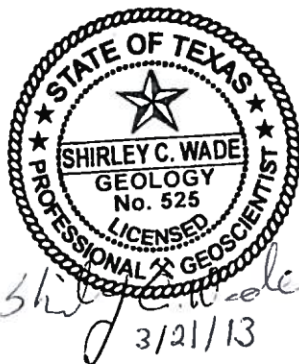

GAM RUN 13-002: FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PLAN

by Shirley Wade, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Resources Division
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 936-0883
March 21, 2013



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), 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. 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.

This report (Part 2 of a two-part package of information from the TWDB to Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District) fulfills the requirements noted above. Part 1 of the 2-part package is the Historical Water Use/State Water Plan data report. The District should have received, or will receive, this data report from the Groundwater Technical Assistance Section. Questions about the data report can be directed to Mr. Stephen Allen, Stephen.Allen@twdb.texas.gov, (512) 463-7317.

The groundwater management plan for the Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District should be adopted by the district on or before October 9, 2013 and submitted to the executive administrator of the TWDB on or before November 8, 2013. The current management plan for the Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District expires on January 7, 2014.

This report discusses the methods, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability models for the central part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers, the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer, and the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. Tables 1 through 5 summarize the groundwater availability model data required by the statute, and Figures 1 through 5 show the area of the model from which the values in the table was extracted. This model run replaces the results of GAM Run 08-35. GAM Run 13-002 meets current standards set after the release of GAM Run 08-35 including a refinement of using the extent of the official aquifer boundaries within the district. If after review of the figures, Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District determines that the district boundaries used in the assessment do not reflect current conditions, please notify the Texas Water Development Board immediately. Per statute TWDB is required to provide the districts with data from the official groundwater availability models; however, the TWDB has also approved, for planning purposes, the fully penetrating alternative model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer that can have water budget information extracted for the district. Please contact the author of this report if a comparison report using this model is desired.

METHODS:

In accordance with the provisions of the Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), the groundwater availability models for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers, the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer, and the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer were run for this analysis. Fayette County Groundwater Conservation District Water budgets for the historical model periods were extracted using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009) 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:

Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers

- We used version 2.02 of the groundwater availability model for the central part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers. See Dutton and others (2003) and Kelley and others (2004) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the central 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 Confining Unit (Layer 2), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), the Reklaw Confining Unit (Layer 4), the Carrizo Aquifer (Layer 5), the Upper Wilcox or Calvert Bluff Formation (Layer 6), the Middle Wilcox or Simsboro Formation (Layer 7), and the Lower Wilcox or Hooper Formation (Layer 8). Individual water budgets for the District were determined for the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 1), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 3), and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Layer 5 through Layer 8 collectively).
- Groundwater in the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers ranges from fresh to brackish in composition (Kelley and others, 2004). Groundwater with total dissolved solids of less than 1,000 milligrams per liter are considered fresh and total dissolved solids of 1,000 to 10,000 milligrams per liter are considered brackish.
- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).

Gulf Coast Aquifer

- Version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer was used for this analysis. See Chowdhury and others (2004) and Waterstone and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- The model for the central portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer assumes partially penetrating wells in the Evangeline Aquifer due to a lack of data for aquifer properties in the deeper, lower section of the aquifer.
- This groundwater availability model includes four layers, which generally represent the Chicot Aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline Aquifer (Layer 2),

the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper Aquifer including parts of the Catahoula Formation (Layer 4).

- The model was run with MODFLOW-96 (Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996).

Yegua-Jackson Aquifer

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer. See Deeds and others (2010) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model.
- This groundwater availability model includes five layers which represent the outcrop section for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer and younger overlying units (Layer 1), the upper portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 2), the lower portion of the Jackson Group (Layer 3), the upper portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 4), and the lower portion of the Yegua Group (Layer 5).
- An overall water budget for the District was determined for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer (Layer 1 through Layer 5 collectively for the portions of the model that represent the Yegua Jackson Aquifer).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000).

RESULTS:

A groundwater budget summarizes the amount of water entering and leaving the aquifer according to the groundwater availability model. Selected groundwater budget components listed below were extracted from the model results 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 through 5.

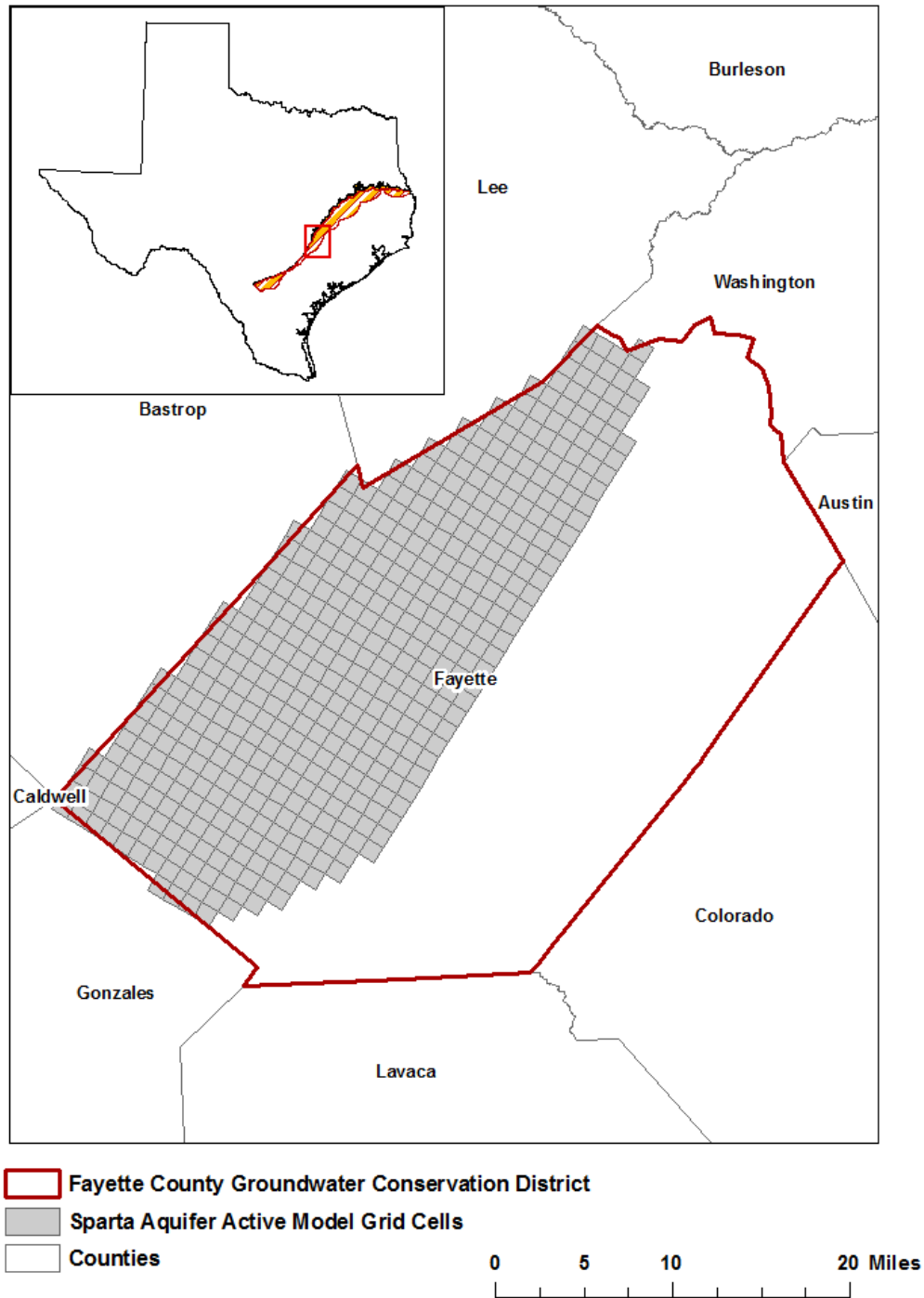
- Precipitation recharge—The areally distributed recharge sourced from precipitation falling on the outcrop areas of the aquifers (where the aquifer is exposed at land surface) within the district.
- Surface water outflow—The total water discharging from the aquifer (outflow) to surface water features 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. In some cases this flow term includes lateral flow between the official aquifer and adjacent portions of the same hydrogeologic units which are not part of the official aquifer and may contain brackish water.

The information needed for the District’s management plan is summarized in Tables 1 through 5. 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 (Figures 1 through 5).

TABLE 1: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER 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 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	Sparta Aquifer	379
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Sparta Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Sparta Aquifer	514
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Sparta Aquifer	178
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Sparta Aquifer into younger overlying units	1,656
	From the Weches Formation confining unit into the Sparta Aquifer	1,534
	From Sparta Aquifer to brackish Sparta	38

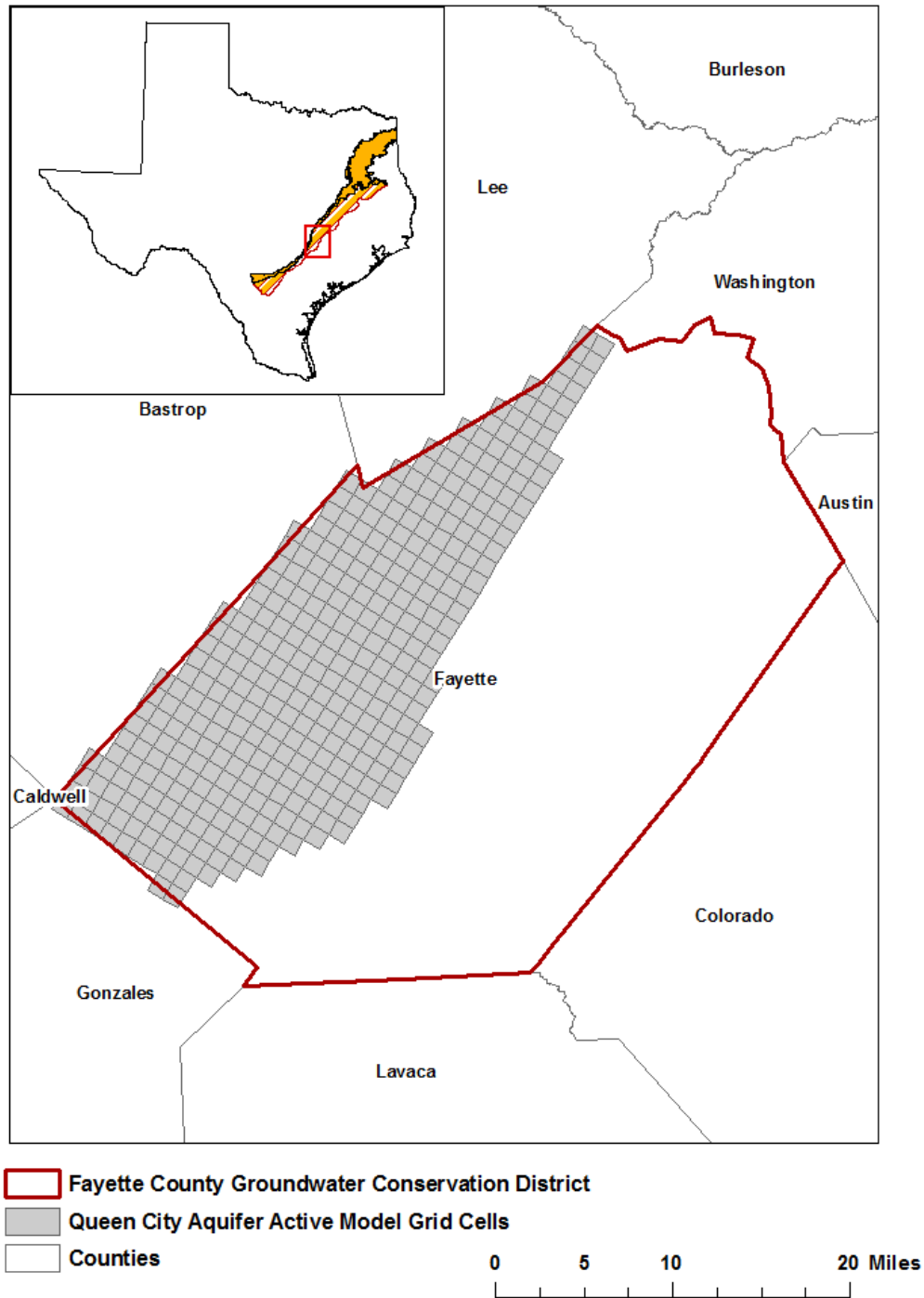


gcd boundary date = 11.20.12, county boundary date = 02.02.11, qcsp_c model grid date = 05.22.12

FIGURE 1: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 1 WAS EXTRACTED (THE SPARTA AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 2: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER 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 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	Queen City Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Queen City Aquifer	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Queen City Aquifer	1,935
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Queen City Aquifer	499
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Queen City Aquifer into the Weches Formation confining unit.	1,430
	From the Reklaw Formation confining unit into the Queen City Aquifer	198
	From the Queen City Aquifer to the brackish Queen City	87

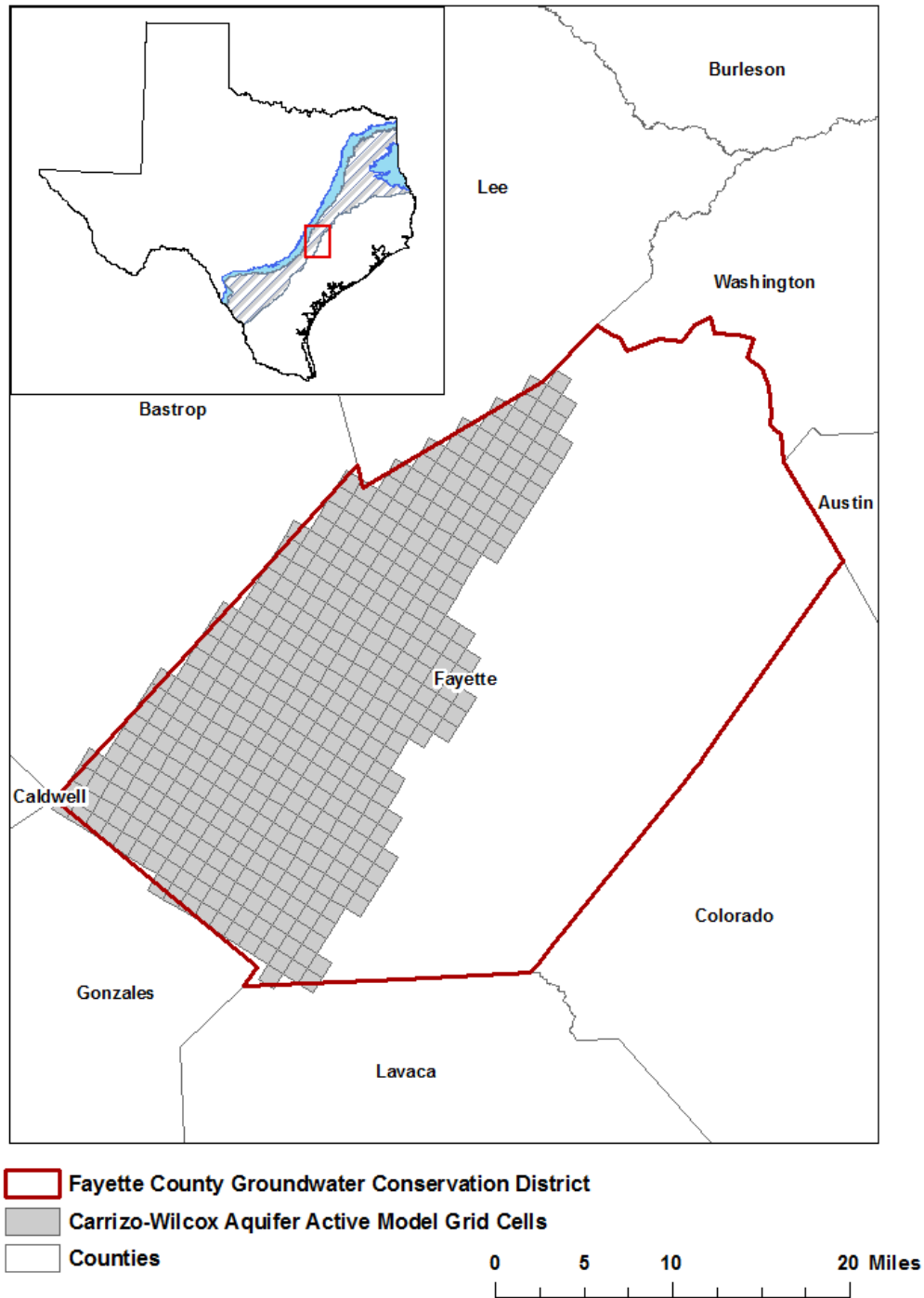


gcd boundary date = 11.20.12, county boundary date = 02.02.11, qcsp_c model grid date = 05.22.12

FIGURE 2: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 2 WAS EXTRACTED (THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 3: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER 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 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	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	7,134
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	2,966
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer into the Reklaw confining unit.	231
	From the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer to the brackish Carrizo-Wilcox	4,115



gcd boundary date = 11.20.12, county boundary date = 02.02.11, qcsp_c model grid date = 05.22.12

FIGURE 3: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE CARRIZO-WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 3 WAS EXTRACTED (THE CARRIZO-WILCOX AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 4: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER 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 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	Gulf Coast Aquifer	1,955
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	982
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer	279
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Gulf Coast Aquifer	1,375
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From the Gulf Coast Aquifer into underlying units	599 ¹

1) Estimated from the groundwater availability model for the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer

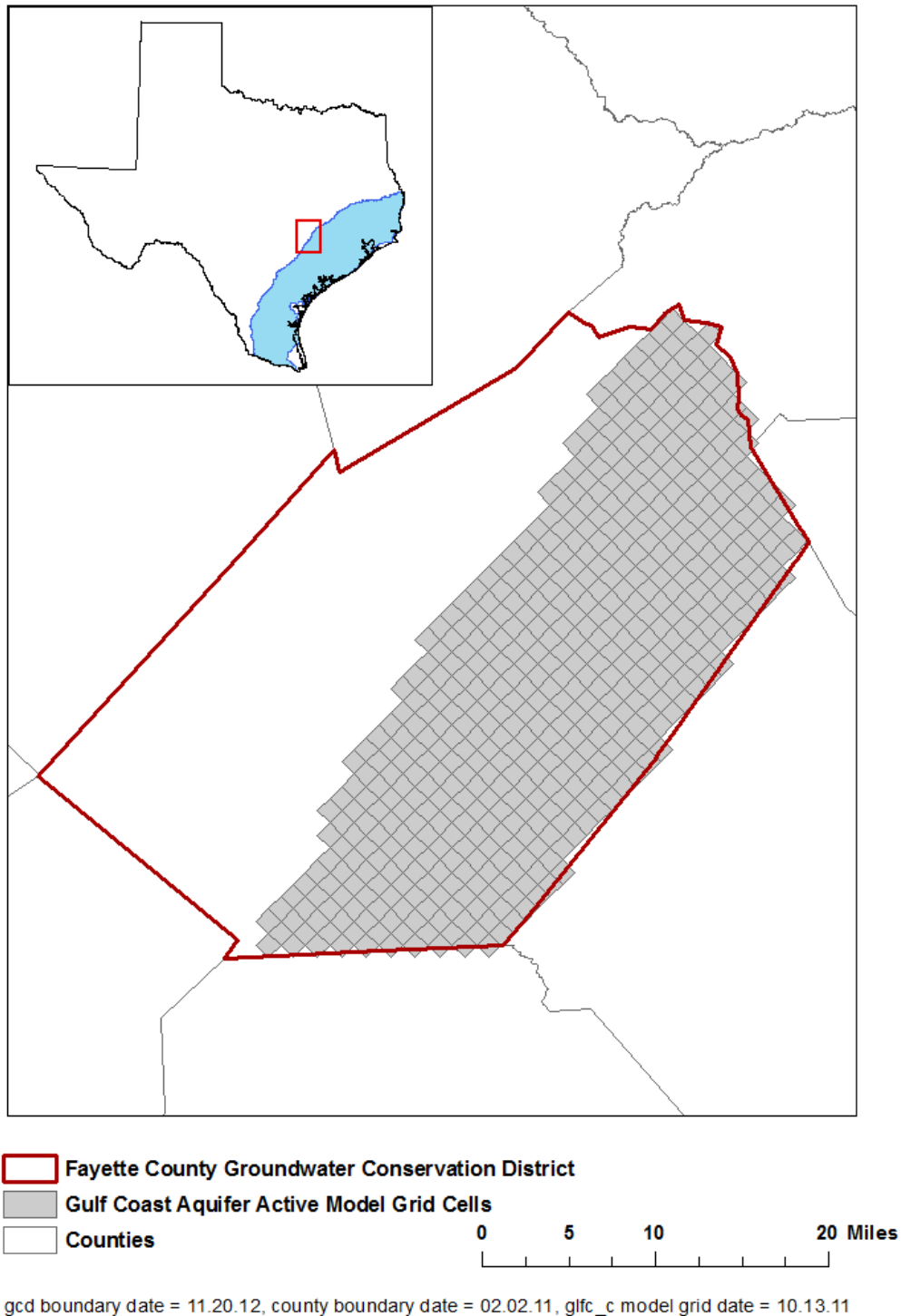
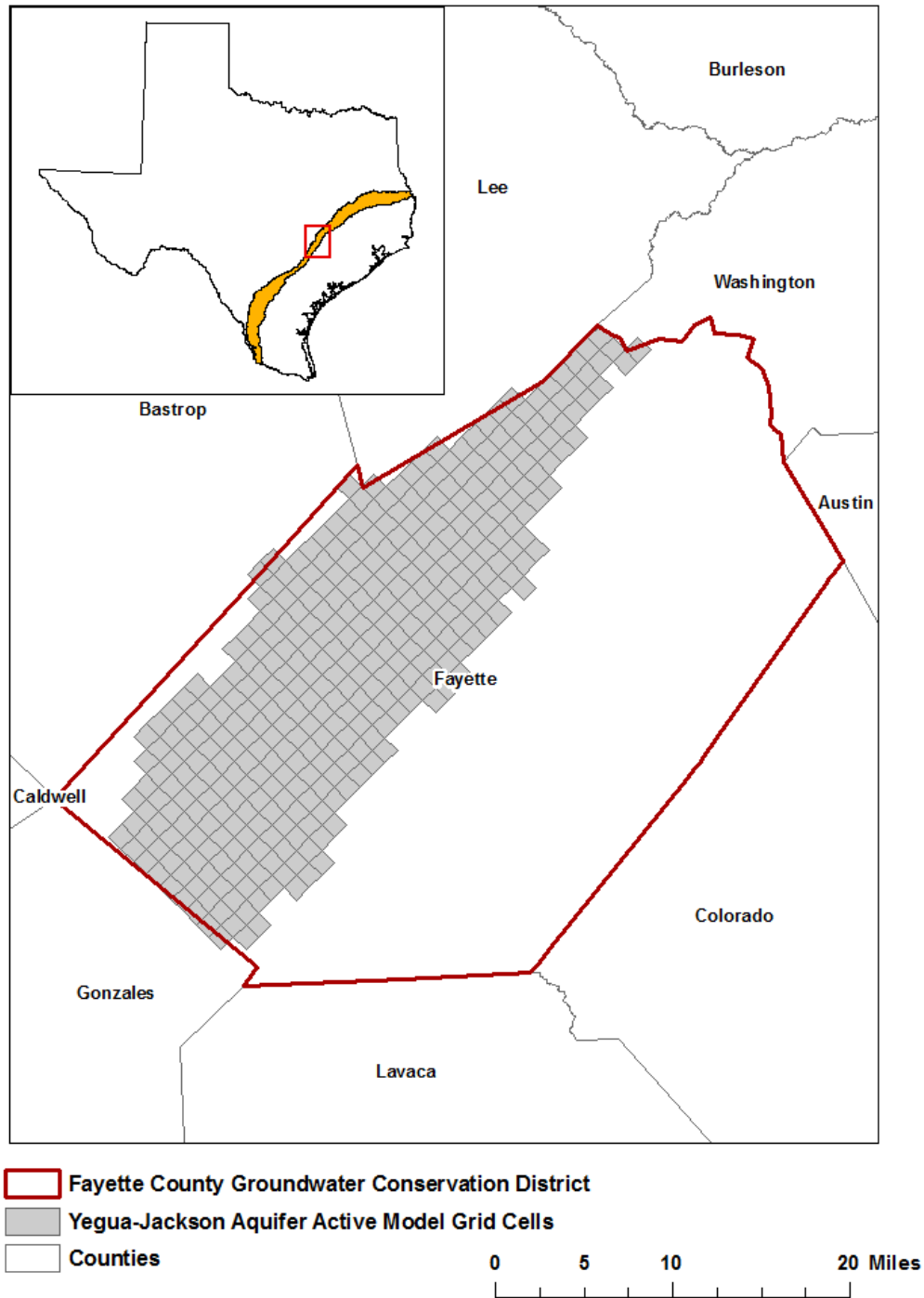


FIGURE 4: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 4 WAS EXTRACTED (THE GULF COAST AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

TABLE 5: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FAYETTE COUNTY GROUNDWATER 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 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	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	47,304
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	59,160
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	9,849
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	6,492
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	From Yegua-Jackson Aquifer to brackish Yegua-Jackson	728
	From the Catahoula and overlying units into the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer	599



gcd boundary date = 11.20.12, county boundary date = 02.02.11, ygjk model grid date = 10.14.11

FIGURE 5: AREA OF THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE 5 WAS EXTRACTED (THE YEGUA-JACKSON AQUIFER EXTENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY).

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 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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