South Carolina Surface Water Quantity Modeling Project

Catawba-Wateree Basin Meeting No. 2 – Introduction to the Draft Model

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Nov 2, 2016





Presentation Outline

- Project background and status
- Model calibration/verification
 - Calibration/verification philosophy and approach
 - Calibration results and discussion
- Overview and demonstration of the 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
 - 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)

Data Collection

 Streamflow, M&I and ag withdrawals, discharges, precipitation, reservoir operations, interconnections, facility operation dates, etc.

Unimpaired Flow Development

- Daily mean UIFs

Data Analysis

 Gap filling and record extension

Stakeholder Input

Basin Schematic

Task 2

Model framework development

Model Calibration

Reproduce actual conditions

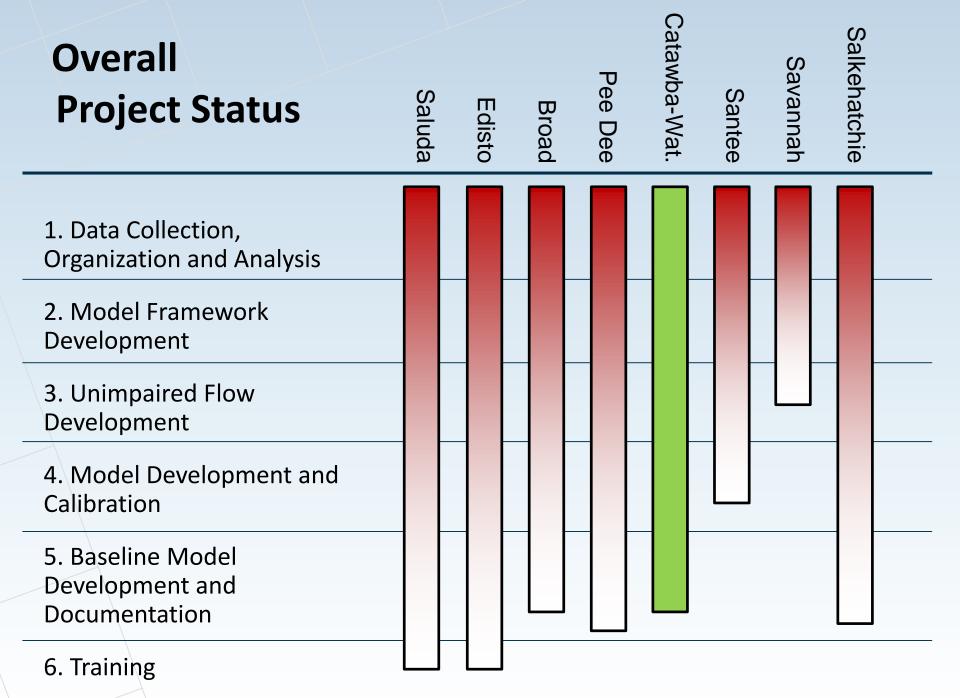
Baseline Model

Simulate current conditions

Stakeholder Input

Meeting #1 Stakeholder Input

Meeting #2



Calibration vs. Baseline Model

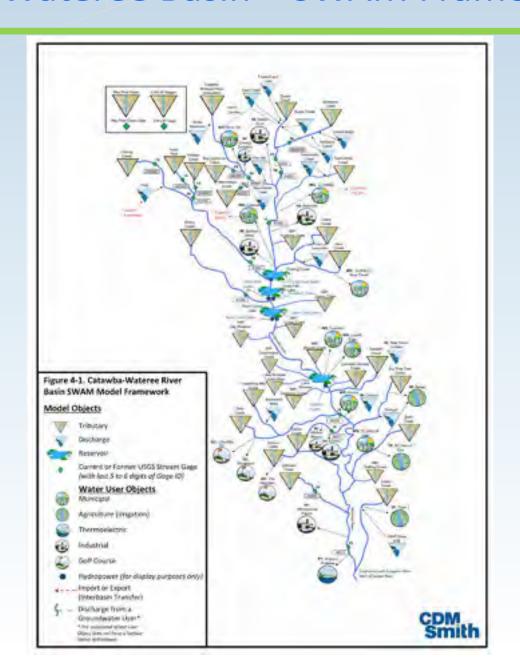
Calibration Model

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

Baseline Model

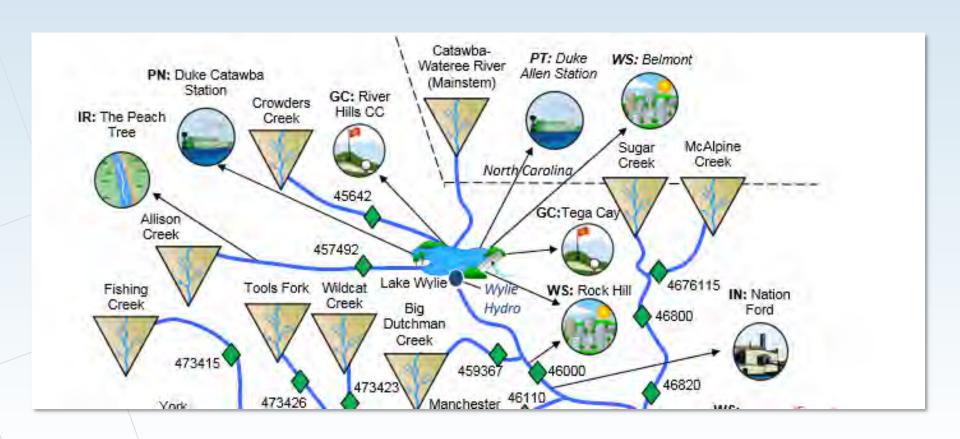
- Purpose: Evaluate water availability under future conditions
- Uses entire record of flow and most current withdrawals and discharges
- Both models are used coordination with CHEOPS model to obtain flows from NC portion of the system (outflow from Lake Wylie)

Catawba-Wateree Basin – SWAM Framework



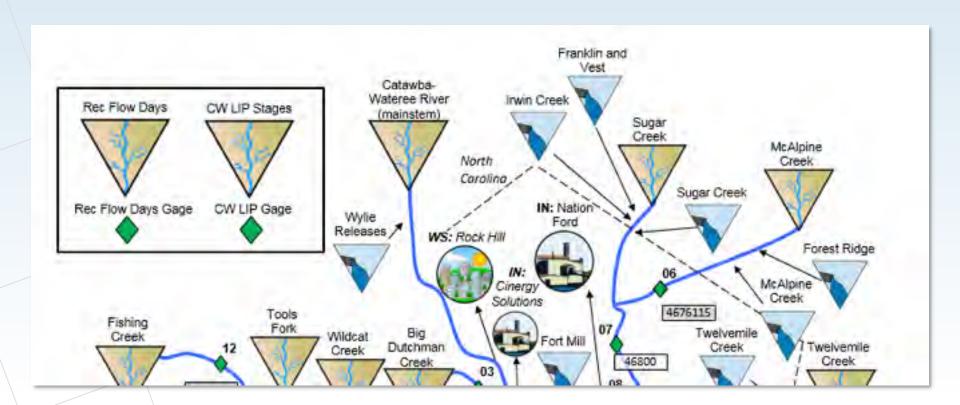
Framework Changes

Original Framework included Lake Wylie and its major tributaries



Framework Changes

- Revised Framework begins at the outlet to Lake Wylie
- Wylie releases are specified as a discharge object and mainstem headwater flows are scaled from the inflow dataset
- Major NC dischargers were added on Sugar and McAlpine creeks



Modeling Report and Other Documents

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





Catawba-Wateree 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 and %Consumptive Use assumptions
 - Gain confidence in the model as a predictive tool by demonstrating its ability to adequately replicate past hydrologic conditions, operations, and water use
 - Avoid being overly prescriptive

Potential Sources of Model Error and Uncertainty

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

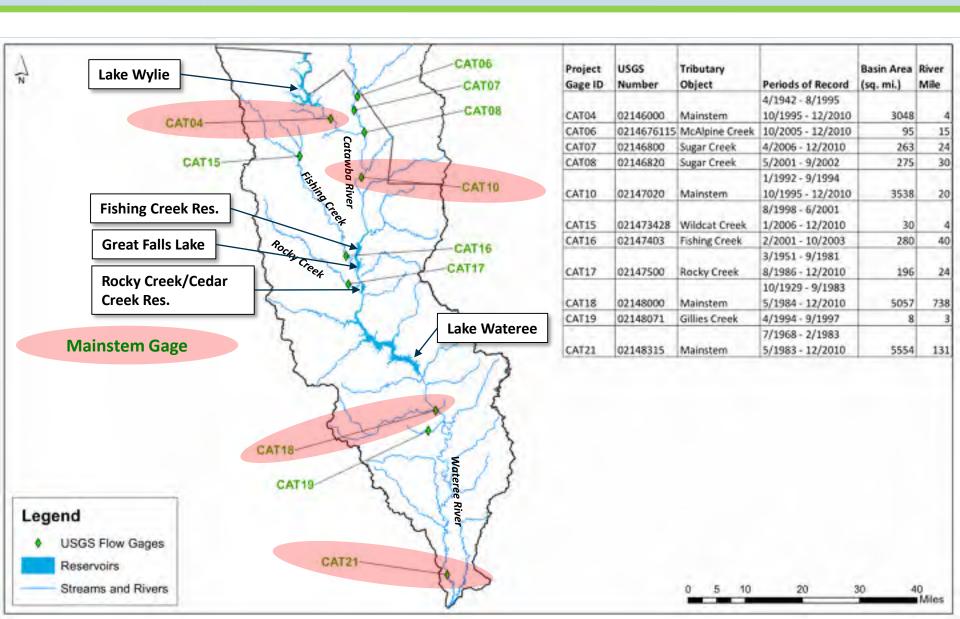
Calibration/Validation General Approach

- Two hindcast periods
 - 1983 2010 for tributaries
 - Includes droughts in both early and late 2000's
 - 2006 2010 on mainstem to reflect operating rules in the Comprehensive Relicensing Agreement (CRA)
 - Particular focus on 2007-2008 drought years
- Comparison to gaged (measured) flow or reservoir data
 - Operations and impairments are implicit in that data
- LIP Timeseries was included from CHEOPS model
 - Not exact match to actual historical LIP timeseries likely due slight differences in model vs. actual storage and the impact on storage index calculations which are a LIP trigger

Calibration/Validation General Approach

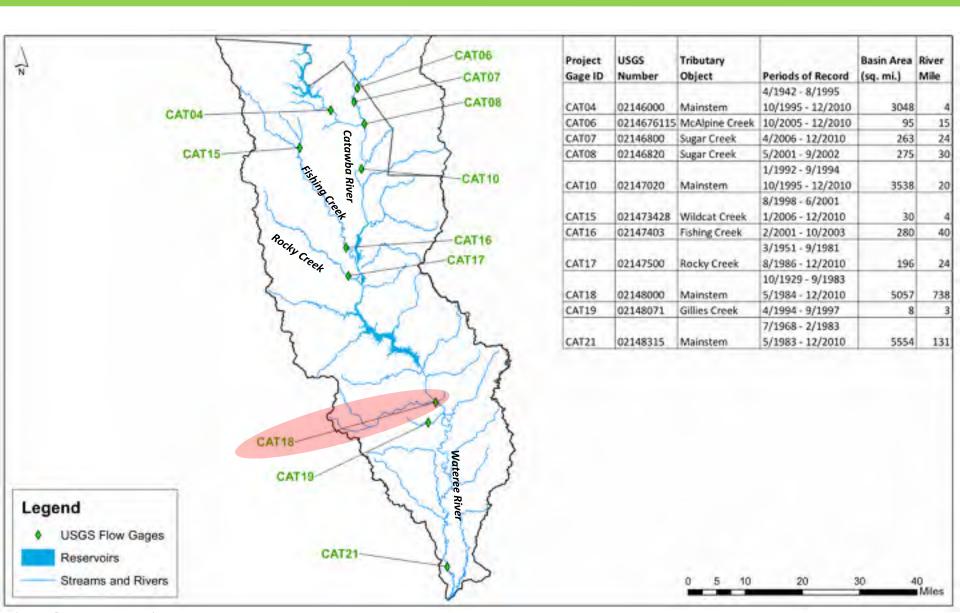
- Assess performance at (subject to gage data availability):
 - Multiple mainstem locations
 - All tributary confluence locations
 - Major reservoirs (where levels/storage are available)
- Multiple model performance metrics, including:
 - Timeseries plots (monthly and daily variability)
 - Annual and monthly means (water balance and seasonality)
 - Percentile plots (extremes and frequency)

Calibration/Validation Locations

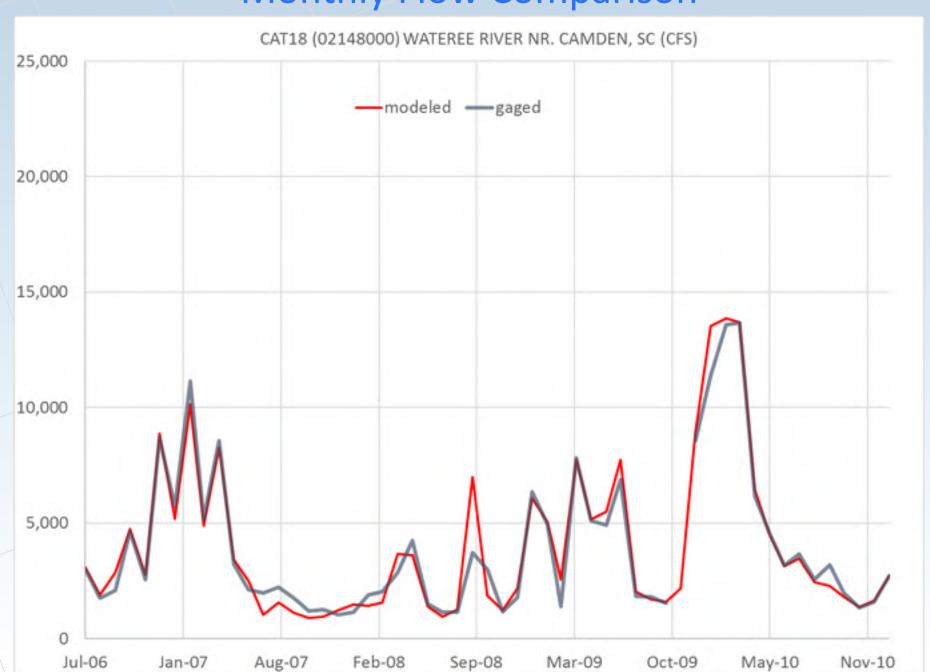


Wateree River near Camden

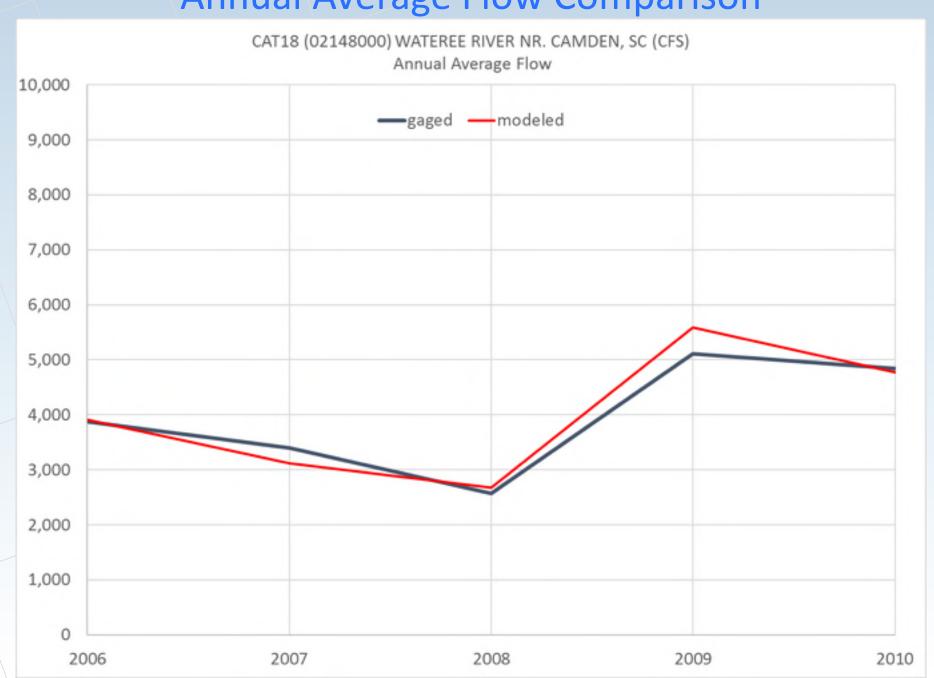
USGS Gage 02148000



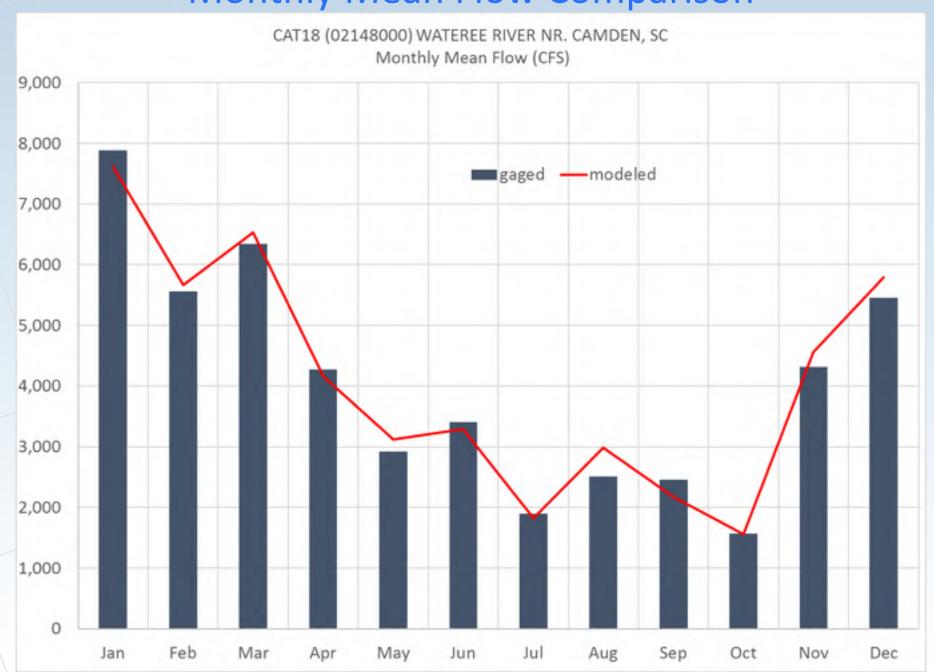
Monthly Flow Comparison



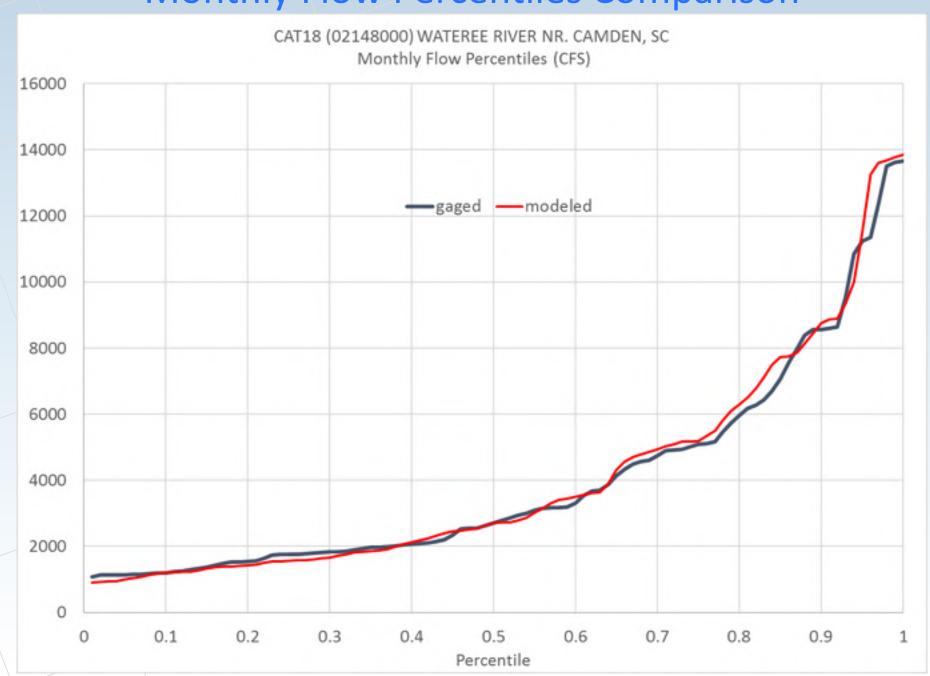
Annual Average Flow Comparison



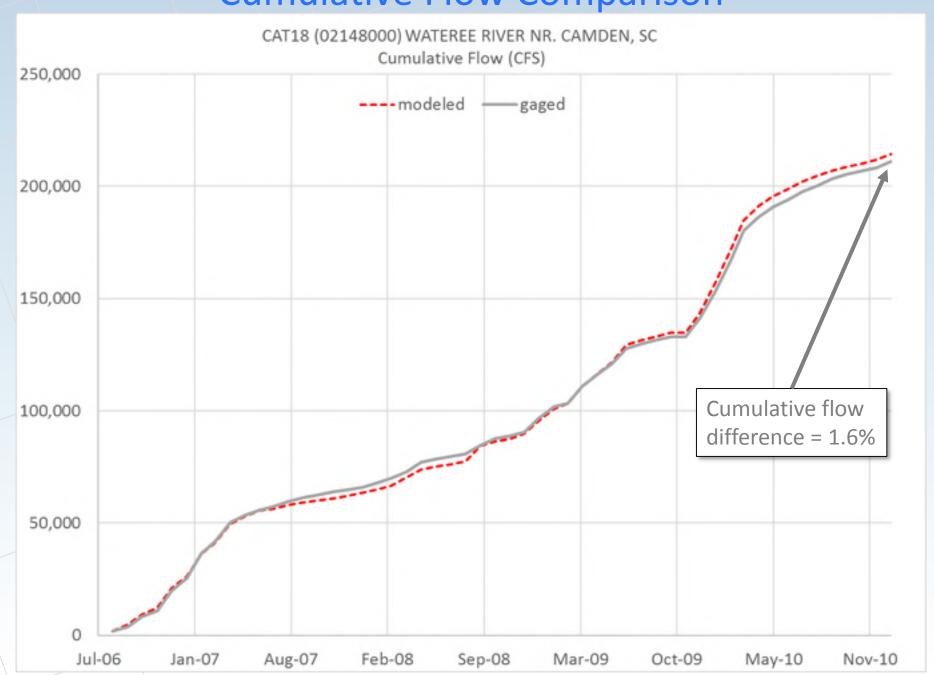
Monthly Mean Flow Comparison



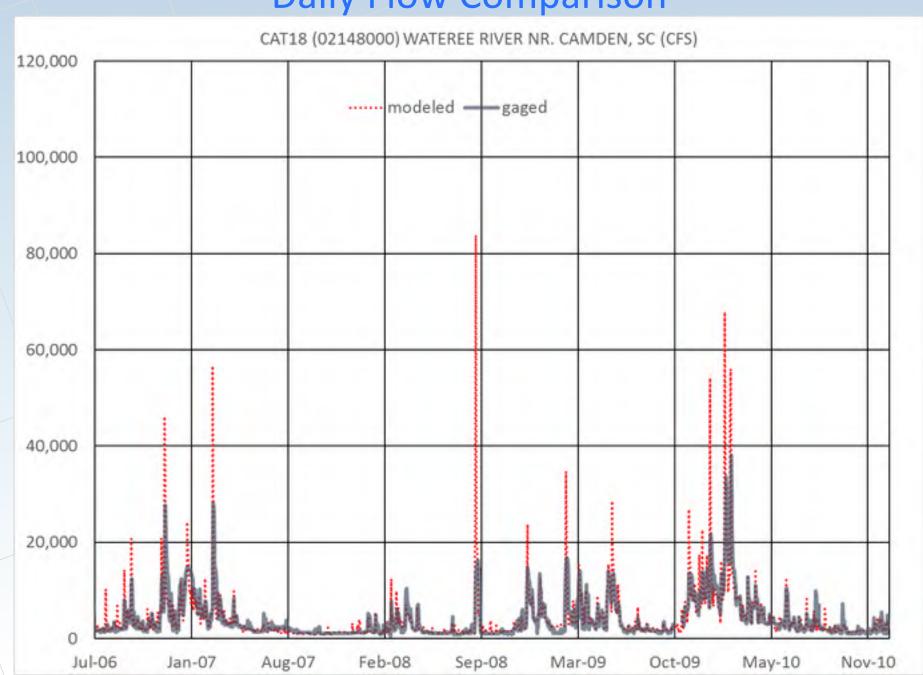
Monthly Flow Percentiles Comparison



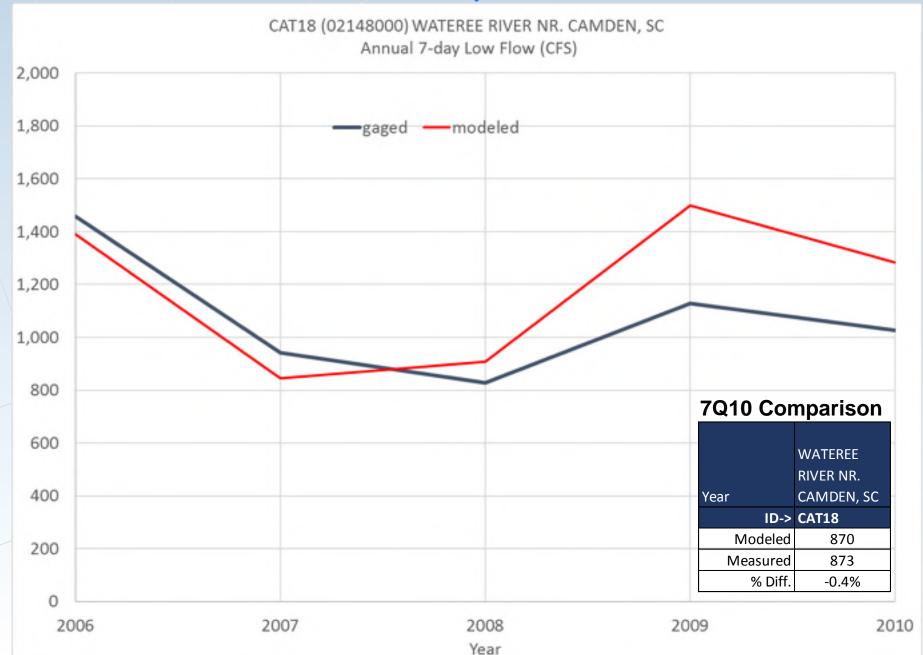
Cumulative Flow Comparison



Daily Flow Comparison



Annual 7-Day Low Flows

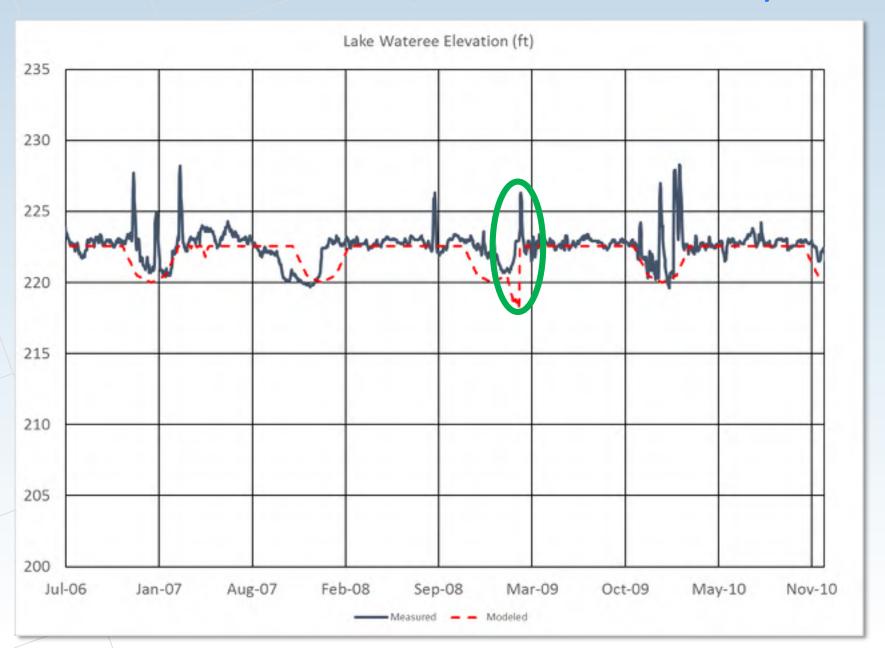


SWAM Calibration/Validation Summary

 For most sites, modeled mean flow values, averaged over the full period of record, are within 2% of measured mean flows

Project ID	Station	Modeled Average	Measured Average	% Diff Average	Years of Record			
CAT07	SUGAR CREEK NEAR FORT MILL, SC	359	384	-6.5%	5	>5% difference		
CAT16	FISHING CREEK BELOW FORT LAWN, SC	240	248	-3.1%	3	5% or less diff.		
CAT10*	CATAWBA RIVER BELOW CATAWBA, SC	3,259	3,353	-2.8%	19	570 UI IESS UIII.		
CAT17	ROCKY CREEK AT GREAT FALLS, SC	147	149	-1.5%	25			
CAT15	WILDCAT CREEK BELOW ROCK HILL, SC	19	19	-1.1%	9			
CAT04*	CATAWBA RIVER NEAR ROCK HILL, SC	2,726	2,749	-0.9%	28	2% or less		
CAT21*	WATEREE R. BL EASTOVER, SC	2,816	2,829	-0.5%	28	difference		
CAT06	MCALPINE CREEK AT SR2964 NR CAMP COX, SC	111	112	-0.4%	6			
CAT19	GILLIES CREEK NEAR LUGOFF, SC	13	13	1.3%	4			
CAT18*	WATEREE RIVER NR. CAMDEN, SC	4,010	3,956	1.4%	28) 50/ 20/ 12/20/ 1:66		
CAT08	SUGAR CR. NR FT. MILL, S.C.	241	230	4.9%	2	5% or less diff.		

SWAM Calibration/Validation Summary



SWAM Calibration/Validation Summary

- Monthly mean flows percentile deviations are all generally within 5%-10% with no clear seasonal bias
- Modeled low flow values (as represented by 7Q10 flows) are within:
 - 0.4% and 7.2% on the Catawba-Wateree River
 - Rocky Creek (1.1 cfs modeled, 0.03 cfs observed)
- Modeled cumulative flows are within 0.1% and 2.1% of gaged flows for mainstem
- Modeled cumulative flows are within 0.5% and 6.3% of gaged flows for tributaries
- The model adequately hindcasts delivered water supply for each water user in the model (no significant shortfalls)

Catawba-Wateree 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 1951 to 2010
 - Inactive users are not included
- The baseline model serves as the starting point for future predictive simulations
- Must be used in coordination with CHEOPS model to obtain flows from NC portion of the system (outflow from Lake Wylie)

Example Use Adding a New User

- Add a new M&I permittee on Fishing Creek
 - Demand = 15 mgd
 - Consumptive Use = 50% (return to Fishing Creek)
- Is there enough water to support the new user?



Add an Industrial Water User Object from the Palette

McAlpine Creek

McAlpine

WS: LCWSSD

Town of

Lancaster

Fishing Creek

Explaint Crown Medical

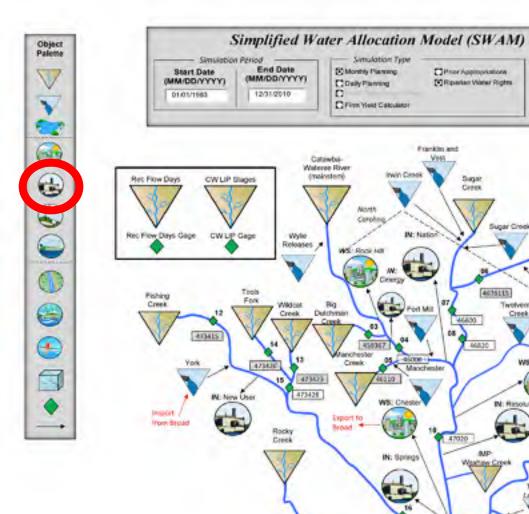
Creek

Forest Ridge

Export to

Per Dec

WS: LCW&SO-Boar Creek





Add an Industrial Water User Object from the Palette

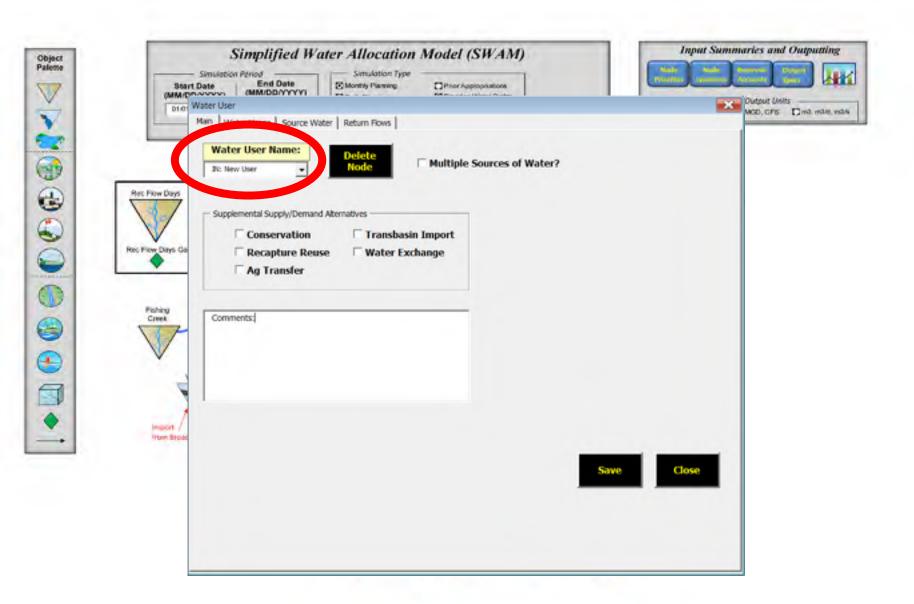




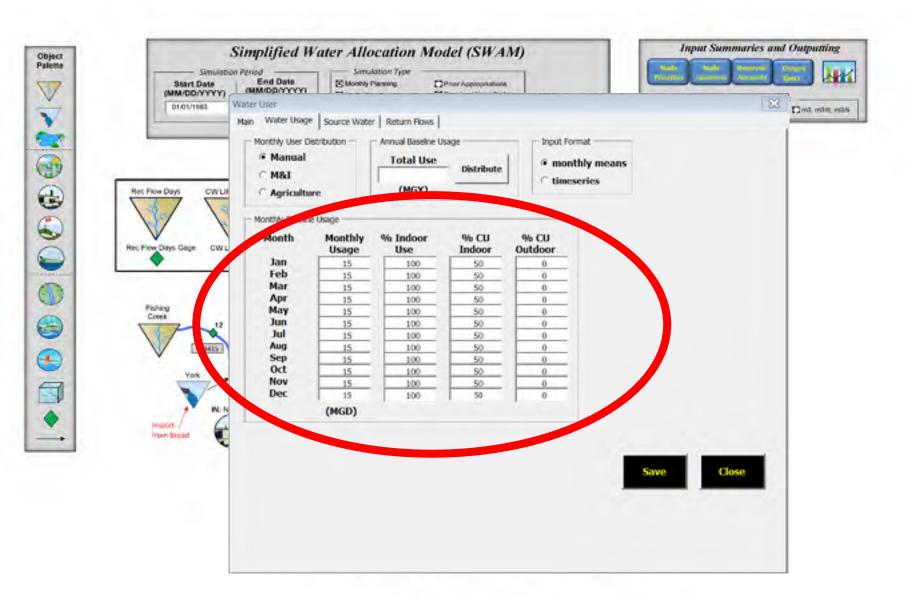




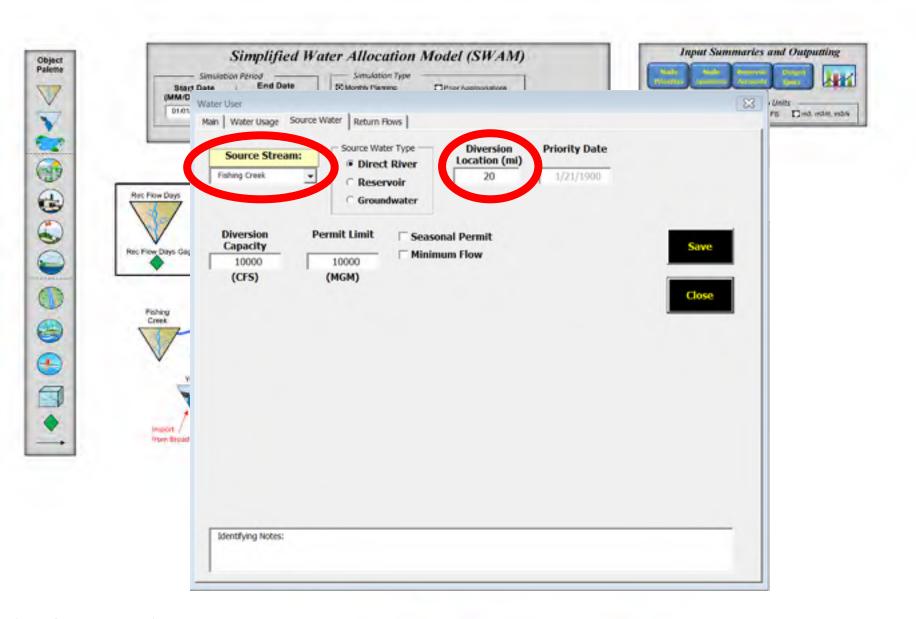
Add the New User in the Water User Dialogue



Specify Water Use

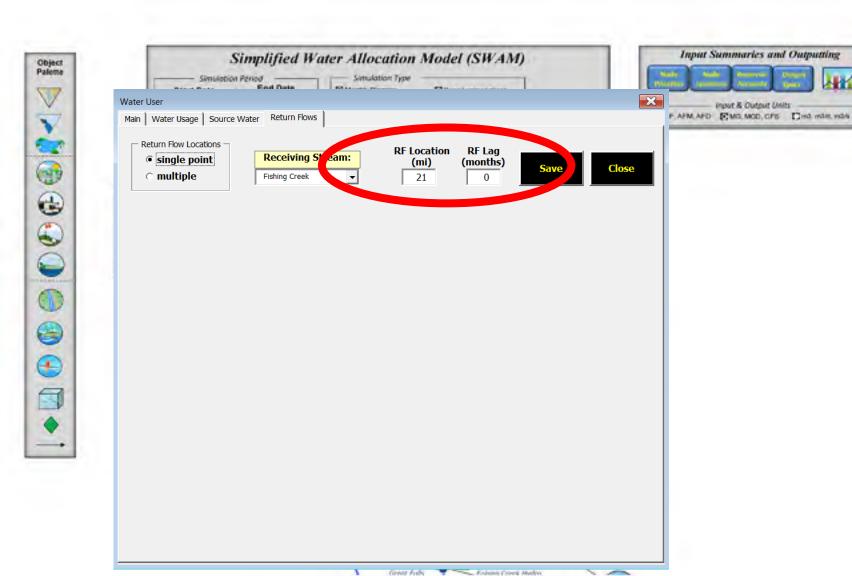


Specify Source and Withdrawal Location

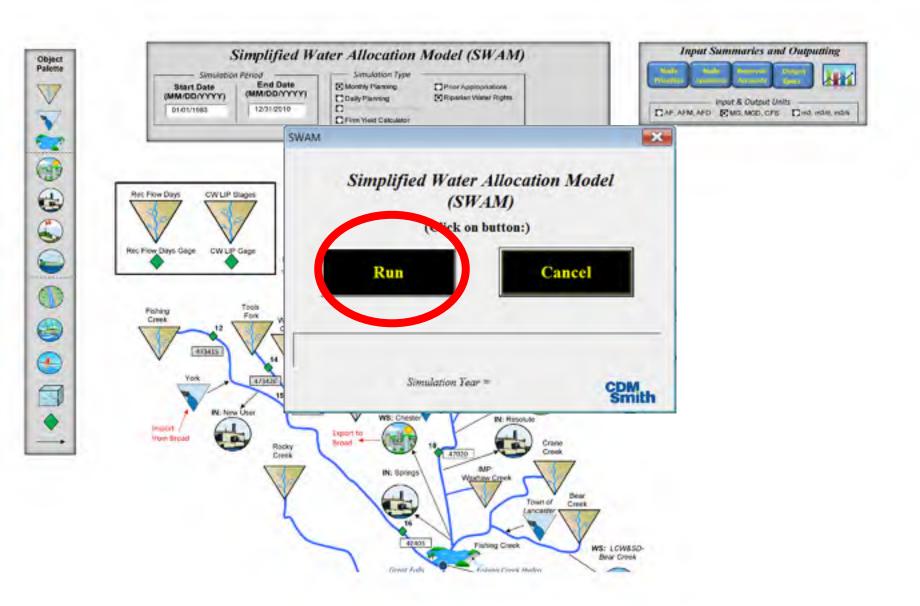


Specify Return Location

Input & Output Units



Run Model Scenario

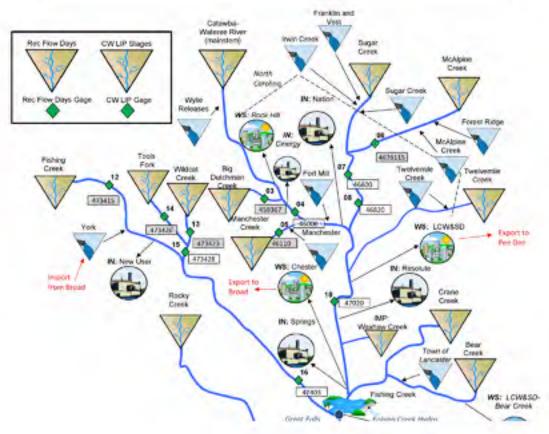


Build a Shortage Plot for the New User

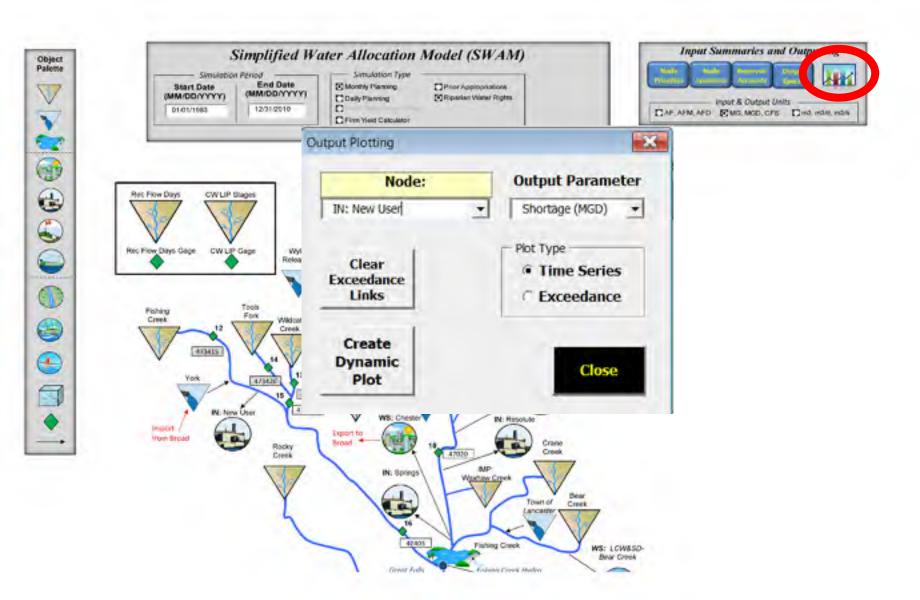






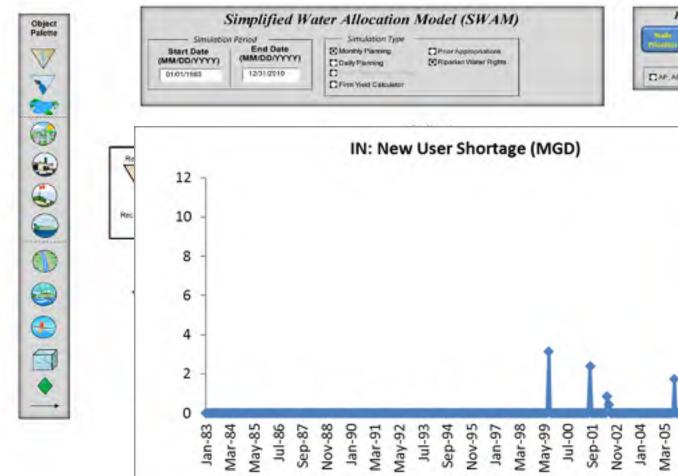


Build a Shortage Plot for the New User



Build a Shortage Plot for the New User

Date





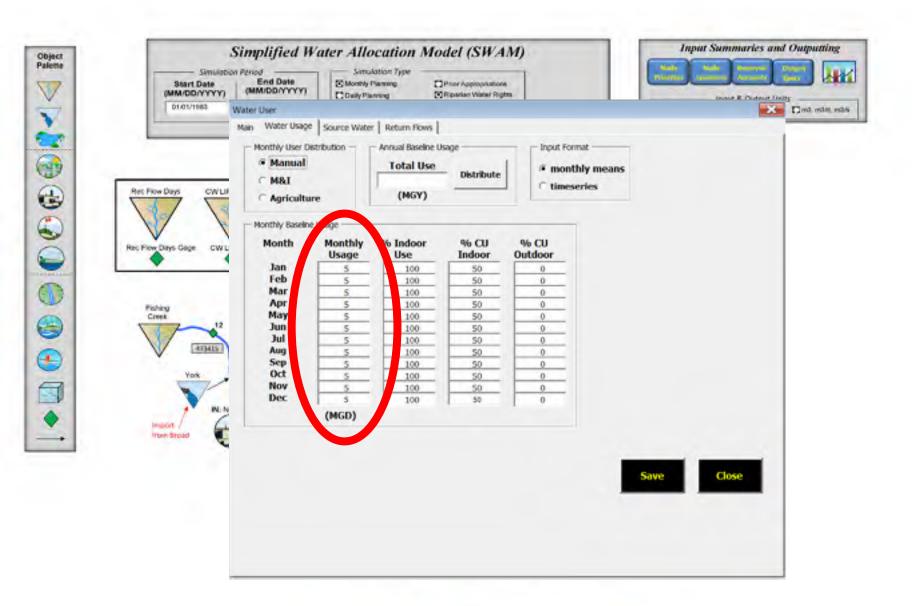
May-06

Bear Creek

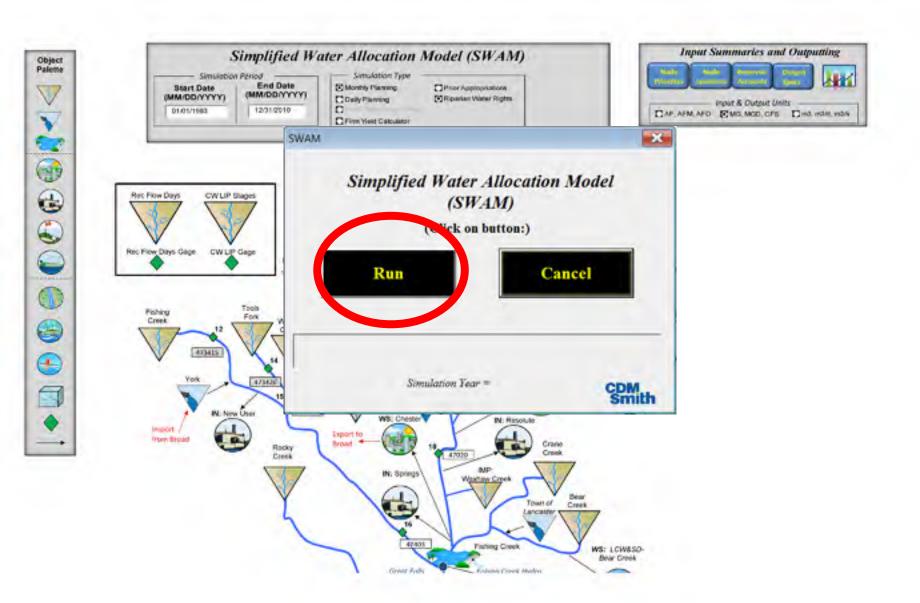
Shortages are Also Listed in the Node Output Table

Output	Date	IN: New User Physically Avail. (MGD)	Priority Rank 22 Legally Avail. (MGD)	Reach ishing Cree Demand (MGD)	Location 20 River Withdrawal (MGD)	Permit Limit (MGM) 10000 Storage (MG)	Diversion Capacity (CFS) 10000 Groundwater Withdrawal (MGD)	Storage Capacity (MG) 0 Shortage (MGD)	Reservoir Withdraw al Permit (MGM) Return Flow (MGD)
	Min	4	4	15	4	0	0	0	2
	Max	744	357	15	15	0	0	11	8
	Avg	89	87	15	15	0	0	0	7
	9/30/06	58	58	15	15	0	0	0	8
	10/31/06	26	26	15	15	0	0	0	8
	11/30/06	226	226	15	15	0	0	0	8
	12/31/06	75	75	15	15	0	0	0	8
	1/31/07	104	104	15	15	0	0	0	8
	2/28/07	68	68	15	15	0	0	0	8
	3/31/07	140	140	15	15	0	0	0	8
	4/30/07	71	71	15	15	0	0	0	8
	5/31/07	20	20	15	15	0	0	0	8
	6/30/07	27	27	15	15	0	0	0	8
	7/31/07	20	20	15	15	0	0	0	8
	8/31/07	6	6	15	6	0	0	9	3
	9/30/07	6	6	15	6	0	0	9	3
	10/31/07	6	6	15	6	0	0	9	3
	11/30/07	6	6	15	6	0	0	9	3
	12/31/07	32	32	15	15	0	0	0	8
	1/31/08	28	28	15	15	0	0	U	8
	2/28/08	55	55	15	15	0	0	0	8
	3/31/08	112	112	15	15	0	0	0	8

Reduce the New User's Total Water User to 5 mgd

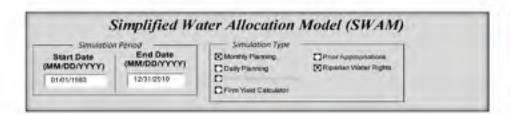


Rerun Model Scenario

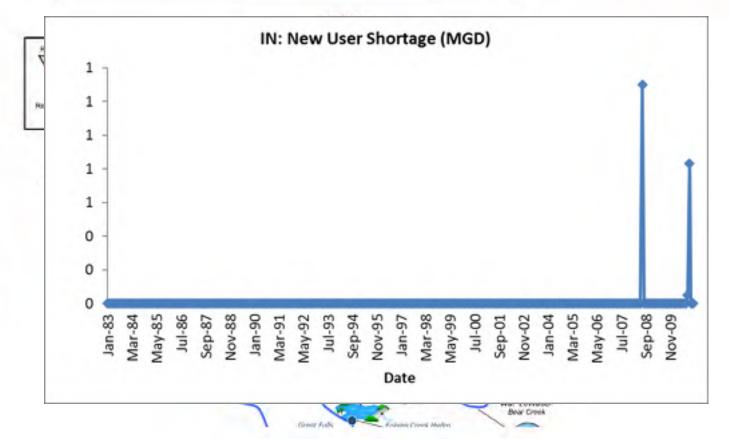


Dynamic Shortage Plots Update Automatically









Demonstrations and Q&A

Stations 1 (Nina) and 2 (John)

Add a new user and incorporate conservation measures Explore impact of LIP adjustments

Catawba-Wateree River Basin THANK YOU