

Volumetric Survey of JIM CHAPMAN LAKE

August 2005/ July 2007 Survey



Prepared by:

The Texas Water Development Board

February 2008

Texas Water Development Board

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Prepared for:

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

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Published and Distributed by the
Texas Water Development Board
P.O. Box 13231
Austin, TX 78711-3231



BKC 02/19/08

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Executive Summary

In March of 2005 the Texas Water Development Board entered into agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, for the purpose of performing a volumetric survey of Jim Chapman Lake while the water level was near the conservation pool elevation (440.0 feet above mean sea level). Data collected during this survey was used in creating updated area-capacity tables.

Bathymetric data collection began in August of 2005 while the water surface elevation of the lake was approximately 5.5 feet below conservation pool elevation. Navigational impediments associated with this low water surface elevation prevented TWDB from surveying the lake in its entirety. Extended drought conditions throughout Texas in 2006 held water levels down, preventing TWDB from returning to Jim Chapman Lake. Spring and early summer flooding throughout Texas in 2007 brought an end to the drought, returning Jim Chapman Lake's water levels to near conservation pool elevation. Bathymetric data collection on Jim Chapman Lake was completed in July of 2007.

Cooper Dam and Jim Chapman Lake (also known as Cooper Lake) was authorized by the Flood Control Act in 1955. Embankment construction began in 1986, and deliberate impoundment began on September 28, 1991. The US Army Corps of Engineers built Jim Chapman Lake to control flooding on the Sulphur River, and to serve as water supply storage for the North Texas Municipal Water District, the Sulphur River Municipal Water District, and the city of Irving.

The results of the TWDB 2005/ 2007 Survey indicate Jim Chapman Lake has a total capacity of 298,930 acre-feet and encompasses 17,958 acres at conservation pool elevation. Sediment storage, below elevation 415.5 feet, is 38,598 acre-feet. Therefore, conservation storage capacity at conservation pool elevation is 260,332 acre-feet. Original total reservoir capacity per the US Army Corps of Engineers was 310,312 acre-feet at conservation pool elevation. The original sediment storage was 37,192 acre-feet; therefore, conservation storage capacity was 273,120 acre-feet at conservation pool elevation. These data suggest the reservoir has experienced an 11,382

acre-feet (3.7%) decrease in total reservoir capacity and a 12,788 acre-feet (4.7%) decrease in conservation storage capacity since impoundment. The original surface area of Jim Chapman Lake, per the US Army Corps of Engineers, was 19,305 acres. This suggests Jim Chapman Lake has experienced a 1,347 acre (7.0%) decrease in surface area since impoundment. Due to the differences in the methodologies used to calculate the reservoir's capacity between original impoundment and 2007, comparison of these values is not recommended and is presented here for informational purposes only. The TWDB considers the 2007 survey to be a significant improvement over previous methods and recommends that the same methodology be used to resurvey Jim Chapman Lake in 5 to 10 years.

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Jim Chapman Lake General Information

Cooper Dam and Jim Chapman Lake are located on the South Sulphur River approximately four miles southeast of Cooper, Texas, in Delta and Hopkins Counties. (Figure 1) Cooper Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 3, 1955 (Public Law 218, 84th Congress, 1st Session).¹ Embankment construction began in 1986² with deliberate impoundment beginning on September 28, 1991³. Additional pertinent data about Cooper Dam can be found in Table 1. Though still widely known as Cooper Lake, the lake was officially renamed Jim Chapman Lake by order of President Clinton in 1998, in honor of local congressman Jim Chapman from nearby Sulphur Springs, TX.²

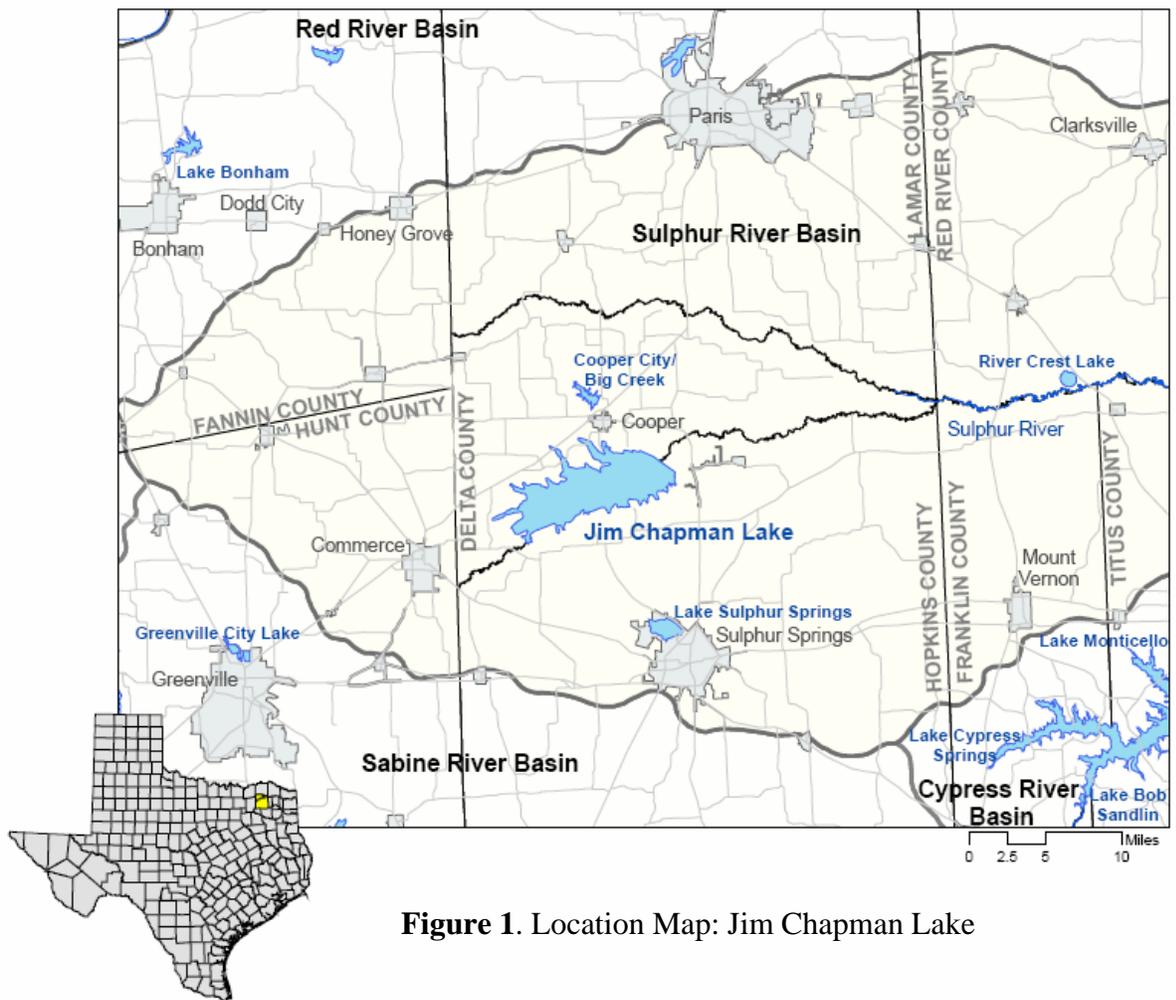


Figure 1. Location Map: Jim Chapman Lake

Table 1: Pertinent Data for Cooper Dam and Jim Chapman Lake³

Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
Engineer (Design): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Location: On the South Sulphur River at river mile 23.2 in Delta and Hopkins Counties, about 4 miles southeast of Cooper, TX
Drainage Area: 479 square miles

Dam:

Type	Rolled earth fill
Length	28,072 feet
Maximum Height	79.5 feet
Top Width	30 feet

Emergency Spillway:

Type	Uncontrolled Ogee Weir
Crest Elevation	446.2 feet NGVD
Length	700 feet

Outlet Works:

Type	1 gate-controlled conduit
Dimension	10.5 feet diameter
Invert elevation	394.0.0 feet NGVD
Control	4.45' x 10.5' service gates

Reservoir Data (Based on TWDB 2005/ 2007 Volumetric Survey)

Feature	Elevation (ft above msl)	Incremental Capacity (Acre-feet)	Accumulative Capacity (Acre-feet)	Area (Acres)
Top of Dam	464.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum design water surface	459.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top of flood-control pool	446.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top of Conservation Pool	440.0	260,332*	298,930	17,958
Sediment Storage	415.5	38,598	38,598	5,002
Streambed	386.0	0	0	0

*This value represents conservation storage capacity, the amount of water available between elevations 440.0 and 415.5 feet or total storage capacity minus sediment storage capacity.

Jim Chapman Lake was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to control flooding on the Sulphur River, and to serve as water supply storage for the North Texas Municipal Water District, the Sulphur River Municipal Water District, and the city of Irving.^{2,4} The water rights for Jim Chapman Lake are divided between these three entities as described in Table 2 and summarized below:

Entity	Percent of Water Supply Space	Usable Storage* (acre-feet)
Sulphur River Municipal Water District	26.282	71,750
North Texas Municipal Water District	36.859	100,625
City of Irving, Texas	36.859	100,625
Total	100.00	273,000

*Indicates water storage between elevations 440.0 to 415.5 feet only. Full authorization regarding storage restrictions, including sediment storage below elevation 415.5 feet and diversions, can be found in the complete certificates on file with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: 03-4797, 03-4797A, 03-4797B, 03-4798, 03-4799, 03-4799A, 03-4799B, and 03-4799C.

•Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4797 Priority Date: November 19, 1965

Authorizes the Sulphur River Municipal Water District to impound in Cooper Reservoir between elevations 415.5 and 440.0 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 71,750 acre-feet of water and below elevation 415.5 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 9,720 acre-feet, making a total of 81,470 acre-feet of water. The Sulphur River Municipal Water District is authorized to divert and use from Cooper Reservoir a maximum of 26,960 acre-feet of water per annum for municipal purposes and 11,560 acre-feet of water per annum for industrial purposes within their service area.

•Amendment to Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4797A Granted: November 18, 1992

In addition to authorizing the Sulphur River Municipal Water District to use 26,960 acre-feet of water per annum for municipal purposes within the District's service area, the District is authorized to transfer and use a maximum of 11,274 acre-feet of municipal use water that is committed to the City of Commerce within the Trinity River Basin. In addition to authorizing the District to use 11,560 acre-feet of water per annum for industrial purposes within the District's service area, the District is authorized to transfer and use a maximum of 4,832 acre-feet of industrial use water that is committed to the City of Commerce for municipal or industrial use within the Trinity River Basin.

•Amendment to Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4797B Issued: October 27, 1997

Authorizes the North Texas Municipal Water District to use 6,000 acre-feet of storage (of the 8,000 acre-feet used by the City of Cooper as a member city of the Sulphur River Municipal Water District) in Cooper Reservoir (Jim Chapman Lake) out of the total storage of 81,470 acre-feet authorized for use by the Sulphur River Municipal Water District. Authorizes the North Texas Municipal Water District to divert and use not to exceed 3,214 acre-feet per annum of the remaining 15,686 acre-foot annual diversion of water authorized for municipal use by the Sulphur River Municipal Water District (26,960 acre-feet of water per annum less the 11,274 acre-feet of water per annum previously committed for use to the City of Commerce) within the North Texas Municipal Water District service area in the Trinity River Basin.

•Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4798 Priority Date: November 19, 1965

Authorizes the North Texas Municipal Water District to impound in Cooper Reservoir between elevations 415.5 and 440.0 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 100,625 acre-feet of water and below elevation 415.5 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 13,640 acre-feet, making a total of 114,265 acre-feet of water. The North Texas Municipal Water District is authorized to divert and use from Cooper Reservoir a maximum of 54,000 acre-feet of water per annum for municipal purposes within their service area.

•**Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4799** Priority Date: November 19, 1965

Authorizes the City of Irving to impound in Cooper Reservoir between elevations 415.5 and 440.0 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 100,625 acre-feet of water and below elevation 415.5 feet above mean sea level a maximum of 13,640 acre-feet, making a total of 114,265 acre-feet of water. The City of Irving is authorized to divert and use from Cooper Reservoir a maximum of 44,820 acre-feet of water per annum for municipal purposes and 9,180 acre-feet of water per annum for industrial purposes within their service area.

•**Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4799A** Granted: April 12, 2000

Defines the point on the perimeter of Jim Chapman Lake from which the City of Irving's diversion facility may make authorized diversions and sets the authorized diversion rate to 220 million gallons per day at a maximum rate of 340.36 cubic feet per second. Re-authorizes the City of Irving to divert and use 44,820 acre-feet of water per annum for municipal purposes and re-purposes the 9,180 acre-feet of water per annum to be used for municipal and industrial purposes within the service area of the City of Irving.

•**Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4799B** Granted: June 6, 2001

Authorizes the City of Irving to use the bed and banks of Doe Branch, tributary of the Elm Fork Trinity River, and the Elm Fork Trinity River to convey the City of Irving's Lake Chapman water to the City of Dallas' Elm Fork Water Treatment Plant for subsequent diversion. Restricts the rate at which water will be discharged from Lake Chapman into Doe Branch to a maximum rate of 200 cubic feet per second, not to exceed 54,000 acre-feet per annum, less carriage losses, as originally authorized through Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4799.

•**Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4799C** Granted: January 6, 2006

Removes the requirement that water diverted but not consumed be returned to the Trinity River Basin at the owner's disposal plant and the disposal plants of the industrial users, and allows instead, the City of Irving to re-use a maximum of 31,600 acre-feet of water per annum, less carriage losses, of its Sulphur River Basin water in the Trinity River Basin. Prior to the reuse of water, the City of Irving must amend this Certificate of Adjudication to identify specific points of discharge and diversion, satisfy the requirements of the Texas Water Code for use of bed and banks for the delivery of the reuse water, and provide a method for measuring and accounting for all Jim Chapman Lake water reused within the Trinity River Basin. The complete certificates are on file in the Records Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Volumetric Survey of Jim Chapman Lake

Introduction

The TWDB Hydrographic Survey Program was authorized by the state legislature in 1991. The Texas Water Code authorizes the TWDB, at the request of a political subdivision, to perform a survey to determine reservoir storage capacity, sedimentation levels, rates of sedimentation, projected water supply availability, or potential mitigative measures, and to conduct other bathymetric studies.

In March of 2005 the Texas Water Development Board entered into agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, for the purpose of performing a volumetric survey of Jim Chapman Lake while the water level was near the conservation pool elevation (440.0 feet above mean sea level). Data collected during this survey was used in creating updated area-capacity tables. Additionally, three of the original sediment range lines, cleared of trees and vegetation, were located and surveyed (Appendix D).

Datum

The vertical datum used during this survey is that used by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for the reservoir elevation gauge USGS 07342495 Jim L. Chapman Lk nr Cooper, TX.⁵ The datum for this gauge is reported as National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929 (NGVD29) or mean sea level, thus elevations reported here are in feet above mean sea level. Volume and area calculations in this report are referenced to water levels provided by the USGS gauge. The horizontal datum used for this report is NAD83 State Plane Texas North Central Zone.

Bathymetric Survey

Bathymetric data collection for Jim Chapman Lake began in August of 2005. Between August 5 and August 10, 2005, data was collected across approximately 70% of the lake's surface area. During this time the water surface elevation of the lake measured between 434.79 feet and 434.54 feet above mean sea level, almost 5.5 feet below conservation pool elevation. Navigational impediments associated with this low water

surface elevation prevented TWDB from surveying the remaining 30% of the lake. Extended drought conditions throughout Texas in 2006 held water levels down, preventing TWDB from returning to Jim Chapman Lake. Spring and early summer flooding throughout Texas in 2007 brought an end to the drought, returning Jim Chapman Lake's water levels to near conservation pool elevation. TWDB returned to Jim Chapman Lake on July 18th, 19th and July 23rd through the 26th, 2007 to complete the volumetric survey. Water surface elevations during this time measured between 441.46 feet on July 19th and 440.5 feet on July 26th.

The survey team used two boats equipped with a depth sounder integrated with Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) equipment to navigate along pre-planned range lines spaced approximately 500 feet apart in a perpendicular fashion to the original stream channel. During the 2005/ 2007 survey, the team navigated approximately 342 miles of range lines and collected over 216,000 data points. Figure 2 shows the location of the data points collected during the TWDB 2005/ 2007 survey.

The depth sounder was calibrated each day using the velocity profiler (to measure the speed of sound in the water column) and a modified bar check (using a weighted tape or stadia rod used to verify the depth readings). The average speed of sound through the water column varied between 4,940 and 4,952 feet per second during the August 2005 survey. During the July 2007 timeframe the average speed of sound varied between 4,840 and 4,945 feet per second.

Data Processing

Model Boundary

Due to the difficulty of collecting data in the upper one-third of the reservoir, several boundaries representing the reservoir at various water surface elevations were digitized. When modeling the reservoir bathymetry these additional boundaries represented defined contours leading to a better representation of the reservoir's true bathymetry. Boundaries were digitized from satellite ASTER images and aerial photographs, or digital orthophoto quarter-quadrangle images (DOQQs)⁶, using Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) ArcGIS 9.1 software. The quarter-quadrangles that cover Jim Chapman Lake are Tira NW, Tira SW, Cooper South NW, Cooper South NE, Cooper South SW, Cooper South SE, Klondike NE, and Klondike SE.

Figure 2

Jim Chapman Lake

Data Points Collected During TWDB Survey



The boundary representing conservation pool elevation was digitized from the land/water interface visible in the 1995-1996 aerial photographs. Although regions included in the Tira NW, Tira SW, Cooper South SW, and Cooper South SE DOQQs were photographed on February 2, 1995, while the reservoir water surface elevation measured 441.26 feet and the remaining images were photographed on January 27, 1996, while the reservoirs water surface elevation measured 439.41 feet, this boundary was given an elevation of 440 feet. The 1995-1996 aerial photographs have a resolution of 1-meter.

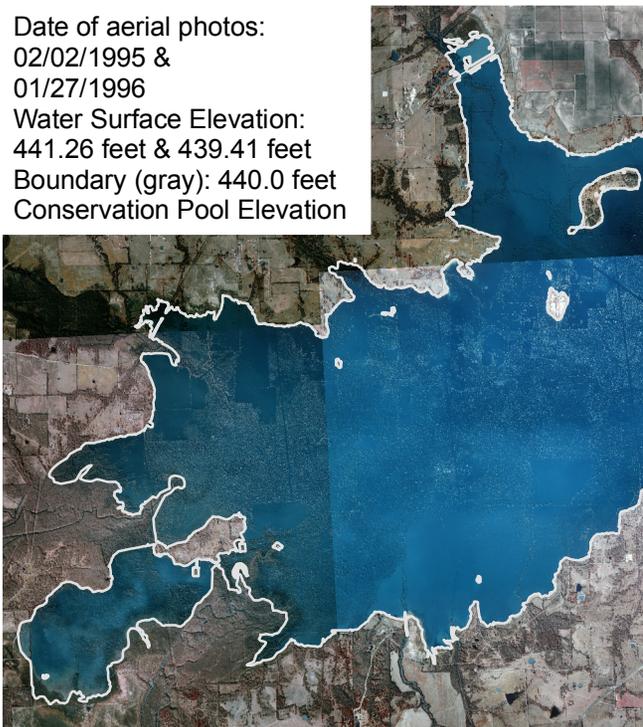
Additional boundaries were digitized from the 2004 1-meter resolution aerial photographs (photographed on September 30, 2004), 2005 2-meter resolution aerial photographs (photographed on August 21, 2005), 2006 1-meter aerial photographs (photographed on August 18, 2006), and 15-meter ASTER satellite imagery (taken on April 7, 2006). The water surface elevations at the time of these photographs measured 430.93 feet, 434.04 feet, 426.35 feet, and 432.8 feet, respectively (Figure 3). Each boundary was checked for accuracy against the data collected by TWDB. In areas where there was disagreement, those sections of the boundary were not included in the lake's model.

Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) Model

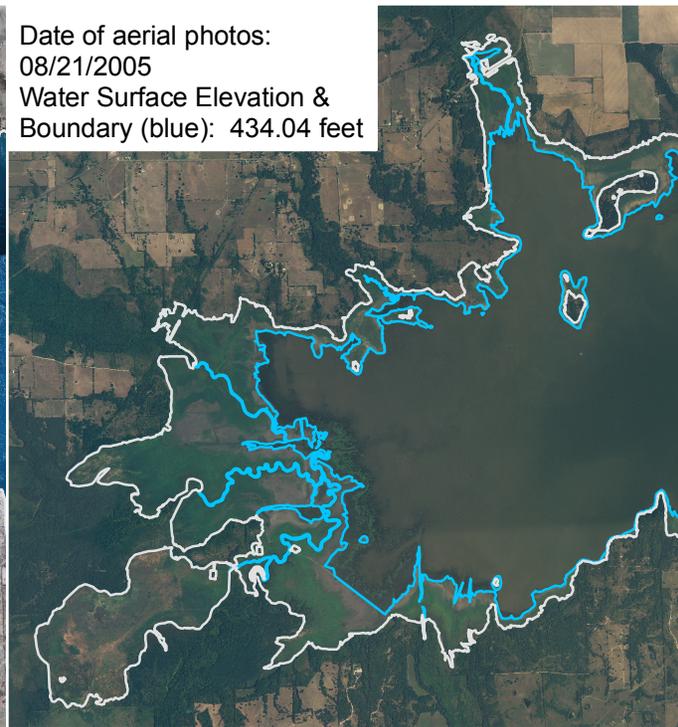
Upon completion of data collection, the raw data files are edited in HYPACK MAX to remove any data anomalies. The water surface elevations for each respective day are applied and the depths are converted to corresponding elevations and exported as a MASS points file. The MASS points and boundary files are used in creating a Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) model with the 3D Analyst Extension of ArcGIS. The 3D Analyst algorithms use Delaunay's criteria for triangulation to place a triangle between three non-uniformly spaced points, including the boundary vertices.⁷ The Jim Chapman Lake TIN Model was enhanced through the use of a Self-Similar Interpolation routine developed by TWDB. The Self-Similar Interpolation routine is discussed further in the following section.

Using Arc/Info software, volumes and areas were calculated from the TIN model for the entire reservoir at one-tenth of a foot intervals, from elevation 393.0 feet to elevation 440.0 feet. The Elevation-Capacity Table and Elevation-Area Table, updated for 2007, are presented in Appendix A and B, respectively. The Area-Capacity Curves are presented in Appendix C.

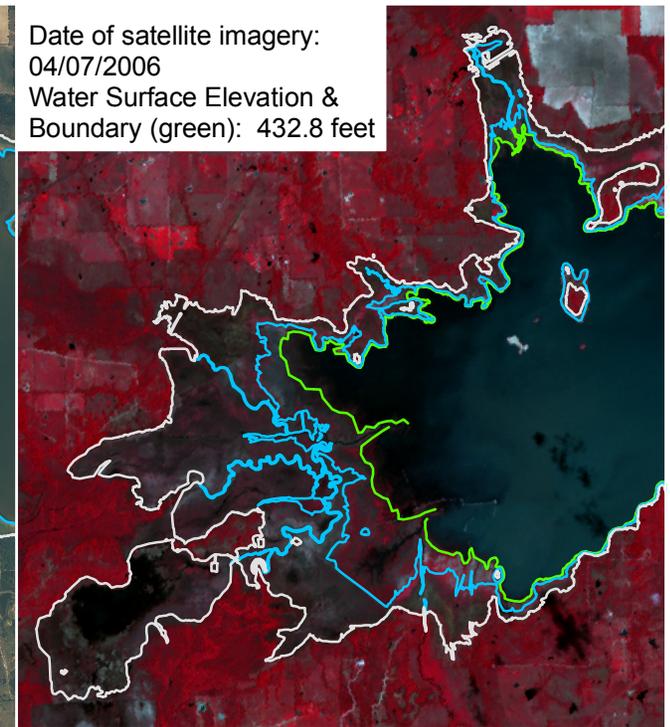
Date of aerial photos:
02/02/1995 &
01/27/1996
Water Surface Elevation:
441.26 feet & 439.41 feet
Boundary (gray): 440.0 feet
Conservation Pool Elevation



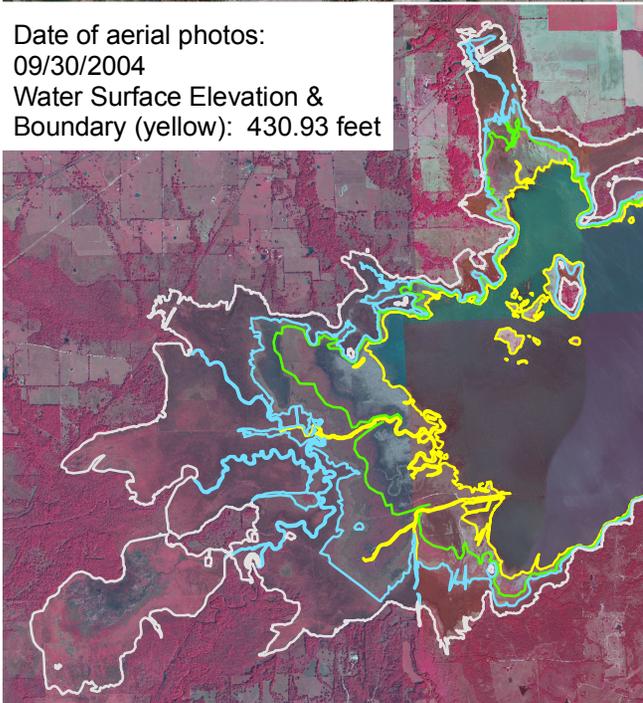
Date of aerial photos:
08/21/2005
Water Surface Elevation &
Boundary (blue): 434.04 feet



Date of satellite imagery:
04/07/2006
Water Surface Elevation &
Boundary (green): 432.8 feet



Date of aerial photos:
09/30/2004
Water Surface Elevation &
Boundary (yellow): 430.93 feet



Date of aerial photos:
08/18/2006
Water Surface Elevation &
Boundary (white): 426.35 feet

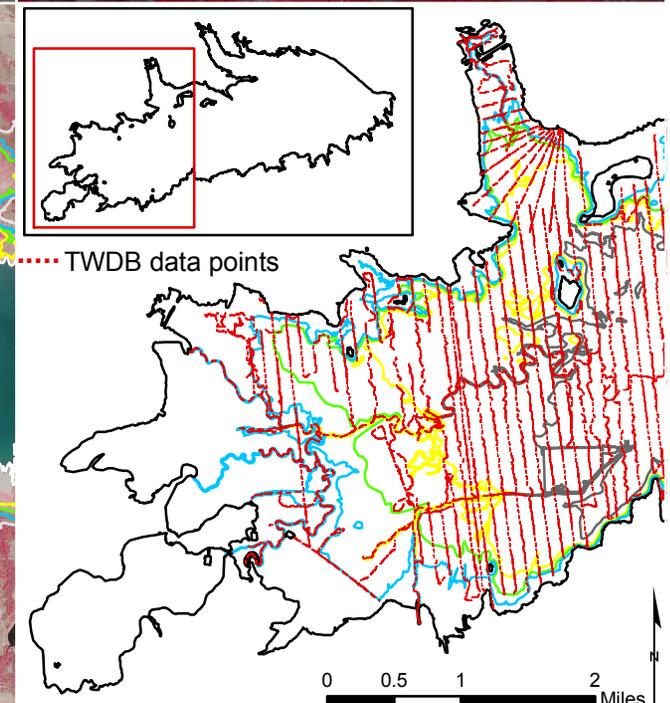
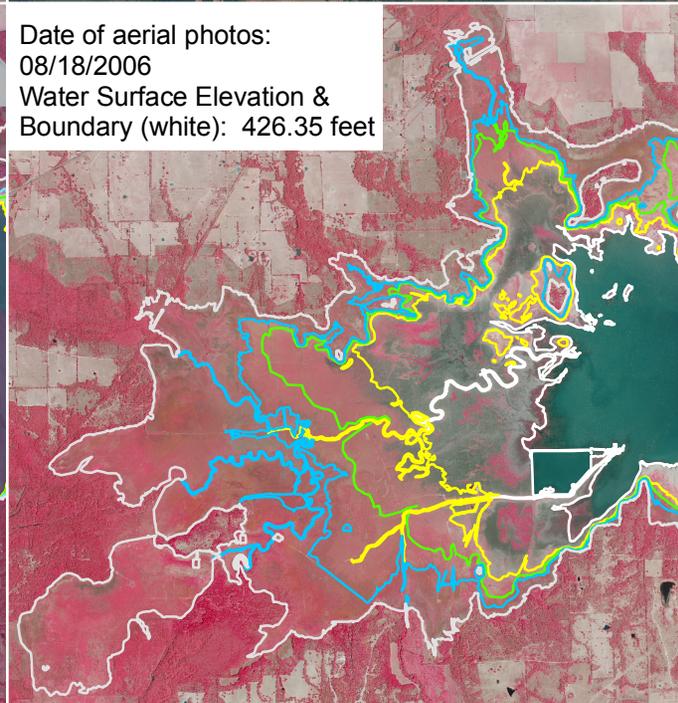


Figure 3. Illustrates the various boundaries digitized from the aerial photography and satellite data in the upper reaches of Jim Chapman Lake, in relation to the data TWDB was able to collect throughout 2005 and 2007.

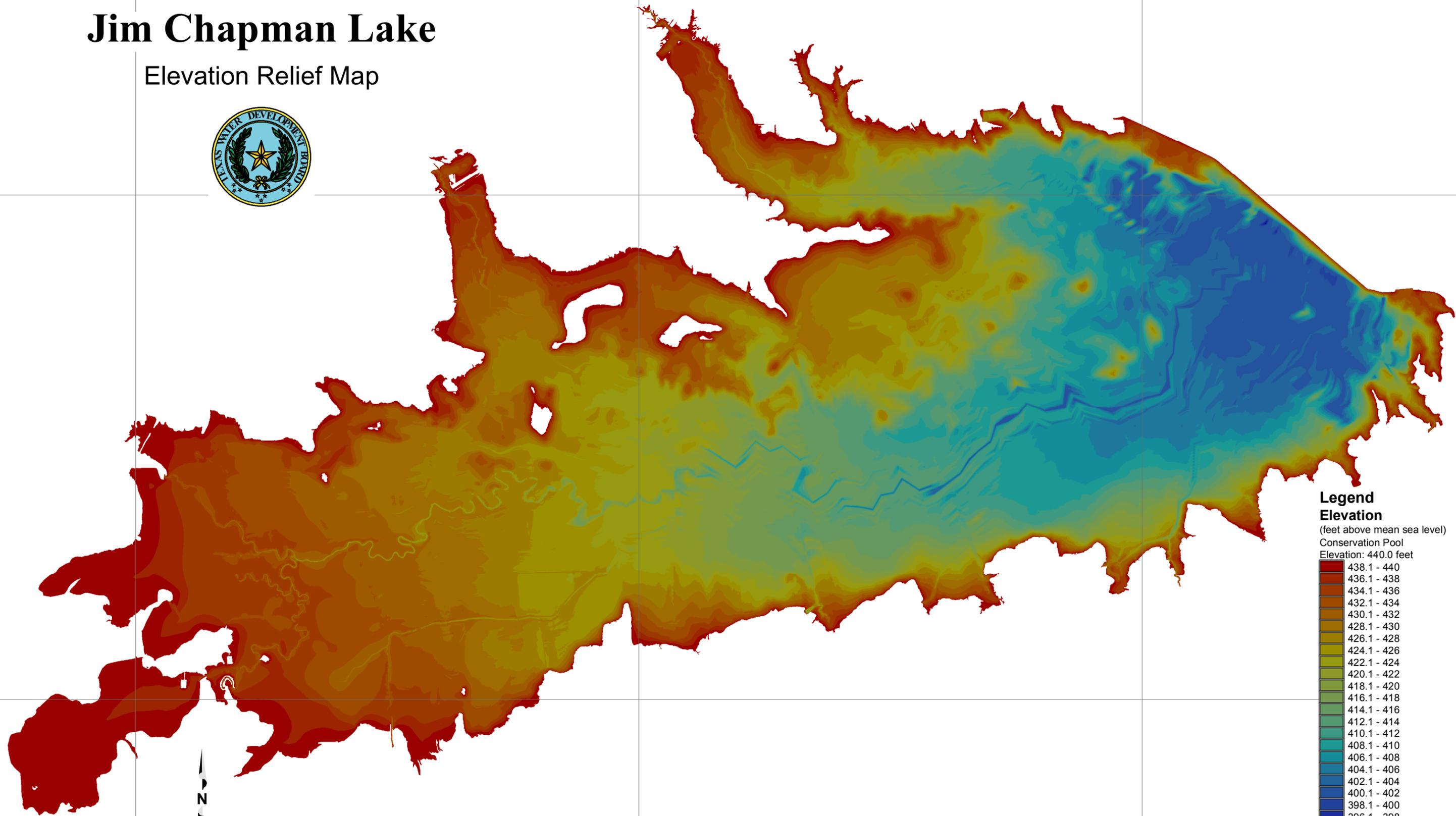
The TIN model was interpolated and averaged using a cell size of 5 feet and converted to a raster. The raster was used to produce Figure 4, an Elevation Relief Map representing the topography of the reservoir bottom, Figure 5, a map showing shaded depth ranges for Jim Chapman Lake, and Figure 6, a 5-foot contour map (attached).

Self-Similar Interpolation

A limitation of the Delaunay method for triangulation in the TIN model results in artificially-curved contour lines extending into the reservoir where the reservoir walls are steep and the reservoir is relatively narrow. These curved contours are likely a poor representation of the true reservoir bathymetry in these areas. To ameliorate these problems, a Self-Similar Interpolation routine (developed by TWDB) was used to interpolate the bathymetry in between many 500 foot-spaced survey lines. The Self-Similar Interpolation technique effectively increases the density of points input into the TIN model, and directs the TIN interpolation to better represent the reservoir topography.¹³ In the case of Jim Chapman Lake, the application of Self-Similar was used (primarily) to improve the representation of the submerged river channel. Although the true meandering of the channel is not accurately captured (Figure 7), the interpolated bathymetry is an improved representation of the bathymetry relative to that obtained without using the Self-Similar technique. The final TIN model, all area and capacity calculations, and Figures 4-6 were created by incorporating the interpolated points with the TWDB measured sounding points. Therefore, the products resulting from this volumetric survey of Jim Chapman Lake should not be used for any purposes other than to estimate the current reservoir area and capacity. In areas where obvious geomorphic features indicate a high-probability of cross-section shape changes (e.g. incoming tributaries, significant widening/narrowing of channel, etc.), the assumptions used in applying the Self-Similar Interpolation technique are not likely to be valid; therefore, Self-Similar Interpolation was not used in areas of Jim Chapman Lake where a high probability of change between cross-sections exists.⁸

Figure 4 Jim Chapman Lake

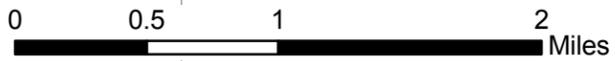
Elevation Relief Map



Legend
Elevation
(feet above mean sea level)
Conservation Pool
Elevation: 440.0 feet

438.1 - 440
436.1 - 438
434.1 - 436
432.1 - 434
430.1 - 432
428.1 - 430
426.1 - 428
424.1 - 426
422.1 - 424
420.1 - 422
418.1 - 420
416.1 - 418
414.1 - 416
412.1 - 414
410.1 - 412
408.1 - 410
406.1 - 408
404.1 - 406
402.1 - 404
400.1 - 402
398.1 - 400
396.1 - 398
394.1 - 396
393.4 - 394

Projection: NAD83
State Plane Texas North Central



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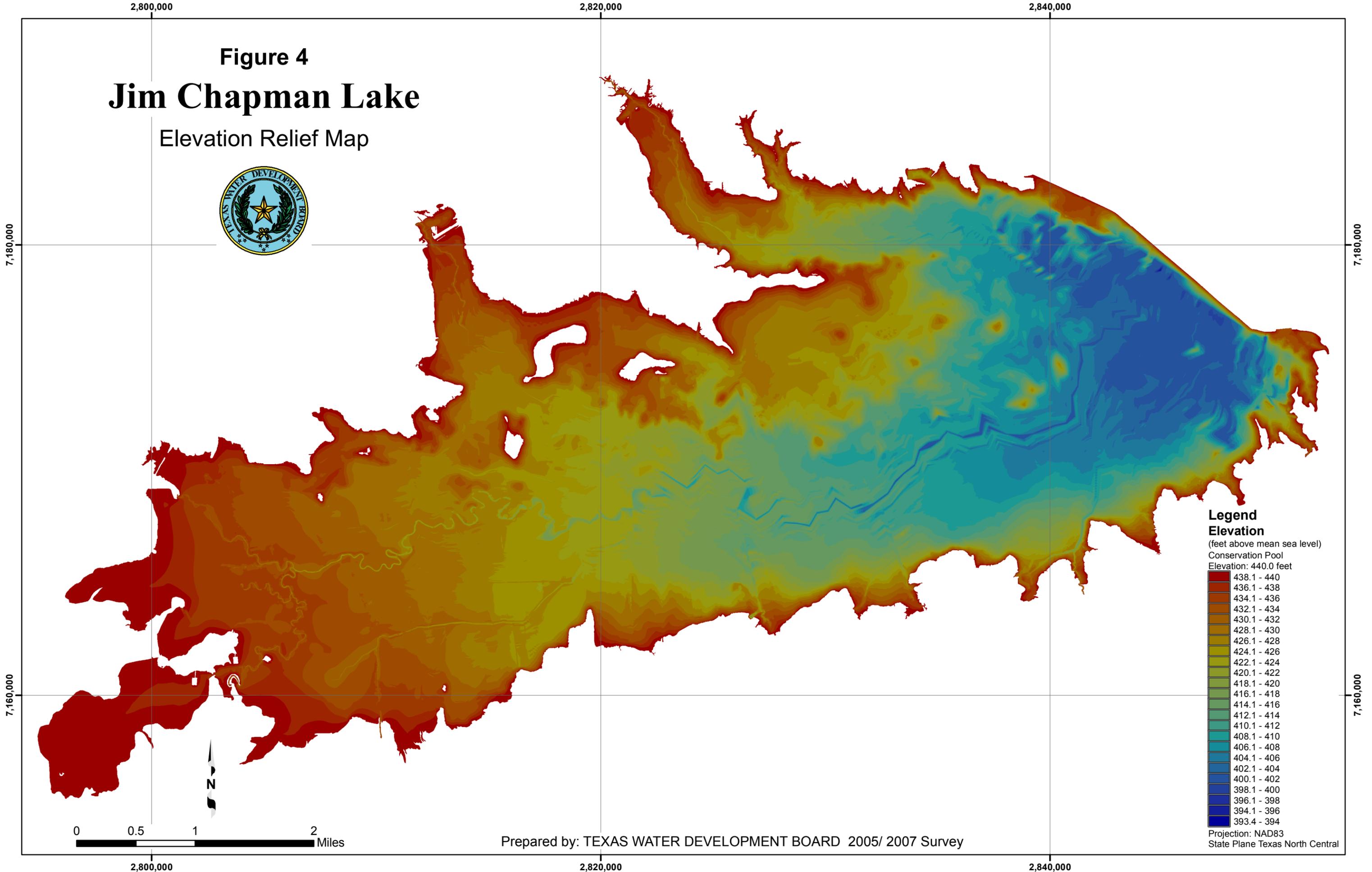
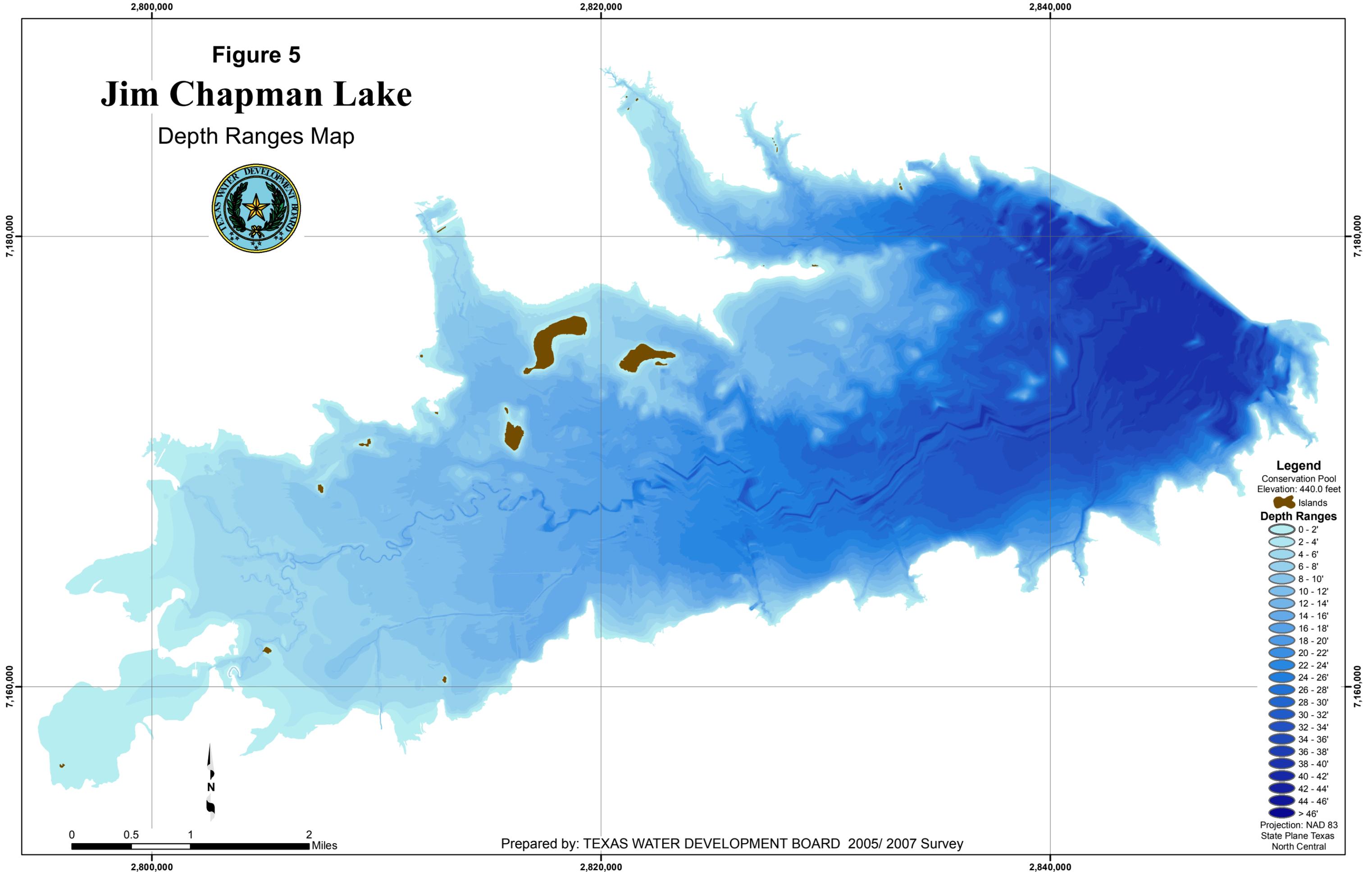


Figure 5
Jim Chapman Lake
 Depth Ranges Map



Legend

Conservation Pool
 Elevation: 440.0 feet

Islands

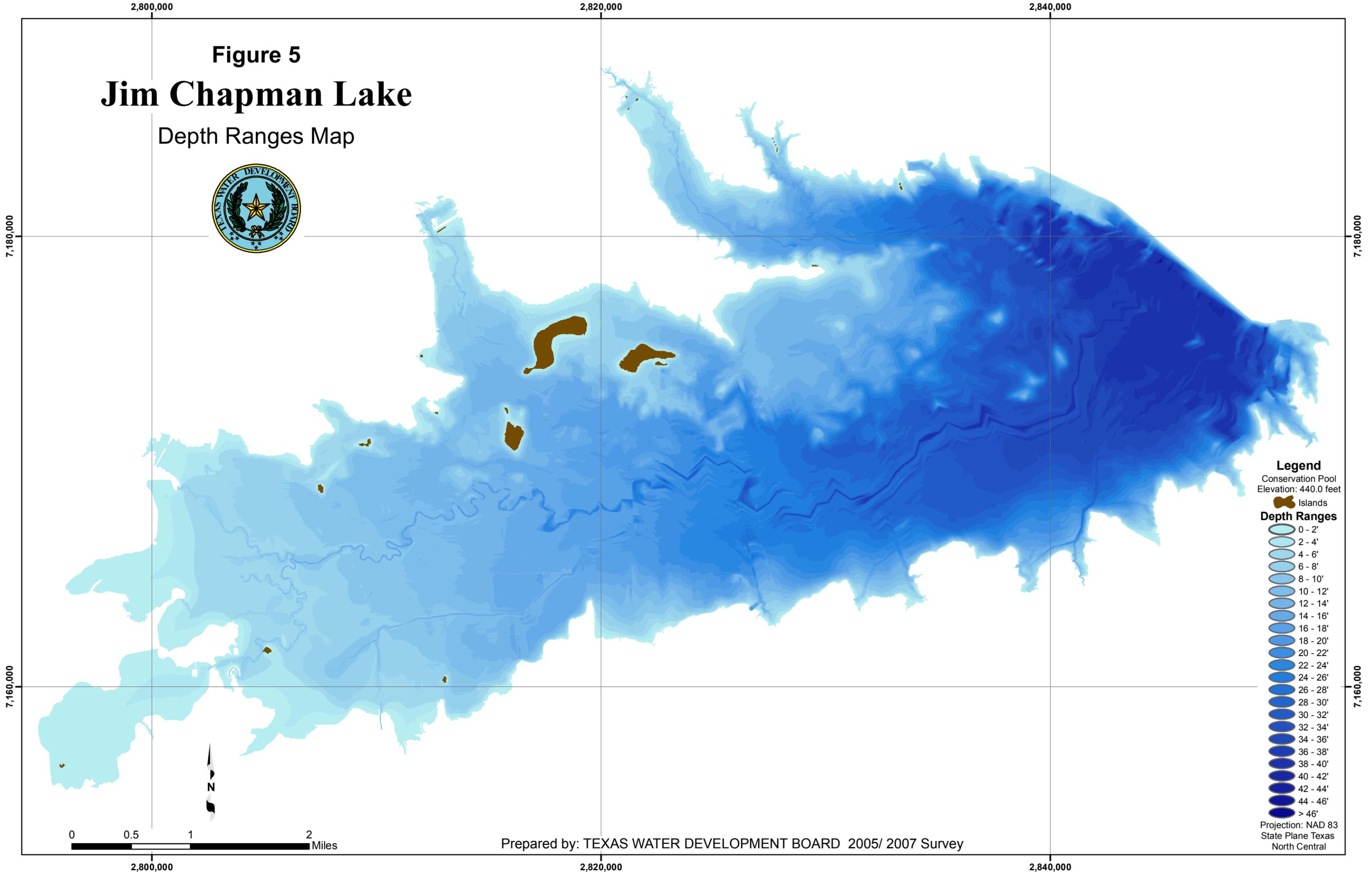
Depth Ranges

- 0 - 2'
- 2 - 4'
- 4 - 6'
- 6 - 8'
- 8 - 10'
- 10 - 12'
- 12 - 14'
- 14 - 16'
- 16 - 18'
- 18 - 20'
- 20 - 22'
- 22 - 24'
- 24 - 26'
- 26 - 28'
- 28 - 30'
- 30 - 32'
- 32 - 34'
- 34 - 36'
- 36 - 38'
- 38 - 40'
- 40 - 42'
- 42 - 44'
- 44 - 46'
- > 46'

Projection: NAD 83
 State Plane Texas
 North Central



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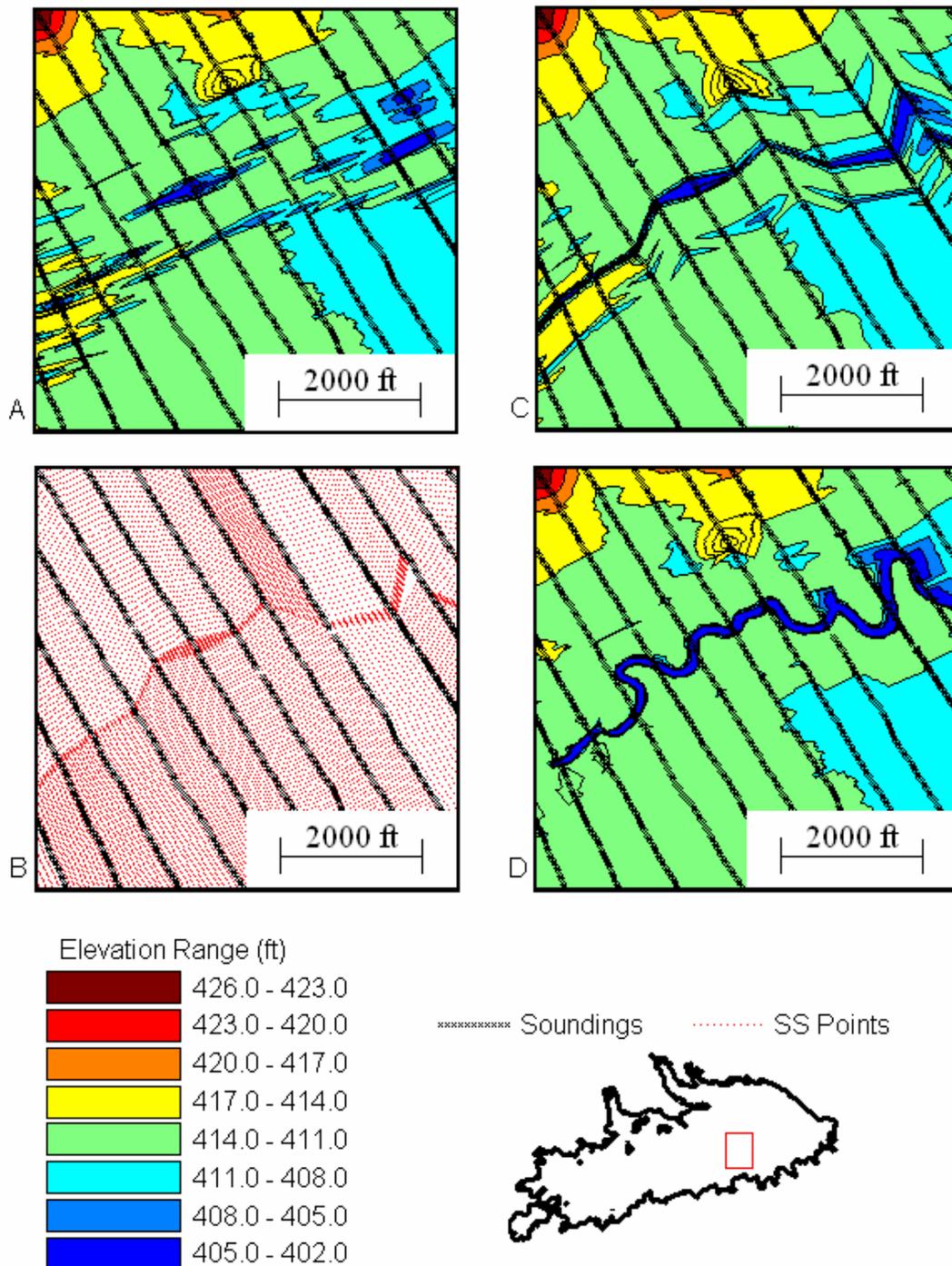


Figure 7. Channel reconstruction throughout Lake Jim Chapman using Self-Similar Interpolation. In 7A, the TIN Model represents the river channel as a deep hole each time TWDB survey data cross the channel. Figure 7B illustrates the density of points added through Self-Similar Interpolation. In 7C, the TIN Model is built incorporating the interpolated points, and the channel is represented as straight segments between survey lines. While the Self-Similar Interpolation routine can not capture the true meandering of the channel, as shown in Figure 7D, the reconstructed channel is a better representation of the channel than shown in Figure 7A. The true meandering channel shown in 7D was created by inputting available digital hypsography^{9,10} into the TIN Model. The hypsography was not used in the final model because its associated elevations are no longer valid.

Sediment Range Lines

Before impoundment of Jim Chapman Lake, several sediment range lines were established. Trees and other impediments were cleared to create these range lines, creating clear areas for boat travel and data collection. Information on the location of these range lines was taken from an A.I.D Associates, Inc. Lake Map of Cooper Lake, 3rd Edition.¹¹ TWDB was able to locate the cleared areas visible in the 1995-1996 aerial photographs, and collected data along three range lines in these areas. Cross-sections profiling the bathymetry along these three range lines are presented in Appendix D. A map showing the location of these sediment range lines and a table listing the endpoint coordinates for these lines is also presented.

Survey Results

The results of the TWDB 2005/ 2007 Survey indicate Jim Chapman Lake has a total capacity of 298,930 acre-feet and encompasses 17,958 acres at conservation pool elevation. Sediment storage, below elevation 415.5 feet, is 38,598 acre-feet. Therefore, conservation storage capacity at conservation pool elevation is 260,332 acre-feet. Original total reservoir capacity per the US Army Corps of Engineers was 310,312 acre-feet at conservation pool elevation. The original sediment storage was 37,192 acre-feet; therefore, conservation storage capacity was 273,120 acre-feet at conservation pool elevation. These data suggest the reservoir has experienced an 11,382 acre-feet (3.7%) decrease in total reservoir capacity and a 12,788 acre-feet (4.7%) decrease in conservation storage capacity since impoundment. The original surface area of Jim Chapman Lake, per the US Army Corps of Engineers, was 19,305 acres. This suggests Jim Chapman Lake has experienced a 1,347 acre (7.0%) decrease in surface area since impoundment. Due to the differences in the methodologies used to calculate the reservoir's capacity between original impoundment and 2007, comparison of these values is not recommended and is presented here for informational purposes only.¹² The TWDB considers the 2007 survey to be a significant improvement over previous methods and recommends that the same methodology be used to resurvey Jim Chapman Lake in 5 to 10 years.

TWDB Contact Information

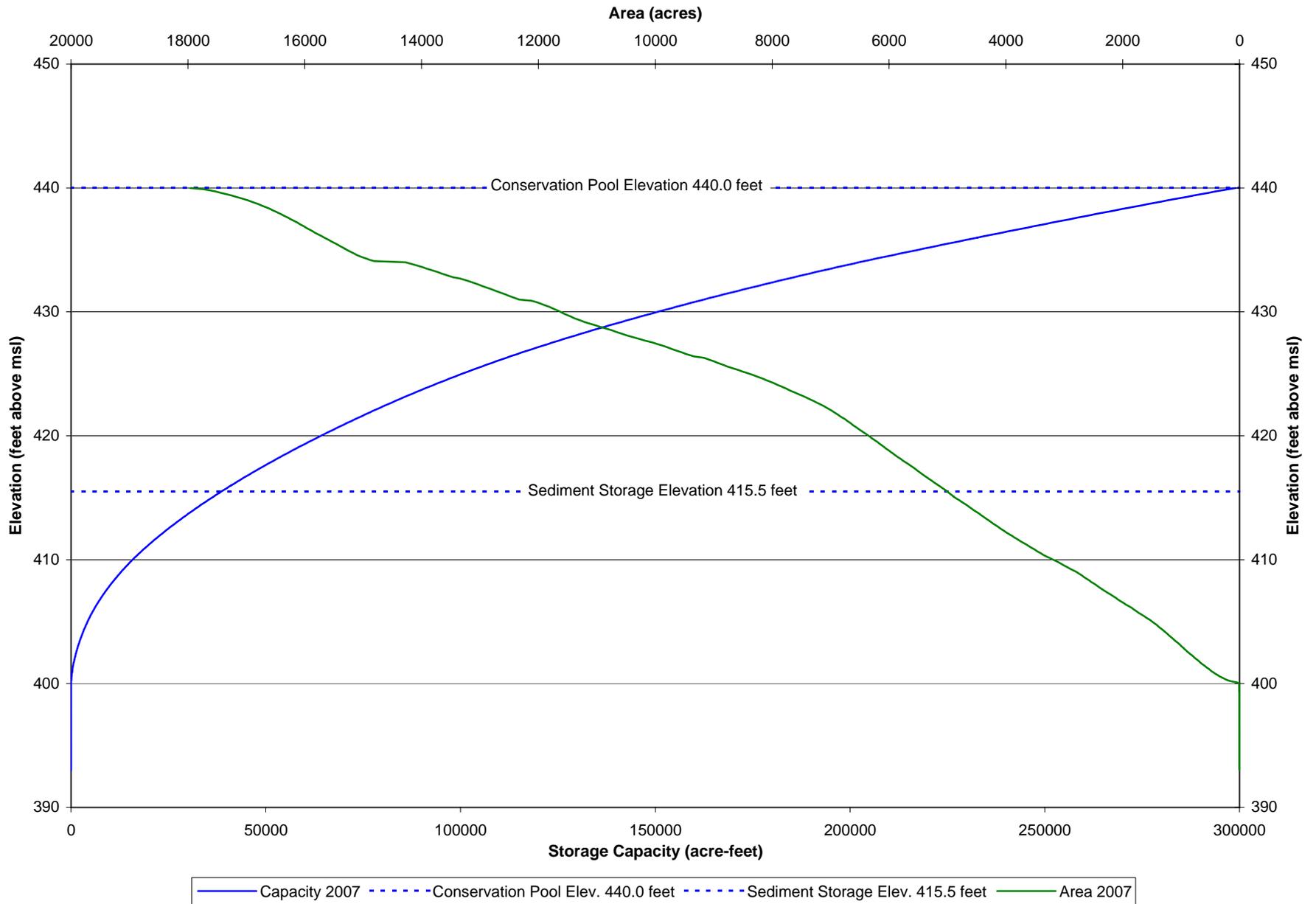
More information about the Hydrographic Survey Program can be found at:

<http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/assistance/lakesurveys/volumetricindex.asp>.

Any questions regarding the TWDB Hydrographic Survey Program may be addressed to Barney Austin, Director of Surface Water Resources, at 512-463-8856, or by email at: Barney.Austin@twdb.state.tx.us.

References

1. Texas Water Development Board, Report 126, Engineering Data on Dams and Reservoirs in Texas, Part I, October 1974.
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lake History, Jim Chapman Lake / Cooper Dam, viewed 15 November 2007, <http://www.swfwc.usace.army.mil/cooper/Information/History.asp>, updated 6 March 2007.
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Jim Chapman Lake
 2005/ 2007 Survey
 Prepared by: TWDB

Appendix C: Area and Capacity Curves

2,800,000

2,820,000

2,840,000

APPENDIX D

Jim Chapman Lake

Sediment Range Lines

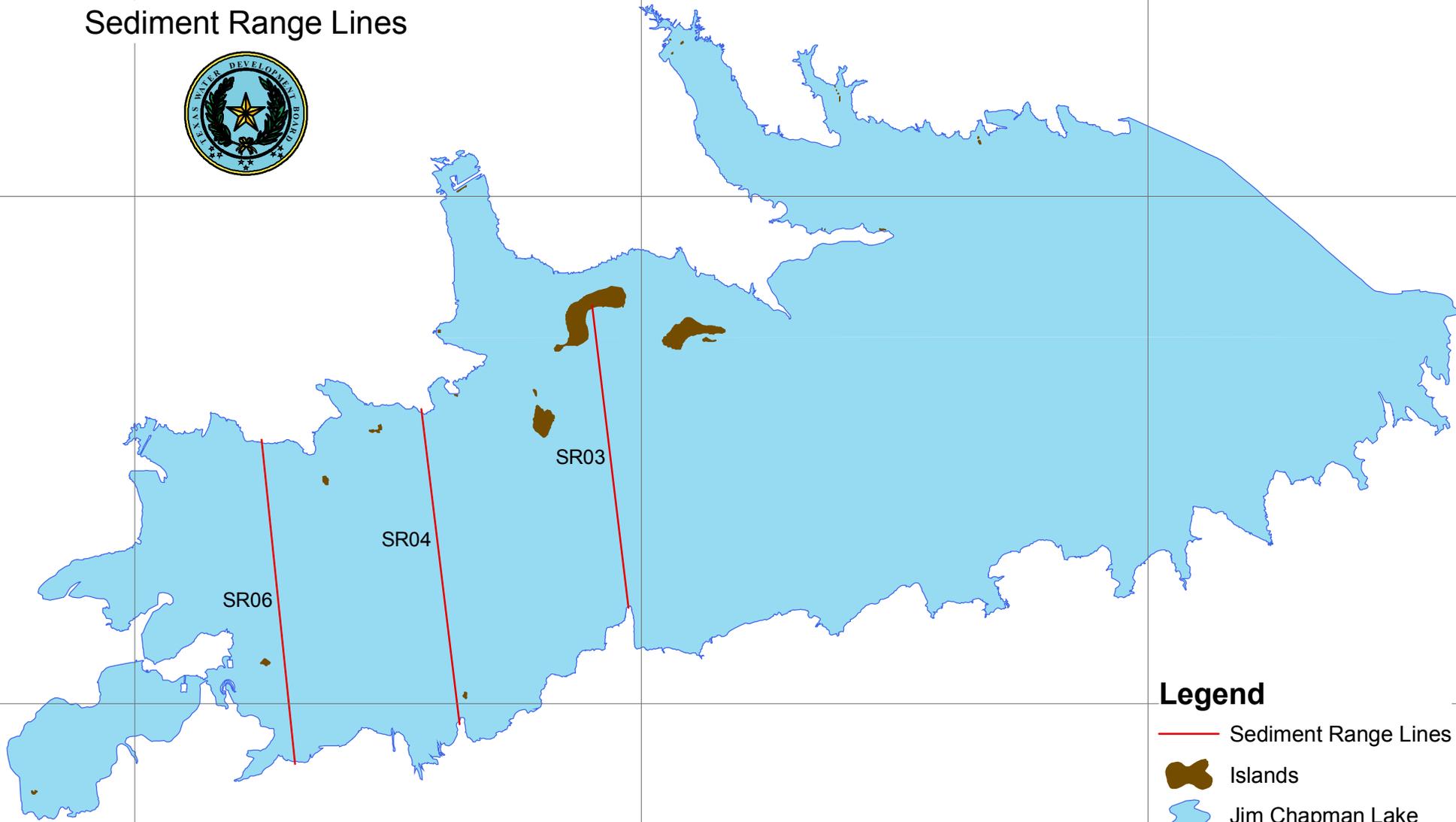


7,180,000

7,180,000

7,160,000

7,160,000



Legend

-  Sediment Range Lines
-  Islands
-  Jim Chapman Lake

Sediment Range Line Endpoint Coordinates

Range Line	X _L	Y _L	X _R	Y _R
SR03	2818042.80828	7175687.03339	2819475.26001	7163766.09346
SR04	2811295.87978	7171617.91677	2812809.78611	7159186.52177
SR06	2804989.24982	7170397.16519	2806321.04291	7157605.49494

Coordinates in feet. Projection: NAD83 State Plane Texas Central Zone **L = Left R = Right**

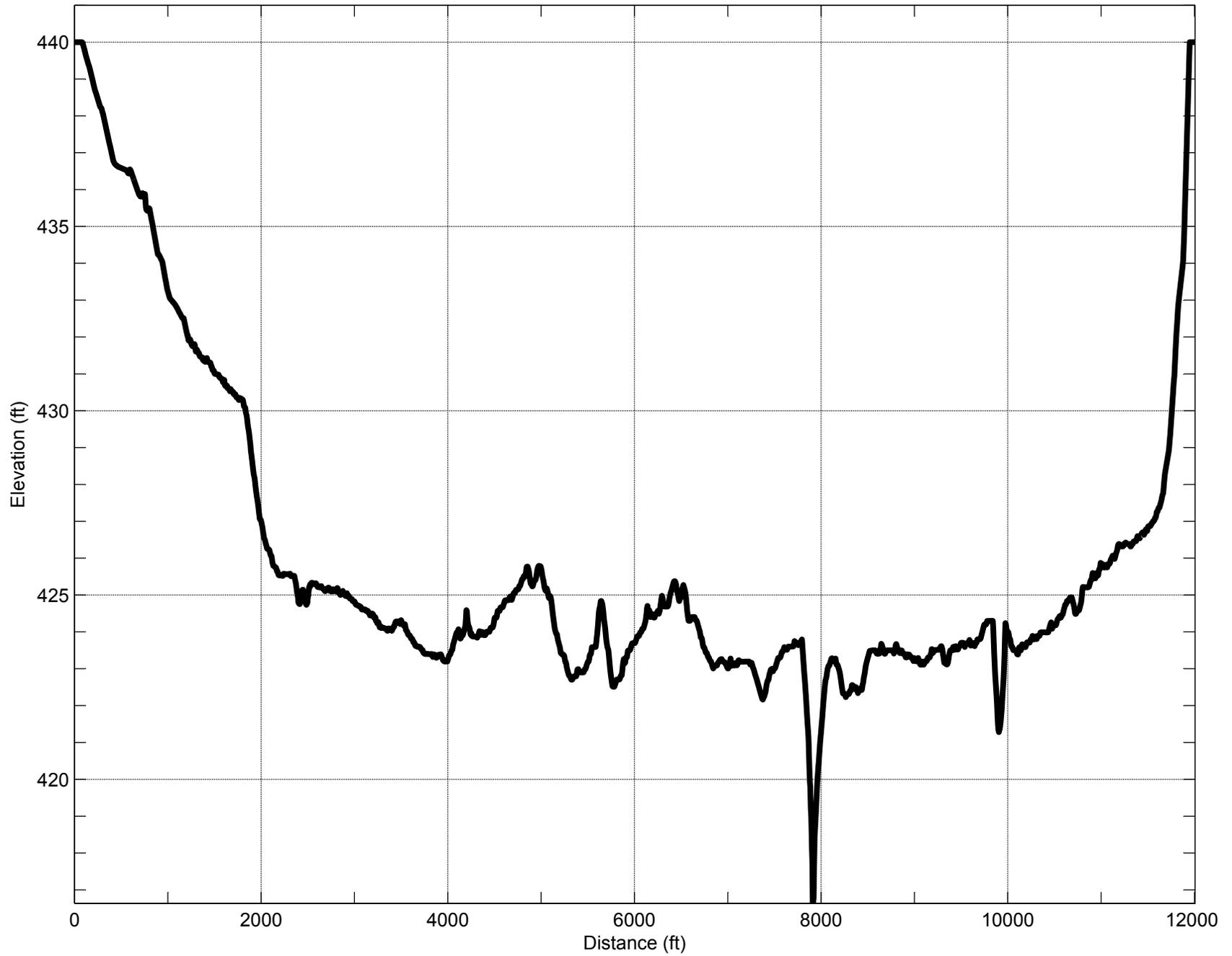


2,800,000

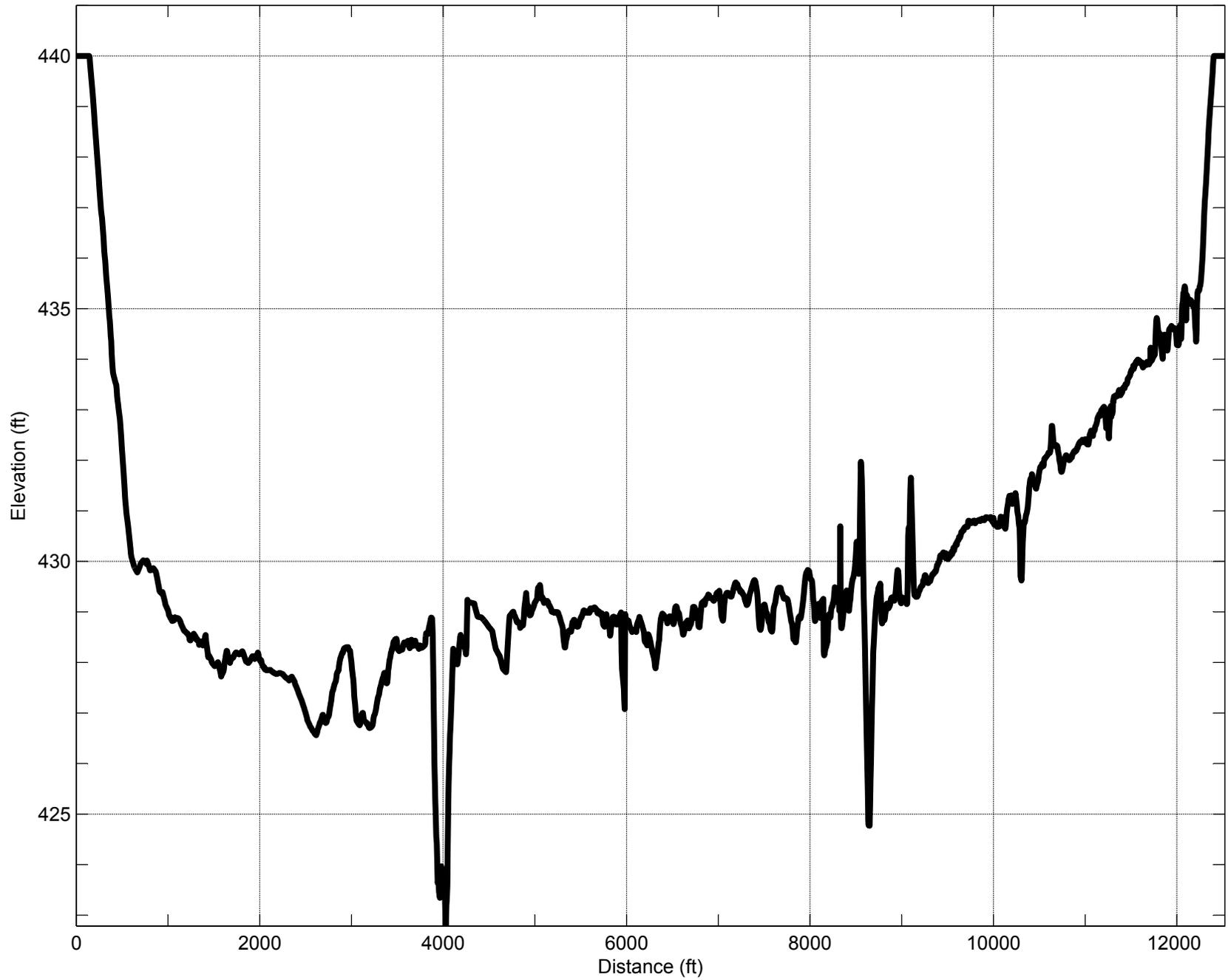
2,820,000

2,840,000

Jim Chapman Lake - Range Line SR03



Jim Chapman Lake - Range Line SR04



Jim Chapman Lake - Range Line SR06

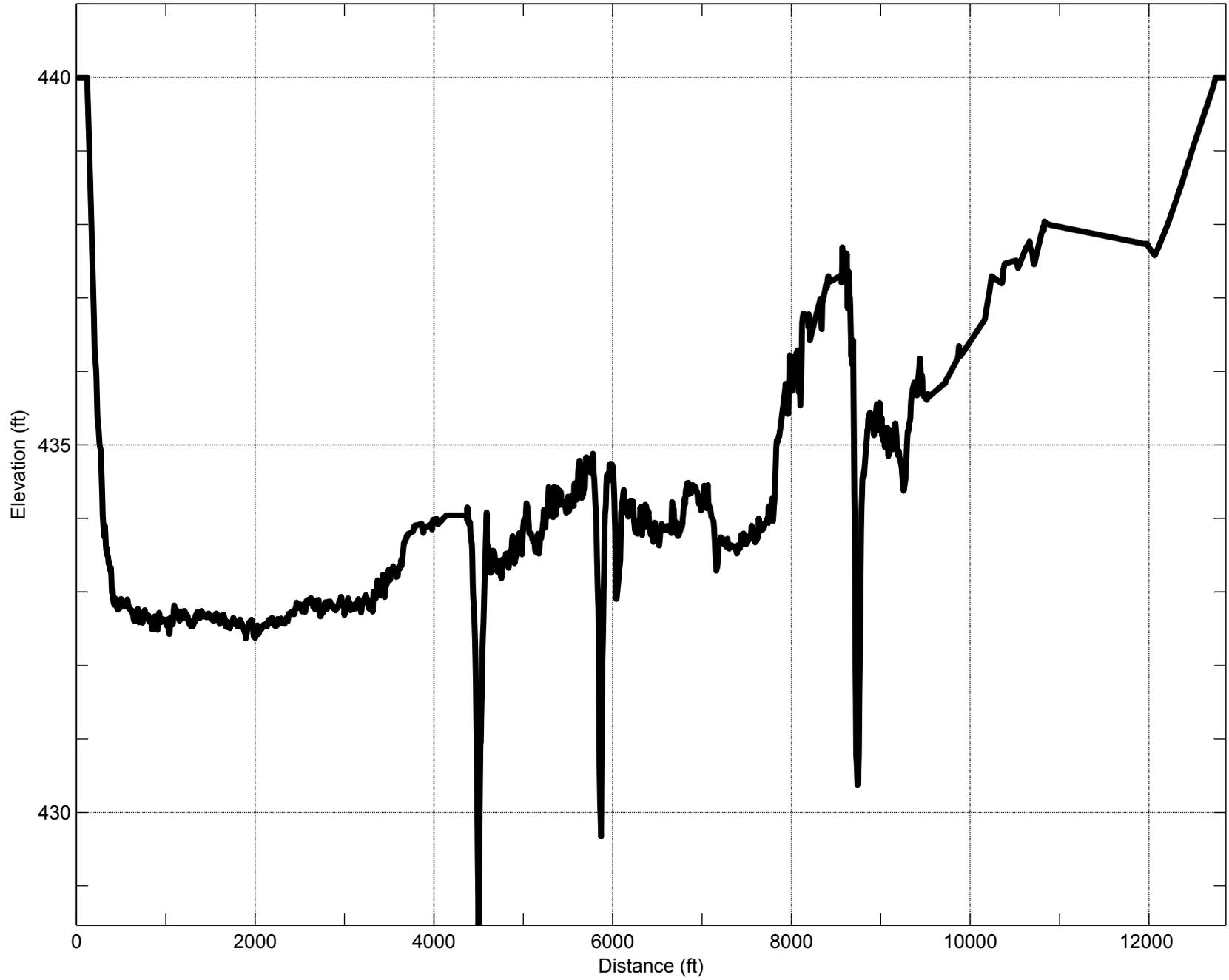


Figure 6



CONTOURS

(Elevations in feet above mean sea level)

- 395
- 400
- 405
- 410
- 415
- 420
- 425
- 430
- 435

- Islands
- Jim Chapman Lake

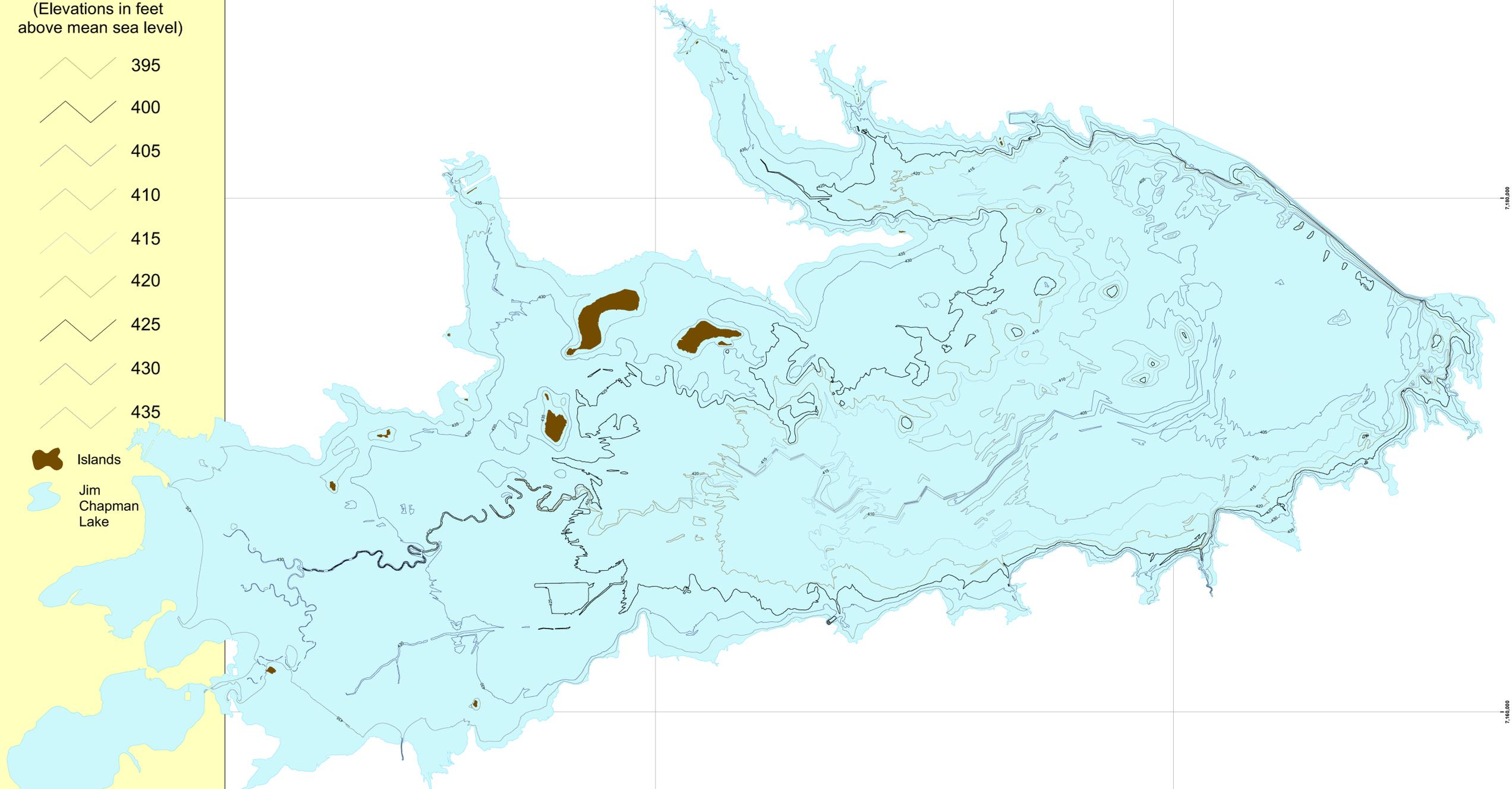
Conservation Pool Elevation
440.0 feet above mean sea level

Projection: NAD83
State Plane Texas
North Central Zone

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

Jim Chapman Lake

5' - Contour Map



Prepared by: TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD 2005/ 2007 Survey



Delta and Hopkins Counties