Delaware River Basin Commission

Aqueduct Shutdown Analysis

Amy L. Shallcross, P.E. Manager, Water Resource Operations Dr. Fanghui Chen, P.E. Senior Water Resource Engineer

Regulated Flow Advisory Committee April 26, 2023



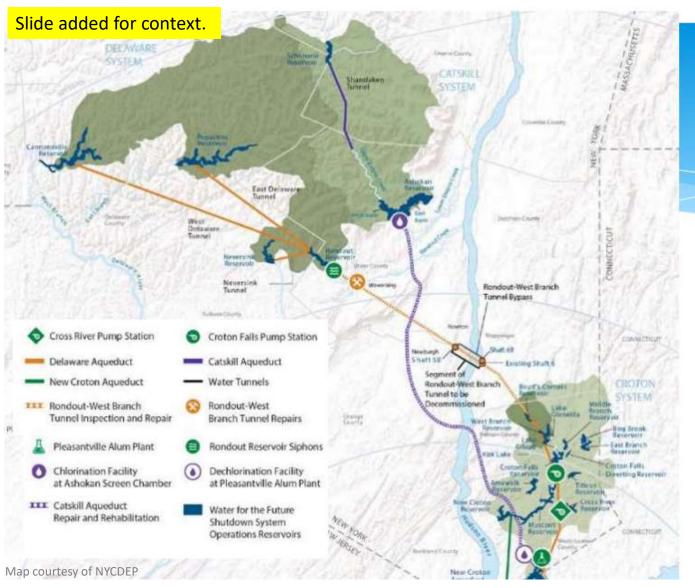








This presentation was originally given at the April 26, 2023, meeting of DRBC's Regulated Flow Advisory Committee. Following the presentation, Slides 2 and 3 were added to provide greater project context. Content may not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the DRBC's permission.



Water for the Future

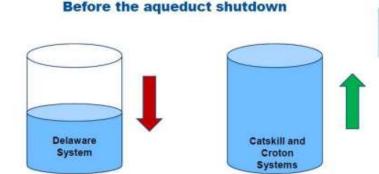
- Multiple infrastructure projects in preparation for the shutdown
- Concern for DRB
 - Roundout West-Branch bypass
 - Possible Impacts
 - Water Supply
 "Emergency" Drought declaration based on Combined storage
 - Conservation releases
 - FLOODING



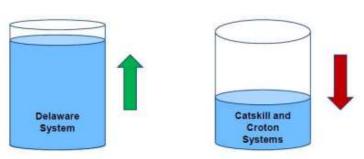
Slide added for context.

Delaware Aqueduct Shut Down Operations

- Intended operation to prepare for shutdown
 - June 1 through September 30
 - Follow the Flexible Flow Management Program (FFMP)
 - Maximize Diversion from the Delaware Basin (only FFMP restriction is must be less than 800 mgd)
 - Goal: Preserve storage in the non-Delaware System
- Shutdown
 - October through completion (6-8 months after shutdown)
 - Shutdown Operations will also be in accordance with FFMP (no modifications at this time)
- "Go/No-Go" decision has not been made

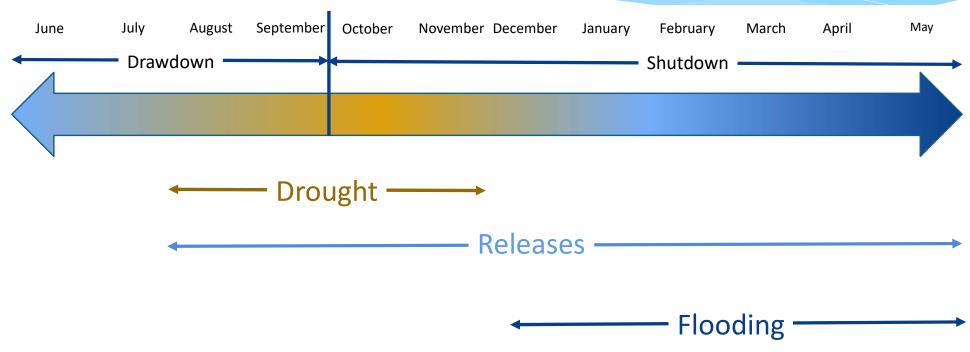


During the aqueduct shutdown



https://www.nj.gov/drbc/library/documents/NYCDEP DelawareAqueductRepair fact-sheet.pdf

Potential Impacts of the Shutdown



Periods during the shutdown when impacts may potentially occur.

Preliminary Findings

- * FFMP 2017 has enough flexibility to address potential impacts
- * Drought "caused" by shutdown (less likely)
- * Conservation Releases (likely to be normal or better)
- * Flooding (small increase in the risk of minor flooding)



DRBC Analysis

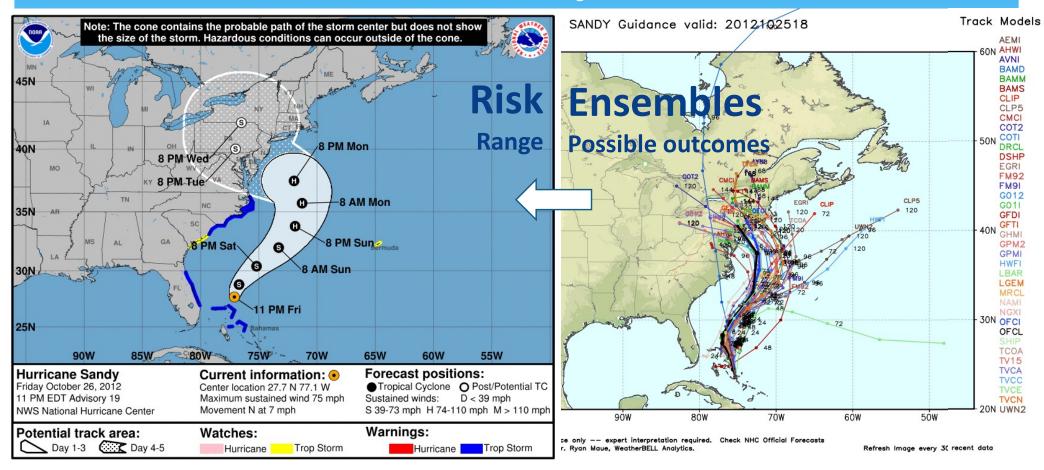
- * *Ensemble Simulations* estimate probability of an outcome/risk
- * FFMP 2017 with 90 years of streamflow, including
 - * Six of the "wettest" or flood years (1955, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2011)
 - * Three of the driest periods (1930s, 1960s, early 2000s)
- * **Except**, diversions were:
 - maximum amount diverted dry year (800 mgd)
 - * amount slightly greater than a typical summer likely (680 mgd)
 - * too much rain wet year/late season hurricanes (500 mgd)

Operations during the shutdown will be in accordance with FFMP 2017 DRB-PST: Delaware River Basin **P**lanning **S**upport **T**ool for water resource system analysis



Ensemble Simulations - Risk

similar to the method for defining hurricane tracks



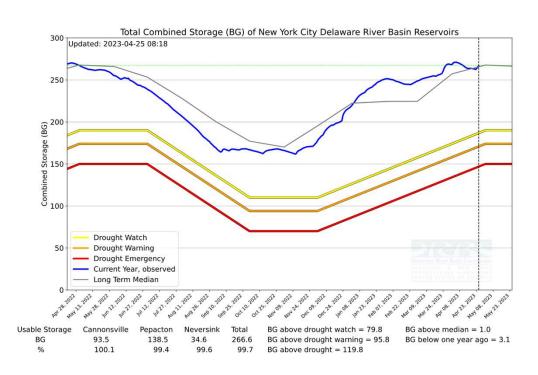
Drought

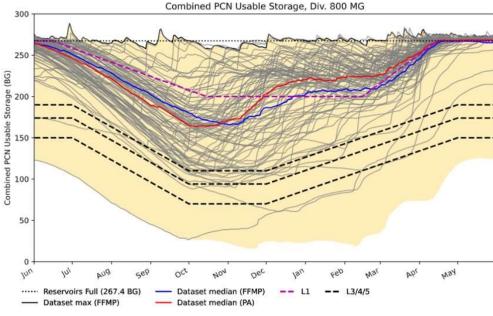
- * Large summer drawdown offset by no diversions during shutdown
- * Go/No-Go decision based on predicted precipitation
- * Flexibility in the plan
- Drought Management Plan (incorporated into FFMP 2017)
 - * Based on combined storage
 - * designed for 1960s drought



Drought Conditions Unlikely

Simulated 90 years, Diversions 800 mgd (June-Sept), no diversions (Oct-May)





Simulated NYC Combined Usable Storage

Position Analysis Run ID: PA_202205-06_Div300.PA_202205-04_Div500.PA_202205-07_Div800
Set NTC diversion as a constant value during June 1 through 5ep 30 period, then followed by a 12-month shut-down period.
Position analysis results were from 86 traces: start year of the trace is from 1929 through 2014.



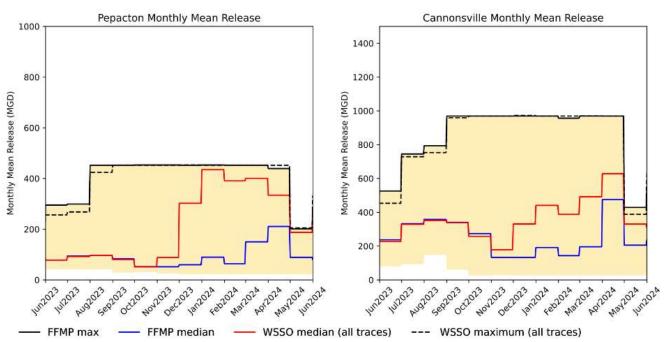
Conservation Releases

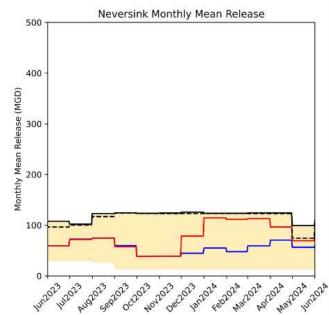
- * Conservation Releases (likely to be normal or better)
- * Forecast Available Water = water not diverted (June-Oct) = more for releases
- * OST provides guidance; operators make the decisions
- * Fishing should be great!



Conservation Releases

(likely better - Forecast Available Water and Flexibility)





Simulated Monthly Mean Release

Flooding

- * Flooding (small increase in the risk of minor flooding)
- * Storm: track, intensity and amount of precipitation, prior rainfall
- * Location and river geomorphology (shape)
- * Pervasive basinwide flooding is possible even if the reservoirs are empty
 - * Flood analysis model
 - * Only 14 percent of the drainage area above Trenton is controlled by the NYC Reservoirs





Flooding

(probability of river rising to flood levels during shutdown)

Action Action: high water levels, call to action

Minor Minor: Water begins to cause issues – over banks, road closures,

inconvenience

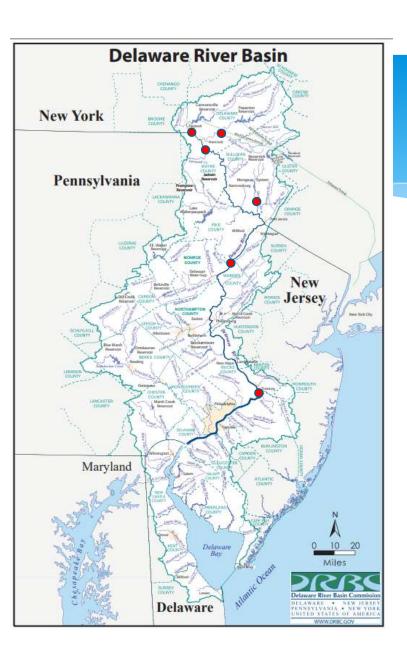
Moderate Moderate: Buildings, unsafe driving, evacuation of critical areas and

populations

Major Major: Many buildings, no transportation, debris floating

downstream; high damage estimates

High Water Level Terminology (weather.gov)

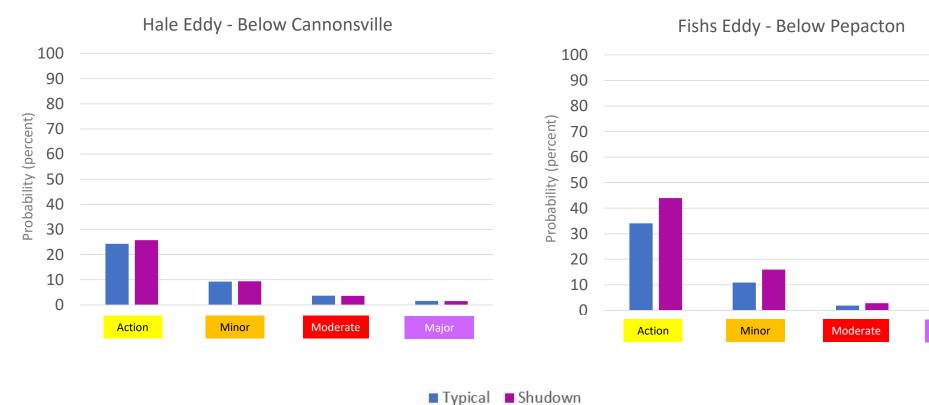


Locations

- * Hale Eddy below Cannonsville
- * Fishs Eddy below Pepacton
- * Callicoon below confluence E. and W. Branches
- * Bridgeville below Neversink
- * Belvidere
- * Trenton

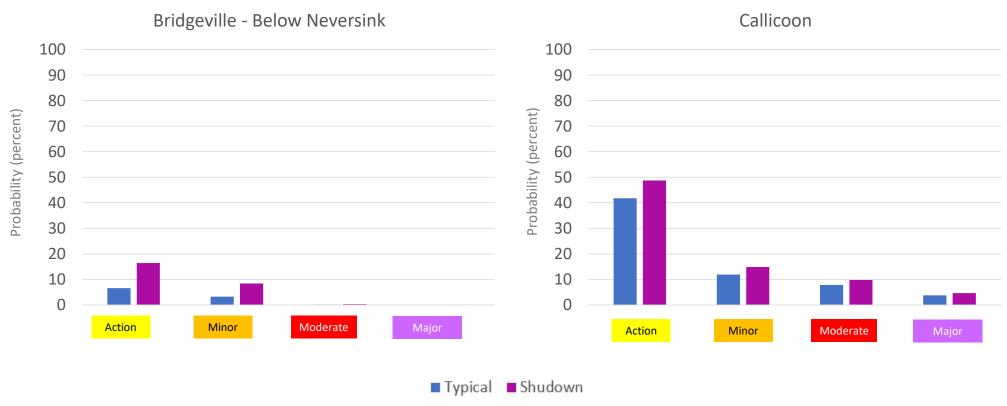


Probability of River Level Exceeding Flood Stage during Shutdown Project



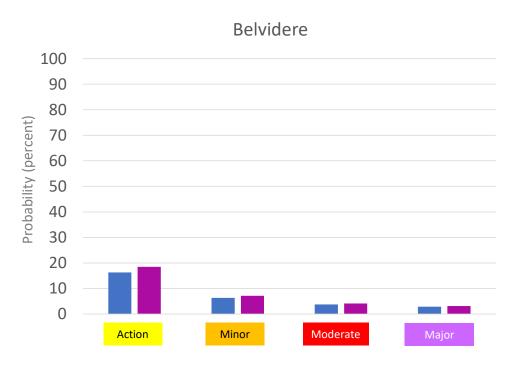
90 years, 500 mgd

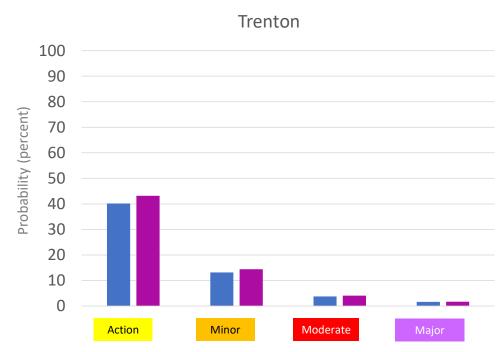
Probability of River Level Exceeding Flood Stage during Shutdown Project



90 years, 500 mgd

Probability of River Level Exceeding Flood Stage during Shutdown Project





■ Typical ■ Shudown

Summary

- * WSSO (shutdown operations) are in accordance with the FFMP 2017
- * OST and Forecast Available Water flexibility to minimize/avoid impacts
- * Outlook is for a slightly greater chance of below normal summer precipitation and normal thereafter.
- * Drought risk is nominal, given lack of diversions after September
- * Conservation releases will be minimally affected and likely at the higher rates
- * Increased risk of flooding is primarily in the action and minor categories



