
GAM RUN 19-016: SOUTHERN TRINITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h) (Texas Water Code, 2011), 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 Southern Trinity 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 Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District should be adopted by the district on or before June 17, 2020 and submitted to the Executive Administrator of the TWDB on or before July 17, 2020. The current management plan for the Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District expires on September 15, 2020.

We used two groundwater availability models to estimate the management plan information for the aquifers within the Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District. Information for the Trinity and Woodbine aquifers is from the groundwater availability model for the northern portion of the Trinity Aquifer and Woodbine Aquifer (Kelley and others, 2014). Information for the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer is from version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer (Ewing and Jigmond, 2016).

This report replaces the results of GAM Run 14-015 (Boghici and Wade, 2015), as the approach used for analyzing model results has been refined and this report includes results from the groundwater availability model for the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer (Ewing and Jigmond, 2016).

METHODS:

In accordance with the provisions of the Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), the two groundwater availability models mentioned above were used to estimate information for the Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District management plan. Water budgets were extracted for the historical model period for the (1980 through 2012) 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:

Trinity and Woodbine Aquifers

- We used version 2.01 of the groundwater availability model for the northern portion of the Trinity Aquifer and Woodbine Aquifer. See Kelley and others (2014) for assumptions and limitations of the model.
- The groundwater availability model for the northern portion of the Trinity Aquifer and Woodbine Aquifer contains eight layers that generally represent the following: Layer 1 (the surficial outcrop area of the units in layers 2 through 8 and units younger than Woodbine Aquifer), Layer 2 (Woodbine Aquifer), Layer 3

(Washita and Fredericksburg Groups, and the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer), and Layers 4 through 8 (Trinity Aquifer). Layers 2 through 7 also include pass-through cells.

- Perennial rivers and reservoirs were simulated using the MODFLOW River package. Ephemeral streams, flowing wells, springs, and evapotranspiration in riparian zones along perennial rivers were simulated using the MODFLOW Drain package; however, the Drain package had zero discharge within the Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District.
- The model was run using MODFLOW-NWT (Niswonger and others, 2011).

Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer released on December 16, 2016. See Ewing and Jigmond (2016) for assumptions and limitations of the model.
- The groundwater availability model for the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer contains three layers. Layers 1 and 2 represent the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer and Layer 3 represents the surficial portions of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, Yegua-Jackson, and Gulf Coast aquifers as well as various geologic units of the Cretaceous System.
- Perennial rivers and streams were simulated using the MODFLOW Streamflow-Routing package and ephemeral streams, were simulated using the MODFLOW River package. Springs were simulated using the MODFLOW Drain package.
- The model was run with MODFLOW-USG (unstructured grid; Panday and others, 2013).

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 Trinity, Woodbine, and Brazos River Alluvium aquifers located within the Southern Trinity Groundwater Conservation District and averaged over the historical calibration periods, as shown in Tables 1 through 3.

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 through 3. 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 TRINITY AQUIFER FOR SOUTHERN TRINITY 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	Trinity Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Trinity Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Trinity Aquifer	12,513
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Trinity Aquifer	1,251
*Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow from the overlying Fredericksburg and Washita groups into the Trinity Aquifer	534

*The model assumes there is no interaction between the Trinity Aquifer and any underlying water-bearing hydrogeologic units.

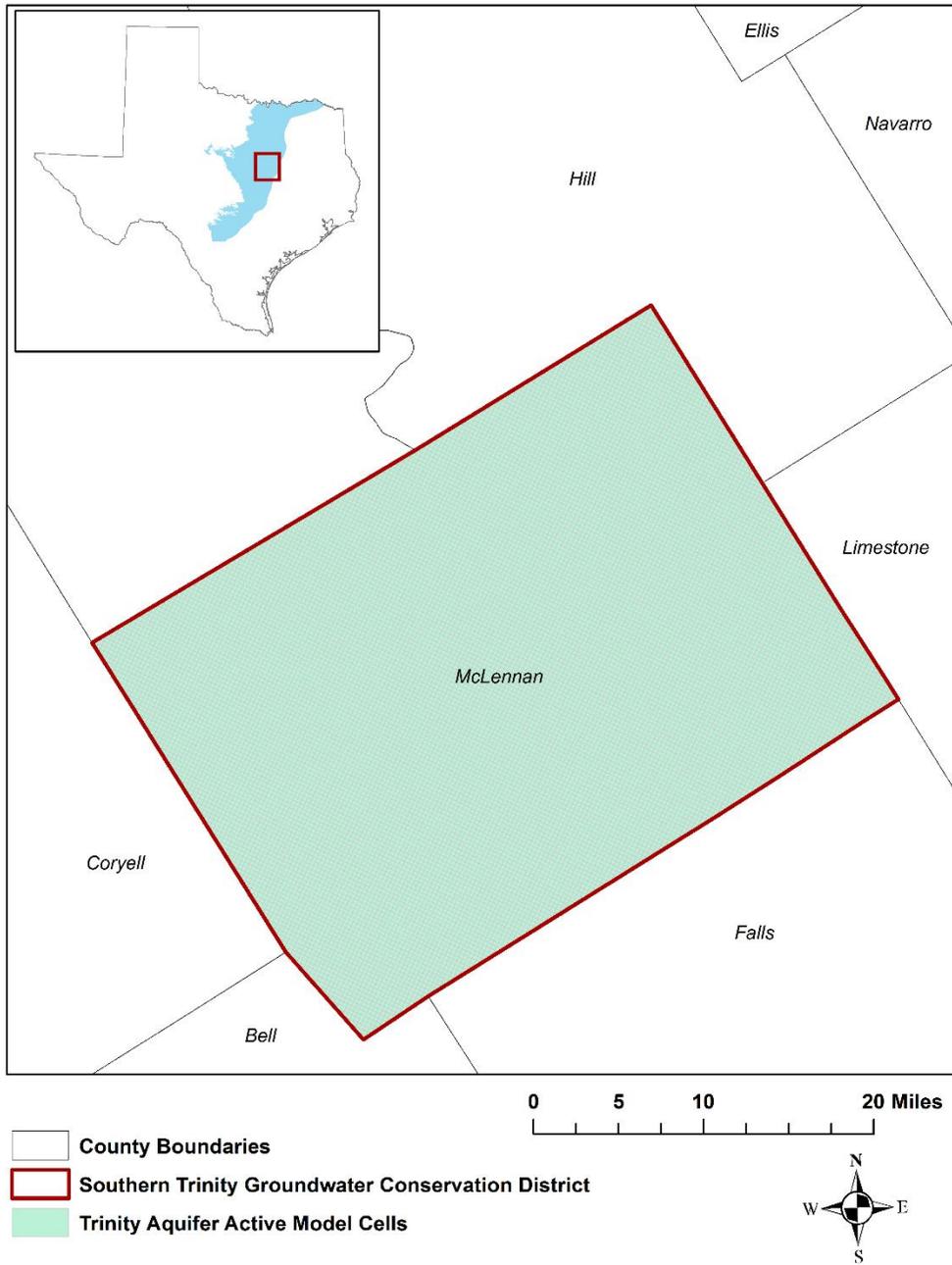
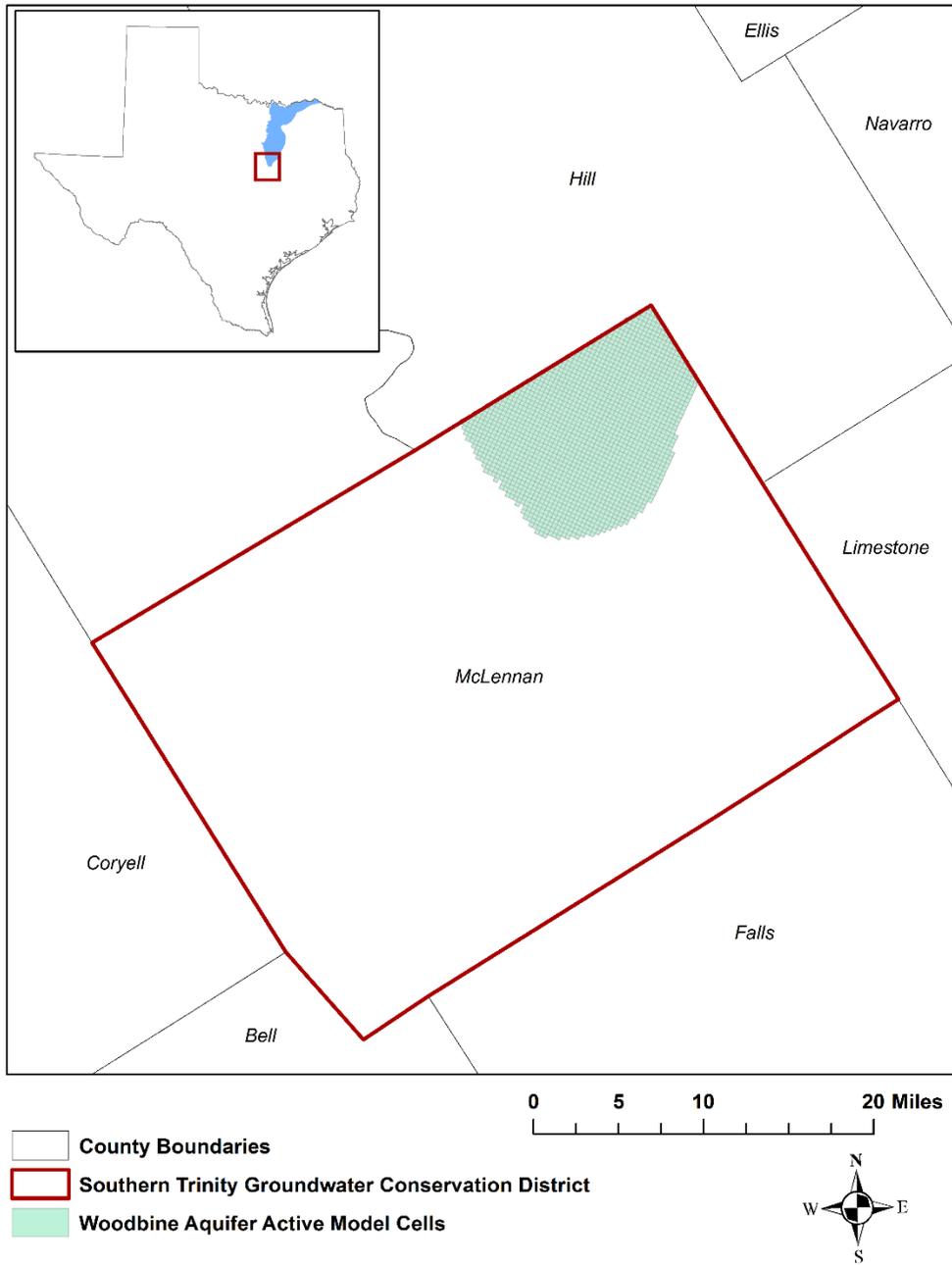


FIGURE 1 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE TRINITY AQUIFER AND WOODBINE AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 1 WAS EXTRACTED (THE TRINITY AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 2. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE WOODBINE AQUIFER FOR SOUTHERN TRINITY 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	Woodbine Aquifer	355
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Woodbine Aquifer	1,334
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Woodbine Aquifer	224
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Woodbine Aquifer	7
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow into the Woodbine Aquifer from younger overlying units	76
	Flow from the Woodbine Aquifer into the underlying Fredericksburg and Washita groups	50
	Flow from the Woodbine Aquifer to the downdip Woodbine Formation	1



god boundaries date = 01.22.18, county boundaries date = 02.02.11, trnt_n model grid date = 08.26.15

FIGURE 2 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE TRINITY AQUIFER AND WOODBINE AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 2 WAS EXTRACTED (THE WOODBINE AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 3. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE BRAZOS RIVER ALLUVIUM AQUIFER FOR SOUTHERN TRINITY 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	Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer	7,363
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface-water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer	13,177
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer	21
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer	571
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow into the Brazos River Alluvium Aquifer from underlying units	27

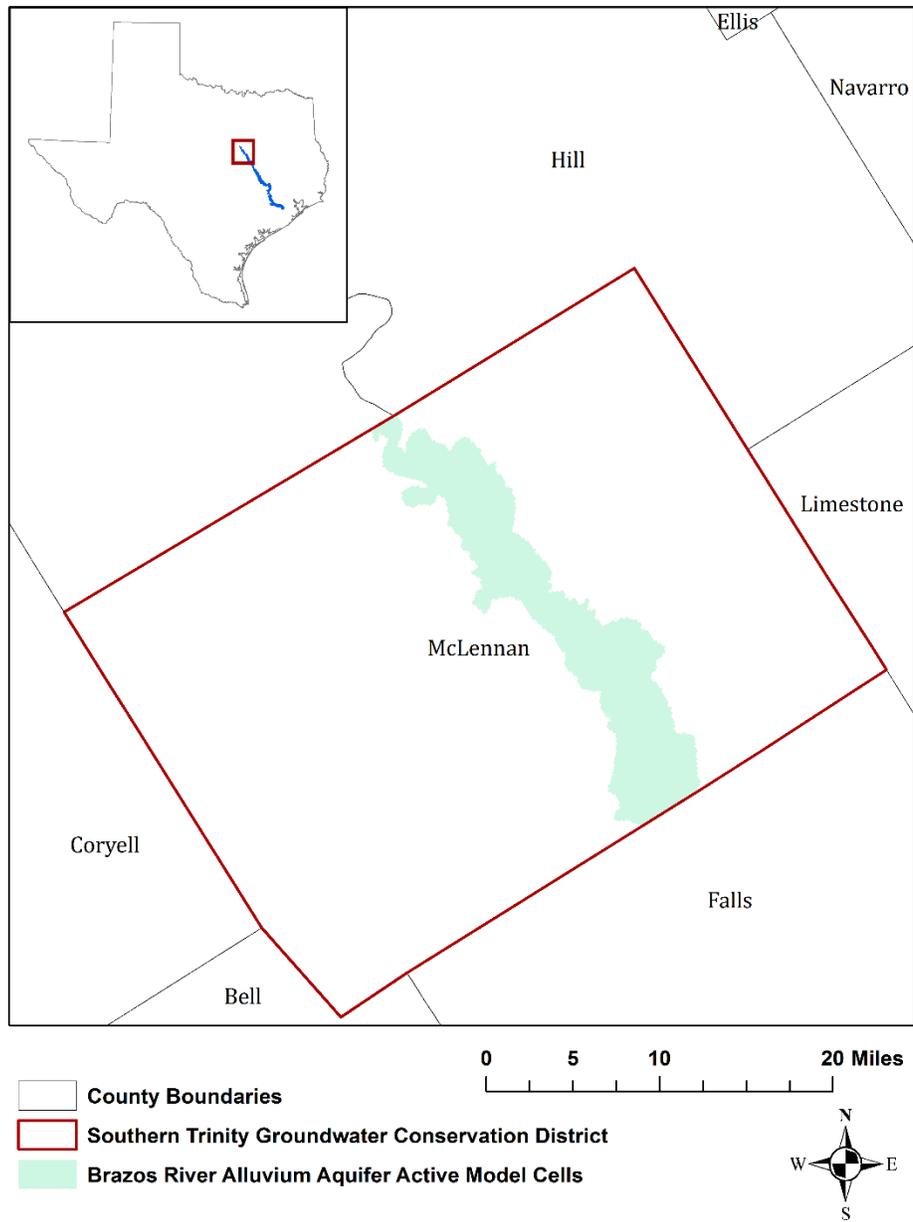


FIGURE 3 AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE BRAZOS RIVER ALLUVIUM AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 3 WAS EXTRACTED (THE AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

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 historical groundwater flow conditions includes the assumptions about the location in the aquifer where historical pumping was placed. Understanding the amount and location of historical 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 historical 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. Historical 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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