Additional Surface Water Availability Modeling Results

John Boyer, CDM Smith

Agenda Item 4

Surface Water Scenarios

Base Scenarios

- Current Surface Water Use Scenario
 - Uses most recent 10-yr average withdrawals (as reported by month)
- Permitted and Registered (P&R) Surface Water Use Scenario
 - Uses current fully-permitted and registered amounts

Moderate Water Demand Projection Scenario

• Future water demand projection based on moderate growth and normal climate

High Water Demand Projection Scenario

• Future water demand projection based on high growth and hot/dry climate

Additional Scenarios

- Unimpaired Flow (UIF) Scenario
 - Naturalized conditions (no surface water withdrawals, discharges, or reservoirs)

2070 High Demand **Scenario**

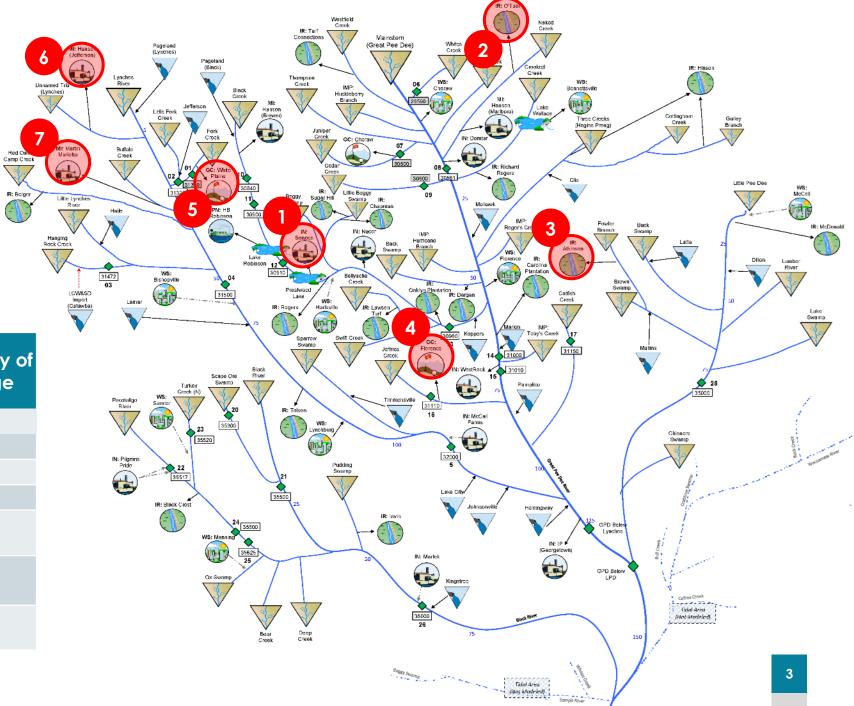
Physical Shortage

Surface Water Shortage Table

Map ID	Water User	Max Shortage (MGD)	Frequency of Shortage
1	IN: Sonoco	21.0	1.3%
2	IR: O'Tuel	0.3	0.4%
3	IR: Atkinson	0.05	1.2%
4	GC: Florence	0.1	0.3%
5	GC: White Plains	0.1	8.2%
6	MI: Hanson (Jefferson)	0.1	7.1%
7	MI: Martin Marrietta	1.1	1.3%

1 50

IR: Belger

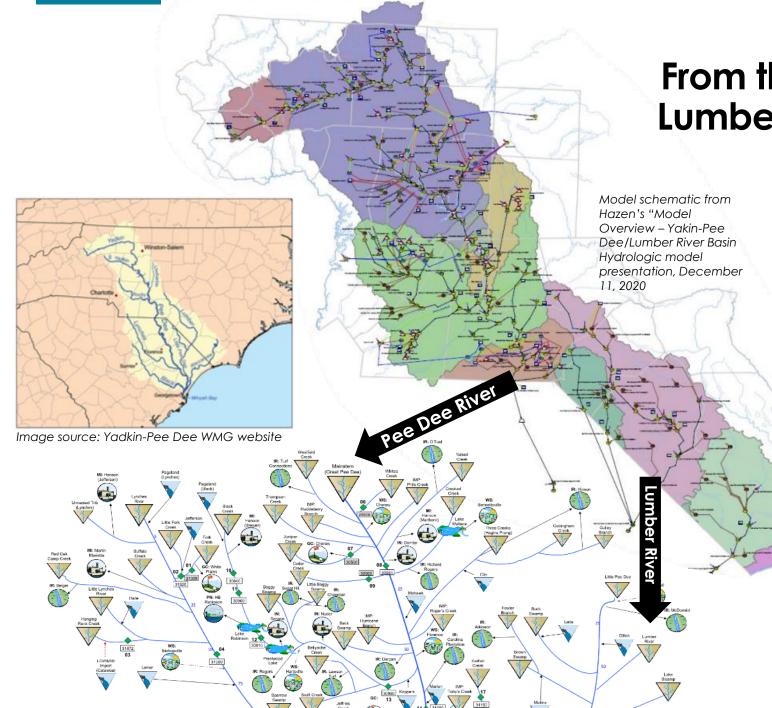


Additional Analyses Requested in March

- 1. Incorporate estimated Lumber River inflows for **Moderate** and **High Demand** Projections and rerun those scenarios.
- 2. Compare all scenario flows to 7Q10 flows
- 3. Develop graphs comparing all scenario flows during the drought of record
- 4. Add operating rules to Lake Robinson to see if the simulated 2070 Sonoco shortage (Prestwood Lake) can be eliminated.
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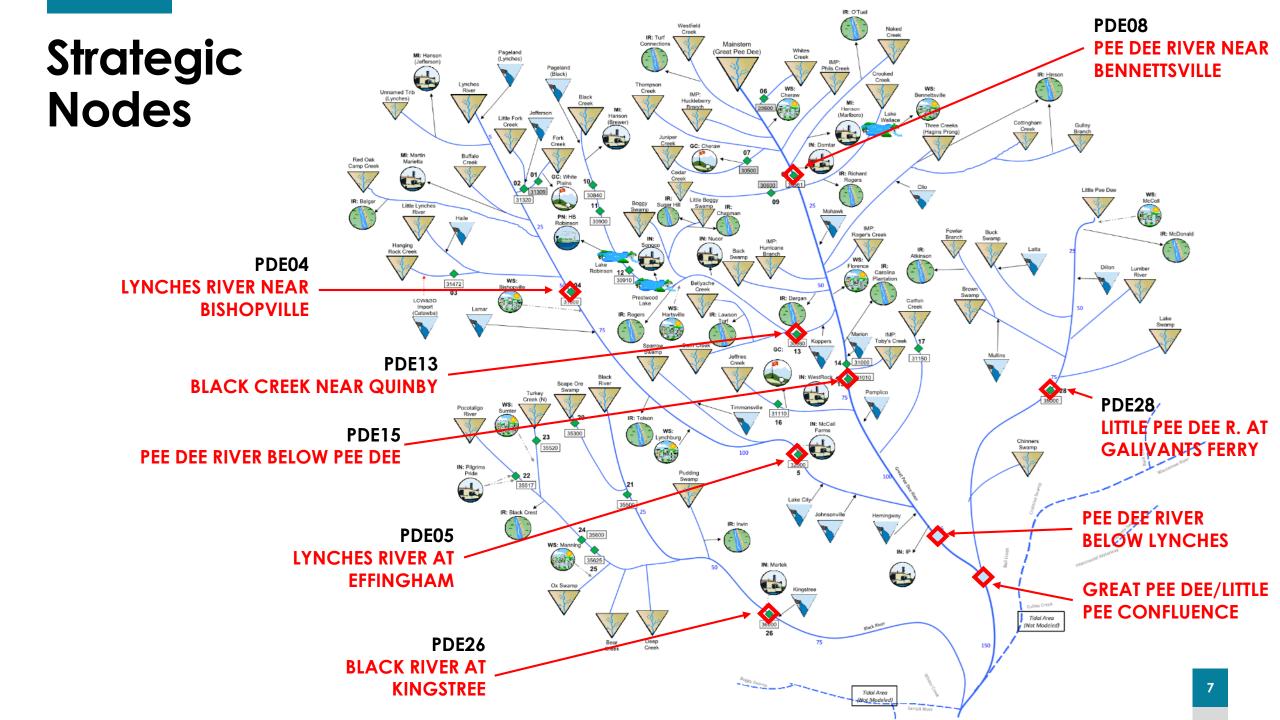
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North Carolina Inflows From the NC Yadkin-Pee Dee and Lumber Hydrologic Model (OASIS)

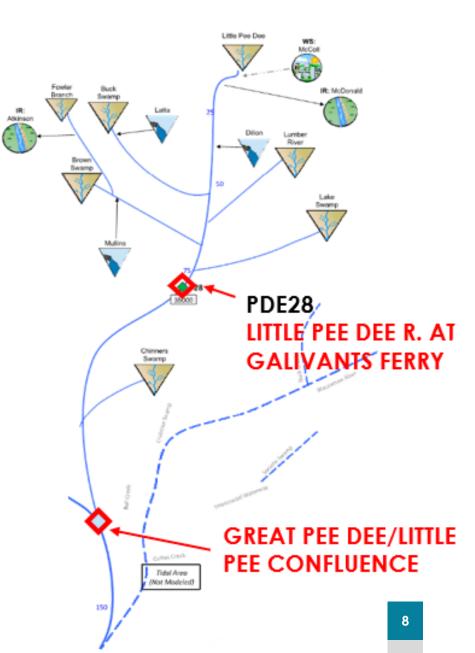
- Daily and monthly inflows provided by HDR for the UIF, Current Use, Moderate and High Demand Scenarios for the Pee Dee River.
- Daily and monthly inflows provided by HDR for the UIF, and Current Use Scenarios for the Lumber River.
- For the Lumber River, Current Use Scenario inflows were used for the Moderate and High Demand Scenarios (for now)



Simulated Flows (Performance Measures) at Select Strategic Nodes

Performance Measure	Great Pee Dee River below Little Pee Dee Confluence (flow in cfs)		PDE28 Little Pee River at Galivants Ferry (flow in cfs)		
	Original	Updated*	Original	Updated*	
	2070 Moderate	Demand Scena	rio		
mean flow	14,628	14,661	2,917	2,941	
median flow	11,389	11,435	2,190	2,206	
25th percentile flow	6,913	6,935	1,223	1,242	
10th percentile flow	4,472	4,491	745	759	
5th percentile flow	3,618	3,639	599	619	
minimum flow	1,658	1,674	190	197	
	2070 High Demand Scenario				
mean flow	14,418	14,450	2,918	2,941	
median flow	11,191	11,215	2,190	2,206	
25th percentile flow	6,694	6,710	1,223	1,242	
10th percentile flow	4,244	4,264	745	759	
5th percentile flow	3,443	3,464	599	619	
minimum flow	1,538	1,547	190	198	

* Updated flows reflect projected North Carolina inflows on the Little Pee Dee and Lumber Rivers, assuming 2070 demand projections. Only one projection was prepared, which is considered a Moderate demand projection. It was applied to both scenarios.



Additional Analyses Requested in March

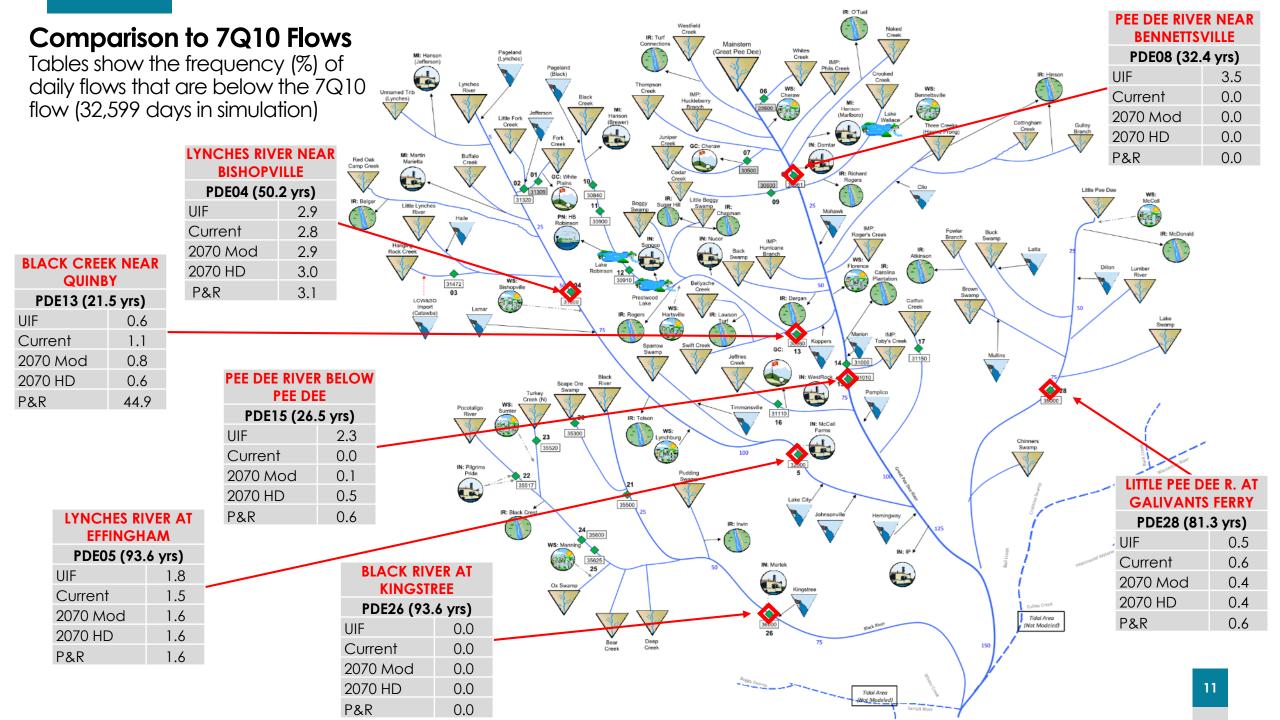
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7Q10 Definition

- The 7Q10 is the lowest 7-day average flow that occurs (on average) once every 10 years.
- There is a 1/10 or 10-percent probability that the annual minimum 7-day average flow in any 1 year will be less than the estimated 7Q10 value.

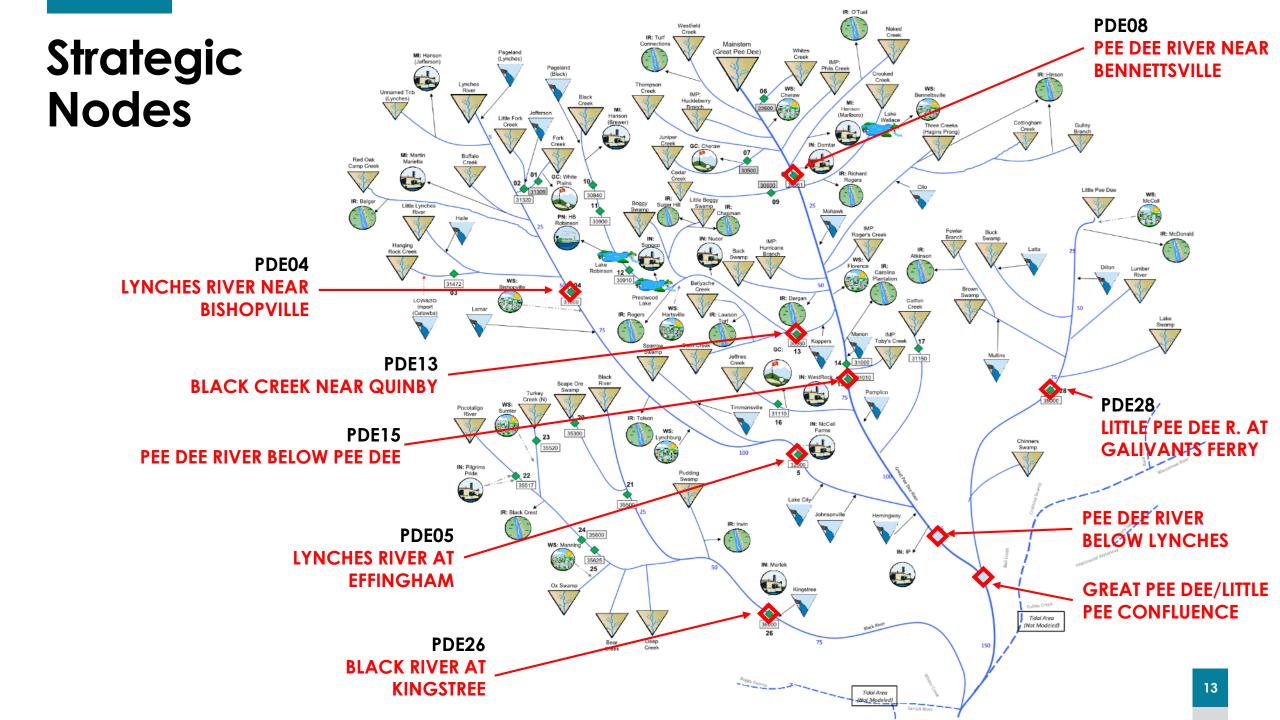
Considerations

- For this analysis 7Q10 was calculated based on actual gage data.
 - There is a different period of record for each gage.
 - The 7Q10 period of record doesn't always match the period of record for which we have simulated flows.
 - Comparisons to 7Q10 on the Pee Dee River don't provide useful information because of changing upstream reservoir release requirements and highly variable daily inflows from the NC modeling effort.

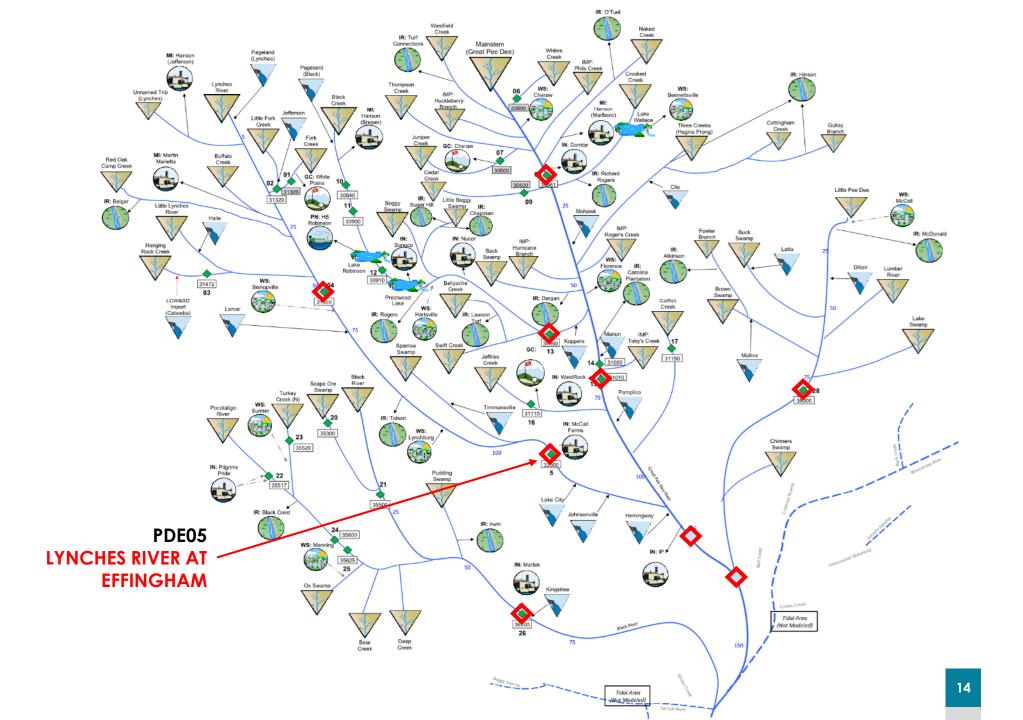


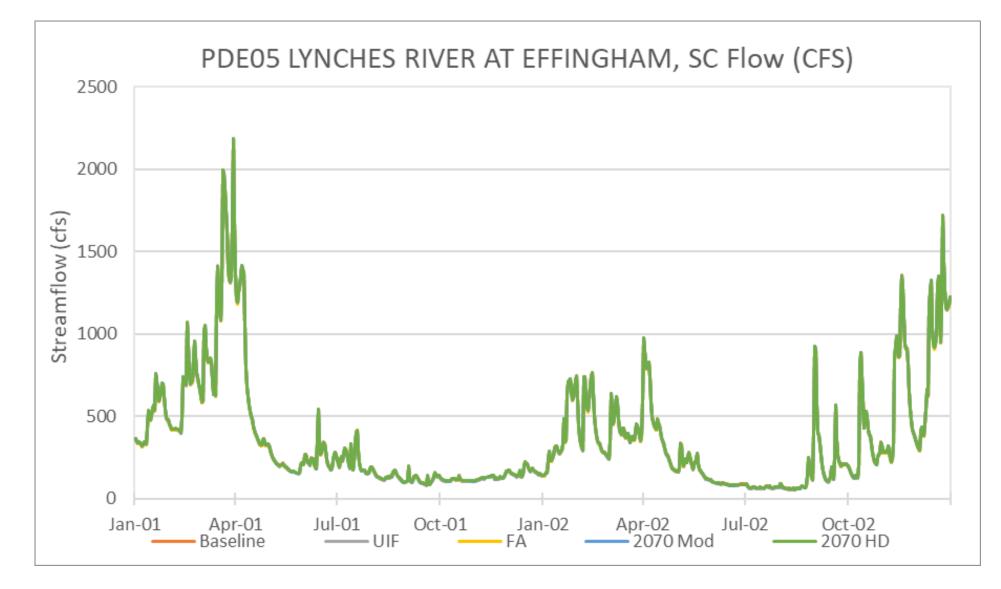
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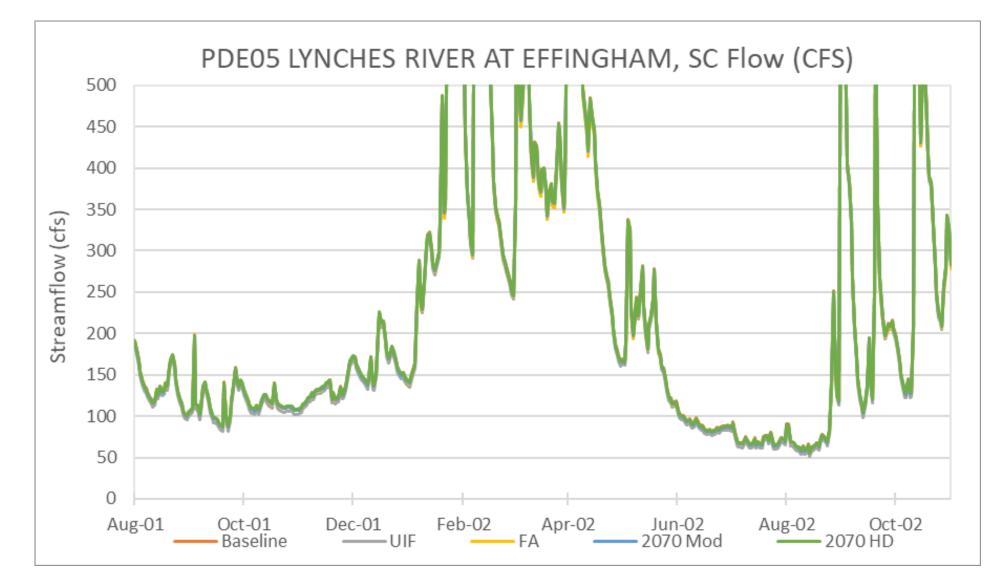


Strategic Nodes

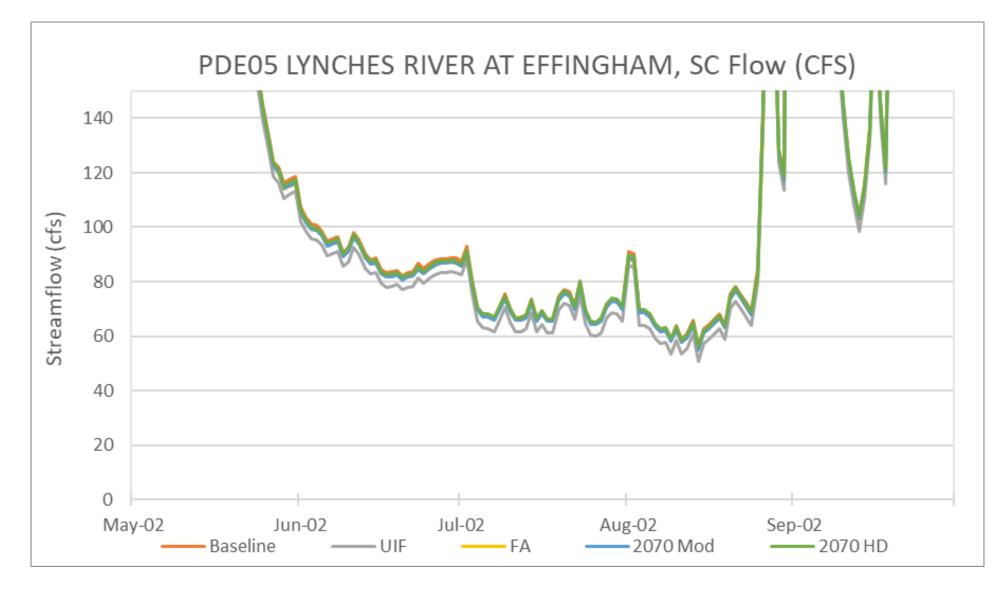




Flows during 2001 and 2002

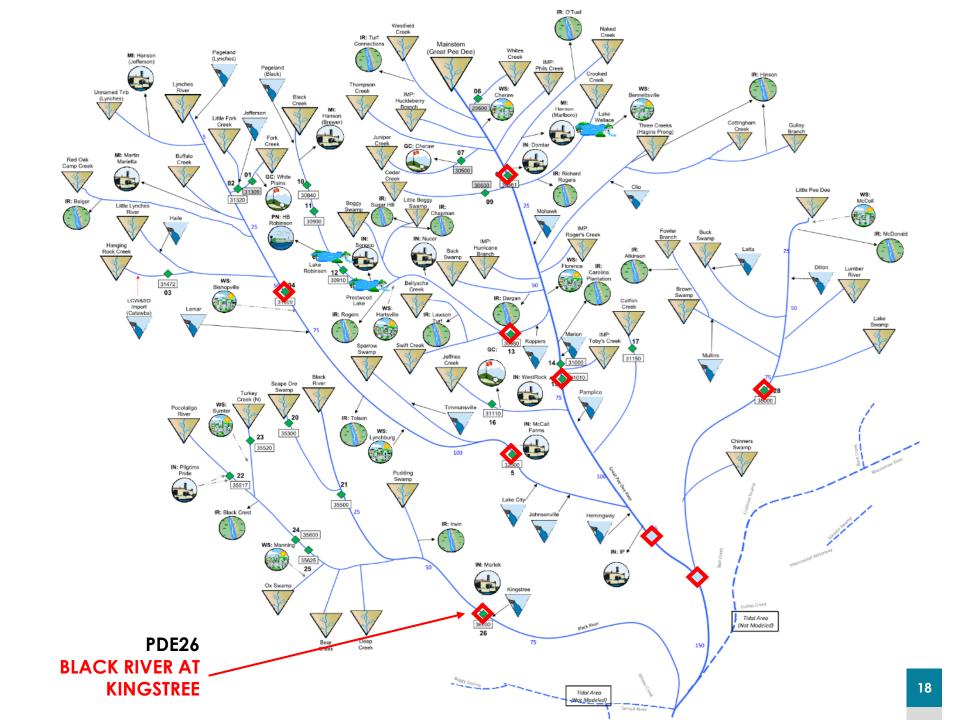


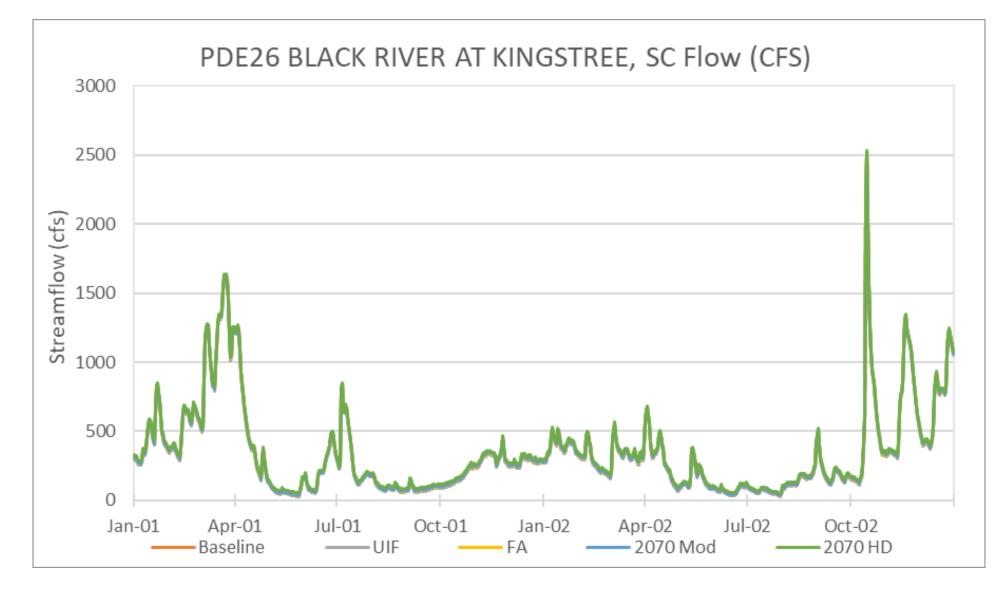
Flows below 500 cfs between Aug 2001 and Nov 2002



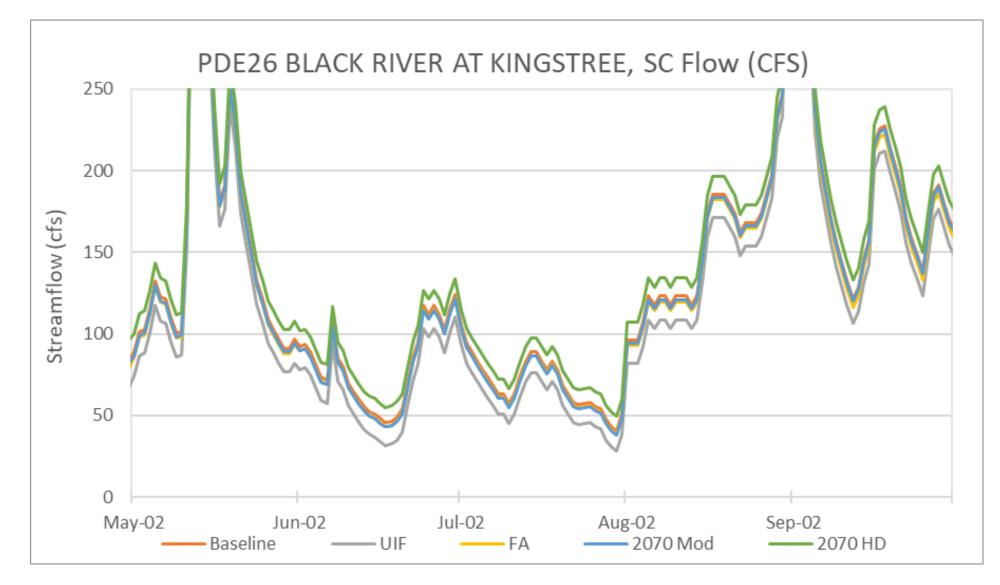
Flows below 150 cfs between May 2002 and Oct 2002

Strategic Nodes



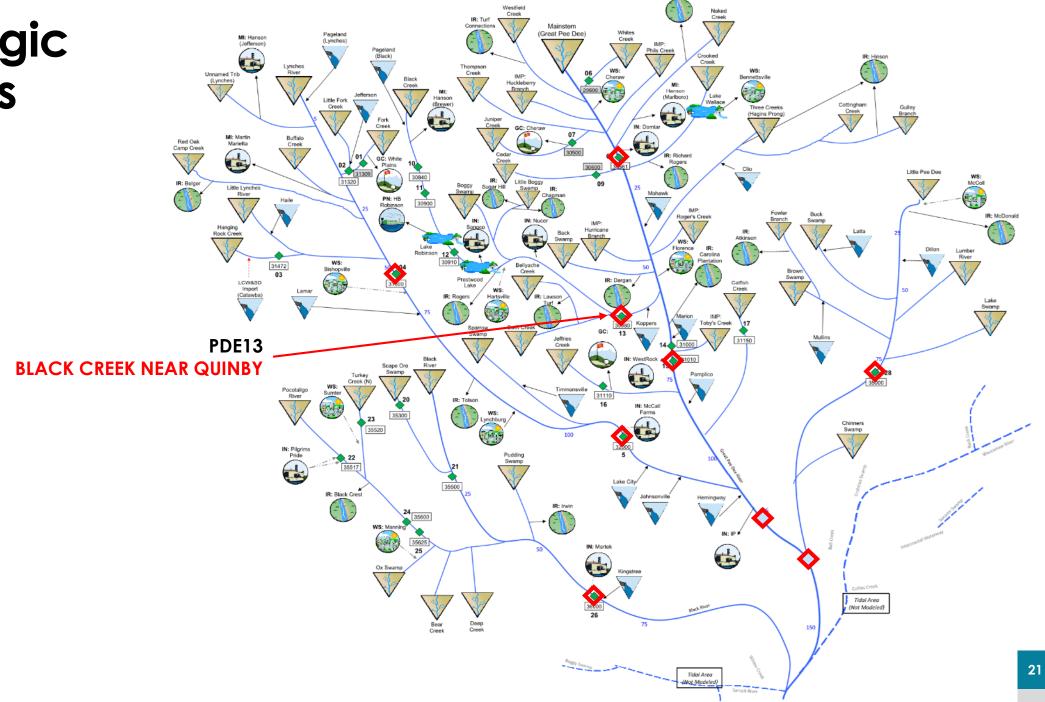


Flows during 2001 and 2002

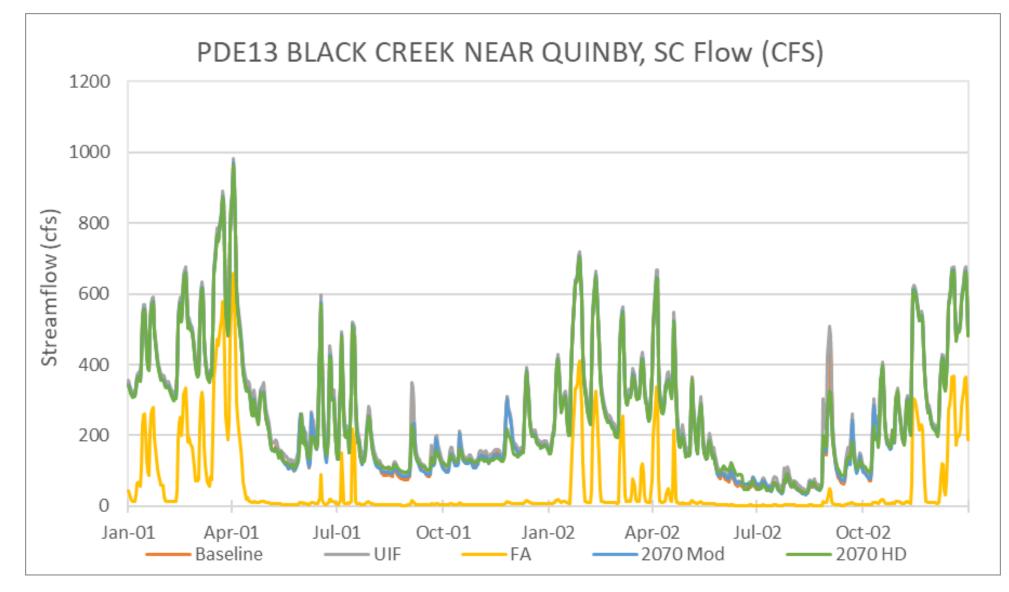


Flows below 250 cfs between May 2002 and Oct 2002

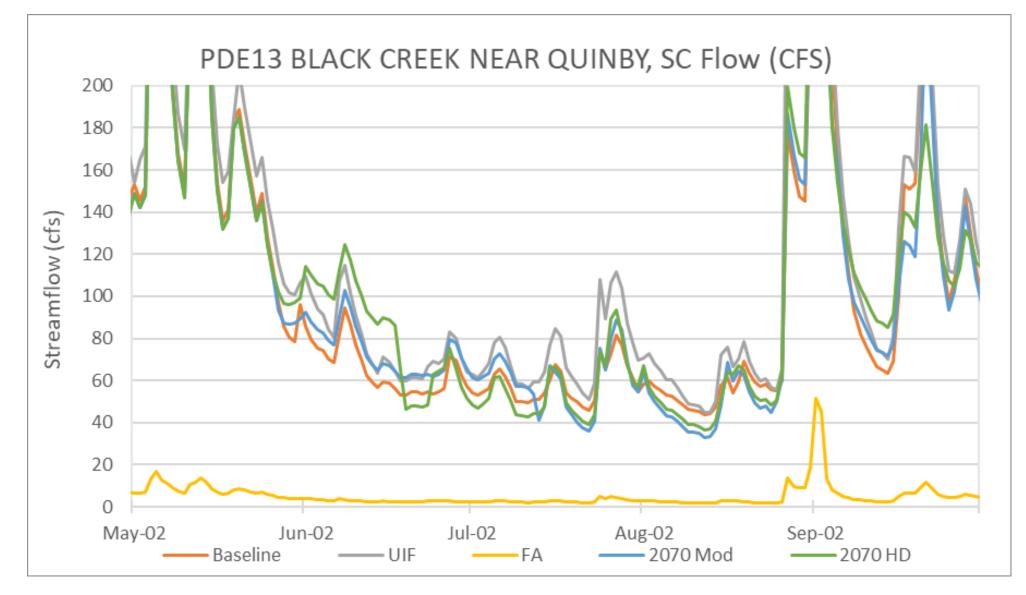
Strategic Nodes



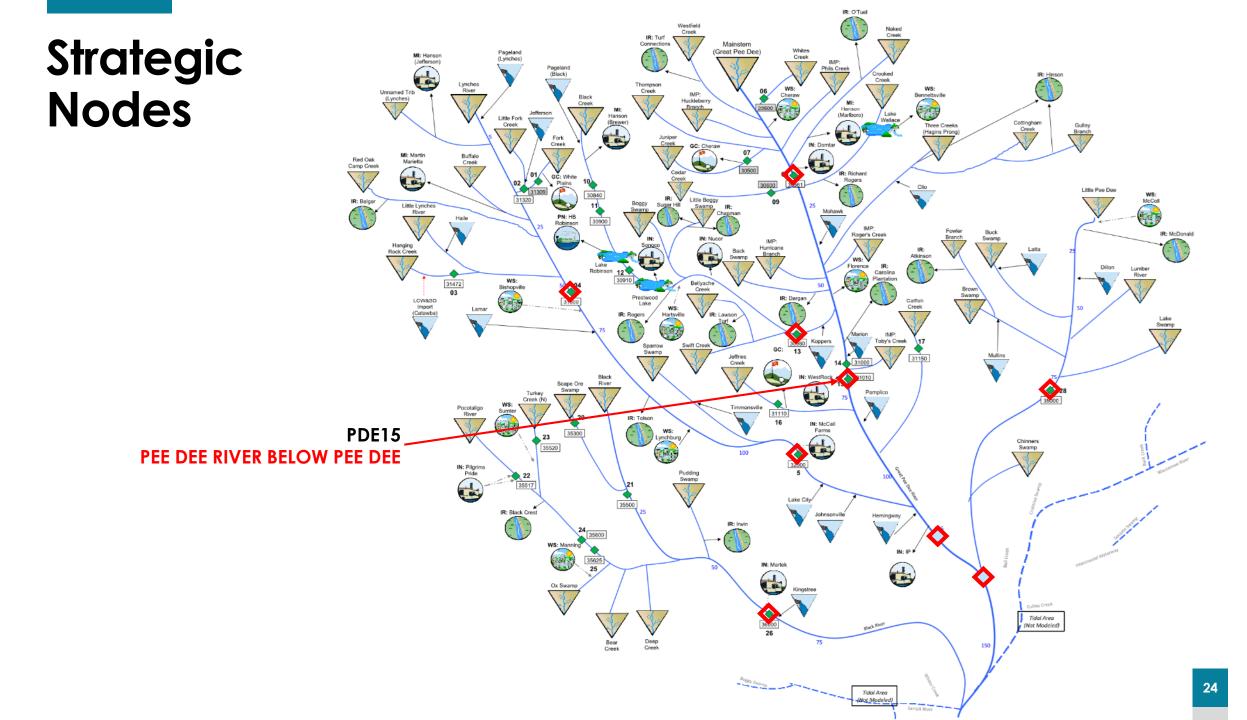
IR: O'Tuel

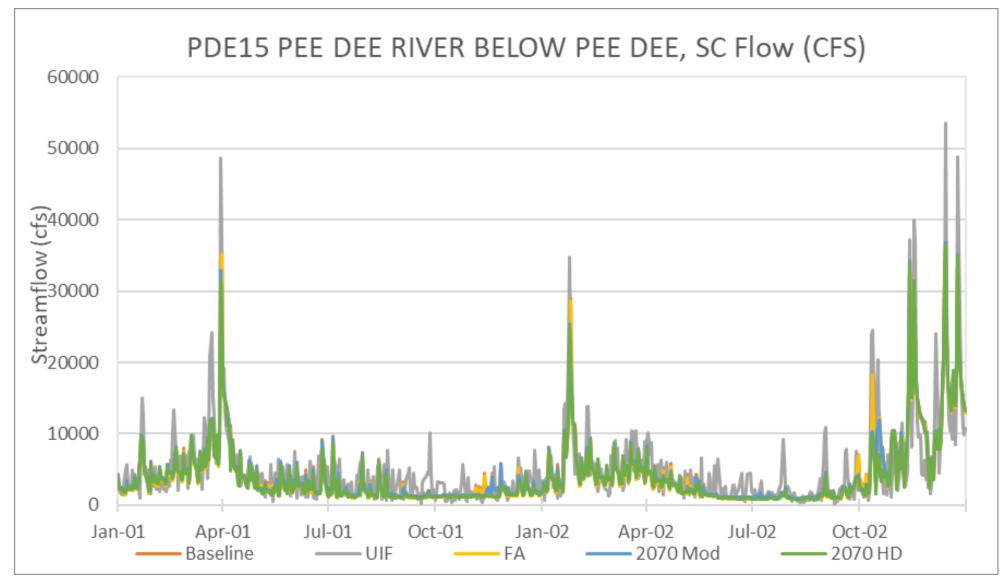


Flows during 2001 and 2002

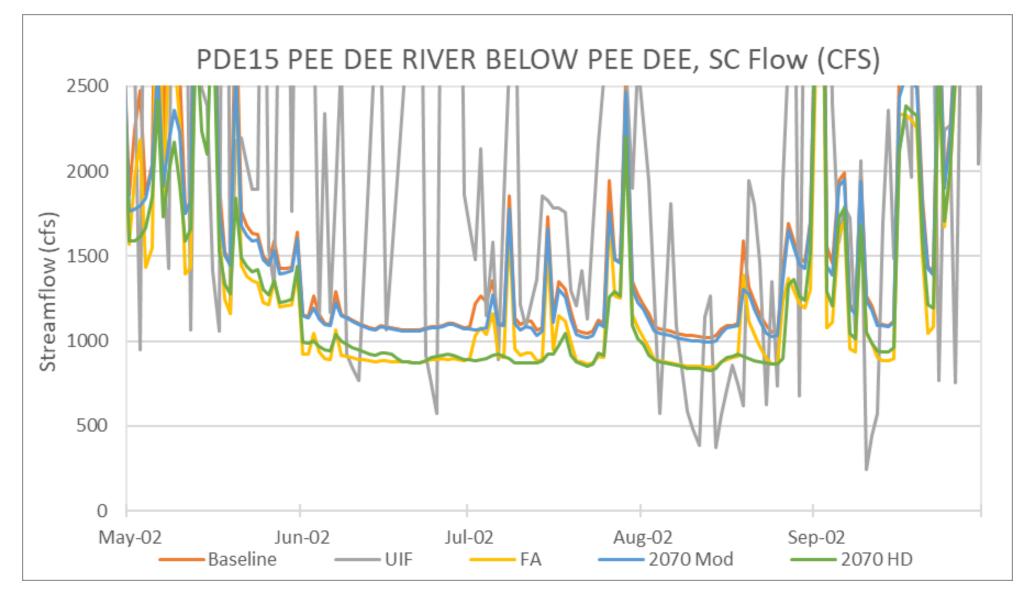


Flows below 200 cfs between May 2002 and October 2002

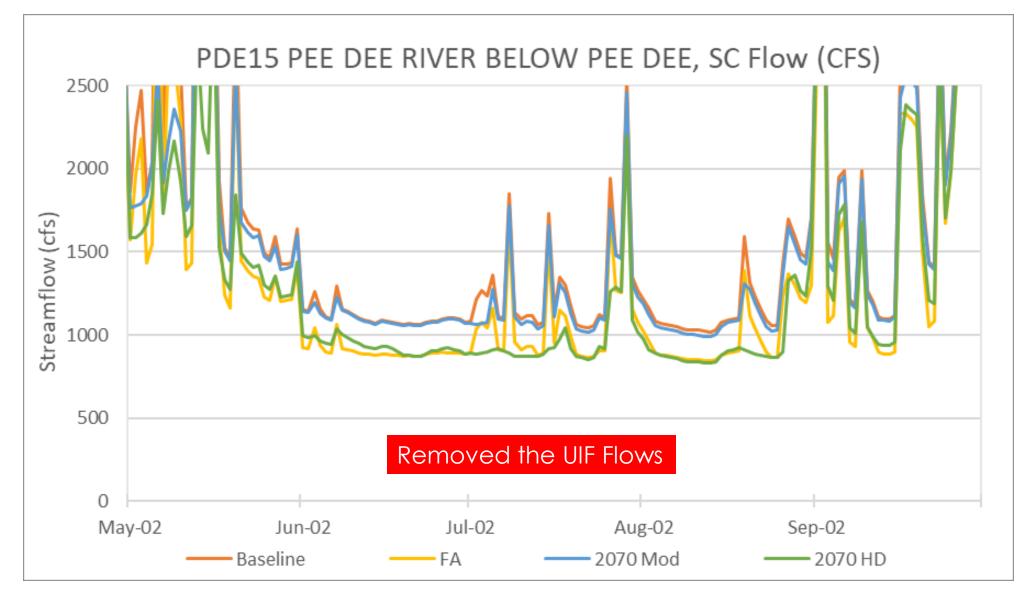




Flows during 2001 and 2002



Flows below 2,500 cfs between May 2002 and Oct 2002



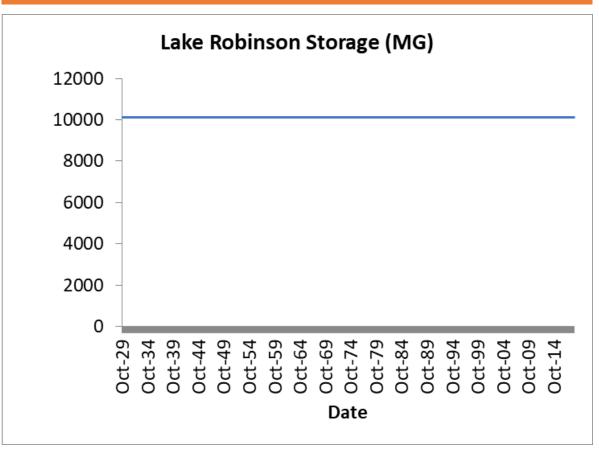
Flows below 2,500 cfs between May 2002 and Oct 2002

Additional Analyses Requested in March

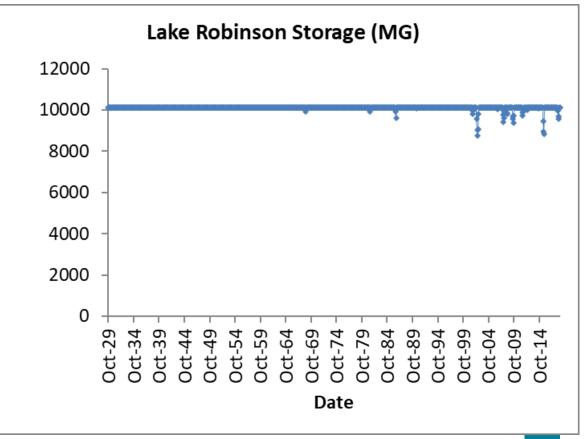
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Reservoir Storage – Lake Robinson 2070 High Demand Scenario

Original Simulation



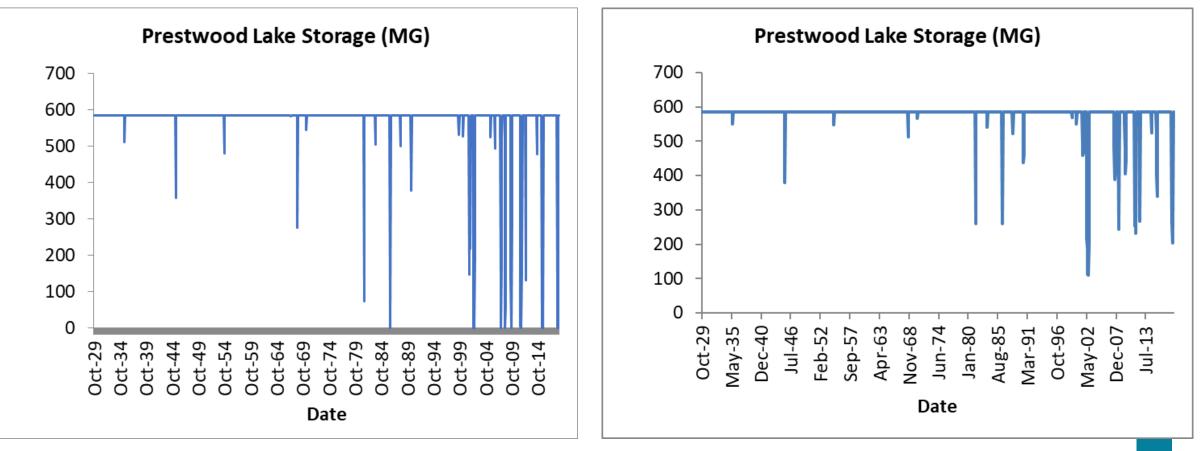
Steady Minimum Release of 35 cfs from Robinson with condition of not dropping more than 2 feet



Reservoir Storage – Prestwood Lake 2070 High Demand Scenario

Original Simulation

Steady Minimum Release of 35 cfs from Robinson with condition of not dropping more than 2 feet



Sonoco Demand 2070 High Demand Scenario Withdrawal is 29.8 MGD

Additional Analyses Requested in March

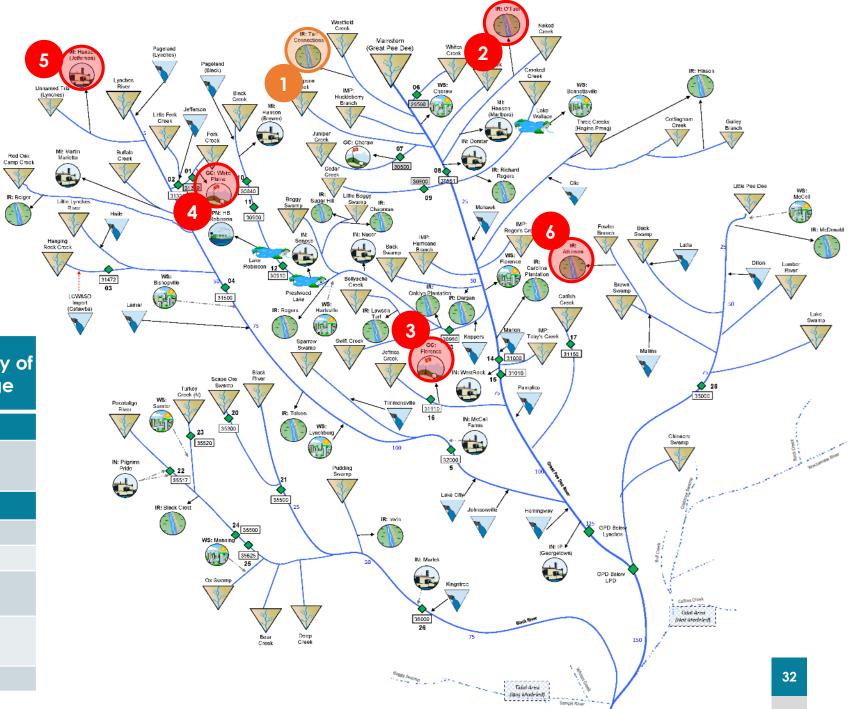
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Current Use Scenario



Surface Water Shortage Table

Map ID	Water User	Max Shortage (MGD)	Frequency of Shortage
Regulatory Shortage			
1	IR: Turf Connections	0.1	33.3%
Physical Shortages			
2	IR: O'Tuel	0.3	0.4%
3	GC: Florence	0.1	0.3%
4	GC: White Plains	0.1	7.0%
5	MI: Hanson (Jefferson)	0.05	6.1%
6	IR: Atkinson	0.05	1.2%



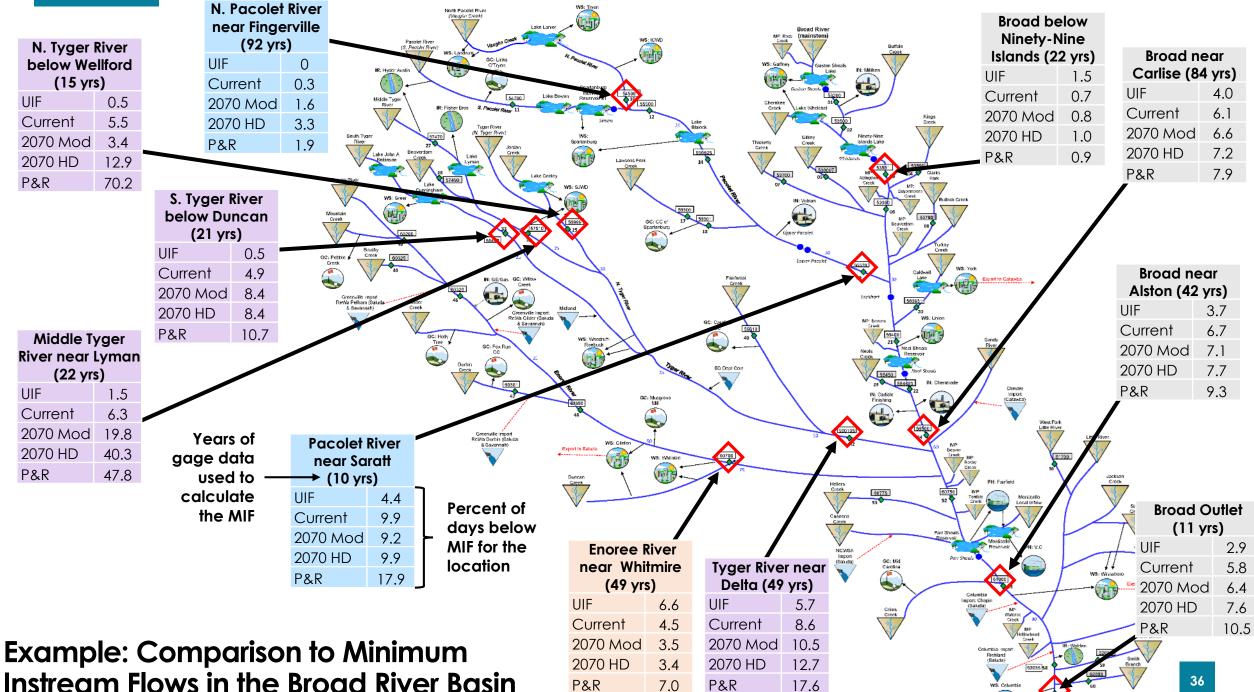


Considerations and Next Steps

RBC Considerations Moving Forward

- Are there additional scenarios the RBC would like to see modeled?
- Would the RBC like to see how often simulated flows under each scenario drop below the Minimum Recommended Instream Flows (MIFs) (even though most water users in the basin are not subject to them)?
- Is there any need to establish a Surface Water Condition at any location?
- Is there any need to establish one or more **Reaches of Interest**?

Extra Slides (as needed)



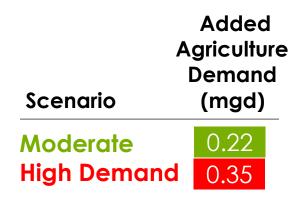
Instream Flows in the Broad River Basin

Definitions

- Physically Available Surface Water Supply maximum amount of water occurring 100% of the time at a location on a surface water body, with no defined conditions applied on the surface water body.
- Surface Water Condition a physical limitation on the amount of water that can be withdrawn from a surface water source and is independent of water demand.
- Surface Water Supply maximum amount of water available for withdrawal 100% of the time at a location on a surface water body without violating any applied Surface Water Conditions on the surface water source and considering upstream demands.
- Surface Water Shortage occurs when the water demand exceeds the Surface Water Supply for any water user in the basin.
- Regulatory Shortage occurs when the water demand exceeds the permitted or registered amount for a water user.
- Reaches of Interest specific stream reaches that may have no identified Surface Water Shortage but experience undesired impacts, environmental or otherwise, determined from current or future water-demand scenarios or proposed water management strategies.

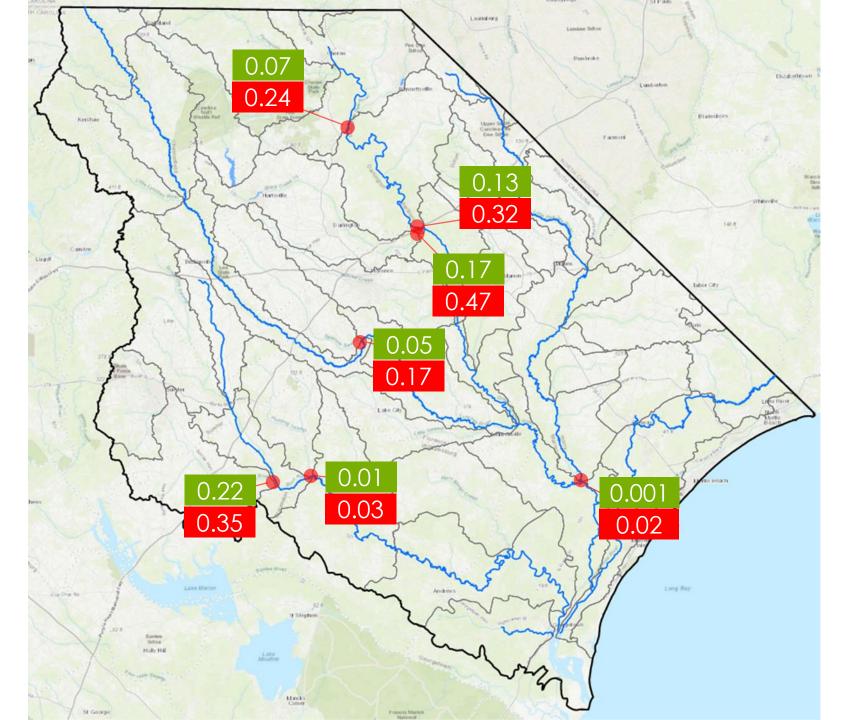
Projected Agricultural Demands

2070 Average Annual Demands, by Scenario



HUC 10 Outlet

HUC 10s without values are assumed to have no additional Ag demand

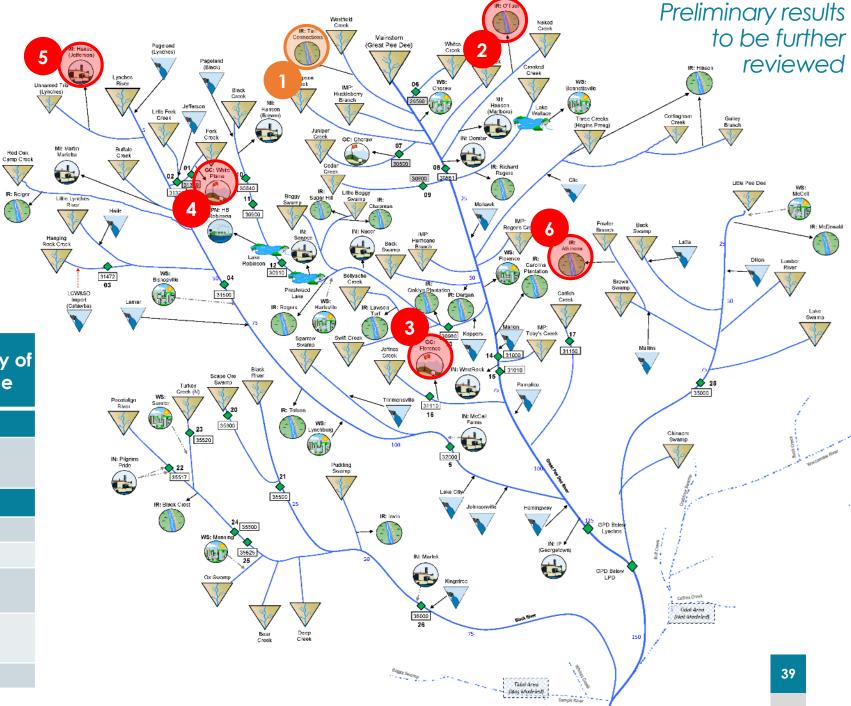


Current Use Scenario



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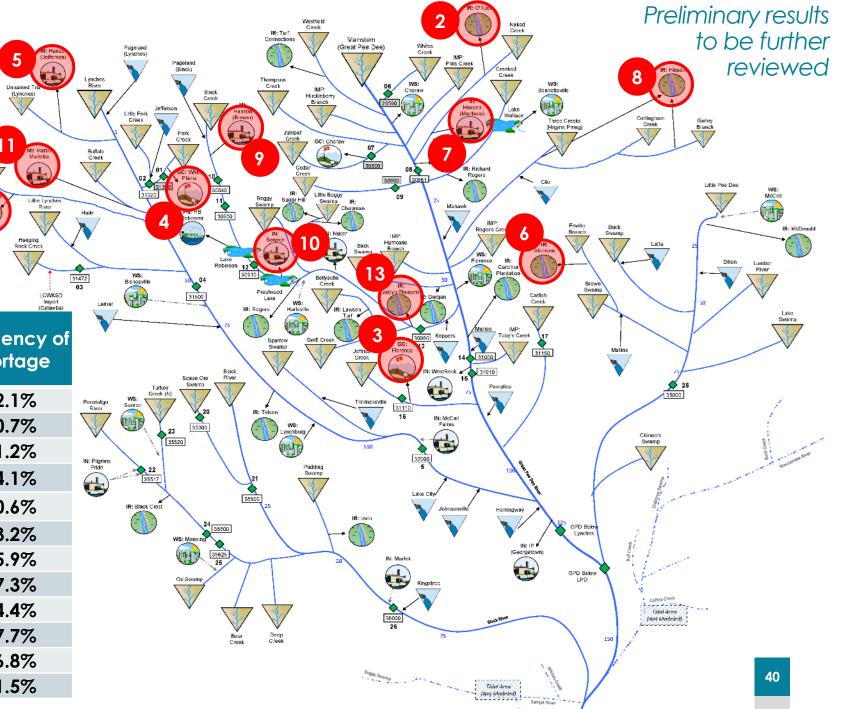
Permitted and Registered (P&R) Scenario

Physical Shortage

Surface Water Shortage Table

Map ID	Water User	Max Shortage (MGD)	Frequency of Shortage
2	IR: O'Tuel	1.8	12.1%
3	GC: Florence	1.6	0.7%
4	GC: White Plains	1.6	81.2%
5	MI: Hanson (Jefferson)	0.9	84 .1%
6	IR: Atkinson	0.3	40.6%
7	MI: Hanson (Marlboro)	3.9	23.2%
8	IR: Hinson	0.3	5.9%
9	MI: Hanson (Brewer)	4.5	7.3%
10	IN: Sonoco	35.5	4.4%
11	MI: Martin Marietta	2.8	7.7%
12	IR: Belger	2.9	46.8%
13	IR: Oaklyn Plantation	146.3	31.5%

12



2070 Moderate Demand **Scenario**

IR: Belger

Physical Shortage

Surface Water Shortage Table

Map ID	Water User	Max Shortage (MGD)	Frequency of Shortage
1	IN: Sonoco	9.2	0.3%
2	IR: O'Tuel	0.3	0.4%
3	IR: Atkinson	0.05	1.2%
4	GC: Florence	0.03	0.3%
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