irrigation uses. However, because better water is not available in most areas in the county, users of all three categories have used substandard water successfully. Generally the Goliad Sand contains water of better quality than that in any formation except the Carrizo Sand. In favorable areas properly constructed wells in the Carrizo, Oakville, Lagarto, and Goliad may yield 1,000 gallons per minute or more. Yields from wells tapping the other water-bearing formations generally are small and the water commonly is suitable only for livestock.

The GAM run for the Carrizo-Wilcox indicates that does not have any direct infiltration recharge in Bee County due to no surficial exposure of the aquifer units. All of the recharge in the District occurs in the Gulf Coast Aquifer and is reported to be 21,094 acre feet per year in GAM run 12-012 report. According to TWDB Report 17, **Ground-Water Resources of Bee County, Texas,** by B.N. Meyers and O.C. Dale, U.S. Geological Survey, February 1966, the approximate recharge to the Gulf Coast aquifer in Bee County is 9,000 acre-feet per year. Enhanced precipitation would improve recharge. However, most of the precipitation that falls in the county runs off in steams, evaporates, or is transpired by plants. The remaining water, probably less than five percent, may reach the zone of saturation where it moves slowly toward an area of discharge such as a well, natural outlet, or, under artesian pressure, it may seep or percolate slowly upward into overlying beds. Recharge could be enhanced by several methods: brush control, additional precipitation, and additional tanks to catch runoff from excessive precipitation.

Data Procurement

All of the data relating to water usage was derived from the Texas Water Development Board. The data includes the entire county whereas the District excludes the Tynan Water Supply Corp. , Pettus Water Supply Corporation, and the City of Beeville. **These fiqures do not represent the District amount, but rather the total for Bee County. Given the District encompasses all of Bee County except the City of Beeville, the data included in the following section are the best available estimates.**

Bee G.C.D. Areal Extent Estimation

County	County TOTAL Area (acres)	Bee G.C.D. Area (acres)	Percent of Total County Area (%)	Percent of Total County Area
Bee	562337.001	557743.2	**99.18**	**0.9918**

The Bee Groundwater Conservation District Management Plan Estimated Historical Water Use and 2017 State Water Plan Datasets is provided in Appendix A provided by the Texas Water Development Board.

The MAG values from GAM run 16-025 MAG and GAM run 17-025 MAG can be found in Appendix A.

Actions, Procedures, Performance and Avoidance for Plan Implementation

The District will implement the provisions of this plan and will utilize the provisions of this plan as a guidepost for determining the direction or priority for all District activities. All operations of the District, all agreements entered into by the District and any additional planning efforts in which the District may participate will be consistent with the provisions of this plan.

The District adopted rules relating to the permitting of wells and the production of groundwater. The rules adopted by the District shall be pursuant to TWC Chapter 36 and the provisions of this plan. All rules will be adhered to and enforced. The promulgation and enforcement of the rules will be based on the best technical evidence available. The rules are available on our website www.beegcd.com.

Methodology for Tracking the District's Progress in Achieving Management Goals

The District manager will prepare and present an annual report to the Board of Directors on District performance in regards to achieving management goals and objectives. The presentation of the report will occur during the last monthly Board meeting each fiscal year, beginning December 31, 2003. The report will include the number of instances in which each of the activities specified in the District's management objectives was engaged in during the fiscal year. The District Board will maintain the report on file, for public inspection at the District's offices upon adoption. This methodology will apply to all management goals contained within this plan.

Management of Groundwater Supplies

The District will manage the supply of groundwater within the District in order to conserve the resource while seeking to maintain the economic viability of all resource user groups, public and private. In consideration of the economic and cultural activities occurring within the District, the District will identify and engage in such activities and practices that, if implemented, would result in a reduction of groundwater use. A monitor well observation network shall be established and maintained in order to evaluate changing conditions of groundwater supplies (water in storage) within the District. The District will undertake, as necessary and cooperate with investigations of the groundwater resources within the District and will make the results of investigations available to the public upon adoption by the District Board.

The District adopted rules to regulate groundwater withdrawals by means of well spacing and production limits. The District may deny a well construction permit or limit groundwater withdrawals in accordance with the guidelines stated in the rules of the District. In making a determination to deny a permit or limit groundwater withdrawals, the District will consider the public benefit against individual hardship after considering all appropriate testimony.

In pursuit of the Districts mission of protecting the resource, the District may require reduction of groundwater withdrawals to amounts, which will not cause harm to the aquifer. To achieve this purpose, the District may, at the District Boards discretion, amend or revoke any permits after notice and hearing. The determination to seek the amendment or revocation of a permit by the District will be based on aquifer conditions observed by the District. The District will enforce the terms and conditions of permits and the rules of the District by enjoining the permit holder in a court of competent jurisdiction as provided for in Texas Water Code (TWC) 36.102.

The estimate of annual amount of recharge from precipitation, annual volume of discharge and other data can be found in Appendix A under Groundwater Availability Model Run 17-015. The District considered the water supply needs and water management strategies included in the state water plan. The District considered the water management strategies for several proposed projects and determined the projects were within the District rules and MAG.

The rules for Bee GCD can be found at our website: www.beegcd.com.

BEE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PLAN

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Bee Groundwater Water Conservation District is to protect and assure a sufficient quantity and quality of groundwater for our constituents use.
We value:

*Collection and maintenance of data on water quantity and quality
*Efficient use of groundwater
*Conjunctive water management issues
*Development and enforcement of water district rules concerning conservation of ground water.

Management Goals, Objectives, and Performance Standards

Resource Goals

Goal 1.0: Addressing the most efficient use of groundwater

Management Objective:

Each year the District will provide education materials concerning the efficient use of groundwater.

Performance standard:

Provide educational materials to at least one school annually.

Goal 2.0: Addressing Controlling and preventing waste of groundwater

Management Objective:

Measure water levels from the land surface on strategic wells on an annual basis and report waste to the District Board.

Performance standard:

(a) Report to the District Board annually the number of water level measurements.

(b) The District will investigate all reports of waste of groundwater within five working days. The number of reports of waste as well as the investigation findings will be reported to the District Board in the annual report.

Goal 3.0: Addressing Controlling and preventing subsidence

The geologic framework of the District Area precludes any significant subsidence from occurring. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 4.0: Addressing Conjunctive surface water management issues

Except as provided in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, the District has no jurisdiction over surface water. The District shall consider the effects of surface water resources as required by Section 36.113 and other state law. This goal is not applicable.

Goal 5.0: Addressing Natural Resource Issues

Management Objective:

The District will cooperate with other interested parties and appropriate agencies to develop additional information on aquifer recharge.

Performance Standard:

A representative of the District will attend a meeting annually with interested parties and appropriate agencies.

Goal 6.0: Addressing Drought Conditions

Management Objective:

The District will monitor the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) or www.waterdatafortexas.org/drought.

Performance Standard:

A report of the drought conditions will be presented to the District board on an annual basis.

Goal 7.0: Addressing Conservation

Management Objective:

Each year the District will make educational material to the public promoting conservation methods and concepts.

<u>Performance Objective:</u>

The District will make at least one educational brochure available per year through service organizations, and on a continuing basis at the District office.

Goal 8.0: Addressing Precipitation Enhancement

<u>Management Objective:</u>

The District will participate in the South Texas Weather Modification Program.

<u>Performance Standard:</u>

A district representative will attend a meeting of the South Texas Weather Modification Association annually.

Goal 9.0: Addressing Recharge Enhancement

This goal is not applicable to the District because, at the current time, it is cost prohibitive.

Goal 10.0: Addressing Rainwater Harvesting

This goal is not applicable to the District because, at the current time, it is cost prohibitive.

Goal 11.0: Addressing Brush Control

This goal is not applicable to the District because, at the current time, it is cost prohibitive.

Goal 12.0: Addressing Desired future condition of the groundwater resource

<u>Management Objective:</u>

The District will review and calculate its permit and well registration totals in light of the Desired Future Conditions of the groundwater resources within the boundaries of the District to assess whether the District is on target to meet the Desired Future Conditions estimates submitted to the TWDB.

Performance Standard:

The District’s Annual Report will include a discussion of the District’s permit and well registration totals and will evaluate the District’s progress in achieving the Desired Future Conditions of the groundwater resources within the boundaries of the District and whether the District is on track to maintain the Desired Future Conditions estimates over the 50-year planning period.

Management Objective:

The District will annually measure the water levels in at least three monitoring wells within the District and will determine the five-year water level averages based on the measures taken.
The District will compare the five-year water level averages to the corresponding five-year increment of its Desired Future Conditions in order to track its progress in achieving the Desired Future Conditions.

Performance Standard:

The District's Annual Report will include the water level measure taken each year for the purpose of measuring water levels to assess the District's progress towards achieving its Desired Future Conditions. Once the District has obtained water level measures for five consecutive years and is able to calculate water level averages over five-year periods thereafter, the District will include a discussion of its comparison of water level averages to the corresponding five-year increment of its Desired Future Conditions in order to track its progress in achieving its Desired Future Conditions.

RESOLUTION 10/04/2018

Whereas, the Bee Groundwater Conservation District has held the appropriate public hearings, and;

Whereas, the District has presented the management plan to the county officials, the Nueces River Authority, the San Antonio River Authority, and Region N Water Planning Group.

Whereas, the District has followed the rules set forth by the statutes in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code and the TWDB.

Now, Therefore be it Resolved, that the Bee Groundwater Conservation District voted to approve the District management plan.

Ayes________ Nays _______ Not Present _______

Passed and Approved this the 4th day of October 2018.

___________________________ Attest by:___________________________

Tryne Mengers, President Mark Sugarek, Secretary

Appendix A

Estimated Historical Groundwater Use And 2017 State Water Plan Datasets:

Bee Groundwater Conservation District

by Stephen Allen
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Technical Assistance Section
stephen.allen@twdb.texas.gov
(512) 463-7317
September 10, 2018

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA:

This package of water data reports (part 1 of a 2-part package of information) is being provided to groundwater conservation districts to help them meet the requirements for approval of their five-year groundwater management plan. Each report in the package addresses a specific numbered requirement in the Texas Water Development Board's groundwater management plan checklist. The checklist can be viewed and downloaded from this web address:

http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/docs/GCD/GMPChecklist0113.pdf

The five reports included in this part are:

1. Estimated Historical Groundwater Use (checklist item 2)

    from the TWDB Historical Water Use Survey (WUS)

2. Projected Surface Water Supplies (checklist item 6)
3. Projected Water Demands (checklist item 7)
4. Projected Water Supply Needs (checklist item 8)
5. Projected Water Management Strategies (checklist item 9)

    from the 2017 Texas State Water Plan (SWP)

Part 2 of the 2-part package is the groundwater availability model (GAM) report for the District (checklist items 3 through 5). The District should have received, or will receive, this report from the Groundwater Availability Modeling Section. Questions about the GAM can be directed to Dr. Shirley Wade, shirley.wade@twdb.texas.gov, (512) 936-0883.

DISCLAIMER:

The data presented in this report represents the most up-to-date WUS and 2017 SWP data available as of 9/10/2018. Although it does not happen frequently, either of these datasets are subject to change pending the availability of more accurate WUS data or an amendment to the 2017 SWP. District personnel must review these datasets and correct any discrepancies in order to ensure approval of their groundwater management plan.

The WUS dataset can be verified at this web address:

http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/waterusesurvey/estimates/

The 2017 SWP dataset can be verified by contacting Sabrina Anderson (sabrina.anderson@twdb.texas.gov or 512-936-0886).

The values presented in the data tables of this report are county-based. In cases where groundwater conservation districts cover only a portion of one or more counties the data values are modified with an apportioning multiplier to create new values that more accurately represent conditions within district boundaries. The multiplier used in the following formula is a land area ratio: (data value * (land area of district in county / land area of county)). For two of the four SWP tables (Projected Surface Water Supplies and Projected Water Demands) only the county-wide water user group (WUG) data values (county other, manufacturing, steam electric power, irrigation, mining and livestock) are modified using the multiplier. WUG values for municipalities, water supply corporations, and utility districts are not apportioned; instead, their full values are retained when they are located within the district, and eliminated when they are located outside (we ask each district to identify these entity locations).

The remaining SWP tables (Projected Water Supply Needs and Projected Water Management Strategies) are not modified because district-specific values are not statutorily required. Each district needs only "consider" the county values in these tables.

In the WUS table every category of water use (including municipal) is apportioned. Staff determined that breaking down the annual municipal values into individual WUGs was too complex.

TWDB recognizes that the apportioning formula used is not perfect but it is the best available process with respect to time and staffing constraints. If a district believes it has data that is more accurate it can add those data to the plan with an explanation of how the data were derived. Apportioning percentages that the TWDB used are listed above each applicable table.

For additional questions regarding this data, please contact Stephen Allen (stephen.allen@twdb.texas.gov or 512-463-7317).

Estimated Historical Water Use
TWDB Historical Water Use Survey (WUS) Data

Groundwater and surface water historical use estimates are currently unavailable for calendar year 2017. TWDB staff anticipates the calculation and posting of these estimates at a later date.

BEE COUNTY *99.2% (multiplier)* All values are in acre-feet

Year	Source	Municipal	Manufacturing	Mining	Steam Electric	Irrigation	Livestock	Total
2016	GW	2,781	0	0	0	2,684	472	5,937
	SW	2,522	0	0	0	0	117	2,639
2015	GW	2,622	0	20	0	1,939	463	5,044
	SW	2,937	0	2	0	0	115	3,054
2014	GW	2,831	0	36	0	2,531	455	5,853
	SW	2,668	0	4	0	0	114	2,786
2013	GW	2,992	0	29	0	2,979	458	6,458
	SW	3,797	0	3	0	8	114	3,922
2012	GW	3,198	0	104	0	4,068	545	7,915
	SW	4,285	0	9	0	16	136	4,446
2011	GW	3,428	0	216	0	2,846	941	7,431
	SW	3,860	0	183	0	1	235	4,279
2010	GW	2,896	0	206	0	4,389	910	8,401
	SW	3,118	0	175	0	0	227	3,520
2009	GW	2,743	0	200	0	2,975	625	6,543
	SW	2,513	0	169	0	0	156	2,838
2008	GW	2,656	0	193	0	6,220	680	9,749
	SW	2,529	0	164	0	0	170	2,863
2007	GW	2,513	0	0	0	2,759	1,054	6,326
	SW	2,572	0	0	0	0	264	2,836
2006	GW	2,925	0	0	0	5,269	654	8,848
	SW	3,557	0	0	0	0	164	3,721
2005	GW	2,977	0	0	0	4,114	680	7,771
	SW	2,670	0	0	0	0	170	2,840
2004	GW	2,797	0	0	0	3,430	68	6,295
	SW	2,251	0	0	0	0	800	3,051
2003	GW	2,847	0	0	0	2,996	68	5,911
	SW	2,183	0	0	0	0	800	2,983
2002	GW	2,823	0	0	0	3,381	75	6,279
	SW	2,233	0	0	0	0	883	3,116
2001	GW	2,664	0	0	0	3,078	76	5,818
	SW	2,290	0	0	0	0	893	3,183

Projected Surface Water Supplies
TWDB 2017 State Water Plan Data

BEE COUNTY *99.2% (multiplier)* All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	Source Name	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
N	BEEVILLE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	CORPUS CHRISTI-CHOKE CANYON LAKE/RESERVOIR SYSTEM	2,925	2,978	2,976	2,961	2,959	2,960
N	IRRIGATION, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES RUN-OF-RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	NUECES	NUECES LIVESTOCK LOCAL SUPPLY	44	44	44	44	44	44
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES LIVESTOCK LOCAL SUPPLY	417	417	417	417	417	417
	Sum of Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet)			**3,386**	**3,439**	**3,437**	**3,422**	**3,420**	**3,421**

Projected Water Demands
TWDB 2017 State Water Plan Data

Please note that the demand numbers presented here include the plumbing code savings found in the Regional and State Water Plans.

BEE COUNTY

99.2% (multiplier)

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
N	BEEVILLE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	2,925	2,978	2,976	2,961	2,959	2,960
N	COUNTY-OTHER, BEE	NUECES	11	11	11	11	11	11
N	COUNTY-OTHER, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	2,692	2,728	2,718	2,691	2,687	2,688
N	EL OSO WSC	NUECES	79	81	81	80	77	77
N	EL OSO WSC	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	4	4	4	4	3	3
N	IRRIGATION, BEE	NUECES	236	261	288	317	351	396
N	IRRIGATION, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	4,477	4,945	5,462	6,034	6,665	7,525
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	NUECES	88	88	88	88	88	88
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	834	834	834	834	834	834
N	MANUFACTURING, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	1	1	1	1	1	1
N	MINING, BEE	NUECES	57	55	51	45	41	38
N	MINING, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	412	400	374	324	295	278
		Sum of Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)	**11,816**	**12,386**	**12,888**	**13,390**	**14,012**	**14,899**

Projected Water Supply Needs
TWDB 2017 State Water Plan Data

Negative values (in red) reflect a projected water supply need, positive values a surplus.

BEE COUNTY

All values are in acre-feet

RWPG	WUG	WUG Basin	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
N	BEEVILLE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	COUNTY-OTHER, BEE	NUECES	7	7	7	7	7	7
N	COUNTY-OTHER, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	38	2	12	39	43	42
N	EL OSO WSC	NUECES	46	44	44	45	48	48
N	EL OSO WSC	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	14	14	14	14	15	15
N	IRRIGATION, BEE	NUECES	187	162	135	105	71	26
N	IRRIGATION, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	3,087	2,615	2,094	1,517	881	14
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	LIVESTOCK, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	MANUFACTURING, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	MINING, BEE	NUECES	3	5	9	15	19	22
N	MINING, BEE	SAN ANTONIO-NUECES	35	47	73	123	153	170
	Sum of Projected Water Supply Needs (acre-feet)		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Projected Water Management Strategies
TWDB 2017 State Water Plan Data

BEE COUNTY

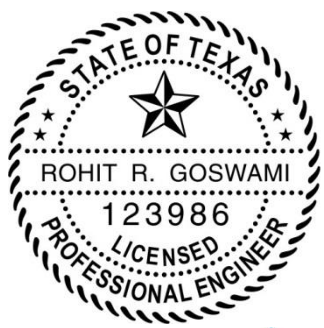
WUG, Basin (RWPG)

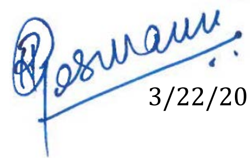
All values are in acre-feet

Water Management Strategy	Source Name [Origin]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
BEEVILLE, SAN ANTONIO-NUECES (N)							
CHASE FIELD PROJECT - BEEVILLE	GULF COAST AQUIFER [BEE]	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457
MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION (RURAL)	DEMAND REDUCTION [BEE]	117	333	542	710	706	707
WELL CONVERSION PROJECT - BEEVILLE	GULF COAST AQUIFER [BEE]	340	340	340	340	340	340
		1,914	**2,130**	**2,339**	**2,507**	**2,503**	**2,504**
EL OSO WSC, NUECES (N)							
MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION (RURAL)	DEMAND REDUCTION [BEE]	6	12	16	17	16	16
		6	**12**	**16**	**17**	**16**	**16**
EL OSO WSC, SAN ANTONIO-NUECES (N)							
MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION (RURAL)	DEMAND REDUCTION [BEE]	0	1	1	1	1	1
		0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Sum of Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet)		**1,920**	**2,143**	**2,356**	**2,525**	**2,520**	**2,521**

GAM RUN 16-025 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Rohit Raj Goswami, Ph.D., P.E.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 463-0495
March 22, 2017





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GAM RUN 16-025 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Rohit Raj Goswami, Ph.D., P.E.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 463-0495
March 22, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The modeled available groundwater for Groundwater Management Area 15 for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is summarized by decade for the groundwater conservation districts (Table 1) and for use in the regional water planning process (Table 2). The modeled available groundwater estimates range from approximately 515,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 518,000 acre-feet per year in 2069(Table 1). The estimates were extracted from results of a model run using the groundwater availability model for the central part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (version 1.01). The model run files, which meet the desired future conditions adopted by district representatives of Groundwater Management Area 15, were submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on June 28, 2016, as part of the Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report for Groundwater Management Area 15. The explanatory report and other materials submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) were determined to be administratively complete on October 20, 2016.

REQUESTOR:

Mr. Tim Andruss, chair of Groundwater Management Area 15.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

In a letter dated June 23, 2016, Mr. Tim Andruss provided the TWDB with the desired future conditions of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System adopted by the groundwater conservation districts in Groundwater Management Area 15. The Gulf Coast Aquifer System includes the Chicot Aquifer, Evangeline Aquifer, Burkeville Confining Unit and the Jasper Aquifer (including parts of the Catahoula Formation). TWDB staff worked with INTERA Incorporated, the consultant for Groundwater Management Area 15, in reviewing model files associated with the desired future conditions. We received clarification from INTERA Incorporated, on behalf of Groundwater Management Area 15, on September 18, 2016, concerning assumptions on variances of average drawdown values per county to model results, which was ±3.5 feet for nearly all areas within the Groundwater Management Area 15. The exception is Goliad County which has a variance in drawdown of ±5 feet. The desired future conditions for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System, as described in Resolution No. 2016-01 and adopted April 29, 2016, by the groundwater conservation districts within Groundwater Management Area 15, are described below:

Groundwater Management Area 15 [all counties]

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 13 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Aransas County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 0 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Bee County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 7 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Calhoun County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 5 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Colorado County

Drawdown shall not exceed an average of 17 feet in Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers and 23 feet in in the Jasper Aquifer in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

DeWitt County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 17 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Fayette County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 16 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Goliad County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 10 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Jackson County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 15 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Karnes County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 22 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Lavaca County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 18 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Matagorda County

Drawdown shall not exceed an average of 11 feet in Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Refugio County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 5 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Victoria County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 5 feet in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Wharton County

Drawdown shall not exceed an average of 15 feet in Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers in December 2069 from estimated year 2000 conditions.

Based on the adopted desired future conditions, TWDB has estimated the modeled available groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 15.

METHODS:

The groundwater availability model for the central part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Figure 1) was run using the model files submitted with the explanatory report (GMA 15 and others, 2016). Model-calculated water levels were extracted for the year 2000 and the end of the year 2069, and drawdown was calculated as the difference between water levels at the beginning of 2000 and water levels at the end of 2069. Drawdown averages were calculated for each county by aquifer and for the entire Groundwater Management Area 15 by aquifer. As specified in the explanatory report (GMA 15 and others, 2016), drawdown for cells which became dry during the simulation (water level dropped below the base of the cell) were excluded from the averaging. The calculated drawdown averages were compared with the desired future conditions to verify that the pumping scenario achieved the desired future conditions within one foot.

The modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). Annual pumping rates are presented by county and groundwater conservation district, subtotaled by groundwater conservation district, and then summed by Groundwater Management Area 15 (Figure 2 and Table 1). Annual pumping rates are also presented by county, river basin, and regional water planning area within Groundwater Management Area 15 (Figure 2 and Table 2).

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, “modeled available groundwater” is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts are required to consider modeled available groundwater, along with several other factors, when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). The other factors districts must consider include annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the groundwater availability are described below:

- Version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System was used for this analysis. See Chowdhury and others (2004) and Waterstone and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the model.
- The model has four layers which represent the Chicot Aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline Aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper Aquifer and parts of the Catahoula Formation in direct hydrologic communication with the Jasper Aquifer (Layer 4).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and others, 1996).
- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values are based on the extent of the model area rather than official aquifer boundaries (Figures 1 and 2).
- Drawdown for cells with water levels below the base elevation of the cell ("dry" cells) were excluded from the averaging per emails exchanged with INTERA, Inc. dated October 21, 2015.
- Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to whole numbers.
- A model drawdown tolerance of up to 5 feet was assumed for Goliad County and up to 3.5 feet for the rest of Groundwater Management Area 15 when comparing desired future conditions (average drawdown values per county) to model drawdown results.
- Average drawdown by county may include some model cells that represent portions of surface water such as bays, reservoirs, and the Gulf of Mexico.

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System that achieves the desired future conditions adopted by Groundwater Management Area 15 increases from approximately 515,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to approximately 518,000 acre-feet per year in 2069 (Table 1). The modeled available groundwater is summarized by groundwater conservation district and county (Table 1). The modeled available groundwater has also been summarized by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process (Table 2). Small differences of values between table summaries are due to rounding.

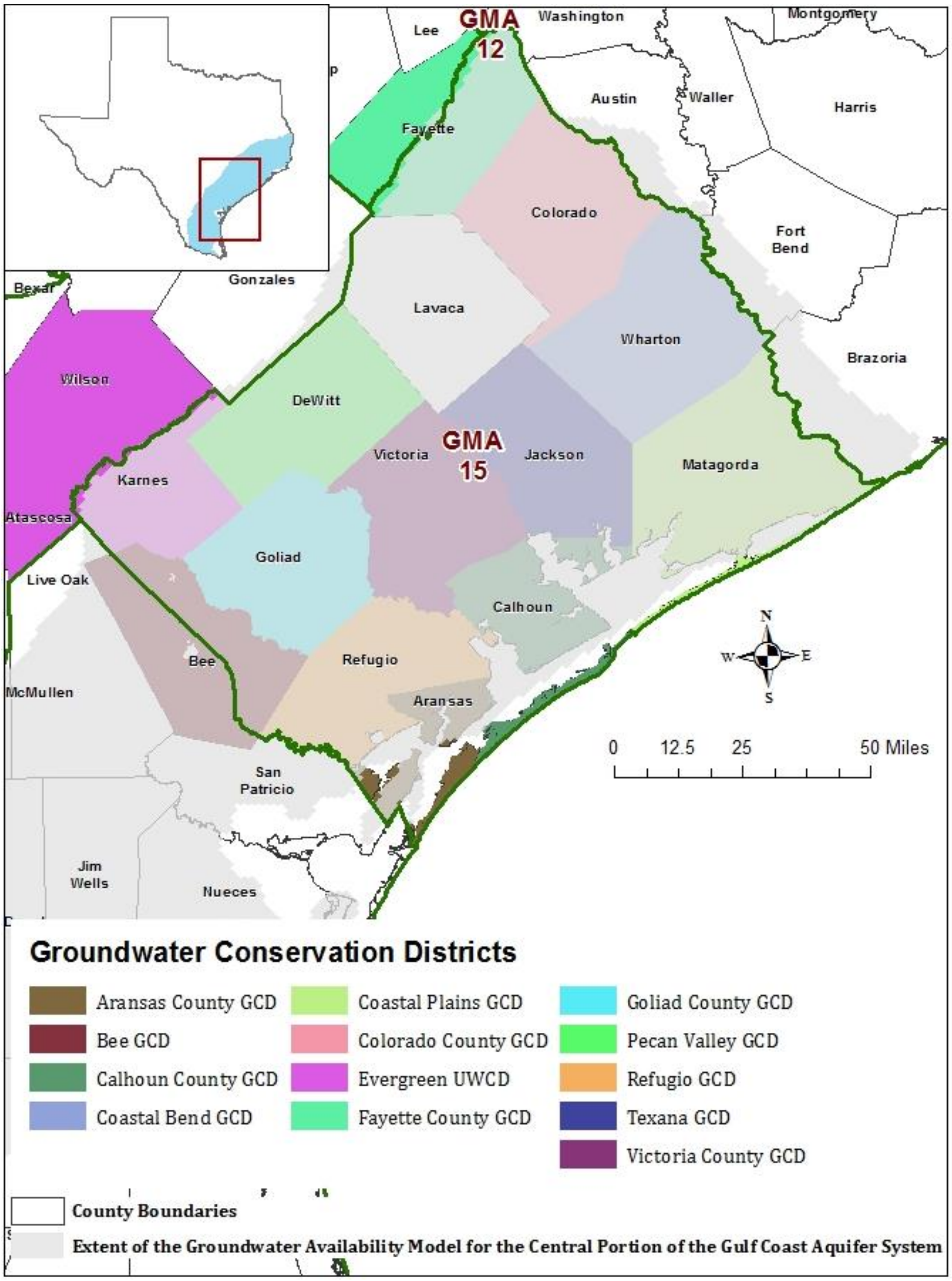

FIGURE 1. MAP SHOWING GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS) AND COUNTIES IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM.

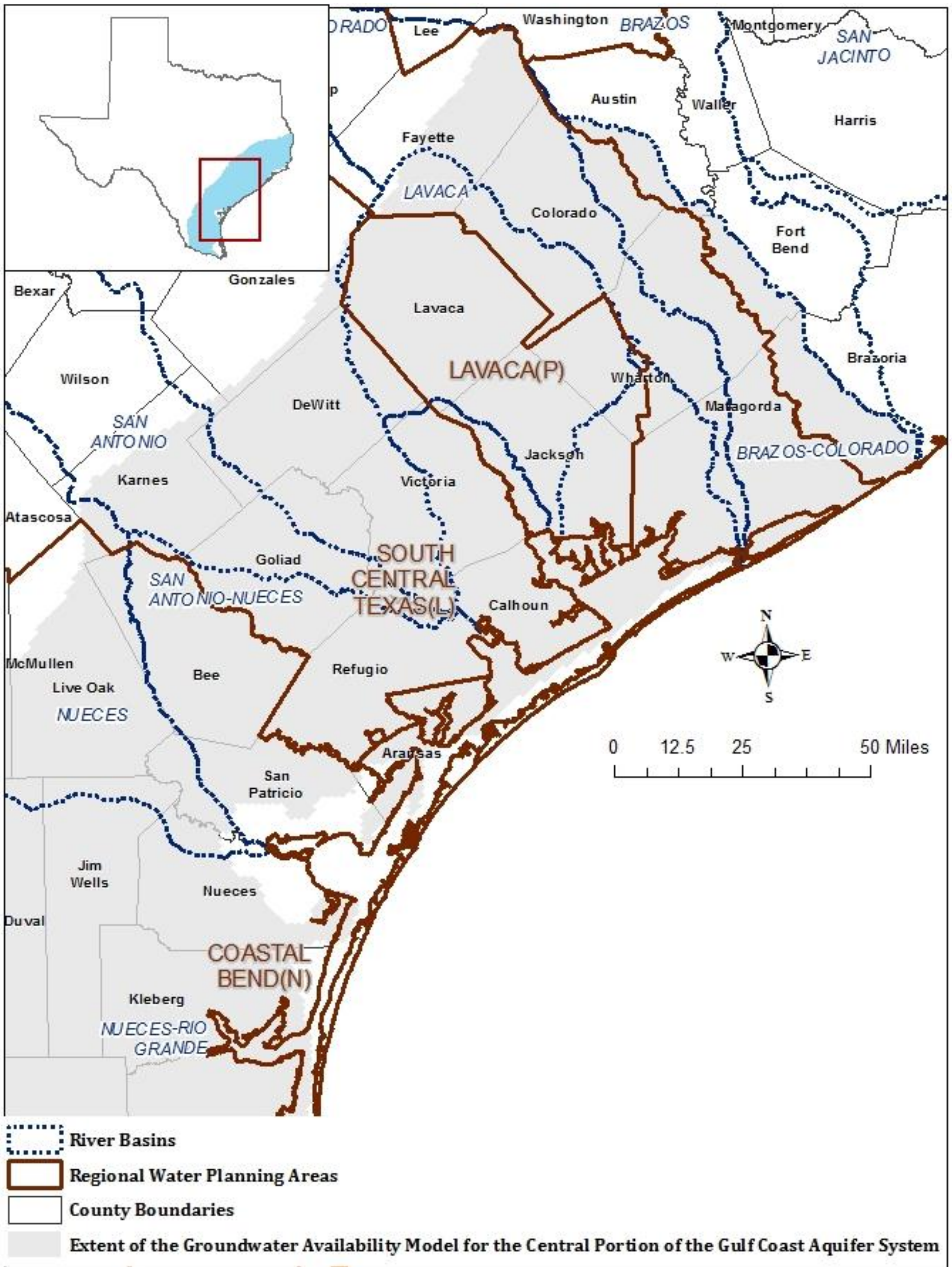

FIGURE 2. **MAP SHOWING REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS), COUNTIES, AND RIVER BASINS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM.**

TABLE 1. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2069. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2069
Aransas County GCD Total	**Aransas**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,542**
Bee County GCD Total	**Bee**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**9,456**	**9,456**	**9,431**	**9,431**	**9,379**	**9,379**	**9,361**
Calhoun County GCD Total	**Calhoun**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**2,569**	**7,565**	**7,565**	**7,565**	**7,565**	**7,565**	**7,565**
Coastal Bend GCD Total	**Wharton**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)**	**181,168**	**181,168**	**181,168**	**181,168**	**181,168**	**181,168**	**181,168**
Coastal Plains GCD Total	**Matagorda**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)**	**38,828**	**38,828**	**38,828**	**38,828**	**38,828**	**38,828**	**38,828**
Colorado County GCD	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	79,780	74,964	74,964	72,765	72,765	71,618	71,618
Colorado County GCD	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Jasper)	918	918	918	918	918	918	918
Colorado County GCD Total	**Colorado**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**80,698**	**75,882**	**75,882**	**73,683**	**73,683**	**72,536**	**72,536**
Evergreen UWCD Total	**Karnes**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**10,196**	**10,196**	**10,196**	**3,015**	**2,917**	**2,751**	**2,751**
Fayette County GCD Total	**Fayette**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**1,977**	**1,853**	**1,853**	**1,853**	**1,853**	**1,853**	**1,703**
Goliad County GCD Total	**Goliad**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**11,420**	**11,539**	**11,539**	**11,539**	**11,539**	**11,552**	**11,539**

Groundwater Conservation District	County	Aquifer	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2069
Pecan Valley GCD Total	**DeWitt**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**15,471**	**15,476**	**15,476**	**14,485**	**14,485**	**14,485**	**14,485**
Refugio GCD Total	**Refugio**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**5,847**	**5,847**	**5,847**	**5,847**	**5,847**	**5,847**	**5,847**
Texana GCD Total	**Jackson**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**76,787**	**90,482**	**90,482**	**90,482**	**90,482**	**90,482**	**90,482**
Victoria County GCD Total	**Victoria**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**35,640**	**44,974**	**49,970**	**54,966**	**54,966**	**59,963**	**59,963**
Total (GCDs)		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**471,599**	**494,808**	**499,779**	**494,404**	**494,254**	**497,951**	**497,770**
No District-County	Bee	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No District-County	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	20,253	20,253	20,253	20,253	20,253	20,253	20,239
No district-County Total		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**20,263**	**20,263**	**20,263**	**20,263**	**20,263**	**20,263**	**20,249**
Total for GMA 15		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**491,862**	**515,071**	**520,042**	**514,667**	**514,517**	**518,214**	**518,019**

TABLE 2 MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 15. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Aransas	N	San Antonio- Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,542	1,542	1,542	1,542	1,542
Bee	N	San Antonio- Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	9,439	9,414	9,414	9,362	9,362
Bee	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	27	27	27	27	27
Calhoun	L	Colorado- Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,210	5,210	5,210	5,210	5,210
Calhoun	L	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	18	18	18	18	18
Calhoun	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2,330	2,330	2,330	2,330	2,330
Calhoun	L	San Antonio- Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	7	7	7	7	7
Colorado	K	Brazos-Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	15,342	15,342	15,342	15,342	15,342
Colorado	K	Brazos-Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Jasper Aquifer)	49	49	49	49	49
Colorado	K	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	20,506	20,506	20,066	20,066	20,066
Colorado	K	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Jasper Aquifer)	273	273	273	273	273
Colorado	K	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	39,116	39,116	37,357	37,357	36,210
Colorado	K	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Jasper Aquifer)	596	596	596	596	596
Dewitt	L	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	11,358	11,358	10,470	10,470	10,470
Dewitt	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	417	417	417	417	417
Dewitt	L	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2,935	2,935	2,935	2,874	2,874
Dewitt	L	San Antonio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	766	766	724	724	724

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Fayette	K	Brazos	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2	2	2	2	2
Fayette	K	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	989	989	989	989	989
Fayette	K	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	862	862	862	862	862
Goliad	L	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,380
Goliad	L	San Antonio- Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,195
Goliad	L	San Antonio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,972	5,972	5,972	5,972	5,977
Jackson	P	Colorado-Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	28,025	28,025	28,025	28,025	28,025
Jackson	P	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	12,875	12,875	12,875	12,875	12,875
Jackson	P	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	49,582	49,582	49,582	49,582	49,582
Karnes	L	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	11	11	11	11	11
Karnes	L	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,057	1,057	78	78	78
Karnes	L	San Antonio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	9,082	9,082	2,880	2,782	2,616
Karnes	L	San Antonio-Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	46	46	46	46	46
Lavaca	P	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	41	41	41	41	41
Lavaca	P	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	401	401	401	401	401
Lavaca	P	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	19,811	19,811	19,811	19,811	19,811
Matagorda	K	Brazos-Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	15,282	15,282	15,282	15,282	15,282
Matagorda	K	Colorado-Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	20,329	20,329	20,329	20,329	20,329
Matagorda	K	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217
Refugio	L	San Antonio- Nueces	Jasper Aquifer	5,526	5,526	5,526	5,526	5,526
Refugio	L	San Antonio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	321	321	321	321	321
Victoria	L	Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	17,600	22,596	27,592	27,592	27,592
Victoria	L	Lavaca-Guadalupe	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	25,451	25,451	25,451	25,451	30,448
Victoria	L	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	234	234	234	234	234
Victoria	L	San Antonio	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Wharton	K	Brazos-Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	50,527	50,527	50,527	50,527	50,527
Wharton	K	Colorado-Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	16,196	16,196	16,196	16,196	16,196
Wharton	P	Colorado-Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091
Wharton	K	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	35,910	35,910	35,910	35,910	35,910
Wharton	P	Colorado	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	873	873	873	873	873
Wharton	K	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	579	579	579	579	579
Wharton	P	Lavaca	Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chicot and Evangeline)	62,992	62,992	62,992	62,992	62,992
GMA 15 Total			**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**515,071**	**520,042**	**514,667**	**514,517**	**518,214**

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

> "Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results."

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historic groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historic pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historic pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

Because the application of the groundwater model was designed to address regional scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations relating to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and groundwater levels in the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historic precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

REFERENCES:

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Texas Water Code, 2011, http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/WA/pdf/WA.36.pdf.

Waterstone Engineering, Inc., and Parsons, Inc., 2003, Groundwater Availability of the Central Gulf Coast Aquifer: Numerical Simulations to 2050, Central Gulf Coast, Texas: Contract draft report submitted to Texas Water Development Board

GAM RUN 17-025 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Rohit Raj Goswami, Ph.D., P.E.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 463-0495
May 19, 2017

STATE OF TEXAS
ROHIT R. GOSWAMI
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Goswami
05/19/2017

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GAM RUN 17-025 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Rohit Raj Goswami, Ph.D., P.E.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 463-0495
May 19, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The modeled available groundwater for Groundwater Management Area 16 (Figure 1) for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is summarized by decade for the groundwater conservation districts and counties (Table 1) and for use in the regional water planning process (Table 2). The modeled available groundwater estimates range from approximately 233,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to 312,000 acre-feet per year in 2060 (Tables 1 and 2). The estimates were extracted from results of a model run using the alternative groundwater availability model for Groundwater Management Area 16 (version 1.01). The model run files, which meet the desired future conditions of Groundwater Management Area 16, were submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) as part of the Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report for Groundwater Management Area 16. The explanatory report and other materials submitted to the TWDB were determined to be administratively complete on April 19, 2017.

REQUESTOR:

Mr. David O'Rourke, consultant for Groundwater Management Area 16.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

In a letter dated January 25, 2017, Mr. David O'Rourke, consultant for Groundwater Management Area 16, provided the TWDB with the desired future conditions of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System adopted by the groundwater conservation district representatives in Groundwater Management Area 16. All other aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 16 (Carrizo-Wilcox and Yegua-Jackson) were declared non-relevant for joint planning purposes. The Gulf Coast Aquifer System includes the Chicot Aquifer, Evangeline Aquifer, and the Jasper Aquifer. Clarifications to the submitted materials were received by TWDB on April 4, 2017. The desired future conditions for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System, as described in Resolution No. 2017-01 and adopted January 17, 2017, by the groundwater conservation districts within Groundwater Management Area 16, are described below:

Groundwater Management Area 16 [all counties]

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 62 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Bee Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 76 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Live Oak Underground Water Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 34 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

McMullen Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 9 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Red Sands Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 40 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Kenedy County Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 40 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Brush Country Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 69 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Duval County Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 104 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

San Patricio County Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 48 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

Starr County Groundwater Conservation District

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 69 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Cameron County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 70 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Hidalgo County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 118 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Kleberg County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 28 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Nueces County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 21 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Webb County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 113 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

No District - Willacy County

Drawdown of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System shall not exceed an average of 40 feet in December 2060 from estimated year 2010 conditions.

METHODS:

The alternative groundwater availability model for Groundwater Management Area 16 (Hutchison and others, 2011) was run using the model files submitted with the explanatory report (O'Rourke, 2017). Model-calculated water levels were extracted for the years 2010 and 2060, and drawdown was calculated as the difference between water levels at the beginning of 2010 and water levels at the end of 2060. Drawdown averages were calculated for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System by county, groundwater conservation districts, and the entire groundwater management area. As specified in the explanatory report (O'Rourke, 2017), drawdown for model cells that became dry during the simulation (water level dropped below the base of the cell) were excluded from the averaging. The calculated drawdown averages were compared with the desired future conditions to verify that the pumping scenario specified by the district representatives achieved the desired future conditions within a one-foot variance.

The modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). Table 1 presents the annual pumping rates by county and groundwater conservation district, subtotaled by groundwater conservation district, and then summed for Groundwater Management Area 16. Table 2 presents the annual pumping rates by county, river basin, regional water planning area, and groundwater conservation district within Groundwater Management Area 16.

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, "modeled available groundwater" is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts must consider modeled available groundwater when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). Districts must also consider annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the groundwater availability are described below:

- The analysis used version 1.01 of the alternate groundwater availability model for Groundwater Management Area 16. See Hutchison and others (2011) for assumptions and limitations of the model.

- The model has six layers that represent the Chicot Aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline Aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), the Jasper Aquifer (Layer 4), the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Layer 5), and the Queen-City, Sparta and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer System (Layer 6).

- The model was run with MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000).

- Groundwater Division checked the validity of the assertion that starting water levels in the model were comparable to the measured water-level conditions at the end of year 2010. Water-level values were averaged over the entire area of Groundwater Management Area 16 for the measured and modeled conditions between the years 2000 and 2010. These averaged water-level values are reported in Table 3. As presented in Table 3, the average water-levels indicate that conditions in the field did not change significantly, however, model estimated values differ significantly (by over 12 feet). Such a difference in the model estimates can be explained by the difference in values of pumping and recharge used in the model and those occurring in the field for the period between the years 2000 and 2010. It is important to note here that the groundwater availability model for Groundwater Management Area 16 was constructed using the confined aquifer assumption (and LAYCON=0 option) available within MODFLOW-96. Such an assumption leads to an almost linear response between pumping and drawdown. The Groundwater Division checked and verified the validity of the assumption by taking out the pumping input in the model from the years 2000 to 2010 and obtaining equivalent drawdown values in the year 2060. Based on the analysis, we conclude that the submitted model files are acceptable for developing estimates of modeled available groundwater. Please note that the confined aquifer assumption may also lead to physically unrealistic conditions with pumping in a model cell continuing even when water levels have dropped below the base of the model cell.

- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values are based on official aquifer boundaries (Figures 1 and 2).

- Drawdown values for cells with water levels below the base elevation of the cell ("dry" cells) were excluded from the averaging. However, pumping values from those cells were included in the calculation of modeled available groundwater.

- Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to whole numbers.

- Average drawdown per county may include some model cells that represent portions of surface water such as bays, reservoirs, and the Gulf of Mexico.

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System that achieves the desired future conditions adopted by Groundwater Management Area 16 increases from approximately 233,000 acre-feet per year in 2020 to 312,000 acre-feet per year in 2060 (Tables 1 and 2). The modeled available groundwater is summarized by groundwater conservation district and county (Table 1) and by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process (Table 2). Small differences of values between table summaries are due to rounding errors.

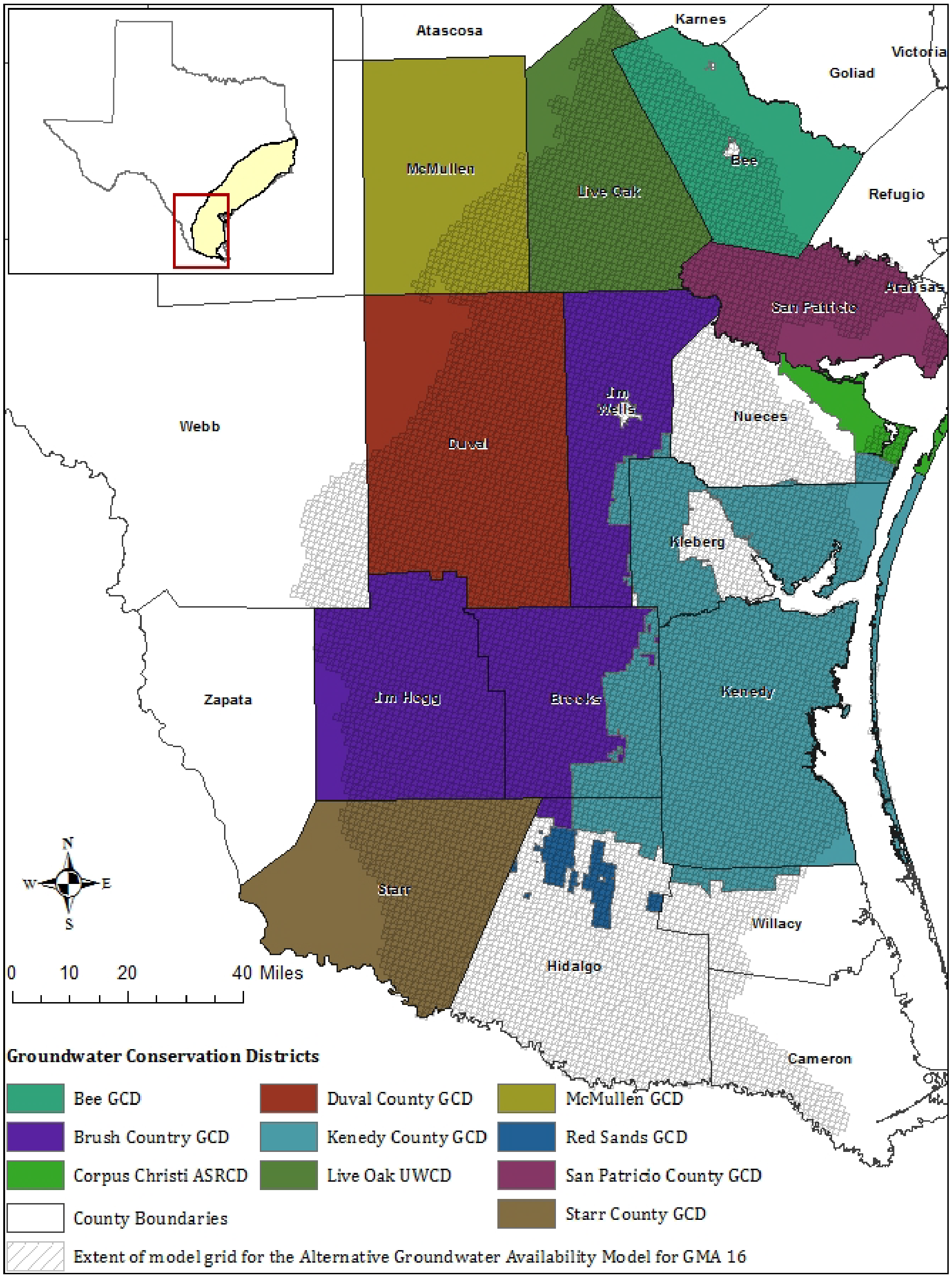

FIGURE 1. MAP SHOWING GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS), COUNTIES, AND GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16 OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE ALTERNATIVE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16.

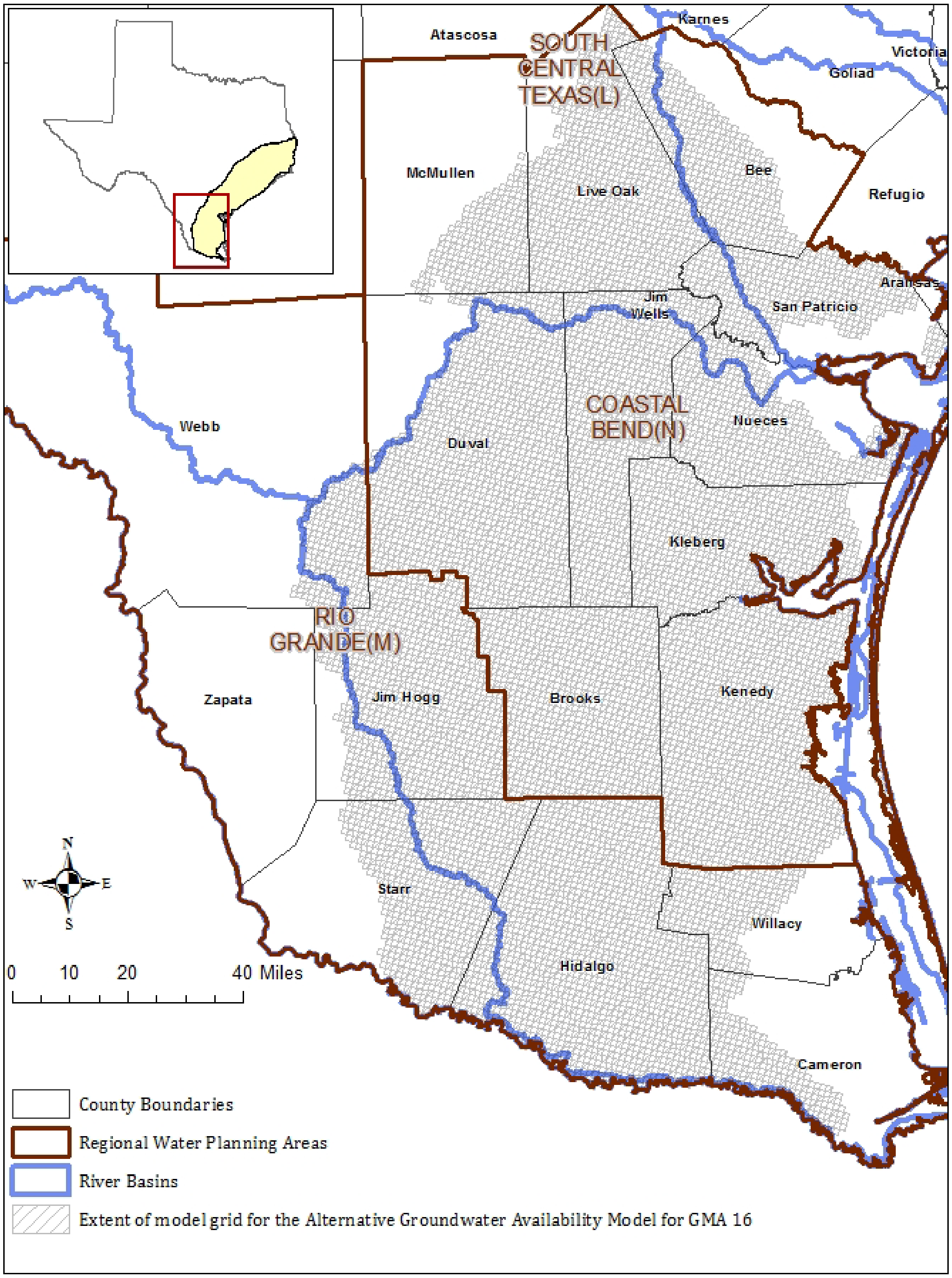

FIGURE 2. MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS, COUNTIES, AND RIVER BASINS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16 OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE ALTERNATIVE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16.

TABLE 1. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2060. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

Groundwater Conservation District (GCD)	County	Aquifer	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Bee GCD	**Bee**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**7,689**	**8,971**	**10,396**	**11,061**	**11,392**	**11,584**
Brush Country GCD	Brooks	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	3,657	3,657	3,657	3,657	3,657	3,657
Brush Country GCD	Hidalgo	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	131	131	131	131	131	131
Brush Country GCD	Jim Hogg	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	6,174	6,174	6,174	6,174	6,174	6,174
Brush Country GCD	Jim Wells	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	4,220	8,710	9,075	9,403	9,768	10,060
Brush Country GCD		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**14,182**	**18,672**	**19,037**	**19,365**	**19,730**	**20,022**
Corpus Christi ASRCD	**Nueces**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**328**	**342**	**356**	**370**	**384**	**398**
Duval County GCD	**Duval**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**18,973**	**20,571**	**22,169**	**23,764**	**25,363**	**26,963**
Kenedy County GCD	Brooks	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,155	1,925	2,695	3,465	4,235	4,235
Kenedy County GCD	Willacy	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	289	482	674	867	1,060	1,060
Kenedy County GCD	Hidalgo	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	364	607	849	1,092	1,335	1,335
Kenedy County GCD	Jim Wells	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	261	434	608	783	957	957
Kenedy County GCD	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	151	251	351	452	552	552
Kenedy County GCD	Kenedy	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	7,981	13,301	18,621	23,941	29,261	29,261
Kenedy County GCD	Kleberg	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	3,788	6,314	8,839	11,364	13,889	13,889
Kenedy County GCD		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**13,989**	**23,314**	**32,637**	**41,964**	**51,289**	**51,289**
Live Oak UWCD	**Live Oak**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**6,556**	**8,338**	**9,343**	**8,564**	**8,441**	**8,441**
McMullen GCD	**McMullen**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**510**	**510**	**510**	**510**	**510**	**510**
Red Sands GCD	**Hidalgo**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**1,368**	**1,667**	**1,966**	**2,265**	**2,563**	**2,863**
San Patricio County GCD	**San Patricio**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**14,201**	**43,611**	**45,016**	**46,422**	**47,828**	**49,234**
Starr County GCD	**Starr**	**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**2,742**	**3,722**	**4,701**	**5,681**	**6,659**	**7,639**
No District-Bee	Bee	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-Cameron	Cameron	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,378	6,688	7,999	9,311	10,620	11,932
No District-Hidalgo	Hidalgo	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	15,908	85,634	90,905	96,175	101,445	106,715

Groundwater Conservation District (GCD)	County	Aquifer	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
No District-Jim Wells	Jim Wells	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	0	0	0	0	0	0
No District-Kleberg	Kleberg	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	3,857	4,051	4,243	4,436	4,629	4,822
No District-Nueces	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,753	5,996	6,240	6,487	6,731	6,974
No District-Webb	Webb	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	450	620	789	959	1,129	1,299
No District-Willacy	Willacy	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	544	664	785	905	1,024	1,145
No District-Total		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**31,890**	**103,653**	**110,961**	**118,273**	**125,578**	**132,887**
GMA 16 Total		**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**112,428**	**233,371**	**257,092**	**278,239**	**299,737**	**311,830**

TABLE 2. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Bee	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	770	893	949	978	995
Bee	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	8,201	9,503	10,112	10,414	10,589
Brooks	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,582	6,352	7,122	7,892	7,892
Cameron	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	6,301	7,536	8,771	10,005	11,241
Cameron	M	Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	387	463	540	615	691
Duval	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	326	351	376	401	428
Duval	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	20,245	21,818	23,388	24,962	26,535
Hidalgo	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	86,405	91,810	97,216	102,620	107,784
Hidalgo	M	Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,634	2,041	2,447	2,854	3,260
Jim Hogg	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236
Jim Hogg	M	Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	938	938	938	938	938
Jim Wells	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	593	593	593	593	593
Jim Wells	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	8,551	9,090	9,593	10,132	10,424
Kenedy	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	13,301	18,621	23,941	29,261	29,261
Kleberg	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	10,365	13,082	15,800	18,518	18,711
Live Oak	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	8,297	9,297	8,522	8,400	8,400
Live Oak	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	41	46	42	41	41
McMullen	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	510	510	510	510	510
Nueces	N	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	5,862	6,191	6,522	6,851	7,079
Nueces	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	727	756	787	816	845
Nueces	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	0	0	0	0	0
San Patricio	N	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	4,130	4,502	4,874	5,247	5,619
San Patricio	N	San Antonio-Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	39,481	40,514	41,548	42,581	43,615
Starr	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,497	1,891	2,285	2,678	3,072

County	RWPA	River Basin	Aquifer	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Starr	M	Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	2,225	2,810	3,396	3,981	4,567
Webb	M	Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	98	125	152	179	206
Webb	M	Nueces	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	18	22	27	32	37
Webb	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	504	642	780	918	1,056
Willacy	M	Nueces-Rio Grande	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	1,146	1,459	1,772	2,084	2,205
GMA 16-Total			**Gulf Coast Aquifer System**	**233,371**	**257,092**	**278,239**	**299,737**	**311,830**

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF MEASURED AND MODELED WATER-LEVELS AVERAGED OVER GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 16 FROM THE DECADAL YEARS 2000 AND 2010. VALUES OF FIELD MEASURED WATER-LEVELS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE TWDB GROUNDWATER DATABASE (GWDB).

Average water levels in Groundwater Management Area 16 (in feet above mean sea level)		
	Year 2000	**Year 2010**
Field measurements (GWDB)	114.1	114.4
Model estimated	119.5	107.1

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

> "Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results."

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historic groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historic pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historic pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

Because the application of the groundwater model was designed to address regional scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations relating to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and groundwater levels in the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historic precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

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Hutchison, W.R., Hill, M.E., Anaya, R., Hassan, M.M., Oliver, W., Jigmond, M., Wade, S., and Aschenbach, E. 2011. Groundwater Management Are 16 Groundwater Flow Model, Texas Water Development Board, unpublished report.

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GAM Run 17-015: Bee Groundwater Conservation District Groundwater Management Plan

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Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
512-936-0883
January 31, 2018

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1/31/2018

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GAM RUN 17-015: BEE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Department
512-936-0883
January 31, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Section 36.1071(h) of the Texas Water Code (2015) states that, in developing its groundwater management plan, a groundwater conservation district shall use groundwater availability modeling information provided by the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) in conjunction with any available site-specific information provided by the district for review and comment to the Executive Administrator.

The TWDB provides data and information to the Bee Groundwater Conservation District in two parts. Part 1 is the Estimated Historical Water Use/State Water Plan dataset report, which will be provided to you separately by the TWDB Groundwater Technical Assistance Department. Please direct questions about the water data report to Mr. Stephen Allen at 512-463-7317 or stephen.allen@twdb.texas.gov. Part 2 is the required groundwater availability modeling information and this information includes:

1. the annual amount of recharge from precipitation, if any, to the groundwater resources within the district;
2. for each aquifer within the district, the annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water bodies, including lakes, streams, and rivers; and
3. the annual volume of flow into and out of the district within each aquifer and between aquifers in the district.

The groundwater management plan for the Bee Groundwater Conservation District should be adopted by the district on or before June 21, 2018, and submitted to the Executive Administrator of the TWDB on or before July 21, 2018. The current management plan for the Bee Groundwater Conservation District expires on September 19, 2018.

We used two groundwater availability models to estimate the management plan information for the aquifers within the Bee Groundwater Conservation District. Information for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer is from version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Kelley and others, 2004) and information for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System is from version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Chowdhury and others, 2004).

This report replaces the results of GAM Run 12-012 (Kohlrenken, 2012). GAM Run 17-015 meets current standards set after GAM Run 12-012 was released. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the groundwater availability model data required by statute and Figures 1 and 2 show the area of the models from which the values in the tables were extracted. If, after review of the figures, the Bee Groundwater Conservation District determines that the district boundaries used in the assessment do not reflect current conditions, please notify the TWDB at your earliest convenience.

METHODS:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 36.1071(h) of the Texas Water Code (2015), the two groundwater availability models mentioned above were used to estimate information for the Bee Groundwater Conservation District management plan. Water budgets were extracted for the historical model periods for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (1980 through 1999), and the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (1980 through 1999) using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). The average annual water budget values for recharge, surface-water outflow, inflow to the district, and outflow from the district for the aquifers within the district are summarized in this report.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers

- We used version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers. See Deeds and others (2003) and Kelley and others (2004) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers.

- This groundwater availability model includes eight layers, which generally represent the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 1), the Weches Formation confining unit (Layer 2), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), the Reklaw Formation confining unit (Layer 4), the Carrizo Formation (Layer 5), the Upper Wilcox Unit (Layer 6), the Middle Wilcox Unit (Layer 7), and the Lower Wilcox Unit (Layer 8).
- Water budgets for the district were determined for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Layers 5 through 8, collectively).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).

Gulf Coast Aquifer System

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System for this analysis. See Chowdhury and others (2004) and Waterstone and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- The model has four layers which represent the Chicot Aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline Aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper Aquifer and parts of the Catahoula Formation in direct hydrologic communication with the Jasper Aquifer (Layer 4).
- Water budgets for the district were determined for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Layers 1 through 4 collectively).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).
- Because this model assumes a no-flow boundary condition at the base we used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer to investigate groundwater flows between the Catahoula Formation and the base of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System. See Deeds and others (2010) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer.

RESULTS:

A groundwater budget summarizes the amount of water entering and leaving the aquifers according to the groundwater availability model. Selected groundwater budget components listed below were extracted from the groundwater availability model results for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, and the Gulf Coast Aquifer System, located within Bee

Groundwater Conservation District and averaged over the historical calibration periods, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

1. Precipitation recharge—the areally distributed recharge sourced from precipitation falling on the outcrop areas of the aquifers (where the aquifer is exposed at land surface) within the district.

2. Surface-water outflow—the total water discharging from the aquifer (outflow) to surface-water features such as streams, reservoirs, and springs.

3. Flow into and out of district—the lateral flow within the aquifer between the district and adjacent counties.

4. Flow between aquifers—the net vertical flow between the aquifer and adjacent aquifers or confining units. This flow is controlled by the relative water levels in each aquifer and aquifer properties of each aquifer or confining unit that define the amount of leakage that occurs.

The information needed for the district's management plan is summarized in Tables 1 and 2. It is important to note that sub-regional water budgets are not exact. This is due to the size of the model cells and the approach used to extract data from the model. To avoid double accounting, a model cell that straddles a political boundary, such as a district or county boundary, is assigned to one side of the boundary based on the location of the centroid of the model cell. For example, if a cell contains two counties, the cell is assigned to the county where the centroid of the cell is located.

TABLE 1. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER FOR BEE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	215
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	164
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer into the overlying Reklaw Confining Unit	3
	Flow from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer to brackish Carrizo-Wilcox units	20

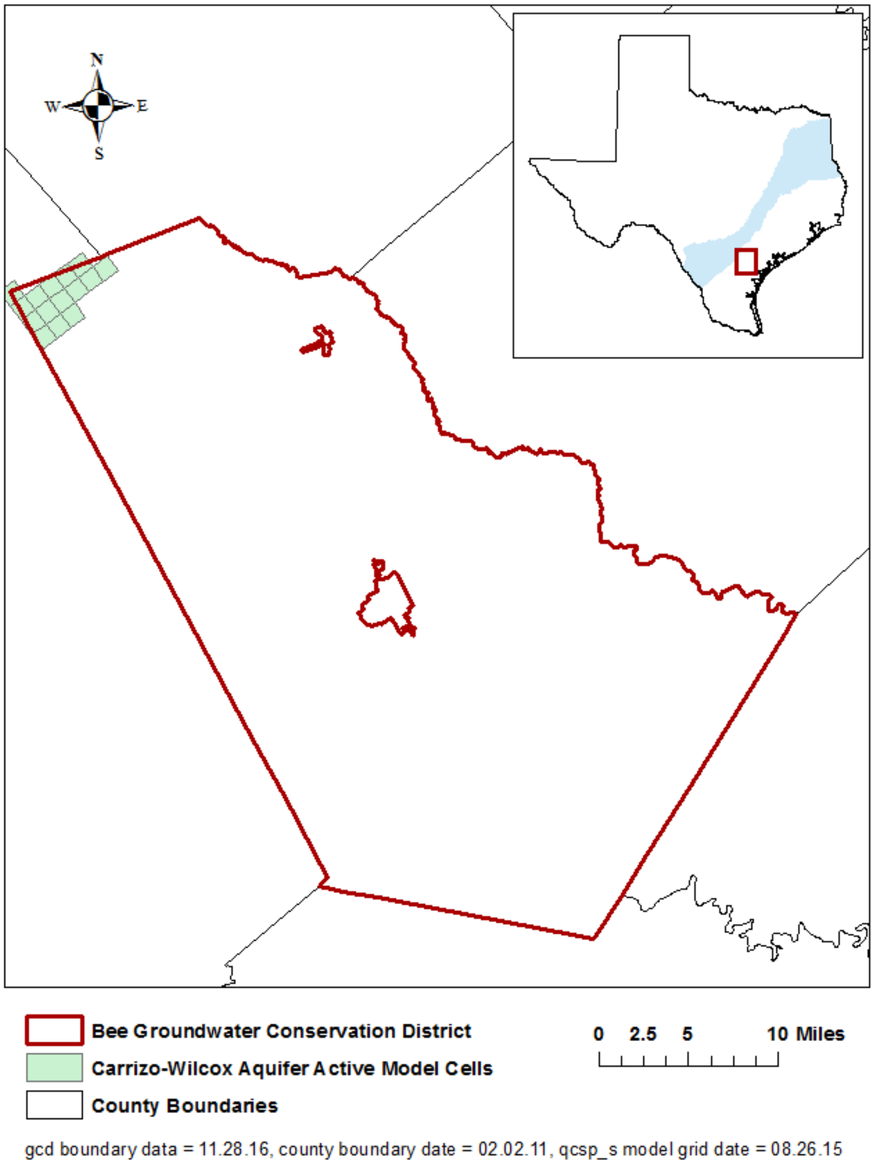

FIGURE 1. AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 1 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 2. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM FOR BEE GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	21,081
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	13,055
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	4,000
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer System	17,080
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from the Catahoula Formation into the Jasper Aquifer[1]	332
	Flow to the Catahoula Formation from the Upper Jackson Formation subcrop[1]	46

[1] Based on the Groundwater Availability Model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. A part of the flow from the Catahoula confining system to the Jasper Aquifer represents flow to the Gulf Coast Aquifer System from deeper units and part represents flow within the Gulf Coast Aquifer System.

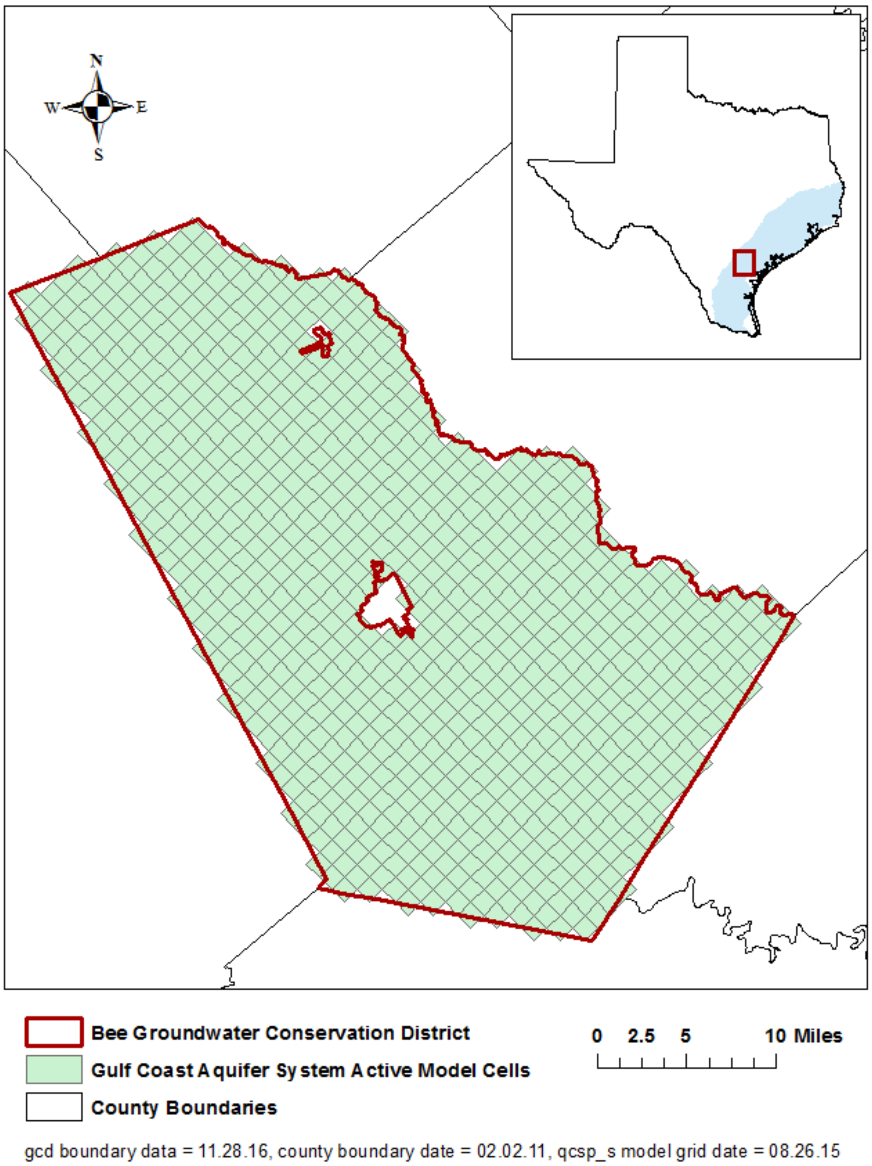

FIGURE 2. AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 2 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER SYSTEM EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater models used in completing this analysis are the best available scientific tools that can be used to meet the stated objectives. To the extent that this analysis will be used for planning purposes and/or regulatory purposes related to pumping in the past and into the future, it is important to recognize the assumptions and limitations associated with the use of the results. In reviewing the use of models in environmental regulatory decision making, the National Research Council (2007) noted:

> *"Models will always be constrained by computational limitations, assumptions, and knowledge gaps. They can best be viewed as tools to help inform decisions rather than as machines to generate truth or make decisions. Scientific advances will never make it possible to build a perfect model that accounts for every aspect of reality or to prove that a given model is correct in all respects for a particular regulatory application. These characteristics make evaluation of a regulatory model more complex than solely a comparison of measurement data with model results."*

A key aspect of using the groundwater model to evaluate historic groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historic pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historic pumping is as important as evaluating the volume of groundwater flow into and out of the district, between aquifers within the district (as applicable), interactions with surface water (as applicable), recharge to the aquifer system (as applicable), and other metrics that describe the impacts of that pumping. In addition, assumptions regarding precipitation, recharge, and interaction with streams are specific to particular historic time periods.

Because the application of the groundwater models was designed to address regional-scale questions, the results are most effective on a regional scale. The TWDB makes no warranties or representations related to the actual conditions of any aquifer at a particular location or at a particular time.

It is important for groundwater conservation districts to monitor groundwater pumping and overall conditions of the aquifer. Because of the limitations of the groundwater model and the assumptions in this analysis, it is important that the groundwater conservation districts work with the TWDB to refine this analysis in the future given the reality of how the aquifer responds to the actual amount and location of pumping now and in the future. Historic precipitation patterns also need to be placed in context as future climatic conditions, such as dry and wet year precipitation patterns, may differ and affect groundwater flow conditions.

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