North Texas GCD Board Meeting

April 14, 2020

Agenda Item 8

Presentation and discussion regarding Socioeconomic Impacts, Feasibility of Desired Future Conditions (DFCs), and Other Relevant Information factors as they relate to Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) adoption pursuant to Texas Water Code Section 36.108(d)



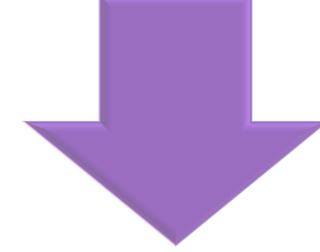
GMA 8 Schedule to Discuss Nine Factors

| November 2019 | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Hydrological Conditions | | | | | | |
| February 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Aquifer Uses or Conditions | Supply Needs & Management Strategies | Private Property Rights | | | | | | |
| May 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Socioeconomic Impacts | DFC Feasibility | Other Relevant Information | | | | | | |



Standard for Desired Future Conditions





Conservation, Preservation, Protection, Recharging, and Prevention of Waste of Groundwater, and Control of Subsidence



Socioeconomic Impacts

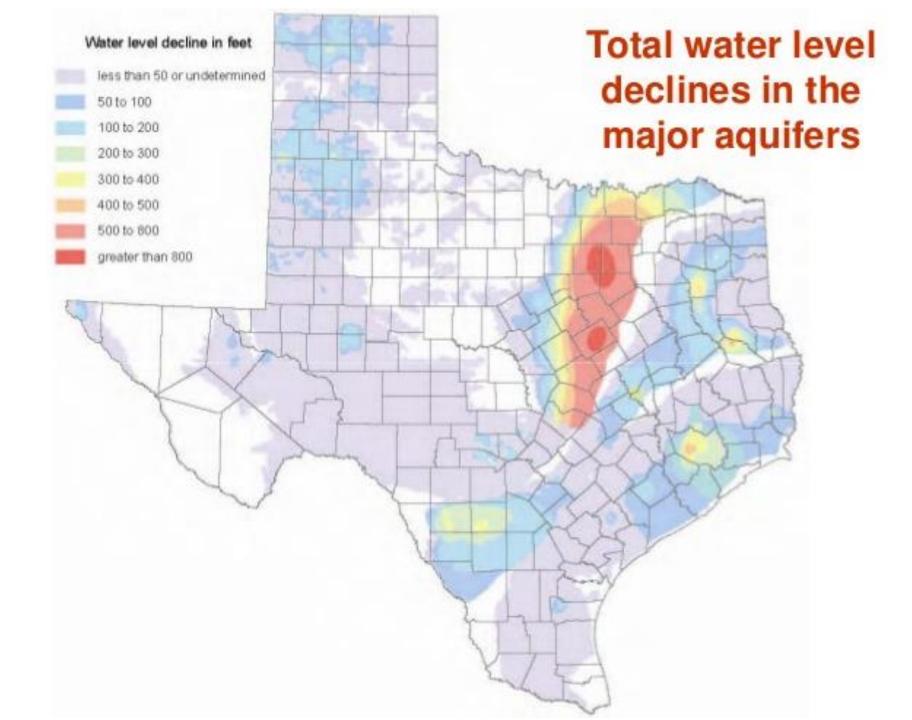
- Current Explanatory Report points to socioeconomic impact in Regional Water Planning Areas (RWPA)
- This socioeconomic impact for each RWPA is based on failure to develop adequate water supply
- Includes all water strategies, not just groundwater

Example of Socioeconomic Impact in Region G for current planning cycle

Table ES-1 Region G socioeconomic impact summary

| ione 13-1 Region d socioeconomic impact summary | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| Regional Economic Impacts | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | | |
| Income losses (\$ millions)* | \$13,299 | \$15,465 | \$13,353 | \$12,695 | \$12,154 | \$12,080 | | |
| Job losses | 65,131 | 86,060 | 80,693 | 86,373 | 91,113 | 98,141 | | |
| Financial Transfer Impacts | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | | |
| Tax losses on production and imports (\$ millions)* | \$967 | \$1,152 | \$932 | \$836 | \$749 | \$712 | | |
| Water trucking costs (\$ millions)* | \$68 | \$87 | \$108 | \$137 | \$186 | \$532 | | |
| Utility revenue losses (\$ millions)* | \$171 | \$299 | \$446 | \$624 | \$839 | \$1,074 | | |
| Utility tax revenue losses (\$ millions)* | \$3 | \$5 | \$8 | \$12 | \$16 | \$20 | | |
| Social Impacts | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | | |
| Consumer surplus losses (\$ millions)* | \$352 | \$510 | \$729 | \$1,290 | \$2,816 | \$3,883 | | |
| Population losses | 11,958 | 15,801 | 14,815 | 15,858 | 16,728 | 18,019 | | |
| School enrollment losses | 2,287 | 3,022 | 2,834 | 3,033 | 3,200 | 3,447 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |





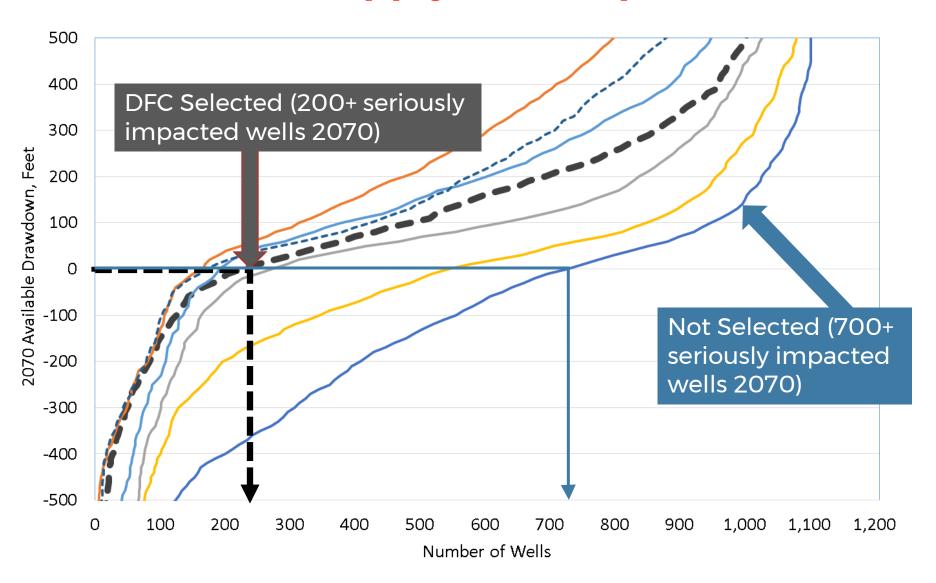


Estimated Lift Cost for Groundwater

| | | Average Pumping Rate (Million Gallons per Day, MGD) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | | Average Pumping Rate (Gallons Per Minute, GPM) | | | | | Minute, GPM) |
| | | 694 | 1,389 | 3,472 | 6,944 | 10,417 | 13,889 |
| Total Dynamic Head | Cost Per | Cost per MGD | | | | | |
| (feet) | 1,000 Gallons | Annual | Cost of Pum | ing | | | |
| 100 | \$0.044 | \$15,940 | \$31,870 | \$79,690 | \$159,370 | \$239,060 | \$318,750 |
| 200 | \$0.087 | \$31,870 | \$63,750 | \$159,370 | \$318,750 | \$478,120 | \$637,490 |
| 300 | \$0.131 | \$47,810 | \$95,620 | \$239,060 | \$478,120 | \$717,180 | \$956,240 |
| 400 | \$0.175 | \$63,750 | \$127,500 | \$318,750 | \$637,490 | \$956,240 | \$1,274,980 |
| 500 | \$0.218 | \$79,690 | \$159,370 | \$398,430 | \$796,860 | \$1,195,300 | \$1,593,730 |
| 600 | \$0.262 | \$95,620 | \$191,250 | \$478,120 | \$956,240 | \$1,434,350 | \$1,912,470 |
| 700 | \$0.305 | \$111,560 | \$223,120 | \$557,800 | \$1,115,610 | \$1,673,410 | \$2,231,220 |
| 800 | \$0.349 | \$127,500 | \$255,000 | \$637,490 | \$1,274,980 | \$1,912,470 | \$2,549,960 |
| 900 | \$0.393 | \$143,440 | \$286,870 | \$717,180 | \$1,434,350 | \$2,151,530 | \$2,868,710 |
| 1,000 | \$0.436 | \$159,370 | \$318,750 | \$796,860 | \$1,593,730 | \$2,390,590 | \$3,187,460 |



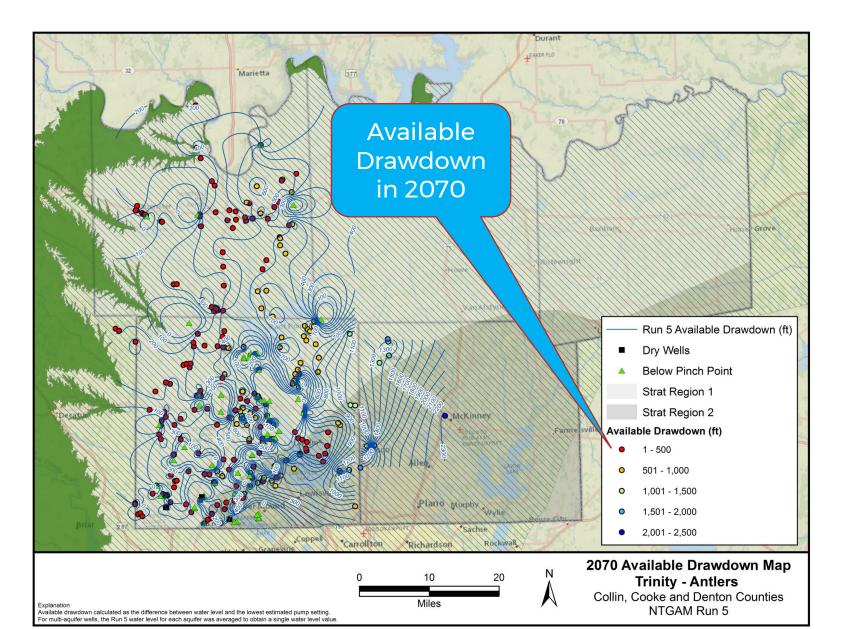
Public Water Supply Well Impacts





Map showing available drawdown in wells

(Results from 1 of 10 runs completed)

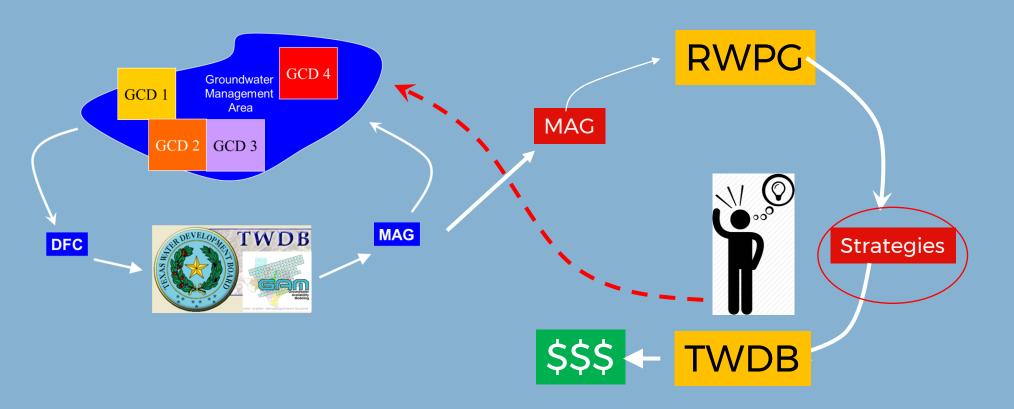




One reason DFCs/MAGs matter

Joint Planning

Regional Water
Planning





Private Property Rights and Socioeconomic Issues are sometimes intertwined

- Balancing existing uses with projected future uses
- Investment-backed expectations of existing users and property owners within the GCD
- Long-term viability of groundwater resources in area
- Whether immediate cutbacks would be required in setting a particular DFC or whether cutbacks, if any, would need to occur over a certain timeframe
- Availability of groundwater during extreme drought on outcrop areas
- Economic consequences to existing users (i.e., cost to drop pumps, reconfigure or drill new wells) and the economic consequences of less water available for new users
- Balance is defined by each GCD, between all of these considerations



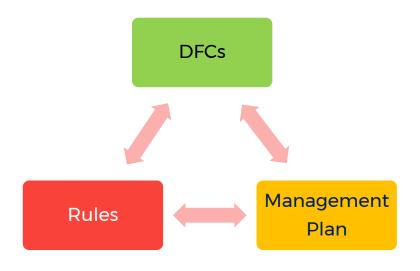
Feasibility of Achieving the DFC

Physical Achievability

- Is the DFC physically possible within the aquifer?
- Groundwater Availability Models help ensure that DFCs are generally physically achievable in the aquifer

Regulatory Achievability

- Can the DFC be achieved via GCD management plan and rules?
- Does the regulated community and stakeholders agree with the management approach required to achieve the DFC?
- NTGCD has implemented Rules and has an approved Management Plan





Thank you!

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