Bandera County Water Talk

Managing our groundwater resources

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February 29, 2024



Texas Water Development Board







What we'll talk about



Groundwater: The Basics



Bandera County Aquifers



Joint Groundwater Planning



Groundwater Management: Who does what?

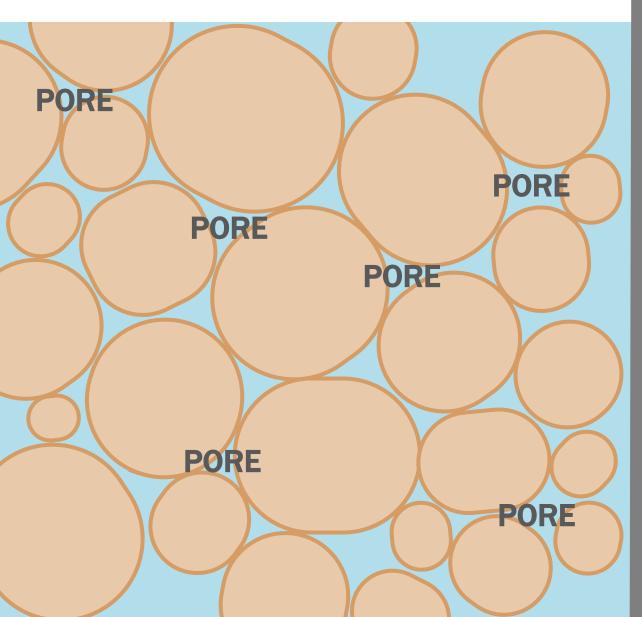
Groundwater: The Basics

DIRT & ROCKS

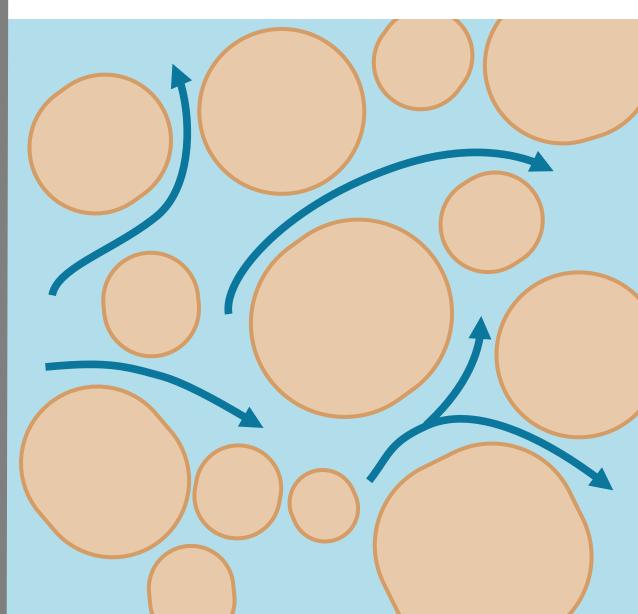


An aquifer is a **geologic media** that can yield **economically usable** amounts of water

porosity



permeability



Two general types of aquifers

Unconfined aquifer

unsaturated zone
water table

water table

aquifer

Unconfined aquifer

unsaturated zone water level water table V cone of depression

pumping

aquifer

Confined aquifer

water level confining layer aquifer

Confined aquifer

pumping

water level

confining layer

aquifer

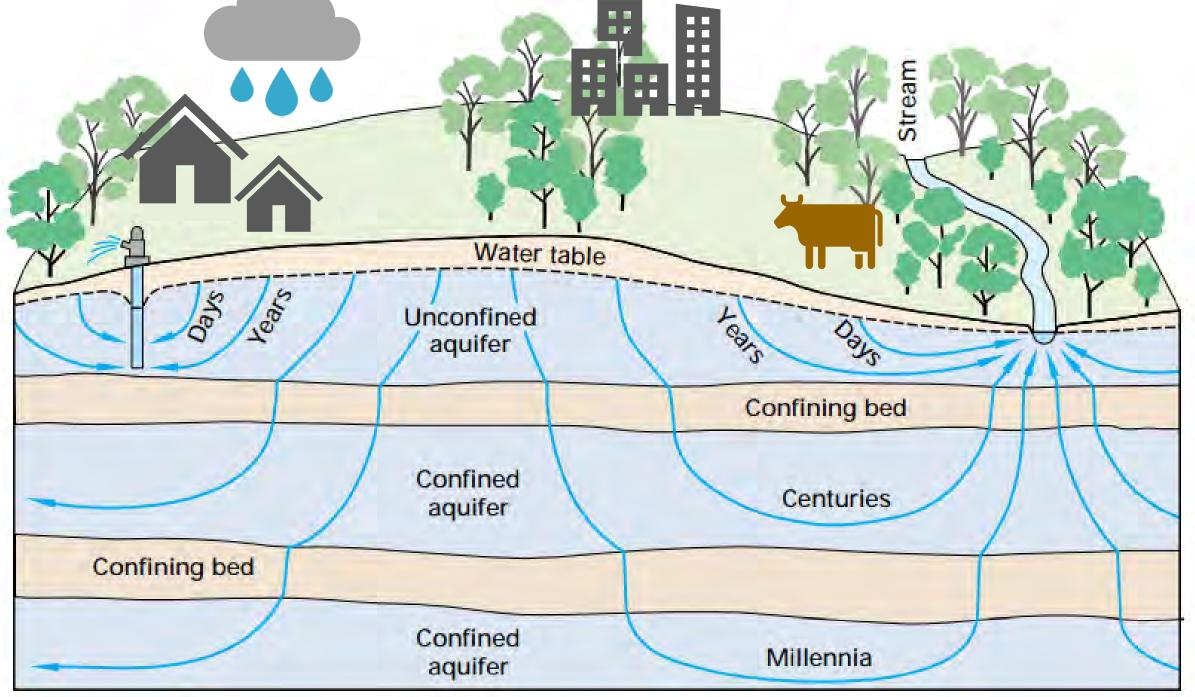
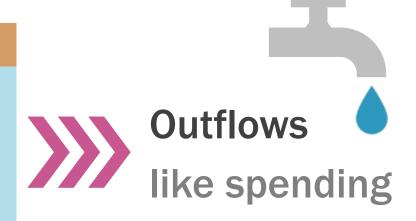


Diagram from pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1139/htdocs/natural processes of ground.htm

Water budgets

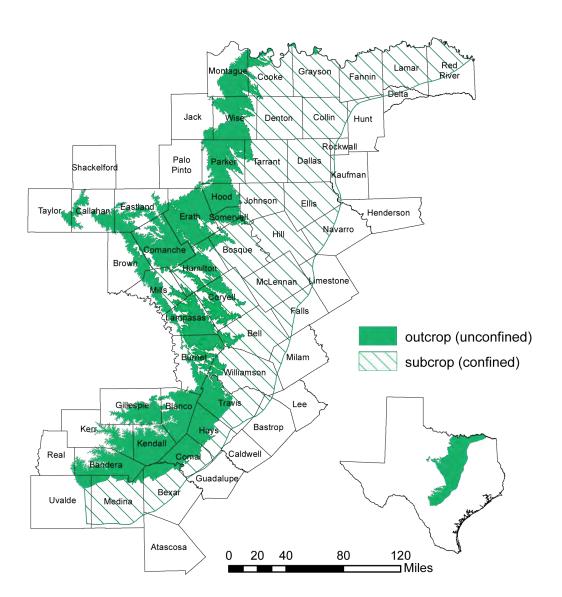


Aquifer storage
like a bank account

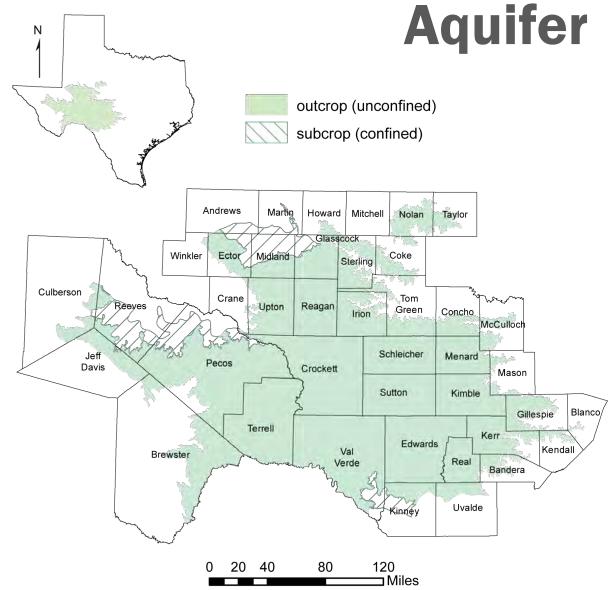


Bandera County Aquifers \(\)

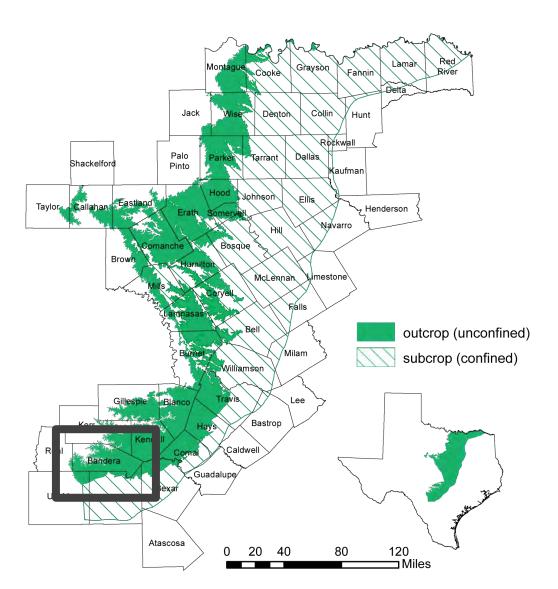
Trinity Aquifer



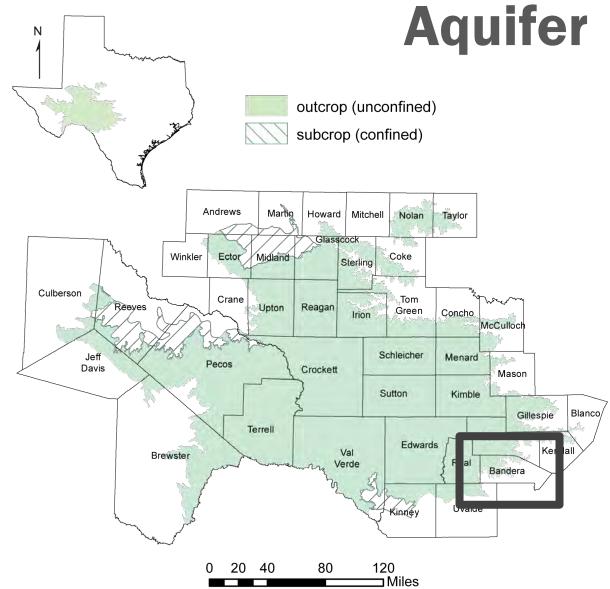
Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifor

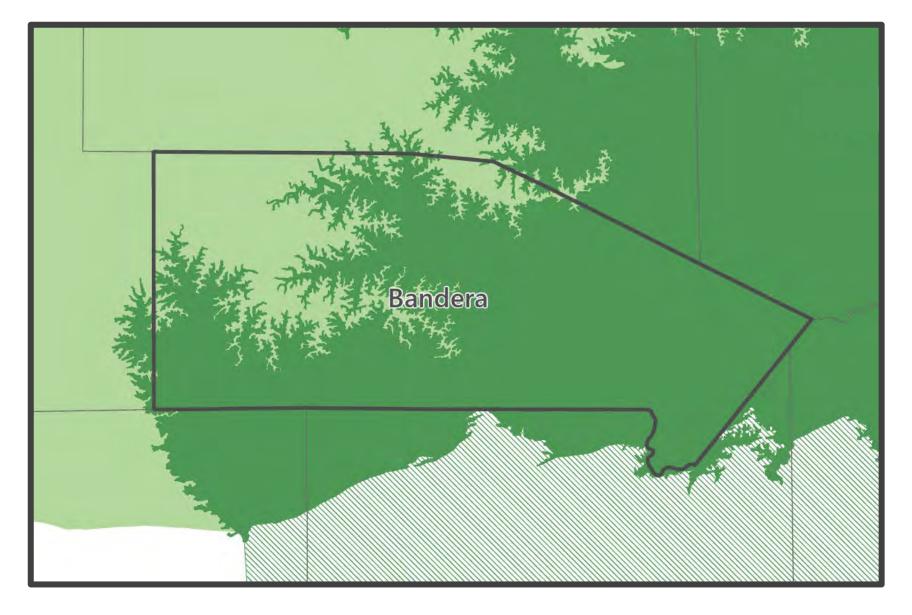


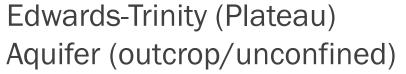
Trinity Aquifer



Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer





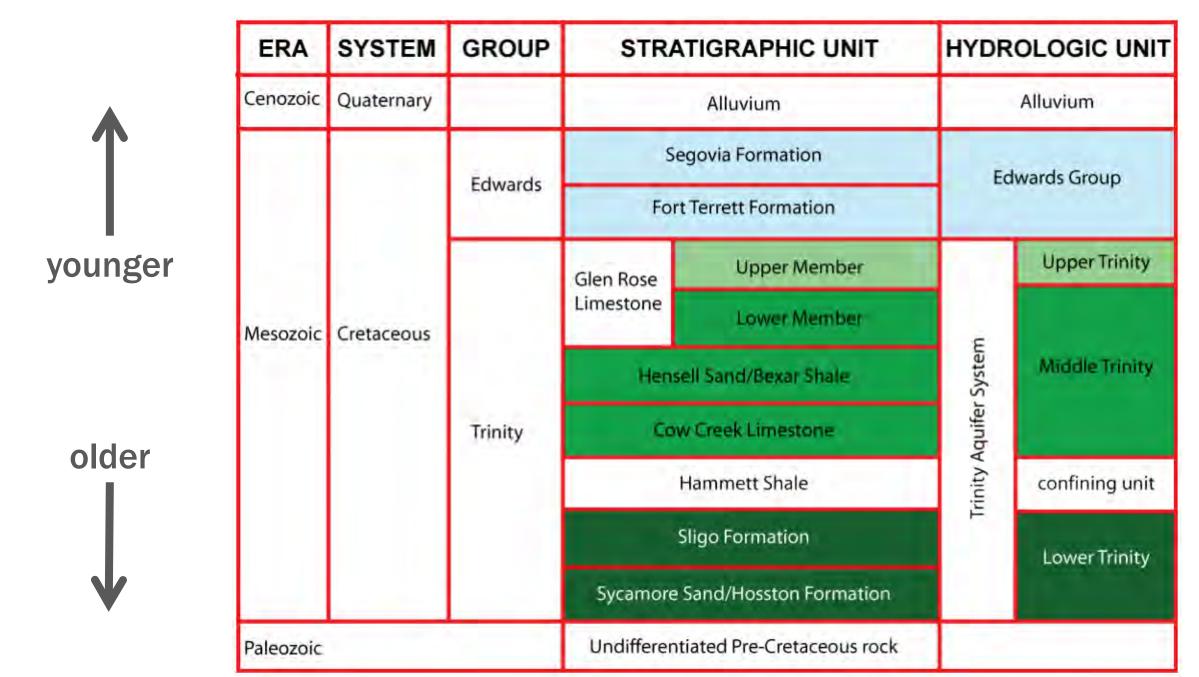




Trinity Aquifer (outcrop/unconfined)



Trinity Aquifer (downdip/confined)



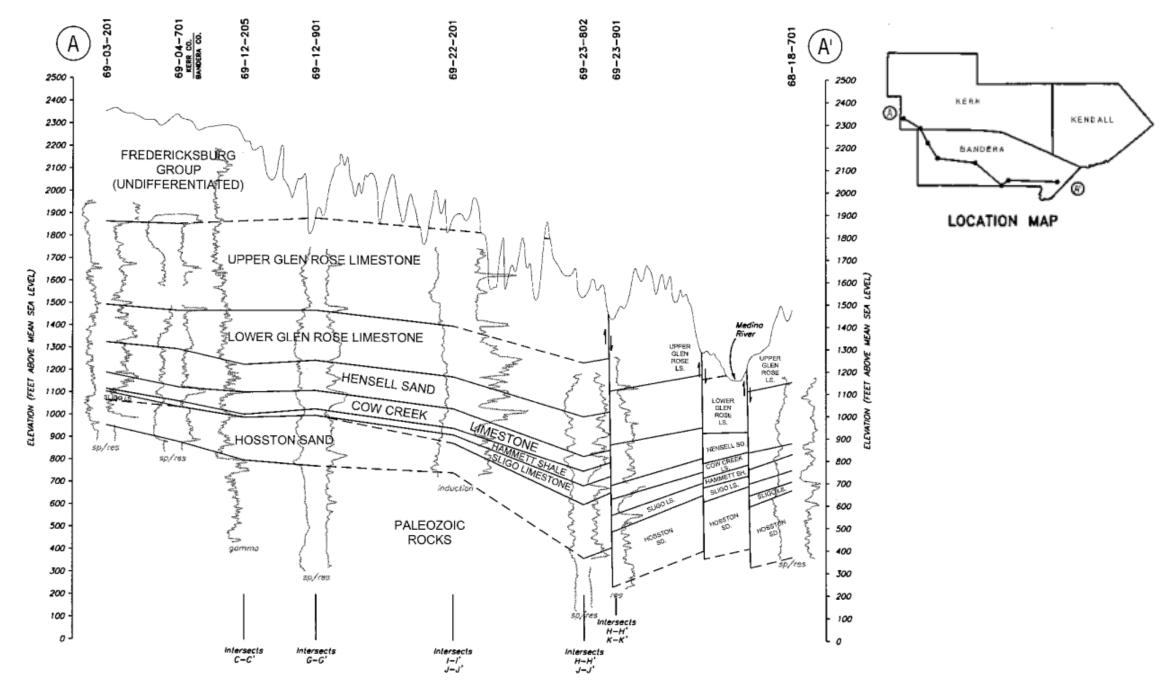
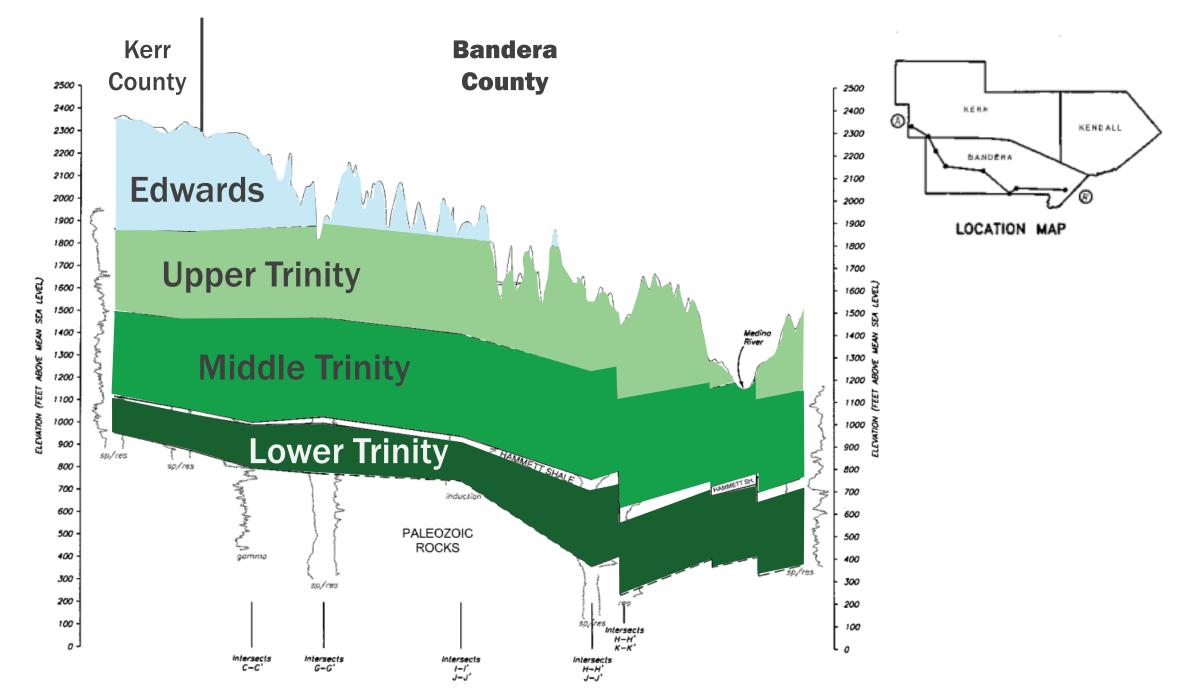
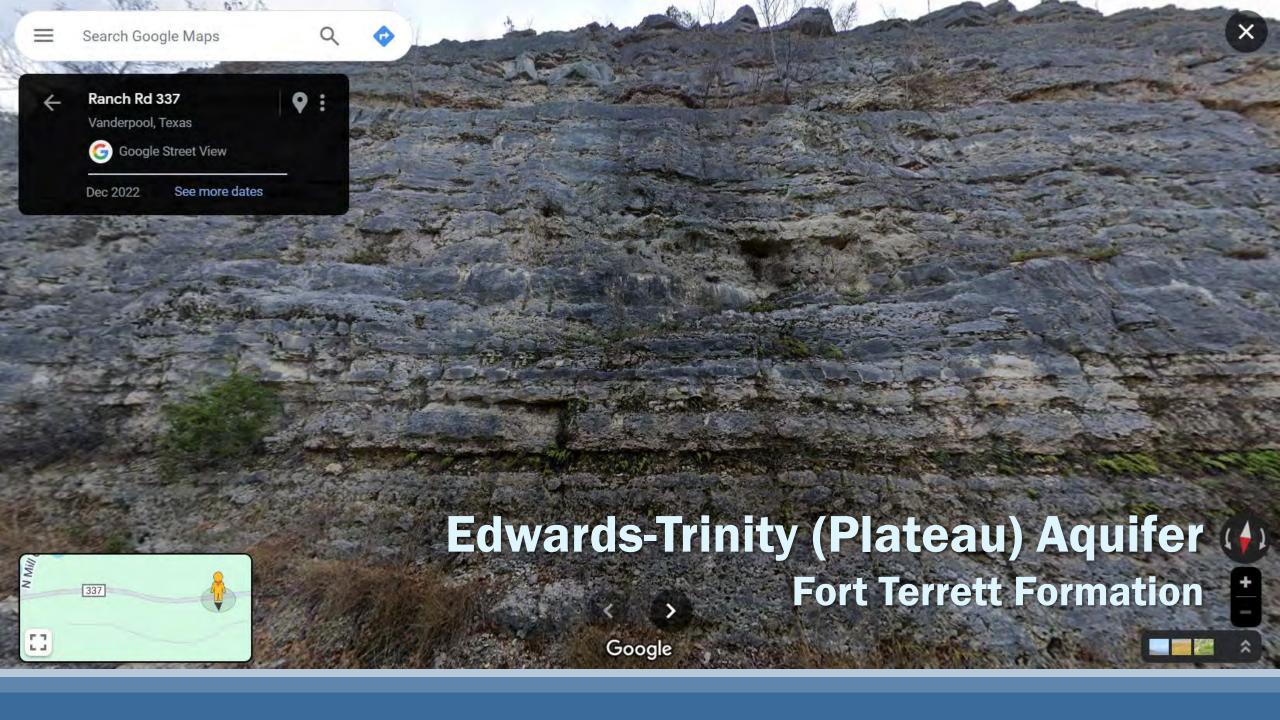
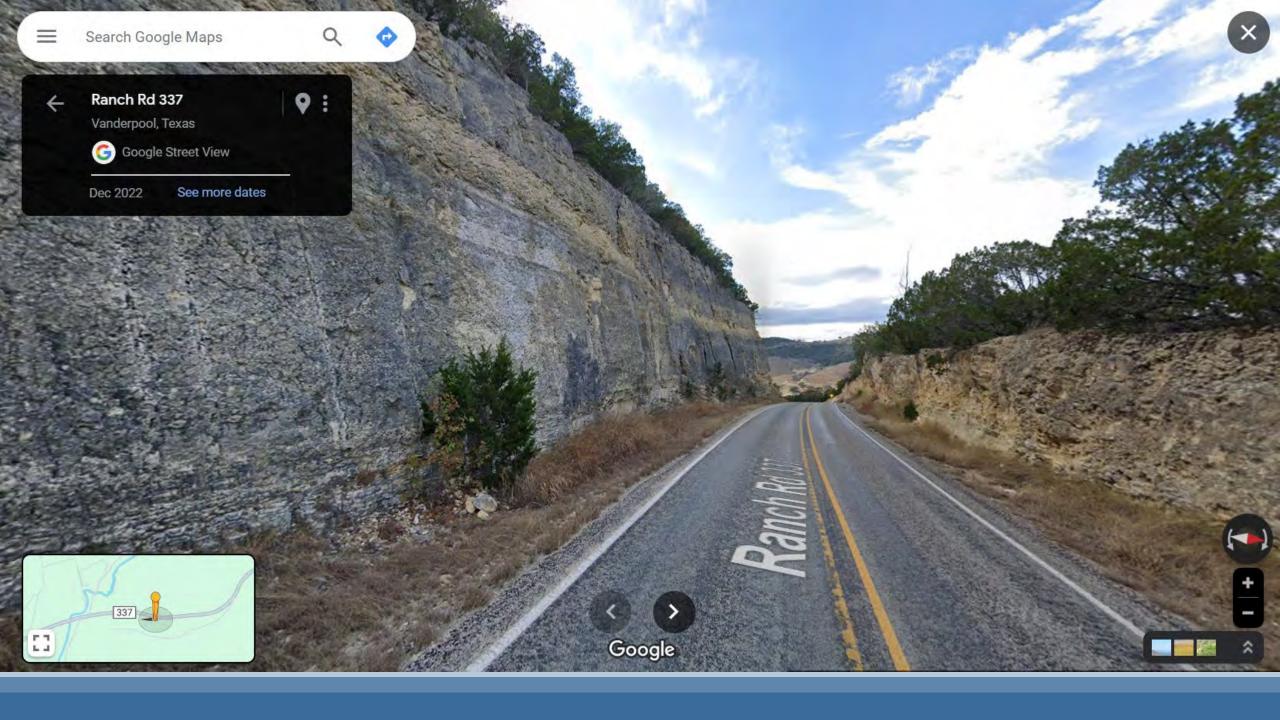
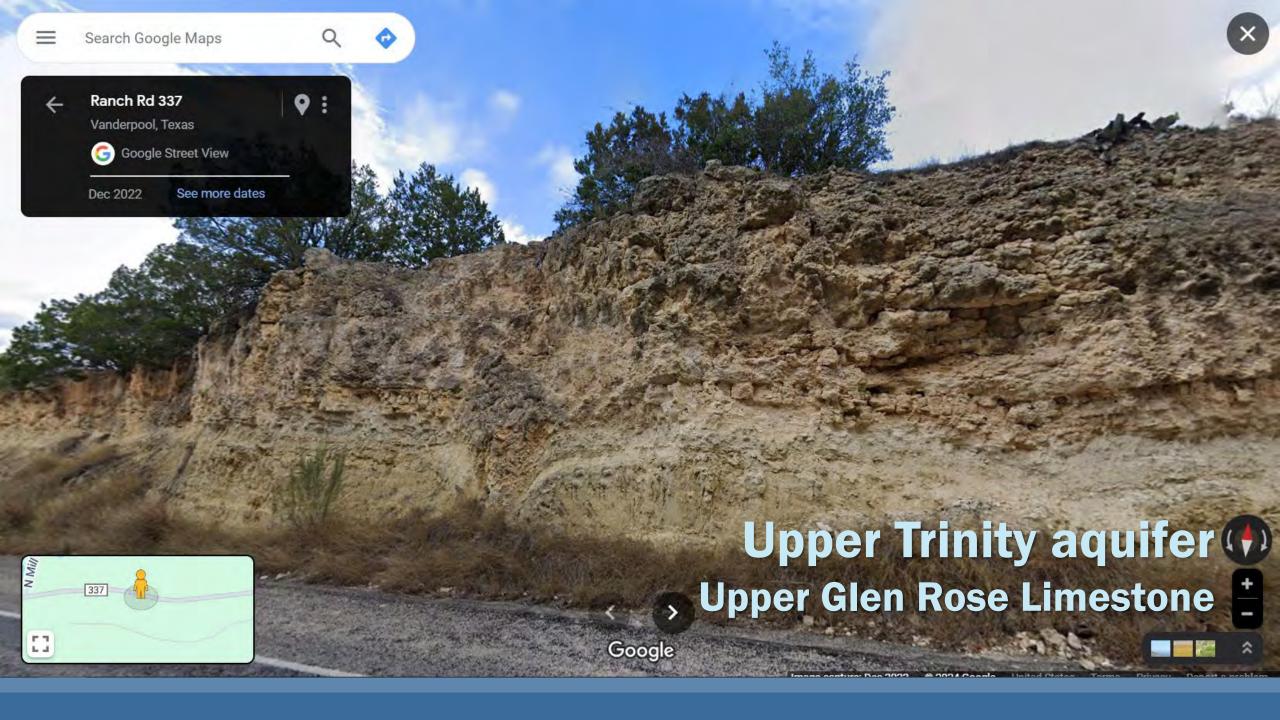


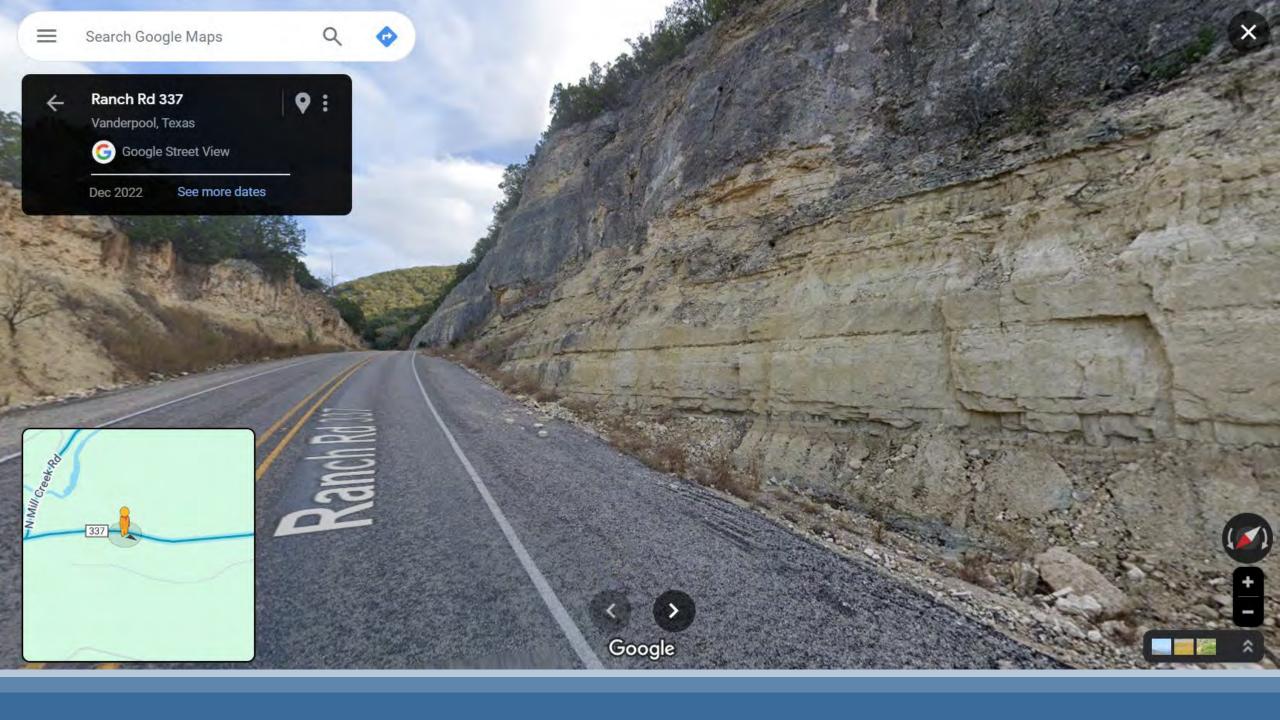
Diagram from https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/contracted_reports/doc/0704830695_RegionJ/Reference_LowerTrinity.pdf

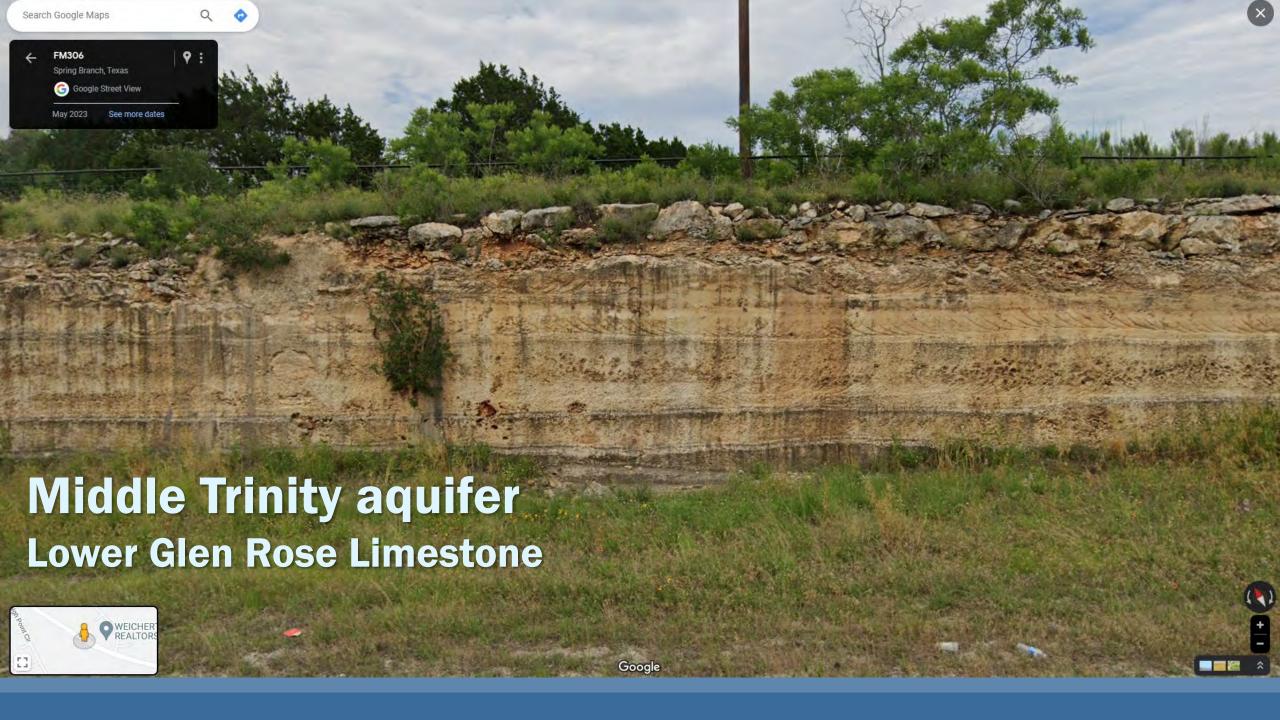


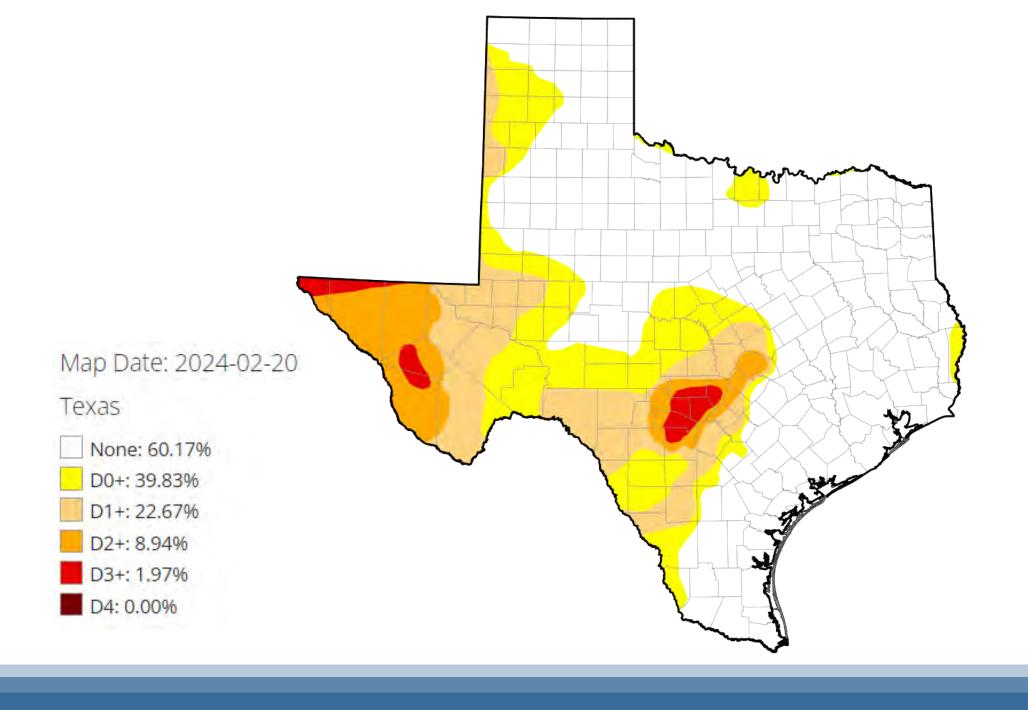












Groundwater and drought

Increased pumping → water level declines

Water levels and springflow – change on variable timescales

Differences in aquifer sensitivity

Tools to track GW response

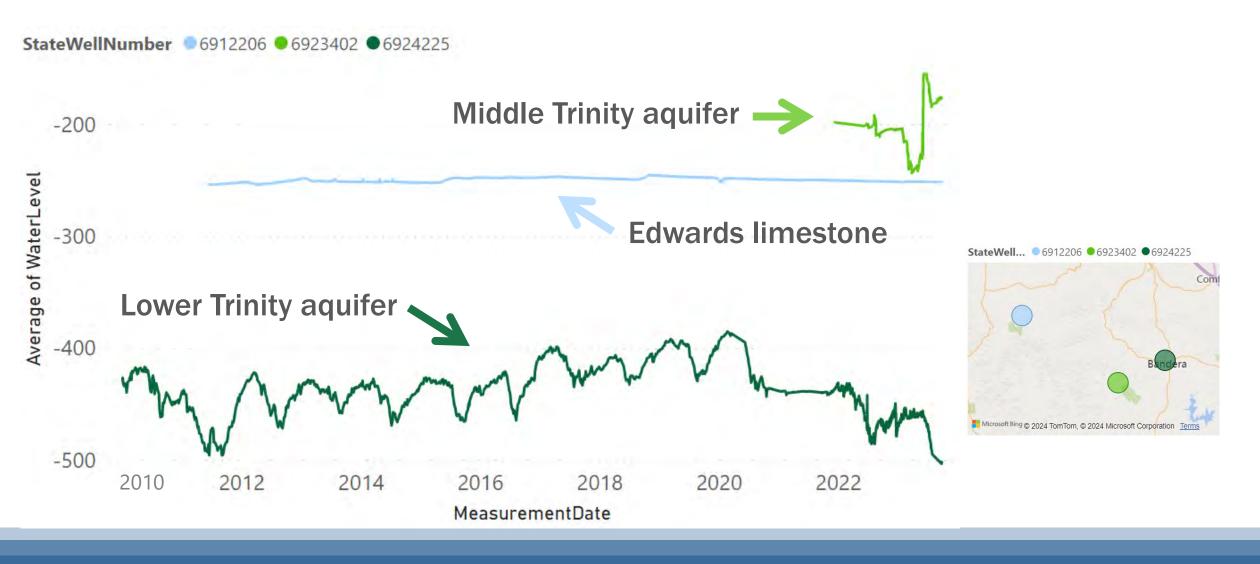
Average water level changes

Hydrographs

Drought indicator wells and springs

Automated Recorder Wells in Bandera County

Water level trends since 2010



Automated Recorder Wells in Bandera County

Water level trends since 2010





Bandera County Samuel River Authority & Groundwater District

Protecting & Preserving our Natural Resources



Q

About v Groundwater v Surface Water v Medina Lake Environmental Services v Flood Management v Education v Transparency



440 FM 3240 Bandera, Texas 78003 (830) 796-7260 Fax (830) 816-2607 www.bcragd.org



FEB 22 2024

TANDIE MANSFIELD, COUNTY CLERK BANDED COUNTY TEXAS

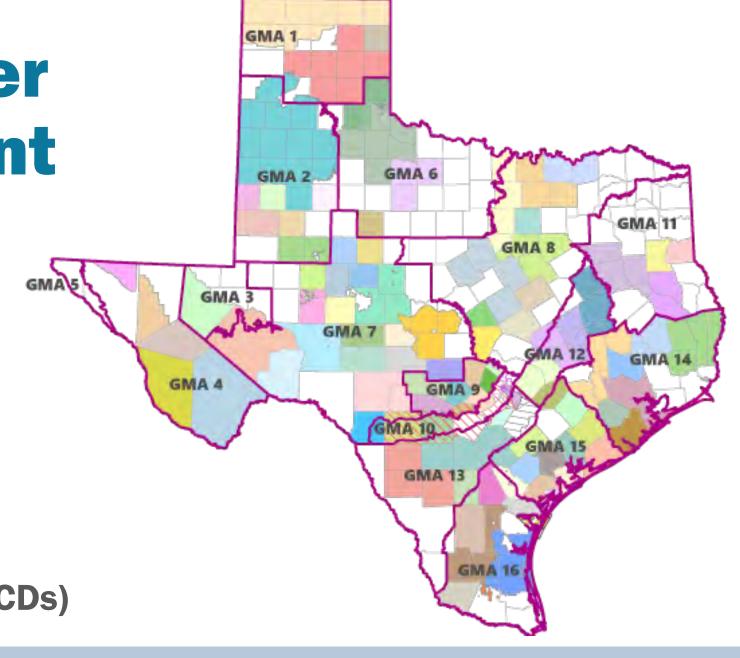
NOTICE TO ALL RESIDENTS OF BANDERA COUNTY EXTREME DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS IN EFFECT

The Bandera County River Authority And Groundwater District have moved to Extreme Drought Restrictions. The District uses the U.S. Drought Monitor as one component to gauge the drought; it also considers flow conditions in its river basins, local aquifer conditions, and long-term atmospheric data (such as annual precipitation and temperatures).

https://www.bcragd.org/drought-management/

Joint Groundwater Planning

Groundwater management areas (GMAs)



Groups of groundwater conservation district (GCDs)

GMAs, GAMs, MAGs...OMG!

GCD Groundwater conservation district

GMA Groundwater management area

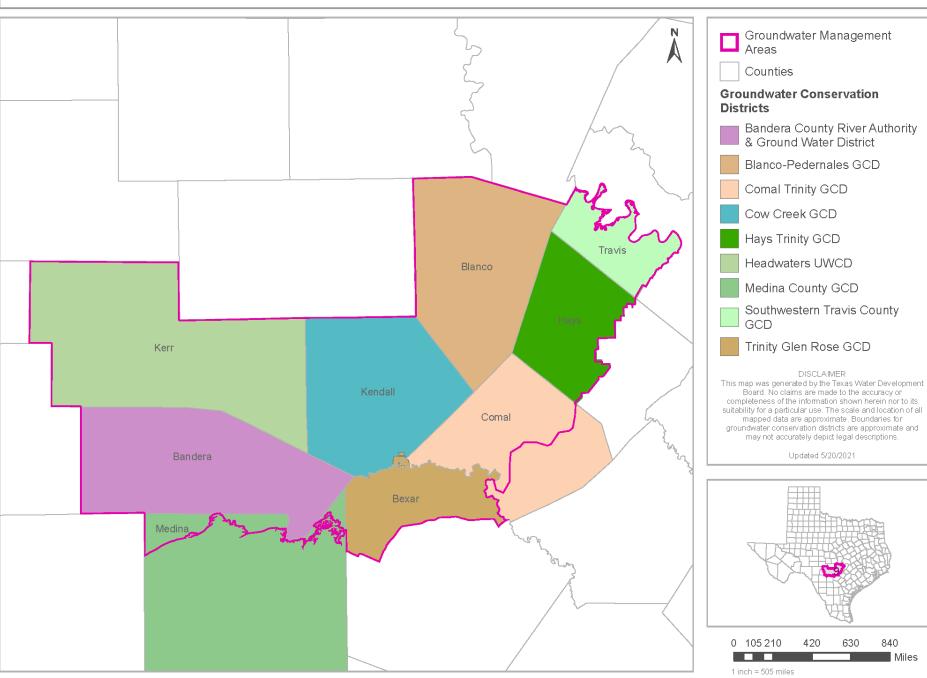
DFC Desired future condition

TWDB Texas Water Development Board

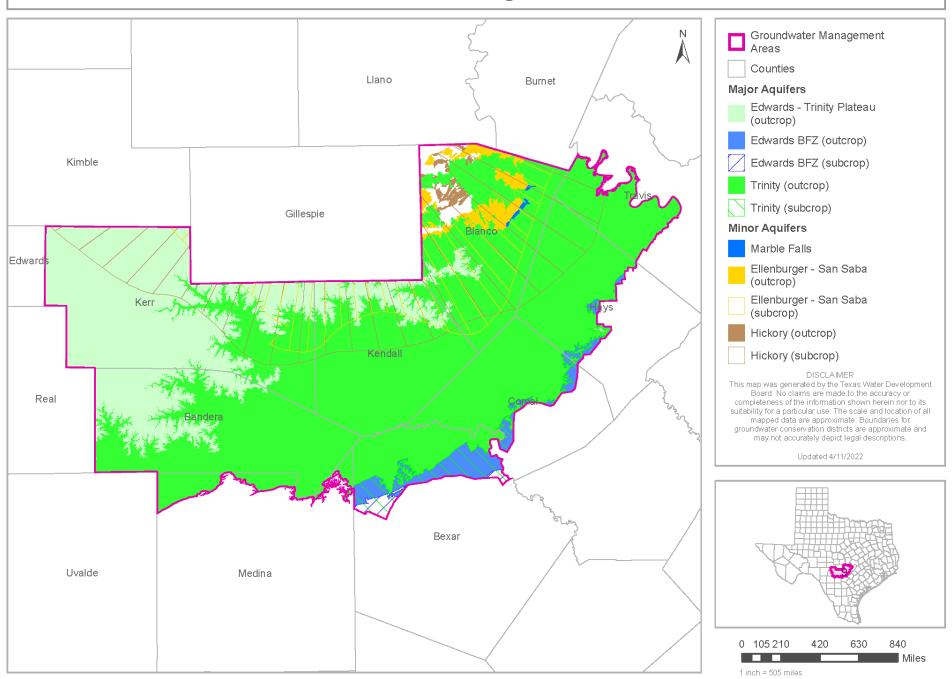
GAM Groundwater availability model

MAG Modeled available groundwater

Groundwater Management Area 9



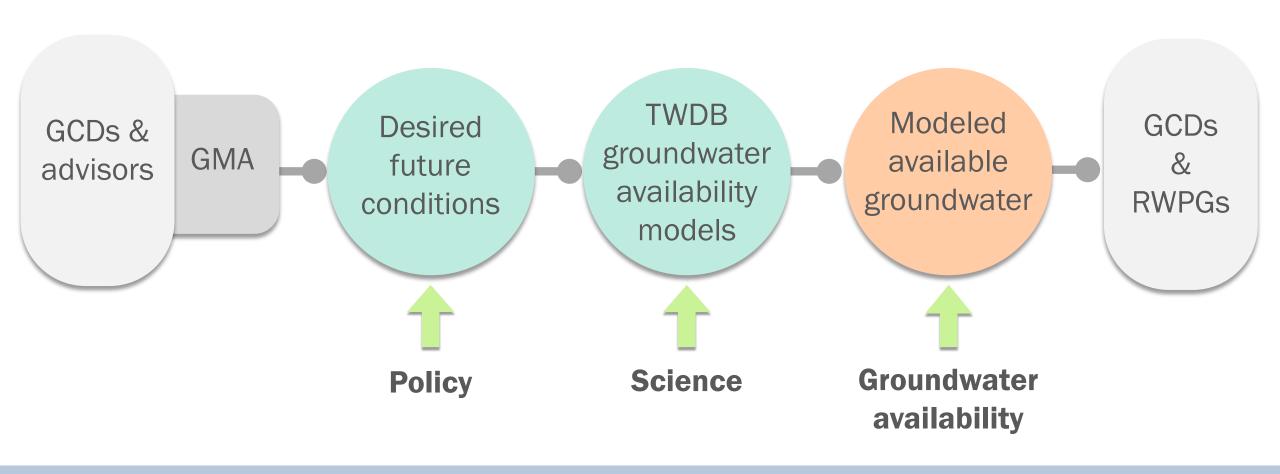
Groundwater Management Area 9



What is joint planning?

- District representatives in a GMA meet at least annually to:
 - conduct joint planning
 - propose to adopt new or amended desired future conditions
 - review management plans and GMA accomplishments

Joint groundwater planning



Desired future conditions DFCs

Broad policy goal

Quantitative description

Updated at least every 5 years

Used to determine future groundwater availability

Drawdown, springflow, storage volume, etc.

May be established for:

- aquifer
- aquifer subdivision
- geologic strata
- geographic area

GMA 9 DFCs

Aquifer	Desired Future Condition (DFC)	Date DFC Adopted
Edwards Group of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau)	No net increase in average drawdown in Kendall and Bandera counties through 2080 [no average water level decline in 2080, as compared to 1997 water levels]	11/15/2021
Ellenburger-San Saba	Increase in average drawdown of no more than 7 feet in Kendall County through 2080 [average water level decline of no more than 7 feet in 2080, as compared to 2010 water levels]	11/15/2021
Hickory	Increase in average drawdown of no more than 7 feet in Kendall County through 2080 [average water level decline of no more than 7 feet in 2080, as compared to 2010 water levels]	11/15/2021
Trinity	Increase in average drawdown of approximately 30 feet through 2060 [no more than 30 feet of average water level decline in 2060, as compared to 2008 water levels]	11/15/2021

GMA 9 DFCs

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Trinity	Increase in average drawdown of approximately 30 feet through 2060 [no mol. b. 20 f of average water level decline in 2060, as compared to 2008 water levels]	11/15/2021

Why DFCs matter

Districts must manage production to achieve desired future conditions

A criteria for GCD planning and rule making

Results in modeled available groundwater that can be used to evaluate permit applications

Why DFCs matter

MAGs = water availability components that feed into regional water plans and state water plan

Influence policy and resource management decisions that affect water that Texans use

What is the DFC Process?

GMA proposes to adopt DFCs by May 1, 2026

90-day public comment period

Each district has a public hearing

GMA adopts DFCs

by January 5, 2027

GMA submits
explanatory
report to TWDB
with model files

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Joint planning meetings leading up to DFC proposal

Good time for stakeholder involvement is now, at the beginning of joint planning round, far before any DFC proposals happen



9 factors

Aquifer uses and conditions

Environmental impacts

Property rights

State water plan

Land subsidence

Feasibility

Hydrologic conditions

Socioeconomics

Any other information



A balancing act

Highest practicable level of groundwater production

Conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, prevention of waste of groundwater, and control of subsidence



Assessing DFC scenarios

GMAs often hire consultants to use groundwater availability models to assess various DFC scenarios

Active participation in the process could get a scenario you want to see on the decision table.



DFC Explanatory Report

Needs to include

- Each desired future condition
- Policy and technical justification
- Consideration of 9 factors
- Other desired future conditions considered
- Public comments
- Non-relevant aquifer documentation

GMA submits explanatory report to TWDB with model files

TWDB determines if administratively complete

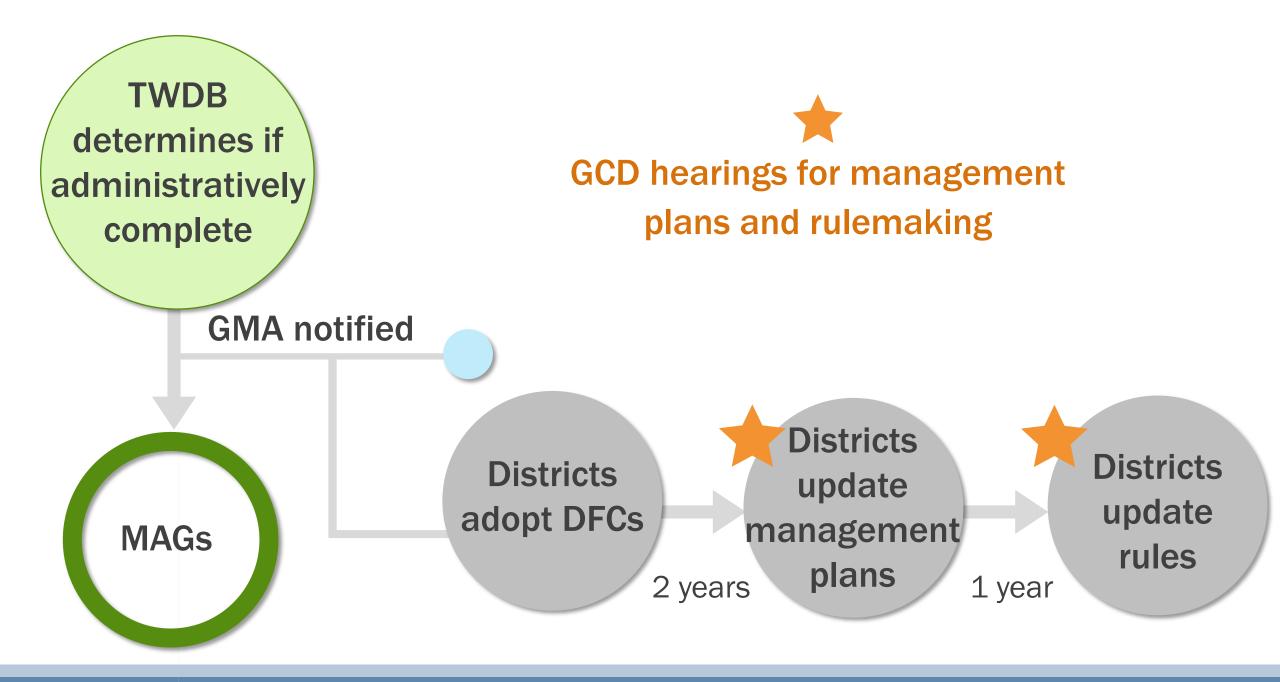


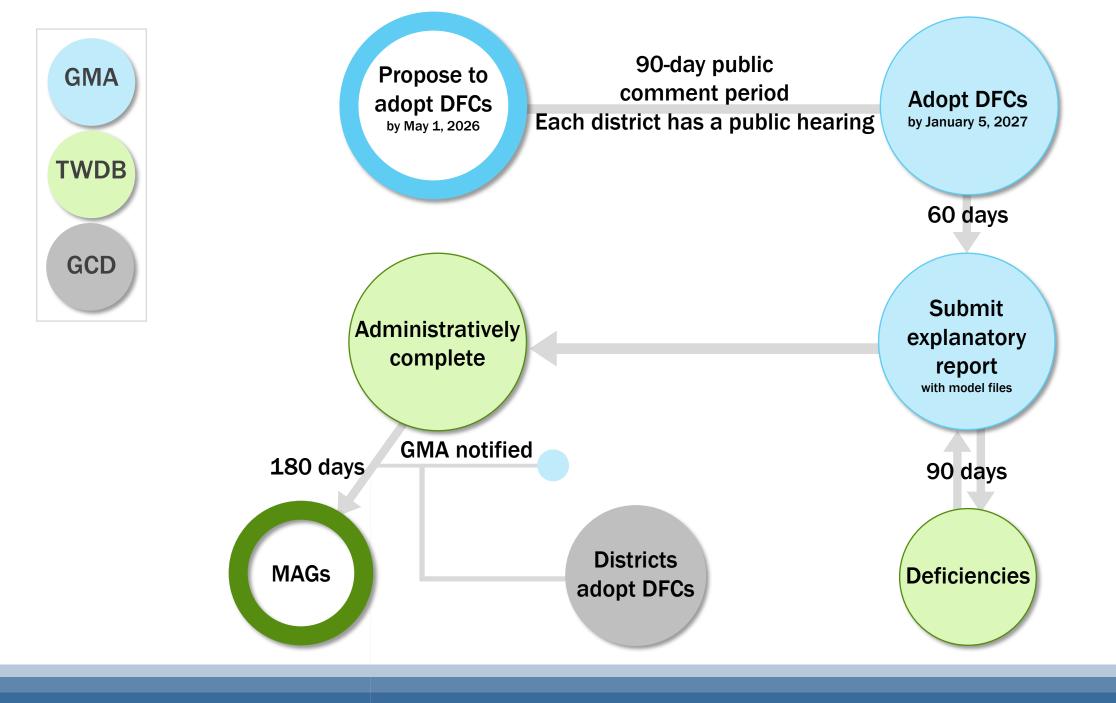
Modeled available groundwater MAG

Amount of water that may be produced on an average annual basis to achieve a desired future condition

Calculated by the TWDB using GAMs

Provided to regional water planning areas as groundwater availability





Groundwater Management

Who does what?





hillcountryalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023_HCA_ManagingGroundwater_Paper.pdf

Groundwater conservation districts GCDs

- Sec. 36.0015. PURPOSE. (a) In this section, "best available science" means conclusions that are logically and reasonably derived using statistical or quantitative data, techniques, analyses, and studies that are publicly available to reviewing scientists and can be employed to address a specific scientific question.
- (b) In order to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater, and of groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions, and to control subsidence caused by withdrawal of water from those groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions, consistent with the objectives of Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, groundwater conservation districts may be created as provided by this chapter. Groundwater conservation districts created as provided by this chapter are the state's preferred method of groundwater management in order to protect property rights, balance the conservation and development of groundwater to meet the needs of this state, and use the best available science in the conservation and development of groundwater through rules developed, adopted, and promulgated by a district in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

SUBCHAPTER D. POWERS AND DUTIES

- Sec. 36.101. RULEMAKING POWER. (a) A district may make and enforce rules, including rules limiting groundwater production based on tract size or the spacing of wells, to provide for conserving, preserving, and recharging of the groundwater or of a groundwater reservoir or its subdivisions in order to control subsidence, prevent degradation of water quality, or prevent waste of groundwater and to carry out the powers and duties provided by this chapter. In adopting a rule under this chapter, a district shall:
 - (1) consider all groundwater uses and needs;
 - (2) develop rules that are fair and impartial;
 - (3) consider the groundwater ownership and rights described by Section 36.002;
- (4) consider the public interest in conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater, and of groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions, and in controlling subsidence caused by withdrawal of groundwater from those groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions, consistent with the objectives of Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution;
 - (5) consider the goals developed as part of the district's management plan under Section 36.1071; and
- (6) not discriminate between land that is irrigated for production and land that was irrigated for production and enrolled or participating in a federal conservation program.
- (f) The district shall adopt rules necessary to implement the management plan. Prior to the development of the management plan and its approval under Section 36.1072, the district may not adopt rules other than rules pertaining to the registration and interim permitting of new and existing wells and rules governing spacing and procedure before the district's board; however, the district may not adopt any rules limiting the production of wells, except rules requiring that groundwater produced from a well be put to a nonwasteful, beneficial use. The district may accept applications for permits under Section 36.113, provided the district does not act on any such application until the district's management plan is approved as provided in Section 36.1072.
 - (g) The district shall adopt amendments to the management plan as necessary. Amendments to the management plan shall be adopted after

Fundamental mandate

Balance protection of property rights, conservation, and development of groundwater using best-available science

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

BANDERA COUNTY RIVER AUTHORITY AND GROUNDWATER DISTRICT

PO BOX 177 440 FM 3240 BANDERA, TX 78003 (830) 796-7260

ADOPTED APRIL 8, 2010

AMENDED APRIL 11, 2013

AMENDED FEBRUARY 8, 2018

AMENDED JULY 14, 2022

GCD tools

Well spacing and pumping limits

Water use reports

Drought contingency plans

Production curtailments to achieve desired future conditions

Develop science to inform decision making

Management zones for local conditions

Education and outreach

How you can get involved

Get to know your GCD and support the science

Practice groundwater stewardship

 rainwater harvesting, supporting reuse, native plants, etc. Engage with your elected officials

Share concerns at public meetings

Resources

Educational groundwater videos

Bandera County River Authority and Groundwater District

Groundwater Management Area 9

Water Data for Texas and Groundwater Data Viewer

Hill Country Alliance

Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts GCD Index

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