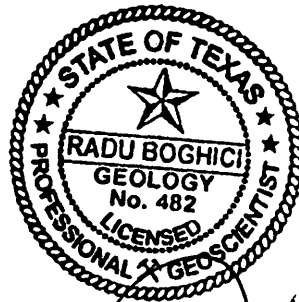

GAM RUN 12-008: MESA UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PLAN

by Radu Boghici, P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Resources Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 463-5808
June 20, 2012



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Radu Boghici", written over the bottom portion of the professional seal.

6/20/2012

The seal appearing on this document was authorized by Radu Boghici, P.G. 482 on June 20, 2012.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), states that, in developing its groundwater management plan, groundwater conservation districts 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. Information derived from groundwater availability models that shall be included in the groundwater management plan includes:

- the annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the groundwater resources within the district, if any;
- 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
- the annual volume of flow into and out of the district within each aquifer and between aquifers in the district.

The purpose of this report is to provide Part 2 of a two-part package of information from the Texas Water Development Board to Mesa Underground Water Conservation District management plan to fulfill the requirements noted above. The groundwater management plan for Mesa Underground Water Conservation District is due for approval by the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board before February 13, 2014.

This report discusses the method, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability model for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer, which includes the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the groundwater availability model data required by the statute, and Figure 1 shows the area of the model from which the values in the tables were extracted. This model run replaces the results of GAM Run 08-46. GAM Run 12-008 meets current standards set after the release of GAM Run 08-46 and includes model results from the updated model for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer, which now includes the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer. If after review of the figure, Mesa Underground Water Conservation District determines that the district boundaries used in the assessment do not reflect current conditions, please notify the Texas Water Development Board immediately.

METHODS:

The groundwater availability model for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer, which includes the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer, was run for this analysis. Water budgets for each year of 1980 through 2000 were extracted and the average annual water budget values for recharge, surface water outflow, inflow to the district, outflow from the district, net inter-aquifer flow (upper), and net inter-aquifer flow (lower) for the portions of the aquifers located within the district are summarized in this report.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Ogallala Aquifer and the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer

- Version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer and the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer was used for this analysis. This model is an expansion on and update to the previously developed groundwater availability model for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer described in Blandford and others (2003). See Blandford and others (2008) and Blandford and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the model.
- The model includes four layers representing the southern portion of the Ogallala and Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) aquifers. The units comprising the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer (primarily Edwards, Comanche Peak, and Antlers Sand formations) are separated from the overlying Ogallala Aquifer by a layer of Cretaceous shale, where present. Water

budgets for the district have been determined for the Ogallala Aquifer (Layer 1), as well as the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer (Layer 2 through Layer 4, collectively).

- The mean absolute error (a measure of the difference between simulated and actual water levels during the transient model calibration) for the Ogallala Aquifer in 2000 is 33 feet. The mean absolute error for the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer in 1997 is 25 feet (Blandford and others, 2008). This represents 1.8 and 3.0 percent of the hydraulic head drop across the model area for each aquifer, respectively.
- Irrigation return flow was accounted for in the groundwater availability model by a direct reduction in agricultural pumping as described in Blandford and others (2003).

RESULTS:

A groundwater budget summarizes the amount of water entering and leaving the aquifer according to the groundwater availability model. Selected components were extracted from the groundwater budget for the aquifers located within the district and averaged over the duration of the calibration and verification portion of the model runs in the district, as shown in Tables 1 and 2. The components of the modified budget shown in Tables 1 and 2 include:

- 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.
- Surface water outflow—The total water discharging from the aquifer (outflow) to surface water features such as streams, reservoirs, and drains (springs).
- Flow into and out of district—The lateral flow within the aquifer between the district and adjacent counties.
- Flow between aquifers—The net vertical flow between aquifers or confining units. This flow is controlled by the relative water levels in each aquifer or confining unit and aquifer properties of each aquifer or confining unit that define the amount of leakage that occurs. “Inflow” to an aquifer from an overlying or underlying aquifer will always equal the “Outflow” from the other aquifer.

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 (Figure 1).

TABLE 1: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE OGALLALA AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR MESA UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT. THESE FLOWS INCLUDE BRACKISH WATERS.

<i>Management Plan requirement</i>	<i>Aquifer or confining unit</i>	<i>Results</i>
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Ogallala Aquifer	62,265
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Ogallala Aquifer	3,141
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Ogallala Aquifer	5,906
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Ogallala Aquifer	6,570
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Ogallala Aquifer into the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer and adjacent underlying areas	1,127

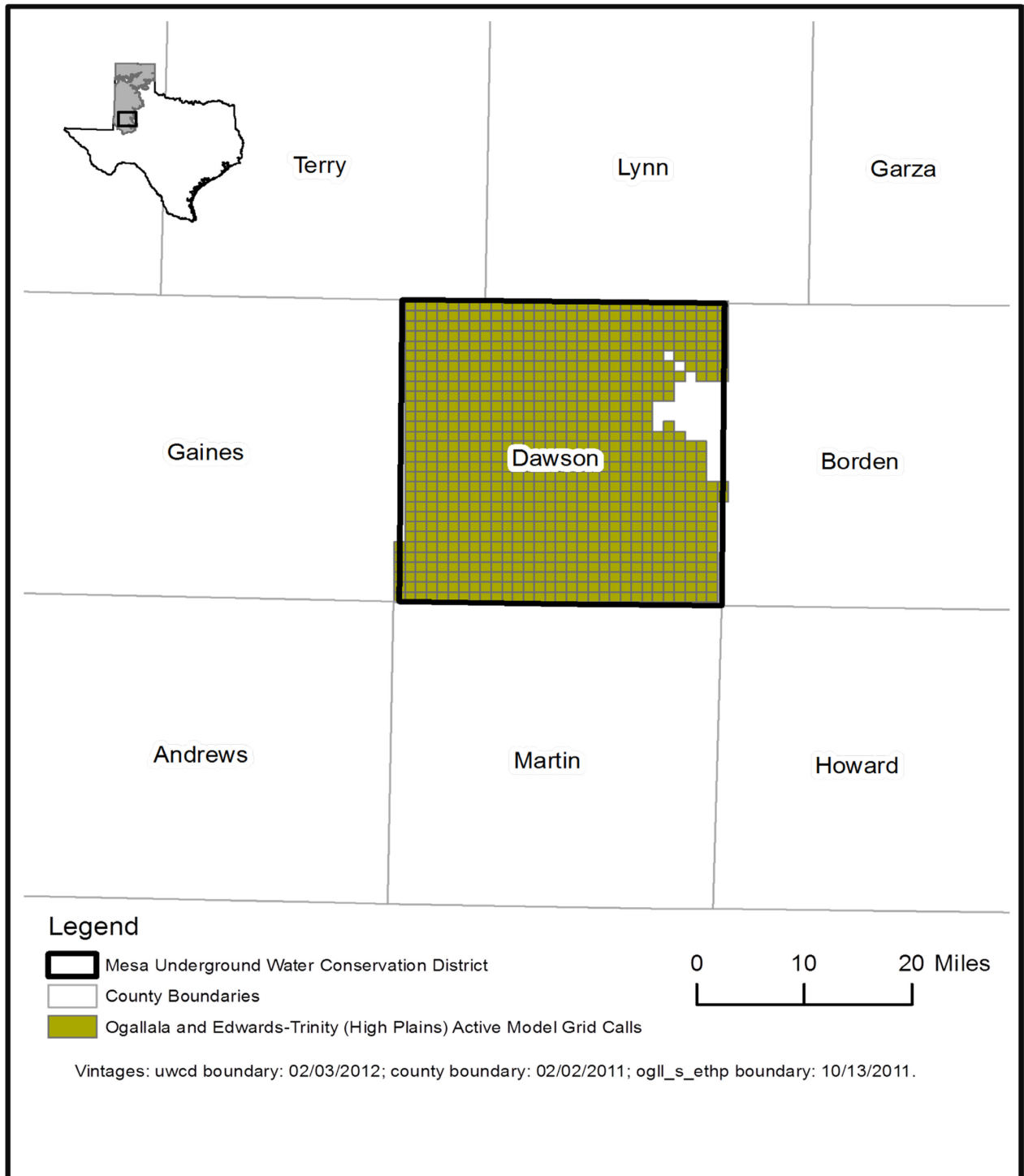


FIGURE 1: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE OGALLALA AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLES 1 AND 2 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

June 20, 2012

Page 8 of 10

TABLE 2: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE EDWARDS-TRINITY (HIGH PLAINS) AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR MESA UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN. ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1 ACRE-FOOT. THESE FLOWS MAY INCLUDE FRESH AND BRACKISH WATERS.

<i>Management Plan requirement</i>	<i>Aquifer or confining unit</i>	<i>Results</i>
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer	351
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer	715
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer	307
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Ogallala Aquifer and overlying units and into the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer	1,284

LIMITATIONS

The groundwater model(s) used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool that can be used to meet the stated objective(s). 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 model 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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