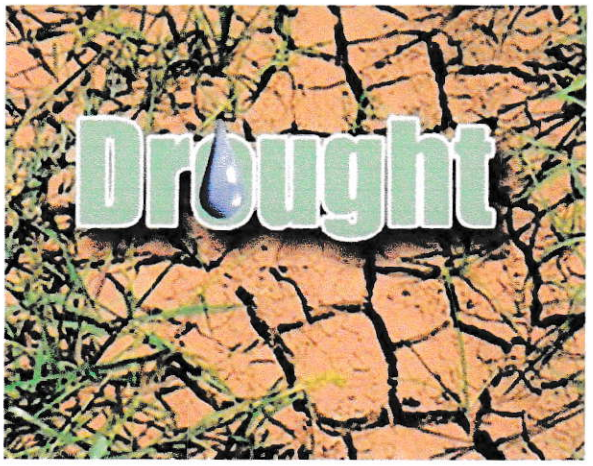
Moore Station Water

Drought Contingency Plan	
Drought Response	**Response Measures**
Stage I *Mild Conditions*	Raise public awareness and request voluntary reductions in nonessential water usage. (lawn watering, car washing, etc.)
Stage II *Moderate Conditions*	Implement mandatory restrictions on nonessential water usage. (lawn watering, car washing, etc.)
Stage III *Severe Conditions*	Implement a ban on **ALL** nonessential water usage. (lawn watering, car washing, etc.) As well as a water rate surcharge for any excessive use.
Stage IV *Critical Conditions*	Continue to enforce ban on all nonessential water uses, increase the water rate surcharge for excessive use, and attempt to locate additional water supply.
Stage V *Emergency Conditions*	Initiate emergency response procedures.



For more information, please check out our website at *www.MooreStationWater.com*

THE TEXAS DROUGHT

Drought Response	Supply-side Triggers	Demand-side Triggers	Response Measures
Stage 1 Mild Conditions	Static aquifer levels drop 5′	Demand exceeds 75% of storage capacity (195,000 gal) for 3 consecutive days	Raise public awareness of the supply situation and request voluntary reductions in nonessential water usage (lawn watering, car washing, etc.)
Stage 2 Moderate Conditions	Static aquifer levels drop 10′	Demand exceeds 85% of storage capacity (221,000 gal) for 3 consecutive days	Implement mandatory restrictions on certain nonessential water uses (lawn watering & car washing)
Stage 3 Severe Conditions	Static aquifer levels drop 15′	Demand exceeds 95% of storage capacity (247,000 gal) for 3 consecutive days	Implement ban on certain nonessential water uses (lawn watering & car washing) and water rate surcharge for excessive use
Stage 4 Critical Conditions	Static aquifer levels drop 20′	Demand exceeds 100% of storage capacity (260,000 gal) for 3 consecutive days	Continue ban on nonessential water uses, increase water rate surcharge, locate backup water supply
Stage 5 Emergency Conditions	Static aquifer levels drop 25′	Demand exceeds 110% storage capacity (285,000 gal) for 3 consecutive days	Initiate emergency response procedures

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

August 22, 2018

1070055
CHARLES ANDERSON
MOORE STATION WSC
3429 FM 314 S
LARUE, TX 75770-3168

Re: Drought Response for Public Water Systems

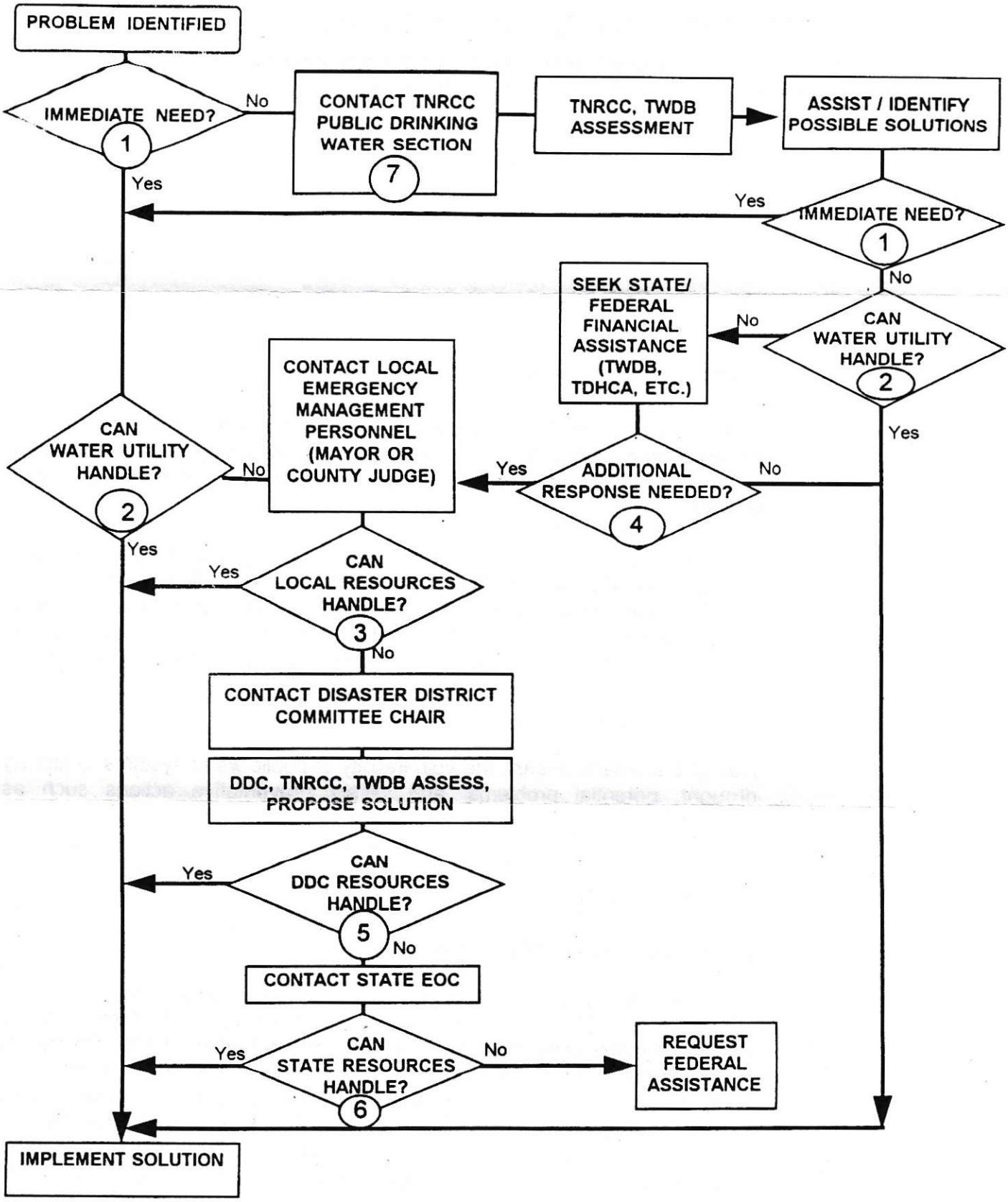
Dear Public Water System Official:

Despite recent rains, drought conditions persist across much of Texas. The National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center seasonal drought outlook predicts that dry conditions will continue to persist in the coming months. With the high use months of summer ahead, we must take the necessary steps to prevent the loss of drinking water for basic health and safety services. Public water systems in portions of Texas may start to see a strain on their water supplies. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is encouraging public water systems to take reasonable measures to 1) increase conservation efforts and 2) identify and secure alternative water supplies to meet potable water needs. Conservation and alternative water supply measures include the following:

- Measure and track existing water supplies
- Implement your Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) at the appropriate stages to reduce consumption
- Report to TCEQ the amount of water supply if it is approaching less than 180 days
- Encourage water conservation
- Repair leaks in the distribution system to limit water loss
- Implement public education and outreach strategies
- Develop a plan to provide adequate and safe drinking water supplies
- Timely seek authorizations and funding resources to extend existing supply or obtain new sources
- Evaluate infrastructure and develop plans to meet needs (*e.g.* extending intake structures to deeper waters, drill new wells, etc.)

Your DCP is an important tool in conserving and managing your water supply during difficult times. We encourage you to review your DCP and prepare to implement water use restrictions as appropriate. If the water system you purchase water from has recently implemented restrictions, review your purchase contract and be prepared to implement restrictions, if necessary.

Process for Responding to Public Water Supply Problems



Prepared by Division of Emergency Management 5/96

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Flow Chart Notes

1. "Immediate Need" is defined as the failure of a water system, or the imminent failure of a water system, within the next 72 hours. Failure can result from loss of water supply source and/or physical plant failure.

2. Water utilities may be able to resolve problem with no additional help or with only limited technical assistance or information for contacting resource suppliers. This is the preferred level and method of resolving problems by facilitating solutions implemented by water system operators.

3. Local governments (cities & counties) may be able to resolve problems themselves or with only limited technical assistance or information for contacting available resource suppliers. Activation of the local emergency management system provides additional resources to address the problem and is also a preferred method that allows problem resolution to be implemented by the affected local government. Direct contact between water utilities and local government is strongly encouraged, as failure to do so may unnecessarily delay emergency response operations.

4. Water utilities may have exhausted their capabilities to resolve the problem and have also applied for or received financial assistance from state and/or federal assistance programs. If this situation exists, it may still be necessary for the water utilities to seek activation of the local emergency management system to resolve the problem. This process also facilitated problem solving at the local government level.

5. Elevation of the problem to the Disaster District Committee (DDC) activates the comprehensive state-level emergency management system. This will provide additional state response resources to address the problem. The capability and types of state resources available will differ within each of the state's twenty (20) Disaster Districts.

   NOTE: See attached map and phone numbers for Disaster Districts

6. Problems that cannot be resolved by using state response resources at the DDC level will be elevated to the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) for resolution by the Emergency Management Council. At this level the statewide emergency management system will provide for coordinated employment of all appropriate and available state response resources to address the problem and if needed will also request appropriate federal level assistance.

7. Water utilities with concerns, questions, or problems that are not of an "Immediate Need" category should contact the TNRCC Public Drinking Water Section "Drought Team". Direct contact between utilities and TNRCC representative is strongly encouraged and is the preferred method of mitigating drought problems. This process provides a way to record problems and facilitates access to TNRCC and TWDB technical and financial assistance resources.

   NOTE: See attached list of contacts for TNRCC and TWDB assistance.