Delaware River Basin Commission

Water Resource Management

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PA AWWA
Spring Joint Technical
Conference
March 16, 2017









Our Water Resources are FINITE!

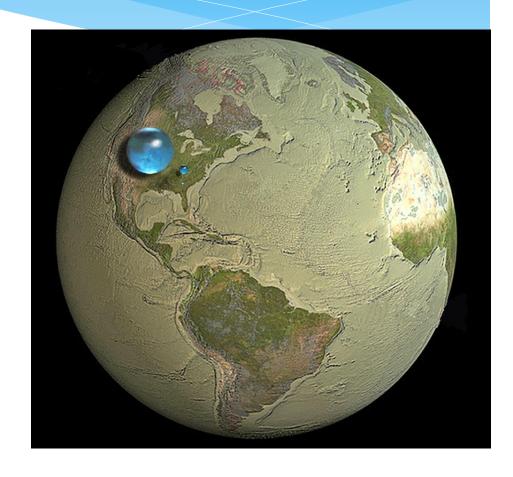
FRESH WATER

Spheres showing:

- (1) All water (sphere over western U.S., 860 miles in diameter)
- (2) Fresh liquid water in the ground, lakes, swamps, and rivers (sphere over Kentucky, 169.5 miles in diameter), and
- (3) Fresh-water lakes and rivers (sphere over Georgia, 34.9 miles in diameter). Credit: Howard Perlman, USGS; globe

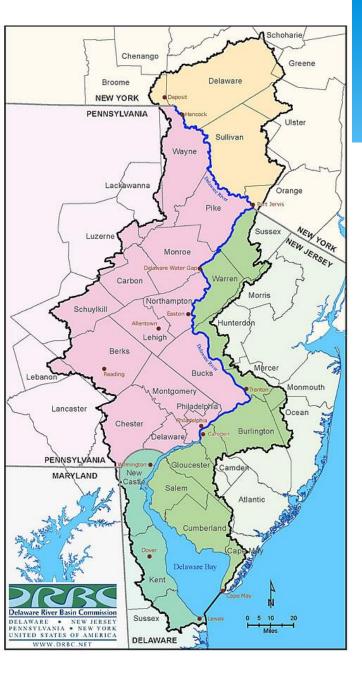
illustration by <u>Jack Cook</u>, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (©); <u>Adam</u>

Nieman.



Water Resource Management

- * Water Quantity/Flow Management
 - * Allocations Conservation
 - * Storage Drought and Flood Mitigation
 - * Low Flow Augmentation
 - * Flow Objectives
- * Water Quality
 - * Monitoring and Assessment
 - * Permitting
 - * Standards



Delaware River Basin

- Main Stem is 330 miles no dams
- * Forms interstate boundaries for DE, NJ, PA, NY
- * 15 million people 5 percent of the US population
- * Drains 13,539 sq. mi. 0.4 percent of US land area
- * Contributes 21 BG in economic value to the region
- * 8,280 mgd in SW and GW withdrawals
- * 886 mgd consumptive use (11 percent evaporated or exported)

Competing Objectives

PHILADELPHIA RECORD 10 Outline :: Assected Specific :: Travel SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1881 Screen: :: Strage :: Assected :: Part



- * Drinking Water
- * Aquatic Resources
- * Assimilative Capacity
- * Power generation
- * Recreation
- * Flood Mitigation



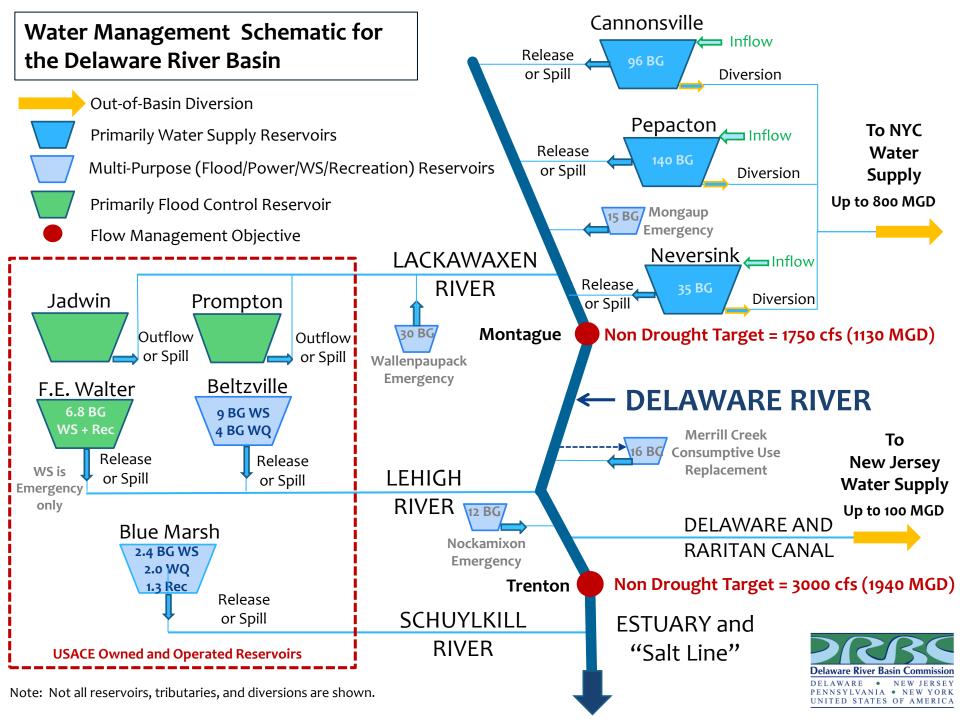
Cannonsville Reservoir DELAWARE **New York** Pepacton Reservoir Neversink Reservoir WAYNE Mongaup System Pennsylvania LACKAWANNA Lake Wallenpaupack 1,750 cfs 1,130 mgd LUZERNI E. Walter Reservoir New Beltzville Reservoir MORRES Jersey Merrill Creek Reservoir Blue Marsh Reservoir Nockamixon Reservoir 3,000 cfs Marsh Creek Reservoir 1,940 mgd

In very dry periods, flow at Trenton can be 60 percent or more from reservoir releases

Sources of Water

- * Decree
- DRBC Storage in USACE Reservoirs
- * Emergency
- ConsumptiveUse Make –Up
- * Dockets





Water Management Schematic for WEST BRANCH the Delaware River Basin **DELAWARE RIVER** Out-of-Basin Diversion **EAST BRANCH Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs DELAWARE RIVER** Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs **MONGAUP** Primarily Flood Control Reservoir **RIVER** Flow Management Objective **LACKAWAXEN NEVERSINK RIVER RIVER** IN THE ← DELAWARE RIVER BEGINNING LEHIGH **RIVER SCHUYLKILL** RIVER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

Out-of-Basin Diversion

Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs



Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs



Primarily Flood Control Reservoir



Flow Management Objective



WEST BRANCH DELAWARE RIVER

> **EAST BRANCH DELAWARE RIVER**

MONGAUP **RIVER**

> **NEVERSINK** RIVER

DELAWARE RIVER



Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

Out-of-Basin Diversion



Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs



Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs



Primarily Flood Control Reservoir



Flow Management Objective



1905: NEW YORK CITY LOOKS WEST FOR MORE WATER

- DELAWARE RIVER



Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

Out-of-Basin Diversion



Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs



Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs



Primarily Flood Control Reservoir



Flow Management Objective



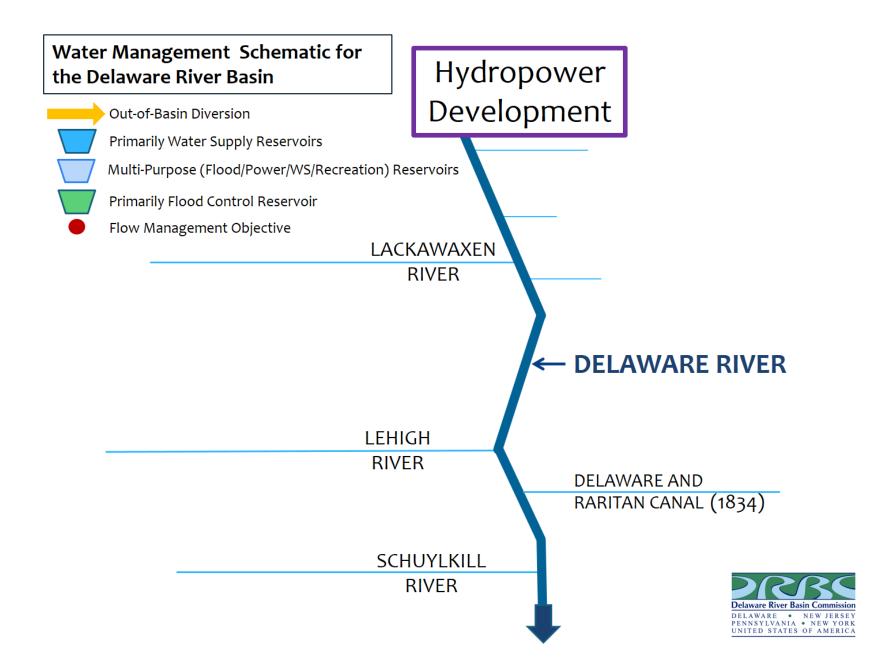
1905: NEW YORK CITY LOOKS
WEST FOR MORE WATER

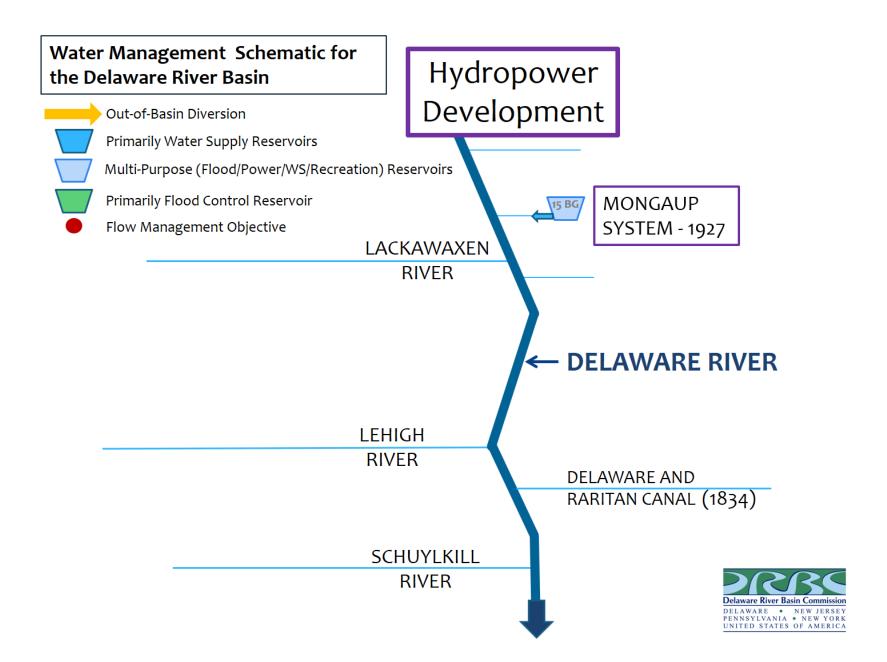
1915: CATSKILL SYSTEM completed but not enough

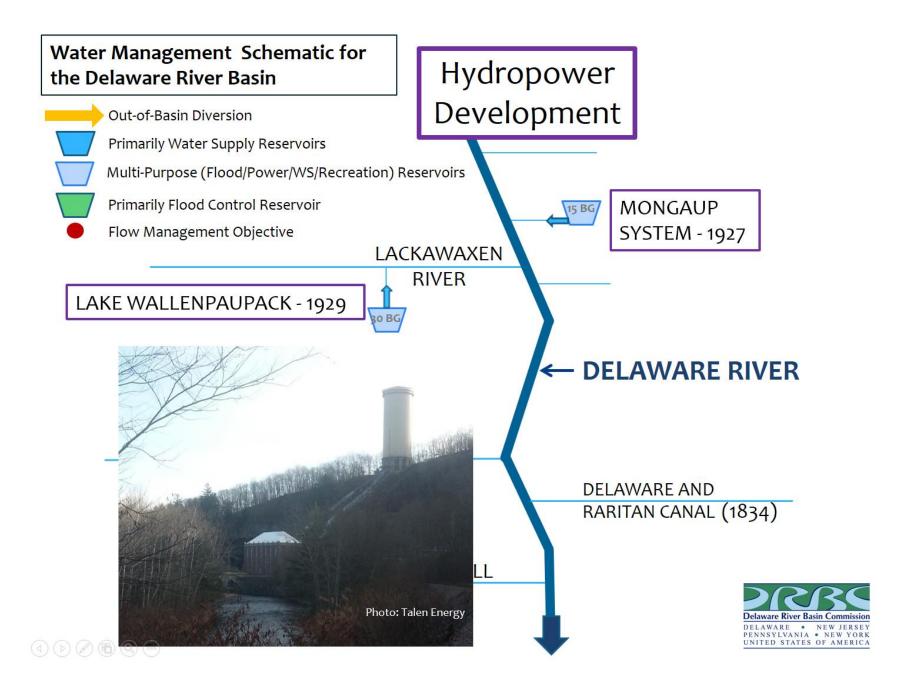
1927: DELAWARE BASIN Reservoirs approved by NYC Board of Water Supply

1931: NYC sued by NJ (PA and DE Intervened) settled by SCOTUS









Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

Out-of-Basin Diversion

Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs

Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs

Primarily Flood Control Reservoir

Flow Management Objective

Hydropower Development

LACKAWAXEN

RIVER

DELAWARE AQUEDUCT COMPLETED IN 1945

> To NYC Water Supply

MONGAUP SYSTEM - 1927

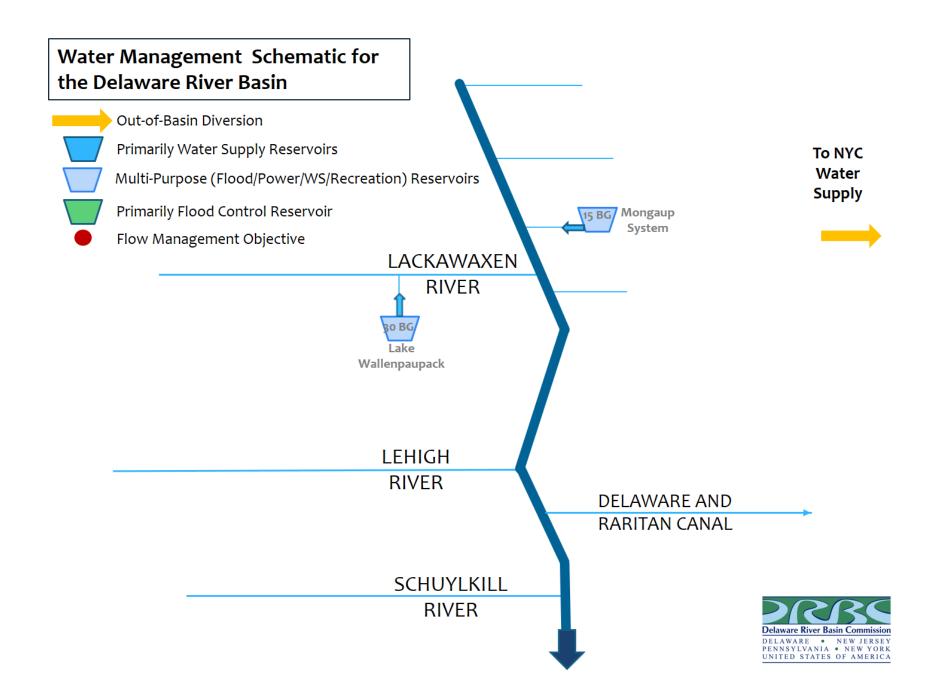
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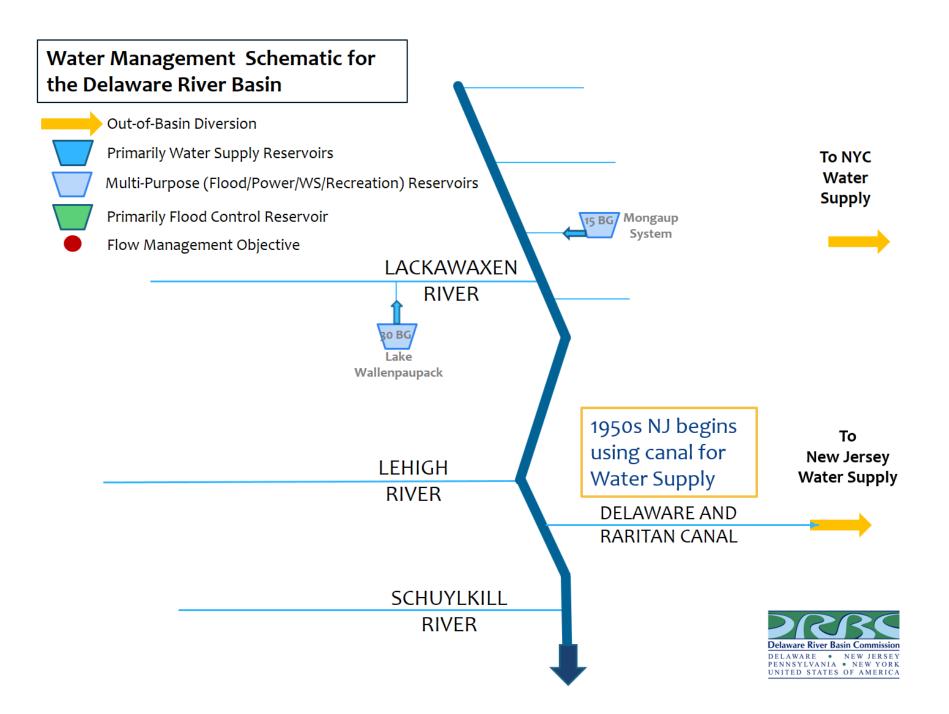
LAKE WALLENPAUPACK - 1929

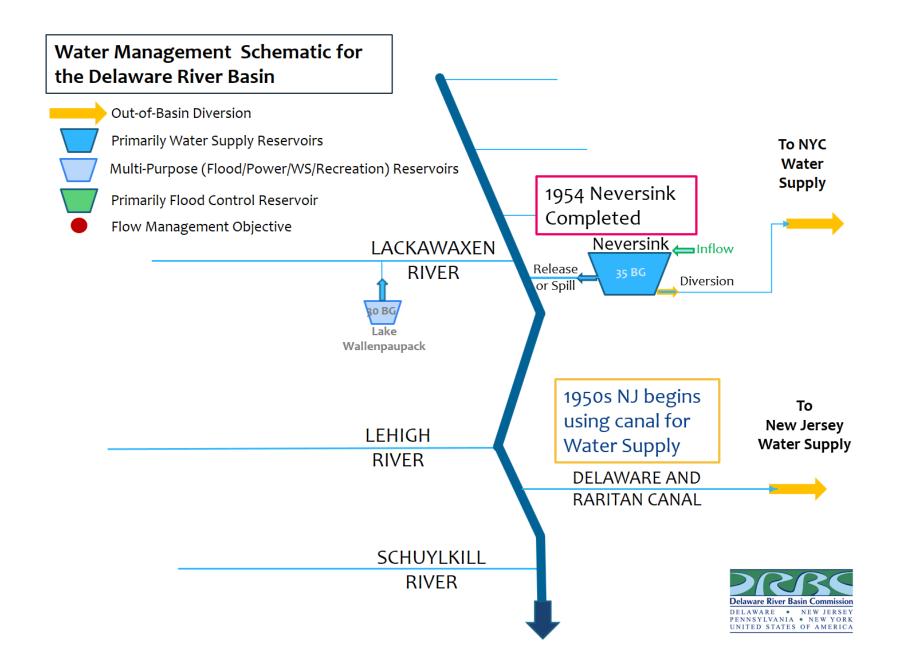
Photo: Talen Energy











Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

Out-of-Basin Diversion



Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs



Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs



Primarily Flood Control Reservoir

Flow Management Objective

LACKAWAXEN

Completed

Neversink ___Inflow Release, 35 BG Diversion or Spill

1954 Neversink

Non Drought Target = 1750 cfs (1130 MGD)

1954 Supreme Court Decree

- NYC allowed to build 3 reservoirs (total)
- NYC may divert 800 mgd
- NYC must ensure 1,750 cfs at Montague with Reservoir releases
- A quantity of NYC water made available for lower basin uses
- NJ may divert 100 mgd
- Office of the Delaware River Master

1950s NJ begins using canal for Water Supply

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

To **New Jersey Water Supply** Up to 100 MGD

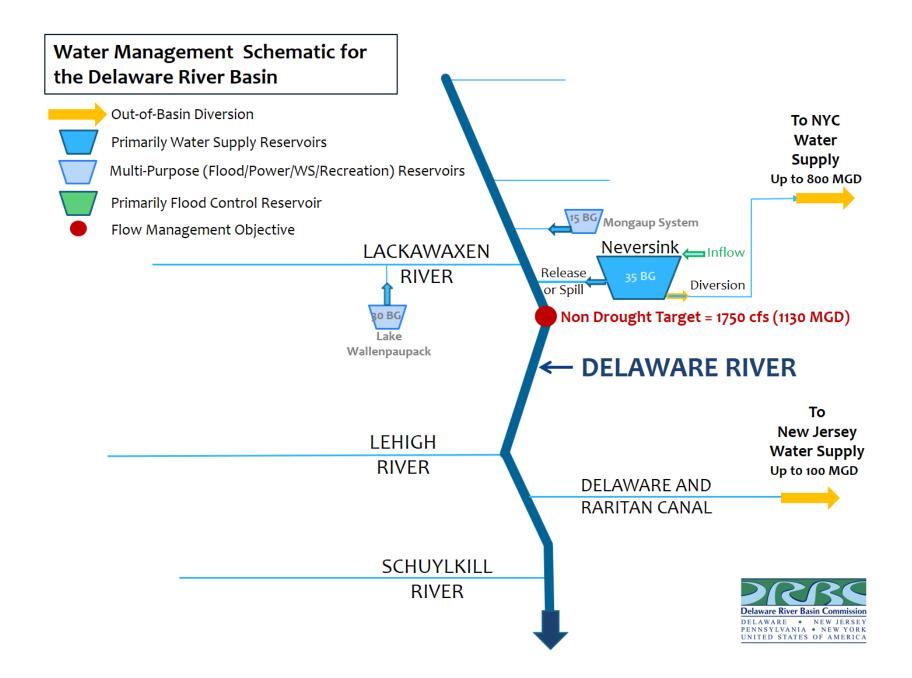
To NYC Water

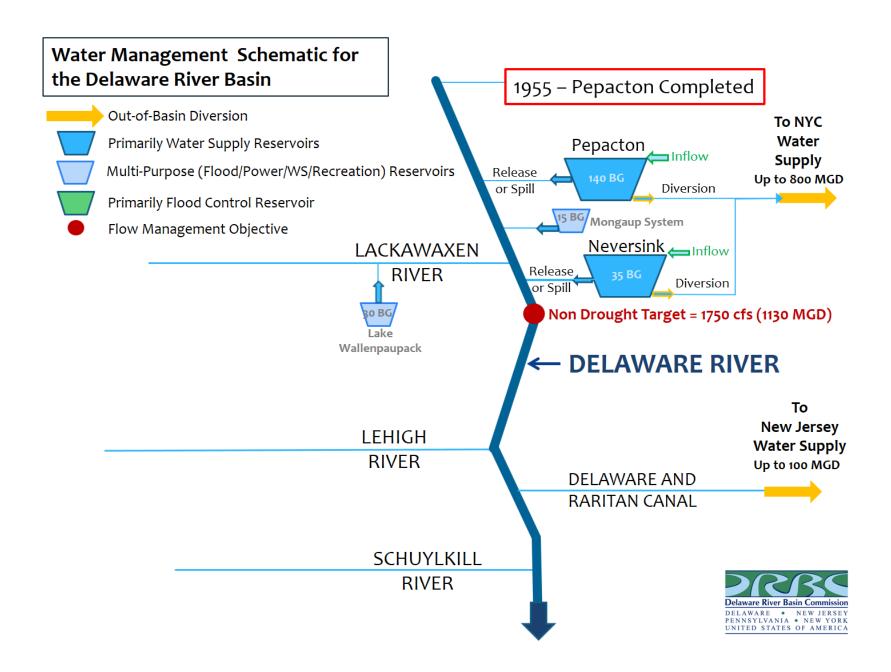
Supply

Up to 800 MGD

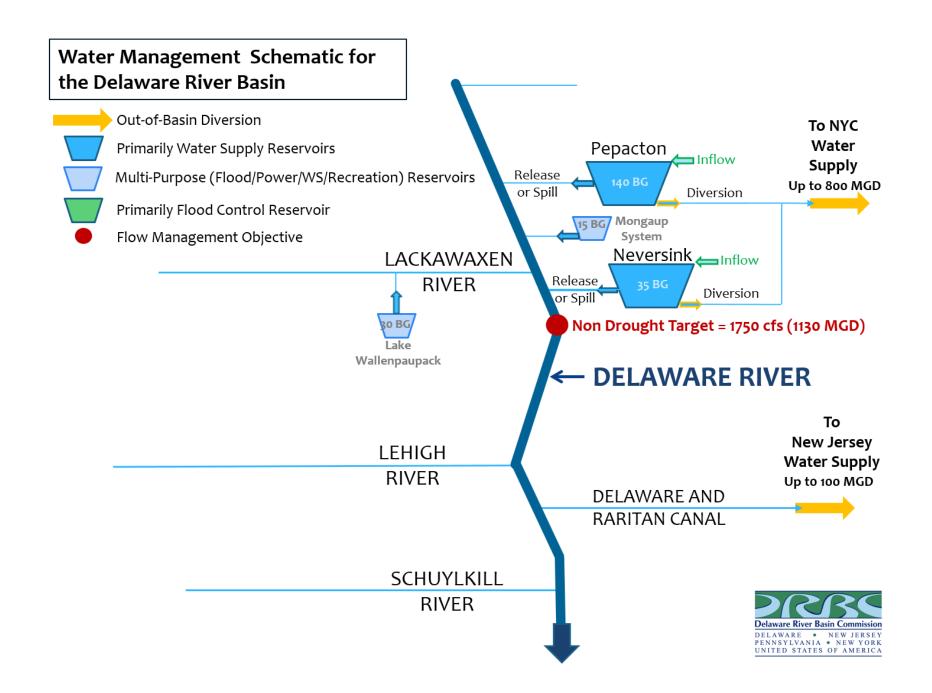
SCHUYLKILL RIVER

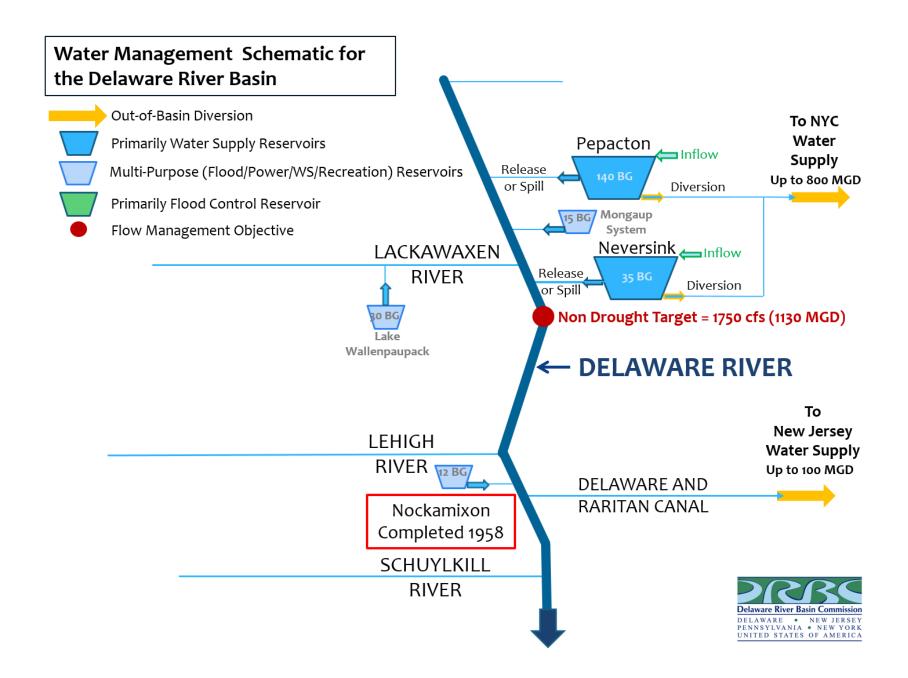


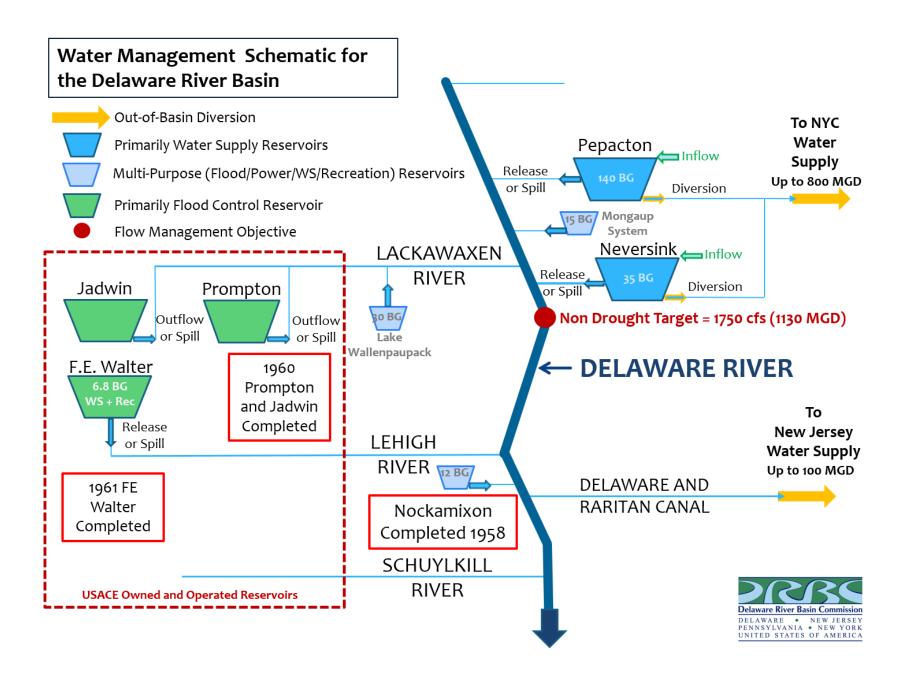












What Happened in 1961?



Delaware River Basin Commission

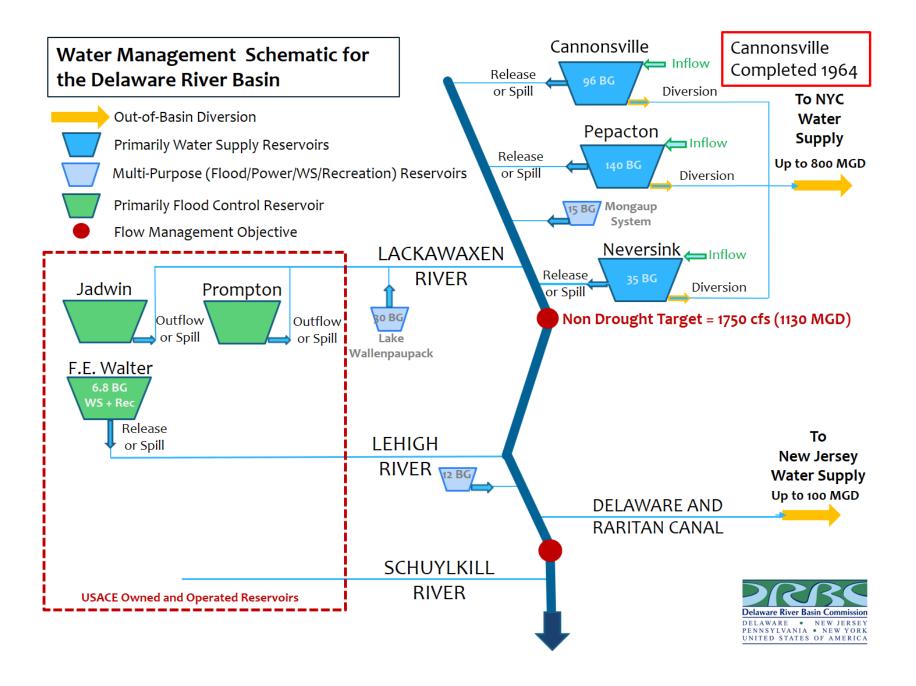
DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

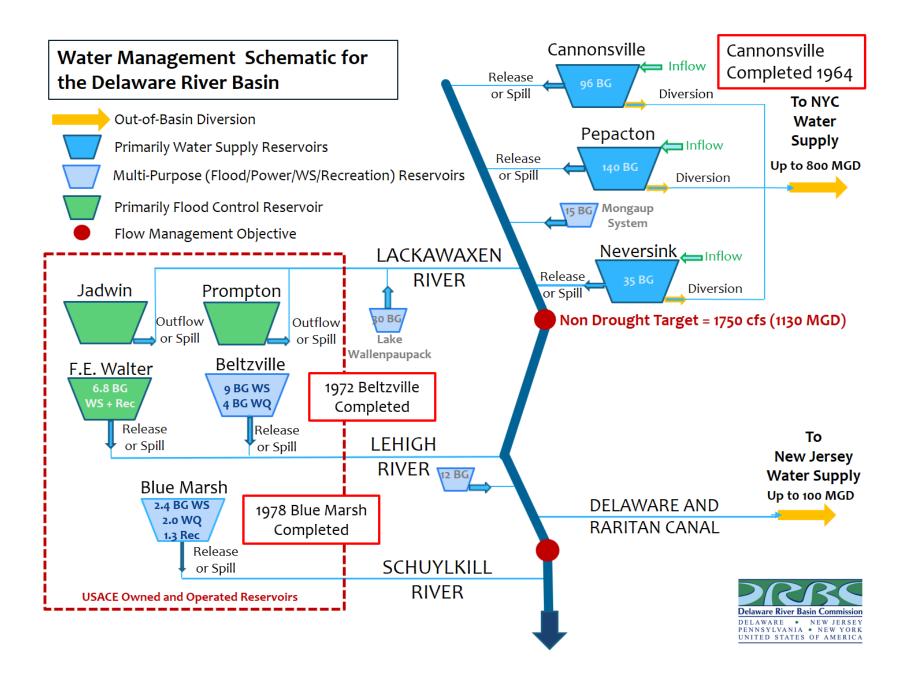


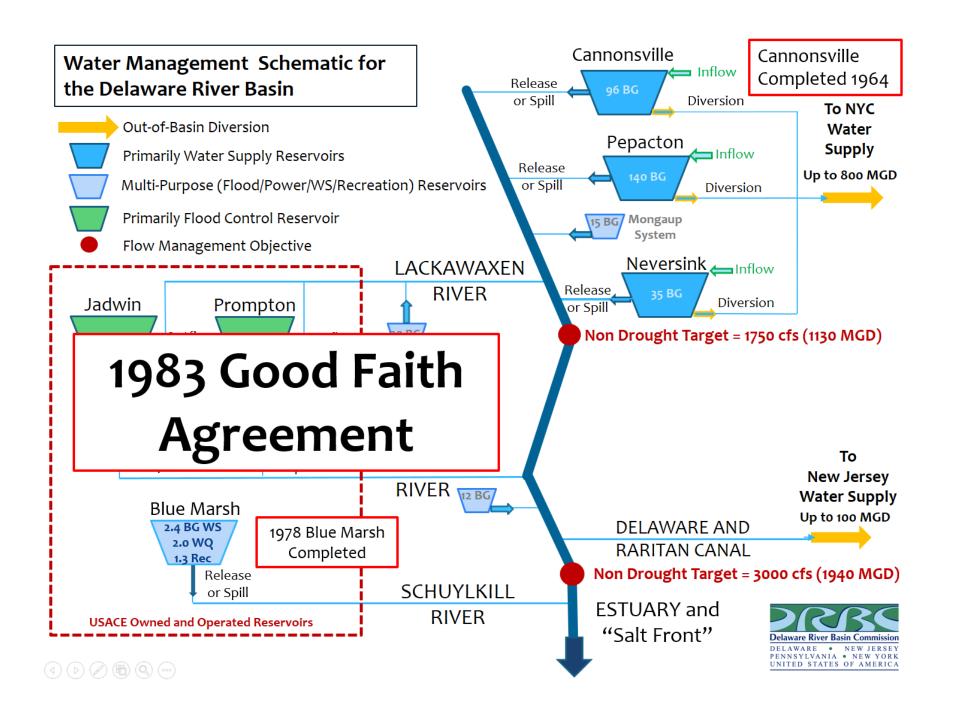
Commission

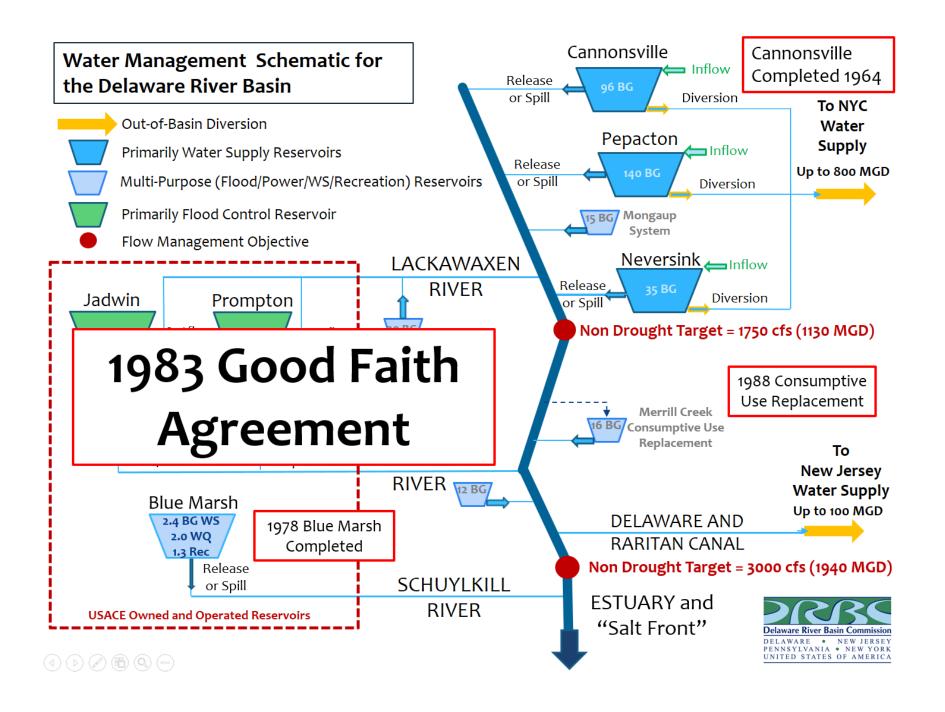
- * Established by Compact in 1961 to address:
 - * Water supply shortages venue for cooperation
 - Serious flooding
 - * Severe pollution in the main stem and major tributaries
- * Authorized to change provisions of the 1954
 Supreme Court Decree only WITH the unanimous consent of the parties
- * Required to cooperate and collaborate with States and Federal Agencies











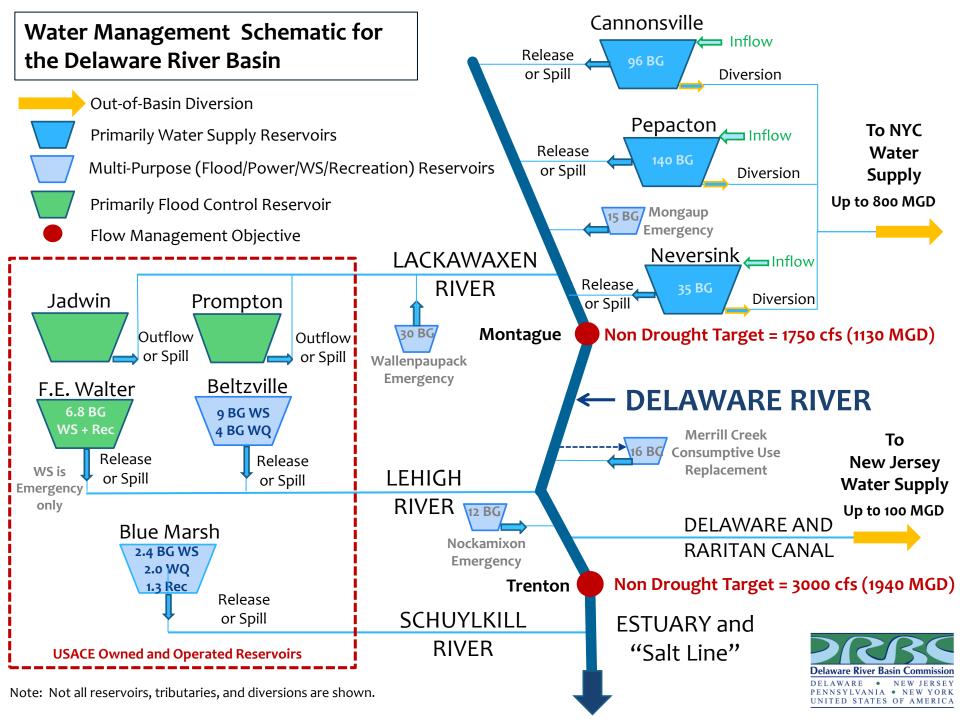
Good Faith Agreement

- * Phased reductions in out-of-basin diversions by New York and New Jersey based on reservoir storage
- * Phased reductions in flow objectives
- * A new flow objective at Trenton
 - * Ensures freshwater flow into estuary
 - * Varies seasonally
- * Drought Management Plans

Flexible Flow Management Program

- * Bases the amount of water available for non-water supply purposes on current storage conditions and weather predictions from the national weather service.
- * Beneficial uses include:
 - * Enhanced releases for fisheries
 - * Thermal mitigation
 - * Spill mitigation

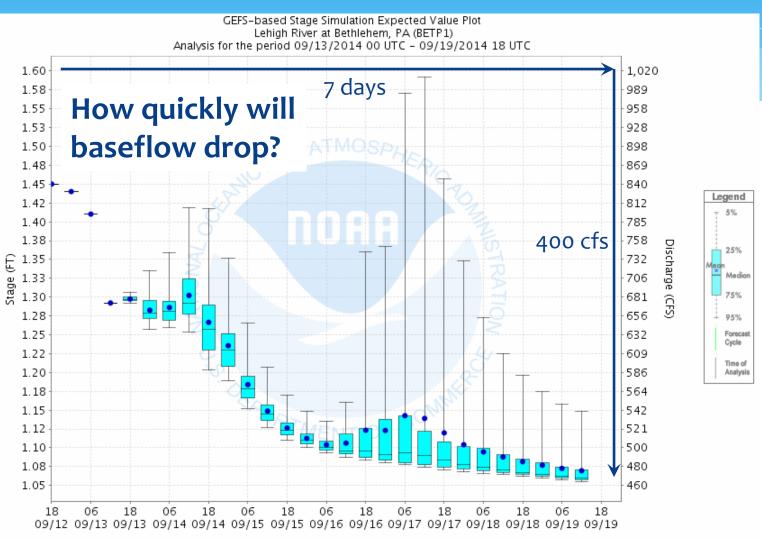
Converts spilled water into managed water.



Designing Reservoir Releases

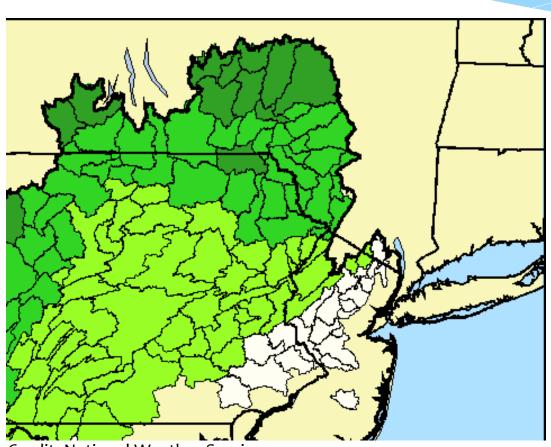
- USGS Gages
- River Master's Office (Montague)
 - Balancing Adjustment (over/under adjustments)
 - Post-Release Montague Prediction
 - Hydropower changes to schedule
- * Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts (Day 1, Day 2, Day 3, Days 1-2, Days 1-3, Days 4-5, Days 6-7 and 5- and 7-day totals)
- Observed Precipitation
- Meteorologic Model Ensemble River Forecasts (MMEFS)
 - * Flow
 - Precipitation

Baseflow Recession



Forecast Cycle: 20140912 18 UTC (21 members; plot times UTC)

Precipitation



| Inches | | | | |
|--------|--------------|--|--|--|
| | Zero | | | |
| | 0.01 to 0.10 | | | |
| | 0.10 to 0.25 | | | |
| | 0.25 to 0.50 | | | |
| | 0.50 to 0.75 | | | |
| | 0.75 to 1.00 | | | |
| | 1.00 to 1.25 | | | |
| | 1.25 to 1.50 | | | |
| | 1.50 to 1.75 | | | |
| | 1.75 to 2.00 | | | |
| | 2 00 +4 2 00 | | | |

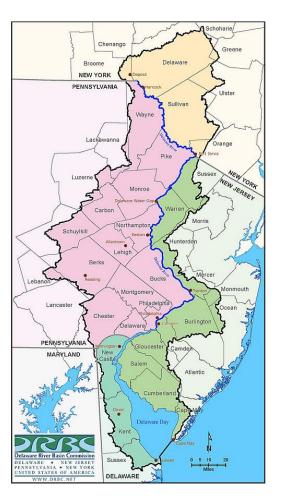
Credit: National Weather Service

Runoff



If you do not see water flowing into storm drain, it will not make it into the river.

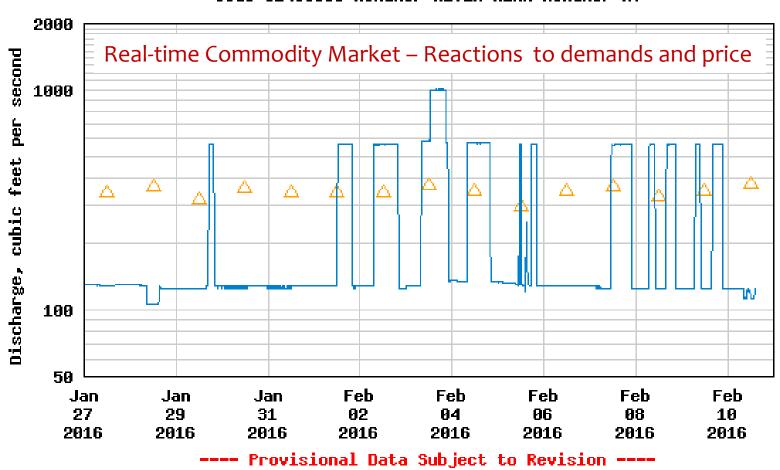
Travel Times



| Reservoir | To Montague | To Trenton | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| Cannonsville | 48 hours | 96 hours | |
| Pepacton | 60 hours | 108 hours | |
| Neversink | 33 hours | 84 hours | |
| Prompton | 48 hours | 96 hours | |
| Wallenpaupack | 16 hours | 64 hours | |
| Mongaup | 8 hours | 56 hours | |
| FE Walter | | 60 hours | |
| Beltzville | | 48 hours | |
| Merrill Creek | | 24 hours | |
| Nockamixon | | 12 hours | |
| Blue Marsh | 38 hours (Estuary) | | |

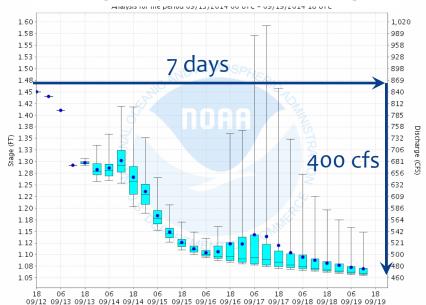
Hydropower

USGS 01433500 MONGAUP RIVER NEAR MONGAUP NY



△ Median daily statistic (57 years) — Discharge

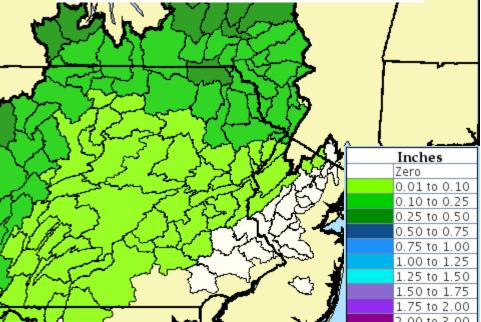
How quickly will baseflow drop?



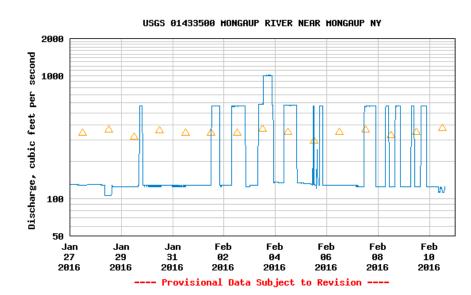
Will it get there on time?

| Approximate Travel Times During Low Flow Conditions | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|----------|---------|--|--|
| | Hours | | Days | | | |
| | Montague | Trenton | Montague | Trenton | | |
| Cannonsville | 48 | 96 | 2 | 4 | | |
| Pepacton | 60 | 108 | 2.5 | 4.5 | | |
| Neversink | 33 | 84 | 1.4 | 3.5 | | |
| Wallenpaupack | 16 | 64 | 0.7 | 2 | | |
| Rio | 8 | 56 | 0.3 | 2 | | |
| Merrill Creek | | 24 | | 1 | | |
| FE Walter | 44 | 60 | | 2.5 | | |
| Beltzville | | 32 | | 2 | | |
| Nockamixon | | 12 | | 0.5 | | |
| | Philadelphia | | | | | |
| Blue Marsh | | 38 | | | | |

Is it really going to rain?



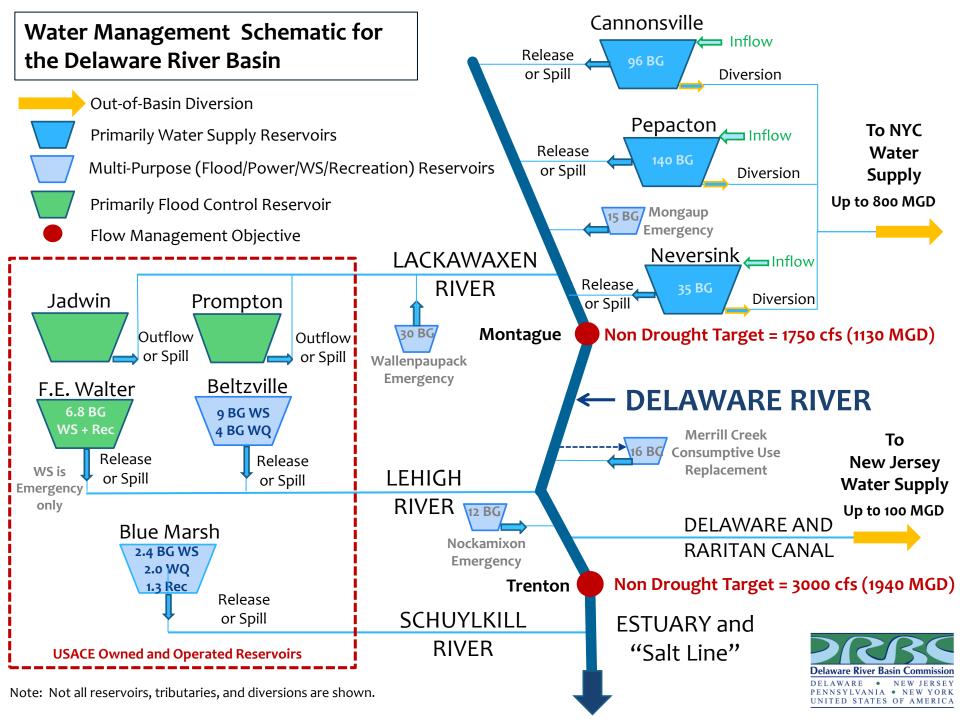
Will scheduled hydropower release occur?



△ Median daily statistic (57 years) — Discharge

Water Resource Management in the DRB

- * System developed over a long time with competing objectives
- Finite resources (water and storage)
- Operations can be designed to:
 - * Use the resource when available
 - Conserve the water when becoming scarce
 - * Be more drought resilient
- * Uncertainties in real-time management some irreducable
- * Future uncertainties: today could be the first day of the next drought of record



Questions

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DRBC.net