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Chapter 3: Evaluation of Current Water Supplies in the Region 2026 Initially Prepared Plan

Prepared for:

East Texas Regional Water Planning Group

August 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

Appendix 3-A: TWDB Data Report for Water Availability

- Appendix 3-B: TWDB Data Report for Water Supplies to WUGs
- Appendix 3-C: Surface Water Availability Technical Memorandum
- Chapter 3. Evaluation of Current Water Supplies in the Region
APPERAICES
Appendix 3-5: TWDB Data Report for Water Xvaliatility
Appendix 3-5: TWDB Data Report for Water Xvaliatility
Appendix 3-5: Universal Water Manility Te Appendix 3-D: Summary of WAM Modifications in the Development of Surface Water Supplies

for the East Texas 2026 Regional Water Plan

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3 EVALUATION OF CURRENT WATER SUPPLIES IN THE REGION

Under regional water planning guidelines, each region is to identify currently available water supplies to the region by 1) source and 2) user. The supplies available by source are based on the supply available during drought-of-record conditions. Surface water and groundwater represent the primary types of water supply sources. Reuse of treated wastewater (i.e., water reuse) is also considered a source of supply. However, the current level of water reuse in the East Texas Regional Water Planning Area (ETRWPA) is small compared to groundwater and surface water supplies.

Existing water supplies that are available to each user include those that have been permitted or contracted, with infrastructure in place to transport and treat (if necessary). Some water supplies are permitted or are contracted for use, but the infrastructure is not yet in place, or some other water supply limitation exists. Water supply limitations considered in this analysis include raw water source availability, well field production capacities, permit limits, contract amounts, water quality, transmission infrastructure, and water treatment capacities. In this case, connecting such supplies is considered a water management strategy for future use.

The following sections discuss the water supplies available in the ETRWPA on a regional basis (Section 3.1) and water available through surface water (Section 3.2), groundwater (Section 3.3), and reuse (Section 3.4). Section 3.5 discusses impacts on water availability, including imports and exports of water related to the ETRWPA, water quality of water supplies in the ETRWPA, and the status of the State environmental flow process for the Sabine and Neches River Basins. Discussions are also included for existing supplies by water user group (WUG) (Section 3.6) and by wholesale water provider (WWP) (Section 3.7). The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) data reports pertaining to water availability and water supplies are included in Appendix 3-A and 3-B respectively. These reports include a listing of total available supply by source, existing supplies available to water users, and the amount of water by source that may be available for future use.

Most of the available water supply (84 percent) in the ETRWPA is surface water. Approximately 16 percent of the total freshwater supply is groundwater. However, groundwater is an important resource in the region and is used to supply much of the municipal and rural water needs.

Groundwater resources in the region consist of two major aquifers and three minor aquifers. The two major aquifers are the Gulf Coast aquifer and the Carrizo Wilcox aquifer [\(Figure 3.1\)](#page-7-0). The three minor aquifers are Sparta, Queen City, and Yegua-Jackson [\(Figure 3.2\)](#page-8-0). A small amount of water is also available from "non-relevant" and "other" local aquifers that have not been designated as major or minor aquifers by the TWDB.

Surface water includes reservoirs, run-of-river supplies, and local surface water (such as stock ponds). For surface water reservoirs, the reliable supply by source is the equivalent of firm yield supply or permitted amount (whichever is lower). For run-of-the-river supplies, this is the minimum supply available in a year over the historical hydrologic record. For both of these types of surface water supplies, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) water availability models (WAMs) are used to determine reliable supplies. For local surface water, estimates of historical use as reported by the TWDB are the basis for these supply quantities[. Figure 3.3](#page-9-0) presents the major surface water sources in the ETRWPA, including major river basins and water supply reservoirs.

Other water supplies considered for planning purposes include reuse of treated wastewater. Reuse supplies are assessed based on historical and current use.

SOURCE: TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

SOURCE: TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD & U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

[Table 3.1](#page-10-0) and [Figure 3.4](#page-10-1) summarize overall water supply availability in the ETRWPA. Approximately 2.6 million ac-ft per year of surface water supplies are currently available in the region. The total groundwater availability in the ETRWPA is slightly less than 490,000 ac-ft per year. Reuse supplies total approximately 14,000 ac-ft per year. [Reuse supplies will be updated upon meeting with MWPs.]

Table 3.1 Summary of Currently Available Water Supplies in the East Texas Regional Water Planning Area (ac-ft/yr)

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

Note: total may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 3.4 Year 2030 Available Supplies by Source Type

3.1 SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY

In accordance with the established procedures of the TWDB, the surface water supplies for the regional water plans were determined using the TCEQ WAMs. In the ETRWPA, surface water supply availability was evaluated in four major river basins: Neches, Neches-Trinity, Trinity, and Sabine (see Figure 3.3).

The WAMs were developed for the purpose of reviewing and granting new surface water rights permits using a hypothetical repetition of historical hydrology. The results from the modeling for regional water planning are used for planning purposes only and do not affect the right of an existing water right holder to divert and use the full amount of water authorized by its permit. The assumptions in the WAMs are based in part on the legal interpretation of water rights, and, in some cases, do not accurately reflect current operations. For planning purposes, adjustments were made to the TCEQ WAMs to better reflect current and future surface water conditions in the region.

TCEQ WAM Run 3, as modified below, was used to assess surface water supplies. The principal assumptions of Run 3 are that all water right holders divert the full permitted amount of their right by priority date order and do not return any of the diversion to the watershed unless an amount is specified in the permit. This assumption provides a conservative estimate of surface water supplies in the ETRWPA. For the Region I 2026 RWP, a hydrologic variance request was submitted to use modified versions of the WAM Run 3 for the Trinity River, Neches River, and Sabine River Basins to develop supplies. Changes to the TCEQ WAMs generally include the following:

- Assessment of reservoir sedimentation rates, and the calculation of area-capacity conditions for current (2020) and future conditions (2030 -2080). Reservoir supplies for future conditions were estimated assuming each incremental horizontal volume was best represented by either a trapezoidal or conical cross-section, where the method with the best fit to the original rating curve data was used.
- Inclusion of subordination agreements that are currently in place;
- Inclusion of system operations where appropriate;
- Basin-specific modifications.

3.1.1 Trinity Basin and Neches-Trinity Basin WAMs

For the Trinity River Basin, Region I adopted the updated Trinity Basin WAM developed by the Region C Water Planning Group for the 2026 Region C Water Plan. These changes are documented in Region C's hydrologic variance request to the TWDB. Region I also includes part of the Neches-Trinity Coastal Basin. No changes were proposed by Region I to the Neches-Trinity WAM, therefore surface water supplies in that basin were developed using the unmodified Neches-Trinity Coastal Basin WAM Run 3.

3.1.2 Neches River Basin WAM

Changes to the Neches River Basin WAM for the 2026 RWP are based on changes consistent with previous cycles of regional water planning, as well as the inclusion of updated sedimentation of major reservoirs, as specified by Exhibit C ("Second Amended General Guidelines for Sixth Cycle of Regional Water Plan Development"). The following subsections describe all changes made to the TCEQ Neches WAM Run 3 (2021) to develop the modified Neches WAM, which was used to determine existing supplies in the Neches River Basin in the 2026 RWP.

Area-Capacity Relationships. Exhibit C requires RWPGs to include anticipated sedimentation of all major

reservoirs (those with a capacity greater than 5,000 ac-ft) in the WAM model runs. There are twelve permitted major reservoirs in the Neches Basin; information related to the methodology utilized for calculating anticipated sedimentation rates and revised area-capacity rating curves for these reservoirs is shown in [Table 3.2.](#page-12-0) The source of the sedimentation rates used for each reservoir is summarized in Appendix 3-C. The area-capacity-elevation data were determined for the 2030, 2050, and 2080 decades. This information was included in the Region I WAM for each of these decades.

Lake Columbia has not yet been constructed, so to be conservative, Lake Columbia's full design capacity and original area-capacity curve were used when evaluating firm yields for all other reservoirs in the Neches Basin. The effect of sedimentation on Lake Columbia was assessed, assuming the reservoir would be built in 2030 and begin collecting sediment at that time.

Table 3.2 Sedimentation Rates and Projected Storage Capacity of Major Reservoirs in the Neches River Basin

** No survey available. Conservation pool capacity reflects design capacity.*

*** Permitted but not yet constructed. Projected 2080 capacity based on assumption of sedimentation beginning 1/1/2030.*

Subordination of Sam Rayburn Reservoir and B. A. Steinhagen Lake. Special conditions 5C and 5D of Certificate of Adjudication 06-4411 require subordination of LNVA's rights in the Rayburn-Steinhagen system to (a) water rights upstream of the proposed Weches and Ponta Dam sites and (b) intervening municipal rights above Sam Rayburn Reservoir. These conditions were last amended in Amendment H, filed August 14, 2008, and granted July 20, 2010, which limited subordination to rights with priority dates between November 1963 and April 2008.

Changes were implemented in the WAM related to dual simulation, output, and the refilling of Rayburn and Steinhagen including:

• The 1963 rights for impoundment at Rayburn and Steinhagen were reordered so that Rayburn, the upstream reservoir, would be filled from available streamflow before refilling Steinhagen.

Reservoir System Operations. Two additional reservoir system operations were identified and

implemented within the Neches River Basin WAM Run 3:

- (1) UNRMWA Lake Palestine and Rocky Point Dam. The Upper Neches River Municipal Water Authority operates Lake Palestine in conjunction with Rocky Point Dam, a downstream diversion dam on the Neches River in Anderson and Cherokee Counties. Diversions associated with Rocky Point Dam draw from intervening flows between Lake Palestine and Rocky Point Dam, impounded water behind the dam, and downstream releases from Lake Palestine. To limit the impact on the yield of Lake Palestine in the Region I WAM, the Rocky Point diversions were modified so that they would first be backed up by the water made available by the subordination of Steinhagen Lake before making releases from Lake Palestine so that intervening flows would be fully used before making releases of stored Lake Palestine water. Any remaining shortages would be backed up by releases from Lake Palestine
- (2) LNVA Sam Rayburn Backup of Pine Island Bayou. Operation of LNVA's water rights was modeled as a system by including the backup of LNVA's Pine Island water rights with storage from Sam Rayburn.

Minimum Elevations – Sam Rayburn and B.A. Steinhagen. An inactive pool capacity was set for Sam Rayburn Reservoir. The top elevation of the inactive pool is 149 ft msl, and the inactive pool capacity was updated each decade based on updated area-capacity-elevation curves. The City of Lufkin has a right to a lakeside diversion of up to 28,000 ac-ft/yr from Sam Rayburn Reservoir; no inactive pool capacity was applied for this diversion. This diversion is lakeside, so it was not limited by the inlet elevation. A dead pool capacity was also set for B. A. Steinhagen using an inactive pool elevation of 81 ft msl. Inactive pools were not applied to subordination-related backup rights for either reservoir.

Lake Tyler For the 2026 Region I WAM, Lake Tyler was modeled as a single reservoir, and associated water rights were adjusted accordingly. This is consistent with the development of the original Neches WAM, which treated this source as one reservoir.

City of Beaumont Available supply was evaluated based on daily time-step analysis based on historical data from October 1951 to December 2022. The City of Beaumont is the only major municipal water user with a run-of-river water right. Other major users that receive water from run-of-river water rights either purchase water from the Lower Neches Valley Authority (LNVA) or use saline water. The purchased runof-the-river water is backed up by stored water that is owned and operated by LNVA, making this supply less vulnerable to drought. This approach was applied in the development of supplies for the 2026 East Texas RWP.

3.1.3 Sabine River Basin WAM for the 2026 RWP

The following subsections describe all changes made to the TCEQ Sabine WAM Run 3 (2015) to develop the modified Sabine WAM, which was used to determine existing supplies from the Sabine River Basin in the 2026 RWP.

Area-Capacity Relationships Exhibit C requires RWPGs to include anticipated sedimentation of all major reservoirs (those with a capacity greater than 5,000 ac-ft) in the WAM model runs. There are 12 such permitted reservoirs in the Sabine Basin; information related to the methodology utilized for calculating anticipated sedimentation rates and revised area-capacity rating curves for these reservoirs is shown in [Table 3.3.](#page-14-0) The source of the sedimentation rates used for each reservoir is summarized in Appendix 3-C. The area-capacity-elevation data were determined for the 2030, 2050, and 2080 decades. This

information was included in the Region I WAM for each of these decades.

Table 3.3 Sedimentation Rates and Projected Storage Capacity of Major Reservoirs in the Sabine River Basin

** No survey available. Conservation pool capacity reflects design capacity.*

**Chapter 3. Conlusted of Current Water Supplies in the Region

EFForm Yield of Delated Band Reservoirs.** The Subirie Revent Addition USBA) was a right to divert up to 970.067

Are a stress Texas Regional New Material Cons **Firm Yield of Toledo Bend Reservoir.** The Sabine River Authority (SRA) has a right to divert up to 970,067 acre-feet per year from Toledo Bend. Of that amount, 220,067 ac-ft of water can be diverted when hydropower generation is turned off as per Certificate of Adjudication (CoA) 4658B. If hydropower is being used, the total amount is 945,650 acre-feet per year. Hydropower operations were included in the evaluation of supplies for all reservoirs and run-of-river supplies. The yield of Toledo Bend was evaluated assuming all diversions were taken lakeside, after passing water for SRA's downstream senior run-of-theriver rights and hydropower generation. Within the WAM, all diversions from the lake are shared equally between SRA-Texas and SRA-Louisiana.

3.1.4 Reservoir Availability

Reservoirs in the ETRWPA with over 5,000 ac-ft of conservation storage (i.e., major reservoirs) were evaluated, as were some smaller reservoirs that are used for municipal supply. The available water supply from reservoirs is limited to currently permitted diversions or firm yield. The firm yield is the greatest amount of water a reservoir could have supplied on an annual basis without shortage during a repeat of historical hydrologic conditions, particularly the drought of record.

Both Sam Rayburn and Toledo Bend Reservoirs were constructed for multiple purposes, and include hydropower generation. Hydropower is not considered a consumptive use of water, but it is an operational consideration. The inclusion of hydropower in the firm yield analyses was an operating decision by the reservoir owner. As mentioned above, hydropower is not considered in the yield determination of Toledo Bend Reservoir. Hydropower is included for the Sam Rayburn/Lake B. A. Steinhagen System; however, the actual operation of hydropower may differ from the assumptions in the WAM models. A summary of the available supplies for reservoirs in the ETRWPA is shown in [Table 3.4.](#page-16-0)

Table 3.4 Currently Available Supplies from Permitted Reservoirs Serving the ETRWPA (ac-ft/yr)

* *The yield for Lake Columbia is not included in the total for the region since it has not yet been constructed. The yield shown in the table represents the estimated firm yield using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 from 2030 to 2080.*

***Lake Cherokee is located in both the ETRWPA and Northeast Texas region (Region D). Most of the water from this source is used in the Northeast Texas region.*

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.1.1 Run-of-the-River Diversion Availability

[Table 3.5](#page-18-1) presents the run-of-the-river supplies by county and basin. The run-of-the-river supplies were calculated using the TCEQ WAM Run 3. The firm supply was determined as the minimum annual diversion from the river for all use types (municipal, industrial, mining, recreational, and irrigation). Since all municipal users in ETRWPA have multiple sources of water, it was assumed that the run-of-the-river supplies would be used conjunctively with these sources and a monthly analysis was not appropriate to determine availability. The run-of-river supplies associated with City of Beaumont (WR 4415) increase over time because of this reason. Appendix 3-C includes a memorandum summarizing the WAM analysis for this municipal water right.

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.1.5 Local Supply Availability

Local supply generally includes small surface water supplies that are not associated with a water right. Most of the local supply is surface water used from livestock ponds. A small amount of local supply is for mining purposes. These stock ponds are generally filled using groundwater supplies or recycled water captured from surface flow that has not entered the waters of the State. The maximum recent historical use from these sources (according to TWDB records) is assumed to be available in the future. Local supplies are summarized by county, river basin, and use i[n Table 3.6.](#page-22-0)

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.2 GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY

Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code generally describes how groundwater conservation districts (GCDs) are the preferred entities to manage groundwater resources in Texas and that chapter contains provisions that require the GCDs to prepare management plans. Consistent with the Texas Water Code, the TWDB has also created 16 Groundwater Management Areas (GMAs), which are based largely on hydrogeologic and aquifer boundaries instead of political boundaries. One of the purposes for GMAs is to manage groundwater resources on a more aquifer-wide basis. GCDs within each GMA are responsible for executing joint groundwater planning as described in Chapter 36 to develop the amount of groundwater available for use and/or development by the Regional Water Planning Groups. To accomplish this, all GCDs within each GMA determine the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) for the groundwater resources within the GMA boundaries at least once every 5 years. Figure 3.5 shows the regulatory boundaries of the GCDs and GMAs within the ETRWPA.

DFCs are defined by statute as "the desired, quantified condition of groundwater resources (such as water levels, spring flows, or volumes) within a management area at one or more specified future times as defined by participating groundwater conservation districts within a groundwater management area as part of the joint groundwater planning process." DFCs are quantifiable management goals that reflect what metrics the GCDs will use to manage groundwater in each GCD and throughout the GMA. The most common DFCs are based on the volume of groundwater in storage over time, water levels (limiting decline within the aquifer), water quality (limiting deterioration of quality) or spring flow (defining a minimum flow to sustain).

After the DFCs are determined by the GMAs, the TWDB performs quantitative analysis to determine the amount of groundwater available for production to meet the DFC. For aquifers where a Groundwater Availability Model (GAM) exists, the GAM is used to develop the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG). For aquifers without a GAM, other quantitative approaches or models are used to estimate the MAG.

TWDB technical guidelines establish that the MAG (within each aquifer, county, and river basin) is the maximum amount of groundwater that can be used for existing uses and new strategies in Regional Water

Plans. In other words, the MAG volumes are a cap on groundwater production for TWDB planning purposes.

3.2.1 Model Assumptions

In the ETRWPA, GAM Run 21-016 for GMA-11 and GAM Run 21-019 for GMA-14 were used to develop the MAG volumes. Both models meet the desired future conditions adopted by the members of each groundwater management area. The TWDB reports documenting the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) and Modeled Available Groundwater (MAGs) for aquifers in Region I are included in Appendix 3-D.

Figure 3.5: Groundwater Conservation Districts and Groundwater Management Areas

SOURCE: TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

GAM Run 21-016. One model was used for the northern portion of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Fryar and others, 2003; Kelley and others, 2004). The Trinity, Nacatoch, Yegua-Jackson and Gulf Coast aquifers were declared non-relevant in GMA-11. GMA-11 adopted the DFCs in [Table 3.7](#page-25-0) for each county within the ETRWPA.

Table 3.7 Desired Future Conditions in Groundwater Management Area-11 Modeled Drawdowns (in feet) by County and Aquifer

 $NP = Not present$

On August 11, 2021, GMA-11 adopted DFCs intended provide a balance between the highest practicable level of groundwater production and the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater in the management area. Model runs were conducted to determine an amount and distribution of pumping that would stimulate the adopted DFC; this pumping amount was then reported as the MAG for the GMA, RWPA, Districts, counties and river basins.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG. Resolution No. 2021-10-5 by GMA-14 provided the DFCs for each county in the GMA as the average modeled drawdown in the Chicot, Evangeline, and Jasper aquifers, as well as the Burkeville confining unit. On January 5, 2022, GMA-14 adopted the DFCs in [Table 3.8](#page-26-0) for each county within the ETRWPA.

Table 3.8 Desired Future Conditions in Groundwater Management Area-14

3.2.2 Regional Groundwater Availability

Groundwater supplies in the ETRWPA may be divided into the northern and southern regions. The northern region is generally consistent with GMA-11 and the southern region is generally consistent with GMA-14. The conditions and available information for each region are presented separately. A limited supply of groundwater in the region is also found in what are known as "non-relevant" portions of known aquifers and "other" aquifers. These local supplies are addressed at the end of this section.

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Table 3.8 Desired Future Conditions in Groondweller Munagement Area 34

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Regional Occurs Constrained Material Water Conditions (FC)

Regional Materia **Northern Region.** The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer provides the majority of the groundwater supply in the northern region. Minor aquifers in the northern region include the Queen City, Sparta, and Yegua-Jackson. In some areas, the Queen City aquifer provides a significant quantity of water, although the well yields are typically smaller than in the underlying Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. Because it has a relatively large surface area, the Queen City aquifer also receives a significant volume of recharge from precipitation and thus provides significant baseflow to creeks and rivers in the region. The Yegua-Jackson aquifer provides water in the area between the downdip extent of the Carrizo-Wilcox and the outcrop area of the Gulf Coast aquifer (See Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

The modeled available groundwater volumes for the counties in the northern region are provided i[n Table](#page-27-0) [3.9.](#page-27-0) MAG volumes are the largest amount of water that can be withdrawn from a given source without violating DFCs[. Table 3.9](#page-27-0) presents the total MAG volumes by aquifer in the ETRWPA. The Trinity, Nacatoch, Yegua-Jackson and Gulf Coast aquifers were declared non-relevant in GMA-11.

Southern Region. The Gulf Coast Aquifer provides most of the groundwater supply in the southern region (Figure 3.1) and has the largest amount of modeled available groundwater in the ETRWPA [\(Table 3.9\)](#page-27-0). The Southeast Texas GCD (Jasper, Newton, Tyler, and Hardin Counties) is the only groundwater conservation district located in the southern region. [Table 3.9](#page-27-0) also contains a summary of modeled available groundwater volume in the southern region.

Table 3.9 Modeled Available Groundwater by Aquifer (ac-ft/yr)

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

[Table 3.10](#page-29-0) presents the total MAG volumes by aquifer for planning years 2030 through 2080. The Gulf Coast aquifer has the largest volume of modeled available groundwater at 240,378 ac-ft per year in the ETRWPA.

Table 3.10 Modeled Available Groundwater Aquifer Totals (ac-ft/yr)

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

SOURCE: DATA PROVIDED BY TWDB GAM RUN 21-016 MAG; GAM RUN 21-019 MAG

Chapter 3. Forbuston of Current Water Supplies in the Region

Trade 3.10 presents the latel MAG columns by equilibe for planning years 2000 through 2000. The Guil

Column paper into the largest volume of mustered waterbac **Non-Relevant Aquifer Availability.** Non-relevant aquifers are areas determined by the GCDs that may have aquifer characteristics, groundwater demands, and/or current groundwater uses that do not warrant adoption of a DFC for purposes of joint groundwater planning. Declaring an area non-relevant does not preclude a GCD from managing the groundwater in the area through other means available to the district as outlined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. In some cases, an area is determined non-relevant because declaring a DFC for the aquifer or portion of the aquifer would not affect other GCDs or GMAs. Generally, if a groundwater conservation district determines an aquifer (or portions of an aquifer) to be non-relevant, it is anticipated that there will be no large-scale production from in the area prior to the next round of joint groundwater planning. Additionally, it is assumed that what production does occur will not affect conditions in relevant portions of the aquifer(s) or other GCDs or GMAs. Regional Water Planning Groups and the TWDB work together to establish groundwater volumes available from nonrelevant aquifers by evaluating modeling data and local hydrogeologic information. [Table 3.11](#page-30-0) includes availability estimates for supplies in 'other aquifer'.

Table 3.11 Groundwater Availability from Non-Relevant Aquifers

Groundwater Local Supplies (Other Aquifer) Availability. Groundwater from 'other aquifer' local supplies refers to groundwater that originates from another aquifer that has not been classified as either a major or a minor aquifer of the state. These areas are generally small, often are alluvial aquifers, but can be locally significant. Some may originate from a major or minor aquifer but have historically been classified incorrectly. [Table 3.12](#page-31-1) includes availability estimates for supplies in 'other aquifer.'

Table 3.12 Groundwater Availability from Other Aquifers

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.3 REUSE AVAILABILITY

There are two types of reuse: direct reuse and indirect reuse. Direct reuse is treated wastewater effluent that is beneficially reused directly from the treatment facility and is not discharged to a State water course. Indirect reuse is treated effluent that is discharged to a State water course and then re-diverted by the owner for beneficial use. The reuse listed as available to the region is for existing projects based on current permits and authorizations. Categories of reuse include (1) currently operating indirect reuse projects for non-industrial purposes, in which water is reused after being returned to the stream; and (2) authorized direct reuse projects for which facilities are already developed. The reuse activities within Region I from 2016 to 2022 are listed in [Table 3.13.](#page-32-1) Currently, only direct non-potable reuse is available in Region I. In addition to the current activity, the City of Center plans to construct a facility for reuse in 1 MGD in the next 2 to 5 years. [To be updated upon meeting with MWPs.]

Table 3.13 Summary of Current Reuse Activity (ac-ft/yr)

Note: (a) For the City of Port Arthur, it is assumed that the reuse intake in 2022 was the same as it was in 2021.

SOURCE: REUSE INTAKE 2016-2022 REPORT FROM TWDB DATED 02/01/2024.

3.4 IMPACTS ON AVAILABILITY

3.4.1 Imports and Exports

There are several imported supplies to the ETRWPA from adjoining regions and Louisiana. Water from Lake Fork in the Northeast Region is used by the City of Henderson and the City of Kilgore, which sells water from Lake Fork to customers in the ETRWPA. Other surface water imports include water from Lake Livingston to Trinity County-Other , the TRWD Reservoir System to Henderson County-Other, Lake Gladewater to Smith County-Other, and surface water for the City of Joaquin and Shelby County-Other from the City of Logansport, Louisiana. The specific source for this import is the Louisiana portion of the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

There are also uses of groundwater from sources located outside of the ETRWPA. Most are associated with entities that extend over multiple regions. Groundwater from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in the Northeast Region (Region D) is provided to Jackson WSC, Southern Utilities, and Smith County-Other, while groundwater from this aquifer in Region C is provided to Bethel Ash WSC and Virginia Hill WSC. A small amount of groundwater from the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer in Trinity County (Region H) is provided to County-Other, irrigation, livestock, and mining industries within Trinity County. Groundwater from the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Region H supplies Trinity County-Other and manufacturing in Polk County.

Some water from the ETRWPA is exported to users outside of the region. This supply is included in the total available supply in the ETRWPA but is not available to water users in the region. Water from the ETRWPA is used to supply the City of Tyler's customers in the Northeast Region as the City of Tyler overlaps with the Region I and Region D planning area, City of Athens in Region C, and several customers of the

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unners: EEA.37 Rei Liper You, The influence later th LNVA in Region H. There is also an existing contract to supply water to Dallas from Lake Palestine for an amount 114,337 ac-ft per year. The infrastructure for this supply has not been constructed. A summary of exports and imports is provided in [Table 3.14.](#page-34-0)

Table 3.14 Summary of Existing Exports and Imports in East Texas Regional Water Planning Area (ac-ft/yr)

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.4.2 Impacts of Water Quality on Supplies

The quality of a surface water body or groundwater aquifer can be a significant factor in the ability to use the water for specific purposes. Water quality dictates the level of treatment necessary to render a water body available for its intended use, which can affect the quantity of produced water. In cases of severe contamination, it is possible that a water supply source could be considered untreatable and, hence, unusable for some specific uses. The water quality impacts for sources within the ETRWPA are generally minor with respect to their effect on availability and treatability.

Key water quality parameters for the ETRWPA are identified and discussed in Chapter 6. These parameters are generally a consideration for surface waters. Some of these parameters could be an issue for groundwater as well. The key water quality parameters identified include the following:

• Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

- Dissolved Oxygen
- Nutrients
- **Metals**
- Turbidity

These parameters can potentially affect some aspects of aquatic life or the use of the water for recreation. However, in some cases they could affect its availability for water supply as well. Water quality impacts for surface water and groundwater as they relate to availability and treatment requirements are discussed below. Overall, surface water quality in the ETRWPA is addressed in Chapter 1.

Generally, the water quality impairments identified for surface water sources through the TCEQ's Clean Rivers Program do not limit the availability of surface water or the treatability of these sources. The brackish or saline run-of-the-river water rights are limited to uses that are compatible with high TDS water. This plan assumes that these water rights are being used for such purposes.

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• This disconsistes and g** Based on water quality data for aquifers within the ETRWPA the limitations on water supply availability or treatability are rare for groundwater supplies in the ETRWPA. The most prevalent of the primary drinking water contaminants was found to be arsenic, which exceeded the primary standard of 10 µg/L in about nine percent of samples collected between 1981 and 2019 in the Carrizo-Wilcox, Gulf Coast, Queen City and Sparta aquifers. However, the median concentration of arsenic is 2.0 µg/L and the average is 5.8 µg/L. Arsenic can be removed from water using advanced treatment processes such as iron removal (adsorption and co-precipitation in high iron waters), coagulation and filtration, filters, or ion exchange. Given the relatively low incidence of arsenic contamination, it is unlikely that it would become a significant issue for the ETRWPA.

Secondary drinking water contaminants evaluated included copper, fluoride, chloride, iron, manganese, pH, sulfate, and TDS. Of these, copper, iron, manganese, and pH were commonly found in excess of secondary standards in some samples from all four aquifers. Iron and manganese are naturally occurring constituents in groundwater. In excess, they can cause taste and odor problems in drinking water, but not significant health problems. This is commonly treated by aeration. Industrial users of water with excessive levels of iron or manganese may require significant removal prior to using the water in industrial processes.

The well data also indicated that it is relatively common for pH concentrations in groundwater to be outside the allowable range (i.e., 6.5 to 8.5 standard units) for the four aquifers evaluated. However, neither the median nor the average values were found outside the range for any of the aquifers. Control of pH is easily accomplished through the addition of pH adjusting chemicals. This indicates that the pH concerns for groundwater in the ETRWPA are not a significant limiting factor in availability or treatability.

TDS was found to exceed the Texas secondary standard of 1,000 mg/L in only five percent of the samples. The average concentration for samples in the Carrizo-Wilcox and Gulf Coast aquifers is 392 mg/L. In the Queen City and Sparta samples, the average TDS is 429 mg/L.

3.4.3 Impact of Environmental Flow Policies on Water Rights, Water Availability, and Water Planning

With the passage of Senate Bill 3 in the 2007 80th Regular Session, the State created a basin-by-basin process for developing recommendations to meet the instream flow needs of rivers as well as freshwater inflow needs of affected bays and estuaries and required TCEQ to adopt the recommendations in the form of environmental flow standards. Standards for the Neches and Sabine River Basins were adopted by the TCEQ on April 20, 2011. These standards are utilized in the decision-making process for new water right

applications and in establishing an amount of unappropriated water to be set aside for the environment. Existing water rights at the time of adoption are not subject to the environmental flow standards. These water rights were evaluated on a case-by-case basis to assess the effect of authorizing a new use of water with the need for that water to maintain a sound ecological system as part of the water rights permitting process. The environmental flow requirements set forth through Senate Bill 3 do not impact the region's currently available supplies shown in previous sections.

The implementation of environmental flow recommendations will result in a need to more carefully consider environmental flow needs during the development of surface water management strategies. Environmental flow requirements are one component that is considered when assessing the long-term protection of the region's water resources in Chapter 6.

3.5 EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES BY WATER USER GROUP

**Chapter 3. Foolustics of Current Water Supplies in the Region

Applications and in adaptivities an amount of unappropriate water to be set adde for the environment.

Some rights were evaluated on a case-by-case basis to** The water availability by WUG is limited by the ability to deliver and/or use the water. These limitations include firm yield of reservoirs, well field capacity, aquifer characteristics, water quality, water rights, permits, contracts, regulatory restrictions, raw water delivery infrastructure and water treatment capacities where appropriate. Appendix 3-B presents the current water supplies for each WUG by county. (WUGs are cities, water supply corporations, county-other municipal users and county-wide manufacturing, irrigation, mining, livestock, and steam electric uses.) For county-wide user groups, historical use was considered in the determination of currently available supplies.

The table in Appendix 3-B shows the amount of supply available to each user group from each source by decade based on existing facilities. The supplies by county are shown in [Table](#page-37-0) 3.15.

Table 3.15 Summary of Existing Water Supplies of Water User Groups by County (ac-ft/yr)

** County is split between two planning regions. The available supply presented in this table represents only the portion of the county within the ETRWPA.*

Note: Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

3.6 EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES BY MAJOR WATER PROVIDER

[This section will be updated upon meeting with all MWPs.]

There are 16 designated Major Water Providers (MWPs) in the ETRWPA. A MWP is a wholesale water provider that has water contracts for 1,000 ac-ft per year or is expected to contract for 1,000 ac-ft per year or more during the planning period. Similar to the available supply to WUGs, the water availability for each MWP is limited by the ability to deliver the raw water. These limitations include firm yield of reservoirs, well field capacity, aquifer characteristics, water quality, water rights, permits, contracts, regulatory restrictions, and infrastructure. Total available supply by decade for each wholesale provider is shown in [Table 3.16.](#page-38-0)

 \sqrt{a} Values subjected to change until the end of the planning cycle.

A brief description of the supply sources for each MWP is presented below. The analyses of the available supplies by source were determined using the assumptions outlined in Section 3.1.1. The results of these analyses are for planning purposes and do not affect the right of a water holder to divert and use the full amount of water authorized by its permit.

3.6.1 Angelina and Neches River Authority

Angelina and Neches River Authority has a state water right permit to construct Lake Columbia on Mud Creek in the Neches River Basin and divert 85,507 ac-ft per year. No currently available supply is shown since the reservoir is not constructed. The estimated firm yield using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 is 68,850 ac-ft per year in 2030. The supply shown in [Table 3.16](#page-38-0) for Angelina and Neches River Authority is groundwater for the Holmwood Utility.

3.6.2 Angelina-Nacogdoches Water Control Improvement District No 1

The Angelina-Nacogdoches Water Control & Improvement District No. 1 owns and operates Lake Striker in Rusk and Cherokee Counties. The firm yield from Lake Striker in 2080 is estimated at 10,500 ac-ft per year and is projected to decrease to 7,950 ac-ft per year by 2080.

3.6.3 Athens Municipal Water Authority

Athens Municipal Water Authority (AMWA) has 8,500 ac-ft per year of water rights in Lake Athens. The firm yield of the lake using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 was estimated at 4,540 ac-ft per year in 2030. AMWA has one existing groundwater well near the WTP with a capacity of 886 ac-ft per year that they are planning to use as a current supply. The AMWA also has a wastewater reuse permit for 2,677 ac-ft per year, but the infrastructure is not in place to utilize this source. The City of Athens and AMWA continue to study indirect reuse as a supplement to the yield of Lake Athens. The AMWA is also proposing to develop additional groundwater supplies to supplement the surface water, but these supplies are not available at this time.

3.6.4 City of Beaumont

Chapter 3. Forbuston of Current Water Supplies in the Region

3.6.3 Aftern Municipal Water Authority

3.6.3 Aftern Municipal Water Authority

Altans Municipal Water Authority (AMW) has 8.550 ac-f; per year of water righ The City of Beaumont obtains water from the Neches River, groundwater wells from the Gulf Coast Aquifer in Hardin County and a contract with LNVA for surface water. The City currently uses about 9,500 ac-ft per year of groundwater with a current well capacity of about 15 million gallons per day (MGD). However, due to aquifer availability, the estimated reliable groundwater supply for Beaumont is limited to 8,469 ac-ft per year. The reliable Neches River supplies are estimated at 12,102 ac-ft per year for 2030 based on the daily analysis of the City's run-of-the-river water rights. This supply increases over time as demands increase, whereby additional surface water is utilized during periods with sufficient flows. By 2080, the amount of available run-of-the-river water is 12,969 ac-ft per year. The City also has a contract with LNVA to supplement its surface water supplies with releases from the Sam Rayburn/Steinhagen system. It is assumed that the LNVA contract is used to meet the remainder of the City's projected demands, provided the City has available treatment capacity. The City's current water treatment system is rated for 50 MGD, limiting the available treated surface water to 29,673 ac-ft per year considering a peaking factor of 1.7 consistent with historical use. Considering both its groundwater and surface water sources the City's currently available treated water supplies total 33,256 ac-ft per year for 2030.

3.6.5 City of Carthage

The City of Carthage obtains its water from groundwater from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer and surface water from Panola County Freshwater Supply District. The City has a contract with Panola County Freshwater Supply District for 12 MGD of water from Lake Murvaul. Considering its current water system capacities, the city of Carthage has approximately 5,565 ac-ft per year of reliable supply.

3.6.6 City of Center

The City of Center currently obtains water from Lake Center and Lake Pinkston for use within the City and for distribution to its municipal and industrial customers. The City owns and operates Lake Center, with a firm yield of 500 ac-ft per year of municipal water. The City holds rights to 3,800 ac-ft per year of water in Lake Pinkston. The firm yield from Lake Pinkston in 2030 using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 is 3,612 ac-ft per year. Water from Lake Pinkston is pumped from the Neches River Basin to the City, located in the Sabine River Basin. The total available supply for the City of Center is 4,112 ac-ft per year in 2030. The City of Center is plans to construct a facility for reuse in 1 MGD in the next 2 to 5 years.

3.6.7 Houston County Water Control Improvement District (WCID) No. 1

Chapter 3. Foolixinos of Current Water Supplies in the Region

3.6.7 Houston County Weter Control Improvement District (WGD) No. 1

1.8.00 Houston County WCD No. 1's water right to thouston County Lies includes a right to Houston County WCID No. 1's water rights to Houston County Lake include a right to divert 3,500 ac-ft per year at a rate not to exceed 6,300 gallons per minute. The entity originally had a right to divert 7,000 ac-ft per year, which was reduced to the current right of 3,500 ac-ft per year. Houston County WCID No. 1 applied for a water right permit to access the additional 3,500 ac-ft per year supplies in 2007 which was denied by TCEQ. Supplies to Houston County WCID No. 1 are limited to its permitted diversions. The entity plans to construct additional wells; however, the number of wells or the associated well capacities is unknown yet.

3.6.8 City of Jacksonville

The City of Jacksonville obtains water supplies from Lake Jacksonville and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. The City holds 6,200 ac-ft per year in water rights in Lake Jacksonville. The ability to use this water for municipal purposes is limited by the City's water treatment capacity (estimated at 5,173 ac-ft per year). The groundwater supplies are estimated at 2,218 ac-ft per year based on current well field production. The total supply available to Jacksonville is 7,391 ac-ft per year.

3.6.9 Lower Neches Valley Authority

The LNVA maintains water rights from Lake Sam Rayburn/Lake B.A. Steinhagen and run-of-the-river diversion from the Neches River. LNVA has an agreement to use full amount of Lufkin's share of supplies (28,000 ac-ft per year) from Lake Sam Rayburn/Lake B.A. Steinhagen through the 2020-2030 decade. LNVA's existing water rights total 1,201,876 ac-ft per year. The reliable supply from these water rights using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 is 1,025,976 ac-ft per year in 2030 and 1,010,276 ac-ft per year in 2080. The LNVA currently possesses the infrastructure to divert these water rights to its municipal, manufacturing, mining, and irrigation users.

3.6.10 City of Lufkin

The City of Lufkin presently obtains groundwater from the Carrizo-Aquifer in Angelina County and surface water from Lake Kurth. Groundwater supplies for the City of Lufkin are estimated to be 17,888 ac-ft throughout the planning horizon (2030-2080), based on its well field pumping capacity of the current 15 active wells. The City has water rights to divert from 16,200 ac-ft per year from Lake Kurth, plus run-ofriver diversions. Lufkin also has a water right for 28,000 ac-ft per year of water from Lake Sam Rayburn. Currently there are no transmission facilities from Lake Sam Rayburn to use this water.

3.6.11 City of Nacogdoches

The City of Nacogdoches obtains groundwater from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer and surface water from Lake Nacogdoches. The groundwater supply of 6,492 ac-ft per year is based on the average annual current well field pumping capacity. The City currently has water rights to divert 22,000 ac-ft per year of water from Lake Nacogdoches. The modified Neches WAM Run 3 shows the current firm yield of this lake to be 14,335 ac-ft per year in 2030 and reducing to 12,525 ac-ft per year by 2080. The total supply to Nacogdoches in 2030 is 20,827 ac-ft per year.

3.6.12 Panola County Freshwater Supply District No. 1

The Panola County Freshwater Supply District No. 1 owns and operates Lake Murvaul in the ETRWPA. The

estimated firm yield of Lake Murvaul using the modified Sabine WAM Run 3 is 20,800 ac-ft per year in year 2030, decreasing to 16,880 ac-ft per year by 2080.

3.6.13 City of Port Arthur

The City of Port Arthur receives raw water supply from the LNVA. Treated water is supplied to industrial users in addition to its citizens. It is assumed that LNVA will provide for 100% of the City's demands. The projected supply from LNVA is 33,955 ac-ft per year in 2030, decreasing to 37,990 ac-ft per year by 2080.

3.6.14 Sabine River Authority of Texas

**Chapter 3. Foolusites of Current Water Supplies in the Region

estimates fixm yield of Late Murvard using the muslified Sabine WAM Run 3 is 20,800 ac-f; per year in

restricted with the Murvard Using the muslim by 2005.
** The SRA owns and operates the Toledo Bend Reservoir, located in the ETRWPA, and Lakes Tawakoni and Fork, located in Region D. In addition, the SRA maintains run-of-the-river rights from the Sabine in Newton and Orange County. The SRA provides water to municipal and industrial customers in Region C and Region D from Lake Fork and Lake Tawakoni. Some customers in the ETRWPA receive water from Lake Fork through downstream releases and riverine diversions. Most of the water in the ETRWPA from SRA is provided from Toledo Bend Reservoir and diversions from the Sabine River through the SRA Canal System. SRA holds water rights of 238,100 ac-ft per year from Lake Tawakoni, 188,660 ac-ft per year from Lake Fork, 970,067 ac-ft per year from Toledo Bend Reservoir and 147,100 ac-ft per year from the Sabine River. In 2030, the reliable supply from SRA's Lower Basin sources (Toledo Bend Reservoir and the Canal System) in the ETRWPA is 1,071,861 ac-ft per year, and the Upper Basin sources (Lake Tawakoni and Lake Fork) in Region D is 395,205 ac-ft per year.

3.6.15 City of Tyler

The City of Tyler receives raw water supply from Lake Tyler and Tyler East with a firm yield of 32,900 acft per year in 2040, which is expected to decrease to 31,750 ac-ft per year in 2080. Supply from these reservoirs is limited to 19,057 ac-ft per year by the water treatment plant capacity (34 MGD). The City also has a contract with the UNRMWA for 60 MGD from Lake Palestine. The City of Tyler has constructed a 30 MGD treatment facility at the lake and currently can use 33,630 ac-ft per year from Lake Palestine. The City possesses water rights to Lake Bellwood; however, the raw water from this source is used only for irrigation. Water is not treated by the City from this source. The City plans to plug all wells and will not use groundwater. Collectively, the City has a total of 66,530 ac-ft per year of treated water and an additional 400 ac-ft per year of raw water from Lake Bellwood.

3.6.16 Upper Neches River Municipal Water Authority

The UNRMWA maintains a total water right of 238,110 ac-ft per year for diversions from Lake Palestine and a downstream location at Rocky Point Dam. The UNRMWA operates these rights as a system. Available supply using the modified Neches WAM Run 3 is estimated at 177,110 ac-ft per year in year 2030, decreasing to 166,910 ac-ft per year by 2080.

Appendix 3-A TWDB Data Report for Water Availability

The following appendix includes tables of the Source total Availability for the 2026 Regional Water Plan.

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* Salinity field indicates whether the source availability is considered 'fresh' (less than 1,000 mg/L), 'brackish' (1,000 to 10,000 mg/L), 'saline' (10,001 mg/L to 34,999 mg/L), or 'seawater' (35,000 mg/L or greater). Sources can also be labeled as 'fresh/brackish' or 'brackish/saline', if a combination of the salinity types is appropriate.

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* Salinity field indicates whether the source availability is considered 'fresh' (less than 1,000 mg/L), 'brackish' (1,000 to 10,000 mg/L), 'saline' (10,001 mg/L to 34,999 mg/L), or 'seawater' (35,000 mg/L or greater). Sources can also be labeled as 'fresh/brackish' or 'brackish/saline', if a combination of the salinity types is appropriate.

^{*} Salinity field indicates whether the source availability is considered 'fresh' (less than 1,000 mg/L), 'brackish' (1,000 to 10,000 mg/L), 'saline' (10,001 mg/L to 34,999 mg/L), or 'seawater' (35,000 mg/L or greater). Sources can also be labeled as 'fresh/brackish' or 'brackish/saline', if a combination of the salinity types is appropriate.

Appendix 3-B TWDB Data Report for Water Supplies to WUGs

The following appendix includes tables of the Water User Groups (WUG) Existing Water Supply.

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Appendix 3-C

Surface Water Availability Technical Memorandum

The following appendix includes the Surface Water Availably Modeling Modifications for Region I.

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Summary of WAM Modifications in the Development of Surface Water Supplies for the East Texas 2026 Regional Water Plan

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) requires regional water planning groups (RWPG) to use Full Authorization Water Availability Models (WAM Run 3) maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in the development of surface water availability for regional water plans (RWPs). In a letter submitted to TWDB on October 13, 2023, the Region I Consultant Team on behalf of the East Texas Regional Water Planning Group (Region I) requested a hydrologic variance to use modified versions of the Run 3 WAMs for the Trinity River, Neches River, and Sabine River Basins to develop supplies for the Region I 2026 RWP. This hydrologic variance request was approved by TWDB on December 20, 2023.

For the Trinity River Basin, Region I adopted the updated Trinity Basin WAM developed by the Region C Water Planning Group. These changes are documented in Region C's hydrologic variance request to the TWDB. Region I also includes part of the Neches-Trinity Coastal Basin. As no changes were proposed by Region I to the Neches-Trinity WAM, surface water supplies in that basin were developed using the unmodified Neches-Trinity Coastal Basin WAM Run 3. This memorandum describes the modifications made to the Neches River and Sabine River WAMs by Region I.

For all major reservoirs in the Neches and Sabine River Basins, anticipated sedimentation rates and revised areacapacity rating curves were developed to estimate reservoir storage in future decades (2030 – 2080). Anticipated sedimentation rates, expressed in acre-feet per square mile per year, were estimated for each major reservoir based on actual sediment surveys (part of a volumetric survey), published sedimentation rates, or comparing changes in conservation pool capacity between two or more reservoir surveys. The reservoirs were sliced into incremental storage volumes based on elevation, then a uniform reduction was applied to the horizontal surface area of each slice. New storage volumes were then calculated for each increment and added together to calculate the total storage at each elevation. Two standard methods were used to calculate revised incremental storage volumes. The simplest assumes that each incremental volume can be represented as a trapezoid (trapezoidal method), while the other assumes that each incremental volume is a cross-section of a cone (conical method). The method with the best fit to the original rating curve data was used. The data utilized for calculating anticipated sedimentation rates and revised area-capacity rating curves are shown in **[Table 1](#page-90-0)** and **[Table 2](#page-91-0)** at the end of this document.

Neches River Basin WAM for the 2026 Region I RWP

Changes to the WAM for the 2026 RWP are based on changes in previous cycles, as well as the inclusion of updated sedimentation of major reservoirs, as specified by Exhibit C ("Second Amended General Guidelines for Fifth Cycle of Regional Water Plan Development"). The following sections describe all changes made to the TCEQ Neches WAM Run 3 (2021) to develop the modified Neches WAM, which will be used to determine existing supplies in the Neches River Basin in the Region I 2026 RWP.

Area-Capacity Relationships

Exhibit C requires RWPGs to include anticipated sedimentation of all major reservoirs (those with a capacity greater than 5,000 ac-ft) in the WAM model runs. There are 12 permitted major reservoirs in the Neches Basin; information related to the methodology utilized for calculating anticipated sedimentation rates and revised area-capacity rating curves for these reservoirs is shown in **[Table 1](#page-90-0)**. The area-capacity-elevation data were determined for the 2030, 2050, and 2080 decades. This information was included in the Region I base WAM for each of these decades.

Lake Columbia has not yet been constructed, so to be conservative, Lake Columbia's full design capacity and original area-capacity curve were used when evaluating firm yields for all other reservoirs in the Neches Basin. The effect of sedimentation on Lake Columbia was assessed, assuming the reservoir would be built in 2030 and begin collecting sediment at that time.

Subordination of Sam Rayburn Reservoir and B. A. Steinhagen Lake

Background

Special conditions 5C and 5D of Certificate of Adjudication 06-4411 require subordination of LNVA's rights in the Rayburn-Steinhagen system to (a) water rights upstream of the proposed Weches and Ponta Dam sites and (b) intervening municipal rights above Sam Rayburn Reservoir. These conditions were last amended in Amendment H, filed August 14, 2008, and granted July 20, 2010, which limited subordination to rights with priority dates between November 1963 and April 2008.

Changes were implemented in the WAM related to dual simulation, output, and the refilling of Rayburn and Steinhagen including:

a) The 1963 rights for impoundment at Rayburn and Steinhagen were reordered so that Rayburn, the upstream reservoir, would be filled from available streamflow before refilling Steinhagen.

Reservoir System Operations

UNRMWA – Lake Palestine and Rocky Point Dam

The Upper Neches River Municipal Water Authority operates Lake Palestine in conjunction with Rocky Point Dam, a downstream diversion dam on the Neches River in Anderson and Cherokee Counties. Diversions associated with Rocky Point Dam draw from intervening flows between Lake Palestine and Rocky Point Dam, impounded water behind the dam, and downstream releases from Lake Palestine. To limit the impact on the yield of Lake Palestine in the Region I WAM, the Rocky Point diversions were modified so that they would first be backed up by the water made available by the subordination of Steinhagen Lake before making releases from Lake Palestine so that intervening flows would be fully used before making releases of stored Lake Palestine water. Any remaining shortages would be backed up by releases from Lake Palestine.

LNVA – Sam Rayburn Backup of Pine Island Bayou

Operation of LNVA's water rights was modeled as a system by including the backup of LNVA's Pine Island water rights with storage from Sam Rayburn. This was implemented as part of the water rights group 'R4411'.

Minimum Elevations – Sam Rayburn and B.A. Steinhagen

WS and OR records were set to the inactive pool capacity for Sam Rayburn Reservoir. The top elevation of the inactive pool is 149 ft msl, and the inactive pool capacity was updated each decade based on updated area-capacityelevation curves. The City of Lufkin has a right to a lakeside diversion of up to 28,000 ac-ft/yr from Sam Rayburn Reservoir; no inactive pool capacity was applied for this diversion. This diversion is lakeside, so it is not limited by the inlet elevation.

A dead pool capacity was also set for B. A. Steinhagen using an inactive pool elevation of 81 ft msl. Inactive pools were not applied to subordination-related backup rights for either reservoir.

Lake Tyler

For the 2026 Region I WAM, Lake Tyler was modeled as a single reservoir, and associated water rights were adjusted accordingly. This is consistent with the development of the original Neches WAM, which treated this source as one reservoir.

City of Beaumont

Available supply was evaluated based on daily time-step analysis based on historical data from October 1951 to December 2022. The City of Beaumont is the only major municipal water user with a run-of-river water right. Other major users that receive water from run-of-river water rights either purchase water from the Lower Neches Valley Authority (LNVA) or use saline water. The purchased run-of-the-river water is backed up by stored water that is owned and operated by LNVA, making this supply less vulnerable to drought. This approach was applied in the development of supplies for the 2021 East Texas Regional Water Plan.

Sabine River Basin WAM for the 2026 Region I RWP

The following sections describe all changes made to the TCEQ Sabine WAM Run 3 (2012) to develop the modified Sabine WAM, which will be used to determine existing supplies from the Sabine River Basin in the Region I 2026 RWP.

Area-Capacity Relationships

Exhibit C requires RWPGs to include anticipated sedimentation of all major reservoirs (those with a capacity greater than 5,000 ac-ft) in the WAM model runs. There are 12 such permitted reservoirs in the Sabine Basin; information related to the methodology utilized for calculating anticipated sedimentation rates and revised area-capacity rating curves for these reservoirs is shown in **[Table 2](#page-91-0)**. The area-capacity-elevation data were determined for the 2030, 2050, and 2080 decades. This information was included in the Region I base WAM for each of these decades.

Firm Yield of Toledo Bend Reservoir

The Sabine River Authority (SRA) has a right to divert up to 970,067 acre-feet per year from Toledo Bend. Of that amount, 220,067 ac-ft of water can be diverted when hydropower generation is turned off as per Certificate of Adjudication (CoA) 4658B. If hydropower is being used, the total amount is 945,650 acre-feet per year. Hydropower operations were included in the evaluation of supplies for all reservoirs and run-of-river supplies. The yield of Toledo Bend was evaluated assuming all diversions were taken lakeside, after passing water for SRA's downstream senior run-of-the-river rights and hydropower generation. Within the WAM, all diversions from the lake are shared equally between SRA-Texas and SRA-Louisiana.

| | Most Recent Survey | | 2026 | | Sediment- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Reservoir | Year | Conservation Pool Capacity (ac- ft) | Sedimentation Rate (ac-ft/yr/ mi ² | Source of Sedimentation Rate | Contributing Drainage Area $(m2)$ | Projected 2030 Capacity (ac-ft) | Projected 2080 Capacity (ac-ft) |
| Lake Athens | 2016 | 29,475 | 4.35 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rate (2016) | 22 | 26,449 | 21,679 |
| Lake Columbia** | \ast | 195,500 | 0.19 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 277 | 195,500 | 192,910 |
| Lake Jacksonville | 2006 | 25,732 | 2.88 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rate (2006) | 34 | 23,420 | 18,532 |
| Lake Kurth | 1996 | 14,769 | 8.57 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rate (1996) | 4 | 13,636 | 11,923 |
| Lake Nacogdoches | 1994 | 39,523 | 1.75 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rate (1994) | 89 | 33,929 | 26,115 |
| Lake Naconiche | \ast | 9,072 | 0.19 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 27 | 8,953 | 8,699 |
| Lake Palestine | 2012 | 367,310 | 0.76 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2012) | 817 | 356,531 | 325,482 |
| Pinkston Lake | \ast | 7,380 | 0.19 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 14 | 7,237 | 7,104 |
| Sam Rayburn Reservoir | 2004 | 2,876,033 | 0.18 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rates (2004) | 3,010 | 2,861,827 | 2,834,167 |
| Lake B. A. Steinhagen | 2011 | 69,259 | 0.06 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2011) | 3,251 | 65,971 | 56,921 |
| Lake Striker | 2021 | 21,799 | 0.62 | TWDB Volumetric Survey-Derived Sedimentation Rates (2021) | 182 | 20,813 | 15,184 |
| Lake Tyler | 2013 | 77,284 | 1.00 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2013) | 45 | 75,472 | 70,122 |

Table 1. Sedimentation Rates and Projected Storage Capacity of Major Reservoirs in the Neches River Basin

** No survey available. Conservation pool capacity reflects design capacity.*

*** Permitted but not yet constructed.*

| Reservoir | Most Recent Survey | | 2026 | | Sediment- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Year | Conservation Pool Capacity $(ac-fit)$ | Sedimentation Rate (ac-ft/yr/ mi ² | Source of Sedimentation Rate | Contributing Drainage Area $(m2)$ | Projected 2030 Capacity (ac-ft) | Projected 2080 Capacity (ac-ft) |
| Lake Tawakoni | 2009 | 871,693 | 1.75 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2009) | 756 | 844,627 | 778,513 |
| Lake Fork Reservoir | 2009 | 636,504 | 2.69 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2009) | 493 | 609,572 | 543,216 |
| Lake Gladewater | 2000 | 4,738 | 1.33 | TWDB Volumetric Survey Derived Sedimentation Rate (2000) | 35 | 3,345 | 1,017 |
| Lake Cherokee | 2015 | 44,475 | 0.47 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (2015) | 158 | 44,553 | 40,930 |
| Brandy Branch Reservoir | \ast | 29,513 | 0.24 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 4.1 | 29,467 | 29,419 |
| Martin Lake | 2014 | 75,726 | 0.37 | TWDB Volumetric Survey Derived Sedimentation Rate (2014) | 130 | 74,996 | 72,622 |
| Murvaul Lake | 1998 | 38,284 | 1.64 | TWDB Published Sedimentation Rate (1998) | 115 | 32,418 | 22,988 |
| Toledo Bend Reservoir | \ast | 4,477,000 | 0.12 | Comprehensive Sabine Watershed Management Plan (1999) | 5,384 | 4,436,134 | 4,403,831 |
| Lake Hawkins | 1962 | 11,890 | 0.24 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 30 | 11,405 | 11,045 |
| Lake Holbrook | \ast | 7,990 | 0.24 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 15 | 7,748 | 7,568 |
| Lake Quitman | \ast | 7,440 | 0.24 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 31 | 6,937 | 6,565 |
| Lake Winnsboro | \ast | 8,100 | 0.24 | TBWE Bulletin 5912 | 27 | 7,662 | 7,338 |

Table 2. Sedimentation Rates and Projected Storage Capacity of Major Reservoirs in the Sabine River Basin

** No recent survey available. Conservation pool capacity reflects design capacity.*

References

- Freese and Nichols, Inc., Brown and Root, Inc., and LGB-Guyton Associates. (December 1999). Comprehensive Sabine Watershed Management Plan. Prepared for Sabine River Authority of Texas in conjunction with the Texas Water Development Board.
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Appendix 3-D

Summary of WAM Modifications in the Development of Surface Water Supplies for the East Texas 2026 Regional Water Plan

The following appendix includes a copy of the Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta Aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 and a copy of the Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14.

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GAM RUN 21‐016 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G. Texas Water Development Board Groundwater Division Groundwater Modeling Department (512) 936-0883 February 17, 2022

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GAM RUN 21‐016 MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX,QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G. Texas Water Development Board Groundwater Division Groundwater Modeling Department (512) 936-0883 February 17, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The modeled available groundwater for Groundwater Management Area 11 for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers is summarized by decade for the groundwater conservation districts (Tables 2 through 4 respectively) and for use in the regional water planning process (Tables 5 through 7 respectively). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer are approximately 251,220 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 through 2080. The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Queen City Aquifer are approximately 130,850 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 through 2080 (Table 3). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Sparta Aquifer are approximately 3,260 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 to 2080 (Table 4). The estimates were extracted from results of a model run using the groundwater availability model for the northern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Version 3.01). The model run files, which meet the desired future conditions adopted by district representatives of Groundwater Management Area 11, were submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on August 26, 2021, as part of the Desired Future Conditions Explanatory Report for Groundwater Management Area 11. The explanatory report and other materials submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) were determined to be administratively complete on October 29, 2021.

REQUESTOR:

Ms. Teresa Griffin, coordinator of Groundwater Management Area 11.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 4 of 24*

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

In an email dated August 26, 2021, Dr. William R. Hutchison, on behalf of Groundwater Management Area 11, provided the TWDB with the desired future conditions of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers adopted by the groundwater conservation districts in Groundwater Management Area 11. The desired future conditions for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers are listed in Table 1 of the Resolution to Adopt Desired Future Conditions for Aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11, adopted August 11, 2021, by the groundwater conservation districts within Groundwater Management Area 11. The desired future conditions (Table 1) are county-aquifer average water level drawdowns from 2013 to 2080 and are based on modeling Scenario 33 documented in Technical Memorandum 21-01 (Hutchison, 2021).

¹ Based on table 1 from Resolution to Adopt Desired Future Conditions for Aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 dated August 11, 2021.

² NP: Aquifer not present in the county.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 5 of 24*

 3 Carrizo-Wilcox considered non-relevant in Red River County. 4 NP: Aquifer not present in the county.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 6 of 24*

TWDB staff reviewed the model files associated with the desired future conditions and received clarification on procedures and assumptions from the Groundwater Management Area 11 Technical Coordinator in an email on September 9, 2021. The Technical Coordinator confirmed that the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer should be considered non-relevant in Red River County, drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values should be based on the model extent rather than the official aquifer extent, average drawdowns were not area-weighted, and a two-feet tolerance should be used when comparing model calculated drawdown with the desired future condition. Clarification also confirmed that no model cells converted to dry in the simulation.

METHODS:

The groundwater availability model for the northern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers Version 3.01 (Figures 1 through 4) was run using the model files submitted with the explanatory report (Hutchison, 2021). Model-calculated drawdowns were extracted for the year 2080. Drawdown averages were calculated for each county by aquifer. The calculated drawdown averages were compared with the desired future conditions to verify that the pumping scenario expressed in the model files achieved the desired future conditions within an acceptable tolerance of two feet based on a September 9, 2021 clarification from the Groundwater Management Area 11 Technical Coordinator. The modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET for MODFLOW 6 Version 1.01 (U.S. Geological Survey, 2021). Annual pumping rates by aquifer are presented by county and groundwater conservation district, subtotaled by groundwater conservation district, and then summed for Groundwater Management Area 11 (Tables 2 through 4). Annual pumping rates by aquifer are also presented by county, river basin, and regional water planning area within Groundwater Management Area 11 (Tables 5 through 7).

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code (2011), "modeled available groundwater" is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts are required to consider modeled available groundwater, along with several other factors, when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). The other factors districts must consider include annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 7 of 24*

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the modeled available groundwater estimates are described below:

- We used Version 3.01 of the groundwater availability model for the northern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers. See Panday and others (2021) for assumptions and limitations of the groundwater availability model for the northern part of the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers.
- This groundwater availability model includes nine layers, which represent quaternary alluvium adjacent to rivers and streams, the Sparta Aquifer (Layer 2), the Weches Confining Unit (Layer 3), the Queen City Aquifer (Layer 4), the Reklaw Confining Unit (Layer 5), the Carrizo (Layer 6), the Upper Wilcox (Layer 7), the Middle Wilcox (Layer 8), and the Lower Wilcox (Layer 9). Layers represent equivalent geologic units outside of the official aquifer extents.
- The model was run with MODFLOW 6 (Langevin and others, 2017).
- Drawdown averages and modeled available groundwater values were based on the extent of the model area (Figures 1 through 4).
- County average drawdowns were calculated as the sum of drawdowns for all model cells divided by the number of cells, without an area weighting correction.
- Based on a clarification from the Groundwater Management Area 11 Technical Coordinator, a tolerance of two feet was assumed when comparing desired future conditions (Table 1, average drawdown values per county) to model drawdown results.
- Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to whole numbers.
- The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in Red River County was assumed non-relevant for joint planning purposes.

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer are approximately 251,220 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 through 2080. The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Queen City Aquifer are approximately 130,850 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 through 2080 (Table 3). The modeled available groundwater estimates for the Sparta Aquifer are approximately 3,260 acre-feet per year for each decade from 2020 to 2080 (Table 4). The modeled available groundwater is summarized by groundwater conservation district and county for the

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022*

Page 8 of 24

Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Tables 2, 3, and 4 respectively). The modeled available groundwater has also been summarized by county, river basin, and regional water planning area for use in the regional water planning process for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers (Tables 5, 6, and 7 respectively). Small differences of values between table summaries are due to rounding.

The Gulf Coast, Nacatoch, Trinity, and Yegua-Jackson aquifers and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in Red River County were declared non-relevant for the purpose of adopting desired future conditions by the Groundwater Management Area 11 Districts; therefore, modeled available groundwater values were not calculated for those aquifers.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 9 of 24*

FIGURE 1. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA (GMA) 11 BOUNDARY, RIVER BASINS, AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX AQUIFER IN THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 10 of 24*

FIGURE 2. REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX AQUIFER IN THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 11 of 24*

FIGURE 3. REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER IN THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS. GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022 Page 12 of 24*

FIGURE 4. REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS (RWPAS), RIVER BASINS, GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (GCDS), AND COUNTIES OVERLAIN ON THE EXTENT OF THE SPARTA AQUIFER IN THE GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX, QUEEN CITY, AND SPARTA AQUIFERS. GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022*

Page 13 of 24

TABLE 2. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE‐FEET PER YEAR.

GAM Run 21-016 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers in Groundwater Management Area 11 *February 17, 2022*

Page 14 of 24

¹A desired future condition was not specified for the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in Red River County and was declared as not relevant (NR) in a clarification.
Page 15 of 24

TABLE 3. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE‐FEET PER YEAR.

⁵ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 16 of 24

⁶ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 17 of 24

TABLE 4. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE‐FEET PER YEAR.

⁷ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 18 of 24

TABLE 5. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE CARRIZO‐WILCOX AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA **(RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.**

Page 19 of 24

⁸ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 20 of 24

TABLE 6. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE QUEEN CITY AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), **RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.**

| County | RWPA | River Basin | Aquifer | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Anderson | | Neches | Queen City | 11,489 | 11,489 | 11,489 | 11,488 | 11,488 | 11,488 | 11,488 |
| Anderson | | Trinity | Queen City | 5,102 | 5,102 | 5,102 | 5,102 | 5,102 | 5,102 | 5,102 |
| Angelina | | Neches | Queen City | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,095 |
| Camp | $\mathbf D$ | Cypress | Queen City | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,594 |
| Cass | ${\bf D}$ | Cypress | Queen City | 15,855 | 15,855 | 15,855 | 15,855 | 15,855 | 15,855 | 15,855 |
| Cass | D | Sulphur | Queen City | 624 | 624 | 624 | 624 | 624 | 624 | 624 |
| Cherokee | | Neches | Queen City | 8,812 | 8,812 | 8,812 | 8,812 | 8,812 | 8,812 | 8,812 |
| Gregg | D | Cypress | Queen City | 456 | 456 | 456 | 456 | 456 | 456 | 456 |
| Gregg | $\mathbf D$ | Sabine | Queen City | 2,056 | 2,056 | 2,056 | 2,056 | 2,056 | 2,056 | 2,055 |
| Harrison | D | Cypress | Queen City | 2,976 | 2,976 | 2,976 | 2,976 | 2,976 | 2,976 | 2,976 |
| Harrison | D | Sabine | Queen City | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 |
| Henderson | C | Trinity | Queen City | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 |
| Henderson | | Neches | Queen City | 10,516 | 10,516 | 10,516 | 10,516 | 10,516 | 10,516 | 10,516 |
| Houston | | Neches | Queen City | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,080 |
| Houston | | Trinity | Queen City | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| Marion | D | Cypress | Queen City | 7,389 | 7,389 | 7,389 | 7,389 | 7,389 | 7,389 | 7,389 |
| Morris | D | Cypress | Queen City | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 |
| Nacogdoches | | Neches | Queen City | 2,946 | 2,946 | 2,946 | 2,946 | 2,946 | 2,946 | 2,946 |
| Rusk | | Neches | Queen City | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Rusk | | Sabine | Queen City | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Sabine | | Neches | Queen City | 0 ⁹ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ |
| Sabine | | Sabine | Queen City | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ |
| San Augustine | | Neches | Queen City | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\overline{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ |
| Shelby | | Sabine | Queen City | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\overline{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ |

⁹ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 21 of 24

¹⁰ A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

Page 22 of 24

TABLE 7. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER BY DECADE FOR THE SPARTA AQUIFER IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 11. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), **RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.**

 11 A zero value indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in the aquifer.

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool 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 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 streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

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 relating 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 groundwater levels in 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.

REFERENCES:

- Hutchison, W.R., 2021, GMA 11 Technical Memorandum 21-01, Adjusted Pumping Simulations for Joint Planning with Updated Groundwater Availability Model for the Sparta, Queen City, and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers, 31p.
- Langevin, C.D., Hughes, J.D., Banta, E.R., Niswonger, R.G., Panday, Sorab, and Provost, A.M., 2017, Documentation for the MODFLOW 6 Groundwater Flow (GWF) Model: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 6, chap. A55, 197 p., accessed August 4, 2017, at https://doi.org/10.3133/tm6A55
- National Research Council, 2007, Models in Environmental Regulatory Decision Making Committee on Models in the Regulatory Decision Process, National Academies Press, Washington D.C., 287 p., http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11972.
- Panday, S., Rumbaugh, J., Hutchison, W.R., and Schorr, S., 2020, Numerical Model Report: Groundwater Availability Model for the Northern Portion of the Queen City, Sparta, and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers. Final Report prepared for Texas Water Development Board, Contact Number #1648302063, 198p.

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GAMRUN 21-019MAG: MODELED AVAILABLEGROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G. Texas Water Development Board Groundwater Division Groundwater Modeling Department 512-936-0883 September 8, 2022

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GAMRUN 21-019MAG: MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COASTAQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENTAREA 14

Shirley C. Wade, Ph.D., P.G. Texas Water Development Board Groundwater Division Groundwater Modeling Department 512-936-0883 September 8, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The combined value of modeled available groundwater in Groundwater Management Area 14 and the projected groundwater pumpage in subsidence districts in Groundwater Management Area 14 for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System ranges from a maximum of 1,327,135 acre-feet per year in 2020 to a minimum of 1,107,263 acre-feet per year in 2040 (Tables 1 and 2). Table 1 presents the modeled available groundwater summarized by decade from 2020 to 2080 for groundwater conservation districts. Table 2 presents the projected groundwater pumpage in regulatory plans adopted by subsidence districts and factored into the development of desired future conditions adopted by groundwater conservation districts. Table 3 summarizes the modeled available groundwater (for groundwater conservation district and non-district counties) and the projected groundwater pumpage (for subsidence district counties) by decade from 2030 to 2080 and by county, regional water planning area, and river basin for use in the regional water planning process. The estimates are based on the desired future conditions for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System adopted by groundwater conservation districts in Groundwater Management Area 14 on January 5, 2022. The explanatory report and other materials submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) were determined to be administratively complete on June 15, 2022.

REQUESTOR:

Mr. John Martin, chair and technical coordinator of Groundwater Management Area 14.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST:

Mr. John Martin provided the TWDB with the desired future conditions of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System on behalf of Groundwater Management Area (GMA) 14. These desired future conditions were adopted by the groundwater conservation districts in Groundwater GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 4 of 30*

Management Area 14 on January 5, 2022. The desired future conditions, as described in Resolution 2021-10-5 (GMA 14 and Oliver, 2022; Appendix G) are:

• "In each county in GMA 14, no less than 70 percent median available drawdown remaining in 2080 or no more than an average of 1.0 additional foot of subsidence between 2009 and 2080."

The Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, Sparta, Yegua-Jackson, and Brazos River Alluvium aquifers were declared not relevant for purposes of joint planning by Groundwater Management Area 14 in Resolution 2021-10-5 (GMA 14 and Oliver, 2022; Appendix G).

On March 4, 2022, Mr. John Martin, technical coordinator of Groundwater Management Area 14, submitted the desired future conditions packet for Groundwater Management Area 14. TWDB staff reviewed the model files associated with the desired future conditions and received clarification on assumptions from the Groundwater Management Area 14 technical coordinator on March 23, 2022. In Resolution 2021-10-5, the desired future condition is defined for "each county in GMA 14"; however, Groundwater Management Area 14 clarified that it is their intent per pages 15 and 38 of the explanatory report that the subsidence district counties are not to be included in the county-specific desired future condition definition. For this reason, the TWDB did not consider subsidence district counties during the desired future conditions evaluation. An additional clarification from Groundwater Management Area 14 was a request that the modeled available groundwater values and modeled pumping values be provided by model aquifer layer in addition to the total values for the entire Gulf Coast Aquifer System. These additional splits are included in the current report in Appendix A.

Harris, Galveston, and Fort Bend counties (Subsidence Districts)

Harris-Galveston Subsidence District and Fort Bend Subsidence District are not subject to the provisions of Section 36.108 of the Texas Water Code and, therefore, have not specified desired future conditions. Because desired future conditions were not adopted for the counties in the subsidence districts, the TWDB does not provide "modeled available groundwater" values for those counties. However, the districts in Groundwater Management Area 14 incorporated the groundwater pumpage projections made by the subsidence districts in their regulatory plans so that all known regional groundwater pumping was factored into the joint planning process. Therefore, the subsidence district "groundwater pumpage projections" are still provided in this report (Table 2 and Table 3) even though these values are not official "modeled available groundwater" values.

METHODS:

The TWDB ran the groundwater availability model (version 3.01; Kasmarek, 2013) for the northern part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System (Figure 1) using the predictive model files

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 5 of 30*

submitted with the explanatory report (GMA 14 and Oliver, 2022; Appendix R) on March 4, 2022. The modeled available groundwater values were determined by extracting pumping rates by decade from the model results using ZONEBUDGET Version 3.01 (Harbaugh, 2009). Annual pumping rates were divided by county, river basin, regional water planning area, and groundwater conservation district within Groundwater Management Area 14 (Figures 1 and 2; Tables 1 through 3).

As part of the process to calculate modeled available groundwater, the TWDB checked the model files submitted by Groundwater Management Area 14 to determine if the groundwater pumping scenario was compatible with the adopted desired future conditions. The TWDB used these model files to extract model-calculated water levels for 2009 (stress period 78) and 2080 (stress period 149), and to calculate the available drawdown according to the methodology described in the explanatory report (GMA 14 and Oliver, 2022; Appendix R). The TWDB applied this methodology to a dataset submitted as part of the explanatory report, which contained well locations and well depths for 61,880 wells. The ratio of available drawdown in 2080 to available drawdown in 2009 was calculated for each well and the median was determined for each county. As specified in the explanatory report (GMA 14 and Oliver, 2022; Appendix R), if the water level in a model cell dropped below the base of the cell the available drawdown for wells located in that model cell was set to zero.

The subsidence values were also extracted from the model results for 2009 (stress period 78) and 2080 (stress period 149) and average change in subsidence was calculated for each county. The median percent available drawdown and average change in subsidence for each county were compared to the desired future conditions to confirm that the model scenario was compatible with the desired future conditions.

Modeled Available Groundwater and Permitting

As defined in Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code (2011), "modeled available groundwater" is the estimated average amount of water that may be produced annually to achieve a desired future condition. Groundwater conservation districts are required to consider modeled available groundwater, along with several other factors, when issuing permits in order to manage groundwater production to achieve the desired future condition(s). The other factors districts must consider include annual precipitation and production patterns, the estimated amount of pumping exempt from permitting, existing permits, and a reasonable estimate of actual groundwater production under existing permits.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 6 of 30*

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The parameters and assumptions for the modeled available groundwater estimates are described below:

- Version 3.01 of the groundwater availability model for the northern portion of the Gulf Coast Aquifer System was used for this analysis. See Kasmarek (2013) for assumptions and limitations of the model.
- The model has four layers which represent the Chicot aquifer (Layer 1), the Evangeline aquifer (Layer 2), the Burkeville Confining Unit (Layer 3), and the Jasper aquifer and parts of the Catahoula Formation in direct hydrologic communication with the Jasper aquifer (Layer 4).
- The model was run with MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000).
- Available drawdown for cells with water levels below the base elevation of the cell ("dry" cells) was set to zero for the analysis.
- Cells with water levels below the base are "dry" in terms of water level. However, the transmissivity of those cells remains constant and pumping from those cells continues. Therefore, pumping is included in the modeled available groundwater values for those cells.
- The subsidence district counties (Harris, Galveston, and Fort Bend) were not included in the evaluation of the desired future condition.
- The evaluation of the desired future condition for available drawdown was based on the 61,880 observation well locations and the MODFLOW pumping file submitted by Groundwater Management Area 14.
- The evaluation of the desired future condition for subsidence was based on the extent of the official TWDB boundary for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System within the groundwater model and the MODFLOW pumping file submitted by Groundwater Management Area 14.
- The calculation of modeled available groundwater values was based on the extent of the official TWDB boundary for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System within the groundwater model and the MODFLOW pumping file submitted by Groundwater Management Area 14.
- The most recent TWDB model grid file dated June 10, 2020 (glfc_n_01062020.csv), was used to determine model cell entity assignment (county, groundwater management area, groundwater conservation district, river basin, regional water planning area).

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 7 of 30*

• Estimates of modeled available groundwater from the model simulation were rounded to the nearest whole number.

RESULTS:

The modeled available groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System that achieves the desired future conditions adopted by Groundwater Management Area 14 ranges from 781,781 to 781,753 acre-feet per year between 2020 and 2080 (Table 1). Projected Gulf Coast Aquifer System groundwater pumpage from the three counties in the Harris Galveston Subsidence District and Fort Bend Subsidence District ranges between 545,354 and 325,510 acre-feet per year during the period 2020 to 2080 (Table 2). The combination of modeled available groundwater and projected groundwater pumpage values in the Gulf Coast Aquifer System has also been summarized by county, river basin, and regional water planning area in order to be consistent with the format used in the regional water planning process. (Table 3).

The modeled available groundwater values and projected groundwater pumpage values are also tabulated by model aquifer layer in Appendix A.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 8 of 30*

FIGURE 1. THE EXTENT OF THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SHOWN WITH GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND SUBSIDENCE DISTRICTS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 9 of 30*

FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREAS AND RIVER BASINS IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 10 of 30*

TABLE 1. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES EXCLUDE SUBSIDENCE DISTRICTS. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 11 of 30*

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED). MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES EXCLUDE SUBSIDENCE DISTRICTS. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 12 of 30*

TABLE 2. GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE PROJECTIONS FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 FOR SUBSIDENCE DISTRICT COUNTIES FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 13 of 30*

TABLE 3. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER AND PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE VALUES (*IN ITALICS***) BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN.**

¹ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 14 of 30*

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED).MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER AND PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE VALUES (*IN ITALICS***) BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN.**

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 15 of 30*

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED).MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER AND PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE VALUES (*IN ITALICS***) BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), AND RIVER BASIN.**

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 16 of 30*

LIMITATIONS:

The groundwater model used in completing this analysis is the best available scientific tool 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 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 streamflow are specific to a particular historic time period.

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 relating 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 groundwater levels in 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.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 17 of 30*

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Texas Water Code, 2011, [http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/WA/pdf/WA.36.pdf.](http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/WA/pdf/WA.36.pdf)

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 18 of 30*

APPENDIX A

Total Pumping Associated with Modeled Available Groundwater Run for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System Split by Model Layers for Groundwater Management Area 14

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 19 of 30*

TABLE A.1. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 SPLIT BY MODEL LAYER AND SUMMARIZED BY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (GCD) AND COUNTY FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

² A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

TABLE A.1. (CONTINUED)

| GCD | County | Aquifer | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 |
|--|-------------|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Brazoria County GCD Total | | Gulf Coast Aquifer System | 54,955 | 54,930 | 54,908 | 54,895 | 54,889 | 54,886 | 54,886 |
| Lone Star GCD | Montgomery | Chicot aquifer | 20,868 | 22,117 | 22,136 | 23,202 | 22,878 | 21,030 | 21,030 |
| Lone Star GCD | Montgomery | Evangeline aquifer | 41,172 | 41,160 | 41,397 | 40,200 | 40,269 | 39,815 | 39,815 |
| Lone Star GCD | Montgomery | Burkeville confining | 0 ³ | θ | Ω | 0 | Ω | Ω | Ω |
| Lone Star GCD | Montgomery | Jasper aquifer | 34,925 | 33,676 | 33,412 | 33,527 | 33,769 | 36,028 | 36,028 |
| Lone Star GCD Total | | Gulf Coast Aquifer System | 96,965 | 96,953 | 96,945 | 96,929 | 96,916 | 96,873 | 96,873 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | Polk | Chicot aquifer | Ω | Ω | 0 | Ω | Ω | Ω | θ |
| Lower Trinity GCD | Polk | Evangeline aquifer | 9,486 | 9,486 | 9,486 | 9,486 | 9,486 | 9,486 | 9,486 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | Polk | Burkeville confining | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | Polk | Jasper aquifer | 30,432 | 30,432 | 30,432 | 30,432 | 30,432 | 30,432 | 30,432 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | San Jacinto | Chicot aquifer | Ω | Ω | 0 | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω |
| Lower Trinity GCD | San Jacinto | Evangeline aquifer | 15,110 | 15,116 | 15,120 | 15,127 | 15,135 | 15,156 | 15,156 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | San Jacinto | Burkeville confining | 2,762 | 2,762 | 2,762 | 2,762 | 2,762 | 2,762 | 2,762 |
| Lower Trinity GCD | San Jacinto | Jasper aquifer | 17,164 | 17,170 | 17,174 | 17,182 | 17,189 | 17,210 | 17,210 |
| Lower Trinity GCD Total | | Gulf Coast Aquifer System | 75,782 | 75,794 | 75,802 | 75,817 | 75,832 | 75,874 | 75,874 |
| Southeast Texas | Hardin | Chicot aquifer | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 |
| Southeast Texas | Hardin | Evangeline aquifer | 36,229 | 36,229 | 36,229 | 36,229 | 36,229 | 36,229 | 36,229 |
| Southeast Texas | Hardin | Burkeville confining | 0 | Ω | 0 | 0 | Ω | Ω | Ω |
| Southeast Texas | Hardin | Jasper aquifer | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω |
| Southeast Texas | Jasper | Chicot aquifer | 10,858 | 10,858 | 10,858 | 10,858 | 10,858 | 10,858 | 10,858 |
| Southeast Texas | Jasper | Evangeline aquifer | 43,842 | 43,842 | 43,842 | 43,842 | 43,842 | 43,842 | 43,842 |
| Southeast Texas | Jasper | Burkeville confining | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

³ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 21 of 30*

TABLE A.1 (CONTINUED)

⁴ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 22 of 30*

TABLE A.1 (CONTINUED)

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 23 of 30*

TABLE A. GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE PROJECTIONS FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 SPLIT BY MODEL LAYER FOR SUBSIDENCE DISTRICT COUNTIES FOR EACH DECADE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2080. VALUES ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR.

⁵ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 24 of 30*

TABLE A.3. MODELED AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER AND PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE VALUES (*IN ITALICS***) BY DECADE FOR THE GULF COAST AQUIFER SYSTEM IN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA 14 SPLIT BY MODEL LAYER. RESULTS ARE IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR AND ARE SUMMARIZED BY COUNTY, REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA (RWPA), RIVER BASIN, AND AQUIFER.**

⁶ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 25 of 30*

TABLE A.3 (CONTINUED)

⁷ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 26 of 30*

TABLE A.3 (CONTINUED)

⁸ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.
GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 27 of 30*

⁹ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 28 of 30*

¹⁰ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 29 of 30*

¹¹ A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.

GAM Run 21-019 MAG: Modeled Available Groundwater for the Gulf Coast Aquifer System in Groundwater Management Area 14 September 8, 2022 *Page 30 of 30*

¹² A zero value in the table indicates the groundwater availability model pumping scenario did not include any pumping in that part of the aquifer.