

STERLING COUNTY UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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December 5, 2000

Mr. Craig Pedersen
Executive Administrator
Texas Water Development Board
1700 N. Congress
Austin, TX 78711-3231

T W D B
RECEIVED

DEC 6 2000

ROUTE TO: _____

CC TO: CP, TK, BM, SC

Dear Mr. Pedersen:

The Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District (SCUWCD) unanimously adopted the attached amended Management Plan as required by §36.1072(a) of the Texas Water Code at the regular Board Meeting on December 4, 2000. The plan and resolution were adopted after notice and public hearing.

The attached Management Plan contains: an original resolution, notice of public hearing, and notice of board meeting for adoption. There are no surface water entities within the District. SCUWCD participated in the formation of the Draft Regional Water Plan, Region F and utilized this plan when developing the amended plan.

Please accept this amended plan for certification by the Texas Water Development Board.

If the TWDB has any questions or requires additional information, please contact me at the above numbers.

Sincerely,



Scott Holland
General Manager

Sterling County
Underground Water
Conservation District

Management Plan

Adopted: December 4, 2000

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District Mission

The Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District strives to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharge, prevention of waste and pollution, and efficient use of groundwater within the district. Groundwater integrity is preserved through monitoring of water levels, water quality analysis, and remediation of any contamination. The District also endeavors 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 certification by the Texas Water Development Board. The plan remains in effect for ten years after the date of Board approval and TWDB certification, or until a revised or amended plan is approved and certified. 9

Statement of Guiding Principles

The District acknowledges that groundwater resources of the region are of vital importance for the economic benefit of the citizens of Sterling County and the region. Integrity and ownership of groundwater are also recognized as important in the management of this precious resource. The primary goal of the District is to preserve the integrity of the groundwater in the county from any potential contamination including 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 within the district.

General Description

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

Current Board of Directors:

Mackey McEntire, Chairman

Gary Foster, Secretary

Jim Terry, Vice-Chairman

Herbert McCaleb

James M. Davis

Location and Extent

The Sterling County UWCD has an areal extent the size of Sterling County, Texas located in the west-central part of Texas. Sterling County covers 599,256 acres (936 square miles) and ranges in elevation from approximately 2,200 to 2,700 feet above mean sea level. Total population is approximately 1500 including the County Seat, Sterling City (population 1096).

The District overlies the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) and Dockum aquifers and is included in the Upper Colorado Region of the Colorado River Basin.

Regional Cooperation and Coordination

West Texas Regional Groundwater Alliance

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 creating the West Texas Regional Groundwater Alliance.

The regional alliance now consists of eleven locally created and locally funded groundwater conservation districts that encompass 9.25 million acres or 14.4 thousand square miles of West 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 management programs to best serve its constituents.

Current member districts include:

Coke County UWCD	Emerald UWCD	Glasscock County UWCD
Hickory UWCD # 1	Irion County WCD	Lipan-Kickapoo WCD
Menard County UCD	Plateau UWC & SD	Santa Rita UWCD
Sterling County UWCD	Sutton County UWCD	

This Alliance was created because the local districts have a common objective to facilitate the conservation, preservation, 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 and 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 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 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 thousand square miles of West Texas.

The current membership and participants include:

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

Understanding the importance of increased amounts of rainfall in the region, this Association was formed to provide benefits from enhanced rainfall which include 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

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer underlies the Edwards Plateau east of the Pecos River and consists of saturated sediments of lower Cretaceous age Trinity Group formations and overlying limestones and dolomites of the Comanche Peak, Edwards, and the Georgetown formations. The aquifer generally exists under water table conditions, however, where it is fully saturated and a zone of low permeability occurs, artesian conditions may exist. Springs issuing from the aquifer form the

headwaters for several eastward and southerly flowing rivers. The water levels have generally remained constant or have fluctuated only with seasonal precipitation.

Natural chemical quality of groundwater ranges from fresh to slightly saline. The water is typically hard and may vary widely in concentrations of dissolved solids made up mostly of calcium and bicarbonate. Water quality of the springs is typically excellent.¹

Dockum Aquifer

The Dockum group underlies the Cretaceous formations in the northwestern Edwards Plateau region. The primary water-bearing zone is commonly called the "Santa Rosa". It consists of up to 700 feet of sand and conglomerate interbedded with layers of silt and shale. Recharge to the aquifer is negligible except in the outcrop areas. Concentrations of dissolved solids range from 1,000 ml/l in the eastern outcrop to more than 20,000 ml/l in the deeper parts of the western part of the aquifer. High sodium concentrations pose salinity problems in irrigated land and often exceed safe drinking water standards for municipal water supplies.²

¹ Water For Texas, Today and Tomorrow, August 1997, Texas Water Development Board.

² Ibid

Groundwater Resource Estimates

Estimates of groundwater availability, usage, supplies, recharge, storage, and future demands are from data supplied by the Texas Water Development Board, unless otherwise noted. Data sources include "Water for Texas, Today and Tomorrow, August 1997", aquifer parameters derived from pumping tests performed by the TWDB, and TWDB personnel. These estimates will be used until alternate numbers are generated. Use of these TWDB estimates does not constitute endorsement by the District.

Estimated Available Groundwater (expressed as acre-feet)³

Estimate of available groundwater is obtained by using the formula: SP Yield X Saturated Thickness X Acres = Ac-ft. SP Yield is the quantity of water removed from the aquifer into the well bore by gravity expressed as percentage. Saturated thickness refers to the amount of water bearing strata in the aquifer. Actual withdrawal of the "estimated available groundwater" depends on recoverable storage, or that amount of groundwater capable of being economically and physically withdrawn.

River Basin	Aquifer	1990	2000	2010
Colorado	Edwards-Trinity (Plateau)	440,000	440,000	440,000
	TDS > 1,000 ppm	(198,000)	(198,000)	(198,000)
	Subtotal	242,000	242,000	242,000
	Recoverable @ 25%	60,500	60,500	60,500
Colorado	Dockum	290,000	290,000	290,000
	TDS > 1,000 ppm	(117,000)	(117,000)	(117,000)
	Subtotal	173,000	173,000	173,000
	Recoverable @ 30%	51,900	51,900	51,900
	Total	112,400	112,400	112,400

³ Draft Regional Water Plan, Region F

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Historic Groundwater Use (expressed as acre-feet)

Use	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Average
Municipal	158	265	267	288	263	248
Irrigation	690	637	642	697	697	673
Mining	584	563	562	562	560	566
Livestock	474	493	423	333	398	424
Total	1,906	1,958	1,894	1,880	1,918	1,911

Historic Spring Flow (expressed as acre-feet)⁴

Historic Spring Flow was determined by utilizing permitted surface water rights by the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission. No allowances or adjustments were made for any loss, gain, or rainfall variances which might affect the surface flow from the springs. Three surface water rights holders in Sterling County hold a total of 168 ac/ft per year.

Estimated Groundwater Recharge (expressed as acre-feet)

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River Basin	Aquifer	Average 1991-95	2000	2010
Colorado	Edwards-Trinity (Plateau)	16,774	16,774	16,774
Colorado	Dockum ⁵	300	300	300
	Total	17,074	17,074	17,074

⁴ Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission, San Angelo, TX.

⁵ Texas Water Development Board, Report on Dockum in preparation

Projected Groundwater Demands (expressed as acre-feet)

Use	Average 1993-97	2000	2010
Municipal	248	315	329
Irrigation	673	886	851
Mining	566	570	422
Livestock	424	571	571
Total	1,911	2,342	2,173

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Projected Spring Flow Demands (expressed as acre-feet)

The projected spring flow demands are assumed to remain the same as the historic flow. No variation in rainfall and/or recharge was factored into these projections.

Use	1999	2000	2010
Spring Flow	168	168	168

Total Projected Groundwater Supply, Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) (expressed as acre-feet)

The total projected available groundwater supply is limited to the estimated sustainable annual yield, or effective recharge. The District adheres to the principle that demand should not exceed recharge to maintain dependable and sufficient groundwater supplies for future generations.

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Use	Average 1993-97	2000	2010
Recharge	17,074	17,074	17,074
Less Groundwater Demand	(1,911)	(2,342)	(2,173)
Less Spring Flow Demand	(168)	(168)	(168)
Total	14,995	14,564	14,733

Enhancement of Recharge and Availability

The District supports both rainfall enhancement and brush control as management practices to maintain and improve groundwater supplies in 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, increased reservoir levels, downwind benefits, secondary regional benefits (multiplier impact), improved water quality and reduced aquifer depletion." ⁶

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 (cloud seeding). Rainfall enhancement has been conducted by the Colorado River Municipal Water District, located in Big Spring, since 1970 with documented average 23% rainfall increase. ⁷ The City of San Angelo conducted a program from 1985-1989 which resulted in a 26% rainfall increase. ⁸

In 1996 the District joined six groundwater conservation districts in forming the West Texas Weather Modification Association to conduct rainfall enhancement program for a target area encompassing 6,426,757 acres. The program has since obtained the equipment and personnel necessary and conducts a year around program.

Under ideal conditions with 100% grass cover, 16% of rainfall absorbed into the ground surface infiltrates beyond the root zone for potential recharge. ⁹ Type and amount of ground surface covered by brush, rainfall event type (slow soaking or hard), and amount of rainfall per event will alter the amount of estimated recharge. The average rainfall for the District is 18.38 in/yr and 9.98 in the

⁶ 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.

⁷ "1995 Weather Modification Program", Colorado River Municipal Water District, Report 95-1.

⁸ "Three Rainfall Augmentation Programs in Texas", by Don A. Griffith, The Journal of Weather Modification, April 1987.

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

growing season¹⁰ from May through September when the majority of weather modification activities occur. A modest 10% increase (one inch) of rainfall during the growing season would result 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. One inch of rainfall distributed over the entire District is equal to 49,938 ac-ft of rainwater. Estimated recharge is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{rainfall(in)} \div 12 \text{ X acres X \% infiltration rate} = \text{recharge}$$

Using an infiltration rate of 1.82%¹¹, increased rainfall would result in additional potential recharge as follows:

Increase During Growing Season (Average 9.98 in, May-Sept.)	10% Increase (1.0 in)	15% Increase (1.5 in)	23% Increase (2.3 in)
Additional Recharge Potential in ac-ft	909	1,363	2,090

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, 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.¹² This same mature juniper allows roughly 25% of rainfall to reach the soil surface due to canopy and litter interception and only 2% to infiltrate beyond the root zone for potential recharge. Approximately 16% of rainfall is available for deep infiltration with 100% grass coverage.¹³

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

¹¹ Calculated from the estimated recharge amount from the TWDB.

¹² "Biology and Ecology of Redberry Juniper", 1997 Juniper Symposium, Technical Report 97-1, Texas A&M Research and Extension Service, by Darrell N. Uehert.

¹³ "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.

The following table demonstrates the water balance on rangeland at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sonora, TX.¹⁴

	100% Grass	70% Grass 12% Oak 18% Juniper	40% Grass 24% Oak 36% Juniper
Rainfall (inches)	22.6	22.6	22.6
Interception Loss (inches)	3.0	6.3	9.6
Water Reaching the Soil (inches)	19.6	16.3	13.0
Runoff (inches)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Water Going into the Soil (inches)	19.4	16.1	12.8
Evapotranspiration (inches)	15.7	15.8	12.8
Deep Drainage (Recharge) (inches)	3.7	0.3	0.0
Moderate Stocking Rate (animal units/sec)	34	22	11

The District has an estimated 75% brush cover¹⁵ which reduces potential recharge through canopy and litter interception of rainfall thus limiting available moisture for soil absorption. Brush control would allow more rainfall to reach the soil surface increasing available moisture for absorption into the soil and resulting in potential increase of deep infiltration and recharge.

Utilizing the percentage moisture available for deep drainage with 30% brush cover at the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas of 1.3% and not taking into account the difference in brush type and coverage, soil type, amount and type of rainfall, or topography between Sutton and Sterling Counties, a corresponding 50% reduction in brush cover over 75% of the District could potentially result in an additional recharge of:

	50% Reduction
Recharge Potential in ac-ft	8,948

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Natural Resources Conservation Service

Total Estimated Enhanced Recharge

Continuation of the rainfall enhancement program and implementation of a brush control program would result in the private and social benefits stated above and provide for an estimated additional recharge potential of:

	10% Increase (1.0 in)	15% Increase (1.5 in)	23% Increase (2.3 in)
Rainfall Enhancement	909	1,363	2,090
50% Brush Reduction	8,948	8,948	8,948
Total	9,857	10,311	11,038

Management of Groundwater Supplies

The District will monitor groundwater resources within the District to promote the conservation, preservation, protection, enhanced recharge, prevention or waste and pollution, and ensuring 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. An observation network shall be maintained in order to monitor changing quality and groundwater levels within the District. 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 the provisions of this plan and will utilize the provisions of this plan as a guide for determining the direction and/or priority for all District activities. All 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. All 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 citizens with equality. Citizens 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 its progress on an annual basis in achieving its 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 reflect the number of meetings attended, number of water analysis samples collected and analyzed, resulting action regarding potential contamination or remediation of actual contamination, water levels monitored, reports on any school or civic group programs, fluid injection permit applications, and other matters of district importance. The District manager will prepare and present an annual report to the Board of Directors on District performance in regards to achieving management goals and objectives (during first monthly Board of Directors meeting each fiscal year, beginning January 1, 2001). The annual report will be maintained on file at the District Office.

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Coordination With Surface Water Entities

There are no surface water management entities within the District.

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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.

Goal 1.0 Control and Prevent the Waste of Groundwater

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1.1. Management Objective

Each year the District will publish at least one article on conservation measures and wasteful practices and the availability of programs for civic groups. Each year the District will provide, upon request, all informational materials and programs available for local civic groups to improve public awareness of conservation measures and wasteful practices.

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1.1a. Performance Standard

Number of articles published each year.

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1.1b. Performance Standard

Number of informational materials and programs requested and provided each year.

1.2. Management Objective

Each year the District will make a written or personal contact with school administrators(s) or science department head(s) on the availability of District resources. Each year the District will cooperate with all schools within the district in providing all available information and programs on water conservation practices, water quality analysis, or other water issues, when requested.

1.2a. Performance Standard

Number of written or personal contacts each year.

1.2b. Performance Standard

Number of informational materials or programs requested and provided each year.

Goal 2.0 Providing for the Efficient Use of Groundwater Within the District

2.1. Management Objective

Each year the District will publish at least one article on efficient water use and availability of information materials. Each year the District will provide, upon request, all available information on water conservation practices for the efficient use of water. These will include but are not limited to publications from the Texas Water Development Board, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, and other sources.

2.1a. Performance Standard

Number of articles published each year.

2.1b. Performance Standard

Number of informational materials requested and distributed each year.

2.2. Management Objective

Each year the District will publish at least one article on the availability of water analysis services. Each year the District will perform a water quality analysis for residents of the District upon request.

2.2a. Performance Standard

Number of articles published each year.

2.2b. Performance Standard

Number of water analysis requested and performed each year.

2.3. Management Objective

Each year the District will collect a water sample, for partial chemical analysis, from each new well drilled within the District to establish location and a base line of water quality data for future reference.

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2.3a. Performance Standard

Number of water samples collected and analyzed each year.

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2.4. Management Objective

Each year the District will collect water samples, for partial chemical analysis, from selected

wells within the District to monitor for possible contamination problems which would jeopardize the integrity of the groundwater.

2.4a. Performance Standard

Number of samples collected and analyzed each year.

2.4b. Performance Standard

Number of contamination problems each year.

2.5. Management Objective

Each year, the District will monitor water levels in selected wells within the District and report the levels to the TWDB.

2.5a. Performance Standard

Number of water levels taken and reported each year.

Goal 3.0 To Address Natural Resource Issues Impacting Groundwater

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3.1. Management Objective

The District participates financially on a per acre basis in the West Texas Weather Modification Association for the purpose of enhancing rainfall for reduction of groundwater use, increased recharge of the aquifers, and economic benefit. Each year the District participates in the WTWMA, representatives will attend 95% of the WTWMA Board Meetings.

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3.1a. Performance Standard

Number of WTWMA Board Meetings attended each year.

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3.2. Management Objective

Each year the District will make a written or personal contact with school administration(s) or science department head(s) on the availability of information resources and tours of the WTWMA. Each year the District will continue to provide, upon request, informational materials and programs, for the local schools within the district, to provide information on weather modification and arrange for tours of the WTWMA Office and facilities.

3.2a. Performance Standard

Number of written or personal contacts each year.

3.2a. Performance Standard

Number of requests for informational materials, programs and/or tours requested and provided each year.

3.3 .Management Objective

Each year 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 Sterling County Clerk's Office for all "Application for Fluid Injection Well Permit". All newspaper notices of application and copies of all permit applications will be kept on file in the District Office.

3.3a. Performance Standard

Number of newspaper notices and permit applications on file each year.

3.4. 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. Within 15 days the District will file an objection and/or a request for a public hearing for all "Application for Fluid Injection Well Permit" determined to pose a threat to the integrity of groundwater or if the source of the water supply is of potable quality.

3.4a. Performance Standard

Number of objections and/or hearing requests filed within 15 days.

Management Goals Determined Not-Applicable

Goal 4.0 - To Provide for the Control and Prevention of 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 5.0 - To Provide for 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.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

“Integrity” - means the preservation of groundwater quality.

“Natural Recourse Issues” - includes groundwater integrity preservation

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

“Recharge” - the addition of water to 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.

“TNRCC” - Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.

“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.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF STERLING

WHEREAS, Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District is operating under the authority conferred upon it by the Acts of the 70th Legislature, Regular Session (1987), H.B. No. 2587, and whose boundaries include all of Sterling County, Texas; and

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WHEREAS, the District is required by Senate Bill 1 through Chapter 36, §36.1071, of the Texas Water Code to develop and adopt a Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the District is required by Senate Bill 1 to submit the adopted Management Plan to the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board for review and certification; and

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

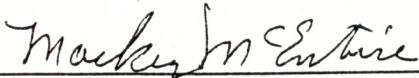
WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors, after reviewing the existing Management Plan, has determined that this plan should be replaced with an amended Management Plan; and

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

NOW THEREFORE, Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District following notice and hearing, hereby adopts this amended Management Plan to replace the existing Management Plan; and

FURTHER, be it resolved, that this amended Management Plan shall become effective immediately upon adoption and be reviewed and amended as necessary.

NOW THEREFORE WITNESSED and executed this 4th day of December, 2000.



Mackey McEntire, Chairman

ATTEST:



Gary Foster, Secretary

1557

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FILED November 28, 2000
At 1:55 o'clock P M

DIANE A. HAAR
County Clerk, Sterling County, Texas
By Diane A. Haar, Deputy

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The SPECIAL term of the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District meeting will convene at 5:00 PM on the 4th day of DECEMBER, 2000, in the Water District Office, 311 S. Elm, Sterling City, Texas. The purpose of this meeting is to transact any routine business in behalf of Sterling County U.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. Hearing on Management Plan
3. Adjourn

Scott Holland
Scott Holland, Manager
Bill Humble, Technician

THE STATE OF TEXAS:
COUNTY OF STERLING:

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. 1557 and was posted on the bulletin board in the Courthouse, as is required by Chapter 551, Government Code.

Executed on Nov. 28, 2000

Diane A. Haar
Diane A. Harr, County Clerk, Sterling County, Texas

By _____
Susan Wyatt, Deputy Clerk

1558

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The REGULAR term of the Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District meeting will convene at 5:30 PM on the 4th day of DECEMBER, 2000, in the Water District Office, 311 S. Elm, Sterling City, Texas. The purpose of this meeting is to transact any routine business in behalf of Sterling County U.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 Amended Management Plan - Decision Item
6. Amend FY 2000 Budget - Decision Item
7. Adjourn

FILED November 28, 2000
At 1:00 o'clock P. M

DIANE A. HAAR
County Clerk, Sterling County, Texas
By Diane A. Haar, Deputy

Scott Holland

Scott Holland, Manager
Bill Humble, Technician

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

COUNTY OF STERLING:

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. 1557 and was posted on the bulletin board in the Courthouse, as is required by Chapter 551, Government Code.

Executed on Nov. 28, 2000

Diane A. Haar

Diane A. Harr, County Clerk, Sterling County, Texas

By _____
Susan Wyatt, Deputy Clerk