Water Politics in Texas

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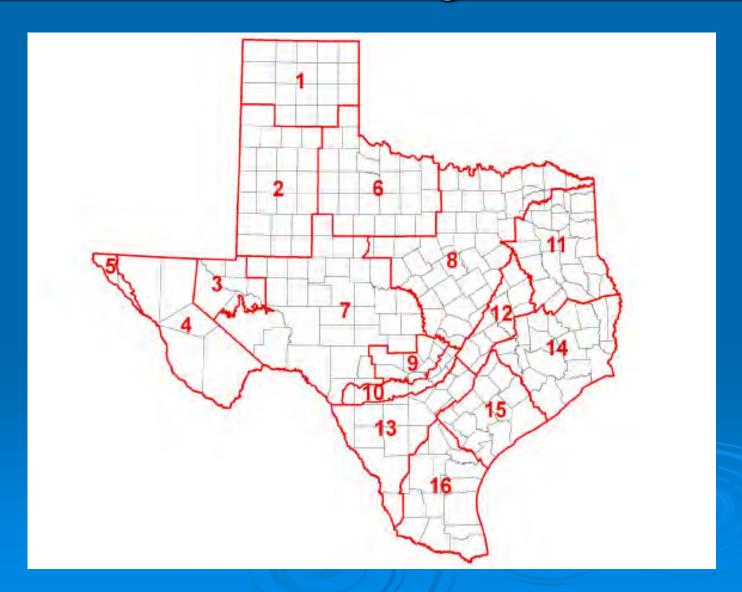
Water is a Local Issue

- > Groundwater Laws
- Surface Water Laws
- Water Conservation BMPs
- Priority of Water Users Electricity
- Water Availability
- Water Quality
- Cost Structure

Groundwater in Texas

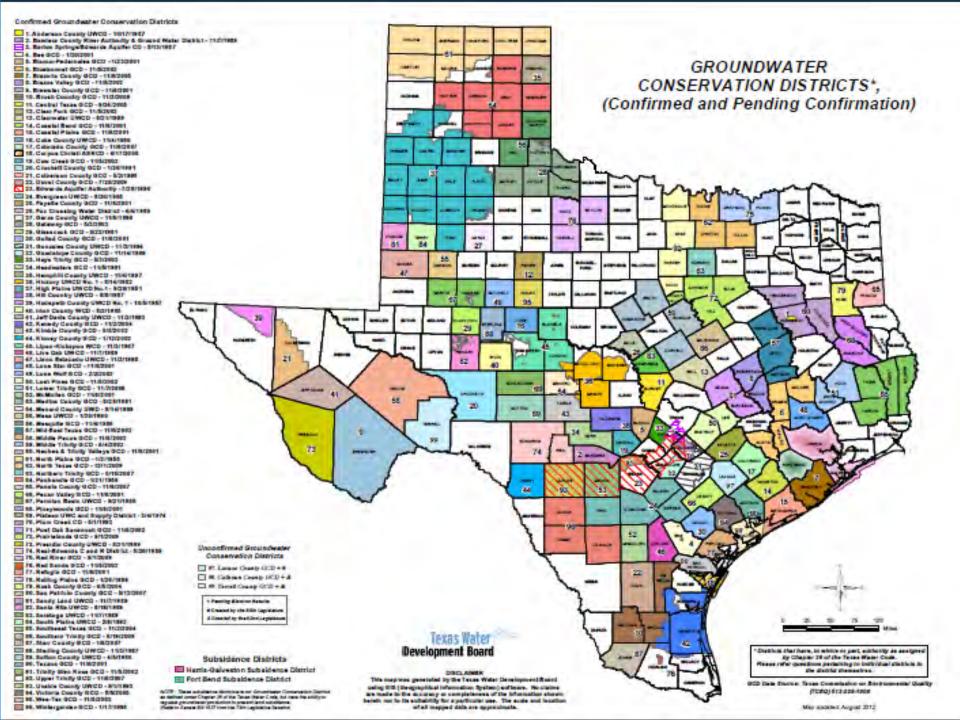
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Groundwater Management Areas



Groundwater in Texas

- The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) has delineated 16 Groundwater Management Areas (GMA).
- > 30 Aquifers 9 Major and 21 Minor
 - Produce 59% of the total water (in 2003)
 - 79% of the groundwater was used for irrigation
 - 82% of all groundwater came from one aquifer (Ogallala).
- ➤ These 16 GMAs are then subdivided into 99 Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs) which is the state's preferred method of managing groundwater.



6 Regional GCD Alliances

- When GCDs overlay common aquifers
- > Why?
 - To Manage the larger aquifers on a more regional basis
 - To share staff and resources
- These regional alliances are the first step that has resulted in some consistency between GCDs.

Purpose of GMAs and GCDs

- Conservation
- Preservation
- > Protection
- Aquifer Recharge
- Prevention of Waste from Groundwater Reservoirs
- Control Subsidence

Primary Authorities of GCDs

- To permit water wells and determine the rules governing:
 - Spacing
 - Drilling
 - Equipping
 - Completion or Alteration
- To develop a comprehensive water management plan
- To adopt the necessary rules to implement that management plan

Lack of Uniformity

- Water is considered a local issue so there is little consistency required from one GCD to another.
- Many GCDs are determining water use categories and corresponding water rates
 - often without any customer input.
- ▶ It could help if there was a consistent set of rules for the GMAs & GCDs to operate.

SB 332 – 2011 Texas Legislature

- Recognizes that a landowner owns the groundwater below the surface as real property.
- Entitles the landowner to drill for and to produce groundwater.
- Does not provide the right to capture a specific amount of groundwater.
- Confirms a District's ability to limit or prohibit drilling based on spacing or tract size and regulate the production
- Adds other considerations in adopting GCD rules:
 - Public interest in conservation & protection
 - Controlling subsidence

Edwards Aquifer Authority v. Day/McDaniel

- Case ruling recognizes and upholds the passage of SB 332
- Confirms ownership does not preclude the regulation of groundwater for conservation purposes, even if it is private property.
- However, a landowner's existing interest in groundwater cannot be <u>taken</u> for public use without <u>adequate</u> compensation.
- So, where does "Regulation" constitute a "Taking"?

Surface Water in Texas

- > All surface water is owned by the State.
- Groundwater becomes surface water when it enters a natural channel or waterway.
 - If it is pumped directly from a groundwater well into a holding pond, it remains groundwater.
 - If it is piped from the groundwater well to a holding pond, it is still groundwater.
 - If it is transported from the groundwater well to a holding pond through an unlined surface stream or natural waterway, it is now surface water and is owned by the State.

Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)

- LCRA is responsible for managing all the water resources of the Lower Colorado River basin (from the upper end of the Highland Lakes drainage basin to Matagorda Bay).
- Operates from a TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) approved Water Management Plan.
- Manage all water use contracts in the basin.
- Develop water conservation strategies and programs.
- Manage Drought Contingency Plans and Pro-Rata Curtailment during droughts.

LCRA - WMP

- TCEQ requires the Water Management Plan to be updated a minimum of every 10 years.
- The WMP determines how the stored water in Lakes Buchanan and Travis are managed for all stakeholders.
- Identifies lake storage triggers that initiate the Drought Contingency Plans and Pro Rata Curtailment in order to survive a drought as severe as the Drought of Record (1950s).

Other LCRA Initiatives

- Water Conservation Strategies
- > All water customers must have both:
 - A Drought Contingency Plan
 - A Pro-Rata Curtailment Plan
- Watershed Protection
- ➤ I have found the LCRA to be very inclusive of the golf industry.
 - They invite and encourage our involvement and input
 - They recognize our expertise in irrigation technology, management and cultural practices.
- Unfortunately, that is not always the case in many parts of the state or across the country.

What Else?

- Expect activists to attempt to apply other federal acts like the Clean Water Act & the NPDES General Permit to continue to reduce the use of water, fertilizer and plant protectants.
- The Clean Air Act is the newest area being attacked.
 - Tier IV Emissions Regulation of Greenhouse Gas is already impacting many types of maintenance equipment.
- Expect noise limits and restrictions to intensify as well.

Golf has a Great Story

- Contributes significant social, recreational, economic, environmental, entertainment, wellness, community and charitable benefits.
- Have a long and well documented history of protecting the environment and our natural resources.
 - Water Conservation
 - Water Quality Protection
 - Wildlife Habitat
 - Many Other Stewardship Initiatives

Golf Course Water Use

- Total National Water Consumption (from the United States Geologic Survey (USGS):
 - 408 Billion GPD (148.92 Trillion GPY)
 - About 1/3 is used for Irrigation (137 Billion GPD)
- Golf Course Water Consumption (GCSAA Water Use and Conservation Survey):
 - 2.09 Billion GPD (762 Billion GPY)
- Golf uses 0.5% of the water used in the US.
- Golf accounts for 1.5% of the total irrigation in the US.

University of California Article

Scott R. Templeton, David Zilberman & Mark S. Henry

- Compared golf courses to all agricultural crops
- Golf generated:
 - 8X Revenues / AF Water used
 - 6.4X Revenues / Acre of land used
 - Golf was better than any crop except strawberries, flowers & nurseries
- The article stated that the water use lessons learned on golf courses should be used to improve the affordability of lower value crops.
- Stated that golf courses and other venues for recreation can add significant value to rural and other economics.

What Can We Do?

- Form a Government Relations Committee
- Develop your own BMPs and Environmental Resume – Several Chapters already have.
- Support grassroots letter writing campaigns
- Develop relationships with local legislators and stakeholder groups – knock on their doors - be included when local legislation is being drafted
 - We met with members of the Water Conservation
 Advisory Council (of the TWDB) regarding updates to
 the Golf Course Water Conservation BMPs.
 - Sub-group to assist with the evaluation of existing golf course WCBMPs for modification/adoption.

What Else Can We Do?

- Stay informed on issues through Science Based information (support University research)
- Stick to the facts avoid emotions
- Network with peers
- Inform your members or golfers so they can support you.
- Ask for help

Support Organizations

- > USGA Green Section
- > GCSAA has been an invaluable resource
 - Greg Lyman, Environmental Programs
 Director
 - Chava McKeel, Senior Manager for Information and Public Policy
 - Monitors federal, state & local government activities.
 - Assist with Compliance 1-on-1 counseling, personal assistance and online tools.

Other Coalitions

- Environmental Institute For Golf (EIFG)
- We Are Golf
- TARO (Texas Alliance of Recreational Organizations)
 - Alliance with Lone Star GCSA, NTPGA, STPGA, TXGA, TTA, CMAA Texas Lone Star Chapter & USTA Texas Section
 - Much stronger at raising funds
 - Provide a <u>Legislative Week in Review</u> summarizing the Texas Legislature activities.

SO GET INVOLVED

- There are all sorts of legislators and activists out there that oppose everything, and Golf can be an easy target if we let it.
- We need to tell our story because we have a good one to tell.
- It won't get any better by remaining on the sidelines - SO WE MUST GET INVOLVED
- The alternative is to just accept being regulated to death.
- Because there is nobody out there telling our story or <u>Regulating the Regulator</u>, so it's up to us.

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