

The State of Groundwater Management Area 7

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ABOUT GMA #7

Groundwater Management Area 7 (GMA 7), consisting of twenty groundwater conservation districts, was legislatively established to manage essential groundwater resources and reports continued progress and effective planning of Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) in 15 shared aquifers. GMA 7 is required by statute to develop DFCs for each managed aquifer at least once every five years, with the next DFCs to be adopted by January 5, 2022.

RWPG REPS

Region F: Rhetta Yanez (Glasscock GCD)

Region G: Dale Adams (Wes-Tex GCD)

Region J: Genell Hobbs (Kinney Co. GCD)

Region K: Paul Tybor (Hill Country UWCD)

Region L: Vic Hilderbran (Uvalde Co. UWCD)

2016 DFC SUMMARIES

Summary of Desired Future
Conditions for GMA 7

Summary of Modeled Available
Groundwater for GMA 7 by
Groundwater Conservation District

<u>Summary of Modeled Available</u> <u>Groundwater for GMA 7 by County</u>

Additional 2016 Joint Planning
Documents

A Q U I F E R S (either partially or completely included)

MAJOR AQUIFERS

- Edwards-Trinity (Plateau)
- Ogallala
- Pecos Valley
- Seymour
- Trinity

MINOR AQUIFERS

- Blaine
- <u>Capitan Reef Complex</u>
- Dockum
- Ellenburger-San Saba
- Hickory
- Igneous
- Lipan
- Marble Falls
- Rustler
- <u>Cross Timbers (recently added)</u>

About GMA 7

Groundwater Management Area 7 (GMA 7) consists of twenty groundwater conservation districts (GCDs) and was established by the Texas Legislature to coordinate the effective planning for the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) in 15 shared aquifers. GMA 7 covers the portion of central-west Texas that is underlain by the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer, spanning 45,946 square miles. For reference, the GMA could fit 6 U.S. States inside its boundaries. Our largest county, Pecos County, is about the same size as Connecticut alone. The aquifers in GMA 7 are predominantly limestone and sand formations.

History of GMA 7's Joint Planning Efforts

GMA 7 is a unique GMA when considering the enormous geographic size, and coordination needed between 20 separate Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs). Despite this, GMA 7 has successfully navigated two (2) previous planning cycles and is currently in the third round of joint planning, with the next set of DFCs due January 5, 2022. The diligence and regard to public involvement by GMA 7 members has resulted in harmonious and positive results.

GMA 7 adopted DFCs after deliberative consideration and collaborative interaction with our local active public. GMA 7 has received comments from landowners, conservancy groups, neighboring GMAs, state and county officials, hydrologists, area attorneys, and incorporated those comments into policy decisions. Each of these stakeholders play an important role in bringing different views and demonstrating various functions that rely on the water resources being managed. The process is transparent and embraces public comment input from all stakeholders at every step of the process.

The first Desired Future Condition (DFC) was adopted by the District in 2011. GMA 7 relied on scientific models provided by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to guide decision making for these DFCs.

The Desired Future Condition adopted by the GMA in 2016 for the Edwards-Trinity Aquifer is a total net drawdown not to exceed an average of eight (8) feet in 2070, as compared with 2010 aquifer levels, with average flow consideration for two locally significant groundwater sourced springs. Specific district drawdowns differ for a myriad of reasons, including localized pumping effect, proximity of pumping, amount of groundwater withdrawal, transmissivity (ease of movement of the water through the aquifer); geologic factors including surface water interaction, environmental impacts and aquifer thickness; and the balance of mandatory consideration of feasibility of achieving the desired future condition and interests and rights of private property. Many of these considerations are formed through the process of considering the 9 factors outlined by Senate Bill 660 adopted by the legislature in 2011.

As we work through the third round of the joint planning process, this cooperative group of members commit to a transparent, honest, open minded process that will uphold our duty to conserve, preserve, and protect the aquifers while allowing property owners the ability to access and beneficially use their groundwater resources.

Use of Best Science:

During the 2011-2016 joint planning cycle, Groundwater Availability Models (GAMs) were created for the Capitan Reef, Dockum, Ogallala, Llano Uplift, and Rustler aquifers, and adapted from a Val Verde County model. The additions of these GAMs improved the knowledge of the GMA and helped to formulate decisions in the 2nd round of joint planning. In the past 2 cycles of DFC planning, individual GCDs within GMA 7 have invested over \$75,000 to the joint planning effort. The members of GMA 7 agree to use best available science when planning for future groundwater supplies and stream flow.

In addition to models, groundwater levels are routinely monitored by the GCDs and by TWDB in GMA 7. Evaluating the monitoring data is a routine task for the GCDs, and the comparison of these data with the model results that were used are presented in each GCDs management plan. These comparisons will be useful to guide the update of the DFCs that are required every five (5) years.

Benefits of Joint Planning for GMA 7:

The benefits of the current joint planning process and the regional planning allows for flexibility to accommodate the vast differences in the 16 GMAs and their regions. Where some GMAs have few districts with a lot of water, GMA 7 covers an enormous region with 20 districts, 15 aquifers, and comparatively less water availability. The current joint planning process, although flexible to differences in hydrogeologic considerations, encourages communication between GCDs, stakeholders, and the TWDB. This communicative collaboration protects private property interest, environmental concerns, and socio-economic impacts.

Hurdles of Joint Planning for GMA 7:

The biggest hurdle members of GMA 7 face are incorporating highly significant areas in terms of water planning that do not have a groundwater district. With no district, there are no local management strategies, research, or monitoring of local water resources. Without local management strategies, it is difficult for GMA 7 to accurately assess hydrologic conditions and examine the effects of the set DFC on the area. To combat this, each GCD contributes money to cover the costs of hydrologists and administrative fees for the areas of GMA 7 that do not have a local groundwater conservation district.

GMA 7 Commitment

We, the members of GMA 7, pledge to continue to serve our stakeholders with honesty and transparency while upholding our duty to conserve, preserve, and protect the aquifers, keeping in mind the nine important factors and their impact on our most valuable resource.

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Groundwater Management Area 7

