

The Souris River Study

PPWB Edmonton

November 27, 2019



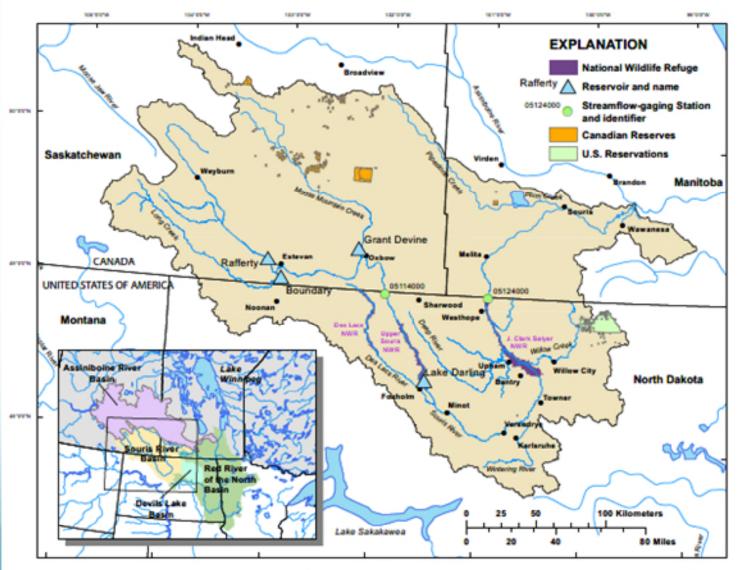


Presentation Overview

- Souris River Context
 - Agreement
 - Basic Operations
 - 2011 Flood
- Souris River Study
 - Elements
 - Products
 - Information



Souris River Basin





1989 Canada-US Agreement on Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris Basin

- Collaborative construction to provide water supply for Canada and Flood Protection for the US.
 - Defined cost sharing agreement for construction, identified the US Army Corps as the responsible US entity.
 - Canada Saskatchewan Agreement –Designated Saskatchewan as responsible Canadian Entity.
 - Two Annexes
 - Annex A Operating Plan for Can/US reservoirs
 - Annex B Low Flow/Apportionment



Objectives of the 1989 Agreement

- Provide 1% (100-year) spring flood protection at Minot ND;
- 2. To maximize the supply of water in the Souris River Basin within the bounds of the operating agreement.



Objectives of the 1989 Agreement

Competing/Conflicting Objectives





Flood Control

√ Keep reservoir low

Water Supply

✓ Keep reservoir full

Reservoirs must be multi-purpose



How Do the Reservoirs Achieve the Objectives?

Operating Level Terminology

Maximum Allowable Flood Level (MAFL)

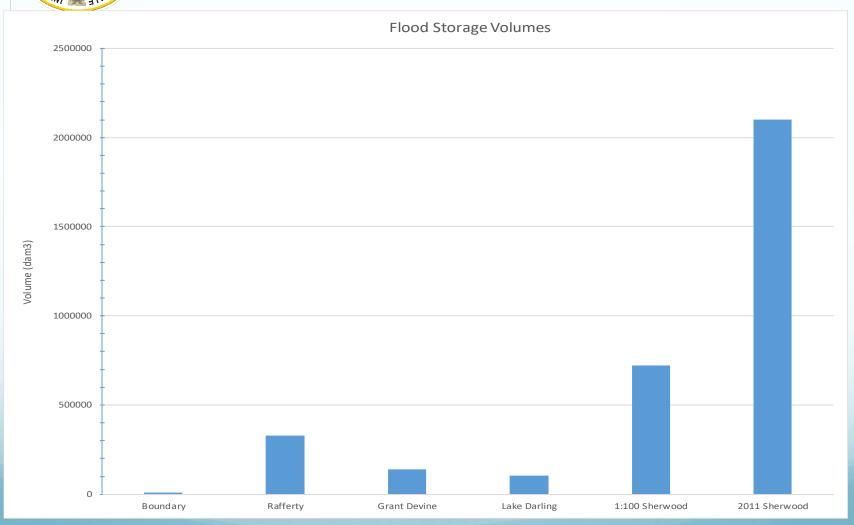
Full Supply Level (FSL)

Normal Drawdown Level (NDL)

Maximum Required Drawdown Level



Storage and Flow Volumes

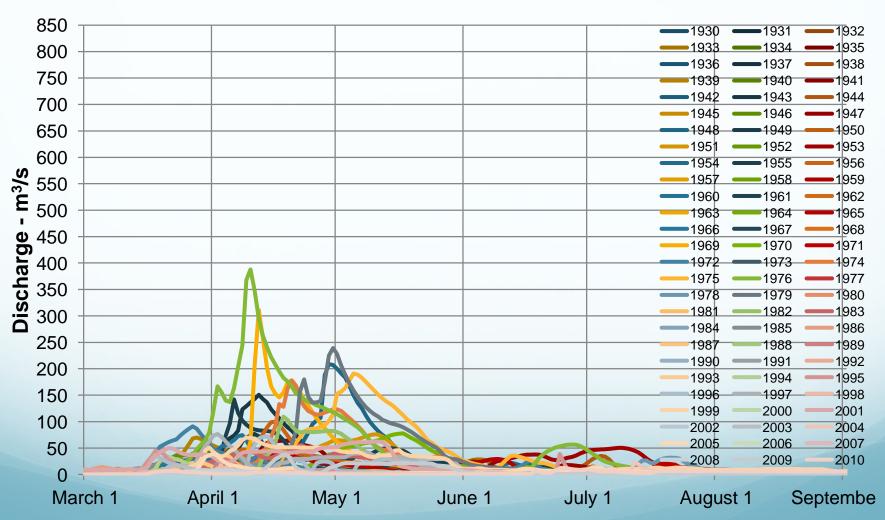


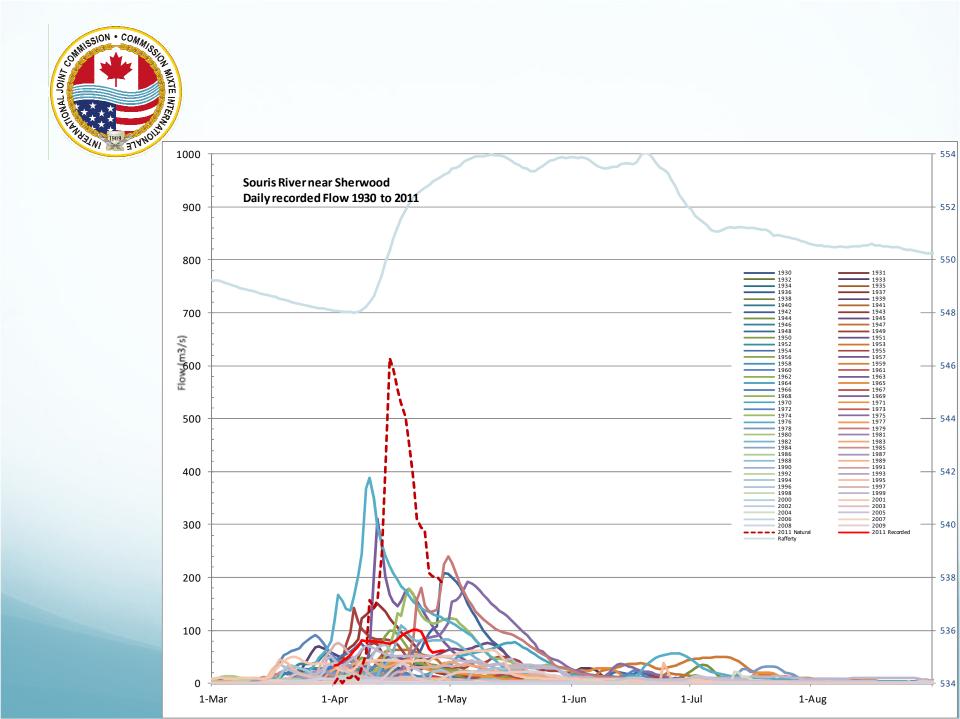


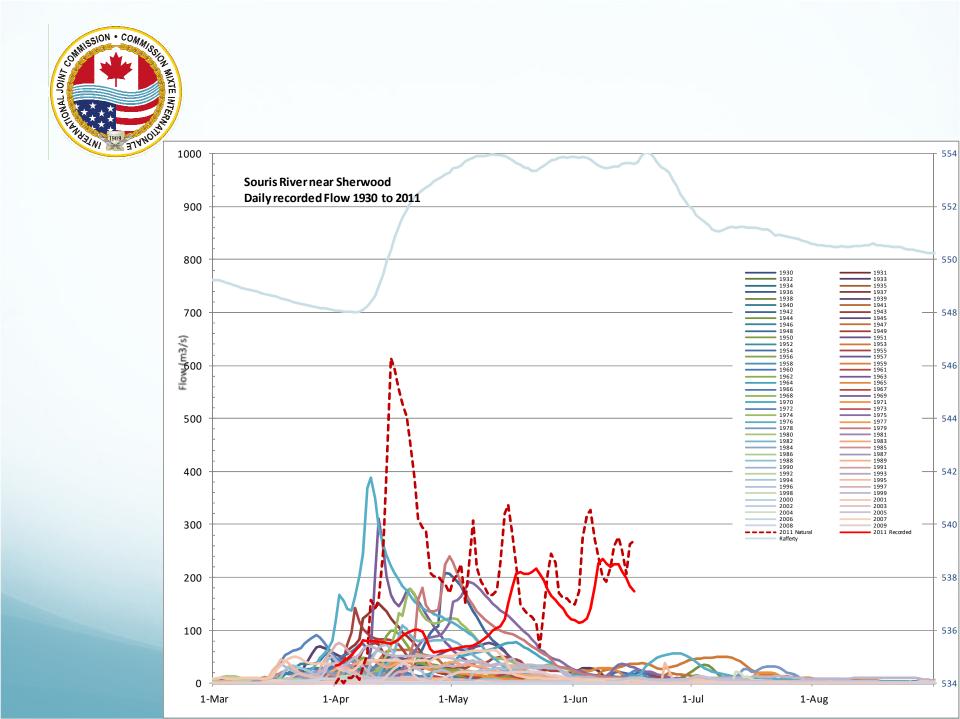


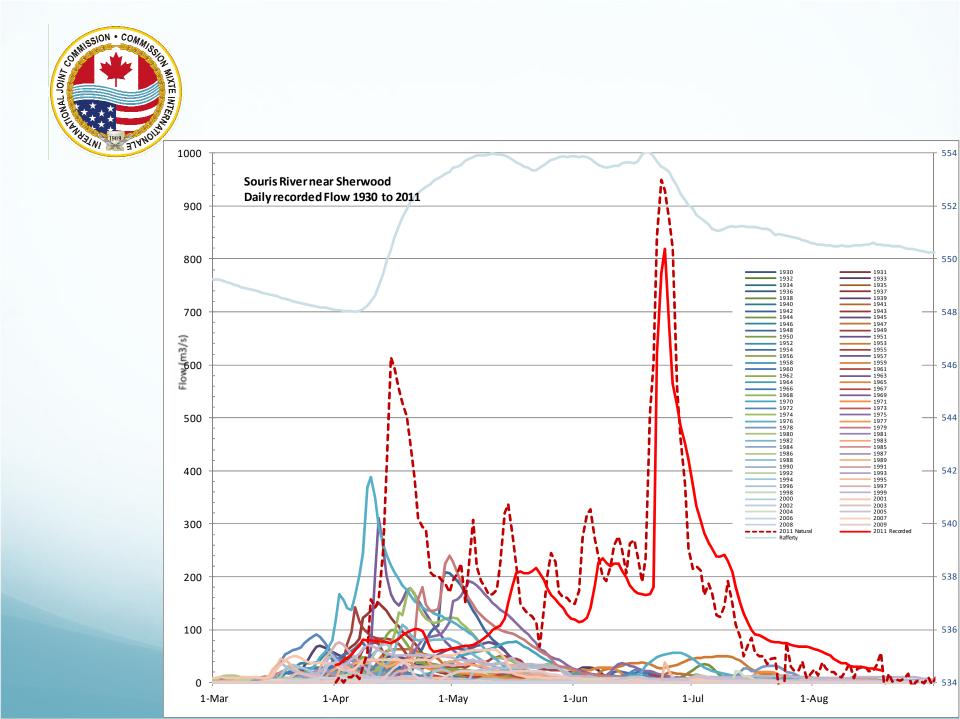


Souris River at Sherwood Annual Observed Hydrographs



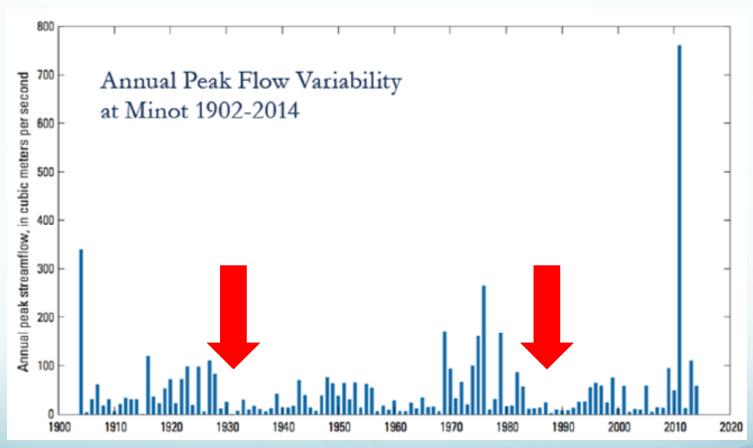








Droughts





Study Challenges

- Create an alternative operating plan that
 - Balances Flood Control and Water Supply
 - Respect Apportionment Agreement
 - Maximize things like ecosystem health/water quality
 - Minimizes damages (infrastructure and agric etc.)
 - Considers Summer Events



Work Plan Progress

Old No.	New No.	Name	Group	Canada Costs (CND)	USA Costs (USD)
1a, 1b, 2	OR1	1989 Agreement Language Review	Operating Rules Review	6	0
	5114			6	0
3	DW1	Summarize POS Projects and Report Progress since 2013	Data Collection and	3	0
4	DW2	Lidar and Bathymetry for Reservoirs		75	0
5	DW3	Review of Hydrometerological Network Report Data Collection for PRM	Management	15	0
b	DW4	Data Collection for PRIVI		93	85 85
7	HH1	Regional Hydrology		44	25
8	HH2	Stochastic Water Supplies		6	185
9	HH3	Artificial Drainage Impacts Review		43	0
10	HH4	Flow Simulation Tools Development (MESH)		76	0
11, A4	HH5	ECCC Climate Change Supplies	Hydrology & Hydraulics	47	5
12	HH6	Reservoir Flow Release Planning (RES-SIM)		64	65
13	HH7	Reservoir Flow Release Planning (HEC-RAS)		3	16
new	HH8	Develop PRM Model		4	72
new	HH9	Model System Integration		28	0
new	HH10	Forecasting Assessment		175	0
				490	368
14, A1, A3, A5	, A(PF1	Workshops and Engagment		209	175
15, 16, 17	PF2	Run and Evaluate Alternatives		173	238
new	PF3	Dam Safety	Plan Forumlation	3	75
new F	PF4	Roadmap for apport., water quality, and aquatic eco. health		0	0
				385	488
	A1	Administration - Independent Review Group		47	33
	A2	Administration - Study Manager (Canada)		165	0
	A3	Administration - Study Manager (U.S.)		0	106
				212	139
			Total	1186	1080



Study Approach

- Operating Rules Review
 - 1&2 Language Review
- Data Collection and Management
 - 3. Progress Since 2011
 - 4. Lidar and Bathymetry For Reservoirs
 - 5. Review of Networks
 - 6. Data Collection Performance Indicators

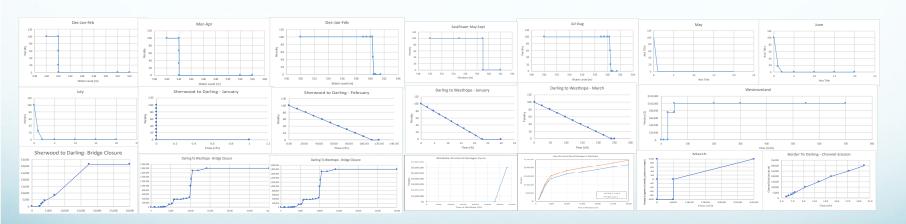




Work Plan Progress



- Data Collection and Management group tasks DW1-DW4 are mostly complete
 - DW1-draft report summarizing Plan of Study projects since 2013 has been written
 - DW2-lidar and bathymetry data for reservoirs has been obtained/collected
 - DW3-draft report of review and update of the Hydro-meteorological data network is complete
 - DW4-data collection to be used as input to Prescriptive Modelling System (HH8) is mostly complete Performance Indicators.





Hydrology And Hydraulics

- 7. Regional Hydrology Dataset
- 8. Stochastic Hydrology Dataset
- Drainage Impacts Review
- 10. Flow Simulation Tools (MESH)
- 11. Climate Change Supplies
- 12. 13. Flow Release Planning (HEC RES-SIM and RAS)

New PRM Optimization

New Forecasting Assessment





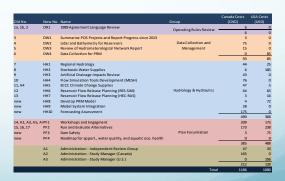
Plan Formulation

14. Workshops and Engagement

15. 16, 17 Run and Evaluate Alternatives

New Dam Safety

New Roadmap for Apport, Water Quality, and Ecosystem Health.



rkshops and Engagement

- Public Advisory Group
- Resource Agency Advisory Group
- Indigenous Engagement
- ISRB Engagement



Basin Interest

- How are basin interests determined
 - Through an online questionnaire
 - Continued engagement with
 - Public
 - Resource and Agencies
 - **Indigenous Nations**

Public Concerns	Number of Responses	% of Total
Flooding	15	58%
Stagnant water in summer/fall	8	31%
Lack of recreation/boating access	2	8%
Bank Erosion	2	8%
Recreation safety issues	1	4%

Total Responses:

26

What People Value	Number of Responses	% of Total	
Wildlife/Habitat/Fishing	30	47%	
Drinking Water (People/Livestock)	16	25%	
Recreation	15	23%	
Aesthetics/Beauty	15	23%	
Irrigation	5	8%	
Tourism	1	2%	
Local Culture	1	2%	
Power Generation	1	2%	

Total Responses:

Changes Public Wants to See	Number of Responses	% of Total	
Operate only for flood control	5	24%	
Keep reservoirs lower in winter	5	24%	
Higher flows in summer	2	10%	
Less variability in flow	3	14%	
Maintain natural flow	2	10%	
Current operation is ok	2	10%	
Normal Rafferty pool to 550 m	1	5%	
Less artificial drainage	1	5%	

Total Responses:

21

64

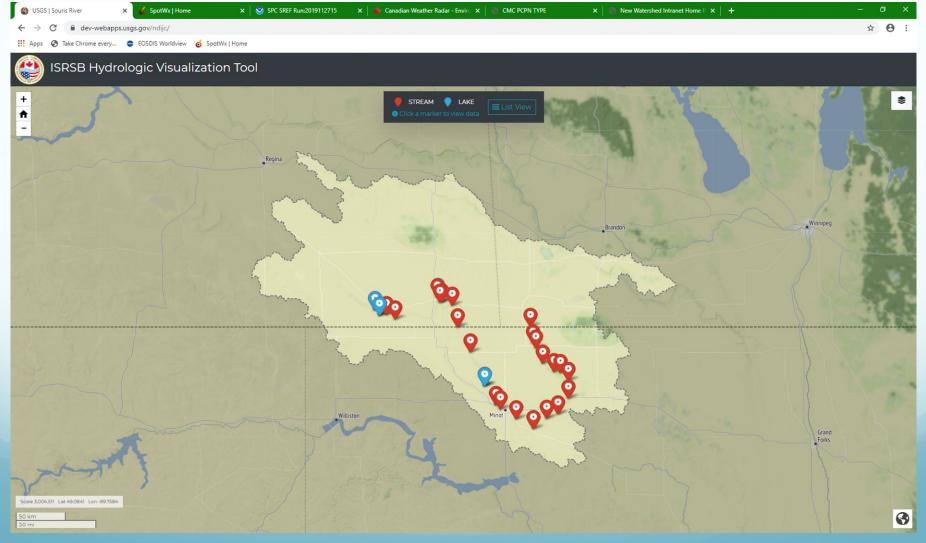


The Two Boards

- The International Souris River Study Board (ISRSB)
 - A temporary board created to investigate reservoir operation on the Souris River.
- The International Souris River Board (ISRB)
 - A permanent created to oversee operations within the Souris River Basin.



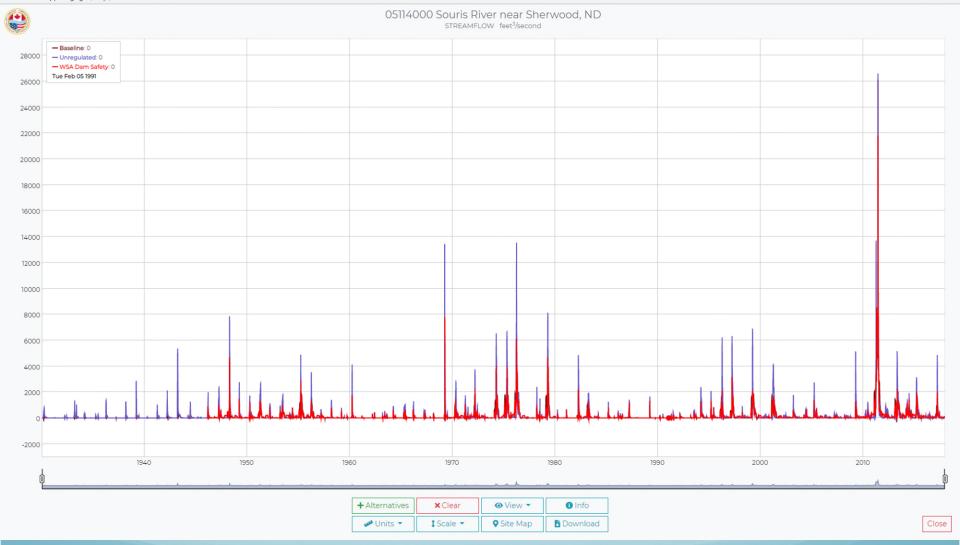
Visualization Tool





USGS | Souris River Plot - Google Chrome

dev-webapps.usgs.gov/ndijc/site.html?ld=016A





Example Output

🧿 USGS | Souris River Plot - Google Chrome dev-webapps.usgs.gov/ndijc/site.html?ld=016A 05114000 Souris River near Sherwood, ND STREAMFLOW feet3/second - Baseline: 412.2 - Unregulated: 363 - WSA Dam Safety: 495.3 Fri Jul 09 1999 6500 6000 5500 5000 4500 4000 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 -500 Jul 1997 Jan 1998 Jul 1998 Jan 1999 Apr 1999 Jul 1999 Jan 2000 Apr 2000 Jul 2000 Apr 2001 Jul 2001 Oct 2001 Jan 2002 Apr 1998

+ Alternatives

Units

X Clear

\$Scale ▼

View ▼

Site Map

Info

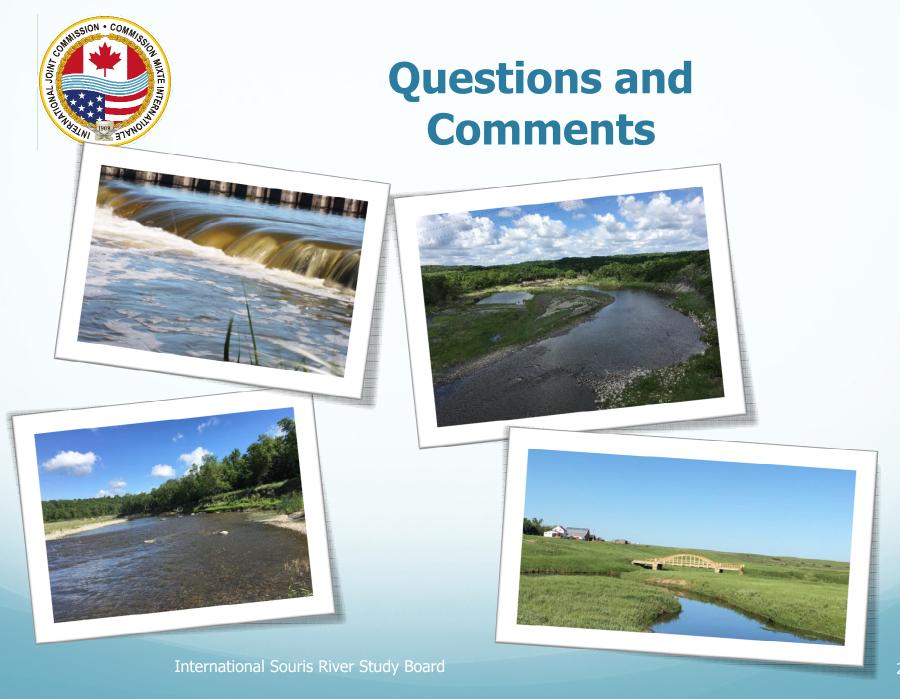
Download

Close



Study Progress to Date

- Developed modeling tools to evaluate scenarios
- Gathered feedback from public, resource and agency, and indigenous nations to evaluate alternatives
- Engaged the ISRB
- Tested a number of Scenarios
- Final PHASE 5 Planning Underway





How Do the Reservoirs Achieve the Objectives?

- Drawdown to Normal Drawdown Level
 - Elevation that the reservoirs must be at or below prior to February 1, regardless of conditions
 - Drawdown is initiated in late October to ensure flows are steady during the ice formation period.
 - Try to complete just before February 1.
- Normal Drawdown Levels
 - Rafferty = 549.5 m (1802.82 ft)
 - Grant Devine = 561.0 m (1840.55 ft)
 - Lake Darling = 1596 ft (486.46 m)
 - No NDL at Boundary

Maximum Allowable Flood Level (MAFL)

Full Supply Level (FSL)

Normal Drawdown Level (NDL)

Maximum Required Drawdown Level



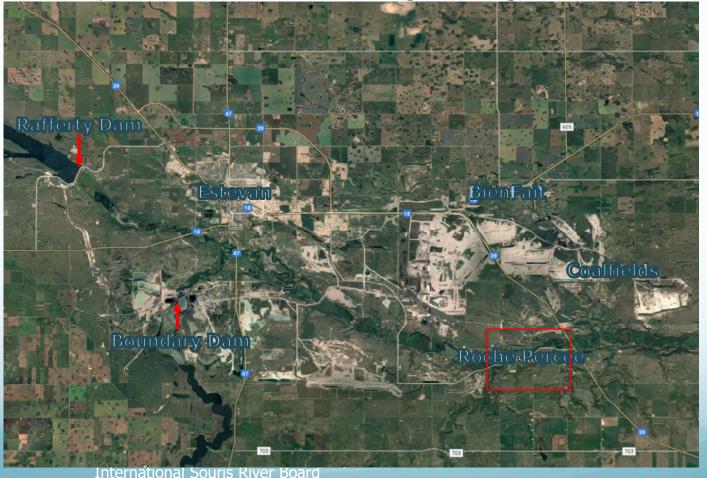
How Do the Reservoirs Achieve the Objectives?

- Drawdown below NDL
 - The amount reservoirs are drawn down to below NDL are determined by the Spring Runoff Forecasts.
 - February 1 forecast, subsequent forecasts are issued on or near the 15th and last day of each month until runoff occurs.
- Drawdown below NDL occurs if Flood Operations are in effect
 - Forecasts are used to determine level of drawdown





Subsequent slides will be showing flooding around Roche Percee





Roche Percee – May 14, 2011 (~210cms), dykes holding





Roche Percee – June 23, 2011 (~660cms), dykes overtopped



International Souris River Board