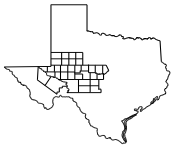


Agenda Item 5e. Legislative Recommendations

Each RWPG has the opportunity to recommend water policies and/or changes to the regional water planning process as part of the Water Plan. In the 2016 Region F Water Plan, the region identified 61 different policy recommendations. Some of these recommendations have been addressed. Some recommendations reflect continuing current policies, while others support new policies. This agenda item will discuss changes to policies or rules in response to previous recommendations, solicit input for retaining or changing recommendations, and seek new recommendations.

Attachments:

1. 2016 Region F Water Plan, Chapter 8, *Legislative Recommendations*



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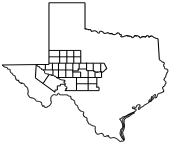
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Chapter 8 Unique Stream Segments, Reservoir Sites, and Legislative Recommendations

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) regional water planning rules require that a regional water plan include recommendations for regulatory, administrative, legislative or other changes that:

“the regional water planning group believes are needed and desirable to achieve the stated goals of the state and regional water planning, including to facilitate the orderly development, management, and conservation of water resources and preparation for and response to drought conditions.” [357.43(d)]

The rules also call for regional water planning groups to make recommendations on the designation of ecologically unique river and stream segments and unique sites for reservoir development, and encourage the planning groups to consider recommendations that would facilitate more voluntary transfers. This section presents the regulatory, administrative, legislative, and other recommendations of the Region F Water Planning Group and the reasons for the recommendations.

8.1 Recommendations for Ecologically Unique River and Stream Segments

For each planning region, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) developed a list of river and stream segments that meet one or more of the criteria for being considered ecologically significant. In Region F, TPWD identified 20 segments as listed in Table 8-1 and shown in red on Figure 8-1 as ecologically significant.

In previous planning cycles, the Region F Water Planning Group decided not to recommend any river or stream segments as ecologically unique because of unresolved concerns regarding the implications of such a designation. The Texas legislature has since clarified that the only intended effect of the designation of a unique stream segment was to prevent the development of a reservoir on the designated segment by a political subdivision of the State. However, the TWDB regulations governing regional water planning require analysis of the impact of water management strategies on unique stream segments, which implies some level of protection beyond the mere prevention of reservoir development.

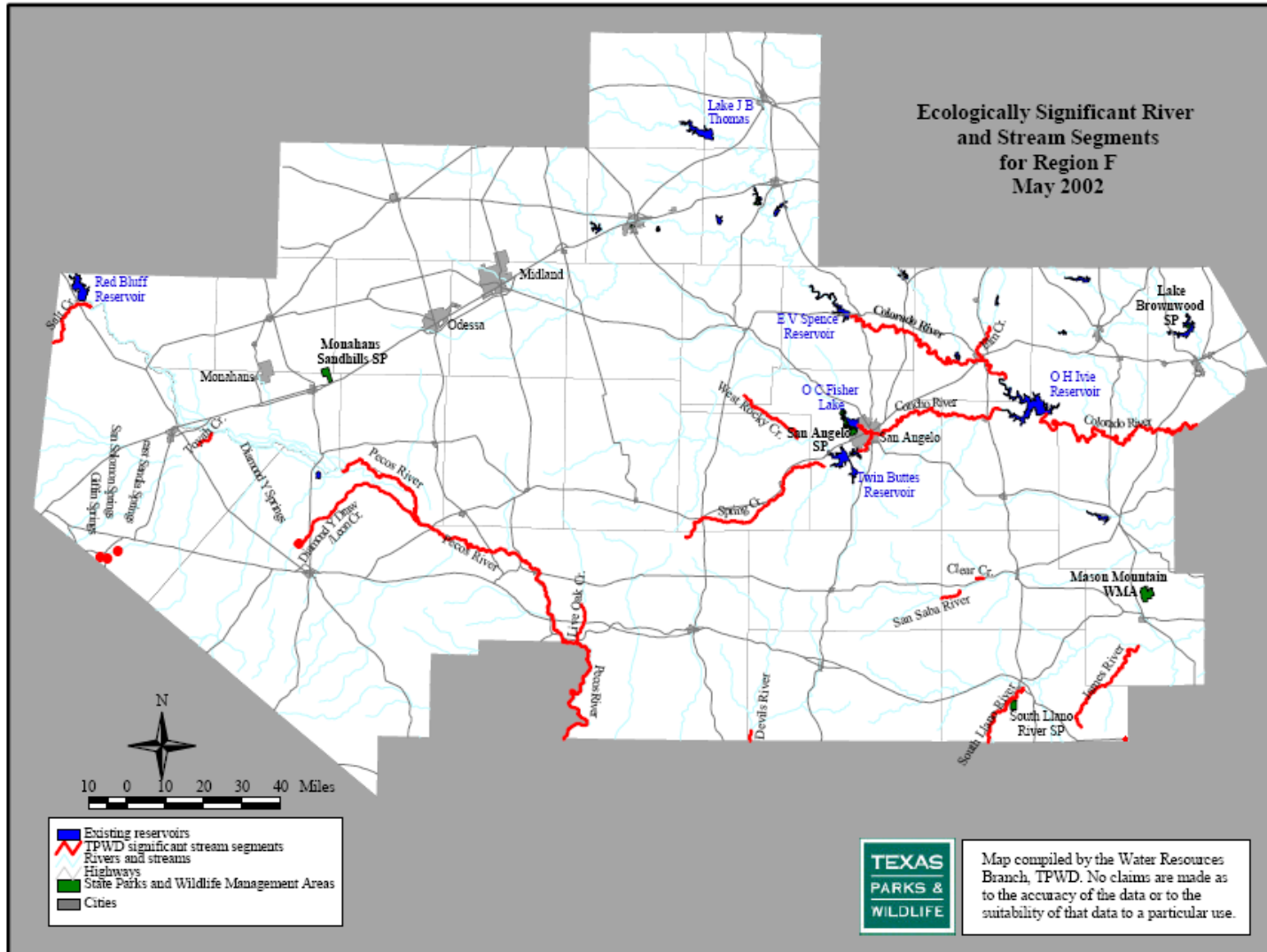
**Table 8-1
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Ecologically Significant River and Stream Segments**

River or Stream Segment	Description	Basin	County	TPWD Reasons for Designation ^a				
				Biological Function	Hydrologic Function	Riparian Conservation Area	Water Quality/Aesthetic Value	Endangered Species/Unique Communities
Clear Creek	Impounded headwater springs	Colorado	Menard					X
Colorado River	Regional boundary upstream to E.V. Spence Reservoir dam, excluding O.H. Ivie Reservoir	Colorado	Multiple	X			X	X
Concho River	Above O.H. Ivie Reservoir to San Angelo Dam on North Concho River and Nasworthy Dam on South Concho River	Colorado	Concho, Tom Green				X	X
Devils River	Sutton/Val Verde County line upstream to Dry Devils River	Rio Grande	Sutton				X	X
Diamond Y Springs	Headwaters to confluence with Leon Creek	Rio Grande	Pecos					X
East Sandia Springs	Springs in Reeves County	Rio Grande	Reeves					X
Elm Creek	Elm Creek Park Lake to FM 2647 bridge	Colorado	Runnels				X	X
Giffen Springs	Springs in Reeves County	Rio Grande	Reeves					X
James River	Headwaters to confluence with Llano River	Colorado	Mason, Kimble				X	
Diamond Y Draw	Headwaters to confluence with Pecos River	Colorado	Pecos					X
Live Oak Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Pecos River	Colorado	Crockett				X	X
Pecos River	Val Verde/Crockett County line upstream to FM 11 bridge on Pecos/Crane County line	Rio Grande	Multiple	X			X	X
Pedernales River	Kimble/Gillespie County line upstream to FM 385	Colorado	Kimble	X			X	
Salt Creek	Confluence with Pecos River upstream to Reeves/Culberson County line	Rio Grande	Reeves					X
San Saba River	From FM 864 upstream to Fort McKavett	Colorado	Menard			X		X

River or Stream Segment	Description	Basin	County	TPWD Reasons for Designation ^a				
				Biological Function	Hydrologic Function	Riparian Conservation Area	Water Quality/Aesthetic Value	Endangered Species/Unique Communities
San Solomon Springs	Spring in Reeves County	Rio Grande	Reeves			X		X
South Llano River	Confluence with North Llano River upstream to Kimble/Edwards County line	Colorado	Kimble			X	X	X
Spring Creek	Headwaters to FM 2335 crossing in Tom Green County	Colorado	Crockett, Irion, Tom Green				X	X
Toyah Creek	Confluence with Pecos River upstream to FM 1450	Rio Grande	Reeves					X
West Rocky Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Middle Concho River	Colorado	Irion, Tom Green, Sterling				X	X

^a The criteria listed are from Texas Administration Code Section 357.8. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department feels that their recommended stream reaches meet those criteria marked with an X.

Figure 8-1
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Ecologically Significant River and Stream Segments



Considering the remaining uncertainty for designation and the regional consensus that there are no new reservoirs recommended for development, the Region F Water Planning Group is not recommending the designation of any river or stream segment as ecologically unique at this time.

The Region F Water Planning Group recognizes the ecological benefits of major springs, which are discussed in Chapter 1, and the benefits of possible protection for these important resources. Several of the potential ecologically significant streams identified by TPWD are springs or spring-fed streams. The list includes springs that provide water to water supply reservoirs and/or ecologically sensitive species. The South Llano River in Kimble County, which is spring-fed, is an important water supply source for the City of Junction and Kimble County water users and may warrant additional protections. Other important stream segments include the South Concho River and Dove Creek. Both are spring-fed streams that flow into Twin Buttes Reservoir, which is a major water source for the City of San Angelo. The Region F Water Planning Group will reconsider the possible designation of unique streams for the 2021 Water Plan.

8.2 Recommendations for Unique Sites for Reservoir Construction

Section 357.43(c) of the Texas Water Development Board regional water planning rules allows a regional water planning group to recommend unique stream sites for reservoir construction:

Unique Sites for Reservoir Construction. A RWPG may recommend sites of unique value for construction of reservoirs by including descriptions of the sites, reasons for the unique designation and expected beneficiaries of the water supply to be developed at the site. [357.43(c)]

Evaluations of available water supply in the upper Colorado River Basin show limited availability for new surface water supplies. At this time, the Region F Water Planning Group does not recommend any unique sites for new reservoir development.

8.3 Policy and Legislative Recommendations

The Region F Water Planning Group has identified specific water policy topics relevant to the development and management of water supplies in the region. The following is a synopsis of the recommendations presented by the Region F Water Planning Group.

8.3.1 Surface Water Policies

In Region F over 70 percent of the population (512,000 people) in 2020 will depend on surface water from the upper Colorado River Basin for all or part of their municipal water needs. Making sure that this water remains a dependable part of Region F's existing supplies is crucial.

The Colorado River Basin is over appropriated and became that way in about 1938. This was well before there was any substantial population in Region F. Most of the "senior water rights" are in the lower Colorado Basin. The majority of these water rights are held by the Lower Colorado River Authority, City of Austin and City of Corpus Christi. It is imperative that any changes to water rights, such as a change in use, change in point of diversion, transfers of water or transfer of water rights out of the Colorado Basin do not impair existing water rights even if they are junior in priority.

Surface water policy recommendations include the following:

- Require that any time a request is made to amend a water right, if the change involves an increase in the quantity, a change in the purpose of use or a change in the place of use, all water rights holders in the basin must be notified.
- The water availability models show that the Colorado River Basin is over appropriated. Region F opposes any legislation that would repeal or modify the "junior priority provision" for interbasin transfers from the Colorado River Basin (Water Code 11.085 (t)).
- Review the State's surface water policy of prior appropriation to see if this is a policy that will work in Texas over the next 50 years.
- Recommend that State water law be amended to incorporate river basin subordinations as set forth in regional water plans.

8.3.2 Groundwater Policies

Groundwater policy recommendations include the following:

- To support retention of the Rule of Capture while encouraging fair treatment of all stakeholders, and the State's policy that groundwater districts are the preferred method for managing Texas' groundwater resources.
- To support local control and management of groundwater through confirmed groundwater conservation districts, while providing encouragement and incentives for cooperation among the groundwater conservation districts within the region.
- That all persons or entities seeking to export a significant amount of water from a groundwater district must submit notice of their plan to the affected GCD and the Regional Water Planning Group.
- All state agencies with land within groundwater conservation districts must be subject to groundwater district rules and production limits, and must provide information on existing and proposed groundwater projects to the relevant Regional Water Planning Group.

8.3.3 Environmental Policies

Region F believes in good stewardship of the region's water and natural resources. Environmental policy recommendations include the following:

- That brush control and desalination are Region F priority strategies for protecting environmental values while developing new water supply for municipal and other economic purposes.
- That because of the very limited water resources in this region there must be a carefully managed balance in the development, allocation and protection of water supplies, between supporting population growth and economic enterprise and maintaining environmental values. Consequently, while recognizing the need for, and importance of, reservations of adequate water resources for environmental purposes, the RWPG will not designate any special stream segments until the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, working in cooperation with local entities such as groundwater districts, county soil and water conservation districts, local conservation groups and landowners, completes comprehensive studies identifying and quantifying priority environmental values to be protected within the region and the quantification of minimum stream flows necessary to maintain those environmental values.
 - To support legislative funding and diversion of TPWD resources, for undertaking the studies described above; and
 - To support the creation of cooperative local stakeholder groups to assist the TPWD in studies described above.
- There are insufficient water supplies within Region F to meet projected municipal, agricultural and environmental needs through 2070; therefore Region F RWPG opposes the export of surface water outside of the region except for existing contracts for such export, and will give priority consideration to needs within the region, including protection of environmental values, in evaluating any future proposed contracts for export.
- Land (range and cropland) conservation and management practices (including brush management and proper follow-up grazing and burn management) are priority strategies to provide optimum conditions for most efficient utilization of the region's limited rainfall. These practices should receive top priority for funding from the Texas legislature and State agencies charged with protecting and developing our water resources. Whereas Texas is a leading user of compost, utilizing soil biology to conserve the infiltration of water.

8.3.4 Instream Flows

Region F is located in an arid area with much of the rainfall occurring in short bursts. This results in widely varying streamflows with many streams being intermittent, having water only part of the year. During drought, streamflows can be very low, but this is a natural occurrence and the ecological environment in Region F has developed under these conditions. State agencies have been engaged in studies of the requirements for instream flows since the late 1960s, particularly with regard to freshwater inflows to bays and estuaries. Some cities and municipalities are concerned that a significant portion of their water supply could be reallocated to meet instream flow demands. Region F recognizes

that future flow conditions in Texas' rivers and streams must be sufficient to support a sound ecological environment that is appropriate for the area. However, Region F believes it is imperative that existing water rights are protected.

8.3.5 Interbasin Transfers

The State of Texas has 23 river basins that provide surface water to users in 16 regions. The current statutes require any new water right diverted from one river basin to another to become "junior" in priority to other rights in that basin. Also as part of the water rights application, an economic impact analysis is required for both basins involved in the transfer. These requirements are aimed at protecting the basin of origin while allowing transfers of water to entities with needs. The Region F Water Planning Group:

- Supports retention of the junior water rights provision (Water Code 11.085(s) and (t)).
- Urges the legislature and TCEQ to study and develop mechanisms to protect current water rights holders.

8.3.6 Uncommitted Water

The Texas Water Code currently allows the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to cancel any water right, in whole or in part, for ten consecutive years of non-use. This rule inhibits long-term water supply planning. Water supplies are often developed for ultimate capacity to meet needs far into the future. Some entities enter into contracts for supply that will be needed long after the first ten years. Many times, only part of the supply is used in the first ten years of operation.

The regional water plans identify water supply projects to meet water needs over a 50-year use period. In some cases, there are water supplies that are not currently fully utilized or new management strategies that are projected to be used beyond the 50-year planning period. To support adequate supply for future needs and encourage reliable water supply planning policy recommendations include the following:

- Opposes cancellation of uncommitted water contracts/rights.
- Supports long term contracts that are required for future projects and drought periods.
- Supports shorter term "interruptible" water contracts as a way to meet short term needs before long-term water rights are fully utilized.

8.3.7 Brush Control

Brush control is recognized as an important tool in the management and maintenance of healthy rangelands that can allow for more efficient circulation of rainfall into the soil profile. This in turn can add to the effectiveness of aquifer recharge and restoration of streams and springs.

Region F supports brush control where it has the greatest effect on rivers, streams, and springflow such as riparian zones, areas of the region with the highest rainfall per year. Region F recognizes that the key to water restoration is managing the land to promote a healthy and vigorous soil and vegetative condition, of which brush control can play an important part.

Region F supports legislative efforts to promote funding for brush control activities for the purpose of river, stream, and spring enhancement in those areas that allow for the greatest success.

Region F Water Planning Group recommends the Texas legislature continue to support the State Water Supply and Enhancement Program through:

- Funding for on-going maintenance of brush removal in the region, and
- Continued cooperation with federal agencies to secure funds for brush control projects that will improve water quality.

8.3.8 Desalination

There are significant reserves of brackish groundwater in Region F. Region F Planning Group recommends the Texas Legislature continue to provide funds to assist local governments in the implementation of development of these water resources.

8.3.9 Weather Modification

There are currently two operational weather modification programs in the region – the West Texas Weather Modification Association (WTWMA) and the Trans Pecos Weather Modification Association (TPWMA). The WTWMA estimated a 15% increase in rainfall in their targeted area during 2014 due to their rain enhancement efforts, while the TPWMA estimated a 6.8% increase. Weather modification is one of the region’s recommended strategies, together with brush control and desalination, for augmenting water supply. Recommendations include:

- Support legislative funding for operational programs, research, and evaluation of impact on rainfall.
- Support the creation of additional programs.

8.3.10 Water Quality

Recommendations include:

- TCEQ authorize small, rural water suppliers who currently cannot afford the necessary capital improvements to their existing water systems and who have no reasonable available alternate water source to utilize bottled water options to the fullest extent possible and apart from the threat of TCEQ enforcement. The alternative is for the water supplier to receive grants, not loans, to construct, operate, and maintain a treatment system to reduce

drinking water constituents that exceed the established MCLs of the federal drinking water standard level.

- TCEQ develop rules for the disposal of constituent residuals that result from water treatment processes for radionuclides. Without such rules, the accurate cost of water treatment cannot be computed, viable treatment options cannot be assessed, and water suppliers cannot be assured that their water system meets the standards.
- The State of Texas sponsor an oral ingestion study to determine the epidemiology of radium in potable water before enforcing minimum MCLs for radium. Region F is concerned about enforcement of State and federal regulations for radium in drinking water. A cluster cancer investigation was conducted by the Texas Cancer Registry of the Texas Department of Health and found that the cancer incidence and mortality in the area were within ranges comparable to the rest of the State. The Texas Radiation Advisory Board also expressed concern that EPA rules are “unwarranted and unsupported by public health information (specifically epidemiological data)”.
- TCEQ revise its policy on requiring the use of secondary water standards, particularly TDS, when granting permits. Meeting secondary water standards should be the option of local water suppliers who must consider local conditions such as the economy, availability of water, community concerns for the aesthetics of water, and the volunteer use of technologies such as point-of-use.

8.3.11 Municipal Conservation

The Region F Water Planning Group recognizes the importance of water conservation as a means to prolong existing water supplies that have shown to be vulnerable under drought conditions. The Water Conservation Task Force presented to the Texas legislature a summary of conservation recommendations, including statewide municipal conservation goals. The Task Force indicated that these goals are voluntary, and recognized that a statewide per capita water use value is not appropriate for the State of Texas, with its wide variation in rainfall, economic development, and other factors. Considering the drought-prone nature of Region F and the recommendations of the Water Conservation Task Force, the Region F Water Planning Group:

- Supports that conservation targets should be voluntary rather than mandatory goals.
- Recommends State participation in water conservation be increased by providing monetary incentives in the form of grants or low interest loans to municipal, industrial and agricultural interest for the implementation of advanced conservation technologies.
- Recommends the State encourage conservation by providing technical assistance to water users and not force conservation through mandatory targets and goals for water use.
- Recommends the State continue participation in research and demonstration projects for the development of new conservation ideas and technologies.
- Supports the development of a statewide public information and education program to promote water conservation. Water conservation can only be successful with the willing support of the general public.

- Recommends consideration of excess use rates, water budget rates and seasonal rates that encourage water conservation, and recognition of water conservation as an appropriate goal in determining water rates.

8.3.12 Reuse

Reuse of water is a major source of “new water” especially in Region F. Reclaimed or new water developed from a demineralization or reclamation project can be stored for use in aquifers that have been depleted. Region F Water Planning Group recognizes the importance of reuse for the region and State, and recommends the following:

- Support legislation that will encourage and allow the reuse of water in a safe and economical manner.
- Work with the State’s congressional delegation and federal agencies to develop procedures that will allow reject water from demineralization and reclamation projects to be disposed of in a safe and economical manner.
- Support legislation that will encourage and allow aquifer storage and recovery projects to be developed and managed in an economical manner.
- Support legislation at both the State and federal levels to provide funding for demineralization, reclamation and aquifer storage and recovery pilot projects.

8.3.13 Conjunctive Use

The definition of conjunctive use must include “surface water, groundwater, water education and conservation, demineralization, reclaimed treated wastewater effluent, aquifer storage and recovery, land management, blending water from different sources and quality, regulatory impacts (State and federal) on water supplies and environmental needs”.

8.3.14 Groundwater Conservation Districts

There are 16 established groundwater conservation districts in Region F that oversee groundwater production in more than half of the region. Region F recognizes and supports the State’s preferred method of managing groundwater resources through locally controlled groundwater districts. In areas where groundwater management is needed, existing districts could be expanded or new districts could be created taking into consideration hydrological units (aquifers), sociological conditions, and political boundaries. Recommendations include:

- Legislation developed for managing the beneficial use and conservation of groundwater must be fair for all users.
- Rules and regulations must respect property rights and protect the right of the landowners to capture and market water within or outside of district boundaries.
- The region does not support the use of historical use limits in granting permits.

- The region does not support the use of groundwater fees for wells used exclusively for dewatering purposes.
- The legislature should support the collection of groundwater data that would be used to carry out regional water planning.

The region also recognizes that the State has groundwater resources associated with state lands that may or may not be governed by local groundwater districts. Region F encourages the State to review its groundwater resources on all state owned land and how those resources should be managed to the benefit of all of Texas.

8.3.15 Oil and Gas Operations

Protection of the quality of the region's limited groundwater resources is very important within Region F. Prevention of groundwater contamination from oil and gas well operations requires constant vigilance on the part of the Railroad Commission rules. Orphan oil and gas wells that need proper plugging have become a problem and a liability for the State, the oil and gas industry as a whole, and the Texas Railroad Commission. In response to this problem, the State initiated a well plugging program that is directed by the Railroad Commission. This program enables a large number of abandoned wells to be properly plugged each year, and has accomplished much by preventing water pollution.

In light of the importance of local groundwater supplies to users in Region F and the vulnerability of these supplies to contamination, the Region F Water Planning Group recommends:

- Stringent enforcement of the oil and gas operations rules and supports the levy of fines by the Commission against operators who violate the rules.
- Continuing support for the industry funded, Commission supported abandoned well and plugging program.
- The Legislative Budget Board and the Texas Legislature provide adequate personnel and funding to the Railroad Commission to carry out its mandated responsibility to protect water supplies affected by oil and gas industry activities.
- The Texas Legislature restore funds to the industry-initiated and industry-funded well plugging account, which were transferred to the general revenue following the 2003 budget crisis. The well plugging fund is not tax money but industry funds contributed for a specific purpose.
- The clean-up and remediation of all contamination related to the processing and transportation of oil and gas. This includes operational or abandoned gas processing plants, oil refineries, and product pipelines.

8.3.16 Electric Generation Industry

The steam electric power water demands in Region F account for 8 percent of the year 2020 non-agricultural demands in the region and are projected to increase by 89 percent over the planning period.

The planning group has concerns of how the statewide demand for steam electric generation was allocated to Region F given the current drought situation in our region. Existing steam electric plants have closed over the past ten years, with many of them disassembled. The trend for future steam electric plants is to develop combined combustion units that use considerably less water than traditional steam electric power facilities. Region F recommends that the TWDB and the electric generating industry reevaluate the volume of water demands associated with electric generation as well as the location of these demands.

Electric utilities have a duty to plan for the long-term needs of our customers, and the utilities have made substantial investments to secure water contracts/rights and groundwater resources in advance of actual use. All of these water contracts/rights and groundwater resources have been or are held for a substantial period of time in advance of actual use – not only for future generating units but also during drought periods for existing power plants. In order for the electric utility industry to effectively provide service to existing and future customers, the industry opposes:

- Any attempt to cancel uncommitted water contracts/rights.
- Establishing historical use limits for groundwater.

Region F encourages the use of higher TDS water for electric generation when possible to conserve available fresh water sources within the region. In addition, Region F encourages the continued assessment of generation technologies that use less water.

8.4 Regional Planning Process

8.4.1 Funding

The Region F Water Planning Group recognizes that the ability to implement the water plan will depend in part on the ability to fund the recommended projects. The TWDB and Texas Legislature have responded to this concern by providing different funding vehicles for water projects. However, due to the intense competition for the limited funds, many entities are still struggling with financing water projects. The Region F Water Planning Groups recommends:

- The State provides increased appropriations to the water infrastructure fund for implementation of strategies in the regional water plans.
- Consider providing adequate funds for the administration of the regional water planning process since the TWDB and the Legislature has continued to increase the responsibilities of the administrator.

8.4.2 Planning Schedule

The current 5-year schedule for joint groundwater planning is not synchronized very well with the 5-year schedule for developing the State Water Plan. The managed available groundwater (MAG) volumes determined in the joint groundwater planning process for each aquifer are to be incorporated into groundwater conservation district management plans, and are required in the regional water planning process for assessing water supply availability during the next regional planning period. By modifying the due dates in the GMA process, MAG data can be better integrated into the overall state water planning program to better reflect the most recent demand projections and future strategies. Presently, the GMA process uses superseded data in formulating the DFC and MAG. The following table provides a suggested timeline for coordinating the interrelated water planning functions that will provide a more synchronized and orderly development of planning information.

**Table 8-2
Proposed Planning Schedule**

Planning Process	Current Due Dates	Next Planning Cycle Due Dates	Proposed Due Dates
GMA's deliver proposed DFC to TWDB	2016	2020	2017
TWDB establishes MAG	2016	2021	2018
GCD Management Plans	2017	2022	2019
Regional Water Plans	2016	2021	2021
State Water Plans	2017	2022	2022

Note: Currently local plans are submitted on staggered 5-year intervals; because most GCDs resubmitted their plans in 2012, the next deadline is 2017.

8.4.3 Frequency of State Water Plan Development

The State is required by law to develop and update the State Water Plan every five years. The 2017 State Water Plan will be the fourth plan since the passage of SB1. Over the past 20 years, the regional and state water plans have captured the local water supply issues and a comprehensive path forward has been developed. It is recommended that the development of the State Water Plan be conducted every 10 years instead of every five years, with funding of special studies between planning cycles. This would allow full updates of the State Water Plan following updated population census. It also may better align the regional water plans with the schedule specified for the GMA process, which is critical to defining the amount of groundwater supplies that are available for regional planning purposes. The special studies can be tailored to provide updated data necessary to better define water demands, supplies or strategies as needed by the regions.

8.4.4 Allow Waivers of Plan Amendments for Entities with Small Strategies

Region F recommends that the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) allow waivers for consistency issues for plan amendments that involve projects resulting in small amounts of additional supply rather than requiring the regional water planning groups to grant consistency waivers. With the change in structure of the TWDB, TWDB Directors are fully capable of making such decisions.

8.4.5 Coordination between TWDB and TCEQ Regarding Use of the WAMs for Planning

The TWDB requires that the Water Availability Models (WAMs) developed under the direction of TCEQ be used in determining available surface water supplies. The models were developed for the purpose of evaluating new water rights permit applications and are not appropriate for water supply planning. The TWDB and TCEQ should coordinate their efforts to determine the appropriate data and tools available through the WAM program for use in regional water planning. The TWDB should allow the regional water planning groups some flexibility in applying the models made available for planning purposes.

8.4.6 Allow Groundwater Supplies in the Regional Water Plans to exceed the Modeled Available Groundwater (MAG) with GCD Approval

The TWDB policy currently states that the MAG values are a cap for water supply and strategy development, while the MAG is not necessarily considered a cap for permitting purposes by groundwater districts according to Chapter 36 of the Water Code. The MAGs are also unenforceable in areas with no groundwater regulation. Chapter 36 describes the process of managing to Desired Future Conditions (DFC). The MAG is an estimate of the groundwater availability based on the DFC but Chapter 36 provides flexibility for districts to permit above or below the MAG based on local knowledge, usage patterns, and other factors. The Region F Water Planning Group recommends that the TWDB should allow groundwater supplies in the regional water plans to exceed the MAG if the planning group obtains written permission from a groundwater district. This approach assumes that the strategy is consistent with the management plan of the GCD, but allows for minor shortages to be covered without excessive administrative actions, such as alternate strategies that would ultimately require a plan amendment. It also allows a GCD to apply local knowledge to account for variations in permitting approaches and usage patterns, while honoring the DFCs of the aquifer. This approach could also be used in areas with no GCDs if the RWPG demonstrates compliance with the DFCs.

8.4.7 Allow Adjustments of MAG Values Across River Basins and County Boundaries with GCD Approval

The Groundwater Availability Models are developed based on the location of existing wells. In the predictive model runs, pumping is generally “ramped up,” i.e. existing wells are assumed to pump a

certain percentage over their current pumping level. Locations of future demands and potential new wells are generally not considered in the current MAG model runs. This method of applying an equal percentage increase to existing wells can create skewed distributions of availability to locations with existing wells. This type of “ramping” is adequate and perhaps even preferable for the purposes of estimating a DFC on a regional/aquifer basis. However, because the TWDB planning process requires that groundwater availability be split by county and basin, the resulting TWDB MAG values along county and basin boundaries may not be representative of the true location of the water but instead reflect the location of existing wells. This can cause artificial needs since the requirement to split MAGs along basin boundaries was not anticipated in the DFC process since it has no physical relevance to the DFC and is a constraint of the regional water planning process. In reality, groundwater is not constrained by river basin or county lines and will be used in the areas with increasing demands, even if that area has limited existing use. Region F recommends that adjustments of MAG values across river basins and county boundaries be allowed with GCD approval. This will help eliminate artificial shortages that have no physical meaning and are purely a consequence of TWDB’s application of modeling results in a way that may not have been intended.

8.4.8 Expand Consistency with the State Water Plan for SWIFT Funding to Include Adopted Regional Water Plans

The current legislation specifies that a water supply project must be in the adopted State Water Plan for eligibility for SWIFT funds. To allow the TWDB sufficient time to develop the State Water Plan, there is a one year period between when a regional water plan is adopted and when the TWDB approves the corresponding State Water Plan. During this year period the State Water Plan is based on recommended projects in a superseded regional water plan. Under current law, if a project is included in the current regional water plan but not in the superseded plan, the project sponsor must amend the superseded plan to receive SWIFT funding. This could mean that the regions and project sponsors are expending funds for a process that has already been completed for the current regional water plan. It is recommended that the consistency requirement with the State Water Plan for eligibility for SWIFT funds be expanded to include the currently adopted regional water plan.

8.5 Summary of Recommendations

The following is a summary of the region’s policy and legislative recommendations as agreed to by the Region F Regional Water Planning Group. The region:

- Does not recommend the designation of any ecologically unique stream segments or unique reservoir sites.
- Supports recognition of the importance of springs and spring-fed streams.
- Supports protection of existing water rights and encourages review and study of mechanisms to protect rights, including potential modification of the prior appropriation doctrine.
- Supports the protection of environmental values and developing water supply using brush control and desalination.
- Supports state funding for environmental studies with local stakeholder input.
- Supports protection of existing water rights when considering instream flows.
- Recommends that state water law be amended to incorporate river basin subordinations as set forth in regional water plans.
- Supports state funding of land management activities to promote conservation of the region's natural resources.
- Supports a requirement for notification of all water rights holders in a basin any time a request is made to amend a water right if the change involves an increase in the quantity, a change in the purpose of use or a change in the place of use.
- Opposes any legislation that would repeal or modify the "junior priority provision" for interbasin transfers (Water Code 11.085 (t)) from the Colorado River Basin.
- Opposes cancellation of uncommitted or unused water contracts or water rights.
- Supports long-term contracts as a means for reliable water supply planning and shorter-term "interruptible" water contracts as a way to meet short-term needs before long-term water rights are fully utilized.
- Recommends modification of the planning cycles as related to the timing of due dates in the Groundwater Management Area (GMA) process, groundwater conservation district management plans, and regional and state water plans.
- Recommends the State allow the regions to adopt an existing water plan to meet the Legislative requirements for 5-year updates if there are no significant changes to the region's recommended water management strategies.
- Supports continued and future funding of the Water Supply Enhancement Program, including but not limited to:
 - Funding for on-going maintenance of brush removal in the region, and
 - Continued cooperation with federal agencies to secure funds for project brush control projects that will improve water quality such as salt cedar control.
- Supports state funding for desalination projects of brackish groundwater.
- Recommends the State provide increased appropriations for implementation of strategies in the regional water plans, and the regional water planning process, including funding the administration of the process.

- Supports state funding for existing weather modification programs and the creation of new programs.
- Recommends that the TCEQ consider alternative programs (such as bottled water) to meet water quality standards for radionuclides and other constituents that are very costly to treat.
- Recommends that TCEQ develop rules for the disposal of constituent residuals from the treatment of radionuclides.
- Recommends the State of Texas sponsor an oral ingestion study to determine the epidemiology of radium in potable water before enforcing minimum MCLs for radium.
- Recommends that TCEQ revise its policy on requiring the use of secondary water standards, particularly TDS, when granting permits.
- Recommends State participation in water conservation through technical assistance to water users and monetary incentives to entities that implement advanced conservation.
- Opposes mandatory targets and goals for water use.
- Supports continued State participation in research and demonstration projects for conservation.
- Supports the development of a statewide public information and education program to promote water conservation.
- Supports the use of water conservation pricing and recognition of water conservation as an appropriate goal when setting rates.
- Supports legislation that would allow the reuse of water in a safe and economical manner.
- Supports the development of procedures for disposal of waste streams from desalination and reclamation projects in a safe and economical manner.
- Supports legislation that will encourage and allow aquifer storage and recovery projects to be developed in an economical manner.
- Supports state funding of pilot projects for desalination, reclamation and aquifer storage and recovery projects.
- Recommends a definition of conjunctive use that includes surface water, groundwater, water education and conservation, desalination, reuse, aquifer storage and recovery, land management, blending of water supplies, regulatory impacts on water supplies and environmental needs.
- Supports the use of groundwater conservation districts to manage groundwater resources, and recommends that:
 - The legislation for managing the beneficial use and conservation of groundwater must be fair for all users.
 - Rules and regulations must respect property rights and protect the right of the landowners to capture and market water within or outside of district boundaries.
 - Historical use limits should not be used in granting permits.

- Groundwater fees should not be applied to wells used exclusively for dewatering purposes.
- Encouragement and incentives for cooperation among groundwater conservation districts be provided.
- All state lands within a groundwater conservation district be subject to that district's rules.
- Supports retention of the Rule of Capture while encouraging fair treatment of all stakeholders.
- Recommends that the Legislature continue to support the principal of basing groundwater supplies used for regional water planning on the governing water conservation districts' management goals and regulatory requirements.
- Supports a requirement for notification of Regional Water Planning Groups and GCDs whenever a significant amount of water is being exported from a groundwater conservation district.
- Supports the collection of groundwater data that would be used to carry out the intent of Regional Water Planning and Joint Planning for Groundwater.
- Supports the protection of groundwater resources through the current oil and gas operation rules and the state-initiated well plugging program.
- Encourages the Legislature to adequately fund and staff the Railroad Commission to carry out its mandated responsibility to protect water supplies affected by oil and gas operations.
- Recommends the Legislature restore funds to the well plugging account, which were transferred to the general revenue fund in 2003.
- Recommends the clean-up and remediation of all contamination related to the processing and transportation of oil and gas.
- Encourages the use of higher TDS water for stream-electric generation.
- Encourages the continued assessment of generation technologies that use less water.
- Recommends the following changes to the Regional Water Planning process:
 - Clarification of the roles of the TWDB and the Regional Water Planning Groups in regards to data collection and quality control of data
 - Simplification of rules governing the regional water planning process
 - Provision of clear guidance on resolving consistency issues
 - Reduction of the frequency of regional plan updates to once every ten years
 - Waivers of the requirement to amend the regional water plan for small entities
 - Use of groundwater supplies in the regional plans exceeding the MAG with GCD approval
 - Adjustments of MAG values across river basin and county boundaries with GCD approval
 - Coordination between TWDB and TCEQ regarding the use of WAMs for regional water planning, and

- Expansion of Consistency with State Water Plan for SWIFT Funding to Include Adopted Regional Water Plans.