South Carolina Surface Water Quantity Modeling Project

Pee Dee Basin Meeting No. 2 – Introduction to the Draft Model

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Presentation Outline

- Project Background and Status
- Model Calibration/Verification
 - Calibration/Verification Philosophy and Approach
 - Calibration Results and Discussion
- Overview and Demonstration of Pee Dee Basin Model

Project Purpose

- Build surface water quantity models capable of:
 - Accounting for inflows and outflows from a basin
 - Accurately simulating streamflows and reservoir levels over the historical inflow record
 - Conducting "What if" scenarios to evaluate future water demands, management strategies and system performance.

The Simplified Water Allocation Model is...

- A water accounting tool
 - Calculates physically and legally available water
 - Traces water through a natural stream network, simulating withdrawals, discharges, storage, and hydroelectric operations
- Not a precipitation-runoff model (e.g., HEC-HMS)
- Not a hydraulic model (e.g. HEC-RAS)
- Not a water quality model (e.g., QUAL2K)
- Not an optimization model
- Not a groundwater flow model (e.g., MODFLOW)

Project Status – Pee Dee Basin





Calibration vs. Baseline Model

Calibration Model

- Purpose: Confirm models ability to accurately simulate river basin flows and storage amounts
- Uses recent withdrawal, discharge and flow records

Baseline Model

- Purpose: Evaluate water availability under future conditions
- Uses entire record of flow and most current withdrawals and discharges

Pee Dee Basin – SWAM Framework



Modeling Report and Other Documents

http://www.dnr.sc.gov/water/waterplan/surfacewater.html

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Information	Surface Water Modeling and Assessments											
Contact Us	Effective water planning and management requires an accurate assessment of											
News	the location and quantity of the water resources of the state, and one of the most useful tools for evaluating management strategies is a computer model that simulates the surface water system throughout an entire watershed. To that end, SCDNR and SCDHEC have begun the process of developing surface-water											
Other States												
Presentations Surface Water	quantity models for each of the <u>eight major watersheds</u> , or basins, in South Carolina. A more detailed discussion of the proposed surface water modeling can be found											
Modeling												
Water Assessment (2009 Report)	in the document <u>Basinwide Surface Water Modeling in South Carolina PDF</u> , and an averying of acth of the gight basing for which the models will be developed											
Water Plan (2004 Report)	an overview of each of the eight basins for which the models will be developed can be found in the document <u>Major Basins of South Carolina PDF</u> .											
White Papers	In July 2014, CDM Smith, Inc. was awarded a contract to develop the models for											
Water Plan Home	the state.											
Hydrology Section	Project Documents											
	For any questions regarding these reports and presentations, please contact Joe Gellici by phone (803-734-6428) or email.											
	For information about stakeholder meetings, please visit scwatermodels.com.											
	(Documents below are in <u>PDF</u> format.)											
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Pee Dee River Basin

MODEL CALIBRATION/VERIFICATION

Calibration Objectives

- Extend hydrologic inputs (headwater UIFs) spatially to adequately represent entire basin hydrology by parameterizing reach hydrologic inputs
- 2. Refine initial parameter estimates, as appropriate
 - E.g. reservoir operating rules, %Consumptive Use assumptions, return flow locations
- 3. Gain confidence in the model as a predictive tool by demonstrating its ability to adequately replicate past hydrologic conditions, operations, and water use
 - without being overly prescriptive

Potential Sources of Model Error and Uncertainty

- Gaged flow data (± 20%)
- Gaged reservoir levels (± ?%)
- Basin climate and hydrologic variability
- Reported withdrawal data
- Consumptive use percentages
- Return flow locations (outdoor use)
- Return flow lag times (if applicable, e.g. outdoor use)
- *Reservoir operations (operator decision making)*
- *Reach hydrology: gains, losses, local runoff and inflow*

Calibration/Validation General Approach

- 1983 2013 hindcast period; monthly timestep
 - Includes droughts in both early and late 2000's
- Comparison to gaged (measured) flow data only
 - operations and impairments are implicit in that data
- Assess performance at (subject to gage data availability):
 - multiple mainstem locations
 - all tributary confluence locations
 - major reservoirs (where levels/storage are available)
- Multiple model performance metrics, including:
 - timeseries plots (monthly and daily variability)
 - annual and monthly means (water balance and seasonality)
 - percentile plots (extremes and frequency)

Calibration/Validation Locations



Pee Dee River at Pee Dee USGS Gage 02131000



Monthly Flow Comparison

PDE14 (02131000) PEE DEE RIVER AT PEEDEE, SC (CFS)



Annual Average Flow Comparison



Monthly Mean Flow Comparison



Monthly Flow Percentiles Comparison

PDE14 (02131000) PEE DEE RIVER AT PEEDEE, SC Monthly Flow Percentiles (CFS)



Cumulative Flow Comparison



Daily Flow Comparison

PDE14 (02131000) PEE DEE RIVER AT PEEDEE, SC (CFS)



Annual 7 Day Low Flows

PDE14 (02131000) PEE DEE RIVER AT PEEDEE, SC (CFS)

7Q10 Comparison



SWAM Calibration/Validation Summary

• For most sites, modeled mean flow values, averaged over the full period of record, are within within 1% of measured mean flows



SWAM Calibration/Validation Summary

- Monthly mean flows percentile deviations are all generally within 10-20% with no clear bias
- Modeled low flow values (as represented by 7Q10 flows) are within:
 - 8% and 16% on the Great Pee Dee River;
 - 2% to11% on Black Creek
 - 15% to 33% on the Lynches River
- The model adequately hindcasts delivered water supply for each water user in the model (no significant shortfalls).

Pee Dee River Basin
BASELINE MODEL AND USES

Baseline Model

- Will represent current demands and operations combined with an extended period of estimated hydrology
 - Most demands reflect 2004-2013 averages
 - Estimated hydrology from 1929 to 2013
 - Inactive users are not included
 - Users on tidally-influenced areas are not included
- The baseline model serves as the starting point for future predictive simulations

The Models Can Be Used To...

- Determine surface water availability
- Predict where and when future water shortages would occur
- Test alternative water management strategies, new operating rules, and "what-if" scenarios
- Evaluate the impacts of future withdrawals on instream flow needs
- Evaluate interbasin transfers
- Support development of Drought Management Plans
- Compare managed flows to natural flows
- Consolidate hydrologic data

Example Use Adding a New User

- Add a new M&I permittee on the Lynches River
 - Demand = 20 mgd
 - Consumptive Use = 50% (return to Lynches River)
- Is there enough water to support the new user?
- Does the new withdrawal cause shortages for downstream users?



Add an Industrial Water User Object from the Palette



Add an Industrial Water User Object from the Palette



Add the New User in the Water User Dialogue



Specify Water Use



Specify Source and Withdrawal Location



Specify Source the Return Location



Run the Model Scenario



Build a Shortage Plot for the New User



Build a Shortage Plot for the New User



Build a Shortage Plot for the New User



Shortages are Also Listed in the Node Output Table

	A	В	NI	ŇĴ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV
C	Output			Priority			Permit Limit	Diversion Capacity	<u>Storage</u> Capacity	Reservoir Withdraw al Permit			Priority			Permit Limit
1				Rank	Reach	Location	(MGM)	(CFS)	(MG)	(MGM)			Rank	Reach	Location	(MGM)
2			IN: New User	52	Inches Riv	25	100000	100000	0			IR: Belger	55	unches Rive	31	10000
_				Ienally		River		Groundwater		Return		Physically	Iegally		River	
			Physically	Avail	Demand	Withdrawal		Withdrawal	Shortage	Flow		Avail	Avail	Demand	Withdrawal	
3		Date	Avail (MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	Storage (MG)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)		(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	(MGD)	Storage (MG)
1		Min	13	13	20	13	otoruge (mo)	((1100)	7		(0	(1100)	0	otoruge (mo)
5		Max	967	967	20	20	0	ő	7	10		1097	357	ŏ	ŏ	ő
6		Ava	177	177	20	20	ŏ	ŏ	0	10		192	158	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
229		7/31/01	45	45	20	20	0	0	0	10		43	43	0	0	0
230		8/31/01	26	26	20	20	0	0	0	10		21	21	0	0	0
231		9/30/01	22	22	20	20	0	0	0	10		16	16	0	0	0
232		10/31/01	22	22	20	20	0	0	0	10		16	16	0	0	0
233		11/30/01	25	25	20	20	0	0	0	10		19	19	0	0	0
234		12/31/01	32	32	20	20	0	0	0	10		27	27	0	0	0
235		1/31/02	74	74	20	20	0	0	0	10		75	75	0	0	0
236		2/28/02	87	87	20	20	0	0	0	10		90	90	0	0	0
237		3/31/02	81	81	20	20	0	0	0	10		84	84	0	0	0
238		4/30/02	86	86	20	20	0	0		10		89	89	0	0	0
239		5/31/02	37	37	20	20	0	0	0	10		32	32	0	0	0
240		6/30/02	17	17	20	17	0	0	3	8		11	11	0	0	0
241		7/31/02	13	13	20	13	0	0	7	7		9	9	0	0	0
242		8/31/02	17	17	20	17	0	0	3	9		11	11	0	0	0
243		9/30/02	54	54	20	20	0	0	0	10		53	53	0	0	0
244		10/31/02	61	61	20	20	0	0	, in the second	10		62	62	0	0	0
245		11/30/02	121	121	20	20	0	0	0	10		131	131	0	0	0
246		12/31/02	171	171	20	20	0	0	0	10		185	185	0	0	0
247		1/31/03	139	139	20	20	0	0	0	10		150	150	0	0	0
248		2/28/03	295	295	20	20	0	0	0	10		324	324	0	0	0
249		3/31/03	729	729	20	20	0	0	0	10		820	323	0	0	0
250		4/30/03	530	530	20	20	0	0	0	10		595	333	0	0	0
251		5/31/03	199	199	20	20	0	0	0	10		215	215	0	0	0
252		6/30/03	208	208	20	20	0	0	0	10		229	229	0	0	0
253		7/31/03	259	259	20	20	0	0	0	10		285	285	0	0	0
254		8/31/03	229	229	20	20	0	0	0	10		252	252	0	0	0
255		9/30/03	70	70	20	20	0	0	0	10		70	70	0	0	0
256		10/31/03	67	67	20	20	0	0	0	10		66	66	0	0	0
257		11/30/03	84	84	20	20	0	0	0	10		87	87	0	0	0
258		12/31/03	103	103	20	20	0	0	0	10		108	108	0	0	0
259		1/31/04	80	80	20	20	0	0	0	10		82	82	0	0	0
260		2/28/04	207	207	20	20	0	0	0	10		228	228	0	0	0
261		3/31/04	167	167	20	20	0	0	0	10		183	183	0	0	0
262		4/30/04	71	71	20	20	0	0	0	10		72	72	0	0	0
263		5/31/04	52	52	20	20	0	0	0	10		49	49	0	0	0
264		6/30/04	30	30	20	20	0	0	0	10		24	24	0	0	0
265		7/31/04	43	43	20	20	0	0	0	10		39	39	0	0	0
266		8/31/04	76	76	20	20	0	0	0	10		77	77	0	0	0

Reduce the New Users Total Water User to 10 mgd



Rerun the Model Scenario



Dynamic Shortage Plots Update Automatically



Check for Shortages for Downstream Users



Demonstrations and Q&A

• Station 1 (Tim)

Evaluate an increase in Ag User demands

• Station 2 (John)

Evaluate a proposed new municipal water supply withdrawal

• Station 3 (Kirk)

Evaluate new industrial user and compare against instream flow requirements

Pee Dee River Basin THANK YOU