Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District

Management Plan

2010 - 2020

Adopted: _____, 2010

Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District

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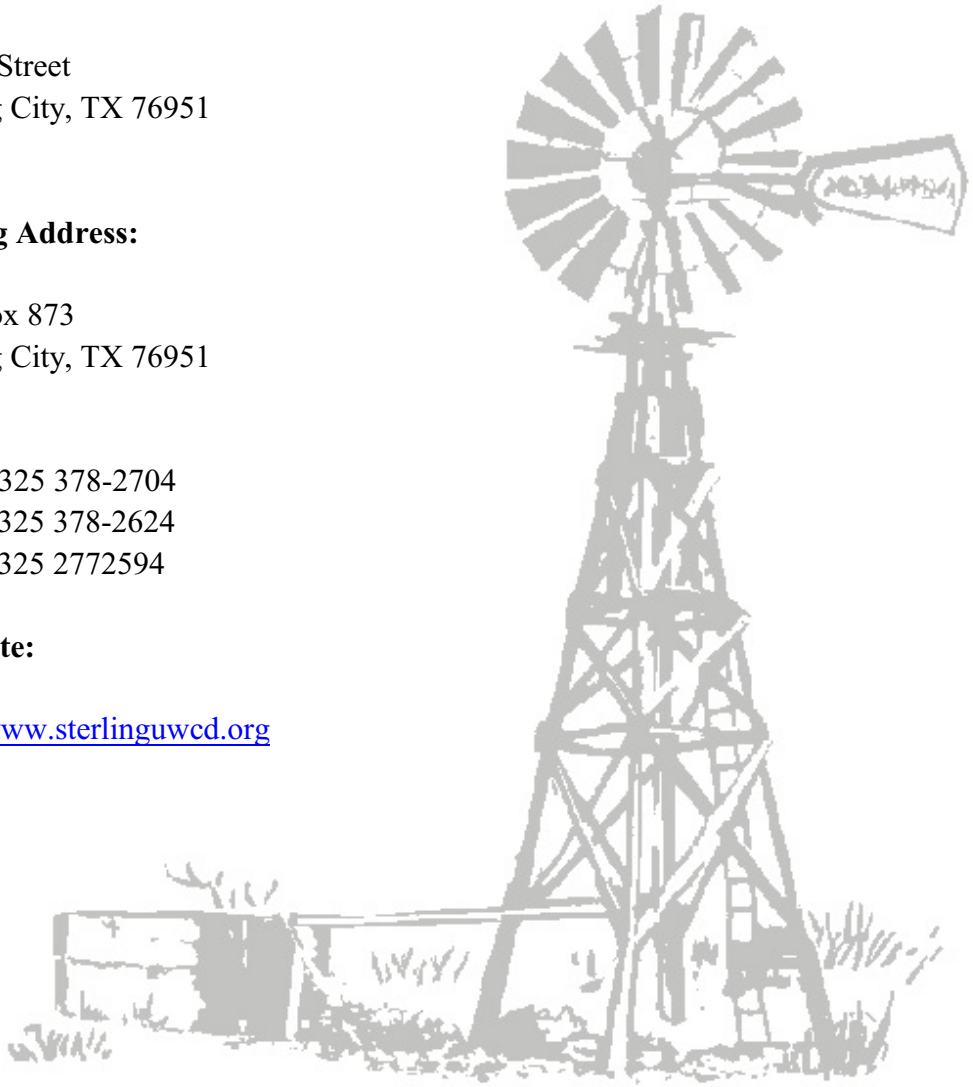

Table of Contents

District Mission. . . . 1

Time Period for this Plan. . . . 1

Statement of Guiding Principles. . . . 1

General Description. . . . 1
- History. . . . 1
- Location and Extent. . . . 2
- Regional Cooperation and Coordination. . . . 2
- Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer. . . . 4
- Dockum Aquifer. . . . 4
- Lipan (Alluvium) Aquifer. . . . 5

District Groundwater Resource Estimates. . . . 5
- Estimated Available Groundwater. . . . 5
- Current Groundwater Use. . . . 7
- Projected Groundwater Demands. . . . 10
- Estimated Available Groundwater Supply. . . . 10
- Enhancement of Availability and Storage. . . . 11
- Management of Groundwater Supplies. . . . 13
- Actions, Procedures, Performance and Avoidance for Plan Implementation. . . . 13
- Methodology for Tracking Progress. . . . 14

Required Estimates for the Management Plan. . . . 14

Goals, Management Objectives and Performance Standards. . . . 21
- Goal 1.0 - §36.1071(a)(1) Providing the Efficient Use of Groundwater. . . . 21
- Goal 2.0 - §36.1071(a)(2) Controlling and Preventing Waste of Groundwater. . . . 21
- Goal 3.0 - §36.1071(a)(6) Addressing Drought Conditions. . . . 21
- Goal 4.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Conservation and Precipitation Enhancement. . . . 21

Management Goals Determined Not-Applicable. . . . 22
- Goal 5.0 - §36.1071(a)(3) Controlling and Preventing Subsidence. . . . 22
- Goal 6.0 - §36.1071(a)(4) Addressing Conjunctive Surface Water Management Issues . . . 22
- Goal 7.0 - §36.1071(a)(5) Addressing Natural Resource Issues. . . . 22
- Goal 8.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Recharge Enhancement. . . . 22
- Goal 9.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Rainwater Harvesting. . . . 22
- Goal 10.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Brush Control. . . . 22
- Goal 11.0 - §36.1071(a)(8) Addressing in a Quantitative Manner the Desired Future Conditions of the Groundwater Resources. . . . 23

Definitions and Concepts. . . . 24

Appendix A Projected Surface Water Supplies - Tom Green County 25
Appendix B Projected Water Management Strategies - Tom Green County 26

Attachment A - Resolution
Attachment B - Notice and Hearing
Attachment C - GAM Run 08-12

District Mission

The Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District strives to conserve, preserve, and protect groundwater supplies, to protect and enhance recharge, to prevent waste and pollution, and to effect the efficient, beneficial and wise use of groundwater resources for the benefit of both current and future residents and the economy of the District. This is accomplished by monitoring water quality, water levels, promoting conservation and striving to maintain local control of the management of those resources. The District also strives to maintain groundwater ownership and rights of the owners of the land and their lessees as provided in the Texas Water Code §36.002.

Time Period for this Plan

This plan becomes effective upon adoption by the Board of Directors and approval by the Texas Water Development Board. The plan remains in effect for ten years with the required review and re-adoption, with or without revisions, every five years.

Statement of Guiding Principles

The District recognizes that groundwater resources are of the utmost importance for the economy for all groundwater users, first for the residents of the District, and then the region. Also recognized is the importance of understanding the aquifers and aquifer characteristics for proper management of these resources. Integrity and ownership of groundwater are also recognized as important for the management of this precious resource.

The primary goal of the District is to preserve the integrity of the groundwater in the district from all potential contamination sources, mainly oil and gas production and related activities. This is accomplished as the District sets objectives to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharge, prevention of waste and pollution, and efficient use of water including:

- Acquiring additional hydrogeologic data for the aquifers within the District;
- Protecting the landowner's right to the beneficial use of groundwater resources beneath his land;
- Promulgating rules for the protection of all users while maintaining adequate future supplies;
- Cooperation with other local GCD to manage shared groundwater resources.

These objectives are best achieved through guidance from the locally elected board members who understand the local conditions and can manage the resource for the benefit of the residents of the district and region. The District shall seek to ensure that maximum groundwater withdrawals do not exceed amounts that would be significantly detrimental for future residents of the District.

General Description

History

The citizens of Sterling County, accepting the importance of protecting the integrity of groundwater from

potential contamination from the vast amount of oil and gas production and associated activities and the necessity of local control of groundwater resources, introduced legislation in the 70th Regular Legislative Session (1987) for creation of the District. The District was confirmed the same year. Government of the District is by a five member locally elected board serving staggered four year terms.

Individual landowners, who already owned land in the District, recognized the benefit of having all their property included in a groundwater conservation district petitioned the District to annex the remainder of their land in Tom Green County. The Board of Directors accepted and approved these petitions expanding the territory of the District.

Government of the District is by a five member locally elected board with four single member precincts, based on County Precincts, and one member At Large. The directors serve staggered four year terms.

Current Board of Directors:

Jack Clark, Chairman	Jim Terry, Vice-Chairman	
Josh Gaines , Secretary	Herbert McCaleb	Mackey McEntire

Location and Extent

The Sterling County UWCD has an areal extent of 616,101 acres (963 square miles) in Sterling and Tom Green Counties located in the west-central part of Texas. Elevation ranges from approximately 2,200 to 2,700 feet above mean sea level. Total population is approximately 1530 including the County Seat, Sterling City (population 1006).

The majority of the District overlies the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer. Minor aquifers of Dockum and Lipan are also present. The District is included in the Upper Colorado Region of the Colorado River Basin, Region F, Regional Water Planning Group and Groundwater Management Area 7.

Regional Cooperation and Coordination

West Texas Regional Groundwater Alliance

Since 1988 the District has been involved in coordination of district activities with other GCD managing the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer. In 1988, four groundwater conservation districts; Coke County UWCD, Glasscock County UWCD, Irion County WCD, and Sterling County UWCD signed an original Cooperative Agreement. As new districts were created, they too signed the Cooperative Agreement. In the fall of 1996, the original Cooperative Agreement was redrafted and the West Texas Regional Groundwater Alliance was created.

The regional alliance consists of seventeen locally created and locally funded groundwater conservation districts covering all or part of twenty-two counties, that encompass approximately 18.2 million acres or 28,368 square miles, of West Central Texas. This West Texas region is as diverse as the State of Texas. Due to the diversity of this region, each member district provides it's own unique programs to

best serve its constituents.

August 2008 member districts are:

Coke Co. UWCD	Crockett Co. GCD
Glasscock GCD	Hickory UWCD # 1
Hill Country UWCD	Irion Co. WCD
Kimble Co. GCD	Lipan-Kickapoo WCD
Lone Wolf GCD	Menard County UWD
Middle Pecos GCD	Permian Basin UWCD
Plateau UWC & SD	Santa Rita UWCD
Sterling County UWCD	Sutton County UWCD
Wes-Tex GCD	

This Alliance was created because the local districts have a common objective: to facilitate the conservation, preservation, protection of groundwater supplies, protection and enhancement of recharge, prevention of waste and pollution, and beneficial use of water and related resources. Local districts monitor water-related activities which include but are not limited to the State's largest industries of farming, ranching and oil and gas production. The alliance provides coordination essential to the activities of these member districts as they monitor these activities in order to accomplish their objectives.

West Texas Weather Modification Association

In 1996, in response to the resident landowners of seven groundwater conservation districts, the West Texas Weather Modification Association was formed for the purpose of providing weather modification (cloud seeding) for rainfall and recharge enhancement throughout the geographical region of its members. The target area of the Association includes all of seven counties and part of another for a total area of over 6.4 million acres or 10,000 square miles of West Central Texas.

Current membership includes:

City of San Angelo	Santa Rita UWCD
Crockett Co GCD	Sterling County UWCD
Glasscock County UWCD	Sutton County UWCD
Irion County WCD	Plateau UWC & SD

Recognizing the importance of rainfall in the region, this Association was formed to provide benefits from enhanced rainfall which includes a reduction of groundwater withdrawals, increase in runoff, increase in agricultural productivity with the resulting economic impact for the region, provide additional recharge, and increase spring flow. These benefits are not only realized within the region but also downwind and down stream of the target area.

Regional Water Planning

The District has been active in the Region F, Regional Water Planning Group Meetings to provide input in developing and adopting the 2001 and 2006 Regional plans. As the Regional Planning Group moves toward adopting the 2011 Regional Plan the District continues to participate in the planning process.

Groundwater Management Area

Groundwater Management Area 7 covers all or part of thirty-three counties and includes twenty groundwater conservation districts. These GCD's manage groundwater resources at the local level in all or part of twenty-four counties within GMA 7 and surrounding areas. The District continues to actively participate in meetings and discussions to determine a feasible future desired condition of the aquifers within the management area and district.

Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer

Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer is a major aquifer extending across much of the southwestern part of the state. The water-bearing units are composed predominantly of limestone and dolomite of the Edwards Group and sands of the Trinity Group. Although maximum saturated thickness of the aquifer is greater than 800 feet, freshwater saturated thickness averages 433 feet. Water quality ranges from fresh to slightly saline, with total dissolved solids ranging from 100 to 3,000 milligrams per liter, and is characterized as hard within the Edwards Group. Water typically increases in salinity to the west within the Trinity Group. Elevated levels of fluoride in excess of primary drinking water standards occur within Glasscock and Irion counties. Springs occur along the northern, eastern, and southern margins of the aquifer primarily near the bases of the Edwards and Trinity groups where exposed at the surface. San Felipe Springs is the largest along the southern margin. Of groundwater pumped from this aquifer, more than two-thirds is used for irrigation, with the remainder used for municipal and livestock supplies. Water levels have remained relatively stable because recharge has generally kept pace with the relatively low amounts of pumping over the extent of the aquifer. The planning groups recommended water management strategies that use the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer, including the construction of a well field in Kerr County and public supply wells in Real County.[1]

Dockum Aquifer

The Dockum Aquifer is a minor aquifer found in the northwest part of the state. It consists of sand and conglomerate interbedded with layers of silt and shale. The water quality in the aquifer is generally poor—with fresh water in outcrop areas in the east to brine in the western subsurface portions of the aquifer—and very hard. Naturally occurring radioactivity from uranium present within the aquifer has resulted in gross alpha radiation in excess of the state's primary drinking water standard. Radium-226 and -228 also occur in amounts above acceptable standards. Groundwater from the aquifer is used for irrigation, municipal water supply, and oil field water-flooding operations, particularly in the southern High Plains. Water level declines and rises have occurred in different areas of the aquifer. The planning groups recommended several water management strategies that use the Dockum Aquifer, including new

[1] Water For Texas 2007, Volume II

wells, desalination, and reallocation.[2]

Lipan (Alluvium) Aquifer

In the 2007 State Water Plan, the TWDB revised the Lipan Aquifer boundaries. The boundaries of the Lipan now include the Alluvium in Irion County. The Lipan Aquifer is a minor aquifer found in parts of Coke, Concho, Glasscock, Irion, Runnels, Schleicher, Sterling, and Tom Green counties in west central Texas. The aquifer includes water bearing alluvium and older, underlying strata. The alluvium includes up to 125 feet of saturated sediments of the Leona Formation. The underlying strata include the San Angelo Sandstone of the Pease River Group and the Choza Formation, Bullwagon Dolomite, Vale Formation, Standpipe Limestone, and Arroyo Formation of the Clear Fork Group. Groundwater in the alluvial deposits and the upper parts of the older rocks is hydraulically connected; therefore, most wells in the area are completed in both units. Groundwater in the alluvium ranges from fresh to slightly saline, containing between 350 to 3,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids and is very hard. Water in the underlying parts of the Choza Formation and Bullwagon Dolomite tends to be moderately saline with total dissolved solids in excess of 3,000 milligrams per liter. The aquifer is primarily used for irrigation but also supports livestock, municipal, domestic, and manufacturing uses. Due to drought and heavy irrigation pumping in the late 1990s, water levels decreased significantly in some areas, and the aquifer could not be pumped through the entire irrigation season. In other areas, however, the aquifer could be pumped but at a reduced rate. The planning groups did not recommend any water management strategies using the Lipan Aquifer.[3]

District Groundwater Resource Estimates

Estimates of groundwater availability, usage, supplies, recharge, storage, and future demands are from data supplied in the Region F Regional Water Plan, January 2006, Water For Texas 2007, Texas Water Development Board, U.S.G.S., and District information. Use of TWDB estimates does not constitute endorsement by the District.

Estimated Available Groundwater (expressed as acre-feet)

The passage of HB 1763, 79th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature, required groundwater conservation districts (GCD) to establish a desired future condition (DFC) of aquifers within the groundwater management areas (GMA) by September 1, 2010. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) would then establish the managed available groundwater (MAG) for each GCD.

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer is within GMA 7 and is the largest aquifer not subdivided into multiple GMA's. Due to the enormous size and diversity of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and length of time required to obtain a groundwater availability model (GAM) run from the TWDB, no DFC nor MAG is available for this plan. The District continues to work with GMA 7, the public, TWDB, and other GCD's to establish a desired future condition.

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[2] Ibid
[3] Ibid

A type DFC was established in the Region F Regional Water Plan, January 2001 and is included in the Region F Regional Water Plan, January 2006. The same data is used in the Initially Prepared Region F Water Plan for 2011. The region is divided into three availability categories:

1) annual effective recharge;

2) annual recharge plus an annual amount equal to 75 percent of the retrievable storage over 50 years; and

3) annual recharge plus an annual storage depletion equal to 75 percent of the retrievable storage over 100 years.

Sterling County

River Basin	Aquifer	Drought* (acre-feet)	Supply From Storage (acre-feet)	Annual Availability (acre-feet)
Colorado	Edwards-Trinity	5,168	0	5,168
Colorado	Dockum	0	0	0
Colorado	Lipan	N/A	N/A	N/A

data from Region F Regional Water Plan, January 2006, Table 3.1-1 Groundwater Availability in Region F

* Drought recharge equals one half annual average recharge

Tom Green County

River Basin	Aquifer	Drought* (acre-feet)	Supply From Storage (acre feet)	Annual Availability** (acre-feet)
Colorado	Edwards-Trinity	14,373	664	129
Colorado	Dockum	0	54	0
Colorado	Lipan	24,916	12,570	N/A***

data from Region F Regional Water Plan, January 2006, Table 3.1-1 Groundwater Availability in Region F

* Drought recharge equals one half annual average recharge

** Availability adjusted to reflect the 0.86% of Tom Green County covered by the District

*** Domestic and Livestock use would only account for an estimated 1 ac/ft or less assuming the wells are all completed in the Lipan

Since the adoption of the Region F 2006 Regional Water Plan, the District now recognizes that depending solely on recharge is not a viable method for determining sustainable availability. The District understands the importance of maintaining groundwater resources for current and future residents and to maintain spring flow. To accomplish this the District continues to gather data in order to sustain availability without substantial detrimental change in storage. Currently the District collects water level and rainfall data to obtain more accurate recharge and storage estimates.

The District considers both the Dockum and Lipan aquifers non-relevant because only domestic and livestock use occur in these aquifers. The District does not foresee any development of these aquifers that would require district permits and therefore will not set a DFC for either aquifer.

Pending adoption by Groundwater Management Area 7, the District considers the current Region

F 2006 Regional Water Plan, and the Initially Prepared Region F Water Plan for 2011, groundwater availability estimates as the Managed Available Groundwater estimates for the District.

Current Groundwater Use (expressed as acre-feet)

Current use within the district varies depending on which data is quoted. Following is the TWDB 2007 Water Use Survey Summary Estimates for Region F, Sterling County and Tom Green County. Use is broken out by category and use within the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District. The portion of Tom Green County contained within the District is ranch land has no Municipal, Manufacturing or Steam Electric use. The Livestock use estimates were adjusted by the percentage (0.86%) of the county within the District. No domestic use category was listed. The District has domestic use outside of the City of Sterling City from exempt wells.

TWDB 2007 Water Use Survey Summary Estimates			
Use Category	**County**	**Acre-Feet/Year**	**District Use Acre-Feet/Year**
Municipal	Sterling	179	179
	Tom Green	15,561	0*
	Region F	110,061	
Manufacturing	Sterling	0	0
	Tom Green	1,998	0*
	Region F	12,396	
Mining	Sterling	0	0
	Tom Green	0	0
	Region F	5,215	
Steam Electric	Sterling	0	0
	Tom Green	0	0
	Region F	3,944	
Irrigation	Sterling	477	477
	Tom Green	74,120	0*
	Region F	408,888	
Livestock	Sterling	322	322
	Tom Green	1,128	10**
	Region F	14,689	
Total	**Sterling**	**798**	**978**

	Tom Green	**92,807**	**10**
	Region F	**555,193**	
		Total District Use	**988**

* No use of category in portion of Tom Green Co within the District

** Availability adjusted to reflect the 0.86% of Tom Green County covered by the District

The following table reflects Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District 2007 Water Use Estimates when compared to the 2007 Water Use Estimates of Region F. These estimates indicate that the District uses only **0.17%** of the Regional Use Estimates and has 0.2% of the population. The portion of Tom Green County contained within the District is ranch land with no Municipal, Manufacturing, Mining or Steam Electric so only the Livestock/Domestic number was adjusted.

With only 0.2% of the population and 0.17% total water use, the District has virtually no impact on Regional Water use. Even if the water was available, a five fold increase in total water use is necessary to equal 1%.of the regional estimated use. A lot of time and effort is expended to prepare this management plan for no more water use or population represented. In times where government is to be transparent in providing the public with information on district expenditures, it is hard to justify the time and effort to regurgitate numbers back to the TWDB. As stated in the "Statement of Guiding Principals", the primary goal of the District is to preserve the integrity of the groundwater. Bottom line is that the District has neither the population nor water use to affect regional use.

2007 Water Use Summary Estimates in Acre-Feet, Region F			
	Region F	SCUWCD	% of Region F Use
Population	589,910	1,205*	0.20%
Municipal	110,061	179	0.16%
Manufacturing	12,396	0	0.00%
Mining	5,215	0	0.00%
Steam Electric	3,944	0	0.00%
Irrigation	408,888	477	0.12%
Livestock	14,689	332*	2.26%
Total Water Use	**555,193**	**988**	**0.17%**

* adjusted to reflect persons living in the portion of Tom Green County within the District

** use adjusted to reflect the 0.86% of Tom Green County within the District.

The Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District current use estimates are derived from multiple data sources. Municipal data came from the TWDB Municipal Water Use Survey for the Calendar Year 2009 as reported by the City of Sterling City. Mining data is the projected demand in the 2006 Region F Water Plan (same date in the Initially Prepared Region F Water Plan for 2011). Irrigation data is from the TWDB 2008 Irrigation Water Use Data sent to the District. There is no distinction between irrigation from surface water and groundwater and the data is incomplete since not all irrigated acreages are reported because some residents choose not to participate in government programs. While the TWDB has data for livestock use there is no category for domestic use. Groundwater use in the District is primarily domestic and livestock. All exempt use should be considered in the total water budget. An estimate for domestic and livestock use was calculated by multiplying the number of wells in the TWDB database by 1ac/ft.

Sterling Co UWCD estimated current use	
Use Category	**Acre-Feet/Year**
Municipal from 2009 TWDB Water Use Survey	239
Mining	560
Irrigation	795
Domestic and Livestock	572
Total	**2,166**

Groundwater Conservation District Specific water demands for the District in the 2007 State Water Plan Projected Water Demands include Manufacturing, Steam Electric Power and Irrigation demands in Tom Green County for the district. The portion of the District within Tom Green County is ranch land and has no manufacturing, steam electric power nor irrigation demand or use.

2007 State Water Plan Projected Water Demand (District Specific)		
Water Use Group	**County**	**Acre-Feet/Year**
Sterling City	Sterling	302
County Other	Sterling	49
Mining	Sterling	560
Irrigation	Sterling	648
Livestock	Sterling	503
Subtotal	**Sterling**	**2,062**
County Other*	Tom Green	15
Manufacturing*	Tom Green	19
Steam Electric Power*	Tom Green	5

Mining*	Tom Green	1
Irrigation*	Tom Green	900
Livestock*	Tom Green	17
Subtotal	**Tom Green**	**957**
	Total	**3,019**

* adjusted to reflect the 0.86% of Tom Green County within the District

Spring Flow Demands (expressed as acre-feet)[4]

Spring flow demand was determined by utilizing permitted surface water rights by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. No allowances or adjustments were made for any loss, gain, or rainfall variances which might affect the surface flow from the springs. Three surface water rights holders in Sterling County hold a total of 168 ac/ft per year. An additional 82 ac/ft per year is estimated for the flow of the North Concho and Sterling Creek for an estimated total spring flow demand of 250 ac/ft per year.

Projected Groundwater Demands (expressed as acre-feet)

The primary use within the District is for domestic and livestock. Drought conditions proportionally effect livestock use. As drought conditions worsen, livestock numbers decline, therefore decreasing demand. With limited projected population growth for the district and livestock use directly proportional to drought conditions, a modest 1% increase per year was used to project future municipal demands and 0.5% for domestic and livestock. Mining and Irrigation demands should remain fairly stable and no increase was added.

Use	Current (acre-feet)	2020 (acre-feet)	2030 (acre-feet)
Municipal	239	263	289
Mining	560	560	560
Irrigation	795	795	795
Domestic and Livestock	572	601	631
Total	**2,166**	**2,219**	**2,275**

Estimated Available Groundwater Supply (expressed as acre-feet)

Projected available groundwater supply is the estimated sustainable annual yield with no significant

[4] Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, San Angelo, TX.

change in storage. The District follows the principle that demand should not be detrimental to long term storage amounts in order to maintain dependable and sufficient groundwater supplies for spring flow and future generations. The District continues to monitor water levels to determine changes in storage.

Figuring a worst case scenario with recharge only as drought recharge, half of normal average recharge, the district would have enough groundwater resources to meet the needs of the residents and also meet spring flow demands without detriment to long term storage. Although spring flow and pumpage would be maintained during this period of low recharge from storage, these storage deficits would be recovered during years of normal or near normal average recharge. Sustained over pumpage for any use would result in significant storage deficits that could not recover without a reduction in the pumpage.

	Current (acre-feet)	**2010 (acre-feet)**	**2020 (acre-feet)**
Drought Recharge	5,168	5,168	5,168
Less Groundwater Demand	(2,166)	(2,219)	(2,275)
Less Spring Flow Demand	(250)	(250)	(250)
Total	**2,752**	**2,699**	**2,643**

Enhancement of Availability and Storage

The District supports both rainfall enhancement and brush control as management practices to maintain and improve groundwater availability and storage both within the District and region. Benefits from both management practices can be summed up in a study done by Texas Tech University: "Private benefits include enhanced crop yields, livestock production due to forage increases and reduced irrigation cost. Social benefits include enhanced runoff and increased reservoir levels, downwind beneficiaries, secondary regional benefits (multiplier impact), improved water quality and reduced aquifer depletion." [5]

Weather Modification

Recharge of the aquifers is achieved through rainfall infiltration and can be enhanced by increasing the amount of precipitation received annually through weather modification. Weather modification was conducted by the Colorado River Municipal Water District, located in Big Spring, with documented average 23% rainfall increase.[6] The City of San Angelo conducted a program from 1985-1989 which resulted in a 26% rainfall increase.[7]

In 1996 the District participated in forming the West Texas Weather Modification Association to

[5] Weather Modification: Private and Social Benefits and Costs, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, August 1996, by James E. Jonish, Rasheed Al-Hmoud, and David Yoskowitz.

[6] "1995 Weather Modification Program", Colorado River Municipal Water District, Report 95-1.

[7] "Three Rainfall Augmentation Programs in Texas", by Don A. Griffith, The Journal of Weather Modification, April 1987.

preform rainfall enhancement for a target area covered by seven groundwater conservation districts and portions of Tom Green County (6,426,757 acres). During the2009 seeding season (April - October) the District received an average of an additional 4.74 inches or a 19% increase of normal rainfall for a 25.47average total[8]. Since 2002 evaluations by Active Influence & Scientific Management indicate that the district has received not less than a 10% increase in rainfall each year. This would equate to an extra years normal rainfall over a 10 year period.

Under ideal conditions with 100% grass cover, 16% of rainfall absorbed into the ground surface infiltrates beyond the root zone for potential recharge.[9] Type and amount of ground surface covered by brush, rainfall event type (slow soaking or hard), and amount of rainfall per event will alter the amount of estimated recharge. The average rainfall for the District is 18.38 in/yr and 9.98" in the growing season[10] from May through September when weather modification activities occur. A modest 10% increase (one inch) of rainfall during the growing season would provide in a reduction of pumpage for all users, potential increase in runoff, increased productivity of crops and rangeland (thus improving the economy of the district and region), provide additional moisture infiltration below the root zone available for recharge, and increased spring flow.

The District collects water levels and rainfall data to be used for determining approximate recharge and storage change estimates. It is the belief of the district that there is a direct correlation between rainfall events (amount, duration, and intensity) and actual recharge potential. Calculating recharge estimates solely by a percentage of total annual rainfall does not take into account individual rainfall events, soil moisture, amount of brush cover, or other limiting factors. Many small rainfall events are not sufficient enough to provide any runoff or infiltration past the root zone for potential recharge and therefore should not be considered in recharge calculation. Observation of increased water levels following rainfall events indicate that for significant recharge there needs to be sustained runoff. Also the amount of moisture in the soil profile effects the amount of percolated moisture available for recharge.

Brush Control

Brush control can be accomplished by mechanical control, prescribed burn, chemical application, or combination of these methods. The control of mesquite and juniper, and other undesirable plants would allow more rainfall to reach the soil surface. Benefits would include more rainfall absorption into the soil profile, increased productivity of rangeland (and resulting economic impact), and increased amount of moisture available to infiltrate as recharge.

A large mature juniper has an evapotranspiration rate of about 33 gal/day. [11] This same mature juniper only allows approximately 25% of rainfall to reach the soil surface due to canopy and litter interception. A modest coverage equal to 5 mature junipers per acre would use 60,225 gallons/acre/year.

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[8] Annual Evaluation Report 2009, Active Influence & Scientific Management

[9] "How an Increase or Reduction in Juniper Cover Alters Rangeland Ecology" and Justin W. Hester, 1997 Juniper Symposium, Technical Report 97-1, Texas A&M Research and Extension Service , by Thomas L. Thurow.

[10] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service - Soil Survey of Sterling County Texas.

[11] "Biology and Ecology of Redberry Juniper", 1997 Juniper Symposium, Technical Report 97-1, Texas A&M Research and Extension Service , by Darrell N. Uehert.

A stand of 12 foot high mesquite at a density of 120 trees per acre uses 13 gallons/tree/day.[12] Assuming that mesquite will actively transpire water 180 days each year (May through October) an estimated water use can be calculated. Assuming a coverage of 90 trees per acre using 15 gallons/tree/day, the estimated water use per acre would be 243,000 gallons/acre/season (90 trees X 15 gallons X 180 days). Note that fewer trees per acre use more water because of increased canopy area and less competition.

Combining the estimated use for juniper and mesquite would equal 303,225 gallons/acre/year use. This does not take into consideration other brush use, mainly prickly pear. It is not unrealistic to assume that brush accounts for up to one acre foot of water use per acre per year.

Brush removal allows more rainfall to reach the soil surface increasing available moisture for absorption into the soil profile and potential increase of deep infiltration and recharge. The District is located within the State of Texas Brush Control Program, Upper Colorado/Twin Buttes Reservoir Watershed. In cooperation with the Upper Colorado River Authority, the district continues to monitor water levels and provide data for their Brush Control Research Program on the North Concho River.

Management of Groundwater Supplies

The District will monitor groundwater resources within the District to promote the conservation, preservation, protection, enhanced recharge, prevention of waste and pollution, and ensure efficient use of the resource while seeking to maintain its integrity and the economic viability of all resource user groups, public and private. In consideration of the economic and cultural activities occurring within the District, the District will identify and engage in such activities and practices, that if implemented would result in a reduction of groundwater use and/or enhanced recharge and storage. The District will employ all technical resources at its disposal and within budget constraints to evaluate the resources available within the District and to determine the effectiveness of management or conservation measures.

Actions, Procedures, Performance and Avoidance for Plan Implementation

The District will implement and utilize the provisions of this plan as a guide for determining the direction and/or priority for District activities. Operations of the District and all agreements entered into by the District will be consistent with the provisions of this plan.

The District has adopted rules for the management of groundwater resources and will amend those rules as necessary pursuant to TWC Chapter 36 and the provisions of this plan. Rules will be adhered to and enforced. The promulgation and enforcement of the rules will be based on the best technical evidence available.

The District shall treat all residents with equality. Residents may apply to the District for discretion in enforcement of the rules on grounds of adverse economic effect or unique local character. In granting discretion to any rule, the Board shall consider the potential for adverse effect on adjacent landowners. The exercise of said discretion by the Board shall not be construed as limiting the power of the Board. The District will seek cooperation in the implementation of this plan and the management of

[12] *The Cattleman* magazine, June 2005, "How Much of a Water Thief is Mesquite?" by R. James Ansley.

groundwater supplies within the District.

Methodology for Tracking Progress

The methodology that the District will use to trace the progress in achieving the management goals will be as follows: the District holds a regular monthly Board Meeting for the purpose of conducting District business. Each month the Managers Report will continue to reflect the number of meetings attended, number of water samples collected and analyzed, water levels monitored, fluid injection permit applications, reports on any school or civic group programs, resulting action regarding potential contamination or remediation of actual contamination, and other matters of district importance.

Required Estimates for the Management Plan

Estimates of groundwater availability, usage, supplies, recharge, storage, and future demands are from data supplied by the Texas Water Development Board. Use of these TWDB estimates does not constitute endorsement by the District. All values are expressed as acre-feet.

31 TAC, Chapter 356, §356.5 and Texas Water Code, Chapter 36, §36.1071, as amended, list the required estimates and contents of a groundwater conservation district management plan unless explained as either non applicable or not cost-effective.

Estimates required by §356.5(A)-(G) include:

(A). Managed Available Groundwater based on Desired Future Condition of the aquifer pursuant to §36.108.

At a regular stated meeting held May 10, 2010 the District adopted a resolution declaring the Dockum and Lipan Aquifers irrelevant for purposs of establishing a desired future condition of those aquifers. At the May 21, 2010 Meeting of Groundwater Management Area 7 held in Fredericksburg, TX a resolution was adopted declaring the Dockum and Lipan Aquifers not relevant for joint planning purposes in certain groundwater conservation districts within GMA 7.

The District covers part of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and is within Groundwater Management Area (GMA) 7. The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer is the largest aquifer not subdivided into multiple GMA's. Due to the enormous size and diversity of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer, recalibration of the groundwater availability model (GAM), as noted in the Executive Summary of both GAM Run 07-32 and 07-37, and length of time required to obtain a GAM run from the TWDB, no Desired Future Condition nor Managed Available Groundwater number is available for The Edwards/Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer for this plan. The District continues to work with GMA 7, other GCD's, the public and the TWDB to establish a DFC prior to the September 1, 2010 deadline. Pending adoption by Groundwater Management Area 7, the District considers the current Region F 2006 Regional Water Plan, and Initially Prepared Region F Water Plan for 2011, groundwater availability estimates as the Managed Available Groundwater estimates for the District.

(B). Amount of groundwater being used within the district on an annual basis.

Current use data is from the TWDB 2007 Water Use Suvey Estimates for Region F. Use is broken out by category and use within the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District. The portion of Tom Green County contained within the District is ranch land and has no Municipal, Manufacturing or Steam Electric use. The Livestock use estimates were adjusted by the percentage (0.86%) of the county within the District. No domestic use category was listed. The District has domestic use outside of

the City of Sterling City from exempt wells.

Sterling County UWCD Estimated 2007 Use
(expressed as acre-feet per year)

Use	Sterling County	Tom Green County Estimated	Tom Green County District Use*	Total District Estimated Use
Municipal	179	15,561	0	179
Manufacturing	0	1,998	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Steam Electric	0	0	0	0
Irrigation	447	74,120	0	477
Livestock	322	1,128	10	332
Total	**948**	**92,807**	**10**	**988**

* adjusted to reflect the 0.86% of Tom Green County within the District

(C)(D)(E). Amount of annual recharge from precipitation, natural discharge to springs, volume of flow into and out of the district and between aquifers for each aquifer if groundwater availability model is available.

GAM Run 08-13
by Kan Tu, Ph.D., P.G.
Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
April 8, 2008

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Texas State Water Code, Section 36.1071, Subsection (h), states that in developing its groundwater management plan, a groundwater conservation district shall use groundwater availability modeling information provided by the executive administrator in conjunction with any available site-specific information provided by the district and acceptable 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, if any, to the groundwater resources within the district;
(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 Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District needed for its groundwater management plan. The groundwater management plan for the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District is due for approval by the executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board before January 25, 2011.

This report discusses the methods, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability models for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer. Table 2 summarizes the groundwater availability model data required by statute for the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation Districts groundwater management

plan.

Table 1: Selected flow terms for each aquifer layer, into and out of the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District, averaged for the years 1980 to 1999 from the groundwater availability model of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau). Flows are reported in acre-feet per year. Note: a negative value refers to flow out of the aquifer in the district. A positive value refers to flow into the aquifer in the district. All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1 acre-foot per year. Flow into and out of the confining layers are negligible compared to the aquifers and are not included.

Aquifer	Surface water inflow	Surface water outflow	Lateral inflow into district	Lateral outflow from district	Net inter-aquifer flow (upper)	Net inter-aquifer flow (lower)
Edwards (Plateau)	0	-2,913	1,149	-1,365	0	-1,254
Trinity (Plateau)	0	-3,270	559	-3,119	1,254	0

Table 2: Summarized information needed for the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District's management plan. All values are reported in acre-feet per year. All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1 acre-foot per year.

Management Plan requirement	Aquifer	Results
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Edwards (Plateau)	4,415
	Trinity (Plateau)	5,921
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Edwards (Plateau)	-2,913
	Trinity (Plateau)	-3,270
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	1,149
	Trinity (Plateau)	559
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	-1,365
	Trinity (Plateau)	-3,119
Estimated annual net volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau) into Trinity (Plateau)	1,254

Both the Dockhum and Lipan Aquifers are present in the District but neither were addressed or mentioned in GAM Run 08-13.

(F). Projected surface water supply according to most recently adopted state water plan.

2007 State Water Plan - Projected Surface Water Supplies

Sterling County

Water User Group	Source Name	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Irrigation	North Concho River Combined Run-of-River Irrigation	0	48	48	48	48	48	48
Livestock	Livestock Local Supply	99	74	74	74	74	74	74
Total Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet per year) =		**99**	**122**	**122**	**122**	**122**	**122**	**122**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 04/02/07

Tom Green County*

*See Appendix A for full listing of Projected Surface Water Supplies for Tom Green County

Portions of Tom Green County covered by the District include individual ranches.

(G). Projected total demand in the district according to the most recently adopted state water plan.

Although demands were calculated for all uses, the portion of Tom Green County covered by the District consists of individual ranches with no known Manufacturing, Steam Electric Power, or Irrigation uses.

2007 State Water Plan Projected Water Demands
Total County Water Demands Data

Disclaimer: No claims are made to the accuracy or completeness of the information shown herein nor to its suitability for a particular use. District personnel must review these data and correct any discrepancies in order to ensure the approval of their management plans. These data are available on the internet from either the online 2007 State Water Plan, Volume 3, Regional Water Planning Group Database (http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/DATA/db07/defaultReadOnly.asp) or the online Historical Water Use Information-Groundwater Pumpage Estimates web page. (http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/wushistorical/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=2). Please do not hesitate to call either Rima Petrossian (512-936-2420) or Lance Christian (512-463-9804) with questions concerning these datasets.

The Water Demands data provided in this management plan data workbook are presented in two formats (county-wide water demands and specific groundwater conservation district water demands) due to the configuration of the conservation district boundaries. Some water conservation districts include areas within a county that the district does not completely encompass. Presenting water demands data for an entire county when only a small piece of the county is included within the conservation district does not accurately represent of the district's water demands.

To address this problem, the most simplistic approach is to scale the data based on a proportion or percentage of the district area relative to the total area of the county. For example, if a district encompassed an area of 10,000 acres in a county and that total area for the county is 100,000 acres then the proportion of the conservation district area would be 10% or 0.10. The water demands data then would proportioned by 10% by multiplying the water demand value by 0.1. The value used for the proportion estimation was calculated from Geographic Information Systems (G.I.S.) and is available in the 'Area Estimate' worksheet tab located at the bottom of the Excel workbook file. The data categories that were adjusted are noted by boldface type and asterisks following the category name. It is important to note that this data scaling process was applied only to the generic water demand categories including: 'County Other', 'Manufacturing', 'Livestock', 'Mining', 'Irrigation', and 'Steam Electric Power'.

Specific municipalities, water supply corporations, utility districts, and any other related water districts were not handled in this manner. These specific entities were included in or excluded from the specific conservation district data set by examining either in G.I.S. or on utility maps whether or not the boundaries of the entities overlapped with the groundwater conservation district boundaries. The utility maps are available online from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality:

Sterling County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Sterling City	275	302	332	344	348	339	343
County Other	49	54	59	61	62	60	61
Mining	560	590	600	605	610	615	620
Irrigation	637	648	621	595	569	543	518
Livestock	365	503	503	503	503	503	503
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	**1,886**	**2,097**	**2,115**	**2,108**	**2,092**	**2,060**	**2,045**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 4/2/07

Tom Green County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
San Angelo	16,048	21,117	22,195	22,878	23,256	23,556	23,623
Concho Rural WSC	473	736	953	1,090	1,167	1,227	1,241
Millersview-Doole WSC	217	246	280	318	361	411	467
County Other	1,225	1,794	1,768	1,729	1,678	1,617	1,542
Manufacturing	1,861	2,226	2,498	2,737	2,971	3,175	3,425
Steam Electric Power	566	543	777	909	1,069	1,264	1,502

Mining	59	73	80	85	90	95	99
Irrigation	30,415	104,621	104,362	104,107	103,852	103,593	103,338
Livestock	1,886	1,978	1,978	1,978	1,978	1,978	1,978
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	**52,750**	**133,334**	**134,891**	**135,831**	**136,422**	**136,916**	**137,215**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 4/2/07

Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District

Conservation District Specific - Water Demands Data

Sterling County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Sterling City	275	302	332	344	348	339	343
County Other*	49	54	59	61	62	60	61
Mining*	560	590	600	605	610	615	620
Irrigation*	637	648	621	595	569	543	518
Livestock*	365	503	503	503	503	503	503
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	**1,886**	**2,097**	**2,115**	**2,108**	**2,092**	**2,060**	**2,045**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 04/02

* Since the District does cover all of Sterling County no proportional estimate is necessary. Total county-wide data are sufficient.

Tom Green County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Concho Rural WSC‡	473	736	953	1,090	1,167	1,227	1,241
Millersview-Doole WSC‡	217	246	280	318	361	411	467
County Other*	**11**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**14**	**14**	**13**
Manufacturing*	**16**	**19**	**21**	**24**	**26**	**27**	**29**
Steam Electric Power*	**5**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**11**	**13**
Mining*	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Irrigation*	**262**	**900**	**898**	**895**	**893**	**891**	**889**
Livestock*	**16**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	**1,000**	**1,939**	**2,192**	**2,367**	**2,488**	**2,599**	**2,670**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 04/02

* Since the District does not cover all of Tom Green County, it is recommended that all estimates presented in the management plan be based on a proportional area percentage. This percentage can be derived by dividing the amount of acres or square miles covered by the District by the total number of acres or square miles contained within Tom Green County. The percentage derived by the T.W.D.B. is 0.86% (i.e. 0.0086; see the 'Area' tab), but any estimate that the District provides is preferable. It is recommended that the generic county-wide data (e.g. county other, manufacturing, steam electric power, irrigation, livestock) be converted to a percentage of the total county-wide data. These generic county-wide data have been converted to a proportional value (relative to the size of the District)by multiplying each value from the 'County Water Demands' worksheet by 0.0086.

‡ Location unknown. No utility or public water system maps available online.

§356.5(a)(7) Consideration of water supply needs and water management strategies included in the adopted state water plan.

As in the projected demand data, the portion of Tom Green County covered by the district only has domestic and livestock use with limited mining usage. Irrigation needs in Sterling County are for surface water, not groundwater, and are therefore not managed by the District.

2007 State Water Plan Projected Water Needs

Total County Data

Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District

Disclaimer: No claims are made to the accuracy or completeness of the information shown herein nor to its suitability for a particular use. District personnel must review these data and correct any discrepancies in order to ensure the approval of their management plans. These data are available on the internet from either the online 2007 State Water Plan, Volume 3, Regional Water Planning Group Database (http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/DATA/db07/defaultReadOnly.asp) or the online Historical Water Use Information-Groundwater Pumpage Estimates web page (http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/wushistorical/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=2). Please do not hesitate to call either Rima Petrossian (512-936-2420) or Lance Christian (512-463-9804) with questions concerning these datasets.

Sterling County

Positive values reflect a water surplus; negative values reflect a water need.

RWPG	WUG	County	River Basin	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
F	Sterling City	Sterling	Colorado	302	332	344	348	399	343
F	County Other	Sterling	Colorado	54	59	61	62	60	61
F	Mining	Sterling	Colorado	590	600	605	610	615	620
F	Irrigation	Sterling	Colorado	648	621	595	569	543	518
F	Livestock	Sterling	Colorado	503	503	503	503	503	503
			Total Projected Water Needs (acre-feet per year) =	**2,097**	**2,115**	**2,108**	**2,092**	**2,060**	**2,045**

Source:Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 04/16/2007

Tom Green County

Positive values reflect a water surplus; negative values reflect a water need.

RWPG	WUG	County	River Basin	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
F	County Other	Tom Green	Colorado	-41	0	0	0	0	0
F	Manufacturing	Tom Green	Colorado	-2,226	-2,498	-2,737	-2,971	-3,175	-3,425
F	Steam Electric Power	Tom Green	Colorado	-543	-777	-909	-1,069	-1,264	-1,502
F	Mining	Tom Green	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Irrigation	Tom Green	Colorado	-47,090	-46,831	-46,576	-46,321	-46,062	-45,807
F	Livestock	Tom Green	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total Projected Water Needs (acre-feet per year) =	**-59,084**	**-60,131**	**-60,786**	**-61,361**	**-61,800**	**-62,367**

Source:Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 07/14/2007

Projected Water Management Strategies

Sterling County

WUG	Water Management Strategy	Source Name	Source County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Irrigation	Irrigation Conservation	Conservation	Sterling	0	45	89	89	89	89
Total Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet per year) =				**0**	**45**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database TWDB:4/2/2007

Tom Green County*

*See Appendix B for full listing of strategies for Tom Green County

The District promotes conservation of all water use within the District regardless of source or water use group. Although the District has participated in weather modification since 1996 no weather modification strategy was included. A discussion of district participation in weather modification is included in the "Enhancement of Availability and Storage" subsection on page 9.

None of the strategies for Tom Green County apply to the area of Tom Green County covered by the District. Use in the Tom Green County portion of the District is domestic and livestock and limited mining.

Goals, Management Objectives and Performance Standards

The District recognizes the importance of public education to encourage efficient use, implement conservation practices, prevent waste, and preserve the integrity of groundwater. Since the District was formed, in 1987, it has and will continue to provide residents with materials, programs, water analysis, and other information when requested.

Goal 1.0 - §36.1071(a)(1) Providing the Efficient Use of Groundwater

1.1. Management Objective
The District will continue to maintain a monitor well network and measure water level in selected wells.

1.1a. Performance Standard
Number of water levels measured.

Goal 2.0 - §36.1071(a)(2) Controlling and Preventing Waste of Groundwater

2.1. Management Objective
The District will continue to register new wells drilled in the district.

2.1a. Performance Standard
Number of wells registered.

Goal 3.0 - §36.1071(a)(6) Addressing Drought Conditions

3.1.Management Objective
The District will continue to monitor the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and report to the board.

3.1a. Performance Standard
Number of times index is monitored.

3.3 .Management Objective
The District will continue to maintain a rainfall monitor network.

3.3a. Performance Standard
Number of times rainfall network is monitored.

Goal 4.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Conservation and Precipitation Enhancement

4.1 Management Objective - Conservation
The District will continue to provide all available informational materials and programs to improve public awareness of efficient use, wasteful practices and conservation measures to both

civic groups and public schools.

4.1a. Performance Standard
Number of informational materials and programs provided.

4.2 Management Objective - Precipitation Enhancement
The District will continue to participate in the West Texas Weather Modification Association.

4.2a. Performance Standard
Number of meetings attended.

Management Goals Determined Not-Applicable

Goal 5.0 - §36.1071(a)(3) Controlling and Preventing Subsidence

The rigid geologic framework of the region precludes significant subsidence from occurring. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 6.0 - §36.1071(a)(4) Addressing Conjunctive Surface Water Management Issues

There are no surface water management entities within the District. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 7.0 - §36.1071(a)(5) Addressing Natural Resource Issues

The District has no documented occurrence of endangered or threatened species dependent upon groundwater. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 8.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Recharge Enhancement

The diverse topography, and limited knowledge of any specific recharge sites makes any type of recharge enhancement project economically unfeasible. This management goal is not applicable to the operation of the District.

Goal 9.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Rainwater Harvesting

The semiarid nature of the area within the District makes the cost of rainwater harvesting projects economically unfeasible. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 10.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Brush Control

The District recognizes the benefits of brush control through increased spring flows and the enhancement of native turf which limits runoff. However, most brush control projects within the District are carried out and funded through the NRCS and ample educational material and programs on brush control are provided by the Texas Agrilife Extension Service. This management goal is not applicable to the operations of the District.

Goal 11.0 - §36.1071(a)(8) Addressing in a Quantitative Manner the Desired Future Conditions of the Groundwater Resources

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer is within GMA 7 and is the largest aquifer not subdivided into multiple GMA's. Due to the enormous size and diversity of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and length of time required to obtain a groundwater availability model (GAM) run from the TWDB, no DFC nor MAG is available for this plan. The District continues to work with GMA 7, the public, TWDB, and other GCD's to establish a desired future condition for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer.

However, the District has, and is, endeavoring to sustain existing supplies to ensure future residents groundwater resources. To maintain this condition the District strives to manage groundwater demands so as not to exceed amounts that would be significantly detrimental to storage. This goal was included in both the 2001 and 2006 Region F Regional Water Plan and the Initially Prepared Region F Regional Water Plan for 2011 with the available groundwater set at effective recharge. Currently the District continues to collect water level and rainfall data to obtain better recharge and storage change estimates.

The District has declared the Dockum and Lipan Aquifers non-relevant within district boundaries and no desired future condition will be adopted for these aquifers.

Definitions and Concepts

“Board” - the Board of Directors of the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District.

“District” - the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District.

“Effective recharge” - the amount of water that enters the aquifer and is available for development

“Groundwater” - means water percolating below the surface of the earth.

“Integrity” - means the preservation of groundwater quality.

“Ownership” - pursuant to TWC Chapter 36, §36.002, means the recognition of the rights of the owners of the land pertaining to groundwater.

“Recharge” - amount of water that infiltrates into an aquifer.

“Surface Water Entity” - TWC Chapter 15 Entities with authority to store, take divert, or supply surface water for use within the boundaries of a district.

“TCEQ” - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

“TWDB” - Texas Water Development Board.

"Waste" - pursuant to TWC Chapter 36, §36.001(8), means any one or more of the following:

(1) withdrawal of groundwater from a groundwater reservoir at a rate and in an amount that causes or threatens to cause intrusion into the reservoir of water unsuitable for agricultural, gardening, domestic, or stock raising purposes;

(2) the flowing or producing of wells from a groundwater reservoir if the water produced is not used for a beneficial purpose;

(3) escape of groundwater from a groundwater reservoir to any other reservoir or geologic strata that does not contain groundwater;

(4) pollution or harmful alteration of groundwater in a groundwater reservoir by saltwater or by other deleterious matter admitted from another stratum or from the surface of the ground;

(5) willfully or negligently causing, suffering, or allowing groundwater to escape into any river, creek, natural watercourse, depression, lake, reservoir, drain, sewer, street, highway, road, or road ditch, or onto any land other than that of the owner of the well

unless such discharge is authorized by permit, rule, or order issued by the commission under Chapter 26;

(6) groundwater pumped for irrigation that escapes as irrigation tailwater onto land other than that of the owner of the well unless permission has been granted by the occupant of the land receiving the discharge; or

(7) for water produced from an artesian well, “waste” has the meaning assigned by Section 11.205.

“Well” - means an artificial excavation that is dug or drilled for the purpose of producing groundwater.

Appendix A

2007 State Water Plan - Projected Surface Water Supplies
Tom Green County

Water User Group	Source Name	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
San Angelo	Twin Buttes Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	1,213	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Angelo	OC Fisher Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	2,938	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Angelo	Nasworthy Lake/ Reservoir San Angelo System	5,308	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Angelo	Concho River Combined Run-of-River City of San Angelo	0	642	642	642	642	642	642
San Angelo	OH Ivie Lake/Reservoir Non-system Portion	0	10,974	10,751	10,528	10,304	10,081	9,858
San Angelo	EV Spence Lake/Reservoir Non-system Portion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Other	Twin Buttes Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Other	OC Fisher Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Other	Nasworthy Lake/ Reservoir San Angelo System	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	Twin Buttes Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	OC Fisher Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	Nasworthy Lake/ Reservoir San Angelo System	610	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steam Electric Power	Nasworthy Lake/ Reservoir San Angelo System	1,602	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation	Concho River Combined Run-of-River Irrigation	15,839	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812
Irrigation	Twin Buttes Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	7,672	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation	Nasworthy Lake/ Reservoir San Angelo System	316	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock	Livestock Local Supply	1,990	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644
Millersview-Doole WSC	Colorado River MWD System	0	174	176	290	300	0	0
Total Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet per year) =		**37,602**	**16,246**	**16,025**	**15,916**	**15,702**	**15,179**	**14,956**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database 04/02/07

Appendix B

Projected Water Management Strategies
Tom Green County

WUG	Water Management Strategy	Source Name	Source County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Steam Electric Power	Alternative Generation Technology	Conservation	Tom Green	0	0	0	48	243	481
Irrigation	Irrigation Conservation	Conservation	Tom Green	0	5,774	11,548	11,548	11,548	11,548
Irrigation	Subordination	Nasworthy Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	3,377	3,273	3,170	3,066	2,693	2,860
Steam Electric Power	Subordination	Nasworthy Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
San Angelo	Desalination	Other Aquifer	Tom Green	0	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
San Angelo	Develop Edwards Trinity Aquifer Supplies	Edwards-Trinity-Plateau Aquifer	Schleicher	0	0	0	12,000	12,000	12,000
San Angelo	Develop Hickory Aquifer Supplies	Hickory Aquifer	McCulloch	0	0	5,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
San Angelo	Develop Other Aquifer Supplies	Other Aquifer	Pecos	0	0	0	12,000	12,000	12,000
San Angelo	Municipal Conservation	Conservation	Tom Green	701	1,705	2,009	2,127	2,255	2,371
San Angelo	Rehabilitation of Pipeline	EV Spence Lake/Reservoir Non-System Portion	Reservoir	2,274	2,261	2,247	2,233	2,220	2,206
Millersview-Doole WSC	Subordination	Colorado River MWD System	Reservoir	64	87	1	19	0	0
San Angelo	Subordination	Nasworthy Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	5,436	5,078	4,752	4,431	4,141	3,804
County-Other	Subordination	Nasworthy Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	250	250	250	250	250	250
Manufacturing	Subordination	Nasworthy Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	2,226	2,498	2,737	2,971	3,175	3,425
San Angelo	Subordination	OC Fisher Lake/Reservoir San Angelo System	Reservoir	3,762	3,643	3,525	3,407	3,288	3,170
San Angelo	Subordination	OH Ivie Lake/Reservoir Non-System Portion	Reservoir	17	-97	-211	-324	-438	-553
Millersview-Doole WSC	New/Renew Water Supply	Colorado River MWD System	Reservoir	0	0	0	0	359	408
San Angelo	Brush Control	Concho River Combined Run- of-River City of San Angelo	Tom Green	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362
San Angelo	Subordination	EV Spence Lake/Reservoir Non-System Portion	Reservoir	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Angelo	System Optimization	San Angelo System Gain	Reservoir	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Angelo	New Pipeline from San Angelo Desalination Plant	Other Aquifer	Tom Green	0	0	0	0	0	0
				27,490	**39,455**	**50,011**	**80,759**	**80,717**	**80,953**

Source: Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database TWDB: 4/2/2007