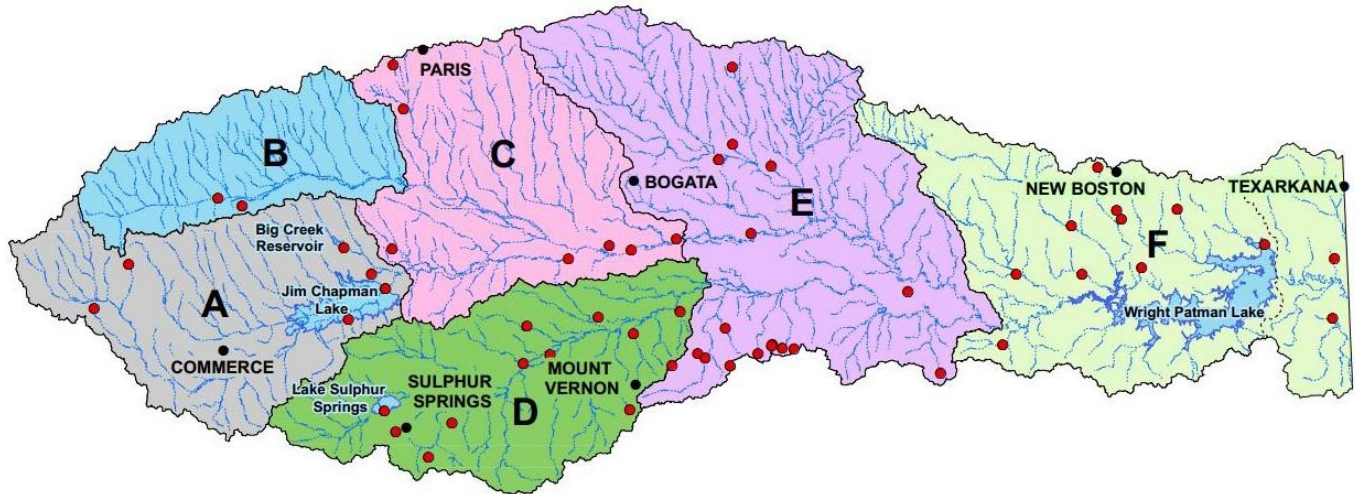


# FINAL REPORT

## *Extension of Naturalized Streamflows and Update of Run 3 and Run 8 Versions of Sulphur River Basin WAM*



prepared for

**Riverbend Water Resources District**  
New Boston, Texas

in coordination with

**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**  
Austin, Texas

**August 31, 2019**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **2019 UPDATE AND EXTENSION OF SULPHUR RIVER BASIN WATER AVAILABILITY MODEL**

#### **Introduction**

Pursuant to Senate Bill 1 passed by the 75th Texas Legislature in 1997, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC, now the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, TCEQ) developed, with contractor assistance, river basin models that simulated the available water supply for all water rights in the State of Texas subject to applicable laws and regulations stipulated in the Texas Water Code. Under contract with TNRCC, R. J. Brandes Company of Austin, Texas developed the water availability model and performed the required water availability analyses for the Sulphur River Basin, which was completed in 1999. This work involved the development of naturalized<sup>1</sup> streamflows at strategic locations within the Sulphur River Basin and the application of the Texas A&M University “Water Rights Analysis Package, WRAP” to develop the original water availability model (WAM) for the Sulphur Basin. With this WAM, the behavior of all water rights in the basin could be simulated to determine their available water supplies.

Since the original development of the WAM for the Sulphur River Basin (Sulphur WAM), there have been a variety of additions, changes and amendments of water rights in the basin, and the WAM has been routinely updated by the TCEQ to reflect these modifications, as well as to incorporate improvements in the WRAP modeling procedures. However, the hydrology reflecting 1940-1996 actual flow conditions that was included in the original Sulphur WAM has never been updated to include the more recent drought and flood periods that have occurred throughout the basin. Some of these have been extreme, particularly the 2005-2006 and 2011 droughts, and exclusion of these more recent hydrologic conditions from the Sulphur WAM data base has called into question the suitability and appropriateness of the water availability results, especially for water supply planning purposes.

The Riverbend Water Resources District (Riverbend or District) is actively engaged in water-related activities in northeast Texas, including representing the water supply interests of numerous communities and industries in the vicinity of the City of Texarkana that rely on Wright Patman Lake for their source of supply. With the need to develop additional future water supplies, Riverbend has recognized the importance of having reliable water availability information from the Sulphur WAM, and in this regard, has undertaken this effort to update and extend the existing

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<sup>1</sup> Naturalized flows are used as the basic hydrologic input to the water availability models, and they represent historical flows with the effects of man’s surface water-related activities such as streamflow diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir flow depletions removed from the flow records, thus leaving “naturalized” flows.

WAM to include hydrologic data reflecting conditions since 1996. For this work, Riverbend has contracted with Robert J. Brandes Consulting of Austin, Texas.

It should be noted that for purposes of this report, references to the “original” Sulphur WAM mean the original WAM as produced in 1999, either Run 3 or Run 8. The term “existing” WAM refers to the Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM as currently maintained by the TCEQ and as downloaded from the TCEQ web site on August 21, 2018. This existing Sulphur WAM has provided the starting point for the revisions and modifications made in this current study. References to either the “updated” or the “extended” or the “updated and extended” or the “updated-extended” Sulphur WAM all mean the revised and modified Run 3 or Run 8 versions of the Sulphur WAM as produced in this current study, including the revised WRAP data input files and the revised naturalized flow workbooks that extend the WAMs’ period of record to include 1997-2017.

### **Sulphur River Basin**

The Sulphur River Basin lies within 11 counties (Bowie, Cass, Delta, Fannin, Franklin, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Morris, Red River, and Titus) in northeast Texas and drains an area of approximately 3,600 square miles within Texas. From the state line, the Sulphur River flows into Arkansas and eventually joins with the Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi River. Figure 1-1 presents a general map of the Sulphur River Basin and shows its location in northeast Texas.

The South and North Sulphur Rivers originate in southern Fannin County and flow eastward 50 to 60 miles to their confluence on the boundary of eastern Delta and Lamar Counties. In the late 1920's, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers initiated extensive channelization of these streams, particularly the North Sulphur River, for flood control purposes, and the confluence of the rectified channels was moved some distance west of where the natural confluence existed. This confluence forms the Sulphur River, which flows eastward an additional 75 miles to the Texas-Arkansas state line. White Oak Creek is the largest tributary of the Sulphur River, and it drains about 500 square miles in the southern part of the basin, including the city of Sulphur Springs. Ground elevations in the basin range from about 700 feet above sea level at the headwaters down to about 190 feet at the state line.

There are 57 individual existing water rights located within the Sulphur River Basin that authorize the diversion and/or storage of surface water. All of these water rights are accounted for and represented with regard to their individual features in the updated Sulphur WAM. The total amount of authorized diversions for these water rights is approximately 445,000 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr). Approximately 50 percent of the total authorized diversion volume is for municipal use and about 41 percent is for industrial purposes. The remainder is for irrigation (~9 percent) and other uses. Wright Patman, Jim Chapman, Ralph Hall and Sulphur Springs reservoirs are permitted by the State for diversions of 381,320 acre-feet per year, about 83 percent of the total.

There are 50 reservoirs, or groups of reservoirs, authorized by existing water rights in the Sulphur River Basin. The total storage capacity of these authorized impoundments is about 940,000 acre-feet. Of the total, there are 15 reservoirs, or groups of reservoirs, that are authorized to store 1,000 acre-feet or more, and these impoundments represent 99 percent of the total authorized reservoir storage capacity in the basin. Wright Patman Lake (formerly Lake Texarkana), located on the Sulphur River about seven miles upstream of the Texas-Arkansas state line with 386,900 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity, was constructed in the mid-1950's and provides water supply, flood control, and recreational benefits. It is the source of supply for the city of Texarkana and for a number of smaller communities in the area, as well as major industries in the region. Jim Chapman Lake (formerly Cooper Lake), located on the South Sulphur River near the city of Cooper in the western part of the basin with 310,000 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity, began impoundment in 1991 and provides supplemental water supplies for the City of Irving, the North Texas Municipal Water District, and by contract with the Sulphur River Municipal Water District or the City of Commerce to the City of Cooper, the City of Sulphur Springs, and the Upper Trinity Regional Water District. Both Wright Patman Lake and Jim Chapman Lake are owned and operated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Lake Sulphur Springs on White Oak Creek, the next largest existing reservoir with 17,838 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity, is owned by and supplies municipal water to the City of Sulphur Springs. Lake Ralph Hall, owned by the Upper Trinity Regional Water District on the North Sulphur River with an authorized storage capacity of 180,000 acre-feet, is not yet constructed but is scheduled to begin providing up to 45,000 acre-feet per year of water to customers of the District around 2024.

### **Study Approach**

Because the TCEQ has routinely updated the Sulphur WAM to include changes and additions of water rights as they have occurred since the original development of the WAM in 1999, this current effort has not been primarily focused on incorporating new water rights into the WAM but rather on extending the WAM hydrologic data base to include conditions since 1996, the last year included in the existing data base, through 2017, the last full calendar year with available historical data records. This work has involved primarily developing naturalized flows at selected streamflow gage locations and using these to compile complete 1997-2017 records of naturalized flows for the six primary control points that are used for representing flow conditions in the Sulphur WAM. This process of developing naturalized flows for the 1997-2017 period has required historical monthly information for actual water rights diversions, wastewater return flow discharges, and reservoir storage and releases and rainfall and evaporation amounts.

With these naturalized flows developed for the 1997-2017 period, the existing WAM data input files have been revised to include the new information to produce a complete 1940-2017 hydrologic data set. First, these extended naturalized flows and reservoir rainfall and evaporation data were added to the data input files for the Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM. This version of the WAM is used as the primary tool for evaluating water availability for existing and new water

rights under conditions with all existing water rights fully exercised in accordance with stipulations in their permits or certificates of adjudication and without any wastewater discharges represented in the model. Then, for the Run 8 current conditions version of the Sulphur WAM, the historical diversion and wastewater discharge data for the most recent years have been analyzed to establish current values, and these have been incorporated into the Run 8 data input files for all existing water rights and for all wastewater discharges with a flow rate greater than one million gallons per day. The Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM also has been updated to include the 1997-2017 naturalized flows.

### **Naturalized Streamflows**

Naturalized streamflows are the fundamental driver for the WAM. By definition, naturalized streamflows represent historical streamflow conditions, including typical wet, dry and normal flow periods, without the influence of man's activities as they relate to water rights and water use. For example, the construction and operation of reservoirs, the diversion of surface waters, and the discharge of wastewater discharges are all activities of man related to water rights and water use that can impact historical streamflows. In the determination of naturalized streamflows, the historical effects of these types of activities must be removed from those portions of the historical streamflow records when such activities actually occurred. The resulting historical trace of naturalized streamflows then represents streamflow conditions uninfluenced by man's water rights or water use activities, and these are the flows that are required for water availability modeling.

These analyses have been performed for monthly historical flows from four strategically located streamflow gages in the Sulphur River Basin for the 1997-2017 period. Because gages do not exist in the lower part of the basin with records for this period, the historical inflows to Wright Patman Lake have been calculated, or deduced, using a water balance approach based on measured monthly values of historical reservoir storage, diversions, releases, rainfall and evaporation. These deduced inflows then have been used in the naturalized flow process to reflect hydrologic conditions in the lower basin. The end result of this overall effort has been six sets of 1997-2017 monthly naturalized flows for the six subwatersheds that are used to specify naturalized flows in the WAM. These sets of naturalized flows have been added to the six existing sets of naturalized flows in the WAM to produce complete records for the 1940-2017 period that is used in the extended WAM. The monthly and annual magnitudes and variations in the 1997-2017 naturalized flows generally are similar to those exhibited by the previous 1940-1996 naturalized flows; although, based on comparison of these two periods, it appears that some of the drought conditions during the latter period were somewhat worse than those during the earlier 1940-1996 period.

### **Run 3 WAM Update and Extension**

For updating the Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, the most recent data sets for the model were obtained from the TCEQ. These data sets were reviewed, and comparisons of the water rights



included in the model were made with specifications in the TCEQ's most recent water rights masterfile and in permits for recent water rights. Modifications to the Run 3 data sets were made to update the model to reflect currently existing water rights and to incorporate the extended 1997-2017 monthly naturalized flows and associated net evaporation rates. Simulations then were made with the updated and extended Run 3 version of the model to assess water right reliabilities, to examine diversions for major water rights with reservoirs and for selected run-of-river water rights, to analyze storage variations in the major reservoirs, to determine firm annual yields for the major reservoirs, and to evaluate potential unappropriated water at selected locations.

As with results from the original Run 3 WAM for the Sulphur Basin, the diversion reliabilities for water rights simulated with the updated model with the extended 1997-2017 naturalized flows are relatively high, with the reliability for very few water rights less than 75 percent. Many are at 100 percent, particularly those with reservoirs. As expected, the run-of-river water right diversions exhibit considerable variation with wet and dry periods. Time-series graphs of the storage variations of the major reservoirs indicate that two significant droughts on the order of the severe drought of the 1950s drought occurred during the 1997-2017 period of the extended naturalized flows. The calculated firm annual yields of the major reservoirs, as summarized in the following table from both the existing Run 3 WAM with 1940-1996 naturalized flows and from the updated Run 3 WAM with extended 1940-2017 naturalized flows, confirm that these more recent droughts were more severe than the previous droughts, with the exception of Lake Ralph Hall. This reservoir is located in the upper end of the Sulphur Basin, and under its fully authorized conditions, the more recent droughts apparently as analyzed with the Run 3 WAMs are not more severe than the reservoir's original drought of record and do not significantly affect its firm annual yield.

**Table ES-1 Comparison of Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs  
from Existing and Updated-Extended Run 3 WAMs**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RESERVOIR	AUTH.	BASED ON 1940-1996 NAT. FLOWS USED IN EXISTING RUN 3 WAM		BASED ON 1940-2017 NAT. FLOWS USED IN UPDATED RUN 3 WAM	
	DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	FIRM YIELD	DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)	FIRM YIELD (ac-ft/yr)	DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)
Jim Chapman Lake	146,520	128,830	June 1953 - May 1957	124,510	April 2010 - May 2015
Lake Sulphur Springs	9,800	11,525	May 1955 - April 1957	7,725	April 2003 - July 2007
Wright Patman Lake	180,000	469,290	Feb. 1972 - December 1972	354,000	April 2005 - December 2006
Lake Ralph Hall	45,000	40,620	July 1942 - June 1969	40,620	July 1942 - June 1969

Notes: [1] The conservation storage capacity for Wright Patman Lake represents the maximum under the Ultimate Rule Curve.

[2] All firm annual yield values were determined using the FY Record in the WAM data files.

### **Run 8 WAM Update and Extension**

As stipulated by TCEQ, the Run 8 version of the WAM is intended to reflect current conditions with respect to diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir operations and storage conditions. In this regard, updated values for these quantities reflecting recent years have been determined for the 1997-2017 period and incorporated into the existing Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, along with the extended naturalized flows and net evaporation quantities for the 1997-2017 period. For developing the current conditions data inputs to the model, historical records were examined to determine the current annual diversion amounts (maximum annual for the last ten years) for all water rights and the current monthly return flow quantities (minimum for each month for the last five years) for all permitted wastewater discharges. Storage and area relationships for all major reservoirs in the basin also have been modified to reflect projected 2020 storage and sedimentation conditions. Simulations have been made with this updated and extended Run 8 version of the WAM to assess water right reliabilities, to examine diversions and storage variations for major water rights, and to determine the firm annual yields for the major reservoirs in the basin. These results generally show more water available than those from the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM because of the reduced water right demands reflecting current usage.

Results from operating the updated-extended Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM to determine the firm annual yield for Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, and Lake Sulphur Springs, the three largest existing reservoirs in the basin used for municipal and industrial purposes, are summarized in Table ES-2 below. For these analyses, the Current Rule Curve and 221.5 feet msl minimum storage level have been engaged for Wright Patman Lake, which means, as described in Section 4.3 of the report, it has a maximum of only 134,326 acre-feet of storage capacity for making diversions. For each of the other two reservoirs, it has been assumed that they can be drawn down to near zero for purposes of calculating firm annual yield. Even though the storage capacities of these reservoirs have been reduced in the updated-extended Run 8 WAM to represent 2020 sedimentation conditions, the firm annual yields for Jim Chapman Lake and Lake Sulphur Springs are slightly higher than those from the updated-extended Run 3 WAM, a reflection of the overall lower water right demands in the Run 8 model. The Wright Patman yield is significantly lower than the Run 3 yield because of the substantially reduced storage capacity under current operating conditions.

### **Closure**

Development of the updated and extended Run 3 and Run 8 versions of the Sulphur WAM has been undertaken using standard procedures that have been applied in previous WAM development work and that have been approved and accepted by the TCEQ. The resulting naturalized flows for the 1997-2017 period appear to be consistent with the original 1940-1996 naturalized flows in terms of magnitudes and monthly and annual variations. Overall, the updated-extended Run 3 and Run 8 versions of the Sulphur WAM are fully operational and are considered to effectively



represent water rights conditions to support water availability technical studies and water rights permitting activities.

**Table ES-2 Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs  
from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>RESERVOIR</b>	<b>PRIORITY DATE</b>	<b>AUTH. DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)</b>	<b>CONSERV. STORAGE CAPACITY (ac-ft)</b>	<b>FIRM ANNUAL YIELD (ac-ft/yr)</b>	<b>CRITICAL DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)</b>
Jim Chapman Lake	11/19/1965	146,520	291,650	126,010	April 2010 - May 2015
Lake Sulphur Springs	7/24/1951	9,800	17,086	9,336	April 2003 - July 2007
Wright Patman Lake	3/5/1951	180,000	134,326 [1]	99,373	May 2005 - March 2006

Notes: [1] The top of the conservation pool for Wright Patman Lake varies monthly according to the Current Rule Curve (Table 4-3), with the maximum storage capacity occurring in June at 248,892 acre-feet. However, the bottom of the conservation pool is fixed at Elevation 221.5 feet msl, or 114,566 acre-feet. Therefore, maximum volume of storage available for making diversions is only 134,326 acre-feet.

[2] All firm annual yield values were determined using the FY Record in the WAM data files.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
Introduction	ES-1
Sulphur River Basin	ES-2
Study Approach	ES-3
Naturalized Streamflows	ES-3
Run 3 WAM Update and Extension	ES-4
Run 8 WAM Update and Extension	ES-5
Closure	ES-6
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Sulphur River Basin	2
1.3 Existing Water Rights	4
1.4 Study Approach	9
2.0 NATURALIZED STREAMFLOW ANALYSES	11
2.1 Streamflow Naturalization Methodology	11
2.2 Gage Location Considerations	14
2.3 Historical Streamflow Data	15
2.4 Reservoir Elevation-Area-Capacity Relationships	19
2.4.1 Wright Patman Lake	19
2.4.2 Jim Chapman Lake	20
2.4.3 Lake Sulphur Springs	23
2.4.4 Big Creek Reservoir	26
2.4.5 Lake Ralph Hall	28
2.4.6 Other Reservoirs	28

2.5	Historical Reservoir Evaporation and Rainfall Data	31
2.6	Historical Reservoir Streamflow Depletions	34
2.7	Historical Diversions and Water Use	45
2.8	Historical Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Discharges	56
2.9	Streamflow Naturalization by Subwatershed	66
2.10	Naturalized Streamflow Results	69
3.0	UPDATED AND EXTENDED RUN 3 VERSION OF SULPHUR WAM	78
3.1	Modifications to Original Run 3 Version of WAM	78
3.2	Simulated Water Right Reliabilities from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	87
3.3	Simulated Reservoir Storage from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	87
3.4	Simulated Diversions from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	95
3.5	Firm Annual Yield of Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	95
3.6	Unappropriated Water from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	99
4.0	UPDATED AND EXTENDED RUN 8 VERSION OF SULPHUR WAM	100
4.1	Development of Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of WAM	100
4.1.1	Updated Water Rights Information	100
4.1.2	Year-2020 Reservoir Area-Capacity Data	103
4.1.3	Revised Operating Rule Curve for Wright Patman Lake	105
4.2	Simulated Water Right Reliabilities from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM	108
4.3	Simulated Reservoir Storage from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM	108
4.4	Simulated Diversions from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM	112
4.5	Firm Annual Yields of Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM	112
APPENDIX A	1940-2017 NATURALIZED STREAMFLOWS TABULATED BY SUBWATERSHED	118

## LIST OF TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
ES-1	Comparison of Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Existing and Updated-Extended Run 3 WAMs	ES-5
ES-2	Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM	ES-7
1-1	Existing Water Rights in Sulphur River Basin	6
2-1	Streamflow Gages and Other Locations Used in Development of Naturalized Flows for 1997-2017 Extension of Hydrologic Data Set	16
2-2	Effective Rainfall Factors for Wright Patman Lake	18
2-3	Descriptive Information for Reservoirs Accounted for in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process	35
2-4	Water Use Information for Water Rights Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process	47
2-5	Information for Permitted Wastewater Discharges Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process	57
3-1	Summary of Control Points Used in Updated-Extended Sulphur WAM	80
3-2	Diversion Reliabilities for Waters Rights Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	88
3-3	Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM Based on 1940-2017 Naturalized Flows	98
3-4	Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM Based on Original 1940-1996 Naturalized Flows	99
3-5	Unappropriated Water from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM	100
4-1	Current Diversion Amounts for Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	102
4-2	Current Wastewater Discharges for Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	104
4-3	Current Operating Rule Curve Data for Wright Patman Lake Used in Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	108
4-4	Diversion Reliabilities for Waters Rights Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	109
4-5	Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM	116

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
1-1 General Location Map of Sulphur River Basin	3
1-2 Existing Water Rights in Sulphur River Basin	5
1-3 Subwatersheds and Primary Control Points Used in Updated-Extended Sulphur WAM	10
2-1 USGS Streamflow Gages Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process	17
2-2 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Wright Patman Lake from Original Survey and from 2018 Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District	21
2-3 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Wright Patman Lake from Arroyo 2018 Survey and from TWDB 2010 Survey with Corps Extension	22
2-4 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Jim Chapman Lake from Original 1990 Survey and from 2018 Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District	24
2-5 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Jim Chapman Lake for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to TWDB 2007 Survey	25
2-6 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Lake Sulphur Springs for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to Original 1973 Survey	27
2-7 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Big Creek Lake for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to Original 1987 Survey	29
2-8 Current Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Lake Ralph Hall	30
2-9 Area-Capacity Relationships Used for Other Small Reservoirs	32
2-10 Quadrangle Delineations for TWDB Evaporation and Rainfall Data	33
2-11 Reservoirs with Streamflow Depletions Accounted for in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process	36
2-12 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed A	39
2-13 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed B	40
2-14 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed C	41
2-15 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed D	42
2-16 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed E	43
2-17 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake	44
2-18 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed A	49

2-19	Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed B	50
2-20	Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed C	51
2-21	Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed D	52
2-22	Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed E	53
2-23	Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake	54
2-24	Permitted Wastewater Discharges for Sulphur River Basin (NPDES IDs)	59
2-25	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed A	60
2-26	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed B	61
2-27	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed C	62
2-28	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed D	63
2-29	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed E	64
2-30	Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake	65
2-31	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed A	71
2-32	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed B	72
2-33	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed C	73
2-34	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed D	74
2-35	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed E	75
2-36	Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed F	76
2-37	Four-Year Running Average Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatersheds A, B, and F	77
3-1	Control Points Used in Updated-Extended WAM for Sulphur River Basin	86
3-2	Storage in Wright Patman Lake Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	91
3-3	Storage in Jim Chapman Lake Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	92
3-4	Storage in Lake Ralph Hall Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	93
3-5	Storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	94
3-6	Annual Diversions from Major Reservoirs Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	96
3-7	Annual Diversions by Selected Run-of-River Water Rights Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM	97

4-1	Historical Daily Water Levels and Reservoir Operating Rule Curves for Wright Patman Lake	107
4-2	Storage in Wright Patman Lake Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	112
4-3	Storage in Jim Chapman Lake Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	113
4-4	Storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	114
4-5	Annual Diversions from Wright Patman and Jim Chapman Lakes Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	115
4-6	Annual Diversions from Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	117
4-7	Annual Diversions by Luminant's P-5562 Run-of-River Water Right Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM	118



## **2019 UPDATE OF SULPHUR RIVER BASIN WATER AVAILABILITY MODEL**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Pursuant to Senate Bill 1 passed by the 75th Texas Legislature in 1997, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC, now the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, TCEQ) developed, with contractor assistance, river basin models that simulated the available water supply for all water rights in the State of Texas subject to applicable laws and regulations stipulated in the Texas Water Code. Under contract with TNRCC, R. J. Brandes Company of Austin, Texas developed the water availability model and performed the required water availability analyses for the Sulphur River Basin (Brandes, 1999). This work involved the development of naturalized<sup>2</sup> streamflows at strategic locations within the Sulphur River Basin and the application of the Texas A&M University “Water Rights Analysis Package, WRAP” (Wurbs, et al, 1996, 1998) to model all water rights in the basin and to determine their available water supplies in accordance with the requirements of Senate Bill 1.

Since the original development of the Sulphur River Basin water availability model (WAM), there have been a variety of additions, changes and amendments of water rights in the basin, and the WAM has been routinely updated by the TCEQ to reflect these modifications, as well as to incorporate improvements in the WRAP modeling procedures. However, the hydrology reflecting 1940-1996 actual flow conditions that was included in the original Sulphur WAM has never been extended to include the more recent drought and flood periods that have occurred throughout the basin. Some of these have been extreme, particularly the 2005-2006 and 2011 droughts, and exclusion of these more recent hydrologic conditions from the Sulphur WAM data base has called into question the suitability and appropriateness of the water availability results, especially for water supply planning purposes.

The Riverbend Water Resources District (Riverbend or District) is actively engaged in water-related activities in northeast Texas, including representing the water supply interests of numerous communities and industries in the vicinity of the City of Texarkana that rely on Wright Patman Lake for their source of supply. With the need to develop additional future water supplies, Riverbend has recognized the importance of having reliable water availability information from the Sulphur WAM, and in this regard, has undertaken this effort to update the existing WAM to include hydrologic data reflecting conditions since 1996. For this work, Riverbend has contracted with Robert J. Brandes Consulting of Austin, Texas.

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<sup>2</sup> Naturalized flows are used as the basic hydrologic input to the water availability models, and they represent historical flows with the effects of man’s surface water-related activities such as streamflow diversions, return flow discharges, and reservoir flow depletions removed from the flow records, thus leaving “naturalized” flows.

## 1.2 Sulphur River Basin

The Sulphur River Basin lies within 11 counties (Bowie, Cass, Delta, Fannin, Franklin, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Morris, Red River, and Titus) in northeast Texas and drains an area of approximately 3,600 square miles within Texas. From the state line, the Sulphur River flows into Arkansas and eventually joins with the Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi River. Figure 1-1 presents a general map of the Sulphur Basin and shows its location in northeast Texas.

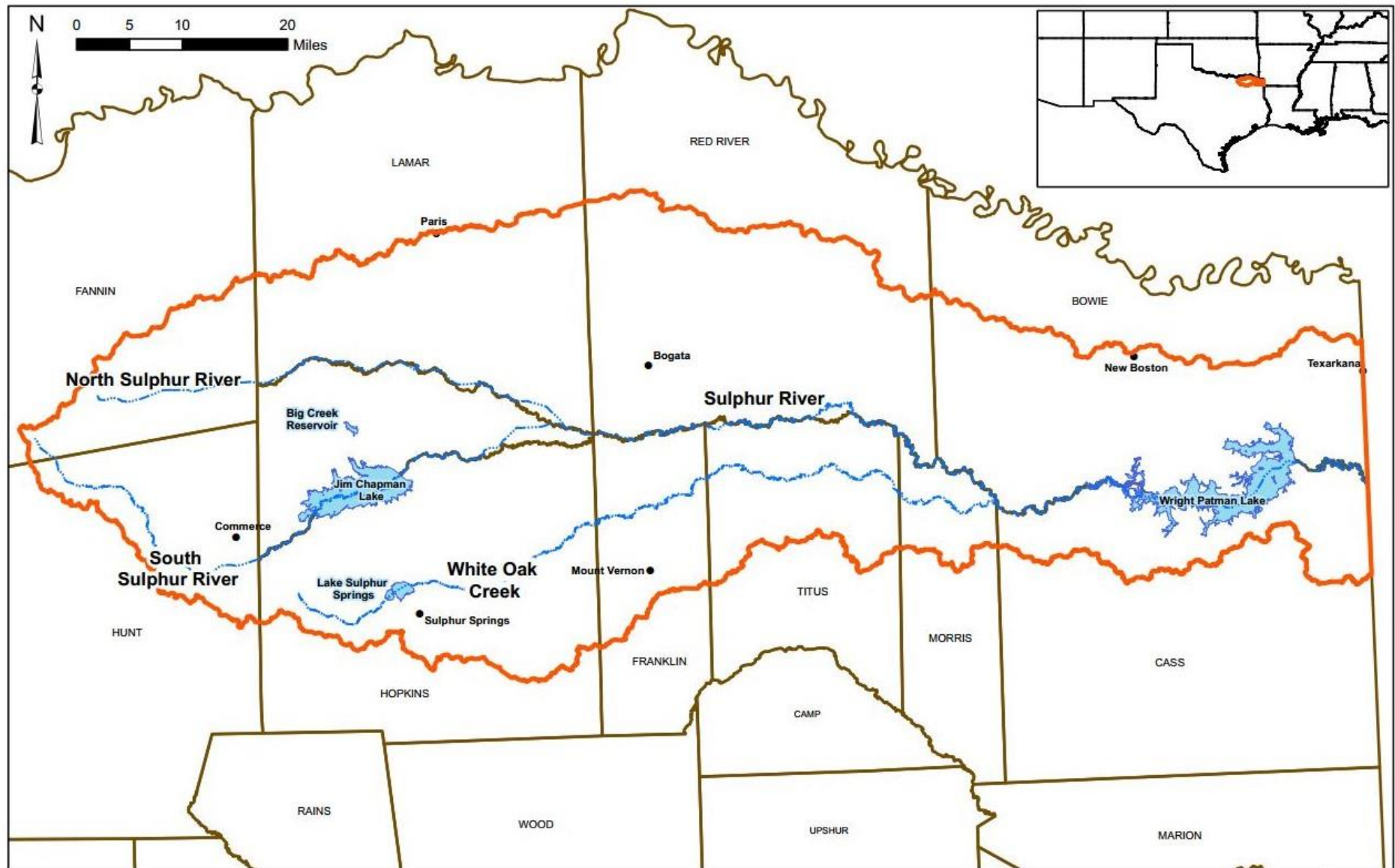
The South and North Sulphur Rivers originate in southern Fannin County and flow eastward 50 to 60 miles to their confluence on the boundary of eastern Delta and Lamar Counties. In the late 1920's, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers initiated extensive channelization of these streams, particularly the North Sulphur River, for flood control purposes, and the confluence of the rectified channels was moved some distance west of where the natural confluence existed. This confluence forms the Sulphur River, which flows eastward an additional 75 miles to the Texas-Arkansas state line. White Oak Creek is the largest tributary of the Sulphur River, and it drains about 500 square miles in the southern part of the basin, including the city of Sulphur Springs. Ground elevations in the basin range from about 700 feet above sea level at the headwaters down to about 190 feet at the state line.

The climate of the basin is classified as humid subtropical. Rainfall is high, and average annual precipitation ranges from approximately 40 inches in the western portion of the basin to approximately 47 inches at the state line. The mean annual gross lake evaporation rate within the basin is approximately 50 inches, nearly the lowest in the state. The low evaporation rates are the result of the low wind speeds and high average relative humidity that characterize the region.

The Sulphur Basin is largely rural in nature and lies in the Coastal Plain geographic province. Overall relief is low. The western part of the basin lies in the Blackland Prairie belt and generally is comprised of open rolling prairies with small tracts of woodlands. Pasture and cropland are the predominant land uses. The eastern part of the basin lies in the Forested Coastal Plain and is typically forested, with a smaller amount of cropland and pasture. Since the 1940's, land use has changed from primarily cropland (mostly cotton) to a predominance of pastureland. Oil and gas, timber, and tourism are important industries that have developed in the basin in the last 30 to 40 years.

The Sulphur Basin is characterized by a prolific water resource, primarily because of the high annual rainfall. Average runoff is estimated to range from about 14 inches per year (750 acre-feet per square mile) in the eastern portion of the basin to about 10 inches per year (550 acre-feet per square mile) at the headwaters. Surface water resources supply more than 90 percent of the water used for all purposes in the basin, with groundwater supplying the remainder.

Figure 1-1 General Location Map of Sulphur River Basin



### 1.3 Existing Water Rights

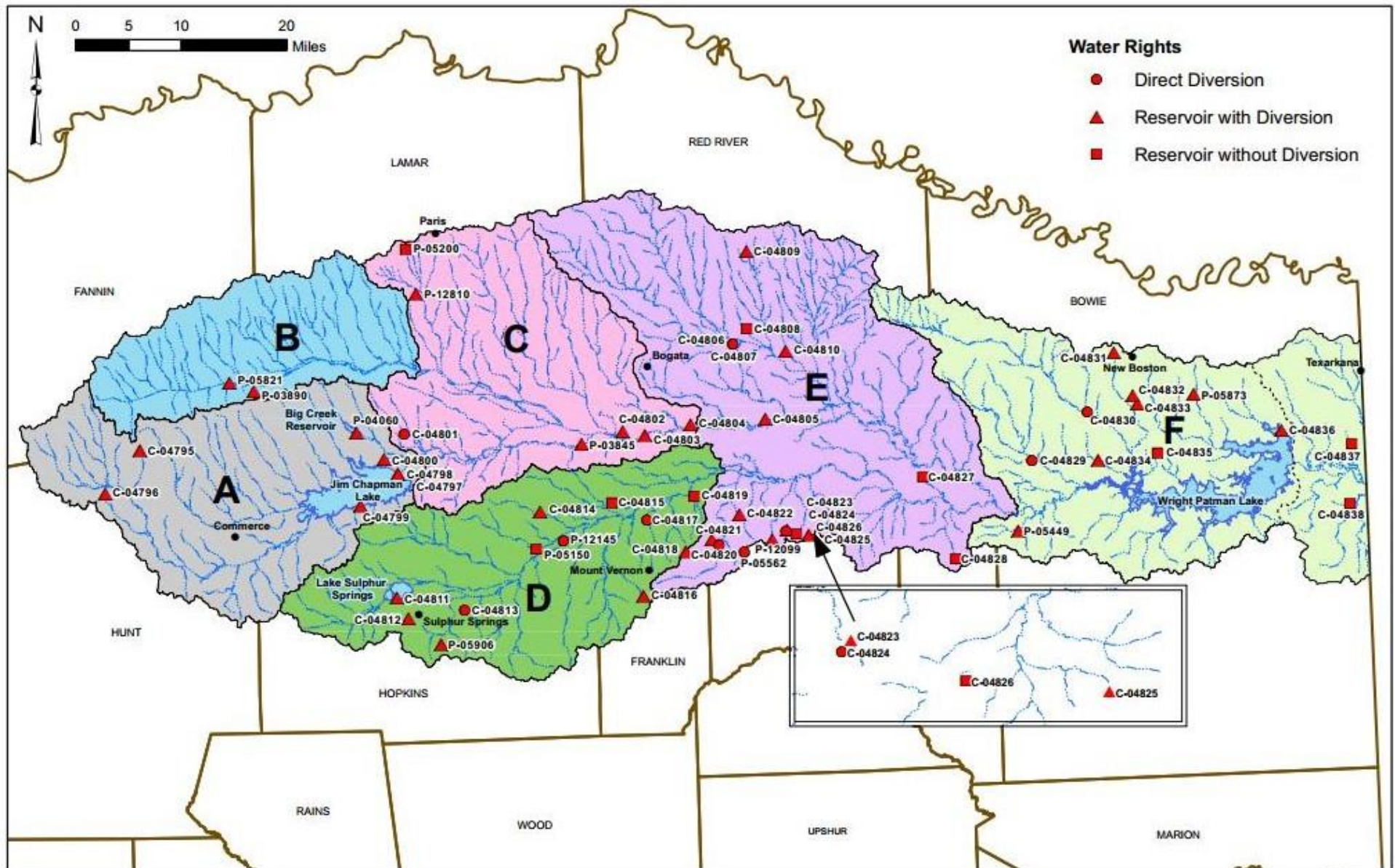
The locations of existing water rights in the Sulphur River Basin are identified on the map in Figure 1-2, and they are listed individually in Table 1-1 by water right number, with a “C” designating a certificate of adjudication and a “P” designating a permit. This list was compiled based on the TCEQ’s water rights masterfile as of September 7, 2018. There are 57 individual existing water rights located within the Sulphur Basin that authorize the diversion and/or storage of surface water. All of these water rights are accounted for and represented with regard to their individual features in the updated Sulphur WAM.

The total amount of authorized diversions for these water rights is approximately 445,000 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr). Approximately 50 percent of the total authorized diversion volume is for municipal use and about 41 percent is for industrial purposes. The remainder is for irrigation (~9 percent) and other uses. Wright Patman, Jim Chapman, Ralph Hall and Sulphur Springs reservoirs are permitted by the State for diversions up to 381,320 acre-feet of water per year, about 83 percent of the total. Wright Patman Lake, which was constructed in the mid-1950's, is the water supply source for the city of Texarkana and for a number of smaller communities in the area, as well as major industries in the region. Jim Chapman Lake, which began impoundment in 1991, provides supplemental water supplies for the City of Irving, the North Texas Municipal Water District, and by contract with the Sulphur River Municipal Water District or City of Commerce to the City of Cooper, the City of Sulphur Springs, and the Upper Trinity Regional Water District. Lake Sulphur Springs, the next largest existing reservoir, supplies municipal water primarily to the City of Sulphur Springs. Lake Ralph Hall is not yet constructed but is scheduled to begin providing water to customers of the Upper Trinity Regional Water District around 2024.

There are 50 reservoirs, or groups of reservoirs, authorized by existing water rights in the Sulphur River Basin. The total storage capacity of these authorized impoundments is about 940,000 acre-feet. Of the total, there are 15 reservoirs, or groups of reservoirs, that are authorized to store 1,000 acre-feet or more, and these impoundments represent 99 percent of the total authorized reservoir storage capacity in the basin. Wright Patman Lake (formerly Lake Texarkana), covering approximately 20,000 acres and located on the Sulphur River about seven miles upstream of the Texas-Arkansas state line, and Jim Chapman Lake (formerly Cooper Lake), covering about 19,000 acres and located on the South Sulphur River near the city of Cooper in the western part of the basin, are the two largest reservoirs, with 386,900 acre-feet and 310,000 acre-feet, respectively, of authorized storage capacity. These reservoirs are owned and operated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and they provide water supply, flood control, and recreational benefits. Lake Ralph Hall is proposed for construction on the North Sulphur River in the western part of the basin. It is authorized to impound 180,000 acre-feet and will cover approximately 8,000 acres. Lake Sulphur Springs (sometimes referred to as White Oak Reservoir), is owned by the City of Sulphur Springs and covers approximately 1,600 acres on White Oak Creek in Hopkins County. This reservoir is authorized to impound 17,838 acre-feet.



Figure 1-2 Existing Water Rights in Sulphur River Basin



**Table 1-1 Existing Water Rights in Sulphur River Basin**

(1) WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	(2) WATER RIGHT OWNER	(3) SUB WATER- SHED	(4) PRIORITY DATE	(5) DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	(6) TYPE OF USE [2]	(7) STREAM	(8) (9) RESERVOIR	
							CAPACITY (ac-ft)	NAME
(1) C 4795	City of Wolfe City	A	12/31/1925	68.5	Mun	East Fork Turkey Creek	425	Wolfe City Reservoir
(2) C 4795	City of Wolfe City	A	8/12/1957	231.5	Mun	East Fork Turkey Creek	430	Wolfe City Reservoir
(3) C 4796	Webb Hill Country Club	A	3/11/1968	80	Irr	Trib of S Sulphur River	60	
(4) C 4797	Commerce/Sulphur R MWD	A	11/19/1965	26,960	Mun	South Sulphur River	81,470	Jim Chapman Lake
(5) C 4797	Sulphur River MWD	A	11/19/1965	11,560	Ind	South Sulphur River	--	
(6) C 4797	City of Commerce	A	11/19/1965	11,274 [3]	Mun		--	
(7) C 4797	City of Commerce	A	11/19/1965	4,832 [3]	Ind		--	
(8) C 4798	North Texas MWD	A	11/19/1965	54,000	Mun	South Sulphur River	114,265	Jim Chapman Lake
(9) C 4799	City of Irving	A	11/19/1965	44,820	Mun	South Sulphur River	114,265	Jim Chapman Lake
(10) C 4799	City of Irving	A	11/19/1965	9,180	Ind	South Sulphur River	--	
(11) C 4800	City of Cooper	A	1/3/1977	273	Mun	Cedar Creek	164	City Lake
(12) C 4801	Delta Country Club	C	7/2/1979	5	Irr	Trib of Brushy Creek	--	
(13) C 4802	Alexander Frick et al	C	12/31/1955	278	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	300	
(14) C 4803	Helmut Hermann et al	C	6/19/1978	1,000	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	328	Terry Lake
(15) C 4803	Jimmie, Kate & Terry Brown	C	6/19/1978	--	D&L			
(16) C 4803	Helmut Hermann et al	C	11/15/1982	900	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River		
(17) C 4804	Luminant Generation Co LLC	C	3/5/1952	10,000	Ind	Sulphur River	7,100	River Crest Lake
(18) C 4805	E P Land and Cattle Inc	E	1/5/1981	3,000	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	2,063	Multiple Reservoirs
(19) C 4806	Laura E Vaughan et al	E	9/22/1969	8.4	Irr	Bernard Draw	--	
(20) C 4807	Mary Margaret Vaughan	E	9/22/1969	21.6	Irr	Bernard Draw	--	
(21) C 4808	Red River Country Club	E	1/6/1975	0	Rec	Pickett Creek	670	South Lake
(22) C 4809	Red River County WCID 1	E	1/20/1964	1,119.5	Mun	Langford Creek	1,225	Langford Creek Lake
(23) C 4809	Red River County WCID 1	E	1/20/1964	0.5	Ind	Langford Creek	--	
(24) C 4810	Donelson Family, LTD	E	4/4/1960	200	Irr	Sand Branch	200	Magic Valley Lake
(25) C 4811	City of Sulphur Springs	D	7/24/1951	2,000	Mun	White Oak Creek	17,838	Lake Sulphur Springs
(26) C 4811	City of Sulphur Springs	D	11/25/1968	7,800	Mun	White Oak Creek		
(27) C 4812	City of Sulphur Springs	D	12/1/1975	408	Mun	Trib of White Oak Creek	408	Lake Coleman
(28) C 4813	Sulphur Springs Country Club	D	12/15/1975	113	Irr	Trib of Rock Creek	--	
(29) C 4814	Jerry N Jordan Trustee et al	D	7/16/1959	30	Irr	Trib of Wolfpen Creek	26	
(30) C 4815	Charles and Lewis Helm	D	3/28/1976	0	Rec	Trib of Mitchell Creek	760	
(31) C 4816	City of Mount Vernon	D	3/1/1976	188	Mun	Denton Creek	434	



**Table 1-1 continued**

	(1) WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	(2) WATER RIGHT OWNER	(3) SUB WATER- SHED	(4) PRIORITY DATE	(5) DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	(6) TYPE OF USE [2]	(7) STREAM	(8) CAPACITY (ac-ft)	(9) RESERVOIR NAME
(32)	C 4816	City of Mount Vernon	D	11/22/1982	212	Mun			
(33)	C 4817	Hans & Waltraud Weiss	D	6/30/1964	333.3	Irr	Bear Pen Creek	--	
(34)	C 4818	Robert & Dewitta Campbell	D	12/31/1964	10.5	Irr	Trib of Campbell Creel	24	
(35)	C 4819	WOCR Holding, LLC	D	3/18/1974	0	Rec	Lick Creek	2,360	Lake Romal
(36)	C 4820	Joe R. Menefee	E	12/31/1964	22	Irr	Ripley Creek	--	
(37)	C 4821	Anna Pearl Lewis	E	12/31/1953	1.2	Ind	Trib of Ripley Creek	1	
(38)	C 4822	Bernice Ann Baldwin	E	7/31/1967	100	Irr	Trib of McCullough Creek	196	
(39)	C 4823	Ardelia Gauntt	E	6/1/1965	22.5	Irr	Trib of Piney Creek	24	
(40)	C 4824	Walter W. Lee	E	6/1/1965	7.5	Irr	Trib of Piney Creek	--	
(41)	C 4825	Robert Crooks et al	E	12/31/1963	20	Irr	East Piney Creek	30	
(42)	C 4825	Robert Crooks et al	E	12/31/1965	0.04	Ind	East Piney Creek		
(43)	C 4826	Elles-Kelly Lake Club	E	1/8/1973	0	Rec	East Piney Creek	151	
(44)	C 4827	Broventure Company Inc	E	10/18/1974	0	Rec	Murphy Branch	1,455	
(45)	C 4828	Glass Club Lake Inc.	E	1/29/1973	0	Rec	Trib of Village Creek	500	
(46)	C 4829	Estate of E D Simms et al	F	4/30/1940	4	Irr	Eds Creek	--	
(47)	C 4830	Estate of E D Simms et al	F	4/30/1940	378	Irr	Unnamed Trib	--	
(48)	C 4831	City of New Boston	F	6/30/1914	31	Mun	Trib of Rice Creek	259	
(49)	C 4832	City of New Boston	F	8/29/1944	325	Mun	Holly Branch	8	
(50)	C 4833	H C Prange Jr	F	1/31/1956	7.9	Ind	Trib of Moss Creek	13.8	
(51)	C 4834	Estate of E D Simms et al	F	4/30/1940	39	Irr	Brooks Creek	15	
(52)	C 4835	Khalid Malik	F	12/31/1948	0	Rec	Trib of Moss Creek	78	
(53)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F	3/5/1951	14,572	Mun	Sulphur River	386,900	Wright Patman Lake
(54)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F	2/17/1957	10,428	Mun	Sulphur River	--	
(55)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F	2/17/1957	35,000	Ind	Sulphur River	--	
(56)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F	9/19/1967	20,000	Mun	Sulphur River	--	
(57)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F	9/19/1967	100,000	Ind	Sulphur River	--	
(58)	C 4837	Leon S Kennedy Jr	F	6/30/1962	0	Rec	Crutchers Creek	550	Kennedy Lake
(59)	C 4837	Henry Maddox Jr, et ux	F	6/30/1962	80	Irr	Crutchers Creek	--	
(60)	C 4838	International Paper Company	F	11/17/1975	0	Rec	Grassy Creek	52	Supervisors Club Reservoir
(61)	C 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	9/14/1981	--	Irr	Old Chan, S Sulphur River	26	
(62)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	9/14/1981	2,828	Irr	Off-Channel Reservoir	3,849	

**Table 1-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE	DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	TYPE OF USE [2]	STREAM	CAPACITY (ac-ft)	RESERVOIR NAME
(63)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	11/7/1984	5,500	Irr	Off-Channel Reservoir	3,623	
(64)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	4/11/1997	11,312	Irr	Off-Channel Reservoir	2,925	
(65)	P 3890	City of Pecan Gap	B	4/26/1982	102	Mun	Trib of Sulphur River	152	
(66)	P 4060	City of Cooper	A	9/6/1983	1,518	Mun	Big Creek	4,890	Big Creek
(67)	P 5150	Larry Miles et al	D	7/28/1987	0	D&L	Unnamed Trib	269	Cross Timbers Rch Lake #1
(68)	P 5200	Gordon Country Club	C	11/1/1988	0	Rec	Cottonwood Branch	394	Gordon Lake
(69)	P 5449	Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept	F	2/18/1993	863	Oth	Toyah Creek	504	Multiple Reservoirs
(70)	P 5562	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E	11/19/1996	125	Ind	Tribs of Ripley/Dorsey Ck	--	
(71)	P 5821	Upper Trinity Reg Water Dist	B	8/13/2004	45,000	Multi	North Sulphur River	180,000	Lake Ralph Hall
(72)	P 5873	TexAmericas Center	F	6/16/2005	1,032	Mun	Caney Creek	1,340	Reservoir No. 1
(73)	P 5873	TexAmericas Center	F	6/16/2005	1,928	Mun	Elliot Creek	2,734	Reservoir No. 2
(74)	P 5906	Luminant Mining Co LLC	D	2/27/2006	220 [4]	Min	Trib of Rock Creek	--	
(75)	P 5906	Luminant Mining Co LLC	D	2/27/2006	--	D&L	Trib of Rock Creek	217	Pond B-15
(76)	P 5906	Luminant Mining Co LLC	D	2/27/2006	--	D&L	Trib of Rock Creek	248	Pond B-18
(77)	P 5906	Luminant Mining Co LLC	D	2/27/2006	--	D&L	Trib of Rock Creek	537	Pond D-03
(78)	P 12099	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E	1/3/2007	200 [4]	Min	Piney Creek and Tribs	--	
(79)	P 12099	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E	1/3/2007	--	D&L	Piney Creek and Tribs	513.11	Reservoirs M-1 ,J-2, L-1, L-2, L-4
(80)	P 12145	Los Senderos Cattle/Ranch Co	E	4/24/2007	35	Irr	White Oak Creek	8.6	Off-Channel Reservoir
(81)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	4/12/2013	17,500 [5]	Multi	Auds Creek	--	
(82)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	4/12/2013	245	Multi	Tribs of Auds Creek	--	
(83)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	4/12/2013	--		Tribs of Auds Creek	1,368	Existing Ponds 1-6
(84)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	4/12/2013	--		Tribs of Auds Creek	4,179	Prop Ponds 1-2, Sump, Williams

**NOTES:**

[1] C = Certificate of Adjudication and P = Permit

[2] Mun = Municipal, Ind = Industrial, Irr = Irrigation, Min = Mining, Rec = Recreation, Oth = Other, Multi = Municipal, Industrial, Irrigation and/or Recreation, D&L = Domestic and Livestock

[3] These diversion authorizations for the City of Commerce are stipulated in Amendment A as contractual commitments of the base diversion amounts authorized for the Sulphur River MWD.

[4] The authorization to divert water for mining purposes in this permit apparently has expired because mining activities essentially have ceased, a condition of the permit. For this reason, these water rights are not included in the WAMs.

[5] The diversion amount of 17,500 ac-ft/yr from Auds Creek is authorized to be stored in the Sump and Williams Pond, with subsequent diversions limited to 15,000 ac-ft/yr.

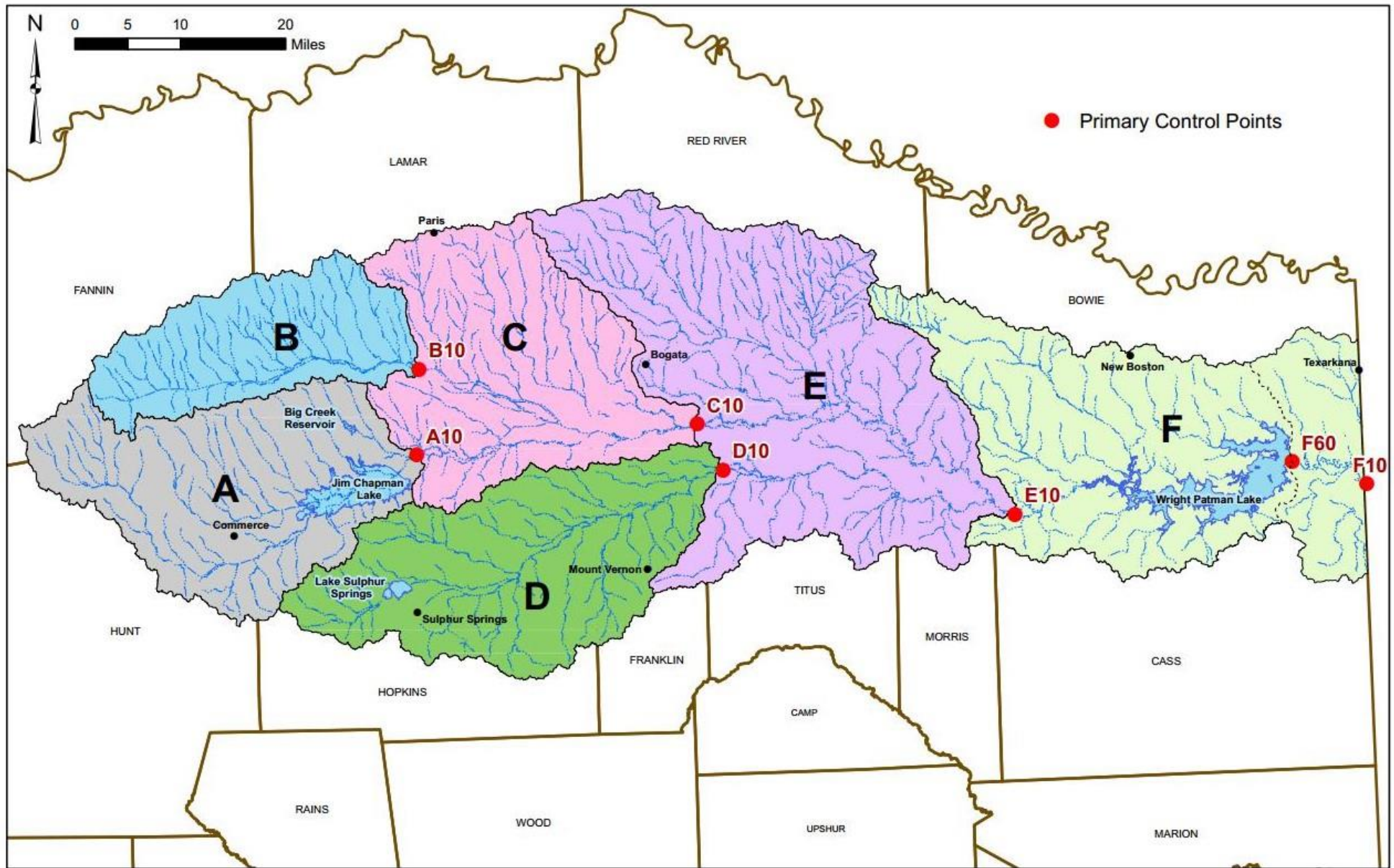
## 1.4 Study Approach

Because the TCEQ has routinely updated the Sulphur WAM to include changes and additions of water rights as they have occurred since the original development of the WAM in 1999, this current effort to update the model has not been focused on incorporating new water rights into the WAM but rather on updating the WAM hydrologic data base to include conditions since 1996, the last year included in the existing data base, through 2017, the last full calendar year with available historical data records. This work has involved primarily developing naturalized flows at selected streamflow gage locations and at Wright Patman Lake dam and using these to compile complete 1997-2017 records of naturalized flows for the primary control points that are used in the Sulphur WAM. This process of developing naturalized flows for the 1997-2017 period has required, in addition to streamflow data, historical monthly information for actual water rights diversions, wastewater return flow discharges, and reservoir storage and releases and rainfall and evaporation amounts. The primary control points and subwatersheds considered in this process are identified on the map of the basin in Figure 1-3.

It should be noted that for Subwatersheds E and F, streamflow gage data are not available at the downstream end of these subwatersheds for the 1997-2017 period; therefore, deduced historical monthly inflows to Wright Patman Lake were calculated for this period. Deduced means that these inflows were calculated each month using a mass balance approach whereby all monthly inflows to Wright Patman Lake (primarily wastewater discharges and rainfall but not the watershed inflows) and outflows from Wright Patman Lake (diversions, releases and evaporation losses) were known and used in a water balance equation with monthly changes in storage to solve for monthly volumes of watershed inflow. The resulting deduced historical inflows to Wright Patman Lake then were naturalized and translated using drainage area ratios to the downstream ends of Subwatersheds E and F.

With these naturalized flows developed for the 1997-2017 period, the existing WAM data input files have been revised to include the new information to produce complete 1940-2017 hydrologic data sets. First, these extended naturalized flows and reservoir rainfall and evaporation data were added to the data input files for the Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM. This version of the WAM is used as the primary tool for evaluating water availability for existing and new water rights under conditions with all existing water rights fully exercised in accordance with stipulations in their permits or certificates of adjudication and without any wastewater discharges represented in the model. Then, for the Run 8 current conditions version of the Sulphur WAM, the historical diversion and return flow data for the most recent years have been analyzed to establish current values, and these values have been incorporated into the Run 8 data input files for all existing water rights and for all wastewater discharges with a flow rate greater than one million gallons per day. The Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM also has been revised to include the extended 1997-2017 naturalized flows and current area-capacity data for the major reservoirs.

Figure 1-3 Subwatersheds and Primary Control Points Used in Updated-Extended Sulphur WAM





## 2.0 NATURALIZED STREAMFLOW ANALYSES

### 2.1 Streamflow Naturalization Methodology

By definition, naturalized streamflows represent historical streamflow conditions, including typical wet, dry and normal flow periods, without the influence of man's activities as they relate to water rights and water use. For example, the construction and operation of reservoirs, the diversion of surface waters, and the discharge of wastewater are all activities related to water rights and water use that can impact historical streamflows. In the determination of naturalized streamflows, the historical effects of these types of activities must be removed from those portions of the historical streamflow records when such activities actually occurred. The resulting historical trace of naturalized streamflows then represents streamflow conditions uninfluenced by man's water rights or water use activities, and these are the flows that are used for water availability modeling.

For the 1997-2017 period adopted for extension of the hydrologic data set for the Sulphur WAM, the following general equation has been used to derive the monthly naturalized streamflows at locations where historical streamflow records are available:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Naturalized Streamflow} &= \text{Historical Streamflow} \\ &+ \text{Historical Upstream Diversions} \\ &- \text{Historical Upstream Wastewater Discharges} \\ &+ \text{Historical Changes in Upstream Reservoir Storage} \\ &+ \text{Historical Upstream Reservoir Evaporation Loss} \end{aligned}$$

In this equation, the terms Historical Upstream Diversions and Historical Upstream Wastewater Discharges refer to the monthly sums of these quantities that occur upstream of the location where the Historical Streamflow is being naturalized. Similarly, the term Historical Changes in Upstream Reservoir Storage refers to the monthly sum of the changes in reservoir storage that occur upstream of the gage location where the Historical Streamflow is being naturalized. In this analysis of naturalized streamflows, the effects of reservoir storage and evaporation losses have only been considered for reservoirs with conservation storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet, as these effects from smaller reservoirs are considered to not be significant.

The term referred to as "Historical Upstream Reservoir Evaporation Loss" in the streamflow naturalization equation has a special meaning that is unique to the naturalization process. First of all, it actually means "net evaporation loss", which is defined as the net loss of water across a reservoir's surface area due to the difference between the evaporation and the precipitation that occurs during any given month. On the average in the Sulphur Basin, the total or gross annual evaporation from the water surface of a reservoir (outflow) exceeds the annual precipitation that falls on the surface of the reservoir (inflow); therefore, the net evaporation term for most months usually is positive, although it certainly can be negative during wet periods. Second, the Historical

Upstream Reservoir Evaporation Loss term also includes an additional adjustment for the amount of runoff that would have occurred, and appeared at the downstream gage, if all upstream reservoirs had not been in place. By simply taking the difference between the gross evaporation and the amount of precipitation that fell on the surface of a reservoir during a given month to define the net evaporation loss in the streamflow naturalization equation, the effect of precipitation in the evaporation adjustment term is overstated by the amount of precipitation that actually would have occurred as runoff from the reservoir area (in the absence of the reservoir) and eventually as streamflow at the downstream gage. To account for this local runoff effect, the monthly evaporation amount that has been used for calculating the Historical Upstream Reservoir Evaporation Loss in the streamflow naturalization equation has been defined by the following relationship and is referred to as the “Adjusted Net Reservoir Evaporation”:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Net Reservoir Evaporation} &= \text{Gross Reservoir Evaporation} \\ &- \text{Rainfall on the Reservoir Surface} \\ &+ \text{Runoff from Reservoir Area in Absence} \\ &\quad \text{of Reservoir} \end{aligned}$$

The last term of the above equation can be expressed as the Runoff Coefficient times Rainfall, and when combined with the second term, the equation becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Net Reservoir Evaporation} &= \text{Gross Reservoir Evaporation} \\ &- (1 - \text{Runoff Coefficient}) \times \text{Rainfall} \end{aligned}$$

The term  $(1 - \text{Runoff Coefficient})$  is referred to as the Effective Rainfall Factor, and the product of this term and Rainfall is called the Effective Rainfall. While estimates of historical monthly rainfall amounts generally are available from existing records, the estimation of the associated runoff from a reservoir site can involve a number of complex factors regarding the local reservoir watershed without the reservoir in place, including soil types, vegetative cover, land use, and antecedent soil moisture conditions. For purposes of deriving naturalized streamflows, however, an exact accounting for these factors is not essential considering the accuracy of the overall streamflow naturalization process itself and the relative magnitude of the runoff term compared to total precipitation (usually less than 20 percent). The process of evaluating runoff for a given amount of precipitation at a reservoir site during a given month can be simplified by applying the Runoff Coefficient to the rainfall amount, and this is the approach that was used for the Sulphur Basin during the original development of the WAM. Runoff Coefficients previously were obtained from the 1971 Hydrologic Data Refinement Study conducted by the Texas Water Development Board. Results from this study indicated that a value of 0.15 would be appropriate as a general approximation of the Runoff Coefficient for the Sulphur Basin, which by definition equates to a value of 0.85 for the Effective Rainfall Factor, and this is the value that has been used for purposes of calculating Adjusted Net Reservoir Evaporation, except for Wright Patman Lake.



For updating the hydrologic data set for the Sulphur WAM to include the 1997-2017 period, the streamflow naturalization process was conducted in an upstream-to-downstream mode. In other words, naturalized flows were calculated for an upstream gage (primary control point), incremental naturalized flows were calculated for the intervening drainage area between the upstream primary control point and the next downstream primary control point, and then the incremental naturalized flows were added to the cumulative upstream naturalized flows. Referring to the subwatershed map in Figure 1-3, this means that naturalized flows were determined first for the primary control points at Subwatersheds A, B and D since these are all upstream subwatersheds. Then, the incremental naturalized flows for the primary control point at the lower end of Subwatershed C were calculated and subsequently added to the total naturalized flows for Subwatersheds A and B to arrive at the total naturalized flows for Subwatershed C. As noted previously in Section 1.4, since streamflow gage data are not available at the downstream ends of Subwatersheds E and F, deduced historical monthly inflows to Wright Patman Lake were calculated for the 1997-2017 period, and these deduced inflows then were naturalized and translated using drainage area ratios to the lower ends of Subwatersheds E and F.

The primary difficulty in the streamflow naturalization process is the availability of reliable data regarding historical diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir storage and evaporation for the entire 1997-2017 period. Following multiple inquiries at TCEQ, extensive research of TCEQ files, and contacts with individual water users and wastewater dischargers, it appears that some data records simply do not exist. While the data that have been developed for naturalizing flows in this study very likely do not always fully and accurately reflect actual historical diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir storage and evaporation, they are believed to represent reasonable estimates of these quantities that probably could not be significantly refined or improved upon without the availability of additional data records. Still, the data that have been developed in this study for purposes of the streamflow naturalization process are believed to be adequate and satisfactory for purposes of updating the hydrologic data base for the Sulphur WAM.

Occasionally, the calculation of incremental naturalized flows between primary control points has yielded a negative incremental flow value. While this is a physical impossibility, it can be caused by a variety of factors, such as inaccuracies in streamflow data or reservoir contents or spills, incorrect or unreported diversions or wastewater discharges, or reservoir seepage losses, and commonly by travel time effects due to high flow events that overlap monthly data. In the latter case, a flood near the end of a month at an upstream control point could result in a higher monthly total discharge at the upstream control point than the downstream control point, because the full effects of the flood are not recorded downstream until the following month. This would result in not only a negative incremental flow at the downstream control point for that month, but also a disproportionately large incremental flow for the following month. In this analysis, negative incremental flows have been set to zero for the month in which they occur, with the flow for an adjacent month, or months, reduced by the amount of the negative value.

## 2.2 Gage Location Considerations

While the same basic streamflow naturalization methodology has been used throughout the Sulphur Basin, it has been applied to two different types of drainage areas depending on the location of a particular streamflow or reservoir storage gage relative to other gages being used in the naturalization process. For those gages without any other gages located upstream, the entire drainage area upstream of the downstream gage where streamflows are being naturalized has been considered in the naturalization process. Hence, all historical diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir depletions within this drainage area have been accounted for in the adjustment of the historical gaged streamflows. The resulting naturalized streamflows then reflect the total flows for the entire drainage area upstream of the gage. In this case, if the calculations resulted in negative values for the total naturalized flows, the negative values were set to zero with no offset of adjacent months as described above for the incremental negative flow case.

Alternatively, for those gages that do have other gages located upstream within their drainage areas, only the intervening or incremental drainage area between the downstream gage where streamflows are being naturalized and the other upstream gages (which will already have been naturalized) have been considered in the naturalization process, to the extent that these gages have common periods of record. The resulting naturalized streamflows for the intervening drainage area then have been added to the sum of the naturalized streamflows for the upstream gages to arrive at the total naturalized streamflows at the downstream gage. In this naturalization process, the intervening observed streamflows have been determined by subtracting the sum of the observed flows at the upstream gages from the observed flows at the downstream gage where the naturalized streamflows are being calculated. Once the intervening observed flows have been determined, they have been naturalized using the same basic procedures as those applied for the case with no upstream gages. Of course, this streamflow naturalization process has only been applied for those periods of time when the downstream and upstream gages have common periods of record.

The procedure that has been employed for naturalizing streamflows using intervening drainage areas is summarized by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Historical Intervening Streamflow} &= \text{Downstream Historical Streamflows} \\ &- \text{Upstream Historical Streamflows} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Naturalized Intervening Streamflow} &= \text{Historical Intervening Streamflow} \\ &+ \text{Intervening Diversions} \\ &- \text{Intervening Wastewater Discharges} \\ &+ \text{Historical Changes in Intervening} \\ &\quad \text{Reservoir Storage} \\ &+ \text{Historical Intervening Reservoir} \\ &\quad \text{Evaporation Loss} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Naturalized Flow} &= \text{Naturalized Intervening Streamflow} \\ &+ \text{Naturalized Upstream Streamflows} \end{aligned}$$

Each of the gages where streamflows have been naturalized has been evaluated to formulate the most appropriate procedure for determining naturalized streamflows for specific periods of time. This has included an examination of other proximate gages and their periods of record, as well as an evaluation of the difficulties associated with applying various alternative procedures for determining the naturalized streamflows. The resulting streamflow naturalization procedures that have been adopted and applied for each of the subwatersheds in the Sulphur Basin are summarized in Section 2.9. As noted, these procedures have encompassed both total and incremental drainage area naturalization analyses depending on whether gages existed upstream of individual naturalization locations.

### 2.3 Historical Streamflow Data

For developing the naturalized streamflows for the Sulphur Basin, historical streamflow data have been used from actual streamflow gage records and from deduced reservoir inflows. The U. S. Geological Survey streamflow gages in the Sulphur Basin which have historical streamflow data available and which have been used in the streamflow naturalization process for the 1997-2017 period are identified in Table 2-1, along with their respective periods of record and drainage areas. As shown, several of these gages were used in the original development of the naturalized flows for the existing Sulphur WAM. All of these gage locations are shown on the map of the basin in Figure 2-1. Those gaging stations that define the downstream end of the individual subwatersheds where primary control points are located are identified by subwatershed letter.

It should be noted that during the period from May 1997 to December 2016, Gage No. 7343200, Sulphur River near Talco TX at the downstream end of Subwatershed C, was temporarily moved downstream to accommodate bridge construction at U.S. Highway 271. During this time, a temporary gage was located downstream of the Highway 271 crossing of the Sulphur River; thus, there are three entries in Table 2-1 for this gage: one for the initial permanent gage location from October 1956 to May 1997, one for the temporary gage location from May 1997 to December 2016, and finally one again for the permanent gage location from December 2016 through December 2017. The drainage areas corresponding to these different gage locations are indicated in Table 2-1, and both gage locations are shown on the map in Figure 2-1.

In addition to the streamflow gage records, historical inflows to Wright Patman Lake also have been used in the streamflow naturalization process. This has been necessary because there is no streamflow gage on the Sulphur River at the lower end of Subwatershed F at the state line, and there also is no longer a gage at the downstream end of Subwatershed E. The historical inflows to Wright Patman Lake are not measured, but they can be calculated, or deduced, using monthly

**Table 2-1 Streamflow Gages and Other Locations Used in Development of Naturalized Flows  
for 1997-2017 Extension of Hydrologic Data Set**

USGS GAGE NO.	GAGE OR LOCATION NAME	SUB- WATERSHED	WAM DRAINAGE AREA Sq. Miles	PERIOD OF RECORD			
				Original WAM Naturalized Flows		Updated WAM Naturalized Flows	
				Beginning	Ending	Beginning	Ending
7342500	S Sulphur River near Cooper, TX [1]	A	521.3	Jun-42	Dec-96	Jan-97	Dec-17
7343000	N Sulphur River near Cooper, TX [1]	B	304.6	Oct-49	Dec-96	Jan-97	Dec-17
7343200	Sulphur River near Talco, TX [1]	C	1,353.2	Oct-56	Dec-96	Jan-97	May-97
7343200	Sulphur River near Talco, TX [2]	- -	1,393.4	- -	- -	May-97	Dec-16
7343200	Sulphur River near Talco, TX [2]	C	1,353.2	- -	- -	Dec-16	Dec-17
7343500	White Oak Creek near Talco, TX [1]	D	538.0	Dec-49	Dec-96	Jan-97	Dec-17
7344000	Sulphur River near Darden [3]	E	2,790.7	Oct-23	Dec-56	n/a	n/a
- -	Wright Patman Lake Dam [4]	- -	3,412.5	Jul-53	Dec-96	Jan-97	Dec-17

[1] Streamflow data or deduced inflows were used in the original WAM naturalized flow analysis.

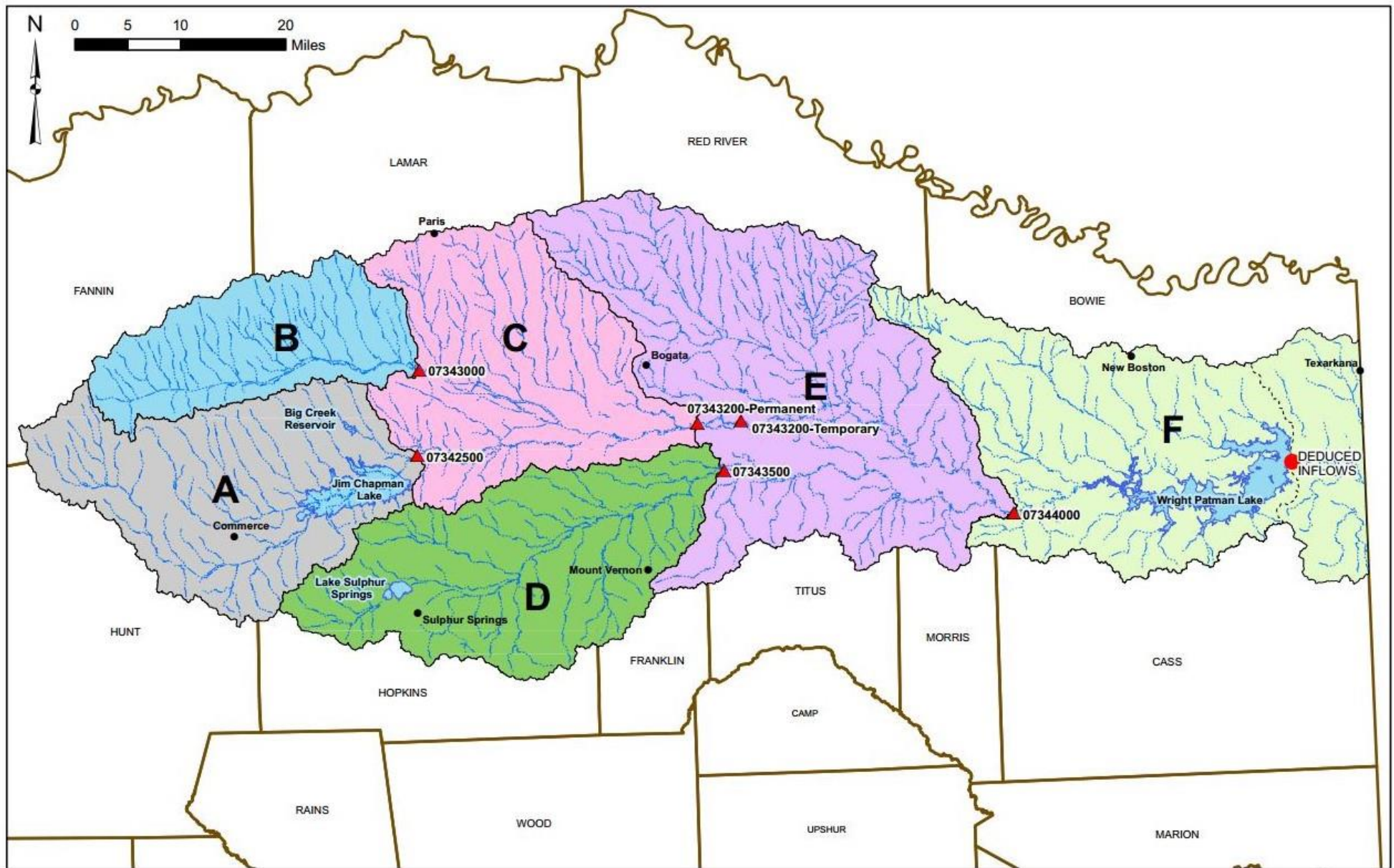
[2] Gage was temporarily moved downstream; streamflow data from both locations have been used in current naturalized flow analysis.

[3] Streamflow data were used in original WAM naturalized flow analysis, but only the gage location used in current naturalized flow analysis.

[4] This location is used to calculate deduced inflows to Wright Patman Lake and to provide corresponding naturalized flows for the WAM.



**Figure 2-1 USGS Streamflow Gages Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process**





water balance analyses with historical reservoir operations data obtained primarily from the Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District. This deduced inflow calculation process has involved applying the following mass balance equation which relates the monthly inflow to the reservoir to the change in the amount of water stored in the reservoir during the month, adjusted for corresponding evaporation losses from the reservoir's surface, direct rainfall on the reservoir, and diversions and releases of water from the reservoir, including any uncontrolled spills of floodwater:

$$QI_i = (ST_i - ST_{i-1}) + (EV_i * AR_i) - (PE_i * AR_i) + DV_i + RL_i$$

where:  $QI_i$  = Historical inflow to the reservoir during Month  $i$   
 $ST_i$  = Storage in reservoir at end of Month  $i$   
 $ST_{i-1}$  = Storage in reservoir at end of Month  $i-1$   
 $EV_i$  = Gross reservoir evaporation rate during Month  $i$   
 $AR_i$  = Average surface area of reservoir during Month  $i$   
 $PE_i$  = Effective rainfall on reservoir during Month  $i$   
 $DV_i$  = Total diversions from reservoir during Month  $i$   
 $RL_i$  = Total releases from reservoir during Month  $i$

It should be noted that Effective Rainfall in the above equation, PE, is the same as that previously defined for use in the calculation of the Adjusted Net Reservoir Evaporation that is used in the determination of the Historical Upstream Reservoir Evaporation Loss in the basic Naturalized Streamflow equation in Section 2.1. For Wright Patman Lake, the Effective Rainfall Factors that have been used for the 1997-2017 reservoir inflow simulations are the same as those previous applied in the original development of the naturalized flows for the Sulphur WAM. These are listed below in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2 Effective Rainfall Factors for Wright Patman Lake**

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>
January	0.55
February	0.70
March	0.45
April	0.62
May	0.61
June	0.70
July	0.86
August	0.95
September	0.98
October	0.96
November	0.90
December	0.76

## **2.4 Reservoir Elevation-Area-Capacity Relationships**

Each reservoir is unique in terms of the relationship between its water surface elevation or stage and the corresponding surface area and storage content. Data relating reservoir surface area to storage content are included for each reservoir in the Run 3 version of the WAM for the Sulphur Basin, and these data represent conditions as the reservoirs were originally constructed and authorized by their respective water rights. Over time, sediment transported with inflows have been deposited and accumulated in the reservoirs, typically causing both their surface area and storage content to decrease with water surface elevation. For TCEQ's existing Run 8 version of the WAM for the Sulphur Basin, these sedimentation effects were accounted for in the major reservoirs with adjusted area-capacity data that reflected year-2000 conditions. These adjusted area-capacity data were derived by applying historical sedimentation rates either for individual reservoirs, or for the region, to the most recent survey data for a reservoir prior to 2000.

In this current study, reservoir elevation-area-capacity data are necessary for calculating reservoir streamflow depletions for the 1997-2017 period that are used in the streamflow naturalization process. As noted previously, these calculations have been limited to only those reservoirs with conservation storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet. In some cases, only the elevation-area or area-storage relationships have been required and for others complete elevation-area-storage relationships have been used. Elevation-area-capacity data and relationships for the reservoirs included in the naturalized flow process are discussed in the sections below. Area-capacity data for the updated-extended Run 8 model also have been developed to represent 2020 storage and area conditions for the major reservoirs. Again, historical sedimentation rates either for individual reservoirs, or for the region, have been applied to the most recent survey data for the major reservoirs to derive area-capacity data sets for 2020 conditions.

### **2.4.1 Wright Patman Lake**

As discussed above in Section 2.3, for purposes of the streamflow naturalization process, historical monthly inflows to Wright Patman Lake for the 1997-2017 period have been calculated, or deduced, which has required the use of historical monthly values of both reservoir storage and surface area. For Wright Patman Lake, these data are available for the 1997-2017 period directly from the Corps' data base; therefore, it has not been necessary to use elevation-area-capacity data for determining the historical monthly storage and surface area values based on measured water surface elevations. However, current elevation-area-capacity data still are required for updating the Run 8 version of the WAM.

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) conducted volumetric surveys of Wright Patman Lake in 1997 and in 2010. The Corps of Engineers, owner and operator of Wright Patman Lake, used results from these surveys and other information to develop extended elevation-area-capacity tables that have been used by the Corps for reporting historical daily storage and surface area data

for the reservoir. Whereas the TWDB surveys include some data above the conservation pool of Wright Patman Lake (above elevation 220.6 feet above mean sea level, msl), the Corps tables provide elevation-area-capacity information for the reservoir up to elevation 290.0 feet msl, which is substantially above the level of the reservoir when it is in typical flood stage. These elevation-area-capacity tables have been obtained from the Corps, and these data are plotted as curves on the graph in Figure 2-2 up to elevation 260.0 feet msl. It should be noted that up to elevation 226.0 feet msl, the Corps data are the same as the TWDB 2010 survey data. This is the highest elevation included in the TWDB 2010 survey. Based on the TWDB 2010 survey, the conservation storage capacity of Wright Patman Lake at elevation 220.6 was determined to be 97,927 acre-feet, with the corresponding surface area at 18,247 acres.

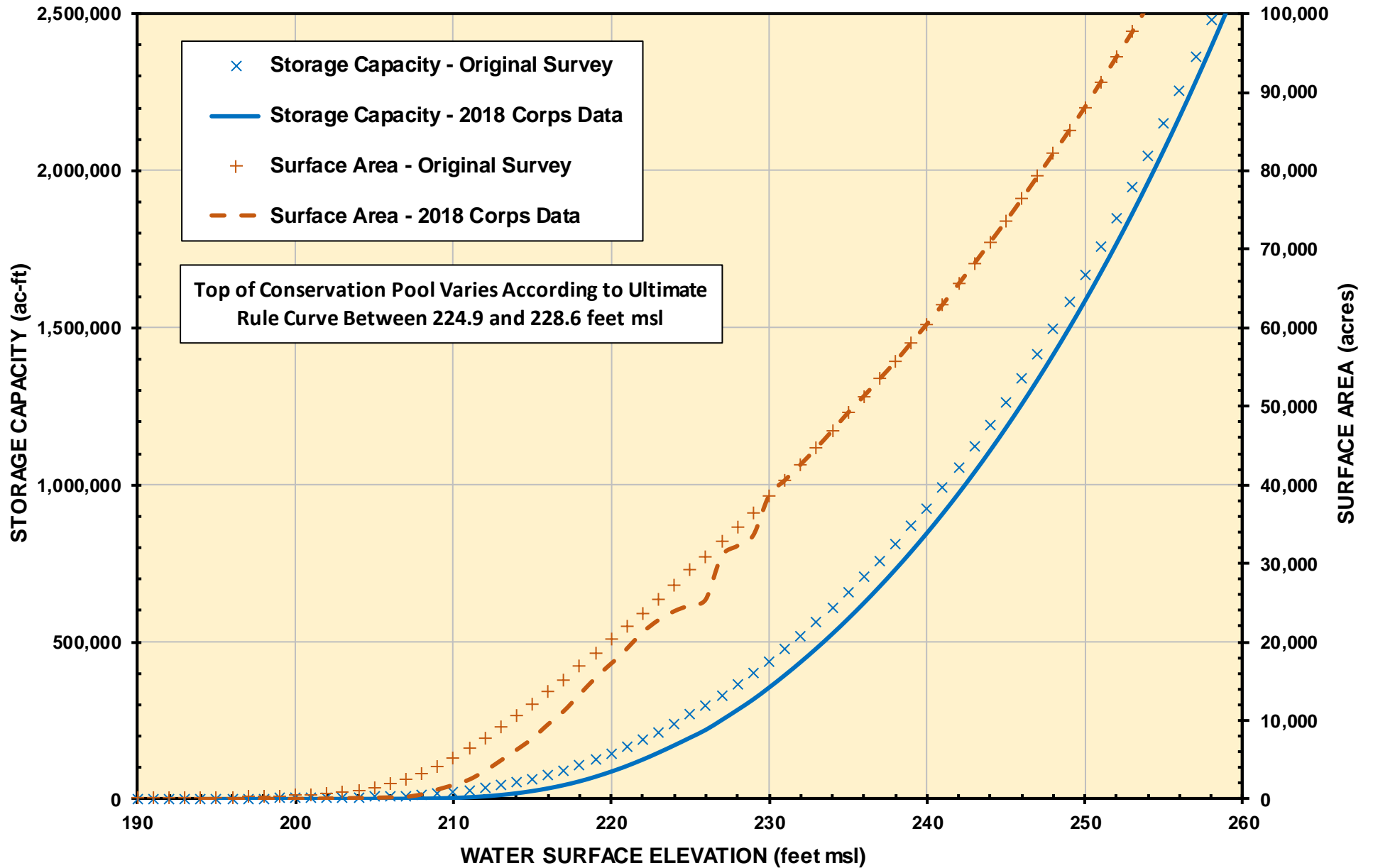
Also plotted on the graph in Figure 2-2 are the original elevation-area-capacity data for Wright Patman Lake that correspond to the authorized conditions when the reservoir was constructed. These are the data used in the original Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, and they are still used in the updated-extended version of the model.

In 2018, Riverbend contracted with Arroyo Environmental Consultants, LLC, in association with Aqua Strategies, Inc., to perform a new survey of Wright Patman Lake to acquire current elevation-area-capacity data. This survey was conducted during July and August of 2018, and the report summarizing these data was produced in January of 2019 (Arroyo, 2019). In this survey, the conservation storage capacity of Wright Patman Lake was determined to be 96,430 acre-feet (about 1.5 percent less than in 2010) and the surface area was measured at 17,907 acres. The Arroyo 2018 elevation-area-capacity data are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-3 along with the TWDB 2010 survey data up to elevation 226.0 feet msl and the Corps extended data up to elevation 230 feet msl. As shown, there is very little discernable difference between the TWDB 2010 data and the Arroyo 2018 data, indicating that sedimentation effects on reservoir storage capacity and surface area have been relatively insignificant over the eight-year period. For purposes of updating the Run 8 version of the WAM, the Arroyo 2018 data (up to elevation 224 feet msl) have been used directly to represent 2020 conditions for Wright Patman Lake since it is evident from comparison of the 2010 and 2018 data sets that sedimentation is not likely to appreciably alter the surface area and storage conditions of the reservoir by 2020. From elevation 224 feet msl up to elevation 226 feet msl, the TWDB 2010 data have been used, and above elevation 226 feet msl, the Corps 2018 extended data have been used up to elevation up to elevation 230 feet msl.

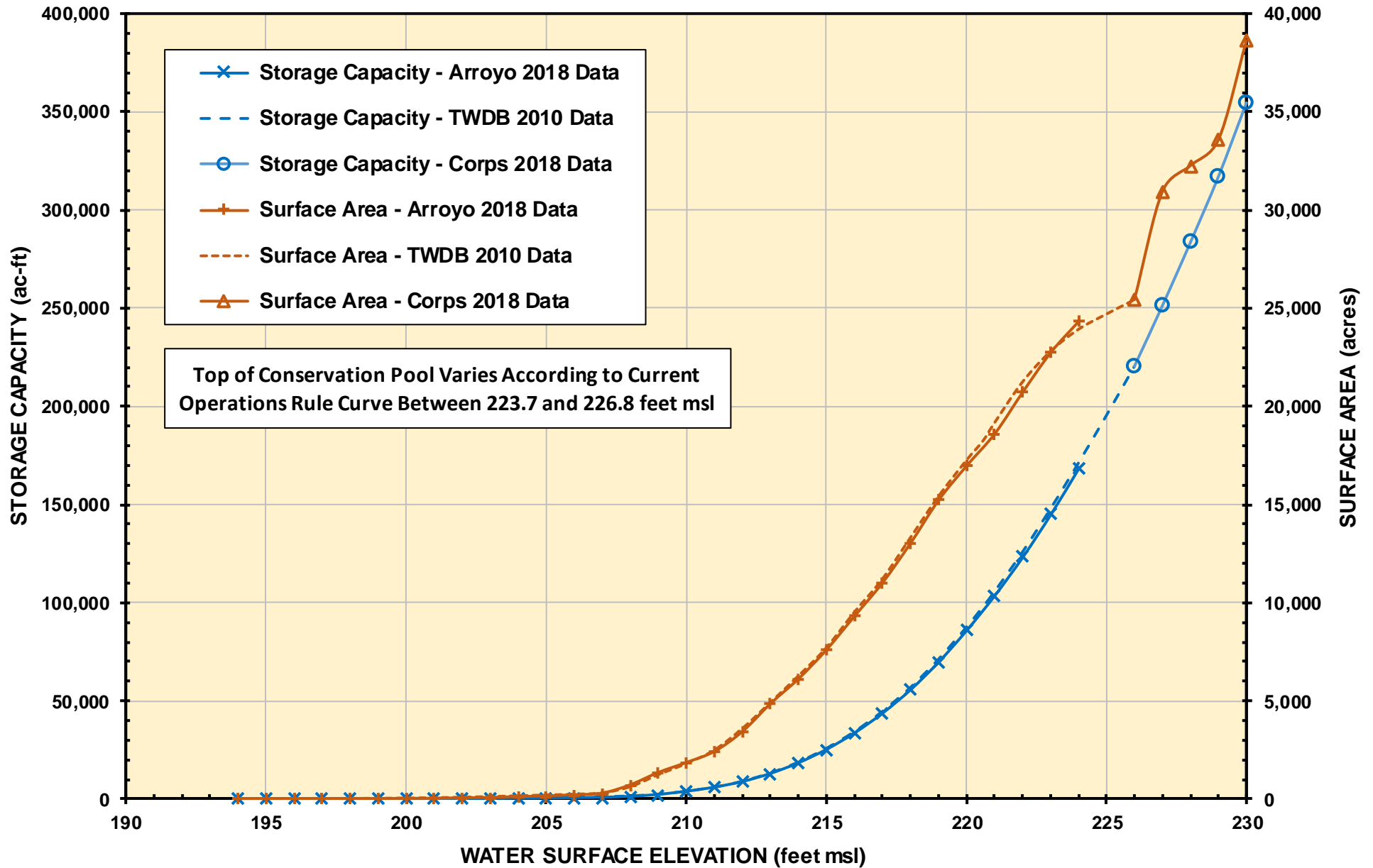
### **2.4.2 Jim Chapman Lake**

Jim Chapman Lake was surveyed by the TWDB in 2005 when the reservoir was several feet below its conservation pool level and then again in 2007 after the reservoir had risen to near the top of its conservation pool in response to spring and early summer floods. At that time, the conservation storage capacity of the reservoir below elevation 440.0 feet msl was determined to be 298,930 acre-feet, and the corresponding surface area was 17,958 acres.

**Figure 2-2 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Wright Patman Lake from Original Survey  
and from 2018 Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District**



**Figure 2-3 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Wright Patman Lake  
from Arroyo 2018 Survey and from TWDB 2010 Survey with Corps Extension**





The Fort Worth District of the Corps of Engineers used the results from the 2005 and 2007 TWDB surveys and other information to develop extended elevation-area-capacity tables above the top of the conservation pool that currently are used by the Corps for reporting historical daily stage and storage data for the reservoir. These tables have been obtained from the Corps and have been used in the naturalized flow process for calculating monthly streamflow depletions (changes in storage and net evaporation losses) for Jim Chapman Lake for the 1997-2017 period. These elevation-area-capacity curves are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-4. Also shown on the graph are the elevation-area-capacity curves corresponding to the original as-built conditions for Jim Chapman Lake. These are the data used in the original Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, and they are also used in the updated-extended version of the Run 3 model.

For estimating 2020 storage condition for Jim Chapman Lake for use in the extended Run 8 version of the WAM, the same sedimentation rate used in the original 1999 WAM study has been applied. This value of 560 acre-feet of sediment per year was based on a sediment delivery rate of 1.17 acre-feet per square mile per year, which was obtained from the Corps' General Design Memorandum No. 1 for the Cooper Reservoir project. Application of the sedimentation rate of 560 acre-feet per year to the 13-year period from 2007 to 2020 produces a value of 7,250 acre-feet of sediment that has accumulated in the reservoir below the top of the conservation pool (440.0 feet msl) since 2007. Deducting this sediment volume from the 2007 conservation storage capacity of the reservoir produced a 2020 storage capacity of 291,680 acre-feet, and this conservation storage capacity was distributed over the depth of the reservoir proportional to the 2007 storage.

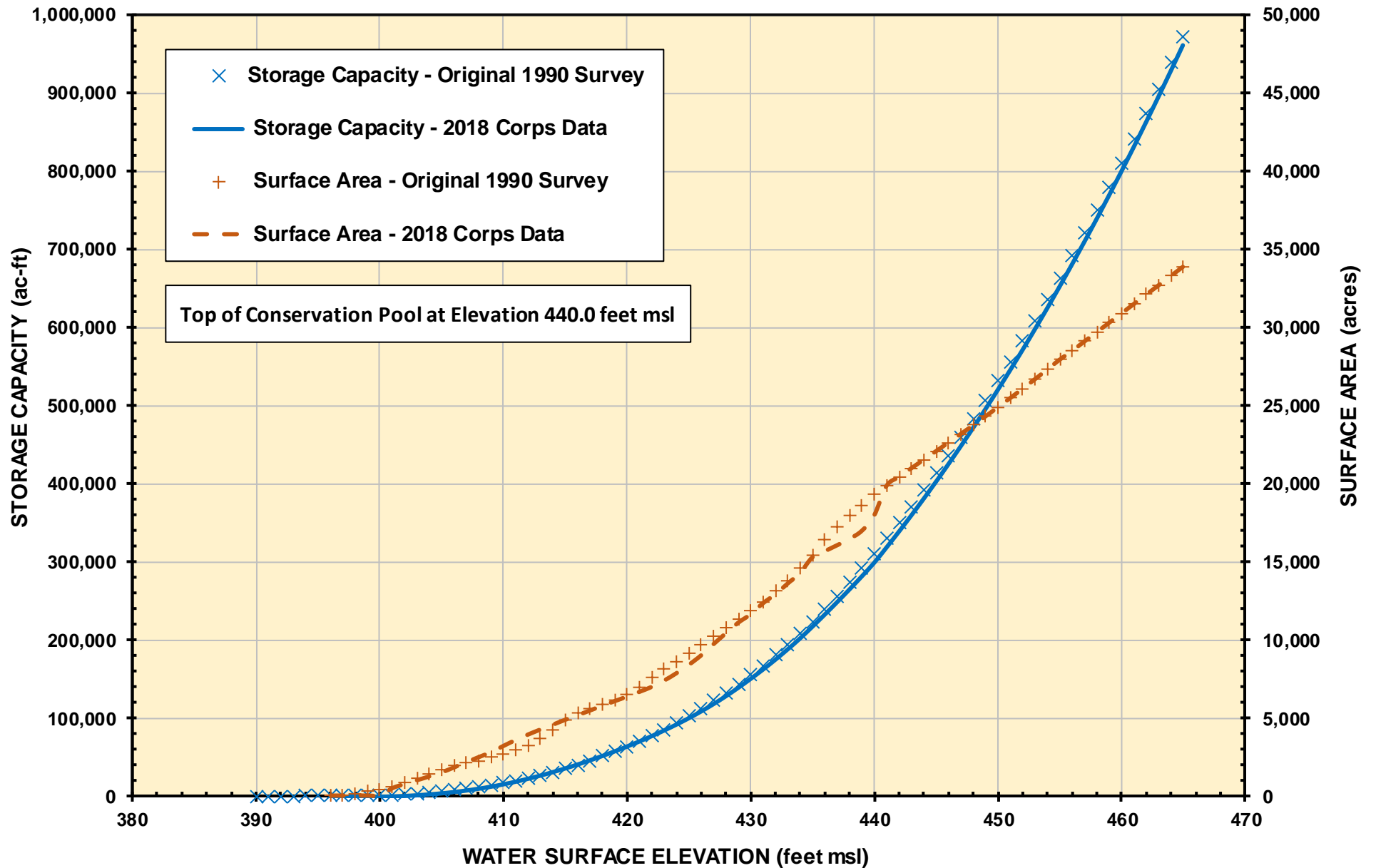
A similar procedure was applied to obtain the 2020 surface area conditions for Jim Chapman Lake except the change in area from 2007 to 2020 was based on the incremental change that occurred between 1990, when the reservoir was last surveyed prior to the 2007 survey, and 2007. Over this 17-year period, the surface area of the reservoir decreased by 1,347 acres, or 17.2 acres per year, and this annual incremental change was applied to the 2007-2020 period to derive the 2020 surface area at the top of the conservation pool (16,928 acres). This 2020 surface area then was distributed over the depth of the reservoir proportional to the 2007 surface area distribution.

The 2020 surface area and storage capacity curves for Jim Chapman Lake are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-5 along with the corresponding curves based on the TWDB 2007 survey data. As shown, these curves extend only up to elevation 440.0 feet msl, the top of the conservation pool.

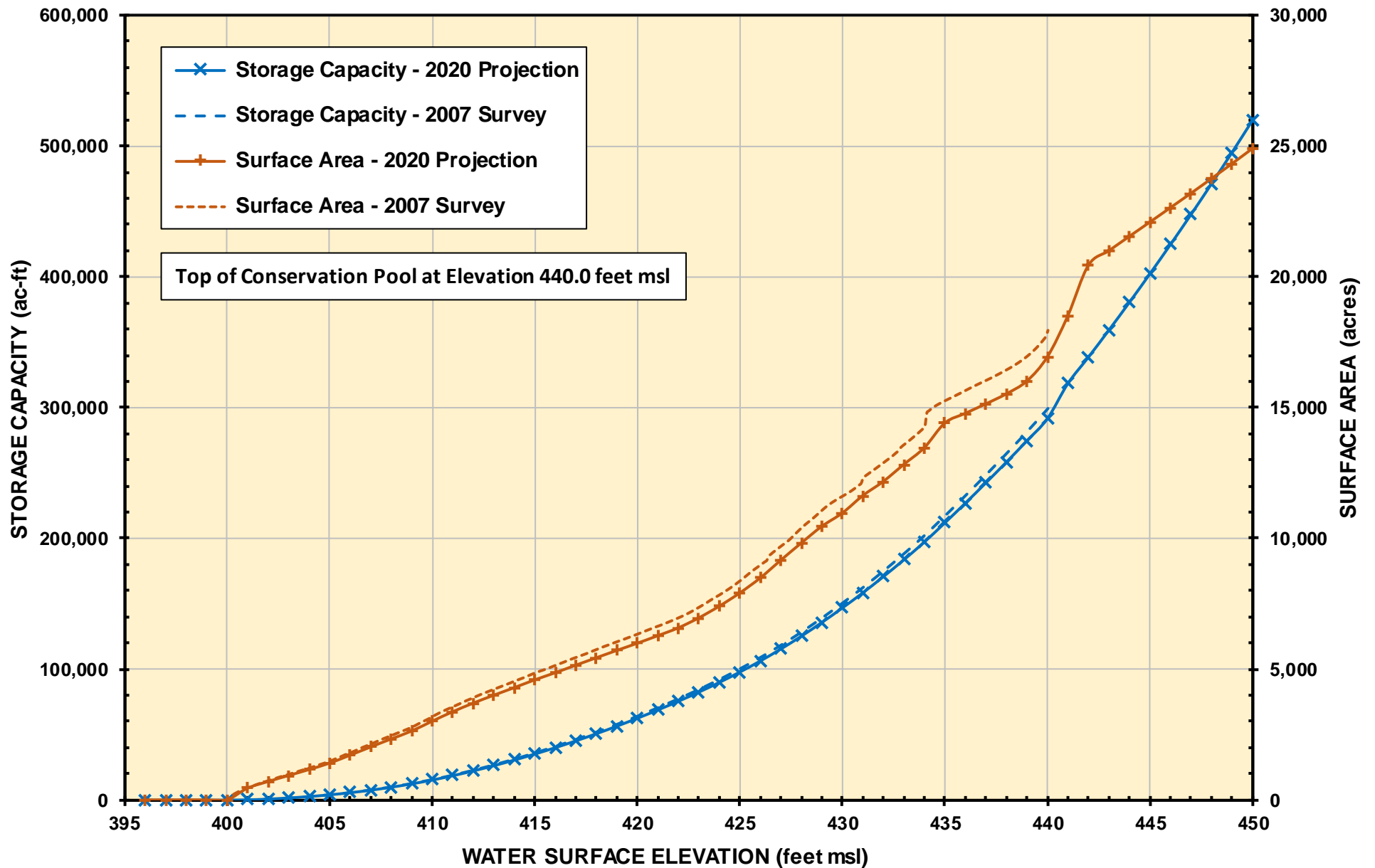
### **2.4.3 Lake Sulphur Springs**

The only elevation-area-capacity data available for Lake Sulphur Springs are those from the original survey done around the time the reservoir was constructed in the early 1970s. These data were obtained during the development of the original Sulphur WAM, and, at that time, they were extended from their original 1973 condition to the year-2000 condition based on a sediment delivery rate of 0.3 acre-feet per square mile of drainage area per year, or 16 acre-feet per year.

**Figure 2-4 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Jim Chapman Lake from Original 1990 Survey  
and from 2018 Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District**



**Figure 2-5 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Jim Chapman Lake  
for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to TWDB 2007 Survey**



This sediment delivery rate was considered reasonable based on information for other reservoirs in the Blackland Prairies physiographical region where Lake Sulphur Springs is located. Over the 27-year period from 1973 to 2000, the sedimentation rate of 16 acre-feet per year results in a reduction in the conservation storage capacity of Lake Sulphur Springs of only 432 acre-feet. With this adjustment, the projected year-2000 elevation-area-capacity curves are not appreciably different from the original 1973 curves. Therefore, in this study, the year-2000 elevation-area-capacity curves have been considered adequate and sufficiently representative of 1997-2017 reservoir conditions for purposes of determining the historical streamflow depletions for Lake Sulphur Springs for the streamflow naturalization process.

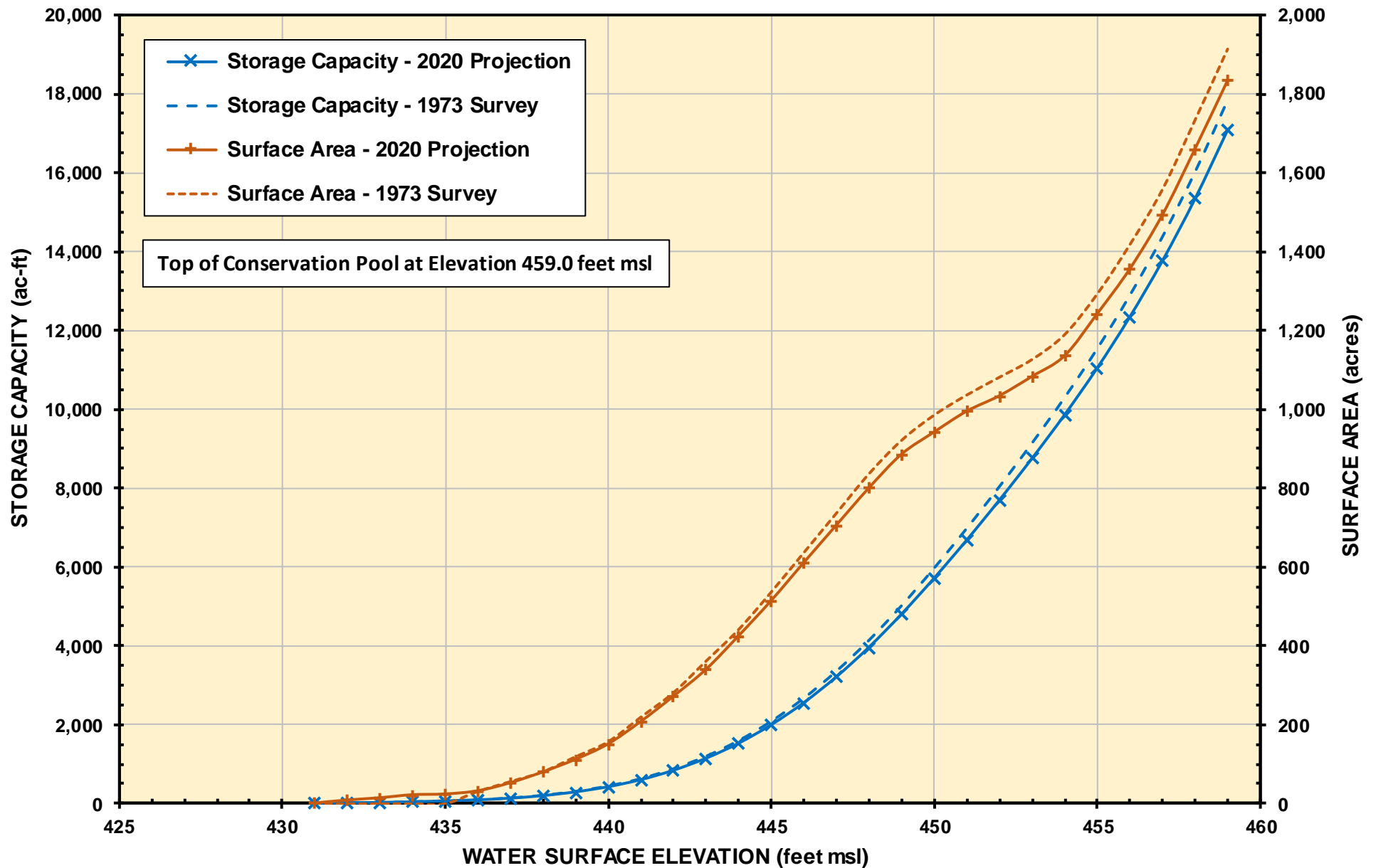
For estimating the 2020 storage condition for Lake Sulphur Springs for use in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM, the same sedimentation rate used for determining the year-2000 storage condition has been applied. This value has been applied to the 47-year period from 1973 to 2020 to estimate the total volume of sediment that has accumulated in the reservoir below the top of the conservation pool (459.0 feet msl). This additional sediment volume (752 acre-feet) then was deducted from the 1973 conservation storage capacity of the reservoir, and the resulting conservation storage capacity (17,086 acre-feet) was distributed over the depth of the conservation pool proportional to the 1973 storage distribution. Values of the surface area of the reservoir over its depth then were calculated based on the incremental change in storage volume between successive increments of water surface elevation, which produced 1,833 acres at the top of the conservation pool. The 2020 surface area and storage capacity curves for Lake Sulphur Springs that have been used in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-6 along with the corresponding curves from the original 1973 survey which are used in the Run 3 version of the WAM. These curves do not deviate appreciably due to the relatively low sedimentation rate.

#### **2.4.4 Big Creek Reservoir**

Based on information provided by the City of Cooper, no volumetric surveys of the Big Creek Reservoir have been conducted since the original survey when the reservoir was impounded in 1987; consequently, the projected year-2000 elevation-area-capacity curves developed during the original 1999 WAM study have been adopted for this study as being representative of 1997-2017 conditions for purposes of determining historical streamflow depletions for Big Creek Reservoir. These year-2000 data were developed using the same sediment delivery rate as was applied for Jim Chapman Lake to develop its year-2000 elevation-area-capacity curves. This is considered reasonable because of the close proximity of the two reservoirs.

For estimating the 2020 storage condition for Big Creek Lake for use in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM, the same sedimentation rate used for determining the year-2000 storage condition has been applied to the 33-year period from 1987 to 2020 to estimate the additional volume of sediment that has accumulated in the reservoir. This additional volume of sediment

**Figure 2-6 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Lake Sulphur Springs  
for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to Original 1973 Survey**





(462 acre-feet) then was deducted from the 1987 conservation storage capacity of the reservoir, and the resulting conservation storage capacity (4,428 acre-feet) was distributed over the depth of the conservation pool proportional to the 1987 storage distribution. Values of the surface area of the reservoir at specified elevations then were calculated based on ratios of the 1987 area at different depths to the maximum area multiplied times the 2020 maximum surface area of the reservoir. The 2020 maximum area was determined by adjusting the 1987 area by the ratio of the 2020-to-1987 maximum storage amounts. Values of the storage capacity and surface area above the conservation pool were set equal to the original 1987 surveyed values. The 2020 surface area and storage capacity curves for Big Creek Lake that have been used in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-7 along with the corresponding curves from the original 1987 survey which are used in the Run 3 version of the WAM. As was the case for Jim Chapman Lake and Lake Sulphur Springs, these curves do not deviate appreciably due to the relatively low sedimentation rate.

#### **2.4.5 Lake Ralph Hall**

Lake Ralph Hall is the newest major reservoir authorized for the Sulphur River Basin. This project is being implemented by the Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD) in Fannin County on the North Sulphur River, with construction scheduled to be completed by 2024. The reservoir is authorized under Permit No. 5821 to impound 180,000 acre-feet of water, and the total authorized diversion from the reservoir is 45,000 acre-feet per year. Water from the project will be used to meet local needs in the Sulphur River Basin and the demands of water users within the service area of the UTRWD in the Dallas and Fort Worth metroplex in the Trinity River Basin. Diversions from Lake Ralph Hall will be conveyed via a new pipeline from the reservoir to Jim Chapman Lake, and then transferred to the UTRWD's service area through the existing City of Irving pipeline.

Elevation-area-capacity data for Lake Ralph Hall have been developed by the UTRWD based on surveys of the reservoir site, and these curves are presented on the graph in Figure 2-8. The reservoir is represented in the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM with these data. Once Lake Ralph Hall is constructed and in operation, it will be added to the current-conditions Run 8 version of the WAM.

#### **2.4.6 Other Reservoirs**

For other reservoirs considered in the naturalized flow process, i.e., those with conservation storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet (see Table 2-3 on page 34), neither recent nor updated elevation-area-capacity tables are available. Therefore, for Lake Romal, Langford Creek Lake, and the multiple E. P. Land and Cattle reservoirs, the same elevation-area-capacity data used in the existing Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM corresponding to current conditions (i.e., year

**Figure 2-7 Updated-Extended WAM Run 8 Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Big Creek Lake  
for Projected 2020 Conditions Compared to Original 1987 Survey**

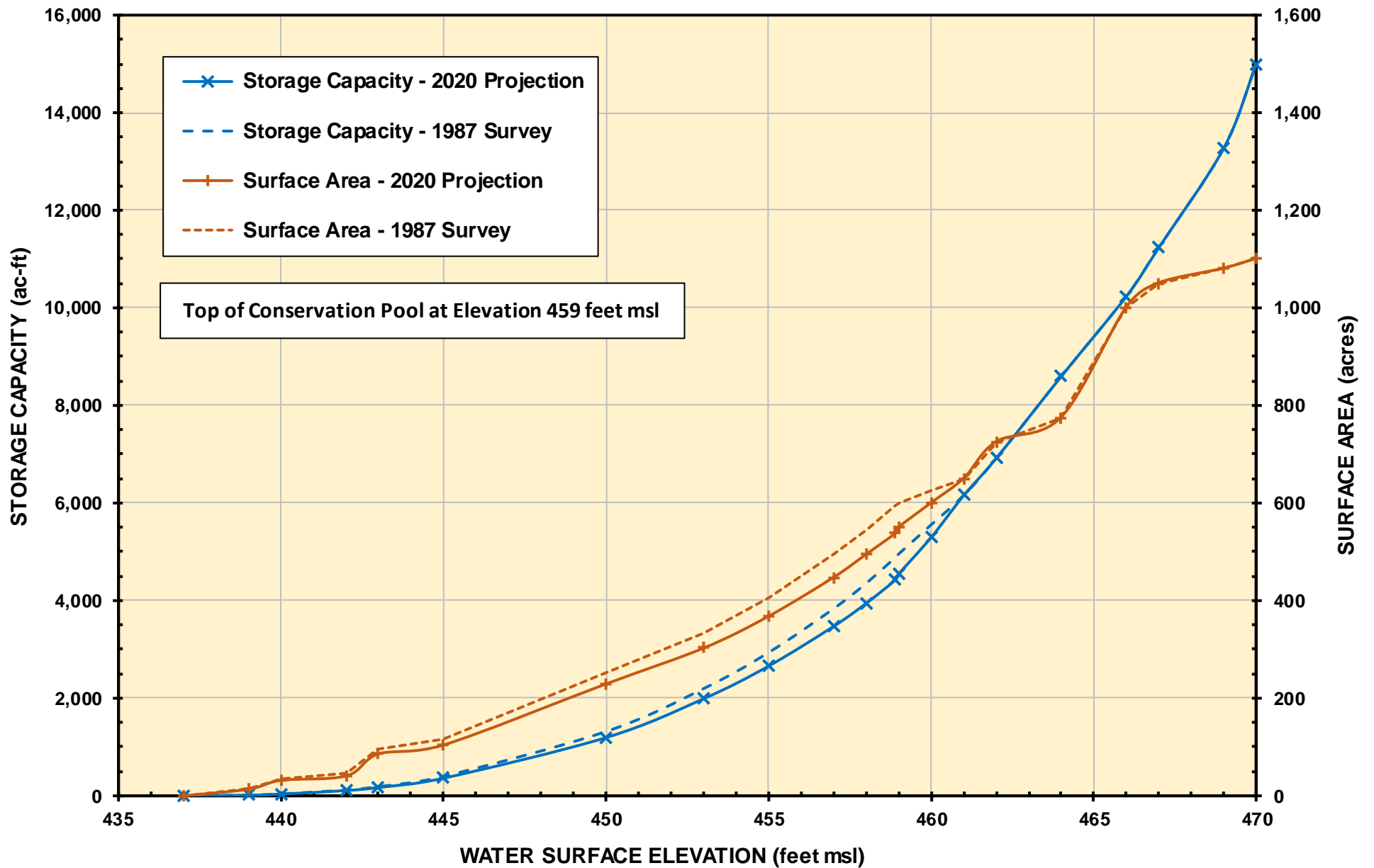
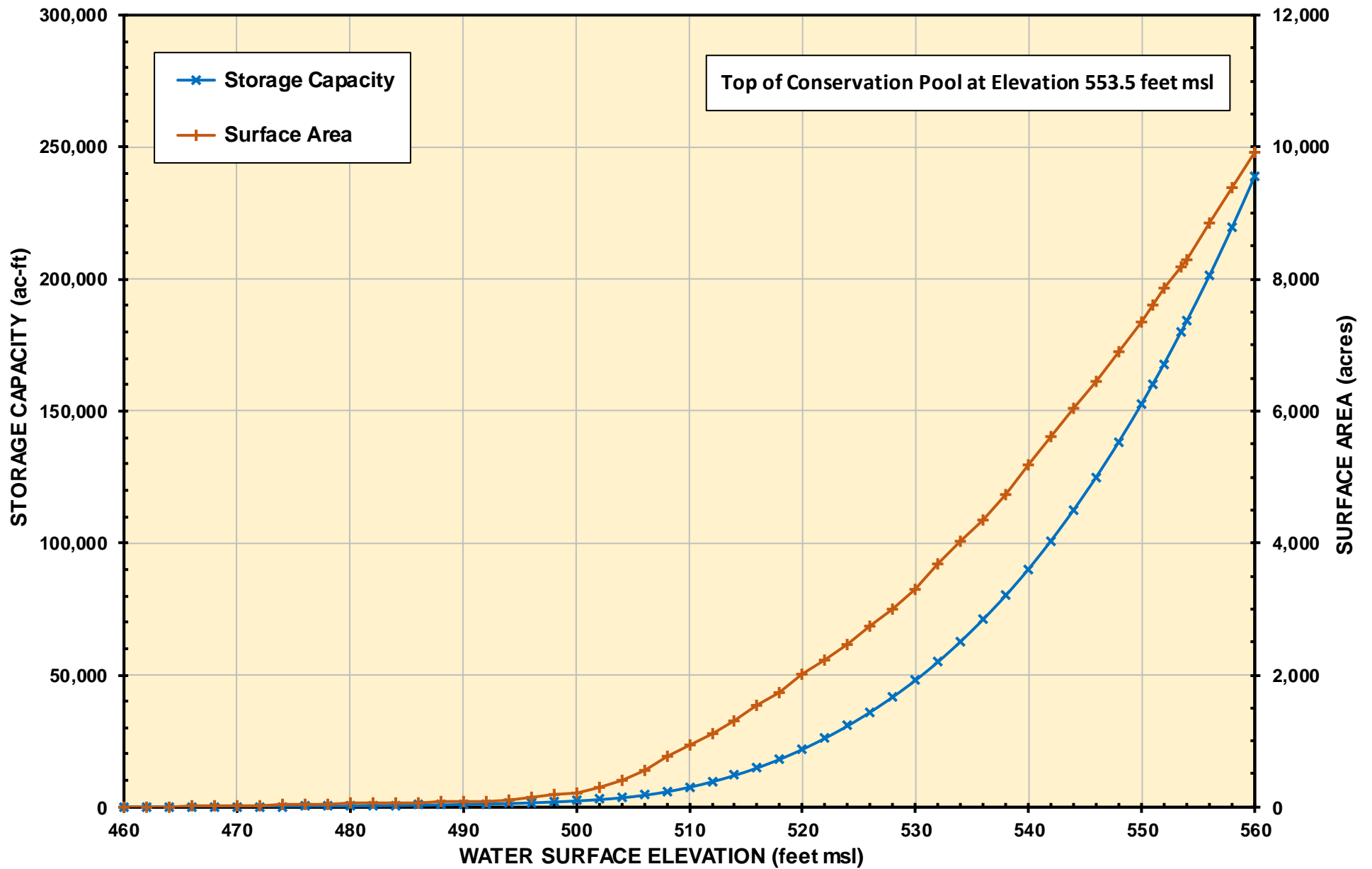


Figure 2-8 Current Elevation-Area-Capacity Curves for Lake Ralph Hall



2000) have been used in this study for the analysis of 1997-2017 streamflow depletions. For Langford Creek Lake, these data were based on actual elevation-area-capacity measurements at the time of reservoir construction (1966), adjusted for sedimentation to 2000. For Lake Romal and the multiple E. P. Land and Cattle reservoirs, the previous Run 8 elevation-area-capacity data were based on the standardized equation that was developed as part of the previous 1999 Sulphur WAM study for small reservoirs with known maximum storage capacities but without specific measured elevation-area-capacity data for smaller capacities. This equation, which was derived from analyzing actual data for several small reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin, including Langford Creek Lake, is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Area} = a (\text{Capacity})^b + c$$

where:      $a = 0.8136$   
                   $b = 0.7505$   
                   $c = 0$

Current elevation-area-capacity data have not been found for the two TexAmericas reservoirs authorized under Permit No. 5873; however, elevation-area-capacity curves dated 1941 for the Caney Creek Reservoir were provided by Riverbend. These curves were considered to be too old to reasonably represent recent reservoir conditions, but comparison of this original data with the standardized area-capacity curve based on the above equation indicates that they are similar in shape. Therefore, for purposes of this study, this standardized equation has been used, with maximum authorized storage capacities, to derive applicable area-capacity tables for the TexAmericas reservoirs. The area-capacity relationships for Langford Creek Lake based on the original Run 8 data and for Lake Romal, the multiple E. P. Land and Cattle reservoirs, and the TexAmericas reservoirs based on the standardized equation are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-9. These curves reflect the area-capacity data that have been used both for calculating reservoir depletions for the naturalized flow analysis and for representing these reservoirs in the updated-extended Run 3 and Run 8 versions of the WAM.

## 2.5 Historical Reservoir Evaporation and Rainfall Data

Monthly values of historical reservoir gross evaporation and rainfall amounts, expressed in inches, have been derived by the Texas Water Development Board for all of Texas based on available evaporation and rainfall data. These historical gross evaporation and rainfall values are provided at the center of each one-degree quadrangle covering the state. The boundaries of these one-degree quadrangles covering the Sulphur River Basin are shown on a map in Figure 2-10. Monthly gross evaporation and rainfall data for the 1997-2017 period for these quadrangles have been obtained from the TWDB web site and used in this study for the calculation of reservoir inflows and the analysis of reservoir depletions. The assignment of these data by the TWDB quadrangle numbers to individual reservoirs is indicated in Table 2-3 in Section 2.6. As shown, for some reservoirs, the average of the monthly values for two adjacent quadrangles has been used.

Figure 2-9 Area-Capacity Relationships Used for Other Small Reservoirs

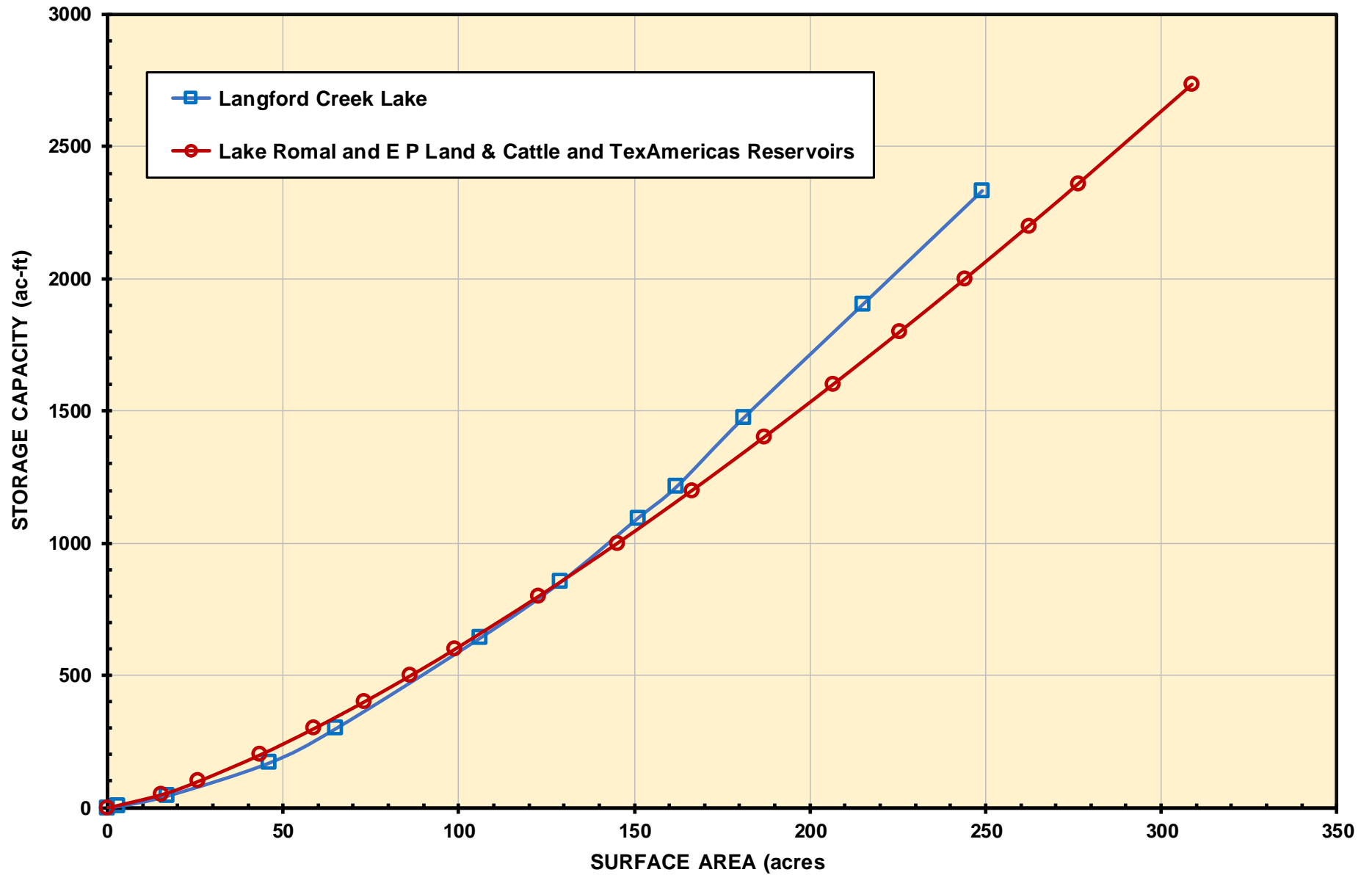
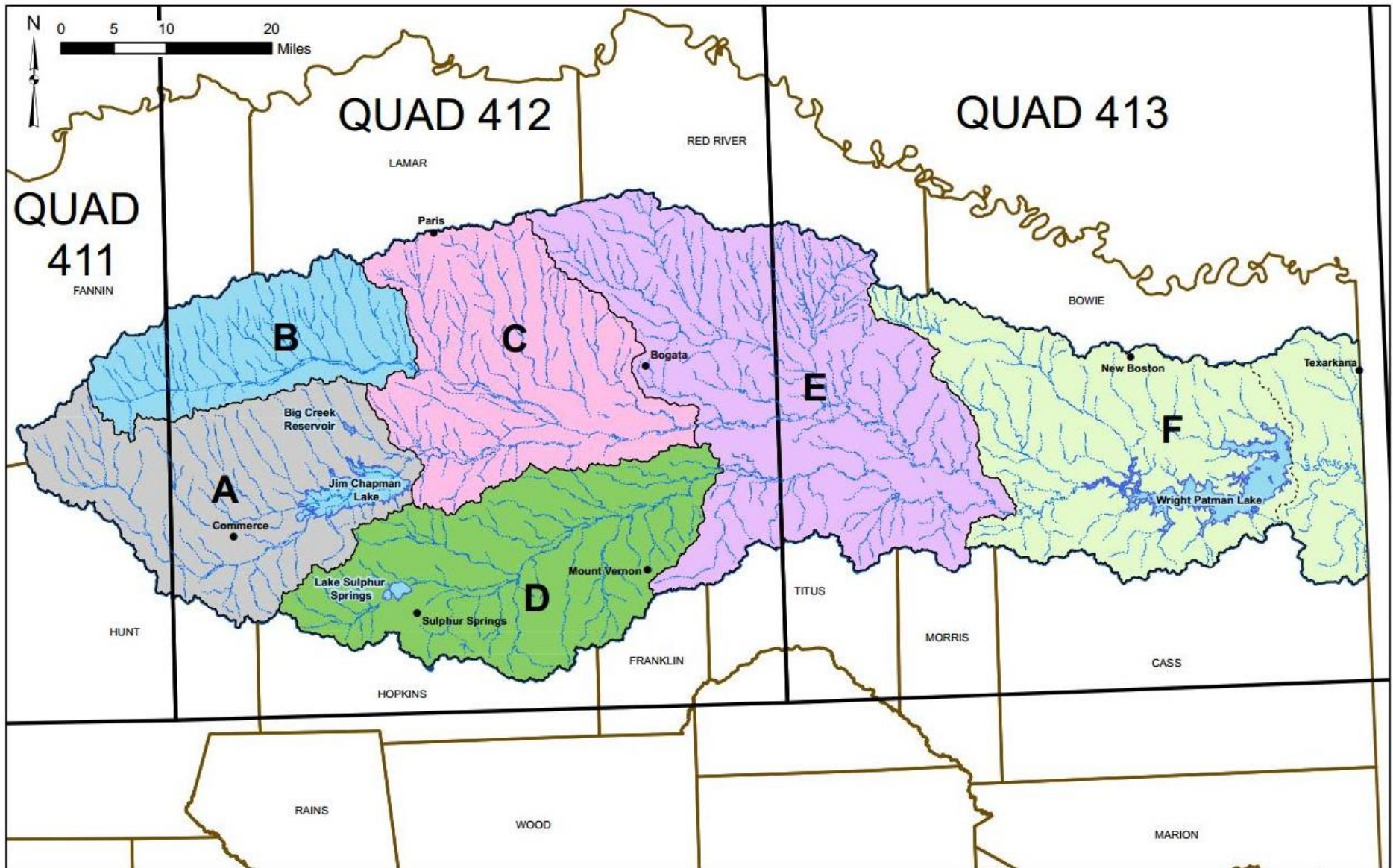




Figure 2-10 Quadrangle Delineations for TWDB Evaporation and Rainfall Data



## 2.6 Historical Reservoir Streamflow Depletions

As described above in Section 2.1, the general equation for naturalizing streamflows requires adjustments for the effects of upstream reservoirs with regard to their historical reduction of streamflows, often referred to as reservoir streamflow depletions. In the standard naturalized flow equation, these effects are represented by the monthly changes in the historical storage of the reservoirs and their monthly net evaporation losses.

For purposes of the 1997-2017 naturalized flow process for the Sulphur Basin, only reservoirs with a conservation storage capacity greater than 1,000 acre-feet have been considered. The reservoirs that meet this criterion in the Sulphur Basin are listed along with pertinent descriptive information in Table 2-3, and they are shown on the map in Figure 2-11. Parameters presented in Table 2-3 include those that are required for the calculations that are fundamental to the streamflow naturalization process as described below. The code included in Column 6 identifies for each of the reservoirs the approach used in the flow naturalization process.

It should be noted that in the original development of naturalized flows for the Sulphur WAM in 1999, all reservoirs with storage capacities greater than 200 acre-feet were accounted for with respect to streamflow depletions in the streamflow naturalization process. Because of the small magnitude of the streamflow depletions for these smaller reservoirs, these adjustments were relatively insignificant compared to those for the larger reservoirs, as well as to the overall magnitude of the naturalized flows. For this reason, as stated above, only reservoirs with storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet have been considered in this current analysis of naturalized flows. It is apparent from the comparisons of the previously derived reservoir streamflow depletions for 1940-1996 to those developed in this study for 1997-2017 that the higher limit on reservoir storage capacity does not make any appreciable difference.

For the Sulphur Basin, complete records of 1997-2017 historical monthly reservoir stage and storage are available from the Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District for Wright Patman and Jim Patman Lakes. For Lake Sulphur Springs, these records are available from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) beginning in March 1999 and extending through 2017. All of these data were obtained directly from the agency web sites and organized for use in the flow naturalization process. As described previously in Section 2.3, streamflow depletions have not been calculated for Wright Patman Lake for 1997-2017; instead, historical inflows have been calculated directly using water balance analyses with storage data from the Corps and corresponding monthly values of diversions, releases, wastewater discharges, and net evaporation losses.

For Jim Chapman Lake, the 1997-2017 historical monthly streamflow depletions have been calculated as the sum of the historical monthly changes in storage and the net evaporation losses based on the actual historical data. The monthly net evaporation losses were calculated by multiplying monthly values of the reservoir surface area times the corresponding Adjusted Net

**Table 2-3 Descriptive Information for Reservoirs Accounted for in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	RESERVOIR NAME	OWNER'S NAME	AUTH. CAPACITY (ac-ft)	DRAIN. AREA [2] (sq mi)	NAT FLOW CODE [3]	GAGE USED FOR INFLOW				TWDB EVAP/RAIN QUAD(S)	E-A-C TABLE SOURCE [4]
							USGS NO.	GAGE NAME	DRAIN. AREA [2]			
									Sq Mi	Ratio		
(1)	C 4836	Wright Patman Lake	Corps of Engineers	386,900	3,413	INFLOW	None	None	n/a	None	413	NONE
(2)	[5]	Jim Chapman Lake	Corps of Engineers	310,000	483	DATA	None	None	n/a	None	Avg 411,412	COE 2018
(3)	C 4811 [6]	Lake Sulphur Springs	City of Sulphur Springs	17,838	70	CALC	7343500	White Oak Ck nr Talco	467 [7]	0.1504	412	WAM 2000
(4)	C 4811 [6]	Lake Sulphur Springs	City of Sulphur Springs	17,838	70	DATA	None	None	n/a	None	412	WAM 2000
(5)	P 4060	Big Creek Reservoir	City of Cooper	4,890	11.8	CALC	7343000	N Sulphur Rv nr Cooper	305	0.3870	412	WAM 2000
(6)	C 4819	Lake Romal	WOCR Holding LLC	2,360	5.9	CALC	7343500	White Oak Ck nr Talco	467 [7]	0.0126	412	WAM 2019
(7)	C 4809	Langford Creek Lake	Red River Cty WCID 1	1,225	2.9	CALC	7343500	Patman Deduced Inflow	1,521 [8]	0.00190	Avg 412,413	WAM 2000
(8)	C 4805	E.P. Land & Cattle #2,3 & 4	E.P. Land & Cattle Co.	2,063	0.63	CALC	7343500	White Oak Ck nr Talco	1,521 [8]	0.000414	Avg 412,413	WAM 2000
(9)	P 5873	Reservoir No. 1 (Caney Ck)	TexAmericas Center	1,340	7.1	CALC	n/a	Patman Deduced Inflow	1,521 [8]	0.00467	413	WAM 2019
(10)	P 5873	Reservoir No. 2 (Elliot Ck)	TexAmericas Center	2,734	8.5	CALC	n/a	Patman Deduced Inflow	1,521 [8]	0.00561	413	WAM 2019

**Notes:**

[1] C = Certificate of Adjudication and P = Permit

[2] Drainage areas are from Sulphur WAM data files, except for Wright Patman Lake which is GIS measured.

[3] INFLOW means that historical inflows to the reservoir were calculated (deduced) with water balance analyses and then naturalized using standard procedures. No E-A-C data for the reservoir were required.  
 DATA means that historical stage and storage data are available for the reservoir and have been used for directly calculating historical reservoir depletions.  
 CALC means that historical stage and storage values are not available for the reservoir and were simulated with water balance analyses and then used to calculate the historical reservoir depletions.

[4] COE 2018 refers to elevation-area-capacity data currently used and provided by the Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District in 2018.

WAM 2000 refers to year-2000 elevation-area-capacity data that were projected during the original development of the Sulphur Basin WAM in 1999.

WAM 2019 refers to elevation-area-capacity data included in the TCEQ's most recent 2019 version of the Sulphur Basin WAM.

[5] Multiple entities own water rights for storage capacity in Jim Chapman Lake as follows:\*

C 4797	81,470 ac-ft
C 4798	114,265 ac-ft
C 4799	<u>114,265 ac-ft</u>

Total 310,000 ac-ft

\* Proportionate shares of the dedicated sediment reserve of 37,000 ac-ft are included.

[6] For January 1997 - February 1999, streamflow depletions for Lake Sulphur Springs were calculated using the CALC method because historical data for reservoir storage were not available, whereas the DATA method was used for March 1999 - December 2017 when historical storage data were available.

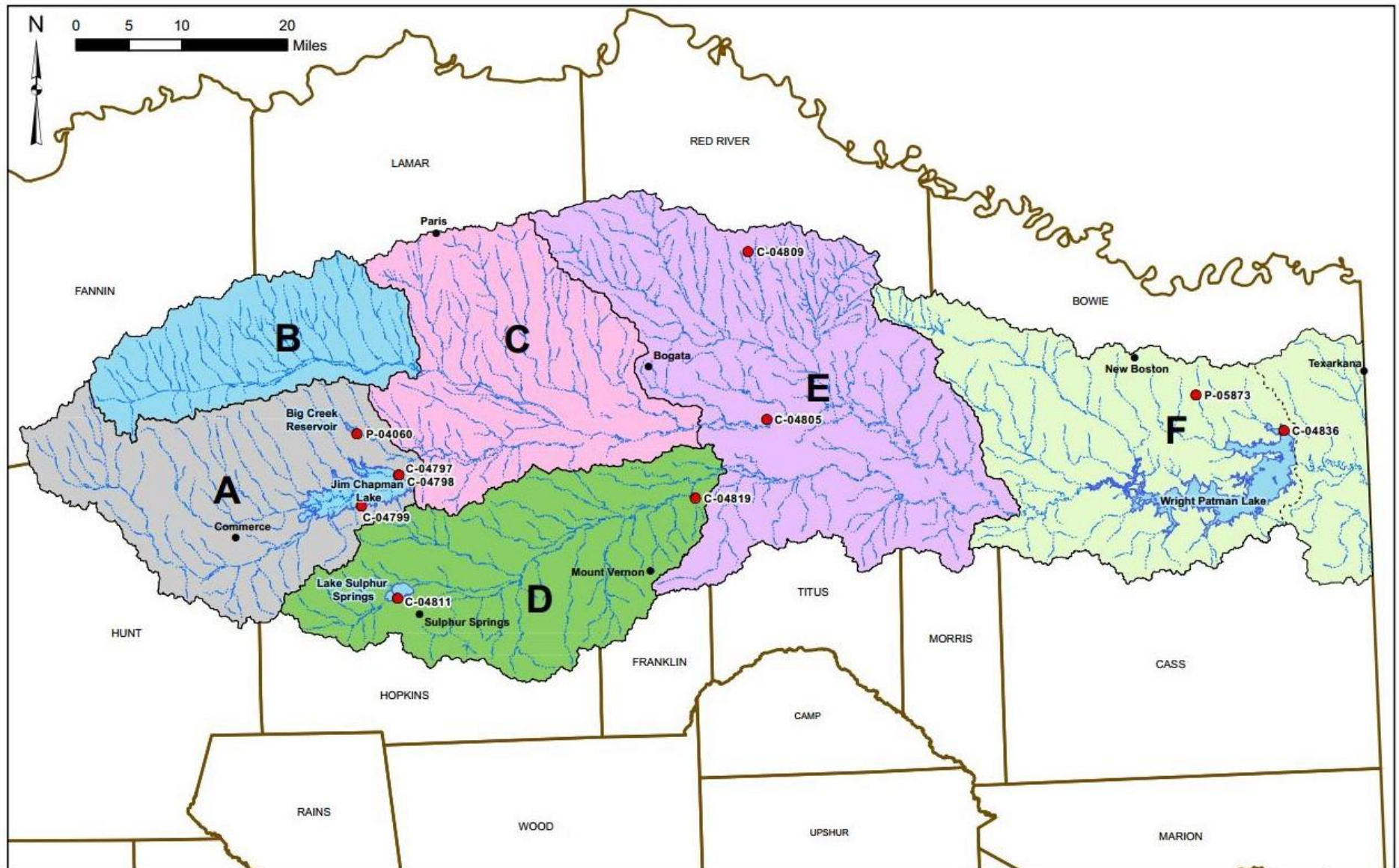
[7] This drainage area represents the incremental drainage area from Gage No. 7343500, White Oak Creek near Talco, upstream to Lake Sulphur Springs Dam.

[8] This drainage area represents the incremental drainage area from Wright Patman Lake Dam upstream to Gage No. 7343200, Sulphur River near Talco, and to Gage No. 7343500, White Oak Creek near Talco.



**Figure 2-11 Reservoirs with Streamflow Depletions Accounted for in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process**

(Water right numbers are labeled at each reservoir location with “C” for Certificate of Adjudication and “P” for Permit)



Reservoir Evaporation, as defined in Section 2.1, derived from historical monthly evaporation and rainfall data from the Texas Water Development Board (see Section 2.5 and Table 2-3 for quadrant delineations). Historical monthly values of the surface area of the reservoir were determined for the 1997-2017 period using the reported data for monthly reservoir stage and the Corps' stage-area relationship as presented in Section 2.4.2. The result of this process was a complete set of historical monthly streamflow depletions for Jim Patman Lake for the entire 1997-2017 period.

It should be noted that during the course of developing the streamflow depletions for Jim Chapman Lake, a discrepancy was observed regarding how these calculations were made during the original development of the WAM. It appears that the depletions were not correctly accounted for when the total naturalized flows for Subwatershed C were calculated. Since this only occurred during the time when Jim Chapman Lake was in existence, corrections to the original naturalized flows only needed to be made for the period from October 1991 through December 1996. In this current study, the correct adjustments for these streamflow depletions for Jim Chapman Lake have been made directly to the original naturalized flows for Subwatershed C, with these revised naturalized flows then reflected in the final naturalized flow values for Subwatersheds E and F.

The same procedure described above for Jim Chapman Lake also has been used for calculating Lake Sulphur Springs reservoir depletions for the period from March 1999 through December 2017 when historical stage and storage data were available for the reservoir from the U. S. Geological Survey. For the period prior to March 1999 when no data were available for Lake Sulphur Springs and for the entire 1997-2017 period for those reservoirs without any data (designated by CALC in Column 6 of Table 2-3), the monthly storage changes and monthly net evaporation losses have been simulated using a water balance Excel spreadsheet model. For each of these reservoirs, the spreadsheet water balance model was applied to perform a time-series simulation (using monthly time steps) of reservoir storage changes using the following revised form of the same basic equation described previously for simulating the historical inflows to Wright Patman Lake in Section 2.3.

$$\text{Change-in-Storage} = (ST_i - ST_{i-1}) = QI_i - (EV_i * AR_i) + (PE_i * AR_i) - DV_i - RL_i$$

And for the corresponding net evaporation loss:

$$\text{Net Evaporation Loss} = (EV_i * AR_i) - (PE_i * AR_i)$$

For these reservoir simulations, monthly inflows to the reservoirs were estimated from historical monthly flow records for streamflow gages considered to exhibit generally similar watershed and streamflow characteristics. The gage used for estimating inflows to each reservoir is identified in Table 2-3. The ratio of the drainage area of each reservoir to the drainage area of its assigned streamflow gage has been used to translate the monthly gaged streamflows to each reservoir site. Monthly TWDB evaporation and rainfall data were determined for each reservoir according to the

appropriate quadrant assignments shown in Table 2-3 (see Figure 2-10 for quadrant delineations), and the Effective Rainfall Factor of 0.15 was applied to the monthly rainfall amounts to derive Effective Rainfall. During the simulation process for each of these reservoirs, the monthly surface area was determined based on the appropriate area-capacity relationship presented in Section 2.4.

It should be noted that historical streamflow depletions by the two reservoirs owned by TexAmericas Center, referred to as Reservoir No. 1 (Caney Creek) and Reservoir No. 2 (Elliot Creek) in Table 2-3, were not accounted for in the streamflow naturalization process during the original development of the Sulphur WAM. At that time, these reservoirs, both of which are located in Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake, were not authorized by an existing water right, and therefore, their effects on naturalized flows were not accounted for. However, since then, they have been authorized under Permit No. 5873 with diversions for municipal use at a priority date of June 16, 2005. Furthermore, based on an elevation-area-capacity chart for one of these reservoirs that was dated December 1941 (as provided by Riverbend), it appears that these reservoirs have been in existence since the early 1940s. Therefore, as part of this current effort to extend the naturalized flows for the WAM to include the 1997-2017 period, the historical streamflow depletions due to these two reservoirs prior to 1997 also have been determined and accounted for in the original naturalized flows. For this purpose, monthly streamflow depletions for both reservoirs have been calculated using the water balance Excel spreadsheet model beginning in 1942, and corresponding adjustments in the 1942-1996 original monthly naturalized flows for Subwatershed F have been made to account for the effects of these streamflow depletions. It should be noted that these adjustments have not been incorporated into the calculations in the original naturalized flow workbooks; instead, they have been applied directly to the original monthly values of the Subwatershed F naturalized flows.

Annual reservoir streamflow depletions for the 1997-2017 period are plotted on bar charts along with previously determined annual depletions for 1940-1996 (as adjusted herein) in Figures 2-12 through 2-17 for Subwatersheds A through F, respectively. The streamflow depletions for Subwatershed F represent only those for reservoirs located upstream of Wright Patman Lake, since this is the only portion of the entire subwatershed that was considered when the deduced inflows to the reservoir were naturalized for the 1997-2017 period.

As shown by the bars on these plots, the magnitude of the streamflow depletions varies significantly from year to year within subwatersheds as reservoir behavior is influenced by changing climatic and hydrologic conditions and, as expected, it varies among the subwatersheds in accordance with relative reservoir sizes and capacities. Subwatershed A has by far the largest values of reservoir depletions reflecting the significant effects on streamflows of Jim Chapman Lake, which was completed on the South Sulphur River in 1991. For the 1997-2017 period, no reservoir depletions are shown for Subwatersheds B and C because there are no reservoirs in these subwatersheds that meet the storage capacity criterion of greater than 1,000 acre-feet that has been adopted for use in this study for reservoir depletions. The depletions for reservoirs in Subwatersheds D and E for the 1997-2017 period generally are consistent with those originally determined for the earlier 1940-1996 period.



Figure 2-12 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed A

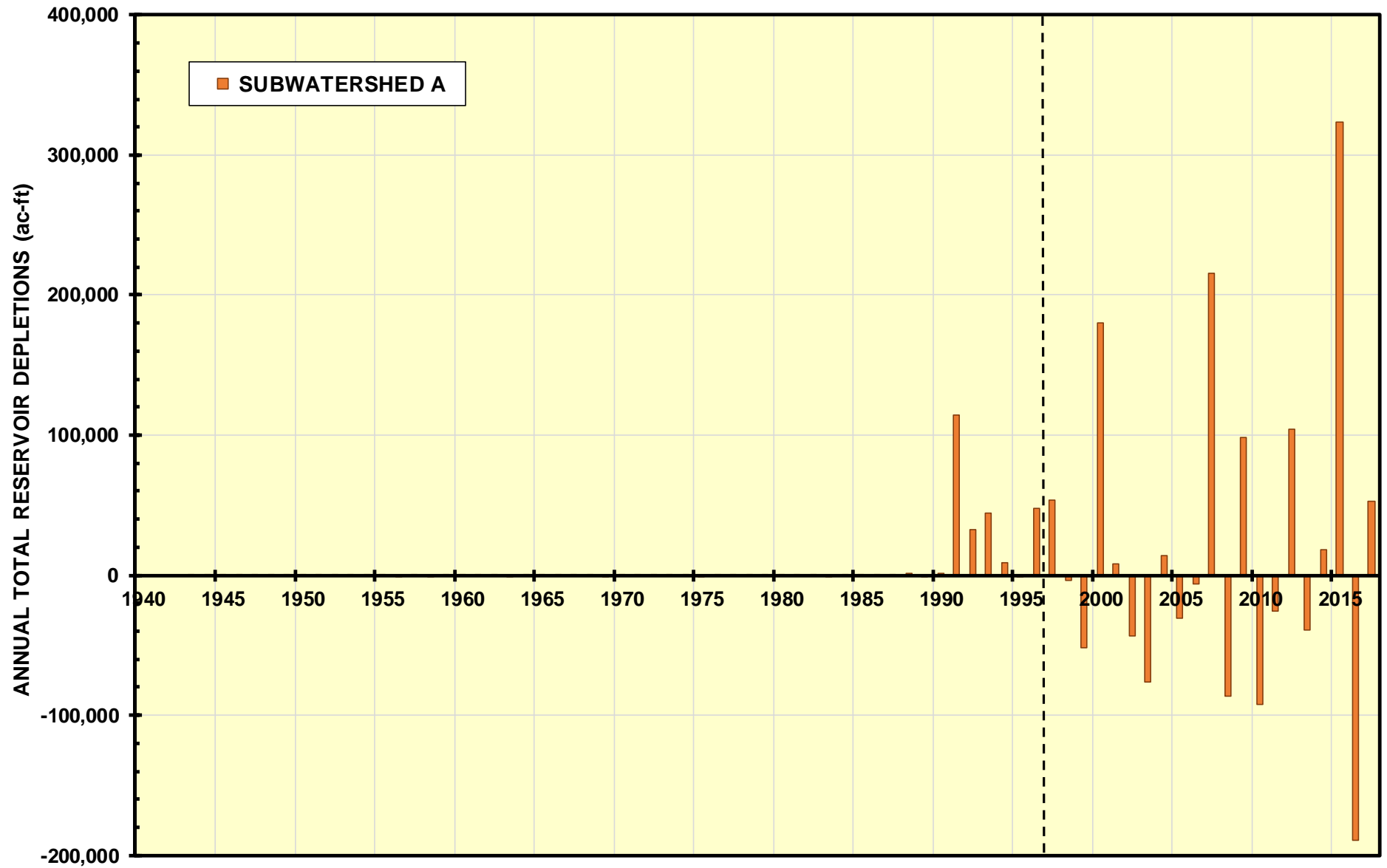


Figure 2-13 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed B

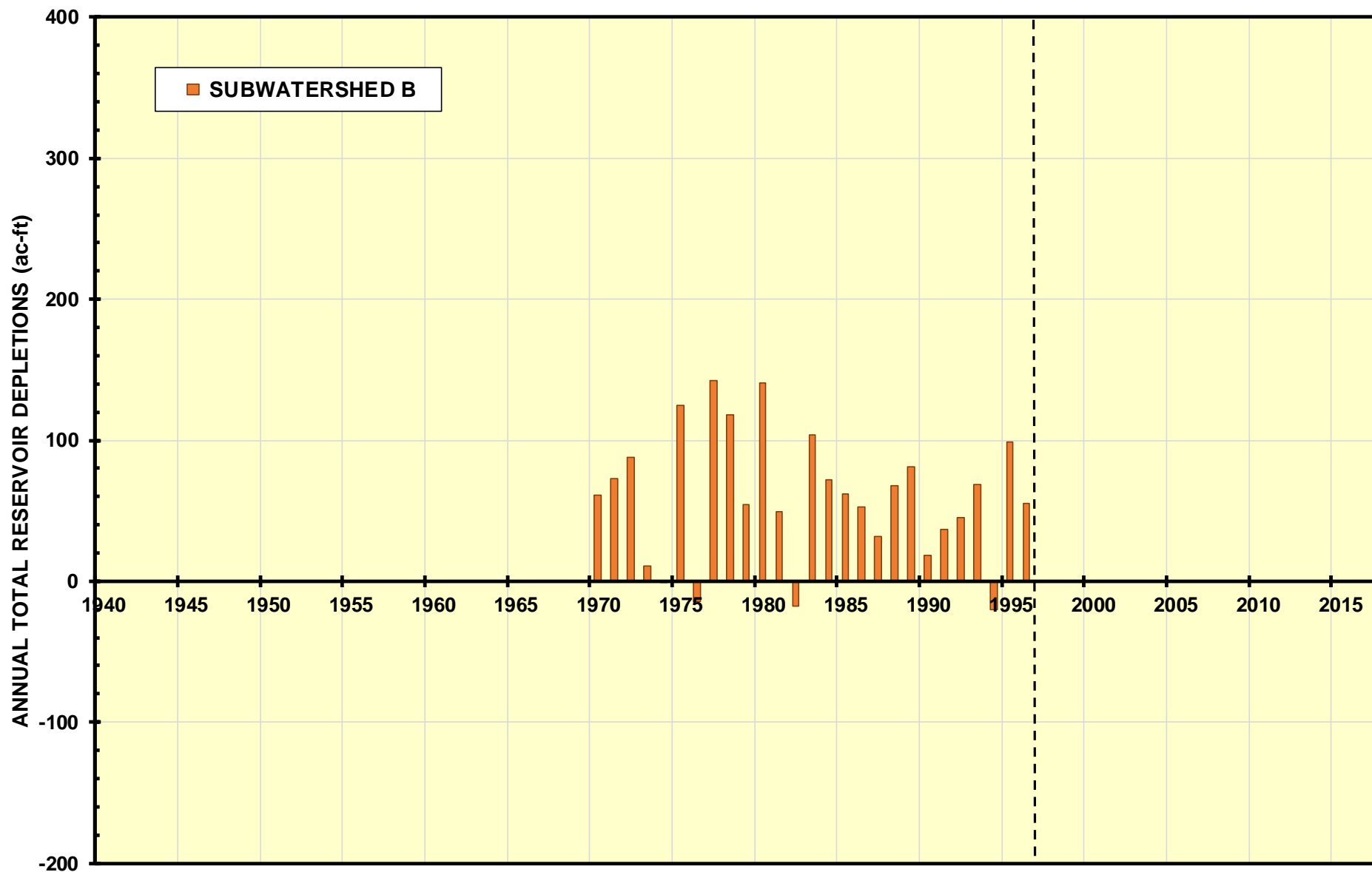


Figure 2-14 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed C

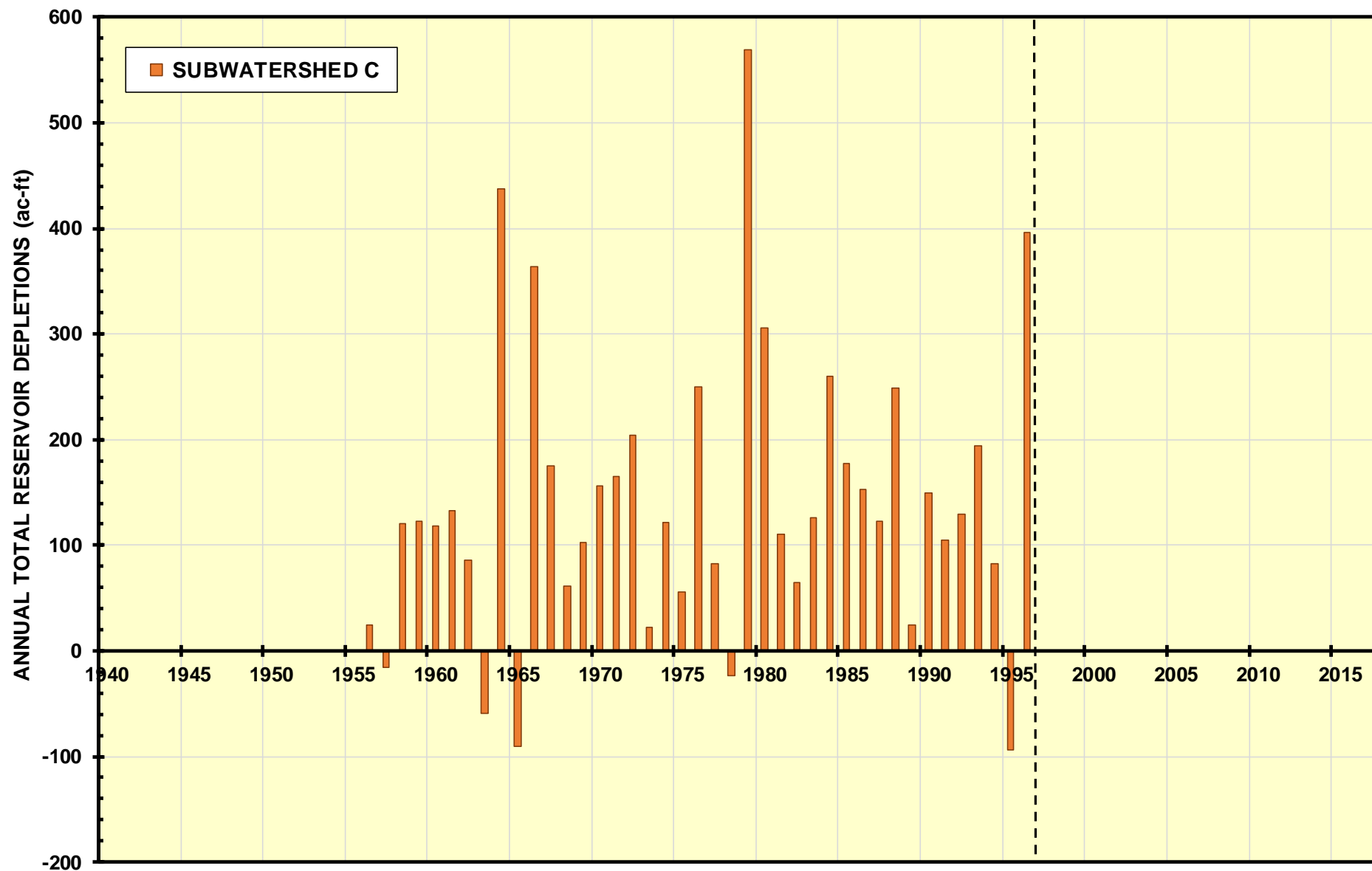


Figure 2-15 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed D

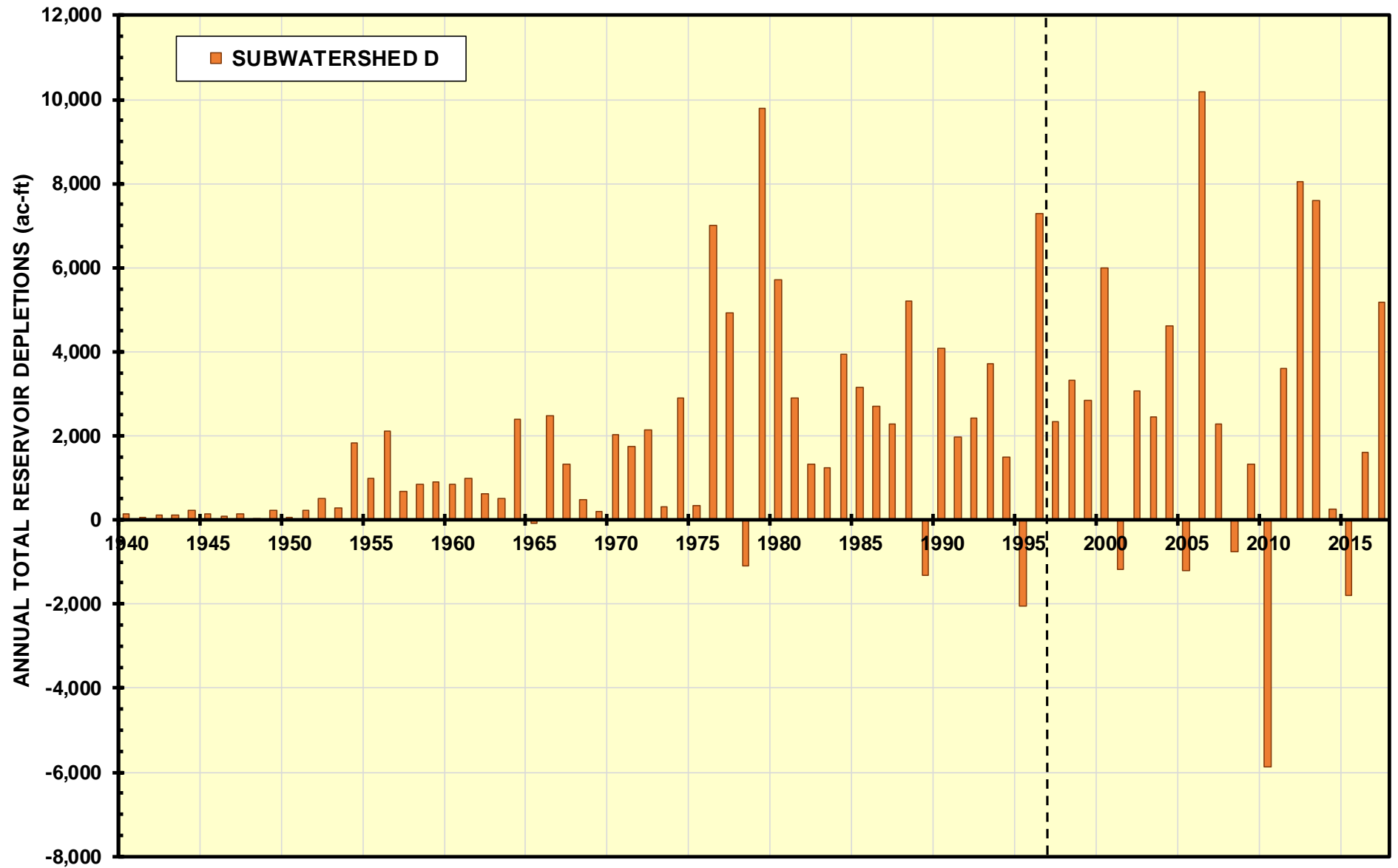


Figure 2-16 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed E

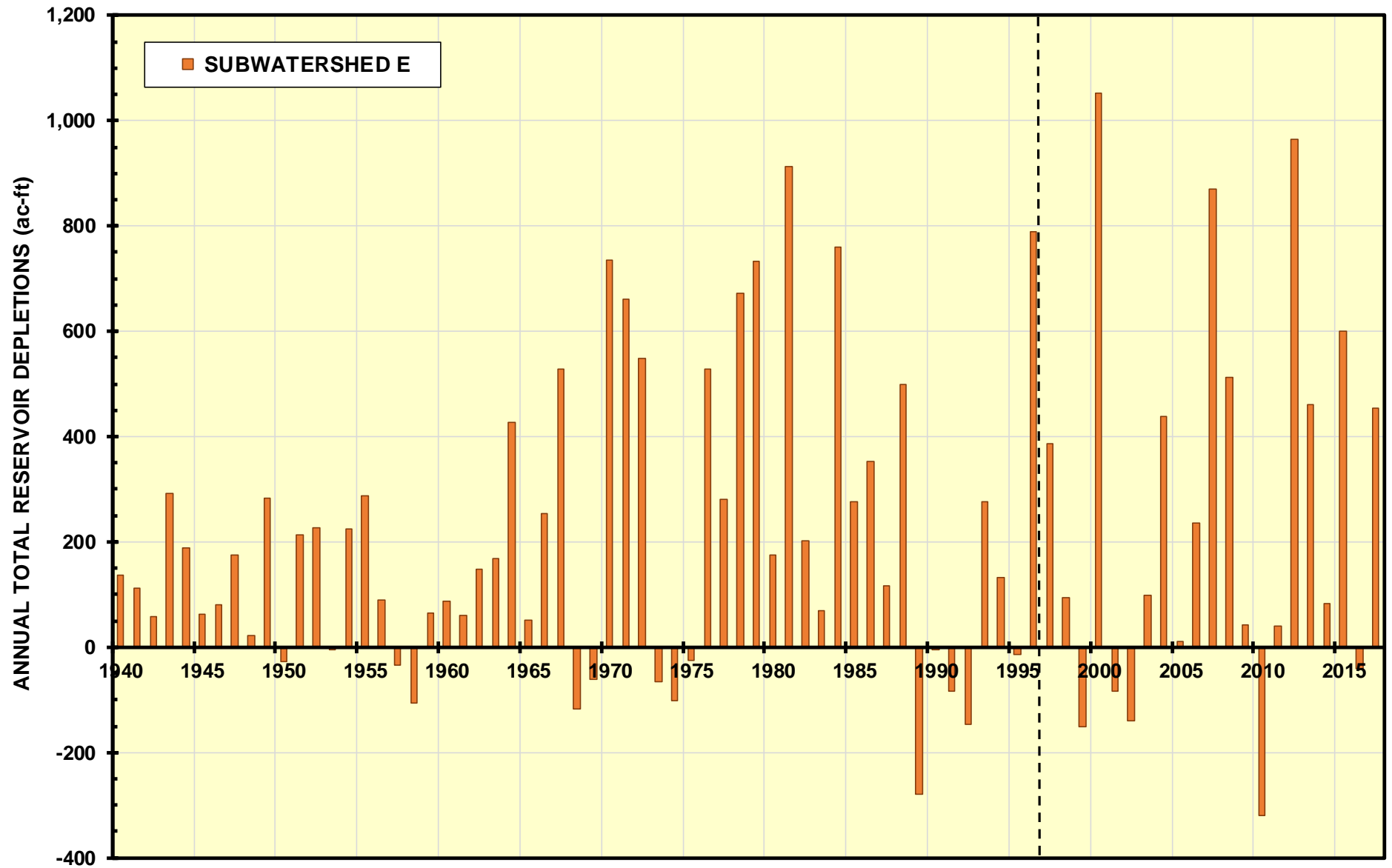
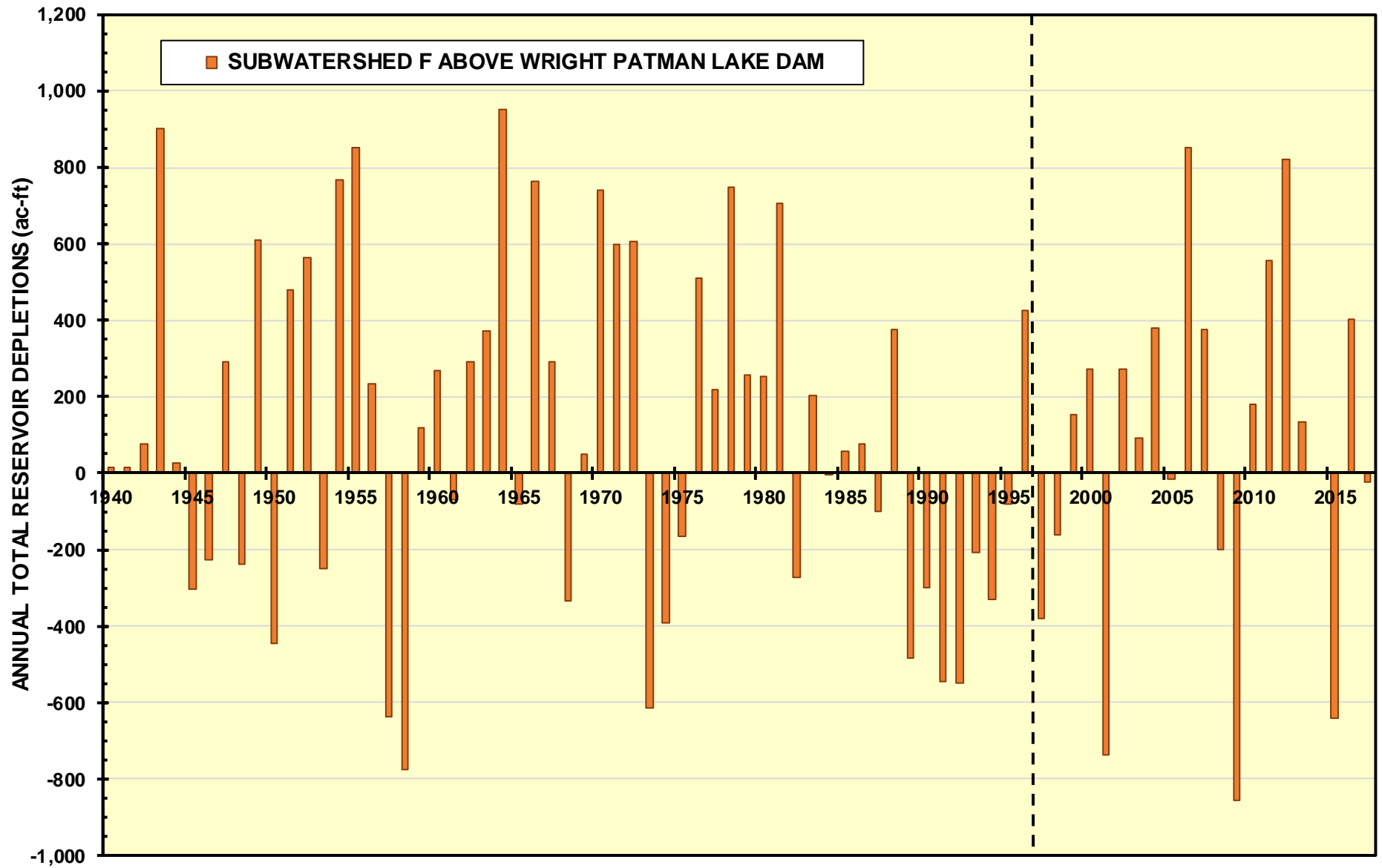


Figure 2-17 Historical Annual Reservoir Streamflow Depletions for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake





In Figure 2-17, the reservoir depletions shown are only for reservoirs located in the portion of Subwatershed F upstream of Wright Patman Lake because this is the only portion of Subwatershed F for which naturalized flows were calculated. The effects of the two TexAmericas Center reservoirs that were permitted in 2006 but have been in existence since the early 1940s are apparent beginning in 1942. Even with these reservoirs, the total streamflow depletions caused by reservoirs generally are less than 1,000 acre-feet per year and are relatively insignificant with regard to the magnitude of the total naturalized flows for Subwatershed F.

## 2.7 Historical Diversions and Water Use

Fundamental to the streamflow naturalization process is the adjustment of historical gaged streamflows for the historical amounts of water that were diverted by upstream users. To make these adjustments, information describing these upstream diversions for the entire 1997-2017 analysis period, by month, either has been compiled from existing records or estimated from available data. The basic source of diversion information that has been relied upon has been the TCEQ's electronic records of historical monthly water use as reported by individual water rights holders. Many of these records as provided by TCEQ included complete or near-complete monthly values for water use for the 1997-2017 period. However, there also were numerous records that included only partial or periodic data, indicating that either the diverter only operated part of the time or may have started or ended diverting some time during the 1997-2017 period, or may not have reported all diversions for every month or every year. Also, some records appeared to reflect erroneous or inconsistent data, and in several cases, all reported water use values were zero.

Because of these problems, extensive effort has been expended in reviewing previous data used in the original naturalized flow development and comparing these older data with the newer data to verify magnitudes and trends. In some cases, individual water rights holders were contacted to discuss their historical water usage and verify diversion patterns. For some diverters, actual paper copies of the TCEQ water use reports were examined for additional information, and diversion data issues also were discussed and reviewed with TCEQ staff. The TCEQ Central Records files also were reviewed for some water rights to assess diversion operations.

In the end, practically all of the missing or zero records of water use for municipal and industrial users either were justified according to how individual diverters actually made their diversions or were filled in using existing data from adjacent months and years to establish appropriate values and indicated trends. In a few cases, the reported water use data for some small municipal and industrial water users were accepted as being correct even though some questions remained that could not be resolved. The impact of these types of issues on the resulting naturalized flows is not considered to be significant. For irrigation water use by individual water rights holders, the reported data from TCEQ generally were accepted and used directly in the naturalized flow process. For months when historical diversions for irrigation use could not be specifically quantified, zeros have been assumed.

Table 2-4 lists all water rights in the Sulphur River Basin with authorized diversions during the 1997-2017 period and indicates which of those have been used in the streamflow naturalization process. The locations of these water rights are shown on the map in Figure 1-2. Also indicated in the table is the extent to which individual records were complete or reported as all zeros and whether some missing data were filled.

The annual total amounts of diversions and water use by water right holders in each subwatershed are illustrated on the bar charts in Figures 2-18 through 2-23. These charts cover the entire period from 1940 through 2017, and provide comparisons of the previous 1940-1996 diversions with those for the extended 1997-2017 period. These quantities vary considerably among the subwatersheds depending on the individual water users, and they demonstrate annual variations resulting from changes in users and use. In some cases, new water rights have been authorized since 1996, and these account for the increases in recent diversions. It should be noted for Subwatershed F, the diversions plotted do not include those from Wright Patman Lake under the City of Texarkana's water right No. C-4836 because naturalized streamflows were calculated only for the portion of Subwatershed F located upstream of Wright Patman Lake. Naturalized streamflows for the remainder of Subwatershed F were determined using drainage area ratios. Also, it should be noted that there were no reported diversions for the TexAmericas Center reservoirs (water right P-5873) for the 1942-1996 period so no adjustments had to be made.

Following are specific notes regarding what appear to be irregularities or inconsistencies in the water use data for the different subwatersheds:

- 1) The annual diversions for Subwatershed A in Figure 2-18 increase dramatically during the 1997-2017 period, but these are after Jim Chapman Lake was completed in 1991 with increased water use under water rights and/or water supply contracts owned by the North Texas Municipal Water District, the City of Irving, the City of Sulphur Springs, and the Upper Trinity Regional Water District.
- 2) The diversions shown for Subwatershed B in Figure 2-19 terminate after 1997, but this is because there are no reported diversions in TCEQ's data base or in Central Records for the City of Pecan Gap under water right No. C-3890. However, these are very small diversions and do not significantly affect the final naturalized flow values.
- 3) Diversions for Subwatershed C in Figure 2-20 in 1998, 1999 and 2000 are significantly higher than those for any other years. These are reported diversions by Luminant (formerly Texas Utilities) under water right No. C-4804, and these are the only diversions reported for that water right during the 1997-2017 period. This water right authorizes diversions from the Sulphur River into an off-channel reservoir (River Crest Lake) for a steam-electric power plant that was retired in early 2005. Contacts with Luminant personnel have not provided any explanation as to why the diversions in 1998, 1999 and 2000 were so much higher than those in other years, but since they were reported, they have been used.

**Table 2-4 Water Use Information for Water Rights Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	AUTH. DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	TYPE OF USE [2]	STREAM	TCEQ WATER USE DATA			
							Provided Yes or No	Complete Yes or No	Filled Yes or No	Used Yes or No
(1)	C 4795	City of Wolfe City	A	300	Mun	East Fork Turkey Creek	Yes	Unknown	No	Yes
(2)	C 4796	Webb Hill Country Club	A	80	Irr	Trib of S Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(3)	C 4797	Sulphur River MWD	A	26,960	Mun/Ind	South Sulphur River	Yes	Almost	Some	Yes
(4)	C 4798	North Texas MWD	A	54,000	Mun	South Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(5)	C 4799	City of Irving	A	54,000	Mun/Ind	South Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(6)	C 4800	City of Cooper	A	273	Mun	Cedar Creek	Yes	[3]	No	No
(7)	C 4801	Delta Country Club	C	5	Irr	Trib of Brushy Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(8)	C 4802	Alexander Frick et al	C	278	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	Yes	[4]	No	No
(9)	C 4803	Helmut Hermann et al	C	1,900	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(10)	C 4804	Luminant Generation Co LLC	C	10,000	Ind	Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(11)	C 4805	E P Land and Cattle Inc	E	3,000	Irr	Trib of Sulphur River	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(12)	C 4806	Laura E Vaughan et al	E	8.4	Irr	Bernard Draw	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(13)	C 4807	Mary Margaret Vaughan	E	21.6	Irr	Bernard Draw	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(14)	C 4809	Red River County WCID 1	E	1,120.0	Mun	Langford Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(15)	C 4810	Donelson Family, LTD	E	200	Irr	Sand Branch	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(16)	C 4811	City of Sulphur Springs	D	9,800	Mun	White Oak Creek	Yes	Unknown	No	Yes
(17)	C 4812	City of Sulphur Springs	D	408	Mun	Trib of White Oak Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(18)	C 4813	Sulphur Springs Country Club	D	113	Irr	Trib of Rock Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(19)	C 4814	Jerry N Jordan Trustee et al	D	30	Irr	Trib of Wolfpen Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(20)	C 4816	City of Mount Vernon	D	400	Mun	Denton Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(21)	C 4817	Hans & Waltraud Weiss	D	333.3	Irr	Bear Pen Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(22)	C 4818	Robert & Dewitta Campbell	D	10.5	Irr	Trib of Campbell Creel	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(23)	C 4820	Joe R. Menefee	E	22	Irr	Ripley Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(24)	C 4821	Anna Pearl Lewis	E	1.2	Ind	Trib of Ripley Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(25)	C 4822	Bernice Ann Baldwin	E	100	Irr	Trib of McCullough Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(26)	C 4823	Ardelia Gauntt	E	22.5	Irr	Trib of Piney Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(27)	C 4824	Walter W. Lee	E	7.5	Irr	Trib of Piney Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(28)	C 4825	Robert Crooks et al	E	20	Irr	East Piney Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(29)	C 4829	Estate of E D Simms et al	F2 [8]	4	Irr	Eds Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes
(30)	C 4830	Estate of E D Simms et al	F2	378	Irr	Unnamed Trib	Yes	Zeros	No	Yes

**Table 2-4 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	AUTH. DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	TYPE OF USE [2]	STREAM	TCEQ WATER USE DATA			
							Provided Yes or No	Complete Yes or No	Filled Yes or No	Used Yes or No
(31)	C 4831	City of New Boston	F2	31	Mun	Trib of Rice Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(32)	C 4832	City of New Boston	F2	325	Mun	Holly Branch	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(33)	C 4833	H C Prange Jr	F2	7.9	Ind	Trib of Moss Creek	Yes	Only 2016	No	<b>Yes</b>
(34)	C 4834	Estate of ED Simms et al	F2	39	Irr	Brooks Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(35)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	FPat [8]	180,000	Mun	Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	<b>Yes</b>
(36)	C 4837	Henry Maddox Jr, et ux	F1 [8]	80	Irr	Crutchers Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(37)	C 4838	International Paper Co	F1	[5]	Ind	Grassy Creek	Yes	Only 1998	No	<b>No</b>
(38)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	8,328	Irr	Old Chan, S Sulphur River	Yes	Yes	No	<b>Yes</b>
(39)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C	11,312	Irr	Old Chan, S Sulphur River	--	--	--	<b>--</b>
(40)	P 3890	City of Pecan Gap	B	102	Mun	Trib of Sulphur River	Yes	Ends 1998	No	<b>Yes</b>
(41)	P 4060	City of Cooper	A	1,518	Mun	Big Creek	Yes	Yes	No	<b>Yes</b>
(42)	P 5285	Texas Utilities Mining Co	E	[6]	Ind		Yes	Unknown	No	<b>Yes</b>
(43)	P 5392	Paul A Pfiefer Et Ux	D	341 [7]	Irr		Yes	Zeros	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
(44)	P 5449	Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept	F2	1,726	Oth	Toyah Creek	Yes	Almost	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
(45)	P 5562	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E	125	Ind	Trib of Ripley/Dorsey Ck	Yes	Unknown	No	<b>Yes</b>
(46)	P 5821	Upper Trinity Reg Water Dist	B	45,000	Multi	North Sulphur River	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(47)	P 5873	TexAmericas Center	F2	2,960	Mun	Caney & Elliot Creeks	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(48)	P 5906	Luminant Mining Co LLC	D	220	Min	Trib of Rock Creek	Yes	Unknown	No	<b>Yes</b>
(49)	P 12099	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E	200	Min	Piney Creek and Tribs	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(50)	P 12145	Los Senderos Cattle/Rch Co	D	35	Irr	White Oak Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(51)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	17,500	Multi	Auds Creek	Yes	Zeros	No	<b>Yes</b>
(52)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	C	245	Multi	Trib of Auds Creek	No	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>

**NOTES:**

[1] C = Certificate of Adjudication and P = Permit

[2] Mun = Municipal, Ind = Industrial, Irr = Irrigation, Min = Mining, Rec = Recreation, Oth = Other, Multi = Municipal, Industrial and Other Uses, D&L = Domestic and Livestock

[3] Diversions reported for this water right are also reported for the City of Cooper's Permit No. 4060; therefore, these reported diversions are not used.

[4] Diversions reported for this water right are well in excess of the authorized diversion amount and must be in error; therefore, these reported diversions are not used.

[5] No diversion is authorized for this water right but historical diversions are reported in the TCEQ water use database.

[6] No diversion is authorized for this water right but historical diversions are reported in the TCEQ water use database. Water right was cancelled on July 16, 2008.

[7] Water right was cancelled on December 31, 2002.

[8] For purposes of the naturalized flow process, Subwatershed F has been divided into three parts:

F1 - portion of Subwatershed F watershed downstream of Wright Patman Lake.

F2 - portion of Subwatershed F watershed upstream of Wright Patman Lake.

FP - at Wright Patman Lake.

Figure 2-18 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed A

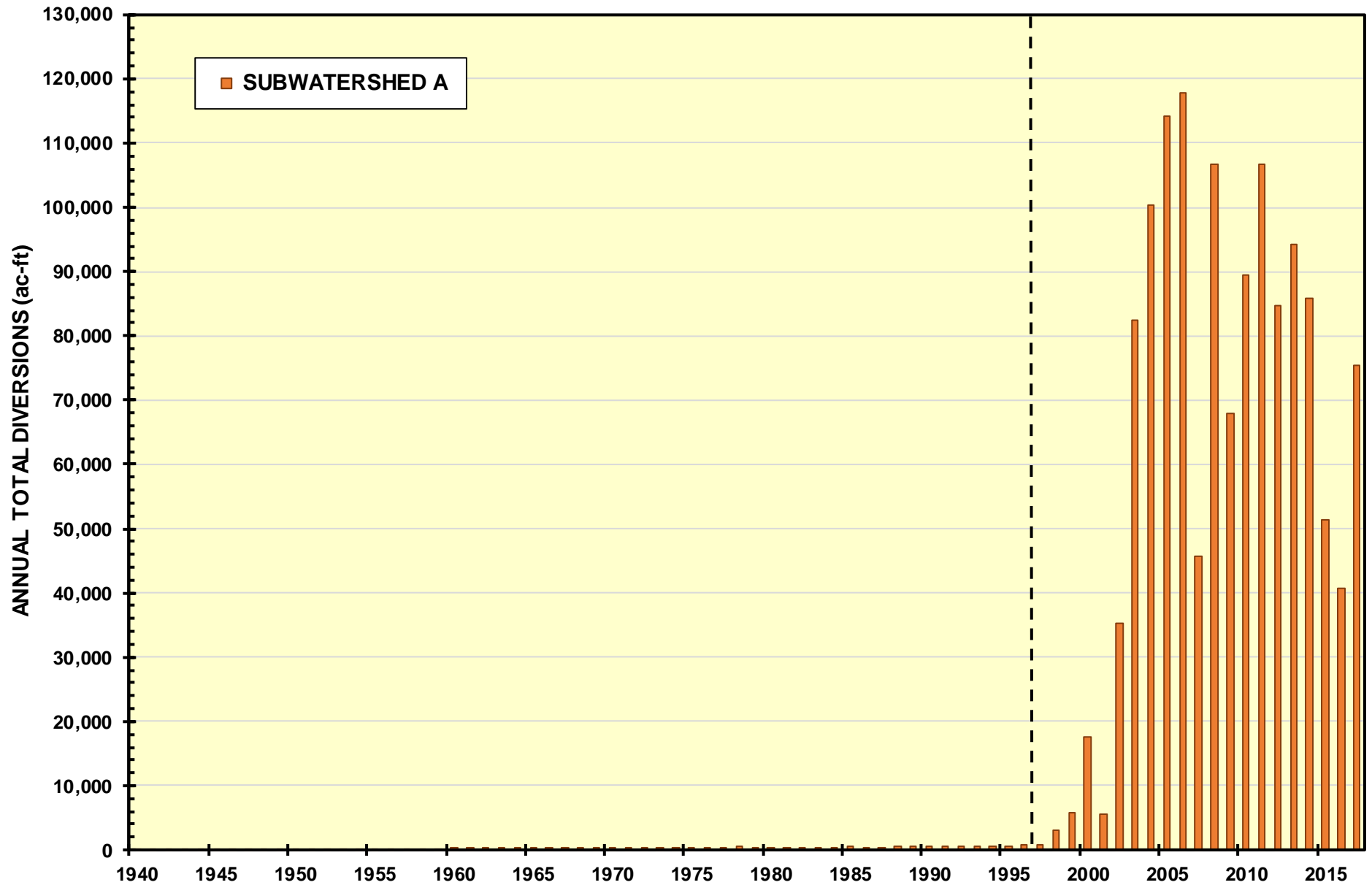


Figure 2-19 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed B

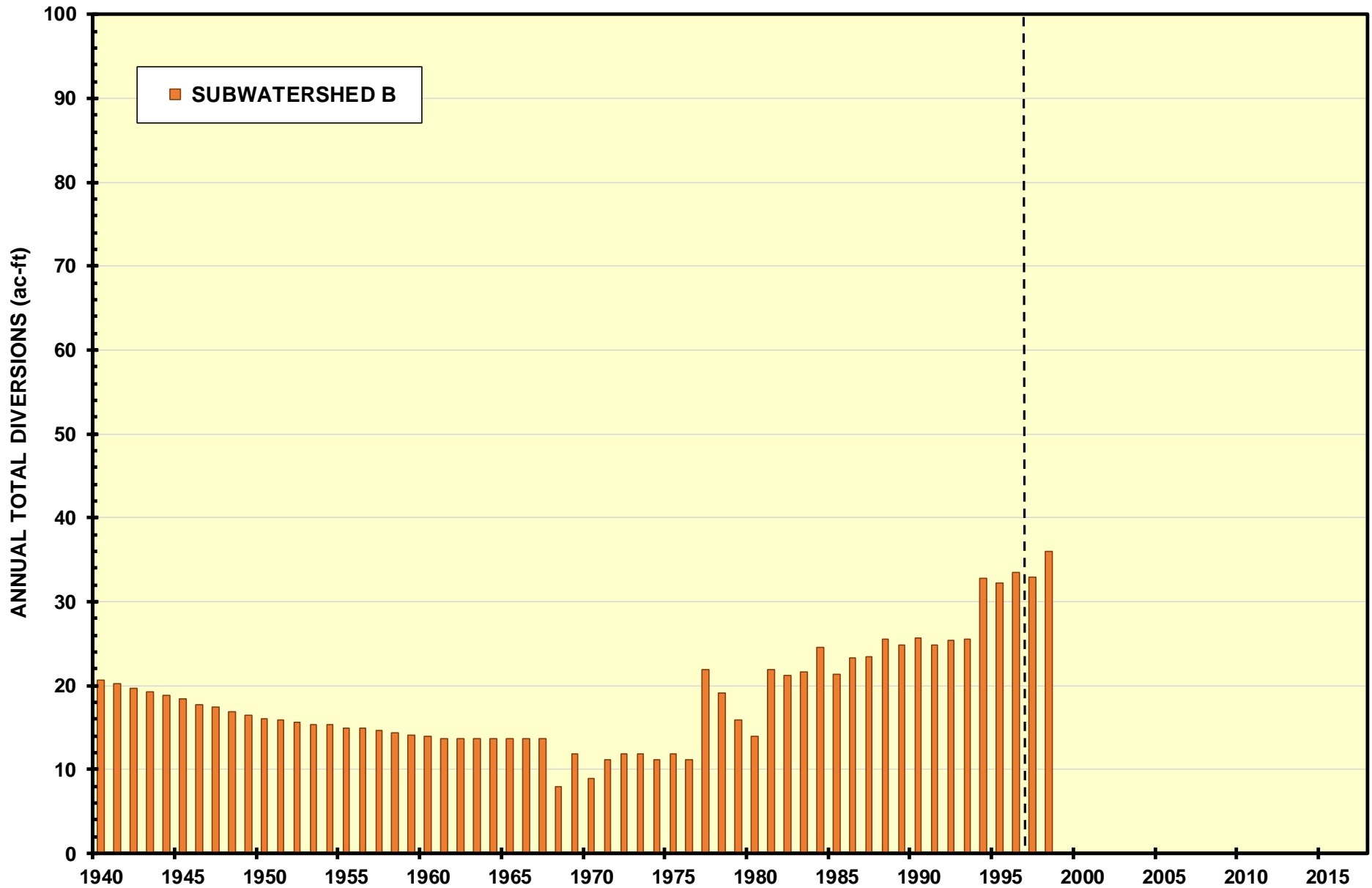




Figure 2-20 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed C

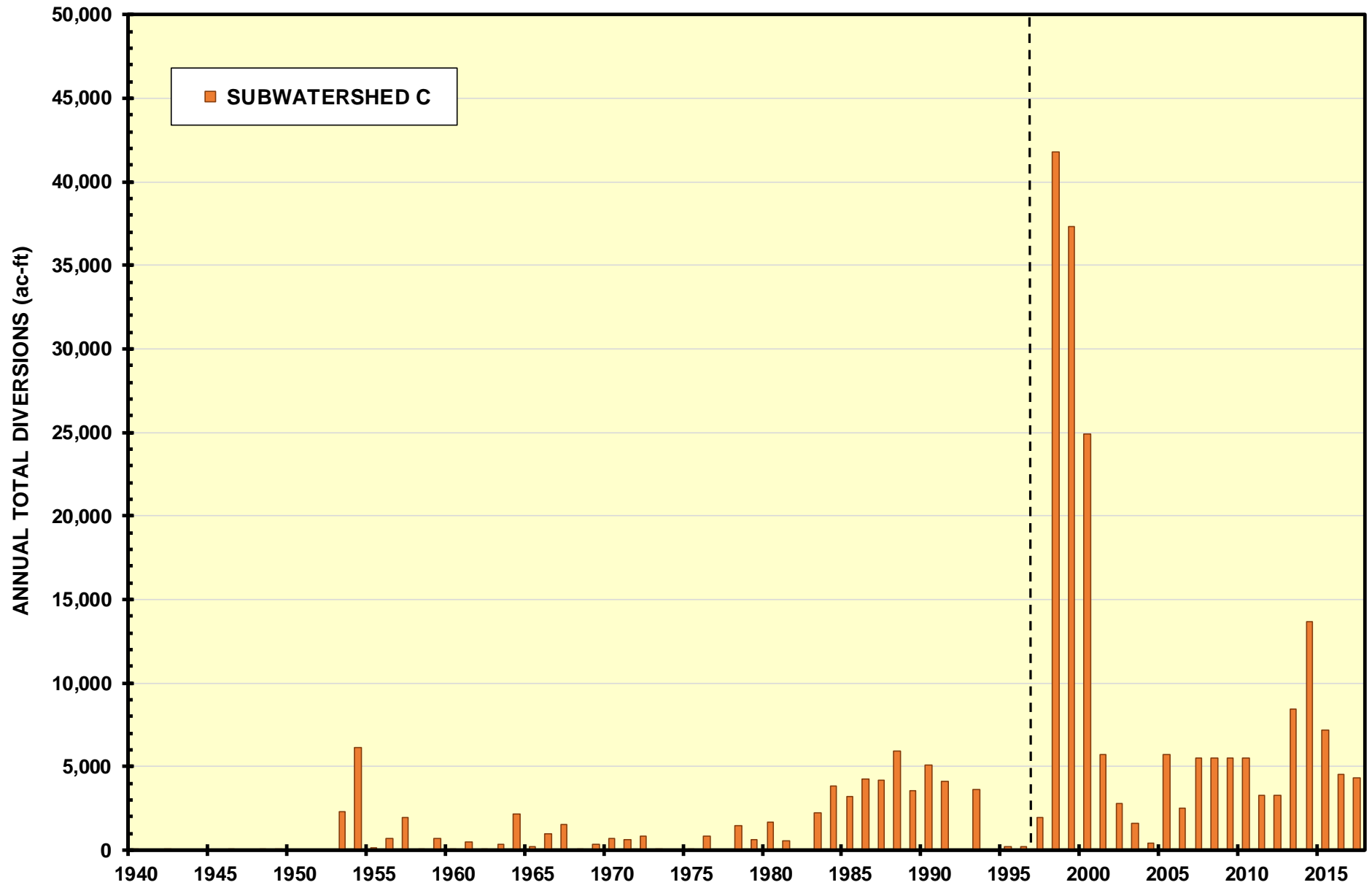


Figure 2-21 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed D

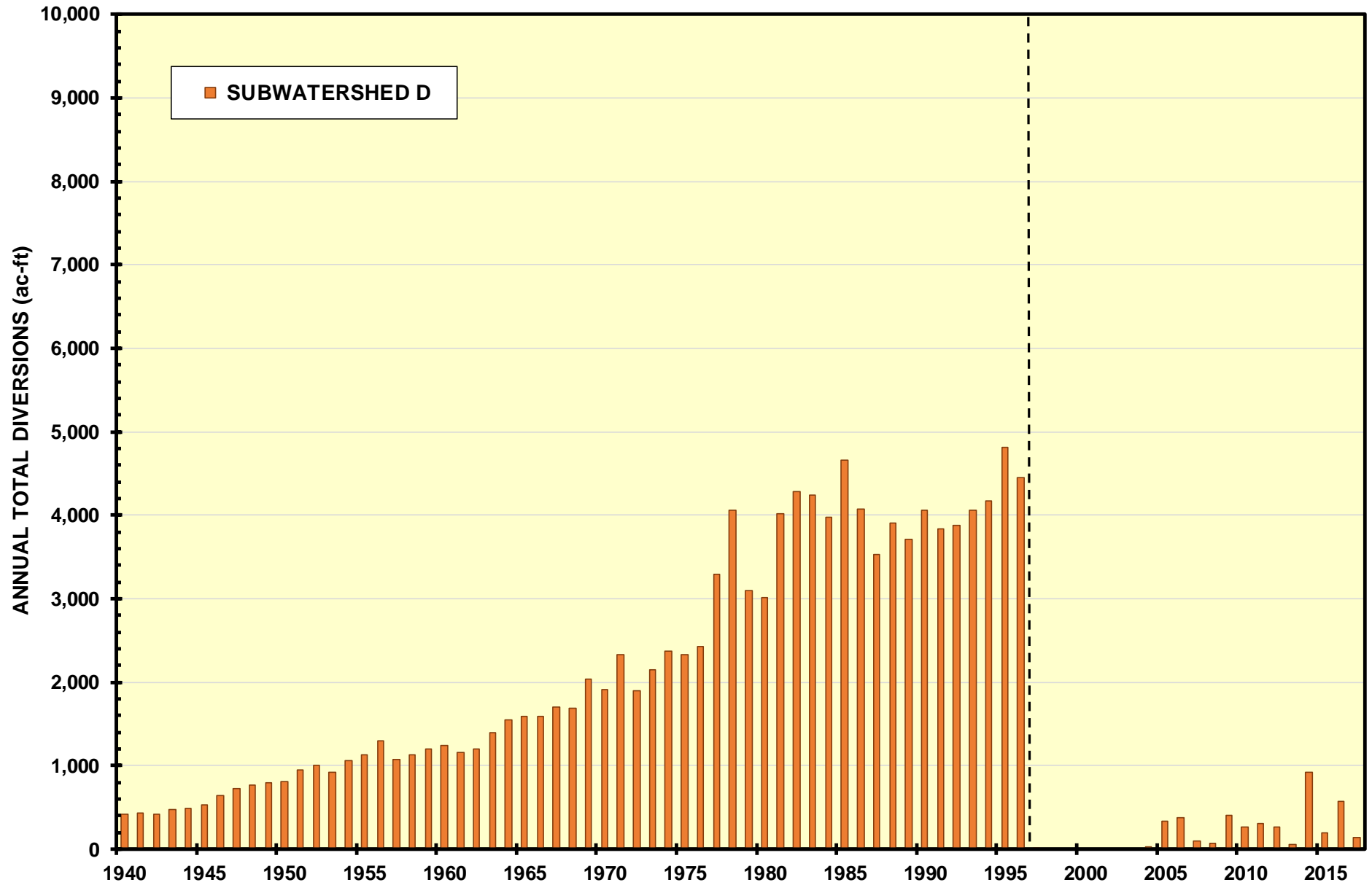


Figure 2-22 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed E

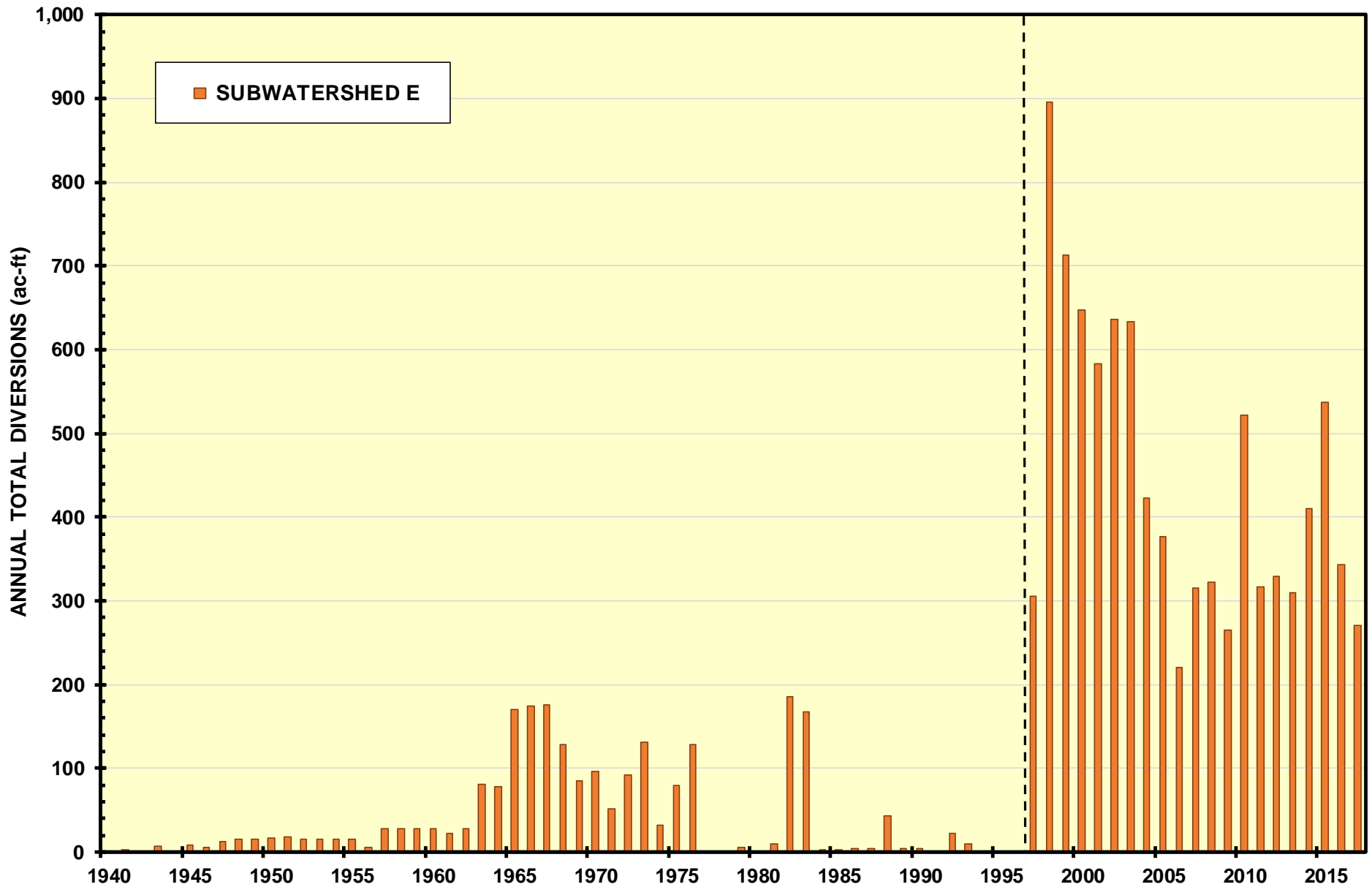
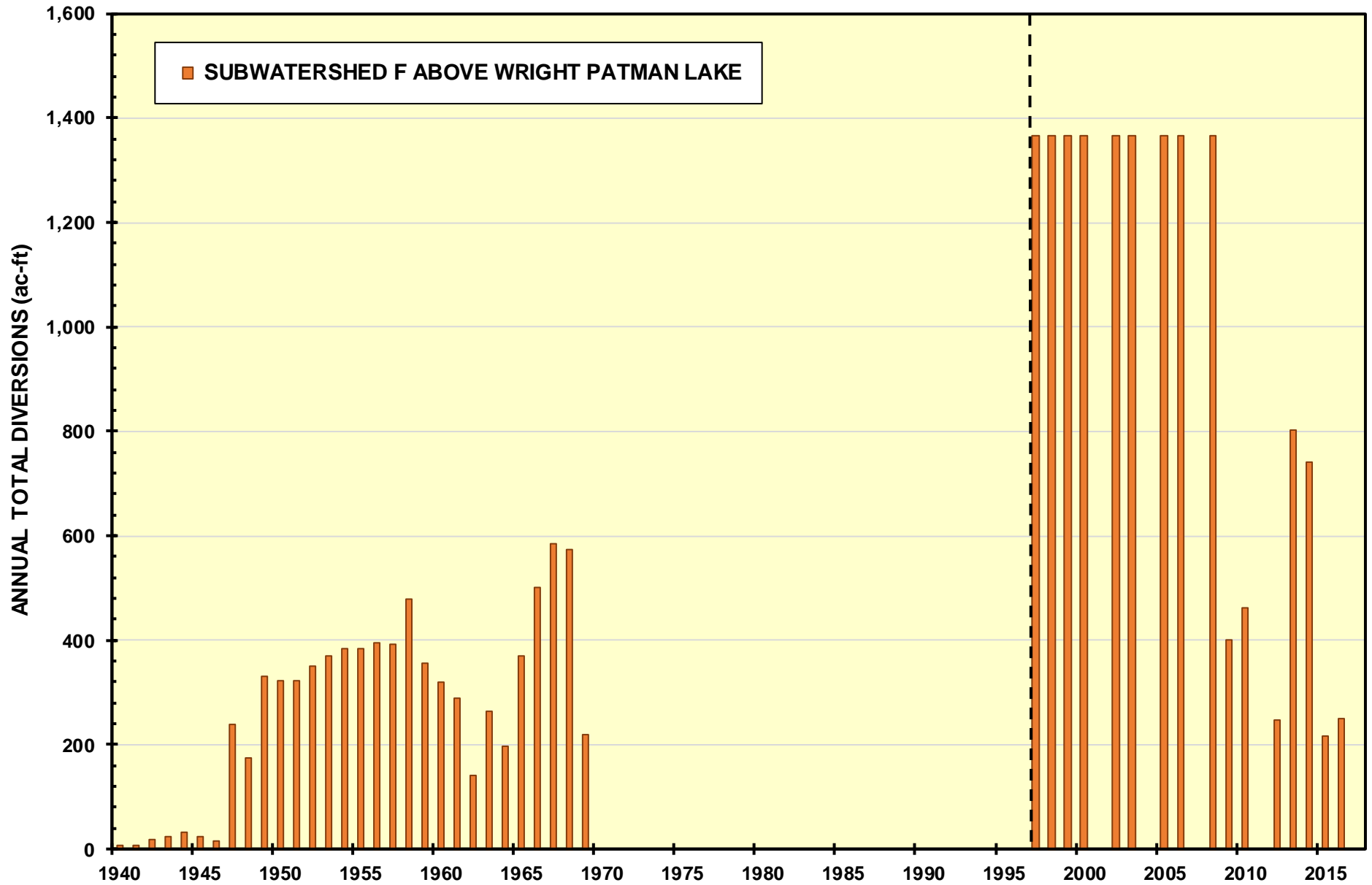


Figure 2-23 Historical Annual Diversions and Water Use for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake



- 4) The diversions for Subwatershed D plotted in Figure 2-21 abruptly end beginning in 1997. Actually, this appears to be correct since the City of Sulphur Springs essentially ended diverting water under water right No. C-4811 from Lake Sulphur Springs around that time and started diverting water from Jim Chapman Lake under a contractual arrangement with the Sulphur River Municipal Water District, owner of water right No. C-4797 that authorizes diversions from Jim Chapman Lake up to 38,520 acre-feet/year.
- 5) While the total annual diversions for Subwatershed E shown on the plot in Figure 2-22 are relatively small ( $< 900$  acre-feet/year), the diversions during the 1997-2017 period are significantly greater than those prior to that time. These increases appear to be due to some water rights now having reported water use and others becoming active after 1996. For example, water right No. P-5285, owned by Texas Utilities Mining, reported no water use prior to 1997 but it has reported annual diversions of 100 to 300 acre-feet/year since that time – this water right was cancelled on July 16, 2008 with no diversions since. Water right No. P-5562, owned by Luminant Mining Company, was issued in March 1997 and now has reported annual diversions of about 100 acre-feet/year. There are also additional diversions reported for water right No. C-4809, which is owned by Red River County WCID No. 1 and authorizes diversions from Langford Creek Lake. Although this water right has a priority date of January 20, 1964, apparently either diversions were not made or diversions were not reported for the 1940-1996 period; consequently, none were considered in the original development of the 1940-1996 naturalized flows. However, now there are reported diversions throughout the 1997-2017 period on the order of 200 to 400 acre-feet/year.
- 6) The annual diversions for Subwatershed F plotted on the graph in Figure 2-23 for the 1997-2017 period represent only those diversions made upstream of Wright Patman Lake since this is the only portion of the entire subwatershed for which naturalized flows have been calculated. As shown, these annual diversions vary considerably over the 1940-2017 period; however, most of these changes can be explained. The diversions prior to 1970 were primarily by the City of New Boston under its own water rights (C-4831 and C-4832, see Table 1-1), but around 1970 the City began using water from Wright Patman Lake under contract with the City of Texarkana. So since then, these diversions have been reported under the City of Texarkana's water right authorizing municipal diversions from the reservoir (C-4836), and these diversions are not included on the bar chart in Figure 2-23, which only presents diversions above Wright Patman Lake. In the mid-1990s, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was issued a water right permit (P-5449, see Table 1-1) that authorized the diversion of a total of 1,726 acre-feet per year from Toyah Creek for maintaining four off-channel reservoirs. The diversions under this water right make up the large majority of the total annual diversions shown after the mid-1990s on the bar chart in Figure 2-23. As with the reservoir depletions for this portion of Subwatershed F, the magnitude of the annual diversions is relatively insignificant compared to the annual values of the naturalized flows for Subwatershed F.

## 2.8 Historical Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Discharges

As with diversions, data for historical wastewater discharges from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities also are required for the development of naturalized streamflows. For this study, a list of current wastewater discharge permits for the Sulphur Basin was compiled from the GIS records of the TCEQ, and this list then was used to obtain the historical monthly discharge records for these permits from the TCEQ for the 1997-2017 period.

Table 2-5 lists these current wastewater discharge permits in the Sulphur River Basin. The locations of the outfalls associated with these permits are shown on the map in Figure 2-24. Permit numbers and other related information included in the table for each permit were extracted from the GIS data base. The Yes/No entries in Column 8 of Table 2-5 indicate whether discharge data were available from the TCEQ; for some of the permits, no discharge records were provided and were assumed to be unavailable. The reported maximum flow rate for each discharge permit is indicated in Column 9 in units of million gallons per day (mgd). Initially, discharges with flow rates less than 1.0 mgd (about 1,120 acre-feet/year) were considered too small to be significant with regard to the development of naturalized flows; however, since some of these smaller discharges had complete or nearly complete data sets for the 1997-2017 period, they were included in the naturalized flow process. The Yes/No entries in Column 10 of the table indicate whether a particular discharge was used for the naturalized flow calculations.

The annual total amounts of wastewater discharges in each subwatershed as used in the naturalized flow process are illustrated on the bar charts in Figures 2-25 through 2-30. These charts cover the entire period from 1940 through 2017, and provide comparisons of the previous wastewater discharges accounted for in the naturalized flow process for the 1940-1996 period with those compiled for the extended 1997-2017 period in this current study. As expected, these quantities vary considerably among the subwatersheds depending on the magnitude of individual wastewater discharges, and they demonstrate annual variations resulting from changes in discharge conditions. In some cases, new discharge permits have been issued since 1996, and these account for some of the increases in recent discharges. For Subwatershed F in Figure 2-30, only those wastewater discharges discharged upstream of Wright Patman Lake are plotted since this is the only portion of the subwatershed for which naturalized streamflows have been calculated.

It should be noted that none of the subwatersheds exhibit significant quantities of wastewater discharges relative to typical annual flows in the Sulphur River, with maximum discharge amounts less than 4,000 acre-feet per year – even river flows in the upper basin average several hundred thousand acre-feet per year. For this reason, wastewater discharges are not considered a major factor with regard to the quantification of naturalized streamflows. Still, there are what appear to be some inconsistencies in the wastewater discharge data for some of the subwatersheds that are addressed below.



**Table 2-5 Information for Permitted Wastewater Discharges Used in 1997-2017 Streamflow Naturalization Process**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	PERMITTEE	PERMIT NO.	NPDES NO.	OUT-FALL	STATUS	COUNTY	SUB WATER-SHED	DISCHARGE DATA AVAILABLE Yes or No	MAXIMUM REPORTED FLOW mgd	USED FOR NATURALIZED FLOWS Yes or No
(1)	City of Bailey	13584-001	0107719	001	Current	Fannin	A	Yes	0.07	No
(2)	City of Commerce	10555-001	0020591	001	Current	Hunt	A	Yes	2.10	Yes
(3)	City of Cooper	10449-001	0027936	001	Current	Delta	A	Yes	1.18	Yes
(4)	City of Ladonia	14673-001	0057011	001	Current	Fannin	A	Yes	0.71	No
(5)	City of Wolfe City	10383-001	0023558	001	Current	Hunt	A	Yes	0.29	Yes
(6)	City of Wolfe City	10383-002	0124192	001	Current	Hunt	A	No	n/a	No
(7)	Delta County MUD	10744-001	0020192	001	Current	Delta	A	Yes	0.15	No
(8)	Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept	13613-001	0108499	001	Current	Hopkins	A	Yes	0.27	No
(9)	City of Roxton	10204-001	0053538	001	Current	Lamar	B	Yes	0.31	Yes
(10)	Petty Water Sup/Sew Svc	12305-001	0085707	001	Current	Lamar	B	Yes	0.02	No
(11)	City of Bogata	10065-001	0022322	001	Current	Red River	C	Yes	0.31	No
(12)	City of Deport	10741-002	0136930	001	Current	Lamar	C	No	n/a	No
(13)	Kimberly Clark Corp	02648-000	0093416	001	Current	Lamar	C	Yes	0.20	No
(14)	Lamar Power Partners	04846-000	0130125	001	Current	Lamar	C	No	n/a	No [4]
(15)	Lamar Power Partners	04127-000	0119288	002	Current	Lamar	C	Yes	0.91	Yes
(16)	Lamar Power Partners	04127-000	0119288	001	Current	Lamar	C	Yes	0.91	Yes
(17)	Prairiland ISD	14473-001	0126136	001	Current	Lamar	C	No	n/a	No
(18)	Rivercrest ISD	11204-001	0116556	001	Current	Red River	C	Yes	0.01	No
(19)	Turner Industries Group LLC	00300-000	0000108	001	Current	Lamar	C	Yes	0.70	No
(20)	City of Mount Vernon	11122-001	0075540	001	Current	Franklin	D	Yes	0.10	No
(21)	City of Mount Vernon	11122-002	0063096	001	Current	Franklin	D	Yes	0.54	Yes
(22)	City of Sulphur Springs	10372-001	0058955	001	Current	Hopkins	D	Yes	4.69	Yes
(23)	Luminant Mining Co	04122-000	0071081	001	Current	Hopkins	D	Yes	51.67	No [3]
(24)	City of Annona	14255-001	0022705	001	Current	Red River	E	Yes	0.10	Yes
(25)	City of Blossom	10715-002	0075957	001	Current	Lamar	E	Yes	0.40	Yes
(26)	City of Clarksville	10148-001	0058106	001	Current	Red River	E	Yes	1.69	Yes
(27)	City of Detroit	10724-001	0055581	001	Current	Red River	E	Yes	0.13	Yes
(28)	City of Talco	10869-001	0021105	001	Current	Titus	E	Yes	0.11	Yes
(29)	Ervin Don Crutcher	04828-000	0129542	001	Current	Red River	E	No	n/a	No
(30)	Luminant Mining Co	02697-000	0068357	001	Current	Titus	E	Yes	27.07	No [3]

**Table 2-5 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	PERMITTEE	PERMIT NO.	NPDES NO.	OUT-FALL	STATUS	COUNTY	SUB WATER-SHED	DISCHARGE DATA AVAILABLE Yes or No	MAXIMUM REPORTED FLOW mgd	USED FOR NATURALIZED FLOWS Yes or No
(31)	Alumax Mill Products Inc	02742-000	0097055	002	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	0.12	No [2]
(32)	City of De Kalb	10062-002	0069671	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	0.79	Yes
(33)	City of Domino	15332-001	0136123	001	Pending	Cass	F	No	n/a	No [2]
(34)	City of Maud	14025-001	0117498	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	0.35	Yes
(35)	City of New Boston	10482-002	0136409	001	Pending	Bowie	F	No	n/a	No
(36)	City of New Boston	10482-001	0026018	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	2.88	Yes
(37)	City of Queen City	11225-001	0034797	001	Current	Cass	F	Yes	0.45	No [2]
(38)	City of Redwater	10926-001	0056251	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	0.87	Yes
(39)	City of Texarkana	10374-005	0101800	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	18.39	No [2]
(40)	City of Texarkana	10374-007	0099287	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	3.10	No [2]
(41)	International Paper Co	01339-000	0000167	001	Current	Cass	F	Yes	157.04	No [2]
(42)	Nalco Company	02955-000	0102822	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	0.33	No [2]
(43)	TexAmericas Center	04664-000	0126098	001	Current	Bowie	F	Yes	2.67	Yes
(44)	US Dept of the Army	04978-000	0133370	005	Current	Bowie	F	No	n/a	No

**NOTES:**

[1] Downloaded from web site of Texas Commission on Environmental Quality on April 30, 2018.

[2] Discharge is located downstream of Wright Patman Lake and is not needed for streamflow naturalization.

[3] Discharge is only for stormwater FLOWS.

[4] Inactive permit.

Figure 2-24 Permitted Wastewater Discharges for Sulphur River Basin (NPDES IDs)

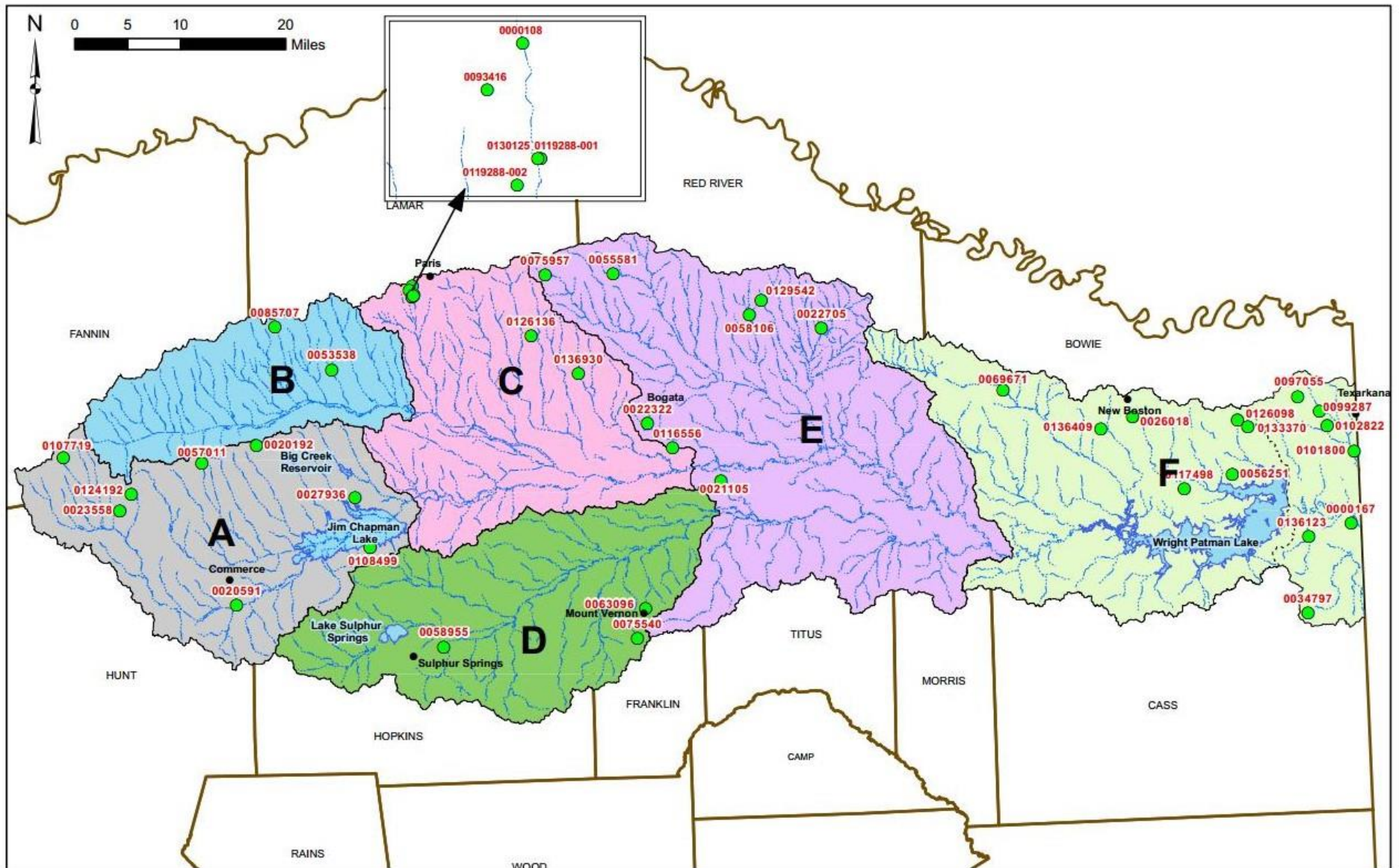


Figure 2-25 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed A

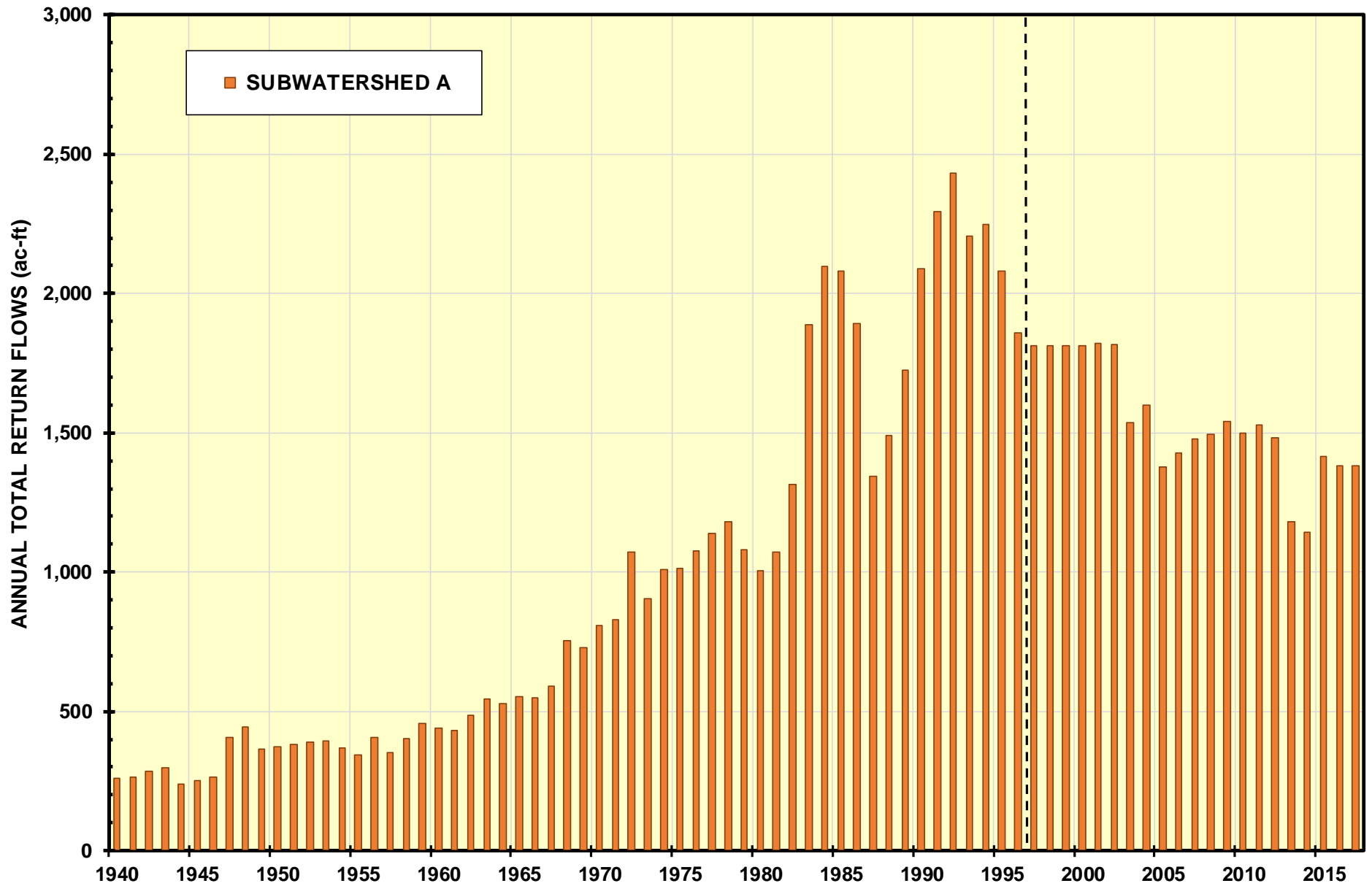


Figure 2-26 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed B

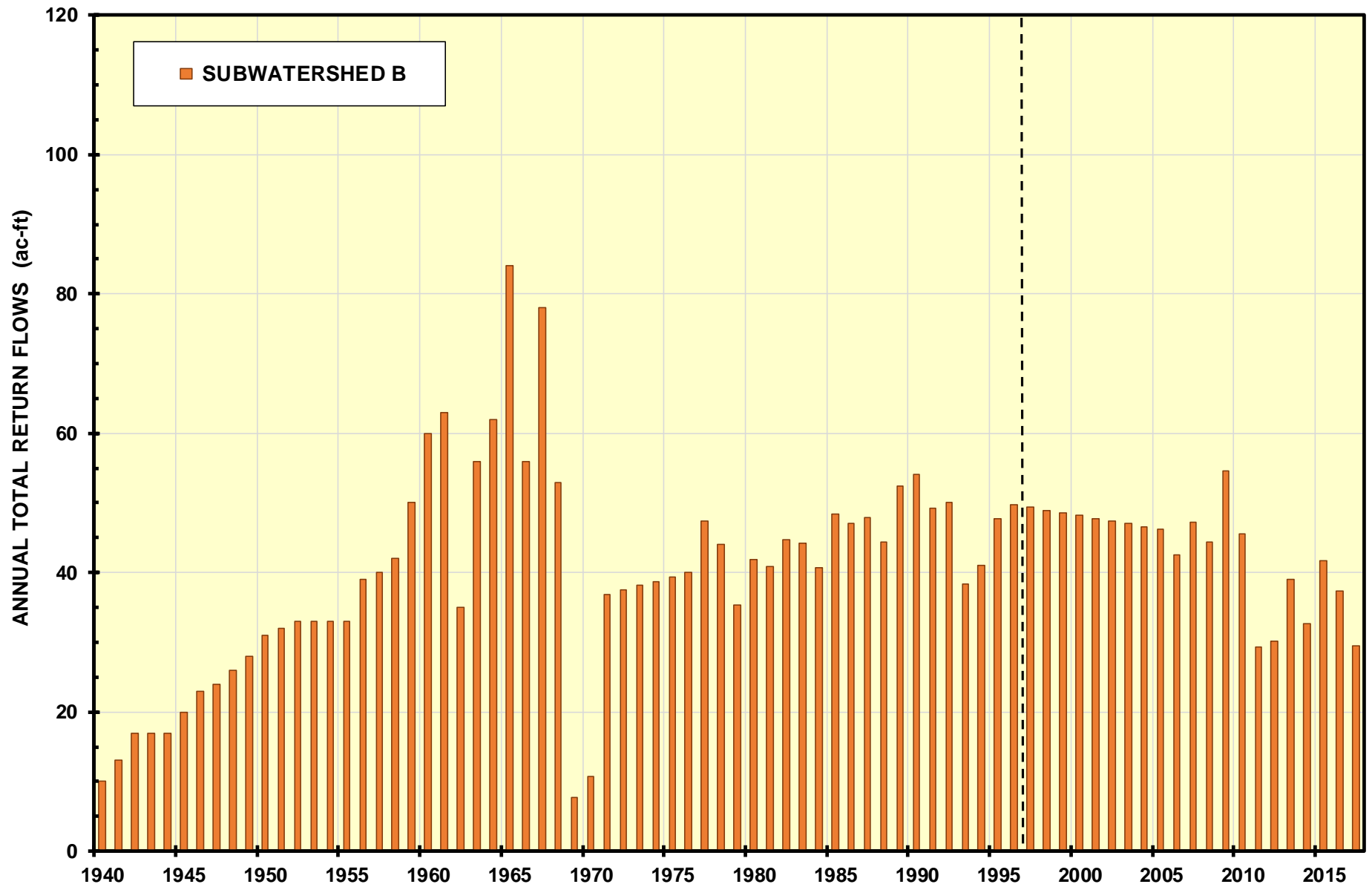


Figure 2-27 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed C

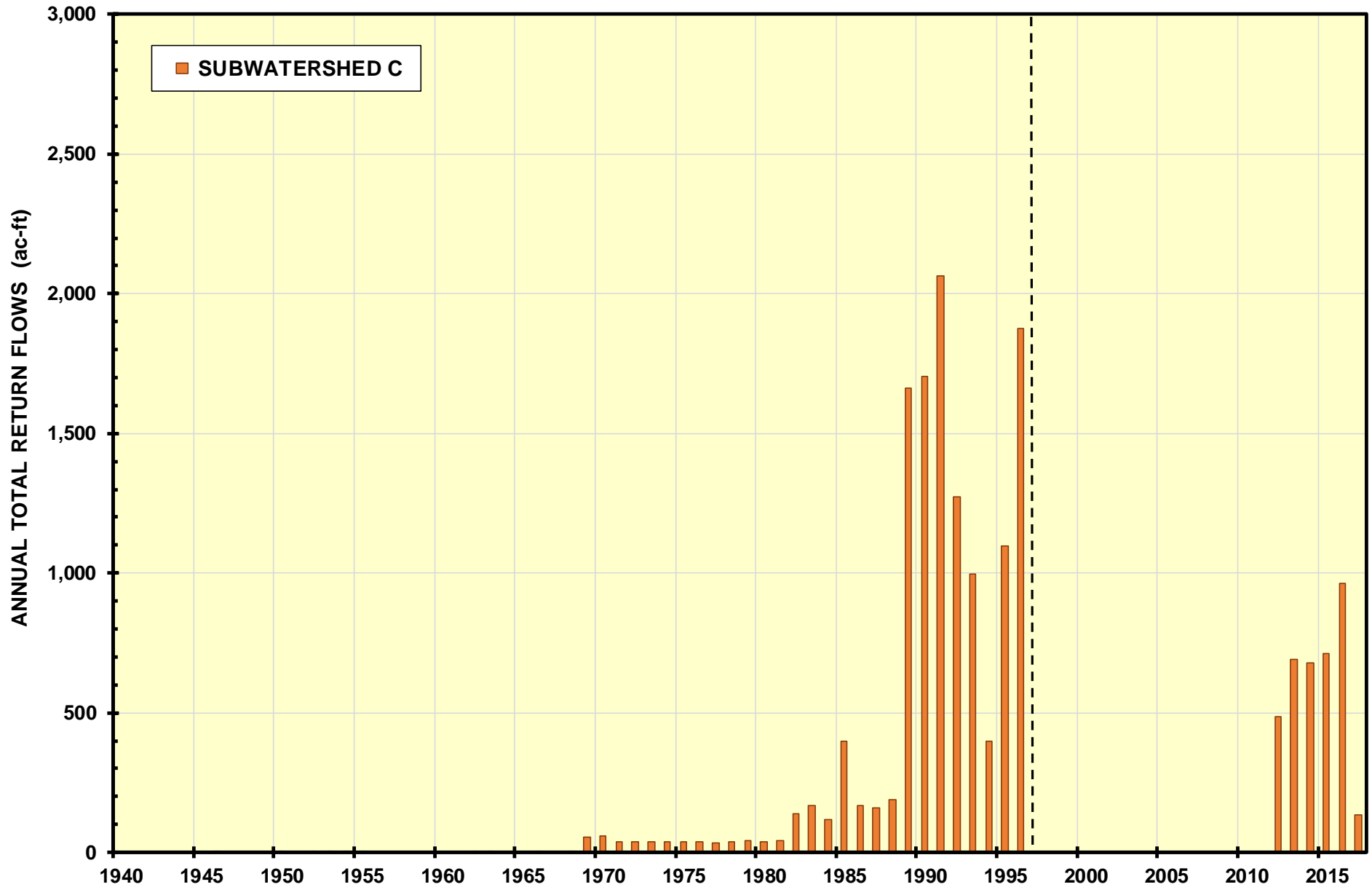




Figure 2-28 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed D

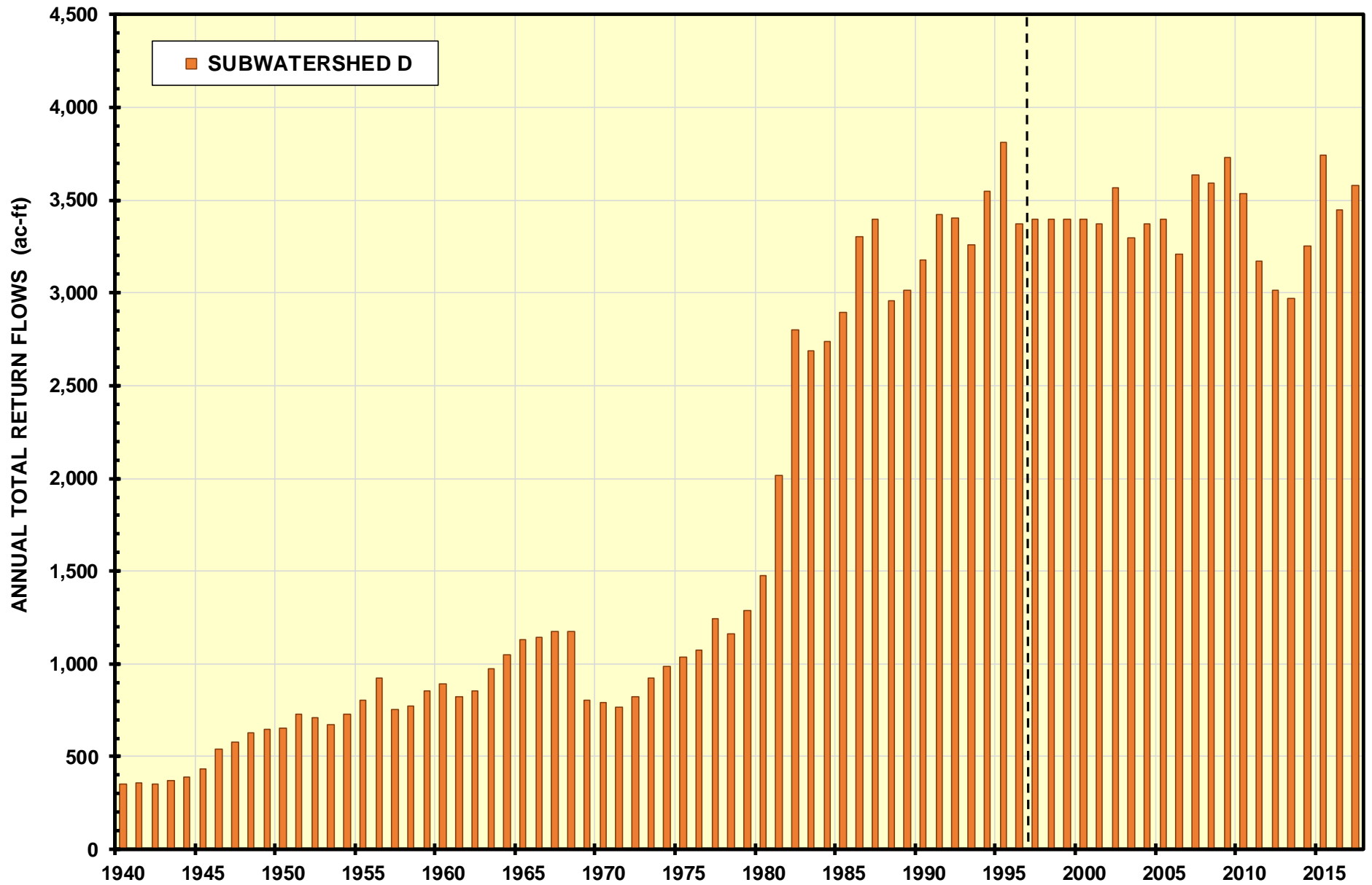


Figure 2-29 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed E

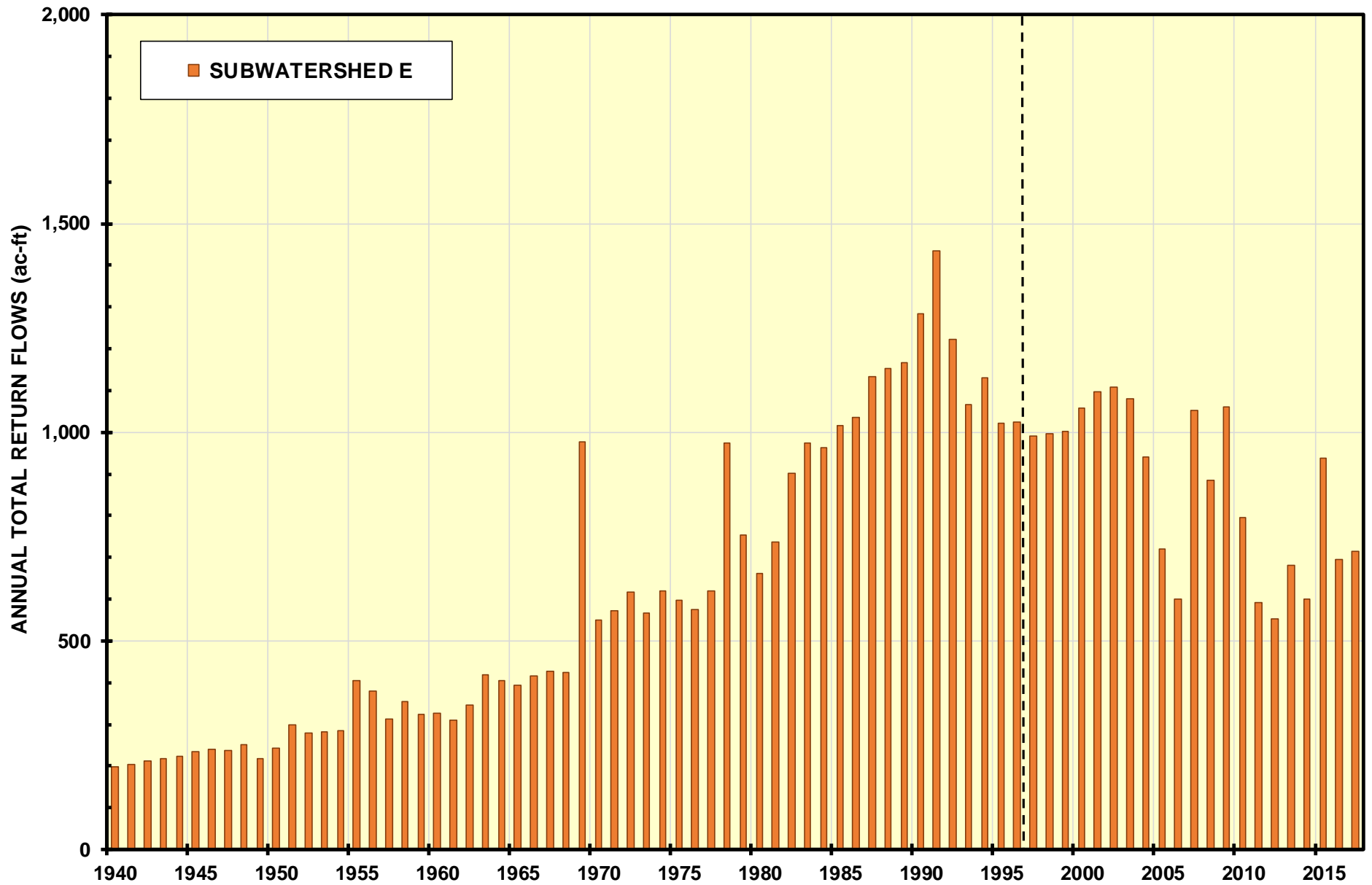
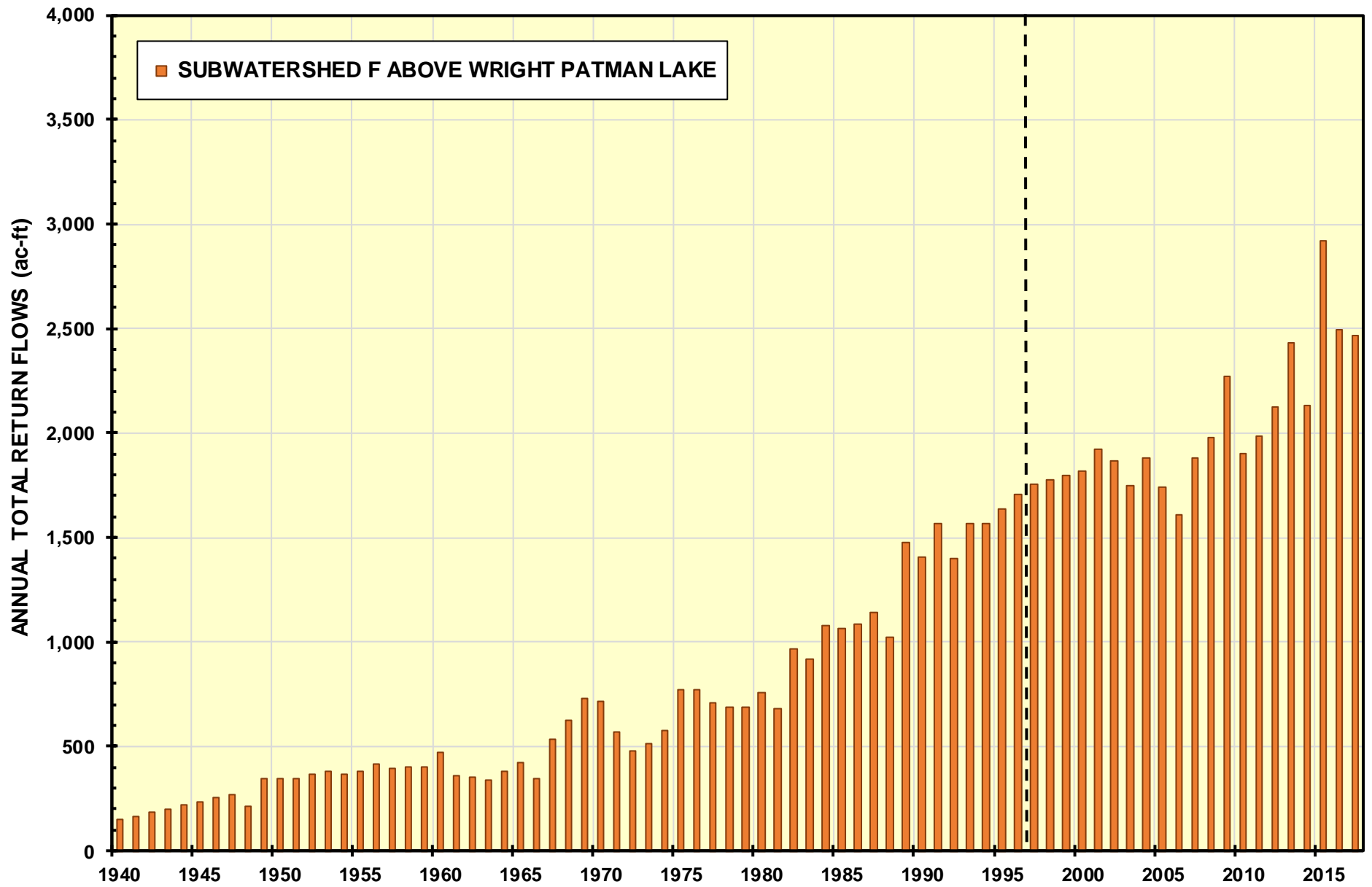


Figure 2-30 Historical Annual Wastewater Discharges for Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake



- 1) The annual wastewater discharges for both Subwatersheds A and E show decreasing trends beginning in the early 1990s and extending through 2017; however, these appear to be explained with population data for the cities in these subwatersheds that also show declining trends that average on the order of 20 percent since 1990.
- 2) The zero annual wastewater discharges shown for Subwatershed C after 1996 are the result of having only limited data reported for the wastewater discharges located in this subwatershed, even though they apparently had significant discharge quantities prior to 1997. One of these discharges, permitted to Kimberly Clark Corporation (NPDES No. 0093416) near Paris, Texas, has reported data prior to 1997 (ranging from 200 to 1,800 acre-feet/year) and every year after 2003 with some missing months (ranging from only 50 to 170 acre-feet/year), but none for the 1997-2003 period. This discharge has not been accounted for in the streamflow naturalization process for 1997-2017 because the values reported after 2003 are substantially less than 1.0 mgd. Another discharger, Lamar Power Partners (NPDES No. 0119288), apparently owned and operated a power plant near Paris that was constructed around 2000 and subsequently acquired by Luminant in 2016. For this permit, discharges are reported beginning in 2012 and continuing into 2017, and these discharges (which range from about 500 to 1,000 acre-feet/year) have been accounted for in the 1997-2017 naturalized flow process. It is also relevant to note that Texas Utilities (now Luminant) also had reported discharges in Subwatershed C prior to 1997 (maximum of about 1,800 acre-feet/year, then zeros after 1993), but no discharges reported since 1996. These discharges appear to be for a power plant that was located on River Crest Lake in Titus County which was retired in February 2005 – so there should have been no discharges after that time. The reported earlier discharges were either cooling water circulated through the power plant and back into River Crest Lake, which should not have been considered in the previous naturalized process since River Crest Lake is an off-channel reservoir, or discharges into the Sulphur River as periodic blow-down discharges which would explain their variability. Again, the relatively small magnitude of any discrepancies in these combined discharges for Subwatershed C is not likely to significantly affect the resulting naturalized flows for Subwatershed C, which average over 900,000 acre-feet/year.

## 2.9 Streamflow Naturalization by Subwatershed

Outlined below are the specific procedures and steps that have been applied to derive the final sets of 1997-2017 monthly naturalized streamflows for the six subwatersheds of the Sulphur Basin.

### Subwatershed A - South Sulphur River (CP A10)

1. Naturalize the monthly historical streamflows for Gage No. 7342500 at the downstream end of Subwatershed A for the period January 1997 – December 2017 using the general naturalized flow equation from Section 2.1. Set any resulting negative value of the

monthly naturalized flows to zero.

#### Subwatershed B - North Sulphur River (CP B10)

1. Naturalize the monthly historical streamflows for Gage No. 7343000 at the downstream end of Subwatershed B for the period January 1997 – December 2017 using the general naturalized flow equation from Section 2.1. Set any resulting negative value of the monthly naturalized flows to zero.

#### Subwatershed C – Upper Sulphur River (CP C10)

1. Apply the drainage area ratio of 0.971 (1,353.24/1,393.36) to the monthly historical streamflows for temporary Gage No. 7343200 (Sulphur River near Talco) to estimate the monthly historical streamflows for the permanent Gage No. 7343200 at the downstream end of Subwatershed C for the period May 1997 - December 2016.
2. Incorporate the estimated monthly historical streamflows for the permanent Gage No. 7343200 (Sulphur River near Talco) from Step 1 for the period May 1997 - December 2016 into the monthly historical streamflow record for the permanent Gage No. 7343200 to obtain the complete set of monthly historical streamflows at the downstream end of Subwatershed C for the period January 1997 - December 2017.
3. Subtract the sum of the monthly historical streamflows for Gage No. 7342500 (South Sulphur River near Cooper) and Gage No. 7343000 (North Sulphur River near Cooper) from the monthly historical streamflows for the permanent Gage No. 7343200 (Sulphur River near Talco) from Step 2 to obtain the monthly historical incremental streamflows for Subwatershed C for the period January 1997 - December 2017.
4. Naturalize the monthly historical incremental streamflows from Step 3 for Subwatershed C for the period January 1997 - December 2017 using the general naturalized flow equation from Section 2.1. Set any negative incremental naturalized flows to zero and offset the extent of these flow adjustments from the naturalized flows in adjacent months.
5. Compute the total monthly naturalized streamflows at the downstream end of Subwatershed C (Gage No. 7343200) for the period January 1997 - December 2017 by combining the monthly incremental naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed C from Step 4 with the sum of the monthly naturalized streamflows for Subwatersheds A and B for the period January 1997 - December 2017.

#### Subwatershed D - Upper White Oak Creek (CP D10)

1. Naturalize the monthly historical streamflows for Gage No. 7343500 for the period January 1997 – December 2017 using the general naturalized flow equation from Section

2.1. Set any resulting negative value of the monthly naturalized flows to zero.

#### Subwatershed E - Middle Sulphur River (CP E10)

1. Calculate the monthly historical deduced inflows to Wright Patman Lake using the mass balance equation in Section 2.3 with available historical reservoir storage, evaporation, rainfall, diversion, and release data for the period January 1997 - December 2017. Set any resulting negative deduced inflows to zero.
2. Compute the monthly incremental historical streamflows for Subwatershed E plus the portion of Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake Dam by subtracting the sum of the total monthly historical streamflows at the downstream ends of Subwatershed C (Gage No. 7343200) and Subwatershed D (Gage No. 7343500) from the monthly historical deduced inflows to Wright Patman Lake from Step 1 for the period January 1997 - December 2017.
3. Naturalize the monthly incremental historical streamflows for Subwatershed E plus the portion of Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake Dam from Step 2 for the period January 1997 - December 2017 by adjusting for historical diversions, wastewater discharges and reservoir depletions in the corresponding incremental watershed, i. e., Subwatershed E and the portion of Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake Dam. Set any negative incremental naturalized flows to zero and offset the extent of these flow adjustments from the incremental naturalized flows in adjacent months.
4. Adjust the monthly incremental naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed E plus the portion of Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake Dam (1,521 square miles) for the period January 1997 - December 2017 from Step 3 to represent only the incremental naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed E (899 square miles) by applying the drainage area ratio of 0.591 ( $899/1,521 = 0.591$ ).
5. Compute the total monthly naturalized streamflows at the downstream end of Subwatershed E (Gage No. 7344000, Sulphur River near Darden) by combining the monthly incremental naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed E from Step 4 with the total monthly naturalized streamflows at the downstream ends of Subwatershed C (Gage No. 7343200) and Subwatershed D (Gage No. 7343500) for the period January 1997 - December 2017.

#### Subwatershed F - Lower Sulphur River (CP F10)

1. Adjust the monthly incremental naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed E plus the portion of Subwatershed F above Wright Patman Lake Dam (1,521 square miles) for the period January 1997 - December 2017 from Step 3 above to represent the incremental naturalized streamflows for all of Subwatershed F (756 square miles) by applying the drainage area ratio of 0.497 ( $756/1,521 = 0.497$ ).

2. Compute the total monthly naturalized streamflows for Subwatershed F by combining the monthly incremental streamflows for Subwatershed F from Step 1 with the total monthly naturalized streamflows at the downstream end of Subwatershed E for the period January 1997 - December 2017.

#### Primary Control Points Within Subwatershed F at Arkansas State Line

Within Subwatershed F as represented in the original WAM for the Sulphur Basin, there are two small watersheds associated with creeks that were originally determined to drain directly into Arkansas at the state line apart from the Sulphur River. These two small watersheds had the following primary control points assigned at the intersection of their respective watercourses with the state line, with naturalized flows associated with each:

- Primary Control Point F20 – on Days Creek, which lies north of the Sulphur River and drains part of the city of Texarkana
- Primary Control Point F30 – on Cypress Slough, which lies immediately south of the Sulphur River where it enters Arkansas. Water right No. C-4838, owned by International Paper Company, authorizes a small reservoir on a tributary of Cypress Slough called Grassy Creek, and naturalized flows at the primary control point F30 were used in the original WAM to estimate the naturalized flows at the location for this water right.

For structuring and operating the updated-extended Sulphur WAM, there appears to be no need for having these two primary control points since their naturalized flows have to be estimated anyway based on the incremental naturalized flows for Subwatershed F. Furthermore, any naturalized flows that may be required at control points downstream of Wright Patman Lake can easily be determined from the naturalized flows for Subwatershed F at its primary control point F10. For this reason, no naturalized flows have been developed for the 1997-2017 period for either of the control points F20 or F30, and the updated-extended Sulphur WAM has been reconfigured to use the incremental naturalized flows for Subwatershed F (CP F10) to estimate the naturalized flows for any control points located downstream of Wright Patman Lake for the entire period of record 1940-2017.

It should be noted that pursuant to locating and creating new control points for wastewater discharges as part of updating the Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, the TCEQ determined that only Days Creek, on which control point F20 is located, actually flows into Arkansas at the state line apart from the Sulphur River. Cypress Slough, on which control point F30 is located, does actually flow into the Sulphur River just upstream of the state line. Therefore, while both of these control points still are included in the updated-extended Sulphur WAM network, only one is on the state line (F20), and the other is at the Cypress Slough-Sulphur River confluence (F30).



## 2.10 Naturalized Streamflow Results

Application of the procedures outlined in Section 2.9 has produced total monthly naturalized streamflows for the period 1997 through 2017 at the downstream end of each of the six subwatersheds as defined for purposes of the Sulphur WAM in Figure 1-3. These naturalized flows have been combined with the original 1940-1996 naturalized flows to produce the complete 1940-2017 extended hydrologic data set. The final total monthly naturalized streamflows for the complete 1940-2017 period for each of the six primary control points used in the extended Sulphur WAM are listed in tables in Appendix A of this report. These are the values of naturalized streamflows that now have been incorporated into the WAM to extend the ending year of its hydrologic data base from 1996 to 2017. Thus, the WAM now is capable of simulating 78 years, or 936 months, of water availability, instead of the previous 57 years, or 684 months.

To facilitate evaluation and comparison of the extended naturalized streamflows, the annual quantities of the flows for each of Subwatersheds A through F are plotted as time series bar charts in Figures 2-31 through 2-36, respectively. None of the 1997-2017 annual naturalized flows presented on the charts in these figures exhibit magnitudes or trends appreciably different from those that were originally developed for the 1940-1996 period, which suggests that hydrologic conditions appear to have remained generally consistent across the Sulphur Basin. It is significant to note, however, that the 1997-2017 annual naturalized flows for each one of the subwatersheds do include two distinct drought periods, one generally covering 2003-2006 and a second generally covering 2011-2014. The occurrence of these low-flow conditions is consistent with observed rainfall and other climatic parameters during these periods.

The two new drought periods during 1997-2017 are even more evident on the graph shown in Figure 2-37, which is a time series plot of the four-year running average of the naturalized flows for Subwatersheds A, B, and F. The four-year running average flows provide a better indication of extended drought conditions for each of the subwatersheds and are more indicative of critical drought periods for most reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin. The curves for Subwatersheds A and B depict potential drought inflows to Jim Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall during the 2003-2009 and 2011-2015 periods, and the significance of these low flows is apparent when compared to other severe drought periods, like during the mid-1950s and the mid-1960s. Similarly, the four-year running average naturalized flow curve for Subwatershed F provides an indication of potential drought inflows to Wright Patman Lake, and in this case, the significance of the 2003-2009 and 2011-2015 low-flow conditions is even more pronounced when compared to the other previous droughts, suggesting that these later periods may represent a new drought of record determining the firm annual yield the reservoir. The actual meaning of these low-flow conditions, and the overall 1940-2017 extended hydrologic data set, with respect to water availability for individual water rights and for the firm yield of specific reservoirs, is addressed in Section 3.0 based on results from the updated-extended Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM with the new extended hydrology.

Figure 2-31 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed A

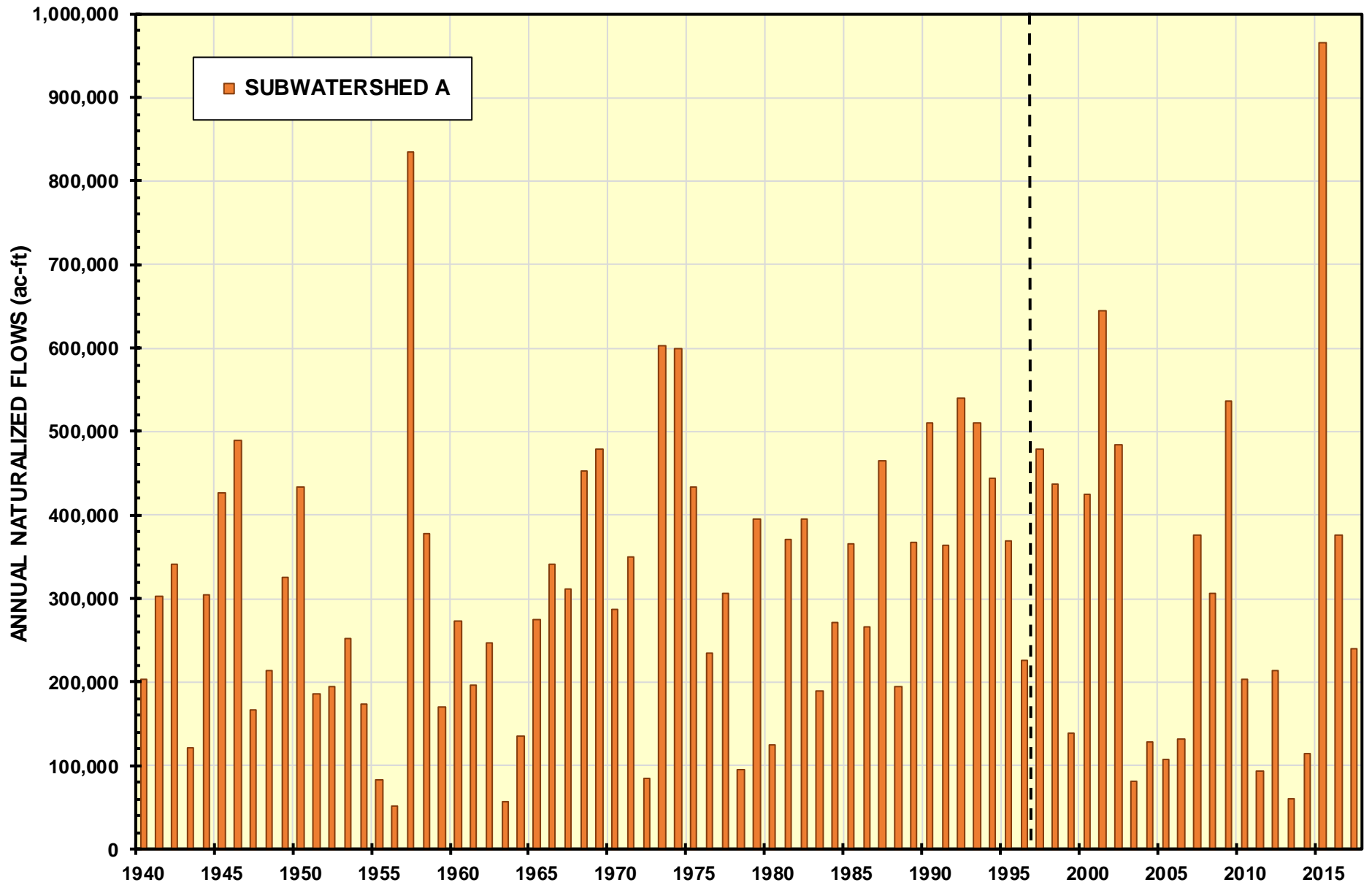


Figure 2-32 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed B

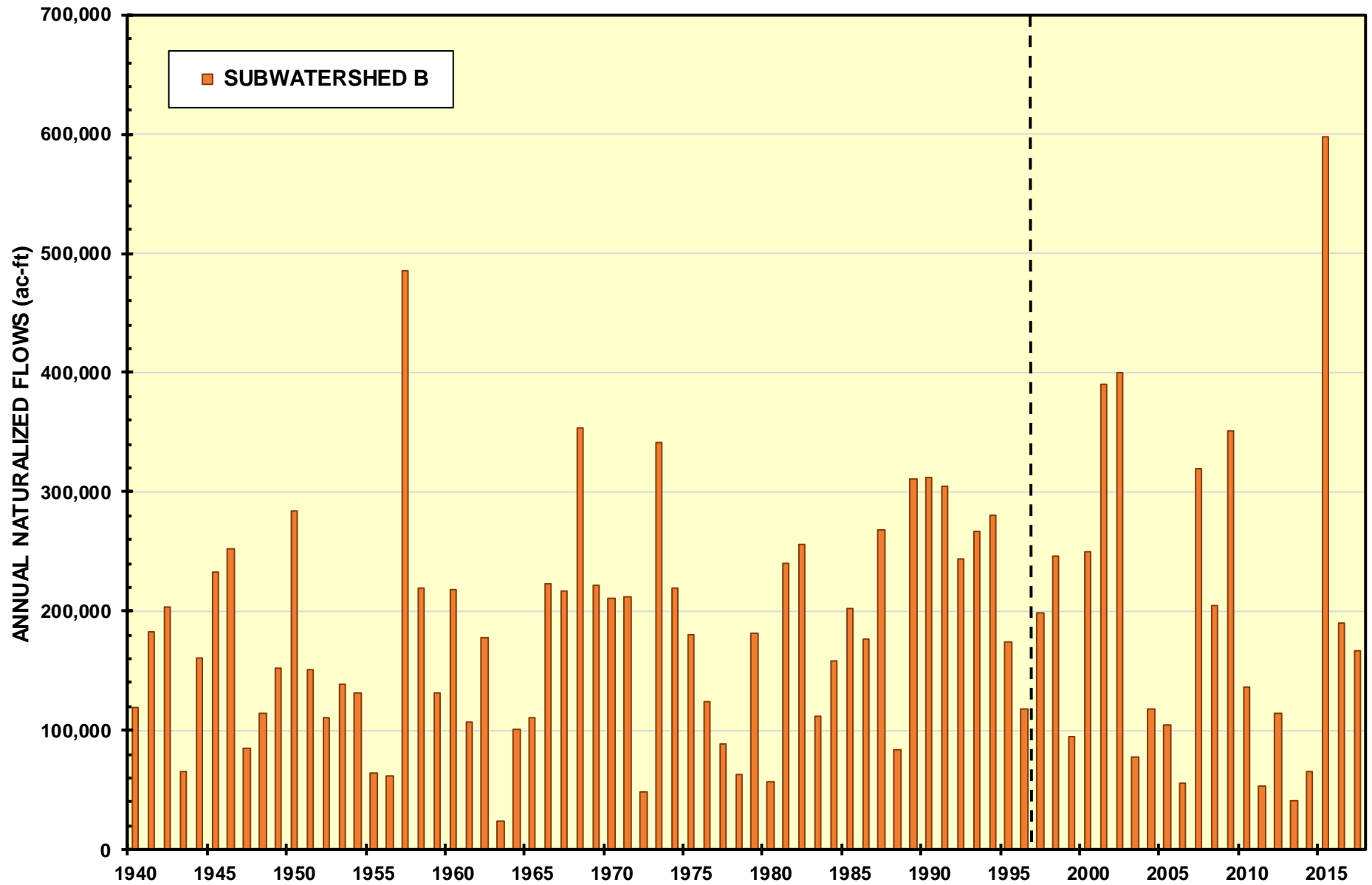


Figure 2-33 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed C

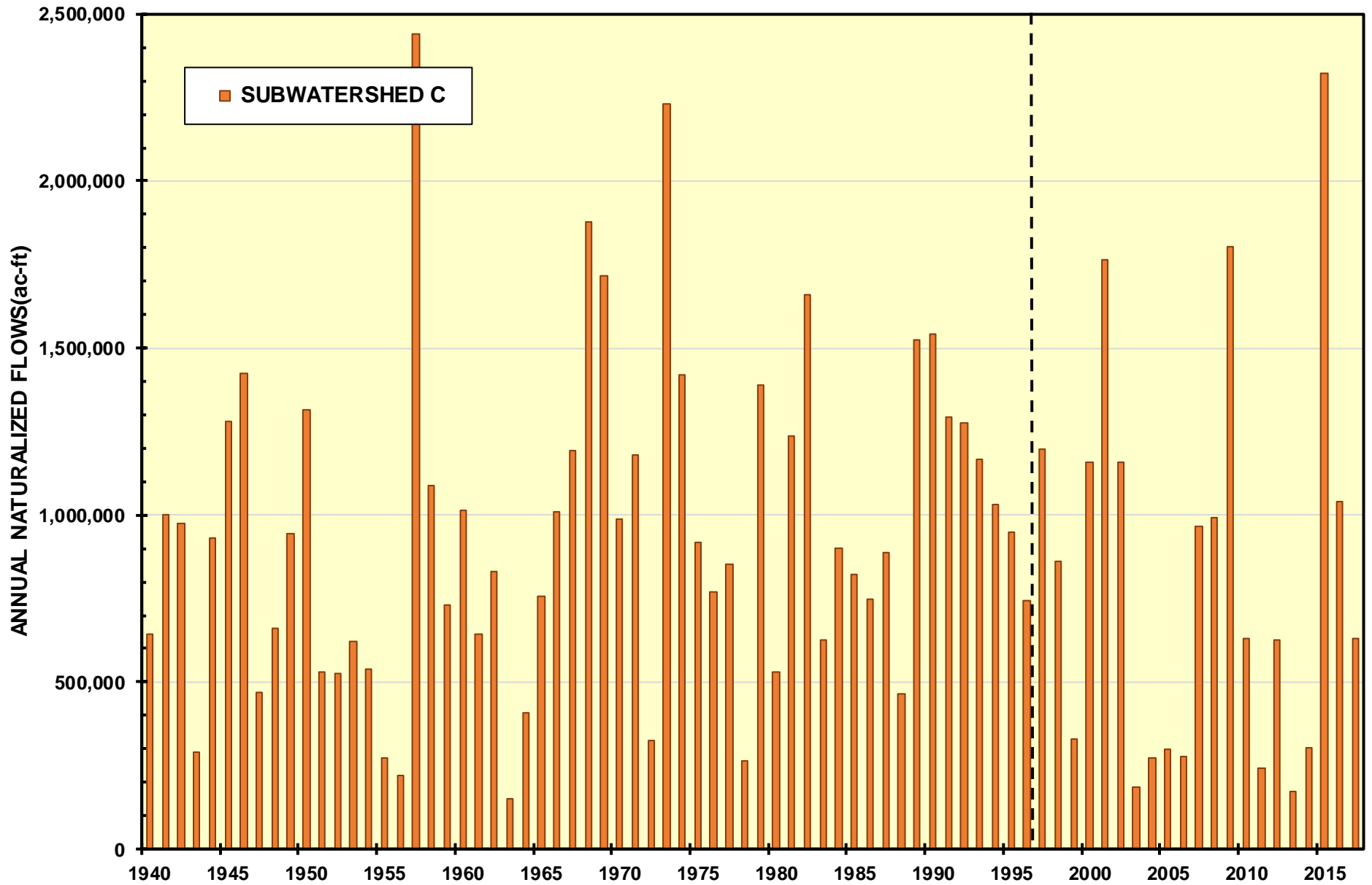


Figure 2-34 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed D

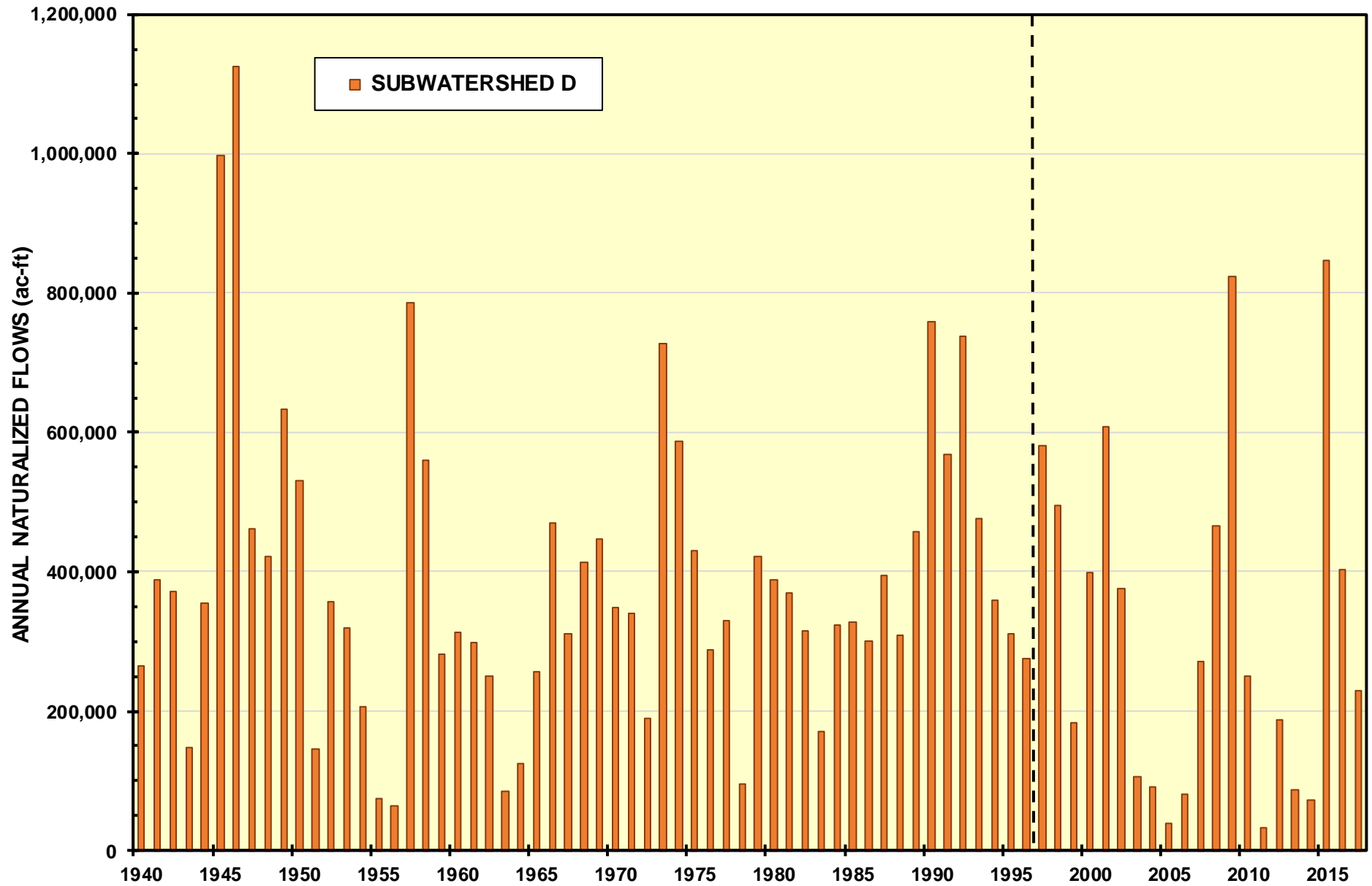


Figure 2-35 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed E

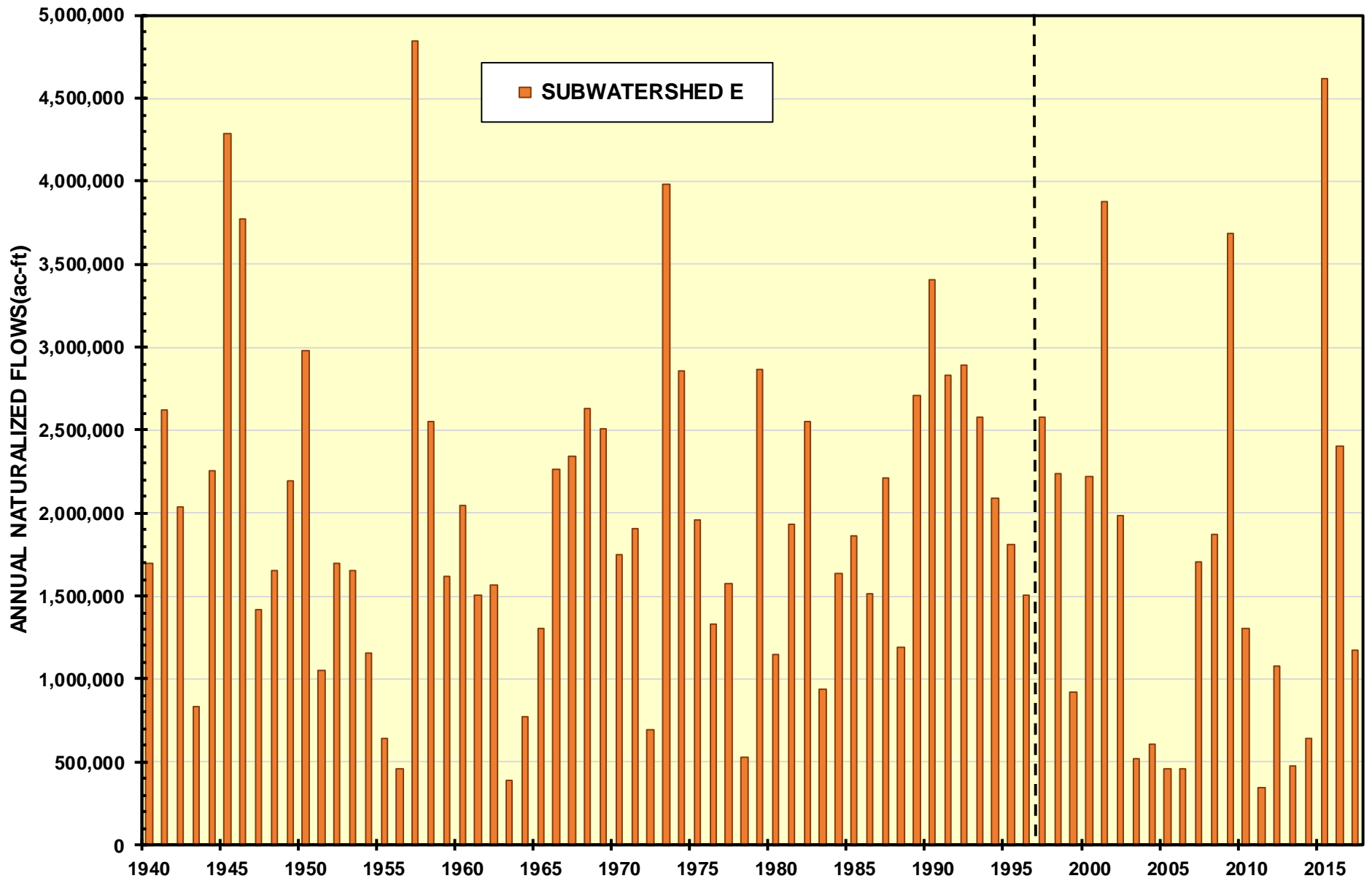


Figure 2-36 Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatershed F

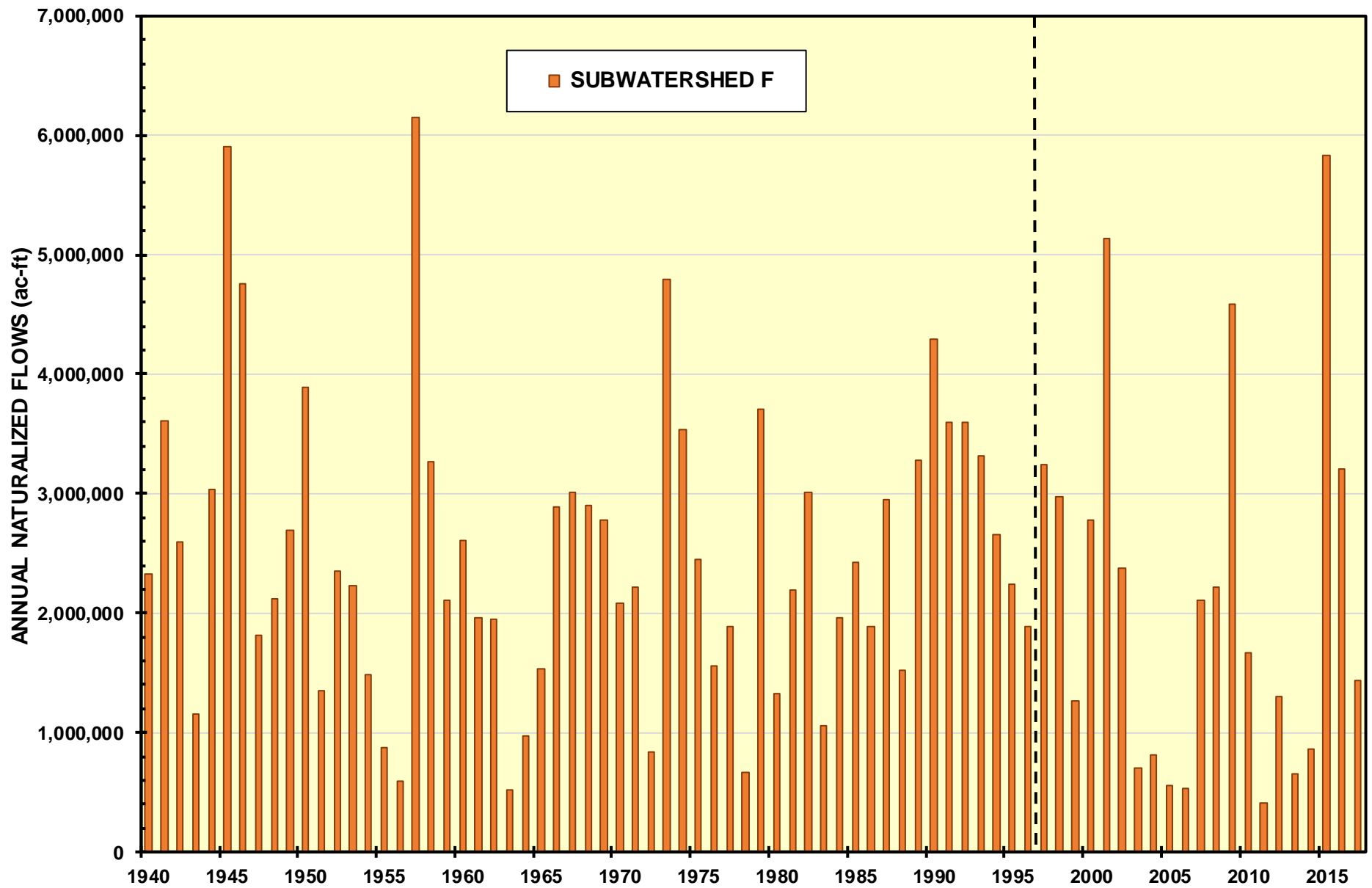
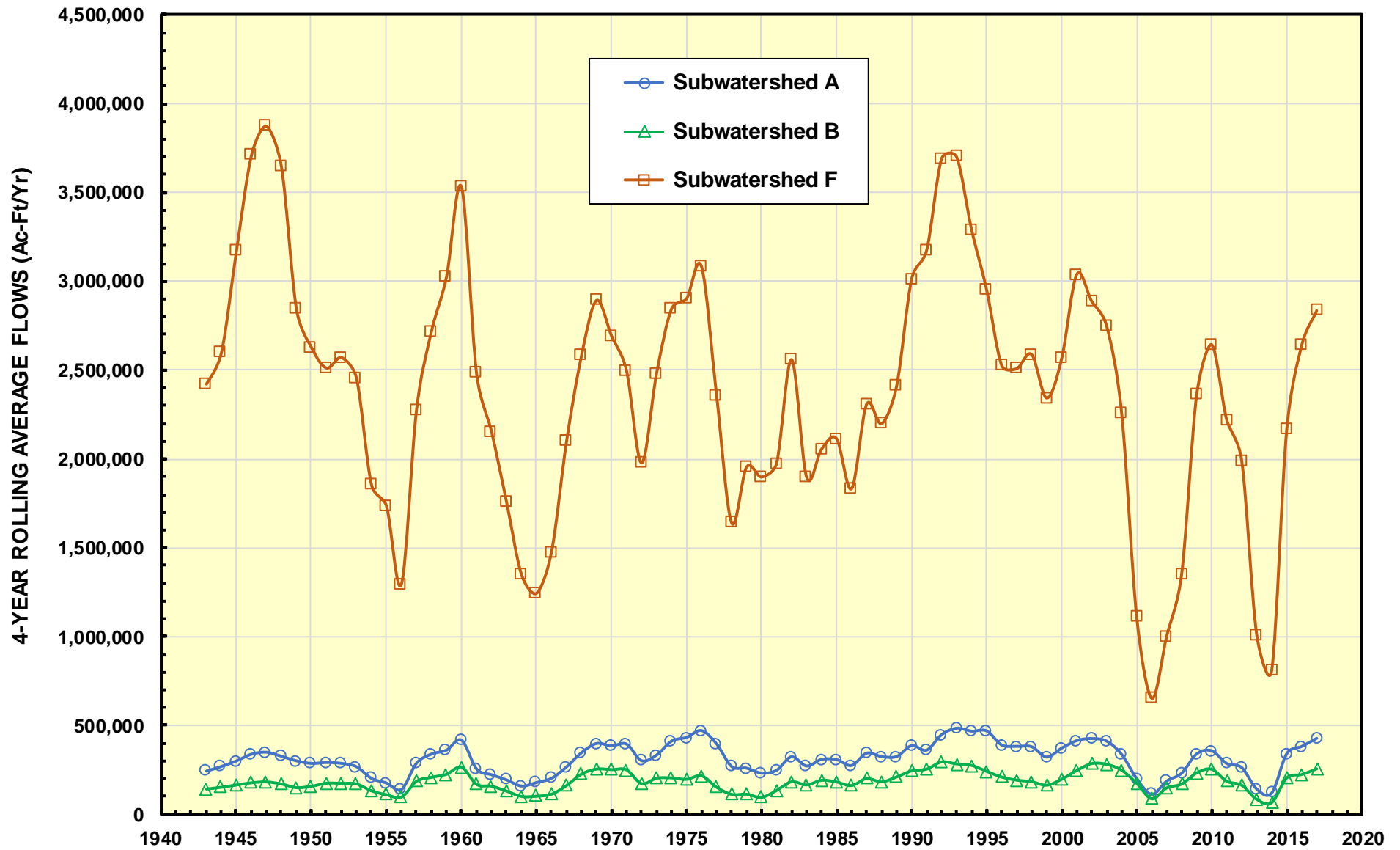




Figure 2-37 Four-Year Running Average Naturalized Streamflows for Subwatersheds A, B, and F



It should also be noted that since 2015, the annual naturalized flows plotted in Figures 2-31 through 2-36 appear to exhibit a downward trend for 2016 and 2017, potentially indicating the beginning of a new drought. However, with the wet conditions that have occurred during 2018 and 2019, the current (July 2019) storage levels in Jim Chapman, Wright Patman, and Lake Sulphur Springs are 100 percent full, and thus the threat of the beginning of a new drought is not imminent.

In overview, the naturalized streamflows developed in this study for the 1997-2017 period for each subwatershed appear to be generally consistent with the previous corresponding naturalized flows for 1940-1996 in terms of annual variations and patterns, and they reflect known trends in observed climatic and hydrologic conditions that have occurred across the basin during this time. The resulting 1997-2017 set of naturalized streamflows is considered to be appropriate and satisfactory for extending the hydrologic data base of the Sulphur WAM.

### **3.0 UPDATED AND EXTENDED RUN 3 VERSION OF SULPHUR WAM**

For updating the existing Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, the most recent data sets for the model were obtained from the TCEQ on August 21, 2018. These data sets were reviewed, and comparisons of the water rights included in the model were made with specifications in the TCEQ's most recent water rights masterfile. Modifications to the Run 3 data sets were made as described below to update the model to reflect current water rights and to incorporate the extended 1997-2017 monthly naturalized flows and associated net evaporation rates. Simulations then were made with the updated-extended Run 3 version of the model to assess water right reliabilities, to examine diversions and storage for major water rights, to determine firm annual yields for the major reservoirs in the basin, and to evaluate potential unappropriated water at selected locations within the Sulphur Basin.

#### **3.1 Modifications to Original Run 3 Version of WAM**

The most fundamental changes that have been made to the Run 3 version of the WAM relate to the extension of the hydrologic data base through the year 2017. The extended 1997-2017 monthly naturalized flows for all six of the primary control points in the model (corresponding to Subwatersheds A, B, C, D, E and F) have been incorporated into the WAM data input files. The two control points (F20 and F30) below Wright Patman Lake in Subwatershed F have been eliminated as primary control points as described in Section 2.9. The extended hydrologic data base in the WAM now includes significant new drought periods that occurred since 1996, the last year of the original WAM data base.

It should be noted that as part of updating the Run 8 version the Sulphur WAM to incorporate additional wastewater discharge outfalls, the TCEQ created a number of new control points and modified the connectivity of the control point network. This also resulted in some minor changes to the drainage areas for many of the existing control points in the WAM. To maintain consistency,

all of these control point changes have been made in both the updated-extended Run 3 and updated-extended Run 8 versions of the WAM, even though the control points for wastewater discharges are not needed for the Run 3 model. Table 3-1 provides a current list of all control points included in the updated-extended WAM, with associated water rights or wastewater discharges identified and with drainage areas, authorized diversion and storage amounts listed. The locations of these control points are shown on the map of the basin in Figure 3-1.

The existing WAM data input files for historical monthly net evaporation quantities have been extended to include new data for the 1997-2017 period. Reservoir evaporation and precipitation data were extracted from TWDB records for Quads 411, 412 and 413 (see Figure 2-10), and then organized and assigned in the WAM data base to represent net evaporation conditions for each reservoir simulated in the WAM. It should be noted that since the original development of the reservoir evaporation data, the TWDB, in an effort to improve the accuracy of reported monthly reservoir evaporation rates, revised its procedures for determining monthly reservoir evaporation from available evaporation pan data and posted revised monthly values in some cases dating back to 1954 for all quadrangles across the state. These revised evaporation data for Quads 411, 412 and 413 have been compared to the original evaporation data used in the existing Sulphur WAM. The deviations of the revised data from the original data are very small, and based on this analysis, it has been determined that there is no need to replace the 1954-1996 net evaporation data used in developing the original Sulphur WAM with the revised data from the TWDB.

All existing water rights in the Sulphur Basin already were incorporated into TCEQ's existing version of Run 3 of the WAM, so no additional water rights had to be added as part of this study. All water rights are represented in the model in accordance with their authorized diversion and reservoir storage specifications and any stipulated special conditions. It should be noted, however, that one of the diversion amounts for water right P-12810, owned by Daisy Farms LLC, was specified in the existing Run 3 data file as 645 acre-feet/year, but this value is incorrect based on the permit and should be 245 acre-feet/year. This change has been made in the updated-extended Run 3 data file. As with the original Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, the area-capacity relationships for reservoirs in the updated-extended Run 3 model reflect authorized maximum storage amounts as specified in their respective water rights, with these typically corresponding to original as-built reservoir conditions.

For Wright Patman Lake, the conservation pool capacity is specified in accordance with the Ultimate Rule Curve that is stipulated in the City of Texarkana's Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4836 (COA 4836). With this curve, the top of the conservation pool varies monthly in stepwise fashion from a minimum elevation of 224.9 feet msl (265,300 acre-feet of storage capacity) for January through March up to a maximum elevation of 228.6 feet msl (386,900 acre-feet of storage capacity) in June. In the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM, the minimum storage capacity below which the City of Texarkana cannot make diversions is specified as zero. While this appears contrary to provisions in contracts between the City and the Corps of Engineers that

**Table 3-1 Summary of Control Points Used in Updated-Extended Sulphur WAM**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(1)	121451	12145_1	P 12145	WR - LOS SENDEROS C & R CO	04/24/07	274.17	35.0	--	8.6	[3 ,5]
(2)	158211	15821F	P 5821	WR - UPPER TRINITY REG WATER DIST	08/13/04	99.69	45,000.0	LK RALPH HALL	180,000	
(3)	587301	5873_1	P 5873	WR - TEXAMERICAS CENTER	06/16/05	7.11	1,032.0	RESERV. NO. 1	1,340	
(4)	587302	5873_2	P 5873	WR - TEXAMERICAS CENTER	06/16/05	8.51	1,928.0	RESERV. NO. 2	2,734	
(5)	A10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED A PRIMARY CP	--	521.31	--	--	--	
(6)	A20	4800	C 4800	WR - CITY OF COOPER	01/03/77	1.48	273.0	CITY LAKE	164	
(7)	A30	4395	P 4060	WR - CITY OF COOPER	09/06/83	11.84	1,518.0	BIG CREEK	4,890	
(8)	A40	4797AM_1	C 4797	WR - SULPHUR R MWD & COMMERCE	11/19/65	483.24	38,520.0	J CHAPMAN LK	81,470	
(9)	A40	4798_1	C 4798	WR - NORTH TEXAS MWD	11/19/65	483.24	54,000.0	J CHAPMAN LK	114,265	
(10)	A40	4799M_1	C 4799	WR - CITY OF IRVING	11/19/65	483.24	54,000.0	J CHAPMAN LK	114,265	
(11)	A41	--	--	WW - CITY OF COOPER	--	0.88	--	--	--	
(12)	A42	--	--	WW - TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT	--	0.61	--	--	--	
(13)	A43	--	--	WW - DELTA COUNTY MUD	--	0.00	--	--	--	
(14)	A50	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	109.12	--	--	--	
(15)	A51	--	--	WW - CITY OF LADONIA	--	1.31	--	--	--	
(16)	A60	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	206.33	--	--	--	
(17)	A61	--	--	WW - CITY OF COMMERCE	--	4.69	--	--	--	
(18)	A62	--	--	WW - CITY OF WOLFE CITY	--	1.13	--	--	--	
(19)	A64	--	--	WW - CITY OF BAILEY	--	0.35	--	--	--	
(20)	A70	4795_1	C 4795	WR - CITY OF WOLFE CITY	12/31/25	0.91	69.0	WOLFE CITY RES.	425.0	
(21)	A70	4795_2	C 4795	WR - CITY OF WOLFE CITY	08/12/57	0.91	232.0	WOLFE CITY RES.	855.0	
(22)	A80	4796_1	C 4796	WR - WEBB HILL COUNTRY CLUB INC	03/11/68	0.06	80.0	--	39.0	
(23)	A80	4796_2	C 4796	WR - WEBB HILL COUNTRY CLUB INC	04/18/83	0.06	--	--	60.0	
(24)	AUDCRK	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	39.92	--	--	--	
(25)	B10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED B PRIMARY CP	--	304.64	--	--	--	
(26)	B11	--	--	WW - CITY OF ROXTON	--	3.81	--	--	--	
(27)	B12	--	--	WW - PETTY WTER SUPPLY	--	0.54	--	--	--	
(28)	B20	4205	P 3890	WR - CITY OF PECAN GAP	04/26/82	0.65	102.0	--	152.0	
(29)	B30	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.74	--	--	--	

**Table 3-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(30)	C10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED C PRIMARY CP	--	1,353.25	--	--	--	
(31)	C100	5200	P 5200	WR - GORDON COUNTRY CLUB	11/01/88	1.44	0.0	--	394.0	
(32)	C110	4801	C 4801	WR - DELTA COUNTRY CLUB	07/02/79	0.20	5.0	--	34.0	
(33)	C20	4804	C 4804	WR - LUMINANT GENERATION CO LLC	03/05/52	1,351.76	10,000.0	--	7,100	[3, 5]
(34)	C21	--	--	WW - RIVERCREST ISD	--	0.00	--	--	--	
(35)	C22	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	7.42	--	--	--	
(36)	C30	4803_1	C 4803	WR - HELMUT HERMANN ET AL	06/19/78	3.33	1,000.0	--	328.0	
(37)	C40	4803_2	C 4803	WR - HELMUT HERMANN ET AL	06/19/78	1,275.66	0.0	--	--	
(38)	C30	4803_3	C 4803	WR - HELMUT HERMANN ET AL	11/15/82	3.33	900.0	--	--	
(39)	C40	4803_4	C 4803	WR - HELMUT HERMANN ET AL	11/15/82	1,275.66	0.0	--	--	
(40)	C41	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.04	--	--	--	
(41)	C50	4802	C 4802	WR - ALEXANDER FRICK ET AL	12/31/55	1.78	278.0	--	300.0	
(42)	C60	3845_3	P 3845	WR - SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	04/11/1997	1,147.87	11,312.0	--	2,925.0	[3,5]
(43)	C70	3845_1	P 3845	WR - SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	09/14/1981	51.37	--	--	26.0	
(44)	C70	3845_1	P 3845	WR - SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	09/14/1981	51.37	2,828.0	--	3,849.0	[3]
(45)	C80	3845_2	P 3845	WR - SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	11/07/1984	29.61	5,500.0	--	3,623.0	[3,5]
(46)	C90	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	469.30	--	--	--	
(47)	C91	--	--	WW - LAMAR POWER PARTNERS	--	1.28	--	--	--	
(48)	C92	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	1.11	--	--	--	
(49)	C93	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	1.11	--	--	--	
(50)	C94	--	--	WW - KIMBERLY CLARD	--	0.14	--	--	--	
(51)	C95	--	--	WW - TURNER INDUSTRIES	--	0.46	--	--	--	
(52)	D10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED D PRIMARY CP	--	538.00	--	--	--	
(53)	D100	4813	C 4813	WR - SULPHUR SPGS COUNTRY CLUB	12/15/75	0.53	113.0	--	127.0	
(54)	D101	--	--	WW - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	--	29.28	--	--	--	
(55)	D110	4812_1	C 4812	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	12/01/75	0.56	--	LAKE COLEMAN	408.0	
(56)	D110	4812_2	C 4812	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	02/12/85	0.56	408.0	--	--	
(57)	D120	4811_1	C 4811	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	07/24/51	70.58	2,000.0	L SULPHUR SPGS	2,100	
(58)	D120	4811_2	C 4811	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	11/25/68	70.58	7,800.0	--	14,000	

**Table 3-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(59)	D120	4811_3	C 4811	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	11/30/70	70.58	--	--	16,260	
(60)	D120	4811_4	C 4811	WR - CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	09/26/83	70.58	--	--	17,838	
(61)	D20	4819	C 4819	WR - WOCR HOLDING, LLC	02/18/74	5.89	0.0	Romal	2,360.0	
(62)	D30	4818	C 4818	WR - ROBERT & DEWATTA CAMPBELL	12/31/64	0.16	11.0	--	24.0	
(63)	D40	4817	C 4817	WR - HANS & WALTRAUD WEISS	06/30/64	460.82	333.0	--	--	
(64)	D50	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.28	--	--	--	
(65)	D59	--	--	WW - CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	--	0.86	--	--	--	
(66)	D60	4816_1	C 4816	WR - CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	03/01/76	0.85	188.0	--	434.0	
(67)	D60	4816_2	C 4816	WR - CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	11/22/82	0.85	212.0	--	--	
(68)	D70	4815	C 4815	WR - CHARLES & LEWIS HELM	03/01/76	1.69	0.0	--	760.0	
(69)	D80	4814	C 4814	WR - JERRY N JORDAN TRUSTEE ET AL	07/16/59	0.66	30.0	--	26.0	
(70)	D90	5150	P 5150	WR - LARRY MILES ET AL	07/28/87	1.04	0.0	--	269.0	
(71)	DIVERT	2AUDSWATER	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	31.34	17,500.0	--	--	
(72)	DSYPE1	DAISYEX_1	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.03	0.0	--	29.0	
(73)	DSYPE2	DAISYEX_2	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.04	0.0	--	10.0	
(74)	DSYPE3	DAISYEX_3	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.06	0.0	--	10.0	
(75)	DSYPE4	DAISYEX_4	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.09	0.0	--	31.0	
(76)	DSYPE5	DAISYEX_5	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.16	0.0	--	43.0	
(77)	DSYPE6	DAISYEX_6	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.06	0.0	--	16.2	
(78)	DSYPP1	DAISYPR_1	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	04/12/13	0.80	245.0	--	76.5	
(79)	E10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED E PRIMARY CP	--	2,790.69	--	--	--	
(80)	E100	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	1.24	--	--	--	
(81)	E110	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.40	--	--	--	
(82)	E120	4822	C 4822	WR - BERNICE ANN BALDWIN	07/31/67	0.29	100.0	--	196.0	
(83)	E130	4821	C 4821	WR - ANNA PEARL LEWIS	12/31/53	0.05	1.0	--	1.0	
(84)	E140	5562_1	P 5562	WR - LUMINANT MINING CO LLC	11/19/96	0.21	9.0	--	--	
(85)	E150	5562_2	P 5562	WR - LUMINANT MINING CO LLC	11/19/96	1.28	79.0	--	--	
(86)	E160	4820	C 4820	WR - JOE R MENEFE	12/31/64	21.97	22.0	--	--	
(87)	E170	5562_3	P 5562	WR - LUMINANT MINING CO LLC	11/19/96	0.50	37.0	--	--	

**Table 3-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(88)	E180	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	364.53	--	--	--	
(89)	E190	4810	C 4810	WR - DONELSON FAMILY LTD	04/04/60	1.96	200.0	MAGIC VALLEY LK	200.0	
(90)	E191	--	--	WW - CITY OF ANNONA	--	0.51	--	--	--	
(91)	E192	--	--	WW - CITY OF CLARKSVILLE	--	10.44	--	--	--	
(92)	E20	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	799.08	--	--	--	
(93)	E200	4809M	C 4809	WR - RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	01/20/64	2.91	1,120.0	LANGFORD CK LK	1,225.0	
(94)	E200	4809I	C 4809	WR - RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	01/20/64	2.91	1.0	--	--	
(95)	E205	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.52	--	--	--	
(96)	E210	4808	C 4808	WR - RED RIVER COUNTRY CLUB	01/06/75	3.10	0.0	--	670.0	
(97)	E220	4807	C 4807	WR - MARY MARGARET VAUGHAN	09/22/69	0.29	22.0	--	75.0	
(97)	E220	4806_1	C 4806	WR - LAURA E VAUGHAN ET AL	09/22/69	0.29	8.4	--	--	
(98)	E221	--	--	WW - CITY OF DETROIT	--	2.37	--	--	--	
(99)	E222	--	--	WW - CITY OF BLOSSOM	--	4.10	--	--	--	
(100)	E230	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.34	--	--	--	
(101)	E240	4805_1	C 4805	WR - E P LAND AND CATTLE CO	01/05/81	0.05	--	--	186.0	
(102)	E250	IF4805	C 4805	WR - E P LAND AND CATTLE CO	01/05/81	1,448.29	--	--	--	
(103)	E260	4805_2	C 4805	WR - E P LAND AND CATTLE CO	01/05/81	0.07	--	--	1,307.0	
(104)	E260	4805_3	C 4805	WR - E P LAND AND CATTLE CO	01/05/81	0.07	2,500.0	--	--	
(105)	E270	4805_4	C 4805	WR - E P LAND AND CATTLE CO	01/05/81	0.52	500.0	--	570.0	
(106)	E271	--	--	WW - CITY OF TALCO	--	0.02	--	--	--	
(107)	E272	--	--	WW - CITY OF BOGATA	--	1.83	--	--	--	
(108)	E30	4828	C 4828	WR - GLASS CLUB LAKE INC	01/29/73	0.93	0.0	--	500.0	
(109)	E40	4827_1	C 4827	BROVENTURE COMPANY INC	10/18/74	3.83	0.0	--	796.0	
(110)	E50	4827_2	C 4827	BROVENTURE COMPANY INC	10/18/74	1.77	0.0	--	659.0	
(111)	E60	4825	C 4825	WR - ROBERT CROOKS ET AL	12/31/63	0.07	20.0	--	30.0	
(112)	E70	4826	C 4826	ELLIS-KELLY LAKE CLUB	01/08/73	0.68	--	--	151.0	
(113)	E80	4823	C 4823	WR - ARDELIA GAUNTT	06/01/65	0.09	23.0	--	24.0	
(114)	E90	4824	C 4824	WR - WALTER W LEE	06/01/65	0.04	8.0	--	--	
(115)	F10	--	--	SUBWATERSHED F PRIMARY CP	--	3,546.52	--	--	--	



**Table 3-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(116)	F100	4831	C 4831	WR - CITY OF NEW BOSTON	06/30/14	0.73	31.0	--	259.0	[3, 5]
(117)	F110	4830	C 4830	WR - ESTATE OF E D SIMMS ET AL	04/30/40	101.19	378.0	--	--	
(118)	F111	--	--	WW - CITY OF DE KALB	--	50.23	--	--	--	
(119)	F120	4834	C 4834	WR - ESTATE OF E D SIMMS ET AL	04/30/40	17.53	39.0	--	15.0	
(120)	F130	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	2,937.07	--	--	--	
(121)	F140	4829	C 4829	WR - ESTATE OF E D SIMMS ET AL	04/30/40	8.13	4.0	--	--	[3, 4]
(122)	F150	5449ON	P 5449	WR - TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT	02/18/93	9.93	--	--	504.0	
(123)	F151	5449OC	P 5449	WR - TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT	02/18/93	9.93	863.0	--	863.0	
(124)	F20	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	41.71	--	--	--	
(125)	F21	--	--	WW - CITY OF TEXARKANA	--	37.18	--	--	--	
(126)	F22	--	--	WW - NALCO COMPANY	--	0.84	--	--	--	
(127)	F23	--	--	WW - CITY OF TEXARKANA	--	1.03	--	--	--	
(128)	F24	--	--	WW - ALUMAX MILL	--	0.13	--	--	--	
(129)	F30	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	45.57	--	--	--	
(130)	F40	4838	C 4838	INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY	11/17/75	0.40	--	--	52.0	
(131)	F41	--	--	WW - CITY OF QUEEN CITY	--	0.60	--	--	--	
(132)	F42	--	--	WW - INTERNATIONAL PAPER	--	4.00	--	--	--	
(133)	F43	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	4.46	--	--	--	
(134)	F50	4837	C 4837	WR - LEON KENNEDY & H MADDOX	06/30/62	3.26	80.0	--	550.0	
(135)	F60	4836M1	C 4836	WR - CITY OF TEXARKANA	03/05/51	3,412.54	14,572.0	W PATMAN LK	386,900	
(136)	F61	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	0.25	--	--	--	
(137)	F62	--	--	WW - TEXAMERICA	--	1.34	--	--	--	
(138)	F63	--	--	WW - CITY OF REDWATER	--	0.14	--	--	--	
(139)	F64	--	--	WW - CITY OF MAUD	--	1.10	--	--	--	
(140)	F65	--	--	WW - CITY OF NEW BOSTON	--	0.01	--	--	--	
(141)	F70	4835	C 4835	WR - KHALID MALIK	12/31/48	0.34	0.0	--	78.0	
(142)	F80	4833_1	C 4833	WR - H C PRANGE JR	02/01/56	0.01	--	--	1.0	

**Table 3-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CONTROL POINT NO.	WAM WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	CONTROL POINT DESCRIPTION [2]	PRIORITY DATE	DRAINAGE AREA (sq miles)	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	RESERVOIR NAME	AUTHORIZED STORAGE (ac-ft)	NOTES
(143)	F80	4833_2	C 4833	WR - H C PRANGE JR	02/01/56	0.01	7.9	--	12.8	[3, 4]
(144)	F90	4832	C 4832	WR - CITY OF NEW BOSTON	08/29/44	0.55	325.0	--	8.0	
(145)	F91	--	--	Special Purpose or No Longer Used	--	1.29	--	--	--	
(146)	SUMP	3FILLSUMP	P 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	--	0.59	0.0	SUMP	1,229.0	
(147)	WILPND	4WILLPOND	p 12810	WR - DAISY FARMS LLC	--	0.33	0.0	WILLIAMS POND	4,102.0	

Notes: [1] P means Permit.

C means Certificate of Adjudication.

[2] WR means Water Right with name of Owner.

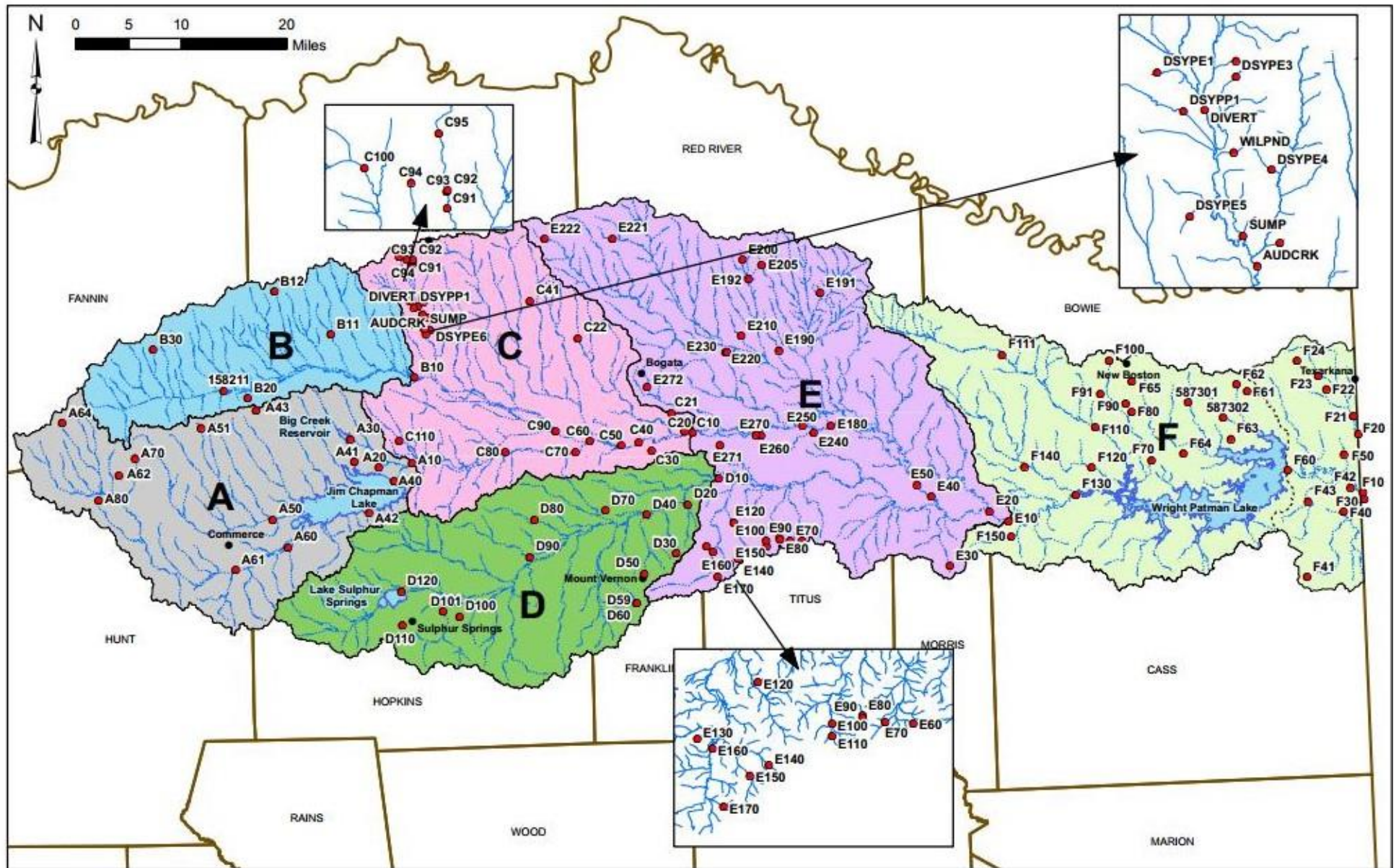
WW means wastewater discharge with name of Wastewater Discharger.

[3] Off-channel reservoir; drainage area is for diversion into off-channel reservoir

[4] Authorized diversion amount is only annual refill limit.

[5] Authorized diversion amount is both demand and annual refill limit.

Figure 3-1 Control Points Used in Updated-Extended WAM for Sulphur River Basin



state the City is entitled to use stored water in the reservoir only above elevation 220.0 feet msl (145,300 acre-feet of storage capacity), there is other language in these contracts that suggests, with the expressed approval of the Corps, stored water below this minimum elevation can be used by the City during critical dry periods. In the original Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, the minimum storage capacity also was assumed to be zero.

Jim Chapman Lake is still represented in the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM with three conservation pools corresponding to the authorized storage amounts stipulated in the three water rights that have authority to divert water from the reservoir. These are COA 4797 owned by the City of Commerce and the Sulphur River Municipal Water District that has 81,470 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity, COA 4798 owned by the North Texas Municipal Water District that has 114,265 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity, and COA 4799 owned by the City of Irving that has 114,265 acre-feet of authorized storage capacity. Evaporation losses from the reservoir are prorated to each of the pools based on their relative monthly storage amounts, and inflows to the reservoir are allocated to each of the pools in the order that the three water rights are listed in the WAM data input files, i.e., COA 4797 first, then COA 4798, and finally COA 4799, which is arbitrary since all three of these water rights have the same priority date.

### **3.2 Simulated Water Right Reliabilities from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM**

The updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM has been operated with the extended record of 1940-2017 hydrologic data, and the volume reliabilities of the diversions for all water rights have been determined. These values are presented in Table 3-2 for all water rights listed in order of water right numbers, with certificates of adjudication first, followed by permits. Pertinent descriptive information is also included for each water right. As shown, the volume reliabilities range from 100 percent for water rights with reservoirs, down to less than 50 percent for those with relatively junior priority dates and no reservoir storage capacity. The overall average reliability for the entire basin is 86.3 percent. The reliabilities of the diversions for the water right holders with major reservoirs range from a low of 98.5 percent for the Sulphur River Municipal Water District and the City of Commerce in Jim Chapman Lake up to 100 percent for the City of Texarkana in Wright Patman Lake.

### **3.3 Simulated Reservoir Storage from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM**

Graphs of the monthly variations of storage in the three largest reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin - Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall - as simulated with the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM for the 1940-2017 period are presented in Figures 3-2 through 3-4. A similar graph of the simulated monthly variations of storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir is presented in Figure 3-5. As shown, all of these reservoirs exhibit storage variations in response wet and dry periods. The cyclic annual pattern of the storage trace for Wright Patman Lake results from use of the Ultimate Rule Curve for top of the conservation pool.

**Table 3-2 Diversion Reliabilities for Water Rights**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**

	WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE  yyyymmdd	AUTHORIZED STORAGE  ac-ft	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	SIMULATED AVERAGE DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	VOLUME RELIABILITY  %
(1)	C 4795	CITY OF WOLFE CITY	A	19251231	425	69.0	68.1	98.7
(2)	C 4795	CITY OF WOLFE CITY	A	19570812	430	232.0	226.2	97.5
(3)	C 4796	WEBB HILL COUNTRY CLUB INC	A	19680311	60	80.0	20.9	26.2
(4)	C 4797	COMMERCE-SULPHUR RIVER MWD	A	19651119	81,470	38,520.0	37,930.3	98.5
(5)	C 4798	NORTH TEXAS MUN WATER DIST	A	19651119	114,265	54,000.0	53,941.2	99.9
(6)	C 4799	CITY OF IRVING	A	19651119	114,265	54,000.0	52,299.1	96.9
(7)	C 4800	CITY OF COOPER	A	19770103	164	273.0	250.2	91.7
(8)	C 4801	DELTA COUNTRY CLUB	C	19790702	--	5.0	5.0	100.0
(9)	C 4802	ALEXANDER FRICK ET AL	C	19551231	300	278.0	266.8	96.0
(10)	C 4803	HERMANN, CHRISTA & HELMUT	C	19780619	328	1,000.0	863.8	86.4
(11)	C 4803	HERMANN, CHRISTA & HELMUT	C	19821115	--	900.0	666.9	74.1
(12)	C 4804	LUMINANT GENERATION CO LLC	C	19520306	7,100	10,000.0	9,681.2	96.8
(13)	C 4805	E P LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY	E	19810105	2,063	500.0	500.0	100.0
(14)	C 4805	E P LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY	E	19810105	--	2,500.0	1,974.4	79.0
(15)	C 4806	LAURA E VAUGHAN ET AL	E	19690922	--	8.4	8.4	99.8
(16)	C 4807	VAUGHAN, MARY MARGARET	E	19690922	--	22.0	22.0	99.8
(17)	C 4809	RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	E	19640120	1,225	1,119.0	1,023.1	91.3
(18)	C 4809	RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	E	19640120	--	1.0	0.9	89.0
(19)	C 4810	DONELSON FAMILY LTD	E	19600404	200	200.0	192.4	96.2
(20)	C 4811	CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	D	19510724	17,838	2,000.0	1,990.0	99.5
(21)	C 4811	CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	D	19681125	--	7,800.0	7,744.3	99.3
(22)	C 4812	CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	D	19850212	408	408.0	306.8	75.2
(23)	C 4813	SULPHUR SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB	D	19751215	--	113.0	106.7	94.4
(24)	C 4814	JERRY/LENA JORDAN TRUSTEE	D	19590716	26	30.0	28.2	94.1
(25)	C 4816	CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	D	19760301	434	188.0	169.5	90.2



**Table 3-2 continued**

	WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE  yyymmdd	AUTHORIZED STORAGE  ac-ft	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	SIMULATED AVERAGE DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	VOLUME RELIABILITY  %
(26)	C 4816	CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	D	19821122	--	212.0	185.1	87.3
(27)	C 4817	HANS & WALTRAUD WEISS	D	19640630	--	333.0	243.0	73.0
(28)	C 4818	CAMPBELL, DEWITTA & ROBERT W	D	19641231	24	11.0	10.9	98.8
(29)	C 4820	MENEFEE, JOE R	E	19641231	--	22.0	12.2	55.3
(30)	C 4821	LEWIS, ANNA PEARL	E	19531231	1	1.0	1.0	96.0
(31)	C 4822	BALDWIN, BERNICE ANN	E	19670731	196	100.0	91.8	91.8
(32)	C 4823	GAUNTT, ARDELIA	E	19650601	24	23.0	19.7	85.6
(33)	C 4824	LEE, WALTER W	E	19650601	--	8.0	1.5	19.3
(34)	C 4825	ROBERT CROOKS ET AL	E	19631231	30	20.0	18.7	93.5
(35)	C 4829	ESTATE OF A D SIMMS ET AL	F	19400430	--	4.0	2.8	69.8
(36)	C 4830	ESTATE OF A D SIMMS ET AL	F	19400430	--	378.0	256.4	67.8
(37)	C 4831	CITY OF NEW BOSTON	F	19140630	259	31.0	31.0	100.0
(38)	C 4832	CITY OF NEW BOSTON	F	19440829	8	325.0	155.6	47.9
(39)	C 4833	H C PRANGE JR	F	19560131	14	7.9	[1]	[1]
(40)	C 4834	ESTATE OF A D SIMMS ET AL	F	19400430	15	39.0	36.2	92.7
(41)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19510305	386,900	14,572.0	14,572.0	100.0
(42)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19570217	--	10,428.0	10,428.0	100.0
(43)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19670919	--	20,000.0	20,000.0	100.0
(44)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19570217	--	35,000.0	35,000.0	100.0
(45)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19670919	--	100,000.0	100,000.0	100.0
(46)	C 4837	MADDOX, HENRY JR ET UX	F	19620630	550	80.0	80.0	100.0
(47)	P 4060	CITY OF COOPER	A	19830906	4,890	1,518.0	1,518.0	100.0
(48)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19810914	7,498	2,828.0	2,826.4	99.9
(49)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19841107	2,925	5,500.0	4,681.1	85.1
(50)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19970411	--	11,312.0	9,219.0	81.5

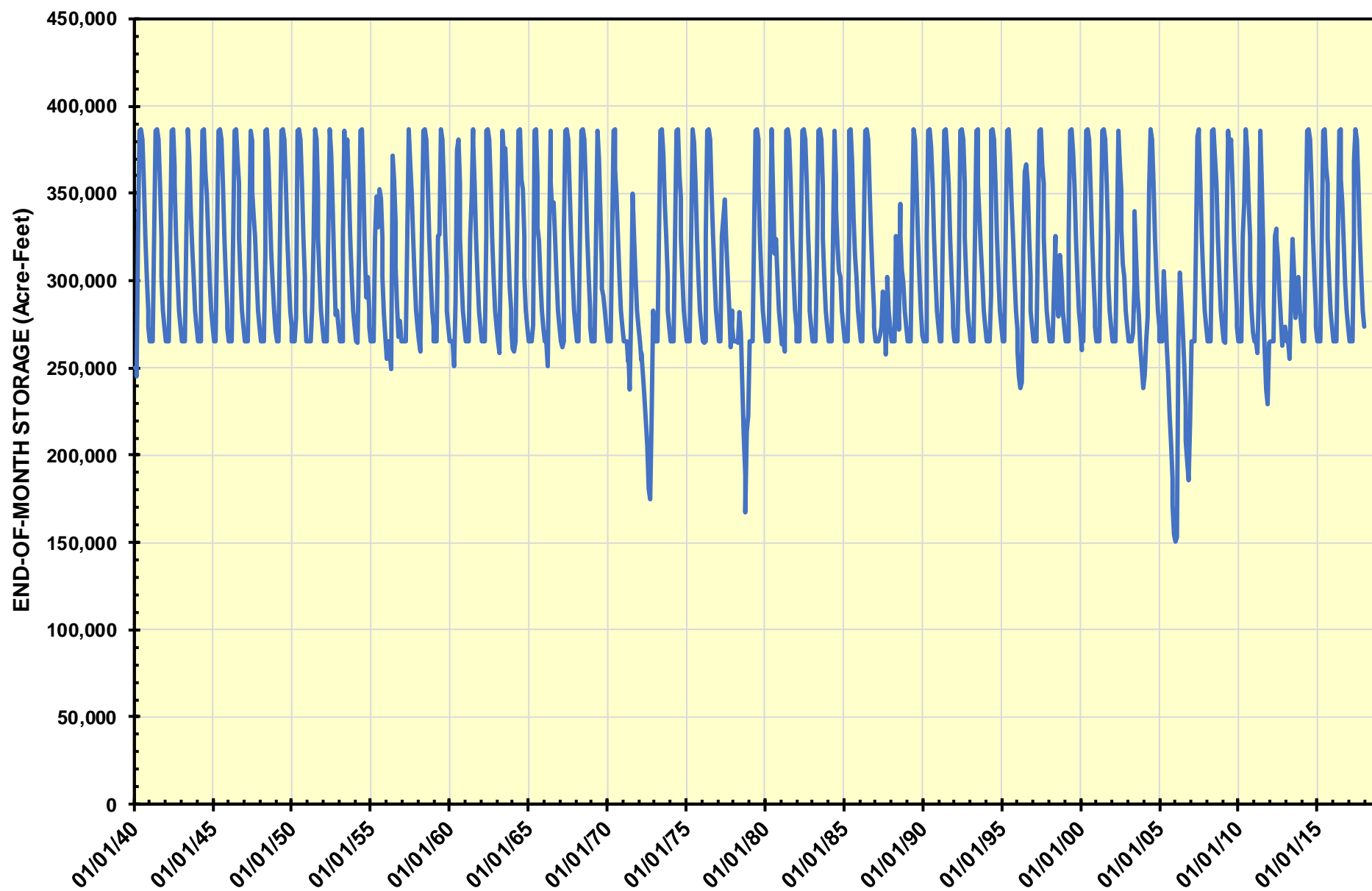
**Table 3-2 continued**

	WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE  yyymmdd	AUTHORIZED STORAGE  ac-ft	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	SIMULATED AVERAGE DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	VOLUME RELIABILITY  %
(51)	P 3890	CITY OF PECAN GAP	B	19820426	152	102.0	99.5	97.6
(52)	P 5449	TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT	F	19930218	--	863.0	[1]	[1]
(53)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	9.0	5.3	58.6
(54)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	79.0	45.6	57.7
(55)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	37.0	21.1	57.1
(56)	P 5821	UPPER TRINITY REG WATER DIST	B	20040813	180,000	45,000.0	44,400.0	98.7
(57)	P 5873	TEXAMERICAS CENTER	F	20050616	1,340	1,032.0	1,015.5	98.4
(58)	P 5873	TEXAMERICAS CENTER	F	20050616	2,734	1,928.0	1,875.2	97.3
(59)	P 12145	LOS SENDEROS CATTLE & RANCH CO	D	20070424	8.6	35.0	28.5	81.3
(60)	P 12810	DAISY FARMS LLC	C	20130412	1,368	245.0	200.2	81.7
(61)	P 12810	DAISY FARMS LLC	C	20130412	4,179	17,500.0	13,958.3	79.8

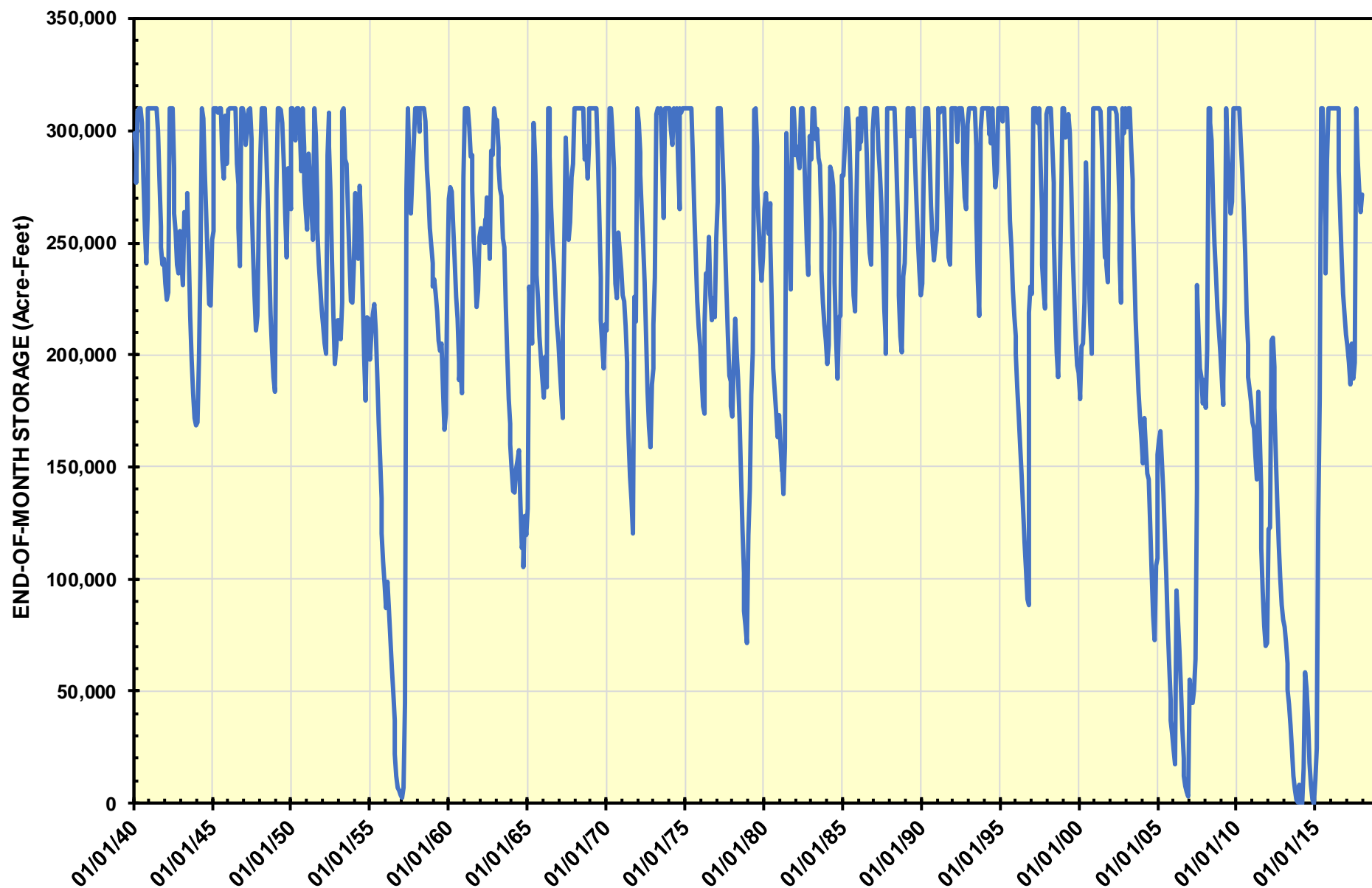
Note: [1] Both Water Right No. C-4833 and No. P-5447 authorize refilling of an off-channel with maximum annual diversion limits, but there is no annual target diversion amount. Therefore, the diversion reliabilities for these water rights cannot be calculated.



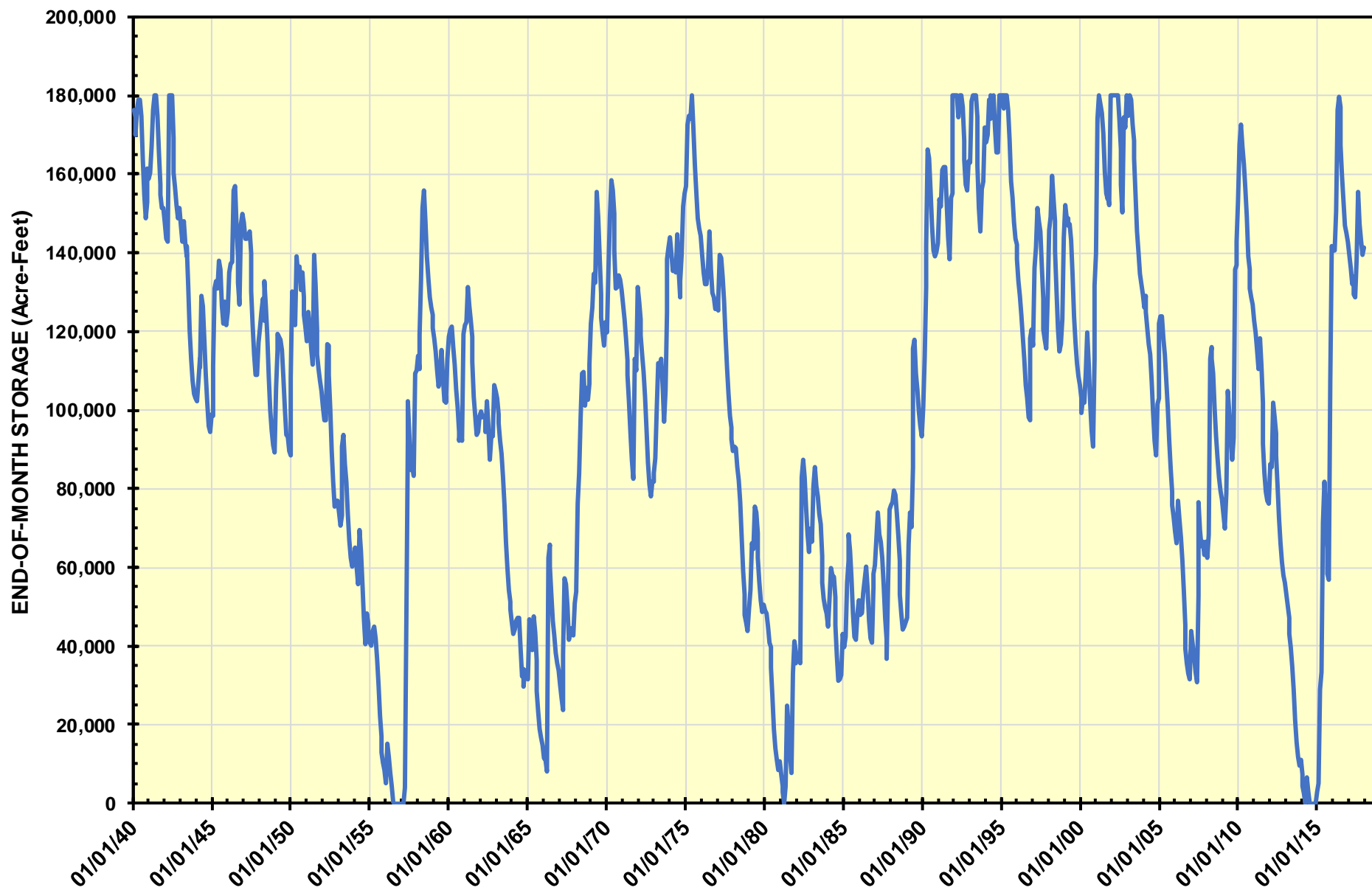
**Figure 3-2 Storage in Wright Patman Lake**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**



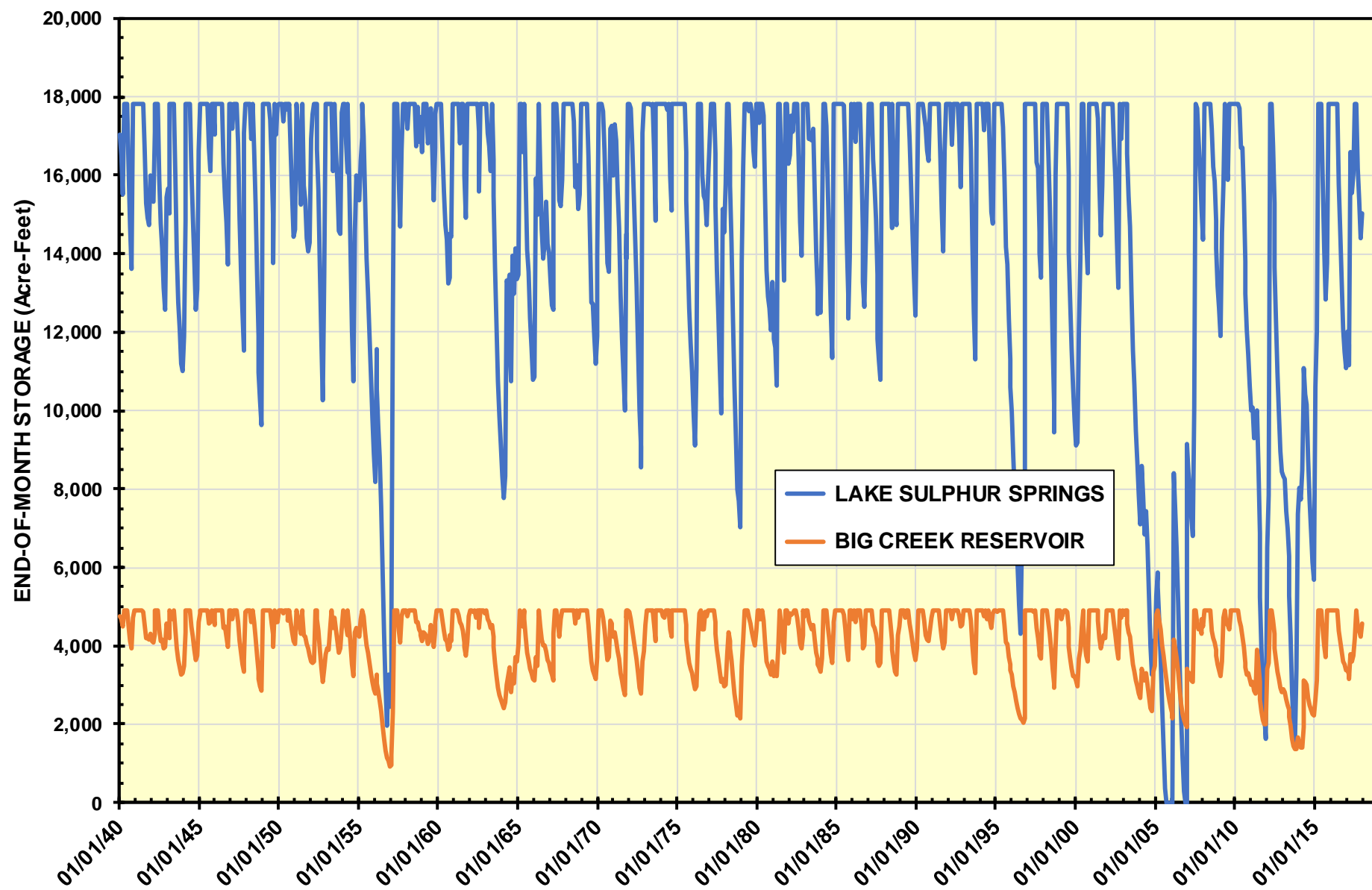
**Figure 3-3 Storage in Jim Chapman Lake**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 3-4 Storage in Lake Ralph Hall**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 3-5 Storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**



With the Ultimate Rule Curve, the top of the conservation pool changes in monthly steps, from a low of 265,300 acre-feet in the winter months up to 386,900 acre-feet in June.

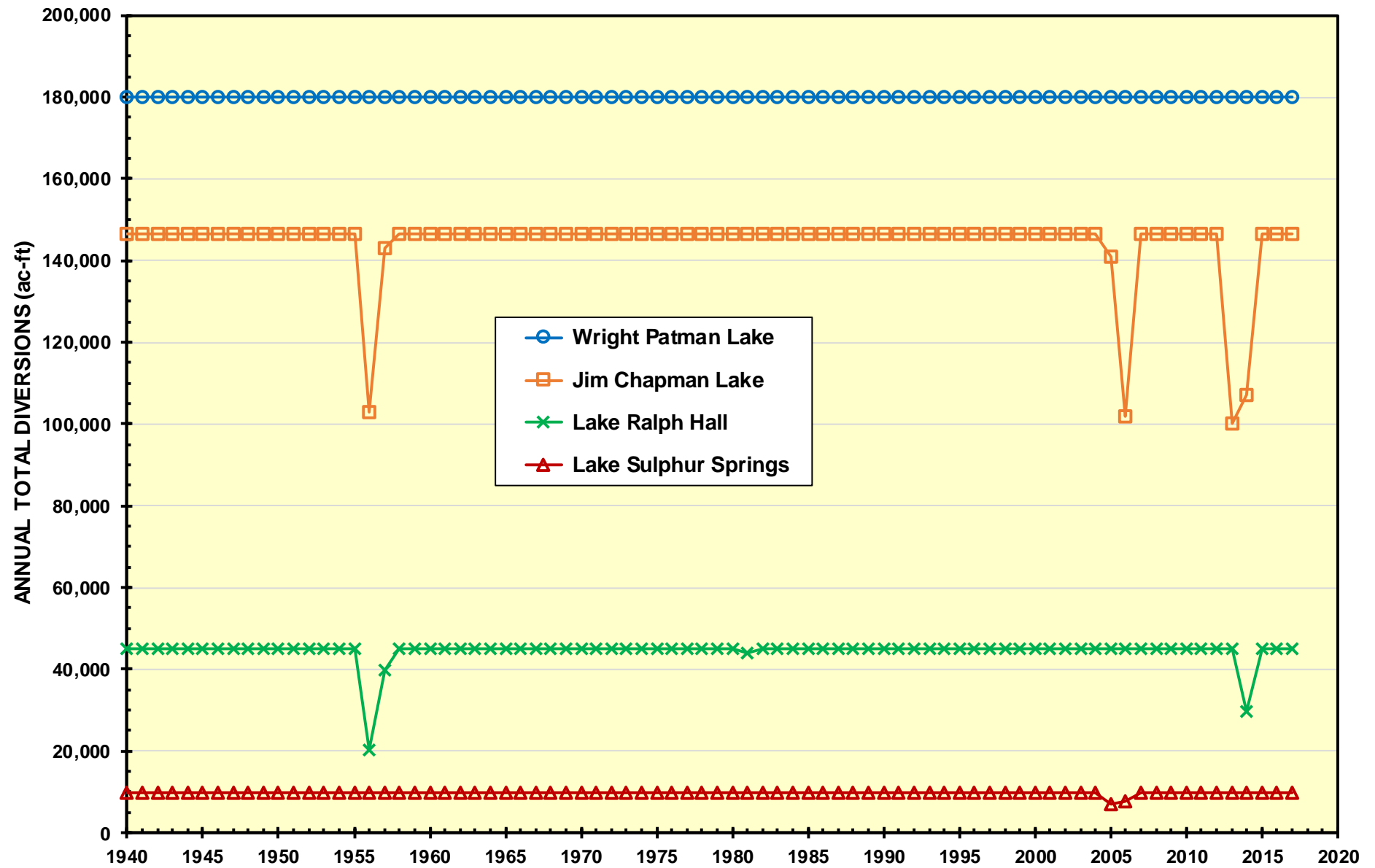
The occurrence of significant droughts during the of the 1997-2017 period of extended naturalized flows for the Sulphur WAM is apparent on the storage graphs for all of the reservoirs, with the droughts centered around 2006 and 2014 potentially being more severe than the historical drought of the 1950s. The storage trace for Lake Ralph Hall in Figure 3-4 exhibits considerable drawdown below the top of its conservation pool over long periods; however, it is important to note that while the water right for this reservoir authorizes storage up to 180,000 acre-feet and a maximum diversion of 45,000 acre-feet per year, the intent of the Upper Trinity Regional Water District is to initially only impound water up to 160,235 acre-feet and to make overdrafting withdrawals from the reservoir on an as needed basis to supplement the District's other sources of water supply.

### **3.4 Simulated Diversions from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM**

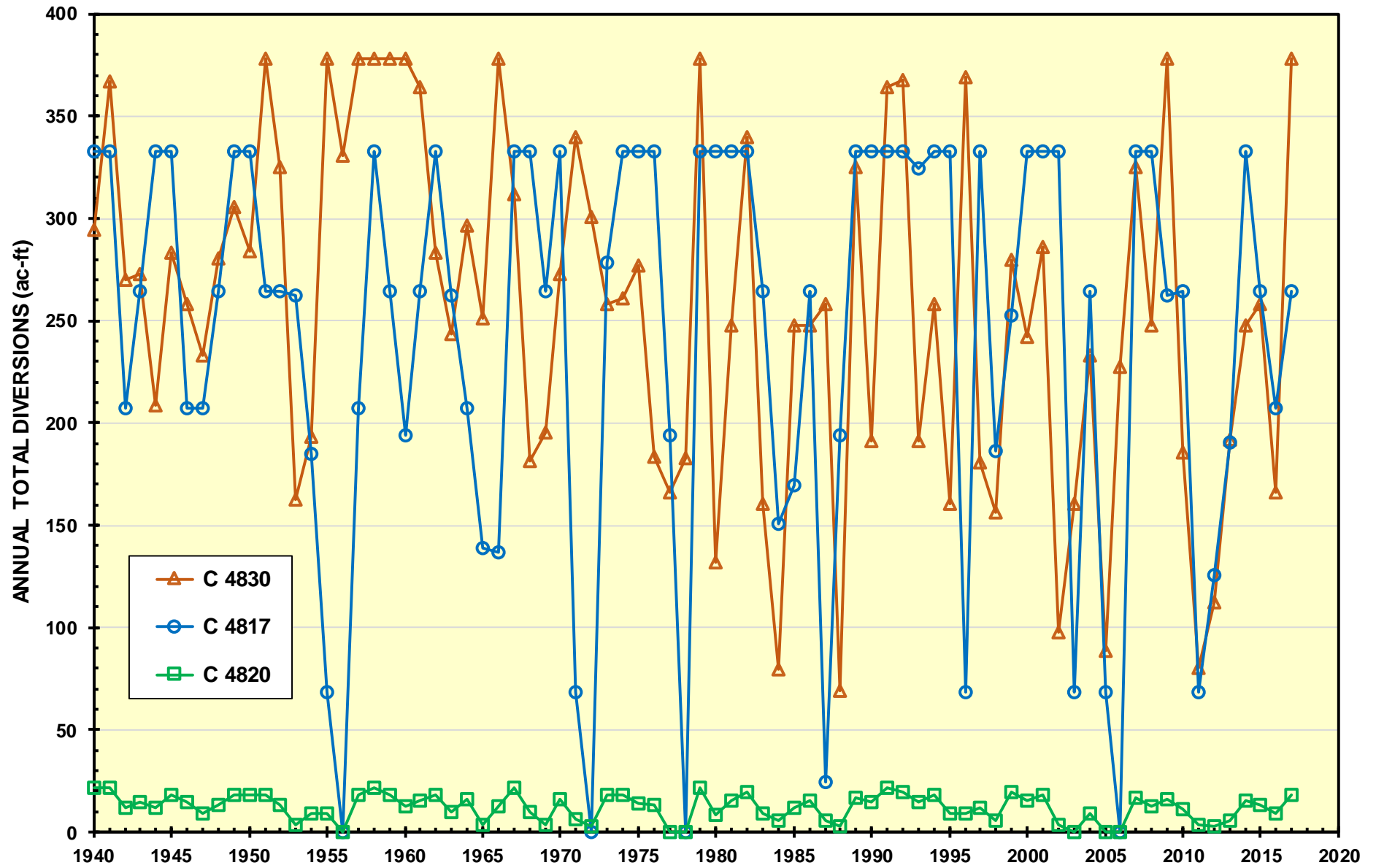
A time series graph of the annual diversions from the major reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin - Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, Lake Ralph Hall and Lake Sulphur Springs - as simulated with the updated-extended Run 3 version of the WAM for the 1940-2017 period is presented in Figure 3-6. Consistent with the high reliabilities for these diversions as noted in Table 3-2, the annual simulated diversions for each of these reservoirs generally track their authorized diversion amounts, except during the severe drought periods that occur around 1956, 2006 and 2014. As shown, the diversion for Wright Patman Lake is 100 percent firm, which reflects the assumption in the updated-extended Run 3 model that the available pool for meeting water supply demands is at the bottom of the reservoir. Different results will likely be produced with the updated-extended Run 8 model with a higher minimum pool reflecting actual intake conditions. The curve for Jim Chapman Lake represents the sum of the diversions by all three water rights authorized to divert from the reservoir (C-4797 - Sulphur River Municipal Water District and the City of Commerce, C-4798 - North Texas Municipal Water District, and C-4799 - City of Irving), and the fact that the total diversion is slightly less in 2013 than in 1956 suggests that this later period may represent a more critical drought for the reservoir with respect to its firm annual yield.

Simulated annual diversions by selected run-of-river water rights in the Sulphur Basin are plotted on the graph in Figure 3-7. These water rights include C-4830 (Estate of E D Simms et al with an April 30, 1940 priority date), C-4817 (Hans and Waltraud Weiss with a June 30, 1964 priority date), and C-4820 (Joe R Menefee with a December 31, 1964 priority date). Although these water rights have different authorized diversion amounts and priority dates, they all exhibit highly variable annual diversions. The effect of not having a reservoir for storage of flows during high flow periods to extend the water supply during dry periods is demonstrated by the extreme variations in the annual diversions for all three of the water rights.

**Figure 3-6 Annual Diversions from Major Reservoirs**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 3-7 Annual Diversions by Selected Run-of-River Water Rights  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 3 Version of Sulphur WAM**





### 3.5 Firm Annual Yield of Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM

The firm annual yield of a reservoir is defined as the maximum annual amount of water that can be withdrawn from the reservoir without a shortage during the critical drought of record. The Run 3 version of the updated-extended Sulphur WAM provides a useful tool for determining the firm annual yield of reservoirs, particularly with the new naturalized flows extended through 2017. This model has been used to determine the firm annual yield for Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, Lake Ralph Hall, and Lake Sulphur Springs, the four largest reservoirs in the basin used for municipal and industrial purposes. Special records, known as FY records, were inserted into the WAM data input files for each of these reservoirs to facilitate the actual model iteration process that is required to determine the firm annual yield. For these analyses, it has been assumed that the storage in each of these reservoirs can be drawn down to near zero for purposes of calculating firm annual yield. Results from this firm yield exercise are summarized in Table 3-3.

As noted in the table, the firm annual yield for all of these reservoirs, with the exception of Wright Patman Lake, is somewhat less than the authorized diversion amount. For Wright Patman Lake, the firm yield is substantially greater than the authorized diversion amount because the available conservation storage capacity used for the yield determination represents the full storage capacity of the reservoir. The authorized diversion value of 180,000 acre-feet per year stipulated in the Texarkana C-4836 water right likely reflects a lower conservation storage capacity more in line with the minimum storage levels stipulated in storage-use contracts between the City of Texarkana and the Corps of Engineers.

**Table 3-3 Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM Based on 1940-2017 Naturalized Flows**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RESERVOIR	PRIORITY DATE	AUTH. DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	CONSERV. STORAGE CAPACITY (ac-ft)	FIRM ANNUAL YIELD (ac-ft/yr)	CRITICAL DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)
Jim Chapman Lake	11/19/1965	146,520	310,000	124,510	April 2010 - May 2015
Lake Sulphur Springs	7/24/1951	9,800	17,838	7,725	April 2003 - July 2007
Wright Patman Lake	3/5/1951	180,000	369,900 [1]	354,000	April 2005 - December 2006
Lake Ralph Hall	8/13/2004	45,000	180,000	40,620	July 1942 - June 1969

Notes: [1] The conservation storage capacity for Wright Patman Lake represents the maximum under the Ultimate Rule Curve

[2] All firm annual yield values were determined using the FY Record in the WAM data files.

It is significant to note that, with the exception of Lake Ralph Hall, the critical drought periods that determine the firm annual yields for the reservoirs occur during the 1997-2017 period when the data base, including the naturalized flows, was extended for the Sulphur WAM. This means

that these are new droughts of record for these reservoirs, and, with respect to the specific assumptions embedded in the updated-extended Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, these new firm yield values likely represent reductions from firm yield values that may have been determined based on the 1940-1996 naturalized flows in the original Sulphur WAM. While firm annual yields were not determined for reservoirs during the 1999 original development of the Sulphur WAM, analyses using a modified version of the updated-extended Run 3 WAM have been made in this current study to determine firm yields based only on the original 1940-1996 flow conditions. These results are summarized in Table 3-4 for Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, and Lake Sulphur Springs. This modified firm yield analysis has not been necessary for Lake Ralph Hall since its critical drought period as determined with the updated-extended Run 3 WAM using 1940-2017 data base occurs during the original 1940-1996 period. Comparison of the firm annual yields from this analysis based only on 1940-1996 naturalized flows in Table 3-4 with those derived using the entire 1940-2017 hydrologic data base in Table 3-3 clearly shows that the firm annual yields of these reservoirs have been reduced as a result of the new droughts included in the extended hydrologic data. The magnitudes of these changes are listed Table 3-4, as well as the earlier critical drought periods.

**Table 3-4 Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM Based on Original 1940-1996 Naturalized Flows**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RESERVOIR	PRIORITY DATE	AUTH. DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	FIRM ANNUAL YIELD (ac-ft/yr)	REDUCTION DUE TO NEW DROUGHT (ac-ft/yr)	CRITICAL DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)
Jim Chapman Lake	11/19/1965	146,520	128,830	4,320	June 1953 - May 1957
Lake Sulphur Springs	7/24/1951	9,800	11,525	3,800	May 1955 - April 1957
Wright Patman Lake	3/5/1951	180,000	469,290	115,290	February 1972 - December 1972

Note: [1] All firm annual yield values were determined using the FY Record in the WAM data files.

### 3.6 Unappropriated Water from Updated-Extended Run 3 WAM

Results produced with the updated-extended Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM include the amount of unappropriated water that is potentially available at locations within the Sulphur River Basin. Values of unappropriated water at the downstream end of each of the six subwatersheds in the Sulphur Basin as simulated with the updated-extended Run 3 model are listed in Table 3-5. In the table, average annual, maximum annual, and minimum annual values expressed in acre-feet per year are presented. As shown, there is a considerable amount of unappropriated water throughout the Sulphur Basin. Theoretically, the unappropriated water as simulated with the WAM at a location on a particular stream is available for appropriation through the TCEQ's water

rights permitting process, subject to certain restrictions involving reliability, environmental flow requirements, and other factors. The values presented in Table 3-5 are intended to provide general information regarding the availability of unappropriated water, and they are presented here merely for informational purposes. Further analyses and discussions with TCEQ would be required to establish the extent to which unappropriated water actually may be available at a particular location for water rights permitting.

**Table 3-5 Unappropriated Water from Updated-Extended Run 3 Sulphur WAM**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SUB- WATERSHED	WAM CONTROL POINT	UNAPPROPRIATED WATER (ac-ft/yr)		
		AVERAGE ANNUAL	MAXIMUM ANNUAL	MINIMUM ANNUAL
A	A10	132,037	476,927	1,162
B	B10	117,820	401,148	6,337
C	C10	563,603	1,707,890	17,439
D	D10	329,628	1,085,330	9,193
E	E10	1,521,960	4,123,879	56,014
F	F10	1,905,665	5,313,559	67,012

#### 4.0 UPDATED AND EXTENDED RUN 8 VERSION OF SULPHUR WAM

As stipulated by TCEQ, the Run 8 version of the WAM is intended to reflect current conditions with respect to diversions, wastewater discharges, and reservoir operations and storage conditions. In this regard, updated values for these quantities reflecting recent years have been determined for the 1997-2017 period and incorporated into the existing Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, along with the extended naturalized flows and net evaporation quantities for the 1997-2017 period. Simulations then were made with this updated-extended Run 8 version of the model to assess water right reliabilities, to examine diversions and storage variations for major water rights, and to determine the firm annual yields for the major reservoirs in the basin.

#### 4.1 Development of Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of WAM

For developing the current conditions updated-extended Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, historical records were examined to determine the current annual diversion amounts (maximum annual for the last ten years) for all water rights and the current monthly return flow quantities (minimum for each month for the last five years) for all permitted wastewater discharges. Storage and area relationships for all major reservoirs in the basin also have been modified to reflect

projected 2020 storage and sedimentation conditions. Details regarding the Run 8 modifications are described in the following sections.

#### **4.1.1 Updated Water Rights Information**

Except for annual diversion amounts and reservoir storage capacities and certain reservoir operating procedures, water rights in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM are represented essentially the same as those in the updated-extended Run 3 version. There are no additional water rights, such as temporary rights, included in the Run 8 version of the model. As directed by TCEQ staff, the annual diversion amounts for all water rights in the Run 8 model have been set equal to the maximum annual amount diverted during the last 10 years as reported on annual water use reports submitted to the TCEQ by individual water rights holders – limited to authorized diversion amounts. These current annual diversion amounts are listed in Table 4-1 for all water rights in the basin with authorized diversions, along with their authorized diversion amounts, associated control point, priority date, and type of use.

As shown in the table, based on the TCEQ annual water use reports, diversions for many water rights have been reported to be zero in the last 10 years. Others are substantially less than their authorized diversion amounts. These current annual diversion amounts have been incorporated into the updated-extended Run 8 data files, and they have been distributed to monthly values using the same distribution factors included and applied in the Run 3 version of the model.

Also, for the currently-permitted wastewater discharges in the Sulphur Basin shown on the map in Figure 2-24, available historical discharge records have been compiled and analyzed to determine the minimum amount of discharge during each month of the last five years. These monthly amounts have been aggregated into an annual set of monthly discharges for each permitted discharge, and these annual amounts are listed in Table 4-2 for those permitted discharges with reported data. Permit numbers, assigned control points, and associated subwatersheds also are listed in the table. The monthly values for each of these wastewater discharges have been incorporated into the updated-extended Run 8 data files using CI records.

It should be noted that International Paper Company (IPC), now Graphic Packaging International (GPI), has a NPDES permit for discharging treated paper mill wastewater into a remnant channel of Baker Slough that flows directly into the Sulphur River just downstream of the Wright Patman Lake Dam. As per conditions in this permit, the flow rate for these wastewater discharges is controlled and limited for dilution purposes by the concurrent flow of the Sulphur River just below the dam; consequently, these discharges can vary substantially by month or even by season of the year. The IPC paper mill has been in operation since the 1970s; however, TCEQ's water use records for the 1997-2017 period either do not contain annual reports for many years or show zero discharges, except for three months during 2008 and 2009. Through contacts with GPI personnel during this current study, monthly discharge data for the 2015-2018 period have been acquired,

**Table 4-1 Current Diversion Amounts for Updated-Extended Run 8  
Version of Sulphur WAM**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	WATER RIGHT OWNER	CONTROL POINT	PRIORITY DATE	TYPE OF USE [2]	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	CURRENT DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)
(1)	C 4795	City of Wolfe City	A70	12/31/1925	Mun	68.5	45
(2)	C 4795	City of Wolfe City	A70	8/12/1957	Mun	231.5	175
(3)	C 4796	Webb Hill Country Club	A80	3/11/1968	Irr	80	80
(4)	C 4797	Commerce/Sulphur R MWD	A40	11/19/1965	Mun	26,960	18,573
(5)	C 4797	Sulphur River MWD	A40	11/19/1965	Ind	11,560	--
(6)	C 4797	City of Commerce	A40	11/19/1965	Mun	11,274 [3]	--
(7)	C 4797	City of Commerce	A40	11/19/1965	Ind	4,832 [3]	--
(8)	C 4798	North Texas MWD	A40	11/19/1965	Mun	54,000	54,000
(9)	C 4799	City of Irving	A40	11/19/1965	Mun	44,820	42,260
(10)	C 4799	City of Irving	A40	11/19/1965	Ind	9,180	--
(11)	C 4800	City of Cooper	A20	1/3/1977	Mun	273	0
(12)	C 4801	Delta Country Club	C110	7/2/1979	Irr	5	5
(13)	C 4802	Alexander Frick et al	C50	12/31/1955	Irr	278	0
(14)	C 4803	Helmut Hermann et al	C30	6/19/1978	Irr	1,000	0
(15)	C 4803	Helmut Hermann et al	C30	11/15/1982	Irr	900	0
(16)	C 4804	Luminant Generation Co LLC	C20	3/5/1952	Ind	10,000	0
(17)	C 4805	EP Land and Cattle Inc	C260, C270	1/5/1981	Irr	3,000	0
(18)	C 4806	Laura E Vaughan et al	E220	9/22/1969	Irr	8.4	0
(19)	C 4807	Mary Margaret Vaughan	E220	9/22/1969	Irr	21.6	0
(20)	C 4809	Red River County WCID 1	E200	1/20/1964	Mun	1,119.5	521
(21)	C 4809	Red River County WCID 1	E200	1/20/1964	Ind	0.5	1
(22)	C 4810	Donelson Family, LTD	E190	4/4/1960	Irr	200	0
(23)	C 4811	City of Sulphur Springs	D120	7/24/1951	Mun	2,000	796
(24)	C 4811	City of Sulphur Springs	D120	11/25/1968	Mun	7,800	--
(25)	C 4812	City of Sulphur Springs	D110	12/1/1975	Mun	408	0
(26)	C 4813	Sulphur Springs Country Club	D100	12/15/1975	Irr	113	113
(27)	C 4814	Jerry N Jordan Trustee et al	D80	7/16/1959	Irr	30	0
(28)	C 4816	City of Mount Vernon	D60	3/1/1976	Mun	188	0
(29)	C 4816	City of Mount Vernon	D60	11/22/1982		212	0
(30)	C 4817	Hans & Waltraud Weiss	D40	6/30/1964	Irr	333.3	0
(31)	C 4818	Robert & Dewitta Campbell	D30	12/31/1964	Irr	10.5	0
(32)	C 4820	Joe R. Menefee	E160	12/31/1964	Irr	22	0
(33)	C 4821	Anna Pearl Lewis	E130	12/31/1953	Ind	1.2	0
(34)	C 4822	Bernice Ann Baldwin	E120	7/31/1967	Irr	100	100
(35)	C 4823	Ardelia Gauntt	E80	6/1/1965	Irr	22.5	0
(36)	C 4824	Walter W. Lee	E90	6/1/1965	Irr	7.5	0
(37)	C 4825	Robert Crooks et al	E60	12/31/1963	Irr	20	0
(38)	C 4825	Robert Crooks et al	E60	12/31/1965	Ind	0.04	0
(39)	C 4829	Estate of ED Simms et al	F140	4/30/1940	Irr	4	0
(40)	C 4830	Estate of ED Simms et al	F110	4/30/1940	Irr	378	0
(41)	C 4831	City of New Boston	F100	6/30/1914	Mun	31	0
(42)	C 4832	City of New Boston	F100	8/29/1944	Mun	325	0
(43)	C 4833	H C Prange Jr	F80	1/31/1956	Ind	7.9	0
(44)	C 4834	Estate of ED Simms et al	F120	4/30/1940	Irr	39	0
(45)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F60	3/5/1951	Mun	14,572	12,863
(46)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F60	2/17/1957	Mun	10,428	--
(47)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F60	2/17/1957	Ind	35,000	35,000
(48)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F60	9/19/1967	Mun	20,000	--
(49)	C 4836	City of Texarkana	F60	9/19/1967	Ind	100,000	29,812

**Table 4-1 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	WATER RIGHT NO. [1]	WATER RIGHT OWNER	CONTROL POINT	PRIORITY DATE	TYPE OF USE [2]	AUTHORIZED DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)	CURRENT DIVERSION (ac-ft/yr)
(50)	C 4837	Henry Maddox Jr, et ux	F50	6/30/1962	Irr	80	0
(51)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C70	9/14/1981	Irr	2,828	2,828
(52)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C80	11/7/1984	Irr	5,500	5,500
(53)	P 3845	Sulphur Bluff Land	C60	4/11/1997	Irr	11,312	5,338
(54)	P 3890	City of Pecan Gap	B20	4/26/1982	Mun	102	34
(55)	P 4060	City of Cooper	A30	9/6/1983	Mun	1,518	784
(56)	P 5200	Gordon Country Club	C100	11/1/1988	Rec	0	0
(57)	P 5449	Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept	F150, F151	2/18/1993	Oth	863	0
(58)	P 5562	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E140	11/19/1996	Ind	9	9
(59)	P 5562	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E150	11/19/1996	Ind	79	79
(60)	P 5562	Luminant Mining Co LLC	E170	11/19/1996	Ind	37	7
(61)	P 5821	Upper Trinity Reg Water Dist	158211	8/13/2004	Multi	45,000	0
(62)	P 5873	TexAmericas Center	587301	6/16/2005	Mun	1,032	0
(63)	P 5873	TexAmericas Center	587302	6/16/2005	Mun	1,928	0
(64)	P 12145	Los Senderos Cattle/Ranch Co	121451	4/24/2007	Irr	35	1
(65)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	2AUDSWATER	4/12/2013	Multi	17,500	0
(66)	P 12810	Daisy Farms LLC	DAISYPR_1	4/12/2013	Multi	245	0

**NOTES:**

[1] C = Certificate of Adjudication and P = Permit

[2] Mun = Municipal, Ind = Industrial, Irr = Irrigation, Min = Mining, Rec = Recreation, Oth = Other, Multi = Municipal, Industrial, Irrigation and/or Recreation, D&L = Domestic and Livestock

[3] These diversion authorizations for the City of Commerce are stipulated in Amendment A as contractual commitments of the base diversion amounts authorized for the Sulphur River MWD.

**Table 4-2 Current Wastewater Discharges for Updated-Extended Run 8  
Version of Sulphur WAM**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	PERMITTEE	PERMIT NO.	NPDES NO.	SUB WATER-SHED	CONTROL POINT	MINIMUM 5-YEAR DISCHARGE (ac-ft/yr)
(1)	Alumax Mill Products Inc	02742-000	0097055	F	F24	0.00
(2)	City of Annona	14255-001	0022705	E	E191	1.8
(3)	City of Bailey	13584-001	0107719	A	A64	0.0
(4)	City of Blossom	10715-002	0075957	E	E222	85.8
(5)	City of Bogata	10065-001	0022322	C	E272	0.0
(6)	City of Clarks ville	10148-001	0058106	E	E192	361.1
(7)	City of Commerce	10555-001	0020591	A	A61	808.0
(8)	City of Cooper	10449-001	0027936	A	A41	141.4
(9)	City of De Kalb	10062-002	0069671	F	F111	156.5
(10)	City of Detroit	10724-001	0055581	E	E221	20.5
(11)	City of Ladonia	14673-001	0057011	A	A51	0.0
(12)	City of Maud	14025-001	0117498	F	F64	118.4
(13)	City of Mount Vernon	11122-002	0063096	D	D59	206.7
(14)	City of New Boston	10482-001	0026018	F	F65	1,213.8
(15)	City of Queen City	11225-001	0034797	F	F41	115.0
(16)	City of Redwater	10926-001	0056251	F	F63	56.0
(17)	City of Roxton	10204-001	0053538	B	B11	24.2
(18)	City of Sulphur Springs	10372-001	0058955	D	D101	2,598.2
(19)	City of Talco	10869-001	0021105	E	E271	23.1
(20)	City of Texarkana	10374-005	0101800	F	F21	1,436.9
(21)	City of Texarkana	10374-007	0099287	F	F23	7,089.7
(22)	City of Wolfe City	10383-001	0023558	A	A62	46.2
(23)	Delta County MUD	10744-001	0020192	A	A43	0.0
(24)	International Paper Co	01339-000	0000167	F	F42	31,093.0
(25)	Kimberly Clark Corp	02648-000	0093416	C	C94	0.0
(26)	Lamar Power Partners	04127-000	0119288	C	C91	546.5
(27)	Nalco Company	02955-000	0102822	F	F22	27.7
(28)	Petty Water Sup/Sew Svc	12305-001	0085707	B	B12	0.0
(29)	Rivercrest ISD	11204-001	0116556	C	C21	0.0
(30)	TexAmericas Center	04664-000	0126098	F	F62	337.5
(31)	Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept	13613-001	0108499	A	A42	0.0
(32)	Turner Industries Group LLC	00300-000	0000108	C	C95	0.0



and these data have been analyzed to establish the monthly discharge values required for the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM. Because of the extreme monthly and seasonal variability of these discharges, the minimum monthly values for the 2015-2018 period significantly underestimate annual discharge values compared to the actual annual discharges. For this reason, the average monthly discharges for the 2015-2018 period have been used, and these values produce an annual discharge quantity (34,624 acre-feet/year) that is more in line with the annual values for the 2015-2018 period that range from around 30,000 acre-feet/year up to about 42,000 acre-feet/year. This annual sum of the average monthly discharges is the value listed for the IPC discharges in Table 4-2.

#### **4.1.2 Year-2020 Reservoir Area-Capacity Data**

As described in Section 2.4, for purposes of the updated-extended Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, reservoir sedimentation and storage conditions corresponding to the year 2020 have been assumed for the major reservoirs. Elevation-area-capacity data for each of these reservoirs have been developed for the year 2020 by extending previously surveyed data using either reservoir-specific or reported sedimentation rates and corresponding calculated area changes.

These year-2020 elevation-area-capacity data have been presented as curves on the plots in Figures 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7 and 2-8 for Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, Lake Sulphur Springs, Big Creek Reservoir, and Lake Ralph Hall, respectively, and these are the data that have been incorporated into the updated-extended Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM. For other reservoirs with maximum authorized storage capacities greater than 1,000 acre-feet, the same area-capacity data corresponding to year-2000 conditions as used in the existing Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM have been adopted and used for the updated-extended Run 8 model. These data are plotted on the graph in Figure 2-9 for Lake Romal, Langford Creek Lake, the multiple E. P. Land and Cattle reservoirs, and the two TexAmericas reservoirs now authorized under Permit No. 5873.

#### **4.1.3 Revised Operating Rule Curve for Wright Patman Lake**

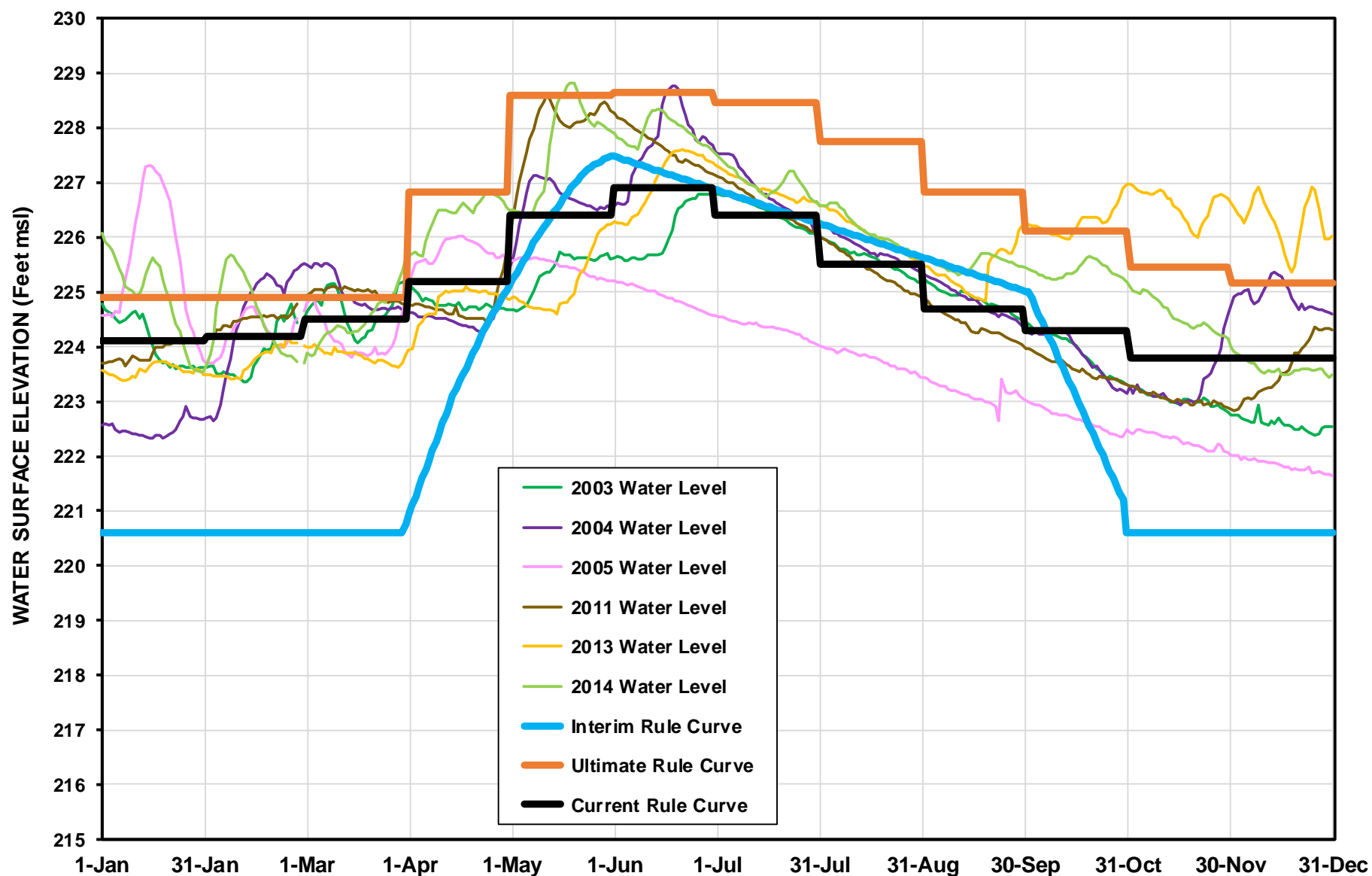
Based on an existing contract dated September 16, 1968, between the City of Texarkana, the entity authorized to divert water from Wright Patman Lake, and the Corps of Engineers, the owner of the reservoir, the City is entitled to use conservation storage capacity in the reservoir for water supply in accordance with what is referred to as the Interim Rule Curve. The Interim Rule Curve is structured similar to the Ultimate Rule Curve described in Section 3.1 above, except that it allows somewhat less conservation storage capacity to be used by the City, with the top of the conservation pool varying by month from a minimum water surface elevation of 220.6 feet msl for November through March up to a maximum water surface elevation of 227.5 feet msl at the end of May. The bottom of the conservation pool is set at elevation 220.0 feet msl. At the time the original Run 8 version of the WAM was developed, the Interim Rule Curve was considered to be appropriate for use in the model because of its stipulation in the City-Corps contract.

Although the Interim Rule Curve provides the contractual basis for defining the conservation storage capacity in Wright Patman Lake that is available to the City of Texarkana, the actual operation of the reservoir by the Corps over the last 15 years or so suggests that the Interim Rule Curve has not necessarily been followed when the reservoir is not in a flood condition. Instead, the reservoir generally has been operated at levels higher than those specified by the Interim Rule Curve for the winter, early spring and late fall months. This means, under current operating procedures, that the City has access to more stored water for its supply than what would be available if the Interim Rule Curve was strictly followed.

The curves in Figure 4-1 depict the actual daily traces of the water surface elevation of Wright Patman Lake for all of the non-flood years since 2002, with non-flood years being defined for purposes of this analysis as those years without any daily water surface elevations greater than 229.0 feet msl (which is well above even the maximum elevation stipulated by the Ultimate Rule Curve). Also plotted on the graph are the Interim and Ultimate Rule Curves. As shown, the lower water surface elevations of the Interim Rule Curve during the winter, early spring and late fall months have always been exceeded by the actual water surface elevations during the non-flood years, typically by two to three feet. The higher actual water surface elevations during the summer months generally track the Interim Rule Curve. After discussions with TCEQ staff, the monthly averages of the water surface elevations for the non-flood years have been adopted for use in the updated-extended Run 8 WAM to provide a more realistic representation of current reservoir operations for Wright Patman Lake, and these values have been used to define the 2020 Current Rule Curve shown as the bold black line on the graph in Figure 4-1. The water surface elevation and the projected year-2020 surface area and storage capacity associated with each of the monthly steps of this Current Rule Curve are listed in Table 4-3.

For purposes of updating the Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM, the bottom elevation assumed to be the minimum level of Wright Patman Lake below which diversions from the reservoir cannot be made has been set at 221.5 feet msl. This minimum elevation has been established through discussions with Riverbend personnel who are familiar with the operation of Lake Wright Patman and the City of Texarkana's diversion facilities. Elevation 221.5 feet msl generally represents the lowest level of the reservoir below which pumping water by the City of Texarkana becomes impractical due to cavitation and sediment problems. The year-2020 storage capacity of Wright Patman Lake at elevation 221.5 feet msl is 113,566 acre-feet, which means that the maximum volume of storage available for making diversions from the reservoir is 135,326 acre-feet ( $248,892 - 113,566 = 135,326$ ). This occurs during the month of June since this is the month with the highest conservation pool level and storage capacity based on the Current Rule Curve data presented in Table 4-3. As was the case for the updated-extended Run 3 version of the Sulphur WAM, the minimum storage level for making diversions has been assumed to be zero for all other reservoirs in the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM.

**Figure 4-1 Historical Daily Water Levels and Reservoir Operating Rule Curves for Wright Patman Lake**



**Table 4-3 Current Operating Rule Curve Data for Wright Patman Lake  
Used in Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**

Month	Water Surface Elevation feet msl	Surface Area  acres	Storage Capacity  acre-feet
January	224.1	24,379	171,402
February	224.2	24,415	174,068
March	224.5	24,524	182,067
April	225.2	24,998	199,773
May	226.4	26,457	229,941
June	226.9	28,501	248,892
July	226.4	26,457	229,941
August	225.5	25,162	207,533
September	224.7	24,596	187,399
October	224.3	24,415	174,068
November	223.8	24,024	164,024
December	223.8	24,024	164,024

## 4.2 Simulated Water Right Reliabilities from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM

The updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM has been operated with the extended record of 1940-2017 hydrologic data, and the volume reliabilities of the diversions for all water rights that had reported diversions during the past ten years (see Table 4-1) have been determined. These values are presented in Table 4-4 for these water rights, listed in order of water right numbers, with certificates of adjudication first, followed by permits. The current maximum diversion amount and the current conservation storage capacity as developed for purposes of the updated-extended Run 8 WAM also are included for each water right, as well as the priority date.

As with the volume reliabilities produced with the updated-extended Run 3 WAM, these volume reliabilities range from 100 percent for many of the water rights down to the lowest reliability of 32 percent. Most of these water rights have reservoir storage, so that is a contributing factor to the high reliabilities, as well as, of course, the fact that most of the time there are abundant flows in the Sulphur Basin. Comparison of the Run 8 reliabilities with those in Table 3-2 from the updated-extended Run 3 WAM indicate that generally these Run 8 reliabilities are higher because of the reduced water right diversions in the Run 8 model.

**Table 4-4 Diversion Reliabilities for Water Rights  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE  yyyymmdd	CURRENT STORAGE  ac-ft	CURRENT DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	SIMULATED AVERAGE DIVERSION ac-ft/year	VOLUME RELIABILITY  %
(1)	C 4795	CITY OF WOLFE CITY	A	19251231	425	45.0	44.95	99.9
(2)	C 4795	CITY OF WOLFE CITY	A	19570812	430	175.0	174.36	99.9
(3)	C 4796	WEBB HILL COUNTRY CLUB INC	A	19680311	60	80.0	25.62	32.0
(4)	C 4797	COMMERCE-SULPHUR RIVER MWD	A	19651119	76,648	18,573.0	18,573.00	100.0
(5)	C 4798	NORTH TEXAS MUN WATER DIST	A	19651119	107,501	54,000.0	53,437.66	99.9
(6)	C 4799	CITY OF IRVING	A	19651119	107,501	42,260.0	42,260.00	100.0
(7)	C 4801	DELTA COUNTRY CLUB	C	19790702	--	5.0	5.0	100.0
(8)	C 4809	RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	E	19640120	1,225	521.0	521.00	100.0
(9)	C 4809	RED RIVER COUNTY WCID 1	E	19640120	--	1.0	1.00	100.0
(10)	C 4811	CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS	D	19510724	17,086	796.0	796.00	100.0
(11)	C 4813	SULPHUR SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB	D	19751215	--	113.0	107.97	95.6
(12)	C 4822	BALDWIN, BERNICE ANN	E	19670731	196	100.0	92.9	92.9
(13)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19510305	135,326 [1]	12,863.0	12,863.00	100.0
(14)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19670919	--	29,812.0	29,812.00	100.0
(15)	C 4836	CITY OF TEXARKANA	F	19570217	--	35,000.0	35,000.0	100.0
(16)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19810914	7,498	2,828.0	2,826.51	99.9
(17)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19841107	2,925	5,500.0	4,776.12	86.8
(18)	P 3845	SULPHUR BLUFF LAND LLC	C	19970411	--	5,338.0	5,020.38	94.1
(19)	P 3890	CITY OF PECAN GAP	B	19820426	152	34.0	34.00	100.0
(20)	P 4060	CITY OF COOPER	A	19830906	4,890	784.0	784.0	100.0

**Table 4-4 continued**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	WATER RIGHT ID	WATER RIGHT OWNER	SUB WATER- SHED	PRIORITY DATE  yyyymmdd	CURRENT STORAGE  ac-ft	CURRENT DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	SIMULATED AVERAGE DIVERSION  ac-ft/year	VOLUME RELIABILITY  %
(21)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	9.0	5.79	64.3
(22)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	79.0	49.73	63.0
(23)	P 5562	LUMINANT MINING COMPANY LLC	E	19961119	--	7.0	4.65	66.4
(24)	P 12145	LOS SENDEROS CATTLE & RANCH CO	D	20070424	8.6	1.0	1.0	100.0

Note: [1] The top of the conservation pool for Wright Patman Lake varies monthly according to the Current Rule Curve (Table 4-3), with the maximum storage capacity occurring in June at 248,892 acre-feet. However, the bottom of the conservation pool is fixed at Elevation 221.5 feet msl, or 113,566 acre-feet. Therefore, the maximum volume of storage available for making diversions is only 135,326 acre-feet.

### 4.3 Simulated Reservoir Storage from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM

Graphs of the monthly variations of storage in the two largest existing reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin - Wright Patman Lake and Jim Chapman Lake - as simulated with the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM for the 1940-2017 period are presented in Figures 4-2 and 4-3. A similar graph of the monthly variations of storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir is presented in Figure 4-4. These storage variations are similar to those produced with the updated-extended Run 3 WAM, except they reflect lower conservation storage capacities due to sedimentation as projected for year-2020 conditions for the updated-extended Run 8 model. Also, with the lower current-conditions maximum diversions, there is less demand on the reservoirs, which translates to generally higher storage conditions.

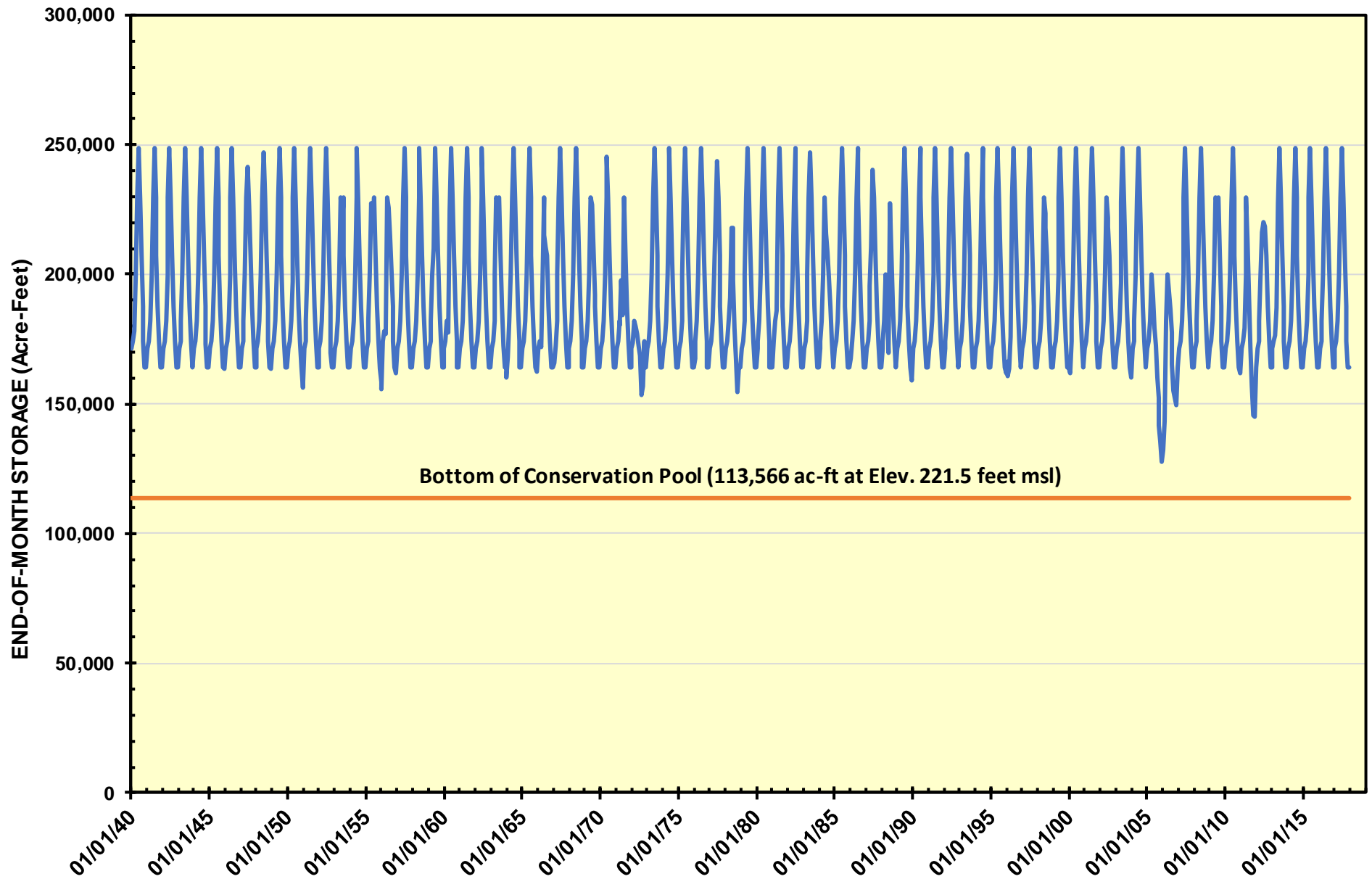
As described above, the available storage capacity for making diversions from Wright Patman Lake in this updated-extended Run 8 WAM is limited on the top by the Current Rule Curve depicted on the graph in Figure 4-1 (and Table 4-3) and on the bottom by the minimum withdrawal level at elevation 221.5 feet msl, which corresponds to 113,566 acre-feet of storage under current conditions. At the highest level of the Current Rule Curve in the month of June, the current-conditions storage capacity of the reservoir is 248,892 acre-feet, which means that the volume of available storage capacity is only 135,326 acre-feet. However, even with this limited amount of storage capacity in Wright Patman Lake under current conditions, the current demand on the reservoir (77,675 acre-feet/year in Table 4-1) still is satisfied 100 percent of the time.

### 4.4 Simulated Diversions from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM

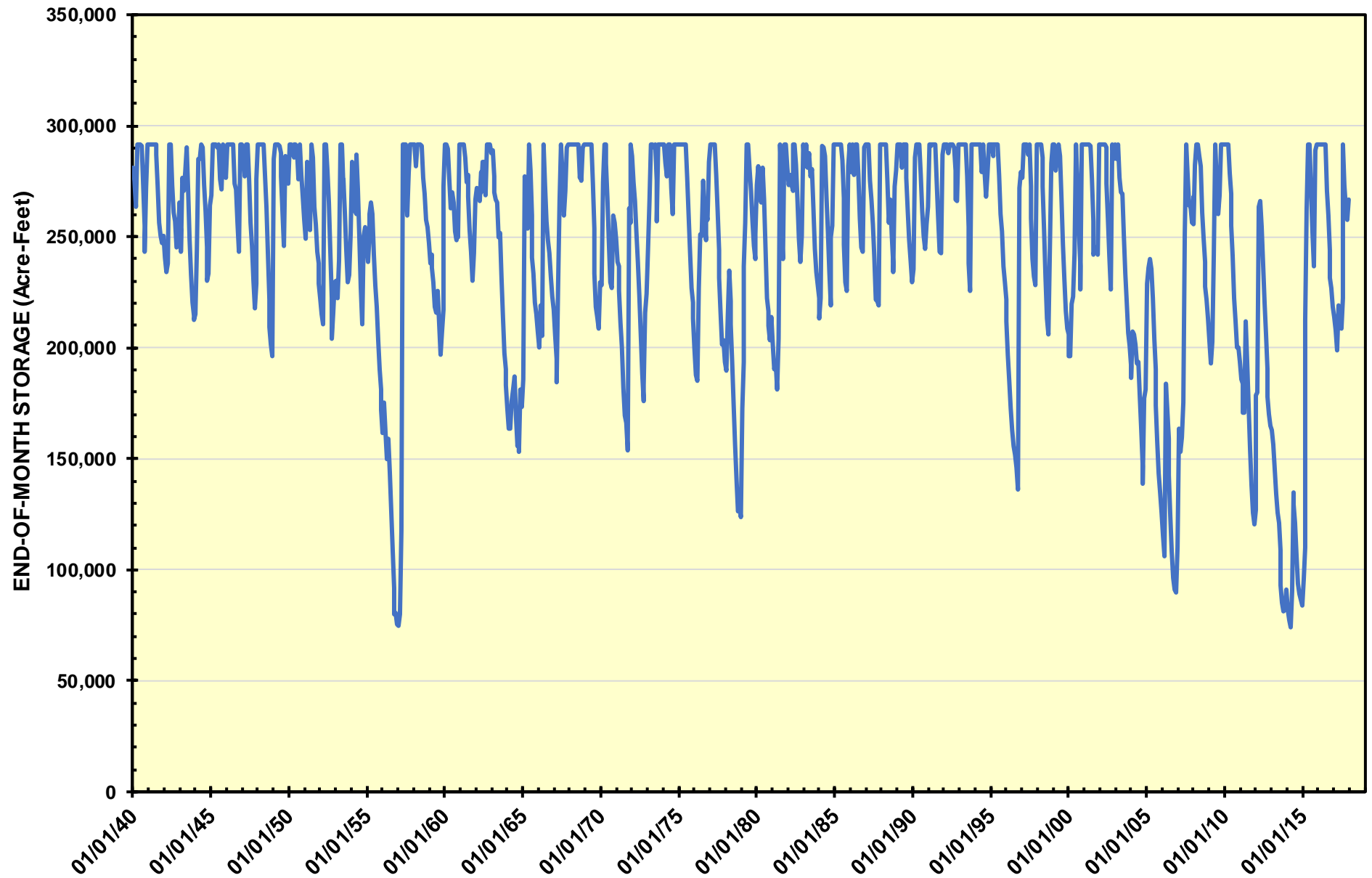
A time series graph of the annual diversions from the two largest reservoirs in the Sulphur Basin - Wright Patman Lake and Jim Chapman Lake - as simulated with the updated-extended Run 8 version of the WAM for the 1940-2017 period is presented in Figure 4-5. Consistent with the diversion reliabilities in Table 4-4, the current-conditions demand for Wright Patman Lake (City of Texarkana, C-4836) as plotted in Figure 4-5 is fully satisfied every year. For Jim Chapman Lake, the current-conditions demand curve indicates that there are a few years with shortages. This also is consistent with the diversion reliabilities for Jim Chapman Lake in Table 4-4, which show that the Commerce-Sulphur River MWD (C 4797) and the City of Irving (C 4799) current-conditions demands are 100 percent satisfied every year but the demand for the North Texas Municipal Water District (C 4798) is only 99.9 percent satisfied. This occurs because the allocated storage pool for the North Texas Municipal Water District in Jim Chapman Lake is reduced under current conditions due to sedimentation, but the current-conditions demand for the District remains at the fully authorized amount due to high usage in the last 10 years. This results in demand shortages in a few dry years as illustrated on the graph in Figure 4-5. While the allocated storage pools for Commerce-Sulphur River MWD (C 4797) and the City of Irving (C 4799) also have been reduced due to sedimentation, their current-conditions demands also are significantly lower, thus allowing them to be fully satisfied.



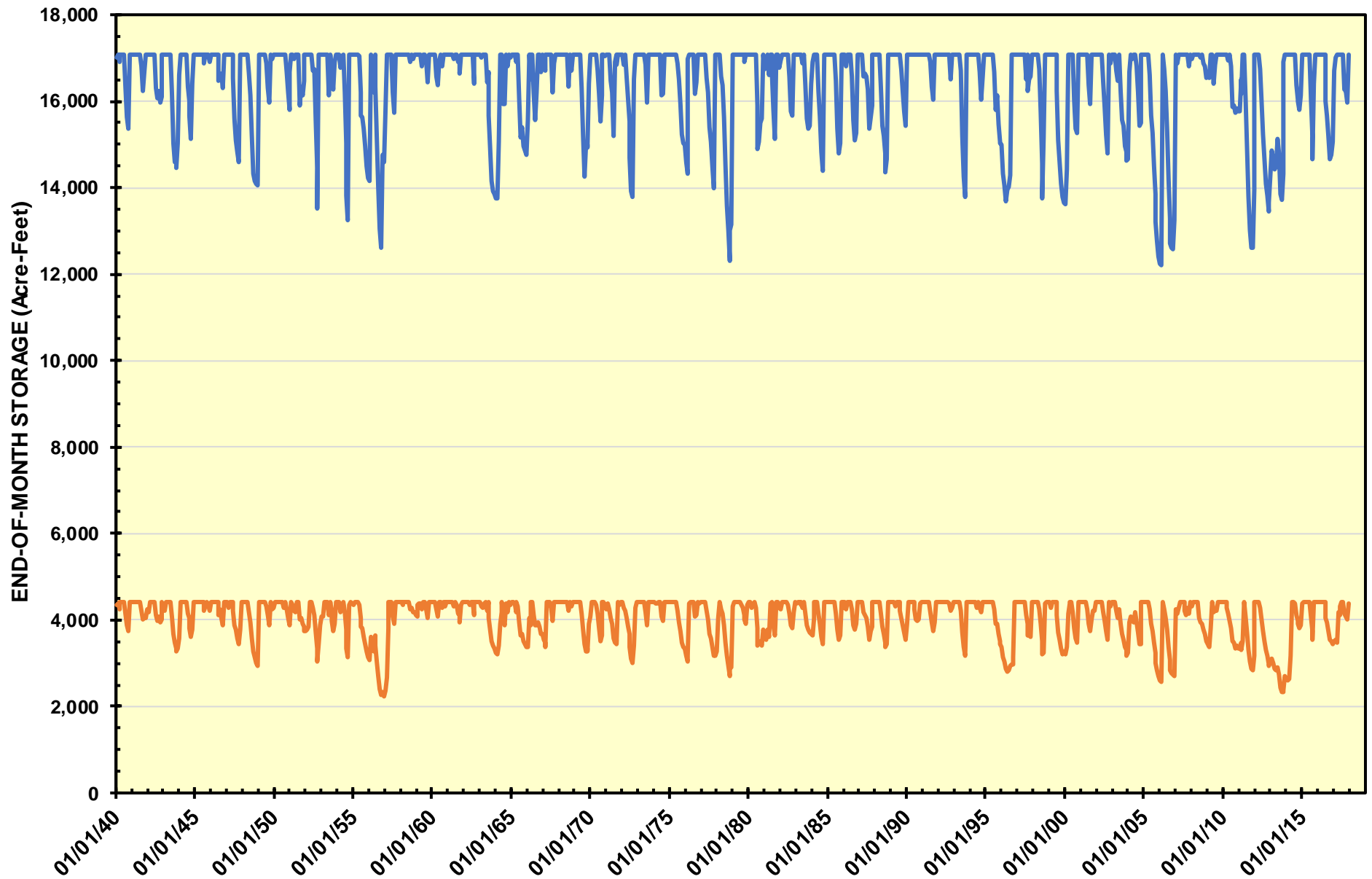
**Figure 4-2 Storage in Wright Patman Lake**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**



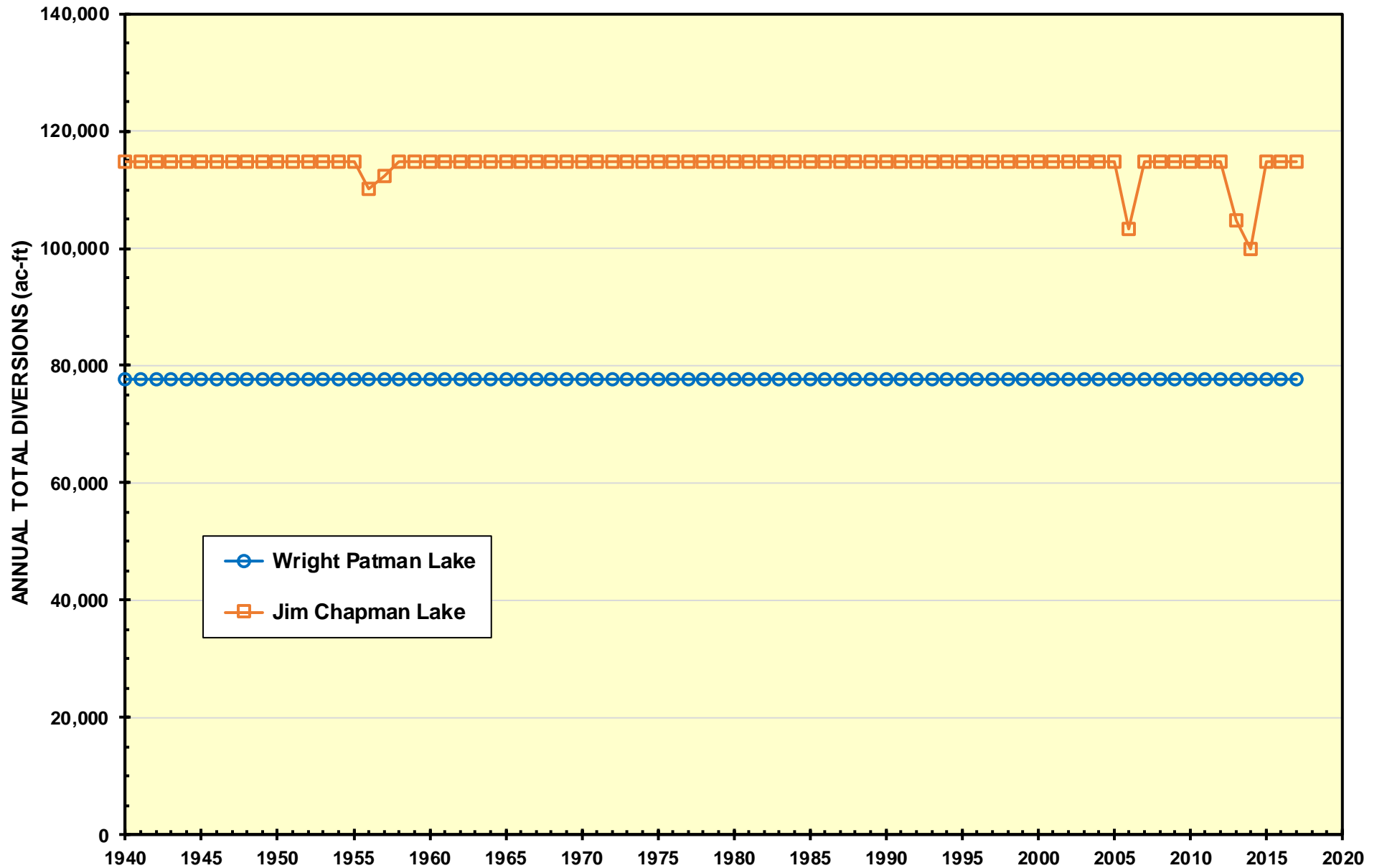
**Figure 4-3 Storage in Jim Chapman Lake**  
**Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 4-4 Storage in Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 4-5 Annual Diversions from Wright Patman and Jim Chapman Lakes  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**



A similar graph is presented in Figure 4-6 for the diversions from Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir, and again these current-conditions demands are fully satisfied. The graph in Figure 4-7 presents a plot of the simulated annual diversions by two components of Luminant's water right P-5562. This is a run-of-the-river water right without the support of any reservoir storage capacity, which accounts for the extreme variations in the annual diversion amounts.

#### 4.5 Firm Annual Yields of Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM

The updated-extended Run 8 version of the Sulphur WAM has been operated to determine the firm annual yield for Wright Patman Lake, Jim Chapman Lake, and Lake Sulphur Springs, the three largest existing reservoirs in the basin used for municipal and industrial purposes. For these analyses, the Current Rule Curve and 221.5 feet msl minimum storage level have been engaged for Wright Patman Lake, which means, as described in Section 4.3, it has a maximum storage capacity of only 134,326 acre-feet. For each of the other two reservoirs, it has been assumed that they can be drawn down to near zero storage for purposes of calculating firm annual yield.

Results from this exercise are summarized in Table 4-5. Compared to the updated-extended Run 3 firm annual yields presented in Table 3-3, the Run 8 firm yields for Jim Chapman Lake and Lake Sulphur Springs are slightly higher, a reflection of the overall lower water right demands in the Run 8 model. The Wright Patman yield from the Run 8 model is significantly lower than the Run 3 yield because of the substantially reduced storage capacity available for making diversions.

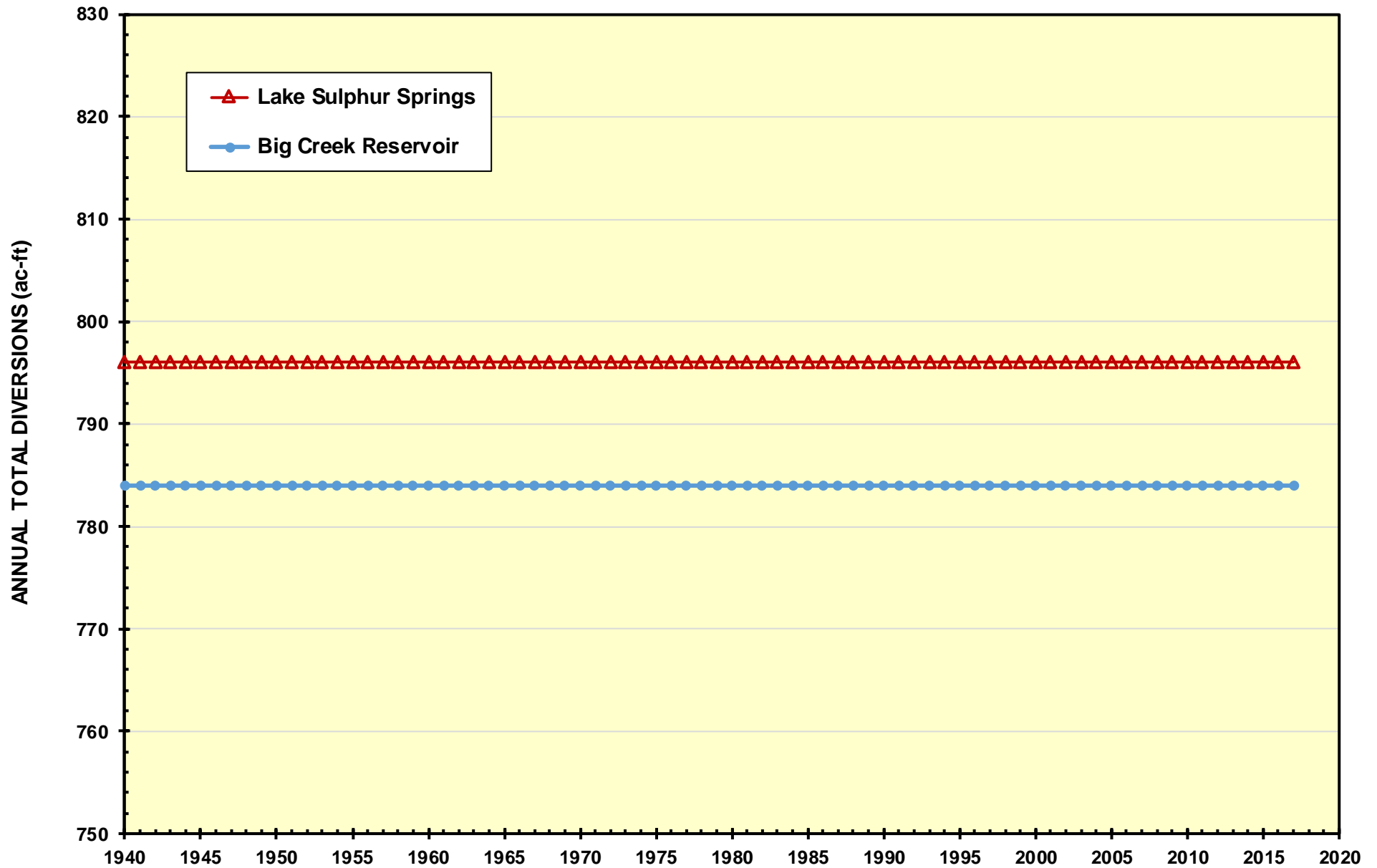
**Table 4-5 Firm Annual Yields for Major Reservoirs from Updated-Extended Run 8 WAM**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RESERVOIR	PRIORITY DATE	AUTH. DIVERSION AMOUNT (ac-ft/yr)	CONSERV. STORAGE CAPACITY (ac-ft)	FIRM ANNUAL YIELD (ac-ft/yr)	CRITICAL DROUGHT PERIOD (Spill to Spill)
Jim Chapman Lake	11/19/1965	146,520	291,650	126,010	April 2010 - May 2015
Lake Sulphur Springs	7/24/1951	9,800	17,086	9,336	April 2003 - July 2007
Wright Patman Lake	3/5/1951	180,000	135,326 [1]	99,373	May 2005 - March 2006

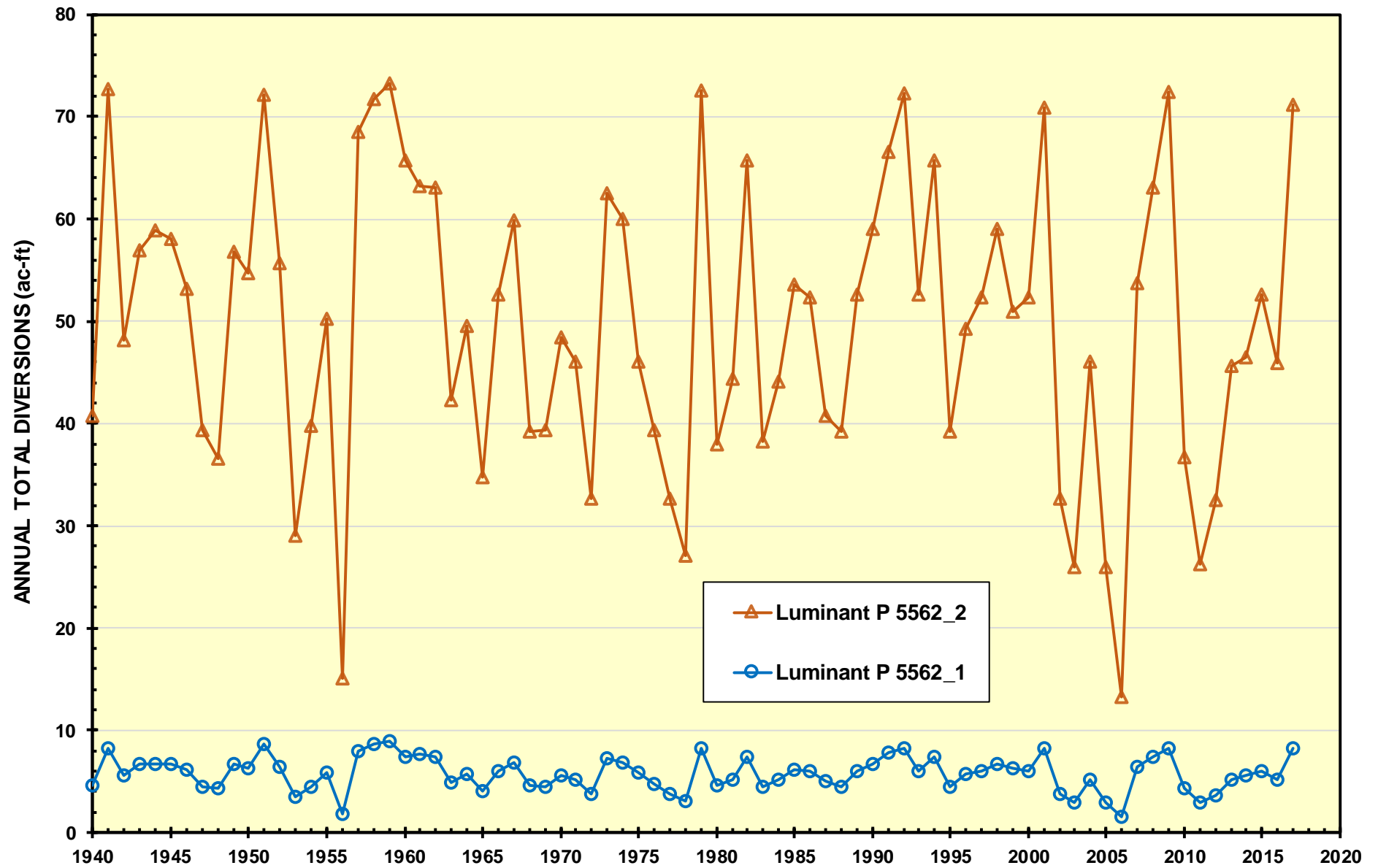
Notes: [1] The top of the conservation pool for Wright Patman Lake varies monthly according to the Current Rule Curve (Table 4-3), with the maximum storage capacity occurring in June at 248,892 acre-feet. However, the bottom of the conservation pool is fixed at Elevation 221.5 feet msl, or 113,566 acre-feet. Therefore, the maximum volume of storage available for making diversions is only 135,326 acre-feet.

[2] All firm annual yield values were determined using the FY Record in the WAM data files.

**Figure 4-6 Annual Diversions from Lake Sulphur Springs and Big Creek Reservoir  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**



**Figure 4-7 Annual Diversions by Luminant's P-5562 Run-of-River Water Right  
Simulated with Updated-Extended Run 8 Version of Sulphur WAM**





**APPENDIX A**

**1940-2017 NATURALIZED STREAMFLOWS**

**TABULATED BY SUBWATERSHED**

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED A

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	170	2,809	2,376	44,621	26,170	22,500	14,608	276	586	47	31,054	57,673	202,890
1941	16,241	23,605	63,490	57,131	83,575	30,013	9,076	2,378	809	562	4,512	10,955	302,347
1942	1,797	5,127	16,651	194,648	31,741	39,004	2,150	2,957	10,748	430	8,166	27,396	340,815
1943	173	2,344	46,310	6,530	20,869	39,251	176	0	0	69	1,233	4,771	121,726
1944	12,478	38,458	55,915	14,052	118,503	17,096	1,122	3,245	569	0	5,374	38,479	305,291
1945	16,546	84,798	126,755	36,106	14,370	59,486	29,659	99	8,578	46,419	3,182	24	426,022
1946	36,394	79,591	31,619	24,006	110,323	41,046	490	14,243	233	183	124,377	27,658	490,163
1947	8,587	393	17,482	22,125	30,314	5,632	2	6,557	331	227	18,346	56,154	166,150
1948	39,349	35,760	41,720	17,233	70,981	3,010	3,911	52	0	19	0	2,150	214,185
1949	102,558	69,636	43,659	16,511	16,664	10,898	5,059	1,435	973	54,241	248	3,252	325,134
1950	58,877	160,465	7,533	7,942	91,105	19,303	8,967	1,400	77,697	134	5	23	433,451
1951	836	45,357	622	288	4,361	122,161	10,076	0	0	760	1,199	294	185,954
1952	3,933	1,869	5,124	105,706	33,714	5,941	0	0	0	0	15,544	22,328	194,159
1953	11,883	1,134	28,199	104,260	55,564	6	11,898	533	4	118	8,545	29,456	251,600
1954	43,353	6,665	110	12,005	44,063	3,899	0	0	0	50,745	12,087	552	173,479
1955	1,300	22,925	23,157	18,001	8,833	49	2,494	3,280	831	1,540	0	0	82,410
1956	0	21,622	10	390	23,789	1,449	0	0	0	0	2,504	2,030	51,794
1957	6,719	15,815	50,928	259,718	207,674	69,708	395	4,250	30,544	30,169	148,671	11,001	835,592
1958	34,431	828	54,281	94,839	141,913	29,493	15,985	61	3,267	565	831	715	377,209
1959	1,078	12,722	8,025	6,719	2,229	9,075	20,983	1,554	1,394	21,160	18,296	67,584	170,819
1960	49,620	16,475	10,809	2,218	15,937	22,873	11,680	1,621	7,917	20,083	749	112,806	272,788
1961	53,228	18,293	40,051	9,718	1,059	14,254	3,700	1,396	4,660	44	14,998	34,122	195,523
1962	13,584	10,461	5,625	25,701	7,260	35,874	19,976	3,392	68,832	10,042	41,060	4,734	246,541
1963	12,904	203	5,995	8,113	12,236	1,153	16,646	22	0	0	0	0	57,272
1964	0	73	9,383	23,028	18,012	24,323	0	0	22,279	420	35,912	1,188	134,618
1965	24,547	117,799	1,378	564	119,658	3,609	19	0	6,086	18	685	0	274,363
1966	700	27,548	860	201,997	97,921	44	481	2,365	6,490	1,851	52	664	340,973
1967	168	67	1,984	55,701	48,037	77,874	1,181	74	23,443	36,837	20,817	44,646	310,829
1968	35,017	16,451	102,163	54,819	81,486	40,900	27,268	4,255	21,152	2,921	25,796	40,088	452,316
1969	62,469	101,604	70,229	23,620	180,559	2,504	0	0	0	5,667	2,440	29,118	478,210
1970	10,306	58,973	87,912	60,530	6,263	3,499	0	0	8,986	45,313	4,414	1,575	287,771
1971	1,093	8,379	3,870	34	49	72	265	10,370	1,842	128,074	797	195,267	350,112
1972	4,923	673	5,743	222	737	795	0	0	165	13,982	39,393	17,385	84,018
1973	32,048	34,232	88,360	107,696	13,725	36,055	703	204	75,665	78,215	98,529	37,106	602,538
1974	76,516	3,928	9,252	86,054	14,499	112,847	51	502	74,074	9,477	143,372	67,950	598,522
1975	16,559	140,249	62,274	45,444	80,255	86,869	1,734	179	0	0	0	153	433,716
1976	0	37	5,642	57,365	36,275	13,523	39,511	425	4,432	23,764	3,532	50,562	235,068
1977	28,495	60,311	138,015	51,104	1,887	16,782	259	3,401	834	0	5,101	820	307,009
1978	4,889	36,391	33,799	2,166	5,120	7,137	0	0	0	0	3,468	2,656	95,626
1979	64,369	31,535	57,276	35,090	132,708	46,117	2,337	5,164	424	107	344	19,583	395,054
1980	33,966	21,742	202	8,968	27,617	907	0	0	4,775	5,904	134	20,794	125,009
1981	69	43	16,617	1,302	32,522	172,596	1,582	36	0	100,763	44,352	798	370,680
1982	1,170	14,460	8,590	10,264	233,227	42,359	7,447	316	489	0	12,756	64,899	395,977
1983	1,808	86,319	54,053	4,032	16,103	3,152	22,847	50	0	410	801	318	189,893
1984	306	20,183	99,899	14,479	6,075	222	0	0	0	38,437	13,929	77,745	271,275
1985	12,245	21,873	84,269	48,423	71,766	9,225	292	0	0	3,842	65,700	47,731	365,366
1986	91	46,789	265	51,412	17,802	53,970	4,917	0	3,947	6,971	60,878	19,174	266,216
1987	26,094	27,367	89,786	694	11,180	12,581	264	0	11,303	9,708	156,814	118,574	464,365
1988	25,673	21,868	17,582	23,318	6	96	39,096	0	2,248	5,124	43,235	15,735	193,981
1989	41,713	74,280	31,321	4,670	67,077	94,048	51,478	1,799	996	80	219	43	367,724
1990	12,074	65,099	136,238	86,334	138,642	35,281	0	1,483	509	3,114	15,317	15,374	509,465
1991	60,513	27,249	13,301	58,193	44,823	23,156	151	0	0	5,092	59,641	71,375	363,494
1992	48,139	44,369	93,531	9,752	121,797	81,762	63,140	19,666	1,530	2,876	2,384	50,324	539,270
1993	23,546	93,040	50,761	76,542	18,993	2,261	3,816	4,459	3,035	102,773	34,818	96,586	510,630
1994	17,035	34,798	46,030	13,463	85,353	5,339	56,214	5,782	7,504	22,300	88,360	62,333	444,511
1995	60,128	4,695	57,291	56,182	144,048	35,060	3,102	2,620	3,653	0	2,026	0	368,805
1996	4,213	2,208	3,915	6,898	2,263	6,019	5,777	5,958	2,472	12,609	152,089	22,097	226,518

**NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED A, continued**

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1997	10,249	168,008	57,211	96,647	6,983	33,102	0	388	0	860	928	104,365	478,741
1998	98,605	41,526	38,786	8,968	2,297	2,014	1,602	0	4,496	52,818	55,052	130,032	436,196
1999	69,486	0	12,133	17,336	22,521	9,485	0	0	0	0	0	8,166	139,127
2000	2,333	10,989	36,323	14,559	30,352	84,728	0	0	0	0	136,922	108,446	424,652
2001	52,083	162,749	138,655	59,429	12,521	280	456	873	14,331	12,224	2,791	188,747	645,139
2002	38,872	46,128	102,664	95,339	11,445	0	973	0	0	142,813	1,507	43,564	483,305
2003	7,119	31,230	16,678	9,131	6,173	10,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,227
2004	5,107	30,828	12,562	6,594	2,607	10,106	0	0	0	1,860	44,509	14,221	128,394
2005	61,185	18,290	17,862	9,515	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	713	107,745
2006	1,297	3,266	95,762	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	835	1,100	28,349	131,801
2007	68,020	1,666	10,906	19,969	25,164	97,421	119,804	3,012	0	9,877	0	20,516	376,355
2008	0	39,915	191,740	56,216	3,478	8,775	0	484	1,633	0	2,107	1,300	305,648
2009	564	1,554	20,884	52,178	144,786	0	5,231	5,351	15,697	228,656	31,624	29,449	535,974
2010	66,566	80,302	44,249	282	2,597	567	935	0	0	0	4,426	2,894	202,818
2011	3,393	8,103	1,138	10,374	55,236	0	451	773	130	0	1,970	11,158	92,726
2012	65,489	11,931	102,538	16,275	9,469	1,984	340	1,341	611	0	1,103	2,195	213,276
2013	8,149	2,792	2,756	5,736	6,176	8,697	1,317	660	1,613	72	3,747	18,138	59,853
2014	773	1,636	6,517	29,293	59,380	7,809	4,258	0	0	2,346	0	2,850	114,862
2015	23,039	26,309	122,186	70,409	164,955	56,471	0	0	0	69,428	232,266	200,977	966,040
2016	16,983	14,384	79,893	166,944	24,953	68,371	0	2,862	0	2,442	0	0	376,832
2017	5,166	4,724	2,424	28,005	2,497	11,842	24,312	143,715	0	0	2,255	15,542	240,482

1940-1996 Average	22,051	33,719	38,039	41,560	53,504	29,020	9,175	2,068	8,883	15,863	28,054	29,944	311,881
1997-2017 Average	28,785	33,635	53,041	36,876	28,266	19,645	7,604	7,593	1,834	24,972	24,872	44,363	311,485
1940-2017 Average	23,864	33,696	42,078	40,299	46,709	26,496	8,752	3,555	6,985	18,316	27,197	33,826	311,775

1940-1996 Maximum	102,558	160,465	138,015	259,718	233,227	172,596	63,140	19,666	77,697	128,074	156,814	195,267	835,592
1997-2017 Maximum	98,605	168,008	191,740	166,944	164,955	97,421	119,804	143,715	15,697	228,656	232,266	200,977	966,040
1940-2017 Maximum	102,558	168,008	191,740	259,718	233,227	172,596	119,804	143,715	77,697	228,656	232,266	200,977	966,040

[illegible]

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED B

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	60	1,490	1,239	28,468	16,798	18,382	10,871	109	477	50	14,593	26,946	119,483
1941	5,748	12,522	33,118	36,449	53,646	24,520	6,755	935	658	608	2,120	5,119	182,198
1942	636	2,720	8,686	124,186	20,374	22,687	994	1,153	5,076	302	3,842	12,969	203,625
1943	92	1,226	23,081	3,920	11,357	22,830	81	0	0	48	580	2,259	65,474
1944	6,624	20,119	27,869	8,436	64,487	9,943	518	1,265	269	0	2,528	18,216	160,274
1945	8,784	44,361	63,176	21,677	7,820	34,600	13,709	39	4,051	32,609	1,497	11	232,334
1946	19,322	41,638	15,759	14,412	60,036	23,874	226	5,555	110	129	58,520	13,093	252,674
1947	4,559	206	8,713	13,283	16,496	3,276	1	2,557	156	159	8,632	26,583	84,621
1948	20,891	18,708	20,794	10,346	38,626	1,751	1,807	20	0	13	0	1,018	113,974
1949	54,449	36,429	21,760	9,912	9,068	6,339	2,338	560	460	6,739	76	3,488	151,618
1950	72,069	82,363	1,435	2,619	64,671	3,827	20,153	2,207	34,158	340	98	160	284,100
1951	286	31,319	817	2,430	7,311	102,593	2,032	34	356	3,361	586	69	151,194
1952	243	239	9,280	71,228	11,863	3,631	29	0	0	0	10,309	4,275	111,097
1953	3,316	574	16,369	66,837	22,590	39	9,962	1,441	530	520	4,463	12,442	139,083
1954	18,866	9,951	270	7,668	52,375	4,174	0	0	8	34,664	3,144	549	131,669
1955	1,459	6,520	21,405	16,935	5,145	683	7,237	1,797	712	1,801	0	0	63,694
1956	321	39,137	621	2,610	16,059	459	0	0	0	22	2,160	371	61,760
1957	1,040	2,546	20,230	144,216	146,404	50,812	486	3,849	19,197	5,459	83,644	8,042	485,925
1958	20,638	1,511	34,182	56,571	70,015	33,534	2,020	75	442	51	321	338	219,698
1959	243	1,759	2,503	214	355	26,526	35,492	4,102	3,931	10,766	4,660	40,816	131,367
1960	26,650	14,622	13,925	2,211	7,197	17,755	5,787	5,547	11,184	23,873	615	89,140	218,506
1961	18,090	10,462	38,241	4,833	3,502	1,609	1,187	210	2,681	26	7,638	17,969	106,448
1962	13,991	5,843	10,018	13,277	2,786	33,493	2,964	259	29,531	14,642	48,799	2,362	177,965
1963	6,235	521	4,688	8,688	1,430	278	2,403	18	0	0	0	21	24,282
1964	5	164	10,721	19,803	14,327	15,807	21	18	18,658	90	18,773	1,922	100,309
1965	9,866	56,300	3,336	854	34,509	1,337	9	41	4,685	1	177	39	111,154
1966	81	7,267	534	179,508	22,736	539	65	4,998	4,619	1,568	71	715	222,701
1967	228	489	4,593	55,368	68,781	12,513	3,027	90	19,696	17,807	2,772	31,021	216,385
1968	17,160	12,968	75,180	37,380	54,417	50,906	23,680	2,092	29,684	6,207	19,714	23,694	353,082
1969	44,021	21,134	35,970	8,612	79,769	2,855	107	37	51	6,258	367	22,120	221,301
1970	3,031	58,994	53,845	41,585	5,149	453	27	34	11,748	25,298	8,205	2,674	211,043
1971	2,220	6,910	3,322	722	2,329	74	2,594	9,821	2,237	109,731	4,185	67,282	211,427
1972	3,467	992	1,073	181	157	324	58	337	45	17,079	18,056	6,126	47,895
1973	16,072	19,920	50,645	46,040	9,652	16,941	613	197	34,793	75,867	52,915	17,328	340,983
1974	19,929	2,725	1,502	16,677	10,490	49,617	116	385	23,597	30,581	47,746	15,553	218,918
1975	16,956	61,129	17,312	14,019	34,357	32,306	3,600	148	116	41	41	115	180,140
1976	57	52	2,972	10,854	7,142	30,458	53,606	689	807	8,258	954	8,722	124,571
1977	6,804	18,520	43,250	12,911	676	3,103	69	146	14	5	2,051	611	88,160
1978	1,763	11,120	8,219	1,430	3,837	6,845	22	16	0	1	14,926	14,410	62,589
1979	27,510	22,860	45,203	9,012	41,703	14,236	3,782	4,733	180	903	331	11,440	181,893
1980	4,860	8,350	703	1,272	7,472	77	20	7	18,592	2,762	271	12,301	56,687
1981	375	702	11,454	1,857	22,702	76,487	3,043	111	2,576	86,461	32,439	1,363	239,570
1982	7,505	15,475	7,445	10,727	151,320	25,653	8,501	1,722	325	568	6,724	19,455	255,420
1983	1,942	53,099	25,710	1,721	8,114	4,953	15,031	33	70	251	960	430	112,314
1984	669	32,433	33,455	9,298	24,379	157	7	0	2	10,755	10,483	36,909	158,547
1985	12,339	16,253	51,833	29,330	32,457	5,959	591	7	16	7,919	26,789	18,662	202,155
1986	661	20,859	1,756	27,597	18,597	22,411	7,854	0	3,577	7,182	50,567	15,623	176,684
1987	17,727	29,324	30,969	530	6,096	3,250	6,015	267	31,719	13,960	66,662	61,285	267,804
1988	15,675	13,069	18,758	11,310	380	31	3,336	18	970	2,540	9,670	8,399	84,156
1989	11,955	67,108	33,384	5,363	54,578	106,586	25,700	1,086	4,811	147	131	272	311,121
1990	31,386	48,025	61,570	39,107	85,708	14,229	740	642	424	10,259	9,125	11,015	312,230
1991	44,213	13,191	7,941	42,239	11,533	16,472	221	856	1,162	59,432	14,151	93,902	305,313
1992	37,900	15,738	46,218	2,984	36,979	55,051	13,631	3,444	332	129	2,184	29,146	243,736
1993	12,659	57,732	32,267	27,938	12,480	7,390	119	27	49	46,625	17,127	52,046	266,459
1994	1,869	16,081	43,560	13,900	62,380	13,134	30,668	3,578	661	5,631	61,802	26,599	279,863
1995	22,940	1,985	24,764	28,687	82,304	8,220	1,059	70	3,199	138	327	230	173,923
1996	1,873	238	983	908	2,609	5,767	3,054	7,874	1,352	12,082	68,322	12,495	117,557



## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED C

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	355	7,276	7,201	127,291	105,319	92,402	28,655	438	2,792	225	86,640	185,882	644,476
1941	33,960	76,126	192,446	162,978	336,342	123,255	17,804	3,769	3,856	2,704	12,589	35,309	1,001,138
1942	3,758	16,535	50,471	555,278	127,740	108,426	6,313	4,700	16,225	1,215	12,077	70,959	973,697
1943	573	8,009	132,271	16,798	54,000	62,396	517	0	0	194	2,932	14,430	292,120
1944	41,220	131,441	159,704	36,148	365,321	57,890	3,293	4,510	1,366	0	12,780	116,375	930,048
1945	54,658	289,826	362,037	92,879	44,300	201,437	76,520	302	20,602	131,207	7,567	71	1,281,406
1946	120,224	272,030	90,310	61,753	340,104	138,994	1,438	20,553	559	518	295,793	83,650	1,425,926
1947	28,366	1,344	49,931	56,915	93,451	13,670	7	9,114	795	640	43,631	169,833	467,697
1948	129,986	122,220	119,161	44,331	218,820	10,194	11,483	157	0	53	0	6,503	662,908
1949	314,642	238,003	124,700	42,472	51,373	36,903	14,855	4,369	2,337	101,874	523	13,666	945,717
1950	248,627	461,349	17,171	16,876	311,272	43,196	29,120	8,009	177,190	793	166	372	1,314,141
1951	2,130	145,677	2,754	4,343	23,323	316,419	24,799	75	564	6,885	2,882	736	530,587
1952	7,929	4,003	27,580	282,722	91,072	17,875	59	0	0	0	41,731	53,943	526,914
1953	28,858	3,245	85,334	221,211	156,166	85	30,817	4,384	847	763	17,978	73,310	622,998
1954	118,136	31,569	728	31,436	192,703	15,076	0	0	12	121,199	24,586	2,232	537,677
1955	5,238	55,942	85,324	55,825	27,931	1,365	19,928	11,274	2,444	5,582	0	0	270,853
1956	610	115,436	1,208	4,793	79,625	3,564	0	0	0	38	11,068	3,358	219,700
1957	18,846	49,474	134,758	618,861	718,520	337,365	881	8,099	53,716	65,956	397,149	34,839	2,438,464
1958	110,564	3,280	134,832	188,099	481,569	72,322	49,885	1,144	16,981	2,470	23,732	3,519	1,088,397
1959	6,954	61,075	28,335	31,179	5,965	102,275	115,029	14,033	10,993	56,212	46,493	252,328	730,871
1960	156,262	44,003	39,102	4,429	34,771	61,651	71,554	14,398	77,211	99,586	9,440	402,485	1,014,892
1961	140,326	59,089	159,667	78,048	14,936	16,029	11,846	2,932	9,318	290	47,093	105,005	644,579
1962	73,350	41,238	26,898	102,450	35,474	81,464	61,016	4,233	160,049	67,139	152,822	23,526	829,659
1963	46,611	1,487	31,350	23,441	23,895	2,515	22,140	327	49	10	35	72	151,932
1964	9	1,430	39,138	113,015	32,340	58,520	97	204	50,363	6,686	98,283	5,843	405,928
1965	71,537	335,120	10,150	4,666	303,254	17,728	144	73	11,123	159	862	116	754,932
1966	1,777	84,960	2,151	482,210	380,362	1,237	574	7,363	16,691	26,520	123	3,752	1,007,720
1967	1,041	1,731	11,414	309,637	170,262	256,711	44,845	163	46,763	74,803	103,752	173,662	1,194,784
1968	115,978	68,878	384,839	238,174	333,500	234,811	59,153	18,756	78,083	15,735	123,474	206,665	1,878,046
1969	134,928	479,680	297,535	84,651	613,040	10,291	627	47	66	11,925	8,657	76,898	1,718,345
1970	50,069	194,484	299,145	211,305	29,764	8,680	338	34	23,211	135,781	30,102	7,147	990,060
1971	5,547	23,699	11,436	756	9,369	388	5,685	60,314	4,404	369,519	8,879	679,015	1,179,011
1972	19,321	4,834	11,119	944	1,919	2,210	472	337	211	31,566	173,691	77,045	323,669
1973	105,140	132,443	446,010	399,777	50,277	133,381	2,009	789	188,814	252,178	382,410	139,269	2,232,497
1974	173,824	12,380	11,225	110,831	30,237	287,383	273	887	175,361	40,058	405,784	170,465	1,418,708
1975	33,515	309,116	127,864	71,410	185,108	177,405	11,268	2,004	189	70	154	514	918,617
1976	233	154	18,106	145,974	101,906	75,788	236,454	1,113	8,316	41,645	11,653	129,131	770,473
1977	82,532	174,664	318,169	228,692	6,406	22,301	1,515	4,409	849	5	10,027	1,983	851,552
1978	12,845	63,801	104,176	7,190	17,069	13,982	22	16	1	1	28,667	17,067	264,837
1979	237,646	122,317	177,660	149,088	399,607	170,887	9,307	18,242	904	1,010	1,891	99,306	1,387,865
1980	124,741	104,377	2,149	49,883	114,861	7,313	35	7	23,367	32,444	1,112	69,578	529,867
1981	715	1,277	36,271	5,736	136,679	420,365	4,884	204	2,604	431,803	194,017	4,061	1,238,616
1982	8,674	59,051	66,877	51,967	757,998	189,841	34,803	7,846	1,613	1,881	110,772	367,912	1,659,235
1983	10,893	262,825	193,747	18,328	51,210	11,322	70,071	874	122	665	1,761	2,929	624,747
1984	2,405	87,504	351,929	37,679	82,214	1,041	352	612	248	106,337	45,368	185,320	901,009
1985	29,183	91,364	172,800	84,816	137,559	20,090	3,651	63	51	11,761	120,387	149,671	821,396
1986	1,314	118,585	4,531	150,167	60,375	130,015	45,355	1,111	8,820	21,523	145,596	59,243	746,635
1987	71,751	63,580	144,254	4,133	17,276	22,822	6,279	349	43,022	38,100	259,027	215,485	886,078
1988	64,403	44,431	48,797	56,222	1,196	127	47,479	291	3,218	7,664	154,748	38,085	466,661
1989	107,286	298,378	130,494	29,645	319,956	415,926	205,696	6,524	10,227	727	350	316	1,525,525
1990	173,922	178,326	340,673	229,517	398,593	81,843	1,644	2,659	11,547	23,255	44,072	53,722	1,539,773
1991	157,553	71,859	34,999	198,779	99,851	50,429	3,118	1,086	2,387	117,959	171,635	384,251	1,293,906
1992	125,604	122,498	182,009	15,806	196,571	154,314	206,069	58,229	13,635	4,221	34,896	160,023	1,273,875
1993	85,023	196,812	148,435	140,670	60,207	10,028	4,051	4,611	3,093	204,973	76,848	232,310	1,167,061
1994	45,463	81,516	130,033	27,363	195,553	35,951	107,919	12,112	14,677	32,006	181,940	166,345	1,030,878
1995	164,221	17,759	118,669	145,976	407,473	75,117	6,078	3,091	6,852	670	2,639	1,135	949,680
1996	7,841	2,891	6,634	11,149	28,137	26,790	8,831	37,533	19,624	51,902	442,315	100,616	744,263

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED C, continued

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1997	22,854	443,285	170,486	277,802	20,908	57,034	1,208	597	60	7,226	4,593	190,965	1,197,018
1998	201,807	106,911	118,688	19,516	9,181	9,784	9,715	8,114	14,886	70,105	82,042	211,915	862,664
1999	108,947	16,985	47,189	42,958	38,162	27,306	12,384	9,683	2,634	141	1,120	21,788	329,297
2000	2,931	16,580	82,637	40,436	113,008	171,490	33,969	4,594	433	177	404,879	288,618	1,159,752
2001	170,896	379,021	385,988	122,268	24,064	37,341	5,836	11,013	67,046	41,791	10,344	507,124	1,762,732
2002	87,208	167,964	244,077	264,685	29,729	969	3,718	5,256	2,165	247,837	15,003	88,659	1,157,270
2003	21,383	76,123	33,248	9,511	12,961	26,009	670	152	1,378	61	2,071	473	184,040
2004	12,758	53,513	25,435	9,154	6,892	19,764	3,164	811	11	2,982	96,605	40,926	272,015
2005	167,529	59,961	37,717	23,153	1,295	1,681	3,557	1,026	701	554	120	751	298,045
2006	1,637	5,995	221,116	5,388	1,119	152	0	0	88	1,760	2,392	39,008	278,655
2007	152,082	6,497	14,676	60,073	64,627	268,957	279,573	43,060	4,635	25,968	1,855	45,812	967,815
2008	3,334	113,035	610,578	209,516	18,992	23,819	3,160	1,025	4,345	1,021	2,302	1,745	992,872
2009	1,054	2,490	45,260	89,211	568,927	4,379	8,478	37,400	80,027	737,381	92,257	135,315	1,802,179
2010	158,932	294,685	122,969	10,775	14,525	4,812	5,420	606	3,694	917	6,721	4,344	628,400
2011	7,844	17,310	4,068	39,927	143,210	1,100	454	773	130	0	2,027	24,583	241,426
2012	172,334	45,841	315,133	54,324	21,786	9,254	2,869	1,608	629	18	1,540	2,808	628,144
2013	14,073	8,236	5,384	14,739	30,194	22,474	1,431	661	1,613	1,876	13,318	58,307	172,306
2014	8,053	5,742	28,198	59,691	110,605	18,675	16,271	9,662	12,577	16,805	3,007	12,393	301,679
2015	95,989	62,343	371,292	126,139	447,854	161,072	5,491	226	277	82,637	491,795	476,267	2,321,382
2016	44,278	60,983	194,159	357,092	257,065	116,081	2,630	4,756	1,664	2,463	262	224	1,041,657
2017	10,791	8,026	6,648	87,275	5,894	36,685	158,444	271,154	5,705	1,516	3,468	34,598	630,204

1940-1996 Average	68,756	106,182	113,100	117,135	169,546	88,453	30,299	6,470	23,305	48,440	81,151	98,794	951,632
1997-2017 Average	69,844	92,930	146,902	91,602	92,428	48,516	26,592	19,627	9,748	59,202	58,939	104,125	820,455
1940-2017 Average	69,049	102,614	122,201	110,261	148,784	77,701	29,301	10,012	19,655	51,338	75,171	100,230	916,315

1940-1996 Maximum	314,642	479,680	446,010	618,861	757,998	420,365	236,454	60,314	188,814	431,803	442,315	679,015	2,438,464
1997-2017 Maximum	201,807	443,285	610,578	357,092	568,927	268,957	279,573	271,154	80,027	737,381	491,795	507,124	2,321,382
1940-2017 Maximum	314,642	479,680	610,578	618,861	757,998	420,365	279,573	271,154	188,814	737,381	491,795	679,015	2,438,464

1940-1996 Minimum	9	154	728	756	1,196	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,932
1997-2017 Minimum	1,054	2,490	4,068	5,388	1,119	152	0	0	11	0	120	224	172,306
1940-2017 Minimum	9	154	728	756	1,119	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,932



## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED D

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	231	3,520	3,006	54,777	34,785	27,659	21,463	351	714	63	40,232	78,887	265,688
1941	22,107	29,577	80,323	70,134	111,088	36,895	13,335	3,016	987	758	5,846	14,985	389,051
1942	2,446	6,424	21,066	238,952	42,191	24,109	2,092	2,170	3,234	412	2,309	26,347	371,752
1943	9,549	2,787	28,979	7,120	12,385	79,033	815	230	642	3,233	202	3,446	148,421
1944	11,932	25,255	81,118	17,940	156,204	21,949	587	373	2,588	443	6,780	30,347	355,516
1945	41,402	89,133	301,552	121,659	31,716	156,985	110,255	2,696	2,870	122,312	14,758	2,401	997,739
1946	157,064	228,289	67,430	35,123	261,382	139,772	1,921	3,725	4,727	1,191	146,535	78,681	1,125,840
1947	31,483	3,197	40,028	68,868	107,935	3,005	648	749	2,219	719	49,078	153,603	461,532
1948	39,303	80,348	86,938	15,937	188,117	2,220	2,765	1,324	736	1,033	1,749	1,386	421,856
1949	124,601	116,956	50,376	25,771	50,772	5,073	2,431	931	2,059	239,547	3,268	10,856	632,641
1950	71,521	199,535	39,885	9,048	114,206	10,819	11,658	9,216	63,356	698	379	458	530,779
1951	6,288	72,649	2,945	1,468	6,715	26,574	11,694	141	1,170	1,221	4,006	9,766	144,637
1952	26,689	10,025	14,717	167,631	38,891	2,912	3,693	136	74	71	28,025	64,147	357,011
1953	23,999	11,790	28,579	68,939	123,140	352	19,376	1,038	5,832	845	4,383	30,453	318,726
1954	63,471	31,678	2,476	4,542	49,437	651	105	64	57	32,564	18,511	2,035	205,591
1955	4,464	12,321	12,288	35,624	1,850	375	1,055	1,664	1,602	2,042	91	115	73,491
1956	221	29,289	755	260	18,452	95	0	0	0	0	14,810	76	63,958
1957	8,581	17,533	64,842	224,822	171,841	66,728	992	1,361	18,984	37,884	157,312	14,794	785,674
1958	70,703	2,554	51,713	159,289	165,207	40,376	39,911	1,906	13,391	1,777	10,061	3,941	560,829
1959	1,255	56,147	41,571	28,066	2,147	7,416	11,120	3,621	600	15,584	13,819	99,874	281,220
1960	81,947	22,621	24,336	1,691	2,327	7,023	7,617	751	7,783	15,225	6,933	134,985	313,239
1961	54,887	37,509	55,516	33,378	1,294	19,438	14,089	3,593	3,064	785	26,760	47,559	297,872
1962	33,192	29,098	23,507	36,784	26,203	5,586	6,854	1,324	23,682	10,969	31,609	22,389	251,197
1963	20,097	1,882	5,877	8,329	38,314	5,516	3,974	272	59	0	0	124	84,444
1964	82	3,500	9,359	43,181	5,978	12,557	0	2,359	30,123	1,937	13,741	1,172	123,989
1965	5,744	94,298	7,789	3,005	121,269	20,601	43	0	3,047	37	63	0	255,896
1966	4,923	42,043	3,073	216,605	164,758	903	2,728	5,046	10,169	16,808	385	3,641	471,082
1967	3,034	3,987	7,301	54,344	56,258	56,048	4,729	286	3,887	11,050	59,592	49,516	310,032
1968	35,752	28,265	119,782	30,143	114,193	22,043	7,117	700	9,662	310	6,489	38,393	412,849
1969	12,822	130,247	93,223	39,548	148,946	1,869	295	0	9,160	0	1,549	10,152	447,811
1970	21,814	45,795	101,615	113,470	8,779	5,483	3,617	1,565	4,754	33,110	7,975	1,389	349,366
1971	3,093	15,825	7,310	465	885	300	15,291	10,230	1,041	37,958	2,259	244,775	339,432
1972	27,785	7,353	6,085	1,231	859	4,378	385	0	263	17,575	70,390	53,225	189,529
1973	40,883	53,987	134,412	138,306	7,755	55,190	3,642	19	24,436	43,629	152,618	72,518	727,395
1974	100,805	10,397	11,584	64,897	7,178	71,477	578	1,290	52,865	13,627	177,515	74,813	587,026
1975	12,864	160,163	66,912	37,057	102,460	42,975	3,862	2,933	86	70	0	228	429,610
1976	88	440	19,877	79,027	60,853	12,468	90,647	239	2,606	4,022	2,536	15,858	288,661
1977	11,069	57,563	126,422	72,101	2,249	9,579	658	1,116	76	78	45,058	3,857	329,826
1978	14,195	25,406	45,991	3,247	3,051	1,036	19	0	8	0	1,008	865	94,826
1979	57,529	22,301	43,231	66,276	106,541	21,904	8,013	22,604	7,197	387	3,900	61,906	421,789
1980	198,424	47,514	4,610	45,769	56,694	7,602	1,372	1,587	863	5,830	2,403	16,138	388,806
1981	428	2,413	5,637	1,962	70,759	156,440	2,097	271	151	109,052	18,488	1,075	368,773
1982	1,172	6,086	16,179	4,062	32,250	15,744	39,424	444	0	49	21,898	177,191	314,499
1983	11,164	51,912	56,952	9,783	9,638	8,234	15,227	0	0	38	1,636	7,103	171,687
1984	3,786	23,443	71,634	12,221	1,170	87	27	0	0	82,735	23,041	105,210	323,354
1985	12,844	57,436	50,736	45,266	39,877	10,352	1,050	43	0	426	15,358	95,352	328,740
1986	1,624	79,086	2,042	102,025	37,177	41,879	2,397	0	361	281	14,997	18,934	300,803
1987	22,638	23,295	96,231	5,400	1,308	8,576	1,935	34	1,741	3,446	94,722	134,691	394,017
1988	27,809	22,963	18,180	17,529	307	0	42,854	680	0	1,755	144,971	32,409	309,457
1989	31,209	111,109	47,156	28,629	109,089	94,162	30,176	5,477	713	0	194	81	457,995
1990	23,176	49,352	214,001	90,054	194,035	76,937	7,916	10,514	2,254	3,931	36,680	51,071	759,921
1991	69,100	72,667	17,766	79,138	46,895	12,084	4,274	500	1,398	22,764	83,957	156,854	567,397
1992	52,576	59,736	115,862	14,123	20,893	30,358	230,767	56,215	1,329	391	44,079	111,168	737,497
1993	91,581	66,707	84,805	41,535	15,418	1,534	162	132	15	73,368	18,717	83,031	477,005
1994	27,008	48,782	57,674	4,295	28,098	15,008	41,116	2,598	443	3,664	43,316	86,551	358,553
1995	82,574	11,558	44,677	48,511	111,720	5,546	2,358	417	3,050	37	0	490	310,938
1996	1,647	170	631	2,799	4,754	2,271	1,094	27,657	3,453	5,721	158,709	66,515	275,421



## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED E

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	587	10,796	10,344	283,838	257,674	263,120	236,363	1,002	3,824	401	184,327	442,653	1,694,929
1941	209,629	152,921	346,204	252,706	762,226	475,578	168,120	15,260	5,002	24,433	64,399	146,119	2,622,597
1942	23,247	60,457	161,421	982,219	464,442	193,321	9,225	6,870	20,437	1,628	19,930	97,306	2,040,503
1943	77,984	18,902	274,899	122,478	66,341	227,764	9,462	555	1,047	7,744	5,824	24,669	837,669
1944	84,775	199,382	539,176	166,339	754,582	223,478	3,880	4,883	20,012	443	50,523	208,313	2,255,786
1945	316,135	486,481	1,145,097	1,101,428	105,114	547,818	186,775	6,957	23,472	336,686	27,944	4,508	4,288,415
1946	406,239	753,241	157,948	207,133	720,425	476,597	7,963	24,278	5,285	2,126	744,376	268,788	3,774,399
1947	109,476	14,169	173,653	212,777	373,486	20,082	2,936	9,863	3,014	1,359	92,709	407,576	1,421,100
1948	275,738	318,315	352,109	73,766	579,075	26,996	14,511	3,936	736	1,086	1,749	7,889	1,655,906
1949	439,243	442,230	384,716	150,962	180,698	64,368	17,286	7,341	5,494	393,682	61,324	48,283	2,195,627
1950	469,938	1,009,021	146,903	25,916	659,241	76,677	40,766	54,548	481,793	13,201	2,045	1,444	2,981,493
1951	34,231	423,809	51,938	21,531	49,313	347,102	45,723	2,798	7,266	10,539	18,498	39,128	1,051,876
1952	124,938	53,232	97,281	809,609	221,421	63,750	9,302	2,287	74	71	69,756	246,305	1,698,026
1953	113,199	140,516	161,353	290,080	754,065	4,670	50,193	5,423	8,719	1,608	22,361	103,763	1,655,950
1954	244,990	124,543	14,186	60,005	472,615	32,096	358	64	69	153,763	43,097	11,018	1,156,804
1955	15,624	81,069	157,645	209,304	35,619	5,314	35,512	15,968	23,566	57,720	616	1,089	639,046
1956	1,716	277,982	7,754	5,053	124,538	4,900	1,709	1,015	791	834	25,877	3,435	455,604
1957	44,385	108,571	309,223	1,219,073	1,348,323	646,263	2,728	10,634	92,371	162,033	829,464	75,736	4,848,804
1958	289,002	8,834	270,265	514,615	1,018,132	155,101	151,113	5,505	53,117	7,344	61,619	12,942	2,547,589
1959	14,096	204,910	120,636	103,926	12,846	172,987	185,654	27,985	16,994	105,862	92,220	560,356	1,618,472
1960	376,447	96,945	96,520	7,579	49,127	92,675	131,959	22,022	141,270	175,343	29,208	823,912	2,043,007
1961	274,129	149,335	320,796	238,318	32,512	62,046	51,302	8,453	15,542	3,459	73,834	277,075	1,506,801
1962	192,531	178,505	169,102	187,102	107,265	105,711	67,870	8,316	183,731	101,673	201,615	60,390	1,563,811
1963	94,442	9,155	93,552	52,031	97,049	9,634	33,285	599	108	350	35	2,257	392,497
1964	2,152	9,082	66,927	250,080	109,327	73,183	97	8,232	90,278	17,715	112,019	35,640	774,732
1965	105,670	614,918	41,658	22,464	460,745	38,328	713	1,039	14,170	196	925	2,583	1,303,409
1966	11,803	205,980	8,525	969,694	907,665	3,483	5,677	16,760	40,429	77,462	840	12,488	2,260,806
1967	7,240	10,136	29,137	579,932	320,126	502,737	88,385	695	57,127	112,596	282,726	349,084	2,339,921
1968	209,576	133,943	597,250	268,307	574,884	256,832	70,342	19,456	88,309	16,045	152,924	245,035	2,632,903
1969	196,905	704,544	442,419	192,276	821,907	12,160	922	1,633	9,226	11,925	10,206	101,555	2,505,678
1970	80,799	294,538	568,906	422,074	97,457	22,262	3,955	3,431	27,965	168,890	46,258	17,031	1,753,566
1971	14,965	66,851	43,105	5,615	19,679	3,298	40,865	87,453	5,445	407,477	63,377	1,150,748	1,908,878
1972	107,690	12,187	25,573	6,886	6,574	6,795	5,089	945	5,953	53,356	262,265	197,738	691,051
1973	196,043	268,590	739,250	743,545	131,110	289,494	8,018	808	213,250	319,877	738,989	328,738	3,977,712
1974	426,035	70,999	38,870	175,728	109,349	503,876	851	2,831	283,799	92,083	731,506	423,583	2,859,510
1975	79,659	707,763	327,889	173,683	419,613	220,380	17,637	7,047	275	140	3,488	2,209	1,959,783
1976	6,250	8,187	108,699	225,001	256,838	173,779	327,101	1,352	17,148	47,494	14,247	147,952	1,334,048
1977	115,972	329,432	564,680	431,958	25,265	33,770	2,172	5,525	925	83	55,085	12,500	1,577,367
1978	44,608	124,849	242,531	16,332	29,705	15,911	57	16	16	1	39,403	18,677	532,106
1979	469,030	221,628	321,973	361,596	789,448	305,955	26,863	67,328	14,508	1,730	10,187	272,385	2,862,631
1980	326,252	248,866	28,371	175,234	171,552	32,059	1,407	1,594	24,230	38,274	12,466	86,619	1,146,924
1981	5,718	24,525	60,727	12,743	299,725	690,867	41,651	474	2,755	540,855	247,133	8,784	1,935,957
1982	24,743	108,540	98,062	75,638	901,704	326,929	100,805	14,457	1,613	1,930	158,494	737,429	2,550,344
1983	22,057	320,090	323,471	54,504	84,642	23,447	85,298	874	122	703	3,397	20,905	939,510
1984	13,772	117,622	427,016	140,148	83,382	1,128	379	612	248	259,136	183,186	407,255	1,633,884
1985	78,533	254,845	416,860	258,619	254,984	58,084	5,549	106	51	12,187	151,139	371,182	1,862,139
1986	9,735	309,382	24,615	372,057	155,822	228,687	70,677	1,111	9,181	21,804	169,276	141,831	1,514,178
1987	139,011	149,068	516,680	21,019	21,444	36,616	10,625	383	44,763	44,836	460,938	765,787	2,211,170
1988	197,673	123,384	125,520	116,965	1,504	127	90,333	971	3,218	9,419	361,033	161,385	1,191,532
1989	184,790	600,632	295,892	120,262	603,318	616,823	248,812	21,303	10,940	727	544	1,857	2,705,900
1990	227,078	323,695	945,620	469,991	850,732	200,340	9,560	13,173	13,800	32,874	116,808	206,677	3,410,348
1991	403,211	240,128	130,747	430,699	305,844	62,979	8,603	6,174	7,312	156,325	334,513	741,594	2,828,129
1992	255,214	298,521	524,994	48,709	233,804	227,981	494,741	191,279	29,980	4,613	94,386	486,222	2,890,444
1993	349,415	329,161	453,054	264,397	102,959	22,079	4,213	4,743	3,108	399,791	139,582	503,512	2,576,014
1994	122,895	196,809	360,746	39,307	261,003	62,120	207,247	14,710	15,119	47,203	356,253	407,721	2,091,133
1995	415,033	95,267	229,148	318,395	631,841	92,701	8,436	3,508	9,902	707	2,639	1,625	1,809,202
1996	10,640	3,061	8,908	17,922	70,084	44,384	11,994	100,390	40,606	80,024	861,261	255,749	1,505,023

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED E, continued

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1997	89,976	837,651	504,299	503,282	173,862	141,898	4,009	9,785	99	8,606	13,094	288,559	2,575,120
1998	681,586	302,635	296,955	39,439	34,198	10,059	9,874	8,114	37,675	186,429	154,470	472,701	2,234,135
1999	235,431	123,565	225,901	126,740	106,616	46,674	16,283	9,861	2,776	1,507	1,120	25,821	922,295
2000	3,271	30,179	162,887	125,147	280,858	457,571	132,104	4,923	433	177	563,589	461,006	2,222,145
2001	559,235	803,564	905,904	268,383	80,451	56,350	24,387	11,463	86,276	141,624	22,233	915,459	3,875,329
2002	143,694	296,374	439,891	544,634	95,094	3,672	8,480	5,445	2,165	311,785	15,955	121,011	1,988,200
2003	89,609	137,159	182,489	21,182	32,264	45,424	1,424	420	1,936	272	2,123	1,007	515,309
2004	18,456	126,191	74,197	26,037	65,644	103,948	18,748	989	43	3,597	106,580	62,242	606,672
2005	226,094	101,110	66,828	47,421	3,674	1,681	4,277	1,207	701	554	145	758	454,450
2006	6,223	13,110	345,191	36,989	2,197	1,736	2,971	0	88	1,761	3,225	42,186	455,677
2007	395,765	29,804	31,084	86,030	86,344	303,367	614,561	75,397	6,117	25,961	2,029	52,679	1,709,138
2008	11,255	187,869	874,004	546,338	127,837	53,238	14,323	4,743	14,712	14,239	13,586	10,970	1,873,114
2009	15,370	12,706	151,900	139,938	1,020,712	10,059	42,173	129,331	140,508	1,411,965	286,737	328,038	3,689,437
2010	240,001	647,553	230,323	83,398	32,908	46,127	6,808	860	3,694	1,712	9,507	4,357	1,307,248
2011	17,477	31,598	12,739	48,909	192,008	1,419	454	773	130	0	2,479	40,668	348,654
2012	214,184	129,744	521,099	143,919	28,713	12,076	3,072	1,608	629	279	16,434	9,946	1,081,703
2013	25,031	21,465	10,160	17,718	40,009	47,015	2,777	750	13,249	20,901	72,669	201,420	473,164
2014	58,663	57,562	79,519	154,699	168,419	37,706	23,963	9,835	12,577	17,875	3,685	17,478	641,981
2015	196,342	89,791	842,521	258,334	781,414	326,438	5,711	19,849	277	94,309	614,823	1,387,144	4,616,953
2016	336,716	175,032	551,892	633,459	482,849	174,117	2,797	4,890	1,979	3,207	2,777	46,782	2,416,497
2017	83,710	26,397	34,290	196,875	42,908	66,695	211,986	426,566	29,396	3,484	9,054	58,730	1,190,091

1940-1996 Average	159,524	225,448	257,904	264,554	339,652	166,450	60,756	14,859	38,588	79,682	156,155	219,281	1,982,853
1997-2017 Average	173,719	199,098	311,623	192,803	184,713	92,727	54,818	34,610	16,927	107,154	91,253	216,617	1,676,062
1940-2017 Average	163,346	218,354	272,367	245,236	297,938	146,601	59,157	20,177	32,756	87,078	138,682	218,564	1,900,256

1940-1996 Maximu	469,938	1,009,021	1,145,097	1,219,073	1,348,323	690,867	494,741	191,279	481,793	540,855	861,261	1,150,748	4,848,804
1997-2017 Maximu	681,586	837,651	905,904	633,459	1,020,712	457,571	614,561	426,566	140,508	1,411,965	614,823	1,387,144	4,616,953
1940-2017 Maximu	681,586	1,009,021	1,145,097	1,219,073	1,348,323	690,867	614,561	426,566	481,793	1,411,965	861,261	1,387,144	4,848,804

1940-1996 Minimu	587	3,061	7,754	5,053	1,504	127	57	16	16	1	35	1,089	392,497
1997-2017 Minimu	3,271	12,706	10,160	17,718	2,197	1,419	454	0	43	0	145	758	348,654
1940-2017 Minimu	587	3,061	7,754	5,053	1,504	127	57	0	16	0	35	758	348,654

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED F

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1940	587	10,796	10,454	365,387	351,884	377,755	385,603	1,172	4,079	491	230,366	585,194	2,323,768
1941	332,680	190,757	405,048	268,406	1,014,476	728,334	277,885	22,051	5,129	41,236	101,231	222,905	3,610,138
1942	36,889	90,484	233,441	1,132,953	700,434	242,000	9,876	6,870	21,212	1,628	24,323	97,306	2,597,416
1943	132,229	25,361	365,972	201,399	66,348	296,879	15,902	813	1,368	11,164	7,955	30,051	1,155,441
1944	110,036	233,658	778,284	256,323	941,437	338,491	3,880	4,883	32,735	443	75,294	257,769	3,033,233
1945	492,487	572,726	1,531,191	1,812,116	128,430	699,640	186,775	10,094	23,472	403,147	32,422	6,124	5,898,624
1946	509,663	955,941	158,123	295,514	815,883	635,072	11,611	24,278	5,285	2,456	986,323	354,083	4,754,232
1947	149,260	21,854	240,748	282,511	511,376	22,782	4,742	9,863	3,014	1,359	92,709	474,879	1,815,097
1948	361,092	411,123	469,137	84,558	717,137	38,587	14,721	5,881	736	1,086	1,749	7,889	2,113,696
1949	439,243	511,973	552,729	217,261	243,580	82,299	17,286	8,959	6,365	435,554	107,366	67,340	2,689,955
1950	590,053	1,288,083	218,896	25,917	846,674	94,781	40,768	84,389	675,209	22,540	3,234	1,931	3,892,475
1951	54,869	588,525	88,949	34,132	64,707	350,423	53,060	4,844	11,649	12,465	27,770	62,061	1,353,454
1952	197,328	84,641	141,366	1,097,578	294,715	98,093	13,699	3,991	74	71	69,756	348,779	2,350,091
1953	161,579	241,058	199,388	290,091	1,134,573	8,024	50,193	5,423	10,335	1,608	22,361	103,763	2,228,396
1954	295,551	173,635	22,937	79,253	657,398	45,095	558	64	69	153,763	43,097	16,367	1,487,787
1955	20,316	91,221	205,700	303,742	40,271	8,144	47,051	18,374	39,196	97,857	1,032	1,861	874,765
1956	2,419	384,764	12,374	5,053	145,700	5,882	3,064	1,818	1,418	1,463	25,877	3,435	593,267
1957	57,757	141,708	396,734	1,518,672	1,713,666	839,445	3,402	11,560	108,002	208,512	1,048,940	96,579	6,144,977
1958	374,979	11,214	337,089	648,146	1,314,369	188,941	200,020	7,494	71,286	9,817	83,863	17,305	3,264,523
1959	18,787	274,909	161,084	139,563	16,610	223,458	233,119	36,145	21,256	133,020	117,668	726,452	2,102,071
1960	486,775	121,151	122,882	8,729	58,623	111,773	173,980	27,450	186,159	223,608	39,429	1,052,501	2,613,060
1961	337,075	191,430	405,097	339,469	45,452	83,268	71,537	9,973	18,033	5,340	73,837	376,452	1,956,963
1962	261,172	264,818	263,777	225,267	143,540	120,583	67,870	10,492	183,731	120,355	215,344	71,920	1,948,869
1963	116,562	13,732	138,471	68,203	124,787	10,898	38,941	599	108	620	35	3,883	516,839
1964	3,777	12,356	81,473	324,973	165,916	74,844	97	12,704	98,007	24,894	112,019	58,455	969,515
1965	128,337	762,967	60,573	34,193	489,673	38,328	1,129	1,801	14,170	196	925	4,528	1,536,820
1966	15,827	268,742	11,129	1,185,875	1,196,817	4,542	7,552	20,191	51,139	104,642	1,102	16,592	2,884,150
1967	9,741	13,650	37,397	752,231	394,871	654,214	119,279	890	62,234	133,842	377,928	449,585	3,005,862
1968	255,774	163,282	671,182	268,309	676,457	256,835	73,553	19,456	88,753	16,045	171,180	245,039	2,905,865
1969	236,149	780,056	483,660	246,549	869,726	12,160	922	2,885	9,226	11,925	10,206	112,993	2,776,457
1970	87,830	337,730	703,057	499,717	144,396	28,665	3,955	4,878	27,965	168,890	52,710	23,730	2,083,523
1971	19,973	88,638	62,490	9,081	27,146	5,356	56,659	100,902	5,445	407,477	104,949	1,331,879	2,219,995
1972	156,039	12,187	32,173	10,602	9,568	6,958	8,426	1,425	10,273	56,680	276,676	251,597	832,604
1973	235,981	334,136	866,023	907,534	189,339	370,026	9,886	808	213,250	339,071	901,746	422,052	4,789,852
1974	546,881	109,436	51,624	175,728	166,685	619,594	851	3,347	328,147	122,706	849,837	565,847	3,540,683
1975	106,201	898,061	434,096	225,688	525,004	220,380	19,612	8,711	275	140	6,117	3,367	2,447,652
1976	10,926	14,175	165,055	225,001	331,883	241,995	327,101	1,352	22,057	48,935	14,292	150,288	1,553,060
1977	133,812	406,984	660,516	536,559	38,430	35,260	2,172	5,525	925	83	55,085	17,752	1,893,103
1978	58,474	153,249	316,205	20,984	37,301	16,616	69	16	22	1	47,073	19,265	669,275
1979	607,484	283,097	402,647	478,271	1,015,441	396,167	34,497	88,404	19,615	1,993	13,669	361,076	3,702,361
1980	328,767	326,200	45,591	238,704	171,553	45,673	1,407	1,594	24,230	38,274	19,524	87,331	1,328,848
1981	9,327	40,959	75,650	16,721	373,415	781,872	69,274	474	2,755	540,855	274,711	11,662	2,197,675
1982	36,636	143,188	110,002	91,283	990,652	423,758	121,936	19,321	1,613	1,930	179,097	890,982	3,010,398
1983	22,057	324,389	381,523	75,523	103,625	26,541	85,298	874	122	703	3,397	29,479	1,053,531
1984	19,758	122,959	429,811	212,087	83,382	1,128	379	612	248	314,990	274,771	500,397	1,960,522
1985	107,660	339,484	571,094	361,154	316,837	80,089	6,218	106	51	12,187	163,290	471,843	2,430,013
1986	15,103	398,519	38,959	467,722	202,304	274,001	88,855	1,111	9,181	21,804	176,210	192,647	1,886,416
1987	174,608	198,748	736,999	30,092	23,699	40,736	12,527	383	44,763	47,432	546,404	1,097,466	2,953,857
1988	281,781	168,058	172,226	151,391	1,504	127	90,333	971	3,218	9,419	409,727	233,926	1,522,681
1989	221,743	753,170	390,262	169,669	742,426	702,010	259,140	28,683	10,940	727	544	3,009	3,282,323
1990	250,910	400,305	1,257,586	589,986	1,056,691	233,426	9,560	13,173	13,800	37,359	145,549	288,016	4,296,361
1991	544,111	316,428	192,925	552,688	432,776	63,348	9,559	9,793	10,093	168,739	397,518	901,577	3,599,555
1992	316,686	391,305	706,194	63,672	246,819	262,590	540,969	252,482	42,006	4,613	106,712	657,827	3,591,875
1993	487,304	381,561	628,417	329,978	124,771	30,418	4,213	4,743	3,108	496,553	174,723	653,665	3,319,454
1994	163,154	249,890	498,788	45,377	290,847	70,977	253,692	14,710	15,119	56,311	460,805	531,290	2,650,960
1995	549,214	147,863	281,625	417,284	721,734	102,254	8,436	3,508	9,902	707	2,639	1,625	2,246,791
1996	11,549	3,061	10,203	21,056	99,465	56,621	13,671	128,478	54,608	97,904	1,068,899	326,445	1,891,960

## NATURALIZED FLOWS FOR SUBWATERSHED F, continued

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1997	127,768	1,011,803	698,450	594,913	276,449	180,105	4,011	9,784	99	8,604	19,746	313,138	3,244,870
1998	972,128	414,953	394,758	50,650	53,353	10,060	9,874	8,114	47,030	236,635	173,141	600,146	2,970,842
1999	321,602	196,760	335,930	177,046	119,859	50,884	19,429	10,010	2,896	2,654	1,120	28,177	1,266,367
2000	3,270	35,328	207,173	179,880	386,988	580,107	199,029	4,923	433	177	615,909	566,527	2,779,744
2001	821,485	1,077,123	1,241,057	365,517	124,818	64,165	37,795	11,454	89,265	186,186	26,134	1,094,507	5,139,506
2002	172,411	368,085	531,311	689,543	140,041	3,672	8,479	5,445	2,165	311,793	15,955	121,011	2,369,911
2003	125,977	157,750	286,460	25,646	45,129	56,349	1,425	420	1,936	272	2,123	771	704,258
2004	22,812	176,071	107,423	30,157	92,021	166,772	28,985	989	43	3,596	106,582	76,392	811,843
2005	262,693	127,230	87,700	61,576	3,972	1,681	4,277	1,207	701	554	145	758	552,494
2006	9,525	15,635	390,549	62,296	2,922	3,067	5,388	0	88	1,760	3,224	42,177	536,631
2007	537,251	48,368	42,601	91,364	96,813	306,216	801,436	92,535	6,117	25,968	2,029	54,387	2,105,085
2008	16,912	223,204	960,636	692,858	168,227	53,239	14,325	7,133	20,137	25,039	21,406	18,341	2,221,457
2009	25,718	20,086	220,034	172,068	1,282,268	13,779	67,183	152,829	152,940	1,642,004	417,204	416,029	4,582,142
2010	285,729	826,686	275,242	138,018	42,081	69,855	6,809	860	3,694	2,039	11,688	4,356	1,667,057
2011	24,466	38,528	18,221	48,901	227,601	1,451	454	773	130	0	2,479	48,416	411,420
2012	214,194	186,999	613,668	198,457	31,415	12,076	3,072	1,608	629	279	28,167	14,548	1,305,112
2013	30,726	28,711	13,495	17,717	44,326	61,258	2,777	750	22,298	34,237	105,942	290,883	653,120
2014	91,488	97,674	112,080	215,231	209,314	51,504	25,088	9,834	12,577	17,941	4,059	20,320	867,110
2015	244,488	99,360	1,131,985	319,175	967,189	444,305	5,711	36,339	277	94,306	614,827	1,876,130	5,834,092
2016	555,024	243,140	764,073	767,479	586,274	201,863	2,797	4,995	1,664	2,621	962	76,909	3,207,801
2017	131,661	36,329	52,154	248,851	65,994	80,599	233,206	457,062	46,455	2,174	9,949	67,763	1,432,197

1940-1996 Average	205,140	284,919	333,807	340,981	427,250	207,512	73,101	18,803	46,091	90,836	190,035	278,948	2,497,423
1997-2017 Average	237,968	258,563	404,048	245,112	236,526	114,905	70,550	38,908	19,599	123,754	103,942	272,937	2,126,812
1940-2017 Average	213,978	277,823	352,718	315,170	375,901	182,579	72,414	24,216	38,958	99,698	166,856	277,330	2,397,644

1940-1996 Maximum	607,484	1,288,083	1,531,191	1,812,116	1,713,666	839,445	540,969	252,482	675,209	540,855	1,068,899	1,331,879	6,144,977
1997-2017 Maximum	972,128	1,077,123	1,241,057	767,479	1,282,268	580,107	801,436	457,062	152,940	1,642,004	615,909	1,876,130	5,834,092
1940-2017 Maximum	972,128	1,288,083	1,531,191	1,812,116	1,713,666	839,445	801,436	457,062	675,209	1,642,004	1,068,899	1,876,130	6,144,977

1940-1996 Minimum	587	3,061	10,203	5,053	1,504	127	69	16	22	1	35	1,625	516,839
1997-2017 Minimum	3,270	15,635	13,495	17,717	2,922	1,451	454	0	43	0	145	758	411,420
1940-2017 Minimum	587	3,061	10,203	5,053	1,504	127	69	0	22	0	35	758	411,420