Watershed Planning and Protection for Lake Lavon









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Upper Trinity River Basin Coordinating Committee

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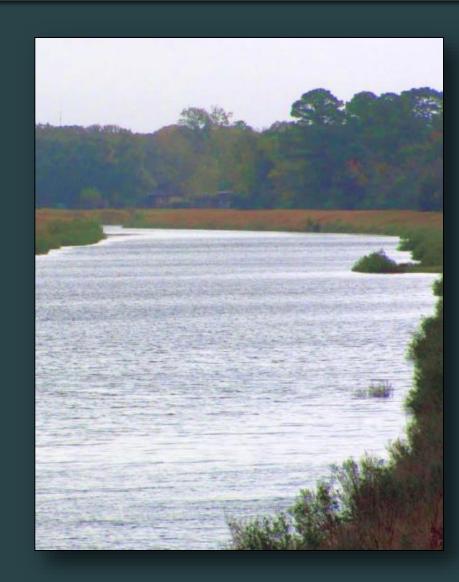






Presentation Outline

- NTMWD Watershed Management Program Development
- The Lake Lavon Watershed
- The Lake Lavon Watershed Protection Plan
- Improving the SELECT Model through the Lake Lavon WPP



NTIVIVD Systems

Water

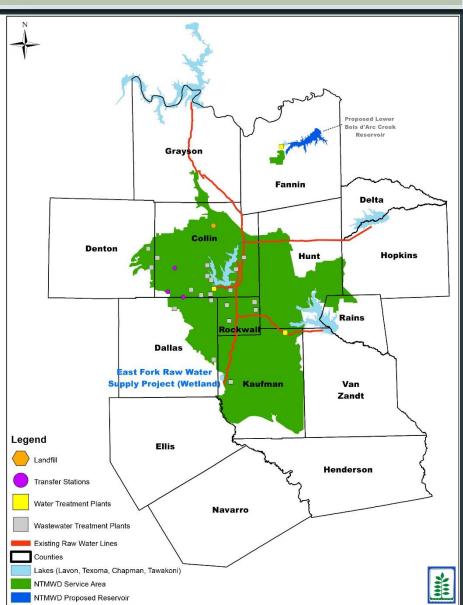
- 370 MGD average raw water supply
- 6 water treatment plants 806+ MGD capacity
- 566 miles of transmission pipelines
- 9 raw water pump stations
- 8 treated water pump stations
- 77 City delivery points

Wastewater

- Operate 17 wastewater treatment plants
- (11 owned by NTMWD, including 4 regional plants)
- 151+ MGD treatment capacity
- 8 interceptor systems with 250+ miles of largediameter pipelines and 23 lift stations

Solid Waste

- 3 transfer stations, 3,295 combined permitted tons/day
- 800,000+ tons/year accepted at landfill

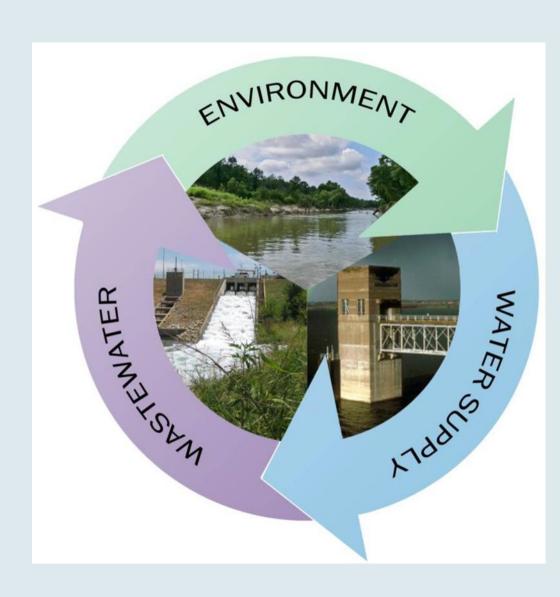


NTIMIWD Watershed Management

- Identified as a need in 2011
- Approval by Executive Management to proceed in 2015
 - Budget created and approved
 - WPP included in NTMWD Strategic Plan
- Network with peer Watershed Management units and professional organizations
- Learn about available resources
- Explore Partnership Opportunities (AgriLife, Stream Team)
- Publicize our intentions to everyone
- Watershed Manager position filled January 2016

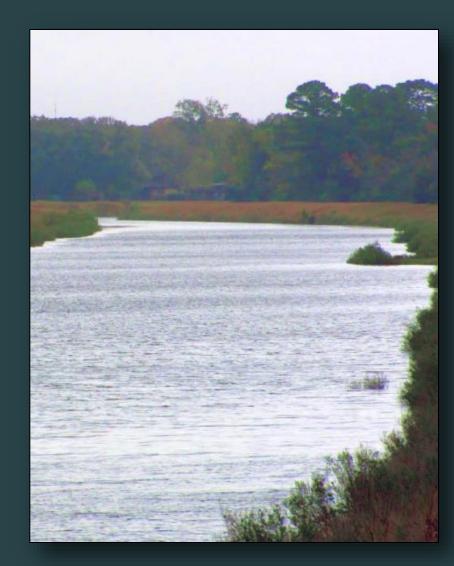
TOTAL WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- We all live in a watershed
- Watershed
 Management
 embraces concept of
 "One Water"
- Storm run-off and treated wastewater returns to streams & lakes
- Becomes part of sources of supply



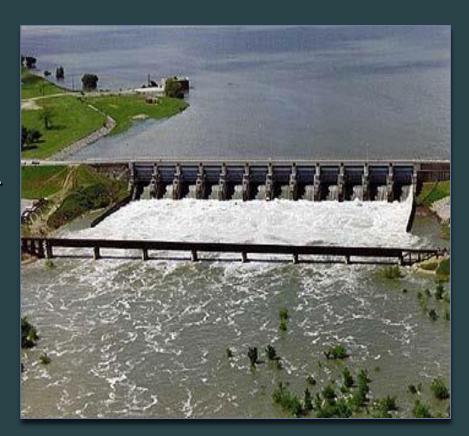
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Lake Lavon

- Built in 1953 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and supports:
 - Municipal Water Supply for 1.6 million people
 - Flood Control
 - Recreation

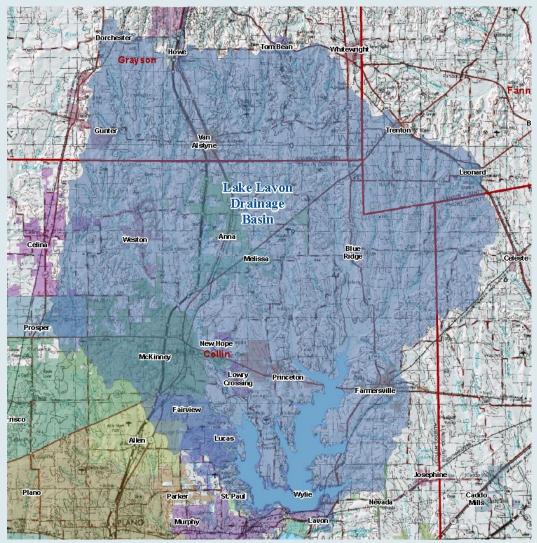




LAKE LAVON WATERSHED



THE LAKE LAVON WATERSHED



- The Lake Lavon watershed drains an area of about 768 mi² or 198,981 acres
- The watershed includes parts of Collin, Grayson, Fannin, and Hunt Counties.
- Lake Lavon is the uppermost reservoir on the East Fork of the Trinity River.
- Largest population centers are NTMWD Member and Customer Cities:

McKinney: 131,117

• Frisco: 116,989

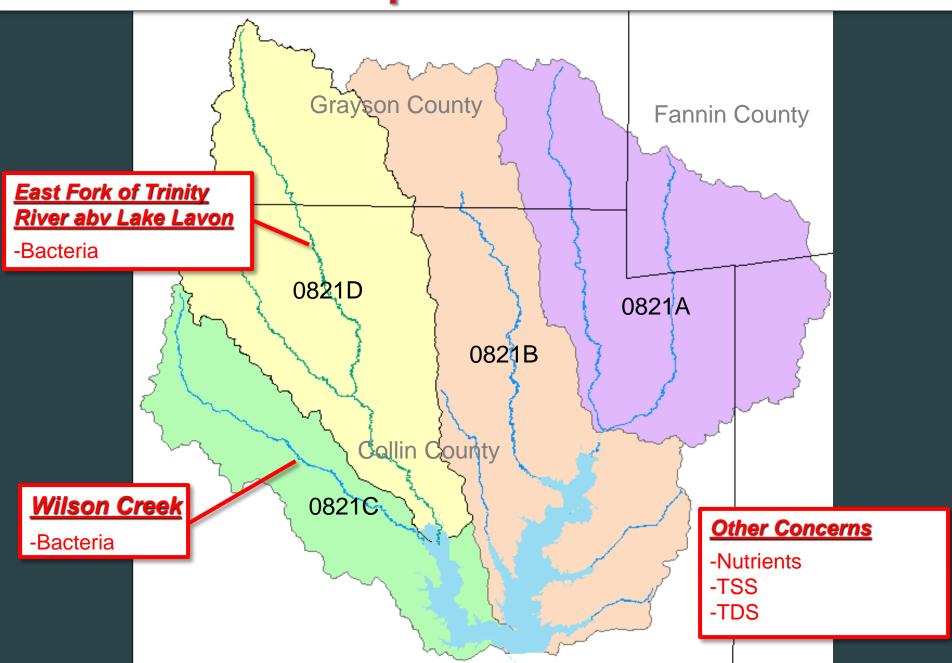
• Allen: 84,246

• Prosper: 9,423

• Anna: 8,249

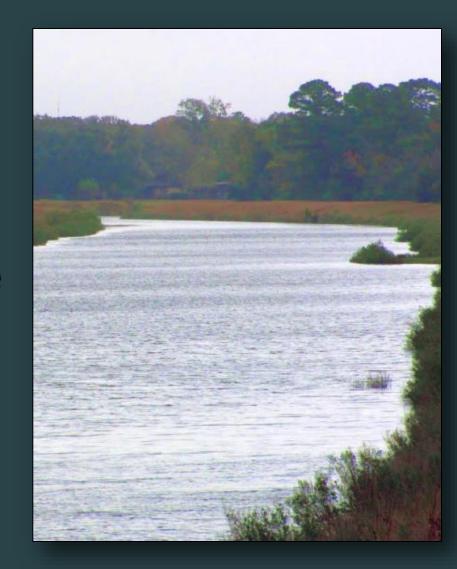
What impairments are found in the Lake Lavon Watershed?

Watershed Impairments & Concerns



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What is a WPP?

- WPPs are a voluntary, proactive approach to integrating activities and prioritizing BMP implementation
- WPPs address complex water quality issues across multiple jurisdictions
- 3. The goal is to improve, restore or maintain good water quality within a particular watershed
- 4. WPPs are tools to better leverage resources

The Lake Lavon WPP

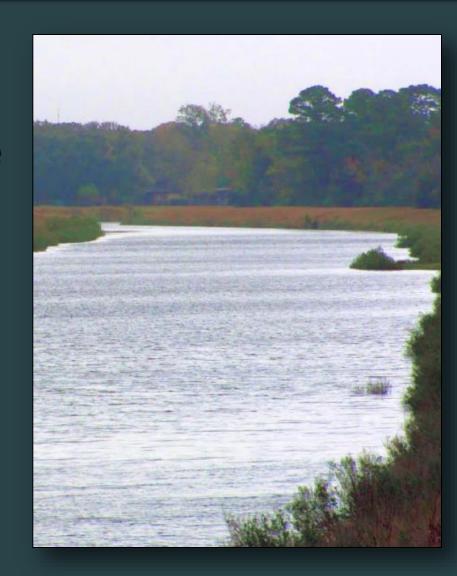
- Development will begin in 2016.
- Aimed at developing a strategy to address existing impairments and protect against future impairments.
- Primary focus on bacteria and nutrient pollution.
- Collaborative effort between NTMWD, Texas A&M AgriLife, and the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB).
- Development will be facilitated by NTMWD's watershed manager position and supported by a TSSWCB state nonpoint source program grant.

The Lake Layon WPP

- TSSWCB nonpoint source program grant will provide support for:
- Water quality monitoring.
- Land use land cover analysis.
- Pollutant source analysis and water quality modeling. (SELECT)

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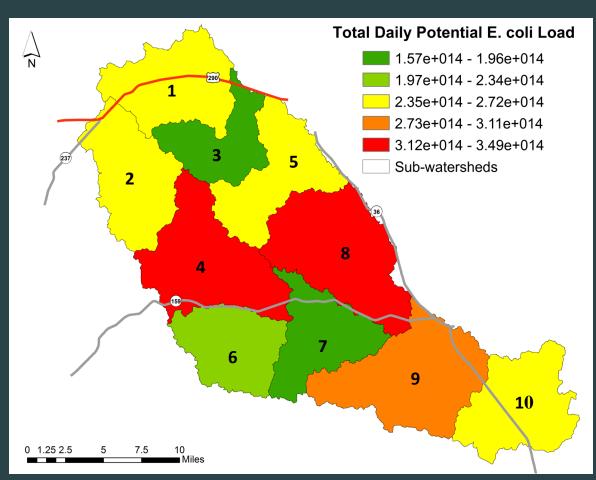


SELECT Analysis

- Spatially Explicit Load Enrichment Calculation Tool. (SELECT)
 - A commonly used tool for evaluating the <u>potential</u> bacteria loads from nonpoint sources and their likely distribution in a watershed.
 - Helps to identify causes and sources of pollution and develop effective implementation strategies.

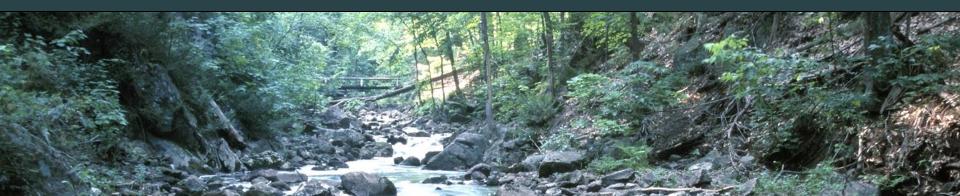
SELECT Analysis

- Estimate
 populations of
 bacteria
 sources.
- Distribute populations to specified land uses.
- 3. Calculate potential bacteria load in subwatersheds for each source.



Improving SELECT

- Use the Lake Lavon planning effort to develop improved
 SELECT software by working with Texas A&M AgriLife.
- Improvements will incorporate fate and transport of bacteria into SELECT analysis.
 - Distance from stream
 - Land use/land cover
 - Watershed hydrology



Improved SELECT Analysis

- Improvements will allow for:
 - More accurate estimate of bacteria loading from individual sources.
 - Simulate effectiveness of BMP implementation strategies.
 - Ultimately, development of more efficient and effective implementation strategies.



Questions