Irion County
Water Conservation District

Management Plan

2008 - 2018

Adopted: August 19, 1998
Amended: August 13, 2003
Re-adopted: August 11, 2008

Irion County
Water Conservation District

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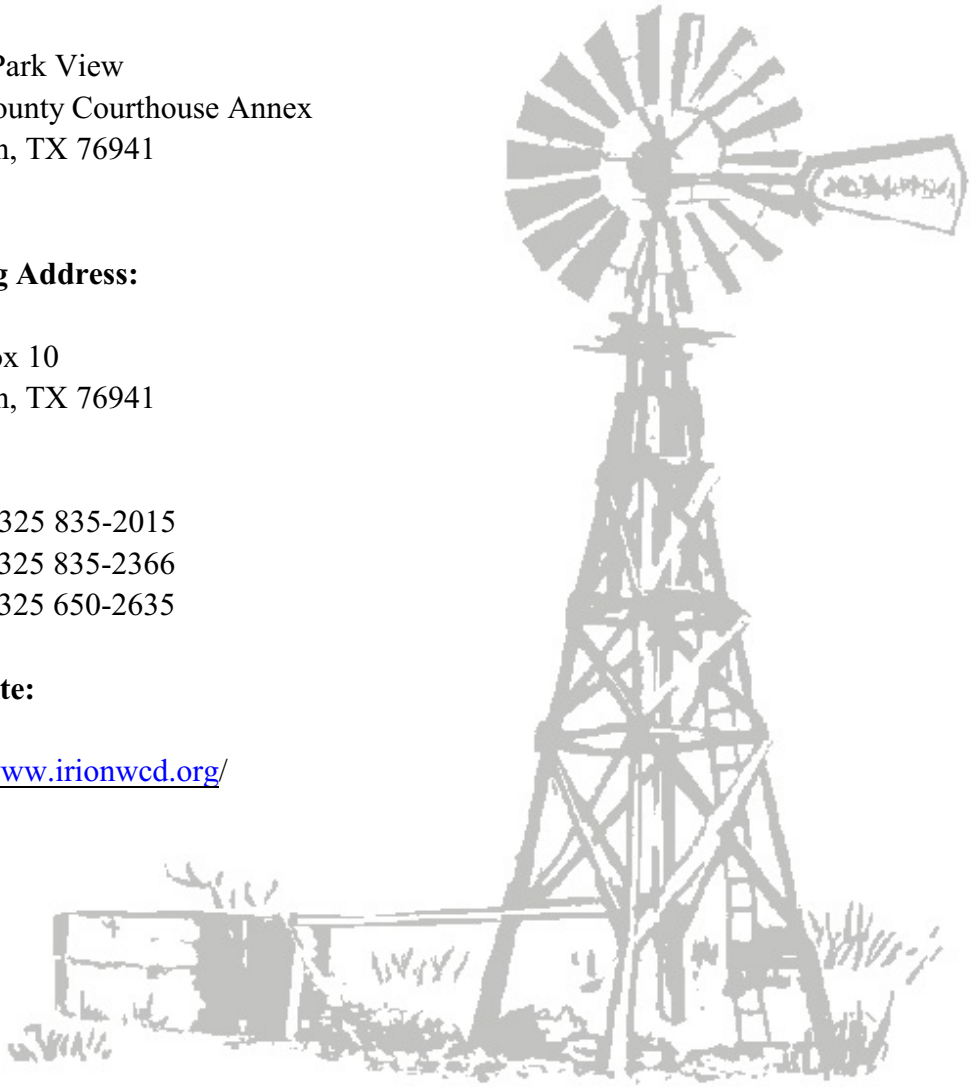

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District Mission

The Irion County 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 residents of Irion County, recognizing the benefit of local control of groundwater resources and the

importance of protecting the integrity of groundwater from potential contamination from the vast amount of oil and gas production and associated activities, introduced legislation in the 69th Regular Legislative Session (1985) for creation of the District. A confirmation election was held on August 24, 1985 with a 72% voter turnout and 97% of the voters approving the creation of the District and taxing authority.

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 two year terms therefore each year the voters have an opportunity to voice approval or disapproval of the local management of their groundwater resources and/or the services provided by the District.

Current Board of Directors:

Bill McManus III, Chairman
Robert Richey, Secretary
Patrick Harris
Bill Whitley, Vice-Chairman
Tom Aiken

Location and Extent

The Irion County W.C.D. has an areal extent of 712,800 acres (1,114 square miles) in Irion and Tom Green Counties located in the west-central part of Texas. Elevation ranges from approximately 2,000 to 2,700 feet above mean sea level. Total estimated 2006 population is 1814 including the Irion County Seat, the City of Mertzon (population 839) and the unincorporated City of Barnhart (population 65).

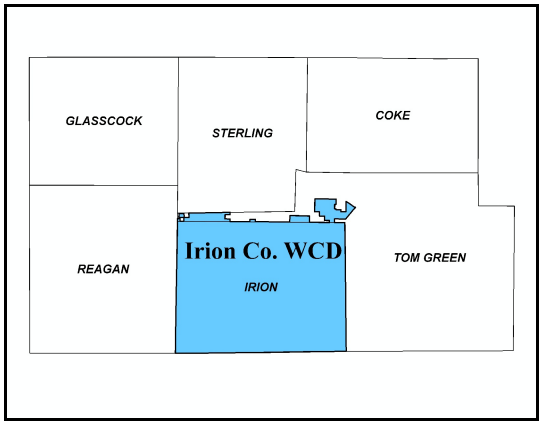

Figure 1. Irion Co WCD

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

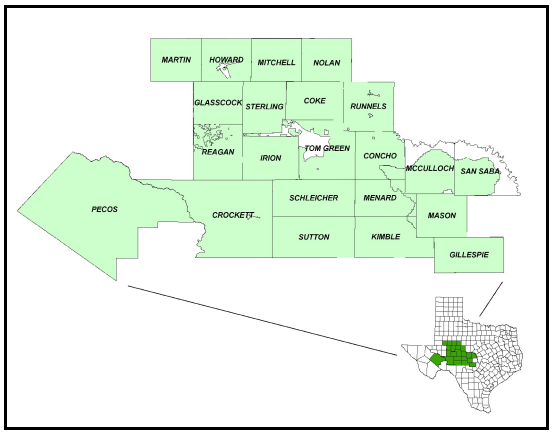

Figure 2. Extent of the West Texas Regional Groundwater Alliance

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

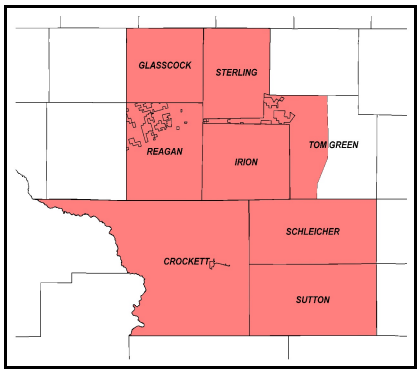

Figure 3. Location of the WTWMA

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.

Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer

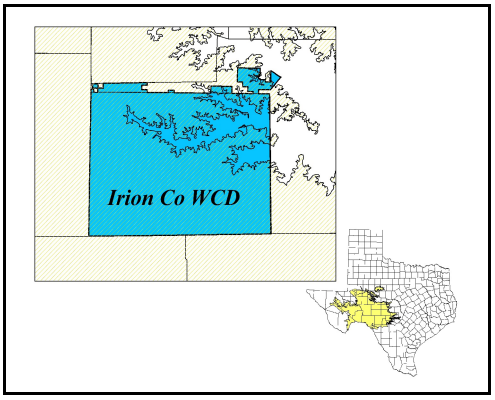

Figure 4. Edwards/Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer

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

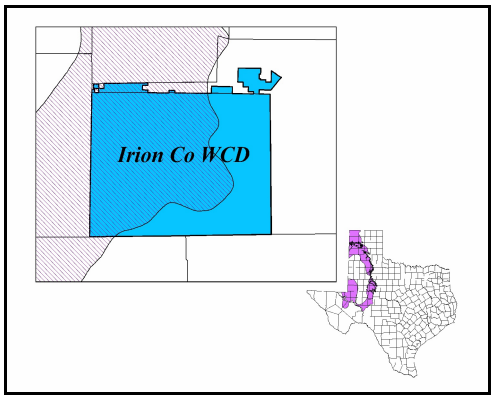

Figure 5. Dockum Aquifer

[1] Water For Texas 2007, Volume II

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 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]

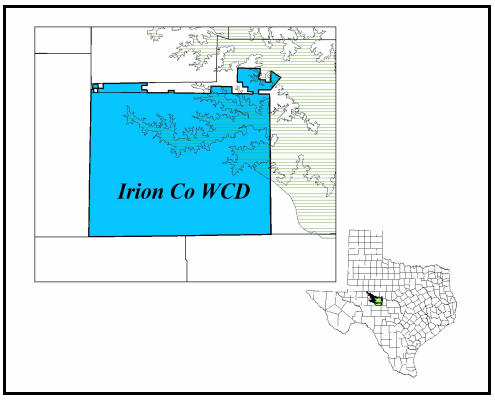

Figure 6. Lipan (Alluvium) Aquifer

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

[2] Ibid
[3] Ibid

(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.

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 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.

Irion County

River Basin	Aquifer	Drought* (acre-feet)	Supply From Storage (acre-feet)	Annual Availability (acre-feet)
Colorado	Edwards-Trinity	9,445	0	9,445
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	500
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 3.33% of Tom Green County covered by the District
*** Domestic and Livestock use would only account for an estimated 4 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.

Current Groundwater Use (expressed as acre-feet)

Municipal data came from the cities of Mertzon and Barnhart pumpage records. Mining and Irrigation data are from the TWDB. In most cases irrigation from surface water is not distinguished from groundwater use. Irrigation data is from the 2006 Irrigation Water Use Data sent to the District on August 10, 2007. Irrigation 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. Groundwater use in the District is primarily domestic and livestock. Even within the cities of Mertzon and Barnhart there are areas that are not served by municipal water supply. All these domestic wells 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 district database (adjusted for capped and municipal wells) by a conservative 3/4 ac/ft.

Use Category	Acre-Feet/Year
Municipal	130
Mining	124
Irrigation	700
Domestic and Livestock	1,125
Total	**2,079**

Mean Spring Flow (expressed as acre-feet)

Mean Spring Flow was determined by utilizing U.S.G.S. data[4] for the year 1973-74 to determine annual mean discharge. All gaging stations are located outside of the District. No allowances or adjustments were made for any stream loss or gain, withdrawals either permitted or riparian, or rainfall events or variances which would affect the surface flow from the springs to the gaging stations.

Both Dove Creek and Spring Creek have spring flow to sustain surface flow year around. The Middle Concho surface flow has a direct relation to the amount and type of rainfall events and the yearly growing cycle of mesquite and other brush. From April through October water use increases from mesquite and other brush, normal pumpage and evaporation. Also, most large rainfall events producing runoff occur during these months.

To determine the estimated spring flow, the average mean daily stream flow for the five month period of November, 1973 through March, 1974 was used. These months were selected because there is little or no pumpage, reduced evaporation, minimum use by brush, and very few rainfall events producing runoff during these winter months. Annual mean stream flow was determined by converting the five month daily mean flow to acre/feet/day and multipling by 365.

[4] U. S. Department of Interior - Geological Survey - Water Resources Division, San Angelo, TX.

Mean Stream Flow (acre-feet)	
Stream Gauge/Location	**Nov. 1973- March 1974 Average**
Spring Creek above Tankersley	5,658
Dove Creek at Knickabocker	8,468
Middle Concho above Tankersley	949
Total	**15,075**

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)	2010 (acre-feet)	2020 (acre-feet)
Municipal	130	133	146
Mining	124	124	124
Irrigation	700	700	700
Domestic and Livestock	1,125	1,130	1,187
Total	**2,079**	**2,087**	**2,157**

Estimated Available Groundwater Supply (expressed as acre-feet)

Projected available groundwater supply is the estimated sustainable annual yield with no significant 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	9,945	9,945	9,945
Less Groundwater Demand	(2,079)	(2,087)	(2,157)
Less Spring Flow Demand	(15,075)	(15,075)	(15,075)
Total	**(7,209)**	**(7,217)**	**(7,287)**

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 was instrumental in forming the West Texas Weather Modification Association to preform rainfall enhancement for a target area covered by seven groundwater conservation districts and portions of Tom Green County (6,426,757 acres). During the2007 seeding season (April - October) the District received an average of 20.8 inches or a 21.3% increase of normal rainfall. 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.[8] 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

[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.

[8] "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.

of estimated recharge. The average rainfall for the District is 17.85 in/yr and 10.23" in the growing season[9] 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 level and rainfall data to be used for determining more accurate 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. [10] 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.

A stand of 12 foot high mesquite at a density of 120 trees per acre uses 13 gallons/tree/day.[11] 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. An estimated 53,000 acres

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

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

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

of brush has been treated under the EQUIP program within the District .[12] The District is located within the State of Texas Brush Control Program, Upper Colorado/Twin Buttes Reservoir Watershed. To date 250,610 acres of brush have been treated under the State Brush Control Program in the Twin Buttes Reservoir/Lake Nasworthy Project.[13] Although this acreage is not divided out by county or specific area, the District has benefitted from the program. Water levels continue to be monitored to determine changes in storage.

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 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

[12] Natural Resources Conservation Service, Big Lake, Texas

[13] Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board, Brush Control Program, 2007 Annual Report

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.

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, inconsistencies in 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 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.

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

Note that the Municipal usage for Irion and Municipal and Livestock usage for Tom Green are not consistent between data sets. Both data sets were downloaded from the TWDB web site. Only groundwater usage numbers are included in the TWDB Historical Water Use Summary by Groundwater and Surface Water tables. Usage in the TWDB Historical Groundwater Pumpage Summary by County tables is not aquifer specific but includes the total groundwater pumpage from the Edwards/Trinity Plateau, Lipan and other.

Conservation district specific for Tom Green County was calculated using the same 3.32% derived by the TWDB for projected demands. There is no municipal or irrigation use in the area of Tom Green County covered by the District. The vast majority of usage is domestic and livestock with limited mining usage.

Irion County (expressed as acre-feet)

Use	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**
Municipal	178*	178**	169*	132**	213*	187**	209*	159**	210*	N/A
Mining	123*	123**	122*	122**	123*	123**	130*	130**	130*	N/A
Irrigation	987*	987**	782*	782**	782*	782**	352*	352**	127*	N/A
Livestock	254*	254**	231*	231**	223*	223**	154*	154**	156*	N/A
Total	**1,542**	**1,542**	**1,304**	**1,267**	**1,341**	**1,315**	**845**	**795**	**623**	

* data in column from TWDB Historical Water Use Summary by Groundwater and Surface Water
** data in column from TWDB Historical Groundwater Pumpage Summary by County

Tom Green County (expressed as acre-feet)

Use	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**
Municipal	1,839	1,838	1,402	1,579	1,160	1,686	1,289	1,666	1,732	N/A
Mining	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	N/A
Irrigation	20,522	20,522	26,756	26,756	28,520	2,852	25,892	25,892	24,356	N/A
Livestock	189	189	173	173	198	197	169	1,501	143	N/A
Total	**22,609**	**22,608**	**28,390**	**28,567**	**29,937**	**4,794**	**27,409**	**29,118**	**26,290**	

* column data from TWDB Historical Water Use Summary by Groundwater and Surface Water
** column data from TWDB Historical Groundwater Pumpage Summary by County

Conservation District Specific - Tom Green County (expressed as acre-feet)

Use	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**	*	**
Municipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mining	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A
Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Livestock	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	50	5	N/A
Total	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**52**	**7**	

* column data from TWDB Historical Water Use Summary by Groundwater and Surface Water
** column data from TWDB Historical Groundwater Pumpage Summary by County

(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 08-12
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 Irion County Water Conservation District needed for its groundwater management plan. The groundwater management plan for the Irion County Water Conservation District is due for approval by the executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board before October 24, 2008.

This report discusses the methods, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability models for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and the Lipan Aquifer. Table 2 summarizes the groundwater availability model data required by statute for the Irion County Water Conservation Districts groundwater management plan. Because a groundwater availability model does not currently exist for the Dockum Aquifer, this aquifer is not included in our analysis.

Table 1: Selected flow terms for each aquifer layer, into and out of the Irion County Water Conservation District, averaged for the years 1980 to 1999 from the groundwater availability model of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) and 1980 to 1998 from the model of the Lipan Aquifer. 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)	450	-13,713	6,787	-2,503	0	-4,840
Trinity (Plateau)	0	-6,009	2,982	-2,851	4,840	0
Lipan	1,077	0	6,051	-3,077	0	0

Table 2: Summarized information needed for the Irion County Water Conservation District's management plan. 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 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)	13,914
	Trinity (Plateau)	2,287
	Lipan	3,041
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Edwards (Plateau)	-13,713
	Trinity (Plateau)	-6,009
	Lipan	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	6,787
	Trinity (Plateau)	2,982
	Lipan	6,051
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	-2,503
	Trinity (Plateau)	-2,851
	Lipan	-3,077
Estimated annual net volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau) into Trinity (Plateau)	4,840

(Note: GAM Run 08-12 received by the District, 5-12-08, contained no negative numbers in Table 2, see Attachment C)

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

2007 State Water Plan - Projected Surface Water Supplies

Irion County

Water User Group	Source Name	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Irrigation	Spring Creek Combined Run-of-River Irrigation	1,980	580	580	580	580	580	580
Livestock	Livestock Local Supply	86	67	67	67	67	67	67
Total Projected Surface Water Supplies (acre-feet per year) =		2,066	647	647	647	647	647	647

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**

No surface water exists in the portion of Tom Green County covered by the District.

(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:

Irion County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Mertzon	78	132	136	132	124	118	113
County Other	100	114	117	114	107	101	97
Mining	123	122	122	122	122	122	122
Irrigation	2,105	2,803	2,742	2,682	2,621	2,561	2,501
Livestock	318	460	460	460	460	460	460
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	2,724	3,631	3,577	3,510	3,434	3,362	3,293

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

Irion County Water Conservation District

Conservation District Specific - Water Demands Data

Irion County

Water User Group	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Mertzon	78	132	136	132	124	118	113
County Other*	100	114	117	114	107	101	97
Mining*	123	122	122	122	122	122	122
Irrigation*	2,105	2,803	2,742	2,682	2,621	2,561	2,501
Livestock*	318	460	460	460	460	460	460
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	2,724	3,631	3,577	3,510	3,434	3,362	3,293

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

* Since the District does cover all of Irion 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*	41	60	59	57	56	54	51
Manufacturing*	62	74	83	91	99	105	114
Steam Electric Power*	19	18	26	30	35	42	50
Mining*	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Irrigation*	1,010	3,473	3,465	3,456	3,448	3,439	3,431
Livestock*	63	66	66	66	66	66	66
Total Projected Water Demands (acre-feet per year) =	1,886	4,675	4,934	5,111	5,234	5,347	5,423

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 3.32% (i.e. 0.0332; 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 0.0332.
‡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 Irion 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

Irion County 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.

Irion 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	Mertzon	Irion	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	County Other	Irion	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Mining	Irion	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Irrigation	Irion	Colorado	-1,302	-1,241	-1,181	-1,120	-1,060	-1,000
F	Livestock	Irion	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total Projected Water Needs (acre-feet per year) =	-1,302	-1,241	-1,181	-1,120	-1,060	-1,000
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	17	87	167	244	312
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	77	70	65	60	55	51
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) =	-49,900	-50,106	-50,222	-50,361	-50,501	-50,734
Source:Volume 3, 2007 State Water Planning Database									07/14/2007

Projected Water Management Strategies

Irion County

WUG	Water Management Strategy	Source Name	Source County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Irrigation	Irrigation Conservation	Conservation	Irion	0	37	73	73	73	73
Irrigation	Weather Modification	Weather Modification	Irion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Projected Water Management Strategies (acre-feet per year) =				0	37	73	73	73	73

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. 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 1985, it has provided residents with materials, programs, water analysis, and other information when requested, including requests from the TWDB for water level and analysis data. The district will continue to honor requests from residents and consider them as an important part of district activities although such language is not permitted in the management objectives and performance standards for approval of this plan.

Conservation is defined in Webster's Dictionary as: A careful preservation and protection of something; especially the planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect. To put it another way, it is the wise and efficient use of a resource which would include non waste. Goals 1.and 2. and Management Objective 5.1 are considered as one goal.

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

1.1. Management Objective
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.

1.1a. Performance Standard
Number of informational materials and programs provided.

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

2.1. Management Objective
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.

2.1a. Performance Standard
Number of informational materials and programs provided.

Goal 3.0 - §36.1071(a)(5) Addressing Natural Resource Issues

3.1. Management Objective
The District will continue to monitor water quality of the springs, creeks, and rivers within the District for possible contamination problems.

3.1a. Performance Standard
Number of samples collected and analyzed.

3.2. Management Objective
The District will continue to perform water quality analysis for residents of the District.

3.2a. Performance Standard
Number of water analyses performed.

3.3. Management Objective
The District will continue to register all wells drilled in the district.

3.3a. Performance Standard
Number of wells registered.

3.4 .Management Objective
The District will continue to monitor the San Angelo Standard Times public/legal notices for all "Notice of Application for Fluid Injection Well Permit" and the Irion County Clerk's Office for "Application for Fluid Injection Well Permit".

3.4a. Performance Standard
Number of newspaper notices and permit applications monitored.

3.5. Management Objective
The District will continue to determine if the "Application for Fluid Injection Well Permit" poses any threat to the integrity of groundwater or if the source of the water supply is of potable quality on an individual basis.

3.5a. Performance Standard
Number of objections and/or hearing requests filed.

Goal 4.0 - §36.1071(a)(6) Addressing Drought Conditions

4.1 Management Objective
The District will continue to monitor the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI and, maintain a link to the index on its website for public access.

4.1a Performance Standard
Number of times index is monitored.

4.2. Management Objective
The District will continue to monitor water levels within the District.

4.2a. Performance Standard
Number of water levels taken.

Goal 5.0 - §36.1071(a)(7) Addressing Conservation and Precipitation Enhancement

5.1 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.

5.1a. Performance Standard
Number of informational materials and programs provided.

5.2 Management Objective - Precipitation Enhancement
The District will continue to provide all available informational materials on weather modification.

5.2a. Performance Standard
Number of informational materials provided.

Management Goals Determined Not-Applicable

Goal 6.0 - §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 7.0 - §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 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 arid 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 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, inconsistencies in 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 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.

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 with the available groundwater set at effective recharge. Since the adoption of the Region F 2006 Regional Water Plan the District now recognizes that depending solely on recharge is not suitable for determining availability. Currently the District continues to collect water level and rainfall data to obtain more accurate recharge and storage change estimates.

The District requested a water budget from the TWDB but only received the required contents for this management plan. GAM Run 08-12 does not include any pumpage or storage estimates. In order to ensure future groundwater supplies for residents, the District is attempting to manage groundwater by sustaining existing supplies. This requires that groundwater demands do not exceed amounts that would significantly decrease the amount of water in storage. In order to meet this groundwater management goal, a complete water budget is required.

Definitions and Concepts

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

“District” - the Irion County Water Conservation District.

“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 to the water table of 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 PipelineE	V 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	SubordinationE	V 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

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF IRION

MANAGEMENT PLAN
2008-2018

WHEREAS, the Irion County Water Conservation District was created by Acts of the 69th Legislature (1985), S.B. 206, in accordance with Article XVI, Section 59 of the Constitution of Texas and Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the District is required by Chapter 36, §36.1071 of the Texas Water Code to develop and adopt a Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the District is required by Chapter 36, §36.1072 of the Texas Water Code to review and re-adopt the plan with or without revisions at least once every five years and to submit the adopted Management Plan to the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board for review and approval; and

WHEREAS, the District's readopted revised Management Plan shall be approved by the Executive Administrator if the plan is administratively complete; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors, after reviewing the existing Management Plan, has determined that this plan should be revised and replaced with a new 10-Year Management Plan expiring in 2018; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors has determined that the 10-Year Management Plan addresses the requirements of Chapter 36, §36.1071.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Irion County Water Conservation District, following notice and hearing, hereby adopts this 10-Year Management Plan; and

FURTHER, be it resolved, that this new Management Plan shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

Adopted this 11th day of August, 2008, by the Board of Directors of the Irion County Water Conservation District.

Presiding Officer

Attest:

Attesting Signature

gosanangelo.com

Standard-Times

****ATTENTION - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY****
- Mistakes not corrected on this proof become your liability.
- We cannot be responsible for any changes NOT indicated, by phone, fax, or by email, to this proof.
- If we do not hear from you, by phone or by email, by the deadline indicated, we will publish your ad AS SCHEDULED.

Client:	609106	IRION COUNTY WATER		Phone:	(325) 835-2015
Address:	PO BOX 10				MERTZON, TX 76941
Ad #	68753	Requested By:	SCOTT HOLLAND	Fax:	
Sales Rep.:		Cindy Navarro CLREP		Phone:	(325) 659-8320
		cnavarro@gosanangelo.com		Fax:	(325) 659-8353
Class.:	8200	Public Notices			
Start Date:	07/04/2008	End Date:	07/04/2008	Nb. of Inserts:	2
Publications:	Internet, Standard-Times				
Paid Amount:	$0.00		Balance:	$81.98	
Total Price:	$81.98				

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Irion County Water Conservation District will hold a Public Hearing at 7:00 pm on July 14, 2008 at the Irion County Courthouse Annex to receive public comment on a draft 10-year Management Plan (2008-2018). Copies of the Draft Management Plan may be obtained by contacting the District office at 325 835-2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

A PUBLIC HEARING will convene at 7:00 PM on the 14th day of JULY, 2008, in the Irion County Courthouse Annex in Mertzon, Texas. The purpose of this hearing is to accept public comment on a draft 10 year Management Plan (2008-2018) for the Irion County Water Conservation District. Written comments will be accepted until 5:00 pm, Thursday, August 7, 2008.

The REGULAR term of the Irion County Water Conservation District meeting will convene immediately following the Public Hearing on the 14th day of JULY, 2008, in the Irion County Courthouse Annex in Mertzon, Texas. The purpose of this meeting is to transact any routine business in behalf of Irion County W.C.D.:

1. Any Person or Group wishing to speak to the Board on any item on the Agenda will be allowed 5 minutes.
2. Approve Minutes - Decision Item
3. Pay Bills - Decision Item
4. Manager's Report - Decision Item
5. Budget Workshop - Discussion Item
6. Executive Session - Personnel - Decision Item
7. Adjourn

Scott Holland

Scott Holland, Manager

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

COUNTY OF IRION:

This is to certify that at the time and on the date stamped thereon, this notice of a meeting, a copy of which is attached hereto, has been filed in my office under File No. NM08-054 and was posted on the bulletin board in the Courthouse, as is required by Chapter 551, Government Code.

Executed on July 9, 2008

Cori Manning, County Clerk, Irion County, Texas

By Melissa Mathews

Melissa Mathews, Deputy Clerk

FILED
THE 9 DAY OF July 2008
AT O'CLOCK 4:10 P.M

COUNTY CLERK, IRION COUNTY, TEXAS
BY Melissa Matthews
Deputy

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The REGULAR term of the Irion County Water Conservation District meeting will convene at 7:00 PM on the 11th day of AUGUST, 2008, in the Water District Office, in the Irion County Courthouse Annex in Mertzon, Texas. The purpose of this meeting is to transact any routine business in behalf of Irion County W.C.D.:

1. Any Person or Group wishing to speak to the Board on any item on the Agenda will be allowed 5 minutes.
2. Approve Minutes - Decision Item
3. Pay Bills - Decision Item
4. Manager's Report - Decision Item
5. Adopt 2008-2018 Management Plan - Decision Item
6. Budget Workshop - Discussion Item
7. Propose 2008 Tax Rate - Decision Item
8. Propose FY 2008-09 Budget - Decision Item
9. Approve Tax Collection Agreement - Decision Item
10. Adopt Tax Discounts - Decision Item
11. Adjourn

Scott Holland

Scott Holland, Manager

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

COUNTY OF IRION:

This is to certify that at the time and on the date stamped thereon, this notice of a meeting, a copy of which is attached hereto, has been filed in my office under File No. MM8-062 and was posted on the bulletin board in the Courthouse, as is required by Chapter 551, Government Code.

FILED
THE 6 DAY OF August 2008
AT O'CLOCK 1:10 P M

COUNTY CLERK, IRION COUNTY, TEXAS
BY Melissa Matthews
Deputy

Executed on Aug. 6, 2008

Cori Manning, County Clerk, Irion County, Texas

By Melissa Matthews
Melissa Mathews, Deputy Clerk

GAM Run 08-12

by Kan Tu, Ph.D., P.G.

Texas Water Development Board
Groundwater Availability Modeling Section
(512) 475-2132
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 Irion County Water Conservation District needed for its groundwater management plan. The groundwater management plan for the Irion County Water Conservation District is due for approval by the executive administrator of the Texas Water Development Board before October 24, 2008.

This report discusses the methods, assumptions, and results from model runs using the groundwater availability models for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and the Lipan Aquifer. Table 2 summarizes the groundwater availability model data required by statute for the Irion County Water Conservation Districts groundwater management plan. Because a groundwater availability model does not currently exist for the Dockum Aquifer, this aquifer is not included in our analysis.

METHODS:

We ran the groundwater availability models for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and the Lipan Aquifer, and (1) extracted water budgets for each year of the 1980 through 1999 or 1998 period and (2) averaged the water budget values for recharge, surface water inflow, surface water outflow, inflow to the district, outflow from the district, net

inter-aquifer flow (upper) and net inter-aquifer flow (lower) for the portions of the Edwards, Trinity, and the Lipan aquifers located within the district.

PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

- We used version 1.01 of the groundwater availability models for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer and the Lipan Aquifer.
- In the analysis, the pumpage distribution for each transient calibrated model is the same as described in Anaya and Jones (2004) for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer model and in Beach and others (2004) for the Lipan Aquifer model.
- The root mean square error (a measure of the difference between simulated and actual water levels during model calibration) of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) groundwater availability model for the period of 1990 to 2000 is 143 feet, or six percent of the range of measured water levels (Anaya and Jones, 2004).
- The root mean square error of the Lipan Aquifer groundwater availability model for the period of 1980 to 1989 is 21 feet, or six percent of the range of measured water levels (Beach and others, 2004).
- The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer model includes two layers representing the Edwards Group and equivalent limestone hydrostratigraphic units (Layer 1) and the undifferentiated Trinity Group hydrostratigraphic units (Layer 2) in the district.
- The Lipan Aquifer model has only one single layer representing the undifferentiated Lipan Aquifer hydrostratigraphic units in the district.
- We used Groundwater Vistas Version 5 (Environmental Simulations, Inc. 2007) as the interface to process model output results.

RESULTS:

A groundwater budget summarizes the water entering and leaving the aquifer according to the groundwater availability model. The groundwater budget for the annual average values for the transient model of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer (1980 to 1999) and the Lipan Aquifer (1980 to 1998) is shown in Table 1. The components of the modified budgets shown in Table 1 include:

- Surface water inflow and outflow—this is the total surface water entering the aquifer (inflow) through streams or reservoirs, and the total surface water exiting the aquifer (outflow) to streams, reservoirs, drains (springs), or through evapotranspiration (return of moisture to the air through both evaporation from the soil and transpiration or loss of water vapor by plants).

- Lateral flow into and out of district—this component describes lateral flow within the aquifer between the district and adjacent counties.

- Net inter-aquifer flow—this describes the vertical flow, or leakage, between aquifers or confining units. This flow is controlled by the relative water levels in each aquifer or confining unit and aquifer properties of each aquifer or confining unit that define the amount of leakage that can occur. "Inflow" to an aquifer from an overlying or underlying aquifer will always equal the "Outflow" from the other aquifer.

- Precipitation recharge—this is the areally distributed recharge sourced from precipitation falling on the outcrop areas of the aquifers (where the aquifer is exposed at land surface) within the district.

The information needed for the district's management plan is summarized in Table 2. It is important to note that sub-regional water budgets for individual counties, such as Irion County are not exact. This is due to the half-mile to one-mile spacing of the model grid and because we assumed each model cell is assigned to a single county. The water budgets for an individual cell containing a county boundary are assigned to either one county or the other and therefore very minor variations in the county-wide budgets may be observed.

Although the Dockum Aquifer also occurs in Irion County, a groundwater availability model is not yet available for the Dockum. If the Irion County Water Conservation District would like information for the Dockum Aquifer, they can request it from the Groundwater Technical Assistance Section of the TWDB.

REFERENCES:

Anaya, R., and Jones, I., 2004, Groundwater availability model for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) and Cenozoic Pecos Alluvium aquifer systems, Texas: Texas Water Development Board, GAM Report, 208 p., http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/gam/eddt_p/eddt_p.htm, accessed on April 8, 2008.

Beach, J.A., Burton, S., and Kolarik B., 2004, Groundwater availability model for the Lipan Aquifer in Texas, contract report to the Texas Water Development Board, 246 p., http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/gam/Lipan/lipan.htm, accessed on April 8, 2008.

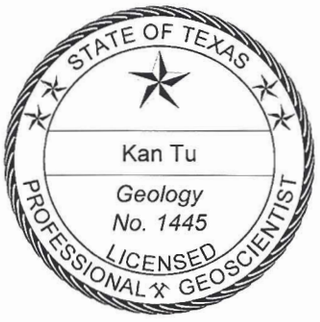
Environmental Simulations, Inc. 2007, Guide to Using Groundwater Vistas Version 5, 381 p.

Table 1: Selected flow terms for each aquifer layer, into and out of the Irion County Water Conservation District, averaged for the years 1980 to 1999 from the groundwater availability model of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) and 1980 to 1998 from the model of the Lipan Aquifer. 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)	450	-13,713	6,787	-2,503	0	-4,840
Trinity (Plateau)	0	-6,009	2,982	-2,851	4,840	0
Lipan	1,077	0	6,051	-3,077	0	0

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

Management Plan requirement	**Aquifer or confining unit**	**Results**
Estimated annual amount of recharge from precipitation to the district	Edwards (Plateau)	13,914
	Trinity (Plateau)	2,287
	Lipan	3,041
Estimated annual volume of water that discharges from the aquifer to springs and any surface water body including lakes, streams, and rivers	Edwards (Plateau)	13,713
	Trinity (Plateau)	6,009
	Lipan	0
Estimated annual volume of flow into the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	6,787
	Trinity (Plateau)	2,982
	Lipan	6,051
Estimated annual volume of flow out of the district within each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau)	2,503
	Trinity (Plateau)	2,851
	Lipan	3,077
Estimated annual net volume of flow between each aquifer in the district	Edwards (Plateau) into Trinity (Plateau)	4,840



The seal appearing on this document was authorized by Kan Tu, P.G., on April 8, 2008.