Appendix B-4: Alternative 2 Full Supply Level

HEC-ResSim Initial Alternative Assessment

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1. Alternative Description & Objective

This alternative prioritizes maintaining Rafferty Reservoir, Grant Devine Reservoir, and Lake Darling at Full Supply Level (FSL). FSL is maintained without regard to flood status or apportionment. Results of this alternative were compared to baseline model results, which reflect present day operations of Boundary, Rafferty, Grant Devine, and Lake Darling reservoirs (Annex A & Annex B). This analysis was conducted using the full period of record available at the time of the simulation (1946-2017). FSL levels for each reservoir can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 1. Full Supply Level (FSL) for each reservoir

Reservoir	FSL Standard (ft)	FSL Metric (m)
Rafferty	1806.1	550.5
Boundary	1840	560.83
Grant Devine	1843.8	562
Lake Darling	1597	486.8

1.1 Alternative Development

This alternative was proposed as an extreme bookend case by the Public Advisory Group during the 2019 March workshops held in Minot, ND and is meant to identify the maximum amount of water supply Rafferty, Grant Devine, and Lake Darling could provide. The alternative details were discussed at the workshop and provided to the ResSim alternatives modeling team in April 2019. This case is considered to be the opposite of Alternative 1, which models the reservoirs as dry dams.

1.2 Alternative Fine Tuning

This alternative was not carried forward into Phase 3, as it is a representative extreme bookend case and will not be considered as a realistic alternative for this study.

1.3 HEC-ResSim Nomenclature

Within HEC-ResSim, a new network, alternative and simulation run was generated to reflect each proposed alternative. To generate the alternative network, a copy of the base network was made and modified to reflect the proposed alternative. A table indicating the nomenclature associated with the ResSim network, alternative and simulation used to model the alternative is listed in Table 2. Model nomenclature.

Table 2. Model nomenclature

Scenario	Time Window	ResSim Model Name	Network Name	Alternative Name	Simulation Name
Baseline	1946-2017	SourisRiverPos	cal2Fsl	Base	00_BL_AnxA_46_17
FSL	1946-2017	SourisRiverPoS	02_FSL_BL	02_FSL_BL	02_FSL_1946_2017

2. Operational Rules

Table 3 presents the operational rules that were included in the base HEC-ResSim model alternative to specifically reflect the changes required in support of the 02_FSL_BL alternative.

Table 3. Operation Rules Added Specific to Alternative

Name of Dam	Name of Rule, Outlet or IF Statement or State Variable Element	Rule Description
	Normal drawdown	Annual 1 Feb Drawdown
Rafferty Reservoir	Conditional drawdown	Flood status dependent drawdown
Boundary Reservoir		
Grant Devine Reservoir	Normal drawdown	Annual 1 Feb Drawdown
Grant Devine Reservoir	Conditional drawdown	Flood status dependent drawdown
Lake Darling Reservoir	Normal drawdown	Annual 1 Feb Drawdown
Lake Darling Reservoir	Conditional drawdown	Flood status dependent drawdown

Two changes were made in the operations for Rafferty Reservoir, Grant Devine Reservoir, and Lake Darling Dam through edits implemented by editing the "a_fld_MASTER_gc_gd" state variable.

First, the normal drawdown for each reservoir was changed to the same elevation as FSL at each respective site to eliminate the annual drawdown.

Second, the conditional drawdown defined in the script was removed by entering a direct override of the logic considering if the model were in a flood year or not. Removing this allowed the state variable to calculate a guide curve at FSL with no drawdown.

Figure 1 displays where the normal drawdown statement was implemented into the state variable script for each reservoir. The relevant model feature is indicated by the red box. Figure 2 provides a screenshot of where the conditional drawdown was manually overridden. The max drawdown was also overridden so the guide curves consistently remain at FSL for each reservoir. Figure 3 shows an "else" statement that was added to resolve the model's need for a volume to be added to Rafferty reservoir. Prior to this addition, the act of removing drawdowns triggered an error, as there was no value here.

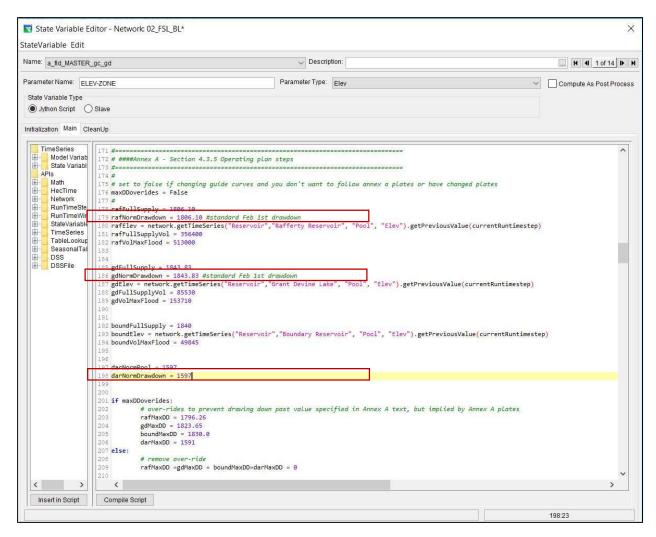


Figure 1. New script for normal drawdown limits at each reservoir

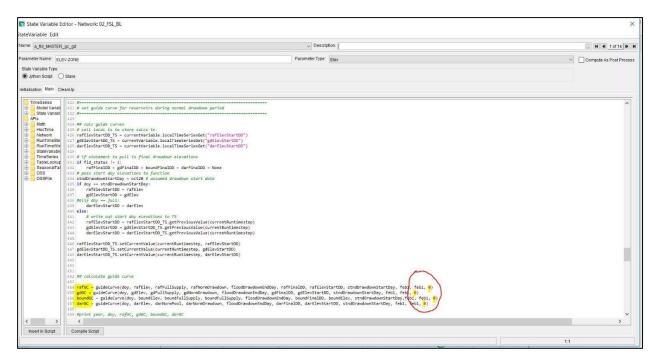


Figure 2. New script forcing the guide curve to stay at FSL for each reservoir regardless of flood condition

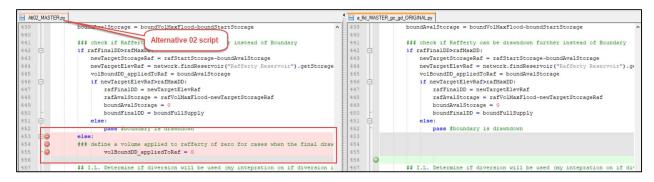


Figure 3. New Rafferty "else" statement

3. Alternative vs Baseline Scenario Results

Plates 01-18 show hydrographs detailing the results of Alternative 2 relative to the baseline scenario at Rafferty, Boundary, Grant Devine, and Lake Darling reservoirs, as well as seven critical mainstem flow locations, for select "index" years. Index years were selected to be representative of high, medium, and low flow years in the basin. High flow years include 2011, 1976, 1975, and 1969, medium flow years include 1987, 1952, and 1946, and low flow years include 1937, 1988, and two extended drought sequences: 1931-1937 and 1988-1991. For Alternative 2, all index years within the simulation time window are plotted.

Plate 19 displays performance indicator results for all study reaches over the entire simulation (1946-2017). More information regarding performance indicator (PI) results and PI development can be found in the Data Collection for the Analysis of Alternatives Report (DW4) and Appendix A-5.

4. Summary of Results

Pool elevations and flow volumes remain higher during normal and high flow events compared to baseline conditions. Index events focusing on drought years do not show substantial benefit to water supply during drought years. Downstream flow peaks are generally higher than baseline conditions. Downstream locations reach flood levels more quickly and remain in flood conditions longer than in baseline conditions.

4.1 Performance Indicators

4.1.1 Reservoirs

Since this scenario solely attempts to hold the reservoirs at or above full supply level (FSL), there is more water in the reservoirs year-round. Subsequently, Boundary, Rafferty, and Grant Devine show improvements to water supply, and the higher pool elevations at Rafferty and Grant Devine provide improved fish habitat. Rafferty and Boundary show improvements to recreation PIs. At Lake Darling, higher lake levels mean flood operations are activated at Mouse River Park more often, and historic sites and boating accesses are flooded more often.

4.1.2 Riverine Reaches

Since there is more water in the reservoirs during this simulation, there is typically less water flowing through the river at most times of the year. However, since there is no storage in the reservoirs, floods are exacerbated. These effects are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, which show more occurrences of flows less than 20 cfs (0.6 cms) and flows greater than 1,000 cfs (28 cms). This change in the flow regime corresponds to more structural and agricultural damages throughout the basin, more bank erosion, and more fish kills. Also, since the river generally spends less time at moderate flows, there is less opportunity for recreation and reductions in water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality.

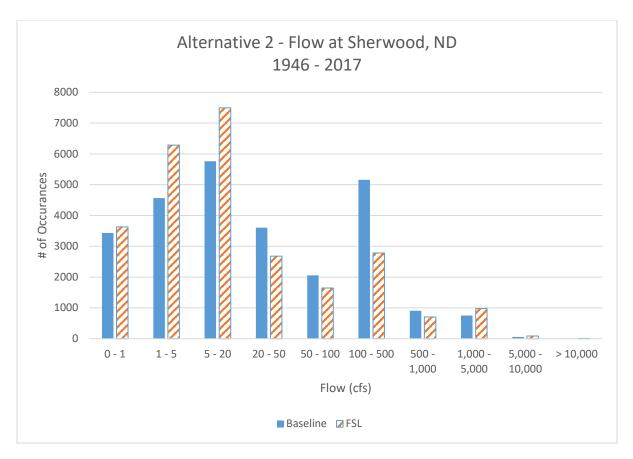


Figure 4. Flow distribution at Sherwood, ND

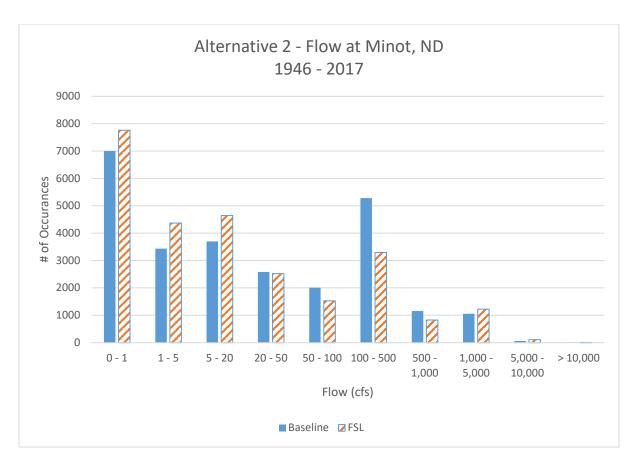


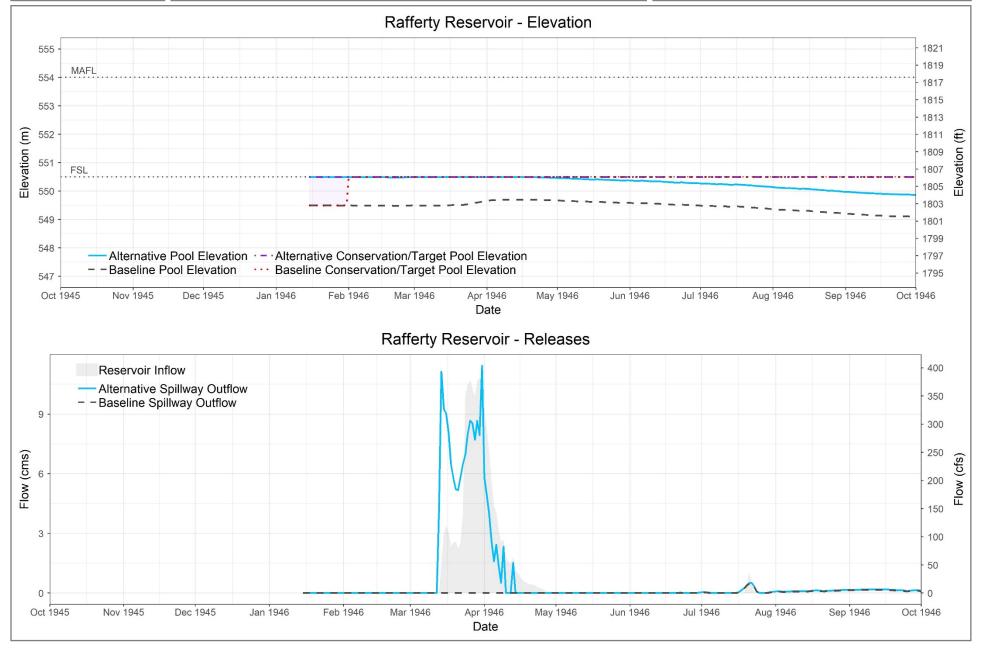
Figure 5. Flow distribution at Minot, ND

5. References

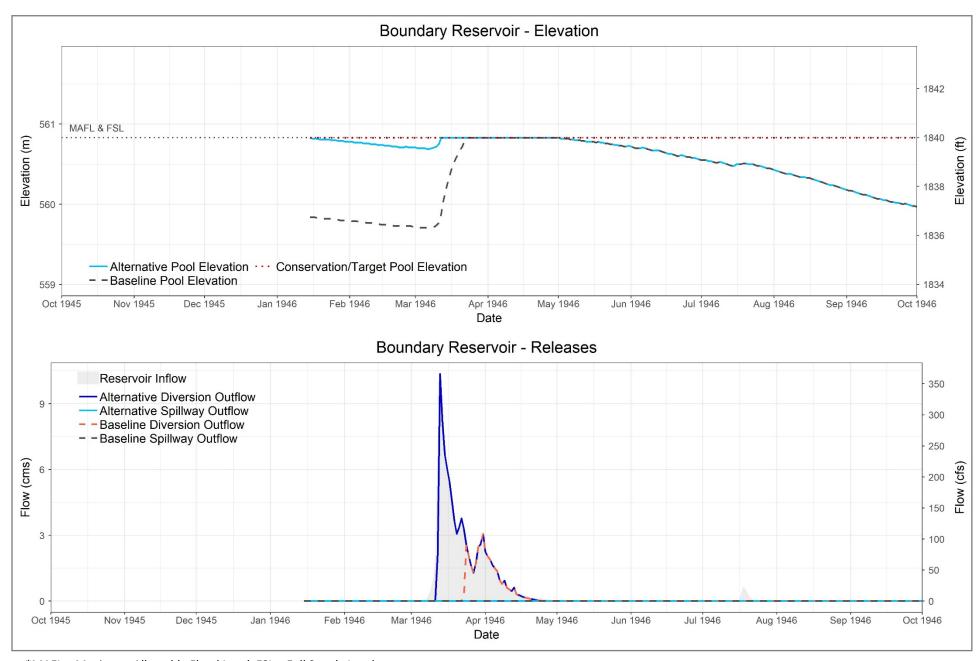
- 1. "HEC-DSSVue," U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Hyraulic Engineering Center, Febuary 2010.
- 2. "HEC-ResSim, Reservoir System Simulation, Version 3.3", U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Hydraulic Engineering Center, December 2018.
- 3. Canada and USA, 1989. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the United States for Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris River Basin.
- 4. Canada and USA, 2000. Interim Measures As Modified For Apportionment of the Souris River.

Reservoirs – 1946

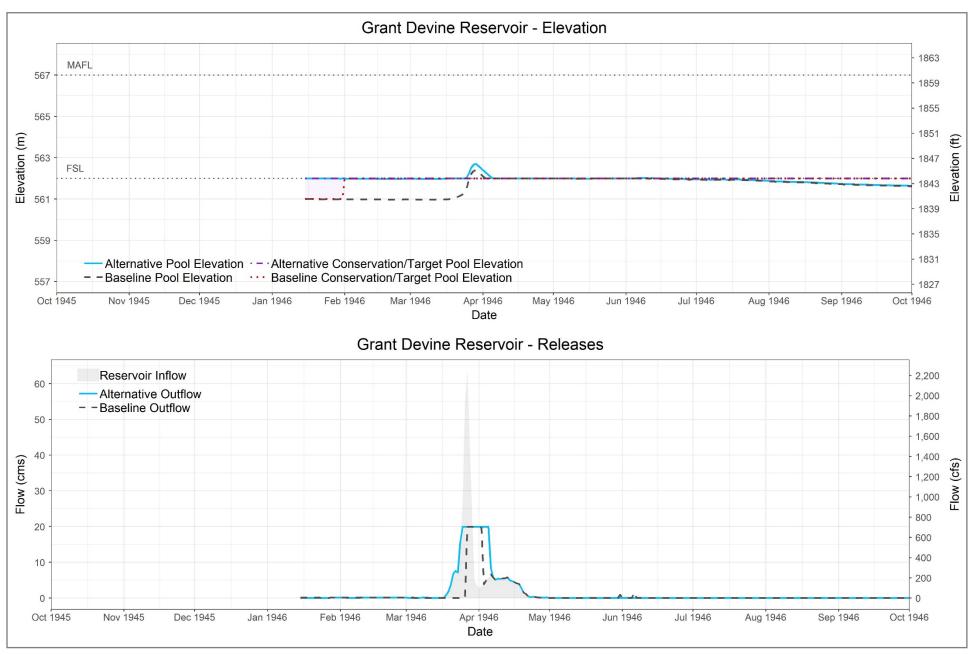
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



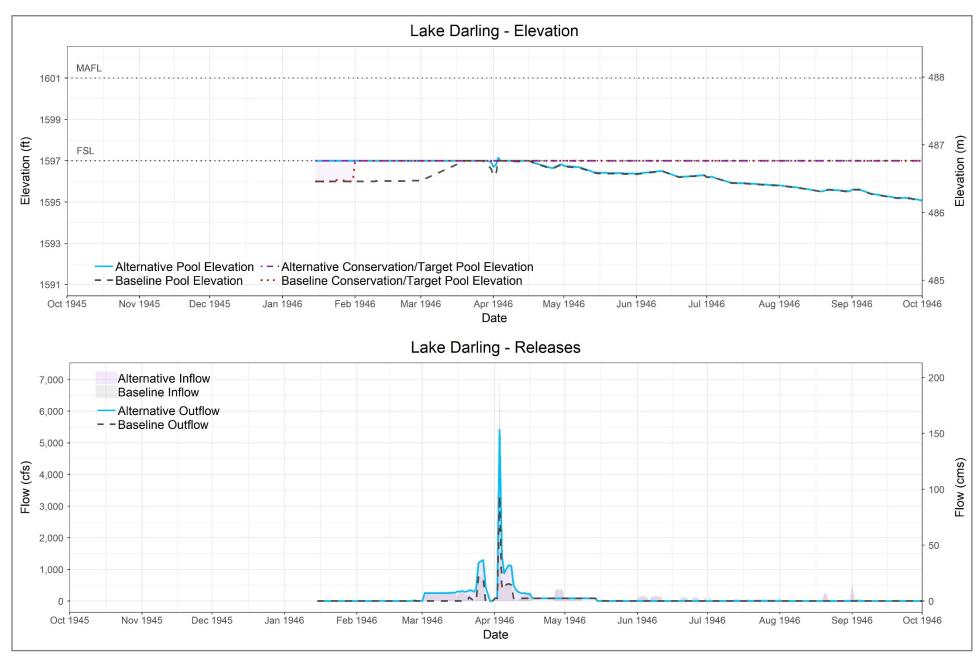
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level



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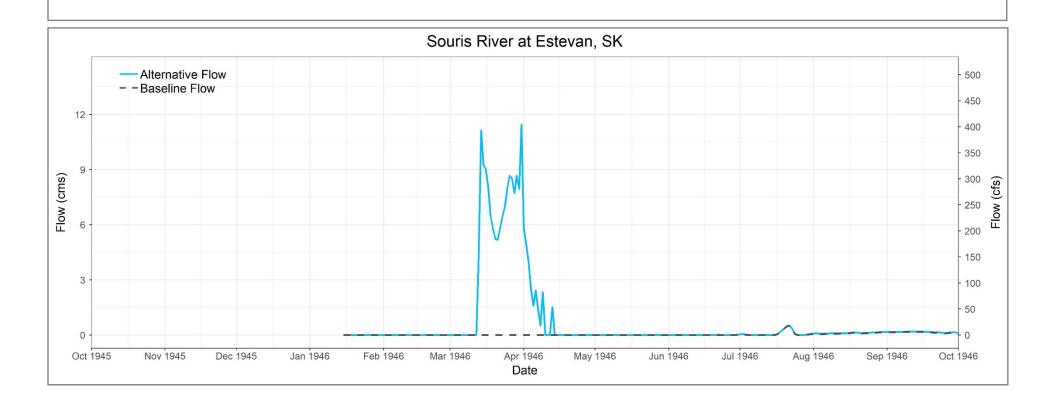


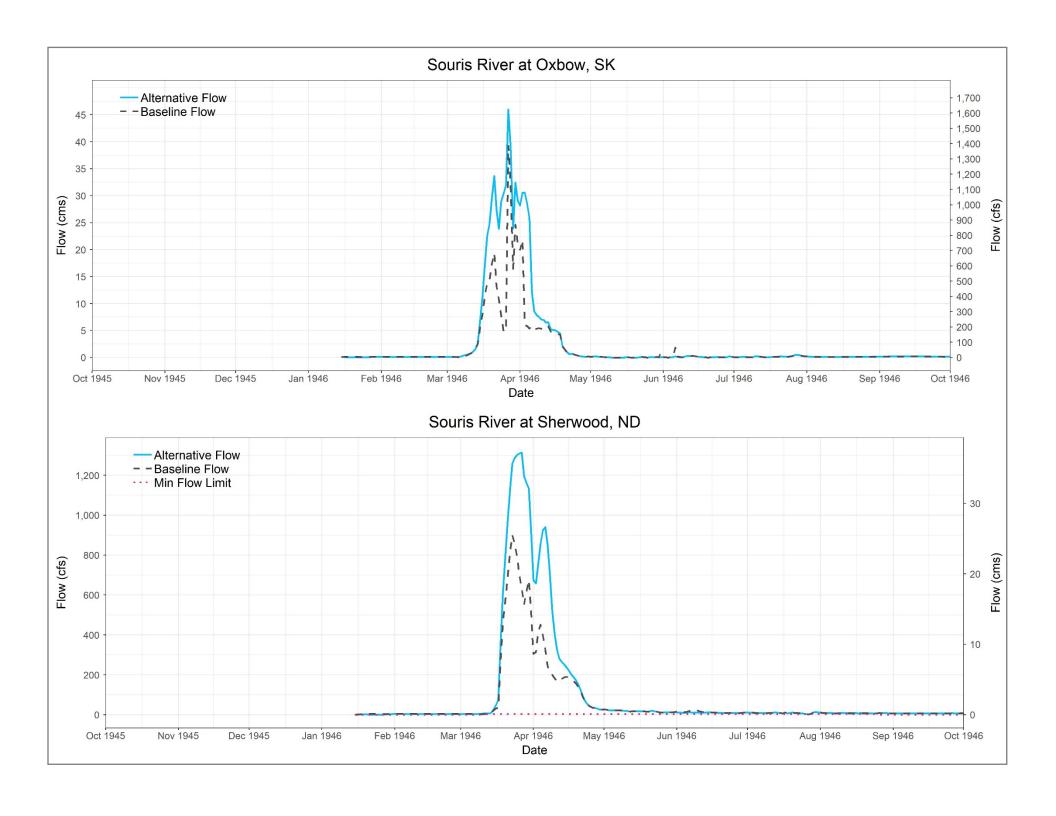
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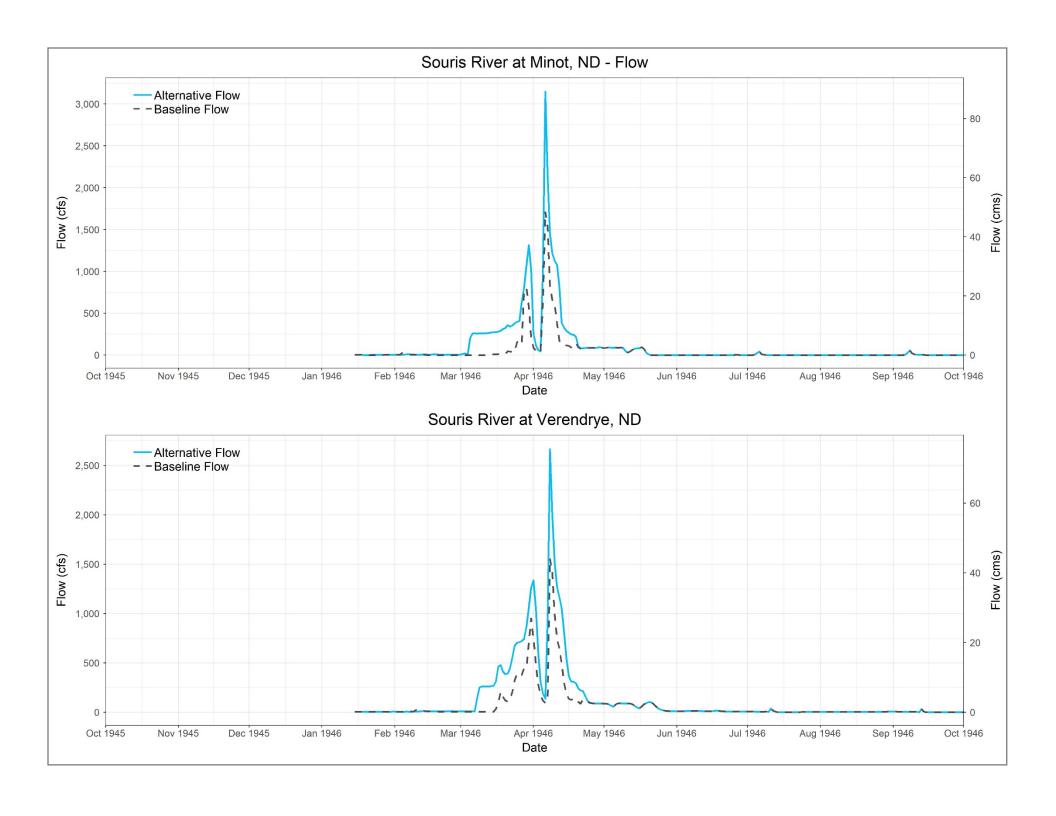


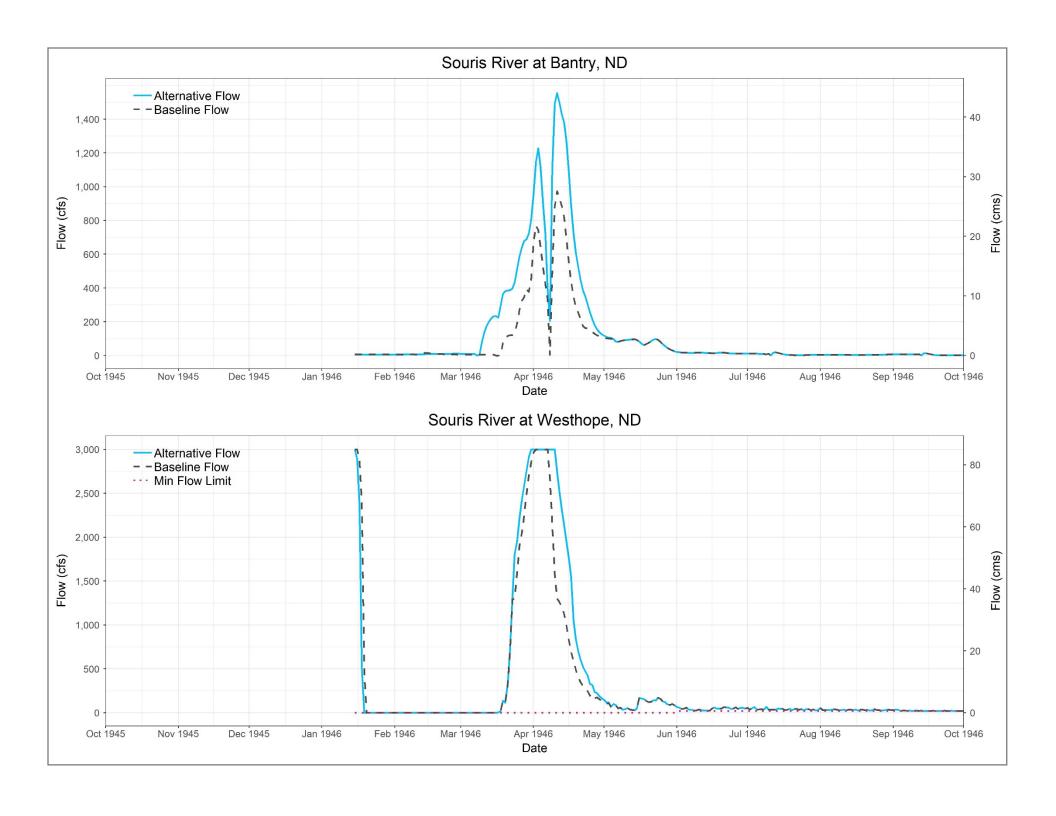
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 02 Critical Flow Locations — 1946 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



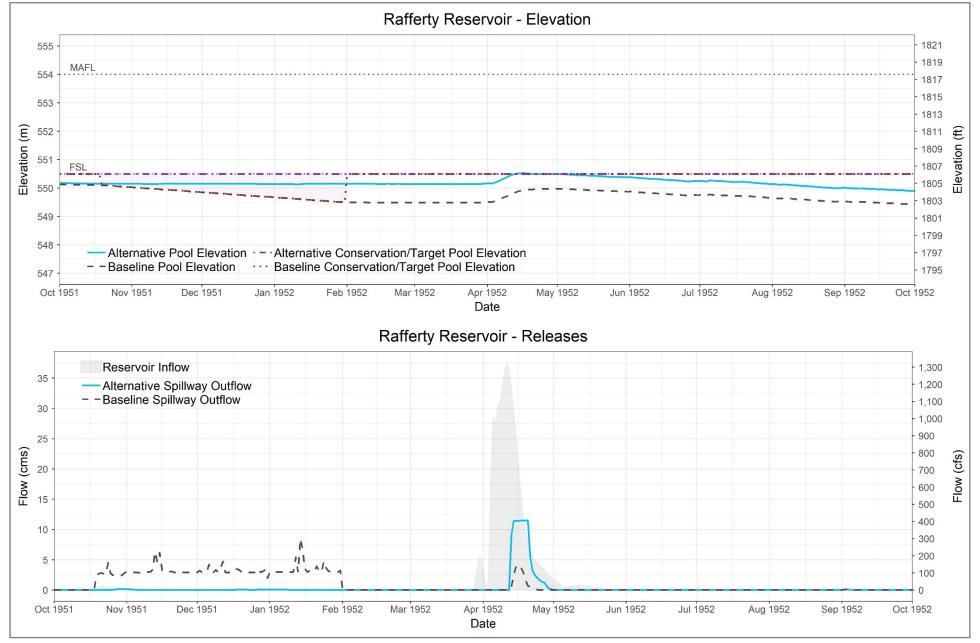




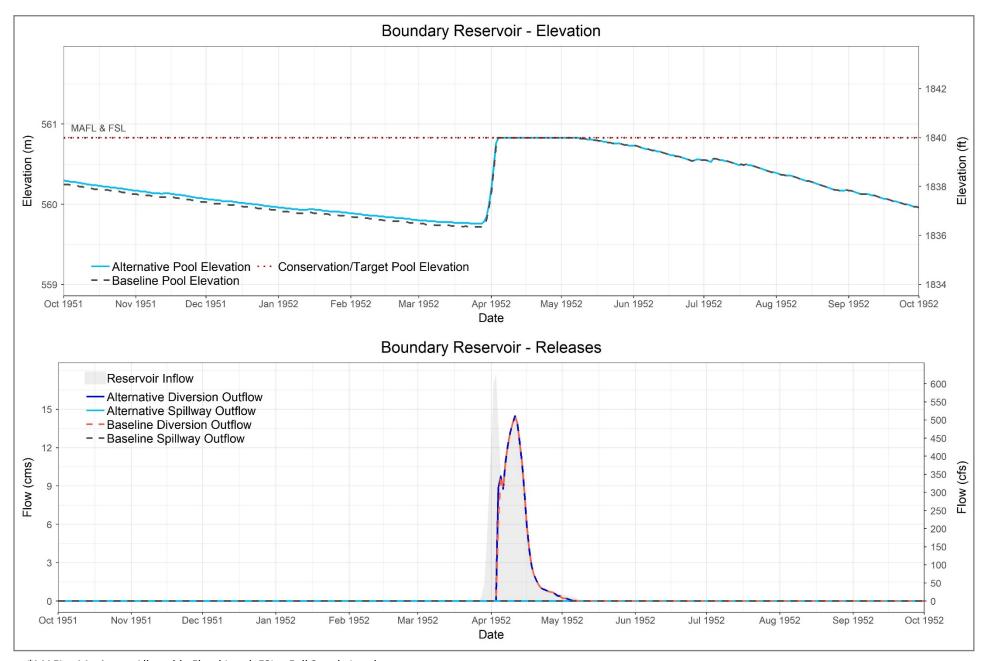


Reservoirs – 1952

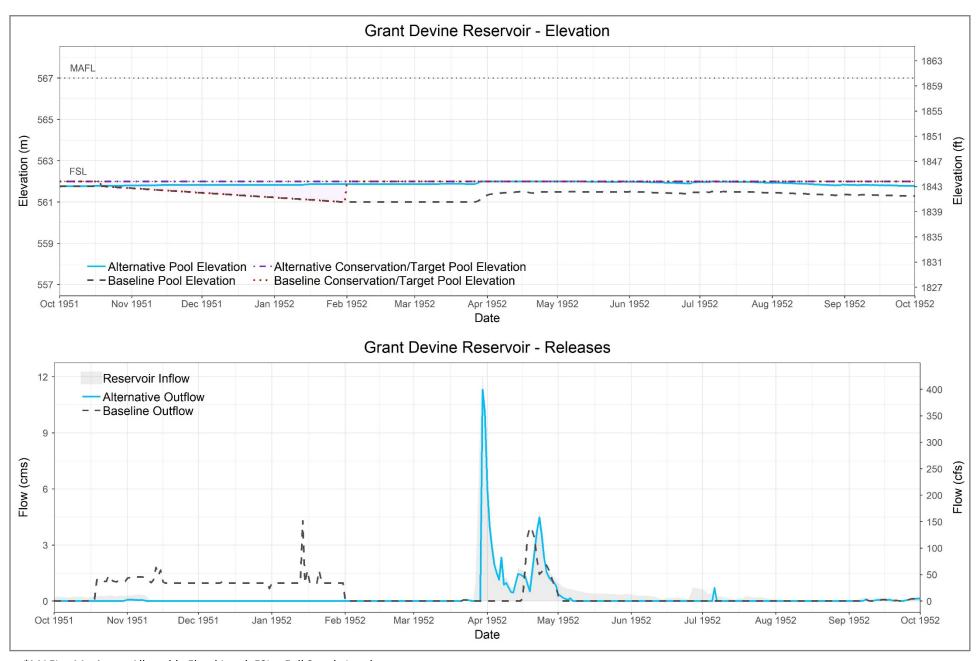
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



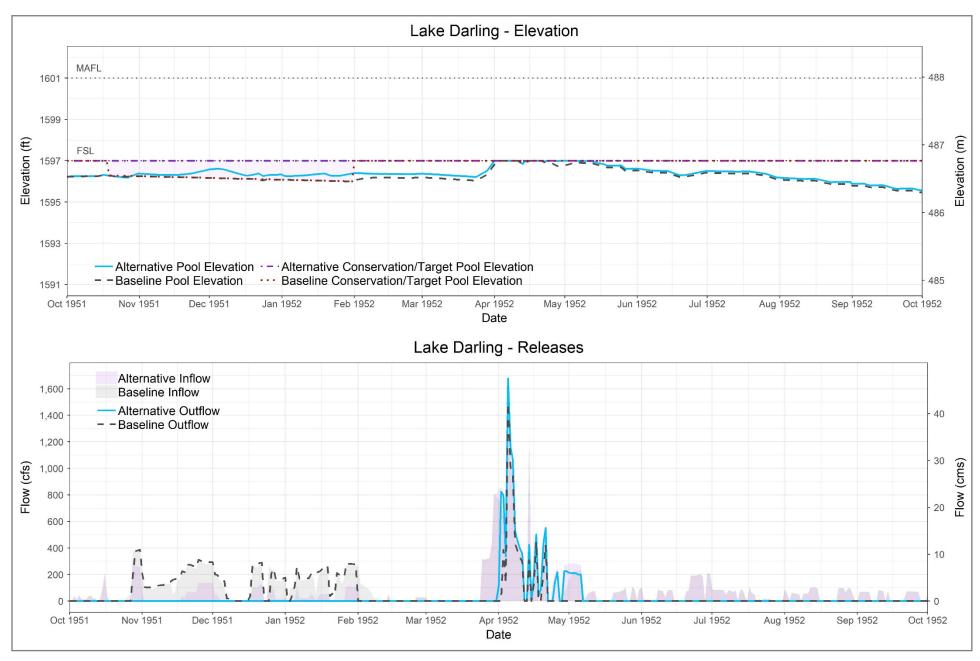
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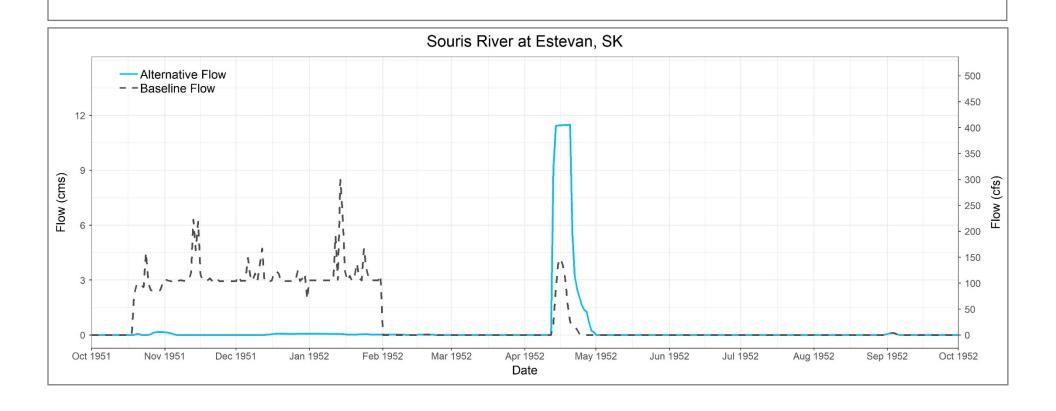


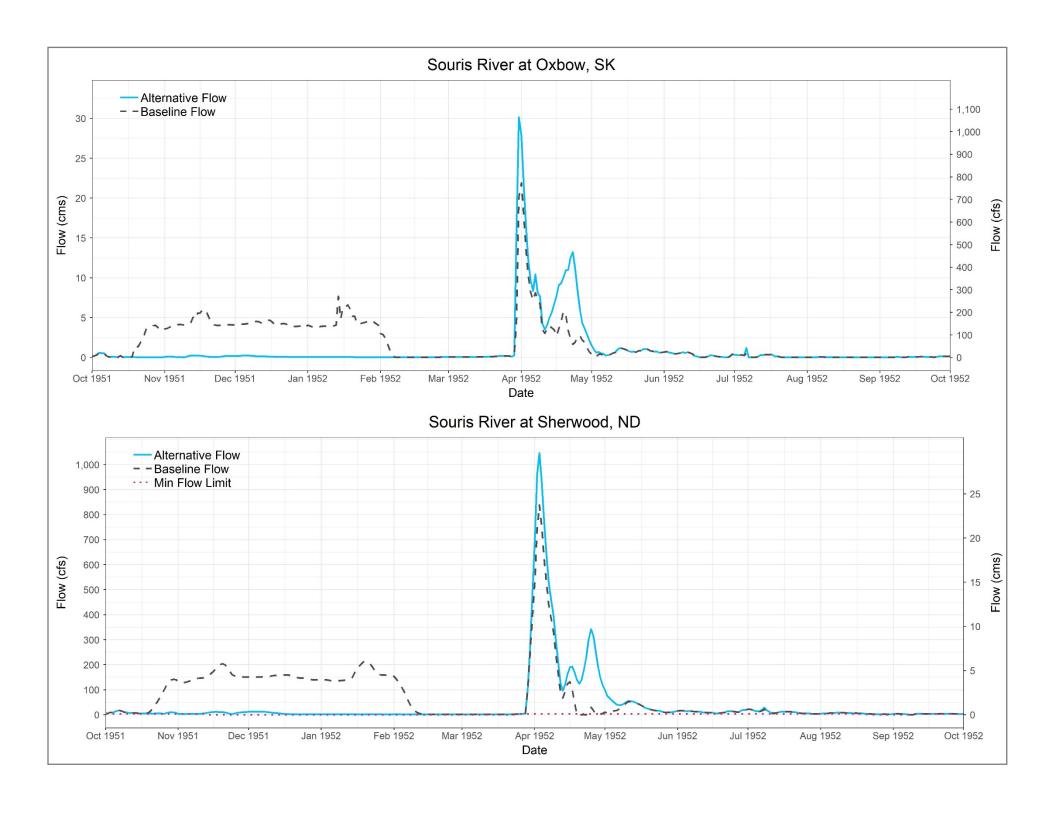
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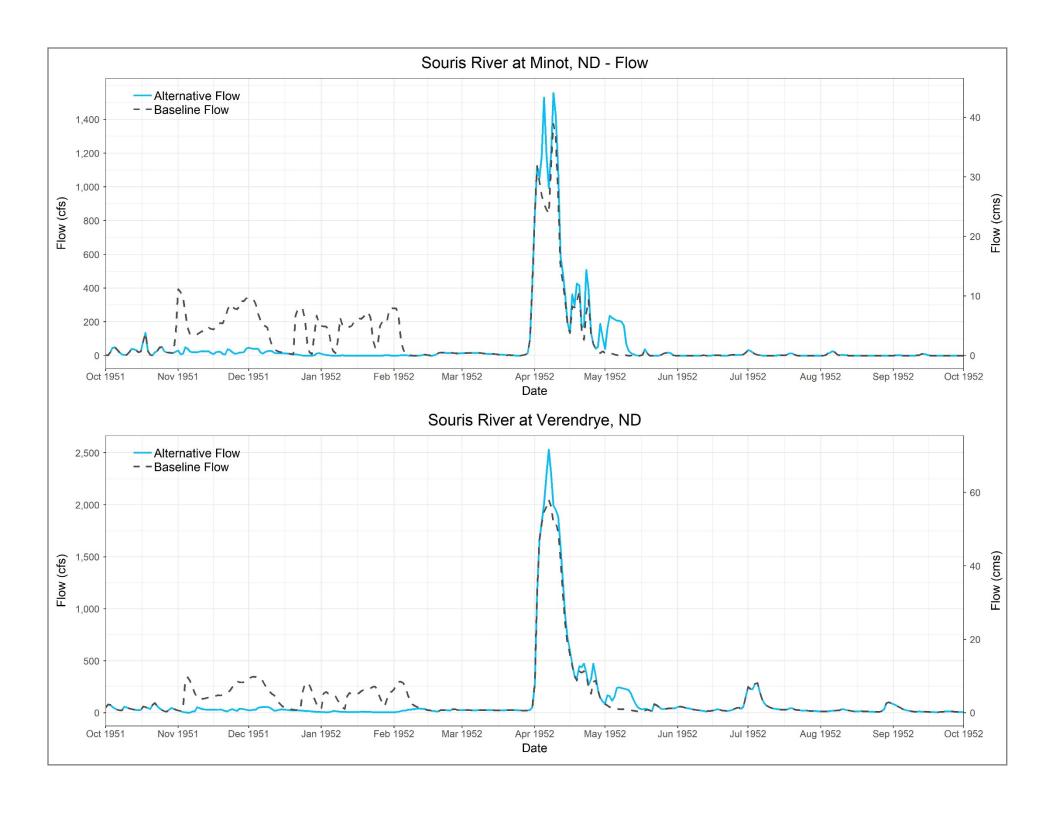


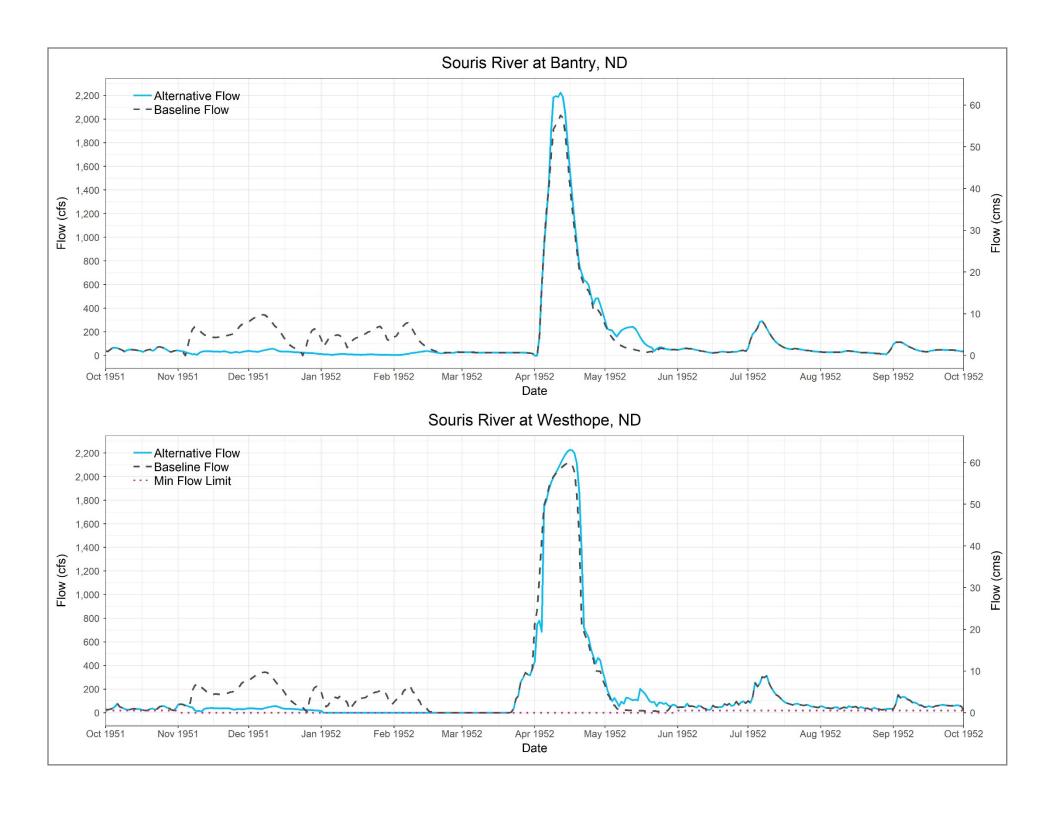
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 04 Critical Flow Locations — 1952 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



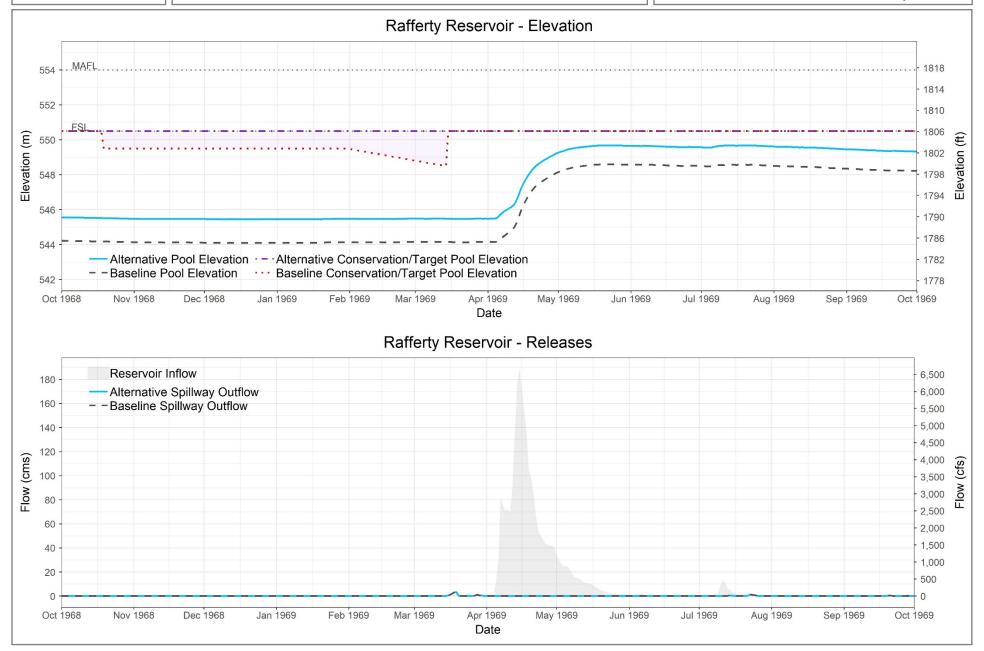




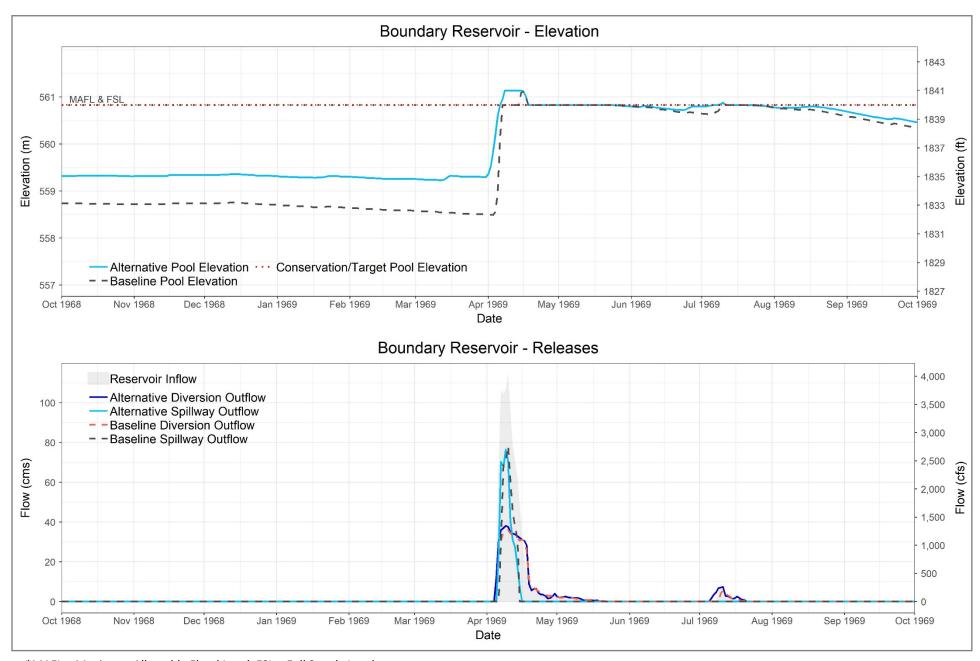


Reservoirs – 1969

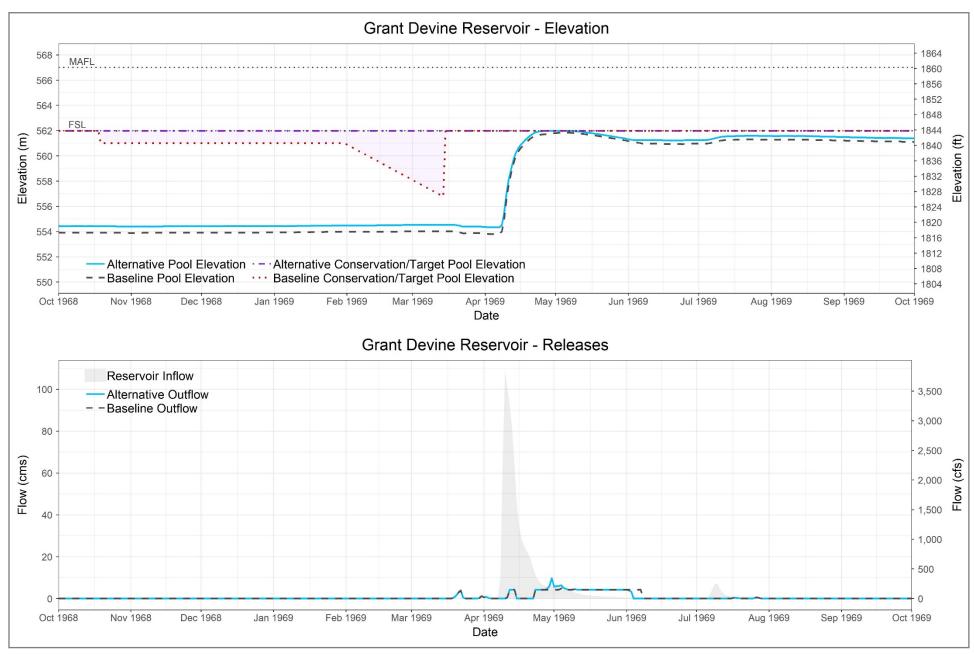
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



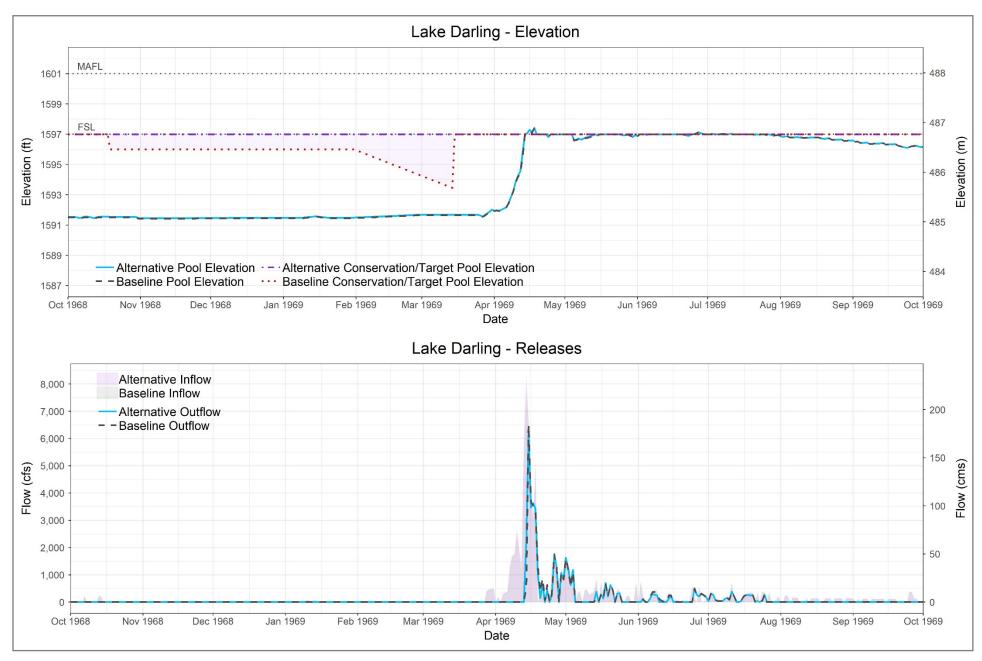
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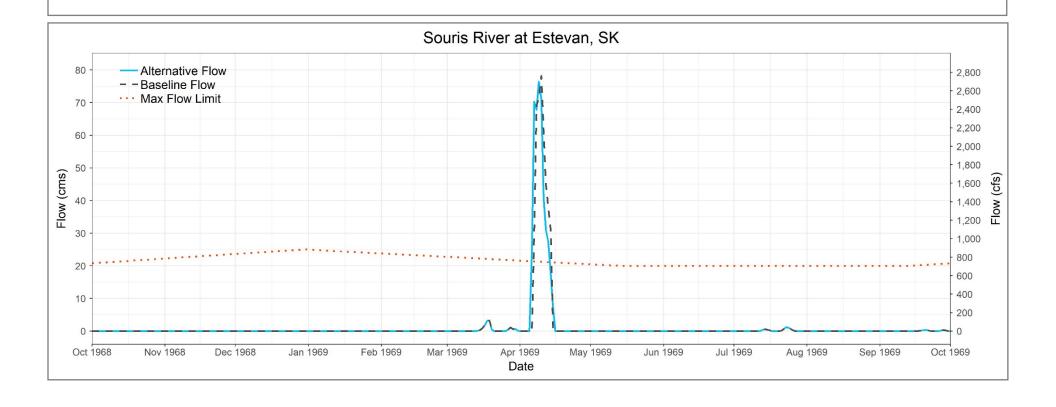


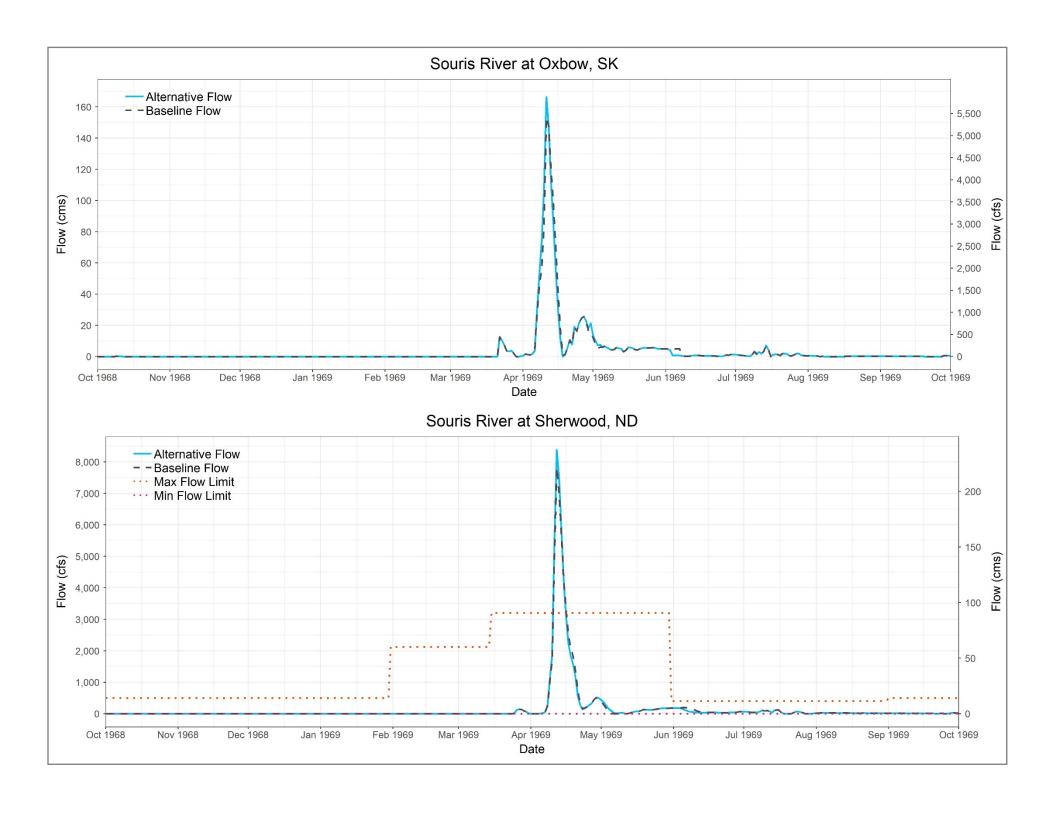
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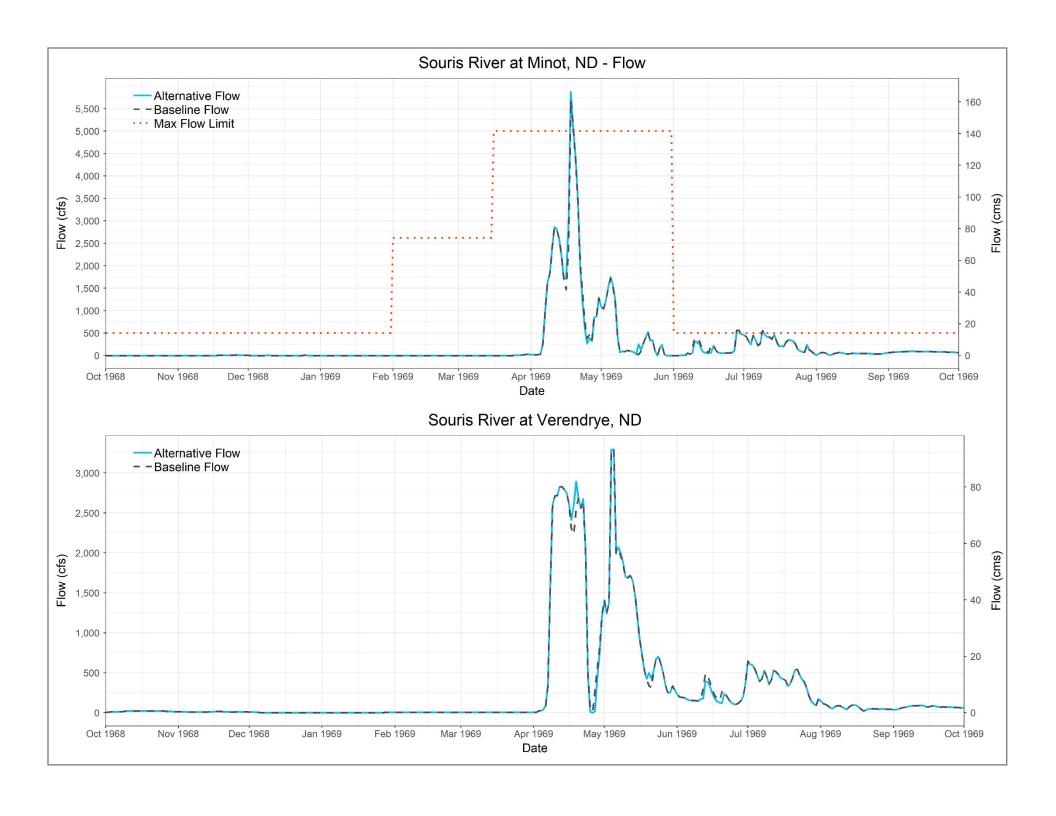


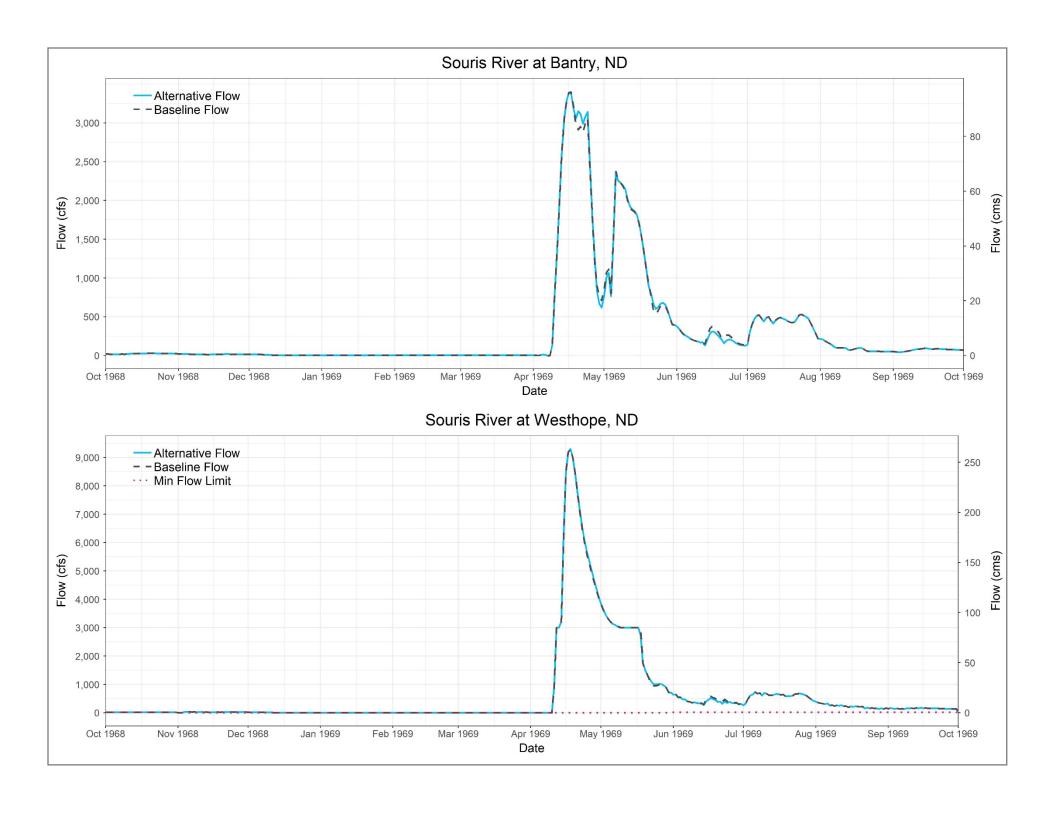
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 06 Critical Flow Locations — 1969 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



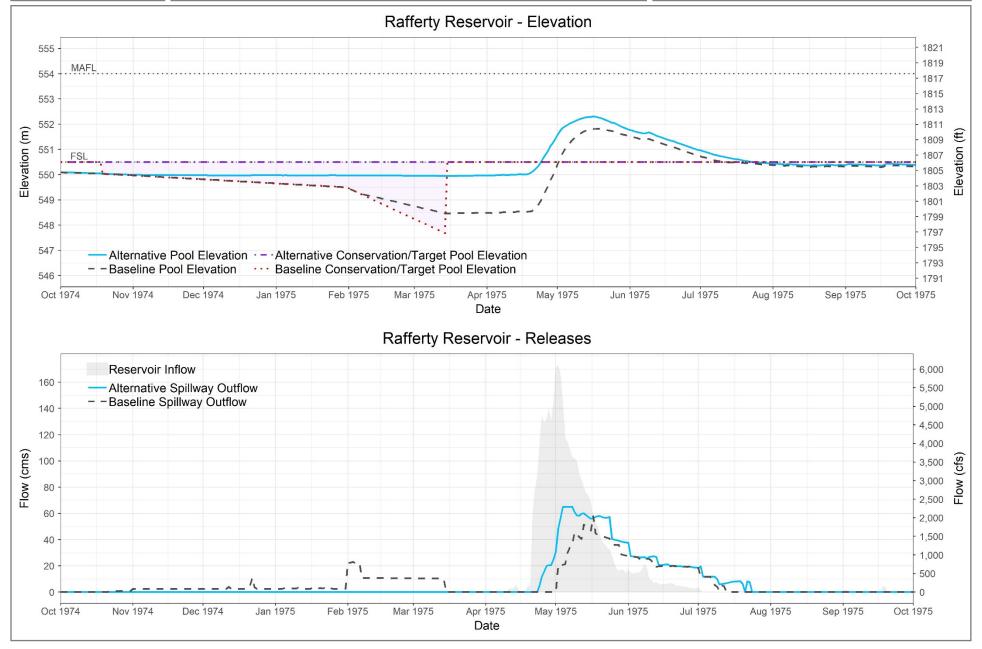




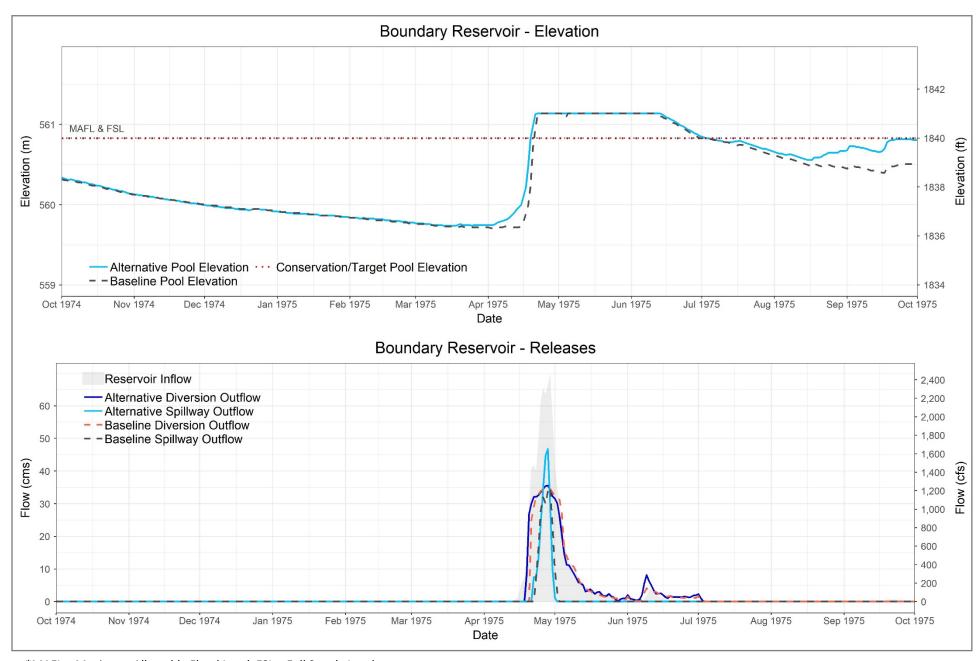


Reservoirs – 1975

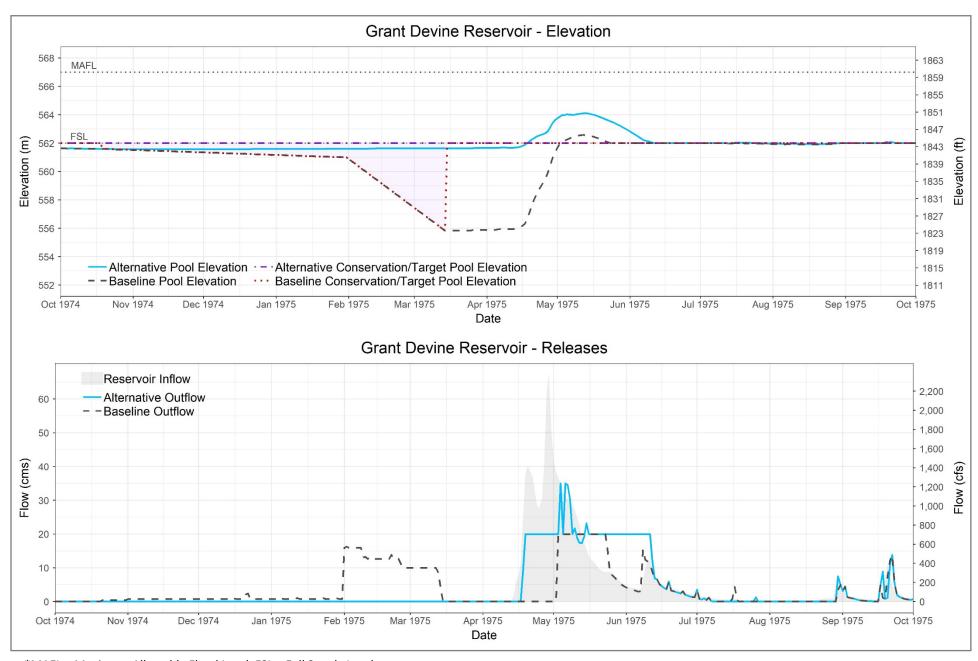
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



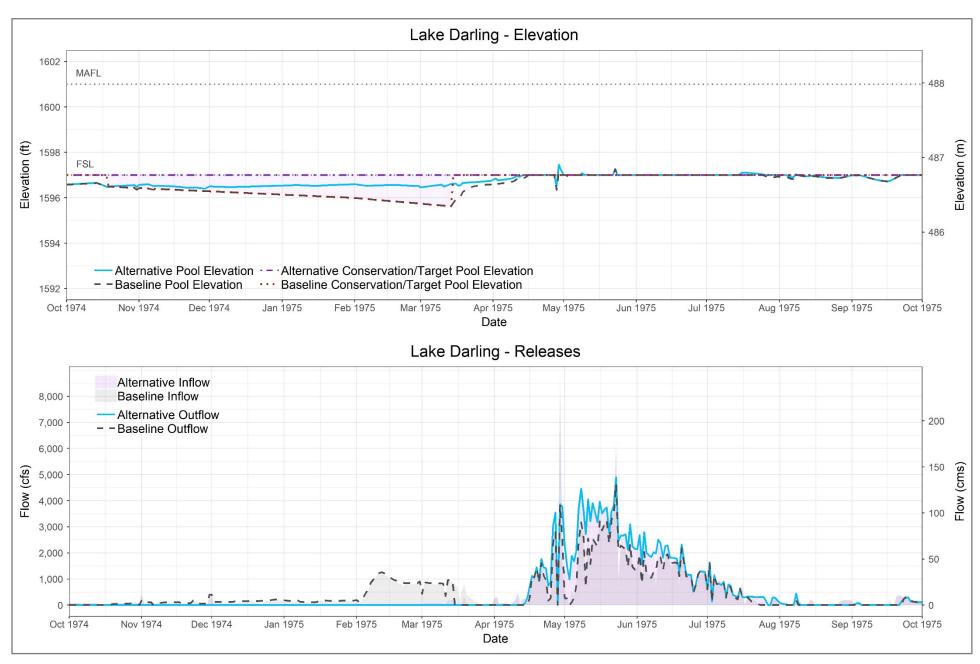
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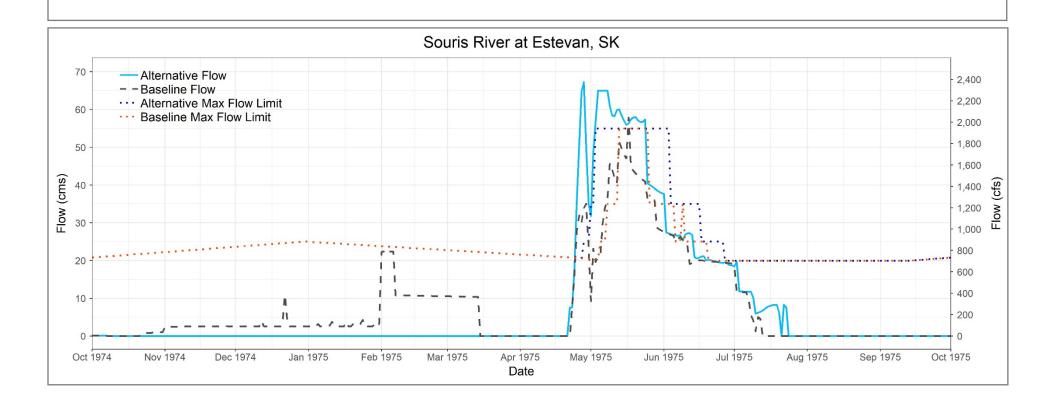


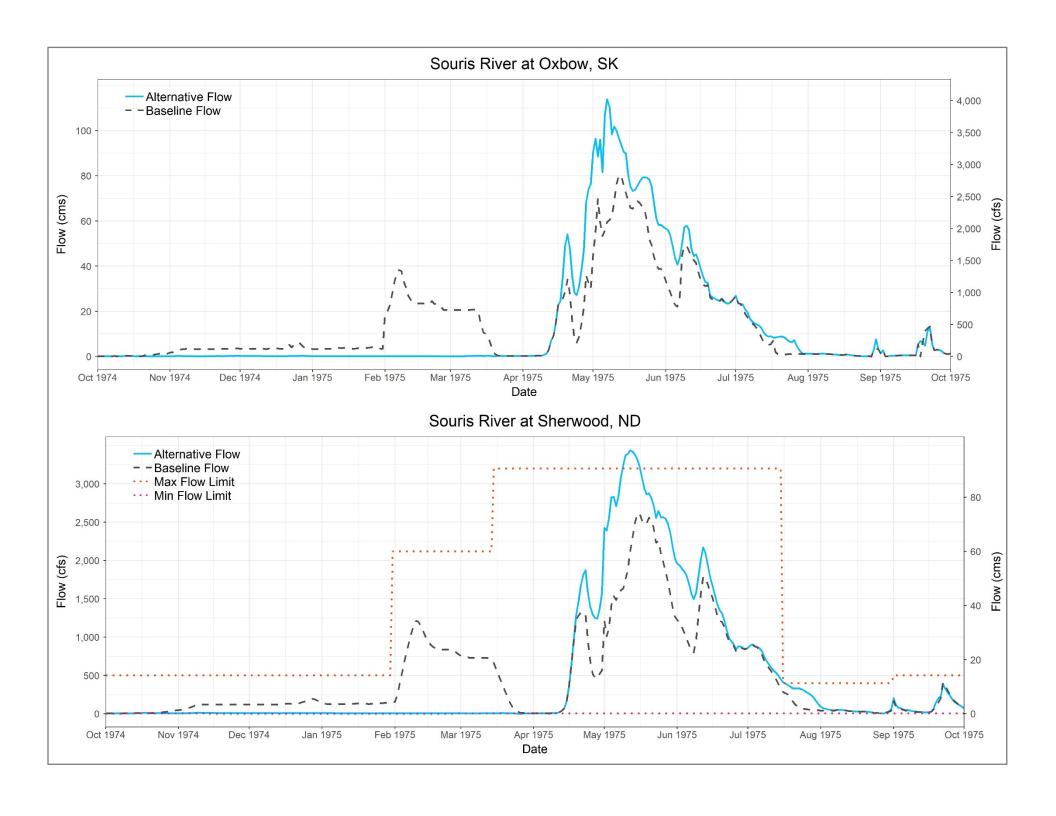
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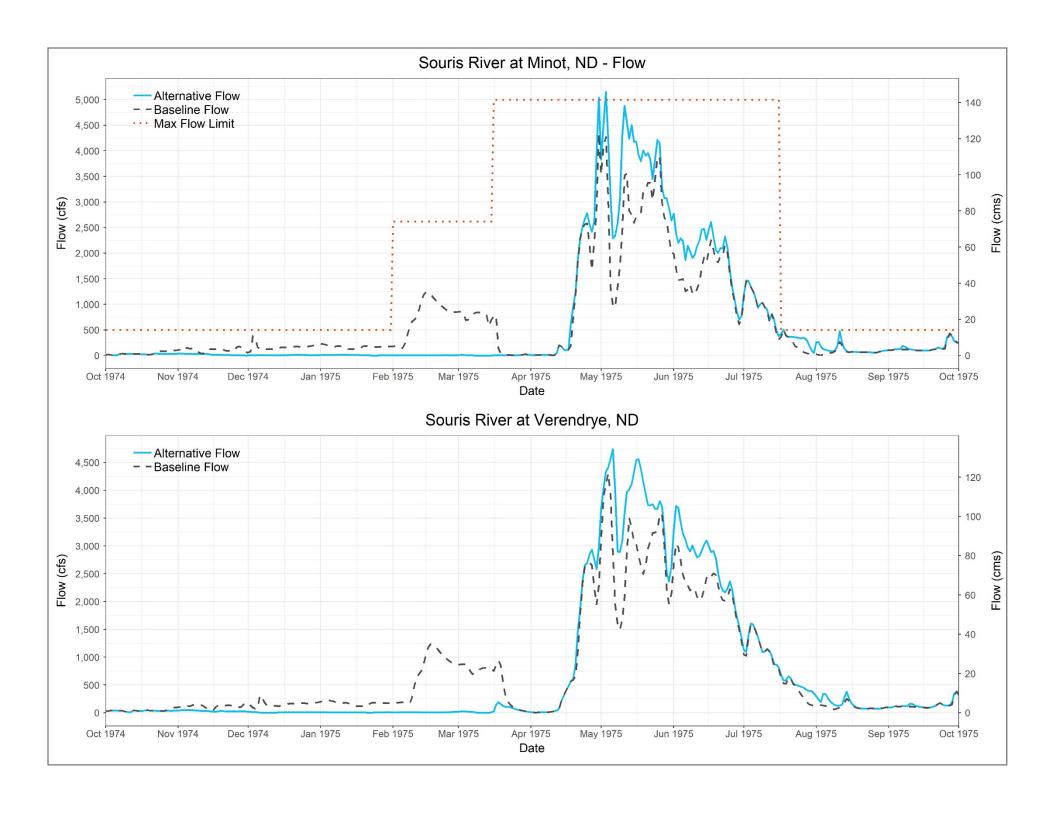


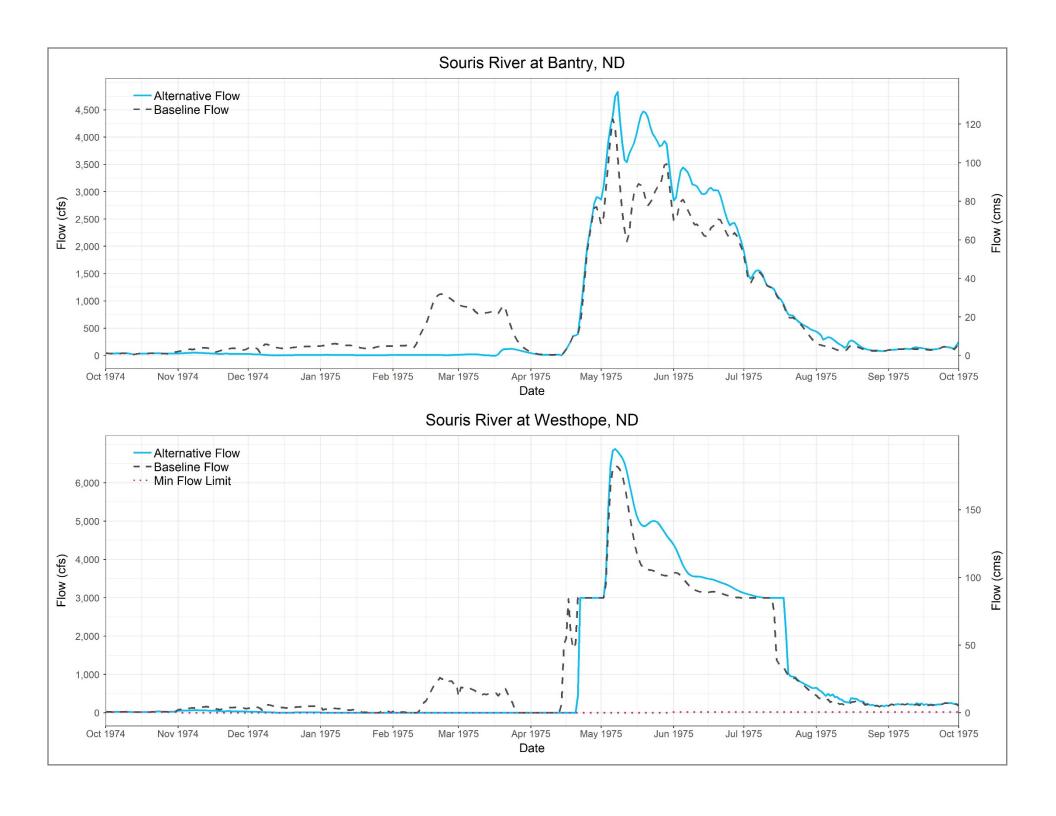
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 08 Critical Flow Locations — 1975 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



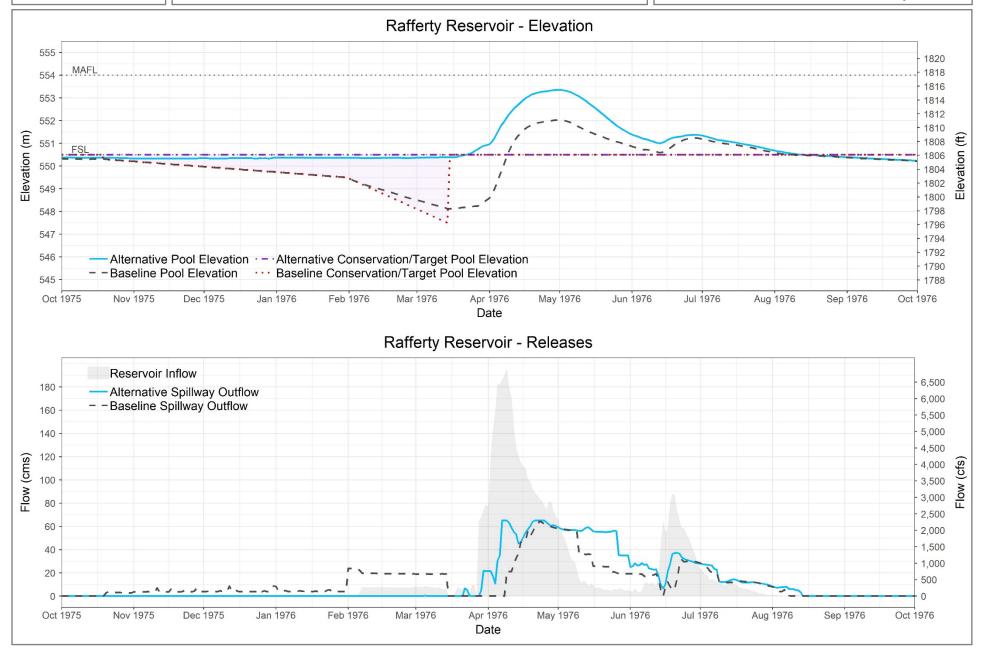




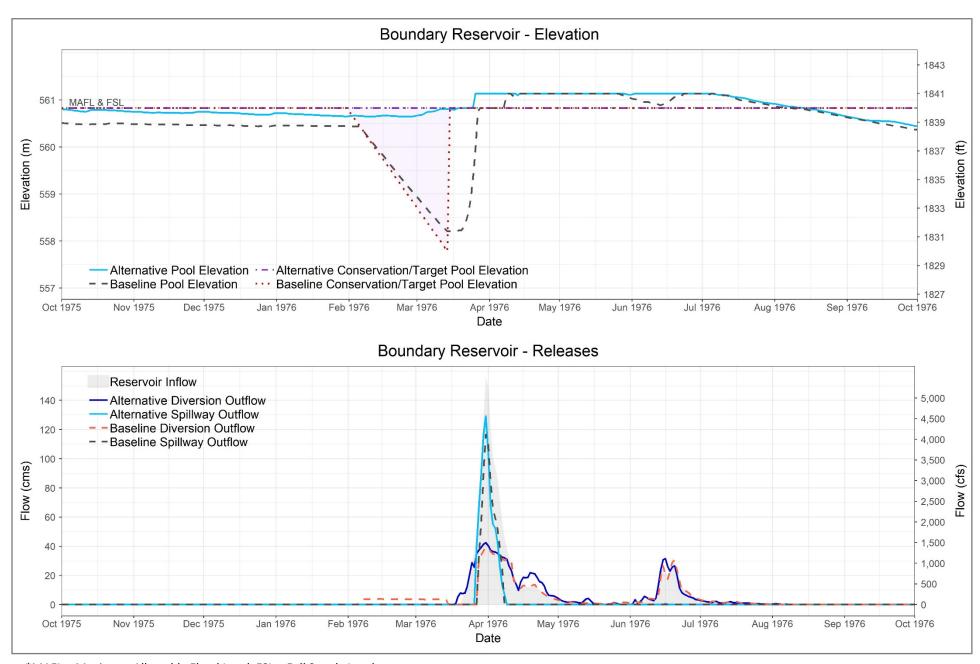


Reservoirs – 1976

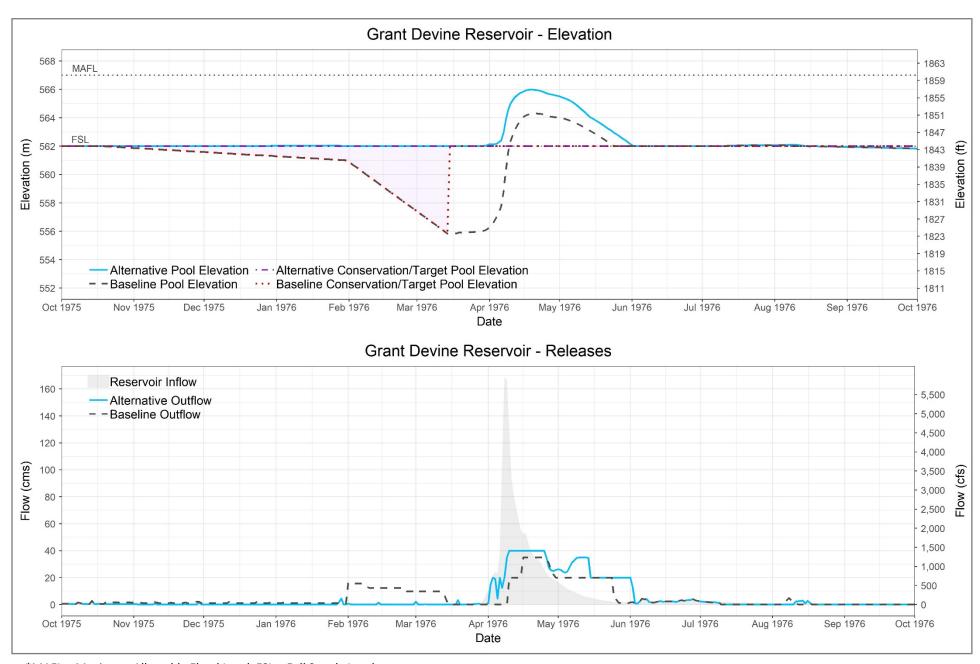
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



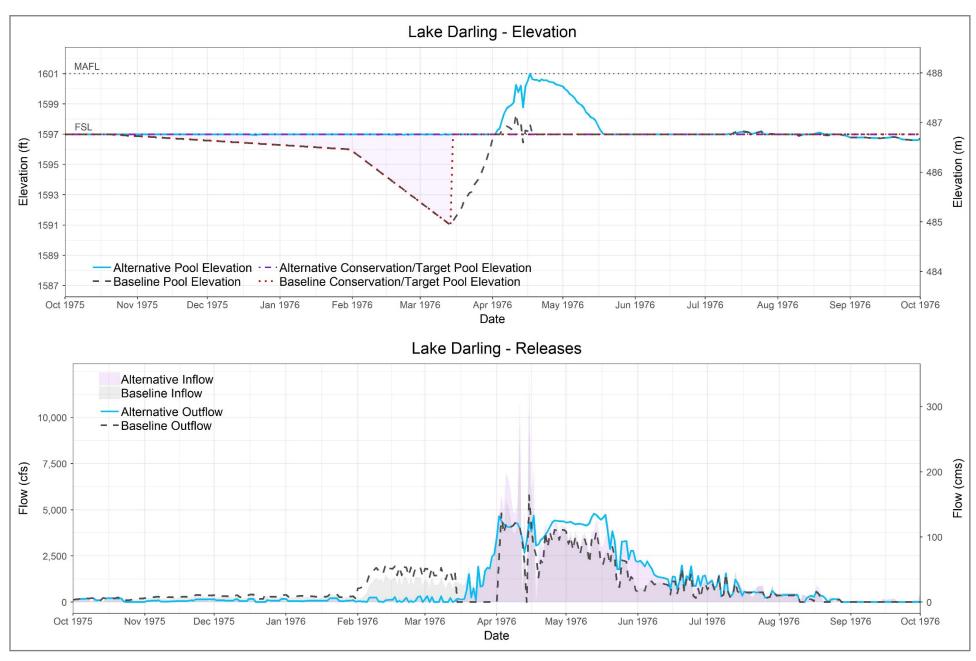
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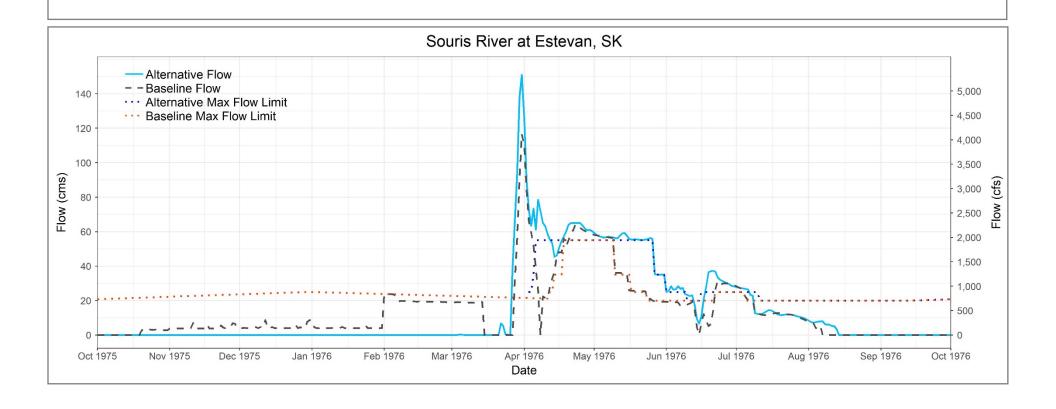


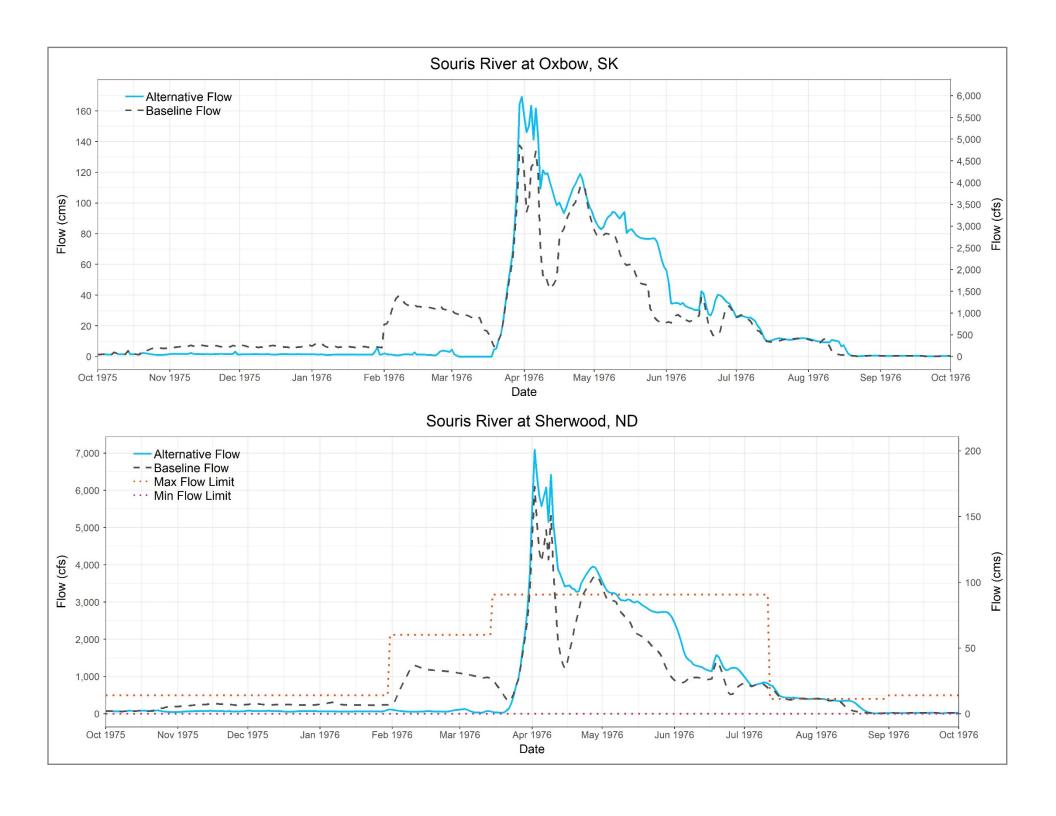
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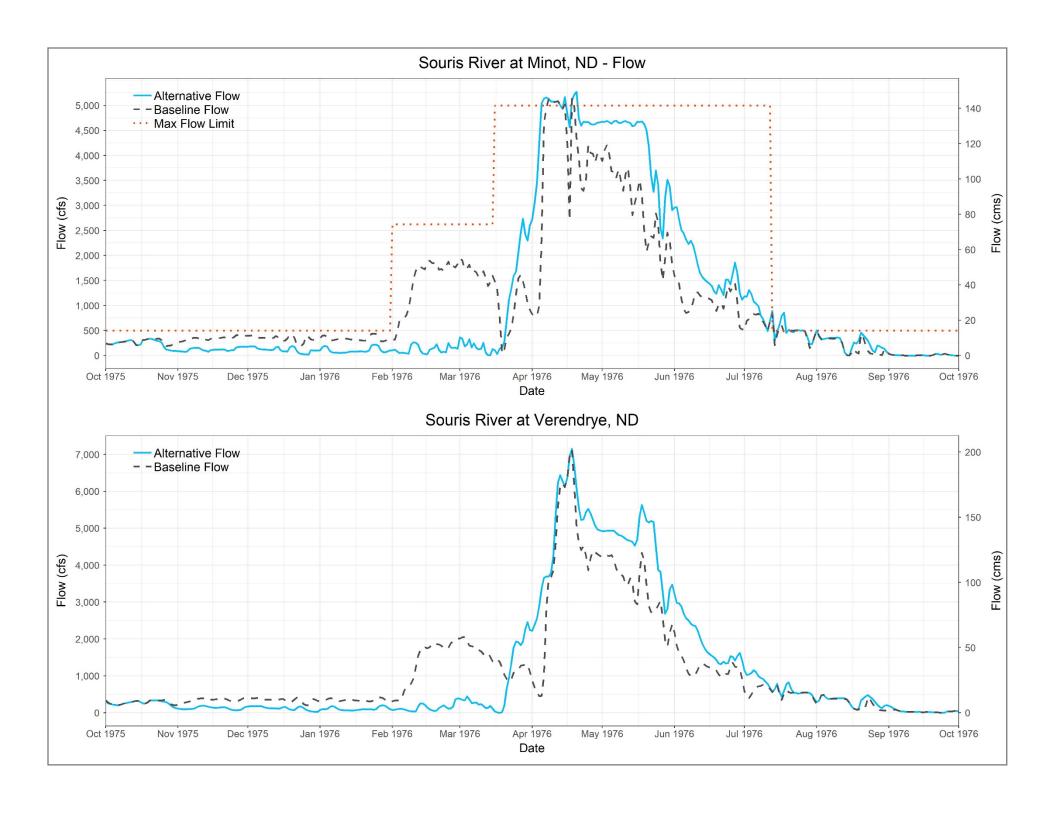


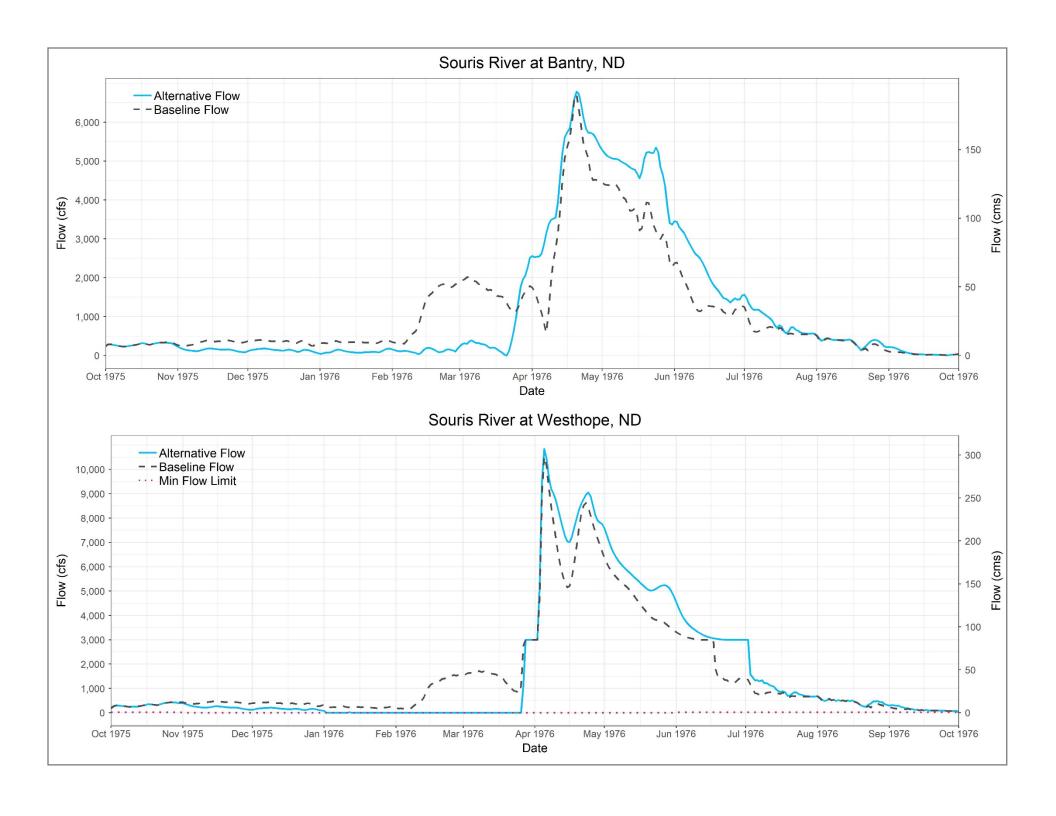
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Plate 10 Critical Flow Locations — 1976 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



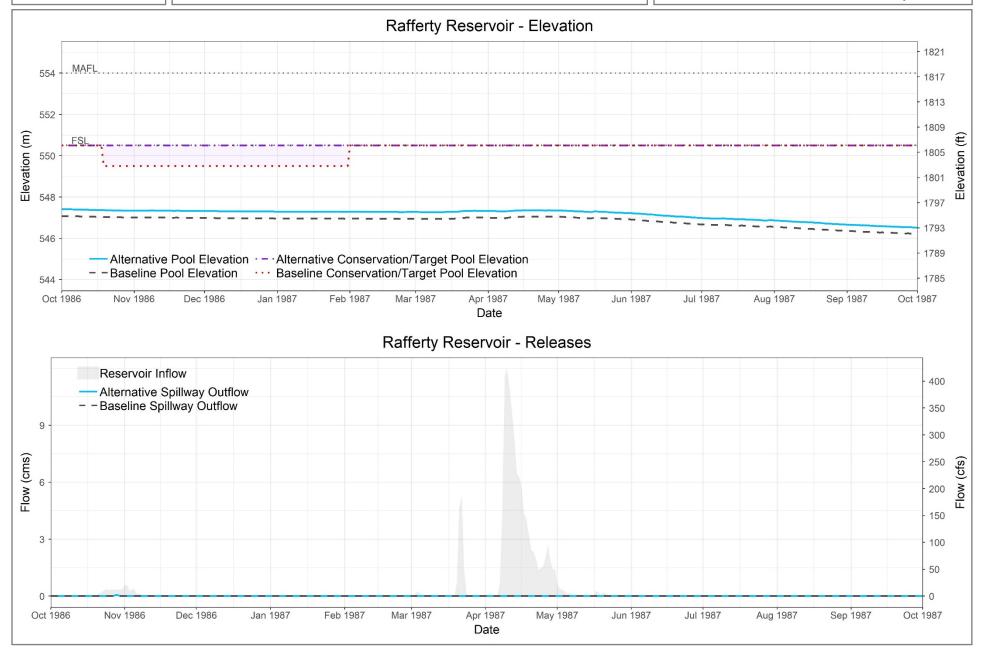




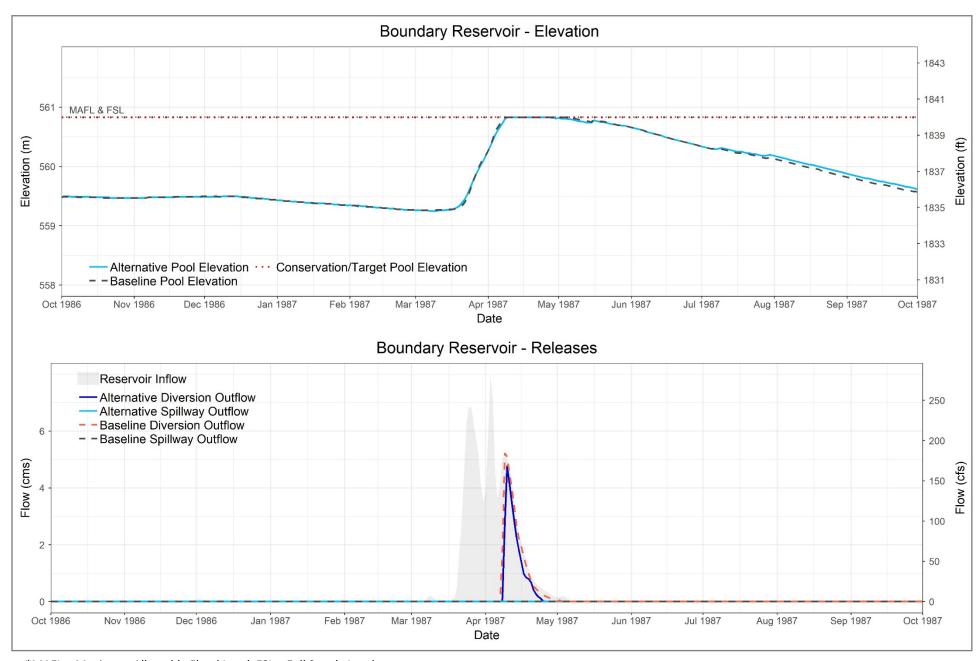


Reservoirs – 1987

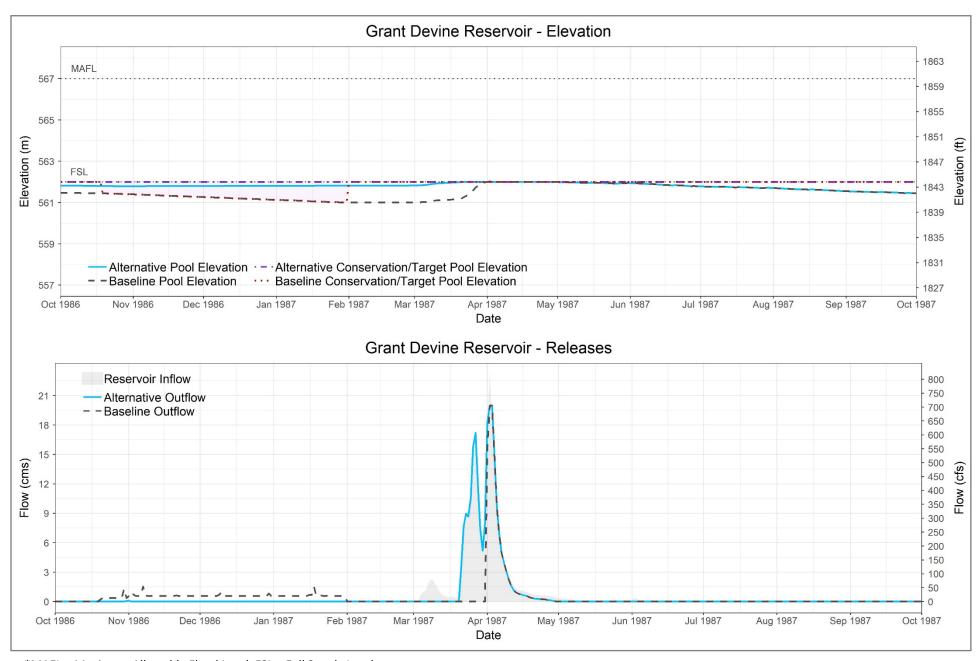
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



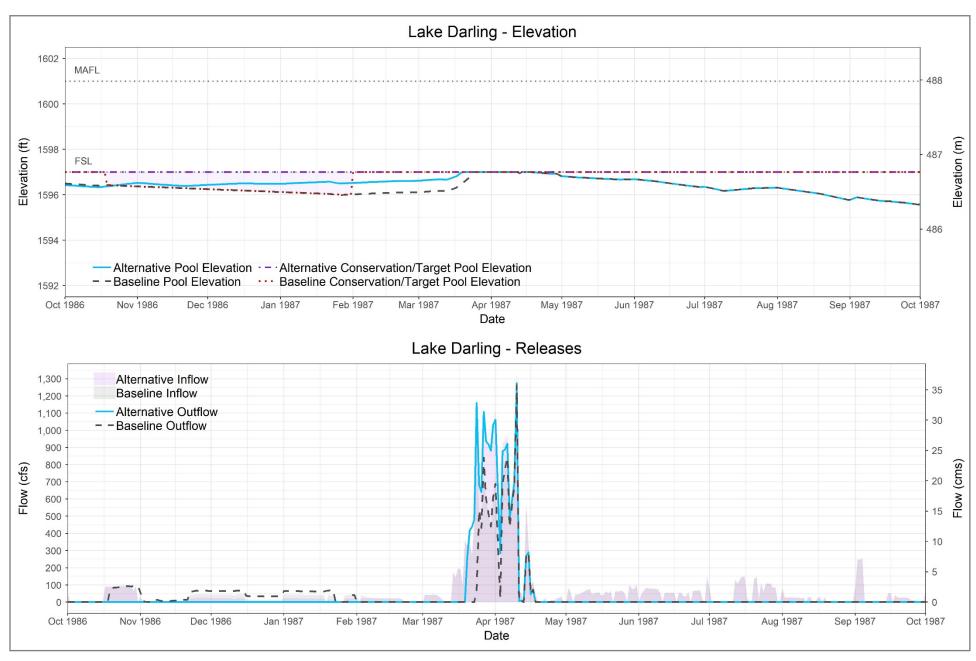
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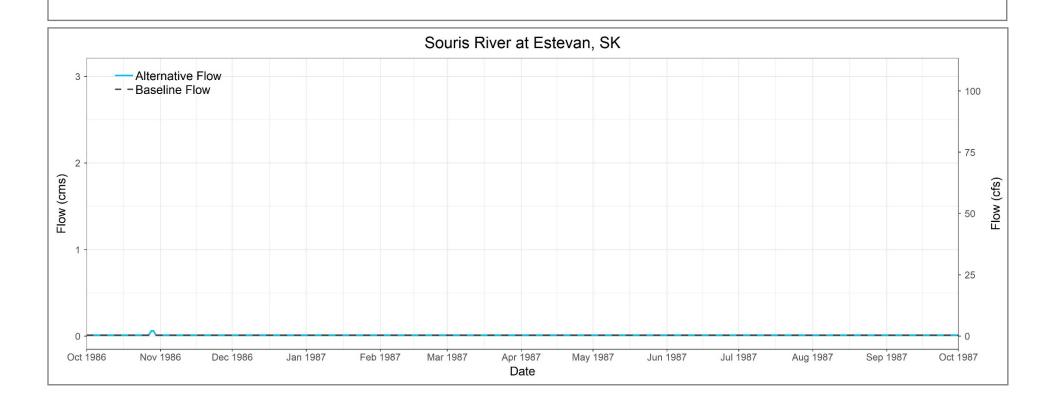


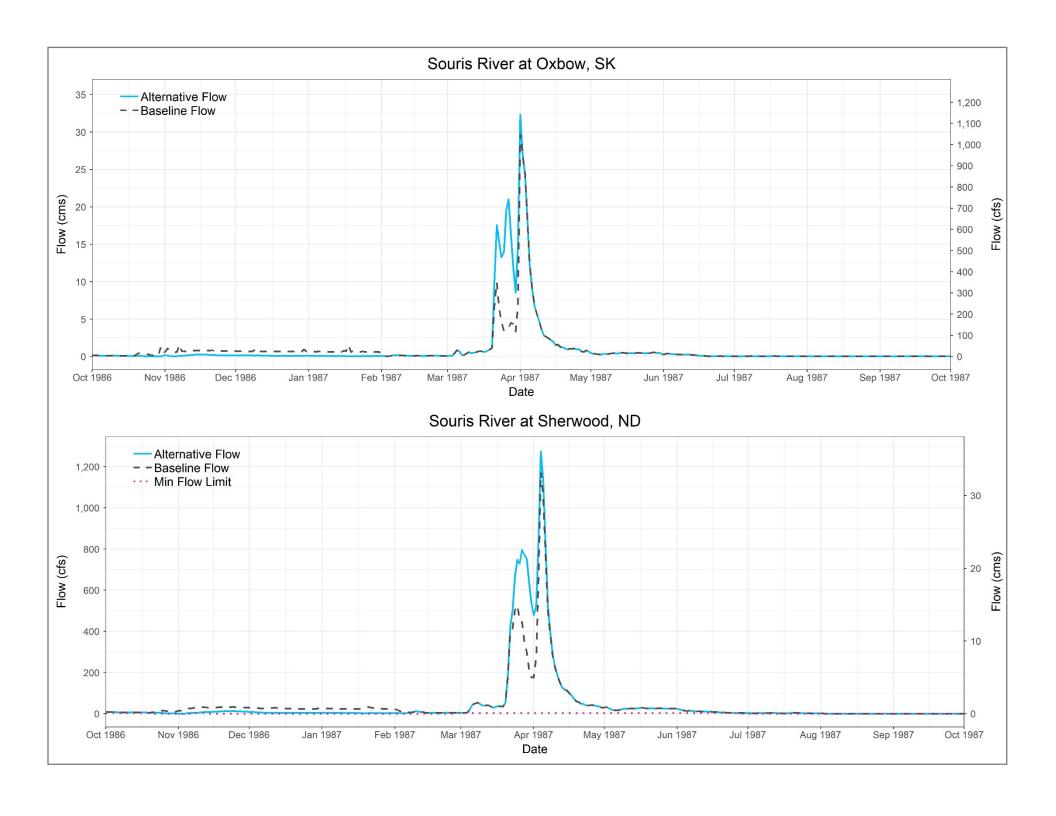
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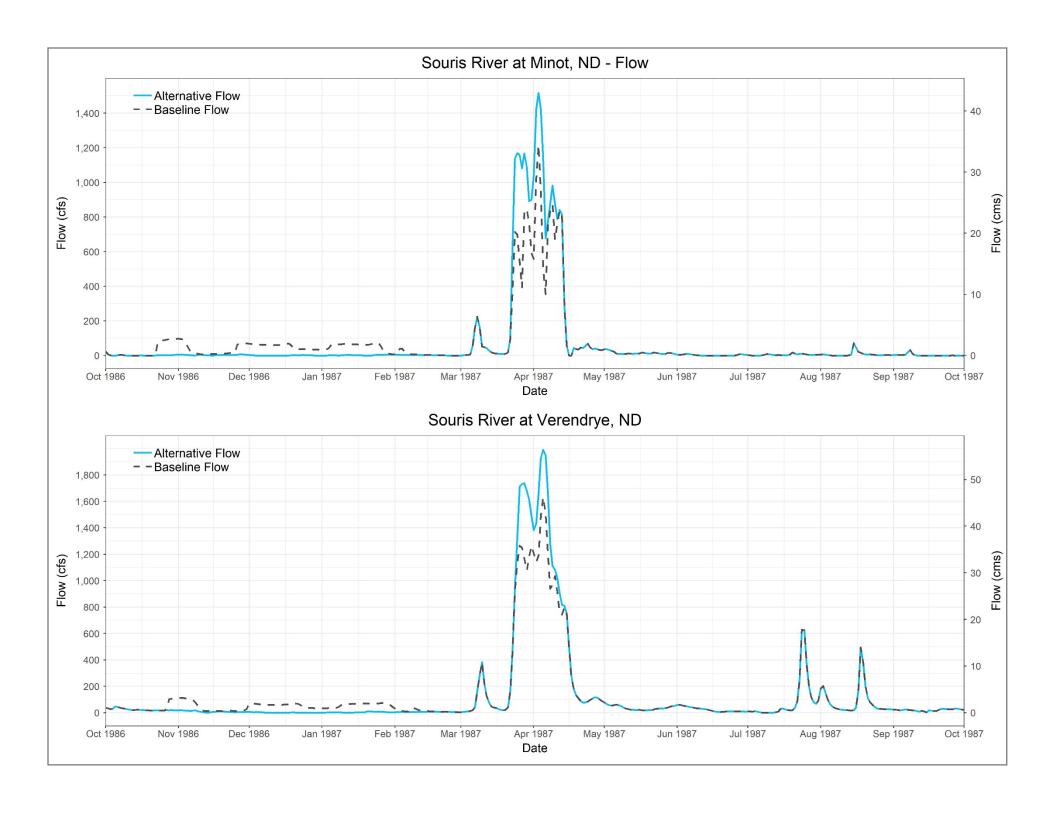


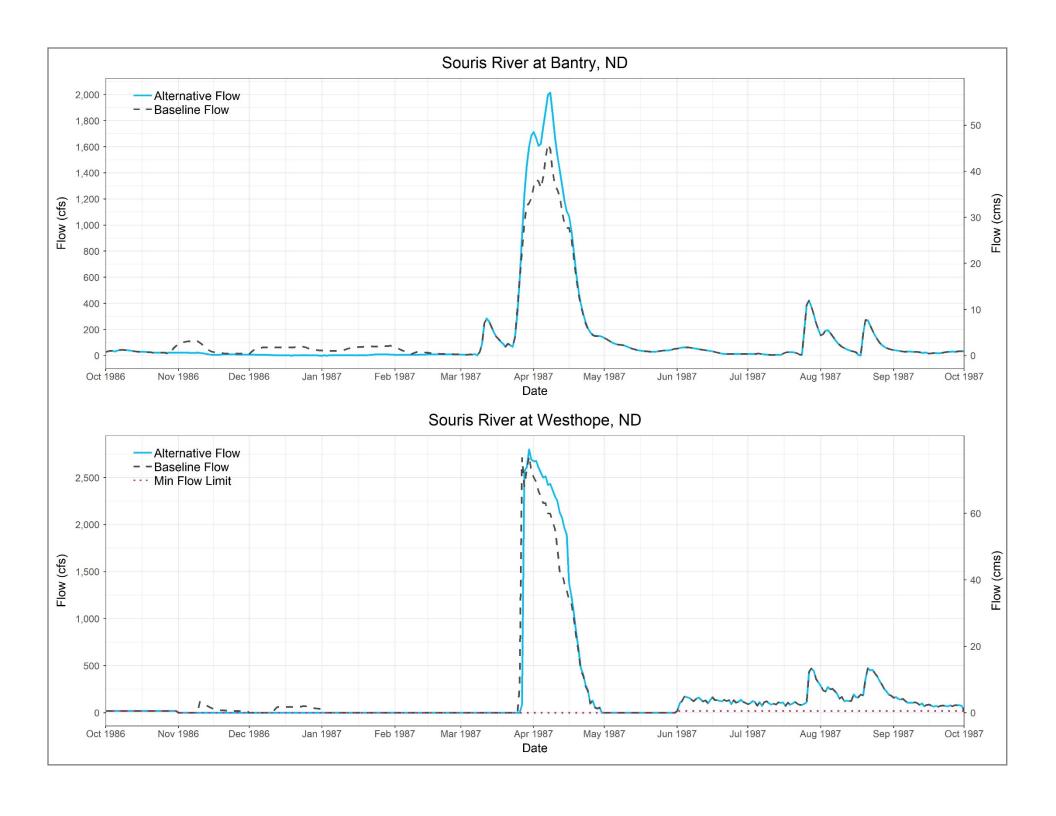
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 12 Critical Flow Locations — 1987 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



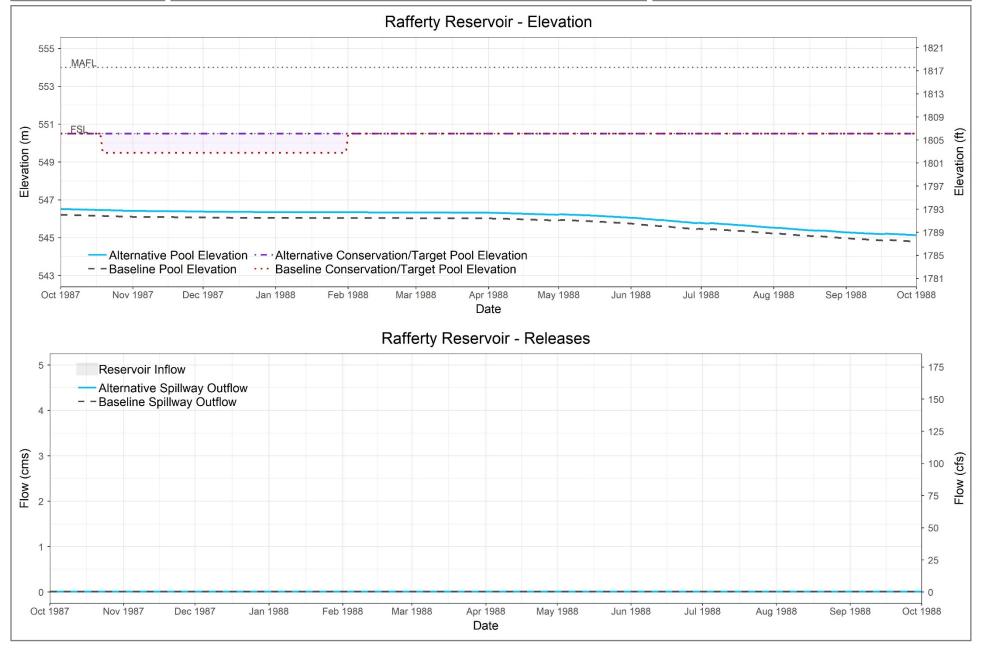




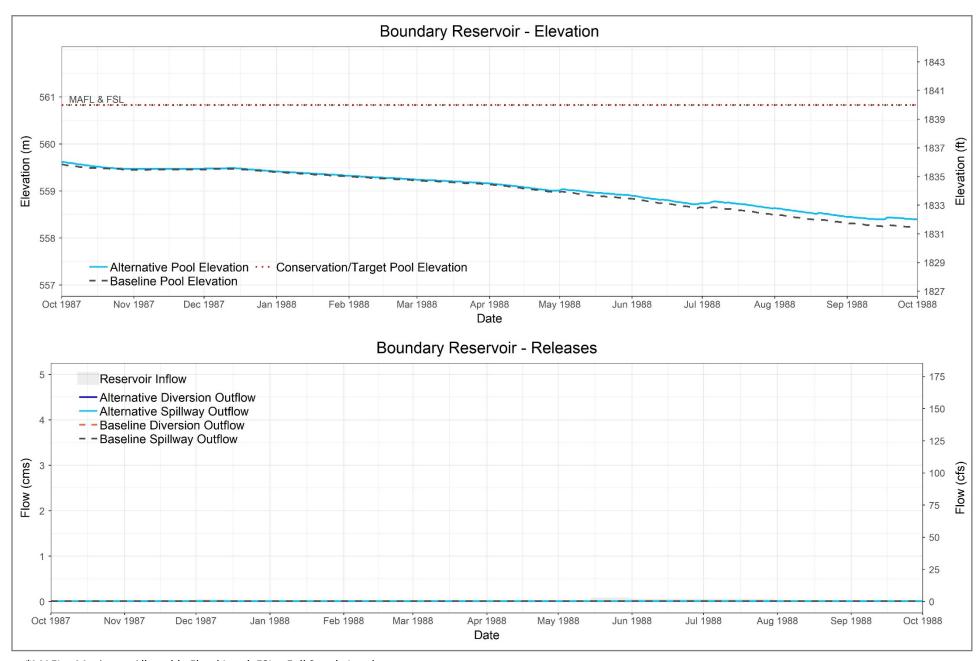


Reservoirs – 1988

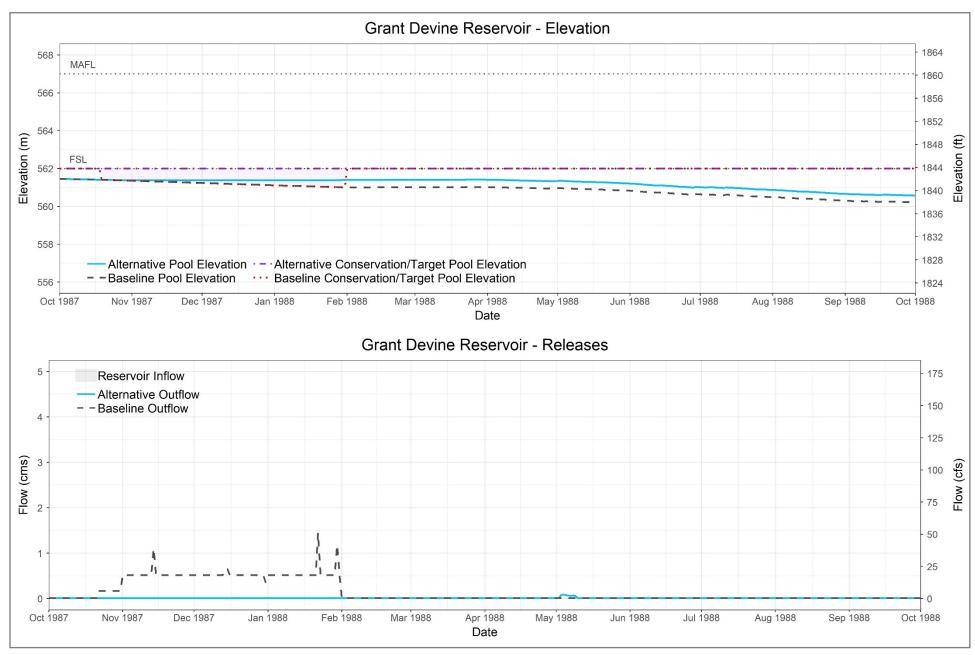
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



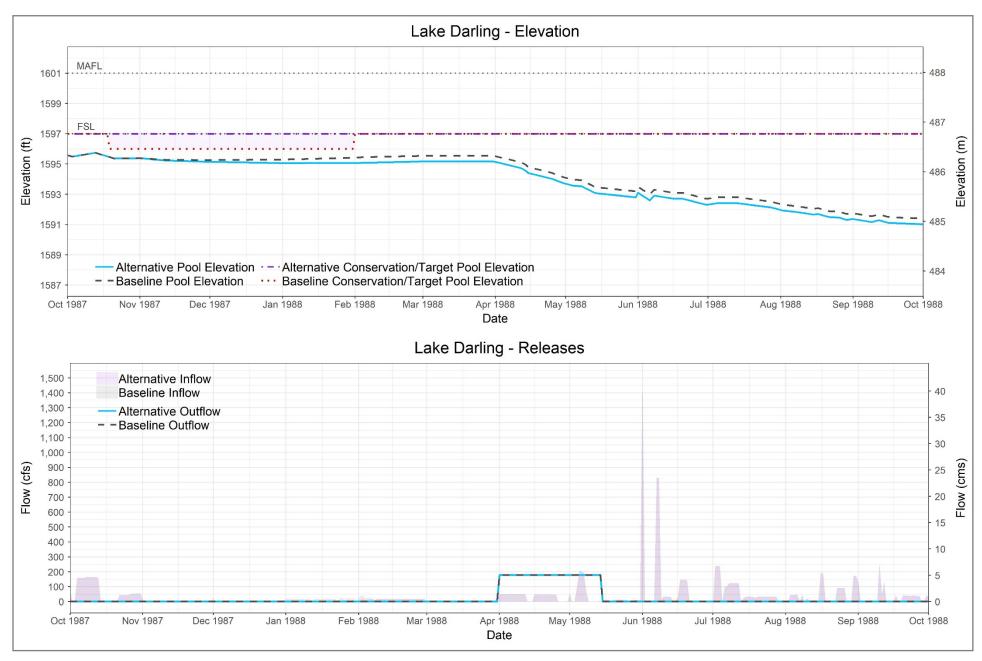
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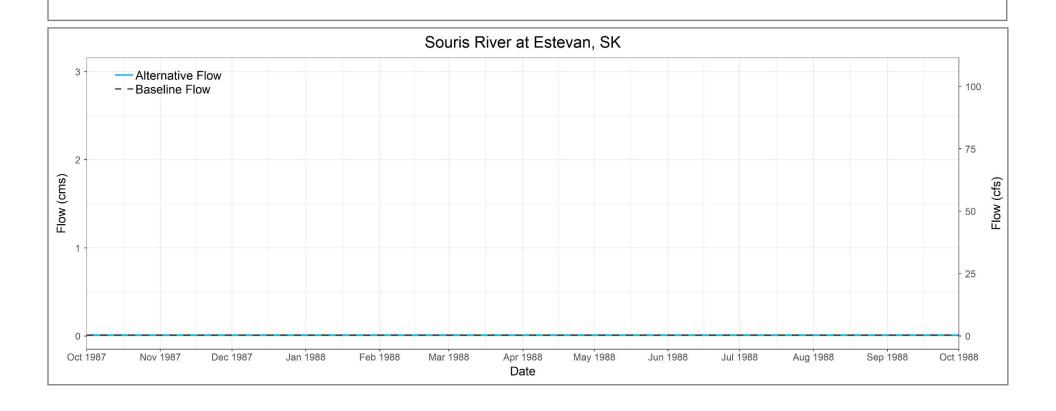


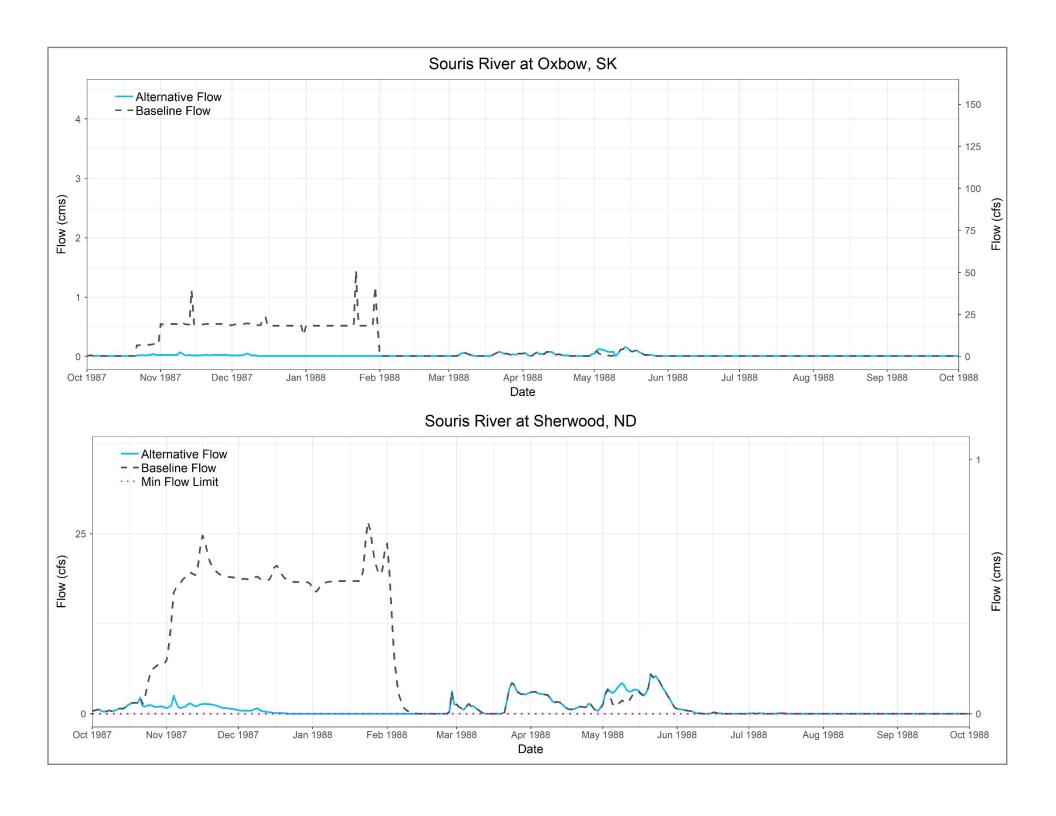
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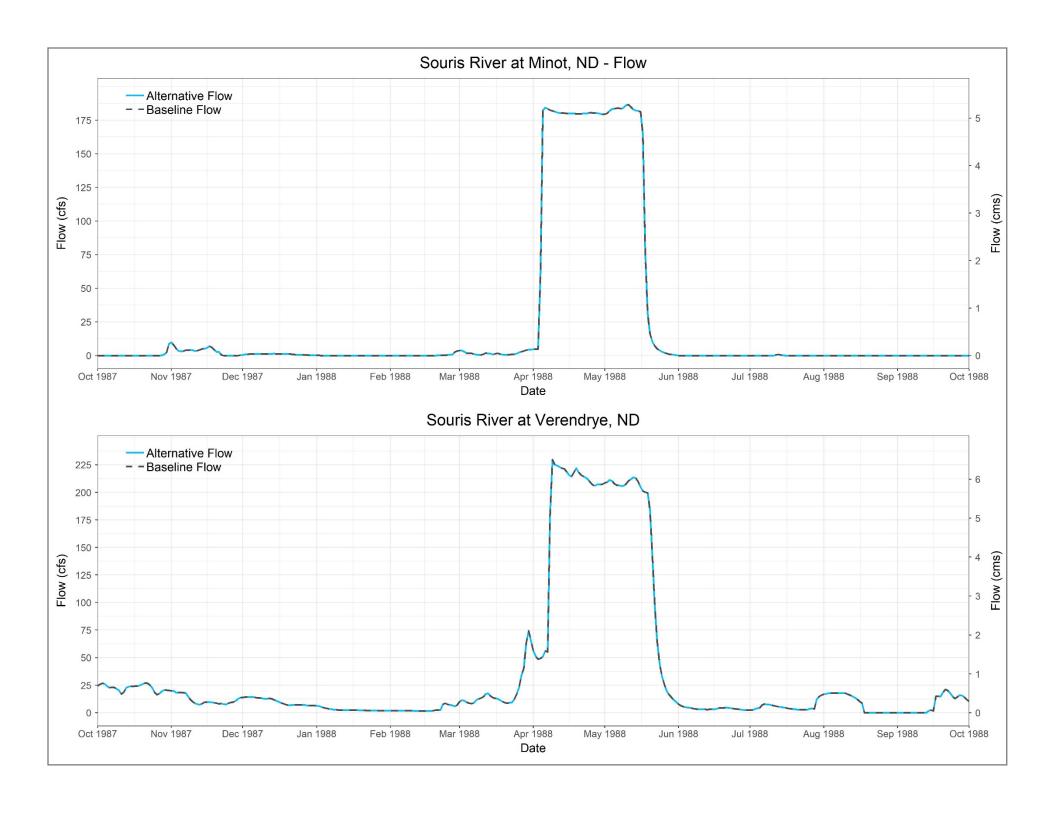


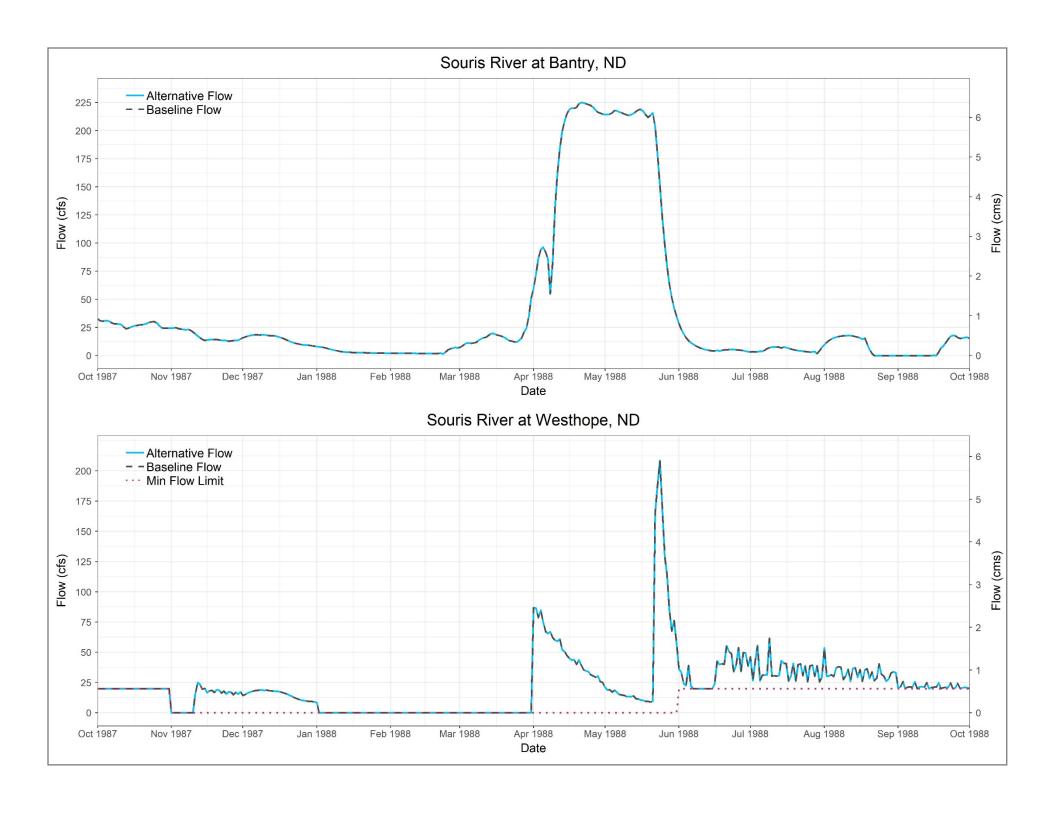
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 14 Critical Flow Locations — 1988 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study



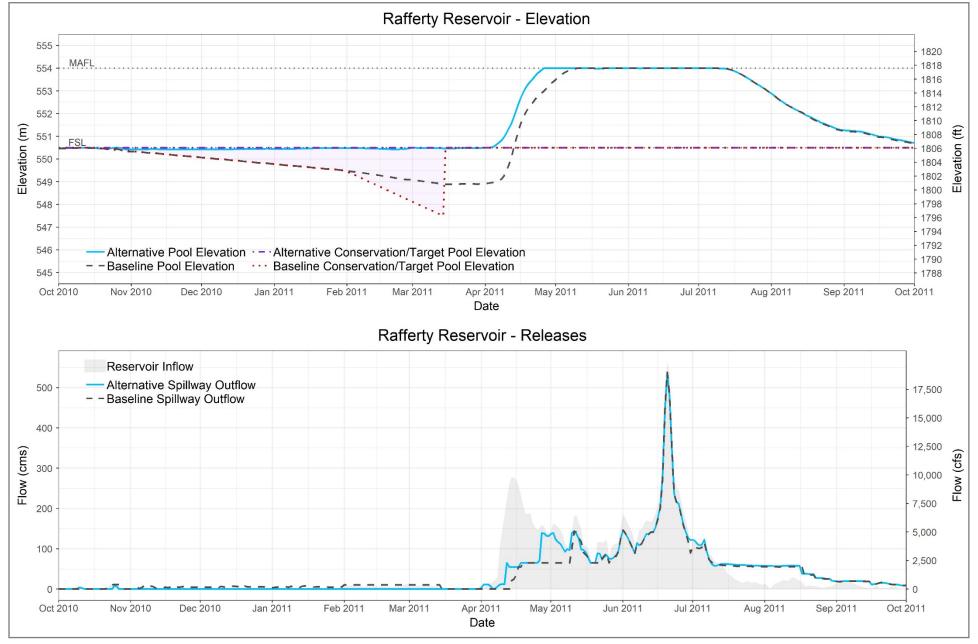




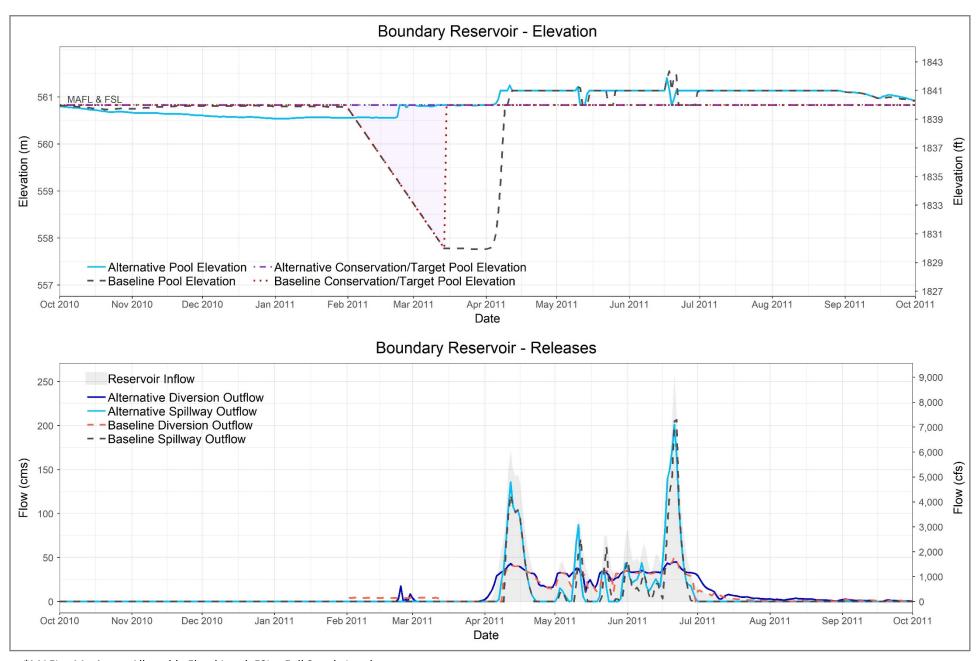


Reservoirs – 2011

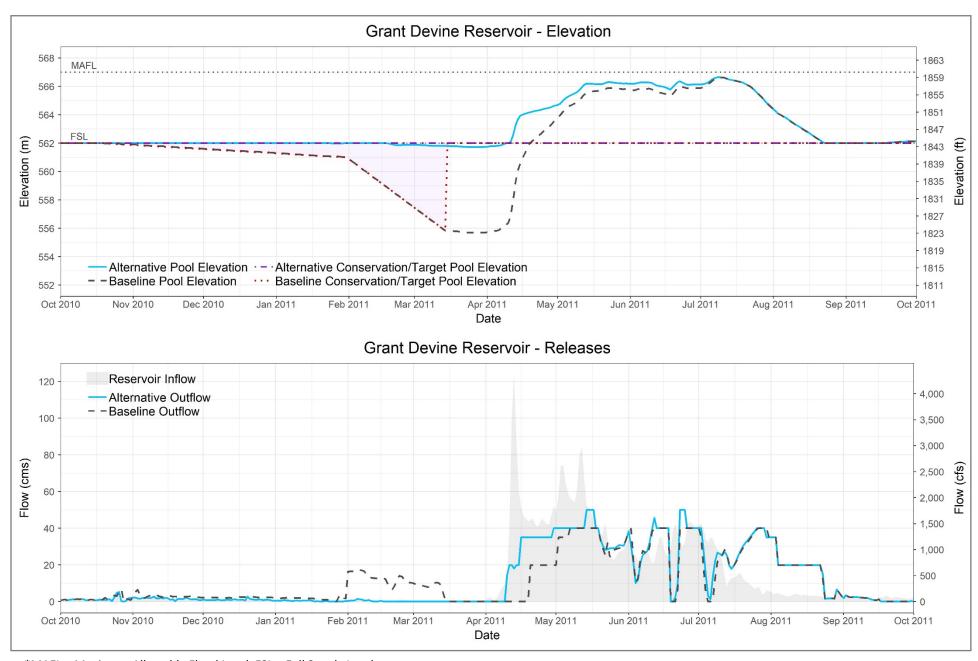
Alternative 2 (Phase 2)



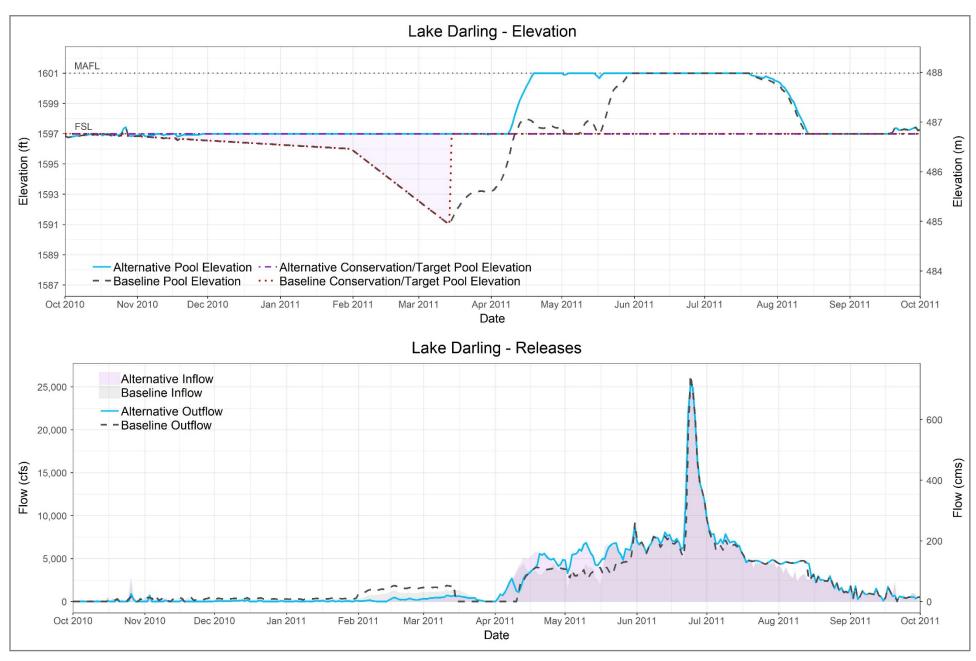
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*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

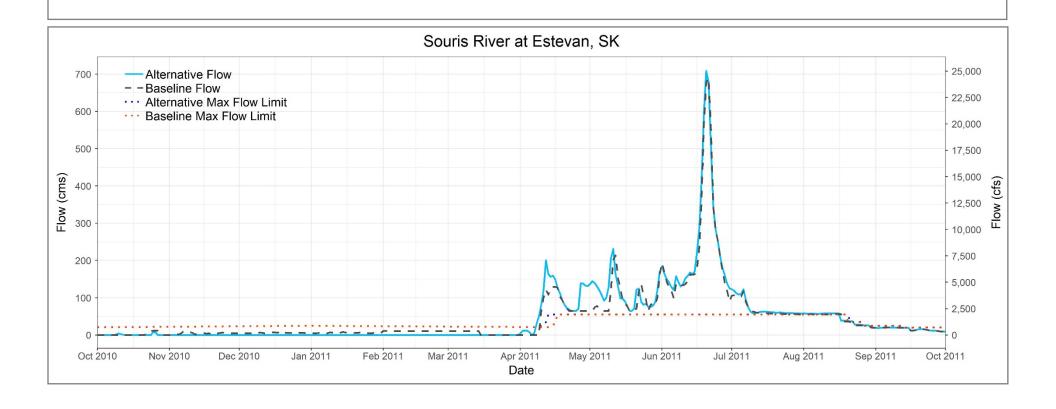


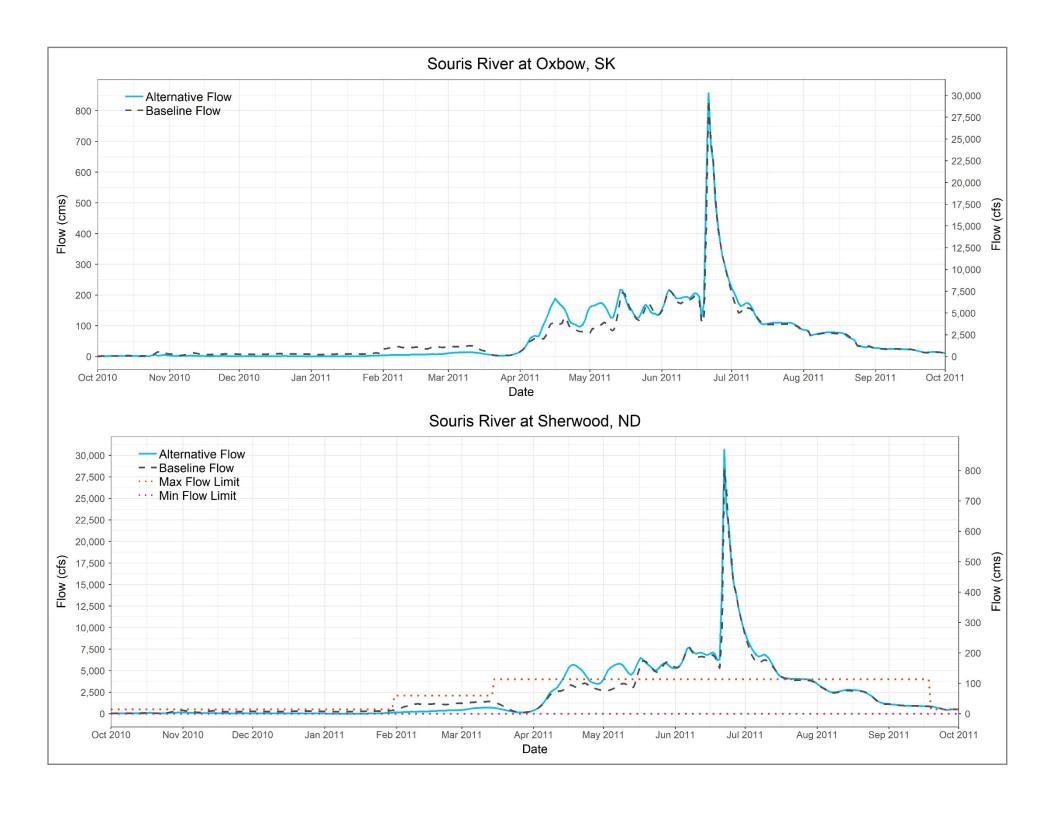
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

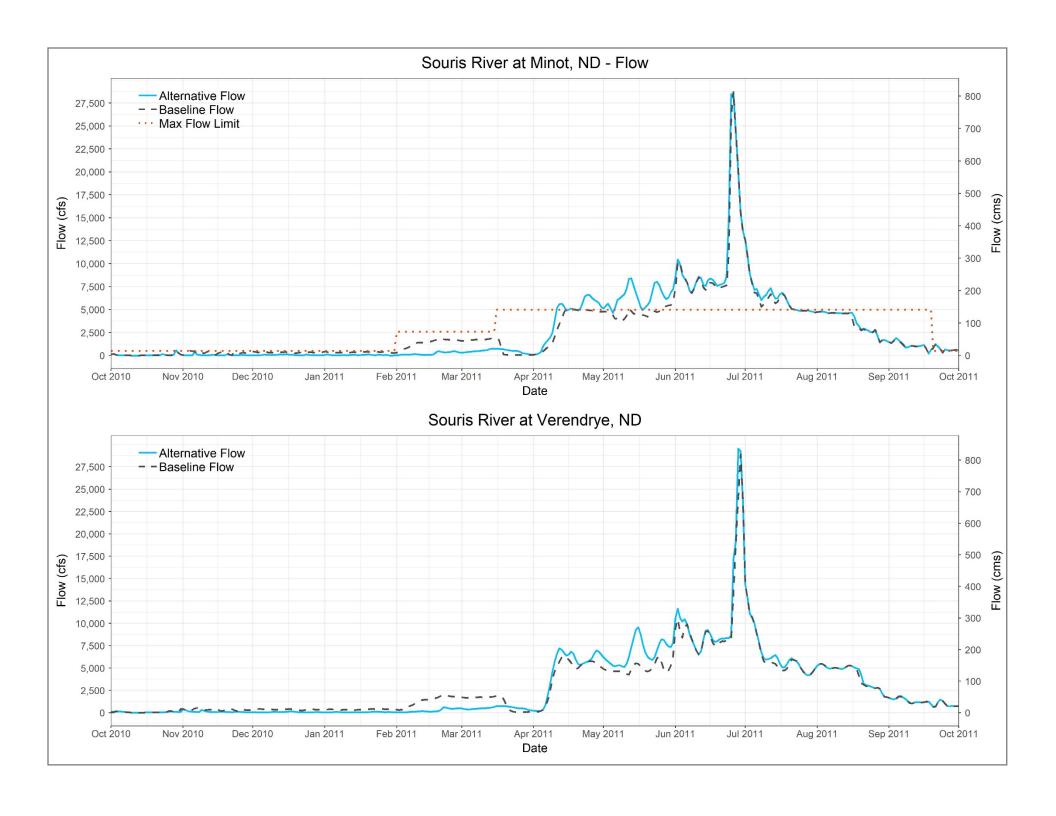


*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 16 Critical Flow Locations — 2011 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study







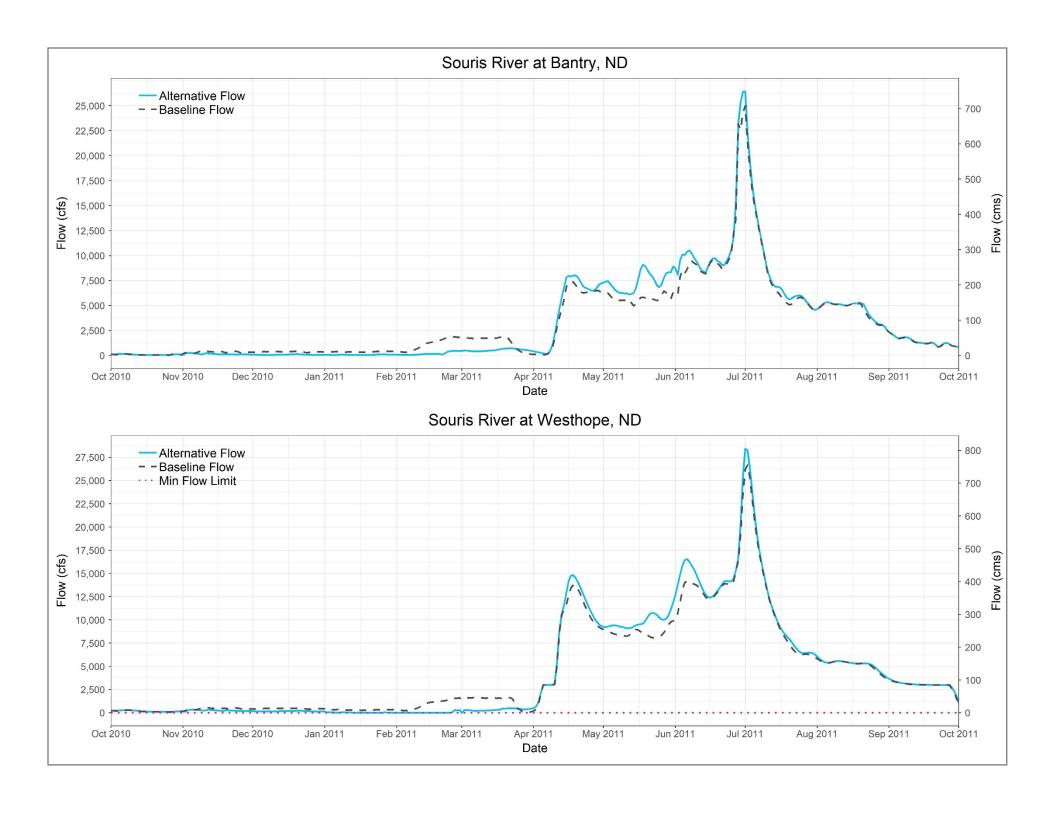
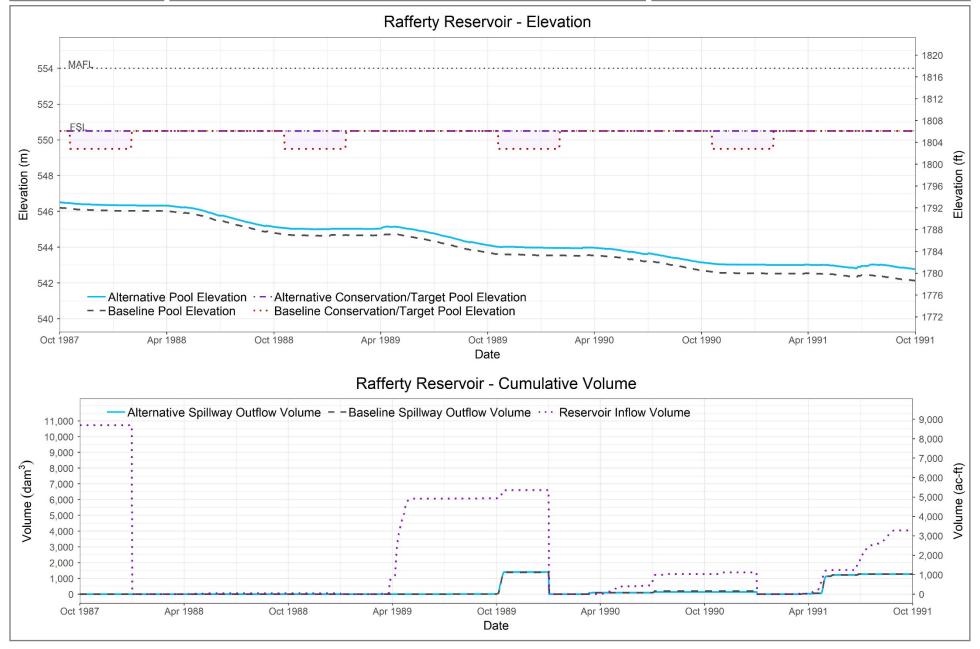


Plate 17

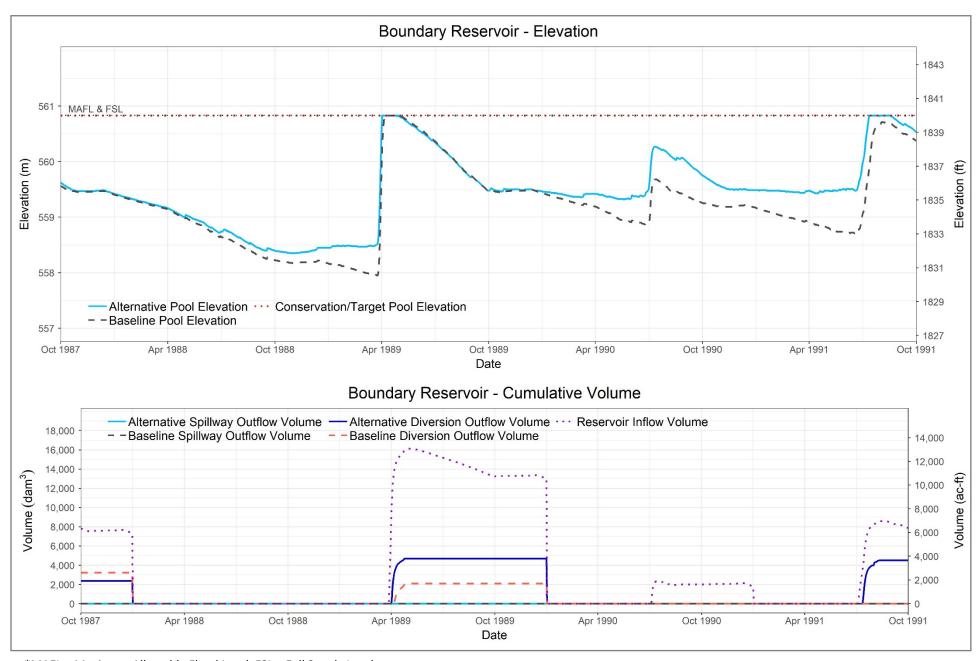
Reservoirs - 1988-1991

Alternative 2 (Phase 2)

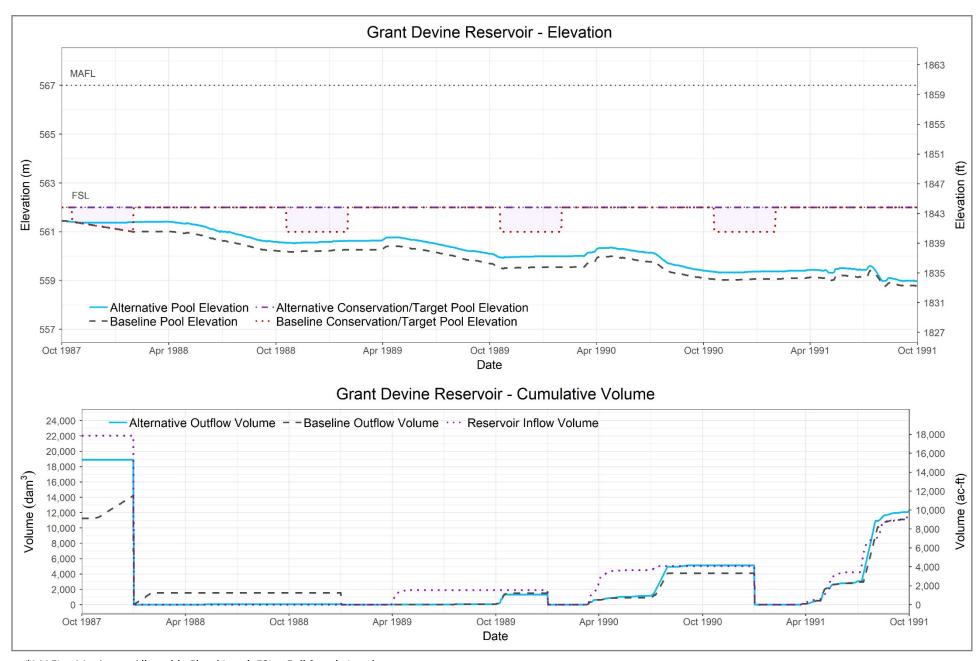
Souris River Plan of Study



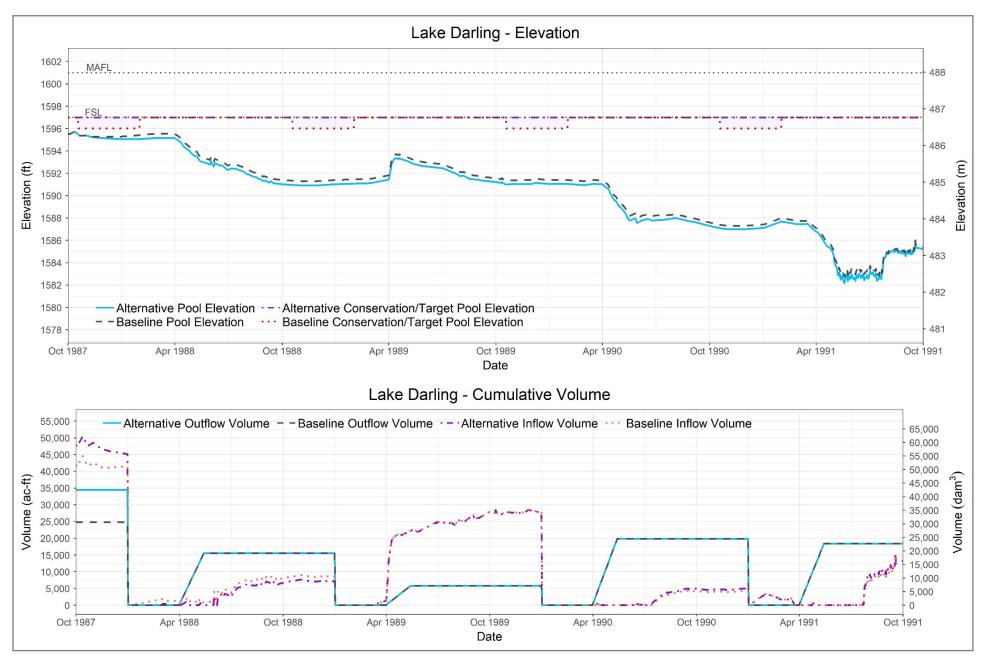
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level



*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

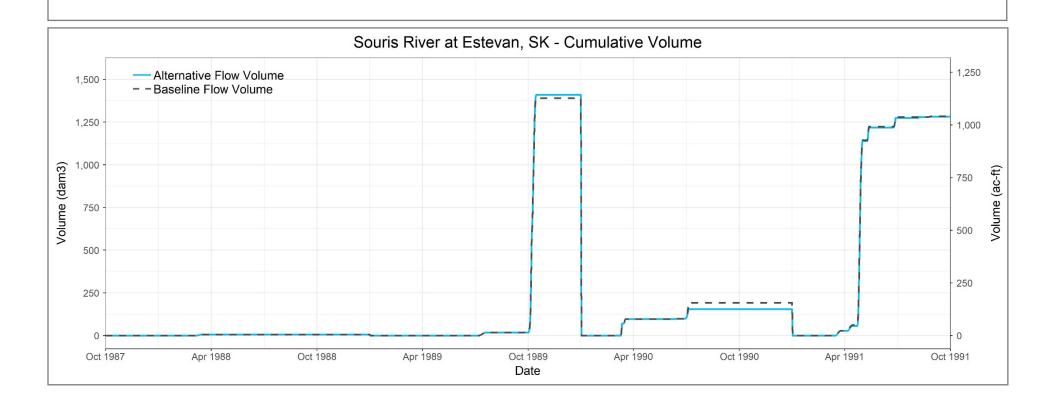


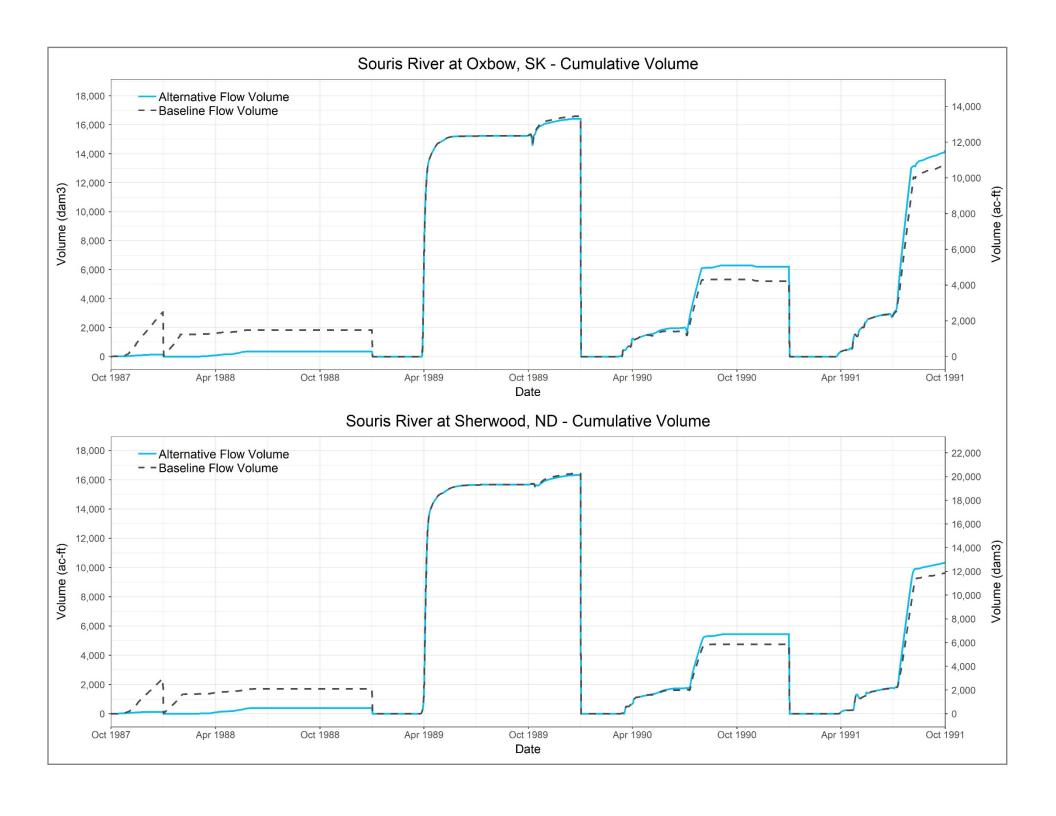
*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

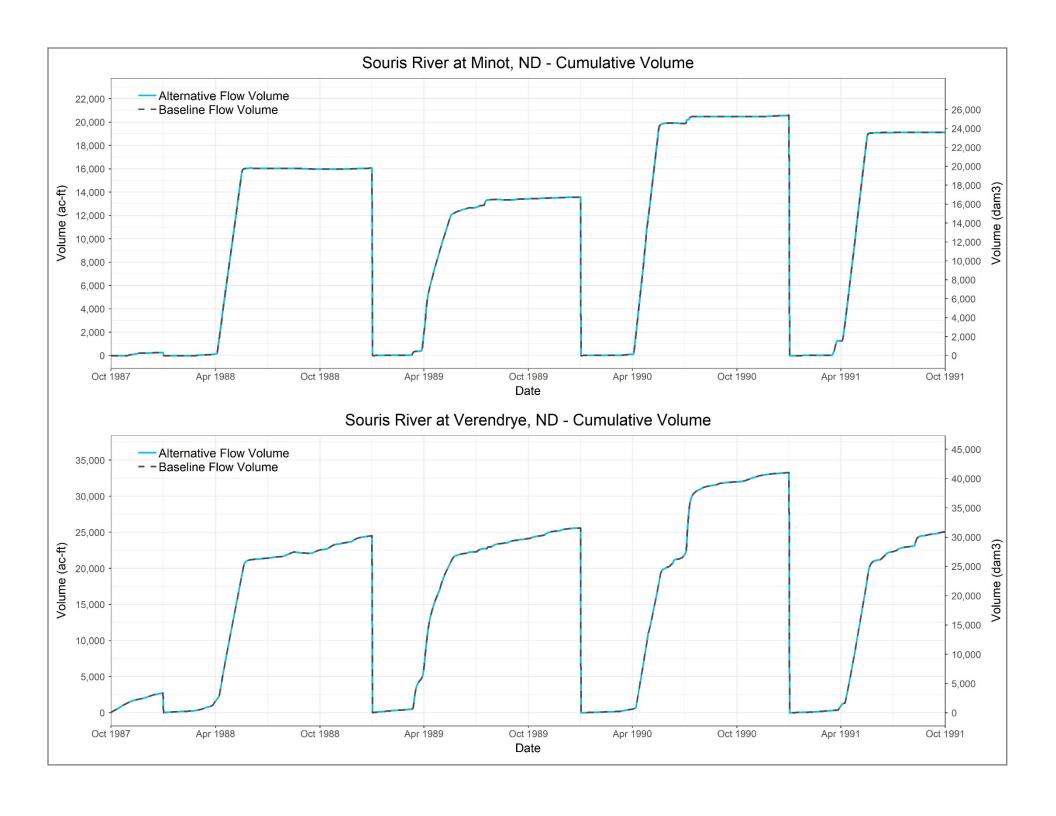


*MAFL = Maximum Allowable Flood Level, FSL = Full Supply Level

Plate 18 Critical Flow Locations — 1988-1991 Alternative 2 (Phase 2) Souris River Plan of Study







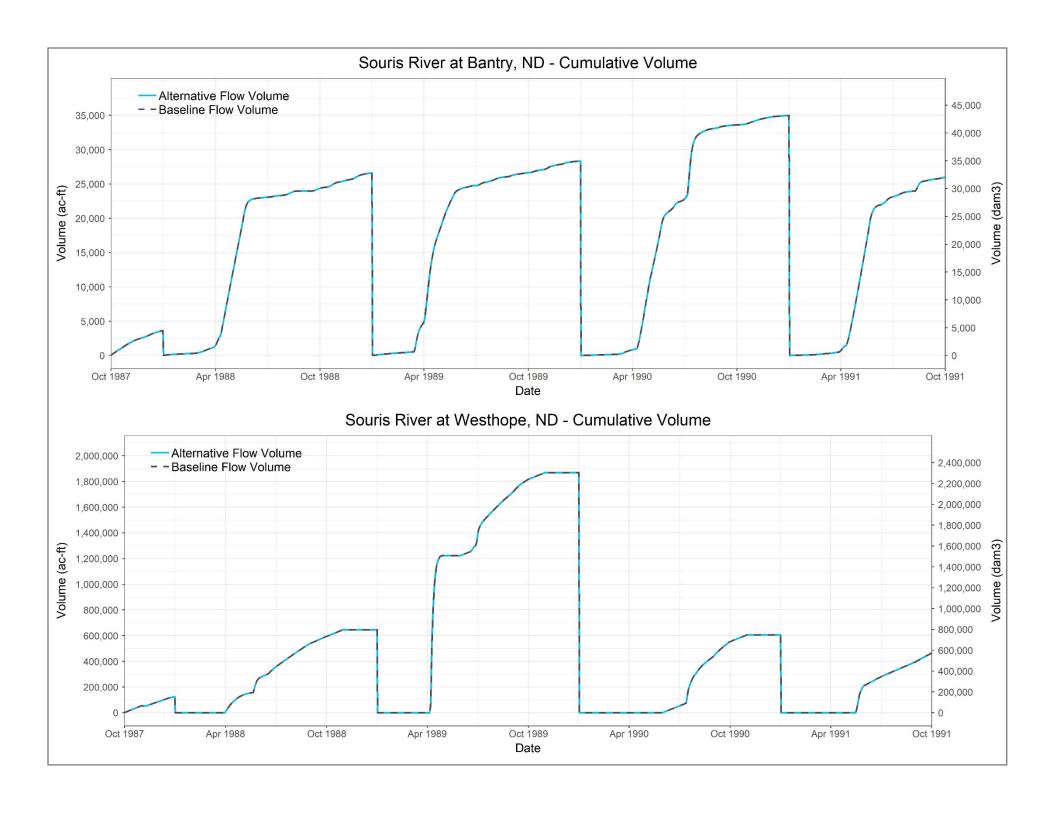
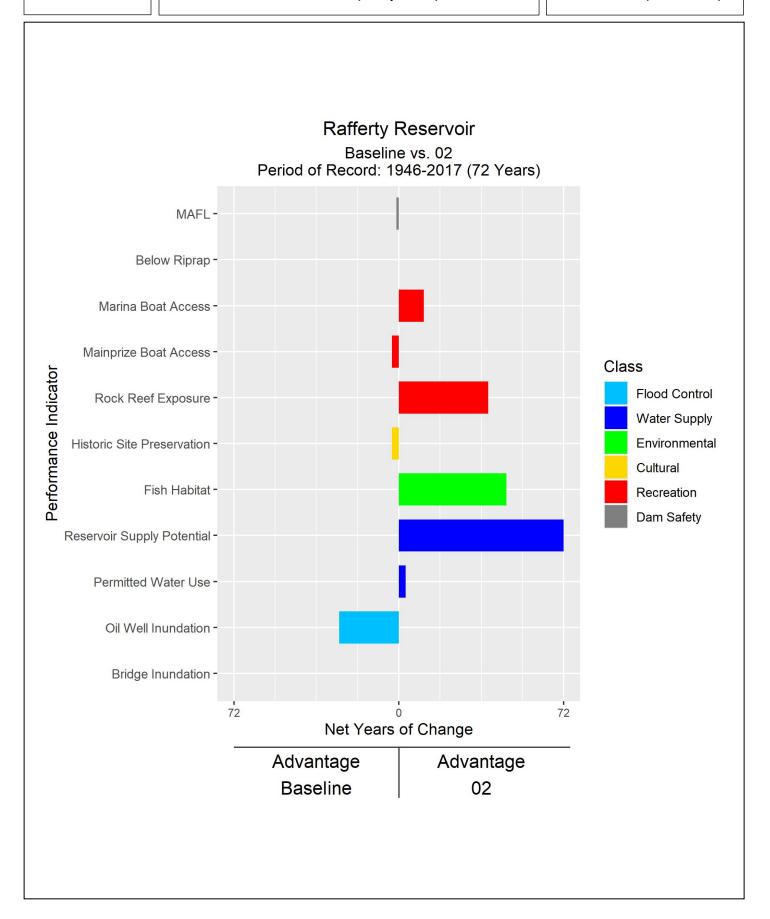


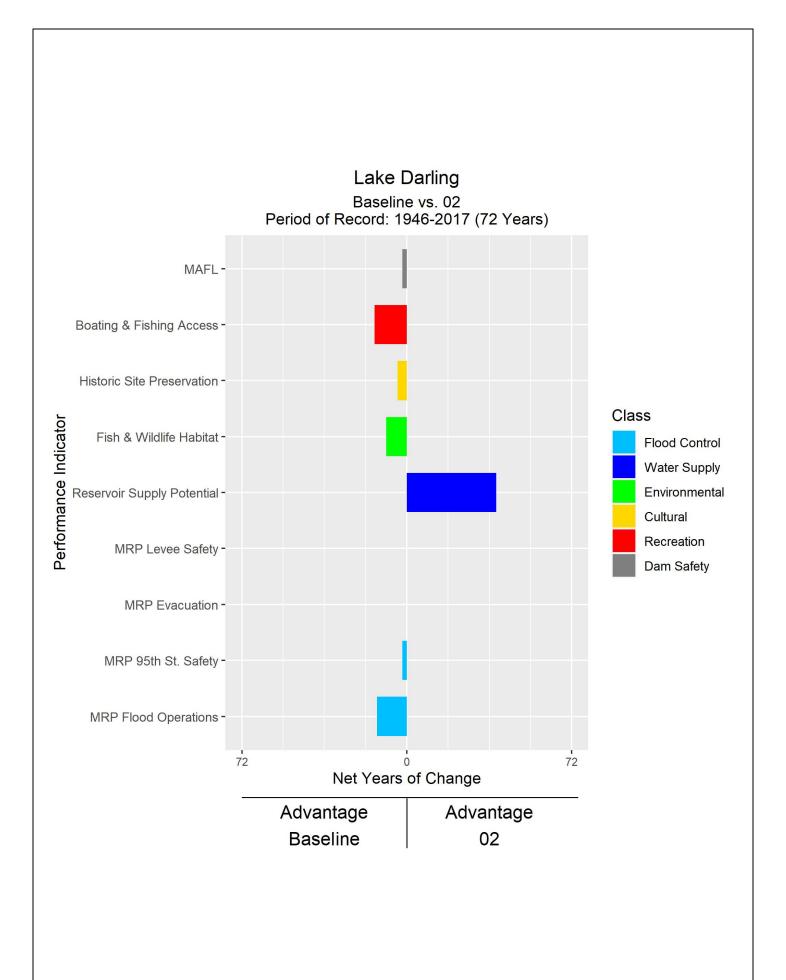
Plate 19

Performance Indicators 1946-2017 (72 years) Alternative 02 vs. Baseline (Phase 2)

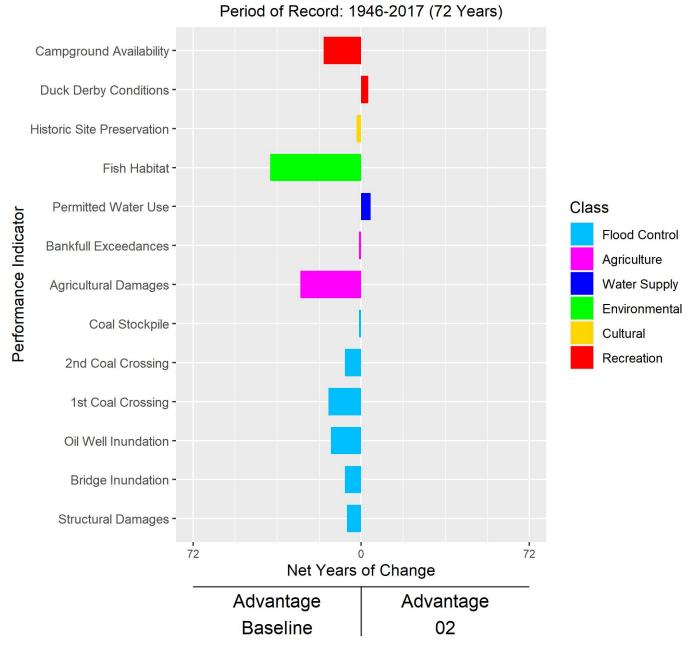


Boundary Reservoir Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) MAFL-Boat Launch Access -Performance Indicator Class Water Supply SaskPower Pumping -Recreation Dam Safety Reservoir Supply Potential -Permitted Water Use -72 72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02

Grant Devine Reservoir Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) MAFL-MMPP Boat Access -Fish Habitat (MMC) Fish Habitat (Reservoir) Reservoir Supply Potential -Class Flood Control Water Supply Environmental Recreation Dam Safety Permitted Water Use -Oil Well Inundation -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02

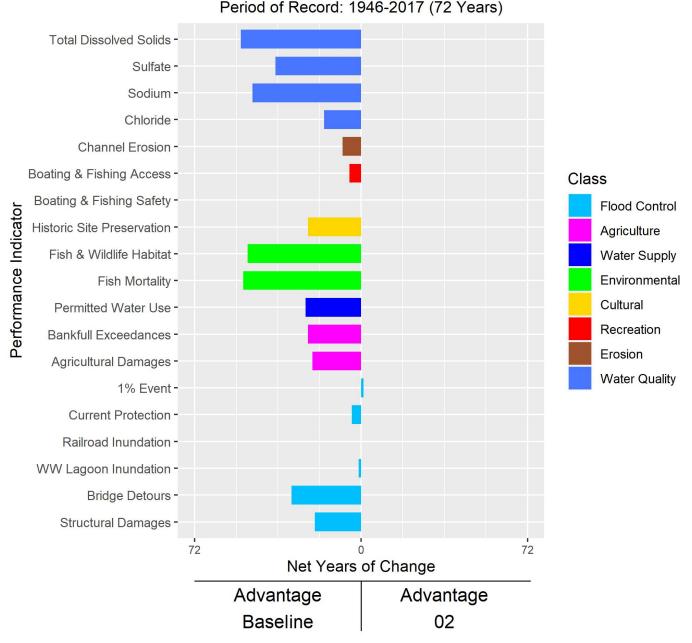


Saskatchewan - All Riverine Reaches

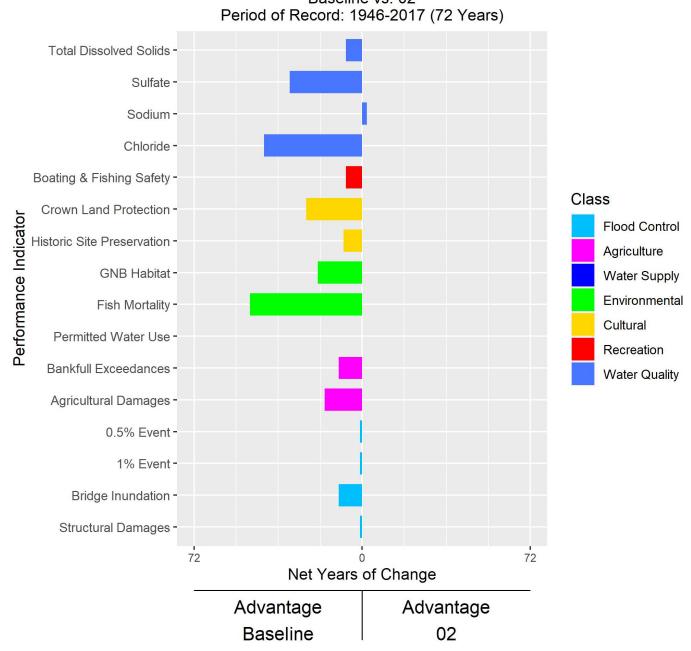


North Dakota - All Riverine Reaches

Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years)



Westhope to Wawanesa



City of Estevan Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Campground Availability -Duck Derby Conditions -Historic Site Preservation -Fish Habitat -Performance Indicator Class Bankfull Exceedances -Flood Control Agriculture Agricultural Damages -Environmental Cultural Coal Stockpile -Recreation 2nd Coal Crossing -1st Coal Crossing -Bridge Inundation -Structural Damages -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02

City of Roche Percee Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Bankfull Exceedances -Agricultural Damages -Performance Indicator Class Oil Well Inundation -Flood Control Agriculture Bridge Inundation -Structural Damages -72 72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02

Roche Percee to Moose Mountain Creek Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Historic Site Preservation -Permitted Water Use -Performance Indicator Bankfull Exceedances -Class Flood Control Agriculture Agricultural Damages -Water Supply Cultural Oil Well Inundation -Bridge Inundation -Structural Damages -72 72

Net Years of Change

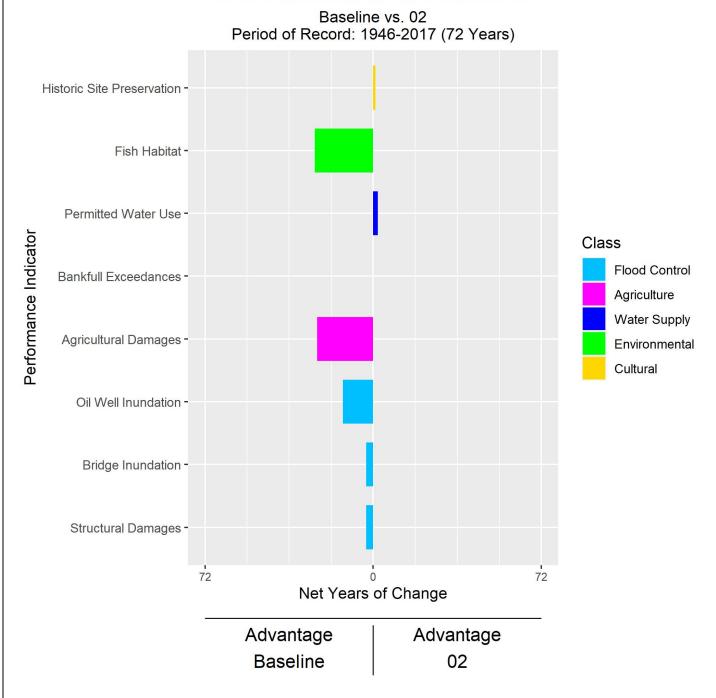
Advantage

02

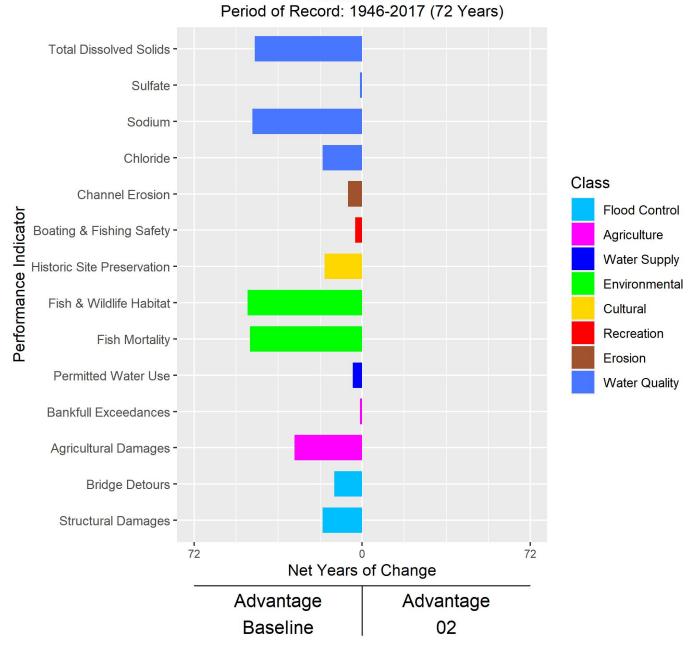
Advantage

Baseline

Moose Mountain Creek to Sherwood

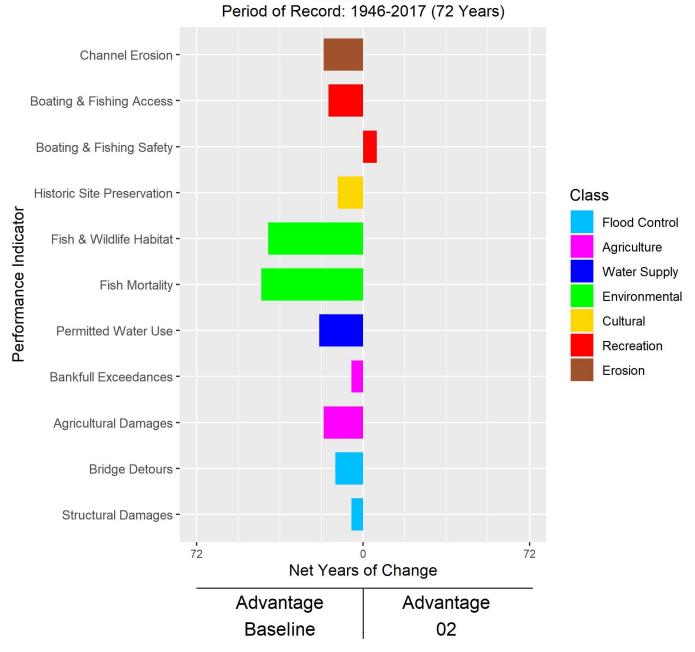


Sherwood to Mouse River Park

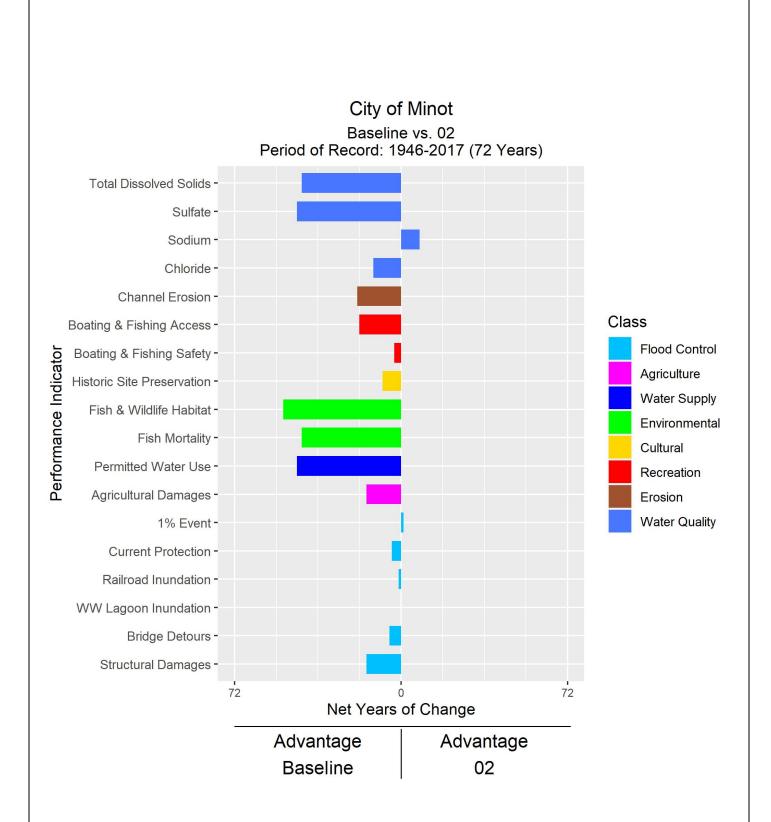


Mouse River Park Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Boating & Fishing Access -Boating & Fishing Safety -Historic Site Preservation -Class Fish & Wildlife Habitat -Performance Indicator Flood Control Fish Mortality -Agriculture Water Supply Permitted Water Use -Environmental Cultural Recreation Bankfull Exceedances -Agricultural Damages -Bridge Detours -Structural Damages -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02

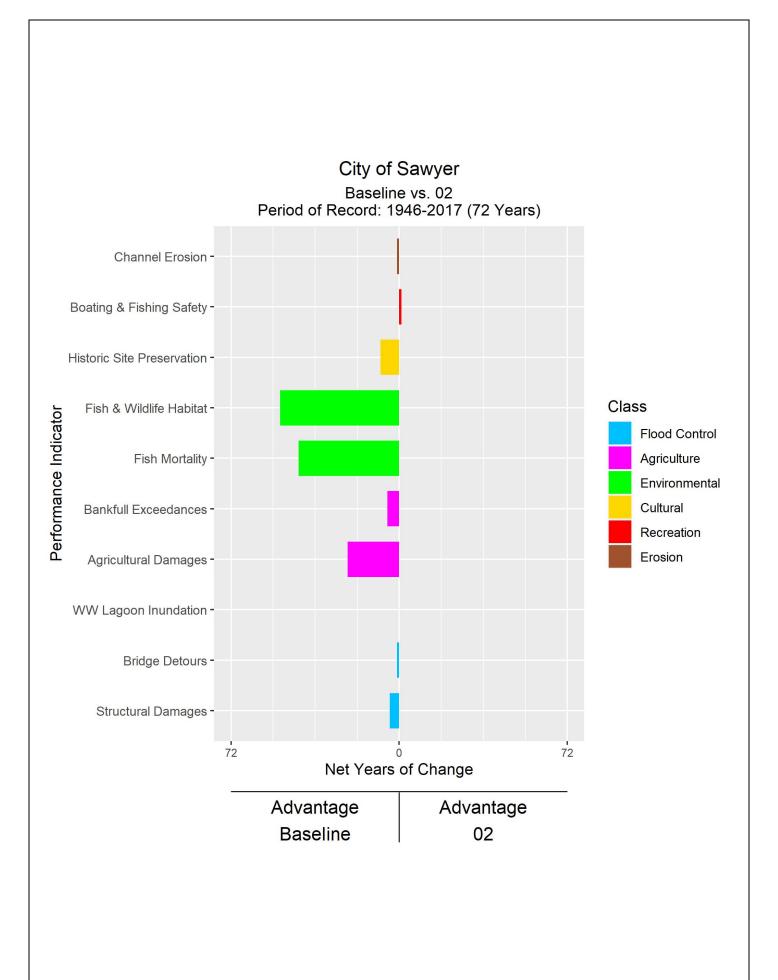
Lake Darling to Burlington



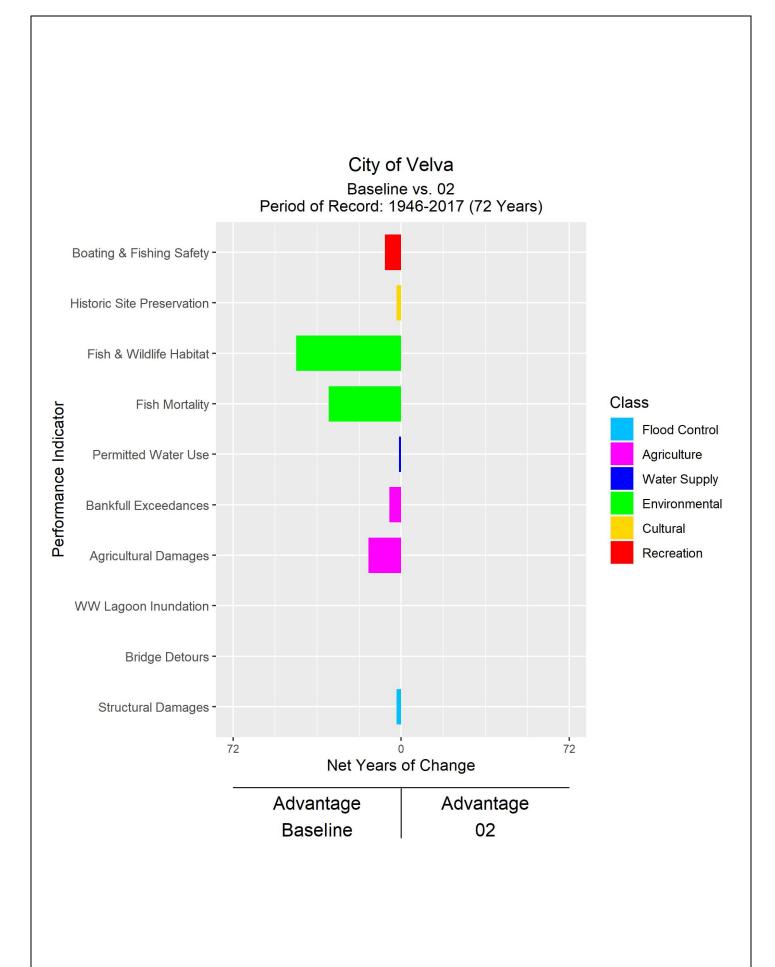
City of Burlington Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Channel Erosion -Boating & Fishing Safety -Fish & Wildlife Habitat -Class Fish Mortality -Performance Indicator Flood Control Permitted Water Use -Agriculture Water Supply Bankfull Exceedances -Environmental Recreation **Erosion** Agricultural Damages -WW Lagoon Inundation -Bridge Detours -Structural Damages -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02



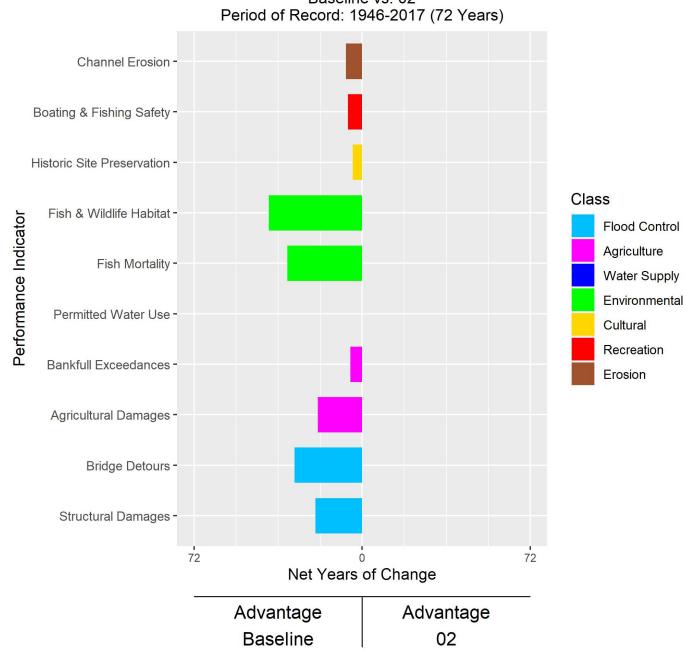
Minot to Sawyer Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Boating & Fishing Safety -Historic Site Preservation -Fish & Wildlife Habitat -Performance Indicator Class Fish Mortality -Flood Control Agriculture Bankfull Exceedances -Environmental Cultural Agricultural Damages -Recreation Railroad Inundation -Bridge Detours -Structural Damages -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02



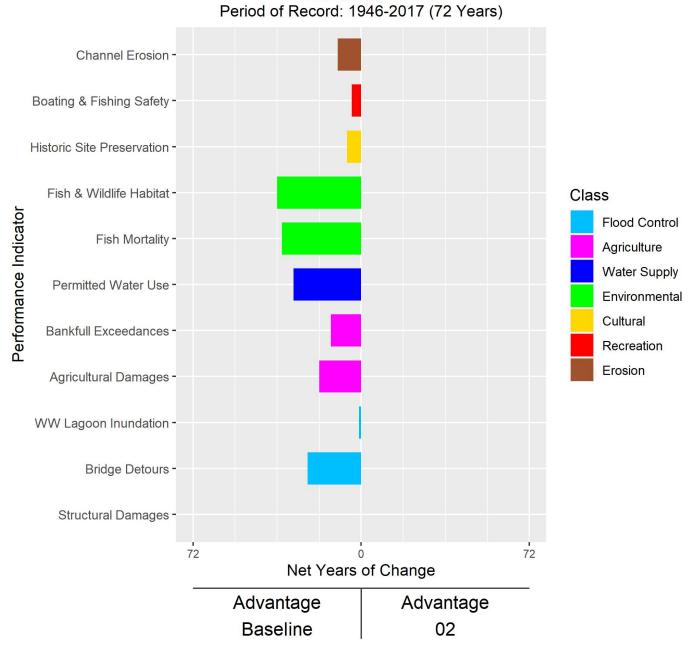
Sawyer to Velva Baseline vs. 02 Period of Record: 1946-2017 (72 Years) Boating & Fishing Safety -Fish & Wildlife Habitat -Performance Indicator Fish Mortality -Class Flood Control Bankfull Exceedances -Agriculture Environmental Recreation Agricultural Damages -Bridge Detours -Structural Damages -72 Net Years of Change Advantage Advantage Baseline 02



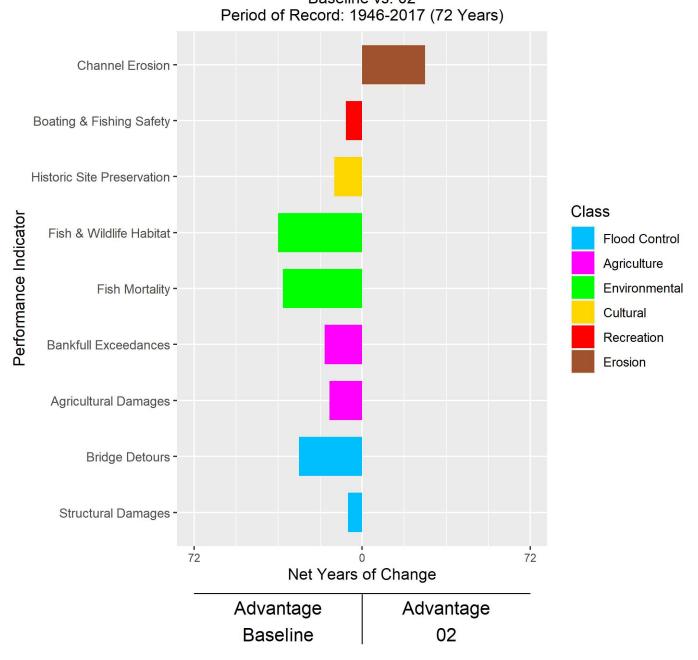
Velva to Eaton Irrigation



Eaton Irrigation District



Downstream of Towner



J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge

