

Groundwater Management in Texas & Groundwater Conservation Districts

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V.G. Young School for
County Commissioners Courts

February 13, 2020



Who is TAGD?



**Historical Perspective on
Groundwater Management**



**GCD Formation &
Demographics**



**GCD Powers &
Responsibilities**

Who is TAGD?



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GROUNDWATER DISTRICTS



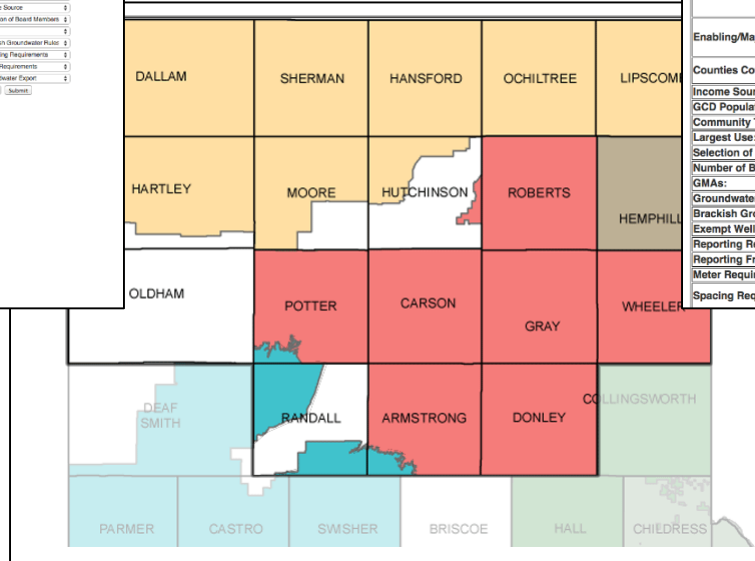
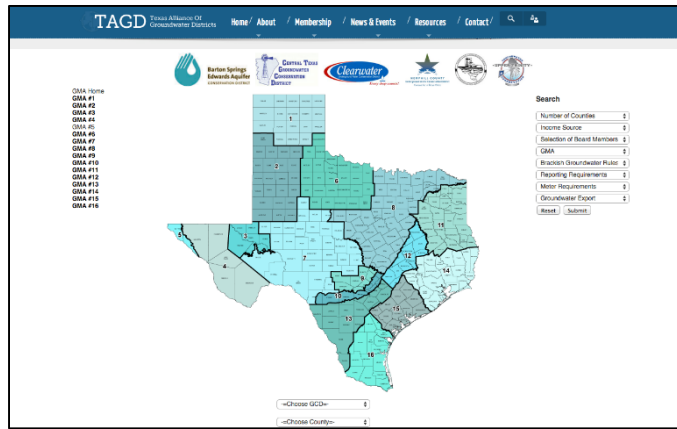
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What does TAGD do?

- Conducts educational and technical training
- Tracks legislation, agency rulemaking, & policy discussions
- Serves as a resource for districts, the public, lawmakers, and state agencies
- Facilitates communication among GCDs
- Collects data on GCDs

TAGD's GCD Index



TAGD Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts	
North Plains Groundwater Conservation District	
Contact:	Steve Walthour General Manager 603 East First Street Dumas, Texas 79029 (806) 935-6401 http://www.npgcd.org
Enabling/Major Legislation:	Acts 1965, 54th R.S., ch. 498, General and Special Laws of Texas; Acts 1985, 69th R.S., ch. 63, General and Special Laws of Texas; Acts 1983, 68th R.S., ch. 760, General and Special Laws of Texas; Acts 1999, 76th R.S., ch. 1152, General and Special Laws of Texas
Countries Covered:	All of Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam Counties; parts of Hartley, Moore, and Hutchinson Counties
Income Source:	Both
GCD Population:	50,001-100,000
Community Type:	Rural
Largest Use:	Agriculture
Selection of Board Members:	Elected
Number of Board Members:	7
GMAs:	GMA 1
Groundwater Export:	Yes
Branch Groundwater Rules:	No (encompassed within current regulations of all groundwater)
Exempt Wells:	Chapter 38 exemptions only
Reporting Requirements:	Yes, for all permitted wells
Reporting Frequency:	Annually
Meter Requirements:	Yes, for all permitted wells
Spacing Requirements:	Wells must be at least 100 yards from property lines; additional spacing requirements are based on well capacity.



www.texasgroundwater.org



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Groundwater Conservation Districts

FAQs



What is a Groundwater Conservation District?

GCDs are political subdivisions of the state created to protect and balance private groundwater interests with the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater, and the control of subsidence caused by withdrawal.

What does a GCD do?

- Establish rules for the spacing and drilling of all water wells
- Consider and permit non-exempt water wells
- Maintain records of non-exempt wells in a district
- Submit management plans to Texas Water Development Board for approval
- Collaborate regionally in joint planning for the establishment of DFCs
- Collect water level and water quality data on aquifers
- Educate stakeholders on water conservation
- Work to prevent harm to the aquifer due to pumping or contamination



How do GCDs allocate their budgets?



Education & Outreach



Science & Research



Operations



Conservation



Regional Planning

How many GCDs are there in Texas?

Currently, there are **98** GCDs plus 2 subsidence districts.

What rules must a GCD follow?

GCDs are governed by Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. As political subdivisions of the state, they are also subject to Chapter 49 of the Texas Administrative Code. Based on the rules established by the State, each GCD creates policies to accomplish the goals of their District.

Do I have to register my well with my GCD?

Yes, state law requires all wells to be registered with the GCD. This does not mean that all wells require a permit. All domestic wells and livestock wells that produce less than 25,000 gallons per day are exempt from permits. A GCD has the ability to exempt others in their rules.



More GCD FAQs

What is a management plan?

A management plan outlines a GCD's goals and course of action to achieve those goals. The management plan is submitted to TWDB for approval, and rules necessary to implement the management plan are adopted by each district.

What is a Desired Future Condition?

The desired future condition is a metric that is established during the joint planning process by GCDs in a common Groundwater Management Area (GMA). The DFCs provide for consistency in groundwater management in the GMA and a balance between groundwater protection and production.

How are GCDs funded?

GCDs are funded through property taxes, permitting fees and/or usage fees.

Groundwater Terms

Aquifer

An underground geological formation able to store and yield water in useable amounts. Aquifers in Texas can consist of sand, gravel, limestone, granite, and many other rock types that have pores or spaces for water to pass through.

Aquitard

An aquitard, or confining layer, is a zone within the earth that restricts the flow of groundwater.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

TDS refers to the total concentration of dissolved constituents in solution. A TDS level of less than 1000 ppm is often considered freshwater, although many Texans' drinking water has a higher TDS.

Cone of Depression

A cone of depression is a conically shaped area of decreased water level (or pressure) that occurs when water is withdrawn from an aquifer. If wells are too close to each other, these cones may overlap and cause interference resulting in abnormally low water levels in those wells. In areas that withdraw more water than is recharged or flows to that area, a semi-permanent regional cone of depression may occur.

Abandoned Wells & Water Quality

There is a high environmental risk associated with abandoned or deteriorated wells, as they are a direct conduit from the surface to our groundwater resources. Because of this risk, it is highly recommended to have abandoned or deteriorated wells plugged. Some GCDs have established programs to assist landowners in plugging abandoned wells.

How often should I have my well water tested?

It is recommended that well owners have their water professionally tested annually or when an observed change in water quality occurs.



Who can disinfect my well water?

It is recommended to contact a licensed water well driller or a pump installer to professionally disinfect your well.

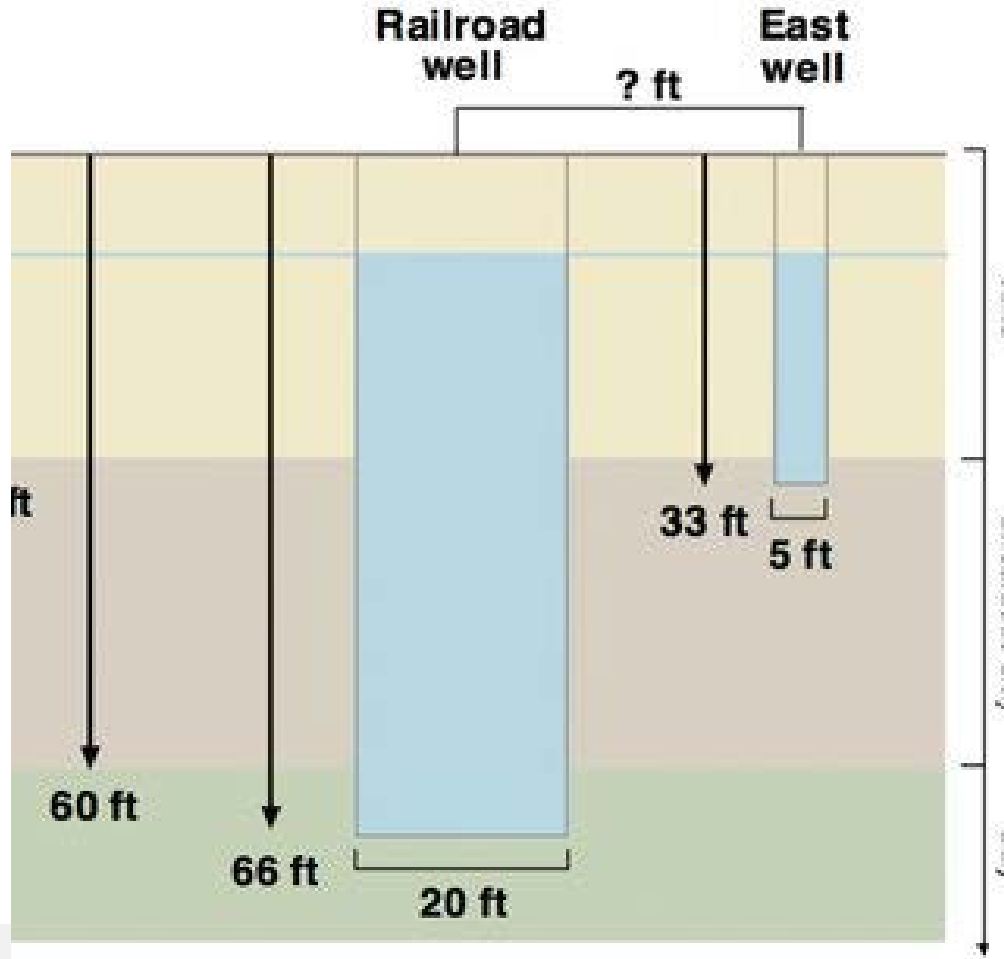
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Historical Perspective on Groundwater Management

Houston & TX Central RR v. East (1904)



The Rule of Capture

a/k/a law of the biggest pump



McDonald Irrigation Well, 1000 Gallons per Minute, Hereford, Texas.

Landowners have the right to capture an ***unlimited amount*** of groundwater beneath their property



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Why did Texas adopt the rule of capture?

“The existence , origin, movement, and course of such waters ... are **so secret, occult, and concealed** that an attempt to administer any set of legal rules in respect to them would involve **hopeless uncertainty** and would be **practically impossible**”

Limits on Rule of Capture

- Trespass
- Malicious or wanton conduct
- Waste
- Subsidence due to negligent over-pumping



Rule of Capture

←

→ GCDs



1917 Conservation Amendment

Article 16, Section 59

Texas Constitution:

“The conservation and development of all of the natural resources of this State... and the preservation and conservation of all such natural resources of the State are each and all hereby declared public rights and duties; and the Legislature shall pass all such laws as may be appropriate thereto”

1949
UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS—
ORGANIZATION—POWERS

CHAPTER 306

Statutory framework for GCDs

An Act amending Chapter 25, Acts of the Regular Session, Thirty-ninth Legislature, 1925, by adding a Section thereto providing for the creation and organization of underground water conservation districts to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection and recharging and the prevention of waste of underground water; prescribing the powers, functions and limitations of such districts; defining terms and prescribing standards to govern the operation of such districts and the adoption, promulgation and enforcement of rules and regulations thereof; recognizing the validity of the powers of underground water conservation districts created by the State Board of Water Engineers to designate underground water reservoirs and sub-divisions thereto; providing for appeals from orders, rules, regulations and acts hereunder; containing a saving clause; and declaring an emergency.

“I favor no control, but if we must have it, let it be local”

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Chapter 25, Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-ninth Legislature of the State of Texas, 1925, be and the same is hereby amended²⁴ by adding thereto Section 3c to provide as follows:



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Senate Bill 1 1997

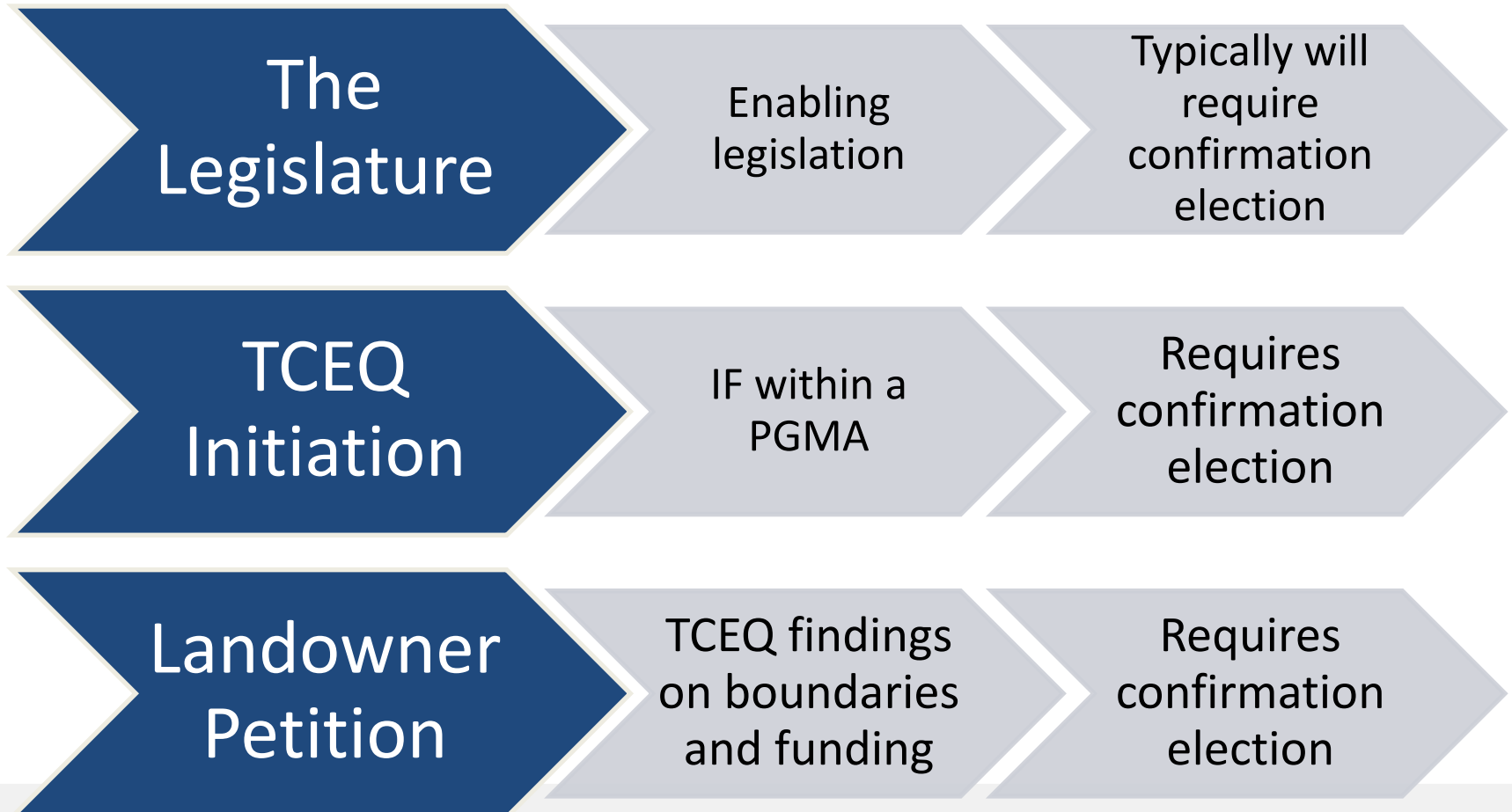
- Establishes GCDs as the “*State’s preferred method of groundwater management*”
- Source of much of current Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code

GCD Formation & Demographics

What is a GCD?

- Political subdivision of the State
- Creature of the Legislature with powers expressly granted
- Specific authority to manage groundwater
- Created to protect and balance private property interests in groundwater

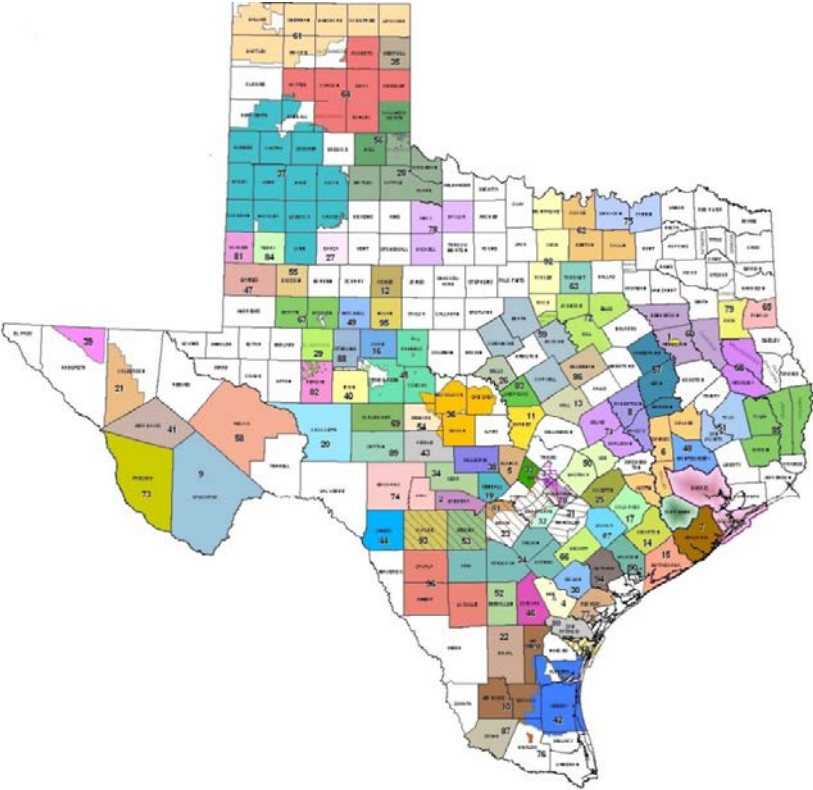
How are GCDs created?



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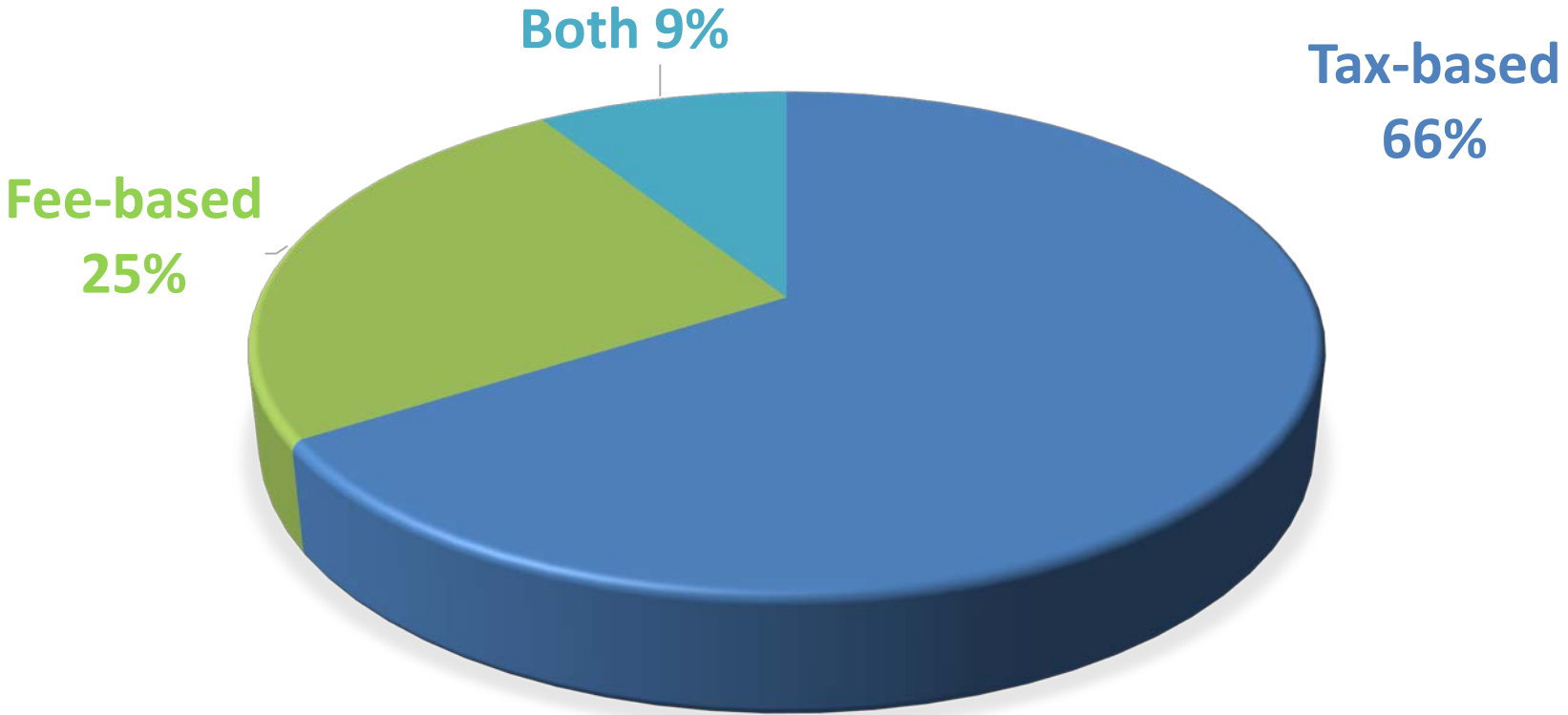
98 Groundwater Conservation Districts



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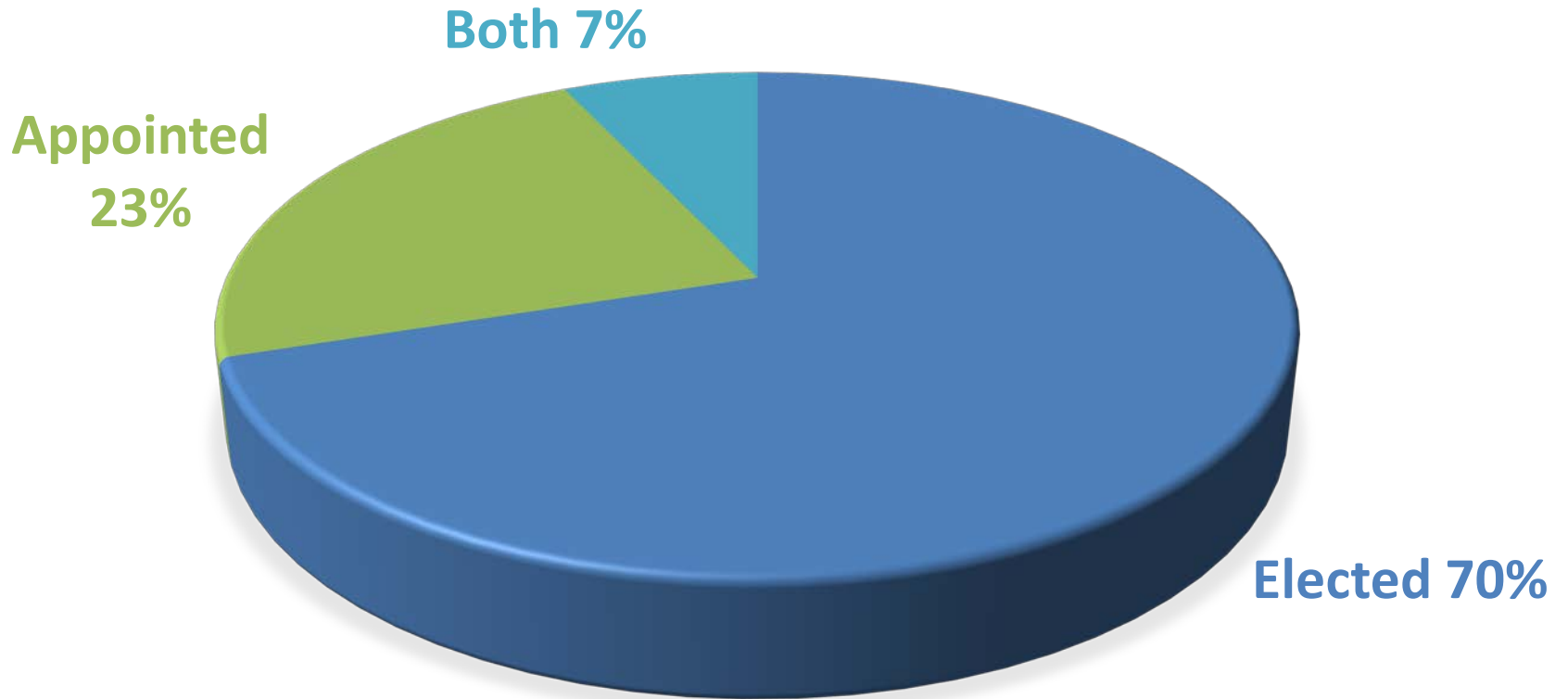
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GCD Funding



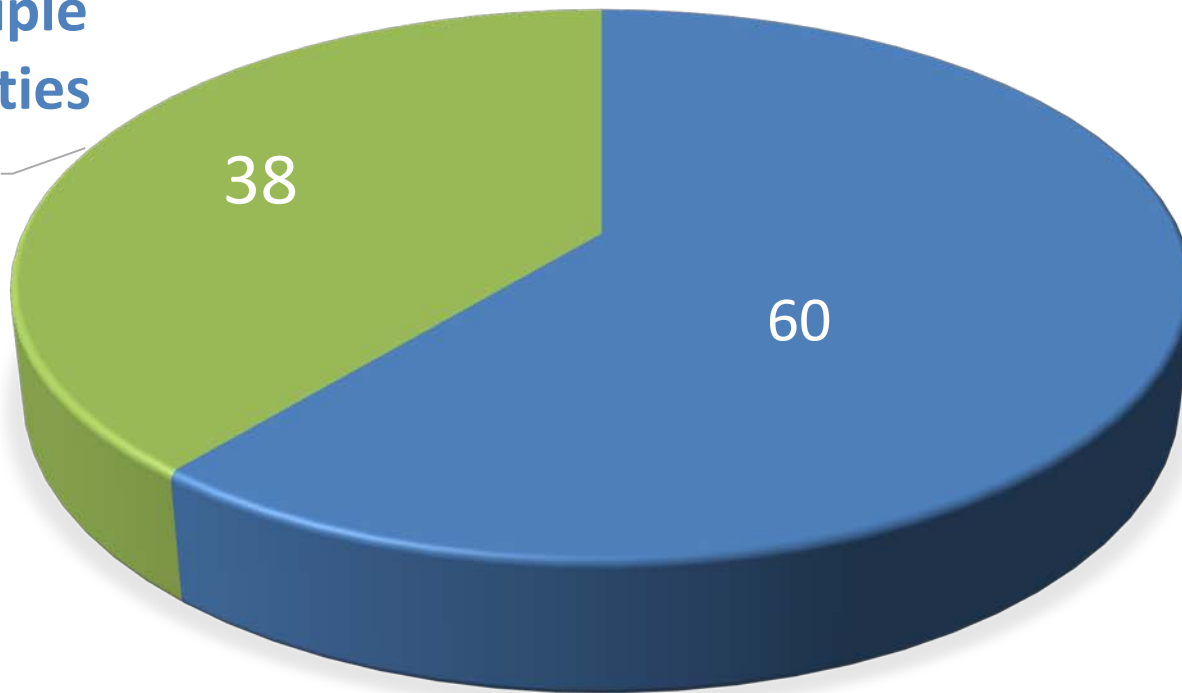
GCD Governance

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS



GCD Composition

Multiple
Counties



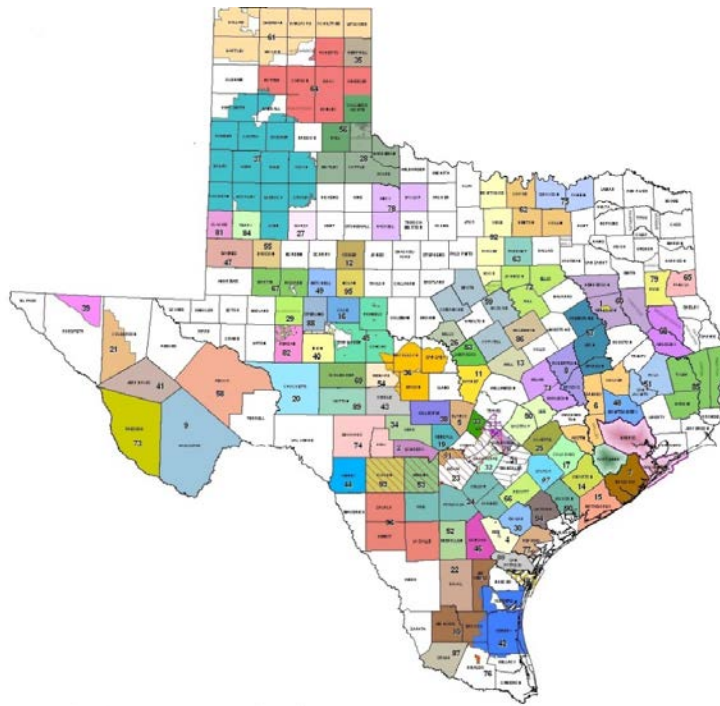
Single
County



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Groundwater Conservation Districts



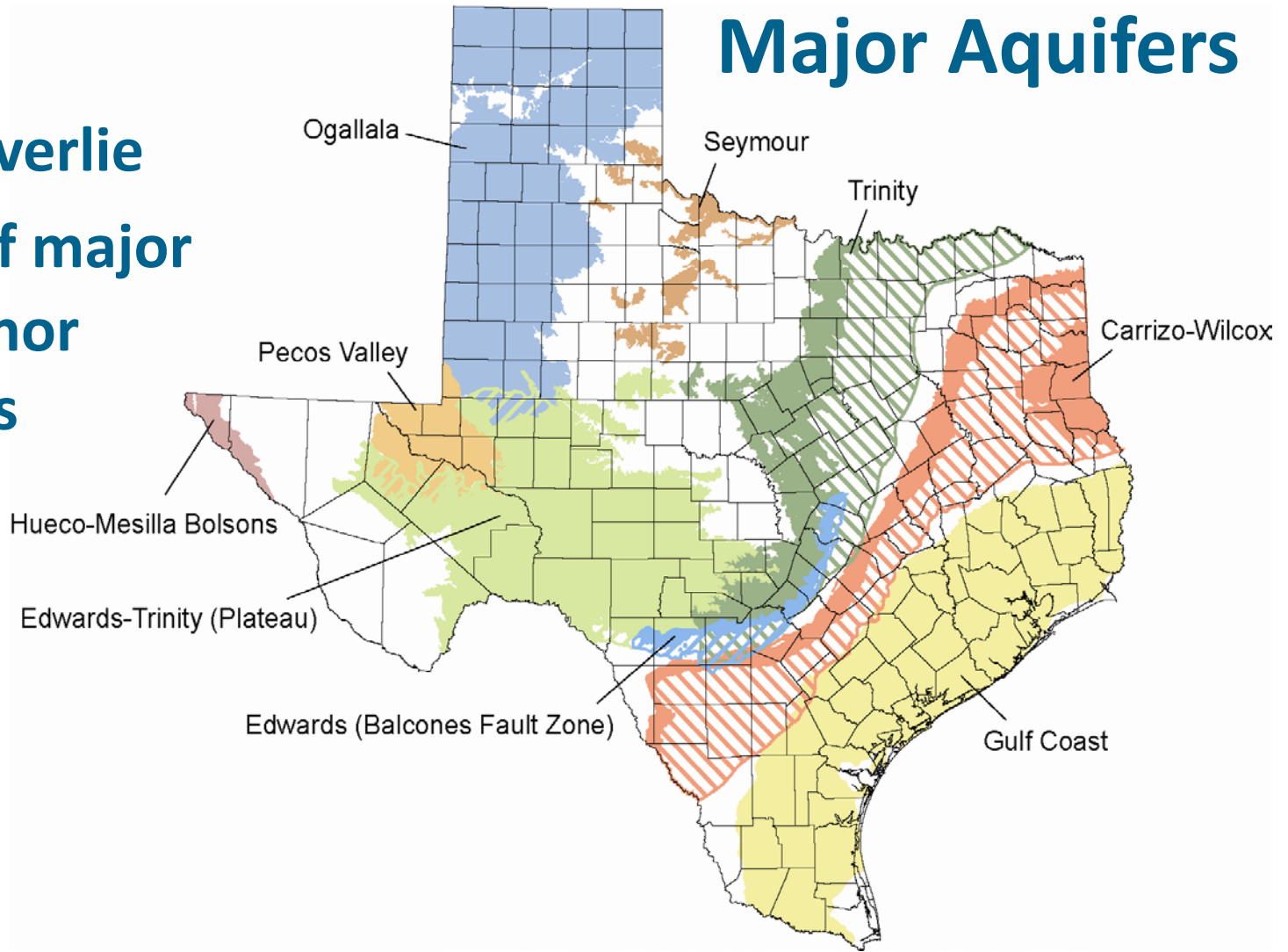
**GCDs Cover
174 of 254
Counties**



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Major Aquifers

GCDs overlie
72% of major
and minor
aquifers



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GCD Powers and Duties

The GCD Balancing Act



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



Rights of Landowners and
the highest practicable
level of groundwater
production



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How GCDs Manage Groundwater

Well
Permitting
and
Enforcement

Regional
Planning

Research &
Science

Well
Monitoring

Public
Education

Water
Quality

GCD Regulation of Wells

- **Registration requirements**
- **Metering & Reporting requirements**
- **Construction standards**
- **Production limitations**
- **Spacing requirements**

Well Regulation - GCDs MUST

- ✓ Register exempt wells
- ✓ Require permits for the drilling, equipping, and completing of wells
- ✓ Require filing of well driller logs

Well Regulation - GCDs MAY

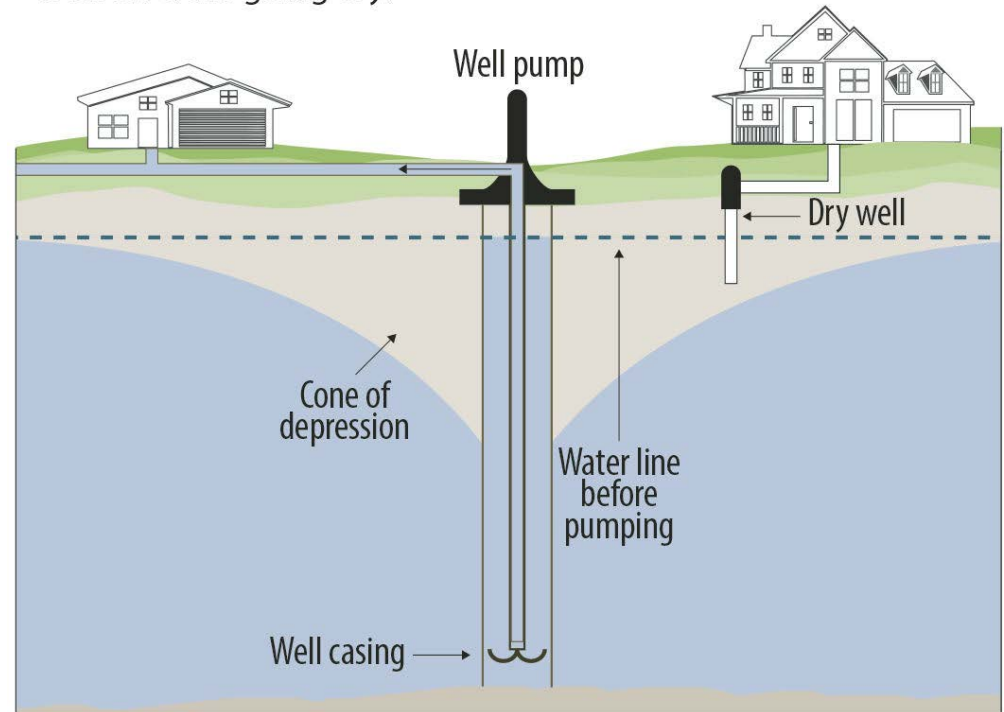
- ✓ Require records and reporting on drilling, equipping, completing, and production of GW
- ✓ Regulate well spacing (exempt and non-exempt)
- ✓ Limit well production (non-exempt wells)

Well Spacing

- From property lines
- From other wells
- Minimum tract size
- Capacity and size-based
- Combination of the above

A cone of depression

Large water withdrawals from an aquifer can lower the water table and create a “cone of depression” that can result in shallow wells going dry.



SOURCE: MOUNT PLEASANT WATERWORKS AND U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STAFF



Production Limitations – GCDs May

- ✓ Set volumetric/rate limits on wells
- ✓ Be based on acreage, tract size, or assigned acres
- ✓ Implement limits to achieve managed depletion

Production Limitations, GCDs May

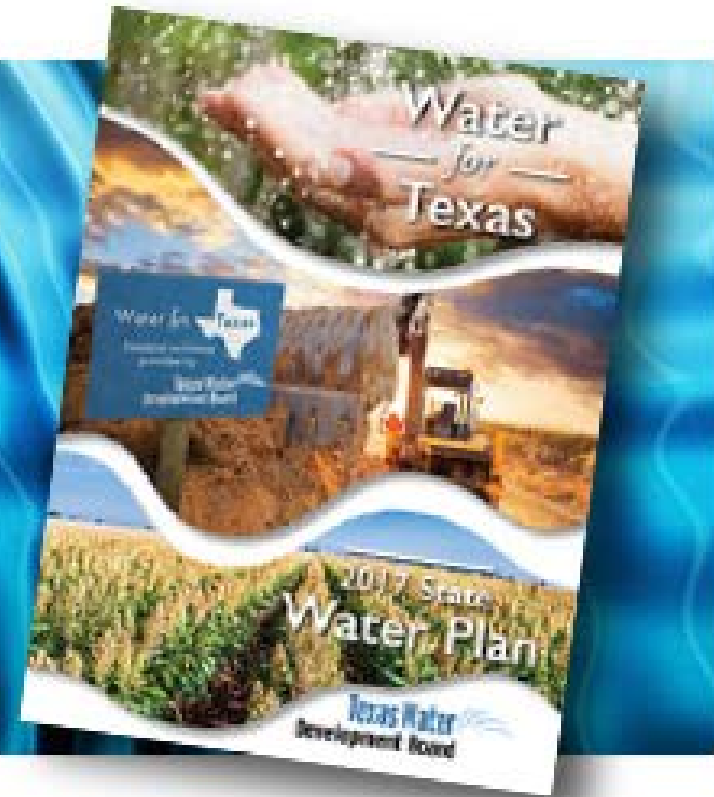
- ✓ Preserve historic use
- ✓ Consider the service area of a retail water utility in imposing limitations based on tract size
- ✓ Adopt different rules for different aquifers or geographic areas within the GCD

Compliance and Enforcement

- **Illegal wells, plugging abandoned wells**
- **Reporting and metering requirements**
- **Over-pumping**
- **Waste**
- **Non-payment of Fees**

Regional Planning

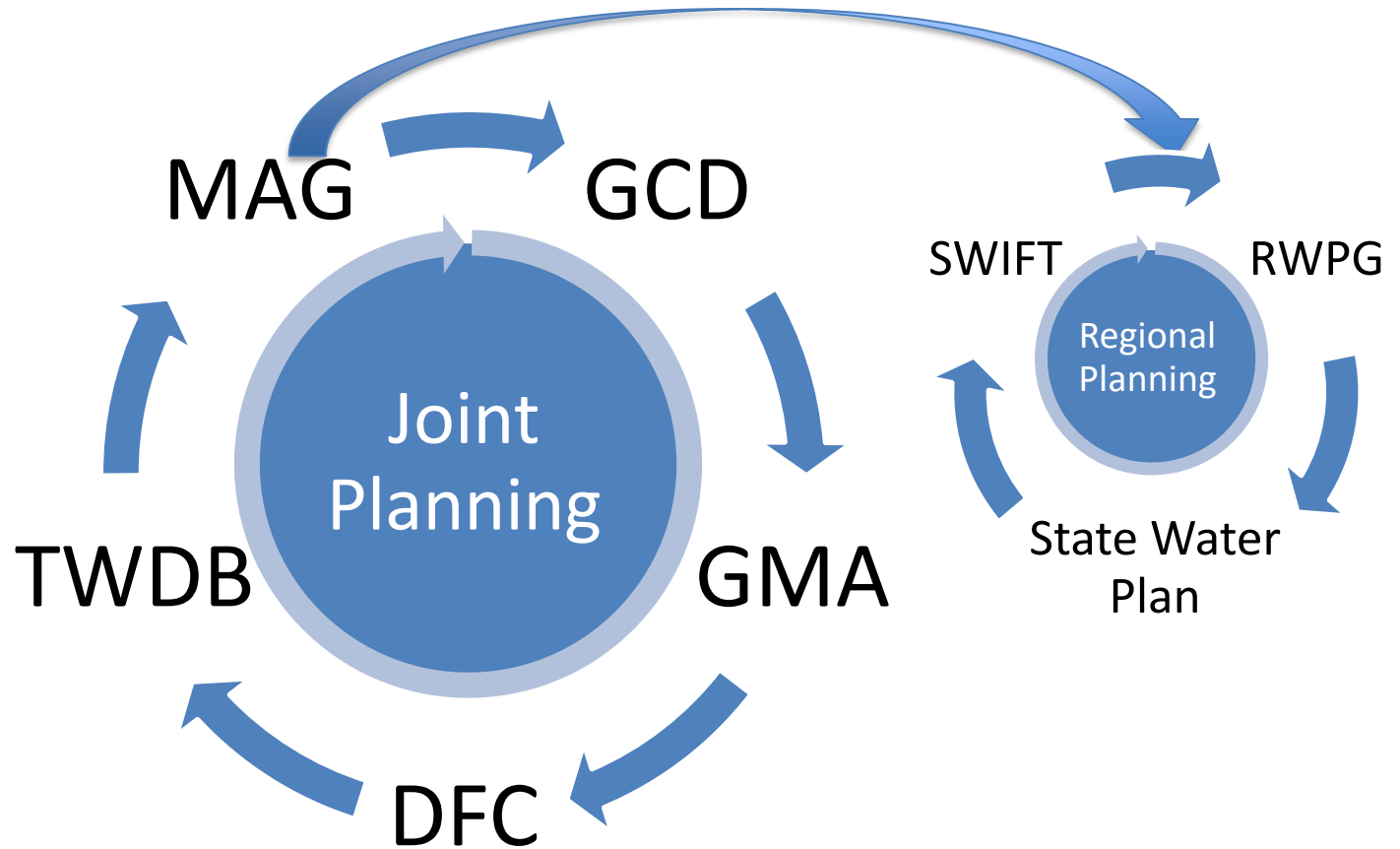
2017 State Water Plan



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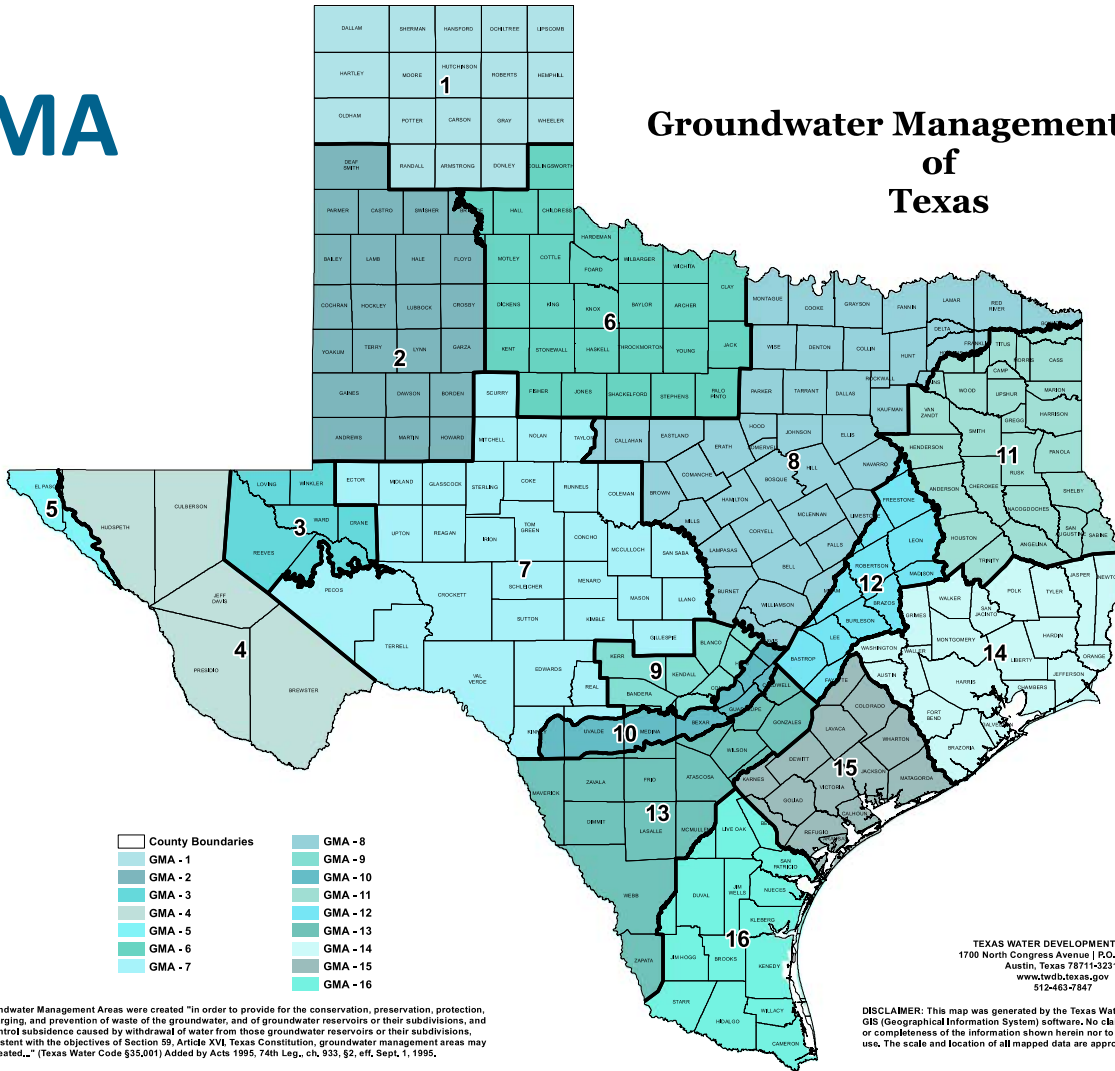
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Joint & Regional Planning



GMA

Groundwater Management Areas of Texas

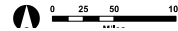


TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD
1700 North Congress Avenue | P.O. Box 13231
Austin, Texas 78711-3231
www.twdb.texas.gov
512-462-7347

DISCLAIMER: This map was generated by the Texas Water Development Board using GIS (Geographical Information Systems) software. No claims are made to the accuracy or completeness of the information shown herein nor to its suitability for a particular use. The scale and location of all mapped data are approximate. Map date: JULY 2015

Groundwater Management Areas were created "in order to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of the 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 management areas may be created..." (Texas Water Code §35.001) Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 933, §2, eff. Sept. 1, 1995.

The responsibility for Groundwater Management Area delineation was delegated to the Texas Water Development Board (Section 35.004, Chapter 35, Title 2, Texas Water Code). The initial Groundwater Management Area delineations were...



MISSION: The Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB) mission is to provide leadership, planning, financial assistance, information, and education for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas.

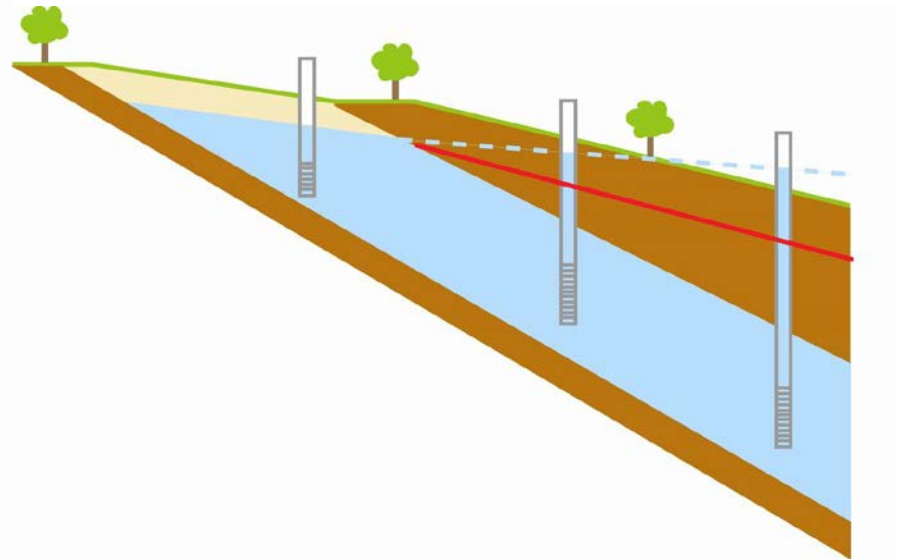
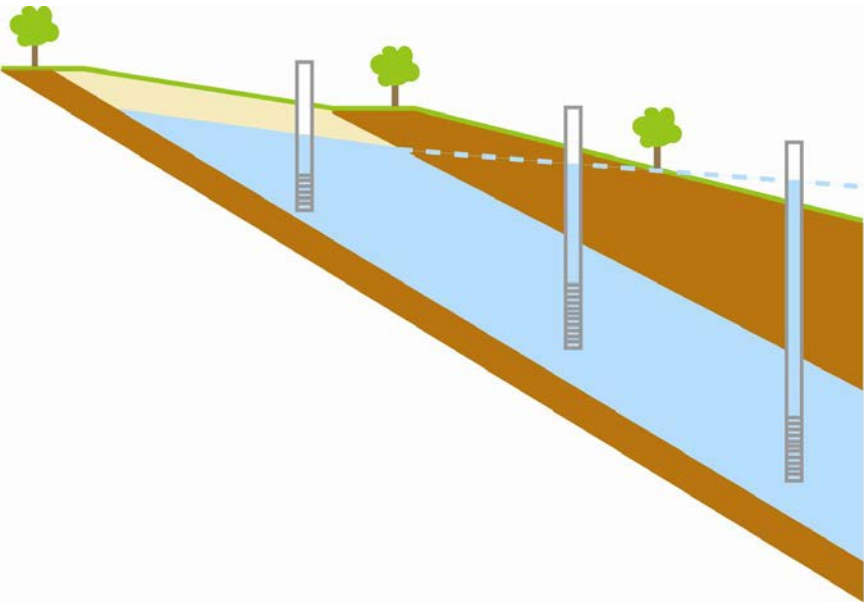


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Desired Future Conditions (DFCs)

An expression of local groundwater management



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Science & Policy

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DFC

Groundwater Science ← → Groundwater Policy



Physical Expression of
Aquifer Capacity

Aquifer Uses or Conditions	State Water Plan	Hydrological Conditions
Private Property Rights	Impacts on Subsidence	Socioeconomic Impacts
Feasibility of achieving DFC	Any other relevant information	Environmental Impacts



Policy Decision of
Aquifer Conditions

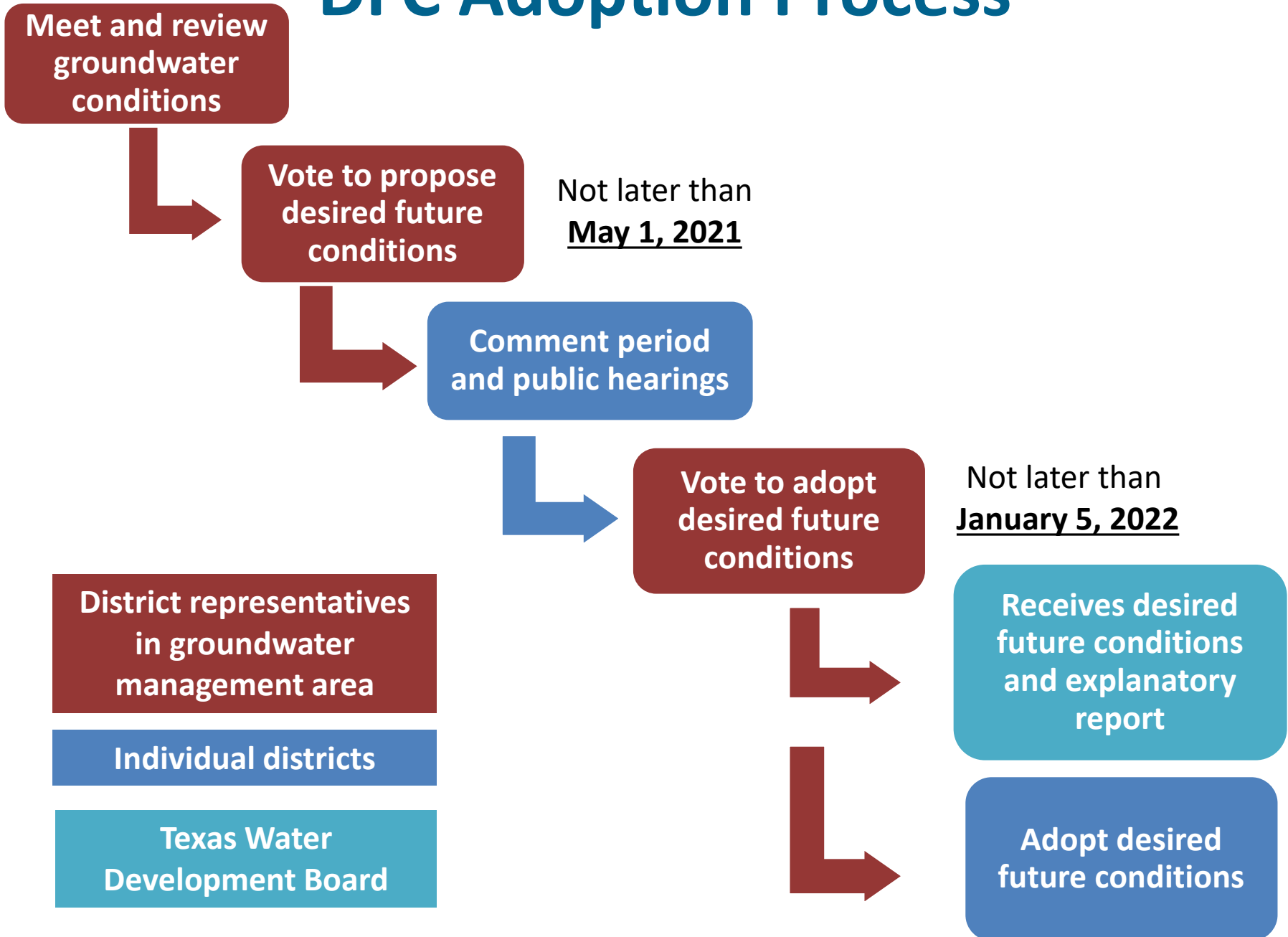


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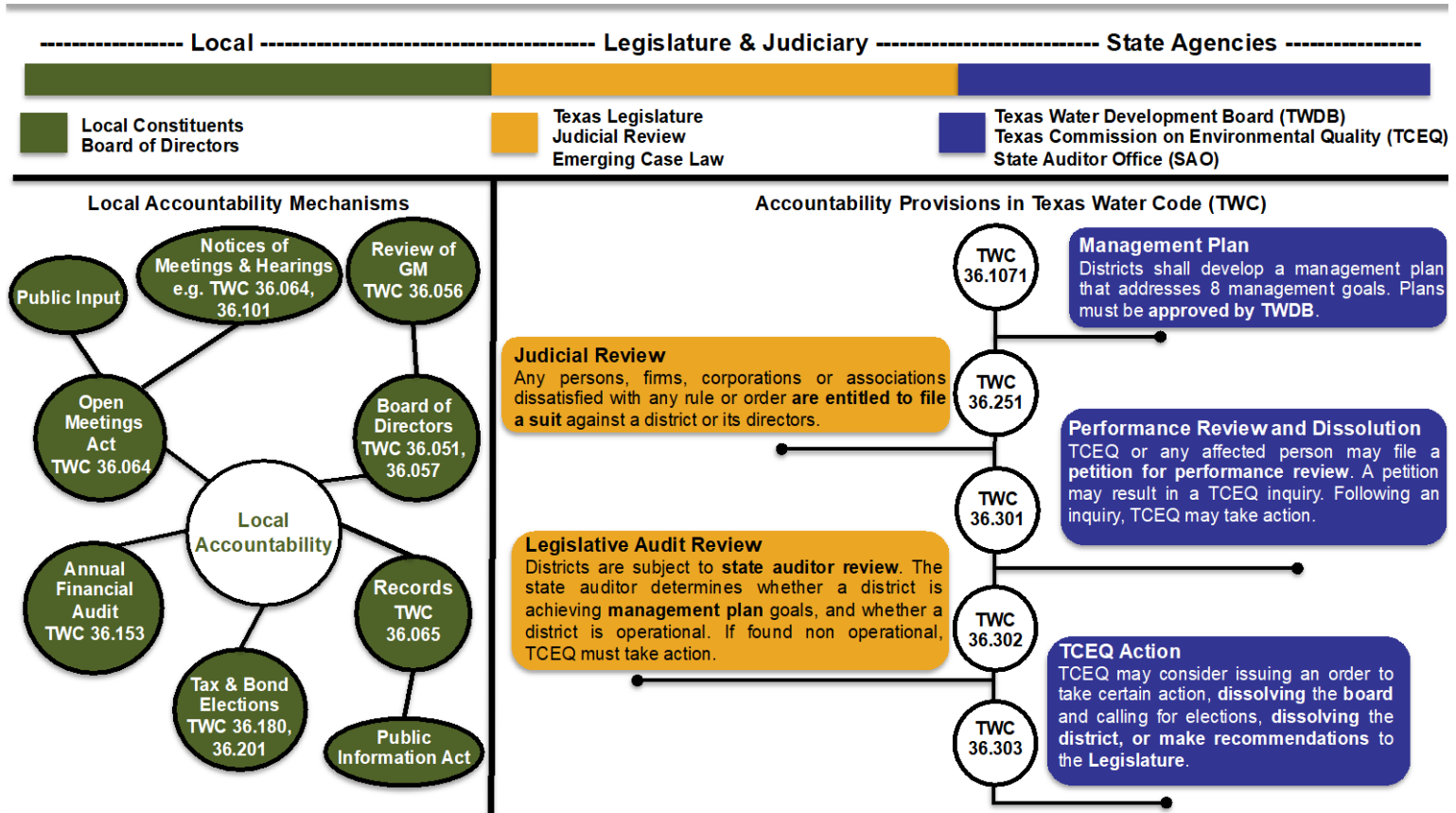
Modeled Available Groundwater

- The amount of water that may be produced on an average annual basis to achieve a DFC
- GCDs, to the extent possible, shall issue permits up to the point that the total volume of groundwater production will achieve the DFC
- Expressed as a rate, generally acre-feet per year

DFC Adoption Process



Oversight of GCDs



Opportunities

Consider importance of board & stakeholder education

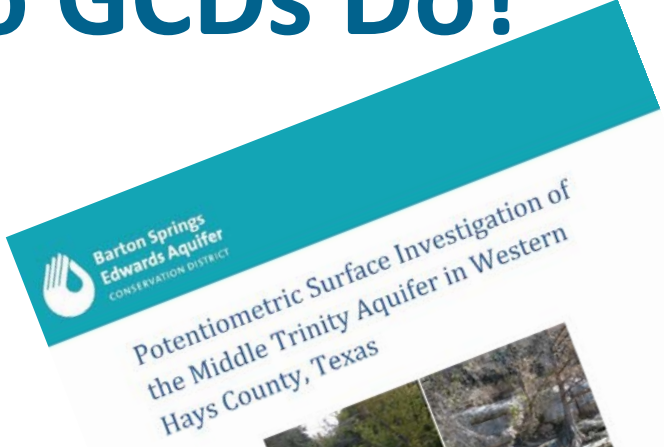
Consider improvements to legislative audit review process

Consider difference between statutory compliance and performance metrics

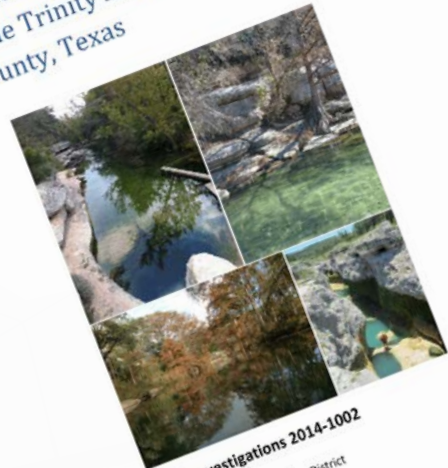
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What Else to GCDs Do?



Potentiometric Surface Investigation of the Middle Trinity Aquifer in Western Hays County, Texas



BSEACO Report of Investigations 2014-1002
October 2014
Barton Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
1124 Regal Row
Austin, Texas



WELL WATER CHECK-UP

FREE

for the first 50 District well owners pre-register and pick up supplies

- Monday, March 18: Sign-up begins, pick up supplies through Apr. 16
- Tuesday, April 16: Last day of sign-up
- Wednesday, April 17: Bring in water samples for analysis

SAMPLE DROP-OFF WED. 4/17 BY 2PM
Gallat Springs/Edwards Aquifer Conservation District
1124 Regal Row, Austin 78748
www.otaocd.org



Counties and Groundwater Management

- Water Availability Requirements
 - If in a “Priority Groundwater Management Area”
 - Under Model Subdivision Rules, require certification of groundwater availability

GCD/County Coordination

- Financial support (establishment, programs)
- Scientific studies
- Unified voice at Capitol
- Participate Joint planning if no GCD
- Engage in platting process/certification of groundwater availability

Get to know your local GCD



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Questions?

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