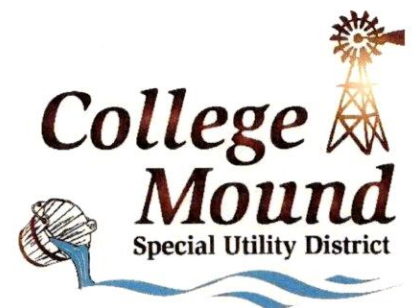
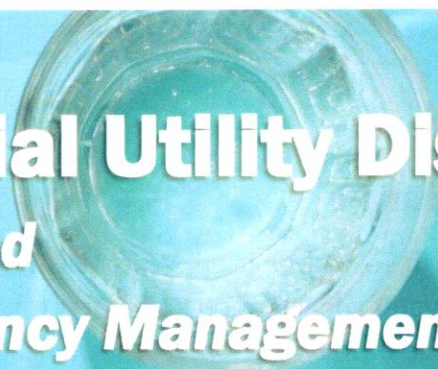


College Mound Special Utility District

2024 Water Conservation and Water Resource and Emergency Management Plans



Introduction

The North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD or the District) developed the following model water conservation and water resource and emergency management plans with assistance from Freese and Nichols, Inc. (FNI). These Plans are intended to be used as a guide by NTMWD Member Cities and Customers as they develop their own plans for the 2024 – 2029 cycle. The model plans are prepared pursuant to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) rules and are based on the Texas Administrative Code included in **Appendix B**.

Questions regarding the model plans should be addressed to the following:

Abbie Gardner
Freese and Nichols, Inc.
(817) 735-7527
Abigail.gardner@freese.com

Galen Roberts
North Texas Municipal Water District
(972) 442-5405
groberts@ntmwd.com

How to Use the Model Plans

The model water conservation and water resource and emergency management plans are optional resources available to NTMWD Member Cities and Customers.

Simply filling out the model plans will meet both the minimum regulatory requirements as well as those required by NTMWD. This document is intended to serve as guidance and should be treated accordingly. Please note that if there is a change in drought stage this must be reported to TCEQ using the link below.

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/homeland_security/security_pws

In order to adopt these plans, you must do the following:

- 1. Update the model plan with entity-specific information.**
 - Read through the document and replace everything that is in **[green brackets]** with information that is specific to your water system. Each plan is unique to your own water system but must have all required elements included in this guidance.
 - Everything that is included in *gray italics* should be reviewed and removed if it is not applicable to your entity. This includes the optional practices that are recommended but not required.
 - The appendices will also need to be reviewed and updated.
 - **Appendix H** and **Appendix I** are optional and can be removed in their entirety if they are not applicable to your entity.
- 2. Send NTMWD the draft plans in electronic format for review by March 1, 2024.**
 - NTMWD can review the draft plans to ensure that the minimum requirements are met and help with any remaining questions.

- Please send the electronic draft plans to the NTMWD contact listed above.
- 3. Adopt the plans.**
 - **Appendix G** includes sample language that can be used to adopt the plan. Select the language based on your entity type (municipal ordinance, utility district order, water supply corporation resolution), update the language as indicated, and delete the other examples. If a different document is used, please delete the example language and include a copy of the adoption documentation instead.
- 4. Notify and submit final plans to the necessary entities (due by May 1, 2024).**
 - **NTMWD:** Submit final versions of the plans to NTMWD via the contact listed above.
 - **TCEQ:** TCEQ requires the submittal of a Water Utility Profile Form (10218 for retail water suppliers and 20162 for wholesale water suppliers). Fill out the applicable forms and include them in **Appendix C** of this report when combined. TCEQ also requires the submittal of a Water Conservation Implementation Report (20645 for both retail and wholesale water suppliers). Fill out the applicable forms and include them in **Appendix E** of this report when combined. All forms are available in the NTMWD portal. Submit final versions of the plans to TCEQ by emailing a copy to wcp@tceq.texas.gov or by mail to the following address:
 - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Resource Protection Team, MC-160
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087
 - **TWDB:** Water conservation plans can be submitted to the TWDB via an online application called Okta. The application can be launched from the TWDB's website (twdb.texas.gov/apps/overview.asp). If you have any questions, they can be emailed to wcpteam@twdb.texas.gov.
 - **Regional Planning Group(s):** A copy of the final plans will also need to be submitted to the regional planning group(s) that your entity belongs to. For NTMWD customers this will be Region C and/or Region D. To determine which regional planning group your entity belongs to, visit the TWDB's website (twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/rwp/regions/). Depending on which region(s) your entity belongs to, the plans will need to be submitted to the appropriate chairs as listed below. **Appendix F** includes sample letters that can be used. If the samples provided are not used, please delete and include the documentation that was sent.
 - **Region C Chair** – Kevin Ward (wardk@trinityra.org)
 - **Region D Chair** – Jim Thompson (jimthompson@wardtimber.com)
- 5. The following are required annual submittals.**
 - **TWDB:** Water Conservation Annual Report (Okta Portal)
 - **NTMWD:** Annual Report (Appendix D)
 - **TCEQ:** Water Conservation Implementation Report (Appendix E)

College Mound Special Utility District 2024 Water Conservation and Water Resource and Emergency Management Plan

Adopted on 4/23/2024

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APPENDIX A	List of References
APPENDIX B	Texas Administrative Code Title 30 Chapter 288
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DEFINITIONS

AQUATIC LIFE means a vertebrate organism dependent upon an aquatic environment to sustain its life.

ATHLETIC FIELD means a public sports competition field, the essential feature of which is turf grass, used primarily for organized sports practice, competition or exhibition events for schools, professional sports and league play sanctioned by the utility providing retail water supply.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) are voluntary efficiency measures that save a quantifiable amount of water, either directly or indirectly, and that can be implemented within a specific time frame.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WASH FACILITY means a permanently located business that washes vehicles or other mobile equipment with water or water-based products, including but not limited to self-service car washes, full-service car washes, roll-over/in-bay style car washes, and facilities managing vehicle fleets or vehicle inventory.

COMMERCIAL FACILITY means business or industrial buildings and the associated landscaping, but does not include the fairways, greens, or tees of a golf course.

CONSERVATION includes 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.

COOL SEASON GRASSES are varieties of turf grass that grow best in cool climates primarily in northern and central regions of the U.S. Cool season grasses include but are not limited to perennial and annual rye grass, Kentucky blue grass and fescues.

CUSTOMERS include those entities to whom NTMWD provides wholesale water that are not member cities of NTMWD.

DESIGNATED OUTDOOR WATER USE DAY means a day prescribed by a rule on which a person is permitted to irrigate outdoors.

DRIP IRRIGATION is a type of micro-irrigation system that operates at low pressure and delivers water in slow, small drips to individual plants or groups of plants through a network of plastic conduits and emitters; also called trickle irrigation.

DROUGHT, for the purposes of this report, means an extended period of time when an area receives insufficient amounts of rainfall to replenish the water supply, causing water supply sources (in this case reservoirs) to be depleted.

ET/SMART CONTROLLERS are irrigation controllers that adjust their schedule and run times based on weather (ET) data. These controllers are designed to replace the amount of water lost to evapotranspiration.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET) represents the amount of water lost from plant material to evaporation and transpiration. The amount of ET can be estimated based on the temperature, wind, and relative humidity.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR means the Executive Director of NTMWD and includes a person the Executive Director has designated to administer or perform any task, duty, function, role, or action related to this Plan or on behalf of the Executive Director.

FOUNDATION WATERING means an application of water to the soils directly abutting (within 2 feet of) the foundation of a building or structure.

INTERACTIVE WATER FEATURES means water sprays, dancing water jets, waterfalls, dumping buckets, shooting water cannons, inflatable pools, temporary splash toys or pools, slip-n-slides, or splash pads that are maintained for recreation.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM means a permanently installed, custom-made, site-specific system of delivering water generally for landscape irrigation via a system of pipes or other conduits installed below ground.

LANDSCAPE means any plant material on a property, including any tree, shrub, vine, herb, flower, succulent, ground cover, grass or turf species, that is growing or has been planted out of doors.

MEMBER CITIES include the cities of Allen, Farmersville, Forney, Frisco, Garland, McKinney, Mesquite, Plano, Princeton, Richardson, Rockwall, Royse City, and Wylie, Texas, which are members of NTMWD.

MUNICIPAL USE means the use of potable water provided by a public water supplier as well as the use of treated wastewater effluent for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional, and wholesale uses.

NEW LANDSCAPE means: (a) vegetation installed at the time of the construction of a residential or commercial facility; (b) installed as part of a governmental entity's capital improvement project; or (c) installed to stabilize an area disturbed by construction.

ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN means an artificially created structure from which a jet, stream, or flow of treated water emanates and is not typically utilized for the preservation of aquatic life.

POND is considered to be a still body of water with a surface area of 500 square feet or more. This does not include recreational swimming pools.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER is an individual or entity that supplies water to the public for human consumption.

REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP is a group established by the Texas Water Development Board to prepare a regional water plan under Texas Water Code §16.053.

REGULATED IRRIGATION PROPERTY means any property of a designated customer class (i.e., commercial) that uses one million gallons of water or more for irrigation purposes in a single calendar year or is greater than one acre in size.

RESIDENTIAL GALLONS PER CAPITA PER DAY (RESIDENTIAL GPCD) means the total gallons sold for retail residential use by a public water supplier divided by the residential population served and then divided by the number of days in the year.

RETAIL CUSTOMERS include those customers to whom the utility provides retail water from a water meter.

REUSE is 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.

SOAKER HOSE means a perforated or permeable garden-type hose or pipe that is laid above ground that provides irrigation at a slow and constant rate.

SPRINKLER/SPRAY IRRIGATION is the method of applying water in a controlled manner that is similar to rainfall. The water is distributed through a network that may consist of pumps, valves, pipes, and sprinklers.

SPRINKLER means an above-ground water distribution device that may be attached to a garden hose.

RECREATIONAL/SWIMMING POOL is defined as a body of water that involves contact recreation. This includes activities that are presumed to involve a significant risk of ingestion of water (e.g. wading by children, swimming, water skiing, diving, tubing, surfing, etc.)

TOTAL GALLONS PER CAPITA PER DAY (TOTAL GPCD) means the total amount of water diverted and/or pumped for potable use less wholesale sales divided by the total permanent population divided by the days of the year. Diversion volumes of reuse as defined in TAC §288.1 shall be credited against total diversion volumes for the purposes of calculating GPCD for targets and goals.

WATER CONSERVATION COORDINATOR is the person designated by a retail public water supplier that is responsible for implementing a water conservation plan.

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN means the Member City or Customer water conservation plan approved and adopted by the utility.

WATER RESOURCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN means a plan for temporary supply management and demand management responses to temporary and potentially recurring water supply shortages and other water supply emergencies required by Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Chapter 288, Subchapter B. This is sometimes called a drought contingency plan.

ABBREVIATIONS

Ac-Ft/Yr	Acre-Feet per Year
BMP	Best Management Practices
CDC.....	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DWU.....	Dallas Water Utilities
E&O.....	Education and Outreach
ED.....	Executive Director
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
ET.....	Evapotranspiration
FNI.....	Freese and Nichols, Inc.
gpf.....	Gallons per Flush
gpm.....	Gallons per Minute
LAMP.....	Linear Asset Management Plan
LRWSP.....	Long Range Water Supply Plan
FWSD.....	Fresh Water Supply District
GPCD.....	Gallons per Capita per Day
ICIM.....	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Multifamily
MGD.....	Million Gallons per Day
MUD.....	Municipal Utility District
NCTCOG.....	North Central Texas Council of Governments
NTMWD.....	North Texas Municipal Water District
SUD.....	Special Utility District
TCEQ.....	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TRWD.....	Tarrant Regional Water District
TWDB.....	Texas Water Development Board
UTRWD.....	Upper Trinity Regional Water District
UD.....	Utility District
WCAC.....	Water Conservation Advisory Council
WCP.....	Water Conservation Plan
WREMP.....	Water Resource and Emergency Management Plan
WSC.....	Water Supply Corporation
WENNT.....	Water Efficiency Network of North Texas
WTP.....	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP.....	Wastewater Treatment Plant

2024 Water Conservation Plan

This Water Conservation Plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements of 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 288. A copy of the version of 30 TAC Chapter 288 in place at the time of this Plan preparation is included in Appendix B.

1.00 INTRODUCTION

College Mound SUD is a Customer of the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). This Plan was developed following TCEQ guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation plans.

The goal of the Water Conservation Plan is to serve as good stewards of water resources by preserving water supplies for essential uses and the protection of public health. The objectives to achieve this goal are as follows:

- To reduce the loss and waste of water.
- To improve efficiency in both indoor and outdoor water use.
- To maximize the level of recycling and reuse.
- To protect and preserve environmental resources.
- To extend the life of current water supplies.
- To raise public awareness of water conservation and encourage responsible personal behavior through public education programs.

1.01 MINIMUM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

A water conservation plan is defined as “[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”. Recognizing the need for efficient use of existing water supplies, TCEQ has developed guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation and drought contingency plans. The minimum TCEQ requirements and where they are addressed within this document are included in **Appendix B**.

1.02 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

In addition to TCEQ rules regarding water conservation, this Plan also incorporates both minimum requirements as required from NTMWD and elements from several conservation initiatives.

- **2024 NTMWD Water Conservation Plan** – Member Cities and Customers of the NTMWD are required to implement water conservation strategies as designated in the NTMWD Water Conservation Plan. These strategies

represent minimum measures to be implemented and enforced to promote water conservation and are to remain in effect on a permanent basis.

- **Guidance and Methodology for Reporting on Water Conservation and Water Use** - Developed by TWDB and TCEQ in consultation with the Water Conservation Advisory Council (the Guidance). The Guidance was developed in response to a charge by the 82nd Texas Legislature to develop water use and calculation methodology and guidance for preparation of water use reports and water conservation plans in accordance with TCEQ rules.
- **North Texas Regional Landscape Initiative** – The North Texas regional water providers (NTMWD, DWU and TRWD) collaborated to create the Regional Landscape Initiatives. This document was developed as a resource of best management practices for municipal staff to help reduce water waste and encourage long-term water conservation in the North Texas region. Information consists of the background, importance, and benefits of each BMP and key talking points to consider when implementing the strategy. Several of the optional water management measures included in this Plan are from this collaborative initiative.

2.00 WATER UTILITY PROFILE

This section contains a description of College Mound SUD's service area and water system. This information can also be reviewed in **Appendix C**, which contains a completed TCEQ Water Utility Profile.

2.01 DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE AREA

The College Mound SUD service area is located approximately seven miles east of Terrell, TX on FM 429. The service area is generally bounded on the east by CR 120, on the south by FM 1836, on the west by FM 2728, and on the north by Hwy 80 in Kaufman County, TX.

2.02 WATER UTILITY PROFILE

College Mound SUD's existing water supply is composed of the following sources.

- Purchased Treated Water from NTMWD
- Purchased Treated Water from City of Terrell

3.00 WATER CONSERVATION GOALS

TCEQ rules require the adoption of specific 5-year and 10-year water conservation goals for a water conservation plan.

3.01 5- AND 10-YEAR GOALS

Per capita water use varies from year to year based on several factors including weather conditions, changing demographics and other variables. The TWDB requires specific 5- and 10-year goals which are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Five- and 10-Year Per Capita Water Use Goals

	Historic 5-Year Average	Baseline	5-Year Goal 2029	10-Year Goal 2034
Total (GPCD) ¹	71	76	110	110
Residential (GPCD) ²	58	61	100	100
ICIM (GPCD) ³	3	3	3	3
Water Loss (GPCD) ⁴	1	1	10	10
Water Loss (Percentage) ⁵	2%	2%	10%	10%

¹Total GPCD = (Total Gallons in System / Permanent Population) / 365

²Residential GPCD = (Gallons Used for Residential Use / Residential Population) / 365

³ICIM GPCD = (Gallons Used for Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Multi-family Use / Permanent Population) / 365

⁴Water Loss GPCD = (Total Water Loss / Permanent Population) / 365

⁵Water Loss Percentage = (Total Water Loss / Total Gallons in System) x 100; or (Water Loss GPCD / Total GPCD) x 100

3.02 METHOD FOR TRACKING

NTMWD requires Member Cities and Customers to complete annual conservation reports by March 31 of the following year and submit them to NTMWD. A copy of the form is included as **Appendix D**.

The completion of this Annual Water Conservation Report allows College Mound SUD to track the effectiveness of its water conservation programs over time and reassess those programs that are not providing water savings, ensuring maximum water use efficiency and greater levels of conservation.

4.00 METERING, RECORDS AND WATER LOSS CONTROL

4.01 METERING PROGRAM

One of the key elements in water conservation is careful tracking of water use and control of losses. Careful metering of water deliveries and water use, detection and repair of leaks in the distribution system, and regular monitoring of unaccounted water are important in controlling losses.

ACCURATE METERING OF TREATED WATER DELIVERIES FROM NTMWD

Accurate metering of water diversions and deliveries, detection, and repair of leaks in the raw water transmission and potable water distribution systems and regular monitoring of nonrevenue water are important elements of NTMWD's program to control losses. Water deliveries from NTMWD are metered by NTMWD using meters with accuracy of $\pm 2\%$. These meters are calibrated on an annual basis by NTMWD to maintain the required accuracy.

METERING OF CUSTOMER AND PUBLIC USES

KamStrup meters are currently being installed on all customer service lines. Readings will be collected daily at the office via collectors and AMI and billed monthly. This allows us to more quickly and efficiently detect leaks on customers' service lines.

METER TESTING, REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

Meter testing by a third party is available to customers if they believe the meter is inaccurately reading. Meters are replaced at a minimum in 15-year intervals or sooner if meter fails or reaches one million gallons in usage.

4.02 MONITORING AND RECORD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

As required by TAC Title 30, Chapter 288, a record management system should allow for the separation of water sales and uses into residential, commercial, public/institutional, and industrial categories. This information is included in the NTMWD annual water conservation report that is included in Appendix D.

4.03 WATER LOSS CONTROL PROGRAM

DETERMINATION AND CONTROL OF WATER LOSS

Total water loss is the difference between treated water pumped and authorized consumption or metered deliveries to customers. Authorized consumption includes billed metered uses, unbilled metered uses, and unbilled unmetered uses such as firefighting and releases for flushing of lines.

Water losses include two categories:

- Apparent losses such as inaccuracies in customer meters. (Customer meters tend to run more slowly as they age and under-report actual use). Unauthorized consumption due to illegal connections and theft.
- Real losses due to water main breaks and leaks in the water distribution system and unreported losses.

LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIR

System usage is monitored daily. When abnormally high usage is present, crews search for leaks and immediately repair them. Additionally, crews are out on the system daily and watch for leaks. Low pressure calls from customers also alert us to potential leaks which are located and repaired immediately.

5.00 CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS FOR WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS

Every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of this water conservation plan, including any contract extension, will include a requirement that each wholesale customer of College Mound SUD must develop and implement a water conservation plan and water conservation measures. If the customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the initial supplier and customer must specify 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 the provisions of Title 30 TAC Chapter 288.

6.00 RESERVOIR SYSTEM OPERATIONS PLAN

College Mound SUD purchases treated water from NTMWD and does not have surface water supplies for which to implement a reservoir system operations plan. NTMWD operates multiple sources of water supply as a system. The operation of the reservoir system is intended to optimize the use of the District's sources (within the constraints of existing water rights) while minimizing energy use cost for pumping, maintaining water quality, minimizing potential impacts on recreational users of the reservoirs and fish and wildlife.

7.00 CONSERVATION PLAN ADOPTION AND ENFORCEMENT

7.01 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Staff will implement the Plan in accordance with adoption of the Plan. **Appendix G** contains a copy of the ordinance adopted regarding this Plan. The document designates responsible officials to implement and enforce the Plan.

Appendix I, the considerations for landscape water management regulations, also includes information about enforcement. Appendix H includes a copy of Ordinance 2024-02 that was adopted related to illegal connections and water theft.

7.02 REVIEW AND UPDATE OF WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

TCEQ requires that the water conservation plan be updated every five years. This Plan will be updated as required and as appropriate based on new or updated information.

7.03 REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUP AND NTMWD NOTIFICATION

In accordance with TCEQ regulations, a copy of this water conservation plan was provided to the Region C Water Planning Group. In accordance with NTMWD contractual requirements, a copy of this water conservation plan was also sent to NTMWD. **Appendix F** includes a copy of the letters sent.

8.00 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

8.01 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

A. NTMWD PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

College Mound SUD obtains water conservation support from the NTMWD. This includes several public education and outreach efforts such as:

- Beginning in 2006 and continuing through 2018, NTMWD invested in the development and implementation of the "Water IQ: Know Your Water" campaign, including
-

newspaper ads, radio spots, billboards, a website, and other forms of communication all intended to educate the public regarding water use and water conservation. During the 2017 campaign, over a quarter of a million people were reached by the program through media relations, outreach, and interactive media. The total audience reached through the campaign in 2017 was over 88 million impressions.

- In 2013, NTMWD participated in the “Water My Yard” program to install weather stations throughout its service area to provide consumers with a weekly email or text message and information through the Water My Yard website recommending the adequate amount of supplemental water that is needed to maintain healthy grass in specific locations. This service represents the largest network of weather stations providing ET-based irrigation recommendations in the state of Texas and provides the public with advanced information regarding outdoor irrigation needs, thereby reducing water use. Through a series of selections on the type of irrigation system a consumer has, a weekly email or text message is provided that will recommend how long (in minutes) that an irrigation system needs to run based on the past seven days of weather. This recommendation provides the actual amount of supplemental water that is required for a healthy lawn based on research of the Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service and proven technologies.
- “Water4Otter” is a water conservation campaign for kids launched by NTMWD in 2014. It is based on the insight that most parents agree they would listen if their kids asked them to conserve water. The TWDB awarded the NTMWD a conservation grant to develop Water4Otter as a model program that could be used throughout the state. The 2023 program included 22 performances at 11 schools in eight different ISDs including stops at elementary schools in Wylie, Garland, Mesquite, Plano, Princeton, Richardson, and Royse City.
- “Love Lavon Lake” is a water conservation campaign designed to help North Texans know their primary water source. The campaign launched in 2018 with a call to action to, “Conserve your water source. Love Lavon Lake”. The campaign was based on market research showing the more people know the source of their drinking water, the more likely they are to use it wisely and efficiently.
- NTMWD implemented the “#PledgetoPlantSmart” initiative that seeks to inspire positive change in water conservation by encouraging North Texas residents to do their part and plant smart by selecting native or adapted plants for their garden and landscaping.

NTMWD also participates in a regional outreach campaign called “Water is Awesome” partnering with the City of Dallas and Tarrant Regional Water District. NTMWD Member Cities and Customers have access to the campaign materials which include:

- In 2019, an additional tagline, “Keep Texas Water on Tap”, was incorporated to promote the Water is Awesome brand and direct traffic to waterisawesome.com.
- In 2020, a “customer city toolkit” provided customizable resources allowing cities to incorporate their logos with the campaign brand for their website, social media, and print. Cities are encouraged to use campaign resources to advance conservation efforts.
- In 2021, the regional water providers collaborated to create the Regional Landscape Initiatives. This document was developed as a resource of best management practices for municipal staff to help reduce water waste and encourage long-term water conservation in the North Texas region. Information consists of the background, importance, and benefits of each BMP and key talking points to consider when implementing the strategy. Several of the optional water management measures included in this Plan are from this collaborative initiative.
- The 2023 campaign will include a focus on short HGTV-style web series about converting yards into drought-resistant, water-conservative landscapes.

Conservation materials and more are made available to Member Cities and Customers through an online portal that is hosted by NTMWD. In addition to the portal the NTMWD actively provides technical assistance through the following:

- NTMWD holds **Regularly Scheduled Meetings** with Member Cities and Customers for water supply updates, public campaign strategies, and legislative activities related to water and water conservation.
 - NTMWD purchases **American Water Works Association Research Foundation Publications** for use by Member Cities and Customers to further enhance resources for water efficiency, water rate structures, etc. Additionally, NTMWD pays for Member City and Customer membership to the **Alliance for Water Efficiency**.
 - To assist its Member Cities and Customers in the development of their own water conservation plans, NTMWD has developed a **Model Water Conservation Plan for NTMWD Member Cities and Customers**. The Model Water Conservation Plan addresses TCEQ requirements for water conservation plans for municipal use by public water suppliers and includes advanced water conservation strategies beyond TCEQ requirements that mirror the NTMWD plan. This is available online at <https://www.ntmwd.com/login/portal/>.
 - Since 2003, NTMWD has held **Water Conservation Workshops** for staff of its Member Cities and Customers. These workshops have covered several conservation-related topics, including TCEQ requirements for water conservation and drought contingency plans, advanced water conservation strategies, current NTMWD water conservation
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efforts, water conservation programs of the cities, current drought status, progress on future water supplies, and related topics. These workshops also provide training and education regarding water use accounting, irrigation evaluations, industrial, commercial, and institutional audits, and other procedures. Additional examples include workshops on Water Loss Audit Training as well as on the TWDB Water Conservation Planning Tool.

- Based on the annual reporting data collected from Member Cities and Customers from 2022, approximately 24% of the District's treated water sales went to supply ICIM users within their service area. To target programs for this customer base, the District hired Plummer Associates, Inc. to create the **Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Multifamily Program**. The ICIM program provides NTMWD Member City and Customer staff with the knowledge and tools necessary to identify ICIM customers with high water usage. This program was created to categorize water use data to find outliers and identify areas to concentrate water conservation efforts. This program can help Member Cities and Customers' ICIM water customers develop targeted methods for increasing water efficiency as an alternative to a traditional voluntary approach for water consumption improvement.
 - As part of the ICIM program, the District is currently engaging with the Member and Customer Cities to encourage their ICIM customers to participate in **Water Efficiency Opportunity Surveys**. These surveys encompass a building audit that recommends various water conservation measures that can be implemented to save both money and water. Items addressed include toilet retrofits, urinal retrofits, showerhead retrofits, lavatory retrofits, non-lavatory faucet retrofits, leak repair, water cooled ice machine retrofit, commercial disposer, food steam, cooling tower efficiency and irrigation system efficiency. As of June 2023, NTMWD has utilized the ICIM program to audit four buildings resulting in an estimated annual water savings of 87.4 million gallons.
 - As part of its wastewater system, NTMWD has developed **Industrial Pretreatment Programs** for the cities of Allen, Forney, Frisco, McKinney, Mesquite, Murphy, Plano, Richardson, Rockwall, Terrell, and Wylie. The pretreatment programs developed by NTMWD are adopted and implemented by the cities, which are also responsible for enforcement of the programs. By reducing allowable volumes of specific pollutants and encouraging pretreatment of industrial wastes, this joint effort by NTMWD and the cities has improved water quality in the region's streams and reservoirs. NTMWD industrial pretreatment personnel are also available to assist cities on request in the review or design of systems to allow industrial recycling and reuse of wastewater. Such systems have reduced water use by some industries, while also reducing wastewater volumes and saving money for the industries.
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- NTMWD encourages its Member Cities and Customers to develop and implement **Rebate and Bulk Purchasing Programs** that help the Member Cities and Customers achieve overall water savings. Further, NTMWD provides technical assistance to those Member Cities and Customers who wish to implement rebate and bulk purchasing programs.

B. PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

College Mound Special Utility District shares the resources from NTMWD on social media and includes links on the District's website.

8.02 REQUIRED CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

The following water conservation strategies are required. These strategies represent minimum measures to be implemented and enforced to promote water conservation and are to remain in effect on a permanent basis.

A. TCEQ CONSERVATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The preceding sections cover the regulatory requirements identified in TAC Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter B, Rule 288. These rules are included in **Appendix B**.

B. CONSERVATION COORDINATOR

The designation of a Conservation Coordinator is required by House Bill 1648, effective September 1, 2017 for all retail public water utilities with 3,300 service connections or more. The NTMWD requires that all Member Cities and Customers, regardless of number of connections, appoint a Conservation Coordinator who will serve as the primary point of contact between the entity and the District on conservation matters.

The duties of the Conservation Coordinator are as follows:

- Submit an annual conservation report to NTMWD by March 31. This is referred to as the 'Appendix D Report'. NTMWD will provide a blank workbook for each Member City and Customer to fill out prior to the deadline.
- Submit an adopted water conservation and water resource and emergency management plan by May 1, 2024 (and every five years afterwards). These plans must be submitted to NTMWD, the applicable Regional Water Planning Group, TCEQ and TWDB. The conservation coordinator is also responsible for submitting a copy of the Plan if it is updated after initial adoption and submission.

College Mound SUD's Conservation Coordinator is identified below. College Mound SUD will notify NTMWD if this changes at any point before the water conservation plan is updated.

T. Chad Wilson – Assistant General Manager
972-563-1355
cwilson@collegemoundwater.com

C. WATER CONSERVATION PRICING

Each Member City and Customer must adopt an increasing block rate water structure that is intended to encourage water conservation and to discourage excessive use and waste of water.

College Mound SUD's water rate structure is as follows:

Residential Rates

The Districts' Water Rates are subject to change with a thirty-day notice and may be found in the District Rate Order; Section G(14). The District encourages conservation with an escalating rate structure. The base rate does not include any usage and is a flat rate.

Commercial/Industrial Rates

The Districts' Water Rates are subject to change with a thirty-day notice and may be found in the District Rate Order; Section G(14). The District encourages conservation with an escalating rate structure. The base rate does not include any usage and is a flat rate. The base rate for commercial/industrial rates is determined by the size of the water meter and the equivalents that meter has by multiplying them by the residential base rate.

D. ORDINANCES, PLUMBING CODES, OR RULES ON WATER-CONSERVING FIXTURES

College Mound SUD's plumbing code standards encourages water conservation and meets the minimum statutory requirements. The state has required water-conserving fixtures in new construction and renovations since 1992. The state standards call for flows of no more than 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) for faucets, 2.5 gpm for showerheads. As of January 1, 2014, the state requires maximum average flow rates of 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) for toilets and 0.5 gpf for urinals. Similar standards are now required under federal law. These state and federal standards assure that all new construction and renovations will use water-conserving fixtures.

E. REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WASTEWATER

NTMWD currently has the largest wastewater reuse program in the state. NTMWD has water rights allowing reuse of up to 71,882 acre-feet per year (64 MGD) of treated wastewater discharges from the Wilson Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant for municipal purposes. Additionally, NTMWD has permitted and is currently constructing the Sister Grove Regional Water Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) in the Lavon Lake watershed. This facility will have an initial capacity of 16 MGD and an ultimate capacity of 64 MGD.

NTMWD has also developed the East Fork Water Reuse Project which can divert treated wastewater discharges by NTMWD and purchased wastewater return flows from TRA via Main Stem Pump Station. NTMWD also provides treated effluent from its wastewater treatment plants available for direct reuse for landscape irrigation and industrial use.

At this time, the District does not own and operate their own wastewater plants.

F. YEAR-ROUND OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULES

A mandatory weekly watering schedule has been gradually gaining acceptance in the region and the state. NTMWD requires all Member Cities and Customers to adhere to a permanent outdoor watering schedule.

- **Summer (April 1 – October 31)** –Spray irrigation with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address must be limited to no more than **two days per week**. Additionally, prohibit lawn irrigation watering from **10 a.m. to 6 p.m.** Education should be provided that irrigation **should only be used when needed**, which is often less than twice per week, even in the heat of summer.
- **Winter (November 1 – March 31)** – Spray irrigation with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address must be limited to no more than **one day per week** with education that less than once per week (or not at all) is usually adequate.

Additional irrigation may be provided by hand-held hose with shutoff nozzle, use of dedicated irrigation drip zones, and/or soaker hose provided no runoff occurs. Many North Texas horticulturists have endorsed twice-weekly watering as more than sufficient for landscapes in the region, even in the heat of summer.

The District adheres to NTMWD watering schedules and does not have any additional schedules unless a more stringent schedule is necessary due to drought conditions.

G. TIME OF DAY WATERING SCHEDULE

NTMWD requires that during the summer months (April 1 – October 31) under normal conditions, spray irrigation with an irrigation system or sprinkler is only permitted on authorized watering days, before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m. The primary purpose of this measure is to reduce wind drift and evaporation losses during the active growing season. The time-of-day watering schedule requirement increases watering efficiency by eliminating outdoor irrigation use when climatic factors negatively impact irrigation system efficiencies. Midday irrigation is not an optimal time to irrigate because evapotranspiration rates are higher, and plants are more susceptible to stress associated with factors such as higher temperatures and lower relative humidity.

H. IRRIGATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW AND COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS

In 2007, the 80th Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1656, Senate Bill 3, and House Bill 4 related to regulating irrigation systems and irrigators by adopting minimum standards and specifications for designing, installing, and operating irrigation systems. The Texas legislation required cities with a population over 20,000 to develop a landscape irrigation program that includes permitting, inspection, and enforcement of water conservation for new irrigation systems.

NTMWD *requires* all Member Cities and Customers adhere to a minimum set of irrigation standards:

- 1) Require that all new irrigation systems be in compliance with state design and installation regulations (Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Chapter 344).
- 2) Require operational rain and freeze sensors and/or ET or Smart controllers on all new irrigation systems. Rain and freeze sensors and/or ET or Smart controllers must be properly maintained to function properly.
- 3) Require that irrigation systems be inspected at the same time as initial backflow preventer inspection.
- 4) Require the owner of a regulated irrigation property to obtain an evaluation of any permanently installed irrigation system on an annual basis. The irrigation evaluation shall be conducted by a licensed irrigator in the state of Texas and be submitted to the local water provider (i.e., city, water supply corporation).

No additional requirements currently.

I. WATER WASTE PROVISIONS

NTMWD requires all Member Cities and Customers prohibit activities that waste water. The main purpose of a water waste ordinance is to provide for a means to enforce that water waste is prevented during lawn and landscape irrigation, that water resources are conserved for their most beneficial and vital uses, and that public health is protected. It provides a defined enforcement mechanism for exceptional neglect related to the proper maintenance and efficient use of water fixtures, pipes, and irrigation systems. The ordinance can provide additional assistance or enforcement actions if no corrective action has been taken after a certain number of correspondences.

NTMWD *requires* that the following water waste ordinance offenses include:

- 1) The use of irrigation systems that water impervious surfaces. (Wind-driven water drift will be taken into consideration.)
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- 2) Outdoor watering during precipitation or freeze events.
- 3) The use of poorly maintained sprinkler systems that waste water.
- 4) Excess water runoff or other obvious waste.
- 5) Overseeding, sodding, sprigging, broadcasting, or plugging with cool season grasses or watering cool season grasses, except for golf courses and athletic fields.
- 6) The use of potable water to fill or refill residential, amenity, and any other natural or manmade ponds. A pond is considered to be a still body of water with a surface area of 500 square feet or more. This does not include recreational swimming pools.
- 7) Non-commercial car washing that does not use a water hose with an automatic shut-off valve.
- 8) Hotels and motels that do not offer a linen reuse water conservation option to customers.
- 9) Restaurants, bars, and other commercial food or beverage establishments that provide drinking water to customers unless a specific request is made by the customer for drinking water.

The District has no additional provisions at this time.

8.03 ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

In addition to the conservation measures described above, the District also recommends the following water conservation measures:

- *Low-flow toilet replacement*
 - *Low-flow showerhead and sink aerators*
 - *Water efficient dishwashers and clothes washers*
 - *Rain barrels*
 - *Mulching around trees and flowerbeds*
 - *Not cutting grass short*
 - *Utilizing soaker hoses when possible*
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2024 Water Resource and Emergency Management Plan

Under Texas Water Code Chapter 11 and Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 288, Retail, Irrigation and Wholesale Public Water Suppliers are required to develop, implement and submit updated Drought Contingency Plans to TCEQ every five years.

1.00 INTRODUCTION

College Mound SUD is a Customer of the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). This Plan was developed following TCEQ guidelines and requirements governing the development of drought contingency plans.

The goal of the water resource and emergency management plan is to prepare for potential water shortages and to preserve water for essential uses and the protection of public health. The objectives to achieve this goal are as follows:

- To save water during droughts, water shortages, and emergencies.
- To save water for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.
- To protect and preserve public health, welfare, and safety.
- To reduce the adverse impacts of shortages.
- To reduce the adverse impacts of emergency water supply conditions.

Note: NTMWD refers to their drought contingency plan (DCP) as the water resource and emergency management plan (WREMP) and should be considered synonymous with a DCP.

1.01 MINIMUM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

A drought contingency plan is defined as “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”. Recognizing the need for efficient use of existing water supplies, TCEQ has developed guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation and drought contingency plans.

The minimum TCEQ requirements and where they are addressed within this document are described in **Appendix B**.

2.00 IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

2.01 PROVISIONS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AND OPPORTUNITY FOR INPUT

College Mound SUD provided opportunity for public input in the development of this Plan by the following means:

- Providing written notice of the proposed Plan and the opportunity to comment on the Plan by newspaper and posted notice.
- Posting the draft Plan on the community website and/or social media.
- Providing the draft Plan to anyone requesting a copy.

- Holding a public meeting regarding the Plan on 4/23/2024. Public notice of this meeting was provided on the community website and in local newspapers.
- Approving the Plan at a public Board meeting on 4/23/2024. Public notices of this meeting were provided on the community website.

2.02 PROGRAM FOR CONTINUING PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

College Mound SUD informs and educates the public about the Plan by the following means:

- Preparing a bulletin describing the plan and making it available at District Office.
- Including information and making the Plan available to the public through the community website and/or social media.
- Notifying local organizations, schools, and civic groups that utility staff are available to make presentations on the Plan (usually in conjunction with presentations on water conservation programs).
- At any time that the Plan is activated or changes, College Mound SUD will notify local media of the issues, the water resource management stage (if applicable), and the specific actions required of the public. The information will also be publicized on the community website and/or social media. Billing inserts will also be used as appropriate.

2.03 COORDINATION WITH THE REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUPS AND NTMWD

Appendix F of this Plan includes copies of letters sent to the Chairs of the appropriate regional water planning groups as well as NTMWD.

2.04 INITIATION AND TERMINATION OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STATGES

A. INITIATION OF A WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STAGE

The General Manager may order the implementation of a water resource management stage when one or more of the trigger conditions for that stage is met.

- NTMWD has initiated a water resource management stage. (Stages imposed by NTMWD action *must* be initiated by Member Cities and Customers.)
- CMSUD has an emergency and the storage capacity is or will reach critical levels.

The following actions will be taken when a water resource management stage is initiated:

- The public will be notified through local media and the supplier's website.

- Wholesale customers and NTMWD will be notified by email that provides details of the reasons for initiation of the water resource management stage.
- If any mandatory provisions of the Plan are activated, College Mound SUD will notify TCEQ and the NTMWD Executive Director within five business days. Instructions to report drought contingency plan water use restrictions to TCEQ is available online at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/homeland_security/security_pws.

B. TERMINATION OF A WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STAGE

Water resource management stages initiated by NTMWD may be terminated after NTMWD has terminated the stage. For stages initiated by the General Manager, they may order the termination of a water resource management stage when the conditions for termination are met or at their discretion.

The following actions will be taken when a water resource management stage is terminated:

- The public will be notified through local media and the supplier's website.
- Wholesale customers and NTMWD will be notified by email.
- If any mandatory provisions of the Plan that have been activated are terminated, College Mound SUD will notify TCEQ Executive Director and the NTMWD Executive Director within five business days. Instructions to report drought contingency plan water use restrictions to TCEQ is available online at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/homeland_security/security_pws.

The General Manager may decide not to order the termination of a water resource management stage even though the conditions for termination of the stage are met. Factors which could influence such a decision include, but are not limited to, the time of the year, weather conditions, or the anticipation of potentially changed conditions that warrant the continuation of the water resource management stage. The reason for this decision should be documented.

2.05 PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING VARIANCES TO THE PLAN

The General Manager may grant temporary variances for existing water uses otherwise prohibited under this Plan if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Failure to grant such a variance would cause an emergency condition adversely affecting health, sanitation, or fire safety for the public or the person or entity requesting the variance.
- Compliance with this Plan cannot be accomplished due to technical or other limitations.

- Alternative methods that achieve the same level of reduction in water use can be implemented.

Variations shall be granted or denied at the discretion of the General Manager. All petitions for variations should be in writing and should include the following information:

- Name and address of the petitioners.
- Purpose of water use.
- Specific provisions from which relief is requested.
- Detailed statement of the adverse effect of the provision from which relief is requested.
- Description of the relief requested.
- Period of time for which the variance is sought.
- Alternative measures that will be taken to reduce water use and the level of water use reduction.
- Other pertinent information.

2.06 PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCING MANDATORY WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

Mandatory water use restrictions may be imposed in Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3.

Appendix G contains a copy of Ordinance 2024-01 adopted by the Board of Directors of CMSUD regarding the model water conservation plan. The Ordinance designates responsible officials to implement and enforce the water conservation plan. Appendix I, the considerations for landscape water management regulations, also includes information about enforcement. Appendix H includes a copy of Ordinance 2024-02 that was adopted related to illegal connections and water theft.

2.07 REVIEW AND UPDATE OF WATER RESOURCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

As required by TCEQ rules, College Mound SUD must review their respective Plan every five years. The plan will be updated as appropriate based on new or updated information.

3.00 WATER RESOURCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Initiation and termination criteria for water management stages include general, demand, supply, and emergency criteria. One of the major indicators of approaching or ongoing drought conditions is NTMWD's combined reservoir storage, defined as storage at Lavon Lake plus

storage in Bois d'Arc Lake. Percent storage is determined by dividing the current storage by the total conservation storage when the lakes are full. **Table 1** summarizes the water management stages by triggers based on percent combined storage and associated demand reduction goals and outdoor watering restrictions. The following sections go into more detail on the three water management stages.

TCEQ requires notification when mandatory restrictions are placed on a customer. NTMWD must notify TCEQ when they impose mandatory restrictions on Member Cities and Customers. Member Cities and Customers must likewise notify TCEQ when they impose mandatory restrictions on their customers (wholesale or retail). Measures that impose mandatory requirements on customers are denoted with “requires notification to TCEQ”.

NTMWD and the utilities must notify TCEQ within five business days if these measures are implemented (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/drought/drought-and-public-water-systems>).

Table 2: Water Management Plan Stages Summary

Drought Stage		April to October	November to March	Demand Reduction Goal	Outdoor Watering Restrictions
		Percent Combined Storage			
Stage 1	Initiation	70%	60%	2%	2X per week (Apr-Oct) 1X per week (Nov-Mar)
	Termination	75%	65%		
Stage 2	Initiation	55%	45%	5%	1X per week (Apr-Oct) 1X every other week (Nov-Mar)
	Termination	70%	60%		
Stage 3	Initiation	30%	20%	30%	No outdoor watering
	Termination	55%	45%		

3.01 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – STAGE 1

A. INITIATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA FOR STAGE 1

NTMWD has initiated Stage 1, which may be initiated when one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**
 - The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 1.

- One or more source(s) is interrupted, unavailable, or limited due to contamination, invasive species, equipment failure or other cause.
- The water supply system is unable to deliver needed supplies due to the failure or damage of major water system components.
- Part of the system has a shortage of supply or damage to equipment. (NTMWD may implement measures for only that portion of the system impacted.)
- A portion of the service area is experiencing an extreme weather event or power grid/supply disruptions.
- **Demand Criteria**
 - Water demand has exceeded or is expected to exceed 90% of maximum sustainable production or delivery capacity for an extended period.
- **Supply Criteria**
 - The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lake, as published by the TWDB, is less than:
 - 70% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
 - 60% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March
 - The Sabine River Authority (SRA) has indicated that its Upper Basin water supplies used by NTMWD (Lake Tawakoni and/or Lake Fork) are in a Stage 1 drought.
 - NTMWD is concerned that Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake, the East Fork Water Reuse Project, Main Stem Pump Station, and/or some other NTMWD water source may be limited in availability within the next six months.

Stage 1 may terminate when one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**
 - The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the termination of Stage 1.
 - The circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 1 no longer prevail.
- **Supply Criteria**
 - The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lakes, as published by the TWDB, is greater than:

- 75% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
- 65% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March

B. GOAL FOR USE REDUCTION UNDER STAGE 1

The goal for water use reduction under Stage 1 is an annual reduction of 2% in the use that would have occurred in the absence of water management measures. Because discretionary water use is highly concentrated in the summer months, savings should be higher than 5% in summer to achieve an annual savings goal of 2%. **If circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or less water use reduction.**

C. WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES AVAILABLE UNDER STAGE 1

The actions listed below are provided as potential measures to reduce water demand. NTMWD may choose to implement any or all of the available restrictions in Stage 1.

- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD.** Require Member Cities and Customers (including indirect Customers) to initiate Stage 1 restrictions in their respective, independently adopted water resource management plans.
- Continue actions described in the water conservation plan.
- Increase enforcement of landscape watering restrictions from the water conservation plan.
- Initiate engineering studies to evaluate alternative actions that can be implemented if conditions worsen.
- Accelerate public education efforts on ways to reduce water use.
- Halt non-essential NTMWD water use.
- Encourage the public to wait until the current drought or water emergency situation has passed before establishing new landscaping.
- Encourage all users to reduce the frequency of draining and refilling swimming pools.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers and/or NTMWD.** Initiate a rate surcharge for all water use over a certain level.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Parks, golf courses, and athletic fields using potable water for landscape watering are required to meet the same reduction goals and measures outlined in this stage. As an exception, golf course greens and tee boxes may be hand watered as needed.

3.02 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – STAGE 2

A. INITIATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA FOR STAGE 2

NTMWD has initiated Stage 2, which may be initiated due to one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**
 - The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 2.
 - One or more supply source(s) is interrupted, unavailable, or limited due to contamination, invasive species, equipment failure or other cause.
 - The water supply system is unable to deliver needed supplies due to the failure or damage of major water system components.
 - Part of the system has a shortage of supply or damage to equipment. (NTMWD may implement measures for only that portion of the system impacted.)
 - A portion of the service area is experiencing an extreme weather event or power grid/supply disruptions.
- **Demand Criteria**
 - Water demand has exceeded or is expected to exceed 95% of maximum sustainable production or delivery capacity for an extended period.
- **Supply Criteria**
 - The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lake, as published by the TWDB, is less than
 - 55% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
 - 45% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March
 - SRA has indicated that its Upper Basin water supplies used by NTMWD (Lake Tawakoni and/or Lake Fork) are in a Stage 2 drought.
 - NTMWD is concerned that Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake, the East Fork Water Reuse Project, the Main Stem Pump Station, and/or some other NTMWD water source may be limited in availability within the next three months.

Stage 2 may terminate when one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**

- The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the termination of Stage 2.
- The circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 2 no longer prevail.
- **Supply Criteria**
 - The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lake, as published by the TWDB, is greater than
 - 70% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
 - 60% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March

B. GOAL FOR USE REDUCTION UNDER STAGE 2

The goal for water use reduction under Stage 2 is an annual reduction of 5% in the use that would have occurred in the absence of water resource management measures. Because discretionary water use is highly concentrated in the summer months, savings should be higher than 5% in summer to achieve an annual savings goal of 5%. **If circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or less water use reduction.**

C. WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES AVAILABLE UNDER STAGE 2

The actions listed below are provided as potential measures to reduce water demand. NTMWD may choose to implement any or all of the available restrictions in Stage 2.

- Continue or initiate any actions available under the water conservation plan and Stage 1.
- Implement viable alternative water supply strategies.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD.** Require Member Cities and Customers (including indirect Customers) to initiate Stage 2 restrictions in their respective, independently adopted water resource management plans.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD and/or Member Cities and Customers.** Limit landscape watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address to once per week on designated days between April 1 and October 31. Limit landscape watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address to once every other week on designated days between November 1 and March 31. Exceptions are as follows:
 - New construction may be watered as necessary for 30 days from the installation of new landscape features.

- Foundation watering (within 2 feet), watering of new plantings (first year) of shrubs, and watering of trees (within a 10-foot radius of its trunk) for up to two hours on any day by a hand-held hose, a soaker hose, or a dedicated zone using a drip irrigation system, provided no runoff occurs.
- Athletic fields may be watered twice per week.
- Locations using alternative sources of water supply only for irrigation may irrigate without day-of-the-week restrictions provided proper signage is employed to notify the public of the alternative water source(s) being used. However, irrigation using alternative sources of supply is subject to all other restrictions applicable to this stage. If the alternative supply source is a well, proper proof of well registration with your local water supplier (e.g., city, water supply corporation) is required. Other sources of water supply may not include imported treated water.
- An exemption is for drip irrigation systems from the designated outdoor water use day limited to no more than one day per week. Drip irrigation systems are, however, subject to all other restrictions applicable under this stage.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit overseeding, sodding, sprigging, broadcasting or plugging with or watering, except for golf courses and athletic fields.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD.** Institute a mandated reduction in water deliveries to all Member Cities and Customers. Such a reduction will be distributed as required by Texas Water Code Section 11.039 (Appendix E).
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers and/or NTMWD.** Initiate a rate surcharge for all water use over a certain level.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Parks and golf courses using potable water for landscape watering are required to meet the same reduction goals and measures outlined in this stage. As an exception, golf course greens and tee boxes may be hand watered as needed.

3.03 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – STAGE 3

A. INITIATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA FOR STAGE 3

NTMWD has initiated Stage 3, which may be initiated due to one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**

- The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 3.
- One or more supply source(s) is interrupted, unavailable, or limited due to contamination, invasive species, equipment failure, or other cause.
- The water supply system is unable to deliver needed supplies due to the failure or damage of major water system components.
- Part of the system has a shortage of supply or damage to equipment. (NTMWD may implement measures for only that portion of the system impacted.)
- A portion of the service area is experiencing an extreme weather event or power grid/supply disruptions.
- **Demand Criteria**
 - Water demand has exceeded or is expected to exceed maximum sustainable production or delivery capacity for an extended period.
- **Supply Criteria**
 - The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lake, as published by the TWDB, is less than
 - 30% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
 - 20% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March
- SRA has indicated that its Upper Basin water supplies used by NTMWD (Lake Tawakoni and/or Lake Fork) are in a drought and have significantly reduced supplies available to NTMWD.
- The supply from Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake, the East Fork Water Reuse Project, the Main Stem Pump Station, and/or some other NTMWD water source has become limited in availability.

Stage 3 may terminate when one or more of the following criteria is met:

- **General Criteria**
 - The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the NTMWD Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the termination of Stage 3.
 - Other circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 3 no longer prevail.
- **Supply Criteria**

- The combined storage in Lavon and Bois d'Arc Lake, as published by the TWDB, is greater than:
 - 55% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of April through October
 - 45% of the combined conservation pool capacity during any of the months of November through March

B. GOAL FOR USE REDUCTION UNDER STAGE 3

The goal for water use reduction under Stage 3 is an annual reduction of 30% in the use that would have occurred in the absence of water resource management measures, or the goal for water use reduction is whatever reduction is necessary. Because discretionary water use is highly concentrated in the summer months, savings should be higher than 30% in summer to achieve an annual savings goal of 30%. **If circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or less water use reduction.**

C. WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES AVAILABLE UNDER STAGE 3

The actions listed below are provided as potential measures to reduce water demand. NTMWD may choose to implement any or all of the available restrictions in Stage 3.

- Continue or initiate any actions available under the water conservation plan and Stages 1 and 2.
- Implement viable alternative water supply strategies.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD.** Require Member Cities and Customers (including indirect Customers) to initiate Stage 3 restrictions in their respective, independently adopted water resource management plans.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Initiate mandatory water use restrictions as follows:
 - Hosing and washing of paved areas, buildings, structures, windows or other surfaces is prohibited except by variance and performed by a professional service using high efficiency equipment.
 - Prohibit operation of ornamental fountains or ponds that use potable water except where supporting aquatic life.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit new sod, overseeding, sodding, sprigging, broadcasting or plugging with or watering.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit the use of potable water for the irrigation of new landscape.

- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD and/or Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit all commercial and residential landscape watering, except foundations (within 2 feet) and trees (within a 10-foot radius of its trunk) may be watered for two hours one day per week with a hand-held hose, a soaker hose, or a dedicated zone using a drip irrigation system provided no runoff occurs. Drip irrigation systems are not exempt from this requirement.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit washing of vehicles except at a commercial vehicle wash facility.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Landscape watering of parks, golf courses, and athletic fields with potable water is prohibited. As an exception, golf course greens and tee boxes may be hand watered as needed. Variances may be granted by the water provider under special circumstances.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit the filling, draining, and/or refilling of existing swimming pools, wading pools, Jacuzzi and hot tubs except to maintain structural integrity, proper operation and maintenance or to alleviate a public safety risk. Existing pools may add water to replace losses from normal use and evaporation. Permitting of new swimming pools, wading pools, Jacuzzi and hot tubs is prohibited.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Prohibit the operation of interactive water features such as water sprays, dancing water jets, waterfalls, dumping buckets, shooting water cannons, inflatable pools, temporary splash toys or pools, slip-n-slides, or splash pads that are maintained for recreation.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by Member Cities and Customers.** Require all commercial water users to reduce water use by a set percentage.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD.** Institute a mandated reduction in deliveries to all Member Cities and Customers. Such a reduction will be distributed as required by Texas Water Code Section 11.039.
- **Requires notification to TCEQ by NTMWD and/or Member Cities and Customers.** Initiate a rate surcharge over normal rates for all water use or for water use over a certain level

Appendix A

List of References

The following appendix contains a list of references used throughout the plans.

APPENDIX A
LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Water Conservation Implementation Report. <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/permitting/forms/20645.pdf>
 2. Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rules 288.1 and 288.5, and Subchapter B, Rule 288.22, downloaded from [http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=288](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=30&pt=1&ch=288), April 2023.
 3. Water Conservation Implementation Task Force: “Texas Water Development Board Report 362, Water Conservation Best Management Practices Guide,” prepared for the Texas Water Development Board, Austin, November 2004.
 4. Texas Water Development Board, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Water Conservation Advisory Council: Guidance and Methodology for Reporting on Water Conservation and Water Use, December 2012
 5. Freese and Nichols, Inc.: Model Water Conservation Plan for NTMWD Members Cities and Customers, prepared for the North Texas Municipal Water District, Fort Worth, January 2019.
 6. Freese and Nichols, Inc.: Model Water Resource and Emergency Management Plan for NTMWD Members Cities and Customers, prepared for the North Texas Municipal Water District, Fort Worth, January 2019.
 7. Freese and Nichols Inc, Alan Plummer Associates, Inc., CP & Y Inc., Cooksey Communications. “2021 Region C Water Plan”
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Appendix B

Texas Administrative Code Title 30

Chapter 288

The following appendix contains the Texas Administrative Code that regulates both water conservation and drought contingency plans. Prior to the code, a summary is given that outlines where each requirement is fulfilled within the plans.

APPENDIX B

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 30 CHAPTER 288

TCEQ rules governing development of water conservation plans are contained in Title 30, Chapter 288, Subchapter A of the Texas Administrative Code, which is included in this Appendix for reference.

The water conservation plan elements required by TCEQ water conservation rules that are covered in this water conservation plan are listed below.

Minimum Conservation Plan Requirements for Public Water Suppliers

- 288.2(a)(1)(A) – Utility Profile – Section 2
- 288.2(a)(1)(B) – Record Management System – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(C) – Specific, Quantified Goals – Section 3
- 288.2(a)(1)(D) – Accurate Metering – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(E) – Universal Metering – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(F) – Determination and Control of Water Loss – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(1)(G) – Public Education and Information Program – Section 8
- 288.2(a)(1)(H) – Non-Promotional Water Rate Structure – Section 8
- 288.2(a)(1)(I) – Reservoir System Operation Plan – Section 6
- 288.2(a)(1)(J) – Means of Implementation and Enforcement – Section 7
- 288.2(a)(1)(K) – Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group – Section 7
- 288.2(c) – Review and Update of Plan – Section 7

Additional Requirements for Public Water Suppliers (Population over 5,000)

- 288.2(a)(2)(A) – Leak Detection, Repair, and Water Loss Accounting – Section 4
- 288.2(a)(2)(B) – Requirement for Water Conservation Plans by Wholesale Customers – Section 5

Minimum Conservation Plan Requirements for Wholesale Water Suppliers

- 288.5(1)(A) – Description of Service Area – Section 2
 - 288.5(1)(B) – Specific, Quantified Goals – Section 3
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- 288.5(1)(C) – *Measure and Account for Water Diverted* – Section 4
 - 288.5(1)(D) – *Monitoring and Record Management Program* – Section 4
 - 288.5(1)(E) – *Program of Metering and Leak Detection and Repair* – Section 4
 - 288.5(1)(F) – *Requirement for Water Conservation Plans by Wholesale Customers* – Section 5
 - 288.5(1)(G) – *Reservoir System Operation Plan* – Section 6
 - 288.5(1)(H) – *Means of Implementation and Enforcement* – Section 7
 - 288.5(1)(I) – *Documentation of Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group* – Section 7
 - 288.5(3) – *Review and Update of Plan* – Section 7
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<u>TITLE 30</u>	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>PART 1</u>	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>CHAPTER 288</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS, DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS, GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS
<u>SUBCHAPTER A</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
RULE §288.1	Definitions

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

(1) Agricultural or Agriculture--Any of the following activities:

(A) cultivating the soil to produce crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers;

(B) the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or non-soil media by a nursery grower;

(C) 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;

(D) raising or keeping equine animals;

(E) wildlife management; and

(F) 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.

(2) Agricultural use--Any use or activity involving agriculture, including irrigation.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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).

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) Mining use--The use of water for mining processes including hydraulic use, drilling, washing sand and gravel, and oil field re-pressuring.

(12) 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.

(13) Nursery grower--A person engaged in the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or non-soil 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.

(14) 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.

(15) Public water supplier--An individual or entity that supplies water to the public for human consumption.

(16) 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.

(17) 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.

(18) Residential use--The use of water that is billed to single and multi-family residences, which applies to indoor and outdoor uses.

(19) 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.

(20) 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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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 this chapter shall be credited against total diversion volumes for the purposes of calculating GPCD for targets and goals.

(23) Water conservation coordinator--The person designated by a retail public water supplier that is responsible for implementing a water conservation plan.

(24) 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).

(25) 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.

(26) Wholesale use--Water sold from one entity or public water supplier to other retail water purveyors for resale to individual customers.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.1 adopted to be effective May 3, 1993, 18 TexReg 2558; amended to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective August 15, 2002, 27 TexReg 7146; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384; amended to be effective January 10, 2008, 33 TexReg 193; amended to be effective December 6, 2012, 37 TexReg 9515; amended to be effective August 16, 2018, 43 TexReg 5218

<u>TITLE 30</u>	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>PART 1</u>	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>CHAPTER 288</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS, DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS, GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS
<u>SUBCHAPTER A</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
RULE §288.2	Water Conservation Plans for Municipal Uses by Public Water Suppliers

(a) A water conservation plan for municipal water use by public water suppliers must provide information in response to the following. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the public water supplier shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) Minimum requirements. All water conservation plans for municipal uses by public water suppliers must include the following elements:

(A) a utility profile in accordance with the Texas Water Use Methodology, including, but not limited to, information regarding population and customer data, water use data (including total gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and residential GPCD), water supply system data, and wastewater system data;

(B) a record management system which allows for the classification of water sales and uses into the most detailed level of water use data currently available to it, including, if possible, the sectors listed in clauses (i) - (vi) of this subparagraph. Any new billing system purchased by a public water supplier must be capable of reporting detailed water use data as described in clauses (i) - (vi) of this subparagraph:

- (i) residential;
 - (I) single family;
 - (II) multi-family;
 - (ii) commercial;
-

- (iii) institutional;
- (iv) industrial;
- (v) agricultural; and,
- (vi) wholesale.

(C) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs and goals for municipal use in total GPCD and residential GPCD. The goals established by a public water supplier under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(D) metering device(s), within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0% in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply;

(E) a program for universal metering of both customer and public uses of water, for meter testing and repair, and for periodic meter replacement;

(F) measures to determine and control water loss (for example, periodic visual inspections along distribution lines; annual or monthly audit of the water system to determine illegal connections; abandoned services; etc.);

(G) a program of continuing public education and information regarding water conservation;

(H) a water rate structure which is not "promotional," i.e., a rate structure which is cost-based and which does not encourage the excessive use of water;

(I) a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies; and

(J) a means of implementation and enforcement which shall be evidenced by:

(i) a copy of the ordinance, resolution, or tariff indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and

(ii) a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan; and

(K) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the public water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(2) Additional content requirements. Water conservation plans for municipal uses by public drinking water suppliers serving a current population of 5,000 or more and/or a projected population of 5,000 or more within the next ten years subsequent to the effective date of the plan must include the following elements:

(A) a program of leak detection, repair, and water loss accounting for the water transmission, delivery, and distribution system;

(B) a requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the plan (by either ordinance, resolution, or tariff), and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements in this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, the contract between the initial supplier and 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 the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Additional conservation strategies. Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water supplier, in addition to the minimum requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, if they are necessary to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategy is necessary to achieve the goals of the water conservation plan:

(A) conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;

(B) adoption of ordinances, plumbing codes, and/or rules requiring water-conserving plumbing fixtures to be installed in new structures and existing structures undergoing substantial modification or addition;

(C) a program for the replacement or retrofit of water-conserving plumbing fixtures in existing structures;

(D) reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater;

(E) a program for pressure control and/or reduction in the distribution system and/or for customer connections;

(F) a program and/or ordinance(s) for landscape water management;

(G) a method for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the water conservation plan;
and

(H) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the water supplier shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(b) A water conservation plan prepared in accordance with 31 TAC §363.15 (relating to Required Water Conservation Plan) of the Texas Water Development Board and substantially meeting the requirements of this section and other applicable commission rules may be submitted to meet application requirements in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the commission and the Texas Water Development Board.

(c) A public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. The public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.2 adopted to be effective May 3, 1993, 18 TexReg 2558; amended to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384; amended to be effective December 6, 2012, 37 TexReg 9515

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<u>SUBCHAPTER A</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS
RULE §288.5	Water Conservation Plans for Wholesale Water Suppliers

A water conservation plan for a wholesale water supplier must provide information in response to each of the following paragraphs. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the wholesale water supplier shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) Minimum requirements. All water conservation plans for wholesale water suppliers must include the following elements:

(A) a description of the wholesaler's service area, including population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater data;

(B) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings including, where appropriate, target goals for municipal use in gallons per capita per day for the wholesaler's service area, maximum acceptable water loss, and the basis for the development of these goals. The goals established by wholesale water suppliers under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(C) a description as to which practice(s) and/or device(s) will be utilized to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply;

(D) a monitoring and record management program for determining water deliveries, sales, and losses;

(E) a program of metering and leak detection and repair for the wholesaler's water storage, delivery, and distribution system;

(F) a requirement in every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the water conservation plan, and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements of this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the initial supplier and 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 applicable provisions of this chapter;

(G) a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin. The reservoir systems operations plans shall include optimization of water supplies as one of the significant goals of the plan;

(H) a means for implementation and enforcement, which shall be evidenced by a copy of the ordinance, rule, resolution, or tariff, indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan; and

(I) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the wholesale water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(2) Additional conservation strategies. Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water wholesaler, in addition to the minimum requirements of paragraph (1) of this section, if they are necessary in order to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require by commission order that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategies are necessary in order for the conservation plan to be achieved:

(A) conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;

(B) a program to assist agricultural customers in the development of conservation pollution prevention and abatement plans;

(C) a program for reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater; and

(D) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the wholesaler shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(3) Review and update requirements. The wholesale water supplier shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. A wholesale water supplier shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.5 adopted to be effective May 3, 1993, 18 TexReg 2558; amended to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384; amended to be effective December 6, 2012, 37 TexReg 9515

APPENDIX B

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 30 CHAPTER 288

TCEQ rules governing development of water conservation plans are contained in Title 30, Chapter 288, Subchapter A of the Texas Administrative Code, which is included in this Appendix for reference.

The water conservation plan elements required by TCEQ water conservation rules that are covered in this drought contingency plan are listed below.

Minimum Drought Contingency Plan Requirements for Public Water Suppliers

- **288.20(a)(1)(A)** – Provisions to Inform Public and Provide Opportunity for Public Input - Section 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(B)** – Program for Continuing Public Education and Information – Section 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(C)** –Coordination with Regional Water Planning Groups – Section 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(D)** – Description of Information to Be Monitored and Criteria for the Initiation and Termination of Water Resource Management Stages – Sections 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(E)** – Stages for Implementation of Measures in Response to Situations – Section 3
- **288.20(a)(1)(F)** – Specific, Quantified Targets for Water Use Reductions During Water Shortages – Section 3
- **288.20(a)(1)(G)** – Specific Water Supply or Water Demand Measures to Be Implemented at Each Stage of the Plan – Section 3
- **288.20(a)(1)(H)** – Procedures for Initiation and Termination of Drought Contingency and Water Emergency Response Stages – Section 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(I)** – Description of Procedures to Be Followed for Granting Variances to the Plan – Section 2
- **288.20(a)(1)(J)** – Procedures for Enforcement of Mandatory Water Use Restrictions – Section 2
- **288.20(b)** – TCEQ Notification of Implementation of Mandatory Provisions – Sections 2 and 3
- **288.20(c)** – Review of Drought Contingency and Water Emergency Response Plan Every Five (5) Years – Section 2

Minimum Drought Contingency Plan Requirements for Wholesale Water Suppliers

- **288.22(a)(1)** – Provisions to Inform the Public and Provide Opportunity for Public Input – Section 2
 - **288.22(a)(2)** – Coordination with the Regional Water Planning Groups – Section 2
 - **288.22(a)(3)** – Criteria for Initiation and Termination of Drought Stages – Section 3
 - **288.22(a)(4)** – Drought and Emergency Response Stages – Section 3
 - **288.22(a)(5)** – Procedures for Initiation and Termination of Drought Stages – Section 2
 - **288.22(a)(6)** – Specific, Quantified Targets for Water Use Reductions During Water Shortages – Section 3
 - **288.22(a)(7)** – Specific Water Supply or Water Demand Management Measures to be Implemented during Each Drought Stage – Section 3
 - **288.22(a)(8)** – Provision in Wholesale Contracts to Require Water Distribution According to Texas Water Code Section §11.039 – Sections 2 and 3
 - **288.22(a)(9)** – Procedures for Granting Variances to the Plan - Section 2
 - **288.22(a)(10)** - Procedures for Enforcement of Mandatory Restrictions – Section 2
 - **288.22(b)** – TCEQ Notification of Implementation of Mandatory Measures – Sections 2 and 3
 - **288.22(c)** – Review and Update of the Plan – Section 2
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<u>TITLE 30</u>	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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<u>SUBCHAPTER B</u>	DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS
RULE §288.20	Drought Contingency Plans for Municipal Uses by Public Water Suppliers

(a) A drought contingency plan for a retail public water supplier, where applicable, must include the following minimum elements.

(1) Minimum requirements. Drought contingency plans must include the following minimum elements.

(A) Preparation of the plan shall include provisions to actively inform the public and affirmatively provide opportunity for public input. Such acts may include, but are not limited to, having a public meeting at a time and location convenient to the public and providing written notice to the public concerning the proposed plan and meeting.

(B) Provisions shall be made for a program of continuing public education and information regarding the drought contingency plan.

(C) The drought contingency plan must document coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the retail public water supplier to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(D) The drought contingency plan must include a description of the information to be monitored by the water supplier, and specific criteria for the initiation and termination of drought response stages, accompanied by an explanation of the rationale or basis for such triggering criteria.

(E) The drought contingency plan must include drought or emergency response stages providing for the implementation of measures in response to at least the following situations:

- (i) reduction in available water supply up to a repeat of the drought of record;
 - (ii) water production or distribution system limitations;
-

(iii) supply source contamination; or

(iv) system outage due to the failure or damage of major water system components (e.g., pumps).

(F) The drought contingency plan must include specific, quantified targets for water use reductions to be achieved during periods of water shortage and drought. The entity preparing the plan shall establish the targets. The goals established by the entity under this subparagraph are not enforceable.

(G) The drought contingency plan must include the specific water supply or water demand management measures to be implemented during each stage of the plan including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) curtailment of non-essential water uses; and

(ii) utilization of alternative water sources and/or alternative delivery mechanisms with the prior approval of the executive director as appropriate (e.g., interconnection with another water system, temporary use of a non-municipal water supply, use of reclaimed water for non-potable purposes, etc.).

(H) The drought contingency plan must include the procedures to be followed for the initiation or termination of each drought response stage, including procedures for notification of the public.

(I) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for granting variances to the plan.

(J) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for the enforcement of mandatory water use restrictions, including specification of penalties (e.g., fines, water rate surcharges, discontinuation of service) for violations of such restrictions.

(2) Privately-owned water utilities. Privately-owned water utilities shall prepare a drought contingency plan in accordance with this section and incorporate such plan into their tariff.

(3) Wholesale water customers. Any water supplier that receives all or a portion of its water supply from another water supplier shall consult with that supplier and shall include in the drought contingency plan appropriate provisions for responding to reductions in that water supply.

(b) A wholesale or retail water supplier shall notify the executive director within five business days of the implementation of any mandatory provisions of the drought contingency plan.

(c) The retail public water supplier shall review and update, as appropriate, the drought contingency plan, at least every five years, based on new or updated information, such as the adoption or revision of the regional water plan.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.20 adopted to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384

<u>TITLE 30</u>	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>PART 1</u>	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
<u>CHAPTER 288</u>	WATER CONSERVATION PLANS, DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS, GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS
<u>SUBCHAPTER B</u>	DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS
RULE §288.22	Drought Contingency Plans for Wholesale Water Suppliers

(a) A drought contingency plan for a wholesale water supplier must include the following minimum elements.

(1) Preparation of the plan shall include provisions to actively inform the public and to affirmatively provide opportunity for user input in the preparation of the plan and for informing wholesale customers about the plan. Such acts may include, but are not limited to, having a public meeting at a time and location convenient to the public and providing written notice to the public concerning the proposed plan and meeting.

(2) The drought contingency plan must document coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the wholesale public water supplier to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(3) The drought contingency plan must include a description of the information to be monitored by the water supplier and specific criteria for the initiation and termination of drought response stages, accompanied by an explanation of the rationale or basis for such triggering criteria.

(4) The drought contingency plan must include a minimum of three drought or emergency response stages providing for the implementation of measures in response to water supply conditions during a repeat of the drought-of-record.

(5) The drought contingency plan must include the procedures to be followed for the initiation or termination of drought response stages, including procedures for notification of wholesale customers regarding the initiation or termination of drought response stages.

(6) The drought contingency plan must include specific, quantified targets for water use reductions to be achieved during periods of water shortage and drought. The entity preparing the plan shall establish the targets. The goals established by the entity under this paragraph are not enforceable.

(7) The drought contingency plan must include the specific water supply or water demand management measures to be implemented during each stage of the plan including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) pro rata curtailment of water deliveries to or diversions by wholesale water customers as provided in Texas Water Code, §11.039; and

(B) utilization of alternative water sources with the prior approval of the executive director as appropriate (e.g., interconnection with another water system, temporary use of a non-municipal water supply, use of reclaimed water for non-potable purposes, etc.).

(8) The drought contingency plan must include a provision in every wholesale water contract entered into or renewed after adoption of the plan, including contract extensions, that in case of a shortage of water resulting from drought, the water to be distributed shall be divided in accordance with Texas Water Code, §11.039.

(9) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for granting variances to the plan.

(10) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for the enforcement of any mandatory water use restrictions including specification of penalties (e.g., liquidated damages, water rate surcharges, discontinuation of service) for violations of such restrictions.

(b) The wholesale public water supplier shall notify the executive director within five business days of the implementation of any mandatory provisions of the drought contingency plan.

(c) The wholesale public water supplier shall review and update, as appropriate, the drought contingency plan, at least every five years, based on new or updated information, such as adoption or revision of the regional water plan.

Source Note: The provisions of this §288.22 adopted to be effective February 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 949; amended to be effective April 27, 2000, 25 TexReg 3544; amended to be effective October 7, 2004, 29 TexReg 9384

Appendix C

TCEQ Water Utility Profile

The following appendix contains the form TCEQ-10218 and/or TCEQ-20162.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERVED

CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

To Provide Water Service Under V.T.C.A., Water Code
and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Substantive Rules

Certificate No. 10825

I. Certificate Holder:

Name: College Mound Water Supply Corporation
Address: 12731 FM 429
Terrell, Texas 75161

II. General Description and Location of Service Area:

The area covered by this certificate is located approximately 7 miles east of Terrell, Texas on FM 429. The service area is generally bounded on the east by CR 120, on the south by FM 1836, on the west by FM 2728 and on the north by Hwy 80 in Kaufman County, Texas.

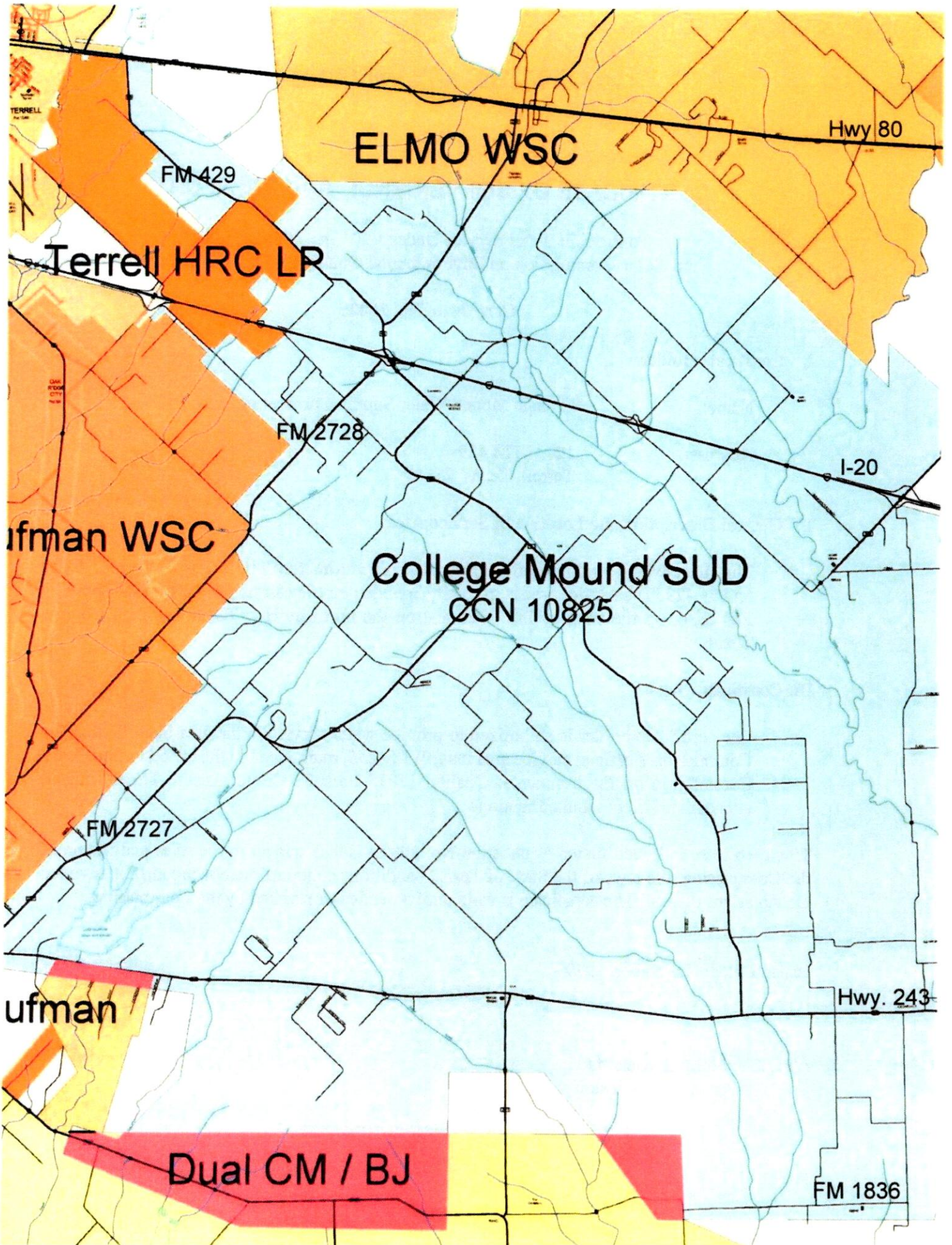
III. Certificate Maps:

The certificate holder is authorized to provide water service in the area identified on the Commission's official service area map, WRS-255, maintained in the offices of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 12015 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas with all attendant privileges and obligations.

This certificate is issued under Application No. 30999-C and subject to the rules and orders of the Commission, the laws of the State of Texas, conditions contained herein and may be revoked for violations thereof. The certificate is valid until amended or revoked by the Commission.

Issued Dated: November, 1979

ATTEST: Philip F. Ricketts
For the Commission





Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Water Availability Division

MC-160, P.O. Box 13087 Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Telephone (512) 239-4600, FAX (512) 239-2214

Utility Profile and Water Conservation Plan Requirements for Municipal Water Use by Retail Public Water Suppliers

This form is provided to assist retail public water suppliers in water conservation plan assistance in completing this form or in developing your plan, please contact the Conservation staff of the Resource Protection Team in the Water Availability Division at (512) 239-4600.

Water users can find best management practices (BMPs) at the Texas Water Development Board's website <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/conservation/BMPs/index.asp>. The practices are broken out into sectors such as Agriculture, Commercial and Institutional, Industrial, Municipal and Wholesale. BMPs are voluntary measures that water users use to develop the required components of Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 288. BMPs can also be implemented in addition to the rule requirements to achieve water conservation goals.

Contact Information

Name of Water Supplier: College Mound Special Utility District

Address: 12731 FM 429 Terrell, TX 75161 P.O. Box 2008 Terrell, TX 75160

Telephone Number: (972) 563-1355 Fax: () N/A

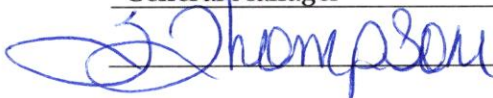
Water Right No.(s): N/A

Regional Water Planning Group: C

Water Conservation Coordinator (or person responsible for implementing conservation program): Shirley Thompson Phone: (972) 563-1355

Form Completed by: Shirley Thompson

Title: General Manager

Signature:  Date: 04/15/2024

A water conservation plan for municipal use by retail public water suppliers must include the following requirements (as detailed in 30 TAC Section 288.2). If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, you must include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

Utility Profile

I. POPULATION AND CUSTOMER DATA

A. *Population and Service Area Data*

1. Attach a copy of your service-area map and, if applicable, a copy of your Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN).
2. Service area size (in square miles): 102.7 Square miles
(Please attach a copy of service-area map)
3. Current population of service area: 10,371
4. Current population served for:
 - a. Water 10,371
 - b. Wastewater 0

5. Population served for previous five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
<u>2023</u>	<u> </u>
<u>2022</u>	<u> </u>
<u>2021</u>	<u> </u>
<u>2020</u>	<u> </u>
<u>2019</u>	<u> </u>

6. Projected population for service area in the following decades:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
<u>2020</u>	<u>10,200</u>
<u>2030</u>	<u>20,400</u>
<u>2040</u>	<u>23,500</u>
<u>2050</u>	<u>27,000</u>
<u>2060</u>	<u>32,000</u>

7. List source or method for the calculation of current and projected population size.

Current + known development for next five years. After that, 15% increase from previous decade.

B. Customer Data

Senate Bill 181 requires that uniform consistent methodologies for calculating water use and conservation be developed and available to retail water providers and certain other water use sectors as a guide for preparation of water use reports, water conservation plans, and reports on water conservation efforts. A water system must provide the most detailed level of customer and water use data available to it, however, any new billing system purchased must be capable of reporting data for each of the sectors listed below. More guidance can be found at: <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/conservation/doc/SB181Guidance.pdf>

1. Quantified 5-year and 10-year goals for water savings:

	<i>Historic 5-year Average</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>5-year goal for year 2029</i>	<i>10-year goal for year 2034</i>
Total GPCD	71	76	110	110
Residential GPCD	58	61	100	100
Water Loss GPCD	1	1	10	10
Water Loss Percentage	2%	2%	10%	10%

Notes:

Total GPCD = (Total Gallons in System ÷ Permanent Population) ÷ 365

Residential GPCD = (Gallons Used for Residential Use ÷ Residential Population) ÷ 365

Water Loss GPCD = (Total Water Loss ÷ Permanent Population) ÷ 365

Water Loss Percentage = (Total Water Loss ÷ Total Gallons in System) x 100; or (Water Loss GPCD ÷ Total GPCD) x 100

2. Current number of active connections. Check whether multi-family service is counted as Residential or Commercial?

<i>Treated Water Users</i>	<i>Metered</i>	<i>Non-Metered</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Residential	3561	0	3561
Single-Family	3561	0	3561
Multi-Family	3	0	3
Commercial	23	0	23
Industrial/Mining	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0
Other/Wholesale	0	0	0

3. List the number of new connections per year for most recent three years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
<i>Treated Water Users</i>			
Residential	-642	3	944
Single-Family	-642	3	944
Multi-Family	0	0	0
Commercial	1	0	0
Industrial/Mining	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0
Other/Wholesale	0	0	0

4. List of annual water use for the five highest volume customers.

<i>Customer</i>	<i>Use (1,000 gal/year)</i>	<i>Treated or Raw Water</i>
Williamson	2,333.	treated
McDonald	1,198.	treated
Rockin Sunset RV Park	1,185.	treated
Mullins	1,035.	treated
Vytron, LLC	882.	treated

II. WATER USE DATA FOR SERVICE AREA

A. Water Accounting Data

1. List the amount of water use for the previous five years (in 1,000 gallons).

Indicate whether this is diverted or treated water.

<i>Year</i>	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Month</i>					
January	20.491	18.614	20.109	14.	15.014
February	17.296	16.899	24.205	19.634	13.130
March	18.770	19.063	16.535	14.886	17.279
April	21.700	14.688	18.058	25.547	17.611
May	23.786	16.133	16.685	15.610	25.533
June	32.979	29.732	23.954	27.400	23.190
July	38.856	37.080	19.773	24.178	24.545
August	34.493	24.001	22.367	27.793	28.313
September	26.285	22.430	24.864	22.780	23.215
October	21.752	26.099	25.345	17.200	21.651
November	17.680	20.343	15.310	15.732	19.093
December	18.576	23.501	22.261	14.801	16.244
Totals	292.664	268.583	249.466	239.56114.	244.818

2. Describe how the above figures were determined (e.g, from a master meter located at the point of a diversion from the source or located at a point where raw water enters the treatment plant, or from water sales).

Master meters from three sources

3. Amount of water (in 1,000 gallons) delivered/sold as recorded by the following account types for the past five years.

<i>Year</i>	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Account Types</i>					
Residential	231.519	225.178	191.117	191.	175.5
Single-Family	231.519	225.178	191.117	191.	175.2
Multi-Family					
Commercial	10.407	12.158	10.226	7.5	7.1
Industrial/Mining					
Institutional					
Agriculture					
Other/Wholesale	.023	1.089	1.298		

4. List the previous records for water loss for the past five years (the difference between water diverted or treated and water delivered or sold).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (gallons)</i>	<i>Percent %</i>
2023	12.925	4
2022	14.189	7
2021	22.550	10
2020	21.536	9
2019	26.167	11

B. Projected Water Demands

1. If applicable, attach or cite projected water supply demands from the applicable Regional Water Planning Group for the next ten years using information such as population trends, historical water use, and economic growth in the service area over the next ten years and any additional water supply requirements from such growth.

III. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DATA

A. Water Supply Sources

1. List all current water supply sources and the amounts authorized (in acre feet) with each.

<i>Water Type</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount Authorized</i>
Surface Water	_____	_____
Groundwater	_____	_____
Other	Purchase treated surface water	316.137 MG

B. Treatment and Distribution System (if providing treated water)

1. Design daily capacity of system (MGD):
2. Storage capacity (MGD):
 - a. Elevated
 - b. Ground
3. If surface water, do you recycle filter backwash to the head of the plant?
 Yes No If yes, approximate amount (MGD):

IV. WASTEWATER SYSTEM DATA

A. Wastewater System Data (if applicable)

1. Design capacity of wastewater treatment plant(s) (MGD):
2. Treated effluent is used for on-site irrigation, off-site irrigation, for plant wash-down, and/or for chlorination/dechlorination.

If yes, approximate amount (in gallons per month):
3. Briefly describe the wastewater system(s) of the area serviced by the water utility. Describe how treated wastewater is disposed. Where applicable, identify treatment plant(s) with the TCEQ name and number, the operator, owner, and the receiving stream if wastewater is discharged.

B. Wastewater Data for Service Area (if applicable)

1. Percent of water service area served by wastewater system: %
2. Monthly volume treated for previous five years (in 1,000 gallons):

<i>Year</i>					
<i>Month</i>					
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					
Totals					

Water Conservation Plan

In addition to the utility profile, please attach the following as required by Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, §288.2. Note: If the water conservation plan does not provide information for each requirement, an explanation must be included as to why the requirement is not applicable.

A. Record Management System

The water conservation plan must include a record management system which allows for the classification of water sales and uses in to the most detailed level of water use data currently available to it, including if possible, the following sectors: residential (single and multi-family), commercial.

B. Specific, Quantified 5 & 10-Year Targets

The water conservation plan must include specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs and goals for municipal use in gallons per capita per day. Note that the goals established by a public water supplier under this subparagraph are not enforceable. These goals must be updated during the five-year review and submittal.

C. Measuring and Accounting for Diversions

The water conservation plan must include a statement about the water suppliers metering device(s), within an accuracy of plus or minus 5.0% in order to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source of supply.

D. Universal Metering

The water conservation plan must include and a program for universal metering of both customer and public uses of water, for meter testing and repair, and for periodic meter replacement.

E. Measures to Determine and Control Water Loss

The water conservation plan must include measures to determine and control water loss (for example, periodic visual inspections along distribution lines; annual or monthly audit of the water system to determine illegal connections; abandoned services; etc.).

F. Continuing Public Education & Information

The water conservation plan must include a description of the program of continuing public education and information regarding water conservation by the water supplier.

G. Non-Promotional Water Rate Structure

The water supplier must have a water rate structure which is not "promotional," i.e., a rate structure which is cost-based and which does not encourage the excessive use of water. This rate structure must be listed in the water conservation plan.

H. Reservoir Systems Operations Plan

The water conservation plan must include a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies.

I. Enforcement Procedure and Plan Adoption

The water conservation plan must include a means for implementation and enforcement, which shall be evidenced by a copy of the ordinance, rule, resolution, or tariff, indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan.

J. Coordination with the Regional Water Planning Group(s)

The water conservation plan must include documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the public water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

K. Plan Review and Update

A public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. The public water supplier for municipal use shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan not later than May 1, 2009, and every five years after that date to coincide with the regional water planning group. The revised plan must also include an implementation report.

VI. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE SUPPLIERS

Required of suppliers serving population of 5,000 or more or a projected population of 5,000 or more within the next ten years:

A. Leak Detection and Repair

The plan must include a description of the program of leak detection, repair, and water loss accounting for the water transmission, delivery, and distribution system in order to control unaccounted for uses of water.

B. Contract Requirements

A requirement in every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the plan (by either ordinance, resolution, or tariff), and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements in this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, the contract between the initial supplier and 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 the provisions of this chapter.

VII. ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water supplier, in addition to the minimum requirements of 30 TAC §288.2(1), if they are necessary in order to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require by commission order that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategies are necessary in order for the conservation plan to be achieved:

1. Conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;
2. Adoption of ordinances, plumbing codes, and/or rules requiring water conserving plumbing fixtures to be installed in new structures and existing structures undergoing substantial modification or addition;
3. A program for the replacement or retrofit of water-conserving plumbing fixtures in existing structures;
4. A program for reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater;
5. A program for pressure control and/or reduction in the distribution system and/or for customer connections;
6. A program and/or ordinance(s) for landscape water management;
7. A method for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the water conservation plan; and
8. Any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the water supplier shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

VIII. WATER CONSERVATION PLANS SUBMITTED WITH A WATER RIGHT APPLICATION FOR NEW OR ADDITIONAL STATE WATER

Water Conservation Plans submitted with a water right application for New or Additional State Water must include data and information which:

1. support the applicant's proposed use of water with consideration of the water conservation goals of the water conservation plan;
2. evaluates conservation as an alternative to the proposed appropriation; and
3. evaluates any other feasible alternative to new water development including, but not limited to, waste prevention, recycling and reuse, water transfer and marketing, regionalization, and optimum water management practices and procedures.

Additionally, it shall be the burden of proof of the applicant to demonstrate that no feasible alternative to the proposed appropriation exists and that the requested amount of appropriation is necessary and reasonable for the proposed use.

Appendix D

NTMWD Member City and Customer Annual Water Conservation Report

The following appendix contains a blank copy of the NTMWD Member City and Customer Annual Water Conservation Report. This is updated and reviewed by NTMWD on an annual basis.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1 00	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	0.0219	0.021 -	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	0.478	0.045 - 0.478	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.063	0.063 - 0.063	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.664	0.664 - 0.664	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.379	0.379 - 0.379	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2021	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)**

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	3	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	2	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	4	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Atrazine	2021	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories, leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

**NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.26	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.

NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2023	3.27	1.30	4.30	4.00	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2023	0.01	0	0.26	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2023	0.31	0	0.86	1.00	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 ppm and 4 ppm.

Total Organic Carbon

Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.				

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.
Giardia	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Only source water was evaluated for cryptosporidium and giardia. Levels shown are not for drinking water.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	6/13/2022	15	0.0018	0	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	6/13/2022	1.3	0.31	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of plumbing materials containing lead and copper.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Customer] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2023	41.2	11.7 - 41.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2023	1.83	1.04 - 1.83	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2023	18.7	7.85 - 18.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2023	8.12	4.1 - 8.12	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. These contaminants are included in the Disinfection By-Products TTHM compliance data.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2023	0.025	0.025 - 0.025	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2023	45.2	33.8 - 45.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2023	21.9	14.7 - 21.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2023	2.89	2.89 - 2.89	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2023	0.0041	0.0041 - 0.0041	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2023	0.0031	0.0031 - 0.0031	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2023	8.3	7.4 - 8.3	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	20.6	16.2 - 20.6	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2023	75.0	47.5 - 75.0	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2023	79	40 - 79	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	212	136 - 212	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2023	128	79 - 128	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1.00	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	0.0219	0.021 - 0.0219	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	0.475	0.045 - 0.475	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.048	0.041 - 0.048	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	199	28 - 199	0 - 0	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.968	0.537 - 0.968	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.790	0.067 - 0.790	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2022	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)**

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2, 4 - D	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	3	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	2	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	4	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Atrazine	2023	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2023	0.12	0.06 - 0.12	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

**NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.73	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98.0%	No	Soil runoff.

NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2023	3.27	1.30	4.30	4.00	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2023	0.01	0	0.59	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2023	0.16	0	0.88	1.00	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 ppm and 4 ppm.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2023	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.
Giardia	2023	0.18	0.09 - 0.18	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Levels detected are for source water, not for drinking water. No cryptosporidium or giardia were found in drinking water.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	6/13/2022	15	0.0018	0	ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	6/13/2022	1.30	0.31	0	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity.

Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of plumbing materials containing lead and copper.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **[Customer]** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2023	41.2	11.7 - 41.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2023	1.83	1.04 - 1.83	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2023	18.7	7.85 - 18.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2023	6.12	4.1 - 6.12	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. These contaminants are included in the Disinfection By-Products TTHM compliance data.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2023	69.8	26.5 - 69.8	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2023	107	30 - 107	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2023	0.516	0.061 - 0.516	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2023	9.77	4.90 - 9.77	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2023	0.158	0.0068 - 0.158	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2023	0.0048	0.0047 - 0.0048	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2023	9.17	6.39 - 9.17	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	95.4	26.5 - 95.4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2023	171	76.8 - 171	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2023	139	51 - 139	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	492	263 - 492	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2023	312	82 - 312	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2023	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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<p>NITRATE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR</p>	<p>Jan-23</p>	<p>Mar-23</p>	<p>The North Texas MWD Wylie WTP water system PWS ID TXD430044 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 200- Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.</p> <p>We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Nitrate</p> <p>This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s): First Quarter 01/01/2023 - 3/31/2023</p> <p>Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.</p> <p>We are taking the following actions to address the issue: The sample was taken during the required sampling period and results are within compliance criteria. The violation was due to a delay in receiving lab results from a third-party lab. Once the results were released to TCEQ the violation was resolved.</p> <p>Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.</p> <p>If you have questions concerning this matter you may contact NTMWD Water System Manager - Treatment Mr. Gabriel Bowden at (972) 608- 7009</p> <p>Posted/Delivered on: 3-28-2024</p>
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Appendix E

TCEQ Water Conservation Implementation Report

Appendix F

Letters to Regional Water Planning Group and NTMWD

4/24/2024

Region C Water Planning Group
c/o Trinity River Authority
P.O. Box 60
Arlington, TX 76004

Dear Chair:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Water Conservation and Water Resource and Emergency Management Plan for College Mound SUD. I am submitting a copy of this plan to the Region C Water Planning Group in accordance with the Texas Water Development Board and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality rules. The plans were adopted on 4/23/2024.

Sincerely,



Shirley Thompson – General Manager
College Mound SUD



P.O. Box 2008 Terrell, TX 75160
972 563-1355

Appendix G

Adoption of Plans

College Mound Special Utility District Ordinance
Adopting Water Conservation Plan

Order No. 2024-01

AN ORDER ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE College Mound SUD SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT TO PROMOTE THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF WATER AND TO PROVIDE FOR PENALTIES AND/OR THE DISCONNECTION OF WATER SERVICE FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE WATER CONSERVATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the College Mound Special Utility District (the "District"), recognizes that the amount of water available to its water customers is limited; and

WHEREAS, the District recognizes that due to natural limitations, drought conditions, system failures and other acts of God which may occur, the District cannot guarantee an uninterrupted water supply for all purposes at all times; and

WHEREAS, the Water Code and the regulations of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "Commission") require that the District adopt a Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the District has determined an urgent need in the best interest of the public to adopt a Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 65 of the Water Code, the District is authorized to adopt such policies necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it was created, including but not limited to the preservation and conservation of water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the District desires to adopt the North Texas Municipal Water District (the "NTMWD") Model Water Conservation Plan as official District policy for the conservation of water.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLLEGE MOUND SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT THAT:

Section 1. The Board of Directors hereby approves and adopts the NTMWD Model Water Conservation Plan (the "Plan"), attached hereto as Addendum A, as if recited verbatim herein. The District commits to implement the requirements and procedures set forth in the adopted Plan.

Section 2. Any customer, defined pursuant to 30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 291, failing to comply with the provisions of the Plan shall be subject to a monetary fine as allowed by law, and/or discontinuance of water service by the District. Proof of a culpable mental state is not required for a conviction of an offense under this section. Each day a customer fails to comply with the Plan is a separate violation. The District's authority to seek injunctive or other civil relief available under the law is not limited by this section.

Section 3. The Board of Directors does hereby find and declare that sufficient written notice of the date, hour, place and subject of the meeting adopting this Order was posted at a designated place convenient to the public for the time required by law preceding the meeting, that such place of posting was readily accessible at all times to the general public, and that all of the foregoing was done as required by law at all times during which this Order and the subject matter thereof has been discussed, considered and formally acted upon. The Board of Directors further ratifies, approves, and confirms such written notice and the posting thereof.

Section 4. The General Manager or his designee is hereby directed to file a copy of the Plan and this Ordinance with the Commission in accordance with Title 30, Chapter 288 of the Texas Administrative Code.

Section 5. Should any paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Order be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

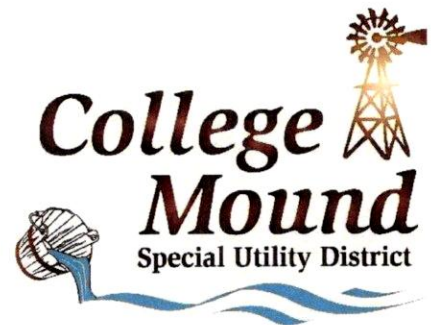
Section 6. {If Applicable} Ordinance No. 2014-02, adopted on [April 22, 2014], is hereby repealed.

Approved and adopted by the Board of Directors on this 23rd day of April, 2024.

President, Board of Directors - Maurice Pittman

Attest:

Secretary/Treasurer - Thomas King



Appendix H

Illegal Water Connections and Theft of Water

**College Mound Special Utility District Ordinance
Pertaining to Illegal Water Connections and Theft of Water**

Ordinance No. 2024-02

AN ORDER PERTAINING TO ILLEGAL WATER CONNECTIONS AND/OR THE THEFT OF WATER RELATED TO THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE COLLEGE MOUND SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, the College Mound Special Utility District (the "District"), recognizes that the amount of water available to its water customers is limited; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 65 of the Water Code, the District is authorized to adopt such policies necessary to preserve and conserve available water supplies; and

WHEREAS, the District seeks to adopt an ordinance pertaining to illegal water connections and theft of water.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLLEGE MOUND SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT THAT:

Section 1. The Board of Directors hereby approves and adopts this Ordinance as described herein.

Section 2. A person commits an offense of theft of water by any of the following actions:

(a) A person may not knowingly tamper, connect to, or alter any component of the District's water system including valves, meters, meter boxes, lids, hydrants, lines, pump stations, ground storage tanks, and elevated storage tanks. This shall include direct or indirect efforts to initiate or restore water service without the approval of the District.

(b) If, without the written consent of the District, the person knowingly causes, suffers or allows the initiation or restoration of water service to the property after termination of service(s). For purposes of this section, it shall be assumed that the owner, occupant, or person in control of the property caused, suffered, or allowed the unlawful initiation or restoration of service(s).

(c) A person may not knowingly make or cause a false report to be made to the District of a reading of a water meter installed for metered billing.

(d) A person commits a separate offense each day that the person performs an act prohibited by this section or fails to perform an act required by this section.

Section 3. An offense under this Order is punishable in accordance with the District's rules and policies regarding rates and may result in disconnection of service, located in Section E of the District Rate Order.

Section 4. The Board of Directors does hereby find and declare that sufficient written notice of the date, hour, place and subject of the meeting considering this Ordinance was posted at a designated place convenient to the public for the time required by law preceding this meeting, that such place of posting was readily accessible at all times to the general public, and that all of the foregoing was done as required by law at all times during which this Ordinance, and the subject matter thereof has been discussed, considered and formally acted upon. The Board of Directors further ratifies, approves, and confirms such written notice and the posting thereof.

Section 5. Should any paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected.

Section 6. Ordinance No. 2014-03, adopted on April 22, 2014 is hereby repealed.

Approved and adopted by the Board of Directors on this 23rd day of April, 2024.

President, Board of Directors – Maurice Pittman

Attest:

Secretary/Treasurer – Thomas King

