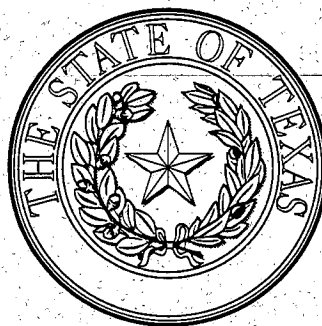


**ACTIVITIES OF THE  
TEXAS GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COMMITTEE  
REPORT TO THE 73RD LEGISLATURE**



**Texas Groundwater Protection Committee:**

Texas Water Commission  
Texas Water Development Board  
Railroad Commission of Texas  
Texas Department of Health  
Texas Department of Agriculture  
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board  
Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts

**January 1993**

**R 93-01**

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# TEXAS GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COMMITTEE

## **Committee Membership:**

Texas Water Commission  
Texas Water Development Board  
Railroad Commission of Texas  
Texas Department of Health  
Texas Department of Agriculture  
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board  
Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts

*The Activities of the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee* was developed and produced by the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee in fulfillment of requirements given in House Bill 1458, Regular Session, 71st Legislature. While the information contained in the report represents the contribution of each individual participating agency and group, the report as a whole is the work of the Committee and does not necessarily reflect all of the views and policies of each participating organization.

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**Austin, Texas 78711-8037**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
Creation and Mandate - Texas Groundwater Protection Committee .....	1
Federal Involvement and Coordination .....	1
<b>COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES 1991-1992</b> .....	3
Activities .....	3
Subcommittees .....	4
Public Records .....	4
<b>MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS</b> .....	6
Groundwater Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Program .....	6
State Management Plan for Agricultural Chemicals in Groundwater .....	6
Groundwater Data Dictionary .....	7
<b>JOINT GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND CONTAMINATION REPORT</b> .....	8
Groundwater Monitoring .....	8
Groundwater Contamination .....	9
<b>GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGY</b> .....	10
Strategy Development .....	10
Strategy Implementation and Update .....	10
Development of a Comprehensive State Groundwater Protection Program ..	11
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE</b> .....	12
Recommendations .....	12
Funding and Resource Issues .....	13
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	14
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	15
I. COMMITTEE RULES .....	15
II. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP .....	19
III. LIST OF AGENCY CONTACTS .....	23
IV. LIST OF UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS .....	27

## INTRODUCTION

### Creation and Mandate - Texas Groundwater Protection Committee

The Texas Groundwater Protection Committee was created by the 71st Legislature in 1989. House Bill 1458 (Chapter 768, Laws of the 71st Legislature, 1989) created the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee, set out the State's Groundwater Protection Policy and authorizes the Texas Water Commission, with the advice of the Committee to develop certain plans related to the prevention of water pollution by agricultural chemicals. House Bill 1458 has been codified as Subchapter J, Sections 26.401-.407 of the Texas Water Code.

Subchapter J specifies the Committee's membership and provides for the administration and the powers and duties of the Committee. The Committee's membership is composed of the chief executives of the Texas Water Commission, the Texas Water Development Board, the Railroad Commission of Texas, the Texas Department of Health, and the State Soil and Water Conservation Board, the deputy commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, and a representative selected by the Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts. The Water Commission is designated as the lead agency and the Water Commission's Executive Director is designated as the Committee's Chairman, with the Executive Administrator of the Water Development Board designated as the Committee's Vice-Chairman.

The duties of the Committee, on a continuing basis are to: coordinate groundwater protection activities of the agencies represented on the Committee; develop and update a comprehensive groundwater protection strategy for the state; study and recommend to the Legislature groundwater protection programs for areas in which groundwater is not protected by current regulation; file with the Governor and the Legislature a report of the Committee's activities and recommendations for legislation for groundwater protection; and publish an annual joint groundwater monitoring and contamination report based on the activities of the Committee member agencies. The Committee is also authorized to adopt rules necessary to develop this report.

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### Federal Involvement and Coordination

In March 1985 the Texas Department of Water Resources, predecessor to the Texas Water Commission and to the Texas Water Development Board, received a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to improve coordination of groundwater protection activities undertaken by State agencies. In response to this federal mandate, the Groundwater Protection Committee, predecessor to the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee, was formed. Since that time, coordination of groundwater protection activities of the various state programs and agencies, and

development of a groundwater protection strategy have been mandated and funded through EPA grants administered under the Clean Water Act, Section 106. During Fiscal Year 1991, EPA required states to reassess their groundwater protection strategies in a process called profiling the state's groundwater protection program. The Committee completed this Profile for submission to EPA (TGPC, 1991c). In addition, EPA's development of its federal groundwater protection strategy for pesticides in groundwater requires development of a state management plan for specific chemicals to preserve the use of that pesticide in the state after national use is banned. The Committee is working with EPA to coordinate the development of the state management plan.

During Fiscal Year 1992 and Fiscal Year 1993, EPA developed and published draft guidance for the development of a comprehensive state groundwater protection program. EPA has developed their concept of such a program and are encouraging states to further their efforts in developing existing programs into a more comprehensive approach. Final guidance was published early in 1993. EPA's guidance first calls for the development of a core protection program, a basic program from which states would work with EPA over the next few years to build a fully integrated protection program. While this is a voluntary program; some funding may be dependent upon the development of the program.

The Committee feels that the components of Texas' program should meet EPA's criteria for a core program. Efforts are currently underway to compare the Texas program with the recent federal guidance and prepare a report to EPA demonstrating core program compliance. The Committee is also preparing to negotiate a work plan with EPA to build the fully integrated program.

## COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES 1991-1992

### Activities

The Committee met quarterly during the biennium for a total of eight meetings through the 1992 calendar year. Its major activities and accomplishments include compilation and publication of the 1990 and 1991 Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Reports, development of the components of a Chemical-Specific Management Plan for the agricultural chemical atrazine based on the State Management Plan for Agricultural Chemicals in Groundwater, adoption of the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee Rules, development of the Profile of the State Groundwater Protection Program, and interface with EPA in important program areas.

At its meetings, the Committee has heard presentations on a number of new or improved groundwater protection initiatives from various agencies. These presentations have served to broaden interagency awareness and coordination and have included; a presentation by the Texas Department of Agriculture on groundwater protection activities related to agricultural chemicals, a summary of the activities of the Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts (formerly the Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association), a presentation by the former Texas Water Well Drillers Board on the proposed rules for regulating water well pump installers, a talk by the Texas Water Commission on the creation and activities of the Clean Water Council, a presentation by the Texas Water Commission on the proposed rules on risk assessment (which incorporates many aspects of the Committee's Groundwater Classification System) in the Industrial and Hazardous Waste program of the TWC, and a talk on the Texas Soil and Water Conservation Board's Farm-A-Syst Program.

Other topics of discussion included; Committee Rules for publication in the Texas Register, the update of the state groundwater protection program profile regarding water agency reorganizations, the State Management Plan for agricultural chemicals in groundwater, the Texas Department of Health's role on the Committee after program consolidation, and the EPA Region VI Roundtable on development of a comprehensive groundwater protection program

In addition, during 1991 and 1992, participating Committee members provided information for the annual Nonpoint Source Management Program Evaluation Report. This report was prepared by Water Commission staff for submittal to EPA, and is an ongoing commitment of the Committee arising from its previous development of the Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

## Subcommittees

The Committee has worked through four subcommittees during the biennium to accomplish its major goals. The various Subcommittees kept the Committee up to date on their activities involving agricultural chemicals, the groundwater classification system, and data management.

The Committee's Agricultural Chemicals Subcommittee was set up to develop the State Management Plan for Agricultural Chemicals in Groundwater. This Subcommittee, comprised of representatives from each member agency of the Committee, worked with both interested parties and a large group of advisors from agencies and organizations involved in agriculture and agricultural chemicals. The Subcommittee met frequently during 1991 and 1992, and has developed a final generic State Management Plan and the basic components of a chemical-specific management plan for submittal to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

A more informal subcommittee was utilized to prepare the Committee's Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Report for 1991 and 1992. Representatives of member agencies provided input to Water Commission staff for compilation and reviewed the draft reports.

A third ongoing subcommittee prepared a Groundwater Classification System developed by the predecessor committee and began a trial implementation of a classification system. Groundwater classification was identified as an important priority in the Committee's Groundwater Protection Strategy, and is an important tool in designing and implementing groundwater protection programs and in facilitating groundwater remediation. The Classification System complements the groundwater protection policy adopted by the Legislature in H.B. 1458. The Groundwater Classification System was adopted by the Committee as a recommendation to the State agencies on March 5, 1991.

A fourth subcommittee addressed groundwater data management issues in the state. The Committee created the Data Management Subcommittee on November 20, 1991. The Subcommittee is briefed each meeting on the status of federal and state data programs. The Subcommittee is in the process of cataloging digital groundwater data sources in Texas and developing various documents that will provide database format guidance and facilitate access for users of groundwater data.

## Public Records

The Water Commission maintains a mailing list of Committee Members, Designated and Alternate Members, Agency staff, and interested parties for meeting notification. The list of Committee Members is provided in Appendix II. The Water Commission also



maintains audio tapes of Committee meetings, and correspondence of the Committee and its subcommittees. The Committee's publications are available through the Texas Water Commission Library. Information regarding each agency's groundwater monitoring program and each agency's public files on groundwater contamination incidents are maintained by the individual agency or district. Appendix III contains a list of agency contacts for obtaining additional information. Appendix IV provides a list of underground water conservation districts with their mailing addresses for further information about their individual programs and records.

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Groundwater Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Program

In 1988, the Commission with the assistance of the Groundwater Protection Committee, predecessor to the current committee, completed and published an assessment of the impacts of nonpoint sources (NPS) of pollution to groundwater and a management program for abating those impacts. Commission implementation of the management program is now underway with efforts focused in two main areas, public water supply systems using groundwater and agricultural chemicals usage. Other state agencies are implementing their respective programs, which are regulatory or educational in nature.

Update on the NPS Assessment and Management Reports was submitted to the EPA in 1991. Major changes to the documents include: a discussion of landfills, an expanded discussion of oil and gas activities, an agricultural chemicals management plan, and a section on the Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts (formerly the Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association). The EPA has provided comments on the draft documents that will be addressed by the Committee in the upcoming year.

The Commission is responsible for an annual evaluation of the State's NPS Management Programs. Members of the Groundwater Protection Committee provide specific information about each NPS program that is compiled by the Commission and forwarded to the EPA.

### State Management Plan for Agricultural Chemicals in Groundwater

The Commission, with help from the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee, completed and published the Texas State Management Plan for Agricultural Chemicals in Groundwater (TWC, 1991). This document describes the general policies and regulatory approaches the State will use in order to protect groundwater resources from risks of contamination by agricultural chemicals and agents. The document also serves as a generic coordination mechanism among all responsible and participating agencies during the implementation of the State Management Plan and provides for specific responses when it is deemed necessary to develop a chemical specific management plan. The major principles that govern the plan include: the importance and benefits of agricultural chemicals to the economy of the State, the focus of groundwater protection at the state and local level with the assistance from federal expertise and information, proper use of agricultural chemicals to prevent impairing any present use of groundwater or causing a public health hazard, directing groundwater quality monitoring to areas of the state most vulnerable to contamination, tailoring chemical specific use and practices to prevent contamination from chemicals that pose a threat to

groundwater quality, and emphasis on education and voluntary implementation of best management practices.

The development of the State Management Plan was guided by the Texas Groundwater Protection Strategy, the EPA's Groundwater Protection Strategy and the Draft State Pesticide Groundwater Management Plan Guidance. The State Management Plan was developed by the Agricultural Chemicals Subcommittee and represents an effort of all participating agencies with input from agricultural and environmental interest groups. Efforts were begun during the biennium to develop a chemical-specific management plan to be used for pesticides identified as having a significant impact on groundwater.

#### Groundwater Data Dictionary

The Data Management Subcommittee was formed to address the issue of coordinating electronic databases between local, state, and federal agencies to improve processing of and access to groundwater data. The Subcommittee's main goals were to develop ways of linking and sharing groundwater data and to develop standards or templates to facilitate the sharing of this information. The Subcommittee developed a data dictionary to serve as a model or template for groundwater data collection. This data dictionary, which incorporates EPA policy on data collection, provides a common set of well-defined data elements and permits data to be collected and shared between all levels of government, universities, and the private sector.

The Subcommittee also recognized that data transfers between agencies are increasing and that the general public is utilizing this information. The general public and agency personnel may not know that specific data exists, which delays projects and causes unnecessary duplication of effort. In the past year, the Subcommittee has cataloged data from various universities, state, and federal agencies and is now compiling this information. They will prepare a summary of the information for publication and are working to facilitate access to this data.

## JOINT GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND CONTAMINATION REPORT

House Bill 1458 (71st Legislature) requires the preparation of an annual Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Report. The legislation tasks the Committee to prepare the report based on the activities of the Texas Water Commission, the Texas Department of Health, the Texas Department of Agriculture, the Railroad Commission of Texas, and the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board. Contributions to the report are also solicited from the Texas Water Development Board and from groundwater conservation districts through the Texas Alliance for Groundwater Conservation Districts.

The Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Reports (TGPC, 1991 and 1992) describe the current status of groundwater monitoring programs of each participating agency and groundwater contamination cases documented or under enforcement during the 1990 and 1991 calendar years. The reports further describe the enforcement status of each case of groundwater contamination.

### Groundwater Monitoring

Several state regulatory agencies require groundwater monitoring to assure compliance with guidelines and regulations and to protect groundwater from discharges of contaminants. Each agency or specific regulatory program that requires monitoring has its own monitoring program requirements and procedures. Criteria used to assess the need for groundwater monitoring vary among the regulating entities. Some agencies do not have specific regulatory functions which would be served by groundwater monitoring programs, but may have responsibilities requiring the monitoring of ambient or existing groundwater conditions for the purpose of planning and research. Agencies or entities such as the Texas Water Development Board and numerous groundwater conservation districts conduct project-specific and long-term groundwater monitoring to determine ambient groundwater conditions and to track water quality changes over time. Contamination incidents are often discovered through these sampling programs and groundwater studies and are referred to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Twelve major programs among four agencies monitored over 7,047 facilities for changes in groundwater quality in 1990 and over 7,000 facilities in 1991. Approximately 1,300 wells were sampled in 1990 and 1,000 wells were sampled in 1991 by the Texas Water Development Board and others for ambient water quality monitoring programs. In addition, several agencies performed sampling in response to water quality complaints.

## Groundwater Contamination

The 1990 report listed 3,214 cases of documented groundwater contamination, with 4,652 cases reported in 1991. Approximately 95 per cent of the cases were under the jurisdiction of the Water Commission in both years. The remainder were under the jurisdiction of other agencies, including the Railroad Commission, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, and groundwater conservation districts.

The primary contaminants detected include gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products present at a large number of reported underground petroleum storage tank leaks. Less commonly reported organic contaminants included volatile organic compounds such as carbon tetrachloride, benzene, and 1,2 dichloroethane. Other reported contaminants included creosote constituents, solvents, heavy metals, and sodium chloride. Texas Department of Agriculture sampling detected metolachlor, dicamba, arsenic, prometon, atrazine, and propazine in 1990; but no new cases of pesticide contamination were reported by that agency in 1991. Sampling by groundwater conservation districts in 1990 indicated the presence of aldrin, dieldrin, DDD, DDE, DDT, heptachlor epoxide, diazinon, alachlor, chlorpyrifos, diuron, and arsenic in wells. In the 1991 report, 2,4-D, bromacil, atrazine, dicamba, alachlor, cyanazine, heptachlor epoxide, glyphosate, and diuron were reported as part of the interagency pesticide data base. Pesticides such as bromacil; atrazine; trifluralin; pendimethalin; 2,4,5-T; picloram; and 2,4-DB were detected in a small number of wells.

The report described the activity and enforcement action status for all documented contamination cases. The seven major activity status categories included:

Category	1990	1991
No activity	12	8
Contamination confirmed	1,362	1,711
Ongoing investigation	1,183	1,562
Corrective action planning	88	444
Action implemented	329	400
Action monitored	195	285
Action completed	45	133

Additionally, no activity status was given for 19 cases where information was lacking concerning the 1991 activity status at the site. Both reports are available from the Texas Water Commission Library for a nominal fee. Over 330 copies of these reports have been distributed to date.

## GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGY

### Strategy Development

The Texas Groundwater Protection Strategy (GWPC, 1988) was developed by the Groundwater Protection Committee, the predecessor committee to the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee. The Strategy is intended to be a flexible guide for state agencies and others in developing and implementing groundwater protection efforts. The Strategy was preceded by the compilation of existing groundwater programs published by the predecessor committee and titled Texas Groundwater Protection Activities - 1986 (GWPC, 1986). The Strategy was developed by six subcommittees consisting of committee members, agency staff, and interested parties over the course of many months.

The Strategy outlines goals, needs, and recommendations in six important areas: Interagency Coordination; Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Materials Management; Public Water Supply; Rural Water Supply; Research; and Legislation. Within these areas, the following strategy elements are discussed: status of existing programs; gaps or inadequacies in these programs; areas of currently unaddressed groundwater issues; recommendations for changes or improvements in existing programs and institution of new programs where needed. The final chapter of the Strategy summarizes the important needs and goals for improvement of groundwater protection efforts.

### Strategy Implementation and Update

House Bill 1458 requires the Committee to "develop and update a comprehensive groundwater protection strategy for the state that provides guidelines for the prevention of contamination and for the conservation of groundwater and that provides for the coordination of the groundwater protection activities of the agencies represented on the committee." The Committee, as reported to the 72nd Legislature (TGPC, 1991a), added contributions to the Strategy from two new member agencies, the Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts and the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board. The Committee also reported at that time on implementation efforts of the agencies since publication of the Strategy in 1988.

During the biennium, the Committee made two important efforts concerning the Strategy. In 1991, the Committee developed a Profile of the State's groundwater protection program at the request of EPA. The Profile sought to set out the current roles of each state agency in groundwater protection and identify new efforts and improvements in the program. During 1992, the Committee discussed and prepared comments and input on EPA's efforts and guidance for the development of a state

comprehensive groundwater protection program (CSGWPP). Member agencies attended an EPA Roundtable discussion on the CSGWPP in December of 1992 and provided additional input to EPA. The Committee is currently involved in meeting the first milestone of the final CSGWPP Guidance by preparing a Core Program Assessment for submittal to EPA for their evaluation and endorsement.

#### Development of a Comprehensive State Groundwater Protection Program

The first step identified by EPA in building a CSGWPP is the development of a core groundwater protection program. The Core Program in Texas has as its basis the Groundwater Protection Policy set out by the Legislature and the Groundwater Protection Strategy developed by the Committee. The Profile of the state's program, developed in 1991, outlined the agencies' responsibilities relative to the basic activities identified by EPA for a CSGWPP. During the 1993 fiscal year, the Committee will develop the Core Program Assessment based on current status of the agencies' programs and authorities. In the 1994 fiscal year, the Committee will begin discussions with EPA Region 6 on a multi-year plan for developing the fully integrating groundwater protection program.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE

### Recommendations

Over fifty percent of the water used in Texas comes from underground sources. At a time when there is growing concern over environmental issues and the quality of water resources, the State of Texas is facing a crisis in the acquisition, organization, and access to information on groundwater. This crisis impacts local, regional, state, and federal efforts to insure adequate supplies of groundwater for agricultural, industrial, and public use. Efforts to identify and prevent groundwater contamination and efforts to reduce the time and costs of facility permitting are also impacted by this crisis.

Water wells are the primary source for information on groundwater in Texas. Over 12,000 water wells are drilled in Texas each year and the Water Development Board is now only able to inventory and assign well numbers to less than 10% of these wells. This inventory and numbering systems is the basis for locating water wells, accessing information on water groundwater quantity and quality, and assuring that abandoned water wells are plugged. This program is now so understaffed and underfunded that local and regional entities have begun assigning their own "state wells numbers" bringing chaos to a system designed to coordinate groundwater data management at all levels of governments.

Reduced funding has seriously degraded two other components of the state groundwater data system: well location and the processing of the State Well Reports. Accurate well location is critical for environmental assessments and detecting groundwater pollution. Less than 25% of the water wells locations in Texas meet accuracy levels (25 meters) needed by the public and private sectors. In addition, there is a backlog of more than 50,000 water wells, which have not been located. Funding levels at the Water Development Board have significantly reduced mapping efforts necessary to accurately locate new water wells after they are drilled. Accessibility to information on recently drilled water wells has been reduced significantly. Sharply reduced funding for the processing and filing of water well reports has made it extremely difficult for private citizens, engineering firms, and governmental agencies to find data on public water wells.

The Legislature must address the funding needs of the state's groundwater data system. Increased funding for groundwater data management are needed by the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Natural Resources Information System, the Texas Water Commission, the Texas Department of Agriculture and the state's underground water conservation districts to better serve the citizens of Texas and to enhance planning for economic growth and development.



Numerous programs including the Wellhead Protection Program and groundwater contamination investigations have identified improperly abandoned water wells as having a significant potential impact on the quality of groundwater. Abandoned water wells pose problems even to otherwise protected artesian aquifers by providing a direct pathway for moving pollution through any protective confining layers. While many underground water conservation districts have programs for locating and closing abandoned wells, most areas of the state are not covered by such a district. There are a very large number of these wells that need to be located and properly closed. Current law places the responsibility for closure on the individual landowner. In many cases, closure of an abandoned well can present an economic hardship to these individuals. The costs, in many cases, prevent the reporting of abandoned wells and extend the potential for groundwater contamination needlessly.

**The Committee recommends that the Legislature create a plugging fund to be coordinated by the Texas Water Commission for the proper closure of abandoned water wells.**

#### Funding and Resource Issues

Groundwater protection has increasingly become a more important concern of both the general public and federal agencies. High quality groundwater resources are of vital importance to the State and the public welfare. The State has responded to this need through the actions of the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee and through the actions of the individual agencies and organizations represented on the Committee. The new and expanded activities and programs described in the Strategy and in this report should be supported to the fullest extent possible. The Committee urges the Legislature to carefully consider the Legislative Appropriations Requests of the individual agencies and provide the funds necessary to carry out the existing and recommended groundwater protection programs.

## REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I  
COMMITTEE RULES

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# TEXAS GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COMMITTEE

## Chapter 601

### Subchapter A General Provisions Relating to Public Files and Joint Report §§601.1-601.5

These sections are promulgated under the authority of Texas Water Code §26.406, which authorizes the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under Chapter 26 of the Water Code and to establish and approve general policy of the committee.

§601.1. Purposes of Rules. The purpose of these sections is to implement duties and responsibilities assigned to the committee under Texas Water Code §26.406 relating to the maintenance by certain state agencies of public files containing documented cases of ground water contamination and the publication by the committee, in conjunction with the commission, of annual ground water monitoring and contamination reports and to establish general policies of the committee to guide such implementation.

§601.2. Applicability. These rules specifically apply to each state agency having responsibilities related to the protection of ground water, and include the Texas Water Commission, the Texas Water Well Drillers Board, the Texas Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture, the Railroad Commission of Texas, and the State Soil and Water Conservation Board.

§601.3. Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Act--House Bill 1458 (71st Regular Session) codified as §§26.401-407 Texas Water Code.

Commission--Texas Water Commission

Committee--Texas Ground Water Protection Committee

Enforcement Action--Any action of the agencies, identified in § .2 of this chapter, which accomplishes or requires the, identification, documentation, monitoring, assessing, or remediation of ground water contamination.

Ground Water--Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

Ground Water Contamination--The detrimental alteration of the naturally occurring physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of ground water. Further, ground water contamination, for purposes of inclusion of cases in the

public files and the joint ground water monitoring and contamination report, shall be limited to contamination reasonably suspected of having been caused by activities or by entities under the jurisdiction of the agencies identified in §.2 of this chapter, except in the case of an underground source of drinking water granted an aquifer exemption by the commission with concurrence from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with 40 VKD Parts 144, 145, and 146 and 31 TAC Chapter 331; and affecting ground water which contains a concentration of:

- (a). less than or equal to 10,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of dissolved solids, or
- (b). greater than 10,000 mg/L if it is:
  - (i). currently extracted for beneficial use such as domestic, industrial, or agricultural purposes, or
  - (ii). hydrologically connected with and with the potential for contaminant movement to a surface water body or another zone of ground water which has a concentration of less than or equal to 10,000 mg/L of dissolved solids.

#### §601.4. Public File.

- (a). Subject to the limitations provided by the act and the Open Records Act, Texas Civil Statutes, Article 6252-17a, information collected, assembled, or maintained by the committee and the agencies subject to the act is public record open to inspection and copying during regular business hours.
- (b). Each agency shall maintain a public file of all documented cases of ground water contamination that are reasonably suspected of having been caused by activities regulated by the agency.

§601.5. Joint Ground Water Monitoring and Contamination Report. In conjunction with the commission, the committee shall publish not later than April 1 of each year a joint ground water monitoring and contamination report covering the activities and findings of the committee made during the previous calendar year. The report must:

- (1) Describe the current status of ground water monitoring programs conducted by or required by each agency at regulated facilities or in connection with regulated activities.
- (2) Contain a description of each case of ground water contamination documented during the previous calendar year and of each case of ground water contamination documented during previous years for

which enforcement action was incomplete at the time of issuance of the preceding report.

- (3) Indicate the status of enforcement action for each case of ground water contamination that is included in the report.

APPENDIX II  
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

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**TEXAS GROUND WATER PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

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APPENDIX III  
LIST OF AGENCY CONTACTS

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## AGENCY CONTACTS

The following is a list of names of persons to contact for further information:

### TEXAS WATER COMMISSION (TWC) -

Petroleum Storage Tank Division (PST):	Tom Lewis (512) 908-2235
Industrial and Hazardous Waste Division (I&HW):	David Ruckman (512) 908-2548
Radioactive Waste:	Stephen D. Etter (512) 834-6688
Pollution Cleanup Division Superfund (PCD):	Gregory Tipple (512) 908-2465
Municipal Solid Waste Division (MSW):	Nancy Frank (512) 908-6722
Field Operations Division (FOP):	Jeffie Barbee (512) 908-6309
Environmental Assessment Division (EAD):	Steve Musick (512) 475-4608
Underground Injection Control (UIC):	Dale P. Kohler (512) 908-6636
Agricultural Division (AGD): (Texas Water Well Drillers Team)	Steve Wiley (512) 371-6252
Water Utilities Division (WUD): (Public Water Supply Systems)	Tony Bennett (512) 908-6020

### TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (TDA) -

Pesticide Programs:	Steve Beardon (512) 463-7476
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RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS (RCT) -

Surface Mining and Reclamation Division:

Sergio Garza  
(512) 463-6900

Oil and Gas Division:

Richard Ginn  
(512) 463-6796

TEXAS STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
BOARD (TSSWCB) -

James M. Moore  
(817) 773-2250

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD (TWDB) -

Phil Nordstrom  
(512) 445-1434

TEXAS ALLIANCE OF GROUNDWATER DISTRICTS (TAGD)

Bill E. Couch  
(512) 282-8441

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

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## LIST OF UNDERGROUND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. Oren Williams, President  
Anderson County Underground Water Conservation District  
Route 1, Box 3885  
Palestine, Texas 75801  
Phone No. 214/729-6375

Mr. Bill E. Couch, General Manager  
Barton Springs-Edwards Aquifer Conservation District  
1124-A Regal Row  
Austin, Texas 78748  
Phone No. 512/282-8441  
(President, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts - formerly Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association)

Mr. Mark Riser, President  
Brush Country Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 980  
George West, Texas 78022  
Phone No. 512/449-1151

Mr. Eph Cummings, Manager  
Coke County Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 1110  
Robert Lee, Texas 76945  
Phone No. 915/453-2232

Mr. Neil Davis, Manager  
Collingsworth County Underground Water Conservation District  
802 Ninth Street  
Wellington, Texas 79095  
Phone No. 806/447-5341

Mr. Glen Olson, Manager  
Dallam County Underground Water Conservation District No. 1  
HCR 1, Box 948  
Texline, Texas 79087  
Phone No. 806/362-4569

Mr. Russell Masters, General Manager  
Edwards Underground Water District  
P.O. Box 15830  
San Antonio, Texas 78212  
Phone No. 512/222-2204

Mr. Johnny Jones, Secretary  
Emerald Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 1458  
Ozona, Texas 76943  
Phone No. 915/392-3745

Mr. Keith Pate, General Manager  
Evergreen Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 155  
Jourdanton, Texas 78026  
Phone No. 512/769-3740

Mr. Russell C. Jones, Chairman  
Fort Bend Subsidence District  
P.O. Box 427  
611 Jackson Street  
Richmond, Texas 77469  
Phone No. 713/342-3273

Mr. Dale Henry, Chairman  
Fox Crossing Water District  
P.O. Box 157  
Mullin, Texas 79864  
Phone No. 915/985-3576

Mr. Ricky Harston, General Manager  
Glasscock County Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 208  
Garden City, Texas 79739  
Phone No. 915/354-2430

Mr. Ronald J. Neighbors, General Manager  
Harris-Galveston Coastal Subsidence District  
1660 West Bay Area Boulevard  
Friendswood, Texas 77546  
Phone No. 713/486-1105



Mr. Tobin Parker, Chairman  
Headwaters Underground Water Conservation District  
213 W. Waters Street  
Kerrville, Texas 78028  
Phone No. 512/896-4110

Mr. Stan Reinhard, General Manager  
Hickory Underground Water Conservation District No. 1  
P.O. Box 1214  
Brady, Texas 76825  
Phone No. 915/597-2785

Mr. A. Wayne Wyatt, General Manager  
High Plains Underground Water Conservation District No. 1  
2930 Avenue Q  
Lubbock, Texas 79405  
Phone No. 806/762-0181

Mr. Paul Tybor, General Manager  
Hill Country Underground Water Conservation District  
508 S. Washington  
Fredericksburg, Texas 78624  
Phone No. 512/997-4472

Mr. Gene Lutrick, President  
Hudspeth County Underground Water Conservation District No. 1  
P.O. Box 24  
Dell City, Texas 79837  
Phone No. 915/964-2424

Mr. Scott Holland, General Manager  
Irion County Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 10  
Mertzon, Texas 76941  
Phone No. 915/835-2015  
FAX No. 915/835-2366

Mr. Allan Lange, Manager  
Lipan-Kickapoo Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 67  
Vancourt, Texas 76955  
Phone No. 915/469-3988  
(Secretary/Treasurer, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts - formerly Texas  
Groundwater Conservation Districts Association)

Mr. Oliver Martin, President  
Medina County Underground Water Conservation District  
2809 Avenue I  
Hondo, Texas 78861  
Phone No. 512/426-5381

Mr. Harvey Everheart, General Manager  
Mesa Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 497  
Lamesa, Texas 79331  
Phone No. 806/872-9205

Mr. Richard S. Bowers, General Manager  
North Plains Groundwater Conservation District No. 2  
P.O. Box 795  
Dumas, Texas 79029  
Phone No. 806/935-6401

Mr. C. E. Williams, General Manager  
Panhandle Ground Water Conservation District No. 3  
P.O. Box 637  
White Deer, Texas 79097  
Phone No. 806/883-2501

Mr. Mark Hoelscher, General Manager  
Permian Basin Underground Water Conservation District  
Box 1314  
Stanton, Texas 79782  
Phone No. 915/756-2136  
(Member, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts - formerly Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association)

Ms. Cynthia Cawley  
Plateau Underground Water Conservation & Supply District  
P.O. Drawer 324  
Eldorado, Texas 76936  
Phone No. 915/853-2121

Mr. Mel Stayton  
Real-Edwards Conservation and Reclamation District  
P.O. Box 43  
Barksdale, Texas 78828  
Phone No. 512/232-6303

Mr. Buddy Baldrige  
Salt Fork Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 6  
Jayton, Texas 79528  
Phone No. 806/237-9125

Mr. Gary Walker, Manager  
Sandy Land Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 130  
Plains, Texas 79355  
Phone No. 806/456-2155  
(Vice-President, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts - formerly Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association)

Mr. Eugene Vinson, Manager  
Santa Rita Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 849  
Big Lake, Texas 76932  
Phone No. 915/884-2839

The Honorable Norris Monroe  
Saratoga Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 231  
Lampasas, Texas 76550  
Phone No. 512/556-8271

Mr. Lee Arrington, Manager  
South Plains Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 986  
Brownfield, Texas 79316  
Phone No. 806/522-6698

Mr. Ray Buck, General Manager  
Springhills Water Management District  
P.O. Box 771  
Bandera, Texas 78003  
Phone No. 512/796-7260  
(Parliamentarian, Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts - formerly Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts Association)

Ms. Gerry Robertson, Manager  
Sterling County Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 359  
Sterling City, Texas 76951  
Phone No. 915/378-2704

Mr. Mike Smith, Manager  
Sutton County Underground Water Conservation District  
P.O. Box 707  
Sonora, Texas 76950  
Phone No. 915/387-2369