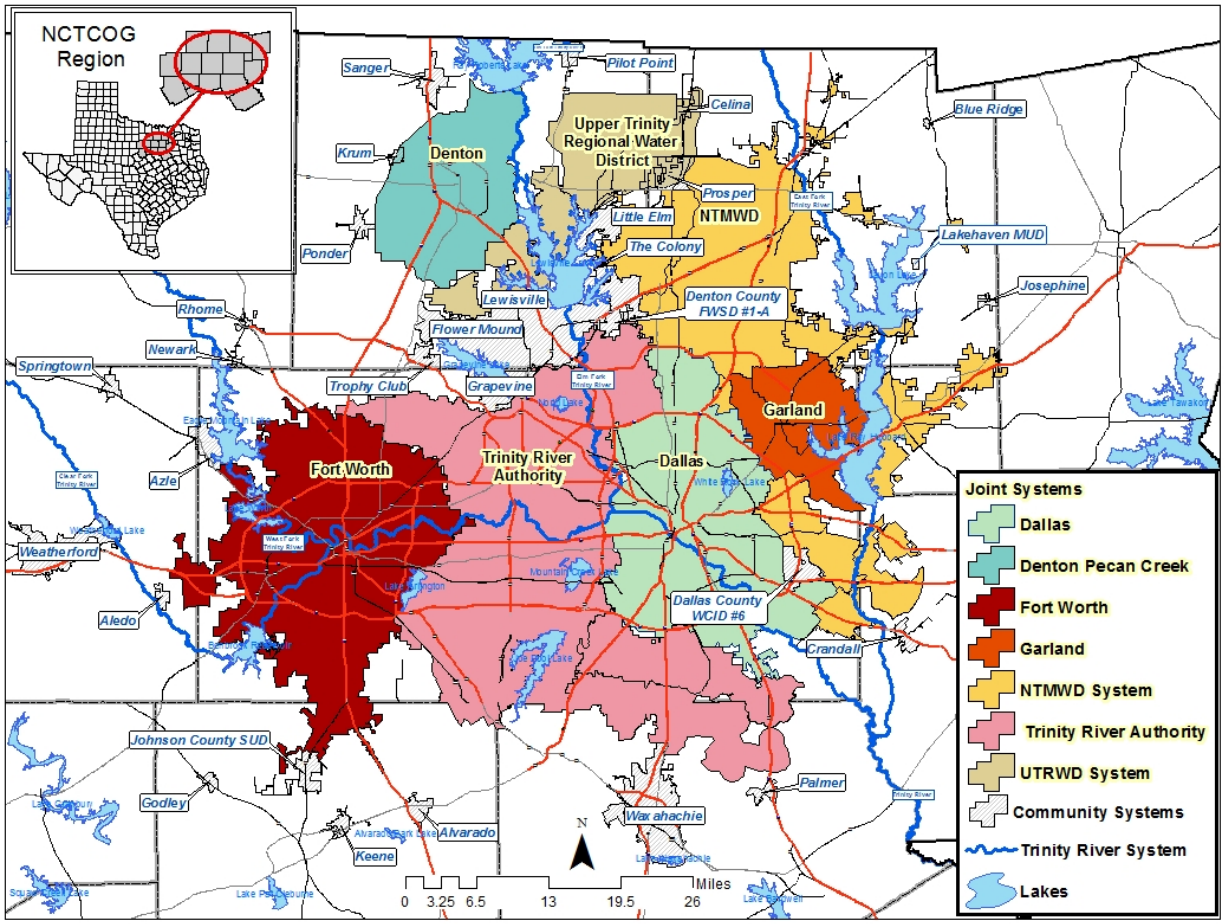
Water Quality Management Plan Update
2014



North Central Texas
Council of Governments

North Central Texas Council of Governments

The North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) was established in 1966 to assist local governments in planning for common needs, cooperating for mutual benefit, and coordinating for sound regional development.

North Central Texas is a 16-county metropolitan region surrounding the two urban centers of Dallas and Fort Worth. Currently, NCTCOG has 242 members, including 16 counties, 170 cities, 24 school districts, and 32 special districts. The area of the region is approximately 12,800 square miles, which is larger than nine states, and the population of the region is approximately 6.5 million.

NCTCOG's structure is relatively simple—each member government appoints a voting representative from the governing body. These voting representatives make up the General Assembly which annually elects an Executive Board. The Executive Board is the policy and fiduciary approval body for all NCTCOG activities and is supported by technical study and policy development committees as well as a professional staff headed by the Executive Director.

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Water Resources Council 2013-2014

The Water Resources Council, established in 1979, advises NCTCOG's Executive Board on both technical and policy issues related to water resources matters. This committee reviews day to day technical issues, oversees the water resources planning process, and performs technical review of water related grant applications.

The Environment and Development Department serves as staff to both the NCTCOG Executive Board and Water Resources Council. Staff supports a myriad of activities providing technical support, policy guidance, program coordination and development, and project implementation.

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Department of Environment and Development

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Director of Environment and Development

Tamara Cook
Manager of Environment and Development

Jack Tidwell
Manager of Environment and Development

Scott Miller
Technology Coordinator

Doug Anthony
Environmental Planner

Jeff Rice
Environmental Planner

Sandra Barba
Environmental Planner

Jennifer Vuitel
Environmental Planner

Brian Geck
Digital Media Specialist

Liz Zecckine
Administrative Assistant

Acknowledgements

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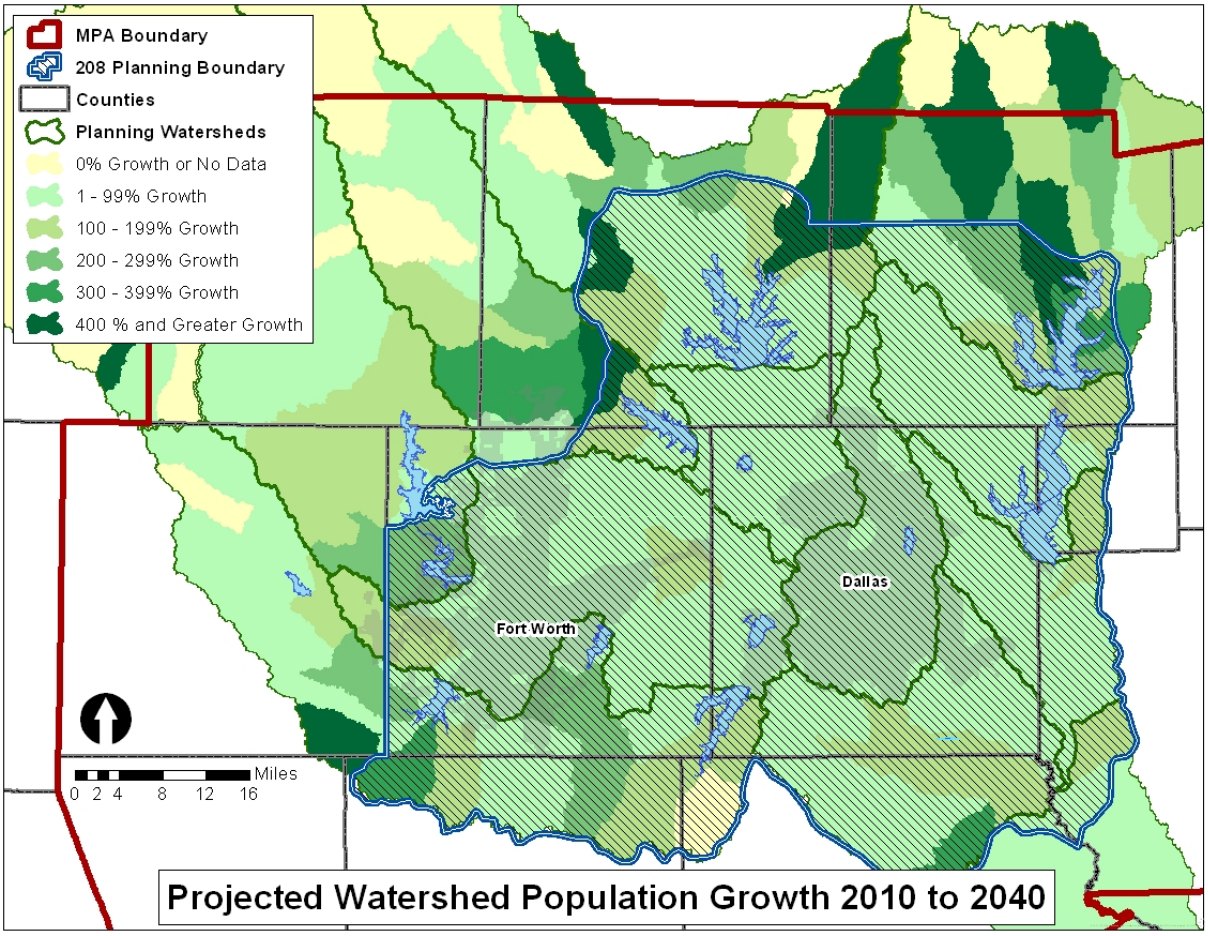
Introduction

Purpose and Scope

Wastewater service is an integral part of the infrastructure support for the Dallas/Fort Worth (DFW) metropolitan area. Even under the constraints of the economic recession, the North Central Texas region, more properly described as the Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA), has been growing over the past decade, and is currently projected to continue to grow to approximately 10.5 million by 2040. As the region matures, communities now on the perimeter and beyond may become more interdependent as they integrate into the urban metropolitan area and assume new roles in protecting water quality. For such a densely populated and growing area, the provision of adequate treatment services is important, with respect to social, economic, environmental, and health benefits for the region's 10.5 million residents in 2040.

Figure 1



Proper wastewater treatment, whether accomplished through a large and sophisticated regional collection and treatment system or a small, on-site septic tank, is often taken for granted by residents. They are unaware of the years of planning and a continuing process of redesign and upgrading that have provided the infrastructure and facilities capable of handling the region's wastewater.

The economic recession has impacted the DFW region's wastewater capacity planning in several ways. Slower than projected population growth has provided the wastewater service providers a 'margin of safety' for their existing and planned treatment capacity. It has also made capacity planning somewhat less certain going forward as growth trends that were reliable in the past do not hold in the present, and may not in the future.

Water Quality Management Planning

In 1975 the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) was designated by the Governor of Texas as the water quality management planning agency for the North Central Texas region. Protection of water resources and the provision of water supply and wastewater services are overseen on a statewide basis by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), who in turn rely on the NCTCOG for oversight, conformity review, and evaluation of capacity for wastewater services in the DFW region. The entire Water Quality Management Planning process is mandated by the Clean Water Act (CWA), and implementation is the responsibility of state and local planning agencies. The area for which NCTCOG is responsible is called the "208 area", after the section of the CWA that establishes the process for water quality review.

Each year the NCTCOG Environment and Development Department updates the Water Quality Management Plan for the Upper Trinity River Basin, accounting for treatment capacity and service area changes since the prior year's report. In addition, the report details upgrades in wastewater infrastructure funded either through grants and loans from the State Revolving Fund established for that purpose, or financed by individual municipalities, utility districts or other entities.

The WQMP is divided into sections which represent developments in each of the 13 watershed groups that make up the Upper Trinity Basin planning area. Watersheds define natural regions that feed a particular stream system and activities within the watershed area influence the ecological health of that system and all waters downstream. In DFW, water in the Upper Trinity Basin flows into the Trinity River.

Each WQMP is reviewed by the Water Resources Council, followed by regional review by municipalities and any other interested entities. Finally, a formal public hearing offers the opportunity for individual stakeholders from the planning area to review and comment on the Plan. After the public hearing, staff reviews and incorporates any modifications to the final plan, which is then presented to NCTCOG's Executive Board for adoption. Following adoption by the NCTCOG Executive Board, the annual WQMP is submitted to the TCEQ and to US EPA Region 6 for review. Finally, the locally adopted plan is certified by the Board of the TCEQ.

WQMP OBJECTIVE 1

The WQMP supports several objectives for planning, coordination, and implementation of wastewater treatment facilities in the DFW region.

- Facilitate planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment facilities that meet permit limits and wastewater discharge requirements.

Permit limits are set by the state to avoid pollutant overload to surface waters. Such threats are minimized when facilities are properly and timely planned. As the designated water quality management planning agency for North Central Texas, NCTCOG makes recommendations to TCEQ to designate agencies for wastewater collection and treatment according to provisions of Section 208 and Section 604(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

This WQMP will:

- Identify emerging water quality issues that will impact wastewater treatment strategies or that require adjustments to treatment processes.
- Track and summarize wastewater treatment performance for regional joint system and community plants.
- Ensure that critical infrastructure is considered in emerging regional emergency response and coordination activities.
- Facilitate wastewater treatment facility planning that assures capacities are sufficient to meet future wastewater needs.

Wastewater overflow due to insufficient treatment capacity causes surface water contamination from bacteria, solids, and other pollutants normally removed in treatment processes. As part of water quality management planning, NCTCOG has historically provided periodic assessment of wastewater treatment planning activities and needs.

This objective is addressed by NCTCOG continuing to:

- Monitor and regularly update wastewater treatment service area information.
- Provide feedback to regulatory agencies to improve data acquisition and use.
- Re-evaluate demographic and wastewater generation projections using NCTCOG forecasts based on 2010 census information to ascertain capacity planning needs.
- Compile and summarize wastewater treatment reported flows on a regular schedule.
- Participate in coordination efforts between NCTCOG agency and state demographic forecasting processes to enhance consistency of data for planning purposes.
- Encourage planning, construction, and effective maintenance of wastewater collection infrastructure to convey wastewater to treatment facilities, limit inflow and infiltration, and keep pace with regional growth.

WQMP Objective 2

Provide support for infrastructure maintenance, rehabilitation, capital improvement, replacement etc. of transmission pipelines and collection systems.

The transmission pipelines that convey wastewater from a source to the treatment facility are an integral part of the treatment system. Decaying or insufficient pipelines allow wastewater to seep into the ground, which can surface when the ground becomes saturated. Decaying or insufficient pipelines also allow rainwater to inflow and infiltrate the pipeline system, which causes increased volumes at the treatment plant and increased potential for capacity exceedances. Focusing attention on infrastructure is appropriate based on evidence gained by the NCTCOG's administration of the Community Development Fund (CDBG) grant of the Texas Community Development Program. NCTCOG also follows regional wastewater infrastructure updates by monitoring the Texas Water Development Board's Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and contacting individual municipalities concerning development or upgrade of their collection or community treatment systems.

This objective is addressed by NCTCOG continuing to:

- Examine and summarize the status of wastewater treatment and collection systems in small communities for use in targeting resources for infrastructure improvements.
- Document and summarize local government actions to construct, maintain, and rehabilitate collection systems.
- Provide assistance on the use of planning, policy, and other measures and approaches to effectively address state and federal water quality regulations.

WQMP OBJECTIVE 3

Inform and support regional water quality management efforts by providing planning, policy assistance, and information for local agencies to use in compliance efforts. This objective is addressed by NCTCOG continuing to:

- Participate in stakeholder meetings conducted by the TCEQ on new regulations as they are developed.
- Informing NCTCOG committees of updated, new or upcoming regulation.
- Provides access to regulatory information from the NCTCOG Web site.
- Develops a calendar of water quality meetings on the NCTCOG Web site.
- Monitor and facilitate transitions of wastewater treatment from rural settings to dense growth areas to promote efficient and appropriate processes that accommodate local government interests while maintaining adequate capacity and discharge quality.

WQMP Objective 4
Facilitate municipal awareness of water quality issues

In North Central Texas, rural areas are often developed in patches as development advances on the fringe of incorporated areas. As the urbanizing rural areas become incorporated, municipalities eventually become responsible for providing public service to areas which are often served by onsite or septic wastewater systems. Mismanaged onsite or septic systems are difficult and costly for municipalities to integrate into public service systems. Municipal awareness of, or involvement in, early development stages will conserve public resources over the long term.

This objective is addressed by NCTCOG:

- Tracking new permit information for non-municipal wastewater discharges.
- Exploring future ways of tracking permits.
- Identifying neighborhoods or other developed tracts that do not receive service from the local or regional wastewater treatment plants, but which lie within an incorporated area that is otherwise served.
- Promoting and encouraging exploration of opportunities to maximize wastewater effluent use.

WQMP Objective 5
Support wastewater reuse strategies and water conservation.

By 2050 this region will require at least 2 billion gallons of water per day to meet drinking water demand. Currently available resources cannot meet this goal, and expanding traditional water sources is not the only method to meet the shortfall. One method to make up the deficit is to increase the reuse of treated wastewater. Wastewater reuse enhances water conservation and particularly conserves and supplements raw drinking water supplies. The *State Water Plan*, as compiled by the Texas Water Development Board, identifies conservation as a valuable water supply tool for every region in Texas.

This objective is by NCTCOG:

- Annually identifying and updating current regional projects where treated effluent is used for alternative purposes.
- Pursuing opportunities to work with the major water systems and their customer cities to ensure the efficient and effective use of water.

WATERSHEDS PLANNING APPROACH IN THE UPPER TRINITY BASINS

Watershed	Percent Developed Area 2005	Percent Developed Area 2010	Percent Increase in Developed Area
Arlington/Benbrook/Joe Pool/Weatherford Lakes	36.58%	40.39%	3.81%
E. Fork Trinity below Lake Ray Hubbard	44.98%	49.93%	4.95%
Elm Fork Trinity below Lewisville Lake	70.02%	84.04%	14.03%
Grapevine Lake*	31.29%	43.61%	12.32%
Lake Bridgeport*	15%	26.47%	11.10%
Lake Ray Hubbard	51.71%	56.71%	5.00%
Lake Worth/Eagle Mountain Lake*	18.11%	24.01%	5.90%
Lavon Lake*	16.86%	20.75%	3.90%
Ten Mile Creek, Red Oak Creek	42.26%	49.20%	6.94%
Trinity River Headwaters	79.21%	85.82%	6.61%
Trinity River below Dallas	0.93%	8.69%	7.76%
West Fork Trinity below Lake Worth	68.66%	76.43%	7.77%
Lewisville Lake*	18.69%	43.97%	25.28%
Totals for Study Area	**38.02%**	**46.92%**	**8.90%**

*percentages for the portion of the watershed within the Metropolitan Planning Boundary

Table 1

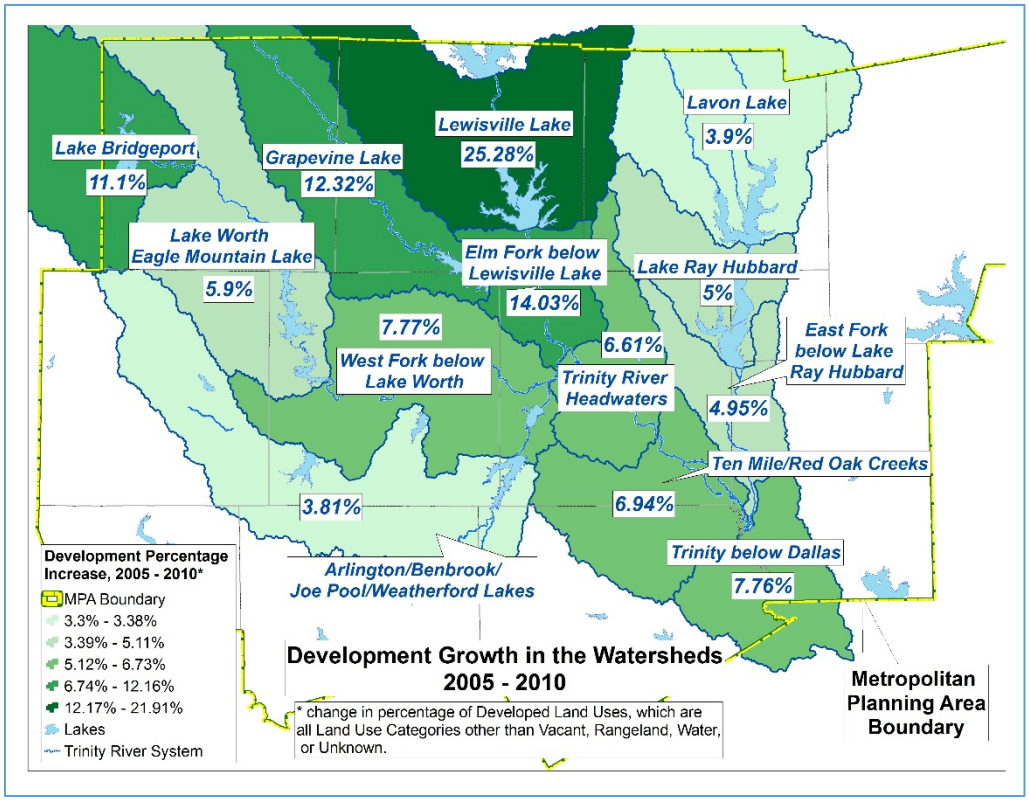


Figure 2

The North Central Texas region's population is expected to reach approximately 10.5 million by 2040. There are many efforts going on across the region that will help prepare for this influx of people and the increased strain on water resources. However, a collaborative, long-range effort involving all North Central Texas communities to ensure protection efforts are being applied efficiently and effectively is needed. This will not be an easy task and there are several challenges to protecting water supply reservoirs and their watersheds that must be addressed.

Both Table 1 and Figure 2 above illustrate the growth in developed area between NCTCOG's 2005 Land Use data and the updated 2010 Land Use dataset. Each of the Upper Trinity River watersheds has added significant developed acreage during the five year period between land use updates. Data for some of the watersheds are limited to the areas for which land use data are available, which is the area within the MPA. These are indicated by Figure X on the in Appendix E: Wastewater Treatment Planning Needs and Individual System Assessments.

Watershed Planning and Integrating Infrastructure Planning

The North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) has established a Regional Ecosystem Framework (REF) for North Central Texas which "is based on a collaboratively developed vision of desired future conditions that integrates ecological, economic, and social factors." This is being accomplished on a watershed basis by connecting people, places, and programs.

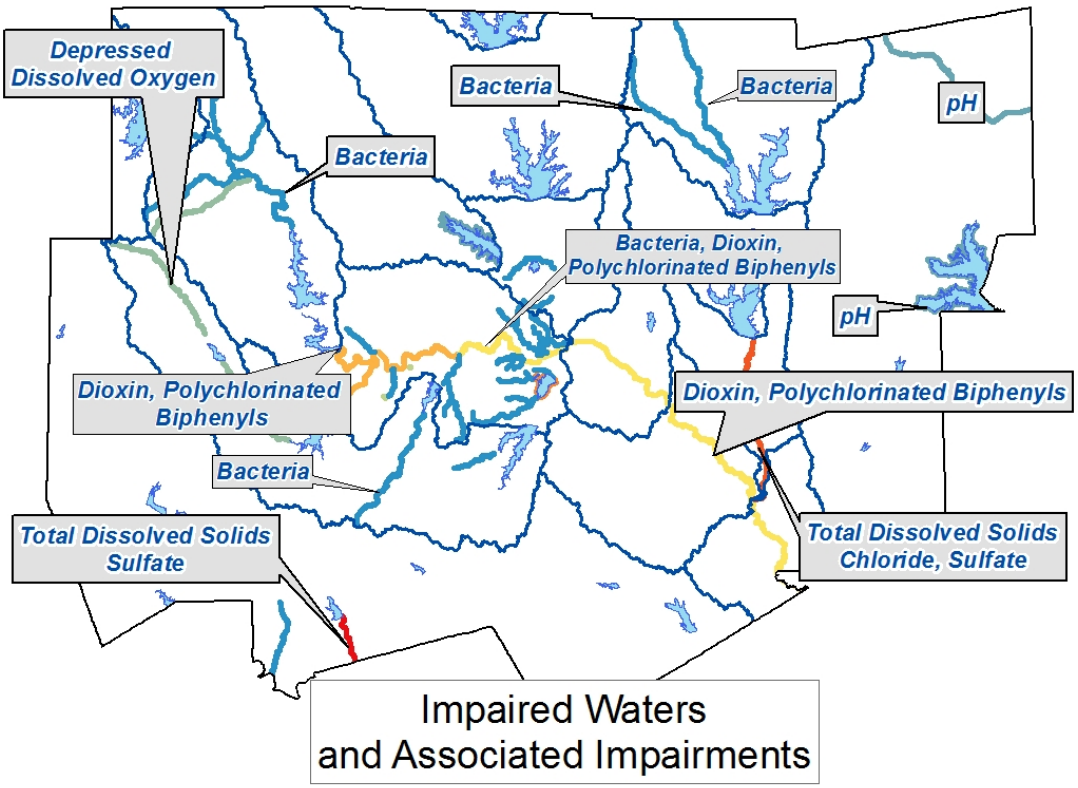
For FY2014, NCTCOG is revisiting and expanding the Regional Ecosystem Framework under a grant from the Federal Highway Administration. The REF identifies and prioritizes areas' primary ecological values in order to streamline future transportation planning efforts. The goal of the REF is to identify valuable ecological and social features in each watershed, and to develop mitigation strategies and opportunities prior to the planning of a transportation infrastructure project. This long-range planning resource and dataset could be used in planning other infrastructure needs, and provide a framework to integrate conservation planning and ecological aspects into long-term watershed analyses.

Water Quality Concerns – Municipal Stormwater

Municipal Stormwater refers to the runoff which occurs whenever rain falls on an urbanized area. Regulation to promote water quality began with industry, and industrial water discharges have been cleaned up significantly since the promulgation of the Clean Water Act in 1975. It became apparent that the industrial and commercial sources of water pollution that had been the focus of environmental regulation were not the only contributors of toxins to our waters, and greater attention needed to be paid to "non-point" sources of contamination: contaminants that are not easily traced to any particular source. Most of these contaminants are picked up as rain falls to the ground, falling on whatever structures and activities occur on land prior to the water entering a stream.

One important part of the effort to protect water quality is the Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4) permitting program mandated by the EPA, and administered in Texas by the TCEQ. MS4 permits make municipalities (and some other entities) responsible for the stormwater runoff in their jurisdiction. Most of the cities in the Urbanized Area (UA) are covered under Phase I and II MS4 Permits. Phase I permits are required for cities in the UA that have a population above 100,000, and require sampling and testing of stormwater flow. The Phase II permits for smaller cities are focused on attaining water quality improvements through the application of best management practices within city operations, and implementation of ordinances which discourage stormwater pollution.

Figure 3



Water Quality Concerns – 303(d) Impairments

The 16-county NCTCOG region has dozens of water bodies listed as impaired on the state's 303(d) list from the *2012 Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality,* which addresses assessment requirements under the federal Clean Water Act. NCTCOG continues to facilitate stakeholder-driven efforts to address regional water quality concerns in areas that have water bodies included on the 303(d) list.

Bacteria TMDL and I-Plan

In December 2013, the "Implementation Plan (I-Plan) for Seventeen Total Maximum Daily Loads for Bacteria in the Greater Trinity River Region" was approved by TCEQ Commissioners. The I-Plan describes what will be done to reduce the levels of bacteria in streams that are included on

the 303(d) list for bacteria, and the reduced levels that are to be achieved are called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). These actions and target levels for reduced bacteria are determined by stakeholders, in meetings organized by NCTCOG, and negotiated with the TCEQ.

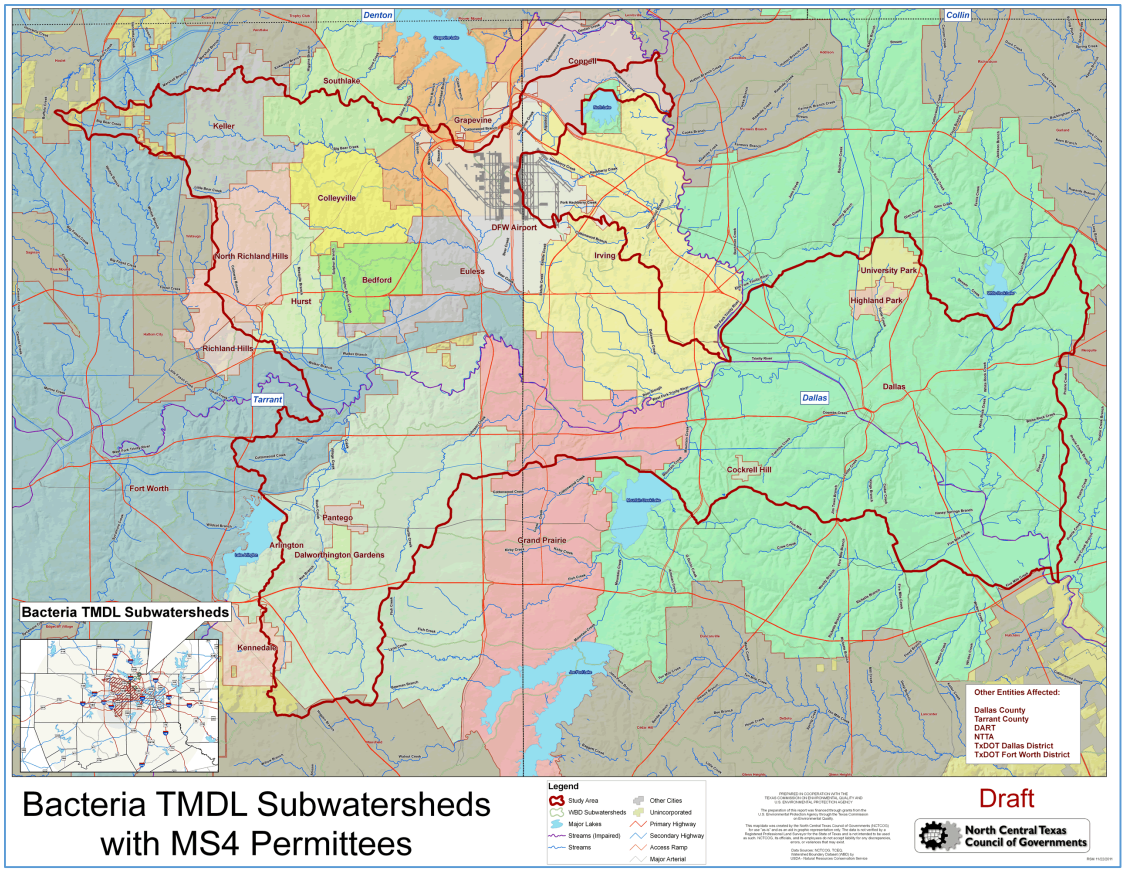


Figure 4

The areas covered by the I-Plan include a continuous segment of the Upper Trinity River beginning at the confluence of Five Mile Creek and running upstream to the confluence of Village Creek with the West Fork Trinity River. Also included are two tributaries off of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, Cottonwood Branch and Grapevine Creek. The river segments and their watersheds are be broken down more precisely by their designated segment numbers, 0805_03 and 0805_04.

Segments 0805_03 and 0805_04 represent the portion of the Upper Trinity included in the I-Plan. The watersheds for these segments encompass the central portion of the City of Dallas as well as the cities of Cockrell Hill, University Park, and the Town of Highland Park. The two tributaries of the Elm Fork Trinity River, Grapevine Creek and Cottonwood Branch – 0822B and 0822A respectively, have smaller watersheds, involving the cities of Coppell, Irving and the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

The segment of the West Fork Trinity River included in the I-Plan is 0841. In addition to the river segment, there are 11 tributaries that are also impaired for bacteria. They are: Bear Creek, Arbor

Creek, Copart Branch, Mountain Creek, Dalworth Creek, Delaware Creek, Estelle Creek, Johnson Creek, Kee Branch, Rush Creek, Village Creek, and West Irving Branch. The watersheds of 0841 cover a significant portion of the central Metroplex cities, including Haslet, Keller, Southlake, Colleyville, and North Richland Hills in the northwest. Hurst, Bedford, Euless, and Irving in the central portion, and Arlington, Grand Prairie, Kennedale, Pantego, and Dalworthington Gardens in the south are included in this watershed of the West Fork of the Trinity River.

In addition to the cities that are parties to the I-Plan, a number of other jurisdictions in these watersheds are included because they have MS4 permits regulating their wastewater discharges: Dallas County, Tarrant County, Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART), North Texas Tollway Authority (NTTA), and Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Dallas and Fort Worth Districts.

The overall population in the greater bacteria TMDL watershed is 1.33 million people according to 2010 U.S. Census data and is fairly densely populated with urban and suburban clusters.

PCB Impairment

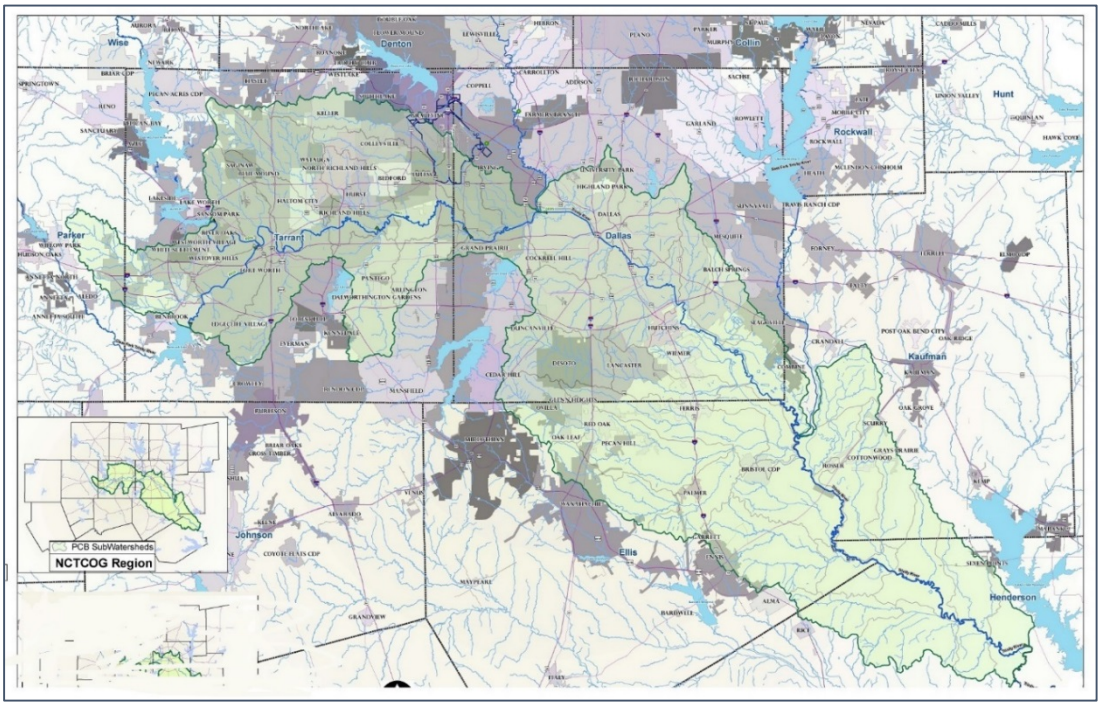


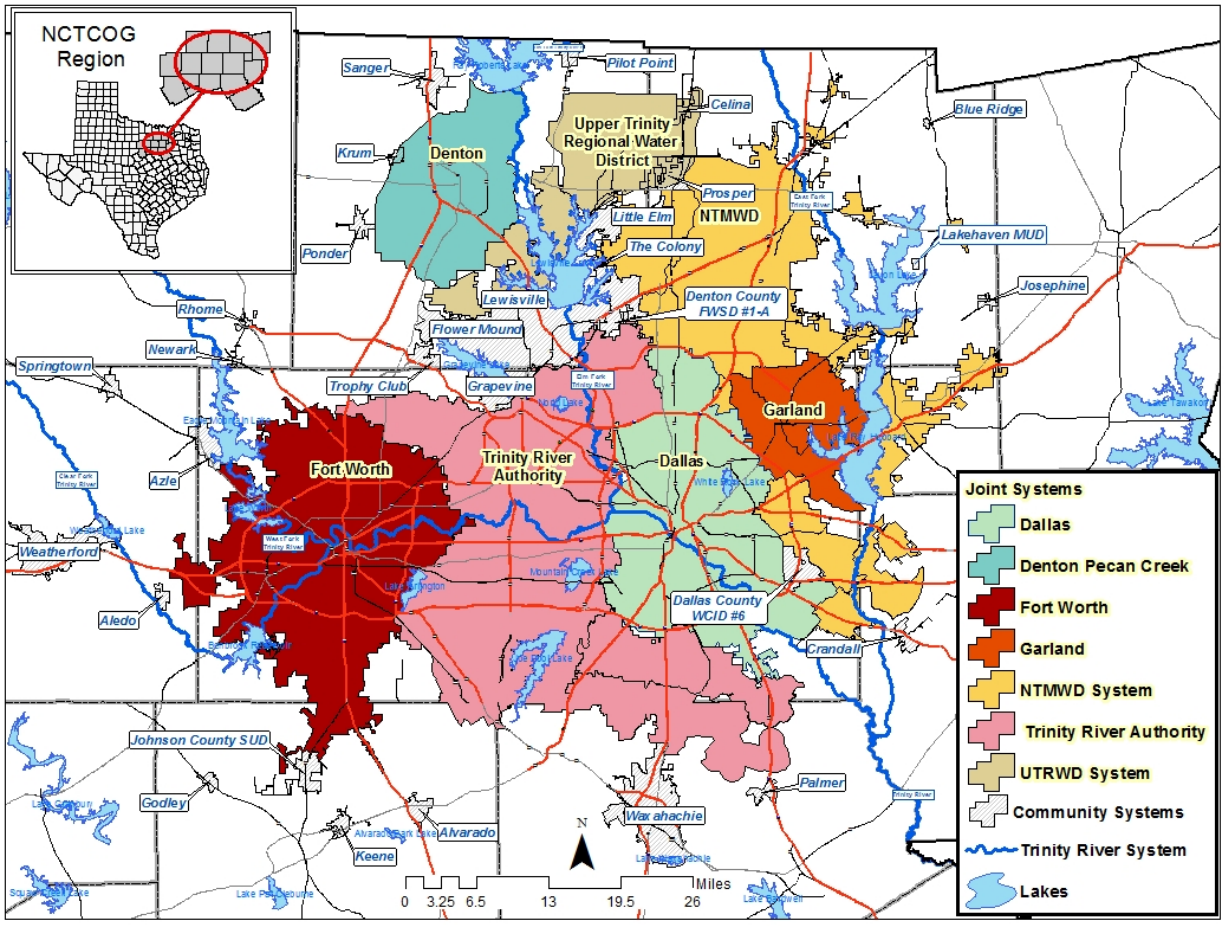
Figure 5 Extent of PCB Impairment

Bacteria is not the only impairment impacting the Trinity River. In 1996 segments of the Trinity were first listed as impaired for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) on the state's 303(d) list- which references a section of the Clean Water Act mandating the evaluation of a state's water bodies. In 2002, the Texas Department of State Health Services issued a fish consumption advisory for 150 miles of the Trinity River due to PCBs in fish tissue. In 2010, another fish consumption advisory expanded the area of impairment to cover 12 assessment units. Figure 6 (above) shows the extent of the PCB watersheds in the urbanized area, and the local governments that will be included in future efforts to manage this PCB contamination. The Trinity's PCB impairment begins

in south Navarro County running upstream to the confluence with the Elm Fork (Segment 0805). From there, it proceeds upstream along the West Fork (Segment 0841) to below Lake Worth (Segment 0806) and to the confluence with the Clear Fork. A portion of the Clear Fork below Lake Benbrook Dam is also included (Segment 0829). The combined watersheds of all four segments cover 1,540 square miles. Beginning in September 2014, TCEQ has tasked NCTCOG with facilitating the effort to develop an I-Plan for the PCB impairment. Development of an I-Plan for PCBs is likely to prove challenging since PCBs were banned in 1976, leaving few potential current sources. PCBs may be present in sediments or on surfaces slowly leaching or releasing them into stormwater or groundwater.

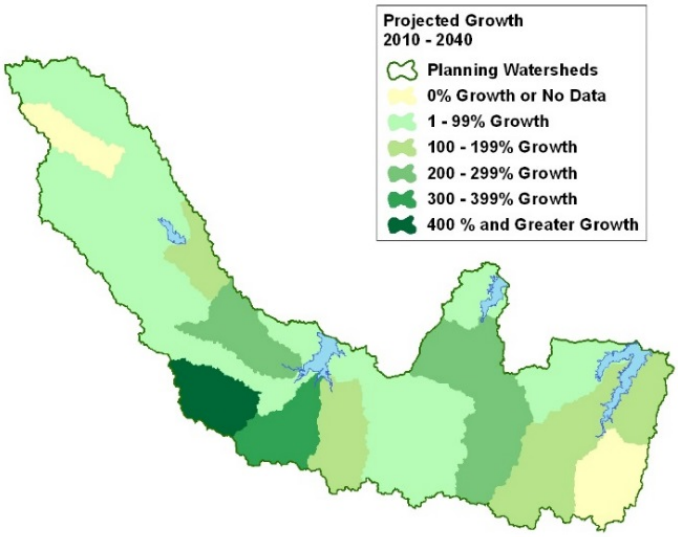
Methodologies for Determining Regional Wastewater needs and Individual System Capacity

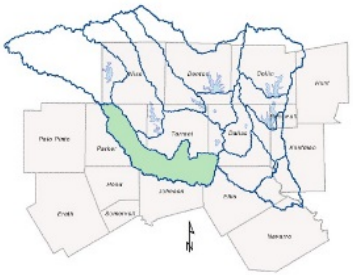
NCTCOG assesses planning needs for wastewater treatment to protect water quality. Appendix E "Wastewater Treatment Planning Needs and Individual System Assessments" discusses procedures and results of the 2014 update. The Figure below illustrates the current service area array serving NCTCOG region.



Regional Wastewater Service Areas 1

ARLINGTON / BENBROOK/JOE POOL/WEATHERFORD LAKES WATERSHED





Projected Growth by Watershed

Although the recession of 2008 has slowed development somewhat within region, the Lakes Arlington, Benbrook, Joe Pool and Weatherford Watershed is projected to enjoy above-average growth in most of its 22 Watersheds, with the higher growth rates generally occurring in the area of the 'second tier suburbs' at the southern side of the watershed. From its current estimated population of 507,649, the region is projected to grow to 855,141 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 68.45% over the 27 year period. Four subwatersheds, Gourdneck Creek, Mustang Creek, Soap Creek, and Town Creek are projected to lose population during the same period

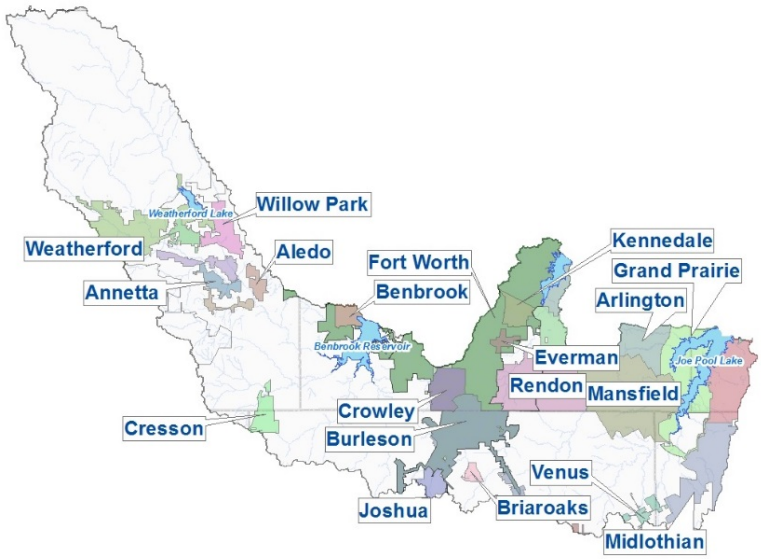
Arlington / Benbrook/Joe Pool/Weatherford Lakes Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
Bear Creek	2,296	5,548	142%
Brown Branch-Clear Fork Trinity	7,851	14,150	80%
Clear Fork Trinity - Lake Weatherford	7,234	11,022	52%
Cottonwood Creek-Clear Fork Trinity River	3,883	4,388	13%
Deer Creek-Village Creek	39,275	56,611	44%
Dutch Branch-Benbrook Lake	19,340	29,257	51%
Gourdneck Creek	2,302	1,420	-38%
Headwaters Mountain Creek	14,095	32,611	131%
King Branch-Walnut Creek	24,195	72,654	200%
Low Branch-Mountain Creek	26,281	81,872	212%
Lynn Creek-Walnut Creek	106,516	151,409	42%
Mustang Creek	10,508	7,099	-32%
Quil Miller Creek-Village Creek	54,916	74,989	37%
Rock Creek	12,304	18,033	47%
Soap Creek	10,095	3,725	-63%

Arlington / Benbrook/Joe Pool/Weatherford Lakes Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
South Bear Creek	1,357	3,711	173%
South Fork	9,790	10,815	10%
Squaw Creek-Clear Fork Trinity River	10,037	11,349	13%
Town Creek	21,836	18,114	-17%
Underwood Branch-Willow Creek	13,986	19,185	37%
Village Creek-Lake Arlington	48,650	129,713	167%
Wildcat Branch-Lake Arlington	60,902	71,211	17%
Watershed Total	**507,649**	**855,141**	68%

Land Use

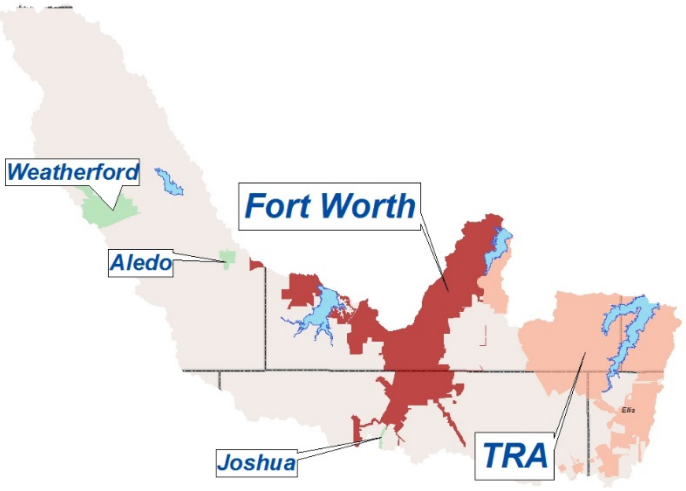
This relatively undeveloped watershed sits at the southwest corner of the Metroplex. Although there are 19 communities that have a majority of their jurisdiction within the watershed's boundaries, only seven of these fall within the current urbanized area (UA). The cities of Burleson and Mansfield both have 99% of their jurisdiction within this watershed and are Phase II Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4) permit holders.

The increase in the area of developed land for the Arlington/Benbrook/Joe Pool/Weatherford Lakes watershed was relatively small (3.81%) between the 2005 and 2010 land use datasets. The overall proportion of developed land increased to 40.29%.



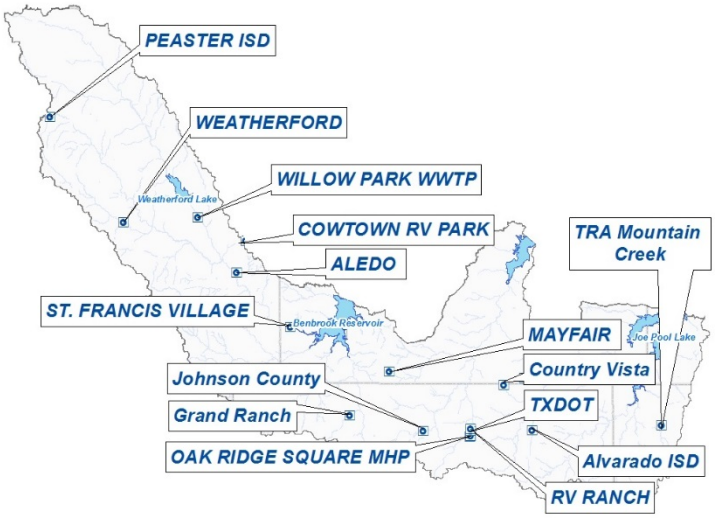
Cities in Watershed

The Arlington / Benbrook / Joe Pool / Weatherford Lakes watershed comprises 533,430 Acres and includes all or part of 26 incorporated cities. Among these cities are small portions of both Arlington and Fort Worth, parts of Cedar Hill, Midlothian, Benbrook, Cresson and Grand Prairie, and all or most of Burleson, Joshua, Crowley, Everman, Forest Hill, Kennedale, Venus, Mansfield, Aledo, Rendon, Annetta, Annetta South, Annetta North, Weatherford, Willow Parks, and Hudson Oaks. Overall, the watershed is currently about 15% urbanized (Urbanized= City Limits Area / Watershed Area).



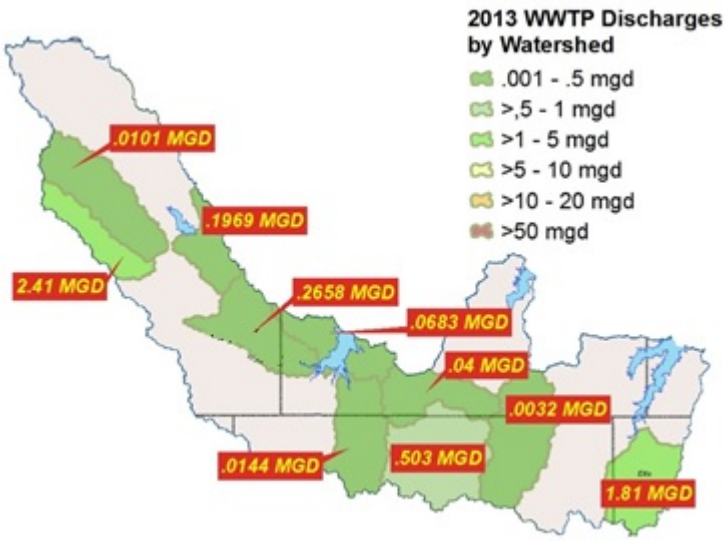
Watershed Wastewater Service Providers

The Arlington / Benbrook / Joe Pool/ Weatherford Lakes watershed is broadly served by four Trinity River Authority facilities, and the Fort Worth system.



Watershed Wastewater Treatment Facilities

This watershed, although it contains all or part of 26 incorporated cities., is still only about 15% urbanized. Many small wastewater treatment facilities serve the area, resulting in small discharges in 11 of the 22 subwatersheds, which drain to all 4 lakes in the region.



Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

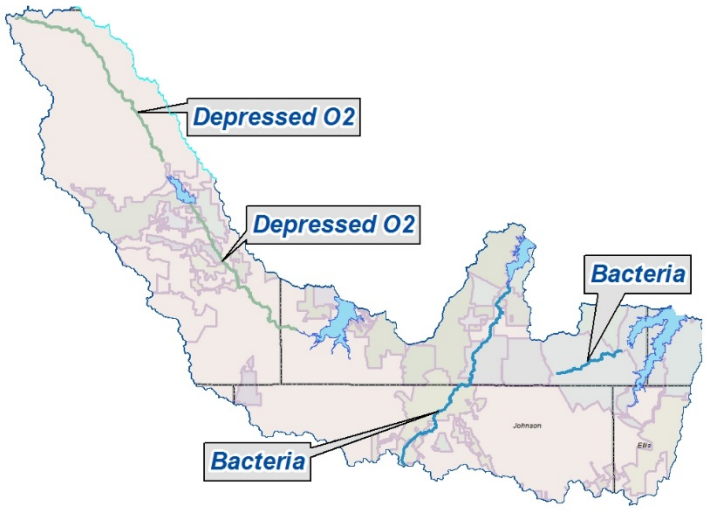
Total municipal wastewater discharges into the watershed increased to 5.33 MGD in 2013, a 61% increase over the previous year. About 34% of the total was handled by one of the regional wastewater treatment plants, TRA's

Mountain Creek facility, while the City of Weatherford facility handled 45 %, or 1.81 MGD.

Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Arlington / Benbrook / Joe Pool / Weatherford Lakes Watershed

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
PEASTER ISD WWTP	0.036	0.0101	28%
WEATHERFORD WWTP	4.5	2.4079	54%
WILLOW PARK WWTP	0.3	0.1969	66%
COWTOWN RV PARK	0.0216	0.0093	43%
BENBROOK VILLAGE	0.035	0.0284	81%
ST. FRANCIS VILLAGE	0.085	0.0683	80%
GRAND RANCH	0.0305	0.0144	47%
MAYFAIR WWTP	0.096	0.04	42%
JOHNSON CTY SPEC.	0.7	0.4412	63%
JOHNSON COUNTY NB	0.006	0.0018	30%
OAK RIDGE SQUARE	0.0195	0.0356	0%
TXDOT WWTP	0.006	0	0%
RV RANCH WWTP	0.024	0.0244	102%
COUNTRY VISTA WWTP	0.042	0	0%
WALNUT CREEK MHP	0.0225	0	0%
ALVARADO ISD WWTF 1	0.035	0.0032	9%
TRA MOUNTAIN CRK (#2)	3	1.814	60%
ALEDO	0.35	0.2374	68%
Totals	**9.3091**	**5.3329**	**57%**

Overall the 18 wastewater treatment facilities in the region operated at 57% of capacity. Only the RV Ranch plant was exceeding its permitted Average Daily Flow of .024 Million Gallons per Day (MGD)

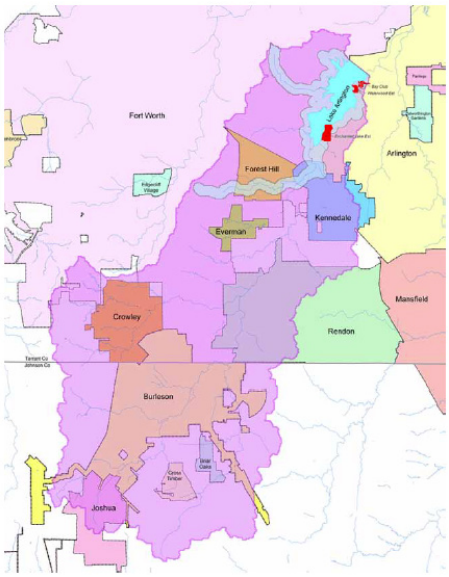


Watershed Stream Impairments

The Arlington / Benbrook / Joe Pool/ Weatherford Lakes Watershed contains three streams that are characterized as impaired by the TCEQ:

- Clear Fork of the Trinity above and below Lake Weatherford
- Village Creek
- Walnut Creek

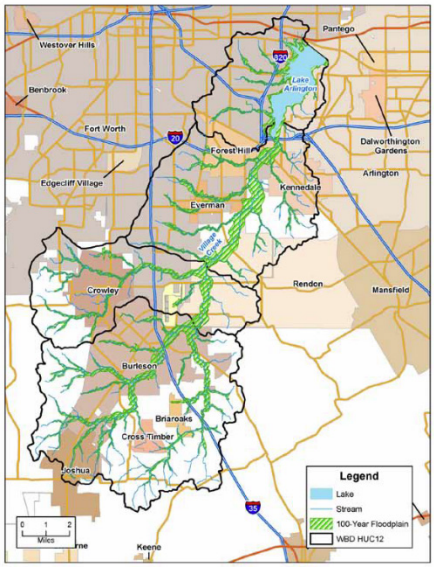
Regional Water Quality Projects



Lake Arlington Watershed Protection Plan

The City of Arlington manages Lake Arlington, which provides drinking water for multiple cities, cooling for a power generating station, and recreational facilities. The Arlington City Council adopted the Lake Arlington Master Plan on April 12, 2011. The Master Plan incorporates:

- water quality computer modeling;
- the development of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for water quality protection;
- the preparation of standards and guidelines for activities around the Lake;
- planning for recreational activities, open space, and determining boating capacity



The Master Plan builds upon a *Greenprint* of the Lake Arlington watershed which characterizes areas' suitability for protection or development. NCTCOG contracted with the Trust for Public Land (TPL) in 2010 to Greenprint the Lake Arlington watershed. Greenprinting is a GIS technique developed by TPL to prioritize areas for protection. The goal of this project was to identify areas that would offer the greatest benefit to water quality, if conserved. The Lake Arlington watershed Greenprint is based on land use, proximity to streams, proximity to ponds and wetlands, water erosion potential, floodplains, and proximity to the reservoir. Most of the areas identified as priorities for conservation generally follow riparian corridors.

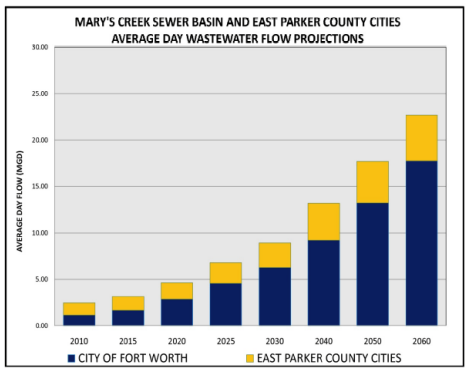
The City of Arlington and the Trinity River Authority are currently implementing the **Watershed Protection Plan** for Lake Arlington.

Status of Treatment Capacity Expansion within the Watershed

The following projects represent active developments expanding or updating wastewater treatment capacity within the watershed.

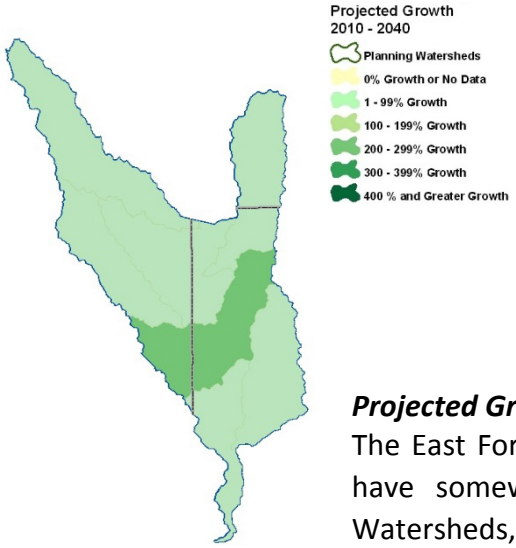
Growth Projections

- The Mary's Creek basin has the most potential for development
- The basin is centrally located and near potential water reuse opportunities
- Preliminary Wastewater Master Plan identifies a need by 2025
  - regional development could impact schedule



The City of Fort Worth continues working toward construction of the Mary's Creek Water Recycling Center, with a planned startup in 2025. This project will relieve the city's Village Creek WWTF as development increases flows on the west side of Fort Worth. Land adjacent to the closed West Side Landfill has been purchased, and design of the Mary's Creek Reclamation Facility is ongoing. Although permitting, design and construction may not begin until 2017 or later, preliminary activities include water quality and stormwater modeling of Mary's Creek.

EAST FORK BELOW LAKE RAY HUBBARD WATERSHED



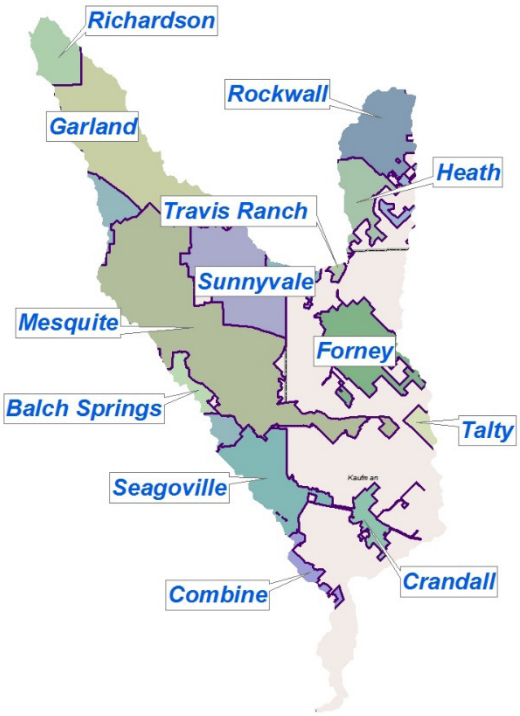
Projected Growth by Watershed

The East Fork below Lake Ray Hubbard watershed is projected to have somewhat lower-than-average growth in most of its 7 Watersheds, with two Watersheds, the North Mesquite Creek and Long Branch- Buffalo Creek showing insufficient data for projecting population growth. From its current estimated population of 332,988, the region is projected to grow to 476,265 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 43%.

East Fork below Lake Ray Hubbard Subwatersheds	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
White House Ridge	2,982	4,908	65%
Anthony Branch-Buffalo Creek	12,496	13,360	7%
Mustang Creek	10,508	45,749	335%
North Mesquite Creek	60,067	103,935	73%
South Mesquite Creek	105,877	118,490	12%
Long Branch-Buffalo Creek	25,205	36,936	47%
Duck Creek	175,920	189,823	8%
Watershed Totals	**332,988**	**476,265**	**43%**

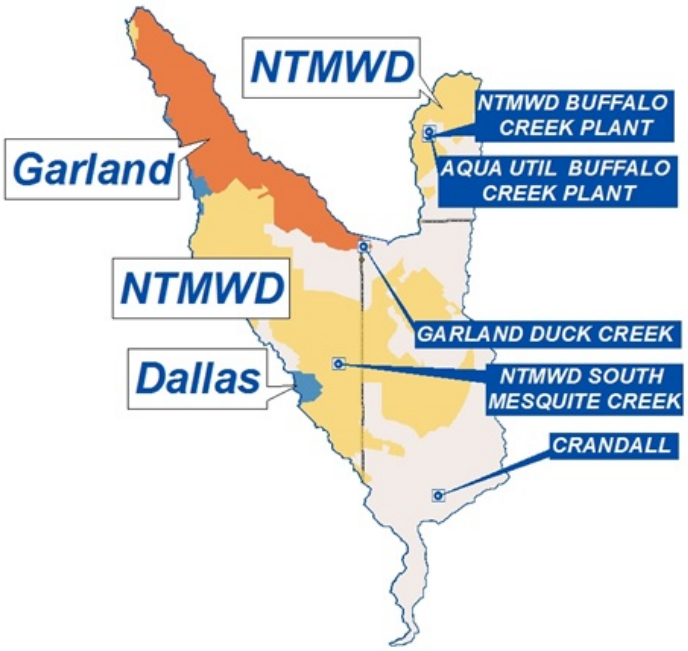
Land Use

Almost half the area of the East Fork Watershed is within municipal boundaries, and nearly 50% of the watershed area is undeveloped. An additional 64,547 people are projected to live in the watershed by 2040. The Land Use Map on the right represents a 2010 update of the land use in the study area.



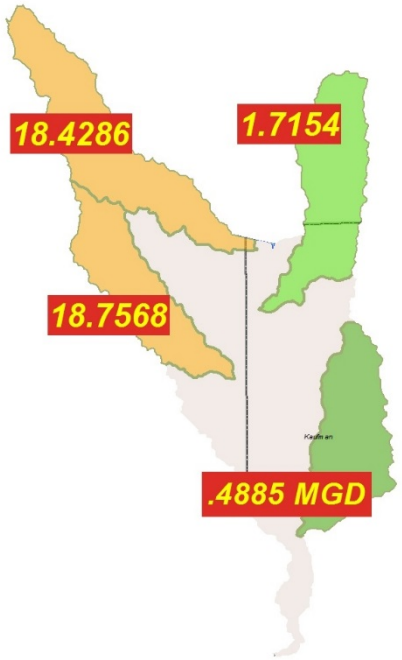
Cities in Watershed

The East Fork below Lake Ray Hubbard watershed comprises 149,020 Acres and includes all or part of 13 incorporated cities. Among these cities are small portions of Combine, Seagoville and Balch Springs, parts of Garland, Rockwall, Mesquite and Sunnyvale, and all or most of Heath, Forney, Talty, Crandall and Travis Ranch. Overall, the watershed is currently at least 50% urbanized.



Watershed Wastewater Service Providers

The East Fork watershed is primarily served by North Texas Municipal Water District and the City of Garland. A small portion at the western edge of the watershed is served by the City of Dallas.



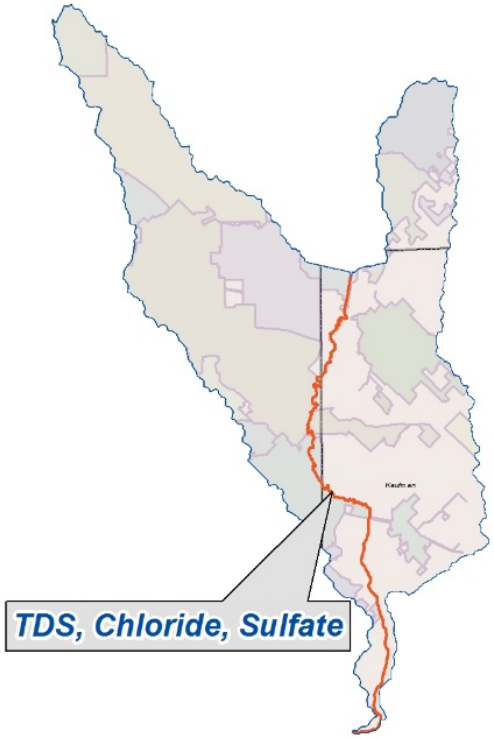
Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

Significant municipal wastewater discharges totaling over 32 MGD occur in the Duck Creek and South Mesquite Watersheds, although their contribution primarily affects the North Mesquite Creek and Mustang Creek Watersheds draining directly to the East Fork of the Trinity River.

Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the East Fork below Lake Ray Hubbard Watershed

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
NTMWD S. MESQUITE CREEK	25	18.76	75.03%
GARLAND DUCK CREEK WWT	40	20.94	52.35%
NTMWD BUFFALO CREEK PLANT	2.5	1.7154	68.62%
AQUA UTIL BUFFALO CREEK PLANT	0.2	0	0.00%
CRANDALL WWTP	0.9	0.4885	54.27%
Watershed Totals	**68.6**	**41.90**	**61%**

The East Fork of the Trinity Watershed is primarily served by several North Texas Municipal Water District facilities, although much of the wastewater goes to other watersheds for discharge from NTMWD facilities.



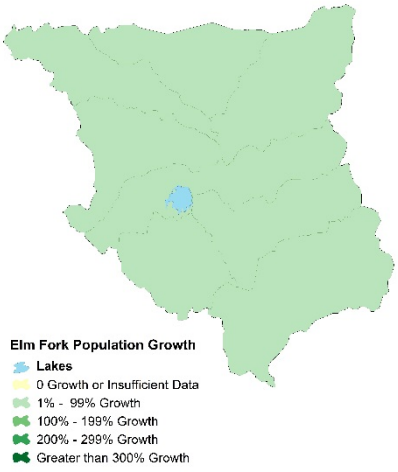
Watershed Stream Impairments

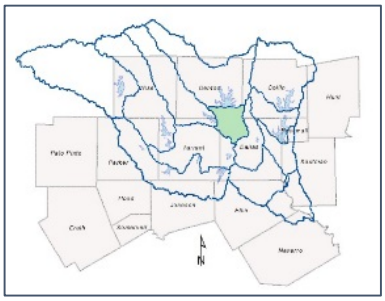
The East Fork is listed as an impaired water body on the recent 2012 303(d) list. Buffalo and Duck Creeks were previously listed, but are no longer. The East Fork is listed for chloride, sulfate and total dissolved solids, which are contaminants that should be addressed in the stormwater programs of the contributing cities in the watershed.

Status of Treatment Capacity Expansion within the Watershed

There are no known projects to expand wastewater capacity in this watershed.

ELM FORK TRINITY WATERSHED

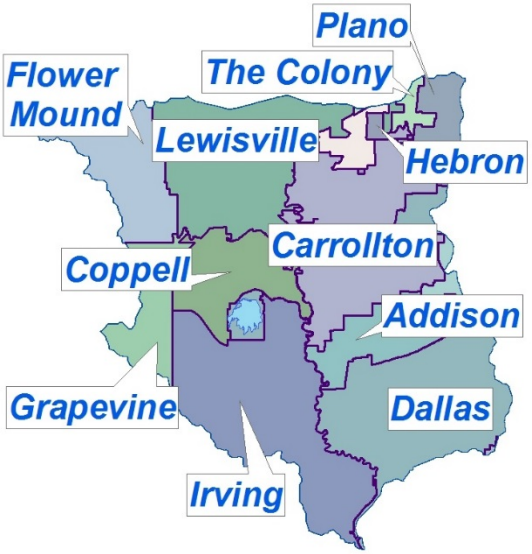




Projected Growth by Watershed

The Elm Fork Watershed is projected to have steady, if not exceptional growth in most of its 7 Watersheds. From its current estimated population of 522,394 the region is projected to grow to 657,067 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 26%. Infill will account for most of the growth in this area, which is 98% urban.

Elm Fork Trinity Subwatersheds	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Cottonwood Branch-Denton Creek	57,847	66,144	14%
Cottonwood Branch-Hackberry Creek	45,855	65,899	44%
Farmers Branch-Elm Fork Trinity River	78,340	103,846	33%
Grapevine Creek-Elm Fork Trinity River	74,818	87,576	17%
Indian Creek-Elm Fork Trinity River	117,089	157,078	34%
Prairie Creek-Elm Fork Trinity River	49,833	61,731	24%
Timber Creek	98,612	114,794	16%
Watershed Totals	**522,394**	**657,067**	**26%**



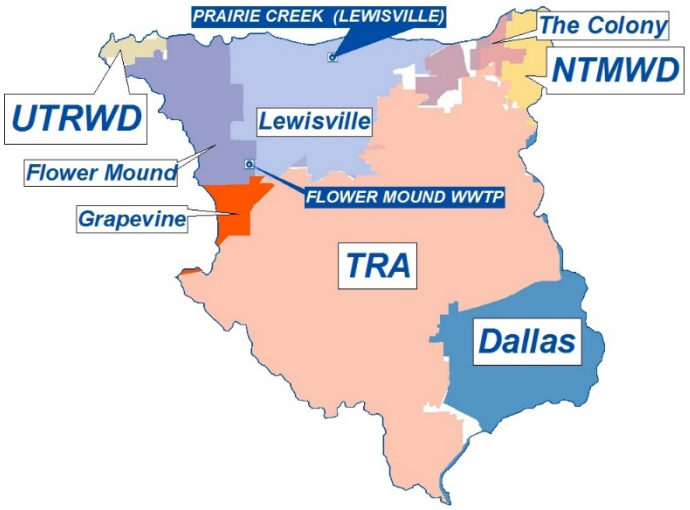
Land Use

Although the urban density within the Elm Fork of the Trinity watershed is already high, its increase in developed land uses between 2005 and 2010 is second highest at 14%.

Cities in Watershed

There are 11 cities with all or a portion of their area in this watershed. Most of these cities participate in NCTCOG's Regional Stormwater Management Program (RSWMP), and one of these two received a

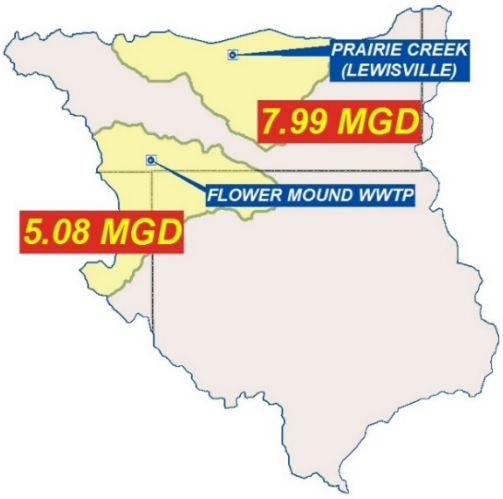
waiver from the permit requirements. The City of Irving is one of three Phase I communities within this watershed.



Watershed Service Providers

The Elm Fork Trinity watershed is primarily served by TRA Central WWTP and the Dallas Central and Southside facilities, with the UTRWD Lakeview and NTMWD Wilson Creek facilities at its margins.

Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013



The municipal wastewater discharged in the Elm Fork Trinity Watershed comes from two facilities, the Lewisville Prairie Creek WWTP at 7.99 MGD and the Flower Mound WWTP at 5.08 MGD. These figures are the average of average daily flows for the 2012 reporting year, for a total of 13.08 MGD. The majority of municipal wastewater generated in the watershed goes south to the TRA Central WWTP and the Dallas Central WWTP, which are both outside of the Elm Fork Trinity watershed. This is one of a few watersheds with slightly greater wastewater throughput than the previous year.

Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Elm Fork Trinity Watershed

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
FLOWER MOUND WWTP	10.00	5.08	50.79%
PRAIRIE CREEK (LEWISVILLE)	12.00	7.99	66.65%
Watershed Totals	**22.00**	**13.07**	**59.44%**

Watershed Stream Impairments

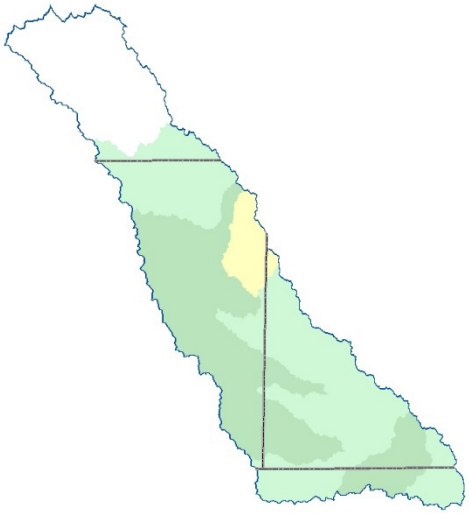
State studies indicate that two tributaries of the Elm Fork Trinity River are affected by high bacteria levels; Grapevine Creek and Cottonwood Branch and their watersheds include land in the cities of Grapevine, Coppell, and Irving, as well as the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

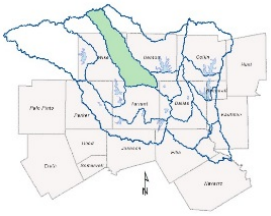
When pollutants such as bacteria reach high levels, the state, under the Clean Water Act, establishes a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for that particular water body or stream segment. TMDLs are the maximum amount or load of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still maintain its uses (recreation, fish/ wildlife habitat, etc.). The load is then allocated among the sources of pollution within the watershed and measures to reduce pollutant loads are developed as necessary. These measures are combined into an Implementation Plan, or I-Plan, and developing them is a group effort, requiring participation from cities, businesses, and interest groups.

Reclaimed Water Use

The UTRWD contracts with Denton County Fresh Water Supply District #1A to supply up to 2 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated effluent from the City of Lewisville wastewater treatment plant to the Castle Hills golf course in Carrollton for irrigation.

GRAPEVINE LAKE WATERSHED





Projected Growth by Watershed

The Grapevine Lake Watershed is projected to have population growth in most of its 18 subwatersheds. From its current estimated population of 273,562 the watershed is projected to grow to 517,429 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 89%.In the Grapevine Lake watershed, which is less than 12% urbanized, very few entities are impacted by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System stormwater permit.

Grapevine Lake Subwatersheds	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Black Creek-Denton Creek	1,226	2,902	137%
Catlett Creek-Sweetwater Creek	3,243	8,088	149%
Cottonwood Branch-Denton Creek	57,847	137,277	137%
Denton Creek-Grapevine Lake	11,934	18,993	59%
Dove Creek-Grapevine Lake	46,546	61,061	31%
Elizabeth Creek-Denton Creek	8,731	13,688	57%
Harts Creek-Denton Creek	699	712	2%
Headwaters Elizabeth Creek	14,986	43,416	190%
Henrietta Creek	31,734	55,723	76%
Hog Branch-Denton Creek	6,867	11,707	70%
Marshall Branch-Grapevine Lake	35,103	71,957	105%
Middle Hickory Creek	45,048	74,065	64%
Morris Branch-Denton Creek	2,131	3,725	75%
North Pecan Creek-Denton Creek	1,089	1,080	-1%
Oliver Creek	5,725	11,986	109%
Panther Creek-Denton Creek	653	1,049	61%
Watershed Totals	**273,562**	**517,429**	**89%**

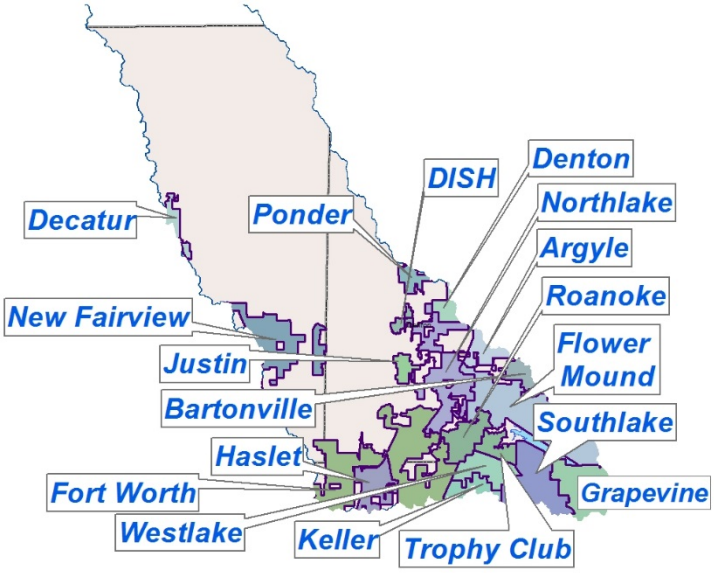
As population growth continues, the urbanized area will become larger. For now, the handful of cities in the watershed that have stormwater permits have to be mindful of impact to the lake and implement management programs to address this.

Land Use

In 2005 land use within the watershed was primarily agricultural; approximately 31% of the watershed was developed. By 2010, the developed portions of the watershed had increased to 44%.

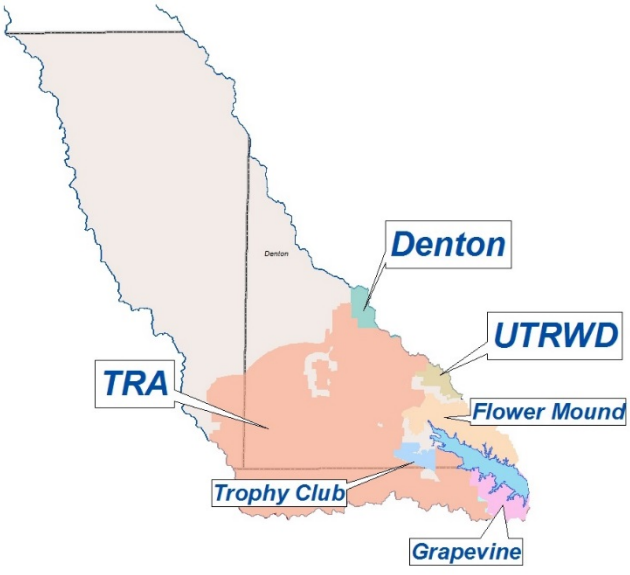
In 2005 Land Use within the watershed is primarily agricultural, with about 31% of the study area, limited to Wise, Tarrant and Denton Counties, showing developed uses. By 2010, the percentage of Urban Land Uses had increased to almost 44%.

The Grapevine Lake Watershed comprises 444,470 Acres, although the Watersheds at the northern reaches in Montague County are outside the Water Quality Management Planning area. Only 14.5% of the area for which we have data is currently urbanized.



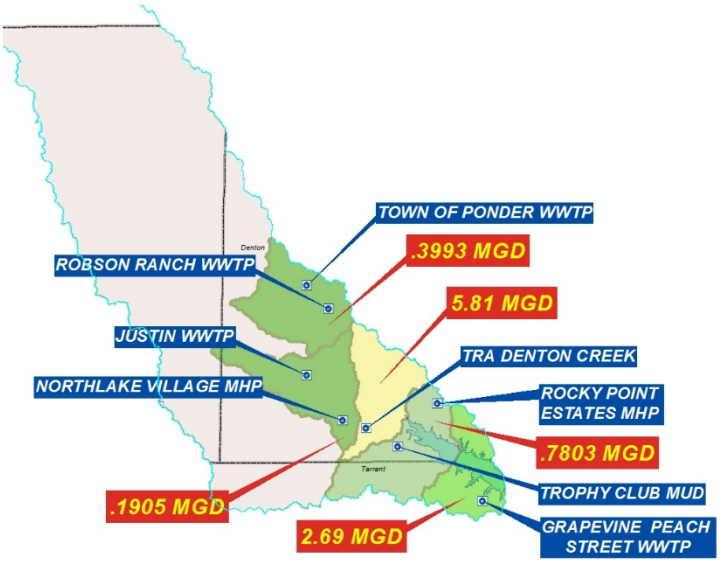
Cities in Watershed

The region includes all or part of 18 incorporated cities. Most of the cities are clustered in the southeast portion of the watershed, which is northwest of Grapevine Lake.



Current Service Providers

Wastewater treatment services are limited to the southern portion of the Lake Grapevine watershed, which generated about 9.9 MGD average daily flow in 2013. This represents a significant increase from the previous year (7.8 MGD), but in line with 2011's 9.14 MGD The majority of treated wastewater discharged in the watershed came from the Trinity River Authority Denton Creek facility, with about 5.8 MGD, and the Grapevine WWTP at 2.7 MGD.



Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The Grapevine Lake watershed includes nine permitted wastewater dischargers, with over 80 percent of the permitted and actual 2013 discharges for two treatment facilities adjacent to the lake–the Grapevine Peachtree Plant and the Trinity River Authority Denton Creek Plant. Although smaller plants such as Robson Ranch rapidly approach their permitted discharge limits, the larger facilities are operating at about 50% of current capacity.

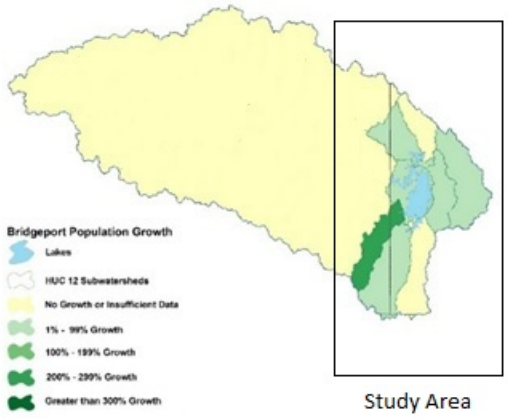
Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Grapevine Lake Watershed

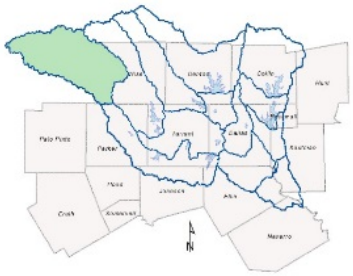
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
JUSTIN WWTP	0.4000	0.1804	45%
TOWN OF PONDER WWTP	0.2250	0.1566	70%
ALTA VISTA MHP WWTP	0.0080	0.0044	55%
ROBSON RANCH WWTP	0.3750	0.2100	56%
NORTHLAKE VILLAGE MHP WWTP	0.0250	0.0101	40%
TRA DENTON CREEK	11.5000	5.8072	50%
TROPHY CLUB MUD WWTP	1.7500	0.7803	45%
ROCKY POINT ESTATES MHP WWTP	0.0600	0.0000	0%
GRAPEVINE PEACH STREET WWTP	5.7500	2.6986	47%
Watershed Totals	**20.093**	**9.8476**	**49%**

Watershed Stream Impairments

Grapevine Lake is a long impoundment on the Denton Creek section that ultimately drains to the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Grapevine Lake is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lake that also features significant use for flood control and recreation. While Grapevine Lake is used to some extent as a water supply reservoir, it does not contribute as much to the regional water supply as some of the other reservoirs. The cities of Grapevine and Dallas and Dallas County Park Cities are eligible to take a combined volume of 161,250 acre-feet from Grapevine Lake.

LAKE BRIDGEPORT WATERSHED





Projected Growth by Watershed

Lake Bridgeport Watershed is the uppermost impoundment on the West Fork of the Trinity River. Lake Bridgeport has received attention from recent watershed studies conducted as part of the 2010 Trinity River Basin Environmental Restoration Initiative. These studies focused on the impacts of sediment and nutrient loads to all of the impoundments on the Upper West Fork Trinity River.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Boons Creek	950	2,330	145.26%
Willow Creek	1,530	2,097	37.06%
Jasper Creek	682	1,000	46.63%
Beans Creek	*Not Projected*		
Lake Bridgeport	1,810	2,427	34.09%
Pecan Branch-West Fork Trinity River	45	76	68.89%
Dry Creek-West Fork Trinity River	6,222	7,757	24.67%
Big Creek-Lake Bridgeport	622	1,361	118.88%
Venchoner Creek	741	1,055	42.38%
Cottonwood Creek-Big Creek	75	138	84.00%
Watershed Totals	**12,677**	**18,241**	**43.89%**

Land Use

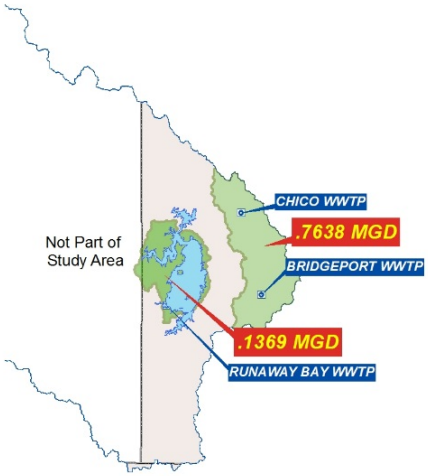
The watershed can be characterized as largely rural, with primarily ranchland and agricultural activities. Scattered coal mining and gravel pits have mostly reverted to undeveloped land.

Watershed Cities

Three of the four small cities in the Lake Bridgeport watershed provide wastewater service.

Current Service Providers and 2012 Wastewater Discharges

There are only four municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the Lake Bridgeport watershed. The Runaway Bay and Bridgeport facilities are adjacent to the lake, while the City of Jacksboro treatment plant is farther up in the watershed (and beyond our planning area). Wastewater discharges should not generate major impacts, although the level of nutrient loading may be an issue to consider in the future.



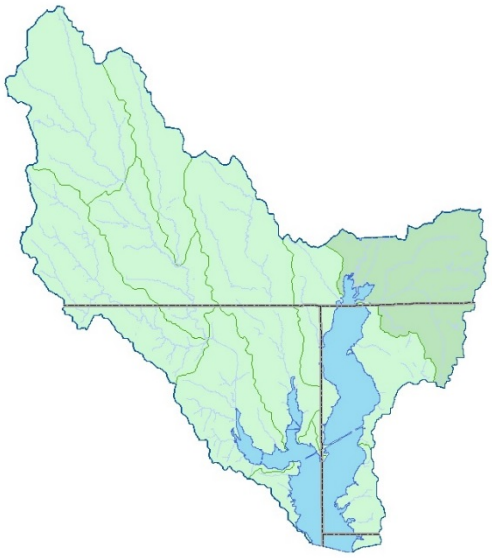
Treatment Capacity Utilization in the Lake Bridgeport Watershed

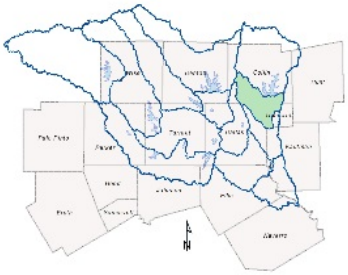
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow	Average Daily low 2013	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
RUNAWAY BAY WWTP	0.4	0.1369	34.23%
Jacksboro WWTP	N/A	N/A	N/A
BRIDGEPORT WWTP	0.84	0.6489	77.25%
CHICO WWTP	0.15	0.115	76.67%
Watershed Totals	**1.39**	**0.9008**	**64.81%**

Watershed Stream Impairments

Sand and gravel pit operations could become significant contributors of sediment loading, but most are located in watersheds that drain to waterways below the Lake Bridgeport dam and not into the reservoir itself. Additional development in the watershed and recreational uses may contribute additional loading. The West Fork of the Trinity River below Bridgeport Reservoir is an impaired water, with high levels of bacteria.

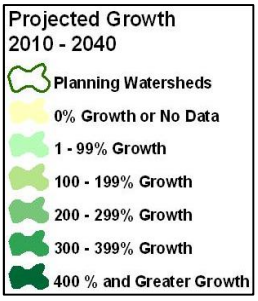
LAKE RAY HUBBARD WATERSHED





Projected Growth by Watershed

The 9 subwatersheds of the Lake Ray Hubbard Watershed are projected to have average to above average growth, with the greatest changes in the Camp Creek and Brown Branch Watersheds surrounding Lavon to the northeast of the City of Rockwall. From ts current estimated population of 550,531 the region is projected to grow to 861,413 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 84.65%. Lake Ray Hubbard is the primary water supply reservoir on the East Fork Trinity River. It was originally designed to provide water to the North Texas region, with a storage capacity of approximately 490,000 acre-feet. In addition to water coming from its watershed and lake releases from Lavon Lake, Lake Ray Hubbard also receives water from lakes in East Texas—Lake Tawakoni and Lake Fork—with plans to connect with Lake Palestine in the near future. Lake Ray Hubbard therefore represents the cornerstone of water supply reservoirs for Dallas and the customers of the Dallas system.



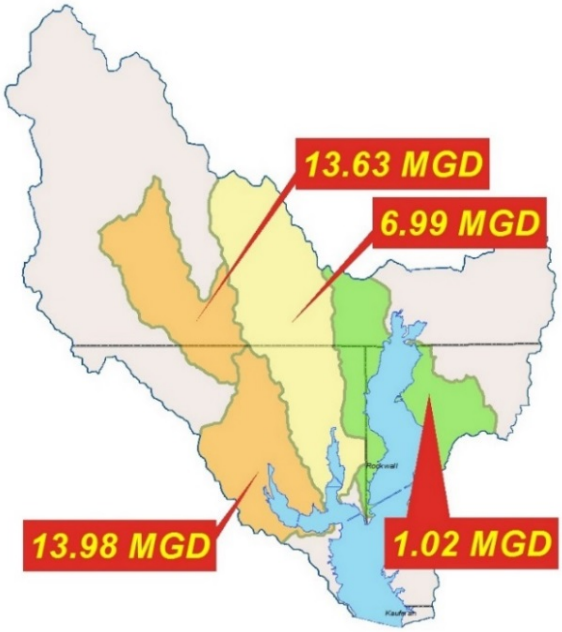
Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Camp Creek-Lake Ray Hubbard	12105	34,570	185.58%
Cottonwood Creek-East Fork Trinity River	65494	82,114	25.38%
Headwaters Rowlett Creek	121,408	167,221	37.73%
Muddy Creek-Lake Ray Hubbard	99,334	165,322	66.43%
Pittman Creek-Spring Creek	155,361	187,872	20.93%
Rowlett Creek-East Fork Trinity River	24,687	34,048	37.92%
Rowlett Creek-Lake Ray Hubbard	93,253	95,765	2.69%
Town of Allen-Cottonwood Creek	65,499	80,351	22.67%
Watershed Totals	**637,141**	**847,262**	**32.98%**

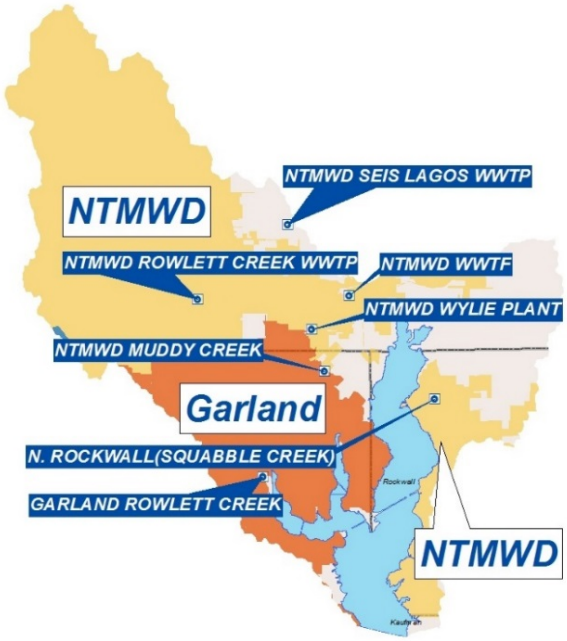
Land Use

Lake Ray Hubbard is a major drinking water source in North Central Texas and has nine cities in its watershed. The 193,036 Acre Lake Ray Hubbard Watershed is currently 91% urban land uses – the management of stormwater discharges is a major contributor to water quality.

Watershed Cities

The watershed includes all or part of 19 incorporated cities. The cities of Sachse, Wylie, Murphy, Parker, and St. Paul are entirely within the watershed while significant portions of Richardson, Plano, Allen, Frisco and Garland occupy nearly half the watershed. Most of the cities in this watershed fall in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington urbanized area (UA) boundary and are actively participating in NCTCOG's Regional Stormwater Management Program. Garland and Plano are both "Phase I", which means because of their size they are required to follow a sampling program to demonstrate the quality of their stormwater runoff.





Wastewater Discharges and Current Service Providers

The Lake Ray Hubbard Watershed receives wastewater flows from seven WWTPs generating a total of 36 MGD on average for 2013. This represents about 57% of permitted Average Daily Flow overall. The northern portion of this watershed hosts five North Texas Municipal Water District WWTPs which generate

the majority of the watersheds wastewater flows, to which the Garland Rowlett Creek WWTP added 14 MGD on average during 2013.

Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Watershed

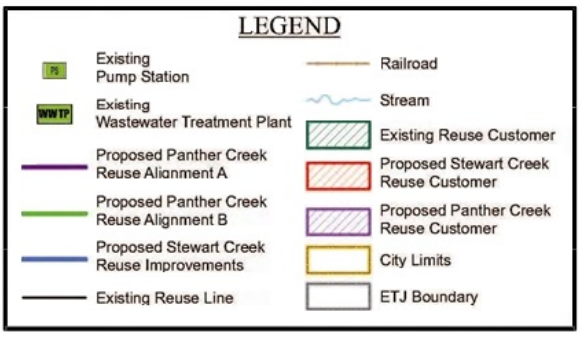
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow	Average Daily Flow 2013	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
NTMWD ROWLETT CREEK WWTP	16	13.63	85.19%
NTMWD SEIS LAGOS WWTP	0.25	0.1817	72.68%
NTMWD WYLIE PLANT	*Retired*		
NTMWD MUDDY CREEK REGIONAL WWTP	20	6.82	34.10%
NORTH ROCKWALL(SQUABBLE CREEK)	1.2	1.02	85.00%
GARLAND ROWLETT CREEK PLANT	24	13.98	58.25%
NTMWD WWTF	0.15	0	0.00%
Watershed Totals	**63.6**	**35.6317**	**56.02%**

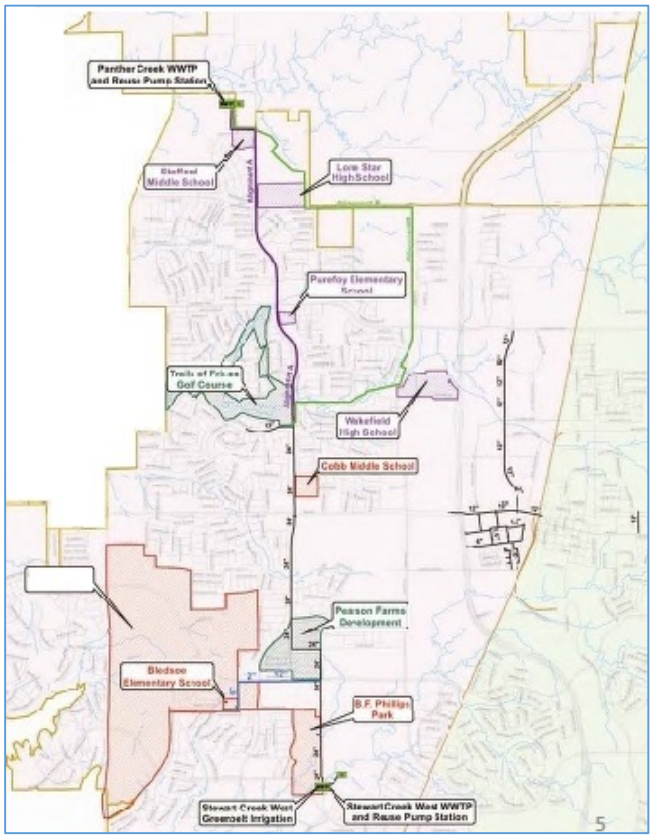
Watershed Stream Impairments

There are currently no impaired waters in the Lake Ray Hubbard watershed.

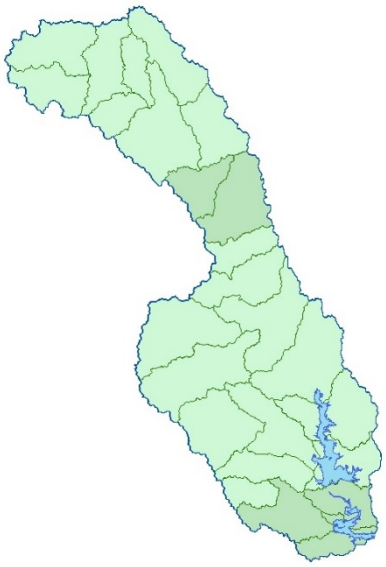
Watershed Wastewater Recycling

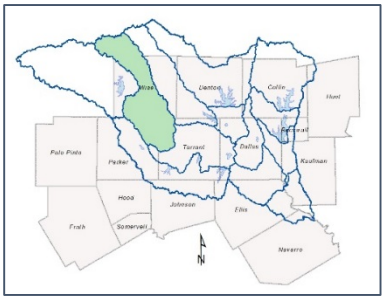
The City of Frisco uses a portion of the effluent of both the Panther Creek and Stewart Creek Wastewater Treatment Plants for irrigation at area golf courses and public facilities. The figure to the right diagrams the flow of reclaimed water to its final users.





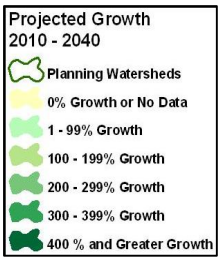
LAKE WORTH / EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE WATERSHED





Projected Growth by Watershed

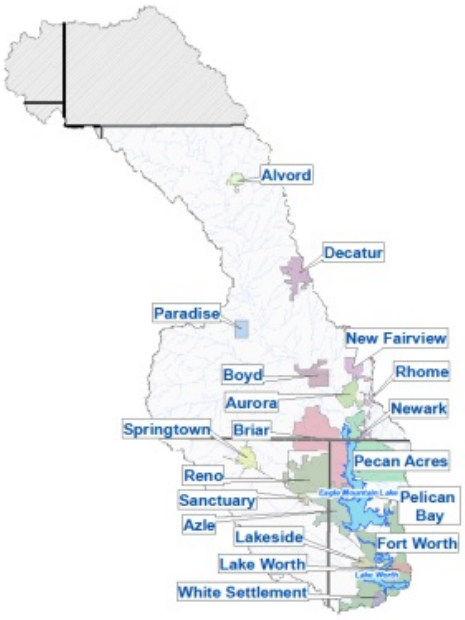
Lake Worth is the impoundment of the West Fork Trinity River in Fort Worth. It was constructed in 1914 by Fort Worth for water supply. Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake operate in tandem to contribute significant drinking water resources for the Fort Worth system. Eagle Mountain Lake is owned by the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). The TRWD is permitted to divert approximately 160,000 acre-feet of water annually for municipal and irrigation purposes.



The Lake Worth Watershed is projected to enjoy above-average growth in most of its 21 Watersheds, with growth rate generally decreasing to the north of the watershed. From its current estimated population of 155,449, the region is projected to grow to 281,311 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 80.97%. Two subwatersheds, Lower Brushy Creek and Waggoner Branch, are projected to experience little to no growth during the same period.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Ash Creek	13,325	18,875	41.65%
Blue Creek- Eagle Mountain Lake	9,964	14,430	44.82%
Briar Branch- Big Sandy Creek	1,950	4,615	136.67%
Chicken Creek- Big Sandy Creek	2,057	4,869	136.70%
Cowskin Creek- Big Sandy Creek	148	229	54.73%
Dosier Creek- Eagle Mountain Lake	18,691	27,533	47.31%
Garrett Creek	3,919	4,430	13.04%
Headwaters Silver Creek	3,469	6,095	75.70%
Live Oak Creek	18,366	44,801	143.93%
Lower Brushy Creek	1,519	1,550	2.04%
Lower Walnut Creek	18,430	28,885	56.73%
Martin Branch	4,882	6,706	37.36%
Pringle Creek- Big Sandy Creek	1,392	1,507	8.26%
Salt Creek	5,219	6,724	28.84%

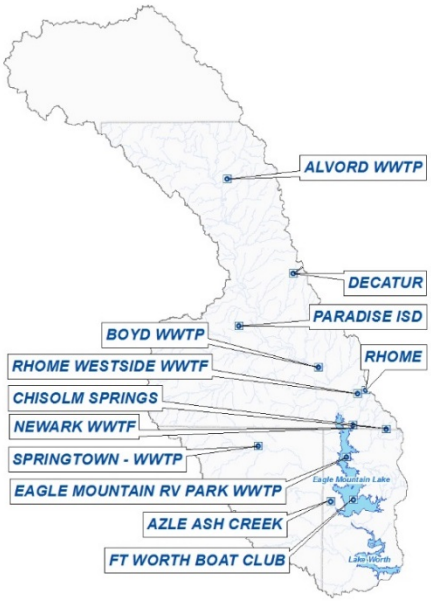
Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Silver Creek- Lake Worth	11,275	25,808	128.90%
Upper Walnut Creek	12,009	18,734	56.00%
Waggoner Branch- Big Sandy Creek	4,317	3,456	-19.94%
Walnut Creek- West Fork Trinity River	4,559	5,958	30.69%
West Fork Trinity- Lake Worth	19,958	56,106	181.12%
Watershed Total	**155,449**	**281,311**	**80.97%**



Cities in Watershed

The Lake Worth / Eagle Mountain Lake Watershed encompasses 567,829 acres, of which 505,424 acres are within the planning area. (The watersheds at the northern reaches in Montague and Clay Counties are outside the planning area.)

57,368 acres ,11.35% of the total study area are devoted to urban land uses. The watershed includes all or part of 16 incorporated cities, and 2 Census Defined Places, Briar CDP and Pecan Acres CDP. Small portions of Weatherford and Fort Worth, as well as all or most of Lake Worth, Lakeside, Springtown, Aurora, Rhome, Boyd, Paradise, Decatur, and Alvord are cities in this primarily rural watershed.



Current Service Providers

The upper reaches of the Lake Worth / Eagle Mountain Lake Watershed are served by individual municipal systems in Chico, Alvord, Boyd, Springtown and Decatur. Below Lake Worth a significant area is served by Fort Worth, and a smaller part by Trinity River Authority's Denton Creek facility.

Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

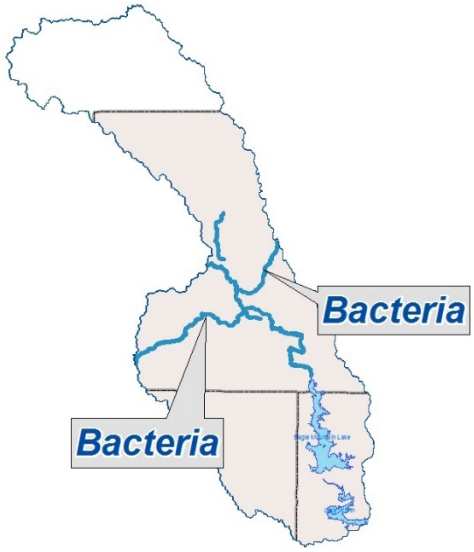
The Lake Worth - Eagle Mountain Lake Watershed receives the discharges of 12 small wastewater treatment facilities, with only 1 approaching a million gallon per day average in 2012: Azle Ash Creek WWTP at .896 MGD. Paradise ISD, Eagle Mountain RV Park, Rhome Westside and Boyd are all exceeding their permitted capacity according to the available records, with a total average daily volume of 23,900 gallons per day. The exceedance amounts to about 1% of average daily flow in the watershed.

Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Watershed

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow	Average Daily Flow 2013	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
PARADISE ISD WWTF	0.03	0.033	110.00%
SPRINGTOWN - WWTP	0.48	0.3225	67.19%
DECATUR WWTP	1.2	0.6732	56.10%
EAGLE MOUNTAIN RV PARK WWTP	0.006	0.012	200.00%
FORT WORTH BOAT CLUB WWTF	0.0158	0.009	56.96%
NEWARK WWTF	0.1	0.0848	84.80%
RHOME WESTSIDE WWTF	0.15	0.1553	103.53%
RHOME	0.08	0	0.00%
ALVORD WWTP	0.112	0.1036	92.50%
BOYD WWTP	0.12	0.1296	108.00%
CHISHOLM SPRINGS WWTP	0.225	0.0333	14.80%
AZLE ASH CREEK WWTP	2.45	0.896	36.57%
Watershed Totals	**4.9688**	**2.4523**	**49.35%**

Watershed Stream Impairments

Currently, bacteria in the West Fork of the Trinity River and its tributaries are at levels that require their inclusion in the 303(d) list of impaired waters. Just downstream of Lake Worth, the West Fork is listed for high levels of Dioxin and PCBs.



The levels of polychlorinated biphenyl's (PCB's) in fish tissue have made fish from Lake Worth off limits for consumption since 2000. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality issued a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for PCBs that went into effect August 23, 2006. Even though PCBs have not been manufactured or used in the United States for decades, PCB contamination leaching from lake and stream sediments will continue for years.

An implementation plan (I-Plan) for the Total Maximum Daily Load for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish tissue in Lake Worth has been

approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This I-Plan was developed to reduce concentrations of PCBs in fish tissue to a level that allows the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to lift its advisory on the consumption of fish from Lake Worth. An advisory against consuming blue catfish, channel catfish, and smallmouth buffalo from Lake Worth was issued by the DSHS on November 15, 2010 due to elevated levels of PCBs along with the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin in fish samples collected from the lake. This advisory replaced a 2000 advisory that warned against consuming all species of fish.

Lake Worth Vision Plan

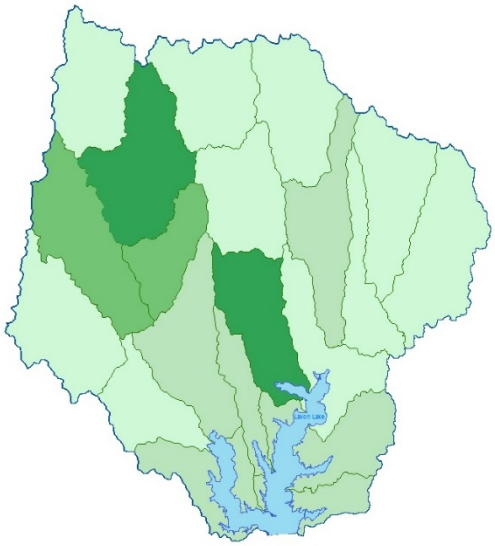
The Fort Worth City Council adopted the Lake Worth Vision Plan on May 10, 2011. The Lake Worth Vision Plan describes and depicts the most appropriate future land use, development patterns and forms, recreational use, and facilities on and around Lake Worth. The Plan is based on the following four principles to guide future decision-making for Lake Worth.

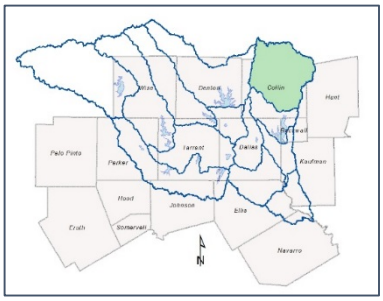
- Protect and enhance Lake Worth's water quality, natural beauty, and recreational character.
- Develop Model Sustainable Communities in the Lake Worth area that create desirable places to live and work while enhancing livability of existing communities.
- Create Lake Worth Regional Park, a linear park that encompasses the lake and provides high-quality recreational amenities and cultural hubs.
- Connect communities, resources, and amenities with parkways, greenways, and trails.

Eagle Mountain Lake Watershed Protection Plan

The Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) and Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Service are working together with watershed stakeholders to develop a Watershed Protection Plan for the Eagle Mountain Lake watershed. The development of this plan was initiated in 2008 in response to future concerns over nutrient and sediment loadings in the lake. TRWD and Texas AgriLife seek to change landowners' management practices to reduce these pollutant loadings in Eagle Mountain Lake.

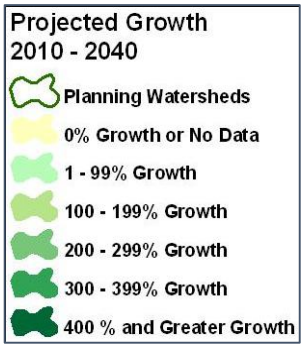
LAVON LAKE WATERSHED





Projected Population Growth, 2013 – 2040

Lake Lavon was constructed by the Army Corp of Engineers in 1954 for flood control and water conservation. The purpose of Lake Lavon is to provide protection to the East Fork of the Trinity River with a 35 year occurrence flood protection. At total storage capacity, Lake Lavon holds 245 billion gallons of water. The Lake Lavon Watershed is projected to enjoy above-average growth in most of its 19 Watersheds, with particularly robust growth rates in Headwaters Little Elm Creek, Stiff Creek and Whites Creek Watersheds. From its current estimated population of 335,336, the region is projected to grow to 794,494 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 137%. No Watersheds are projected to lose population during the same period. This watershed is among the four watersheds in the study area that are projected to provide 25% of the regions 2010 to 2040 growth, adding about 459,000 additional people.



Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Clemons Creek-E. Fork Trinity River	24,239	64,792	167.30%
Desert Creek-Pilot Grove Creek	3,349	6,709	100.33%
Elm Creek-Lavon Lake	8,728	25,419	191.24%
Headwaters Little Elm Creek	842	1,425	69.24%
Headwaters Sister Grove Creek	3,942	7,564	91.87%
Honey Creek	7,541	26,674	253.72%
Lower Wilson Creek	58,399	88,632	51.77%
Muddy Creek-Lake Ray Hubbard	99,334	165,322	66.43%
Pot Rack Creek-Indian Creek	1,457	2,127	45.98%
Price Creek-Lavon Lake	4,254	10,852	155.10%
Sister Grove Crk-Pilot Grove Crk	4,427	7,437	67.99%

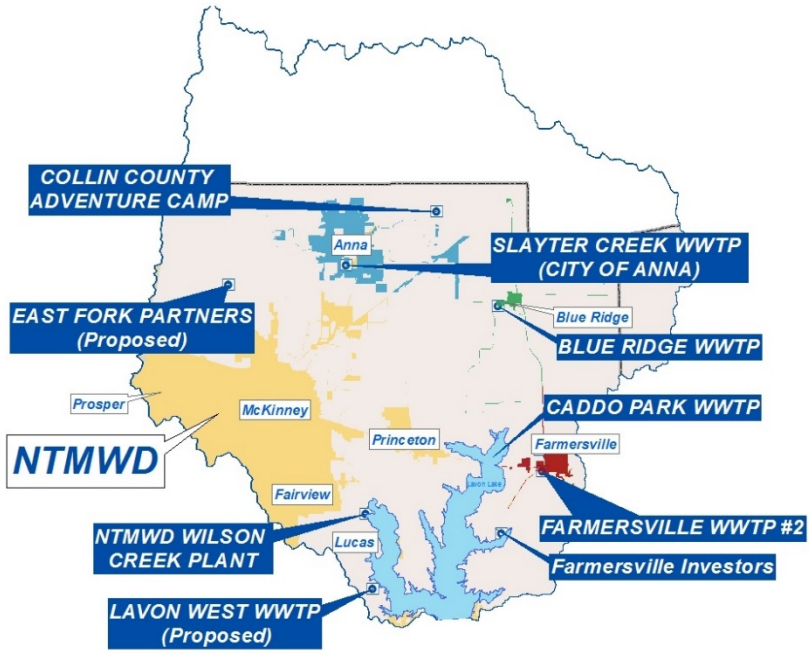
Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Pot Rack Creek-Indian Creek	1,457	2,127	45.98%
Price Creek-Lavon Lake	4,254	10,852	155.10%
Sister Grove Crk-Pilot Grove Crk	4,427	7,437	67.99%
Stiff Creek-Sister Grove Creek	5,439	23,848	338.46%
Throckmorton Crk-E. Fork Trinity	10,879	33,364	206.68%
Ticky Creek-Lavon Lake	10,439	24,643	136.07%
Town of Allen-Cottonwood Creek	65,499	80,351	22.68%
Town of Celina-Little Elm Res.	4,282	12,224	185.47%
Upper Wilson Creek	58,171	102,942	76.96%
White Rock Creek-Lavon Lake	23,884	53,633	124.56%
Whites Crk-East Fork Trinity	2,620	16,748	539.24%
Watershed Total	397,725	754,706	89.76%

Land Use

Land use throughout the watershed is predominantly agricultural / undeveloped, interspersed with small cities. The southwestern portion of the watershed is currently primarily urbanized, and from this area population growth spreads to the north, on both the east and west sides of Lake Lavon. The Lake Lavon Watershed encompasses 491,719 acres, of which about 200,671 acres (41%) were devoted to urban land uses in 2010. The subwatersheds at the northern reaches of the watershed are in Grayson and Fannin Counties, outside the planning boundary.

Cities in Watershed

The Lake Lavon Watershed includes all or part of 17 incorporated cities. The subwatersheds projected to experience the greatest growth surround the cities of Anna and Melissa, and the area east of Princeton and north of Lake Lavon.

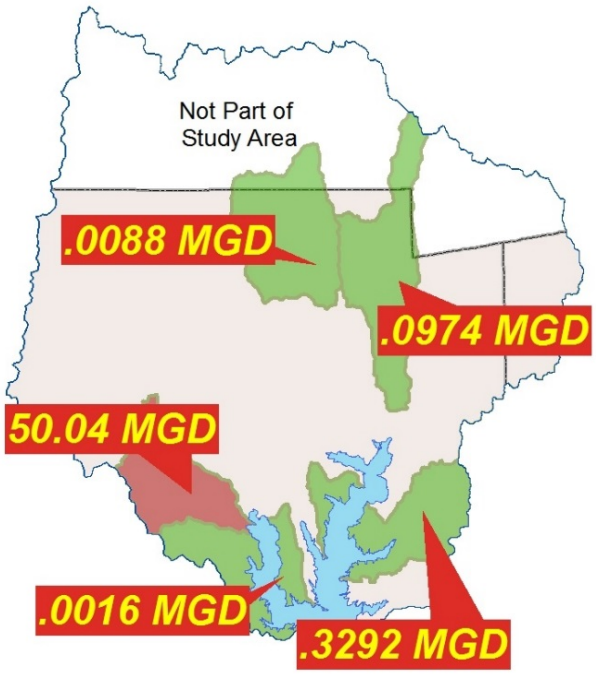


Current Service Providers

The Lake Lavon Watershed is served by a number of North Texas Municipal Water District facilities including Wilson Creek, Anna and Farmersville. In addition to these facilities there are 3 campgrounds operating their own wastewater treatment facilities.

Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The Lake Lavon Watershed receives the discharges of at least 7 WWTPs, of which 3 are small park plants. There are 2-3 additional wastewater treatment facilities planned, although the largest proposed facility, the planned 2.5 MGD East Fork Partners plant in Weston, may join the North Texas Municipal Water District. The only sarge wastewater treatment plant discharging in the Lake Lavon Watershed is NTMWD's Wilson Creek Plant.



Treatment Facility Capacity Utilization in the Watershed

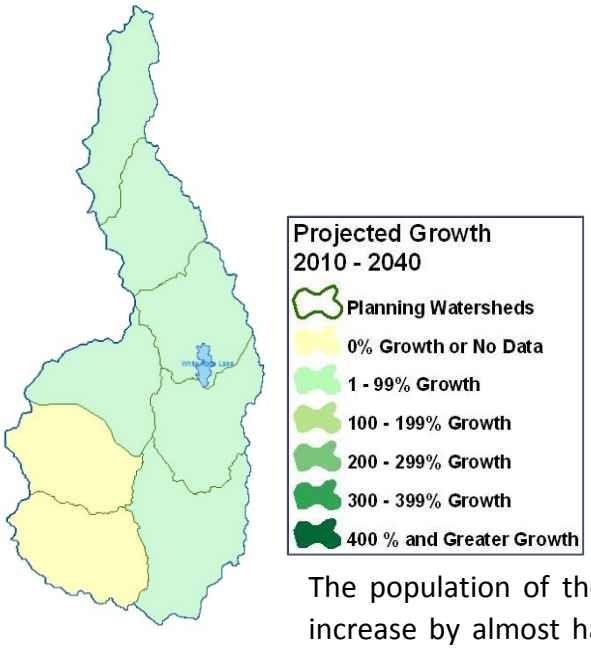
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
NTMWD Wilson Creek WWTP	64	50.0449	78.20%
BLUE RIDGE WWTP	0.28	0.0974	37.74%
FARMERSVILLE WWTP #2	0.53	0.3292	85.92%
FARMERSVILLE WWTP	0.2250	Permit Effective but no flow since 2007	
FARMERSVILLE INVESTORS WWTP (PROPOSED)	0.0000	Outfall listed, but no flow	
EAST FORK PARTNERS (PROPOSED)	2.5000	Proposed, but appears will go to NTMWD	
Watershed Totals	**67.535**	**50.4715**	**74.73%**

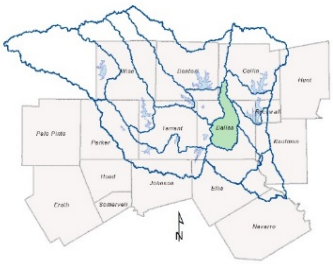
Watershed Stream Impairments

From 2000 to 2002, Lake Lavon was listed on the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's 303d impaired list for Atrazine. The issue was solved when Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board along with Collin County Soil and Water Conservation Board implemented a variety of best management practices in the surrounding watershed. The remediation was very successful and Lavon was delisted for Atrazine in 2004.

Other concerns in 2002 and 2004 were depressed dissolved oxygen and levels of nitrate + nitrite nitrogen in certain parts of the lake. These are concerns but there is not sufficient information to require a Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

TRINITY HEADWATERS WATERSHED





Projected Population Growth, 2013 - 2040

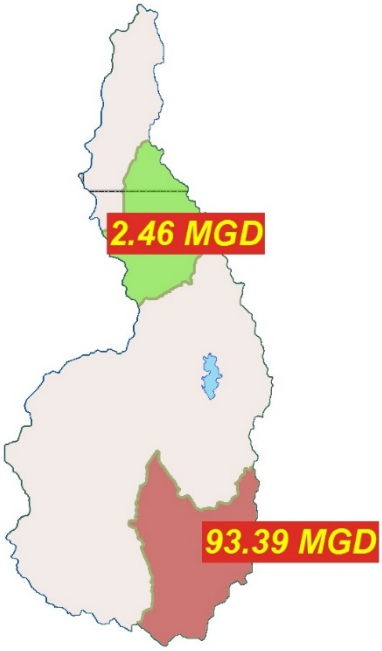
The Trinity River Headwaters watershed is so called because it begins the main stem of the Trinity River, just past the junction of the Elm and the West Forks of the Trinity. This watershed also receives the drainage from White Rock Lake.

The population of the Trinity Headwaters Watershed is projected to increase by almost half in seven of its eight Watersheds. From its current estimated population of 1,210,497, the region is projected to grow to 1,567,666 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 29.51%. Two subwatersheds are projected to lose population during this period, although at about 1% each the effect is minimal. Because of the current high population density in this watershed, it is not surprising that the Trinity Headwaters is one of four watersheds that are projected to provide 25% of the regions 2013 to 2040 growth. The Trinity Headwaters is projected to contribute about 357,169 additional people.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
City of Dallas-White Rock Creek	158,860	202,223	27.30%
Headwaters Fivemile Creek	140,335	139,382	-0.68%
Five Mile Creek-Trinity River	90,936	112,522	23.74%
Turtle Creek-Trinity River	163,655	161,394	-1.38%
Headwaters Turtle Creek	159,512	228,287	43.12%
White Rock Creek-White Rock Lake	196,588	302,076	53.66%
Floyd Branch-White Rock Creek	163,784	218,127	33.18%
Headwaters White Rock Creek	136,827	203,655	48.84%
Watershed Totals	**1,210,497**	**1,567,666**	**29.51%**

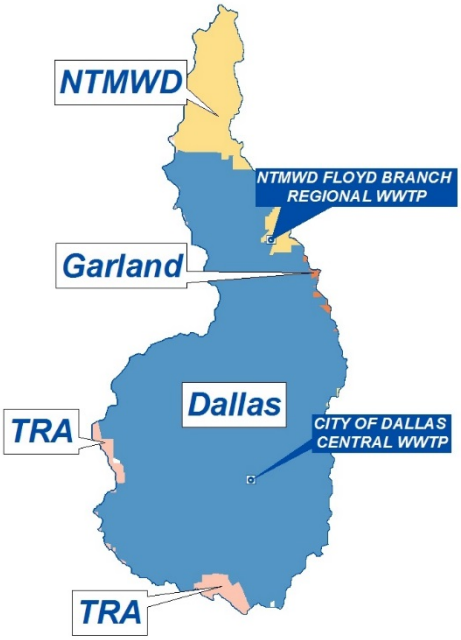
Cities in Watershed

The City of Dallas occupies the majority of the watershed, with portions of 11 other cities making up the rest of the watershed.



Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The watershed's two wastewater treatment facilities generated a total average daily flow of 96 MGD during 2013. This represents 62% of the watershed's permitted 155 MGD average daily flow.



Current Service Providers

The Trinity Headwaters are served entirely by NTMWD, TRA and the City of Dallas Central and Southside WWTPs. The City of Garland provides wastewater treatment to a sliver of territory along the eastern edge of the watershed.

Treatment Capacity Utilization in the Region

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
NTMWD FLOYD BRANCH WWTP	4.75	2.46	51.79%
DALLAS CENTRAL WWTP	150	93.39	62.26%
Watershed Totals	**154.75**	**95.85**	**61.94%**

Watershed Stream Impairments

State studies indicate that the headwaters of the Trinity River, also known as the Upper Trinity (Segment 0805), are impacted by high bacteria levels along a section that runs from the confluence of the Trinity's West Fork and Elm Fork in Dallas, downstream to Five Mile Creek and its confluence with the Trinity. Since the City of Dallas occupies most of the area within this segment's watershed, its stormwater program and implementation of best management practices have the greatest influence on reducing pollutants from runoff. The cities of University Park, Highland Park, and Cockrell Hill are also located along this segment.

A TMDL Project for Bacteria

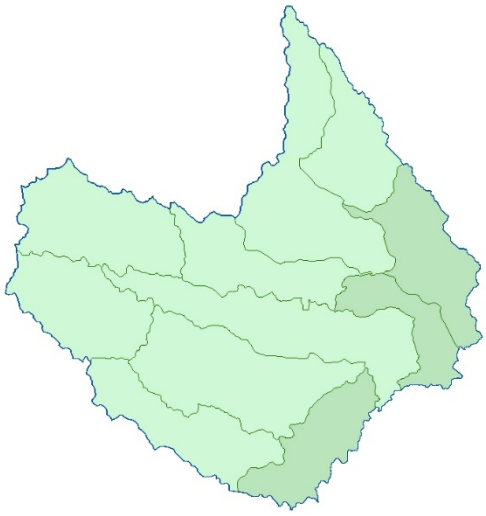
Bacteria concentrations are occasionally elevated in portions of the Upper Trinity River that flow through Dallas. High concentrations of bacteria may pose a risk to people who swim or wade in them—activities called "contact recreation" in the state's standards for water quality. The impairment of the contact recreation use in Segment 0805 applies to only two assessment units at the upper end of the segment. The goal of this project is to reduce bacteria concentrations to within acceptable risk levels for contact recreation by developing total maximum daily loads (TMDL). A TMDL is like a budget for pollutants. It estimates the amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still support its designated uses. In December 2013, the "Implementation Plan (I-Plan) for Seventeen Total Maximum Daily Loads for Bacteria in the Greater Trinity River Region" was approved by TCEQ Commissioners. The I-Plan describes what will be done to reduce the levels of bacteria in streams that are included on the 303(d) list for bacteria, and the reduced levels that are to be achieved are called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). This project is being coordinated with two closely related bacteria problems in North Central Texas—the Lower West Fork Trinity River and the Cottonwood Branch and Grapevine Creek projects.

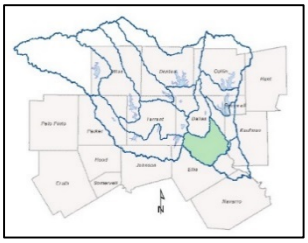
A TMDL Project for PCBs

Segment 0805 (Upper Trinity River) is one of four segments impaired for PCBs. The goal of this project is to reduce PCBs in fish tissue so that it is safe to eat fish caught in the affected segments through development of total maximum daily loads (TMDL). The load is allocated among the sources of pollution within the watershed, and measures to reduce pollutant loads are developed as necessary. A TMDL is part of the state's Water Quality Management Plan after it is adopted by the TCEQ and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Beginning in September 2014, TCEQ has tasked NCTCOG with facilitating the effort to develop an I-Plan for the PCB impairment. Development of an I-Plan for PCBs is likely to prove challenging since PCBs were banned in 1976, leaving few potential current sources. PCBs may be present in sediments or on surfaces slowly leaching or releasing them into stormwater or groundwater.

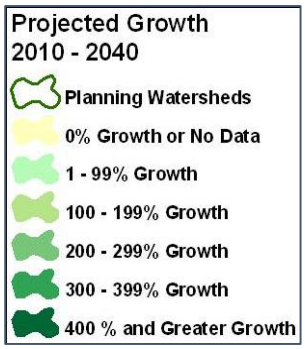
TEN MILE CREEK, RED OAK CREEK WATERSHED





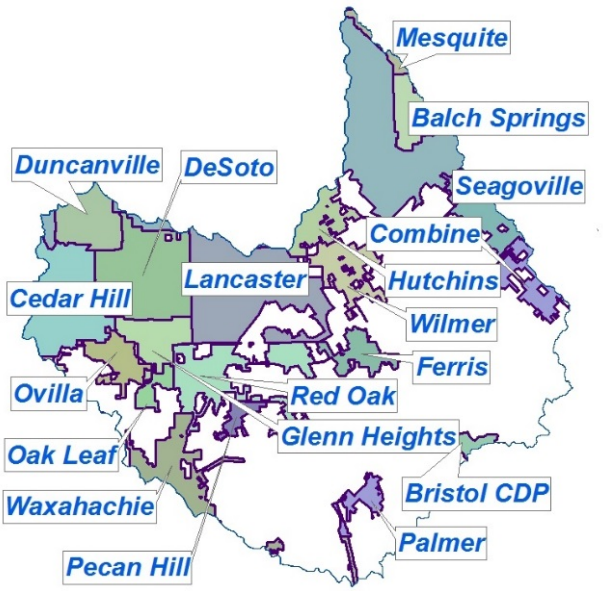
Projected Population Growth, 2013 – 2040

The Ten Mile Creek and Red Oak Creek watershed drains across southern Dallas and northern Ellis Counties. It is comprised of a group of tributaries to the Trinity River below Dallas, as well as the Main Stem of the Trinity River running through southeast Dallas County.



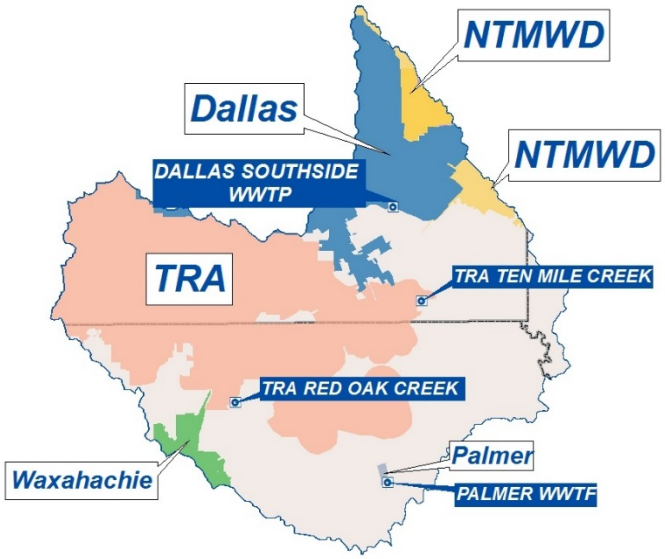
This watershed is projected to experience growth in all 11 subwatersheds, with a 160% growth rate in sparsely populated Lower Red Oak Creek Watershed. From its current estimated population of 416,949, the region is projected to grow to 501,779 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 21%. No watersheds are projected to lose rate of population during the same period.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
Deep Branch-Tenmile Creek	26,138	42,099	61.06%
Headwaters Red Oak Creek	41,935	54,202	29.25%
Headwaters Tenmile Creek	131,634	144,164	9.52%
Hickory Creek-Parsons Slough	50,541	55,848	10.50%
Lower Grove Creek	3,660	7,567	106.75%
Lower Red Oak Creek	2,361	6,139	160.03%
Middle Red Oak Creek	30,123	42,101	39.76%
Parsons Slough-Trinity River	7,205	14,595	102.57%
Prairie Creek-Trinity River	89,092	93,886	5.38%
Upper Grove Creek	9,942	11,962	20.32%
Upper Red Oak Creek	24,318	29,216	20.14%
Watershed Totals	**416,949**	**501,779**	**20.68%**



Watershed Cities

There are portions of 19 cities in the Ten Mile Creek and Red Oak watersheds. The cities in the watershed are primarily suburban, but it also contains several rural cities

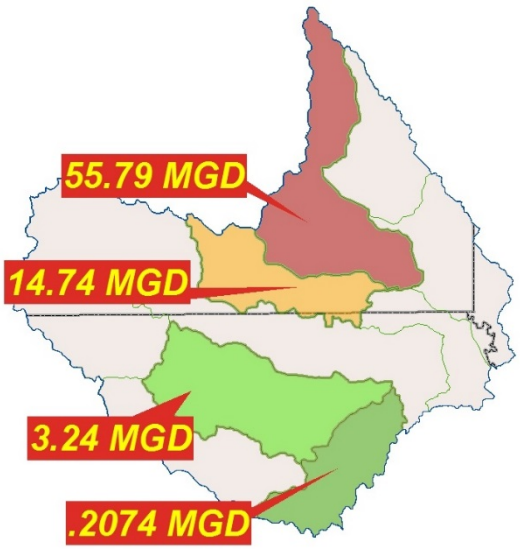


Current Service Providers

Ten Mile Creek and Red Oak Creek watershed are currently served by the Trinity River Authority's Ten Mile Creek and Red Oak Creek facilities, by the City of Dallas Southside WWTP, and by municipal systems in Waxahachie and Palmer.

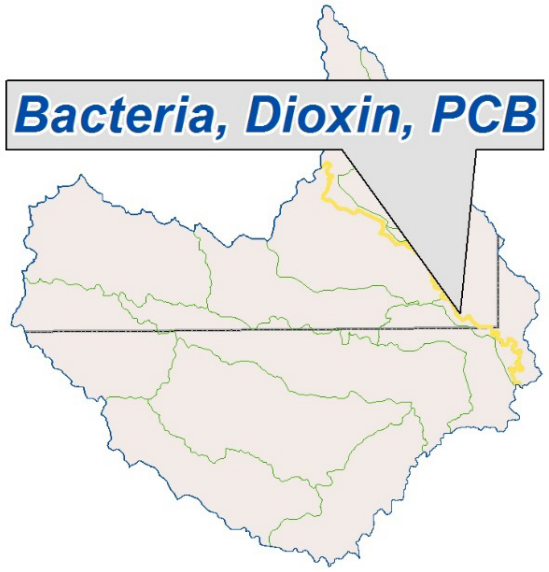
Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The largest wastewater discharges in this watershed occured in the Prairie Creek subwatershed (56 MGD) and the Deep Branch/Ten–Mile Creek subwatershed (15 MGD) during 2013.



Treatment Capacity Utilization in the Region

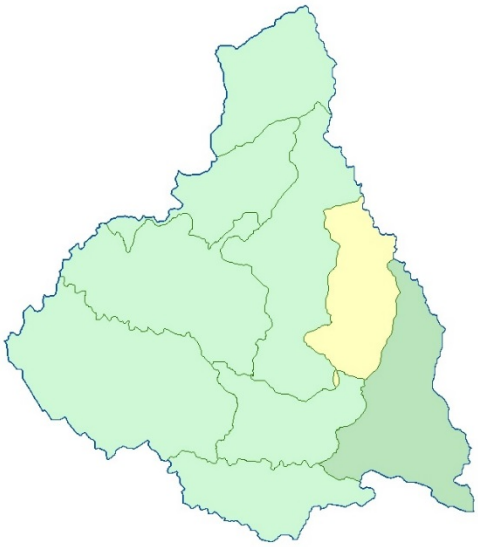
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
TRA RED OAK CREEK REGIONAL WWT	6	3.24	54.00%
PALMER WWTF	0.23	0.2074	90.17%
SOUTHSIDE WWTP (DALLAS)	110	55.79	50.72%
TRA TEN MILE CREEK	24	14.74	61.42%
Watershed Totals	140.23	73.9774	52.75%

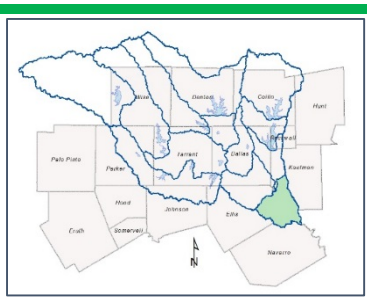


Watershed Stream Impairments

From a point immediately upstream of the confluence of the Cedar Creek Reservoir discharge canal in Henderson/Navarro County to a point immediately upstream of the confluence of Elm Fork Trinity River in Dallas County, Upper Trinity River consolidates contaminants from its tributaries, and continues to remain impaired throughout its course through the watershed. This segment of the Trinity River is included under the Bacteria TMDL I-Plan, and will be a part of the eventual program for PCB abatement.

TRINITY BELOW DALLAS WATERSHED



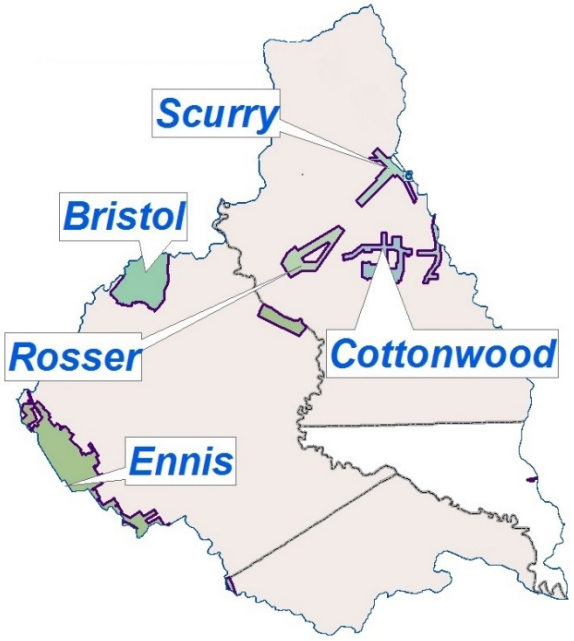


Projected Population Growth, 2013 - 2040

The Trinity below Dallas Watershed is not densely populated, and although the percentage of population increase is projected to be 47% between 2013 and 2040, that will only amount to about 20,000 additional people at 2040.

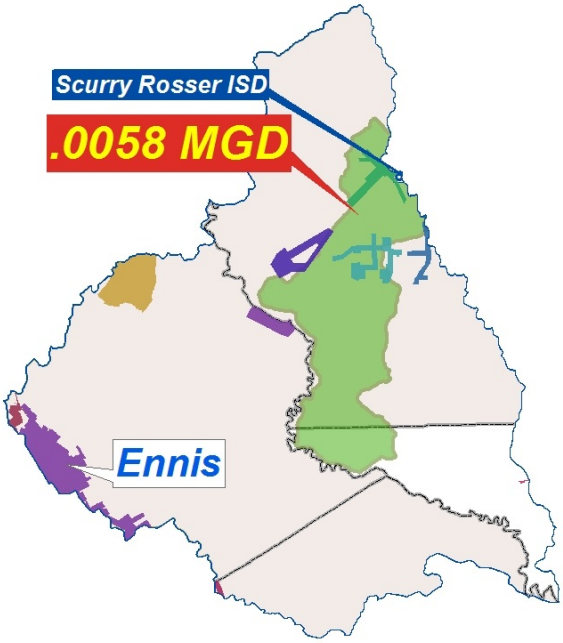
The small cities in the watershed are expected to grow modestly, with the principal impact of wastewater flows coming from onsite sewage systems.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
Town of Chatfield-Grays Creek	693	1,185	71.00%
Bois d'Arc Creek-Trinity River	9,964	14,561	46.14%
Walker Creek-Village Creek	9,831	11,372	15.67%
Caney Creek-Trinity River	2,060	5,223	153.57%
Smith Creek-Trinity River	1,742	2,281	30.94%
Headwaters Bois d'Arc Creek	3,664	3,334	-9.01%
Old Channel East Fork Trinity River-Trinity River	1,390	2,735	96.76%
Coal Iron Creek-Cottonwood Creek	3,038	5,271	73.50%
Headwaters Old Channel [East Fork Trinity River]	3,133	6,249	99.46%
Watershed Totals	**35,515**	**52,211**	**47.01%**



Watershed Cities

The Trinity River below Dallas Watershed is sparsely populated. Ennis is the principal city in the watershed, along with all or parts of rural cities of Cottonwood, Scurry, Rosser, and Bristol.



Current Service Providers

Only the Scurry-Rosser ISD and the Ennis Oak Grove WWTP serve the Trinity below Dallas Watershed area. Of these two, only Scurry-Rosser ISD's discharge is within the Trinity below Dallas Watershed. The Ennis service area extends into the southwest corner of the watershed, but the Oak Grove WWTP is to the west.

Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The only municipal wastewater discharge in the Trinity below Dallas watershed is from the Scurry- Rosser ISD.

Treatment Capacity Utilization in the Region

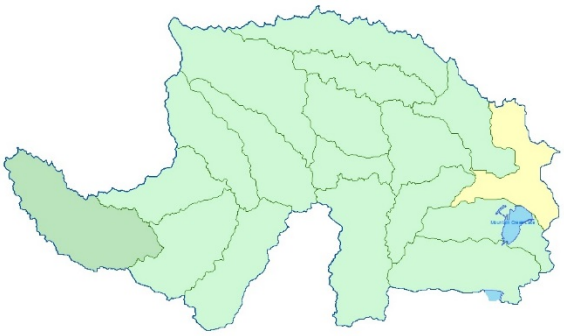
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
SCURRY ROSSER ISD WWTP	0.04	0.0058	14.50%
Watershed Total	**0.04**	**0.0058**	**14.50%**

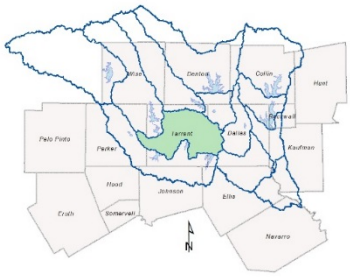
In 2013, the treatment capacity available within the Trinity below Dallas watershed was only being 15% utilized, but this figure does not take into account the flow to the Ennis Oak Grove WWTP, which lies outside the watershed. The Ennis plant operated in 2013 at 93% of its currently permitted capacity. The watershed is primarily served by on-site systems.

Watershed Stream Impairments

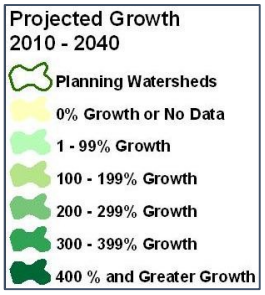
The Upper Trinity within the Trinity below Dallas Watershed is impaired, receiving its flow primarily from impaired segments upstream. Although it is south of the area covered under the "Implementation Plan (I-Plan) for Seventeen Total Maximum Daily Loads for Bacteria in the Greater Trinity River Region", it is within the area listed for PCB contamination. Beginning in September 2014, NCTCOG will be facilitating the effort to develop an I-Plan for the PCB impairment.

WEST FORK OF THE TRINITY WATERSHED





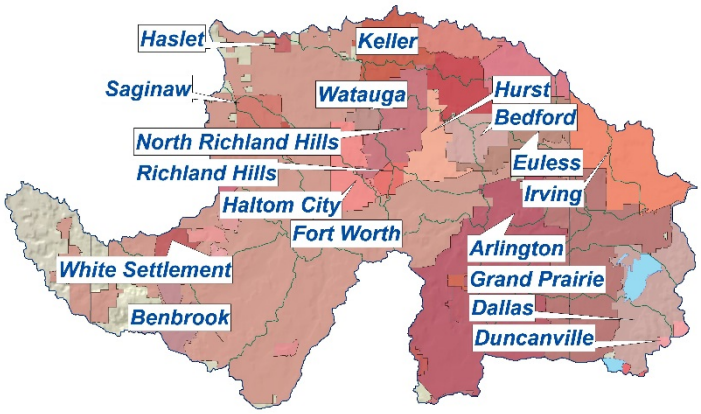
Projected Population Growth, 2013 – 2040



The West Fork of the Trinity watershed is projected to have strong growth in all but 3 of its 18 Watersheds. From its current estimated population of 1,899,556 the region is projected to grow to 2,513,348 by 2040, an overall growth rate of 32%**.** The West Fork of the Trinity watershed is among the four watersheds that are projected to provide 25% of the regions 2013 to 2040 growth, contributing a projected 613,792 people.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Big Bear Creek	98,379	138,274	40.55%
Cottonwood Creek-Mountain Creek Lake	104,493	108,127	3.48%
Delaware Creek-West Fork Trinity River	121,996	117,979	-3.29%
Estelle Creek-Bear Creek	69,337	88,404	27.50%
Farmers Branch-West Fork Trinity River	83,172	120,747	45.18%
Fish Creek-Mountain Creek Lake	154,581	174,952	13.18%
Headwaters Sycamore Creek	162,335	174,022	7.20%
Headwaters Walker Branch	109,590	136,125	24.21%
Johnson Creek	84,671	104,736	23.70%
Johnson Creek-West Fork Trinity River	95,351	175,110	83.65%
Lake Como-Clear Fork Trinity River	132,912	203,085	52.80%
Little Bear Creek	91,470	134,244	46.76%
Marine Creek-West Fork Trinity River	96,105	134,790	40.25%
Marys Creek	40,050	108,670	171.34%

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Rush Creek-Village Creek	164,177	232,732	41.76%
Sycamore Creek-West Fork Trinity River	85,194	109,943	29.05%
Walker Branch-West Fork Trinity River	29,664	50,978	71.85%
Whites Branch-Big Fossil Creek	176,079	200,430	13.83%
Watershed Totals	**1,899,556**	**2,513,348**	**32.31%**

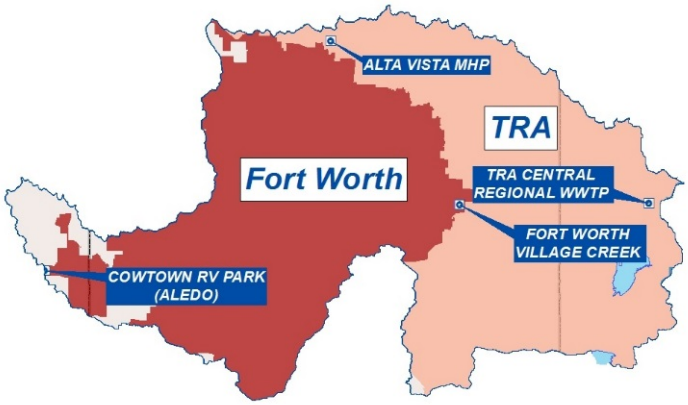


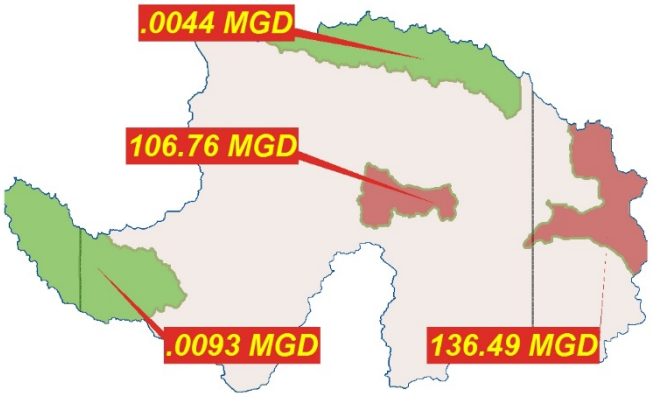
Cities in Watershed

Portions of 18 cities make up this watershed encompassing much of the 'mid-cities- region between Dallas and Fort Worth. This large watershed is predominantly suburban, with a wide variety of development patterns, and a population of 1.9 million.

Current Service Providers

The West Fork of the Trinity watershed is broadly served by the Fort Worth Village Creek and Trinity River Authority Central Regional wastewater treatment plants. At the edges of the watershed are two very small plants at the Alta Vista mobile home park and Cowtown RV Park.



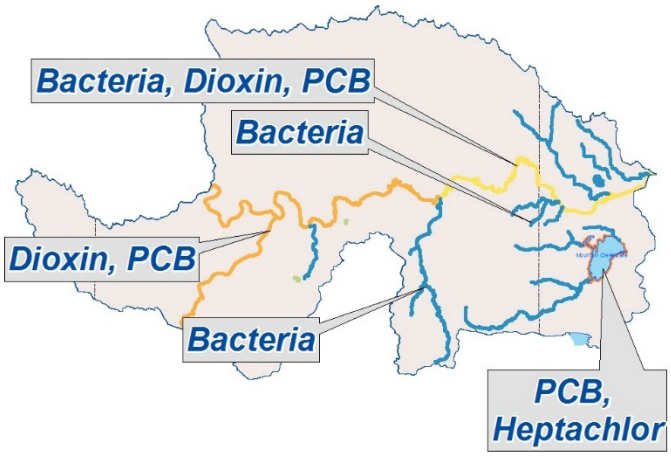


Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013

The West Fork of the Trinity contains two large wastewater discharges from plants that treat water generated from within and outside the watershed. Both the Fort Worth Village Creek and TRA Central wastewater treatment plants discharge an average daily flow of 107 MGD and 136 MGD, respectively.

Treatment Capacity Utilization in the Watershed

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
ALTA VISTA MHP WWTP	0.008	0.0044	55.00%
CITY OF FORT WORTH VILLAGE CREEK	166	106.76	64.31%
COWTOWN RV PARK WWTF (ALEDO)	0.0216	0.0093	43.06%
TRA CENTRAL REGION WASTEWATER	189	136.4864	72.22%
Watershed Total	**355.0296**	**243.2601**	**68.52%**

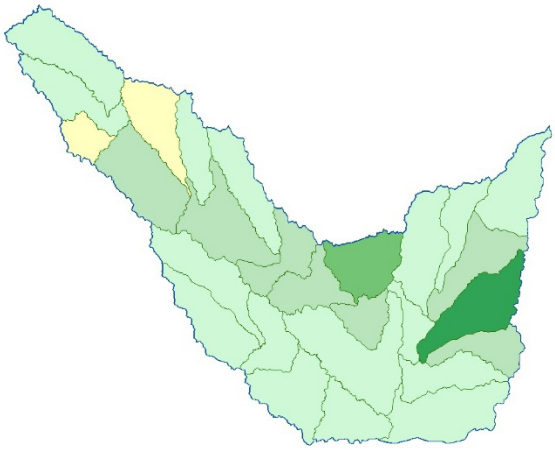


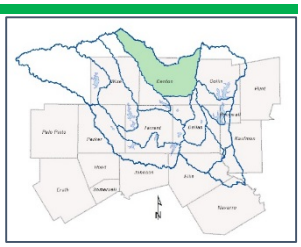
The watershed's treatment capacity utilization is 69% of permitted average daily flow. The TRA Central Regional plant is the largest WWTP in the watershed, and is currently discharging 72% of its permitted average daily flow.

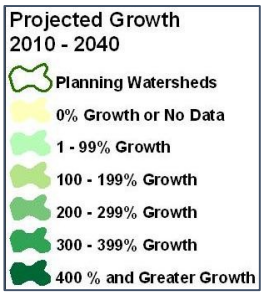
Current Known Impairments to Watershed Water Quality

The West Fork of the Trinity River is determined to be impaired by bacteria; the portion included in the I-Plan is segment 0841. In addition to the river segment, there are 11 tributaries that are also impaired for bacteria. They are: Bear Creek, Arbor Creek, Copart Branch, Mountain Creek, Dalworth Creek, Delaware Creek, Estelle Creek, Johnson Creek, Kee Branch, Rush Creek, Village Creek, and West Irving Branch.

LEWISVILLE LAKE WATERSHED







Projected Population Growth, 2010 – 2040

The Lewisville Lake Watershed is projected to have growth in all but 1 of its 18 Watersheds. From its current estimated population of 581,226 the region is projected to grow to 872,129 by 2040, an overall increase of 50%. The watershed is anticipated to add 290,903 people by 2040.

Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Population Growth 2013 - 2040
Bingham Creek	*Outside project area*		
Blocker Creek	*Outside project area*		
Buck Creek-Clear Creek	3,336	6,783	103.33%
Cottonwood Branch-Little Elm Res.	62,143	66,513	7.03%
Culp Branch-Elm Fork Trinity River	4,703	17,352	268.96%
Doe Branch-Little Elm Reservoir	14,468	67,273	364.98%
Flat Creek	118	130	10.17%
Harmony Ranch-Little Elm Res.	3,912	9,259	136.68%
Headwaters Hickory Creek	4,779	6,231	30.38%
Headwaters Little Elm Creek	842	1,425	69.24%
Headwaters White Rock Creek	136,827	203,655	48.84%
Little Duck Creek-Duck Creek	4,626	5,090	10.03%
Lower Hickory Creek	54,256	52,560	-3.13%
Milam Creek-Clear Creek	5,536	12,896	132.95%
Moores Branch-Clear Creek	8,278	20,764	150.83%
Mustang Creek	10,508	17,807	69.46%
Panther Creek-Little Elm Res.	25,202	55,353	119.64%
Pecan Creek	6,851	12,461	81.89%
Pecan Creek-Little Elm Res.	117,126	151,344	29.21%
Running Branch-Little Elm Res.	12,319	16,046	30.25%

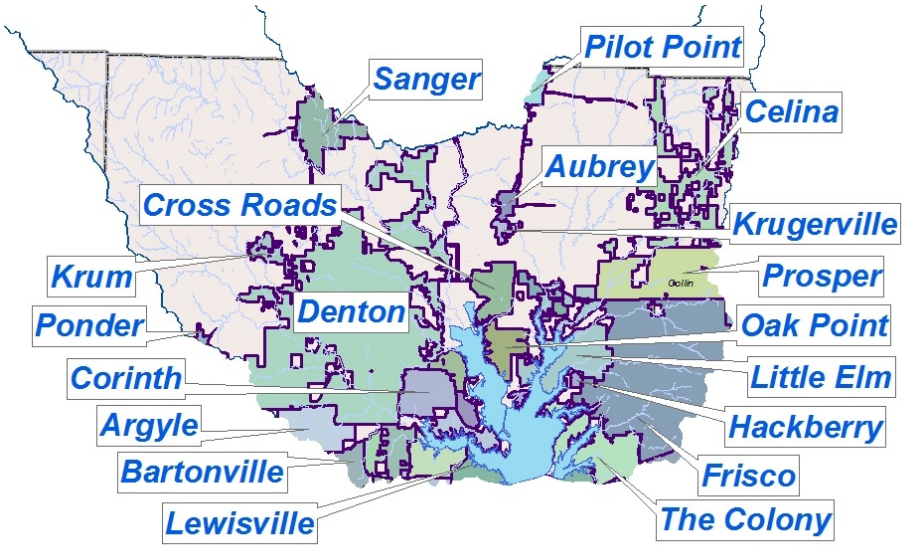
Subwatershed Name	2013 Population	2040 Projected Population	Projected Growth 2013 - 2040
South Hickory Creek	3,690	6,237	69.02%
Stewart Creek-Little Elm Res.	80,976	109,126	34.76%
Town of Celina-Little Elm Res.	4,574	12,224	167.25%
Upper Hickory Creek	15,801	20,653	30.71%
Whites Creek-Clear Creek	355	947	166.76%
Watershed Totals	**581,226**	**872,129**	**50.05%**

Land Use

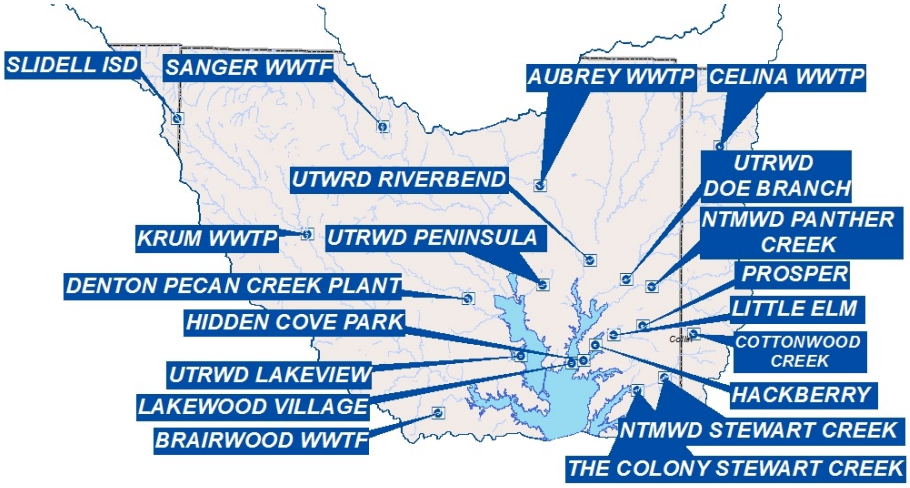
Roughly 16.3% of the Lake Lewisville watershed is currently urbanized. The areas excluded from this figure are north of our planning boundary. Much of the Lewisville Watershed lies within the Denton and Dallas / Fort Worth Urbanized Areas, yet the northern reaches are primarily agricultural and pasture land. Due primarily to residential development pressures, this watershed will experience growth over the next 30 years.

Cities in Watershed

Portions of 19 cities lie within the Lewisville Lake watershed. Many of these cities are relatively small in population today; Denton, Frisco and Lewisville are currently the largest cities in the watershed.

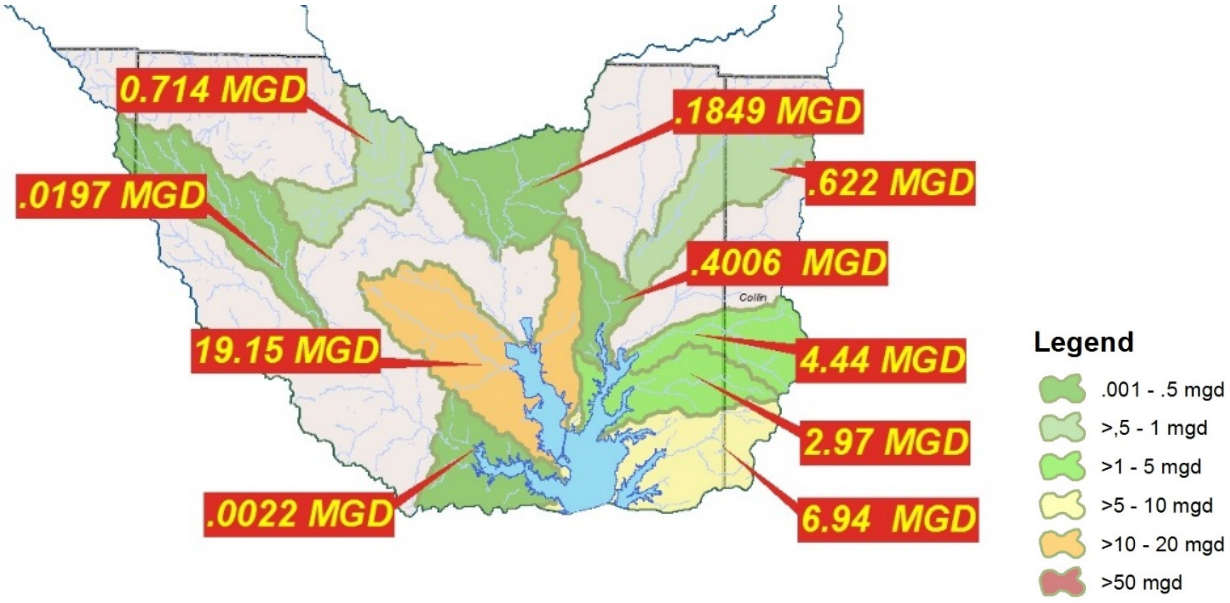


Current Service Providers



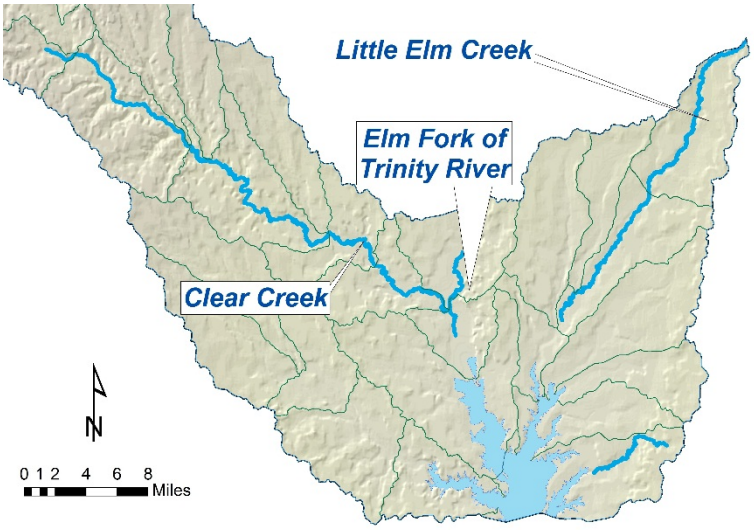
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Permitted Average Daily Flow, MGD	Average Daily Flow 2013, MGD	Percentage of Permitted Average Daily Flow
SLIDELL ISD WWTP	0.02	0.0025	12.50%
KRUM WWTP	0.137	0.0172	12.55%
SANGER WWTF	2	0.714	35.70%
BRAIRWOOD WWTF	0.005	0.0022	44.00%
DENTON PECAN CREEK PLANT	21	14.4257	68.69%
UTRWD LAKEVIEW REGIONAL PLANT	7.5	4.4511	59.35%
UTRWD PENINSULA REG REC PLANT	0.94	0.2695	28.67%
TOWN OF LAKEWOOD VILLAGE WWTF	0.1	0.0645	64.50%
HIDDEN COVE PARK WWTP	0.016	0.0076	47.50%
HACKBERRY WWTP	0.71	0.2469	34.77%
TOWN OF LITTLE ELM WWTF	4	2.3948	59.87%
UTRWD DOE BRANCH REG WATER REC PLANT	2	0	0.00%
THE COLONY STEWART CREEK PLANT	4.5	3.9061	86.80%
TOWN OF PROSPER WWTP	0.556	0	0.00%
NTMWD PANTHER CREEK WWTP	10	4.4379	44.38%
NTMWD STEWART CREEK WEST PLANT	5	3.0383	60.77%
COTTONWOOD CREEK WWTP	0.3	0.2585	86.17%
CELINA WWTP	0.5	0.622	124.40%
UTWRD RIVERBEND	5.7	0.4006	7.03%
AUBREY WWTP	0.4	0.1849	46.23%
Watershed Totals	**65.384**	**35.4443**	**54.21%**

Watershed Wastewater Discharges – 01/2013 to 12/31/2013



The Lewisville Lake watershed receives significant wastewater discharges from both regional wastewater treatment plants (UTRWD Lakeview and Riverbend; NTWMD Panther Creek and Stewart Creek; and municipal systems, of which the largest contributor was Denton's Pecan Creek WWTP. Discharge volumes in 2010 from those five plants totaled nearly 30 MGD. Essentially all of the significant Publicly Owned Treatment Works dischargers within the Lewisville Lake watershed have permit limits for selected nutrients. Several of the wastewater treatment facilities have plans for expansion or construction is underway.

The Lewisville Lake watershed includes 24 permitted wastewater discharges, most of which serve the more developed areas adjacent to the lake. Of the approximately 50 million gallons per day (MGD) permitted within the Lewisville Lake watershed, nearly 80% is allocated to the five largest wastewater treatment plants adjacent to the lake, including: Denton Pecan Creek Plant, North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) Stewart Creek West Plant, Upper Trinity Regional Water District Lakeview Regional Plant, NTMWD Panther Creek Plant, and The Colony Stewart Creek Plant. Discharge volumes in 2010 from those five plants totaled nearly 30 MGD. Essentially all of the significant Publicly Owned Treatment Works dischargers within the Lewisville Lake watershed have permit limits for selected nutrients. Several of the wastewater treatment facilities have plans for expansion or construction is underway.



Current Known Impairments to Watershed Water Quality

Lewisville Lake East Watershed Greenprint

NCTCOG contracted with the Trust for Public Land (TPL) in 2010 to Greenprint the Lewisville Lake East watershed. Greenprinting is a GIS technique developed by TPL to prioritize areas for protection. The goal of this project was to identify areas that would offer the greatest benefit to water quality, if conserved. The Lewisville Lake East Watershed Greenprint is based on land use, proximity to streams, proximity to ponds and wetlands, water erosion potential, floodplains, and proximity to the reservoir. Most of the areas identified as priorities for conservation generally follow riparian corridors.

Hickory Creek 319 Project

Although Lewisville Lake is not currently impaired, there are significant water quality concerns for the lake. The Lewisville Lake watershed, for example, has one of the highest application rates in the state for new or amended wastewater permits. Development is increasing within the Hickory Creek watershed, creating increases in runoff volumes and reductions in open space. Past monitoring efforts by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality have resulted in Hickory Creek being listed as a "nutrient enrichment concern" due to high ammonia concentrations. The sources of ammonia are currently not well understood within this watershed, and are generally listed as "originating from unknown point and nonpoint sources." Watershed monitoring and modeling efforts indicate that the current approaches to

- managing nonpoint source pollution in Hickory Creek are not sufficient. New tools are needed to stimulate best management practices (BMPs) development and reverse declining water quality trends. The goals of this project are to: Develop a practical, cost-effective approach to managing point and nonpoint source pollution within the Hickory Creek watershed.
- Use the monitoring and modeling research generated within this project to demonstrate the effectiveness of BMPs.
- Use stakeholder advisory group feedback and research results to create a watershed plan for Hickory Creek.

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Appendices

APPENDIX A: DESIGNATED MANAGEMENT AGENCY UPDATE

2013 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas

As the designated water quality management planning agency, the North Central Texas Council of Governments recommends entities for designation as management agencies, for either collection, or treatment, or both. For entities to be designated as management agencies for wastewater collection or treatment, they must demonstrate the legal, institutional, managerial and financial capability necessary to carry out the responsibilities in accordance with Section 208(c) of the Clean Water Act. An entity must be recommended for the appropriate designation before it can apply for state revolving loan funds. Designation does not require the entity to provide wastewater services, but it does enable the designated management agency to apply for grant and loan funds to provide those services. Formal designation requires that the entity be recommended by the water quality management planning agency, and have submitted Designated Management Agency (DMA) resolutions to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, formerly TNRCC.) Whether recommended by the TCEQ or a designated management planning agency like NCTCOG, the DMA information is transmitted as part of the appropriate planning document to EPA for approval as an update to the Water Quality Management Plan.

Because of permit application and issuance constraints, wastewater service entities within NCTCOG's areawide jurisdiction may be incorporated into the TCEQ's quarterly updates to the Texas Water Quality Management Plan in order to facilitate the permit process. In these situations, the North Central Texas Council of Governments usually has recommended designation in prior WQMP amendments, and the remaining action is for the entity to submit the resolution to the state.

This appendix identifies any entities that NCTCOG has not previously recommended for status as a designated management agency. The entities that have received formal designation as management agencies by submitting the appropriate resolution materials or other required documentation to the TCEQ for permit renewal or issuance are also indicated in this appendix.

Designated Management Agency Updates				
Planning Entity	Service Area Recommended	Recommended Designation	DMA Date	Notes or Comments
Pending review of 2013 requests				

APPENDIX B: 208/201 COORDINATION ACTIVITIES UPDATE

208/201 Coordination Activities 2013 Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas		
Since the 2013 Amendment of the Annual Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas, NCTCOG has addressed the following items for information on systems that are seeking funding for construction of infrastructure or facilities.		
Planning Entity and Service Area	**NCTCOG Evaluation**	**Conclusion and/or WQMP action**
City of Grand Prairie **CWSRF Tier III Project No. 73654** **Wastewater Replacement Pipelines**	The population projections and engineering detail for the proposed project are consistent with NCTCOG forecast data.	The population projections are reasonable for facility planning purposes, and NCTCOG staff confirms that this project conforms with the Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas.

As the designated water quality management planning agency, the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) is required to undertake 208/201 coordination with the state agency (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality – TCEQ). NCTCOG is to evaluate and facilitate development and implementation of wastewater treatment management plans and practices to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act as amended, and to specifically coordinate with the state agency to ensure that plans developed under Section 208 fit with companion requirements under Section 201 which deals primarily with facility planning and funding of treatment facilities or infrastructure. The 208/201 coordination activities typically involve examination of facility plans submitted as part of funding applications. NCTCOG compares the facility planning information with regional goals and plans included as part of the current amended Areawide Water Quality Management Plan. As part of this ongoing process, NCTCOG prepares a response to TCEQ regarding facility planning proposals, and conformance with elements of the Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas. NCTCOG may make specific recommendations

regarding proposals on an as-needed basis, and in some circumstances the planning information for specific facilities may be revised in the subsequent amendment of the regional WQMP.

This appendix indicates those entities for which NCTCOG has done 208/201 coordination activities in partnership with the TCEQ since the last amendment of the WQMP. NCTCOG has indicated, as needed, where specific adjustments to the WQMP have been made to accommodate any 208/201 evaluation.

APPENDIX C: CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND COMMITMENTS

2013 Regional CWSRF Construction Starts		
Entity	**Construction Start**	**Net Amount**
West Tawakoni	6/28/2013	$115,000
West Tawakoni	6/28/2013	$112,500
Bedford	7/1/2013	$630,000
Commerce	1/17/2013	$3,490,000
Keller	3/25/2013	$5,835,000
Springtown	4/23/2013	$3,930,000
		$14,112,500

2013 Construction Completions		
Entity	**Complete**	**Net Amount**
Aledo	6/6/2013	$675,000
Aledo	6/6/2013	$2,110,000
Aledo	6/6/2013	$3,345,000
Aledo	6/6/2013	$1,900,000
Commerce	4/4/2013	$2,005,000
Greenville	8/27/2013	$20,000,000
		$30,035,000

APPENDIX D: CITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

City	NCTCOG 2013	NCTCOG Population Estimate 2040	Percentage Increase
Addison	13,840	31,999	131.21%
Aledo	2,830	2,973	5.05%
Allen	87,800	122,292	39.28%
Alvarado	3,850	5,321	38.21%
Alvord	1,340	2,512	87.46%
Anna	9,360	17,305	84.88%
Annetta	1,310	1,360	3.82%
Argyle	3,420	17,550	413.16%
Arlington	369,320	508,707	37.74%
Aubrey	2,610	3,020	15.71%
Aurora	1,280	2,398	87.34%
Azle	10,960	16,054	46.48%
Balch Springs	24,270	29,200	20.31%
Bedford	47,310	71,322	50.75%
Benbrook	21,530	36,633	70.15%
Burleson	39,010	49,808	27.68%
Caddo Mills	1,380	2,267	64.28%
Carrollton	122,280	160,660	31.39%
Cedar Hill	45,570	72,466	59.02%
Cleburne	29,120	37,375	28.35%
Colleyville	23,270	60,739	161.02%
Combine	1,960	3,268	66.73%
Coppell	39,090	38,343	-1.91%
Copper Canyon	1,340	1,574	17.46%
Corinth	20,420	24,557	20.26%
Cross Roads	1,620	9,018	456.67%
Crowley	13,440	18,662	38.85%
Dallas	1,213,600	1,710,511	40.95%
Dalworthington Gardens	2,290	4,215	84.06%
Denton	116,950	160,302	37.07%
DeSoto	49,930	63,663	27.50%
Double Oak	2,890	3,091	6.96%
Duncanville	38,680	38,751	0.18%
Edgecliff Village	2,870	3,862	34.56%
Ennis	18,590	19,076	2.61%
Euless	51,750	80,598	55.74%
Everman	6,110	9,895	61.95%

City	NCTCOG 2013	NCTCOG Population Estimate 2040	Percentage Increase
Fairview	8,000	23,158	189.48%
Farmers Branch	28,800	40,769	41.56%
Farmersville	3,290	2,875	-12.61%
Fate	7,370	7,996	8.49%
Ferris	2,440	3,619	48.32%
Flower Mound	65,710	94,669	44.07%
Forest Hill	12,360	17,325	40.17%
Forney	16,030	14,582	-9.03%
Fort Worth	767,560	1,202,359	56.65%
Frisco	129,680	176,436	36.05%
Garland	229,120	256,842	12.10%
Glenn Heights	11,410	16,152	41.56%
Granbury	8,290	12,395	49.52%
Grand Prairie	178,290	246,565	38.29%
Grapevine	47,070	85,144	80.89%
Greenville	25,990	29,580	13.81%
Haltom City	42,190	59,654	41.39%
Haslet	1,550	5,082	227.87%
Heath	7,260	18,014	148.13%
Hickory Creek	3,250	6,848	110.71%
Highland Park	8,500	10,539	23.99%
Highland Village	15,420	15,064	-2.31%
Hudson Oaks	1,800	1,588	-11.78%
Hurst	37,460	53,721	43.41%
Hutchins	5,350	10,706	100.11%
Irving	220,750	291,142	31.89%
Joshua	6,010	7,000	16.47%
Justin	3,250	3,362	3.45%
Kaufman	6,660	6,537	-1.85%
Keene	6,120	6,540	6.86%
Keller	41,090	67,605	64.53%
Kennedale	6,820	18,807	175.76%
Krugerville	1,670	2,499	49.64%
Lake Dallas	7,140	11,117	55.70%
Lake Worth	4,780	7,539	57.72%
Lakeside	1,320	2,435	84.47%
Lancaster	36,980	64,582	74.64%
Lewisville	97,140	135,882	39.88%

City	NCTCOG 2013	NCTCOG Population Estimate 2040	Percentage Increase
Little Elm	29,230	37,804	29.33%
Lowry Crossing	1,720	4,229	145.87%
Lucas	5,750	25,504	343.55%
Mabank	3,080	2,648	-14.03%
Mansfield	58,490	127,049	117.21%
McKinney	140,390	203,842	45.20%
McLendon-Chisholm	1,560	8,206	426.03%
Melissa	5,710	12,659	121.70%
Mesquite	140,240	182,750	30.31%
Midlothian	19,330	48,807	152.49%
Murphy	18,440	20,039	8.67%
New Fairview	1,270	5,984	371.18%
Newark	1,010	1,282	26.93%
North Richland Hills	64,240	87,500	36.21%
Northlake	2,160	17,496	710.00%
Oak Leaf	1,300	1,882	44.77%
Oak Point	2,930	11,697	299.22%
Ovilla	3,510	5,427	54.62%
Pantego	2,430	5,072	108.72%
Pelican Bay	1,560	25,167	1513.27%
Pilot Point	3,870	1,447	-62.61%
Plano	264,360	353,027	33.54%
Princeton	7,440	12,290	65.19%
Prosper	13,380	49,898	272.93%
Red Oak	11,230	12,352	9.99%
River Oaks	7,280	9,511	30.65%
Roanoke	6,470	13,800	113.29%
Rockwall	38,990	61,876	58.70%
Rowlett	56,420	85,176	50.97%
Royse City	9,690	19,676	103.05%
Runaway Bay	1,310	1,437	9.69%
Sachse	21,090	31,340	48.60%
Saginaw	20,140	22,463	11.53%
Sanger	7,170	12,569	75.30%
Sansom Park	4,690	4906	4.61%
Seagoville	15,020	25,638	70.69%
Shady Shores	2,620	4,787	82.71%
Southlake	27,080	46,102	70.24%

City	NCTCOG 2013	NCTCOG Population Estimate 2040	Percentage Increase
Springtown	2,660	2,766	3.98%
St. Paul	1,070	2,597	142.71%
Stephenville	19,320	26,324	36.25%
Sunnyvale	5,270	26324	399.51%
Talty	1,770	1,967	11.13%
Terrell	15,210	18,726	23.12%
The Colony	37,360	42,804	14.57%
Trophy Club	9,400	11,124	18.34%
University Park	22,920	23,795	3.82%
Watauga	23,500	23,602	0.43%
Waxahachie	31,550	33,925	7.53%
Weatherford	25,940	27,385	5.57%
Westlake	1,040	3,680	253.85%
Westworth Village	2,500	5,690	127.60%
White Settlement	16,390	27,784	69.52%
Wilmer	4,050	9,077	124.12%
Wylie	43,450	64,370	48.15%
Total	5,833,110	8,433,355	44.58%

APPENDIX E: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANNING NEEDS AND INDIVIDUAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

Data sources, assumptions and procedures used to assess planning needs are as follows.

Data and Sources:

- Monthly average flows (January 2013 – December 2013) reported by each wastewater treatment system to TCEQ, EPA, NCTCOG, or a combination of these sources.
- City boundaries according to NCTCOG current city boundaries.
- Wastewater service area boundaries of joint systems updated 2013 according to information provided by the joint systems
- Capacity plans to 2040 were requested from facility owners, managers or consultants 2013. Where no new information was provided, information provided in previous years was assumed
- Demographic data for 2010 Census and demographic projections / estimations for 2013 to 2040.

Assumptions and Procedures:

- Yearly average of monthly average daily flows approximates average flow and remains constant over time
- Proportions of contribution from each category of flow are as reported by EPA (June 2000) referencing Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies 1997 Financial Survey figures:
  - Inflow & Infiltration = 33 gallons per capita per day
  - Commercial & Industrial Flow = 20% of Average Flow (including combined sewer); 21% (corrected figure excluding combined sewer effects since Texas has separate sewer facilities for sanitary and storm sewers)
  - Residential Flow = 55% of Average Flow (including combined sewer); 57% (corrected)
- Service areas are defined by the destination of wastewater to a particular treatment plant
- Service areas default to 2010 current city boundaries for community systems
- Population and employment figures for joint systems was calculated with GIS tools using Traffic Survey Zones, 2010 current city boundaries and updated service area boundaries
- Population is evenly distributed within a Traffic Survey Zone
- Population and employment assigned to a service area is proportional to the area of a Traffic Survey Zone that lies within that service area
- Assume entire population within incorporated boundaries of a community or joint wastewater treatment system is served
- Population and employment data per city was downloaded from the NCTCOG website for projecting community systems (i.e. adjusted Census)
- Linear growth was assumed between each 5-year increment of demographic projection in years 2013,(2-year increment) 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, and 2040
- Capacity plans are considered adequate if NCTCOG-projected flow remains less than or equal to 90% of planned permitted capacity. Capacity plans are also considered adequate if a facility's planned capacity exceeds 90% of NCTCOG-projected flow for a temporary period less than or equal to 5-years. This 5-year allowance is made to offset inaccuracies of

NCTCOG-projected flow may result from gaps in flow data, uncertainty in demographic projections, and inaccuracies introduced in data analysis using GIS because the actual distribution of population within a Traffic Survey Zone may be concentrated in a relatively small area.

Calculation of Percent Capacity:

- Infiltration and Inflow (I&I)= 33gpcd
- Residential Flow Rate = 57% of Average Flow
- Commercial Flow Fate = 21% of Average Flow
- Average Flow is calculated from the yearly average of monthly averages reported by WWTP operators for each facility.
- Residential flow = residential flow rate X average flow 2013 (or available year)
- Commercial flow = commercial flow rate X average flow 2013 (or available year)
- Residential rate = residential flow / residential population
- Commercial rate = commercial flow / employment
- I&I rate = I&I rate (0.000033) X residential population (residential population and employment taken from NCTCOG demographics projections)

Total projected flow = residential rate X residential population + commercial rate X employment + I&I rate X residential population

Total flow was calculated for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, and 2040 and intervening years were extrapolated from these figures.

Percent Capacity = projected flow / plant capacity

A handful of cities intersect the 208 planning boundary because of growth in the community, but do not currently discharge treated wastewater within the 208 boundary. Planning assessments were not performed for the communities fitting this description, which are Alvarado, Ennis, and Waxahachie. Farmersville also fits the same description except that its plants are managed by the North Texas Municipal Water District and was therefore considered as part of a regional system and was included.

Approximately 57% of treatment capacity plans are adequate to 2040 according to NCTCOG-projected flows calculated March 2014. The remaining 43% of treatment facilities likely need additional planning to accommodate future flows.

Plant capacity is based on figures provided to us by community and regional wastewater treatment plant owners, managers or consultants in 2014 based on their own planning. The capacities indicated through 2040 do not represent approved permit limitations, and simply reflect planned expansions. The Water Quality Management Plan for North Central Texas does not currently examine or seek to correlate the planned expansion data with any state wasteload allocation or approved permit limits. The state addresses permits on a five-year timeframe,

which makes it difficult to match with the 25 year planning timeframe illustrated for the wastewater plants.

For each of the 13 Upper Trinity River Basin watershed shown in Figure X on page 11, NCTCOG assessed the projected growth by watershed/ HUC12 subwatershed, land use changes and percent of urbanization. These factors, along with wastewater discharges from Regional and Community municipal wastewater systems during 2013 inform the individual plant assessments.

Individual treatment plant assessments appear on the following pages.

Figure X shows the current areas served by both the large regional wastewater service providers, and by smaller community systems designed to handle the wastewater needs of a particular city, or in some cases, water district.

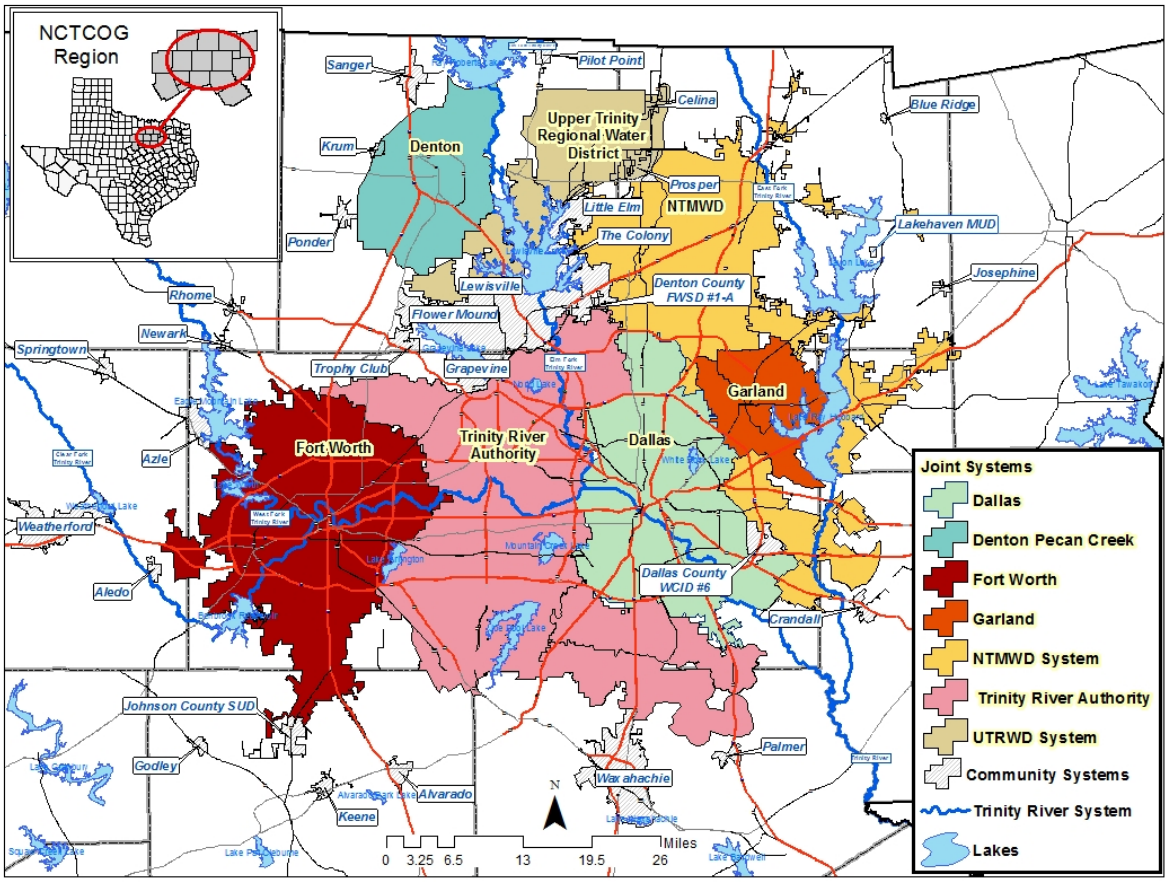
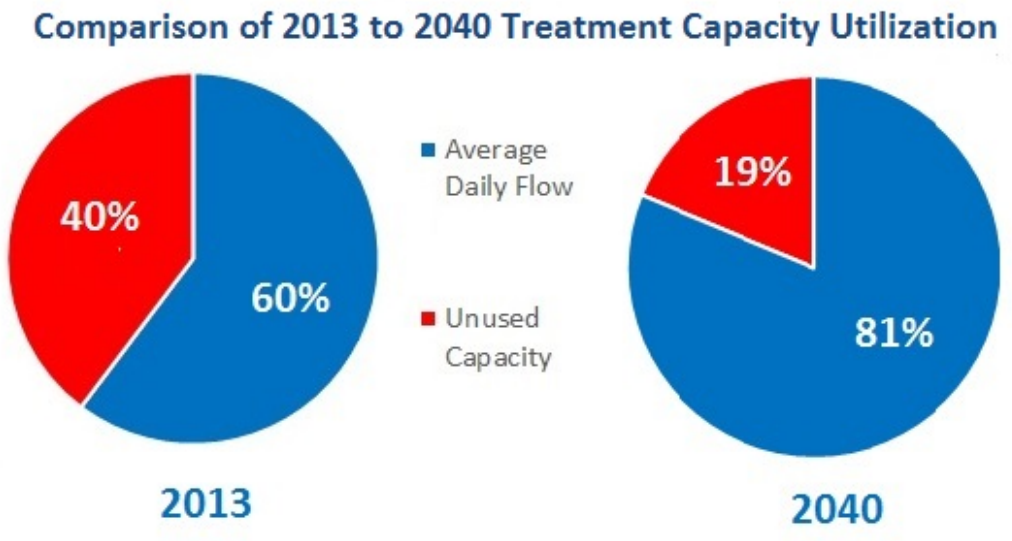
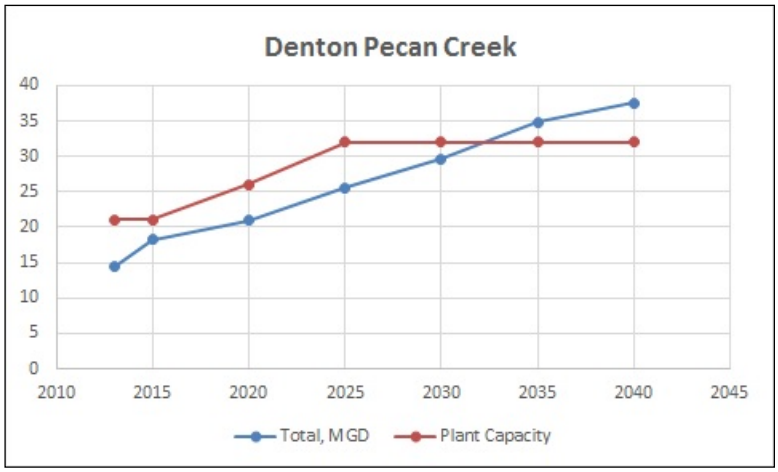


Figure X - Service Areas of Wastewater Treatment Providers

Because Regional Wastewater Treatment Providers offer services by contract to customers who may not be geographically located within their designated service areas, the following table shows by city who are the customers of each of the Regional Providers.

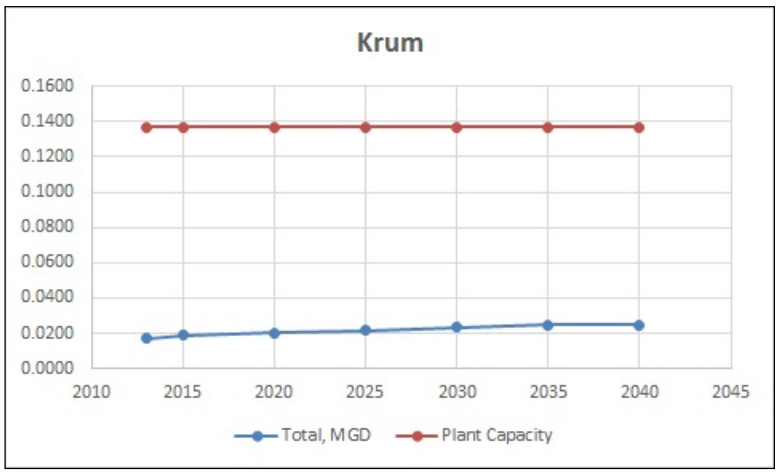
Regional Wastewater Treatment Provider	Participating Cities
Dallas	Dallas, Cockrell Hill, University Park, Highland Park
Denton Pecan Creek	Denton
Fort Worth Village Creek	Westover Hills, Benbrook, Forest Hills, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Saginaw, Blue Mound, Lakeside, Westworth Village, White Settlement, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Sansom Park, Crowley, Burleson, Pantego, Haltom City, Richland Hills, Hurst, Watauga, North Richland Hills
Garland (Duck Creek and Rowlett)	Garland, Richardson, Rowlett, Sachse, Sunnyvale
NTMWD	Anna, Melissa, Princeton, Fairview, Royse City, Fate, Allen, Murphy, McKinney, Frisco, Seagoville, Rockwall, Heath, Lavon, Wylie, Parker, Plano, Mesquite, Forney, Anna, Crandall, Prosper
TRA	Northlake, Haslet, Roanoke, Bedford, Euless, Southlake, Dalworthington Gardens, Mansfield, Kennedale, Arlington, Westlake, Keller, Colleyville, Duncanville, DeSoto, Coppell, Carrollton, Cedar Hill, Farmers Branch, Addison, Grand Prairie, Irving Midlothian, Lancaster, Ferris, Glenn Heights, Ovilla, Venus, Corral City
UTRWD	Double Oak, Celina, Highland Village, Hickory Creek*, Lantana, Mustang SUD, Oak Point*, Cross Roads, Bartonville*, Lake Dallas*, Lincoln Park, Aubrey, Corinth, Shady Shores*, Prosper, Sanger, Double Oak
*Indirect customer – receives wastewater service from a wholesale customer	





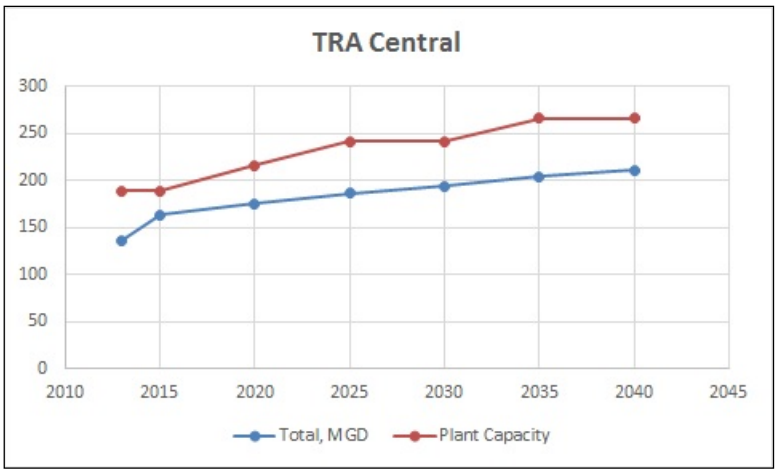
Denton Pecan Creek Regional Wastewater System

Denton Pecan Creek System currently serves part of Argyle. Denton Pecan Creek System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2030 when additional capacity would be necessary to remain under 90% of permit limit.



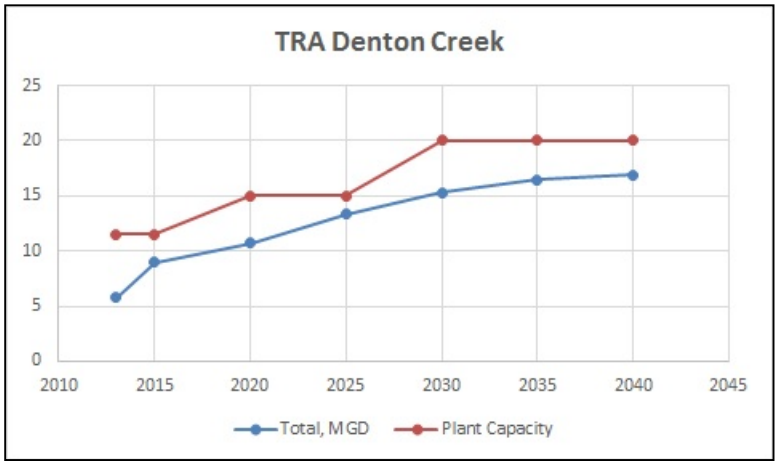
Krum Wastewater Treatment Plant

Krum contributes to the Denton Pecan Creek System, although they still reported discharges at their community plant during each month of 2013. It is assumed that future COG-projected flows will be treated at the Denton Pecan Creek plant.



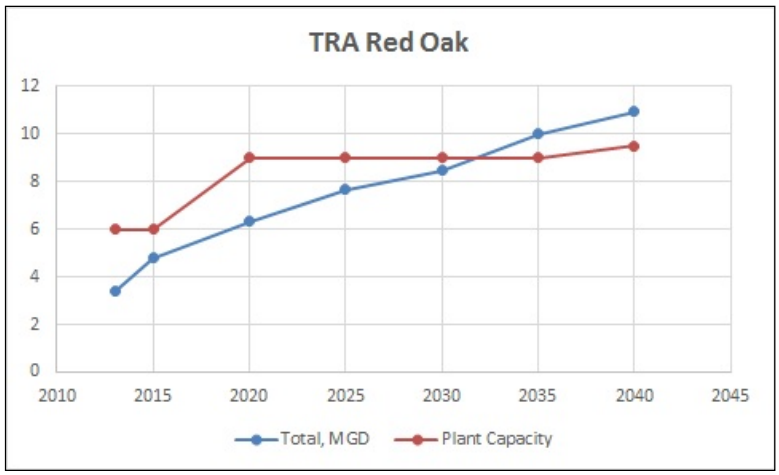
Trinity River Authority Central Regional Wastewater System

TRA Central Regional Wastewater System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



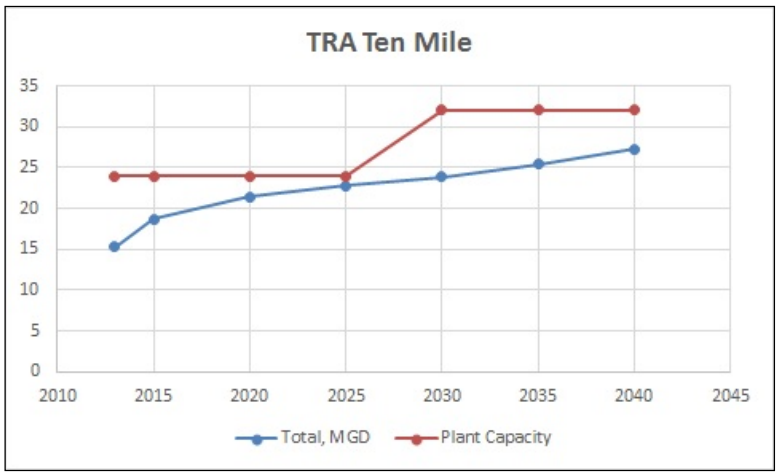
Trinity River Authority Denton Creek Regional Wastewater System

TRA Denton Creek Regional Wastewater System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



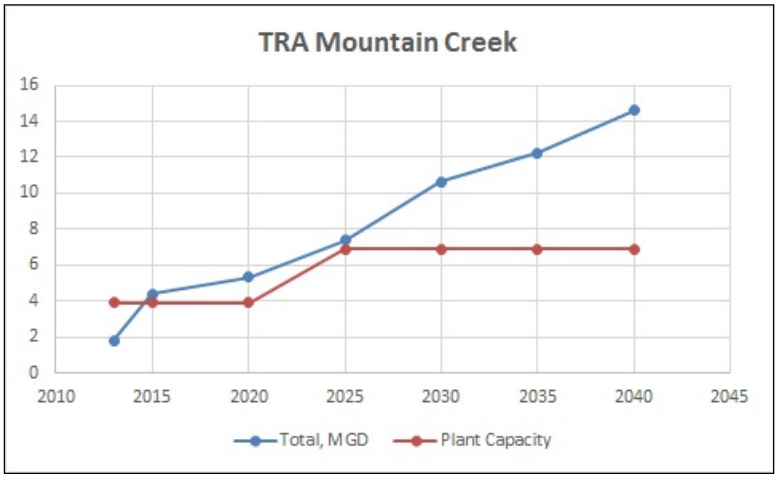
Trinity River Authority Red Oak Regional Wastewater System

TRA Red Oak Regional Wastewater System capacity plans are adequate until almost 2030, when the projected waste volume exceeds known system capacity increases.



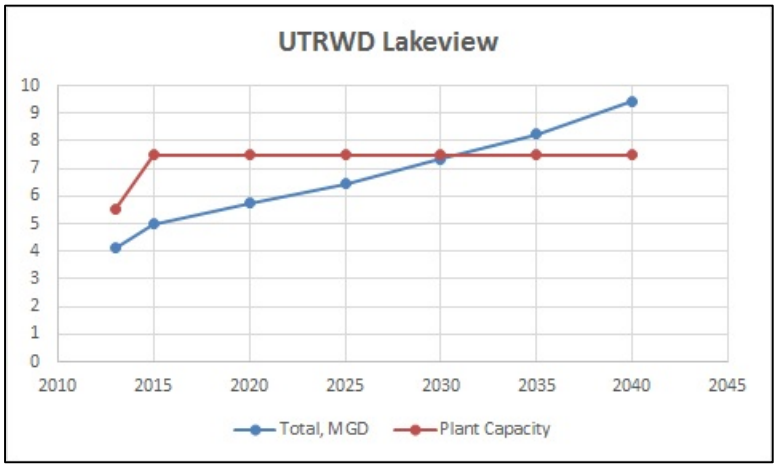
Trinity River Authority Ten Mile Regional Wastewater System

TRA Ten Mile Regional Wastewater System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows until nearly 2025, when projected waste flows exceed 90% of their current capacity.



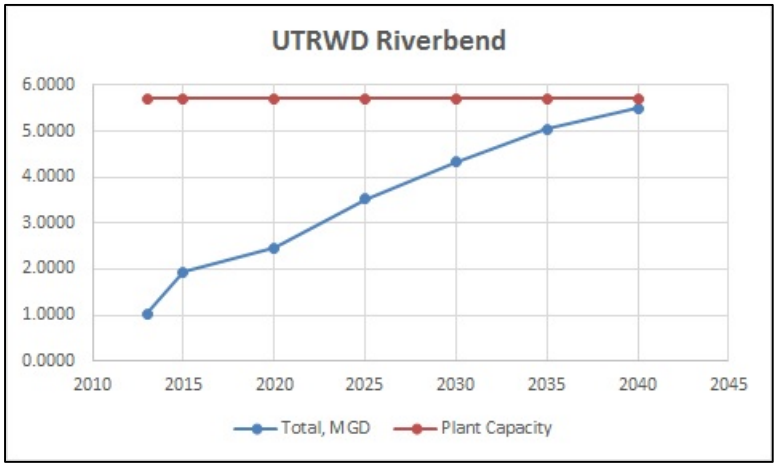
Trinity River Authority Mountain Creek Regional Wastewater System

TRA Mountain Creek Regional Wastewater System plans to seek additional contracting parties located within the MCRWS' service area to meet future wastewater treatment if the COG-projected growth occurs over the next 25 years.



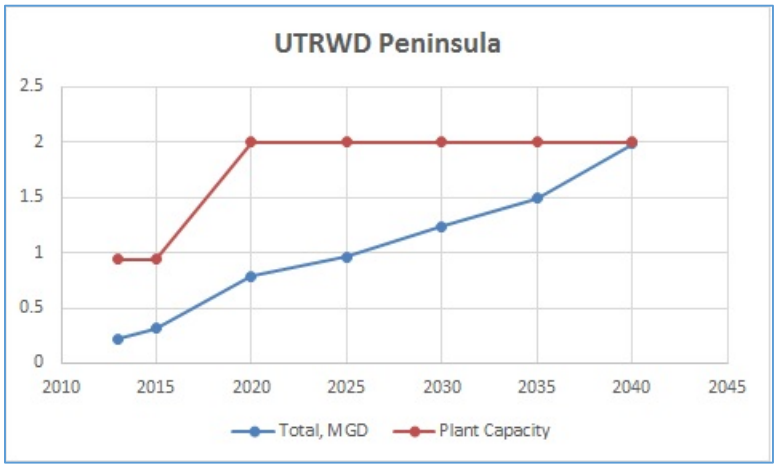
Upper Trinity Regional Water District Lakeview System

UTRWD Lakeview System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2030, but will required increased treatment capacity soon thereafter.



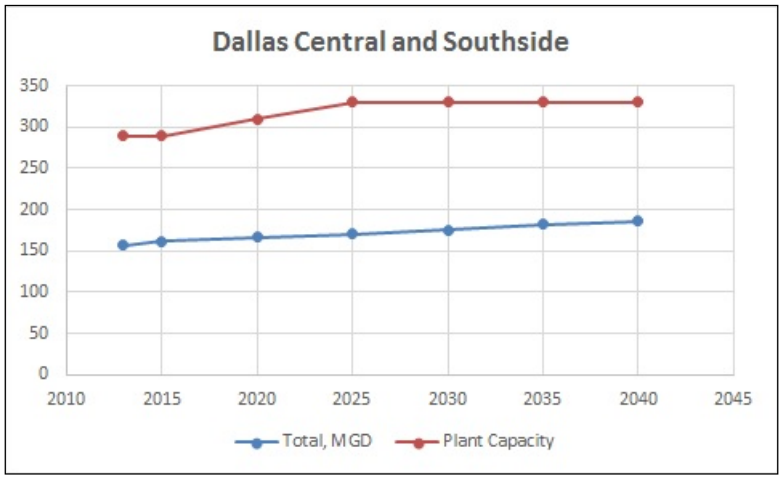
Upper Trinity Regional Water District Riverbend

UTRWD Riverbend Regional Water Reclamation Plant treated 1.2 MGD average daily flow, and is permitted at a maximum of 2.0 MGD. In addition to the Riverbend plant, the Doe Branch Water Reclamation Plant will serve part of Celina and other unincorporated areas in northeast Denton County. It reported no Average Daily Flow for 2013, but is currently permitted to discharge 2 MGD average daily flow, and ultimately 5.225 MGD



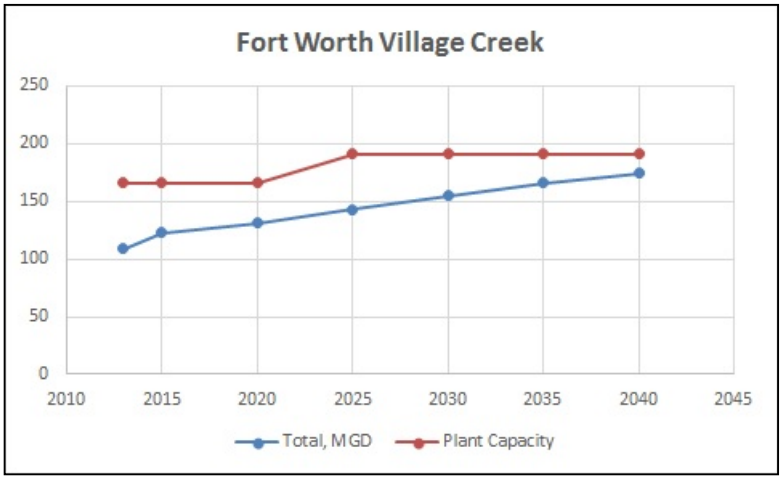
Upper Trinity Regional Water District Peninsula

UTRWD Peninsula is treating wastewater from part of Oak Point and unincorporated areas in northeast Denton County. UTRWD Peninsula System capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2035, but will require additional capacity before 2040.



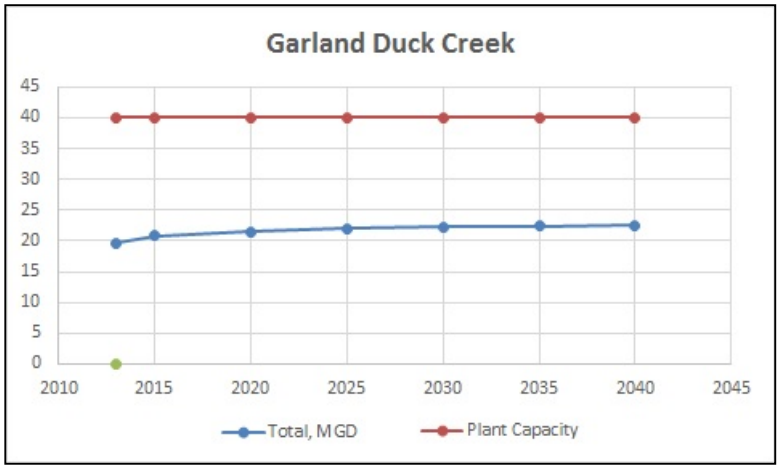
Dallas Southside and Central Regional Wastewater System

Dallas Southside and Central plants are interconnected and function as one system. Capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



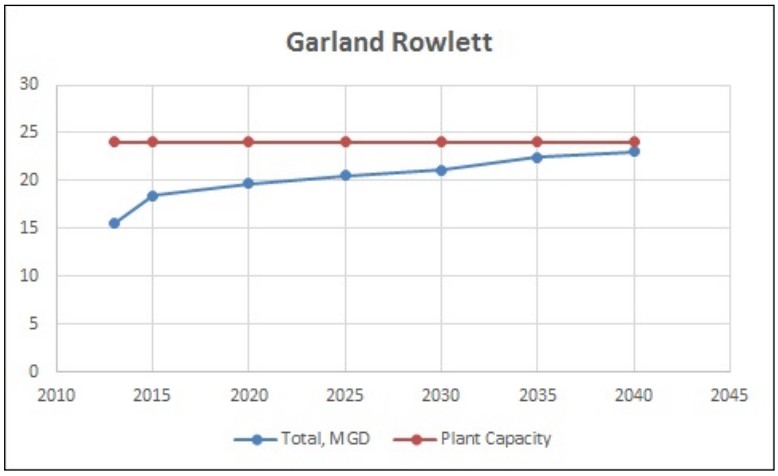
Fort Worth Village Creek Regional Wastewater System

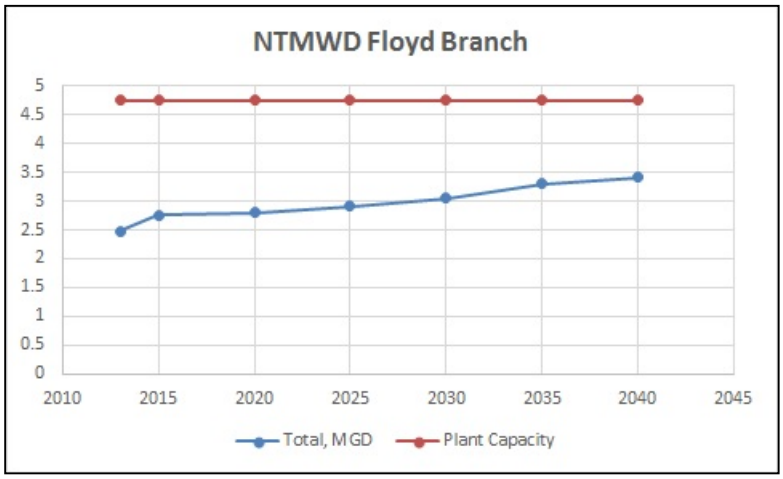
The City of Fort Worth approved a plan in July, 2011 to build a second wastewater treatment facility to serve the rapidly growing western region of the service area. The Mary's Creek Water Reclamation Facility is to be sited adjacent to the closed westside landfill, and is scheduled to open in 2025.



Garland Duck Creek and Rowlett Regional Wastewater Systems

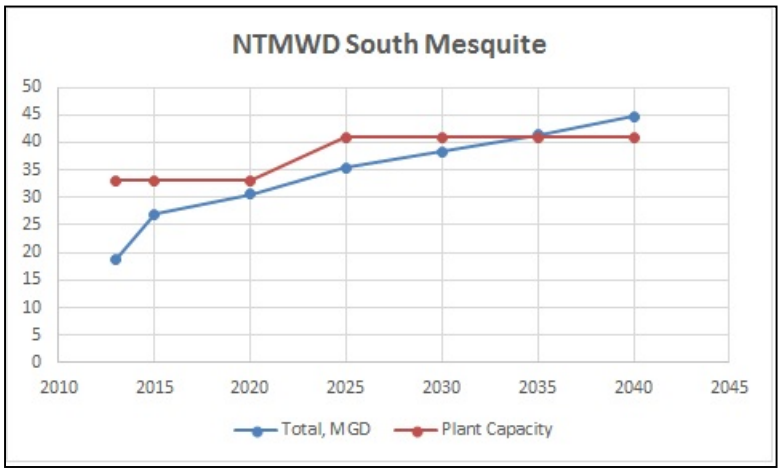
Capacity plans for both facilities are sufficient to treat both COG-projected and Garland-projected flows through 2040.





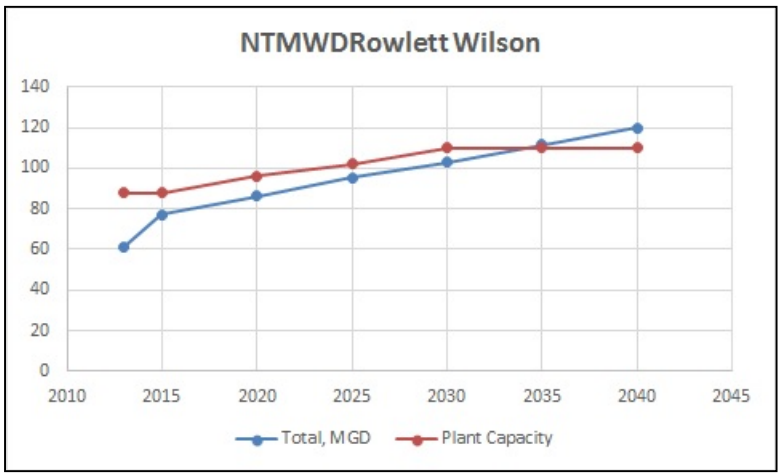
North Texas Municipal Water District Floyd Branch

NTMWD Floyd Branch capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



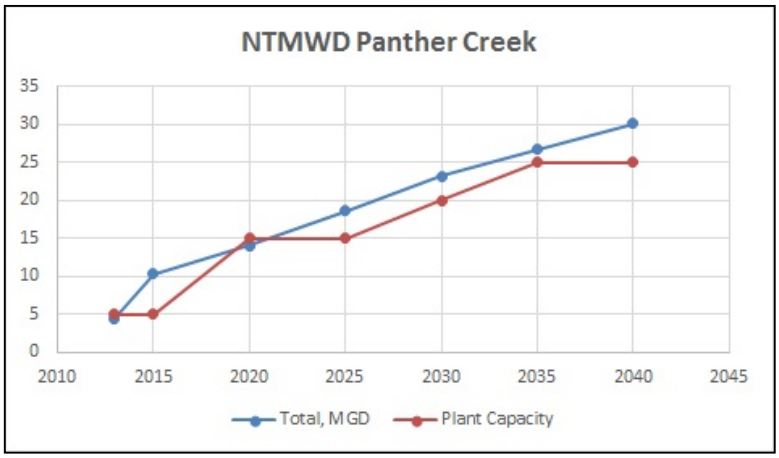
NTMWD South Mesquite System

COG-projected flows will approach 90% of the known planned treatment capacity by 2030.



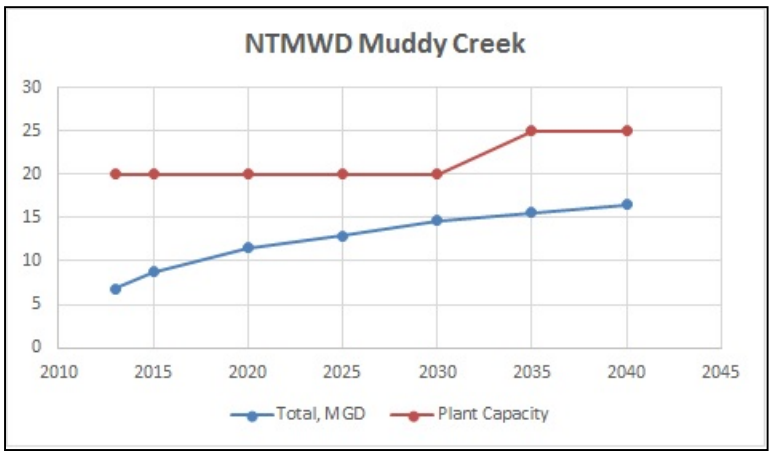
NTMWD Rowlett Creek and Wilson Creek Regional Wastewater System

NTMWD Rowlett Creek and Wilson Creek are interconnected and function as one system. According to COG-projected flows, the system will remain below 90% capacity until at least 2025.



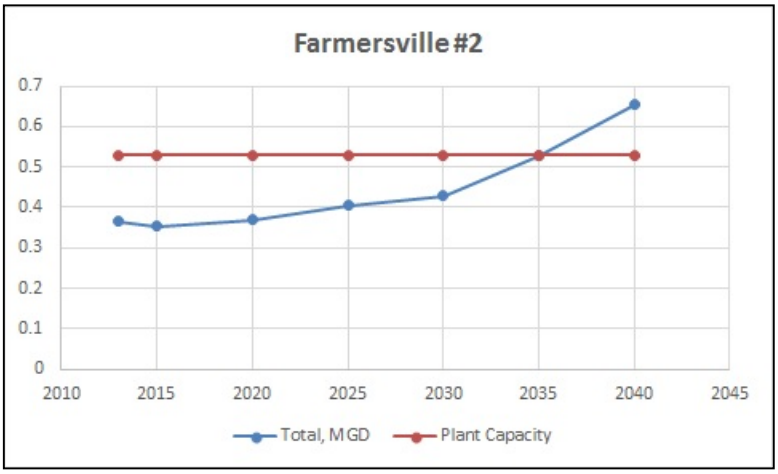
NTMWD Panther Creek

Panther Creek is one ot the Frisco area plants that combine to handle a rapidly increasing population. Although there is some flexibility between plants, the Panther Creek facility will need to add capacity in the very near future.



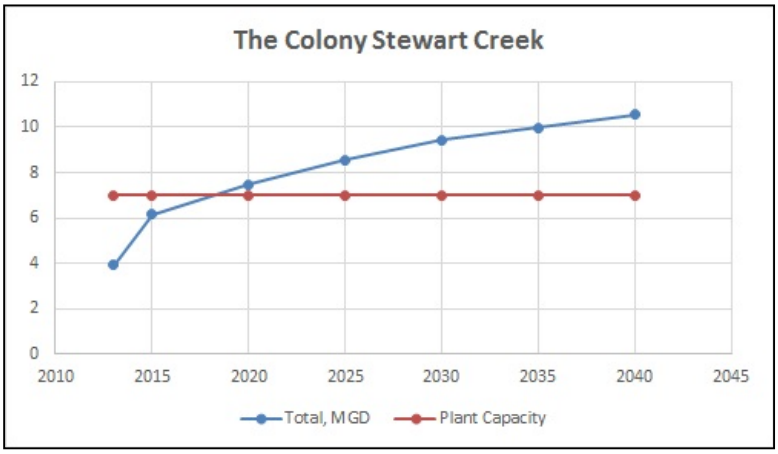
NTMWD Muddy Creek Regional Wastewater System

The NTMWD Muddy Creek system easily handles COG-projected wastewater flows through 2040.



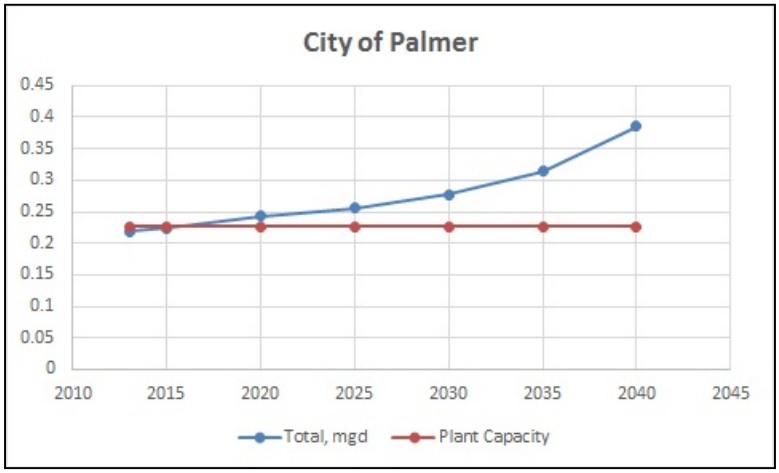
Farmersville/NTMWD System

Farmersville owns two wastewater treatment plants managed by NTMWD. Only #2 is currently in operation; #1 would increase capacity by at least .225 MGD. Farmersville system capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



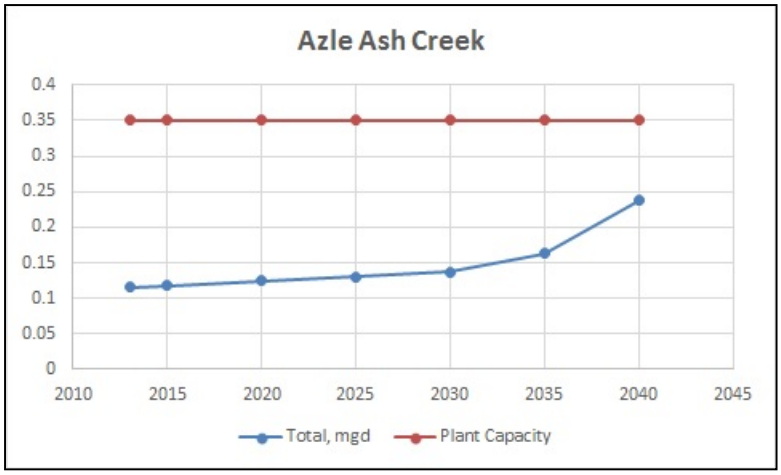
The Colony

The Colony capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows only through about 2018, when projected flows will exceed 90% capacity.



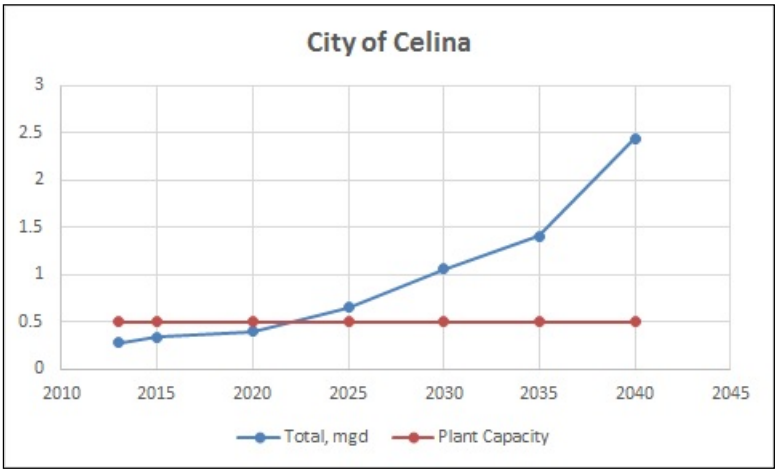
Palmer Wastewater Treatment Plant

Palmer's wastewater treatment plant is operating at known capacity currently, and is expected to require at least double its current capacity of .225 MGD.



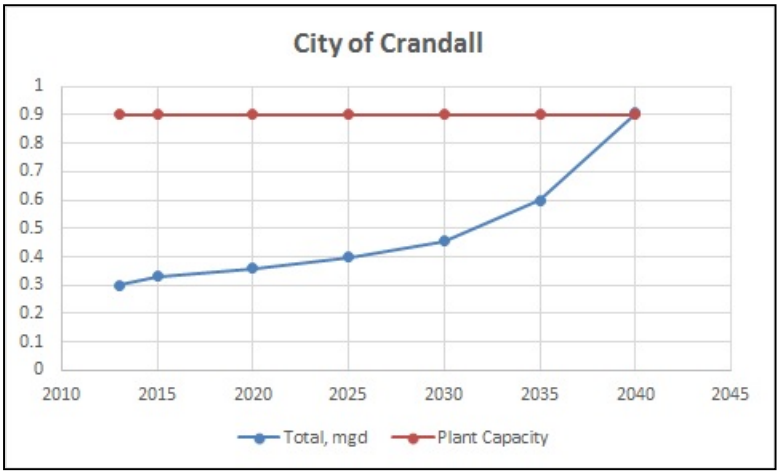
Azle Ash Creek and Walnut Creek Wastewater System

Azle capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



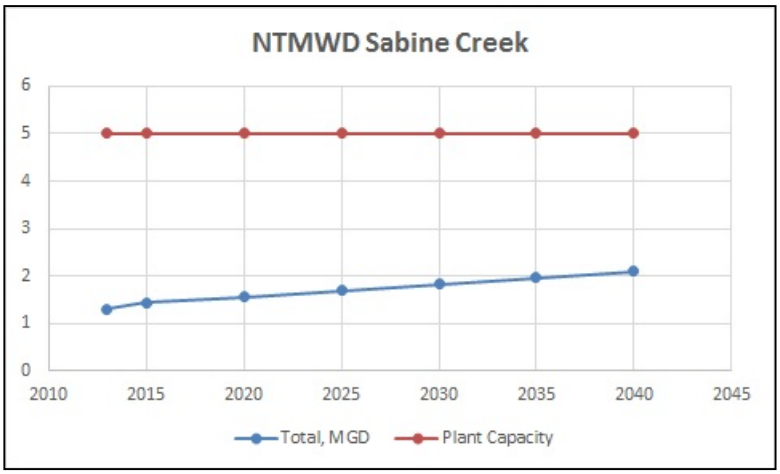
Celina Wastewater Treatment Plant

Celina has committed to sending .6 MGD to the UTRWD Doe Run Water Reclamation Facility, which should handle future needs through 2040.



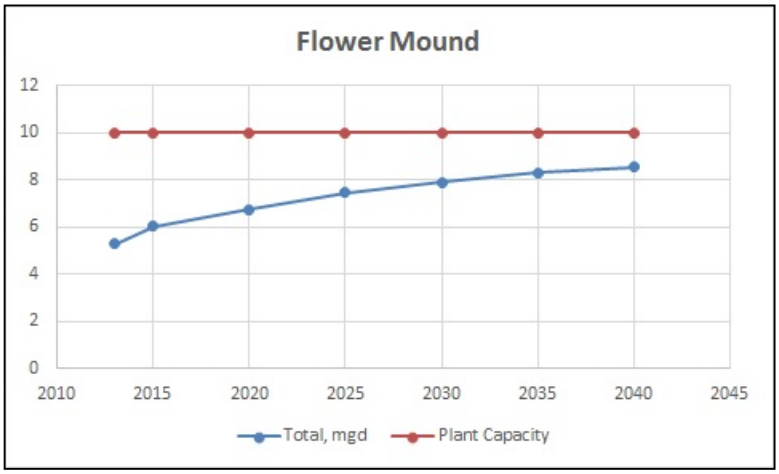
Crandall Wastewater Treatment Plant

Crandall capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through at least 2038.



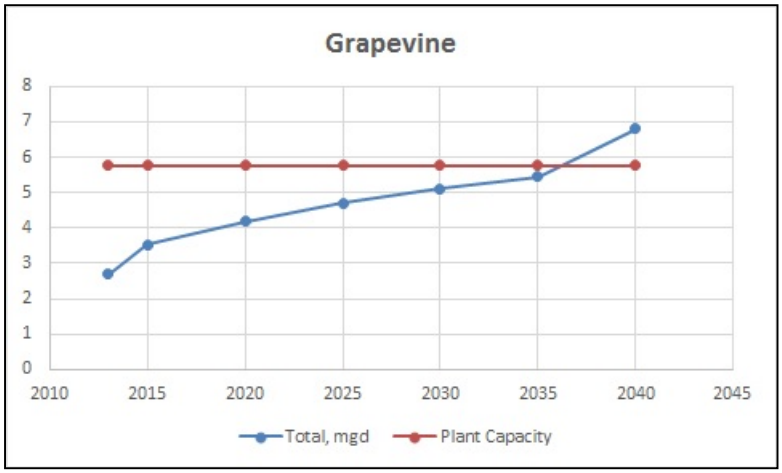
NTMWD Sabine Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Sabine Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant treats wastewater from Fate and Royse City and is permitted for 5 MGD. Plant capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



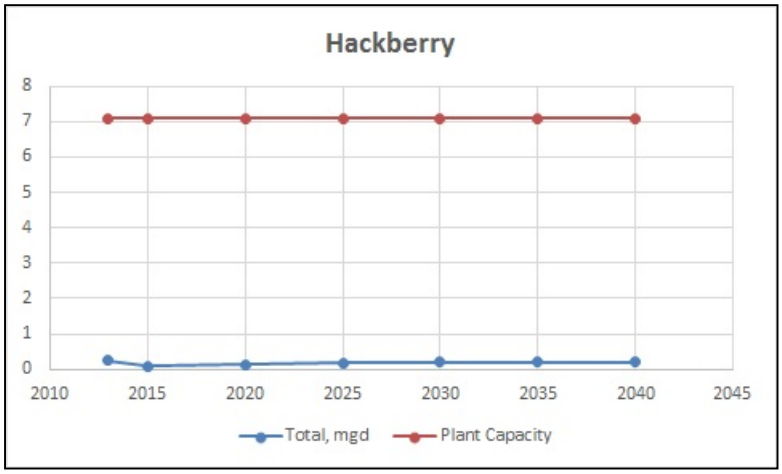
Flower Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant

Flower Mound wastewater treatment plant capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



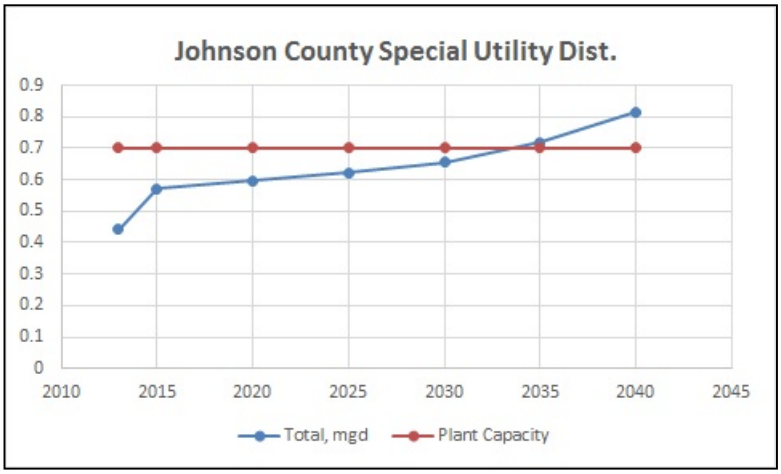
Grapevine Peach Street Wastewater Treatment Plant

Grapevine wastewater treatment plant capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2035. The current permit limit of 5.75 MGD will need to be addressed if the population grows as predicted, although 'build-out' may occur earlier than projected.



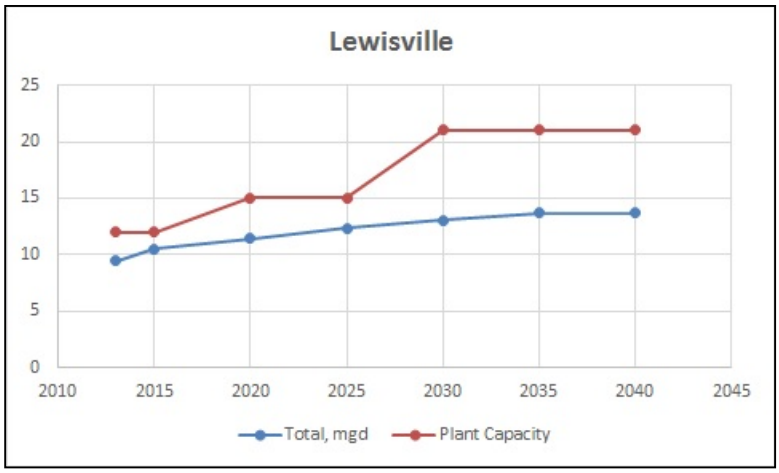
Hackberry Wastewater Treatment Plant

Hackberry has sufficient capacity to service COG-projected flows to 2040 and beyond.



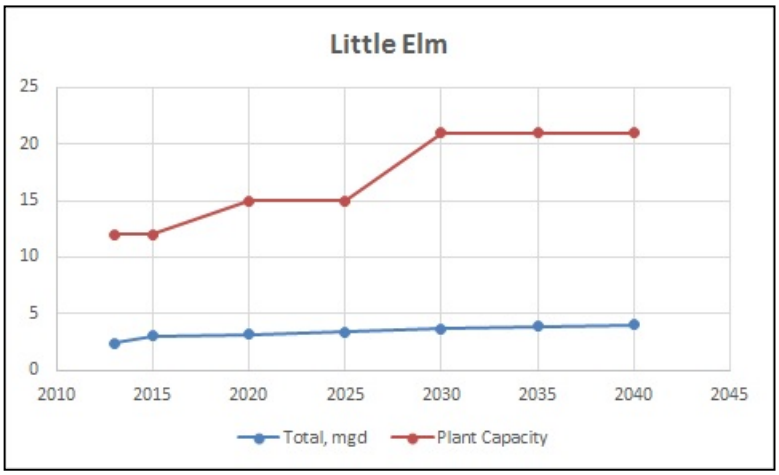
Johnson County FWSD #1 Wastewater Treatment Plant

Johnson County FWSD #1 provides wastewater treatment to Joshua and a small part of Burleson. Current capacity is sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2030, when COG-projected flows reach 90% of permit limit.



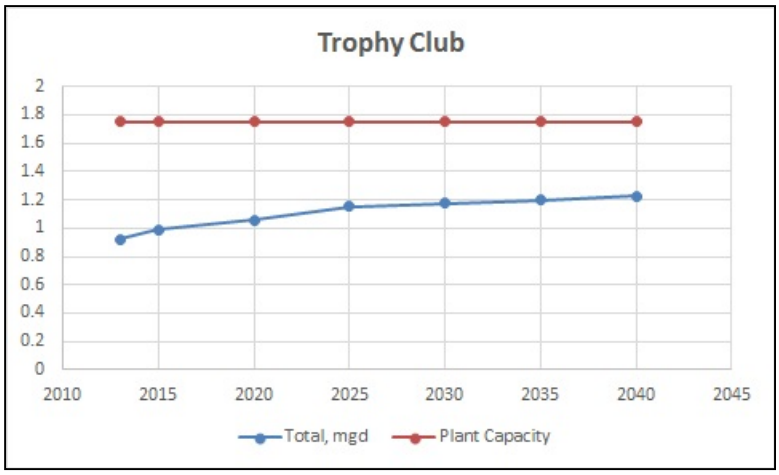
Lewisville Wastewater Treatment Plant

In addition to its own residents, Lewisville provides wastewater treatment for a subdivision in the Denton County FWSD #1-A. Lewisville wastewater treatment plant capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



Little Elm Wastewater Treatment Plant

Little Elm wastewater treatment capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.



Trophy Club MUD Wastewater Treatment Plant

Trophy Club MUD wastewater treatment capacity plans are sufficient to treat COG-projected flows through 2040.

APPENDIX F- COMMENTS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES FROM PUBLIC MEETING, MAY 8, 2014

- **Question** - Are both Pecan Creek subwatershed and Pecan Creek – Little Elm Reservoir subwatershed both in the Lake Lewisville watershed? If so, are you sure that one subwatershed has 6800 people, while the other has 117,000 people?

Answer – the two subwatersheds are both in the Lake Lewisville watershed. The current population was recalculated using the method described in Appendix E, with similar results. The population figures were also consistent with 2013 orthophotography of the two subwatersheds.

- A representative of the City of Garland wrote to update the Permitted Average Daily Flow of the Garland Duck Creek plant to 40 MGD.

- **Question –** What is the source of your data for Average Daily Flow through each wastewater treatment plant?

Answer – The Permit Compliance System (PCS) and Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) databases of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provide information on public and private entities that hold permits to discharge wastewater into rivers. This online report details when a permit was issued and expires, how much the permittee is permitted to discharge, and the actual monitoring data showing the volume of wastewater generated monthly.

A customized search is used to retrieve the average daily flow of wastewater treatment plants (SIC code 4259) during the period from January 1 to December 31 of the prior year.

In future Water Quality Management Plans, NCTCOG staff will improve the quality and timeliness of average daily flow data by arranging to acquire access to the NetDMR system operated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.