# The Blue Thread:

Emerging Issues for Texas Landowners and their Water Resources



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# Water Resources

### Surface Water vs. Groundwater

### Surface Water

Governed by TCEQ

#### Owned by the State

#### Water Rights Priority

 Age and Purpose ("first in time, first in right")

#### Certain Uses Exempt

- Some Uses by Oil and Gas
- Domestic and Livestock

### Groundwater

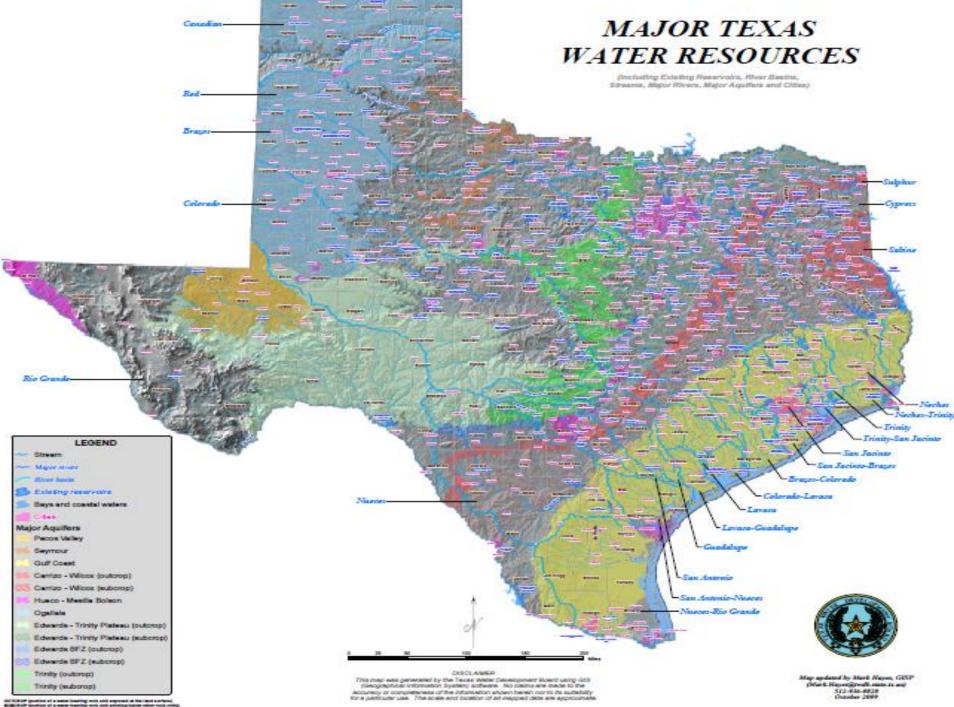
Governed by GCDs

**Owned by Private** 

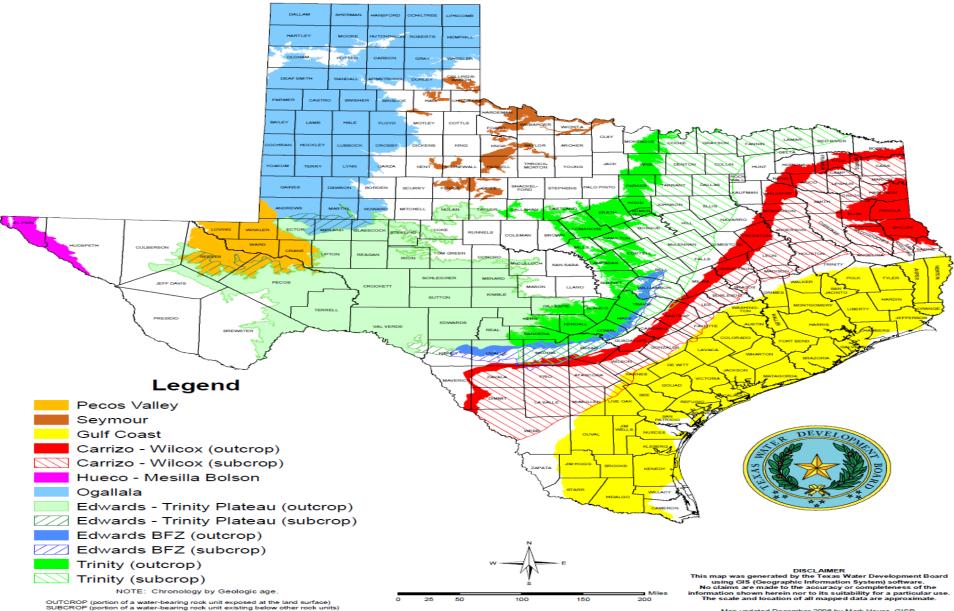
Landowners

#### Water Well Permits

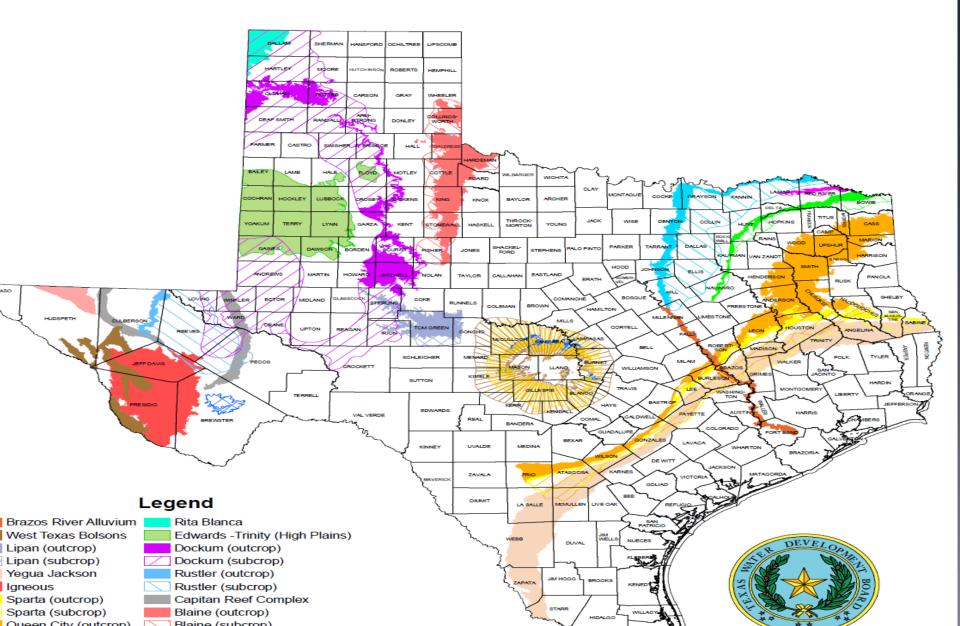
- Oil and Gas Operations Exempt
- Domestic and Livestock



#### Major Aquifers of Texas



#### Minor Aquifers of Texas

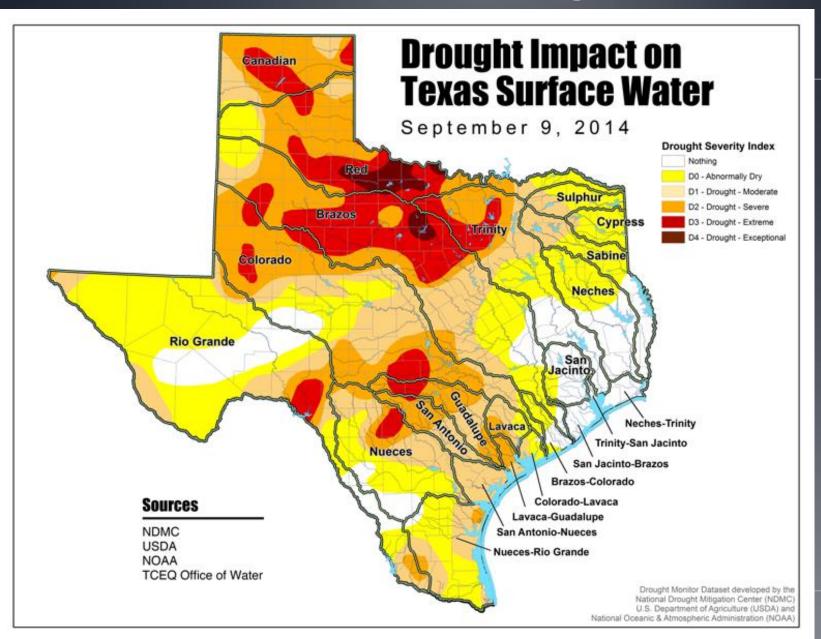


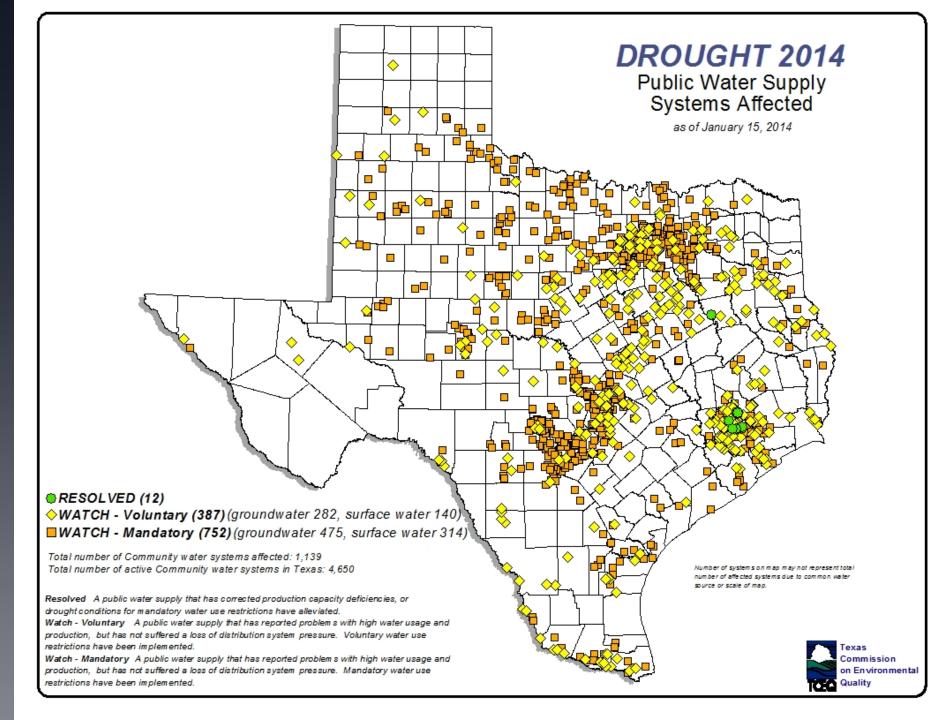
# The Big Risk: Declining Water Resources



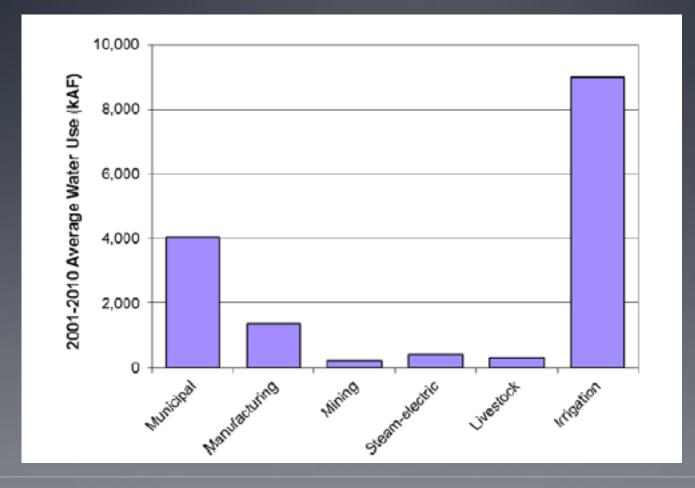
Photography by Mitch Dobrowner

### **Texas Surface Water Drought Impacts**

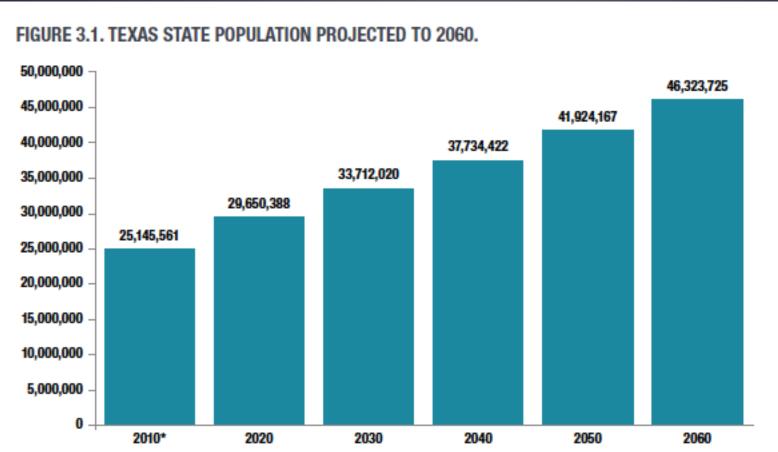




# All Categories 2001-2010



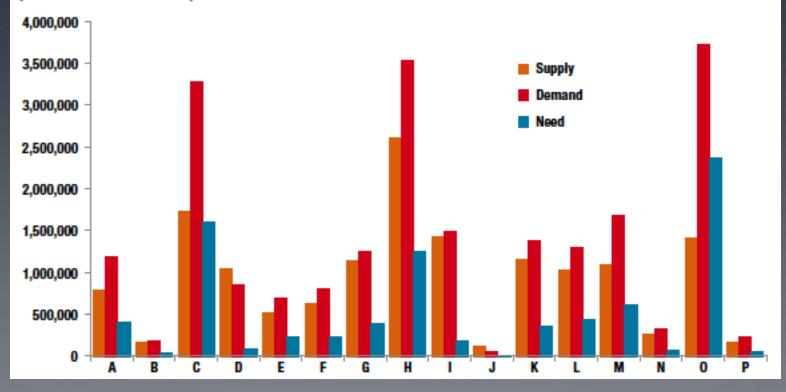
## Texas Population Projected to Increase Dramatically



\*2010 population is the official population count from the U.S. Census Bureau; 2020-2060 represent projected population used in the 2012 State Water Plan.

## Water Demands Grow

FIGURE 6.1. EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES, PROJECTED DEMANDS, AND NEEDS BY REGION IN 2060 (ACRE-FEET PER YEAR).



# Surface Water

### The Call: Suspension of Surface Water Rights

- Rules issued in 2012 in 30 Tex. Admin. Code Ch. 36
- Codified "priority calls"
- Allows TCEQ to suspend certain water rights during time of drought to ensure adequate supply for senior or "priority" water right
- In 2011, there were fifteen senior water rights calls that resulted in over 1,200 junior water rights permit suspensions
- TCEQ exempted municipal and power generation uses from the priority calls.

### **Brazos River**

- Dow Chemical holds senior rights to this river for its coastal plant at Freeport, Texas
- In Nov 2012 and July 2013 as flows diminished Dow placed a Senior Call with TCEQ that prohibited withdrawals by junior rights holders
  - D&L users excluded
  - TCEQ excluded cities and power generation on public health and safety grounds
  - This largely left agriculture to bear the brunt of the Call
  - Ironically outdoor watering in cities represented the bulk of the water at issue
- Texas Farm Bureau filed suit against TCEQ over the priority Doctrine and prevailed
- There will be a Watermaster

# Colorado River

- Inflows to the Highland Lakes have reached historic lows
- Lake Travis and Buchanan are at record lows, approximately 34%
- At the same time, development and population is near record in the central Texas corridor
- LCRA has voted to suspend downstream flows to coastal rice production areas
- LCRA has also sought to cut off downstream freshwater flows to Matagorda Bay
- Fight is ongoing

# **Exemptions from Permitting**

- "Stock Tank" Exemption: A person may construct on the person's own property a dam or reservoir with normal storage of not more than 200 acre-feet of water for:
  - Domestic and livestock purposes (noncommercial);
  - Fish and wildlife purposes (if property is qualified open-space land and applies only to noncommerical); and
  - Commercial or noncommercial wildlife management, including fishing, but no including fish farming (if property in an unincorporated area).

# **Kimble County**

- TCEQ ordered ranchers to remove dams from streams on private property
- According to the rancher, TCEQ issued a fine and ordered the dam removed after reclassifying the stream as "navigable"
- TCEQ's position is that the rancher was impounding state water without a required permit
- Navigable makes a difference

# What is the law on ownership of surface water and streambeds?

- Surface water in a watercourse is owned by the State, not by the landowner on whose land it flows
- In order to use, store, or divert state water, one must generally obtain a permit from TCEQ
  - Exceptions—allows a landowner to construct a dam or reservoir on his property with storage less than 200 acre-feet for noncommercial purposes
- Ownership of streambeds depends on whether the stream is "navigable"
  - If non-navigable, streambed owned by private landowner but the water in the stream remains property of the State
  - Navigable streambeds are owned by State and landowner is not allowed to fence, dam, or prevent other persons from traveling unimpeded along the waterway

# When is a stream "navigable"?

### Navigable in Fact

- Whether the river or stream can serve as a "common highway for trade and travel" in its natural and ordinary condition
- If yes, the streambed is navigable in fact and owned by the State.

### Navigable in Law

- Considers the size of the waterway
- If the streambed maintains an average width of 30 feet from mouth up, it is navigable in law
- Distance refers to the entire bed, not the portion where water may be flowing

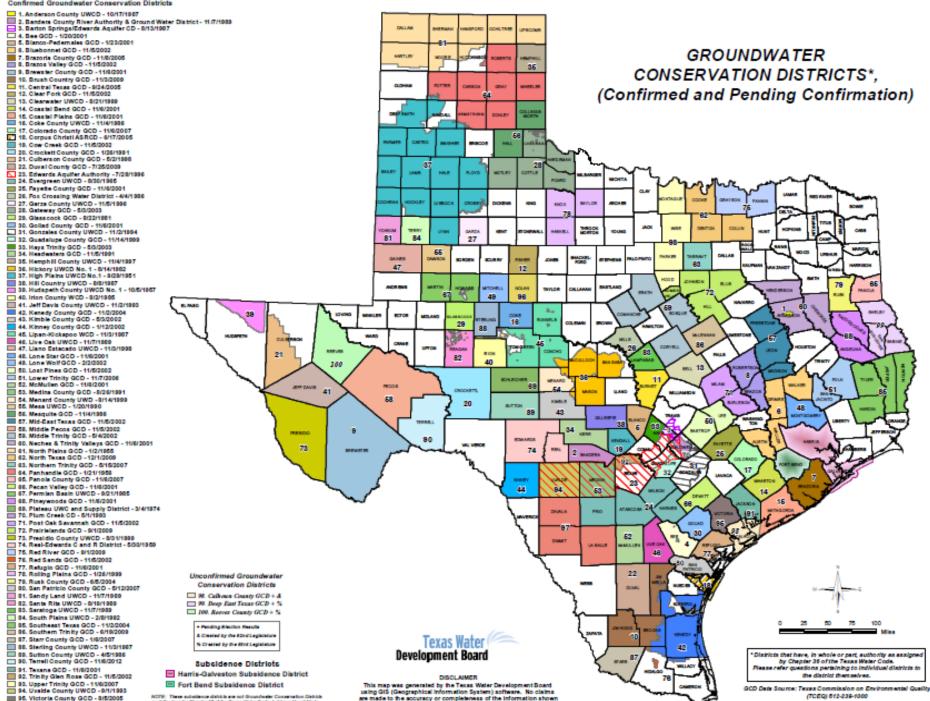
### Rainwater

- Landowner may own rain falling on his land.
- Rain flowing in un-patterned ways across your land from higher to lower elevations is landowner's water provided it hasn't entered a watercourse.
- Diffused surface water—private property of landowner.
- Control in artificial ditches, tanks, ponds, or rainwater harvesting systems—water may be used for any beneficial purpose.

# Groundwater

# Regulation of Groundwater

- Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs)
- GCDs regulate groundwater by:
  - Groundwater Management Plan
  - Rules
  - Well Registration, Permitting, and Production Limits
  - Export
  - Well Drilling, Completion and Plugging Standards
  - Well Spacing Regulation
  - Enforcement
  - Decisions on Ch. 36 Powers



herein nor to its suitability for a particular use. The scale and location

of all mapped data are approximate

NOTE: These subsidence districts are not downdwater Conservation Stability as defined under Chayles 38 of the Texas Writer Code, but have the ability to regulate providenator production to prevent tend subsidence. Partie to Senate 88 US2 from the TBE Legislation Senated

96. Wes-Tex GCD - 11/5/2002

97. Wintergarden GCD - 1/17/1998

# GCD Permitting Authority

- All wells must be registered or have a permit before they are drilled, equipped, operated, or completed
- Different requirements for existing and new wells

#### Registration

- Must register water producing wells
- May register other wells
- Serves as inventory
- Provides evidence of prior use
- Screens for wells requiring permits

#### • Permitting

- Non-exempt wells
- Joint planning and managed available groundwater
- Production limits
- Transfer/Export
- Drilling
- Sets Production Limits

## **Exemptions to Permitting**

- Mandatory exemptions—Texas Water Code § 36.117(b)
  - Domestic/livestock
  - Coal mining water wells
  - Oil and gas production

# **Cases Impacting Groundwater**

#### • Edwards Aquifer Authority v. Day

- Texas Supreme Court made clear that land ownership includes groundwater in place and that it cannot be taken for public use without compensation under the Constitution.
- Recognized the State's reasonable right to regulate.

#### • Edwards Aquifer Authority v. Bragg

- Concerned pecan orchards seeking permits from GCD
- GCD granted reduced permit and denied other permit
- San Antonio Court of Appeals applied Penn Central test and determined decision was a taking
- On appeal to the Texas Supreme Court

### Water Takings: Penn Central Test

#### Economic Impact

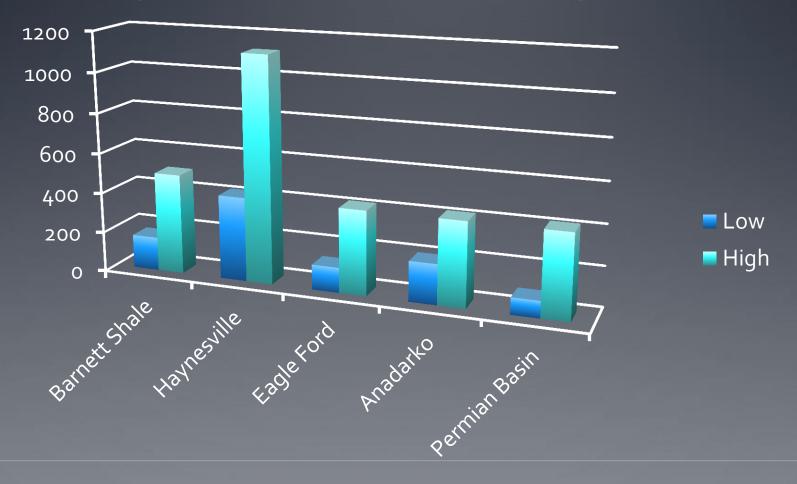
- District will almost always lose this. What about economic impact of groundwater availability in the future?
- Investment Backed Expectation
  - Districts will lose this factor also. Landowners always will have purchased expecting unlimited use.
- Character of Governmental Action
  - This has to belong to the District, last best hope if demonstrated adequately.
- Surrounding and Relevant Circumstances
  - Judges choice?

### Does the Penn Central test work?

- Bigger question is does this test cover the key issues in GW regulation?
  - A fluid resource that can be replenished
  - Migrates over property boundaries
  - Drought
  - Free right of adjoining landowners to "Come and take it"
  - To preserve must limit and deny

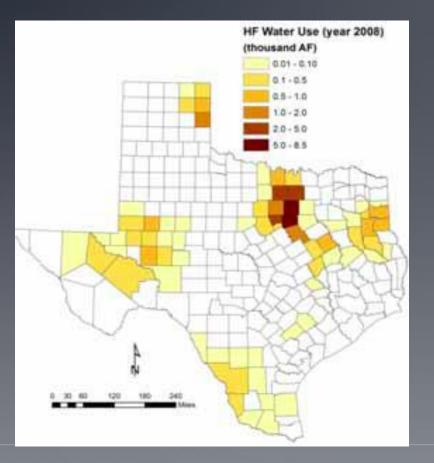
## Competing Use for Groundwater: Hydraulic Fracturing

Drilling Water Use by Shale (in 1,000's gal/well)

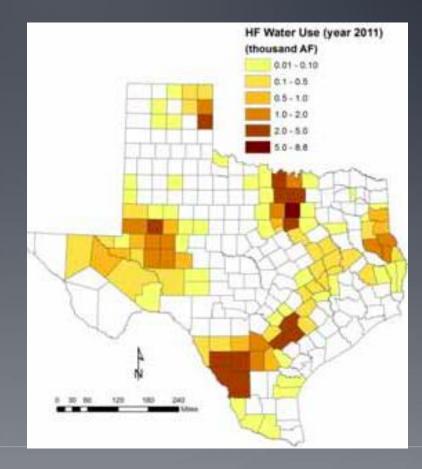


# Hydraulic Fracturing Water Use 2008 and 2011

#### 2008

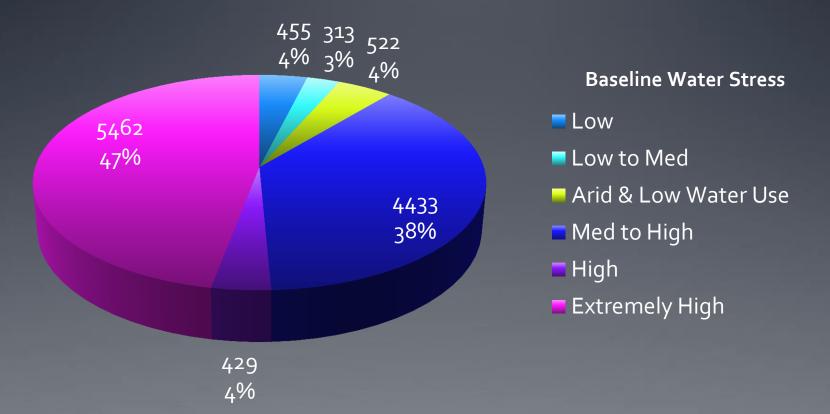




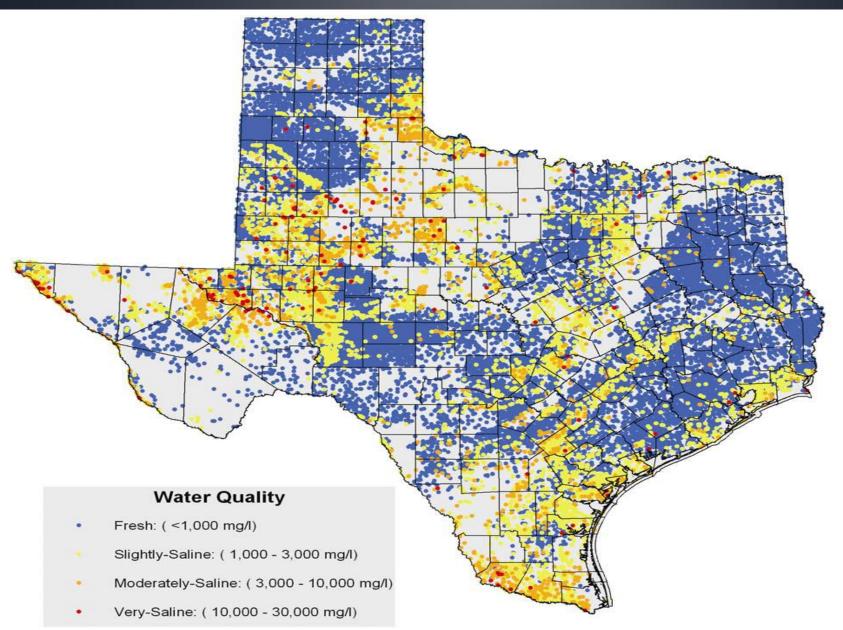


## Texas Oil and Gas Wells and Water Stress

#### Number and Percentage of Wells



### Brackish Groundwater



### Salvation? Brackish Groundwater

- Is it groundwater?
- How to regulate?
- Whether to regulate?
- How do you define brackish?
- Compensation for landowners
- Development of Zones
- Availability
  - TWDB estimated more than 2.7 billion acre-feet of brackish groundwater may be available for use

# **Tips for Brokers**

- Are there existing water rights?
- Priority of water rights?
- Tanks on Property?
- Navigable streams?
- Is property in a GCD?
- Is water well registered, exempt or permitted?
- Rules?
- Have rights been severed?

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