

VOLUMETRIC SURVEY REPORT

OF

PROCTOR LAKE

JULY 2002 SURVEY

Prepared by the:

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD



May 2003

Texas Water Development Board

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Prepared for:

Brazos River Authority

In cooperation with the

United States Army Corps of Engineers

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VOLUMETRIC SURVEY REPORT

ON PROCTOR LAKE

SURVEY OF JULY 2002

INTRODUCTION

Staff of the Surface Water Availability Section of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) conducted a volumetric survey of Proctor Lake during the period of June 22, 2002 through June 24, 2002. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the current volume of the lake at conservation pool elevation (CPE). The results of the current survey will be compared to the baseline survey performed by TWDB in December of 1993. Results from a sediment survey will be presented in a later report. Survey results are presented in the following pages in both graphical and tabular form.

The vertical datum used during this survey is that used by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for the lake elevation gage at Proctor Lake. The station number and name is 08099400 Proctor Lake near Proctor, TX. The datum for this gage is reported as sea level (USGS). Thus, elevations are reported here in feet (ft) sea level. Volume and area calculations in this report are referenced to water levels provided by the USGS gage.

Original design information for Proctor Lake was based on information furnished by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The equipment and methodology used in the current survey was similar to that used in the December 1993 survey. Please refer to the Volumetric Survey of Proctor Lake (TWDB March 30,1994) for more information.

PERTINENT DATA

Owner of Dam and Facilities:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Operator of Dam and Facilities:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District

Engineer and General Contractor:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Armstrong and Ryan of Roswell, New Mexico (General Contractor)

Location:

Proctor Lake is located in Comanche County on the Leon River in the Brazos River Basin, approximately 8 miles northeast of Comanche, TX. (Figure 1).

Purpose:

Multi-purpose reservoir for flood control and water supply.

Authorization:

Federal: Federal Flood Control Act 1954, and the Public Works Appropriations Act of 1957.

State: Application No. 2292 was filed June 11, 1962, with the Texas Water Commission by the Brazos River Authority to construct a dam and reservoir on the Leon River and to impound a maximum of 64,100 ac-ft of water.

Permit No. 2107 was issued July 24, 1964. Authorization was given to impound 59,400 ac-ft of water. Maximum allocations were set as follows: 18,000 ac-ft for municipal purposes; 18,000 ac-ft for industrial purposes; and 18,000 ac-ft for irrigation purposes.

On September 13, 1979, Permit No. 2107 was amended to allow the Brazos River Authority the right to use the waters of Proctor Lake for recreational purposes. All other authorizations in the original permit remained enforced.

Permit No. 2107 was amended a second time on November 25, 1980. Basically all authorizations remained the same except for 200 ac-ft of the 18,000 ac-ft allocated for industrial purposes could be used for mining purposes.

Certificate of Adjudication 12-5159 was issued to the Brazos River Authority on December 14, 1987. The owner was authorized to maintain an existing dam and reservoir and impound a maximum of 59,400 ac-ft of water at elevation 1,162 ft above msl. The owner was authorized a priority right to divert and use not to exceed 19,658 ac-ft of water per annum from Proctor Lake for municipal, industrial, irrigational and mining purposes.

Certificate of Adjudication 12-5167 was also issued to the Brazos River Authority on December 14, 1987. The owner was authorized to divert and use not to exceed 30,000 ac-ft of water for municipal purposes and 170,000 ac-ft of water for industrial purposes in the San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin. These waters were to be used from Proctor Lake and other reservoirs in the Brazos River Authority's system. Additional information on amendments to the Certificates of Adjudication and other matters relating to the water rights of Proctor Lake can be found at the Records Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Drainage area:

1,265 square miles

Dam:

Type	Rolled earth fill with concrete spillway in right abutment ridge
Length	13,460 ft (including spillway)
Maximum Height	86 ft (at streambed)
Top Width	30 ft

Spillway:

Crest Elevation	1,162.0 ft
Type	ogee
Control	11- 40-ft x 35-ft tainter gates
Length	440 ft at crest

Outlet works:

Type	2 gate-controlled conduits
Dimensions	3 ft diameter
Control	Two 3 ft x 3 ft slide gates
Invert elevations	1,128.0 ft

Reservoir Data:

FEATURE	ELEVATION (ft)	CAPACITY (ac-ft)	AREA (ac)
Top of Dam	1,206.0	-----	-----
Design Flood	1,201.0	433,000	15,410
Crest of Spillway	1,162.0	55,686	4,474
Top of Gates	1,197.0	374,200	14,010
Top of Conservation Storage Space	1,162.0	55,686	4,474
Usable Conservation Storage Space	1,162.0	55,686	4,474
Lowest Gated Outlet (invert)	1,128.0	0	0

1. Information at elevations above 1,162.0 ft provided by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.
2. Information at elevation 1,162.0 ft and below based on 1995 **revised** area and capacity data produced by the Texas Water Development Board and provided to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (See Appendices B & D).

VOLUMETRIC SURVEYING TECHNOLOGY

The equipment used to perform the latest volumetric survey consisted of a 23-foot aluminum tri-hull SeaArk craft with cabin, equipped with twin 90-Horsepower Honda outboard motors. (Reference to brand names throughout this report does not imply endorsement by TWDB). Installed within the enclosed cabin are a Coastal Oceanographics' Helmsman Display (for navigation), an Innerspace Technology Model 449 Depth Sounder and Model 443 Velocity Profiler, Trimble Navigation, Inc. AG132 GPS receiver with Omnistar differential GPS correction signal and a PC. A water-cooled 4.5 kW generator provides electrical power through an in-line uninterruptible power supply. In shallow areas and where navigational hazards such as stumps were present, a 20-foot aluminum shallow-draft flat bottom SeaArk craft with cabin and equipped with one 100-horsepower Yamaha outboard motor was used. The portable data collection equipment on-board the boat included a Knudsen 320 B/P Echosounder (depth sounder), a Trimble Navigation, Inc. AG132 GPS receiver with Omnistar differential GPS correction signal and a laptop computer.

The GPS equipment, survey vessel, and depth sounder in combination provide an efficient hydrographic survey system. As the boat travels across the pre-plotted transect lines, the depth sounder takes approximately ten readings of the lake bottom each second. The depth readings are stored on the computer along with the positional data generated by the boat's GPS receiver. The data files collected are downloaded and transferred to the office for editing after the survey is completed. During editing, poor-quality data is removed or corrected, multiple data points are averaged to one data point per second, and the average depths are converted to elevation readings based on the water-level elevation recorded on the day the survey was performed. Accurate estimates of the lake volume can then be determined by building a 3-D TIN model of the lake from the collected data.

PRESURVEY PROCEDURES

The lake's boundary was digitized using Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) ArcGIS from digital orthophoto quadrangles (DOQ's). VARGIS of Texas LLC produced the DOQ's for the TEXAS Orthoimagery Program (TOP). The DOQ products produced for the Department of Information Resources and the GIS Planning Council under the Texas Orthoimagery Program reside in the public domain. More information can be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.tnris.state.tx.us/DigitalData/doqs.htm>.

The lake elevations, at the time the DOQ's were photographed (January 9, 1995 January 23, 1995) were 1,162.22 ft and 1,162.29 ft respectively. The boundary was inspected against the collected data points and digitized versions of USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps (DRG's) and adjusted to include all the data points collected during the 2002 field survey. The lake and island boundaries were given an elevation of 1,162.3 ft and TWDB Staff utilized these updated boundary conditions in modeling Proctor Lake for this report. The lake elevations varied between elevation 1,162.6 ft and 1,162.4 ft during the field survey (July 22, 2002 – July 24, 2002).

The survey layout was designed by placing survey track lines at 500-foot intervals within the digitized lake boundary using the HYPACK software. The survey design required the use of approximately 140 survey lines placed perpendicular to the original river channel and tributaries along the length of the lake.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

The following procedures were followed during the volumetric survey of Proctor Lake performed by the TWDB. Information regarding equipment calibration and operation, the field survey, and data processing is presented.

Equipment Calibration and Operation

Prior to collecting data onboard the Hydro-survey boat, the depth sounder was calibrated with the Innerspace 443 Velocity Profiler, an instrument used to measure the variation in the speed of sound at different depths in the water column. The average speed of sound through the entire water column below the boat was determined by averaging local speed-of-sound measurements collected through the water column. The velocity profiler probe was first placed in the water to acclimate it. The probe was next raised to the water surface where the depth was considered zero. The probe was then gradually lowered on a cable to a depth just above the lake bottom, and then raised again to the surface. During this lowering and raising procedure, local speed-of-sound measurements were collected, from which the average speed was computed by the velocity profiler. This average speed of sound was entered into the ITI449 depth sounder, which then provided the depth of the lake bottom. The depth was then checked manually with a measuring tape to ensure that the depth sounder was properly calibrated and operating correctly.

While collecting data onboard the River Runner (shallow draft) boat, the Knudsen depth sounder was calibrated using the DIGIBAR-Pro Profiling Sound Velocimeter by Odem Hydrographic Systems. The steps to determine the speed of sound are similar to those used for the Innerspace 443 Velocity Profiler. The probe was first placed in the water to acclimate it, raised to the water surface where the depth was considered zero. The probe was then gradually lowered on a cable to a depth just above the lake bottom, and then raised again to the surface. During this lowering and raising procedure, local speed-of-sound measurements were collected, from which the average speed was computed by the velocimeter. The speed of sound was then entered into the bar check feature in the Knudsen software program. The depth was then checked manually with a stadia (survey) rod or weighted measuring tape to ensure that the depth sounder was properly calibrated and operating correctly.

The speed of sound in the water column ranged from 4,936 ft per second to 4,950 ft per second during the Proctor Lake survey. Based on the measured speed of sound for various depths and the average speed of sound calculated for the entire water column, the depth sounder is accurate to within ± 0.2 ft. An additional estimated error of ± 0.3 ft arises from variation in boat inclination. These two factors combine to give an overall accuracy of ± 0.5 ft for any instantaneous reading. These errors tend to be fairly minimal over the entire survey, since some errors are positive and some are negative, canceling each other out.

During the survey, the horizontal mask setting on the onboard GPS receiver was set to 10 degrees and the PDOP (Position Dilution of Precision) limit was set to seven to maximize the accuracy of the horizontal positioning. An internal alarm sounds if PDOP rises above seven to advise the field crew that the horizontal position has degraded to an unacceptable level. Further positional accuracy is obtained through differential corrections from the Omnistar receiver. The lake's initialization file used by the HYPACK data collection program was set up to convert the collected Differential GPS positions to, NAD 83, State Plane, Texas Central Zone coordinates on the fly.

Data Collection

TWDB staff collected data at Proctor Lake for approximately 3 days during the period of July 22nd through July 24th, 2002. The lake water level elevations remained constant at 1,162.3 ft during the survey, thus allowing the survey crew to collect data in most areas of the lake that would be inundated at conservation pool elevation 1,162.0 ft.

The design layout for collecting data at Proctor Lake required pre-plotting transects (range lines) that were perpendicular to the old river and creek channels. These

transects had an average spacing of 500 ft. While collecting data, the boat operator would steer the boat on course (with GPS navigation) starting from one shore and heading to the opposite shore. The data collector would monitor the data display and depth sounder to make sure the latitude; longitude and depth (x,y,z) values were being logged. Adjustments could be made if the instruments were receiving bad data at that time. The depth sounder and GPS equipment records 10 data points every second. These points are averaged to one data point per second for generating the model. The distance between data points depended on the speed of the boat. The maximum distance between data points on any one range line during the resurvey of Proctor Lake was approximately 30 ft.

Approximately 40,600 data points were collected over the 98.7 miles traveled during the data collection phase of Proctor Lake. The crews collected data on all 140 of the pre-plotted transects that were designed for the survey. These points were stored digitally on the boat's computer in 178 data files. Random data were collected in those areas where the crew was not able to stay on course due to obstructions. Data were not collected in areas with significant obstructions or where the water was too shallow. Figure 2 shows the actual location of all data points collected.

Data Processing

The collected data were downloaded from diskettes onto TWDB's network computers. Tape backups were made for future reference as needed. To process the data, the EDIT routine in the HYPACK Program was run on each raw data file. Data points such as depth spikes or data with missing depth or positional information were deleted from the files. A correction for the lake elevation at the time of data collection was also applied to each file during the EDIT routine. During the survey, the water level elevation remained constant at 1,162.3 ft (USGS gage #08099400) After all adjustments had been

made to the raw data files, the edited files were saved. The edited files were then combined into a single X, Y, Z data file, to be used with the GIS software to develop a model of the lake bottom elevation.

The resulting data file was imported into Environmental System Research Institute's (ESRI) Arc/Info Workstation GIS software. This software was used to convert the data to a MASS points file. The MASS points and the boundary file were then used to create a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the lake's bottom surface using Arc/Info's TIN software module. The module generates a triangulated irregular network (TIN) from the data points and the boundary file using a method known as Delauney's criteria for triangulation. A triangle is formed between three non-uniformly spaced points, including all points along the boundary. If there is another point within the triangle, additional triangles are created until all points lie on the vertex of a triangle. All of the data points are used in this method. The generated network of three-dimensional triangular planes represents the bottom surface. With this representation of the bottom, the software then calculates elevations along the triangle surface plane by determining the elevation along each leg of the triangle. The lake area and volume can be determined from the triangulated irregular network created using this method of interpolation.

Volumes and areas were calculated from the TIN for the entire lake at one-tenth of a foot interval from the lowest elevation to the contour used for the lake boundary during the current survey. The surface areas and volumes of the lake from elevation 1,129.3 ft to 1,162.0 ft, were computed using Arc/Info software. The computed lake volume table is presented in Appendix A and the area table in Appendix C for Proctor Lake. The 1993 lake volume and area tables were revised using the updated boundary conditions developed from 1995 photographs and are presented in Appendix B and Appendix D. An elevation-volume graph and an elevation-area graph are presented in Appendix E and Appendix F respectively.

Another product developed from the model includes a contour map. To develop this map, the TIN was converted to a lattice using the TINLATTICE command and then to a polygon coverage using the LATTICEPOLY command. Linear filtration algorithms were applied to the DTM to produce smooth cartographic contours. The resulting contour map of the bottom surface at 2-ft intervals is presented in Figure 3. Finally, endpoint coordinates for 17 range lines can be found in Appendix G. These range lines were used in comparing the current TWDB bathymetric TIN model (2002) and the TIN model based on the 1993 data using the current boundary conditions. Differences between cross-sections might be due to the fact that the 2002 range lines do not exactly match the range lines driven in the 1993 survey and in the methodology that Arc/Info uses to interpolate between points in developing the TIN model. The range line plots are presented in Appendix H.

RESULTS

Results from the 2002 TWDB resurvey indicate Proctor Lake encompasses 4,537 surface acres and contains a total volume of 55,457 ac-ft at the conservation pool an elevation of 1,162.0 ft. The length of the shoreline at the digitized elevation of 1,162.3 ft was calculated to be 62 miles. The deepest point physically measured during the survey was at elevation 1,129.3 ft corresponding to a depth of 32.7 ft below CPE and was located approximately 300 ft upstream of Proctor Dam.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

Proctor Lake inundates the confluence of the Leon River and Rush Creek and other tributaries. There are two distinct arms to the lake with a small island located at the confluence. The lake is formed by a reinforced concrete gated structure and rolled earthfill dam. The lake was operated as a detention basin from January 30 to July 5, 1963. The gates were closed July 6, 1963 and the lake continued to be operated as a detention basin to elevation 1,156.0 ft until construction was completed. Deliberate impoundment began September 30, 1963. (USGS) The most recent survey report on Proctor Lake was published by the TWDB and based on a December 1993 volumetric survey. The results of that survey have been revised based on more accurate boundary information.

At conservation pool elevation 1,162.0 ft, the current TWDB survey measured 4,537 surface acres and reports a volume of 55,457 ac-ft of water. The capacity of the active pool (conservation storage) between elevations 1,128.0 ft and 1,162.0 ft is 55,457 ac-ft of water. There no longer appears to be an inactive pool below elevation 1,128.0 ft. The lowest elevation measured during the survey was 1,129.3 ft and corresponds to a depth of 32.7 ft below CPE.

The 1993 TWDB elevation-area-capacity table indicates that Proctor Lake had a volume of 55,588 ac-ft of water and a surface area of 4,761 ac at conservation pool elevation 1,162.0 ft. The 1993 results were recalculated using boundary estimates from the 1995 DOQ's and the 1993 TWDB survey data set. The 1993-revised elevation-area-capacity indicates that Proctor Lake had a volume of 55,686 ac-ft of water and a surface area of 4,474 ac at conservation pool elevation 1,162.0 ft. A comparative summary of the historical data and the results of the TWDB 2002 resurvey are presented in Table 2.

Comparisons between original survey data (1964) and the TWDB volumetric surveys are difficult and some apparent changes might simply be due to methodological differences. It is recommended that a similar survey be performed in five to ten years or after major flood events to monitor changes to the lake's capacity.

Table 2. Area and Volume Comparisons of Proctor Lake

	Original Design 1964	TWDB Volumetric Survey 1993 revised	TWDB Volumetric Survey 2002
Area (ac)	4,610	4,474	4,537
Total Volume (ac-ft)	59,400	55,686	55,457
Conservation Pool storage capacity (ac-ft)	59,332	55,686	55,457
Dead Pool storage capacity (ac-ft)	68	0	0

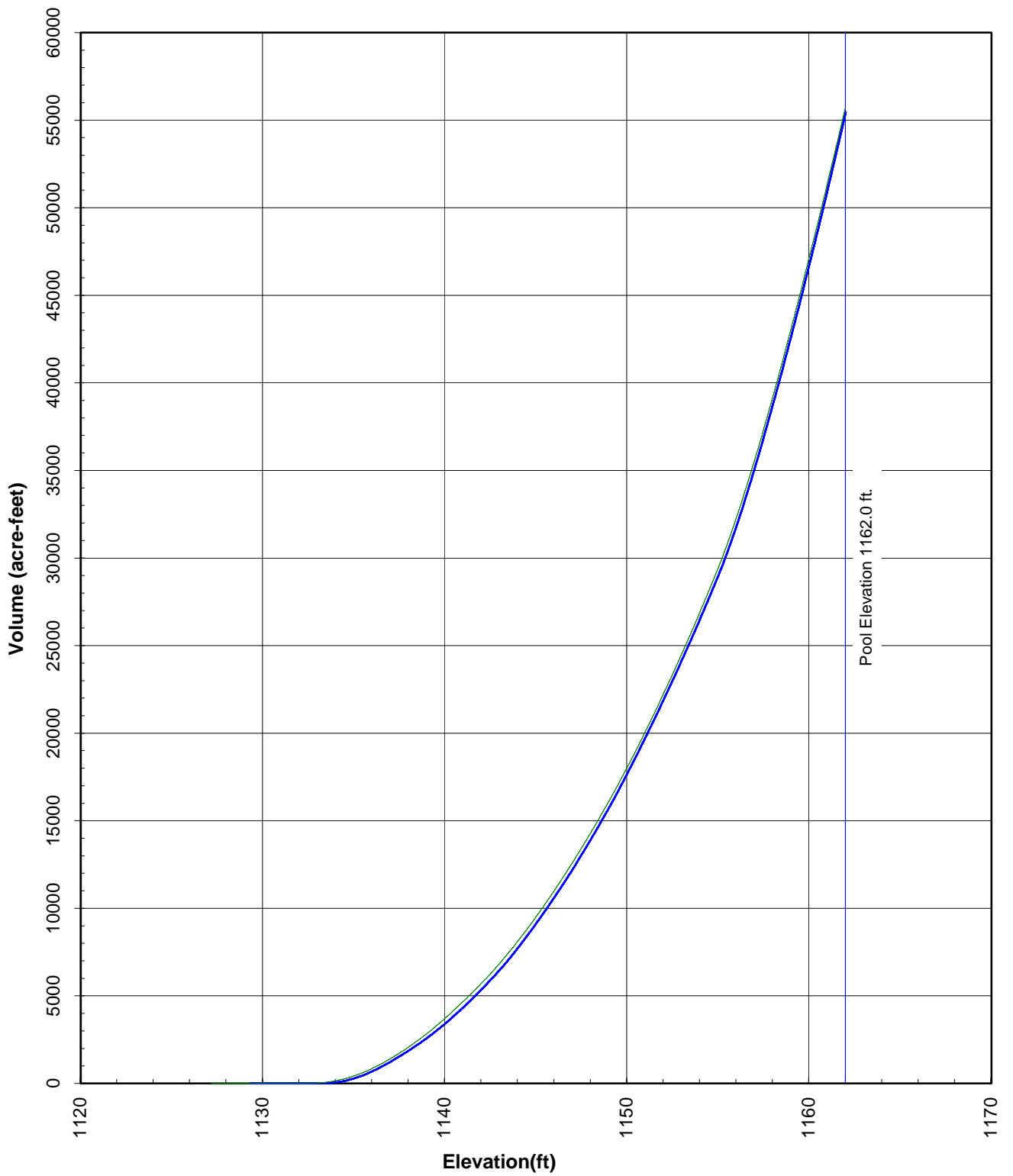
Notes:

1. All results for conservation pool elevation 1,162.0 ft
2. Conservation Pool storage capacity is between elevations 1,162.0 and 1,128.0 ft
3. Dead Pool storage is that below elevation 1,128.0 ft
4. 1993 TWDB volume and area revised with new boundary
5. All pre-1993 data provided by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality records.

REFERENCES

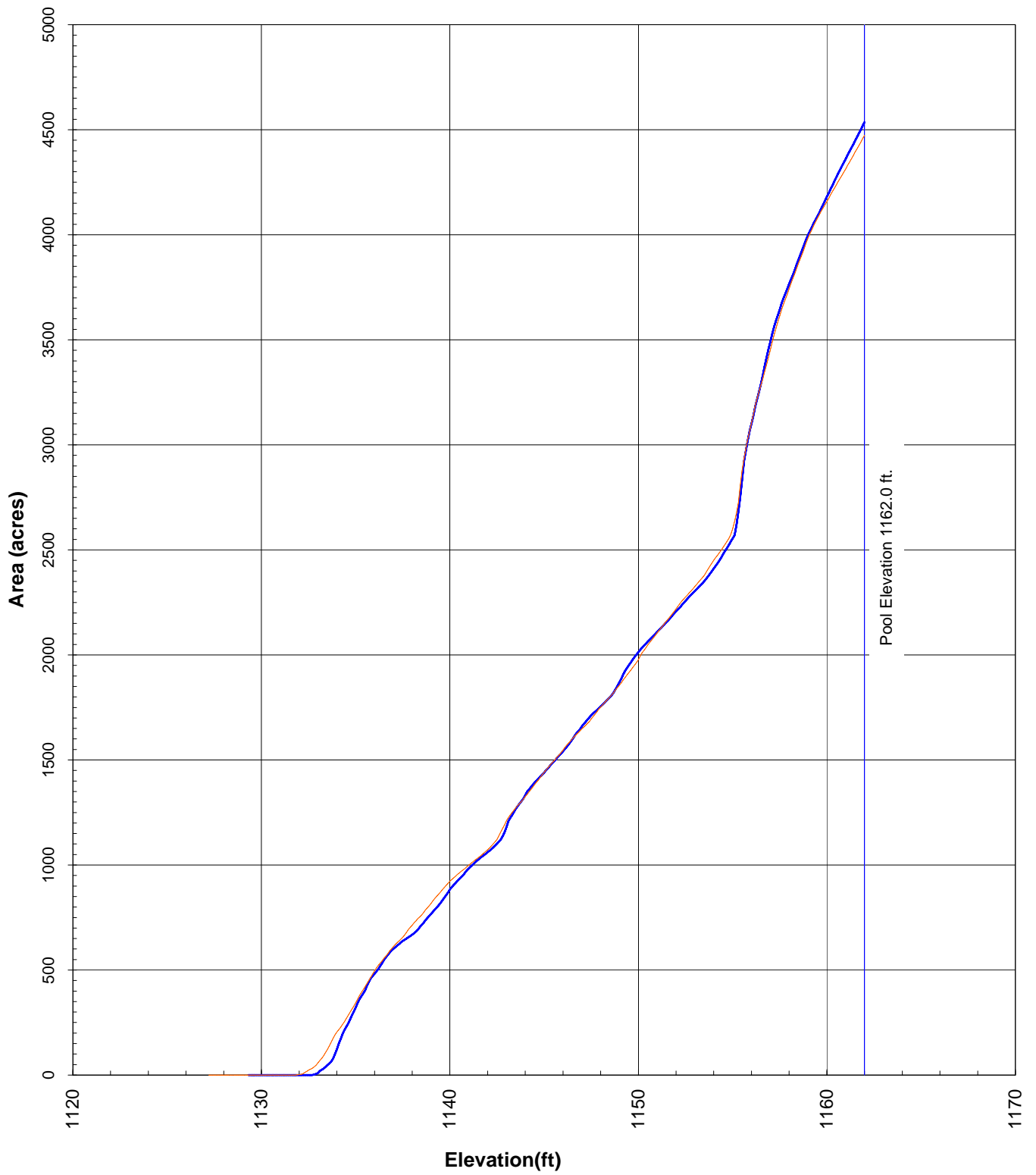
1. United States Geological Survey. 2001. Water Data Report TX-01-3. "Water Resources Data Texas Water Year 2001"
2. Texas Water Commission, 1964, Permit No. 2107
3. Texas Water Commission, 1979, Permit No. 2107A

4. Texas Water Commission, 1980, Permit No. 2107B
5. Texas Water Commission, 1987, Certificate of Adjudication 12-5159
6. Texas Water Development Board, 1994, "Volumetric Survey of Proctor Lake"
7. Texas Water Development Board. 1971. Report 126 Part II. "Engineering Data on Dams and Lakes in Texas"



Pool Elevation 537.5' Volume 2002 draft Volume 94 revised

Proctor Lake
 July 2002
 Prepared by: TWDB



— Pool Elevation 1162.0' — Area 2002 draft — Area 1994 Revised

Proctor Lake
 July 2002
 Prepared by: TWDB

Appendix G
Proctor Lake

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

JULY 2002 SURVEY

Range Line Endpoints
State Plane NAD83 Units-feet

L-Left endpoint
R-right endpoint

<u>Range Line</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
Line 01-L	2874883.5	10685978.0
Line 01-R	2871011.0	10690550.0
Line 02-L	2875216.3	10691114.0
Line 02-R	2871391.3	10691315.0
Line 03-L	2872179.8	10694251.0
Line 03-R	2875707.5	10691551.0
Line 04-L	2869934.0	10692891.0
Line 04-R	2869704.5	10691002.0
Line 05-L	2868183.8	10694029.0
Line 05-R	2865340.5	10693053.0
Line 06-L	2870255.3	10698461.0
Line 06-R	2868736.5	10698831.0
Line 07-L	2867275.0	10701752.0
Line 07-R	2866173.8	10699518.0
Line 08-L	2865151.3	10704479.0
Line 08-R	2862303.3	10700525.0
Line 09-L	2860913.5	10707036.0
Line 09-R	2858630.5	10703985.0
Line 10-L	2857985.0	10709689.0
Line 10-R	2855680.0	10706723.0
Line 11-L	2870721.8	10689934.0
Line 11-R	2870982.3	10686086.0
Line 12-L	2866806.0	10687940.0
Line 12-R	2867027.8	10684149.0
Line-13-L	2864392.8	10688898.0
Line-13-R	2864454.3	10684560.0
Line 14-L	2859888.5	10687916.0
Line 14-R	2859936.0	10685790.0
Line 15-L	2857255.0	10688582.0
Line 15-R	2855755.3	10686189.0

Appendix G (Continued)
Proctor Lake

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

JULY 2002 SURVEY

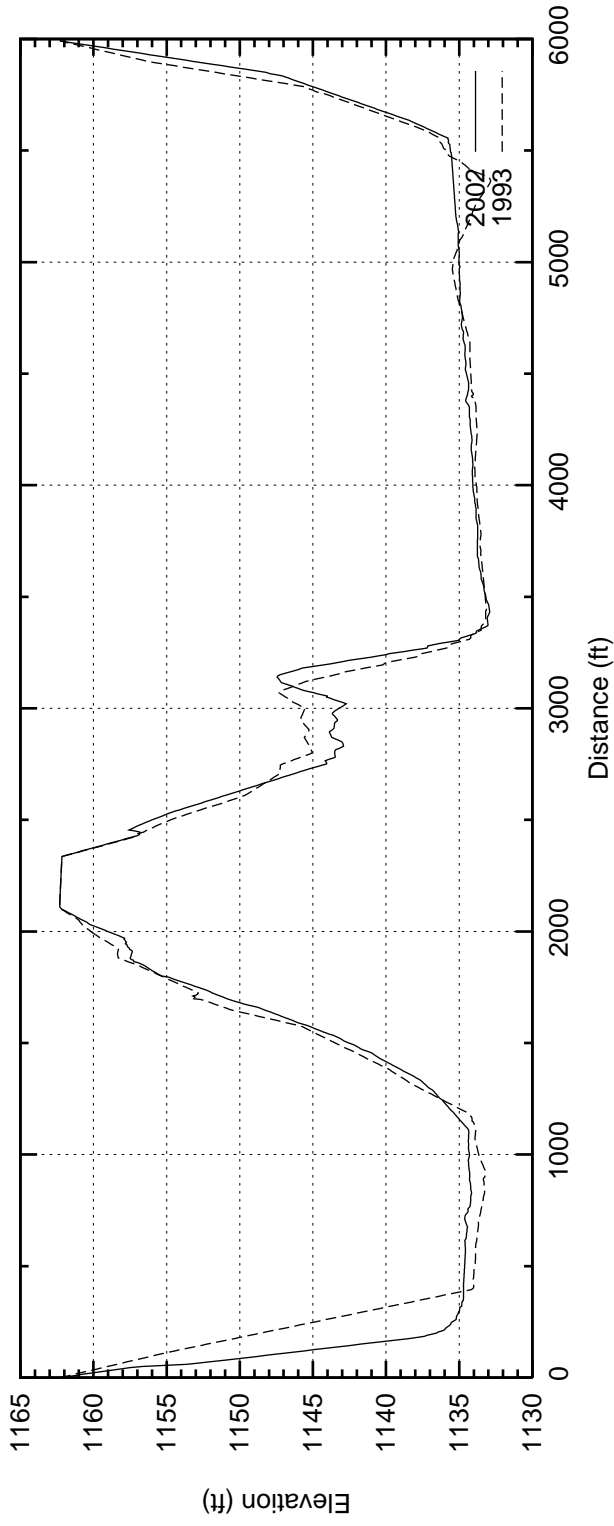
Range Line Endpoints
State Plane NAD83 Units-feet

L-Left endpoint
R-right endpoint

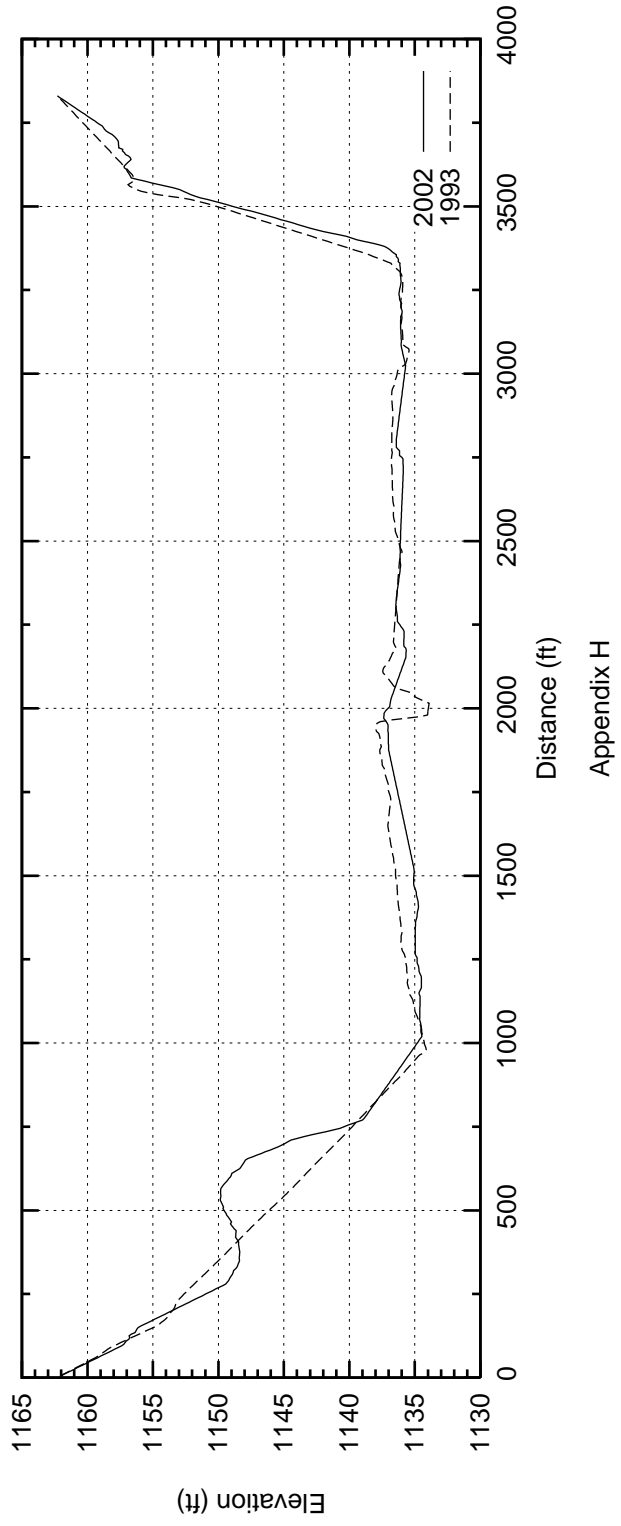
<u>Range Line</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
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Line 16-R	2853457.3	10687369.0
Line 17-L	2853572.3	10687007.0
Line 17-R	2854322.3	10686241.0

Proctor Lake

Rangeline SR01

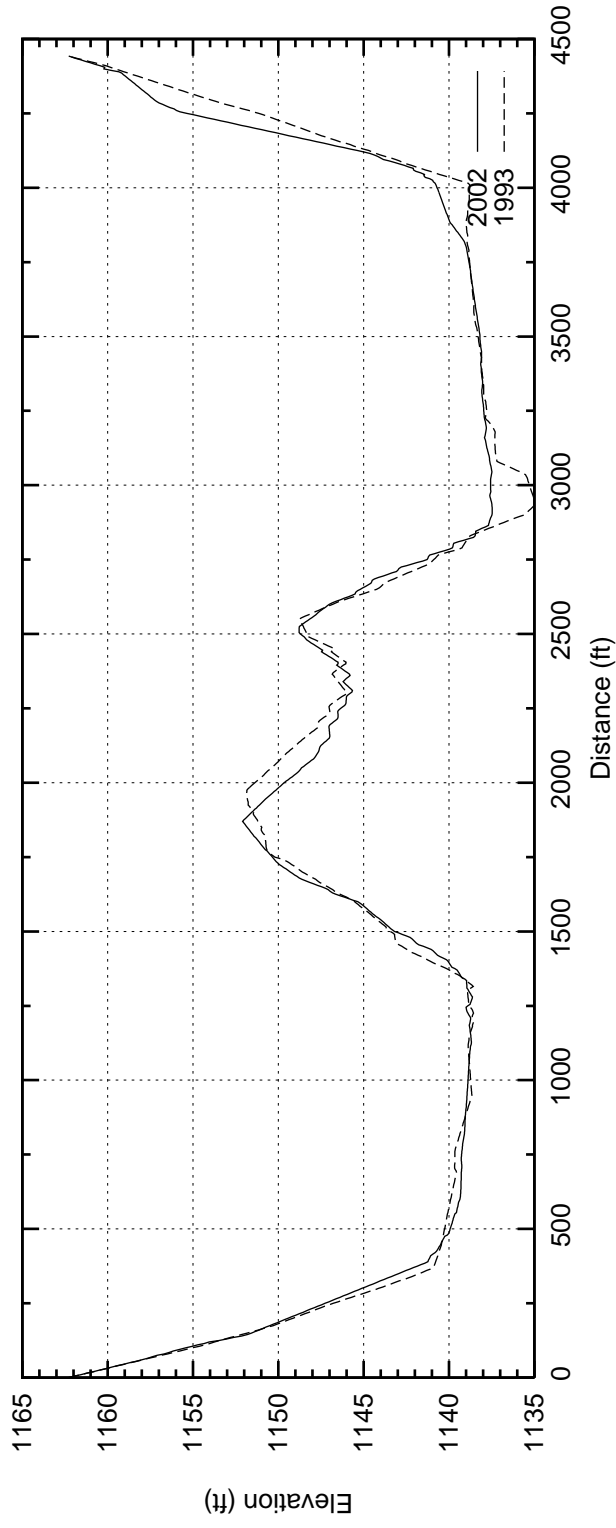


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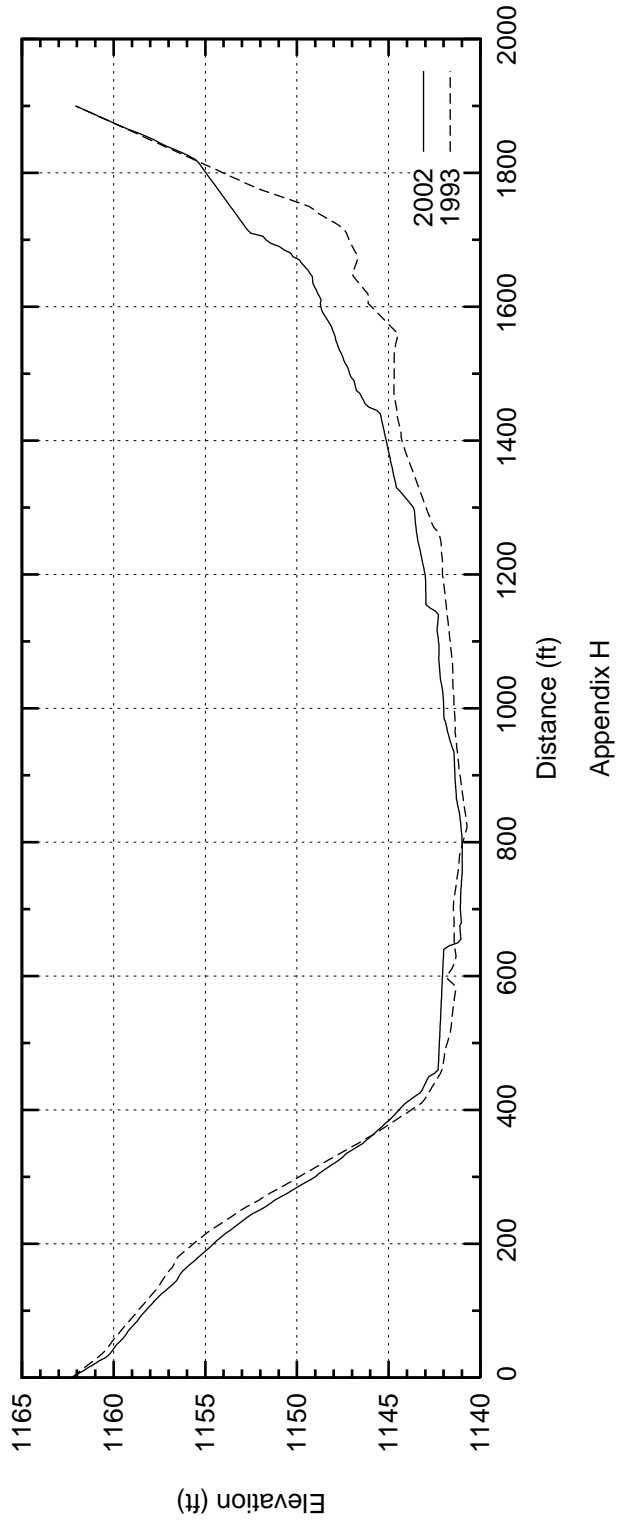


Proctor Lake

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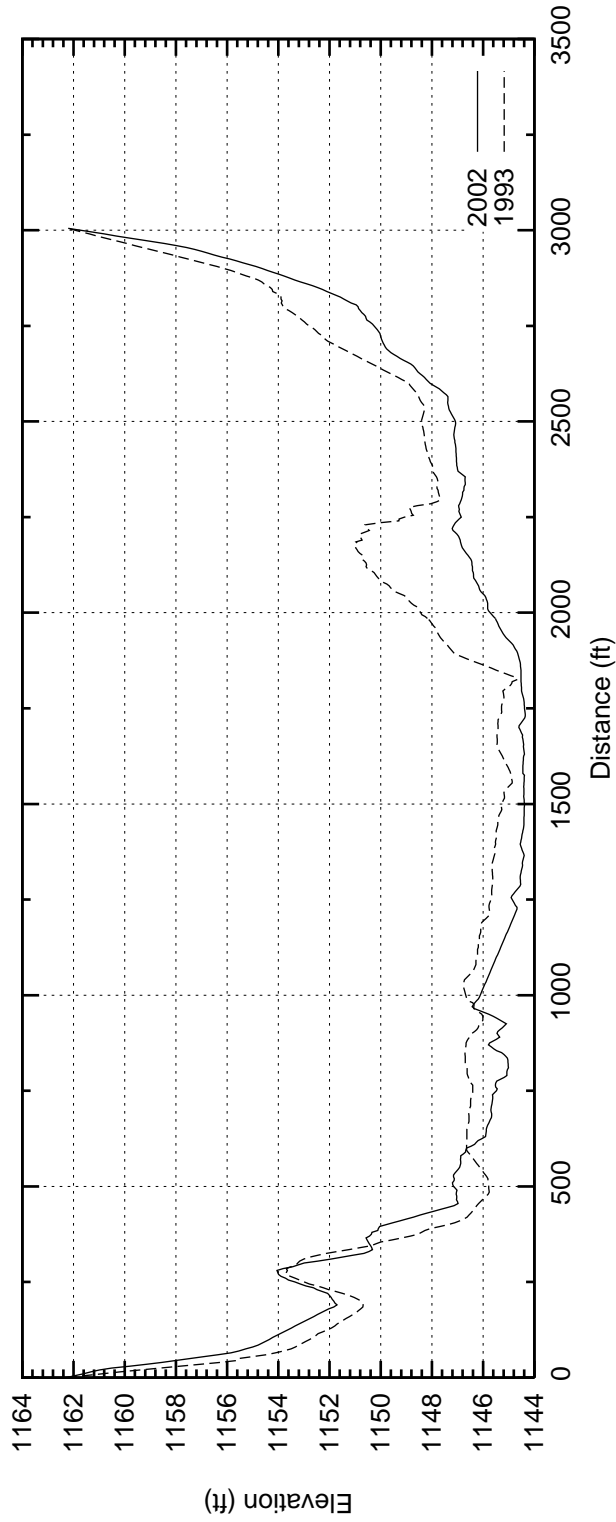


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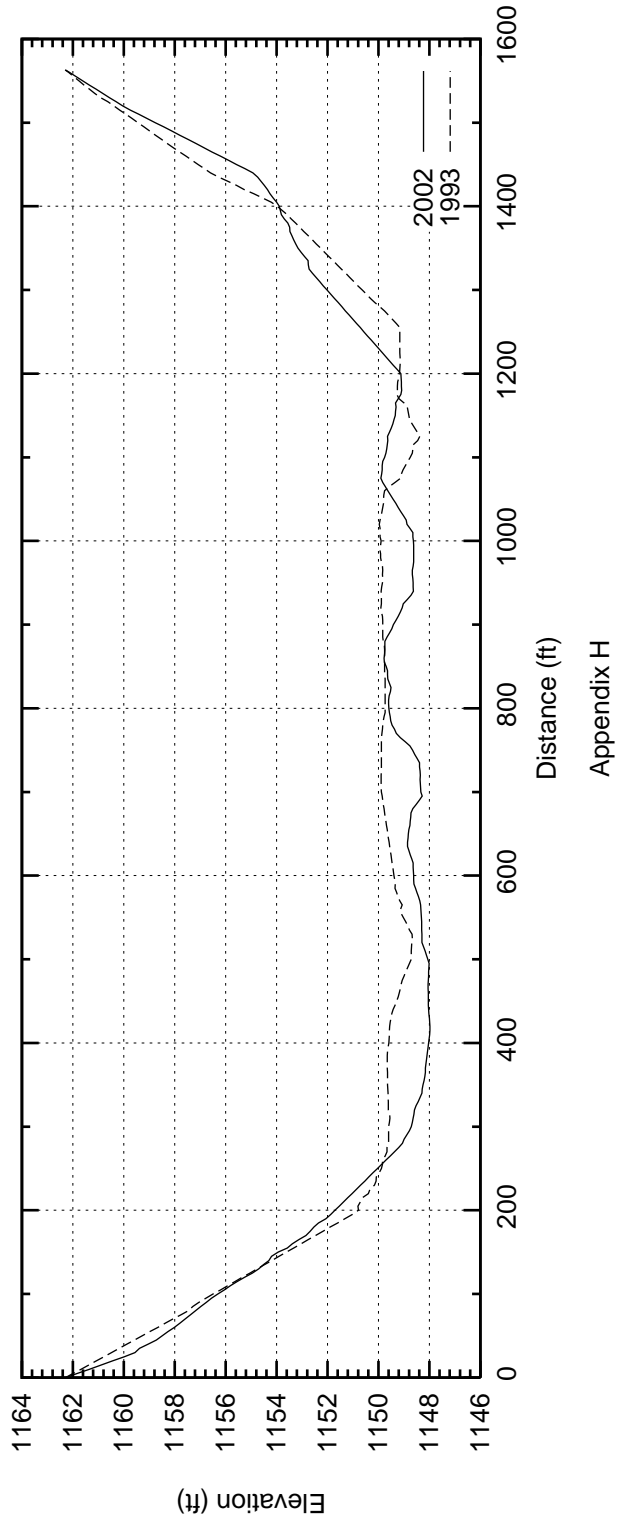


Proctor Lake

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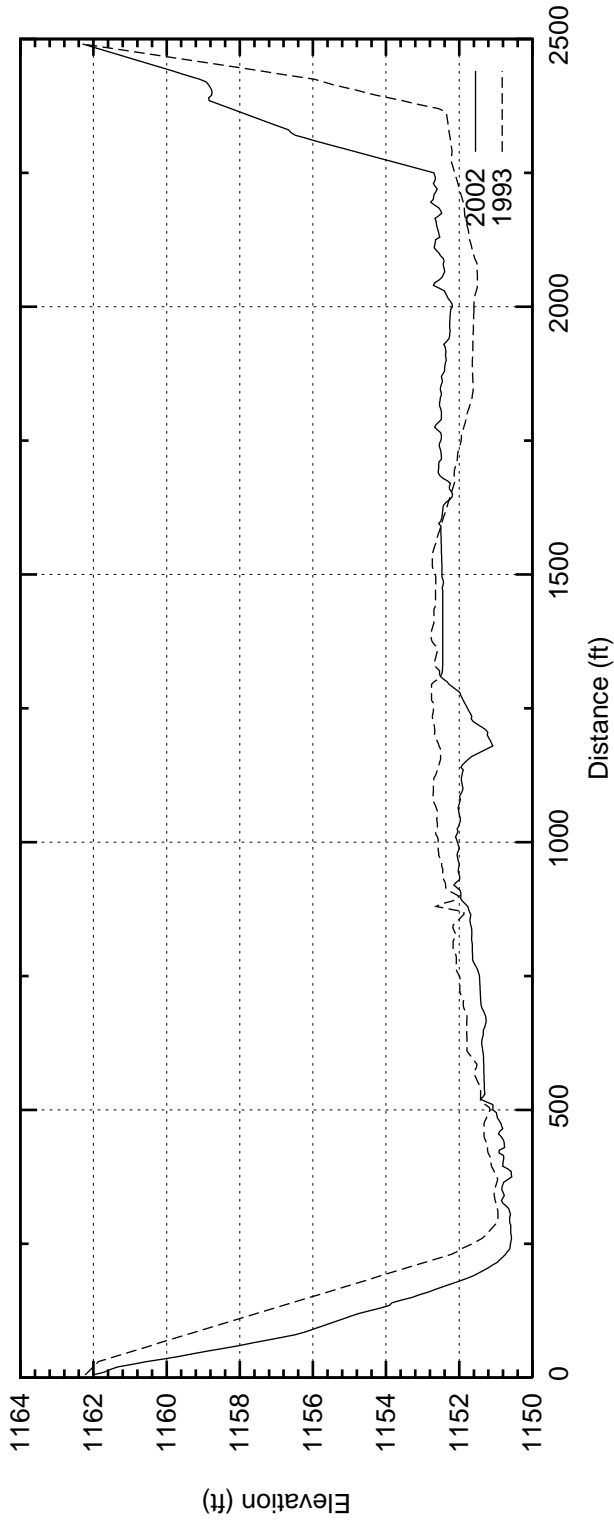


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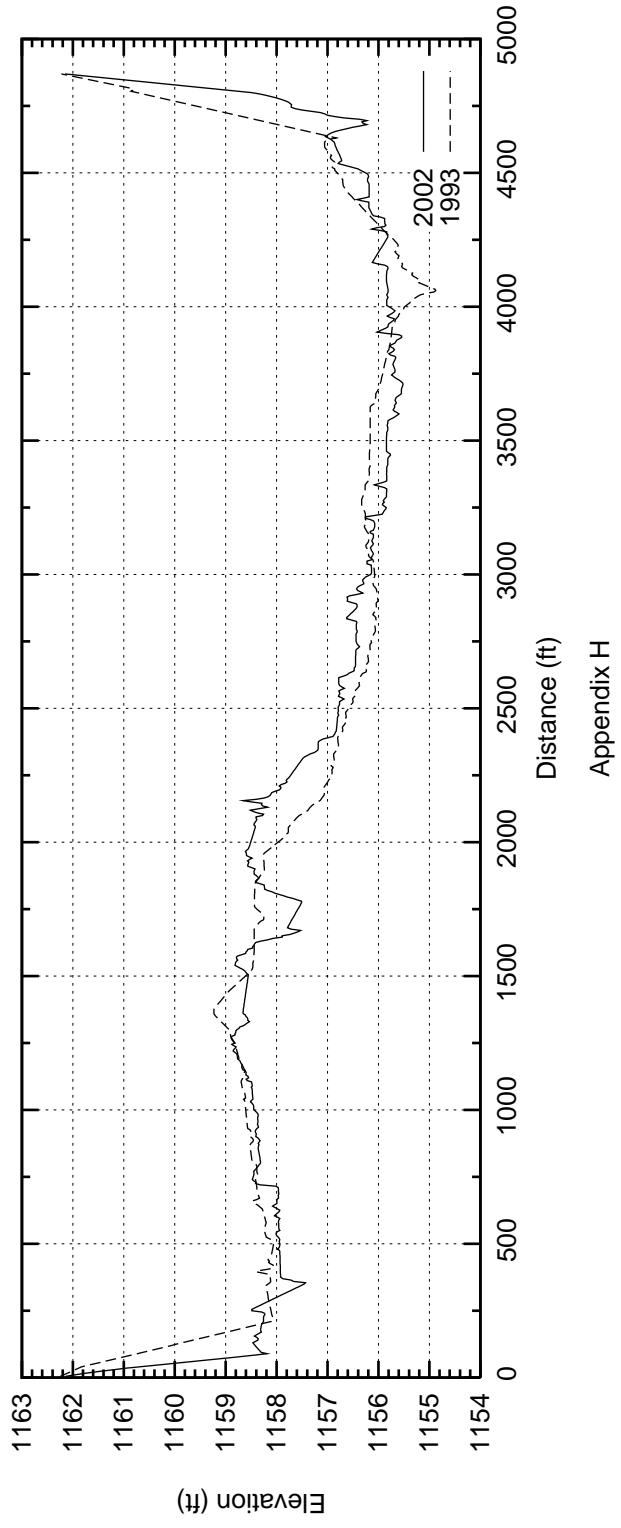


Proctor Lake

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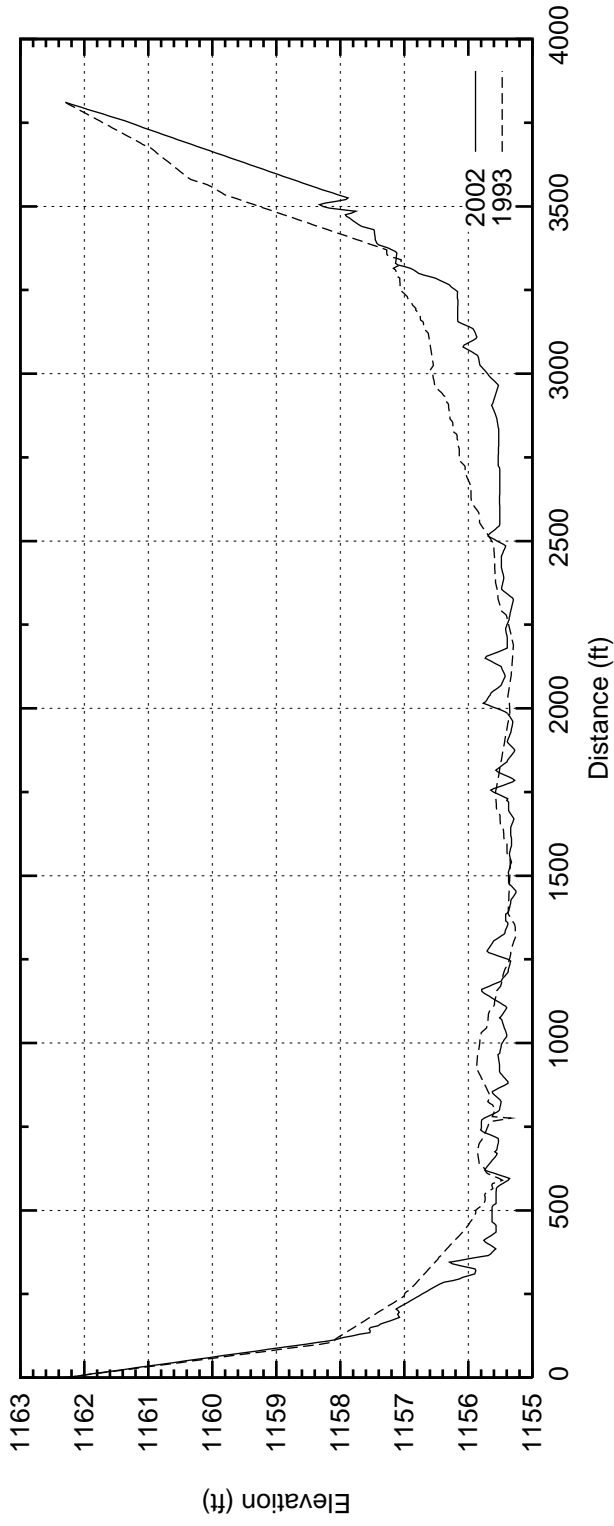


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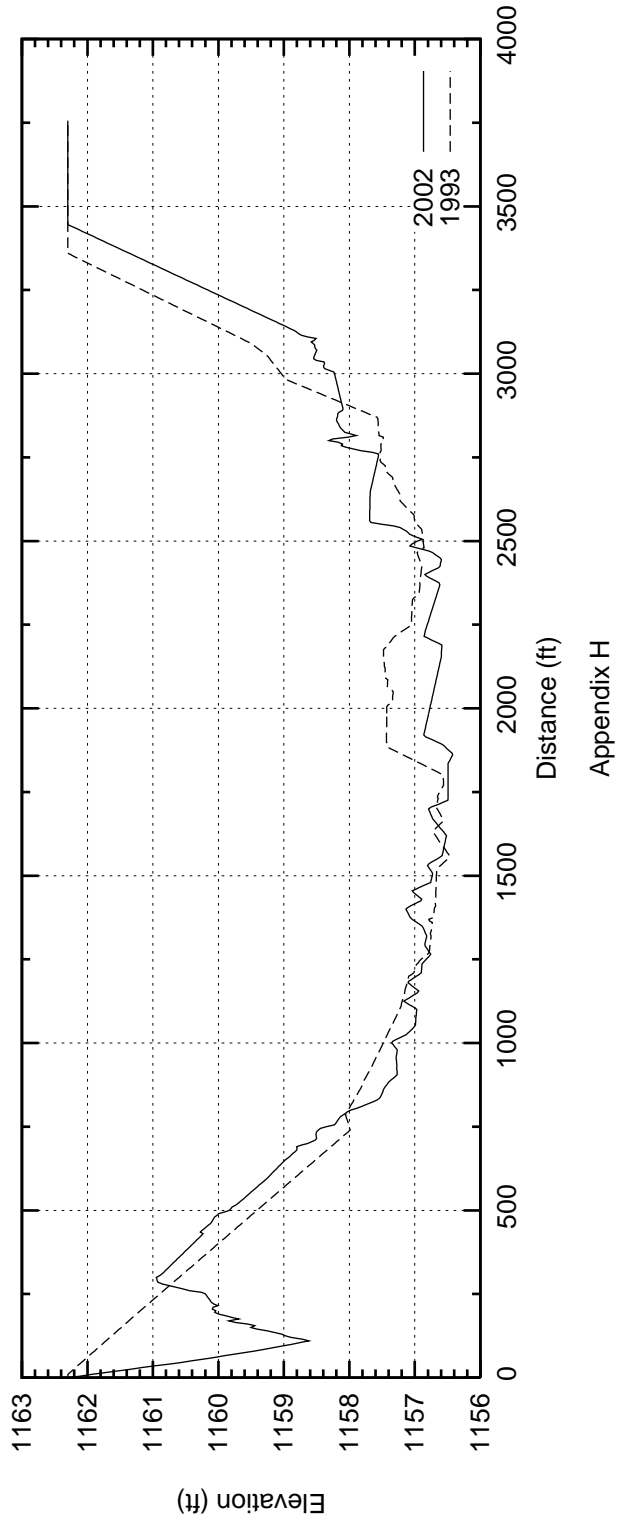


Proctor Lake

Rangeline SR09

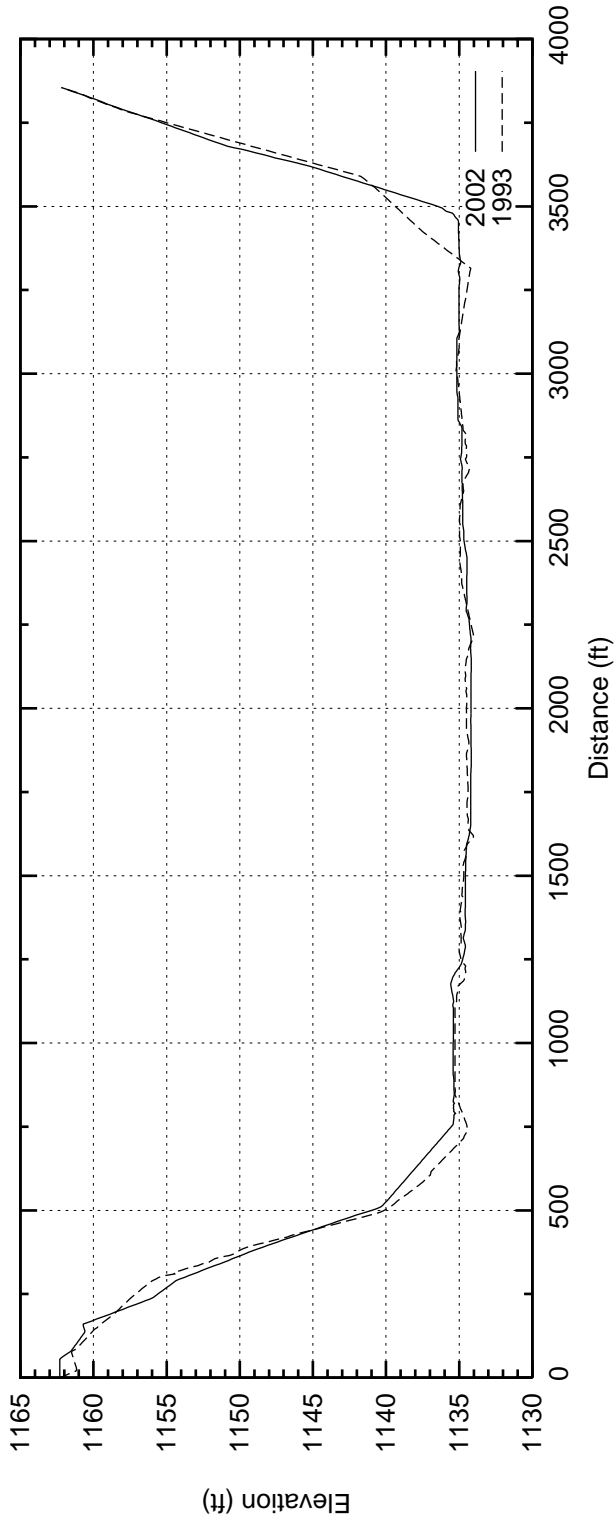


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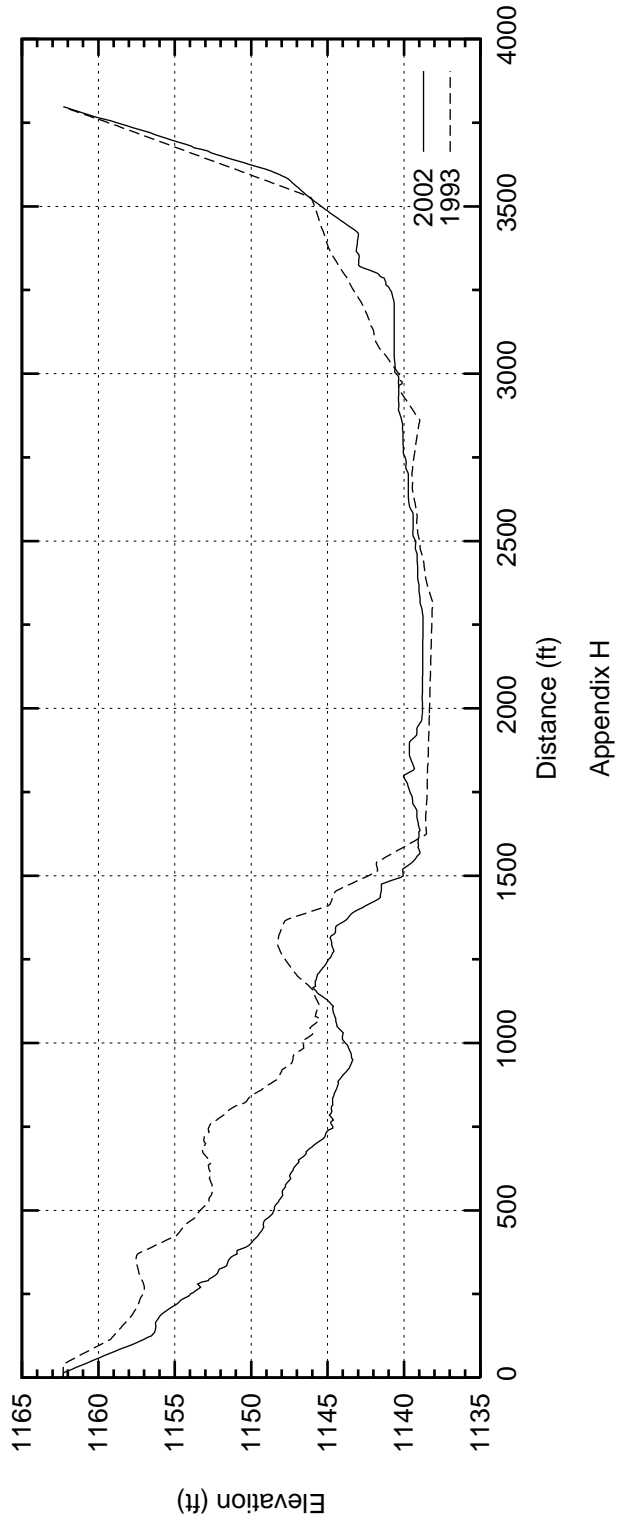


Proctor Lake

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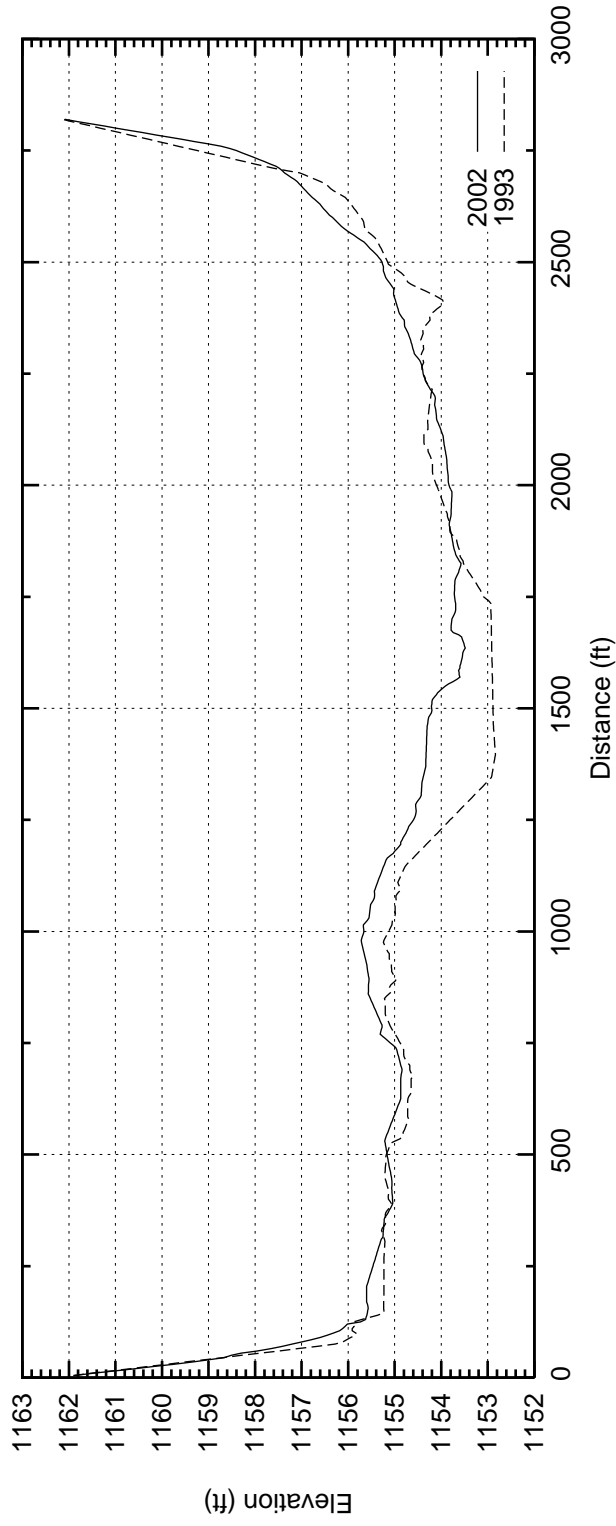


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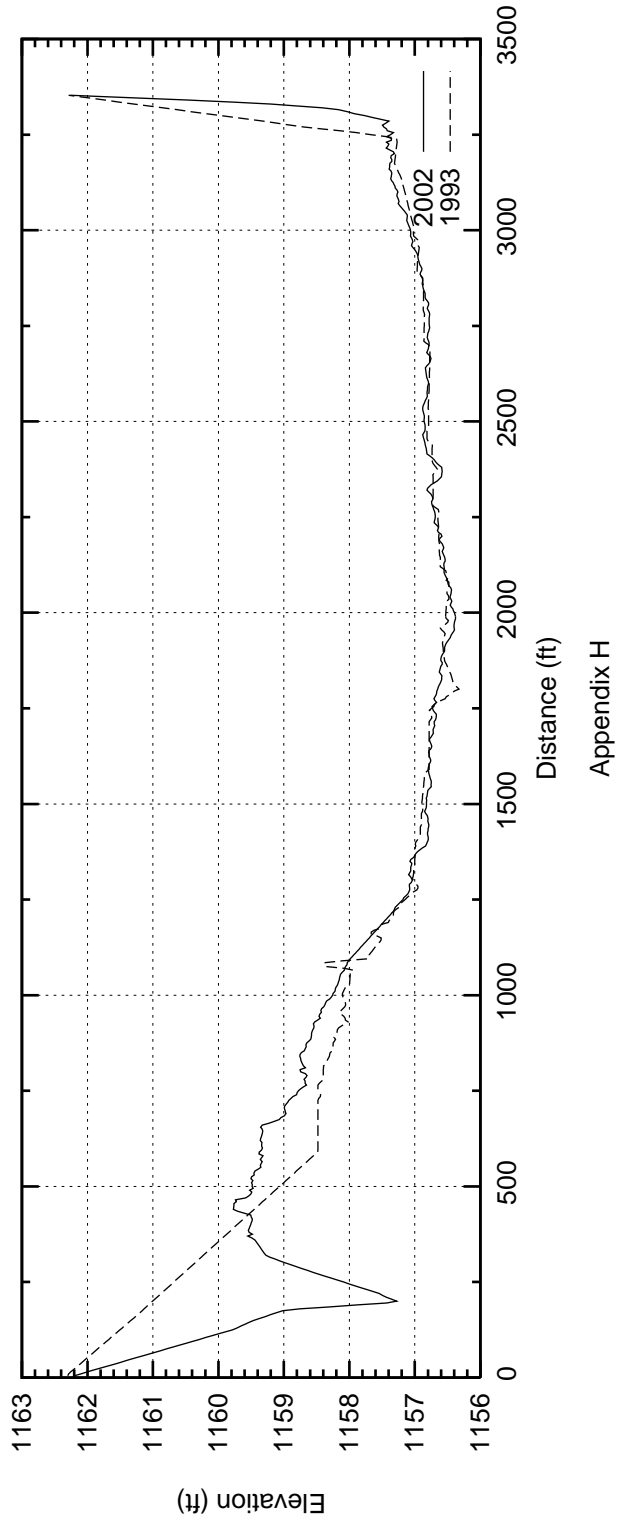


Proctor Lake

Rangeline SR15



Rangeline SR16



Proctor Lake Rangeline SR17

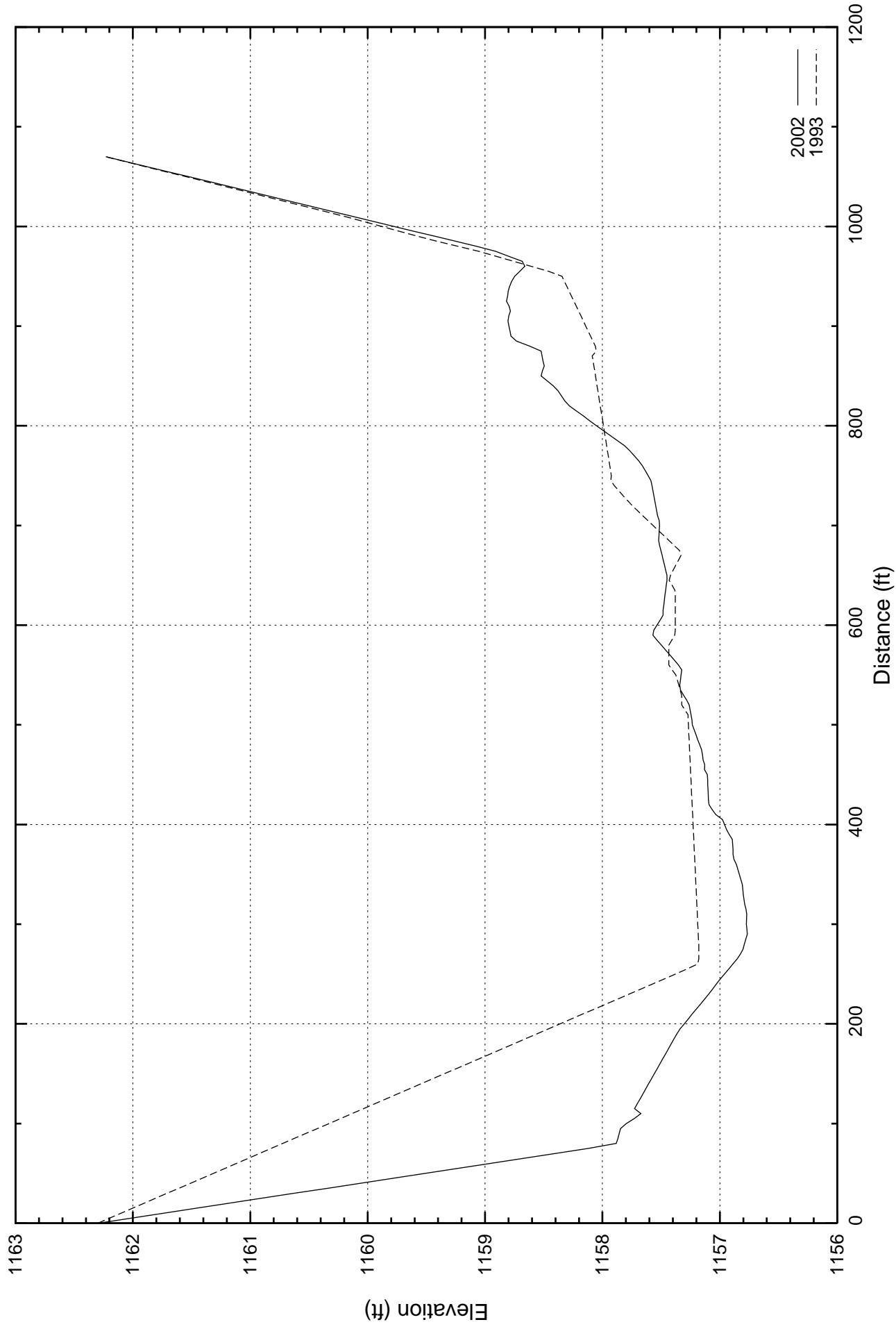


Figure 1

PROCTOR LAKE

Location Map

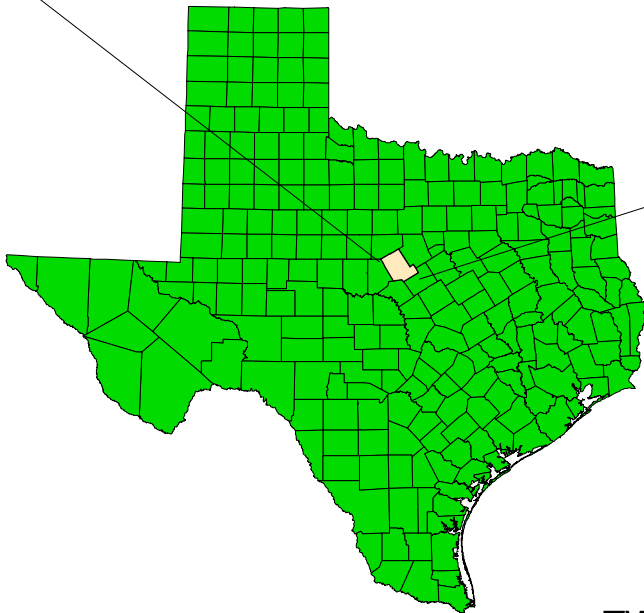
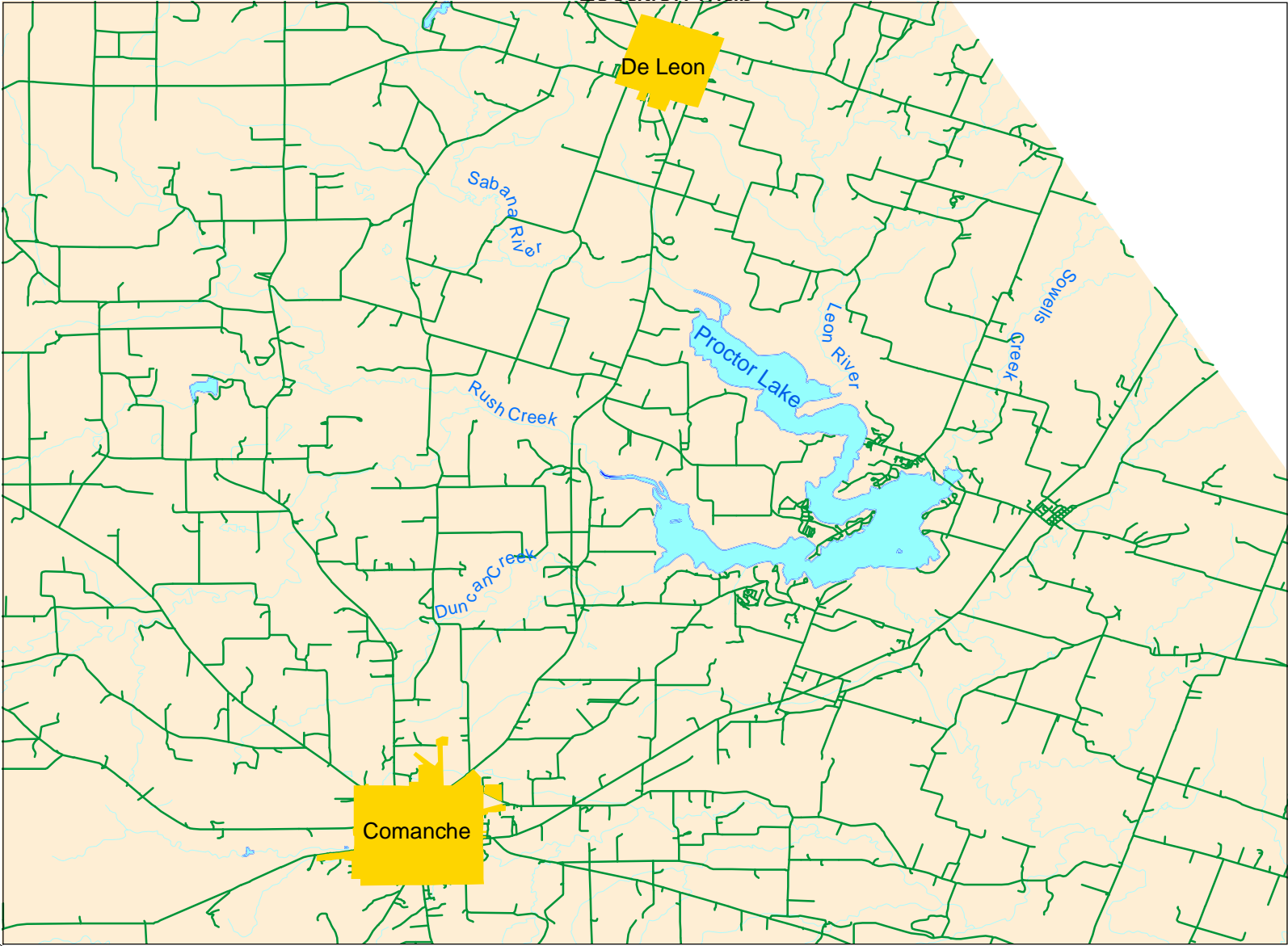
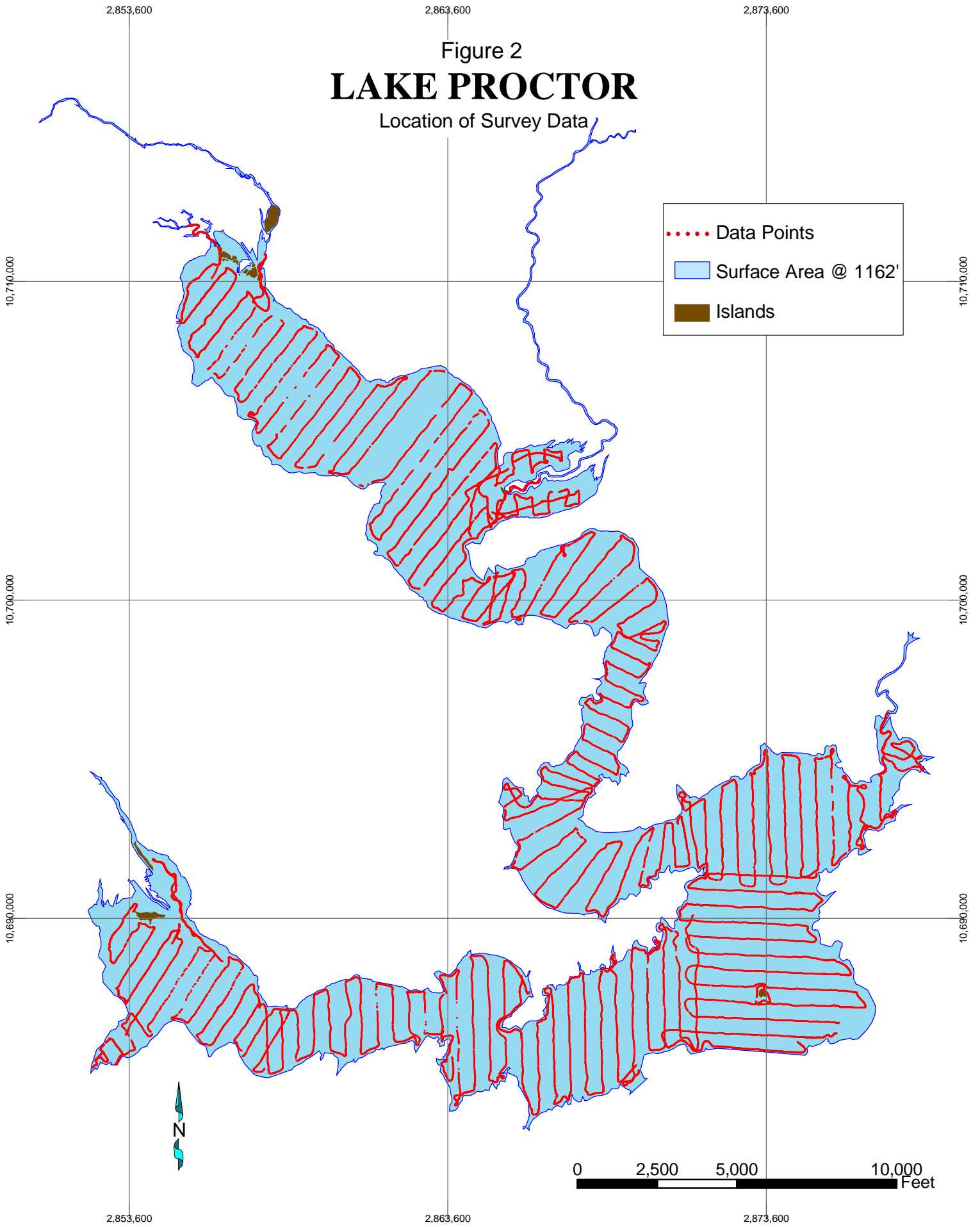


Figure 2 LAKE PROCTOR

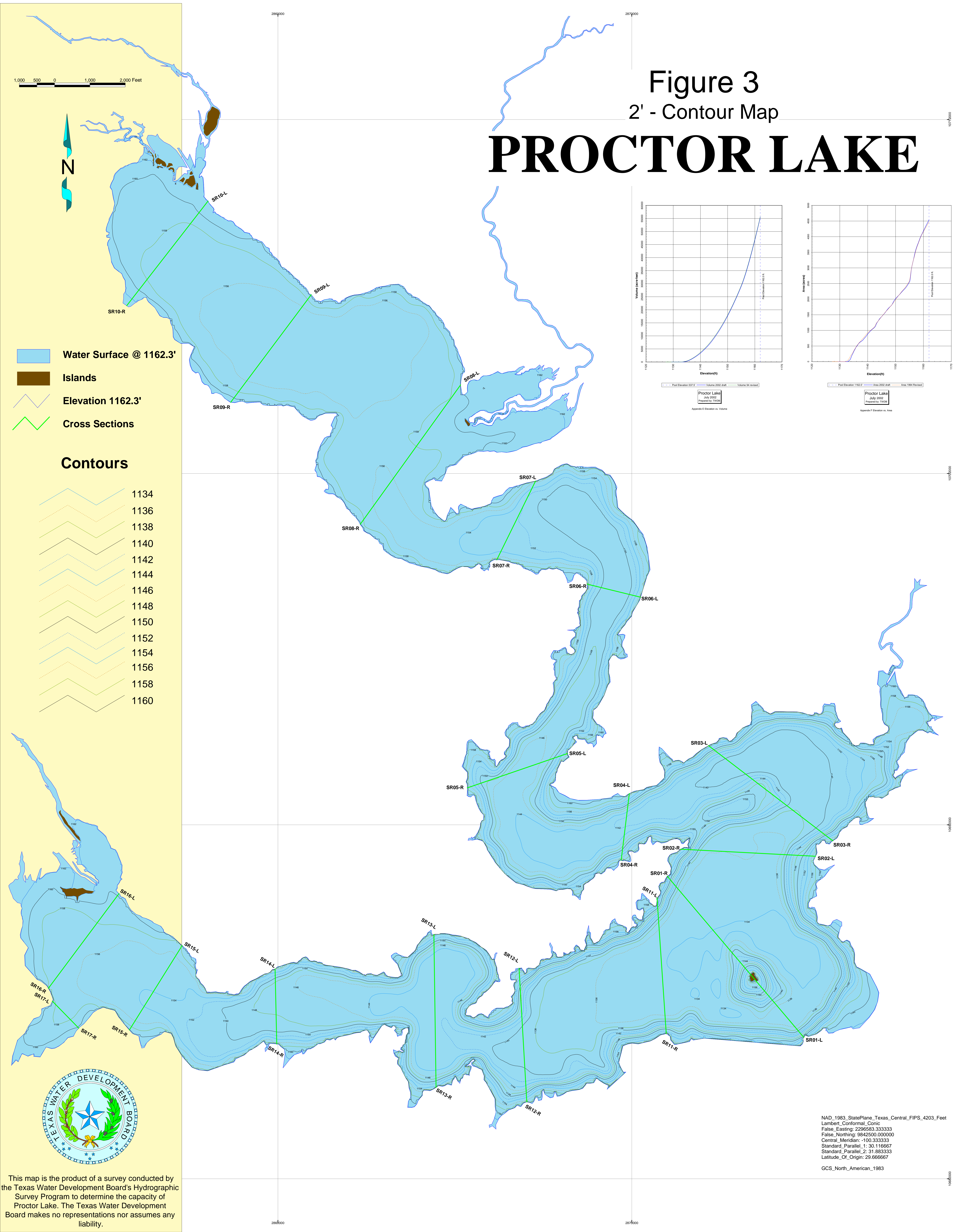
Location of Survey Data



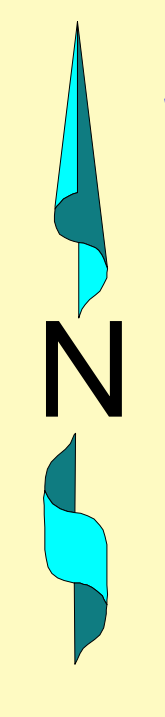
TWDB Survey June 2002

Figure 3
2' - Contour Map

PROCTOR LAKE



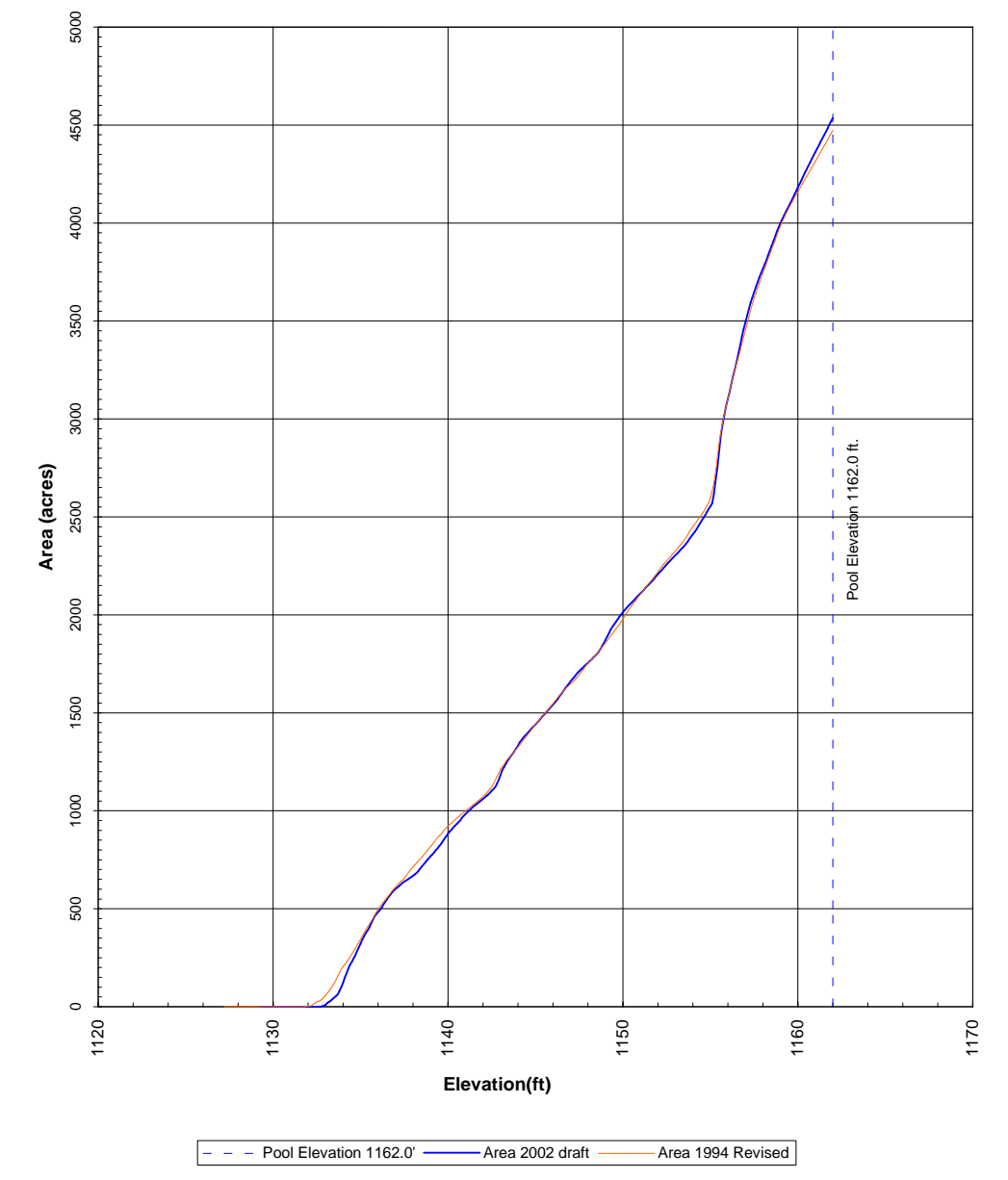
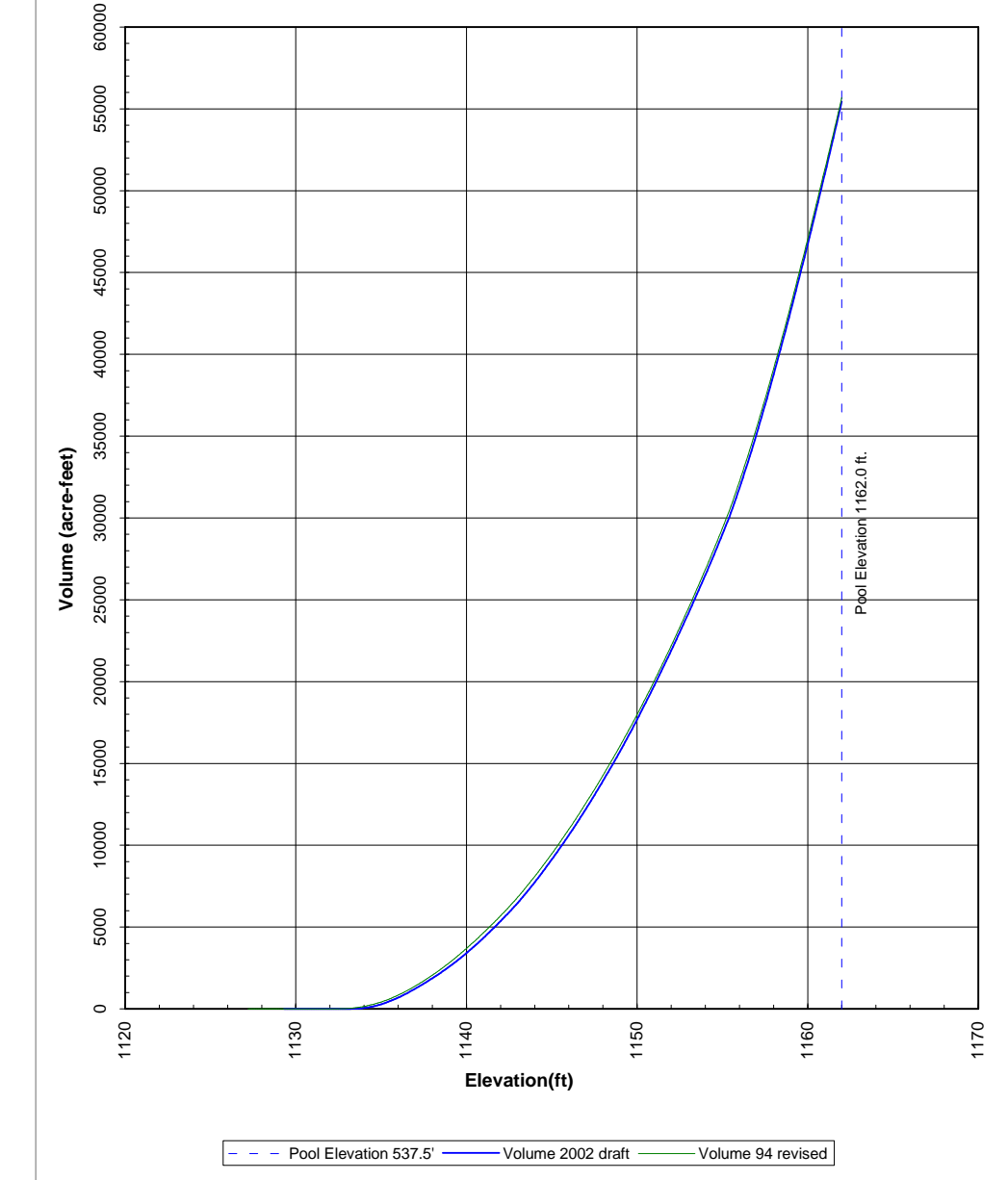
1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Feet



- Water Surface @ 1162.3'
- Islands
- Elevation 1162.3'
- Cross Sections

Contours

- 1134
- 1136
- 1138
- 1140
- 1142
- 1144
- 1146
- 1148
- 1150
- 1152
- 1154
- 1156
- 1158
- 1160



This map is the product of a survey conducted by the Texas Water Development Board's Hydrographic Survey Program to determine the capacity of Proctor Lake. The Texas Water Development Board makes no representations nor assumes any liability.

NAD_1983_StatePlane_Texas_Central_FIPS_4203_Feet
Lambert_Conformal_Conic
False_Easting: 2296583.333333
False_Northing: 9842500.000000
Central_Meridian: -100.333333
Standard_Parallel_1: 30.116667
Standard_Parallel_2: 31.883333
Latitude_Of_Origin: 29.666667
GCS_North_American_1983