

# GAM Run 08-18

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), states that, in developing its groundwater management plan, groundwater conservation districts shall use groundwater availability modeling information provided by the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board in conjunction with any available site-specific information provided by the district for review and comment to the Executive Administrator. Information derived from groundwater availability models that shall be included in groundwater management plans include:

- (1) the annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the groundwater resources within the district, if any;
- (2) for each aquifer within the district the annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water bodies, including lakes, streams, and rivers; and
- (3) the annual volume of flow into and out of the district within each aquifer and between aquifers in the district.

The purpose of this model run is to provide information to the South Plains Underground Water Conservation District for its groundwater management plan. The groundwater management plan for the South Plains Underground Water Conservation District is due for approval by the executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board before November 7, 2008.

This report discusses the methods, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Ogallala Aquifer. Table 1 summarizes the groundwater availability model data required by statute for the South Plains Underground Water Conservation Districts groundwater management plan.

The Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer also underlies the South Plains Underground Water Conservation District. A groundwater availability model has not yet been completed for this minor aquifer. If the district would like information for the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains) Aquifer, they may request it from the Groundwater Technical Assistance Section of the Texas Water Development Board.

## **METHODS:**

We ran the groundwater availability models for the southern part of the Ogallala Aquifer, and (1) extracted water budgets for each year of the 1980 through 1999 period and (2) averaged the water budget values for recharge, surface water outflow, inflow to the district, outflow from the district, net inter-aquifer flow (upper) and net inter-aquifer flow (lower) for the portion of the Ogallala Aquifer located within the district.

## **PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:**

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability models for the southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer.
- See Blandford and others (2003) for assumptions and limitations of the model for the southern part of the Ogallala Aquifer. Root mean squared error for this model is 47 feet. This error will have more of an effect on model results where the aquifer is thin.
- The groundwater availability model for the southern part of the Ogallala Aquifer has only one single layer representing the Ogallala hydrostratigraphic unit in the district.
- We used Groundwater Vistas Version 5 (Environmental Simulations, Inc. 2007) as the interface to process model output results.

## **RESULTS:**

A groundwater budget summarizes the water entering and leaving the aquifer according to the groundwater availability model. Selected components were extracted from the groundwater budget and averaged over the duration of the calibrated portion of the model run (1980 through 1999). The components of the modified budgets shown in Table 1 include:

- Precipitation recharge—This is the areally distributed recharge sourced from precipitation falling on the outcrop areas of the aquifers (where the aquifer is exposed at land surface) within the district.
- Surface water outflow—This is the total water exiting the aquifer (outflow) to surface water features such as streams, reservoirs, and drains (springs).
- Flow into and out of district—This component describes lateral flow within the aquifer between the district and adjacent counties.
- Flow between aquifers—This describes the vertical flow, or leakage, between aquifers or confining units. This flow is controlled by the relative water levels in each aquifer or confining unit and aquifer properties of each aquifer or confining unit that define the amount of leakage that occurs. “Inflow” to an aquifer from an

overlying or underlying aquifer will always equal the “Outflow” from the other aquifer.

The information needed for the district’s management plan is summarized in Table 1. It is important to note that sub-regional water budgets are not exact. This is due to the size of the model cells and the approach used to extract data from the model. To avoid double accounting, a model cell that straddles a political boundary, such as district or county boundaries, is assigned to one side of the boundary based on the location of the centroid of the model cell. For example, if a cell contains two counties, the cell is assigned to the county where the centroid of the cell is located.

**REFERENCES:**

Blandford, T.N., Blazer, D.J., Calhoun, K.C., Dutton, A.R., Naing, T., Reedy, R.C., and Scanlon, B.R., 2003, Groundwater availability of the southern Ogallala aquifer in Texas and New Mexico—Numerical Simulations Through 2050: Final Report prepared for the Texas Water Development Board by Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc., 158 p.

Environmental Simulations, Inc. 2007, Guide to Using Groundwater Vistas Version 5, 381 p.

Table 1: Summarized information needed for the South Plains Underground Water Conservation District’s groundwater management plan. All values are reported in acre-feet per year. All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1 acre-foot. Negative values indicate water is leaving the aquifer system using the parameters or boundaries listed in the table.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer or confining unit	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Ogallala Aquifer	71,276*
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Ogallala Aquifer	-816
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Ogallala Aquifer	2,086
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Ogallala Aquifer	-4,237
Estimated net annual volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Flow in or out of the Ogallala Aquifer	0**

\* Estimated value may also include return flow from irrigation.

\*\*The model does not consider flow into or out of the Ogallala Aquifer from other formations.



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