

Integration of RiverWare into a Collaborative Modeling Framework to Support Climate Change Impacts Analysis

RiverWare User Group Meeting
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Water for the Seasons

“A Program for Sustaining Water Resources in a Changing Climate”

- In 2014 a grant was offered jointly by the NSF and USDA to explore impacts of climate change in snow-fed arid lands
- An interdisciplinary team from Northern Nevada won the grant
 - University of Nevada at Reno
 - Desert Research Institute
 - United States Geological Survey
 - Precision Water Resources Engineering
- Project included
 - Development of an integrated system of models (climate models, hydrology models, **system operation models**, and groundwater models
 - Robust stakeholder interaction process whereby study team engaged water managers to develop climate scenarios and adaptation strategies
 - Characterization of impacts to the basin due to changing climate
 - Identification of potential adaptation strategies to address impacts
- Truckee RiverWare TROA Planning Model was the operations model for the Truckee river basin

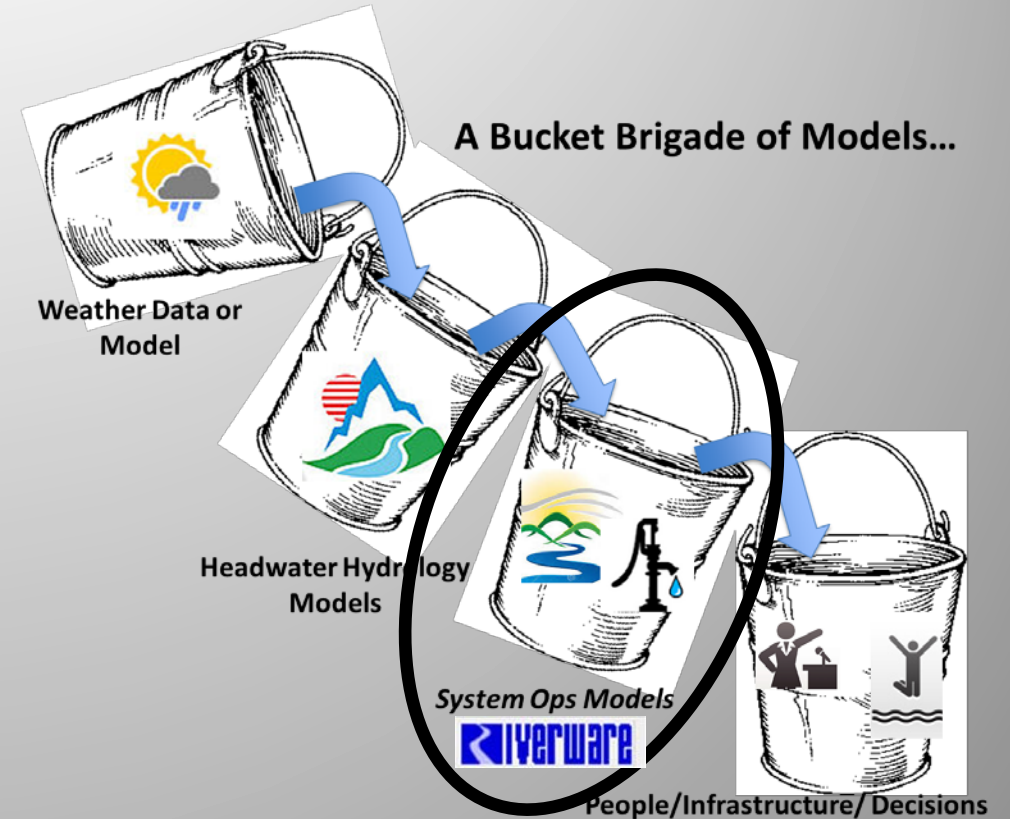
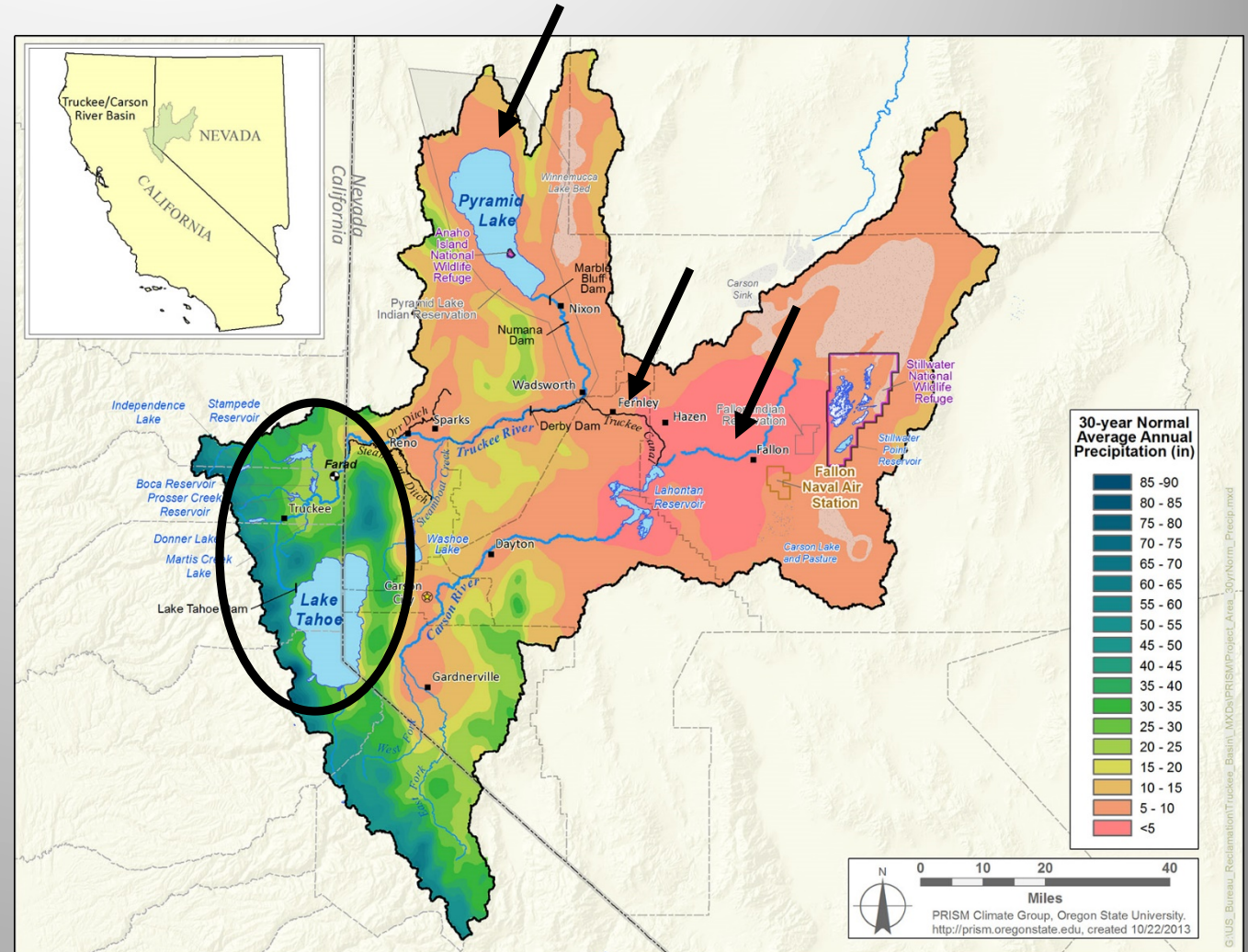


Figure courtesy of Mike Dettinger, USGS

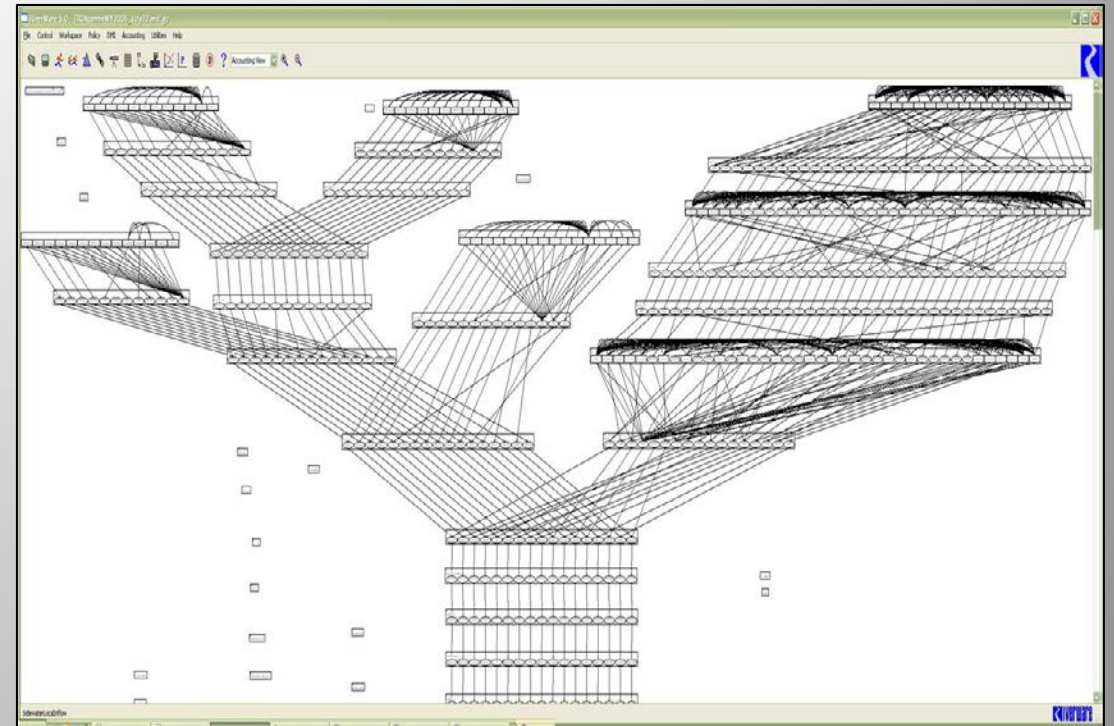
Truckee–Carson Basin Introduction

- Truckee River is ~100 miles long, flowing from Lake Tahoe to Pyramid Lake
- Seven upstream storage reservoirs that regulate ~70% of the basin water supply
- Majority of the water originates in California (Sierra Nevada Mountains)
- Majority of the water usage is in Nevada
- The river ends in a desert terminal lake, Pyramid Lake in the Great Basin
- Water is diverted from the Truckee Basin to the Carson basin via the Truckee Canal at Derby Dam
- The Newlands Project is served by the combined Truckee and Carson River in the lower Carson River basin



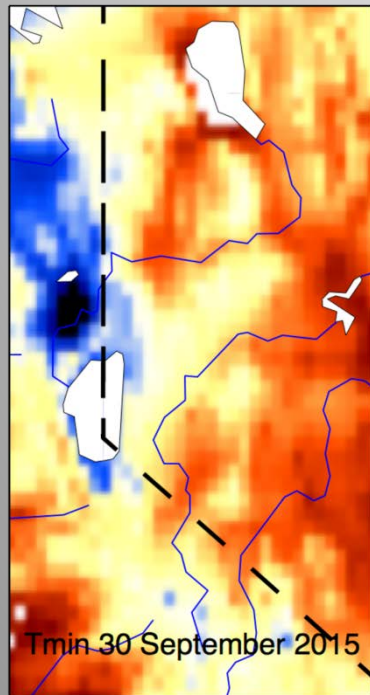
TROA Planning Model Summary

- Daily timestep RiverWare® model
- 100+ year runs possible
- Collaborative ongoing development by Truckee Basin stakeholders led by Reclamation since 2009
- Simulates all reservoir operations and diversions/uses in the basin according to TROA policy
- Tracks TROA accounting in all reservoirs and reaches
- Performs TROA accounting transactions
- Includes baseline characterization of individual party's operational strategies under TROA
- Used for planning studies by all major basin stakeholders



Water for the Seasons Integrated Models

Stakeholder
informed climate
scenario

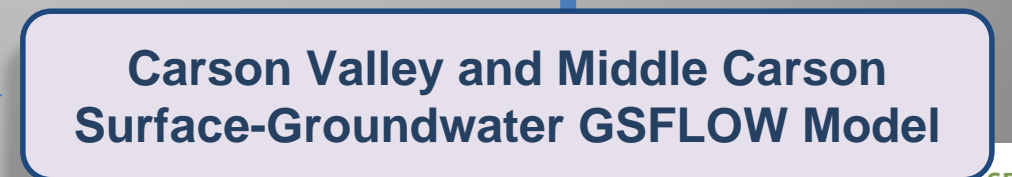
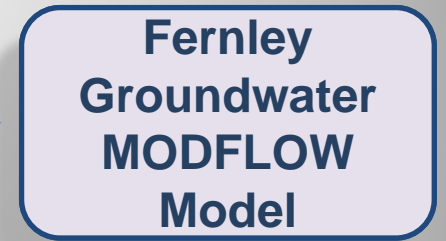


4 6 8 10 12

4 km grid

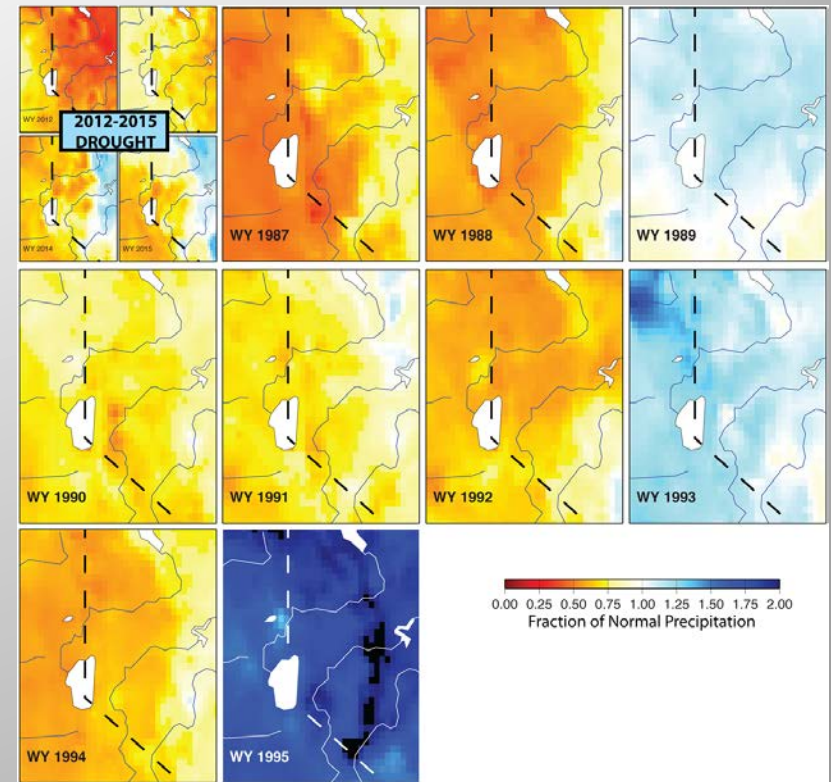
Upper Truckee
Watershed
GSFLOW
Model

Upper Carson
Watershed
PRMS Model



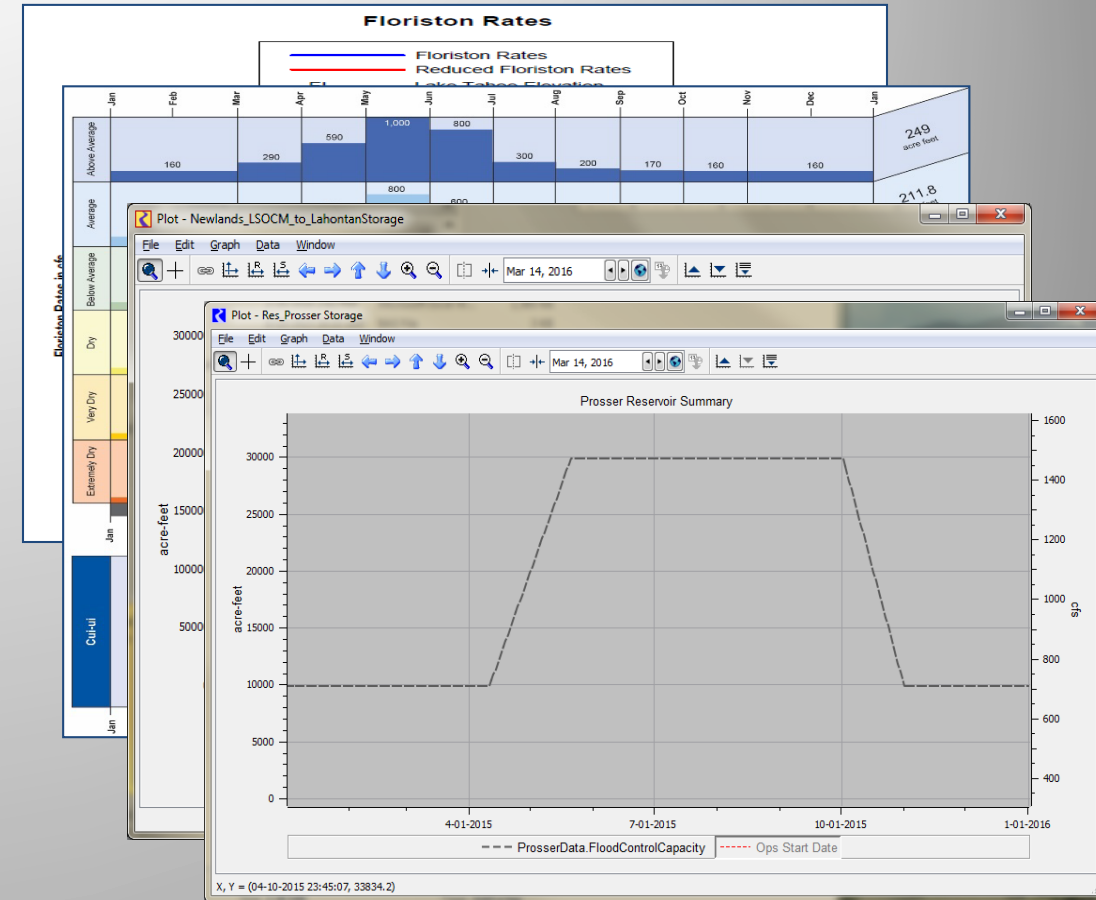
Climate Scenarios Developed

- Extended Drought– 2012-2015 followed by 1987 – 1994 climate. Small temperature shift for early period for temperature parity with late period
- Extended Drought Warmer Temperature – same concatenated drought as above +2.5C
- Historical Plus Warming – 1980–2015 hydrology with uniform 4.3C warming
- Low Frequency – 20-year GCM climate trace that showed the largest standard deviation of annual precipitation values
- High Frequency – 20-year GCM climate trace with the lowest standard deviation of annual precip. Total annual precip very similar to low frequency
- These scenarios provide the basis for exploring some very important “What if” questions about the future of the Truckee-Carson system

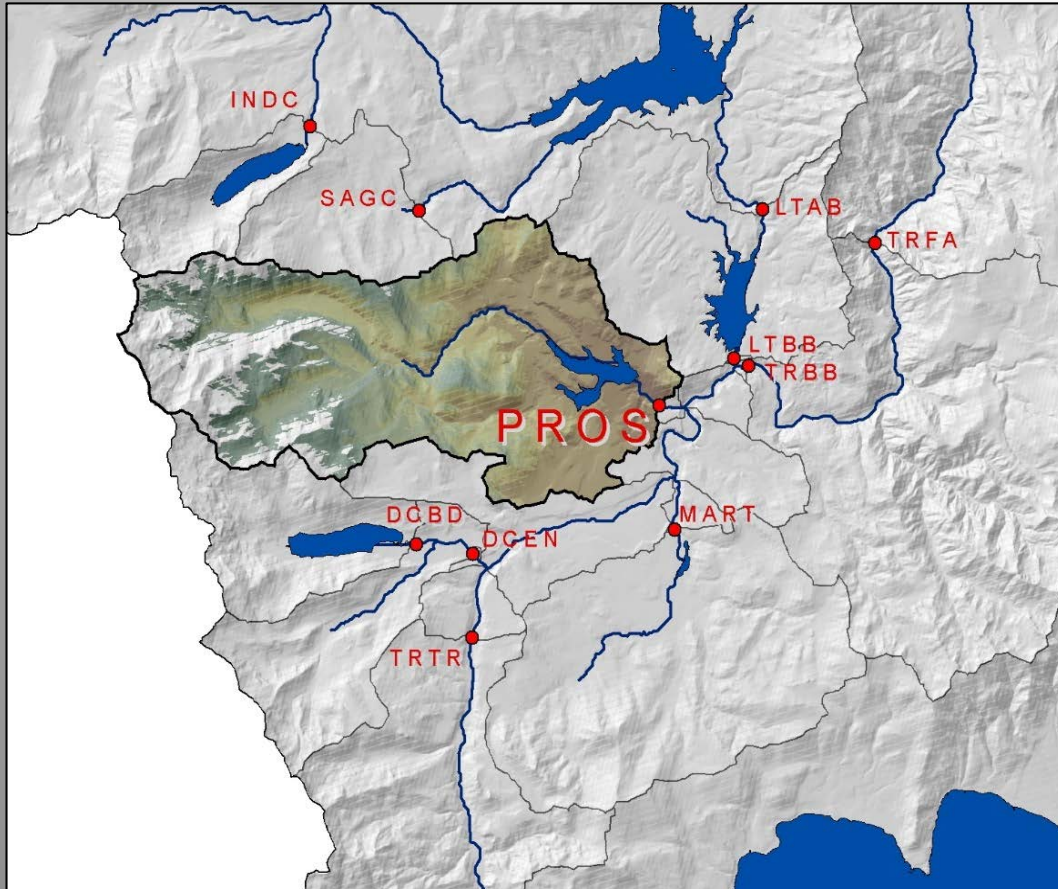


Fixed Calendar Dates in Operational Policy

- Many operations in the basin are tied to fixed calendar dates
- These dates are based on historical snow accumulation and runoff seasonal timing
- What are the impacts of operating the Truckee-Carson system under rigid calendar-based constraints if the actual seasonal cycle is changing?
 - Floriston Rates
 - Fish Flow Regimes
 - Lahontan Storage Targets (OCAP)
 - USACE Flood Space Requirements



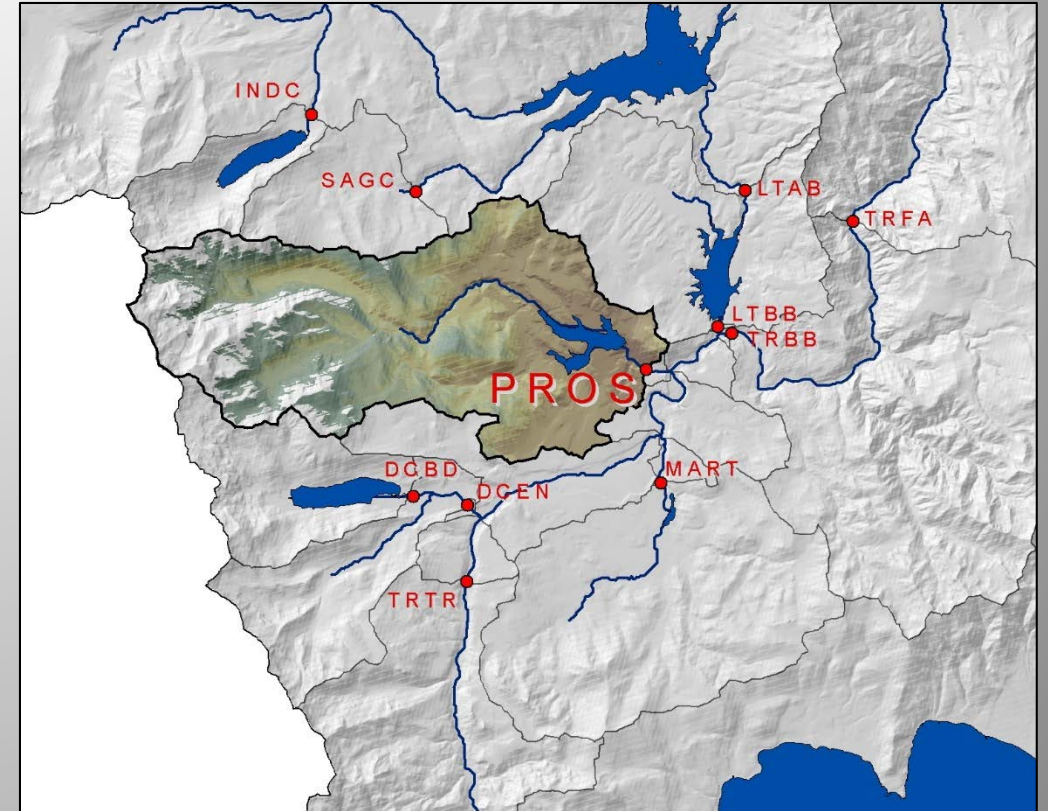
Water Supply Impacts



Prosser Creek Reservoir

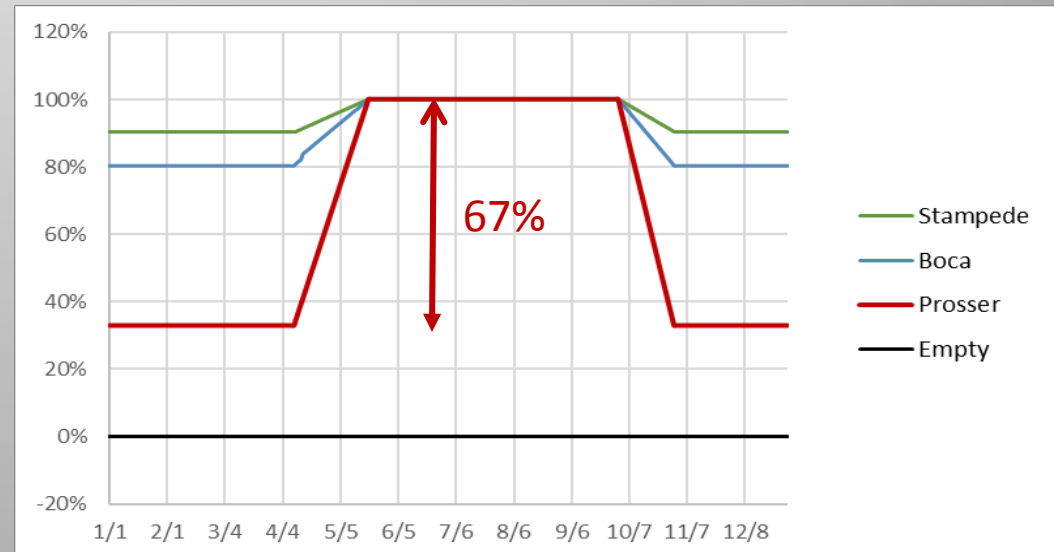
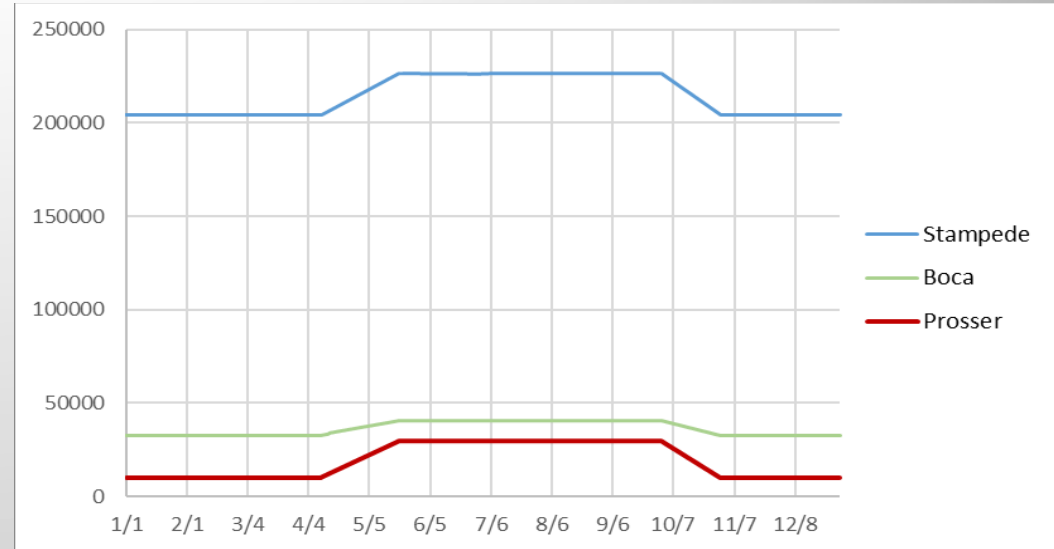
Prosser Creek Reservoir Operations

- Prosser is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and is operated by the Federal Watermaster
- Reservoir Capacity 29,800 AF
- Reservoir allowed to start filling as early as April 10th according to USACE flood guide limitations
- Reservoir can be full as early as May 5th (29,800 af)
- Reservoir must be drawn down to 9,800 AF by October 31st (20,000 AF flood space is reserved)



Prosser Creek Reservoir Storage Utilization

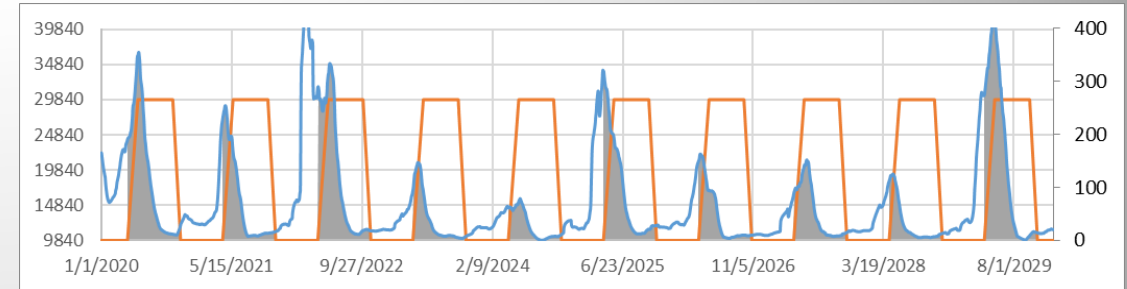
- Prosser Creek Reservoir is smallest of the three BOR reservoirs in the basin
 - Prosser Creek – 29,800 acre-ft
 - Boca – 40,100 acre-ft
 - Stampede – 226,500 acre-ft
- Prosser's effectiveness is most impacted by current flood control operations
 - ~10% of Stampede's capacity must be evacuated for flood control each year
 - ~20% of Boca's capacity must be evacuated for flood control each year
 - ~67% of Prosser's contents must be evacuated every year for flood control space requirements



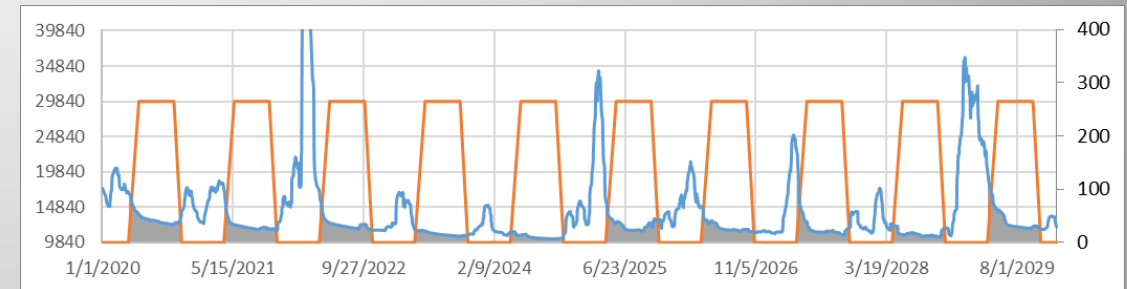
Adaptation Measures Modeled

- Relax the Fixed Date Operations on flood control reservoirs to allow for storage before April 10th
- No Offset – Current fixed date operations
- Static Offset – Allow storage one month earlier, i.e. March 10th
- Dynamic Offset – Determine Offset based on inflows to Boca, Stampede and Prosser, no earlier than Feb 1
- Offsets based on inflows is simplistic, and other factors like snow melt parameter could be considered
- This is advantageous from water supply standpoint. Further study is required to address flood control issues

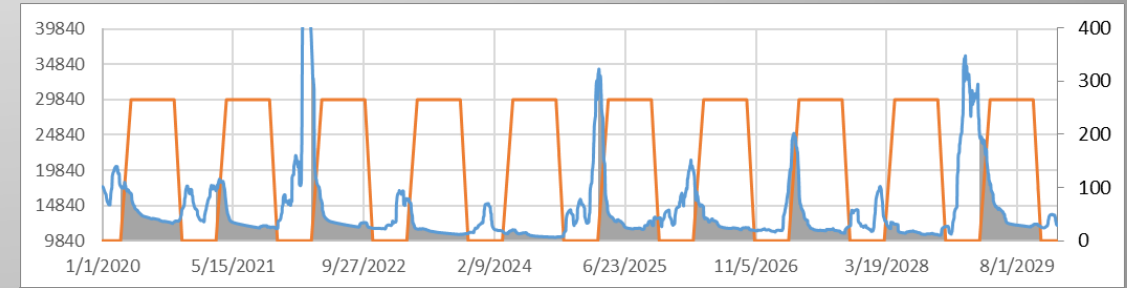
Historical



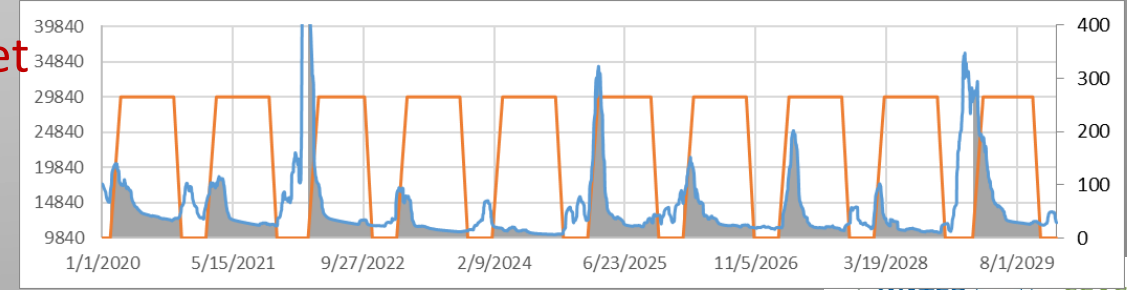
No Offset



Static Offset

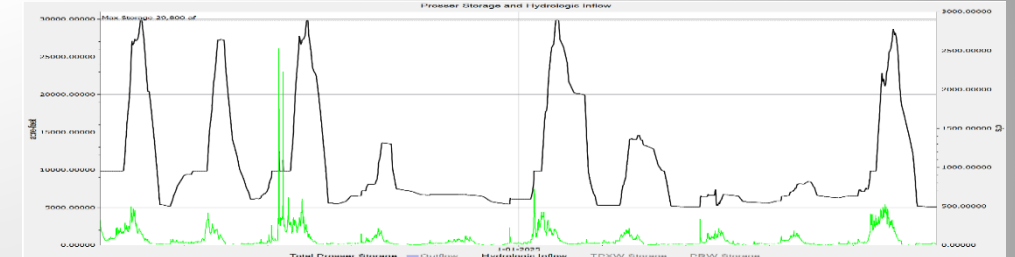
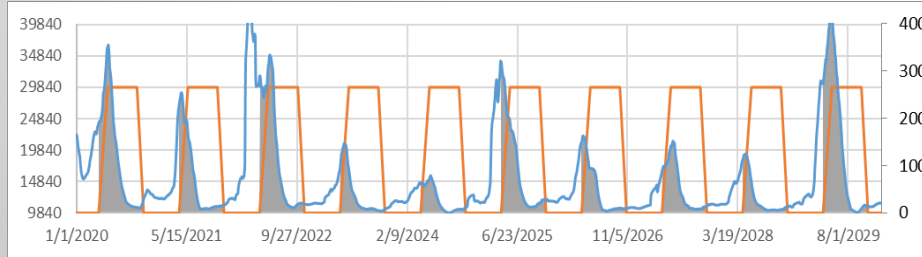


Dynamic Offset

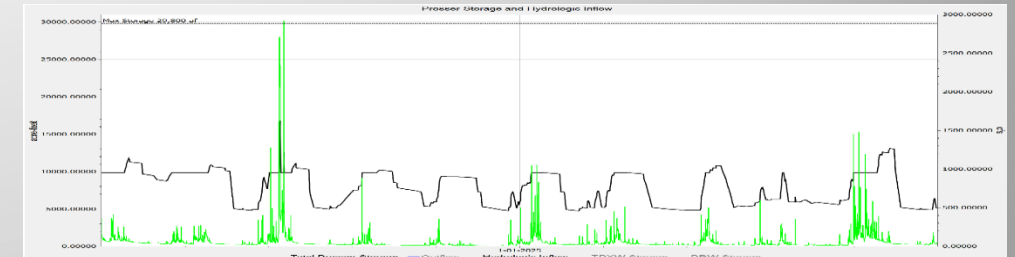
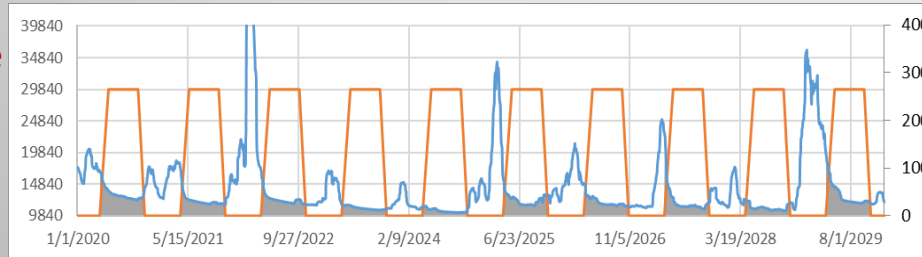


Prosser Storage Utilization

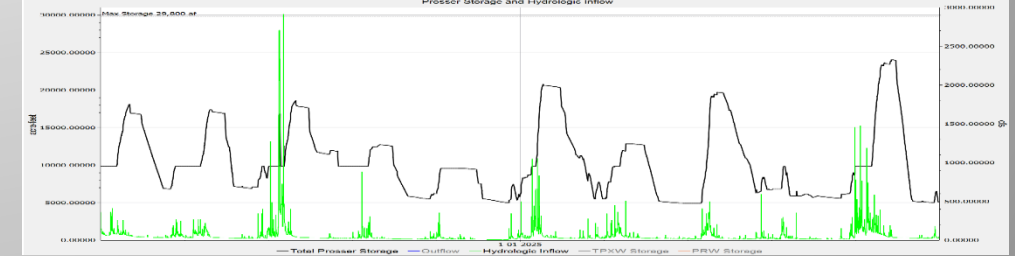
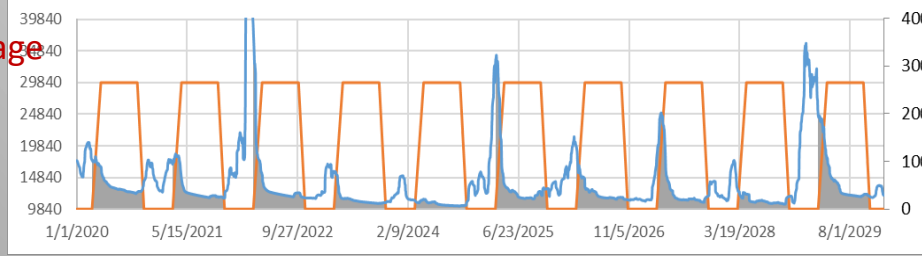
Historical Average Storage
76% of capacity
22,500 acre-ft



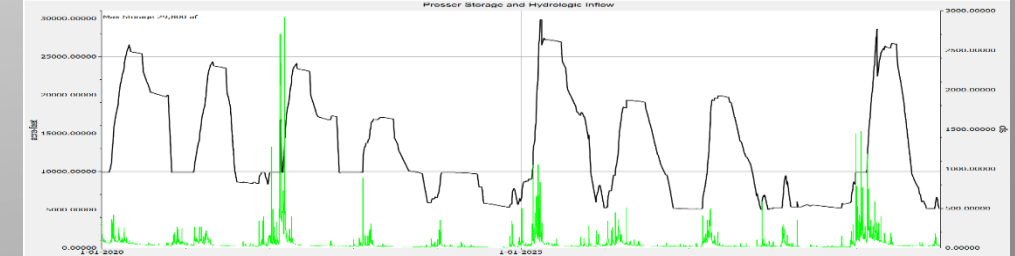
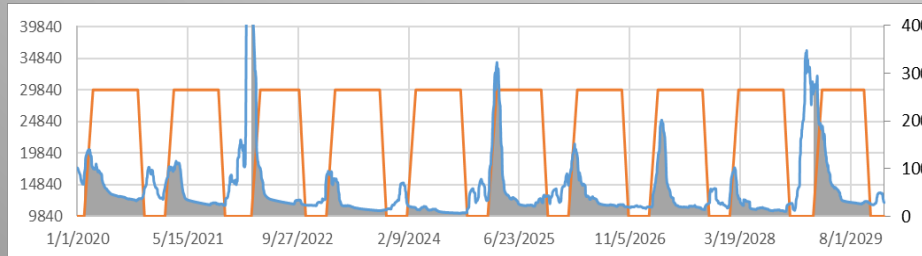
No Offset Average Storage
46% of capacity
13,800 acre-ft

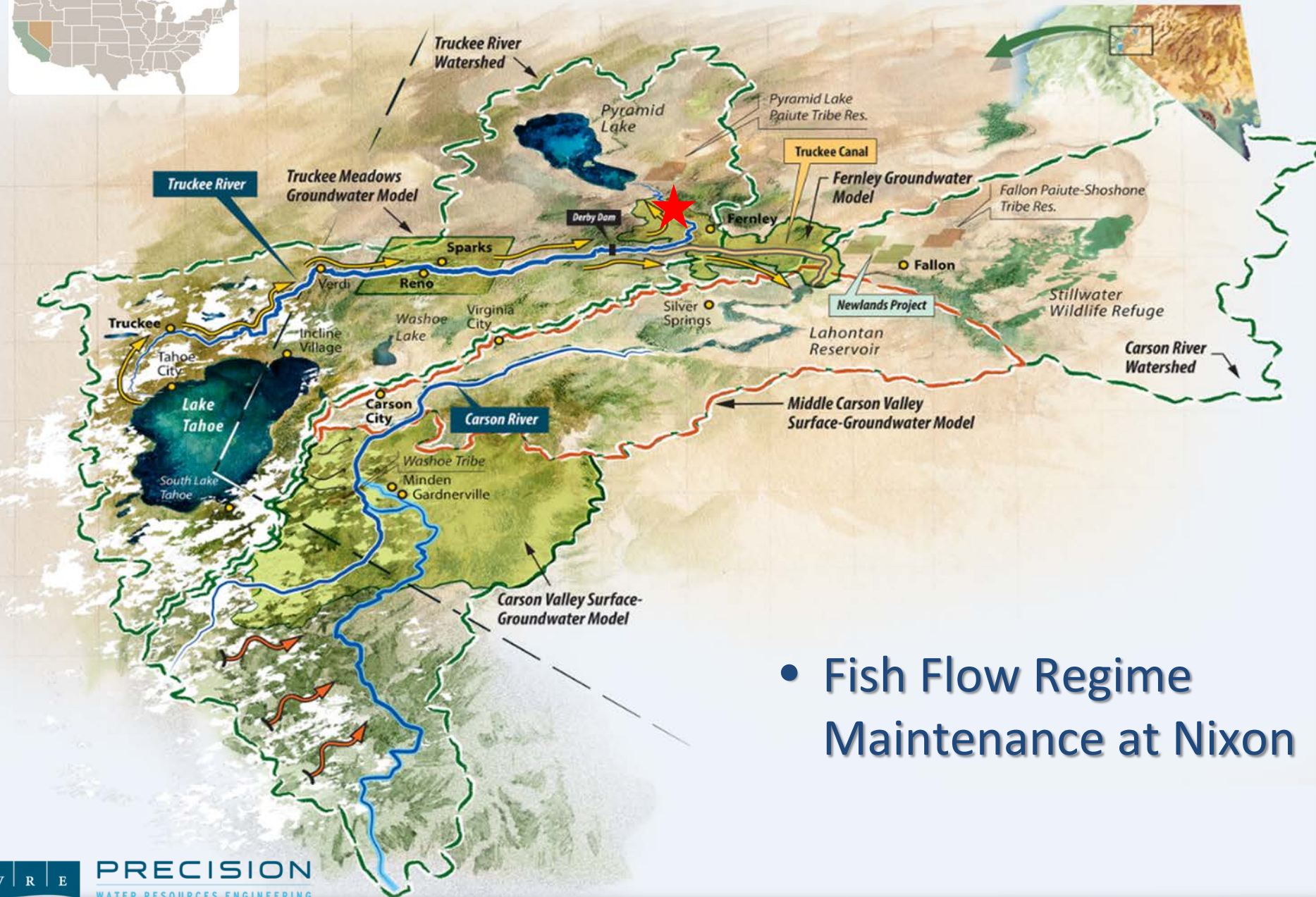


Static Offset Average Storage
64% of capacity
19,200 acre-ft



Dynamic Offset Average Storage
76% of capacity
22,500 acre-ft

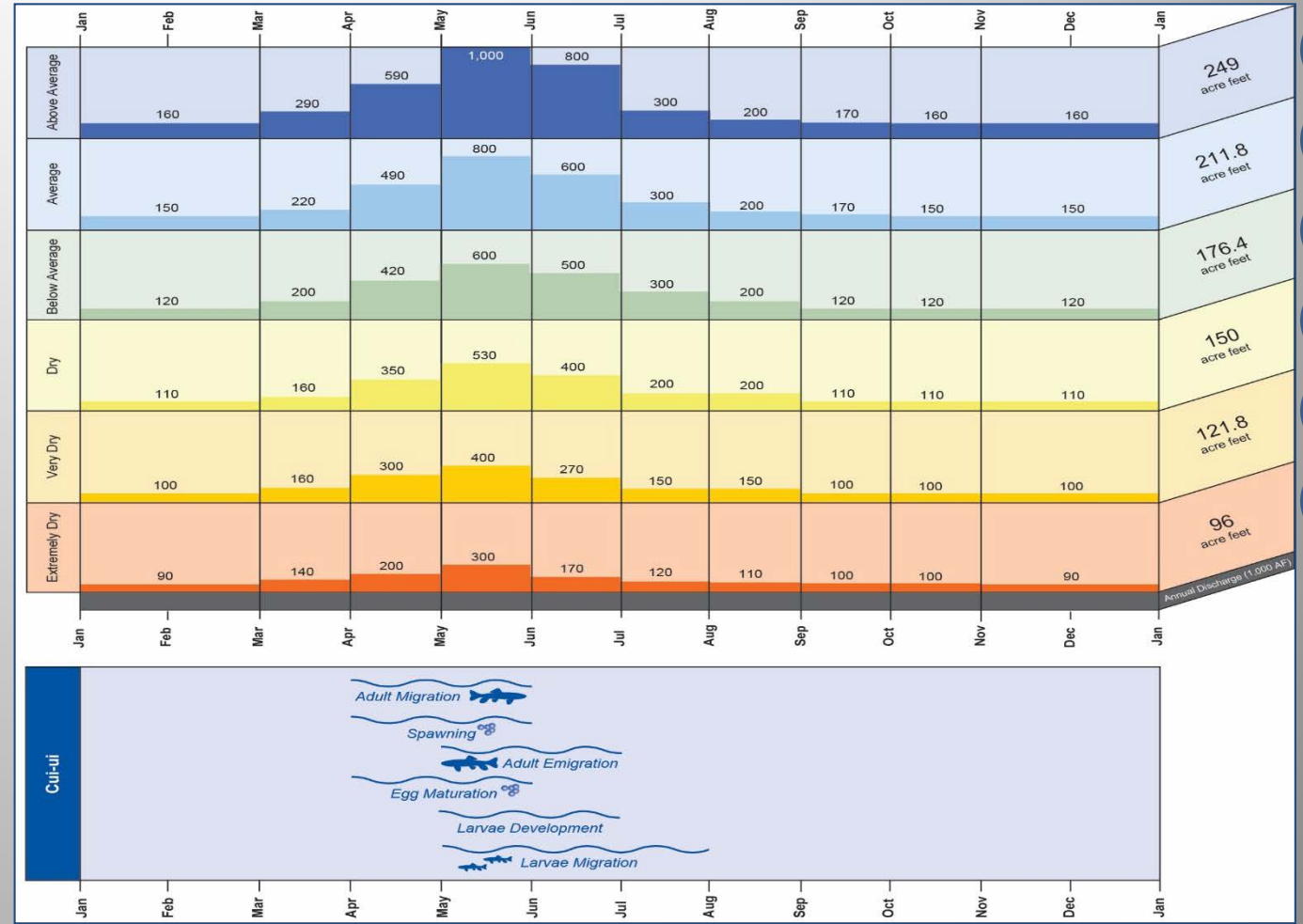




- Fish Flow Regime Maintenance at Nixon

Fish Flow Regime Target Attainment - Background

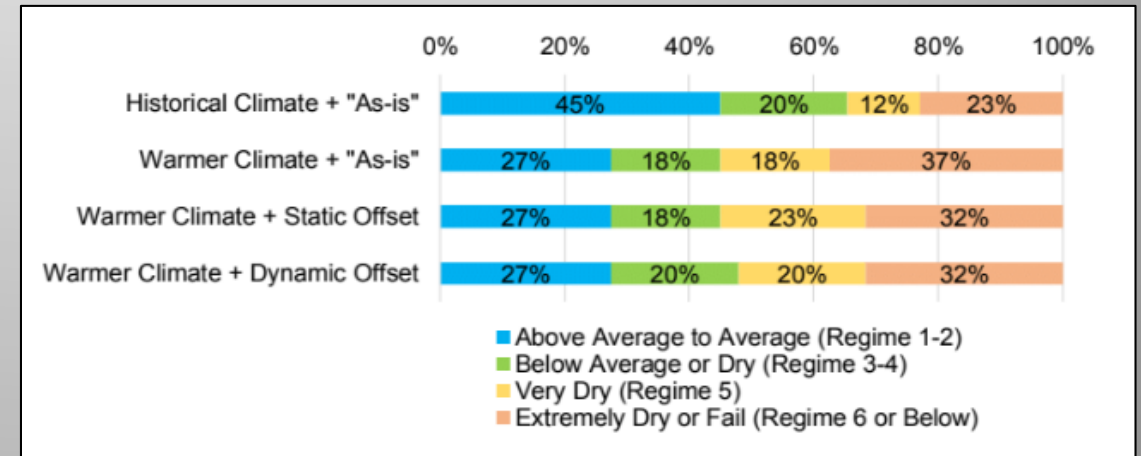
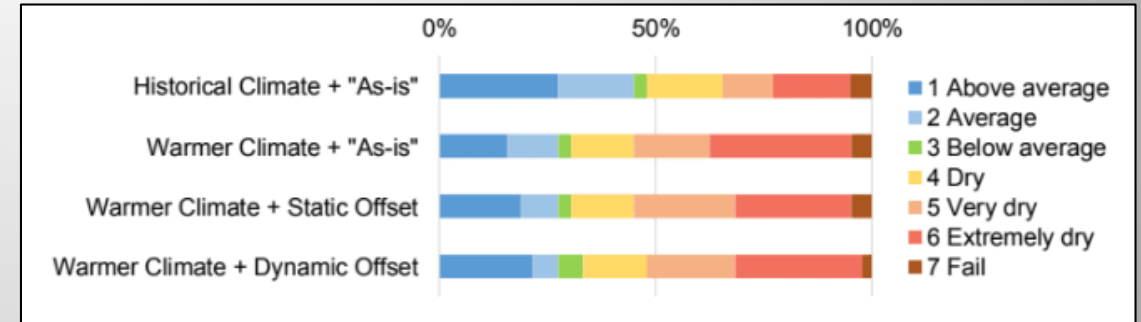
- Waters stored in Stampede and Prosser Creek Reservoirs are designated for the Pyramid Lake Fishes
- Six flow regimes (monthly flow targets) for the Lower Truckee River for the benefit of the threatened and endangered fish species
- Flow regime selection is made on March 1st based on
 - Stampede storage volume
 - Forecasted inflows into Stampede Reservoir
- Goal is to mimic the natural hydrograph (magnitude) and to optimally utilize Stampede Reservoir storage for extended droughts
- System has been implemented with a rigid date structure



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Fish Flow Regime Target Attainment - Results

- In a warm climate scenario, for all three reservoir operations scenarios, the flow regime distribution is lower. Lower flow Flow Regimes happen more often
- Shifting the flood space requirements to allow earlier storage improves the flow regime distribution
- With the dynamic offset, Flow Regime 1 happens 6% more often
- With dynamic offset, Flow Regime 6 happens 4% less often
- With dynamic offset, failure (7) happens 3% less often



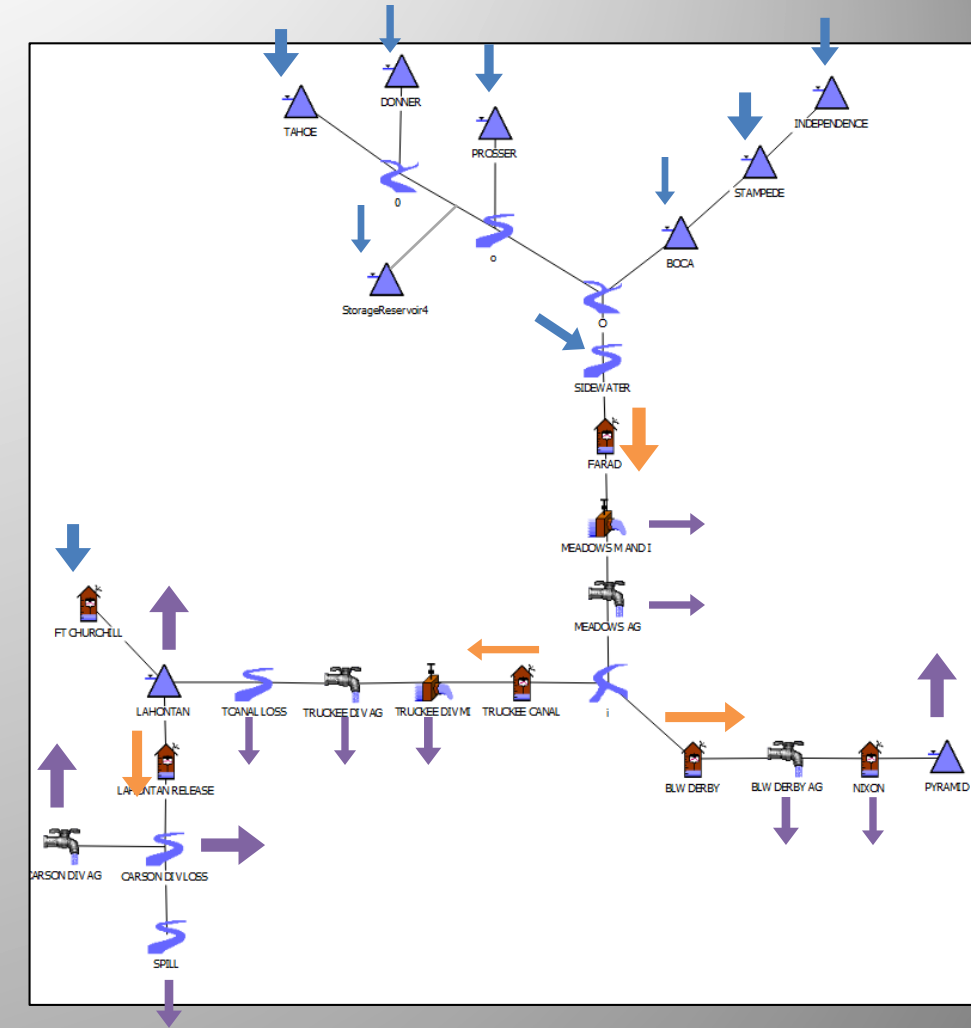
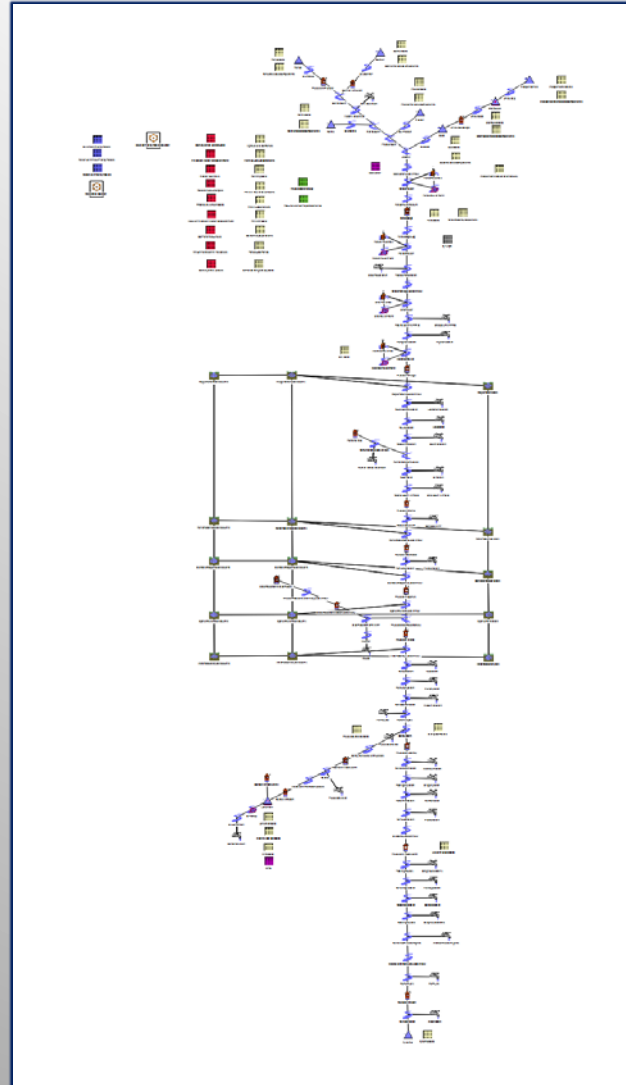
Water Balance Visualization Tool

- RiverWare models can get large and complicated with lots of output data
- Extracting “the story” from a run or from a comparison of runs can be difficult and laborious
- But no matter how complicated, a RiverWare model simply evaluates a water balance
- A visualization tool was developed for the WftS project that helps make “the story” more accessible to everyone
- Typically a planning study consists of altering a subset of the water balance in some way and then seeing how the rest of the balance is impacted
 - Climate Change vs. Historical Climate
 - Future Demands vs. Current Demands
 - New Operating Policy vs. Current Operating Policy

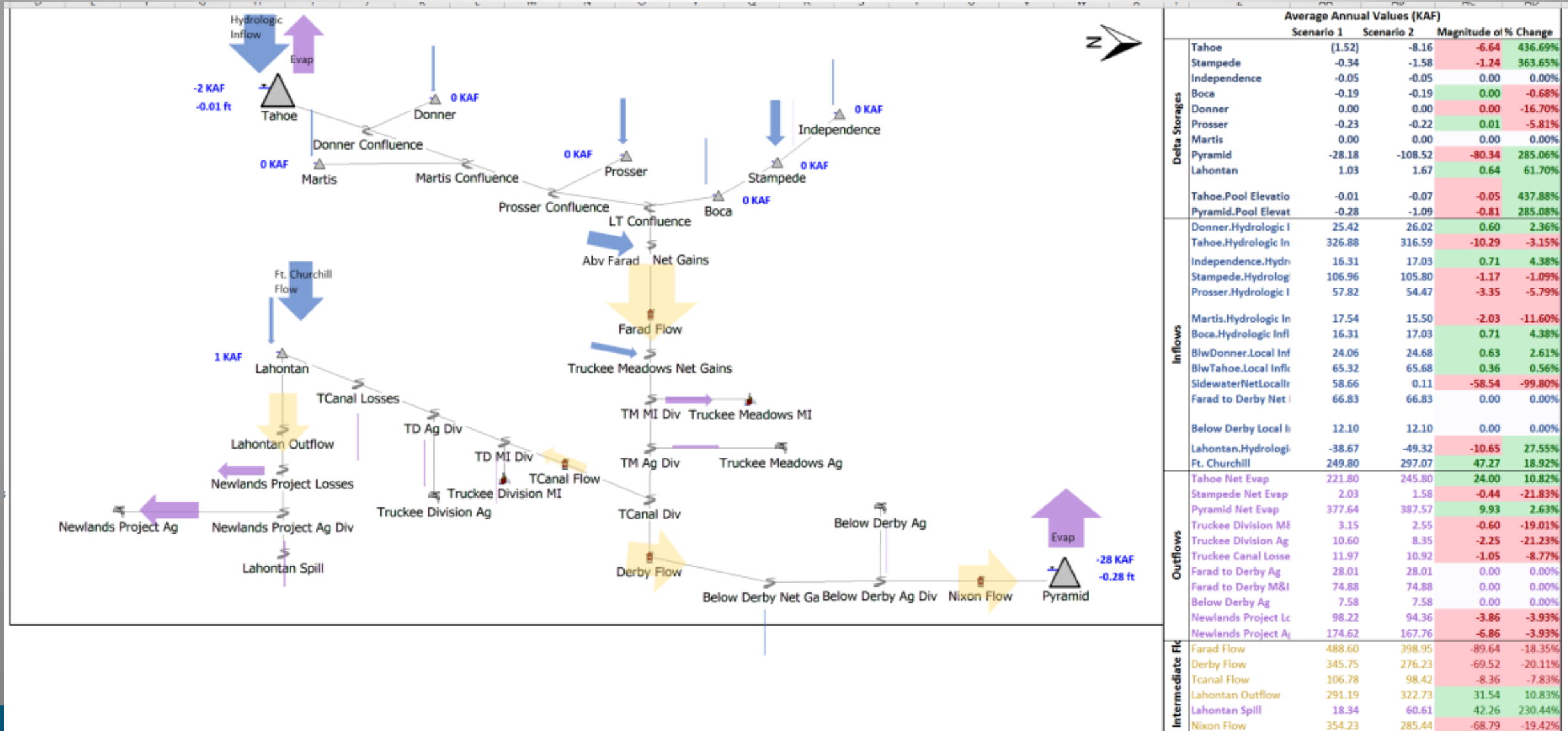


Water Balance Visualization Tool

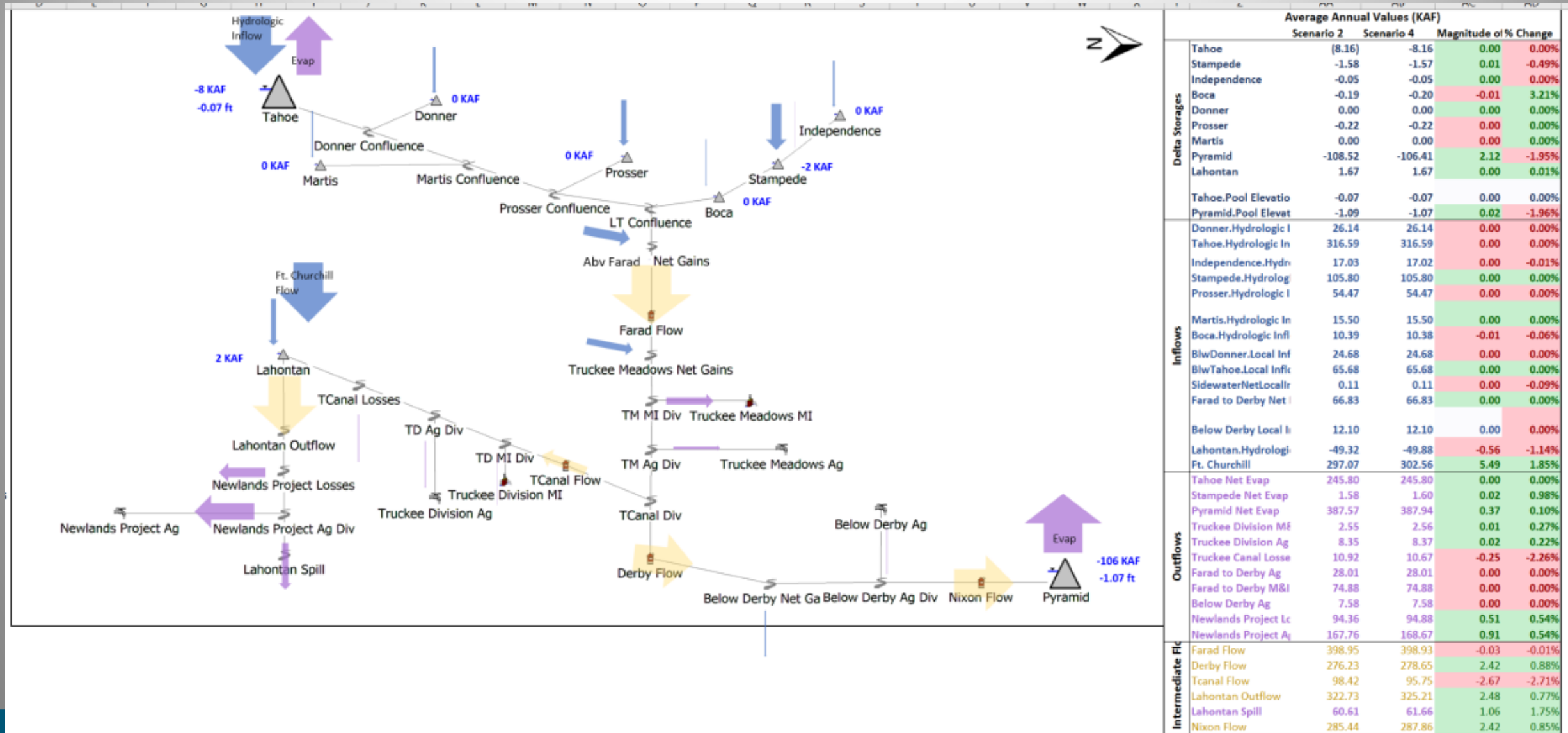
- Simplifies the model water balance
 - Every inflow and outflow in model is included
- Visualizes the water balance
 - flows into the system
 - flows out of the system
 - flows through the system
- The balance can be viewed on a variety of time scales (annual averages, averages by month, etc.)
- Visualizes the comparison between two runs to quickly show the story of how changes propagate throughout the system



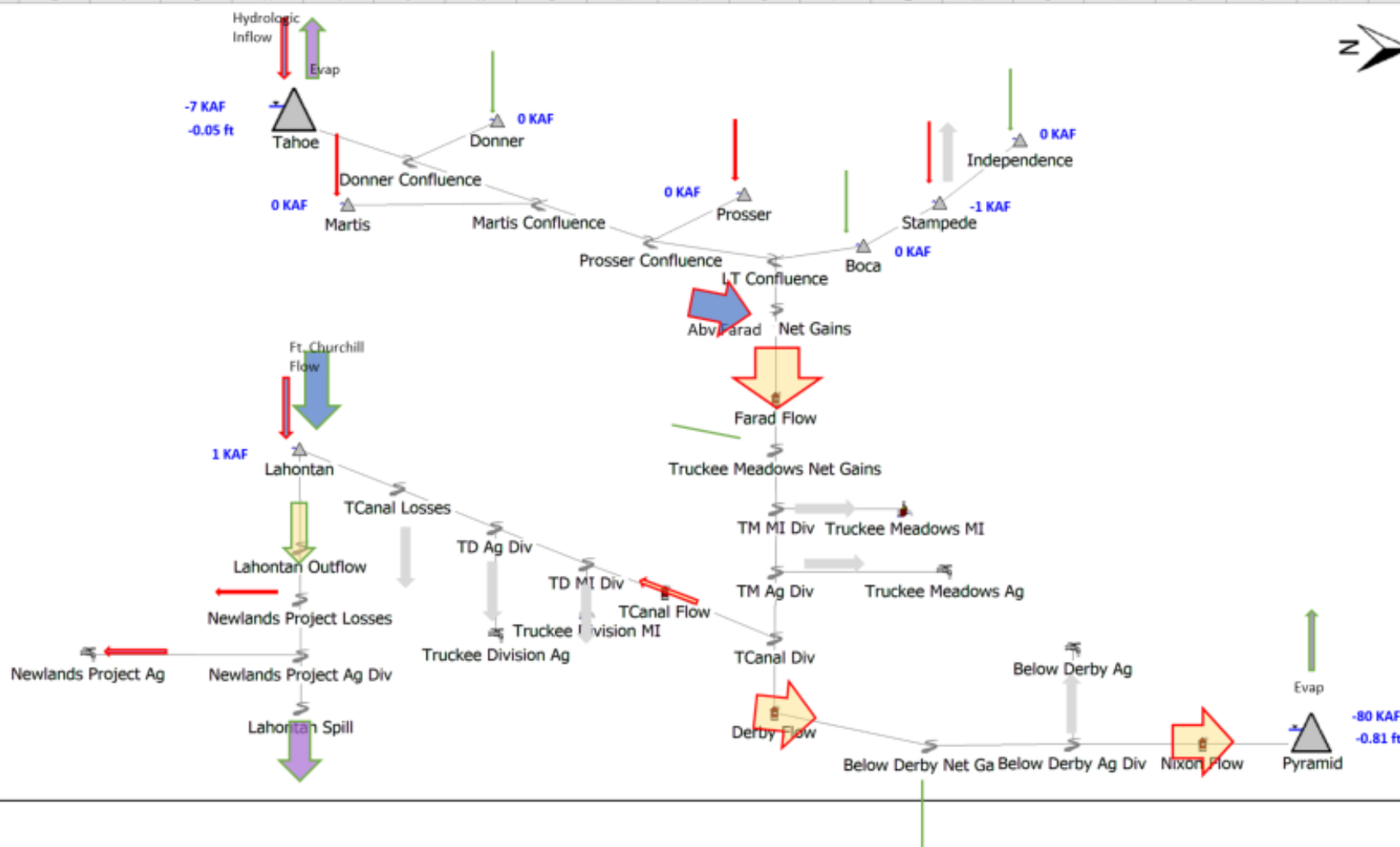
Scenario 1 – Annual Average



Scenario 2 – Annual Average



Scenario 1 vs 2 – Annual Average



Average Annual Values (KAF)				
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Magnitude of % Change	
Delta Storages	Tahoe	(1.52)	-8.16	-6.64 436.69%
	Stampede	-0.34	-1.58	-1.24 363.65%
	Independence	-0.05	-0.05	0.00 0.00%
	Boca	-0.19	-0.19	0.00 -0.68%
	Donner	0.00	0.00	0.00 -16.70%
	Prosser	-0.23	-0.22	0.01 -5.81%
	Martis	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00%
	Pyramid	-28.18	-108.52	-80.34 285.06%
	Lahontan	1.03	1.67	0.64 61.70%
	Tahoe.Pool Elevatio	-0.01	-0.07	-0.05 437.88%
Inflows	Pyramid.Pool Elevat	-0.28	-1.09	-0.81 285.08%
	Donner.Hydrologic I	25.42	26.02	0.60 2.36%
	Tahoe.Hydrologic In	326.88	316.59	-10.29 -3.15%
	Independence.Hydr	16.31	17.03	0.71 4.38%
	Stampede.Hydrolog	106.96	105.80	-1.17 -1.09%
	Prosser.Hydrologic I	57.82	54.47	-3.35 -5.79%
	Martis.Hydrologic In	17.54	15.50	-2.03 -11.60%
	Boca.Hydrologic Infl	16.31	17.03	0.71 4.38%
	BlwDonner.Local Inf	24.06	24.68	0.63 2.61%
	BlwTahoe.Local Infi	65.32	65.68	0.36 0.56%
Outflows	SidewaterNetLocalr	58.66	0.11	-58.54 -99.80%
	Farad to Derby Net I	66.83	66.83	0.00 0.00%
	Below Derby Local I	12.10	12.10	0.00 0.00%
	Lahontan.Hydrologi	-38.67	-49.32	-10.65 27.55%
	Ft. Churchill	249.80	297.07	47.27 18.92%
	Tahoe Net Evap	221.80	245.80	24.00 10.82%
	Stampede Net Evap	2.03	1.58	-0.44 -21.83%
	Pyramid Net Evap	377.64	387.57	9.93 2.63%
	Truckee Division M&I	3.15	2.55	-0.60 -19.01%
	Truckee Division Ag	10.60	8.35	-2.25 -21.23%
Intermediate Flows	Truckee Canal Losse	11.97	10.92	-1.05 -8.77%
	Farad to Derby Ag	28.01	28.01	0.00 0.00%
	Farad to Derby M&I	74.88	74.88	0.00 0.00%
	Below Derby Ag	7.58	7.58	0.00 0.00%
	Newlands Project Lc	98.22	94.36	-3.86 -3.93%
	Newlands Project Ag	174.62	167.76	-6.86 -3.93%
	Farad Flow	488.60	398.95	-89.64 -18.35%
	Derby Flow	345.75	276.23	-69.52 -20.11%
	Tcanal Flow	106.78	98.42	-8.36 -7.83%
	Lahontan Outflow	291.19	322.73	31.54 10.83%
Intermediate Flows	Lahontan Spill	18.34	42.26	230.44%
	Nixon Flow	354.23	285.44	-68.79 -19.42%

Questions?

