

# WATER CONSERVATION PLAN AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

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CITY OF SAN ANGELO

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# CITY OF SAN ANGELO, TEXAS WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

## Section I. Declaration of Policy, Purpose and Intent

The City of San Angelo (City) recognizes the importance of its water resources and seeks to protect and maximize those supplies. The City recognizes the importance of efficient use of our existing supplies to make them last as long as possible. The City has embraced water conservation and reuse as a way to maximize the longevity and sustainability of its water resources and to protect the water supplies of its citizens. The City pursues water conservation through the enactment and implementation of this Water Conservation Plan.

The purpose of the Water Conservation Plan (Plan) is to: promote the wise and responsible use of water by implementing structural programs that result in quantifiable water conservation results; develop, maintain, and enforce water conservation policies and ordinances; and support public education programs that inform customers about water and wastewater facilities operations, and water conservation.

In accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 288, the City of San Angelo practices and promotes conservation of water through the implementation of practices described in the Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB's) *Best Management Practices (BMP) Guide for Municipal and Wholesale Users*. The City has implemented a number of those municipal BMPs identified by the TWDB in order to maximize its water conservation efforts.

## Section II. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Plan, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise (Source: 30 TAC §288.1).

- A.** Agricultural or Agriculture: Any of the following activities:
1. cultivating the soil to produce crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers;
  2. the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or non-soil media by a nursery grower;
  3. raising, feeding, or keeping animals for breeding purposes or for the production of food or fiber, leather, pelts, or other tangible products having a commercial value;
  4. raising or keeping equine animals;
  5. wildlife management; and

6. planting cover crops, including cover crops cultivated for transplantation, or leaving land idle for the purpose of participating in any governmental program or normal crop or livestock rotation procedure.
- B.** Agricultural use: Any use or activity involving agriculture, including irrigation.
- C.** Best management practices: Voluntary efficiency measures that save a quantifiable amount of water, either directly or indirectly, and that can be implemented within a specific time frame.
- D.** Conservation: Those practices, techniques, and technologies that reduce the consumption of water, reduce the loss or waste of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water, or increase the recycling and reuse of water so that a water supply is made available for future or alternative uses.
- E.** Commercial use: The use of water by a place of business, such as a hotel, restaurant, or office building. This does not include multi-family residences or agricultural, industrial, or institutional users.
- F.** Drought contingency plan: A strategy or combination of strategies for temporary supply and demand management responses to temporary and potentially recurring water supply shortages and other water supply emergencies. A drought contingency plan may be a separate document identified as such or may be contained within another water management document(s).
- G.** Industrial use: The use of water in processes designed to convert materials of a lower order of value into forms having greater usability and commercial value, and the development of power by means other than hydroelectric, but does not include agricultural use.
- H.** Institutional use: The use of water by an establishment dedicated to public service, such as a school, university, church, hospital, nursing home, prison or government facility. All facilities dedicated to public service are considered institutional regardless of ownership.
- I.** Irrigation: The agricultural use of water for the irrigation of crops, trees, and pastureland, including, but not limited to, golf courses and parks which do not receive water from a public water supplier.
- J.** Irrigation water use efficiency: The percentage of that amount of irrigation water which is beneficially used by agriculture crops or other vegetation relative to the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply. Beneficial uses of water for irrigation purposes include, but are not limited to, evapotranspiration needs for vegetative maintenance and growth, salinity management, and leaching requirements associated with irrigation.

- K.** Mining use: The use of water for mining processes including hydraulic use, drilling, washing sand and gravel, and oil field re-pressuring.
- L.** Municipal use: The use of potable water provided by a public water supplier as well as the use of sewage effluent for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional, and wholesale uses.
- M.** Nursery grower: A person engaged in the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or nonsoil media, who grows more than 50% of the products that the person either sells or leases, regardless of the variety sold, leased, or grown. For the purpose of this definition, grow means the actual cultivation or propagation of the product beyond the mere holding or maintaining of the item prior to sale or lease, and typically includes activities associated with the production or multiplying of stock such as the development of new plants from cuttings, grafts, plugs, or seedlings.
- N.** Pollution: The alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water in the state that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property, or to the public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose.
- O.** Public water supplier: An individual or entity that supplies water to the public for human consumption.
- P.** Residential use: The use of water that is billed to single and multi-family residences, which applies to indoor and outdoor uses.
- Q.** Residential gallons per capita per day: The total gallons sold for residential use by a public water supplier divided by the residential population served and then divided by the number of days in the year.
- R.** Regional water planning group: A group established by the Texas Water Development Board to prepare a regional water plan under Texas Water Code §16.053.
- S.** Retail public water supplier: An individual or entity that for compensation supplies water to the public for human consumption. The term does not include an individual or entity that supplies water to itself or its employees or tenants when that water is not resold to or used by others.
- T.** Reuse: The authorized use for one or more beneficial purposes of use of water that remains unconsumed after the water is used for the original purpose of use and before that water is either disposed of or discharged or otherwise allowed to flow into a watercourse, lake, or other body of state-owned water.

- U. Total use: The volume of raw or potable water provided by a public water supplier to billed customer sectors or nonrevenue uses and the volume lost during conveyance, treatment, or transmission of that water.
- V. Total gallons per capita per day (GPCD): The total amount of water diverted and/or pumped for potable use divided by the total permanent population divided by the days of the year. Diversion volumes of reuse as defined in 30 TAC Section 288.1 shall be credited against total diversion volumes for the purposes of calculating GPCD for targets and goals.
- W. Water conservation plan: A strategy or combination of strategies for reducing the volume of water withdrawn from a water supply source, for reducing the loss or waste of water, for maintaining or improving the efficiency in the use of water, for increasing the recycling and reuse of water, and for preventing the pollution of water. A water conservation plan may be a separate document identified as such or may be contained within another water management document(s).
- X. Wholesale public water supplier: An individual or entity that for compensation supplies water to another for resale to the public for human consumption. The term does not include an individual or entity that supplies water to itself or its employees or tenants as an incident of that employee service or tenancy when that water is not resold to or used by others, or an individual or entity that conveys water to another individual or entity but does not own the right to the water which is conveyed, whether or not for a delivery fee.
- Y. Wholesale use: Water sold from one entity or public water supplier to other retail water purveyors for resale to individual customers.

### **Section III. Utility Profile Summary**

The City supplies treated potable water to municipal, industrial, agricultural and wholesale users. The City holds Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) Number 10242. City municipal and industrial and agricultural use customers are located within City CCN area encompassing approximately 58 square miles as depicted in the service area map in Appendix A. The Upper Colorado River Authority (UCRA) is a wholesale water provider in Tom Green County and has an agreement with the City of San Angelo for San Angelo to treat up to 1,000 acre-feet per year of water from any of City sources in return for water from O.C. Fisher. The City of Miles and local rural water supply corporations in Tom Green and Concho Counties contract with UCRA to provide treated water which is transmitted through either City or the retail customer's systems. A more detailed utility profile is included in Appendix B. The utility profile is summarized as follows.

#### **A. Population**

City population in the year 2023 as estimated using information supplied by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for the 2021 Regional Water Plan is estimated to be 106,677 persons in 2024 and is projected to reach 116,437 by 2030.

Table 1 provides population figures for the City of San Angelo for the previous five years.

**Table 1: Population for City of San Angelo for Preceding Five Years**

Year	San Angelo Population
2019	99,224
2020	99,893
2021	101,547
2022	103,229
2023	104,939
Source: US Census Data and 2021 Regional Water Plan	

Table 2 depicts projected population figures for San Angelo through the year 2070.

**Table 2: Projected Population for City of San Angelo**

Year	San Angelo Population
2030	116,437
2040	123,653
2050	131,315
2060	139,451
2070	148,090
Source: 2021 Regional Water Plan	

**B. Customer Data and Water Use Data**

On average, the City diverts approximately 15,365 acre-feet per year of raw water from its water sources to satisfy the demands of water users.

City water customers consist of a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, wholesale, institutional and irrigation users. The City serves approximately 41,917 residential connections, 2,906 commercial connections, 473 institutional connections, and 61 industrial connections.

Treated wastewater discharged from the City's wastewater treatment plant is utilized by agricultural customers for agricultural and irrigation use.

Table 3 summarizes the expected water use figures for San Angelo municipal wholesale users over the next decade.

**Table 3: Projected Water Demand for the Coming Decade**

Year	San Angelo Population	San Angelo Demand (gal/yr)
2025	108,444	5,628,934,707
2026	110,240	5,784,198,387
2027	112,065	5,939,462,067
2028	113,921	6,094,725,747
2029	115,808	6,249,989,427
2030	116,437	6,405,253,107
2031	117,159	6,432,526,836
2032	117,885	6,459,800,564
2033	118,615	6,487,074,293
2034	119,350	6,514,348,022
Source: 2021 Regional Water Plan		

**C. Water Supply System**

1. Water Sources

The City holds numerous surface water rights in the Concho River Basin and has also contracted for surface water from other sources. Currently, the City can obtain surface water from six sources: Twin Buttes Reservoir, Lake Nasworthy, O.C. Fisher Lake, O.H. Ivie Reservoir, E.V. Spence Reservoir, and direct diversions from the South Concho River and the Concho River main stem.

The City holds water rights for up to approximately 124,688 ac-ft/yr of surface water for municipal uses. However, these water supplies are not fully reliable; during drought-of-record conditions, there will be little water available from many of these supplies. It is projected by the Region F Water planning Group that in 2030 surface water supplies available to the City will provide a safe yield of approximately 5,706 acre-feet per year.

In addition to surface water, the City also own groundwater rights in the Hickory Aquifer. The City’s Hickory wellfield consists of 15 wells located in McCulloch County and transmission facilities to transport the water 62 miles to the City’s Groundwater Treatment Facility (GWTF) and are capable of providing an additional 12,000 acre-feet/year of treated groundwater.

As part of an agreement with the Upper Colorado River Authority (UCRA), San Angelo treats up to 1,000 acre-feet per year water for customers of UCRA. The water delivered from the City of San Angelo treatment works are provided under UCRA water rights.

## 2. Water Treatment

Historically, San Angelo has relied upon its surface water sources to produce potable water. Surface water is treated at the City's conventional treatment plant located along the South Concho River, east of Metcalfe Street between East Avenue K and East Avenue H. The City's surface water treatment plant is aging, with many of the treatment process units dating back to the 1950's. With the development of the Hickory Aquifer, San Angelo constructed a groundwater treatment facility, co-located with the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP), that was brought online in 2015.

Currently, the City is expanding its production of groundwater from the Hickory Aquifer which includes a corresponding expansion of the GWTF treatment capabilities.

A majority of the drinking water for the San Angelo service area originates from surface water treated at the SWTP. The SWTP utilizes a conventional treatment process that consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration followed by disinfection prior to entering the City's water distribution system. The existing SWTP is rated for approximately 42 MGD and covers nearly 20 acres.

Initially, raw surface water is pumped to the SWTP and dosed with a blended coagulant (aluminum sulfate and polymer) in any one of three rapid mix basins. Following coagulant addition, the water can be transferred to as many as five flocculation trains, each with a separate downstream sedimentation clarifier to settle the flocculated particles. The sludge from the clarifiers flows to a sludge lagoon, and the clarified water advances to filtration. The filtration equipment consists of 15 dual-media, gravity filters. Effluent from the filters flows into two intermediate clearwell storage tanks before being combined into a single large clearwell (Clearwell No. 3). Just before being combined in Clearwell No. 3, the filtered water is disinfected with chlorine followed by liquid ammonium sulfate (LAS) for continued disinfection via chloramination.

The GWTF is located adjacent to the SWTP on the south side of the property and currently treats water from 15 wells in the Hickory Aquifer. The wellfield is located approximately 62 miles southeast of the GWTF in McCulloch County (approximately 10 miles south of Melvin, TX). Water from the wellfield is pumped to the GWTF through a 30-inch transmission water line. Once at the plant, iron is first removed from the raw water via oxidative precipitation and subsequent filtration. Thereafter, the water is treated using ion exchange media to remove radionuclides such as Radium 226/228 and Gross Alpha/Beta. The water is subsequently disinfected using chlorine followed by the addition of LAS to promote further disinfection via chloramination. Finally, treated water from the GWTF is blended with

water from the SWTP

before entering the City's distribution system. Treated groundwater from the GWTF is also blended with the treated surface water in Clearwell No. 3. Finally, the combined waters are pumped into the distribution system using two high service pump stations.

### 3. Water Distribution

The City's water distribution system provides facilities that are capable of furnishing sufficient water at suitable pressures to San Angelo water customers. The system consists of underground water mains, pumping stations, ground storage tanks, elevated storage tanks, valves, fire hydrants, and approximately 45,000 customer water meters.

After the water is processed at the treatment plants, it is stored in ground and elevated storage tanks with a combined volume of 17.60 million gallons. The distribution network is laid out in a continuous looped system to circulate water and maintain constant system pressure. Pumping stations are located strategically throughout the system to pump water, maintain uniform pressure and maintain storage tank levels.

## D. Wastewater System

### 1. Wastewater Collection

City wastewater collection system consists of a network of sewer mains, lift stations, and manholes serving San Angelo sewer customers. Sewage flows by gravity, aided when necessary, by lift stations, through the collection system to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF) which is operated under a permit issued by the TCEQ.

### 2. Wastewater Treatment

Raw wastewater from the City's collection system enters the WRF at the raw wastewater lift station which pumps wastewater to the headworks structure. The headworks structure contains multiple treatment processes including coarse bar screens, fine screens, and a grit removal system. Wastewater then enters one of the four primary clarifiers before flowing into the aeration basins for further treatment. The WRF has two aeration basins, each containing more than 3,000 ceramic fine bubble diffusers. After secondary treatment in the aeration basins, the wastewater is then sent to one of the four final clarifiers, which allows activated sludge from the aeration basins to be removed. After final clarification, the final effluent passes through a chlorine contact basin, though no chlorine is added since the effluent is all land applied. Following the chlorine contact basin, the final effluent pump station transfers all effluent to the effluent storage reservoirs

north of the WRF. From the storage reservoirs, the reclaimed water is either pumped to the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District #1 or is land applied at the City Farm adjacent to the WRF.

Sludge produced from the different treatment units is collected and sent through thickening, stabilization, and dewatering processes. Dewatered cake from the belt filter presses is sent to disposal.

Wastewater quality is protected against industrial pollution through City Industrial Pre-Treatment Program. Industrial users are required to treat wastewater to specific standards before it is released into the municipal sanitary sewer system.

## **Section IV. Water Conservation Goals**

### **A. Municipal Use Goals**

The 5- and 10-year goals (also referred to as targets) for total per capita water use by City users is to maintain per capita water use at or below 123 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) by the end of 2029, and at or below 122 gpcd by the end of 2034. The 5- and 10-year goal for residential per capita water use by City users is to maintain residential per capita water use at or below 69 gpcd by the end of 2029 and 68 gpcd by the end of 2034. The 5- and 10-year per capita water loss goal is to maintain per capita water loss at less than 20 gpcd by the end of 2029 and 18 gpcd by the end of 2034. These goals are set in accordance with the 2021 Regional Water Plan and City records. See Appendix C.

### **B. Wholesale Use Goals**

As part of an agreement with the UCRA, the City of San Angelo treats up to 1,000 acre-feet per year water for customers of UCRA. The water delivered from the City of San Angelo treatment works are provided under UCRA water rights. As such, the goal for wholesale water use customers served by the City of San Angelo is to maintain wholesale water use at up to 1,000 acre-feet per year and maintain water loss to the wholesale customers at 15% or less.

## **Section V. Metering Devices**

It is City policy to purchase meters that meet at least the minimum standards developed by the American Water Works Association. All metering devices used to meter water diverted from the source of supply are accurate to within plus or minus 5% to measure and account for water diverted from the source of supply. All service connections in the distribution system are metered. Meters are systematically tested and replaced, if necessary, to assure reliability of meter performance. The City has established the following meter maintenance and replacement programs:

**Meter Type**

Master Meters  
1-1/2 inch and larger  
1-1/2 inch and smaller

**Calibration Period and Replacement**

Annually and replaced, as needed  
Replaced as needed <sup>1,2</sup>  
Replaced as needed <sup>1,2</sup>

Notes <sup>1</sup> Representative meter samples are tested annually to verify meter accuracy.  
<sup>2</sup> Meters are replaced as necessary.

The wholesale water purchasers are responsible for metering device installation, maintenance and calibration for meters located within their service areas.

**Section VI. Universal Metering**

It is City policy to individually meter all water usage, except for fire protection and flushing to maintain a safe potable water distribution system, including all new construction within the City's CCN coverage area. Combined with an aggressive leak detection and repair program, electronic data collection devices, and a computerized billing system, City universal metering program has resulted in a water delivery accuracy rate within industry operating standards and comports with industry accepted practices.

**Section VII. Measures to Determine and Control Unaccounted-For Uses of Water and Water Loss**

The City utilizes a record management system which records water pumped, water delivered, water sales and water losses to track water transmission, distribution, and delivery to customers. This information is used to evaluate the integrity of the water delivery system from source to end user to control and minimize unaccounted-for uses of water and water loss from the system. The record management system utilized by the City segregates water sales and users into user classes of single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, public/institutional, agricultural and industrial. It is City policy to investigate customer complaints of low pressure and possible leaks. The City visually inspects suspected leaks and makes quick and timely repairs to those leaks when detected. The City utilizes an Automated Meter Reading (AMR) record management system which automatically monitors and records water delivered to customers to better enable real time customer water leak detection. The City's Water Conservation Program described in Section VIII below incorporates additional elements designed to determine and control unaccounted-for uses of water and water loss from the system.

**Section VIII. Water Conservation Program**

The City's Water Conservation Program utilizes Supply Management Methods and Demand Management Methods to work towards optimizing use of City water resources.

**A. Supply Management Program Elements consist of:**

1. Coordinated use of water supplies to ensure the City withdraws water from its water supply reservoirs in a manner that ensures optimum dependable yield and efficiency of operation.

2. Watershed management to ensure diversion channels, creeks, natural drainage ways, etc. discharging to local reservoirs are clean, relatively straight, and obstruction-free to increase captured water flow while minimizing flooding potential in populated areas and reducing siltation entering local reservoirs.
3. Metering all service connections to ensure maximum return for delivered water while minimizing unaccounted-for water loss.
4. Leak detection and repair to minimize unaccounted-for water loss.
5. Treated wastewater reuse and recycling to lessen the demand for raw water used to produce water for irrigation uses.

**B. Demand Management Program Elements consist of:**

1. Water pricing as a mechanism for encouraging water customers to conserve.
2. Regulations for conserving water via the Water Conservation Plan and the Drought Contingency Plan ordinance adopted by the City.
3. Plumbing Code for the City requires maximum standard plumbing fixture capacities not be exceeded.
4. Continuing education programs to increase public awareness of supply, treatment and conveyance systems in the City, to increase public awareness of the benefits and need for conservation, and to make information about practical cost-effective methods and technologies to achieve conservation available.
5. The City utilizes water conservation measures to restrict certain potable water use activities by all customers of the Water Utility System. Pursuant to this measure all potable water irrigation by commercial, industrial and residential customers utilizing individual sprinklers, or sprinkler systems, on lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs or other plants may water only on designated day(s) and then only during designated hours as outlined in the City's Drought Contingency Plan ordinance.

**Section IX. Public Education**

Public education is an ongoing and integral part of City water conservation programs. A public information and education program developed and implemented by the City is an important component in the City's water conservation strategy. Water Utilities education programs have these principal objectives including:

- Increase public awareness of supply, treatment, and conveyance systems in the City, and
- Increase public awareness of the needs for and benefits of conservation.

A variety of communication techniques either have or are being utilized including: electronic information materials via City internet website; newspaper supplements; presentations at neighborhood, civic, social, and professional organizations; public service announcements; and public school and university programs.

## **Section X. Water Rate Structure**

The City has adopted a non-promotional, inverted rate structure. Under this rate structure the billing rate increases as individual water consumption increases. This rate structure promotes conservation and shifts the cost of supplying water to those consumers using it most. A copy of the City's current water rates is provided in Appendix F.

## **Section XI. Reservoir Operations Plan**

The City owns water rights permits that authorize the operation and maintenance of six reservoirs—Twin Buttes on the Middle Concho River, South Concho River, and Spring Creek, Nasworthy on the South Concho River, Metcalfe on the South Concho River, Ben Ficklin on the South Concho River, Lone Wolf on the South Concho River, and Bell Street on the Concho River. In addition, the City maintains contracts for certain volumes of water stored in O.C. Fisher Reservoir on the North Concho River, E.V. Spence Reservoir on the Colorado River, and O.H. Ivie Reservoir on the Colorado River. To make the most efficient use of these and the other City water supplies, the City has developed a comprehensive water rights accounting plan. The accounting plan allows the City's various water supply sources to be more fully and effectively utilized and it facilitates the operation and management of these water rights, including reservoirs, in coordination with the Concho Watermaster.

## **Section XII. Additional Assessments for Water Use Permitting**

Applications to appropriate or to use water for any purpose or use require water conservation plans to include additional information about those practices, techniques, and technologies that will be used to reduce the consumption of water, prevent or reduce the loss or waste of water, maintain or improve the efficiency in the use of water, increase the recycling and reuse of water, or prevent the pollution of water.

Long-term regional water supply planning efforts indicate that San Angelo will experience a water supply deficit beginning in 2030 that is projected to grow through 2070. As part of its commitment to ensure adequate water supplies for future generations, the City of San Angelo commissioned a broad-based evaluation of feasible water supply options for potential incorporation into the City's existing water supply portfolio. This significant effort led to the creation of the City of San Angelo Water Supply Engineering Feasibility Study. The study was completed in October 2018.

The Water Supply Engineering Feasibility Study identified the leading option for the City's next water supply—the Concho River Project. The Concho River Project involves the beneficial reuse of flows discharged at the City's proposed new outfall on the Concho River from what will be an upgraded wastewater treatment plant. After being treated and discharged, the water will be transported using the bed and banks of the Concho River to a downstream diversion point. From there, the water will be piped to the City's water treatment plant, where it will be treated to drinking water standards. This indirect reuse plan will rely on flows that will have never been discharged into the Concho River prior to this effort.

The Concho River Project was developed as part of the City of San Angelo's overall efforts to conserve and reuse its water resources.

#### **A. Consistency With Water Conservation Plan Goals and Objectives**

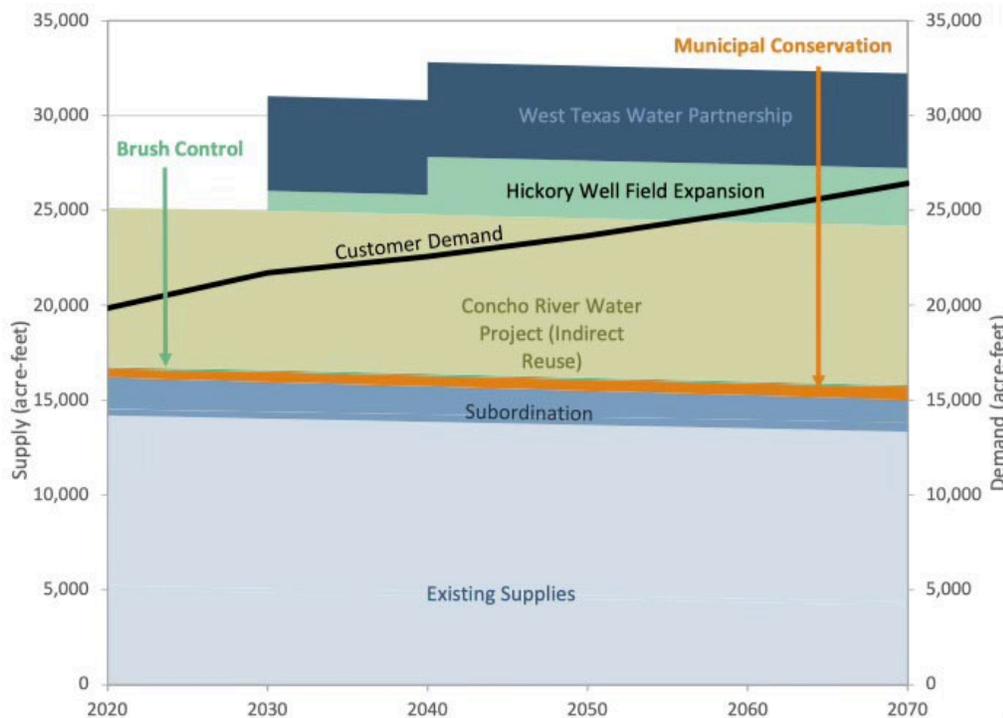
The Concho River Project supports the City's proposed use of water with consideration of the goals and objectives of the Water Conservation Plan by stretching its current and future water supplies through reuse. The use of the diverted flows will be a continuation of the City's beneficial use and consumption of its existing supplies. The plan to apply this water to the currently authorized beneficial use is the product of reasonable diligence on the City's part, and it is an additional reflection of the City's commitment to conserve and maximize the beneficial use of its water supplies without waste.

The Concho River Project is an effort to extend San Angelo's current surface water and groundwater supplies. It will do so by adding a reliable source that will help meet water needs for decades to come. The Concho River Project will complement the City's efforts to reach the five-year and 10-year goals of the Water Conservation Plan.

#### **B. Conservation Alternatives**

The Concho River Project works in conjunction with the City's existing robust water conservation efforts outlined in the Water Conservation Plan. As noted in the approved 2021 Region F Water Plan, the City of San Angelo's water conservation strategy is a proactive effort to reduce water demands "through public education and outreach, inclining rate structure to discourage high water use, a water waste ordinance, a landscape ordinance for new construction, and time of day outdoor watering limits." These conservation efforts have led to a low gallons-per-capita-per-day water use average for City water customers. Municipal conservation as a demand-reduction tool has been, and continues to be, a recommended and implemented water management strategy for San Angelo.

Even when including the City's comprehensive five-year and 10-year water conservation goals and strategies, however, the City is still projected to experience a water supply deficit by 2030. The graphic below illustrates the significant need for the Concho River Project even when considering water conservation. (2021 Region F Water Plan 5D-25)

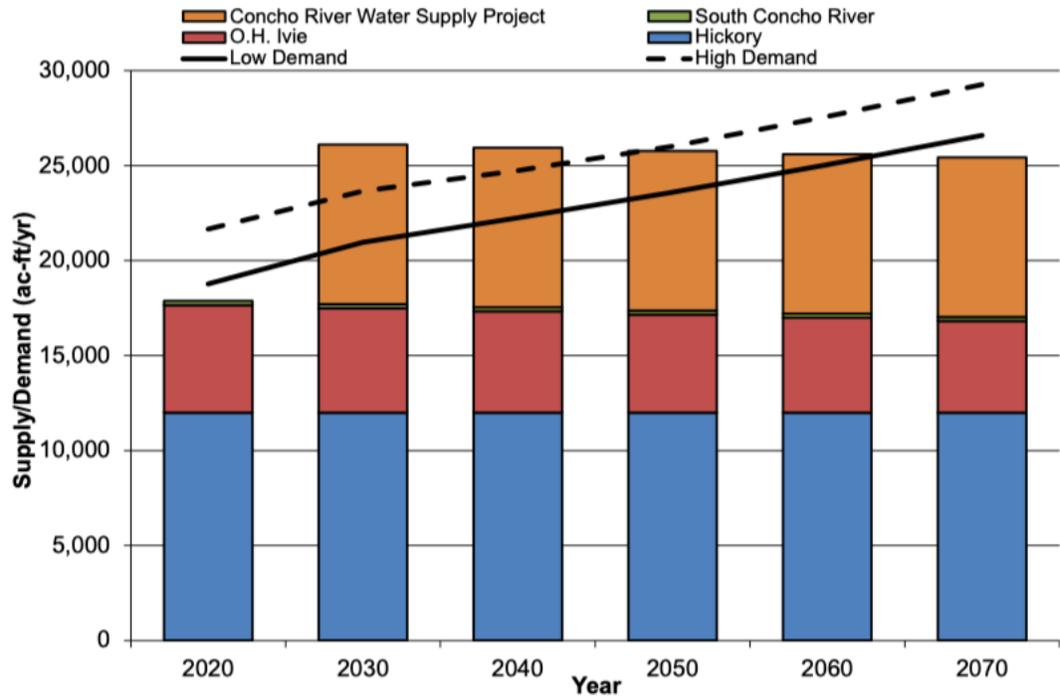


While an important component of the City’s water supply portfolio, the anticipated two-percent demand reduction from water conservation will not offset the significant water demand increases over the regional water planning horizon. Conservation—in the context of consumption-reduction measures—is not a feasible alternative on its own to the Concho River Project.

However, the Concho River Project will improve the efficiency in the use of the City’s water supplies and will by its nature increase the recycling and reuse of water so that the City’s existing water supplies will be made available for future uses. The Concho River Project is by definition a water conservation project.

**C. Other Feasible Alternatives**

Before recommending the Concho River Project, engineers and City staff studied 24 possible water supply alternatives. Those included six groundwater strategies, three purchased water strategies, eight water reuse strategies, and seven miscellaneous strategies. The analysis team concluded that the Concho River Project would be a reliable and cost-effective source that will produce water at an affordable cost with a relatively quick delivery potential and low environmental impact. The project will produce about 7.5 million gallons per day when completed. By comparison, the Hickory Aquifer is currently capable of producing eight million gallons per day, although that is being expanded to 12 MGD.



The Region F Regional Water Planning Group recognized the feasibility of the Concho River Project and included it as a recommended strategy in the approved 2021 Region F Water Plan. The recommendation followed the planning group's comprehensive analysis of existing and proposed water supply strategies for the City of San Angelo, including multiple supply alternatives, as shown in the tables below. (2021 Region F Water Plan 5D-24)

**Recommended Water Management Strategies for the City of San Angelo**

-Values are in Acre-Feet per Year-

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Surplus (Shortage) before Recommend Strategies	(3,202)	(5,207)	(6,280)	(7,575)	(9,100)	(10,739)
<b>Recommended Strategies</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>2070</b>
<i>Subordination - Ivie Contract</i>	329	359	391	421	453	483
<i>Subordination - San Angelo System</i>	1,670	1,575	1,480	1,385	1,290	1,195
<i>Municipal Conservation</i>	467	541	567	602	639	679
Brush Control	90	90	90	90	90	90
Concho River Project (Indirect Reuse)	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
Hickory Well Field Expansion	0	1,040	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,040
West Texas Water Partnership	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Total Supply from Recommended Strategies</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>16,530</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>2070</b>
<b>Surplus (Shortage) after Recommended Strategies</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>9,323</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>8,955</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>5,791</b>
<i>Management Supply Factor</i>	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2

*Strategies in grey italics were included in the previous calculation of surplus (shortages). They are included in this table for completeness but are not included in the total to avoid double counting.*

**Costs for the Recommended Strategies for the City of San Angelo**

Strategy	Capital Cost (Million \$)	Unit Cost (\$/1,000 gal)	
		With Debt Service	After Debt Service
Municipal Conservation	---	NA	NA
Subordination	---	NA	NA
Brush Control	---	NA	\$1.50
Concho River Water Project	\$117	\$3.84	\$0.83
Hickory Well Field Expansion	\$66	\$7.12	\$3.18
West Texas Water Partnership	\$549.1	\$5.47	\$1.24

The approved 2021 Region F Water Plan Recommended Water Management Strategies for San Angelo include:

- Municipal conservation
- Subordination
- Brush control
- *Concho River Water Project*
- Hickory wellfield expansion
- Pecos County groundwater supply

In addition, the approved 2021 Region F Water Plan identifies several alternative management strategies for San Angelo. These are alternatives that the planning group determined could be developed in the future to further compliment the City’s recommended strategies, or that can serve as alternatives in the event one or more recommended strategies becomes infeasible. These include Edwards-Trinity aquifer supply development in Schleicher County, Pecos Valley and Edwards-Trinity aquifer supplies in Southwest Pecos County, desalination of Additional Groundwater Supplies, and West Texas Water Partnership/Pecos County wellfield (alternative delivery option).

**Section XIII. Means of Implementation and Enforcement**

A copy of the resolution adopting this Water Conservation Plan (Plan) is included in Appendix D. The City Manager works with the Director of Water Utilities in the implementation and enforcement of the Plan, and in the City’s submission of its annual water conservation implementation report. This report is used by the City to review the effectiveness of its water conservation program.

The Director of Water Utilities designates a member of the Water Utilities Department staff as a Conservation Coordinator. The Conservation Coordinator is responsible for implementation and coordination of water conservation programs.

To support the Plan and water conservation efforts, the City maintains a Drought Contingency Plan Ordinance (see City of San Angelo Municipal Code Chapter 11, Article 11.05). This ordinance provides water conservation measures during times of water shortage or other emergency water supply conditions. The ordinance provides for enforcement of ordinance violations.

**A. Enforcement Within City CCN Area**

The Plan is enforced within the City's CCN coverage area by providing service taps only to customers complying with adopted ordinances, maintaining a non-declining rate structure, discontinuing service to those customers who do not pay their water bills until payment is made, and verifying new construction conforms to adopted ordinances and plumbing codes.

**B. Enforcement for City Wholesale Purchasers**

Wholesale customers receive written notification of Plan adoption and any subsequent Amendments. Adoption of this Plan by the City per 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §288.5 obligates wholesale customers as defined in 30 TAC §288.1 to implement water conservation measures. A copy of the notification letter to wholesale users has been included in Appendix E. The City makes best efforts to ensure implementation and enforcement of the Plan by wholesale users via these contractual requirements and outreach efforts.

**Section XIV. Additional Wholesale Water Contract Requirements**

It is City policy to include in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the Plan, including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using applicable elements in 30 TAC Chapter 288. If the wholesale customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the City and the wholesale customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 288.

**Section XV. Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group**

All of the customers served by the City are located within the Region F Water Planning Area. The City has provided a copy of this Plan to the Regional Water Planning Group. A copy of the transmittal letter to Region F Regional Water Planning Group is provided in Appendix G.

**Section XVI. Revisions to the Water Conservation Plan**

The City will review and update this water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on new or updated information. As a minimum the Plan will be updated every five (5) years.

**Section XVII. Severability**

It is City intention that the sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Plan are severable. If, any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section shall be declared unconstitutional by a valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or sections of this Plan, since the same would not have been enacted by the

City without the incorporation into this Plan of any such unconstitutional phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section.

**CODE OF ORDINANCES  
CHAPTER 11 UTILITIES**

**ARTICLE 11.05 WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**Sec. 11.05.001 Purpose**

The purpose of the water conservation and drought contingency plan is to encourage water conservation at all times and to establish a procedure for identifying, classifying and handling a water supply and/or a water demand emergency effectively and efficiently.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12)

**Sec. 11.05.002 Water conservation measures**

The city will utilize the following strategies to encourage, promote and require citizens to conserve water at all times.

- 1) *Conservation plan.* The "City of San Angelo Water Conservation Plan," as adopted by Council, on file in the office of the city clerk, and available for public inspection, is adopted and incorporated herein.
  - a. *Implementation.* The director of water utilities will act as the administrator of the water conservation plan. The administrator will oversee the execution and implementation of all elements of the program and will be responsible for supervising the promulgation and retention of records for program verification.
- 2) *Plumbing code.* The city plumbing code has provision for water-conserving plumbing devices. The city will enforce the requirements of the code to ensure the use of water-saving devices.
- 3) *Universal metering.* All users of municipal treated water, except for fire sprinkler lines, will be metered.
- 4) *Water supply meters.* The city metering devices will record water use with an accuracy of plus or minus five percent in order to measure and account for the amount of raw water diverted from the source of supply.
- 5) *Restaurants.* Restaurants shall not serve water to their customers except when specifically requested by the customer.
- 6) *Waste of water.* As defined below, shall be prohibited.
  - a. Allowing treated or raw city water, greywater, reclaimed water or well water to run off property to a gutter, street, alley, ditch or drainage facility and drain for more than 150 feet downgrade of the point of entry into such gutter, street, alley, ditch or drainage facility.

- b. Failure to repair a controllable leak.
- 7) *Prohibited watering hours.* The use of treated or raw city water, greywater or reclaimed water for watering lawns, gardens, landscape areas, trees, golf courses, shrubs or other plants being grown outdoors (not in a nursery) shall be prohibited between the hours of 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m. daily from April 1 through October 31.
  - 8) *Watering frequency.* The use of treated or raw city water, greywater or reclaimed water for watering lawns, landscape areas, trees, gardens, golf courses (except greens), shrubs or other plants being grown outdoors (not in a nursery) shall be allowed at a frequency of twice every seven days during the period of April 1 through October 31 and once every seven days during the period of November 1 through March 31. Golf course greens may be watered once per day year-round.
  - 9) *New landscape.* Watering of newly seeded or sodded lawns or newly planted trees, shrubs or landscape plants will be allowed at the following frequency provided written notification is given to the city code compliance division or water conservation division of the watering schedule:
    - a. Days 1—14 from planting: three times per day every day of such period at any time of day.
    - b. Days 15—28 from planting: twice per day every day of such period at any time of day.
  - 10) *Allowable application rates.* The maximum amount of treated or raw city water, greywater or reclaimed water applied to established lawns, landscape plants, golf courses (except greens) or shrubs shall not exceed one inch per week.
  - 11) *Drip irrigation.* Landscape or foundation watering with a drip irrigation system such as a soaker hose, deep root watering system, drip pipe or tape, or bubbler shall be permitted on any day and at any time of day provided that the total amount of water applied shall not exceed one inch per week. For the purpose of this article, drip irrigation shall mean a water-saving irrigation system designed to emit water at low volumes and low pressures directly onto or below the soil surface without airborne streams or droplets.
  - 12) *Hand watering.* Hand watering of lawns, gardens, landscape areas, trees, shrubs or other plants being grown outdoors or foundations may be done on any day, except during the prohibited watering hours, provided the allowable application rate is not exceeded. Hand watering shall be watering with a hose that is hand-held for the duration of the irrigation event, or watering with a container of five gallons or less.
  - 13) *Excessive usage of water.* Excessive usage of water as defined below shall be prohibited and shall be a violation of the water conservation and drought contingency plan:
    - a. Any use of water by a customer in excess of the maximum allowable application rates under subsection (10) above.

- 14) Contracts with other political subdivisions, water supply corporations or water suppliers. Any political subdivision, water supply corporation, or water supplier that contracts with the city for the purchase of water shall adopt applicable provisions of the city's water conservation and drought contingency plan. Contracts for the sale of water that are already in effect will be revised to reflect the applicable provisions of the city's most current water conservation and drought contingency plan when the contracts are renewed or extended. To the extent of the city's legal authority, the city shall require the city's wholesale customers to issue a public notice advising their water customers of required drought management measures declared in the city as follows in section 11.05.003.
- a. In the event that the triggering criteria specified in section 11.05.003(f) of the plan for Water Supply Stage - Drought Level III have been met, the city manager is hereby authorized to initiate allocation of water supplies on a pro rata basis in accordance with Texas Water Code section 11.039 and according to the following water allocation policies and procedures.
  - b. A wholesale customer's monthly allocation shall be a percentage of the customer's water usage baseline. The percentage will be set by resolution of the city council based on the administrator's assessment of the severity of the water shortage condition and the need to curtail water diversions and/or deliveries and may be adjusted periodically by resolution of the city council as conditions warrant. Once pro rata allocation is in effect, water diversions by or deliveries to each wholesale customer shall be limited to the allocation established for each month.
  - c. Upon initiation of pro rata water allocation, the water utility director shall provide notice, by certified mail, to each wholesale customer informing them of their monthly water usage allocations and shall notify the news media and the executive director of the state commission on environmental quality.
- 15) Water demand emergency. In the event the quantity of water usage from the city's water distribution system reaches a level that exceeds the amount which may be treated or safely delivered through the system, the water utilities director shall notify the city manager and the city council of such an occurrence. The city council shall be authorized to limit the use of water by passage of a resolution outlining such limitations, which shall remain in effect until the water demand emergency can be met. Upon initiation of a water demand emergency, the water utility director shall provide notice, by certified mail, to the executive director of the state commission on environmental quality and shall notify the news media.
- 16) Water supply emergency. In the event of a water system failure or emergency (i.e., pressure zone deficiencies, chemical spills, broken water mains, power outages, failures of storage tanks or other equipment, treatment plant breakdown and/or water contamination) which limits the amount of water which may be treated or safely delivered through the system, the water utilities director shall notify the city manager and city council of such occurrence. The city council shall be authorized to limit the use of water by passage of a resolution outlining such limitations, which shall remain in effect until the water supply emergency can be met. Upon initiation of a water supply emergency, the water utility director shall provide notice, by certified mail, to the executive director of the state commission on environmental quality

and shall notify the news media.

- 17) Public information. The water utilities director will provide regular public education and information about the importance of year-round water efficiency as delineated in the plan, and will provide general information about water supply conditions and drought plan provisions on at least an annual basis. The purpose of this effort shall be to keep the citizenry informed about the drought and conservation plans and their importance to the city's water supply.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12; Ordinance adopted 2-21-12, § 1; Ordinance adopted 5-6-14; Ordinance adopted 11-4-14; Ordinance adopted 5-3-16, § 1; Ord. No. 2019-056 , § 1, 5-7-19)

### **Sec. 11.05.003 Drought stages and water management measures**

- a) *Water supply sources.* The city has several water supply sources that it can draw upon to meet its needs. Local surface water sources include Lake Nasworthy, Twin Buttes Reservoir, O.C. Fisher Reservoir and the South Concho River. Nonlocal surface water supplies are available to the city from O.H. Ivie Reservoir and Spence Reservoir. The city has a groundwater source in the Hickory Aquifer. When local reservoirs are full, the city's primary water supply will be from these reservoirs along with nonlocal or groundwater sources as needed. When local reservoirs are below full but above drought trigger points, the local sources may be utilized along with water brought in from nonlocal sources or groundwater sources. During drought conditions, the primary source of supply will be nonlocal sources, subject to the maximum amount available from each source, with the remaining amount of water coming from the local sources or groundwater sources that the city may develop.
- b) *Drought trigger point.* Whenever the total amount of water available to the city falls below the minimum criteria established for each water supply stage level, the city shall be deemed to have entered a drought stage for management of its water supplies. The water utilities director shall notify the city manager and city council upon entering the threshold of a drought stage. The council shall implement each stage by resolution. A notice of such resolution shall be published one time in the local newspaper. The criteria for each stage and the water management measures which shall be enforced are as follows in subsections d) to f).
- c) *Public information.* The water utilities director will provide reports to the news media with information regarding current water supply conditions, projected water supply and demand conditions if the current drought conditions continue, and consumer information on water conservation measures and practices. Information describing each water supply stage trigger point and drought level restrictions on water use shall be prepared and published on the city's website.
- d) *Water supply stage - Drought Level I.*
  - 1) The minimum criteria for this drought stage shall be the following: The required minimum daily groundwater production coupled with the total amount of surface water available, as determined by the water utilities director, to the city from its developed water sources is less than a 24-month supply.

- 2) In addition to the conservation measures stated in section 11.05.002 of this article, the following additional water conservation measures shall be in force during Water Supply Stage - Drought Level I.
  - i. The use of treated or raw city water for watering lawns, gardens, landscape areas, trees, shrubs, golf courses (except greens) or other plants being grown outdoors (not in a nursery) shall be prohibited at all times; provided, however, a person may do such watering which shall be once every seven days during the period of April 1 through October 31 and once every 14 days during the period of November 1 through March 31 except during the "prohibited watering hours" as stated in section 11.05.002.
  - ii. Golf courses greens may be watered daily except during the "prohibited watering hours" as stated in section 11.05.002.
  - iii. Watering of "new landscape" shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions as stated in section 11.05.002 for "new landscape."
- 3) A multiplier shall be assessed to the volumetric water fees as set forth in section A8.002(a)(7) of this code.

e) *Water supply stage - Drought Level II.*

- 1) The minimum criteria for this drought stage shall be the following: The required minimum daily groundwater production coupled with the total amount of surface water available, as determined by the water utilities director, to the city from its developed water sources is less than an 18-month supply.
- 2) In addition to the conservation measures stated in section 11.05.002 of this article, the following additional water conservation measures shall be in force during Water Supply Stage - Drought Level II:
  - i. The use of treated or raw city water for watering lawns, gardens, landscape areas, trees, shrubs, golf courses (except greens) or other plants being grown outdoors (not in a nursery) shall be prohibited at all times; provided, however, a person may do such watering which shall be once every seven days during the period of April 1 through October 31 and once every 14 days during the period of November 1 through March 31 except during the "prohibited watering hours" as stated in section 11.05.002.
  - ii. Golf course greens may be watered daily except during the "prohibited watering hours" as stated in section 11.05.002.
  - iii. Watering of "new landscape" shall not be allowed as stated in section 11.05.002 for "new landscape."

3) A multiplier shall be assessed to the volumetric water fees as set forth in section A8.002(a)(7) of this code.

f) *Water supply stage - Drought Level III.*

1) The minimum criteria for this drought stage shall be the following: The required minimum daily groundwater production coupled with the total amount of surface water available, as determined by the water utilities director, to the city from its developed water sources is less than a 12-month supply.

2) In addition to the water conservation measures stated in section 11.05.002 of this article, the following water conservation measures shall be in force during Water Supply Stage - Drought Level III:

i. The use of treated or raw city water for watering of lawns, gardens, landscape areas, golf courses (including greens), shrubs or other plants being grown outdoors is prohibited. Hand watering or drip irrigation of trees and foundations may be done on days and at times as established by the city council.

ii. The use of treated or raw city water to fill, refill or maintain the level of any fountain or swimming pool is prohibited.

iii. Washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, or other types of vehicles or mobile equipment is prohibited except, if the health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon vehicle cleaning, as determined by the director of city health services, then the washing of such vehicles shall be allowed.

3) A multiplier shall be assessed to the volumetric water fees as set forth in section A8.002(a)(7) of this code.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12; Ordinance adopted 2-21-12, § 2; Ordinance adopted 8-6-13; Ordinance adopted 5-3-16, § 1; Ordinance adopted 8-2-16)

**Sec. 11.05.004 Exceptions and variances**

a) *Authority of city council.* The city council may allow exceptions to any of the provisions of this article. The council may place conditions on any exception.

b) *Exceptions to watering restrictions.* There shall be an exception to the prohibitions of this article regarding watering restrictions:

1) Use of water for installing, testing and repairing sprinkler systems.

2) Watering frequency and schedules for public parks, athletic facilities, schools, colleges and cemeteries shall be as approved by the city council.

c) *Variances.*

- 1) A person desiring an exemption from any provision of this article shall file a petition for variance with the city manager. All petitions for variances shall be reviewed and acted upon by the city council. The petition shall include at a minimum the following information:
  - i. Name and address of the petitioner(s).
  - ii. Purpose and estimated amount of water use.
  - iii. Specific provision(s) of this article from which the petitioner is requesting an exemption.
  - iv. Detailed statement as to how the specific provision of this article adversely affects the petitioner or what damage or harm will occur to the petitioner or others if the petitioner complies with this article.
  - v. Description of the relief requested.
  - vi. Period of time for which the variance is sought.
  - vii. Alternative water use restrictions or other measures the petitioner is taking or proposes to take to meet the intent of this article and the effective date of such other measures.
  - viii. Other pertinent information.
  - ix. A statement that petitioner has not within the last six months intentionally violated the current ordinance for which a variance is sought or, if such violations have occurred, a statement setting out all reasons why such ordinance was violated.
- 2) The city council may grant a variance from the requirements of this article after determining that, because of special circumstances applicable to the applicant, compliance with this article:
  - i. Cannot be technically accomplished during the expected duration of the water supply shortage or other condition for which this article is in effect;
  - ii. Will cause undue hardship on a program or service offered by a public entity; or
  - iii. Substantially threatens the applicant's primary source of income.
- 3) Additionally, the city council may grant a variance from the requirements of this article if it determines that the applicant can implement alternative water use restrictions which meet or exceed the intent of this article. The city council shall approve specific alternative water use restrictions.

- 4) Any variance granted by the city council may be revoked after a determination by the city council that revocation is necessary for the public health and safety or upon a finding that the holder of a variance allowing alternative water use restrictions has not complied with such alternative restrictions.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12; Ordinance adopted 9-27-12)

#### **Sec. 11.05.005 Implementation and service restrictions**

a) *Implementation.*

- 1) The water utilities director for the city will act as the administrator of the water conservation drought contingency plan. The administrator will oversee the execution and implementation of all elements of the program. The administrator will be responsible for supervising the promulgation and retention of adequate records for program verification.
- 2) The water conservation plan will be maintained for the duration of the city's financial obligation to the state under the state revolving loan fund program.

b) *Contracts with other political subdivisions, water supply corporations or water suppliers.* Any political subdivision, water supply corporation, or water supplier that contracts with the city for the purchase of water shall adopt applicable provisions of the city's water conservation and drought contingency plan. Contracts for the sale of water that are already in effect will be revised to reflect the applicable provisions of the city's most current water conservation and drought contingency plan when the contracts are renewed.

c) *Service restrictions.* The water conservation and drought contingency plan shall be enforced by the following service restrictions:

- 1) Water service taps will not be provided to customers not meeting the plan requirements.
- 2) The inclining block water rate structure should encourage retrofitting of old plumbing fixtures which use large quantities of water.
- 3) Customers who do not pay their water bills shall be subject to discontinuance or disconnection of service.
- 4) The building inspection department will not certify new construction which fails to meet the plan requirements.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12)

#### **Sec. 11.05.006 Enforcement**

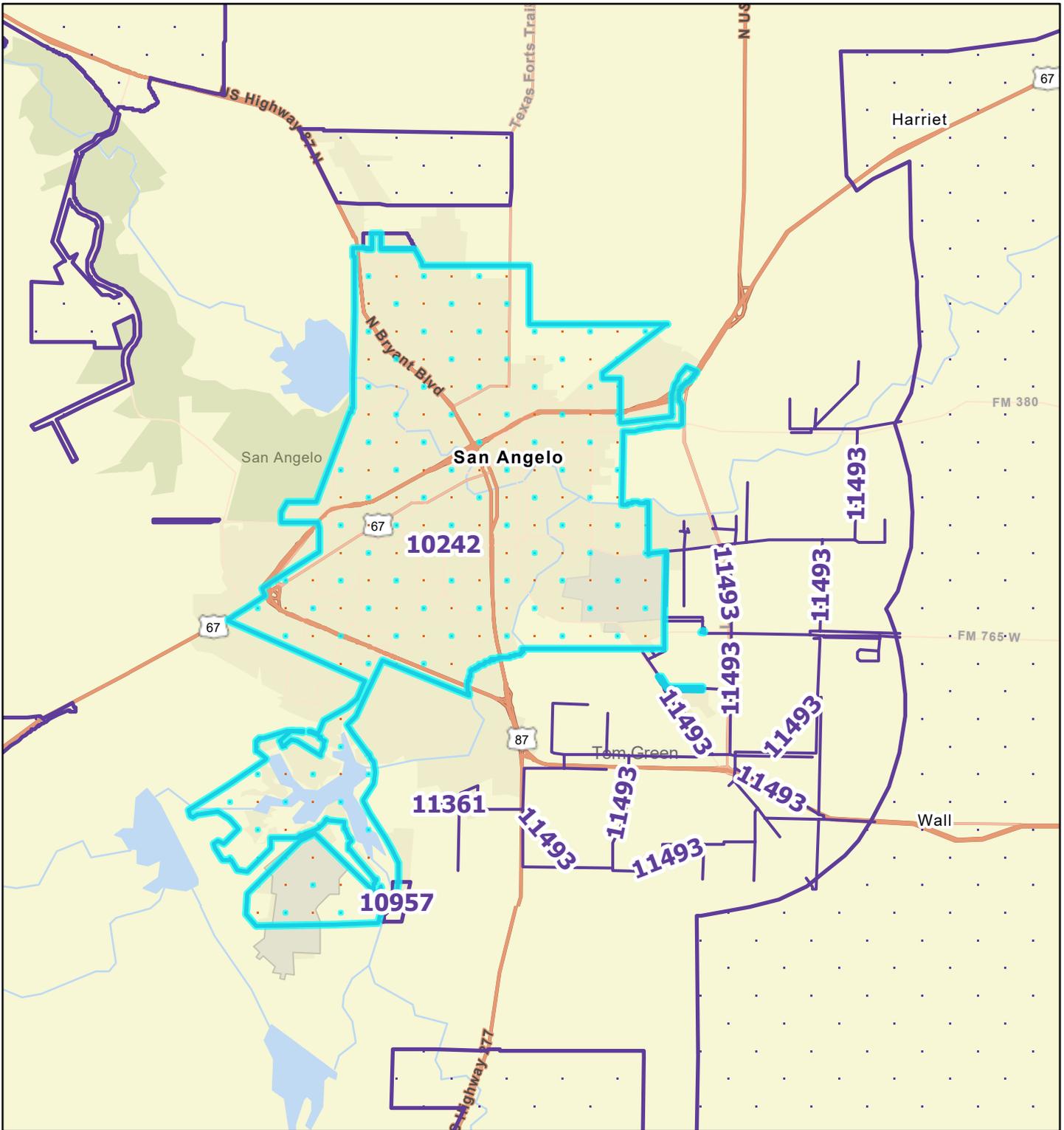
a) Violations of any provisions of the water conservation and drought contingency plan may be enforced as follows:

- 1) *First violation.* Any person or entity as defined under this chapter may be given a verbal or written warning.
  - 2) *Second and subsequent violations.*
    - i. Violation of any provision of the water conservation and drought contingency plan constitutes a class C misdemeanor offense for which a citation may be issued.
    - ii. Second and subsequent violations shall be punishable by a maximum fine of up to \$2,000.00 per day per violation as provided by section 1.01.009 of the Code of Ordinances of the city.
    - iii. Proof of a culpable mental state is not required for a conviction of an offense under this section. Each day any person or entity fails to comply with the water conservation and drought contingency plan is a separate violation.
  - 3) *Third and subsequent violations.* For third and subsequent violations of the water conservation and drought contingency plan, the water utilities director shall, upon due notice to the customer, be authorized to discontinue water service to the premises where such violations occur. Services discontinued or disconnected under such circumstances shall be restored only upon payment of charges as provided for in article 11.02, division 2.
- b) Compliance with any provision of the water conservation and drought contingency plan may be enforced by civil court action as provided by state and federal law.

(Ordinance adopted 2-7-12)

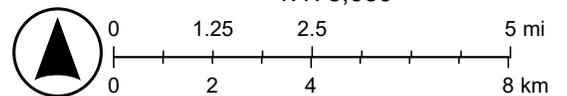
**Appendix A**  
**Service Area Map**

# City of San Angelo Water Service Area (CCN 10242)



5/13/2024, 3:42:45 PM

-  Water CCN Facility Lines
-  Water CCN Service Areas
-  Sewer CCN Service Areas



1:178,659

Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/  
NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

## **Appendix B**

### **Utility Profile for Retail Water Supplier**

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Name of Utility: CITY OF SAN ANGELO

Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWS ID): TX2260001

Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) Number: 10242

Surface Water Right ID Number: 88, 407, 457, 1191, 1266, 1298-B, 1318-D, 1319-C, 1323, 1325-A, 1326, 1333-A, 1337-A, 1348-B, 1357-A, 1401, 2311

Wastewater ID Number: 20097

Contact: First Name: Shane Last Name: Kelton

Title: Water Utilities Director

Address: 301 W. Beauregard City: San Angelo State: TX

Zip Code: 76903 Zip+4: Email: shane.kelton.cosatx.us

Telephone Number: 3256574209 Date: 6/6/2024

Is this person the designated Conservation Coordinator?  Yes  No

Coordinator: First Name: Charlotte Last Name: Anderson

Title: Water Conservation Coordinator

Address: 301 W. Beauregard City: San Angelo Zip Code: 76903

Email: Charlotte.anderson@cosatx.us Telephone Number: 325-486-3771

Regional Water Planning Group: F

Groundwater Conservation District:

Our records indicate that you:

- Received financial assistance of \$500,000 or more from TWDB
- Have 3,300 or more retail connections
- Have a surface water right with TCEQ

#### A. Population and Service Area Data

1. Current service area size in square miles: 60

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

2. Historical service area population for the previous five years, starting with the most current year.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Historical Population Served By Retail Water Service</b>	<b>Historical Population Served By Wholesale Water Service</b>	<b>Historical Population Served By Wastewater Water Service</b>
<b>2023</b>	107,252	7,791	94,918
<b>2022</b>	101,004	5,850	93,720
<b>2021</b>	101,400	4,425	92,537
<b>2020</b>	101,004	4,225	91,370
<b>2019</b>	100,215	1,200	88,690

3. Projected service area population for the following decades.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Projected Population Served By Retail Water Service</b>	<b>Projected Population Served By Wholesale Water Service</b>	<b>Projected Population Served By Wastewater Water Service</b>
<b>2030</b>	116,437	8,126	115,272
<b>2040</b>	123,653	8,393	122,416
<b>2050</b>	131,315	8,666	130,001
<b>2060</b>	139,451	8,940	138,056
<b>2070</b>	148,090	9,215	146,609

4. Described source(s)/method(s) for estimating current and projected populations.

Population figures for the City of San Angelo are taken from the 2021 Regional Water Plan. Population figures for the wholesale water users include City of Miles and Red Creek MUD. Goodfellow Air Force Base users are categorized as institutional water users and are not included in wholesale use figures.

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### B. System Input

System input data for the previous five years.

Total System Input = Self-supplied + Imported – Exported

Year	Water Produced in Gallons	Purchased/Imported Water in Gallons	Exported Water in Gallons	Total System Input	Total GPCD
<b>2023</b>	5,348,861,616	0	285,537,500	5,063,324,116	129
<b>2022</b>	5,218,392,929	0	287,408,333	4,930,984,596	134
<b>2021</b>	4,641,770,707	0	275,755,208	4,366,015,499	118
<b>2020</b>	4,788,416,162	0	277,836,458	4,510,579,704	122
<b>2019</b>	4,524,656,566	0	216,843,299	4,307,813,267	118
<b>Historic Average</b>	4,904,419,596	0	268,676,160	4,635,743,436	124

### C. Water Supply System

1. Designed daily capacity of system in gallons 42,000,000
2. Storage Capacity
  - 2a. Elevated storage in gallons: 4,250,000
  - 2b. Ground storage in gallons: 12,900,000

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### D. Projected Demands

1. The estimated water supply requirements for the next ten years using population trends, historical water use, economic growth, etc.

Year	Population	Water Demand (gallons)
2025	108,444	5,628,934,707
2026	110,240	5,784,198,387
2027	112,065	5,939,462,067
2028	113,921	6,094,725,747
2029	115,808	6,249,989,427
2030	116,437	6,405,253,107
2031	117,159	6,432,526,836
2032	117,885	6,459,800,564
2033	118,615	6,487,074,293
2034	119,350	6,514,348,022

2. Description of source data and how projected water demands were determined.

Population and projected water demand figures for the City of San Angelo are taken from the 2021 Regional Water Plan.

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### E. High Volume Customers

1. The annual water use for the five highest volume  
**RETAIL customers.**

Customer	Water Use Category	Annual Water Use	Treated or Raw
Goodfellow Air Force Base	Institutional	122,324,000	Treated
Robinson Premium Beef	Industrial	50,000,000	Treated
Shannon Medical Center	Institutional	50,000,000	Treated
Angelo State University	Institutional	40,000,000	Treated
Tom Green County Jail	Institutional	20,000,000	Treated

2. The annual water use for the five highest volume  
**WHOLESALE customers.**

Customer	Water Use Category	Annual Water Use	Treated or Raw
Upper Colorado River Authority	Municipal	129,581,000	Treated
Ethicon, Inc.	Industrial	40,349,000	Treated
Red Creek MUD	Municipal	21,543,400	Treated
Valley Proteins	Industrial	1,324,000	Treated
The Water Barrel	Commercial	668,000	Treated

### F. Utility Data Comment Section

Additional comments about utility data.

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### Section II: System Data

#### A. Retail Water Supplier Connections

1. List of active retail connections by major water use category.

Water Use Category Type	Total Retail Connections (Active + Inactive)	Percent of Total Connections
Residential - Single Family	32,134	72.67 %
Residential - Multi-Family	8,440	19.09 %
Industrial	117	0.26 %
Commercial	2,992	6.77 %
Institutional	535	1.21 %
Agricultural	4	0.01 %
<b>Total</b>	44,222	100.00 %

2. Net number of new retail connections by water use category for the previous five years.

Net Number of New Retail Connections							
Year	Residential - Single Family	Residential - Multi-Family	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional	Agricultural	Total
<b>2023</b>	179	137	9	0	0	0	325
<b>2022</b>	412	0	2	11	0	0	425
<b>2021</b>	1,227	250	0	8	4	0	1,489
<b>2020</b>	4,167	7,435	57	75	1	0	11,735
<b>2019</b>	396	5	6	12	0	0	419

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### B. Accounting Data

The previous five years' gallons of RETAIL water provided in each major water use category.

Year	Residential - Single Family	Residential - Multi-Family	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional	Agricultural	Total
<b>2023</b>	2,320,181,000	420,389,000	13,723,000	489,910,000	895,267,000	362,000	4,139,832,000
<b>2022</b>	2,468,308,000	435,697,000	136,581,000	480,369,000	651,605,000	703,000	4,173,263,000
<b>2021</b>	2,163,073,000	431,415,000	130,543,000	454,604,000	487,974,000	2,339,000	3,669,948,000
<b>2020</b>	2,307,841,000	417,089,000	138,015,000	439,870,000	393,853,000	446,000	3,697,114,000
<b>2019</b>	2,081,581,000	417,787,000	129,907,000	520,914,000	405,343,000	11,217,000	3,566,749,000

### C. Residential Water Use

The previous five years residential GPCD for single family and multi-family units.

Year	Total Residential GPCD
<b>2023</b>	70
<b>2022</b>	79
<b>2021</b>	70
<b>2020</b>	74
<b>2019</b>	68
<b>Historic Average</b>	72

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### D. Annual and Seasonal Water Use

1. The previous five years' gallons of treated water provided to RETAIL customers.

Month	Total Gallons of Treated Water				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>January</b>	428,108,486	269,361,338	251,034,197	244,867,283	240,204,705
<b>February</b>	241,684,329	251,585,404	272,067,515	228,251,286	224,374,830
<b>March</b>	291,009,486	299,518,820	270,163,741	240,030,225	260,640,677
<b>April</b>	314,641,822	338,211,451	310,871,148	278,489,710	278,660,364
<b>May</b>	331,757,636	402,165,595	314,940,139	322,993,089	265,852,169
<b>June</b>	392,627,604	434,023,980	363,704,070	375,776,957	300,657,661
<b>July</b>	397,662,588	489,868,200	347,862,176	408,306,921	366,793,864
<b>August</b>	473,369,658	449,661,050	355,098,697	423,310,013	430,928,487
<b>September</b>	377,199,156	357,913,236	351,631,558	323,047,266	360,374,172
<b>October</b>	342,750,392	337,353,651	290,734,279	321,253,380	313,785,586
<b>November</b>	276,328,271	272,612,517	275,010,940	270,651,345	270,645,763
<b>December</b>	272,692,572	270,987,758	266,829,540	260,136,525	253,830,722
<b>Total</b>	4,139,832,000	4,173,263,000	3,669,948,000	3,697,114,000	3,566,749,000

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

2. The previous five years' gallons of raw water provided to RETAIL customers.

Month	Total Gallons of Raw Water				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
January	236,000	678,000	537,000	2,785,000	1,326,000
February	198,000	602,000	347,000	1,789,000	1,522,000
March	144,000	267,000	410,000	1,770,000	3,334,000
April	870,000	854,000	3,386,000	5,643,000	4,150,000
May	1,392,000	1,615,000	1,340,000	6,008,000	3,527,000
June	1,672,000	2,407,000	2,031,000	8,766,000	2,917,000
July	1,994,000	2,916,000	1,676,000	13,347,000	6,922,000
August	2,745,000	2,989,000	1,926,000	12,084,000	6,672,000
September	3,021,000	2,679,000	1,907,000	6,634,000	8,237,000
October	2,202,000	1,745,000	1,510,000	7,186,000	9,081,000
November	1,521,000	1,573,000	2,663,000	1,746,000	6,137,000
December	466,000	571,000	916,000	1,159,000	2,460,000
<b>Total</b>	16,461,000	18,896,000	18,649,000	68,917,000	56,285,000

3. Summary of seasonal and annual water use.

	Summer RETAIL (Treated + Raw)	Total RETAIL (Treated + Raw)
2023	1,270,070,850	4,156,293,000
2022	1,381,865,230	4,192,159,000
2021	1,072,297,943	3,688,597,000
2020	1,241,590,891	3,766,031,000
2019	1,114,891,012	3,623,034,000
<b>Average in Gallons</b>	1,216,143,185.20	3,885,222,800.00

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### E. Water Loss

Water Loss data for the previous five years.

Year	Total Water Loss in Gallons	Water Loss in GPCD	Water Loss as a Percentage
2023	912,565,390	23	33.29 %
2022	432,021,267	11	8.29 %
2021	479,681,651	13	10.33 %
2020	591,415,458	16	12.35 %
2019	546,619,057	15	12.08 %
<b>Average</b>	592,460,565	16	15.27 %

### F. Peak Day Use

Average Daily Water Use and Peak Day Water Use for the previous five years.

Year	Average Daily Use (gal)	Peak Day Use (gal)	Ratio (peak/avg)
2023	11,387,104	13805117	1.2123
2022	11,485,367	15020274	1.3078
2021	10,105,745	11655412	1.1533
2020	10,317,893	13495553	1.3080
2019	9,926,120	12118380	1.2209

### G. Summary of Historic Water Use

Water Use Category	Historic Average	Percent of Connections	Percent of Water Use
<b>Residential - Single Family</b>	2,268,196,800	72.67 %	58.92 %
<b>Residential - Multi-Family</b>	424,475,400	19.09 %	11.03 %
<b>Industrial</b>	109,753,800	0.26 %	2.85 %
<b>Commercial</b>	477,133,400	6.77 %	12.40 %
<b>Institutional</b>	566,808,400	1.21 %	14.72 %
<b>Agricultural</b>	3,013,400	0.01 %	0.08 %

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### H. System Data Comment Section

### Section III: Wastewater System Data

#### A. Wastewater System Data

1. Design capacity of wastewater treatment plant(s) in gallons per day: 13,200,000

2. List of active wastewater connections by major water use category.

Water Use Category	Metered	Unmetered	Total Connections	Percent of Total Connections
<b>Municipal</b>	36,661	0	36,661	92.98 %
<b>Industrial</b>	54	0	54	0.14 %
<b>Commercial</b>	2,424	0	2,424	6.15 %
<b>Institutional</b>	291	0	291	0.74 %
<b>Agricultural</b>	0	0	0	0.00 %
Total	39,430	0	39,430	100.00 %

3. Percentage of water serviced by the wastewater system: 99.00 %

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

4. Number of gallons of wastewater that was treated by the utility for the previous five years.

Month	Total Gallons of Treated Water				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
January	211,491,000	211,812,000	200,457,000	196,994,000	209,190,000
February	210,060,000	206,062,000	208,253,000	202,795,000	210,788,000
March	214,077,000	218,323,000	213,072,000	209,574,000	208,921,000
April	218,940,000	228,703,000	227,528,000	202,235,000	209,402,000
May	210,465,000	222,001,000	222,111,000	203,977,000	210,563,000
June	216,738,000	225,767,000	220,280,000	207,415,000	216,351,000
July	216,904,000	227,243,000	229,865,000	213,842,000	210,943,000
August	216,126,000	223,442,000	214,220,000	214,913,000	218,444,000
September	222,433,000	224,707,000	216,951,000	211,219,000	210,562,000
October	209,625,000	219,584,000	217,365,000	207,660,000	214,572,000
November	207,871,000	210,030,000	210,289,000	203,253,000	209,127,000
December	223,407,000	209,663,000	211,480,000	195,981,000	199,095,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,578,137,000</b>	<b>2,627,337,000</b>	<b>2,591,871,000</b>	<b>2,469,858,000</b>	<b>2,527,958,000</b>

5. Could treated wastewater be substituted for potable water?

Yes
  No

### B. Reuse Data

1. Data by type of recycling and reuse activities implemented during the current reporting period.

Type of Reuse	Total Annual Volume (in gallons)
On-site Irrigation	
Plant wash down	
Chlorination/de-chlorination	
Industrial	
Landscape irrigation (park, golf courses)	0
Agricultural	
Discharge to surface water	0
Evaporation Pond	0
Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

## UTILITY PROFILE FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

### C. Wastewater System Data Comment

Additional comments and files to support or explain wastewater system data listed below.

## **Appendix C**

### **Water Conservation Plan 5 and 10 Yr Goals for Water Savings**

# WATER CONSERVATION GOALS FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

## CONTACT INFORMATION

Name of Utility:

Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWS ID):

Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) Number:

Surface Water Right ID Number:

Wastewater ID Number:

Contact: First Name:  Last Name:

Title:

Address:  City:  State:

Zip Code:  Zip+4:  Email:

Telephone Number:  Date:

Is this person the designated Conservation Coordinator?  Yes  No

Coordinator: First Name:  Last Name:

Title:

Address:  City:  Zip Code:

Email:  Telephone Number:

Regional Water Planning Group:

Groundwater Conservation District:

Our records indicate that you:

- Received financial assistance of \$500,000 or more from TWDB
- Have 3,300 or more retail connections
- Have a surface water right with TCEQ

## WATER CONSERVATION GOALS FOR RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

	<b>Historic 5 Year Average</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>5-Year Goal for Year 2029</b>	<b>10-Year Goal for Year 2034</b>
<b>Water Loss (GPCD)</b>	124	124	123	122
<b>Residential GPCD</b>	72	70	69	68
<b>Water Loss (GPCD)</b>	16	23	20	18
<b>Water Loss Percentage</b>	13.00%	19.00%	16.00%	15.00%

1. Total GPCD = (Total Gallons in System ÷ Permanent Population) ÷ 365
2. Residential GPCD = (Gallons Used for Residential Use ÷ Residential Population) ÷ 365
3. Water Loss GPCD = (Total Water Loss ÷ Permanent Population) ÷ 365
4. Water Loss Percentage = (Total Water Loss ÷ Total Gallons in System) x 100; or (Water Loss GPCD ÷ Total GPCD) x 100

Attached file(s):

<b>File Name</b>	<b>File Description</b>
San Angelo WCP-DCP with Appendix.pdf	

## **Appendix D**

### **Resolution Adopting the Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan**

**RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE  
UPDATED CITY OF SAN ANGELO  
WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN  
RESOLUTION NO.**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING A  
WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT  
CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE CITY OF SAN  
ANGELO.

WHEREAS, the Council recognizes that the amount of water available to the City of San Angelo and its water utility customers is limited and subject to depletion during periods of extended drought; and

WHEREAS, the Council recognizes that natural limitations due to drought conditions and other acts of God cannot guarantee an uninterrupted water supply for all purposes; and

WHEREAS, Section 11.1272 of the Texas Water Code and applicable rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality require all affected public water supply systems in Texas to prepare a water conservation and drought contingency plan; and

WHEREAS, as authorized under law, and in the best interests of the customers of the City of San Angelo, the Council deems it expedient and necessary to establish certain rules and policies for the orderly and efficient management of limited water supplies during drought and other water supply emergencies;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN ANGELO:

SECTION 1. That the Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan attached hereto as Exhibit A and made part hereof for all purposes be adopted as the official policy of the City of San Angelo.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor is hereby directed to implement, administer, and enforce the Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan.

SECTION 3. That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

DULY PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN ANGELO, ON THIS \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

ATTESTED TO:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Secretary

## **Appendix E**

### **Notification to Wholesale Purchasers**

(Date)

(Wholesale Customer)

(Address)

Dear (Wholesale Customer);

As you are aware, per requirements found in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 288 the City of San Angelo is required by the State of Texas to develop, implement, and maintain a Water Conservation Plan ("Plan"). We take this opportunity to remind you of the requirements pertaining to water conservation for your system.

As a wholesale water customer of the City of San Angelo your system is obligated to develop a Water Conservation Plan of your own. The requirement for your system to develop a Water Conservation Plan is found in 30 TAC Subchapter A, §288.5. We request that at the time you submit your system's plan to the State, you furnish us a copy as well. Providing us a copy of your system's plan will ensure a higher degree of accuracy as we update our Plan on a regular and prescribed basis.

Sincerely,

Shane Kelton  
Executive Director of Public Works  
Conservation Coordinator  
City of San Angelo

## **Appendix F**

### **City of San Angelo Water Rate Structure**



# Utility Rates

Effective October 1, 2023



# Water Rates – Fixed Charge

Meter Size	Amount
5/8"	\$ 31.92
1"	\$ 38.64
1 1/2"	\$ 45.40
2"	\$ 59.86
3"	\$174.80
4"	\$218.24
6"	\$317.71
8"	\$430.66

# Water Rates – Volumetric Water Fees

Rate blocks / 1,000 gallons	Residential Amount
0 – 2	\$3.95
3 - 5	\$5.76
6 - 15	\$6.73
16 - 39	\$7.20
> 39	\$13.19

Rate blocks / 1,000 gallons	Non-Residential Amount
All usage	\$7.20

# Water Rates – Volumetric Water Fees

Rate blocks / 1,000 gallons	Landscape & Untreated Amount
Winter	October – April
0 – 89	\$6.95
> 89	\$154.54
Summer	May – September
0 – 89	\$7.26
> 89	\$16.24



# Wastewater Rates – Fixed Charge

Meter Size	Amount
5/8"	\$ 30.17
1"	\$ 34.93
1 1/2"	\$ 39.72
2"	\$ 49.94
3"	\$131.22
4"	\$161.95
6"	\$232.28
8"	\$312.18

# Wastewater Rates – Volumetric Wastewater Fees

Rate blocks / 1,000 gallons	Residential and Schools Amount
4 – 15 (max)	\$3.81

Rate blocks / 1,000 gallons	Non-Residential Amount
4 & above	\$3.81



## **Appendix G**

**Transmittal to Regional Water Planning Group**

\_\_\_\_\_, 2024

Cole Walker  
Chairman, Region F Water Planning Group  
Colorado River Municipal Water District  
P.O. Box 869  
Big Spring, Texas 79721-0000

Re: Updated Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plans for the City of San Angelo (PWS 2260001)

Dear Mr. Walker:

Enclosed for your use please find copies of the recently updated Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plans for the City of San Angelo. The plans contain required elements as described in Title 30, Chapter 288 of the Texas Administrative Code and other applicable rules. The City will also submit these plans to the Texas Water Development Board and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. If you have any questions, you may reach me at (325) 657-4206 or [Shane.Kelton@cosatx.us](mailto:Shane.Kelton@cosatx.us).

Sincerely,

Shane Kelton  
Executive Director of Public Works  
Conservation Coordinator  
City of San Angelo