

Regional Service Through Unity... Meeting our Region's Needs Today and Tomorrow

SP ANNESS STATIST

20%

REGIONAL FERAL HOG CONFERENCE

November 6, 2017

Galen Roberts North Texas Municipal Water District





REGIONAL PROVIDER

Water – Wastewater – Solid Waste



Serve area nearly twice the size of Rhode Island





MAJOR NORTH TEXAS WATER PROVIDERS





NTMWD REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM

Entities Served Directly: 61 cities, towns, municipal utility districts, special utility districts, and water supply corporations

- Total of **90 entities receive water directly or indirectly**

Supply Sources:

- Lavon Lake
- Jim Chapman Lake
- Lake Texoma
- Lake Tawakoni
- Lake Bonham
- East Fork Reuse Project

Fully Ozonated Water Treatment Plant Capacity:

- Wylie: 770 MGD
- Tawakoni: 30 MGD
- Bonham: 6 MGD



THE NTMWD WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

Goal: To protect and improve the quality of NTMWD source water supplies.

Source water quality concerns:

- Nutrients
- Sediment
- Bacteria
- Toxic and Hazardous Materials



NTMWD Existing and Planned Raw Water Supplies





THE LAVON LAKE WATERSHED



- Lavon Lake comprises approximately 30% of NTMWD supply
- Watershed drains an area of about 769 mi2
- Largest population centers:
 - McKinney: 131,117
 - Frisco: 116,989
 - Allen: 84,246
 - Prosper: 9,423
 - Anna: 8,249



THE LAVON LAKE WATERSHED





Watershed Impairments & Concerns





THE LAVON LAKE WATERSHED PROTECTION PLAN

A voluntary, non-regulatory strategy to address existing impairments and protect against future impairments

Primary focus on bacteria, nutrient, sediment, and hazardous/toxic materials

Developed in Partnership with the community





THE LAVON LAKE WATERSHED PROTECTION PLAN

Worked with researchers at Texas A&M to assess sources of pollution in the watershed and found:

- Most nutrient loading in the watershed came from nonpoint sources
- Vast majority (>90%) of bacteria load came from nonpoint sources

Used the Spatially Explicit Load Enrichment Calculation Tool (SELECT) to assess bacteria sources.



SOURCES OF BACTERIA





FERAL HOGS DISTRIBUTION IN WATERSHED

Potential *E. coli* load from feral hogs:

- Used population estimates from local TPWD biologists
- Distribution based on land use/cover





REGIONAL FERAL HOG CONFERENCE

Feral Hog Impacts on Water Quality

- Spend a lot of time in and near riparian areas
- Damage riparian areas and floodplains which increases erosion
- Deposit waste which contains high levels of bacteria and nutrients





THE LAVON LAKE WATERSHED PROTECTION PLAN

Plan identified the need for to address feral hogs by reducing populations and limiting their movement to new areas.

- Feral hog management activities (e.g. trapping, exclusion, etc.)
- Coordinating efforts across jurisdictions
- Outreach and Education







CONTACT INFO

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Project Website – www.ntmwd.com/watershed