Kansas River Basin Model

Edward Parker, P.E.



KANSAS CITY DISTRICT



Kansas River Basin Operation Challenges

- Protect nesting Least Terns and Piping Plovers that have taken residence along the Kansas River.
- Supply navigation water support for the Missouri River.
- Reviewing requests from the State of Kansas and the USBR to alter the standard operation to improve support for recreation, irrigation, fish & wildlife.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District

Model Requirements

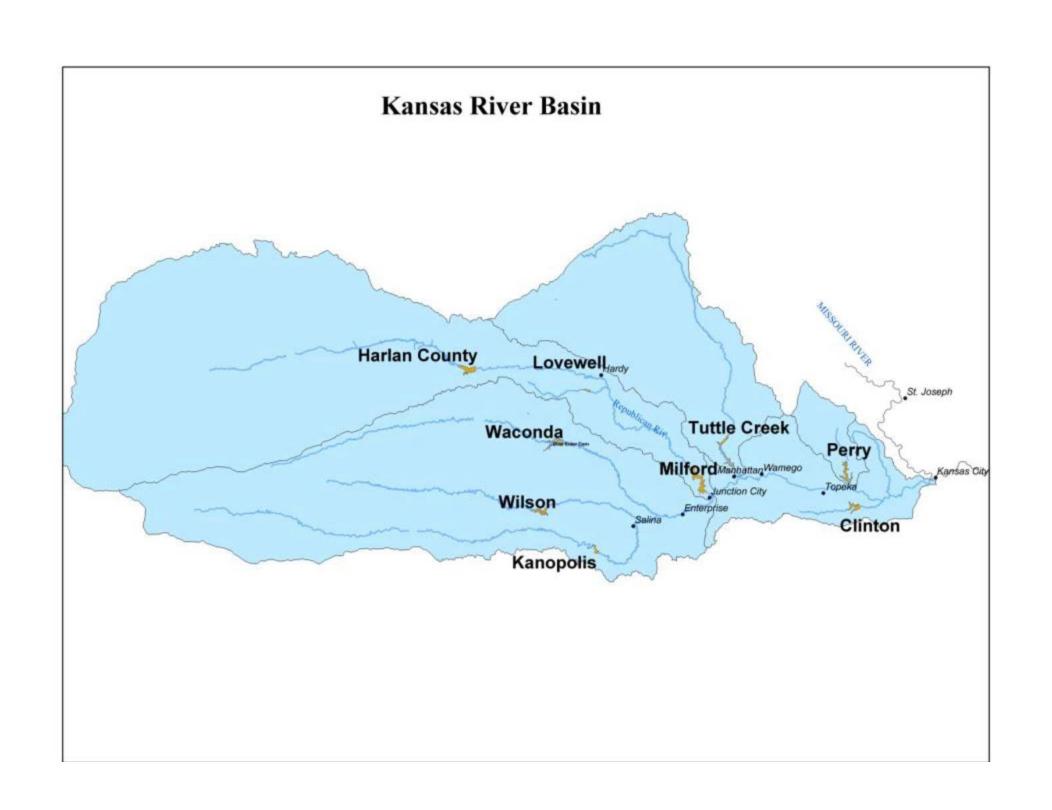
- Model Period 1/1/1920 through 12/31/2000
- Six-Hour routing period
- Forecast local inflow using recession
- Use historic pan evaporation
 - Monthly vary pan coefficient
- Parallel and tandem operation
- Consider all authorized puposes
- Use current method of flood control



Model PMP Revisions

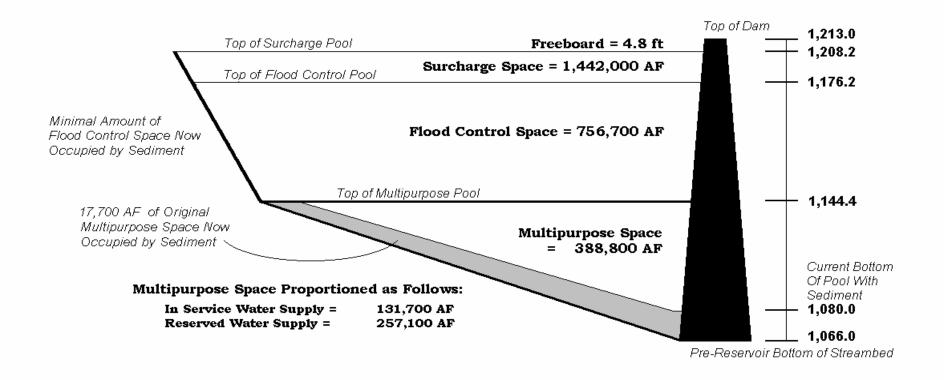
- Model period from 1/1/1929 through 12/30/2001
- Mean daily flows for modeling rather than 6-hour data derived from mean daily flow values.
- Delete the requirement to forecast future hydrologic conditions.
- Average monthly lake evaporation rather than daily
- Utilize a standard pan evaporation coefficient of 0.7 rather than a monthly varying value.
- Separate the study basin between the Smoky River Basin and the Republican/Kansas River Basin.

US Army Corps of Engineers Kansas City District

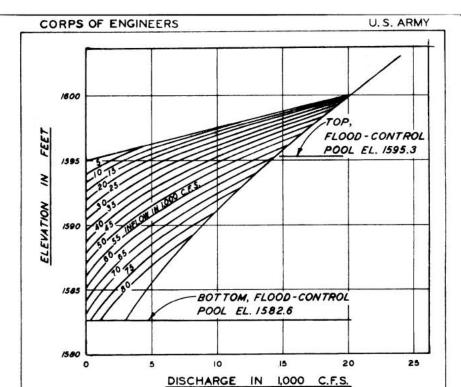


Milford Lake Current Storage Allocations

As of Last Sediment Survey in 1980



Storage Allocations	At Closure (1964)	Current	At End of Design Life
Flood Control	754,800 AF	756,700 AF	700,000 AF
Multipurpose	406,500 AF		
Water Supply			
In Service		131,700 AF	101,650 AF
Reserved		257,100 AF	198,350 AF



NOTE: THE DATA ON THIS CHART ARE FOR USE OF AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL OF THE WATER CONTROL SECTION OF THE KANSAS CITY DISTRICT. WHEN THE RESERVOIR IS ABOVE ELEVATION 1582.6, SPILLWAY GATES WILL BE OPENED UNIFORMLY, INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PLATE.

DURING RISING RESERVOIR STAGES, ADJUST THE OUTFLOW EACH HOUR AS INDICATED HEREON ON THE BASIS OF THE CURRENT RESERVOIR ELEVATION AND THE COMPUTED AVERAGE RATE OF INFLOW DURING THE PAST 3 HOURS OR THE PAST HOUR, WHICHEVER IS LESS. IN DETERMINING THE POOL ELEVATIONS, ADJUST FOR WIND EFFECT. SHOULD THE SCHEDULE INDICATE LESS OUTFLOW THAN IS CURRENTLY BEING RELEASED, MAINTAIN THE CURRENT RELEASE AND CONTINUE TO CHECK HOURLY.

WHITE ROCK CREEK BASIN
LOVEWELL RESERVOIR
SPILLWAY
OPERATION CRITERIA

FILE NO. 8-20-483

FEBRUARY 1967

PLATE NO. 26



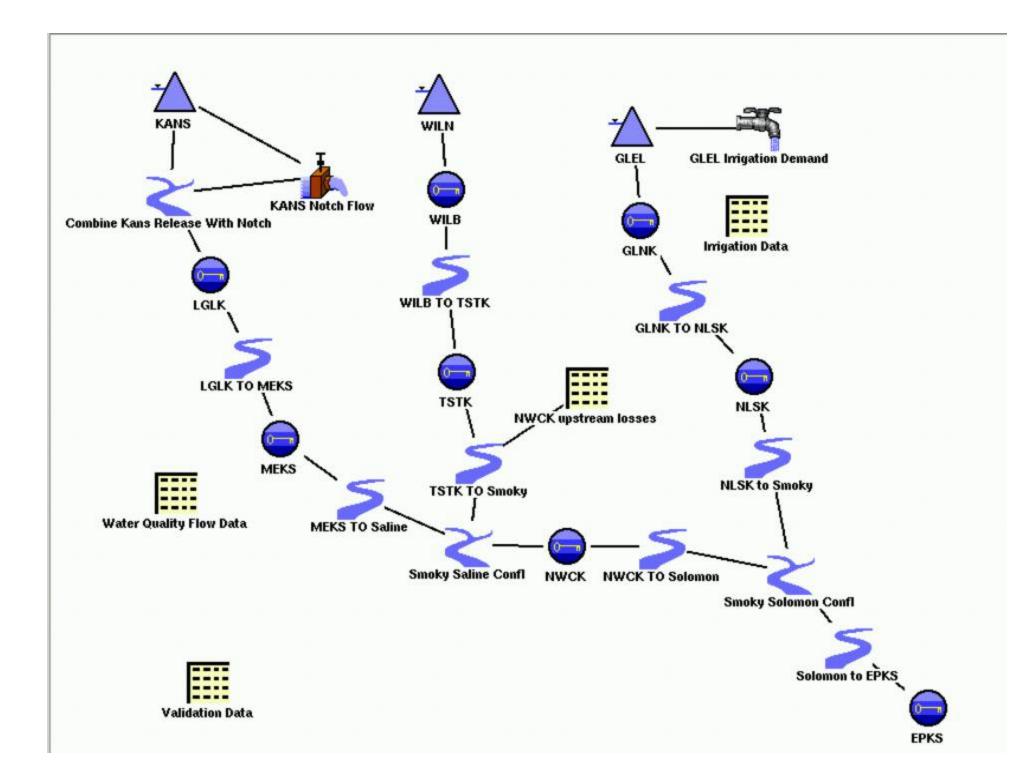
JUNE 1978

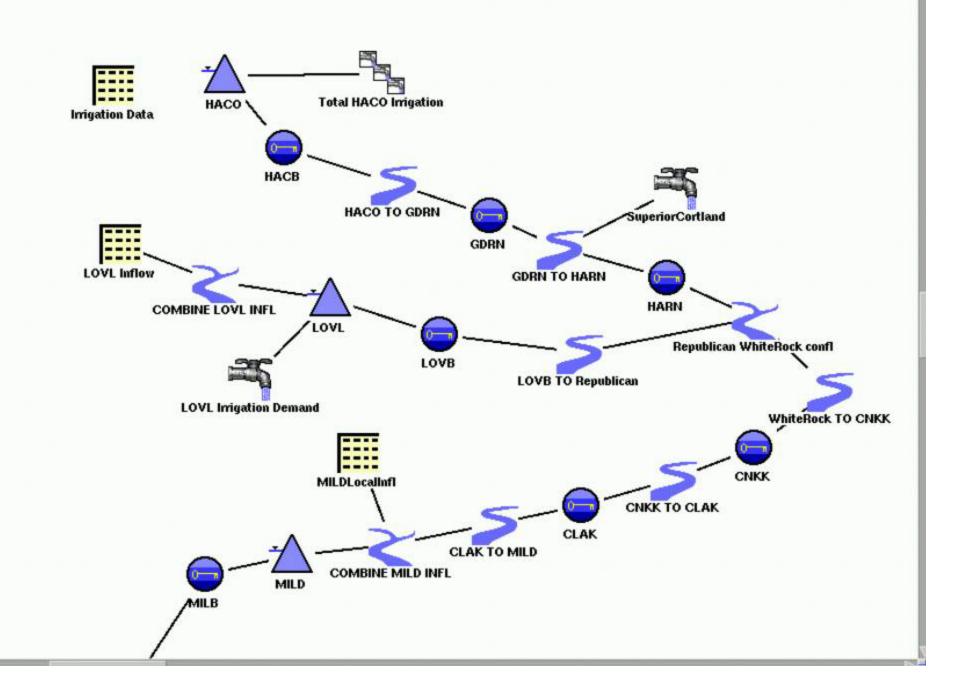
FILE NO. A-3-1244

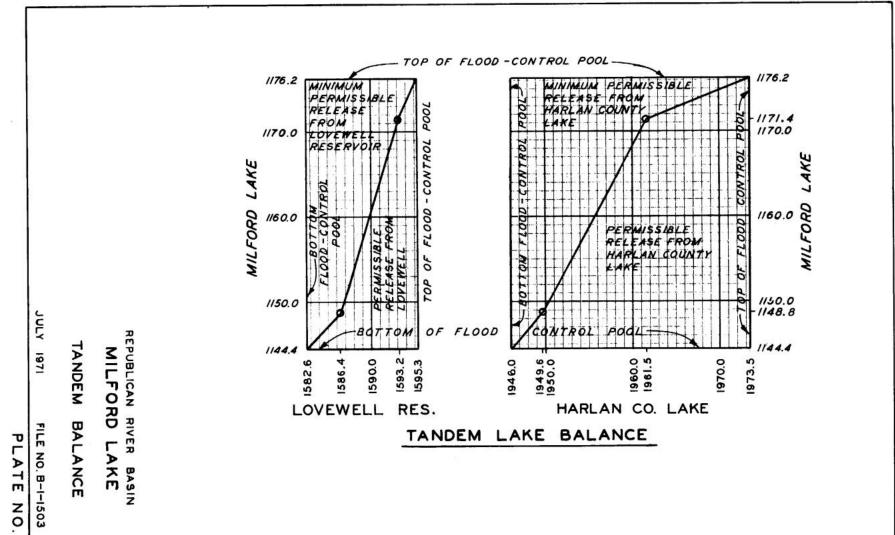
Milford Hydraulic and Regulating Data

	River		Gage Flood	Flood	Travel Tir	ne (hrs)	Regul	ation Flow	s (cfs)	1993 Flo	od (cfs)
Station	Mile Location	Datum Ft MSL	Stage (ft)	Flow (cfs)	Average Flow	Dam Break	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Reg	Unreg
Junction City	(6)	1052.5	22	18,500	3	3	12,000	15,000	22,500	35,000	
Fort Riley	174	1034.7	21	41,000	5	4	27,000	45,000	65,000	87,600	200,000
Wamego	127	950.8	19	67,000	23	11	39,000	65,000	76,000	199,000	258,000
Topeka	83	846.7	26	74,000	41	21	48,000	80,000	90,000	170,000	260,000
Lecompton	64	821.8	17	72,000	49	29	61,000	102,000	120,000	190,000	282,000
Desoto	31	753.8	24	97,000	63	37	66,000	110,000	130,000	170,000	266,000
Kansas City	0 = 366	706.4	32	226,000	77	40	176,000	220,000	240,000	541,000	713,000
Waverly	293	645.5	20	123,000	95		90,000	130,000	180,000	633,000	700,000
Hermann	98	481.4	21	190,000	167		96,000	160,000	190,000	750,000	852,000

All values are preliminary and subject to revision. They were developed for this class and need further checking.



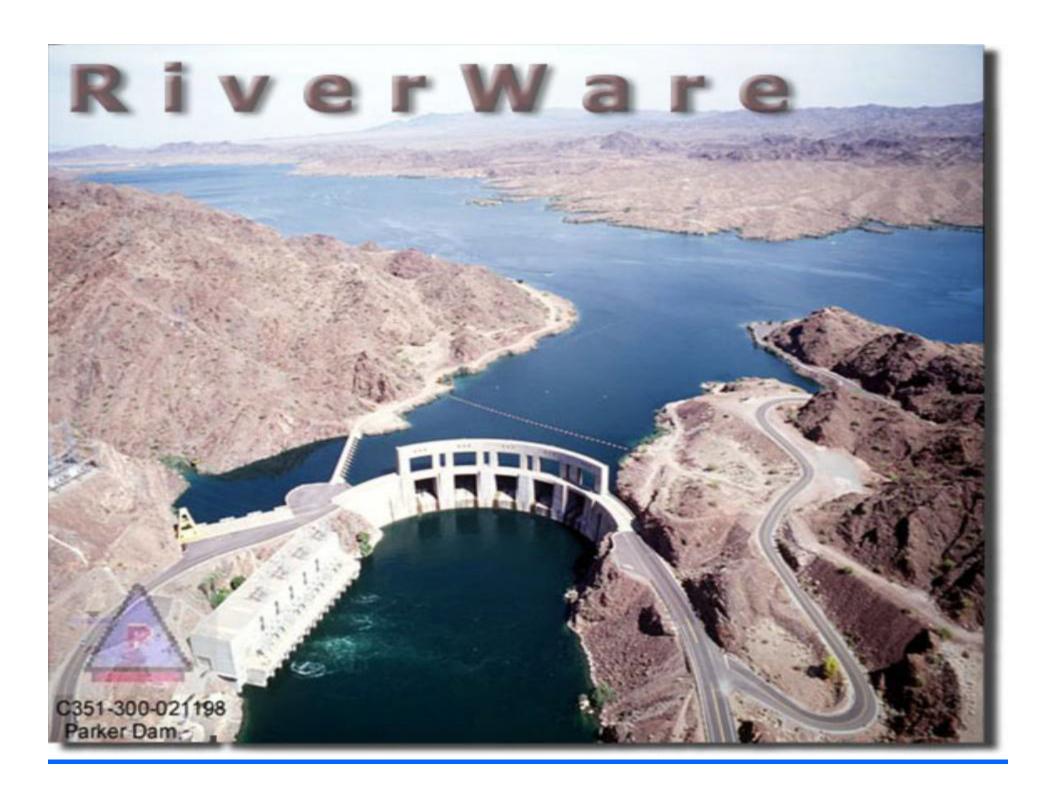




Multipurpose Pool Operation

- Water Supply
 - Lake and River
- Water Quality
 - Mentor, Topeka, DeSoto
- Irrigation
 - Waconda, Harlan County, Lovewell
- Navigation Support
 - Milford, Tuttle Creek, Perry
- Endangered Species
 - Tuttle Creek, Milford
- Recreation & Fish/Wildlife





Data Development

- Study period WY 1929 through WY 2002
- Flow Data developed by Dr. Bob Barkau
 - Historic Lake Inflow data used when available
- Daily Actual Water Supply Demand
- Monthly Historic Data
 - Lake Pan Evaporation 1980 through 2002
 - 0.7 Pan Coefficient
 - USBR Irrigation Use
 - Converted to Daily Data
- Daily Rainfall from available gauges
 - Not applied to Historic Lake Inflow
- Reach Geometry from USGS measurements of Engineers

Kansas City District

Historic Lake Inflow

The inflow values from the database begins on the following dates for each lake:

KANS (Kanopolis Lake):

HACO (Harlan County Lake):

TUCR (Tuttle Creek Lake):

WILN (Wilson Lake):

PERY (Perry Lake):

GLEL (Waconda Lake):

CLIN (Clinton Lake):

LOVL (Lovewell Reservoir):

MILD (Milford Lake)

February 18, 1948

November 15, 1952

July 22, 1959

September 4, 1963

August 1, 1966

October 18, 1967

December 1, 1977

January 1, 1980

August 24, 1964



PRECIPATATION GAGES

HACO: Phillipsburg 1928 - 1980

LOVL: Burr Oak 1928 - 1954

Lovewell Dam 1955 - 1980

MILD: Manhattan 1928 - 1938

Clay Center 1939 - 1947 Junction City 1948 - 1964 Milford Dam 1965 - 1980

TUCR: Manhattan 1928 – 1980

PERY: Horton 1928 - 1938

Lawrence 1939 - 1966 Perry Dam 1967 - 1980

CLIN: Horton 1928 - 1938

Lawrence 1939 - 1976 Clinton Dam 1977 - 1980

KANS: Ellsworth 1928 - 1947

Kanapolis Dam 1948 - 1980

WILN: Ellsworth 1928 - 1938

Lincoln 1939 - 1963

Wilson Dam 1964 - 1980

GLEL: Burr Oak 1928 - 1938

Lincoln 1939 - 1964

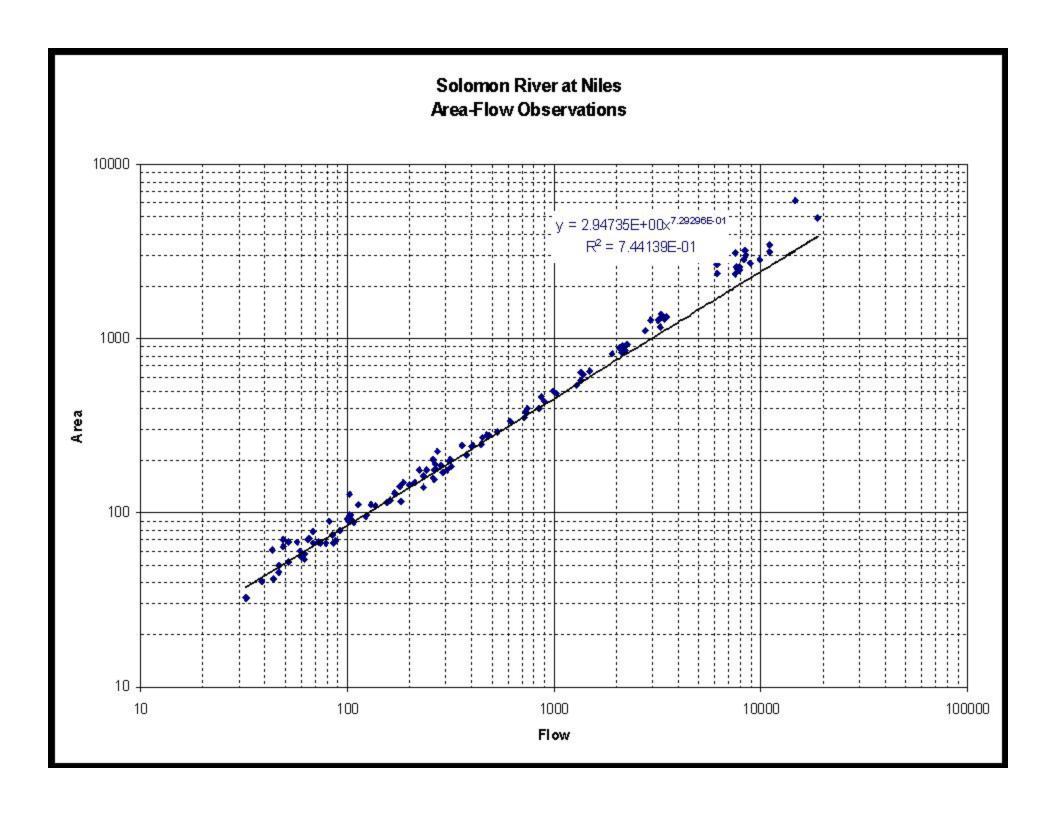
Waconda Lake 1964 - 1980



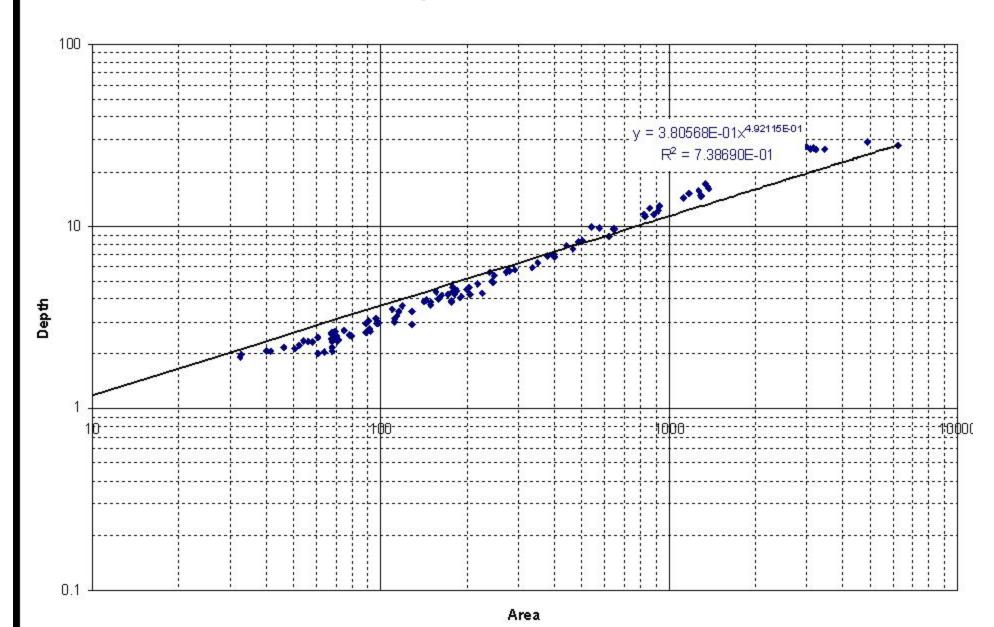
Routing Method

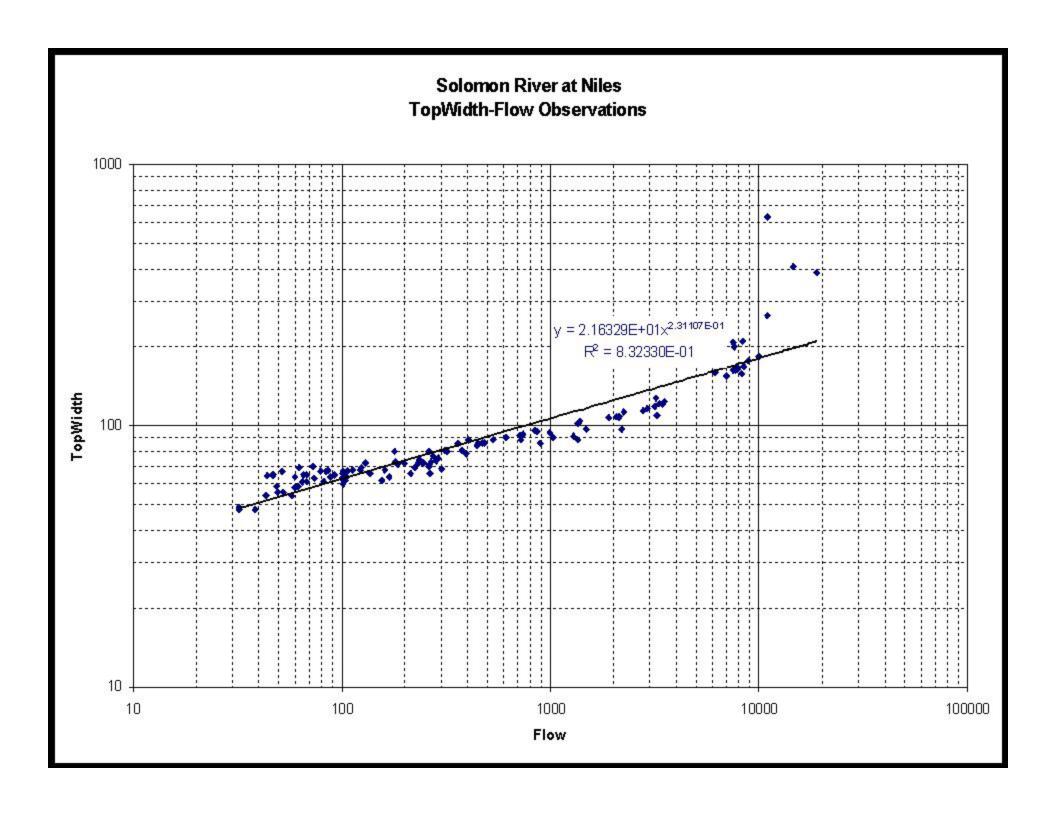
- Muskingum-Cunge
- River Geometry
 - Depth To Flow Power Function
 - Area-Flow
 - Depth-Area
 - TopWidth-Flow

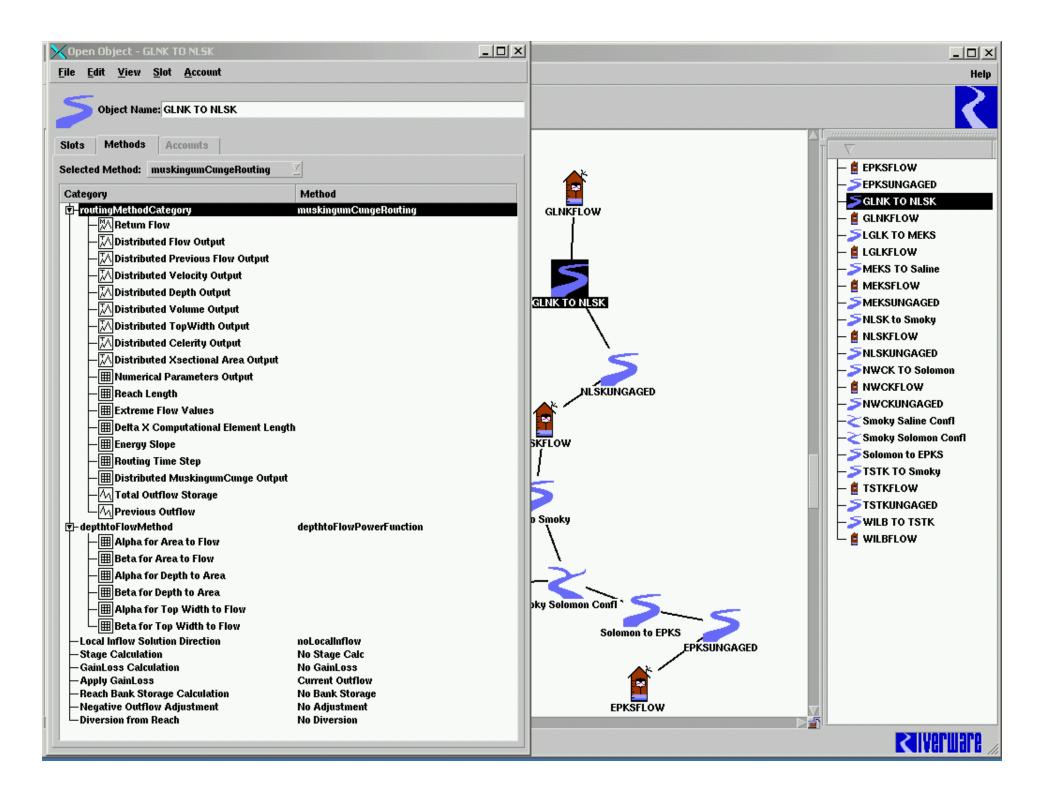




Solomon River at Niles Depth-Area Observations



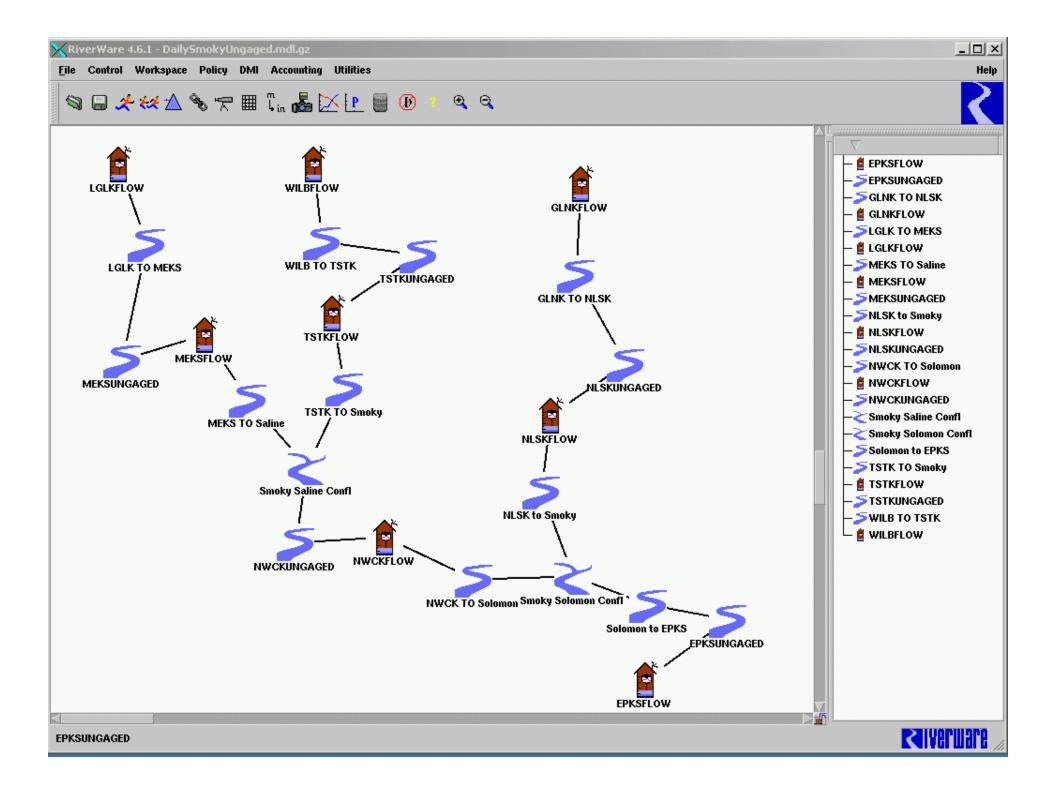


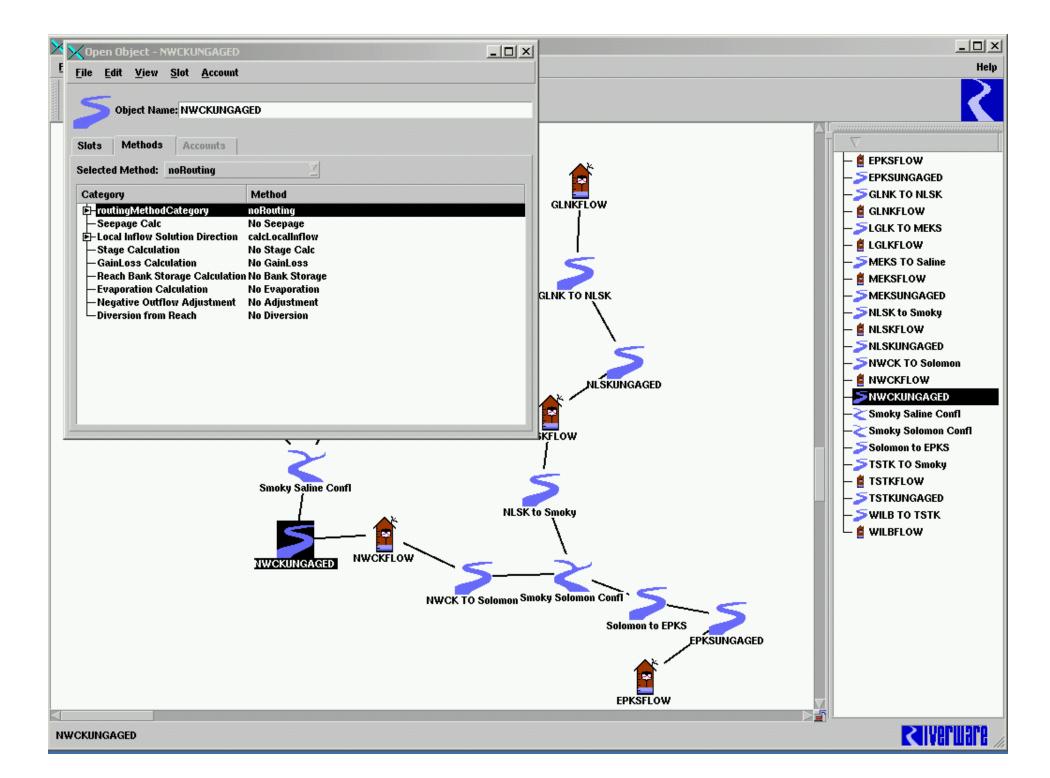


Modeling Process

- Create uncontrolled Model of historic flows
 - Historic flow at dam sites or lake releases
 - Historic river gage flow
 - Route flow to next downstream gage
 - Compare routed flow with the historic gage flow







Negative Ungaged Flow

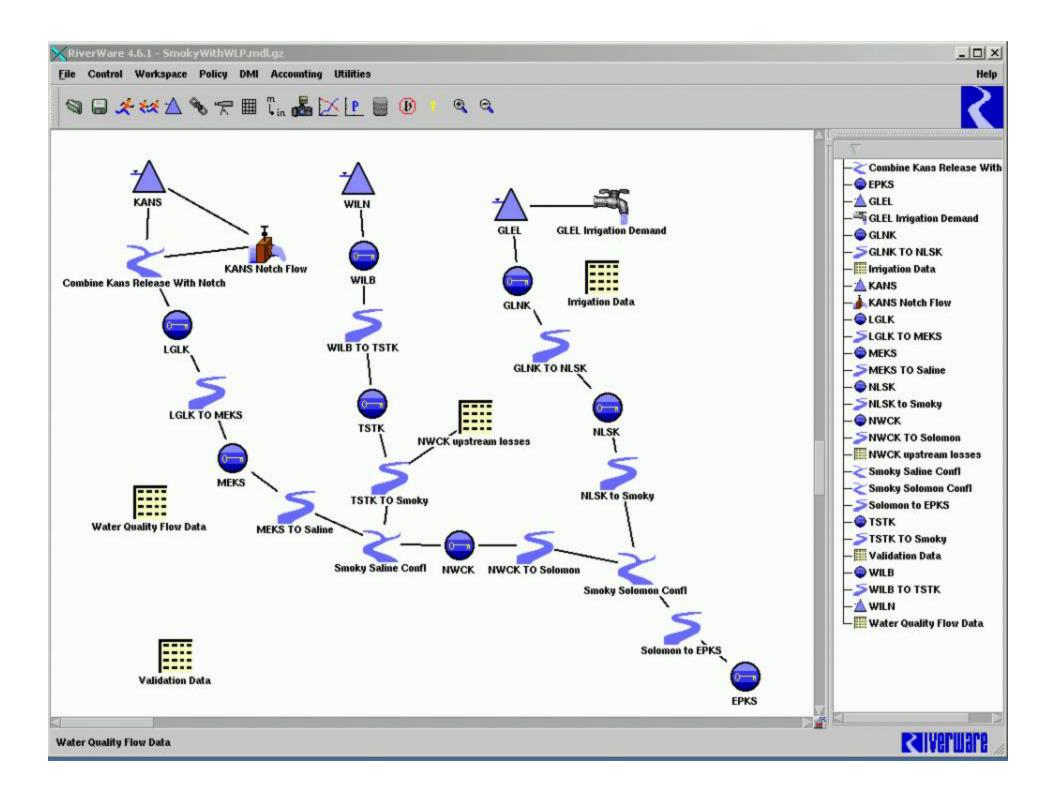
Causes

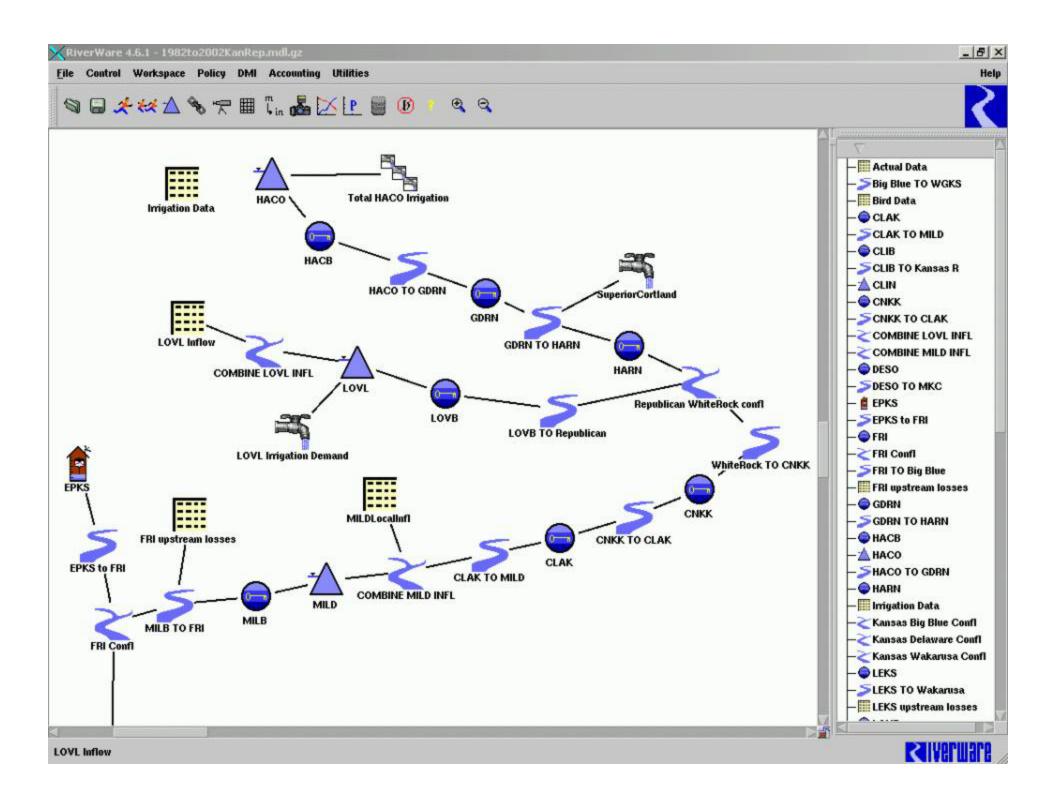
- Changed stream conditions affect routing
- Input data challenges
- Stream depletions

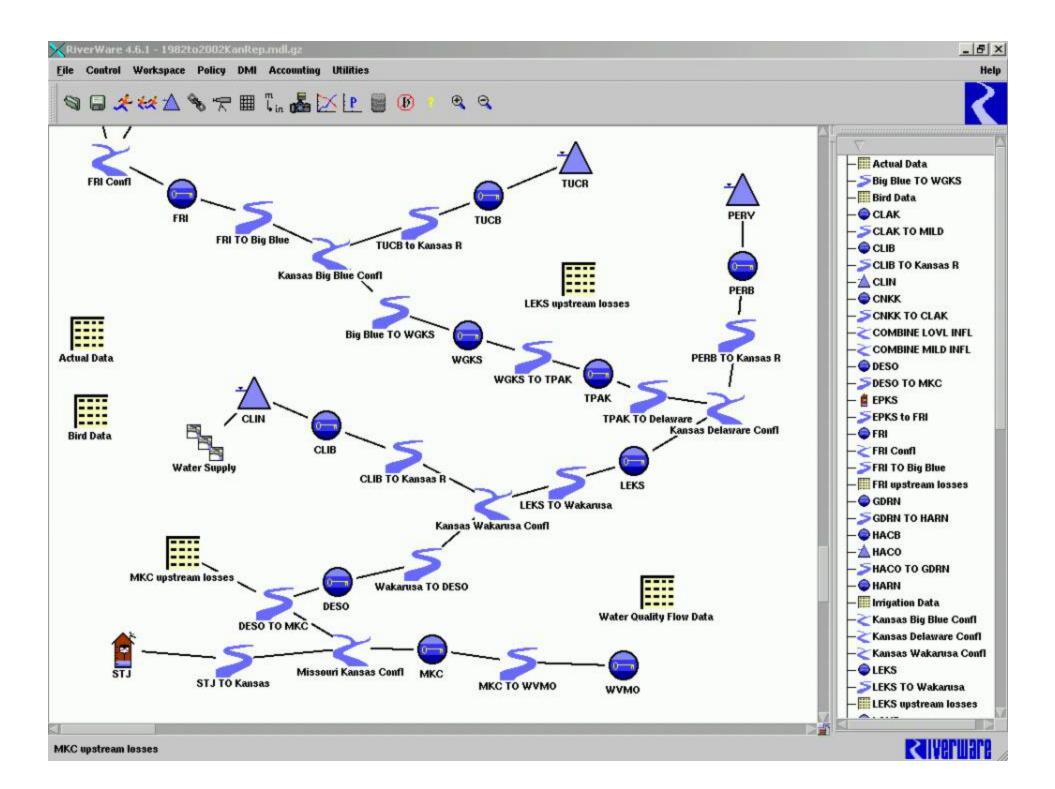
Solution

- Separate positive and negative values
- Average negative values over 31 day period
- Apply values over the period
- Remaining negative values treated as losses









Lake Objects

LAKE NAME

Kanopolis Lake

Wilson Lake

Waconda Lake (Sec 7)

Harlan County Lake

Lovewell Reservoir (Sec 7)

Milford Lake

Tuttle Creek Lake

Perry Lake

Clinton Lake

RIVER

Smoky Hill River

Saline River

Solomon River

Republican River

White Rock Creek

Republican River

Big Blue River

Delaware River

Wakarusa River

OBJECT ID

KANS

WILN

GLEL

HACO

LOVL

MILD

TUCR

PERY

CLIN



Control PointsSmoky Basin

GAGE NAME	USGS No.	OBJECT	LAKES
		ID	REGULATED
Smoky Hill River:			
Near Langley (KS)	06865500	LNGK	KANS
Near Mentor (KS)	06866500	MEKS	KANS
New Cambria (KS)	06870200	NWCK	KANS, WILN
Enterprise (KS)	06877600	EPKS	KANS, WILN, GLEL
Saline River:			
At Wilson Dam (KS)	06868200	WILB	WILN
Tescott (KS)	06869500	TSTK	WILN
Solomon River:			
Near Glen Elder (KS)	06875900	WACB	GLEL
Niles (KS)	06876900	NLSK	GLEL



Kansas/Republican Basin

GAGE NAME	USGS No.	OBJECT	LAKES	
Republican River:		ID	REGULATEI	
Below Harlan County Dam (1	06849500	HACB	HACO	
Guide Rock (NE)		06853020	GDRN	HACO
Hardy (NE)		06853500	HARN	HACO
Concordia (KS)		06856000	CNKK	HACO, LOVL
Clay Center (KS)		06856600	CLCK	HACO, LOVL
Below Milford Dam (KS)		06857100	MILB	MILD
White Rock Creek:				
At Lovewell (KS)		06854000	LOVB	LOVL
Kansas River:				
Fort Riley (KS)		06879100	FRI	MILD
Wamego (KS)		06887500	WGKS	MILD, TUCR
Topeka (KS)		06889000	TPAK	MILD, TUCR
LeCompton (KS)		06891000	LCKS	MILD, TUCR, PERY
DeSoto		06892350	DESO	MILD, TUCR, PERY, CLIN
Big Blue River:				
Manhattan (KS)		06887000	MHKS	TUCR
Delaware River:				
Below Perry Dam (KS)		06890900	PERB	PERY
Wakarusa River:				
Lawrence (KS)		06891500	LWKS	CLIN
Missouri River:				
St. Joseph (MO)		06818000	STJ	<none></none>
Kansas City (MO)		06893000	MKC	MILD, TUCR, PERY, CLIN
Waverly (MO)		06895500	WVMO	MILD, TUCR, PERY, CLIN



Reaches

Reach objects: The river length between each adjacent control point, or the river length between a control point and a major confluence.

Major Confluences:

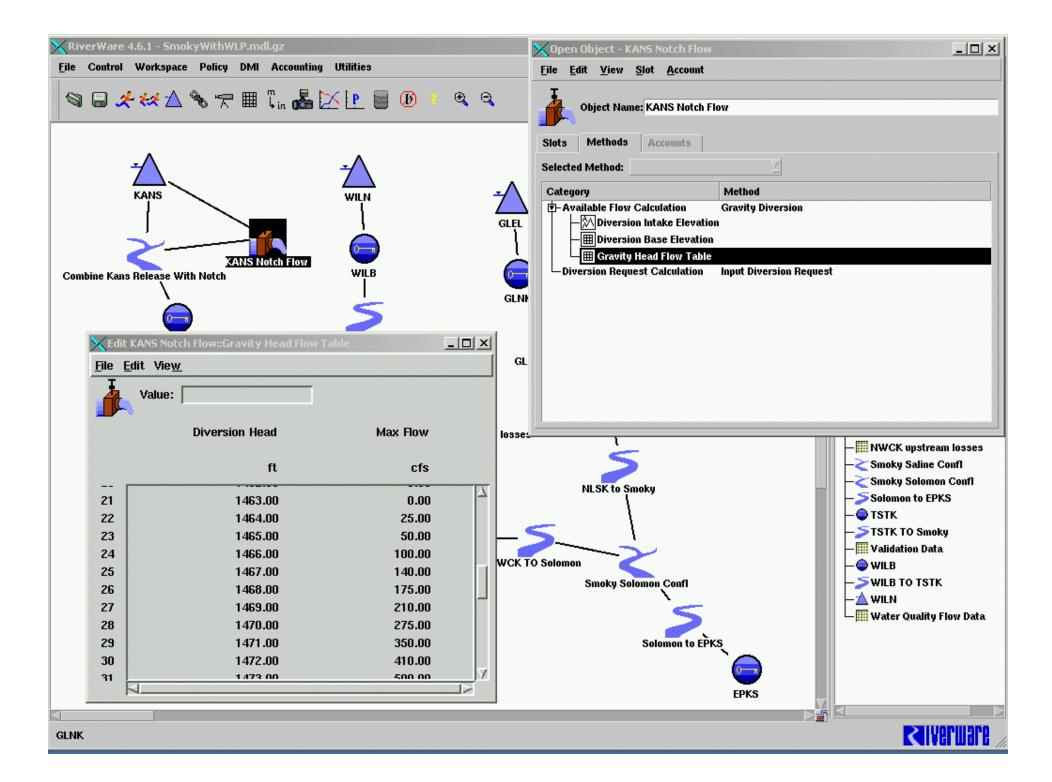
- Smoky-Saline
- Smoky-Solomon
- Republican-White Rock
- Smoky-Republican
- Kansas-Big Blue
- Kansas-Delaware
- Kansas-Wakarusa
- Kansas-Missouri

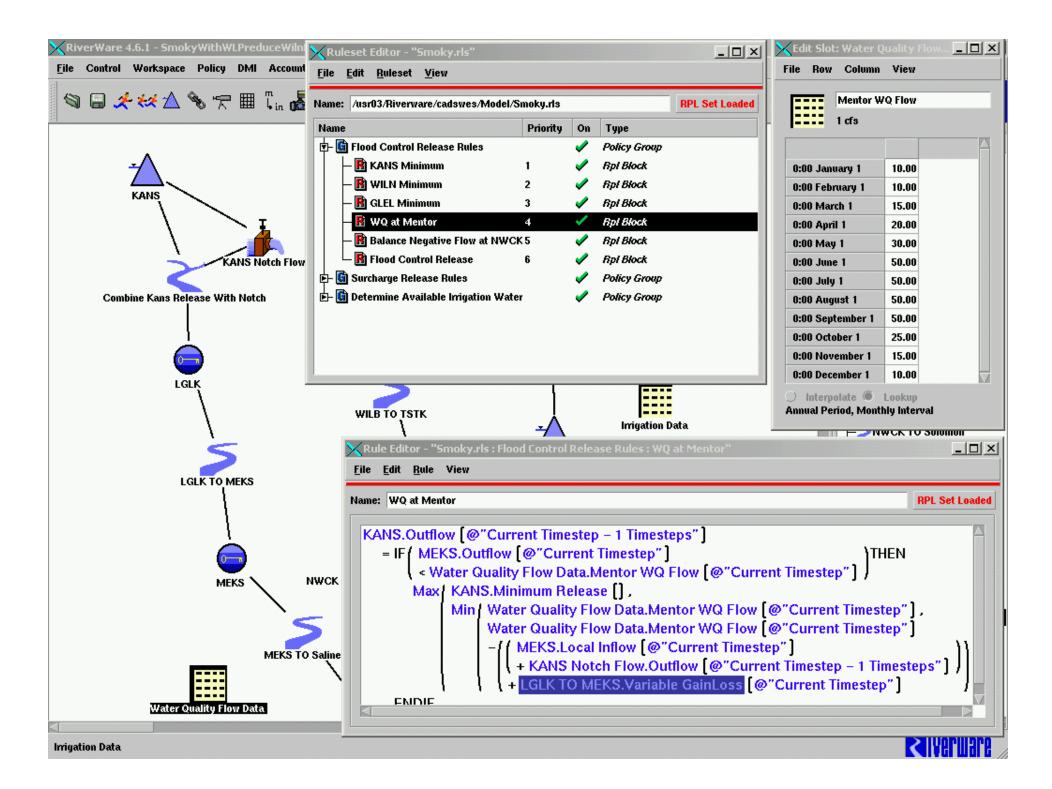


Model Data Inputs

- Lake Physical Characteristics
 - Area-Capacity, Surcharge Curves, Outlet Capacity
- Lake Operation Criteria
 - Surcharge, Phase Levels and Flows, Tandem Balance
- Daily Lake Inflow
- Lake Evaporation, Precipitation
- Lake Demands
 - Water Supply/Quality, Irrigation, Navigation
- Reach Loss
- Control Point Ungaged Local Inflow
- Reach Geometry
 - Taken from USGS measurements







RiverWare Calibration Slots

Lake Objects

- Objective Release Pattern
- Objective Release Pattern Threshold
- Phase Tolerance
- Permissible Outflow Increase Constraints
- Permissible Outflow Decrease Constraints

Control Points

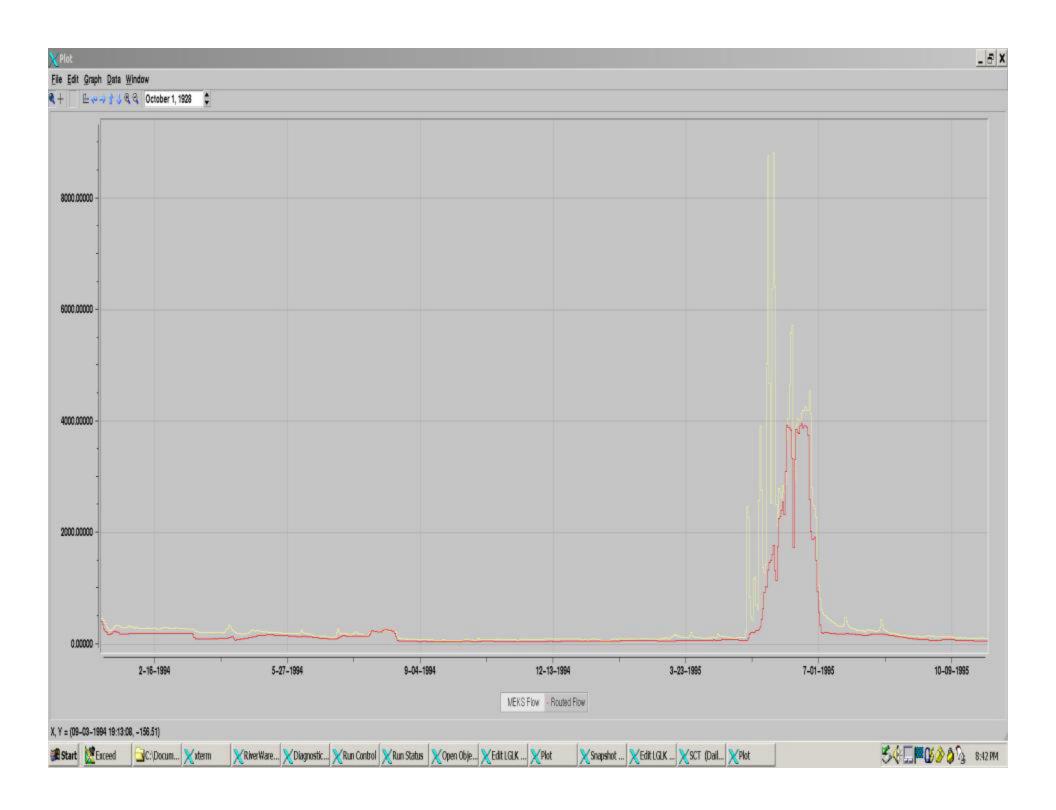
Phase Space Tolerance

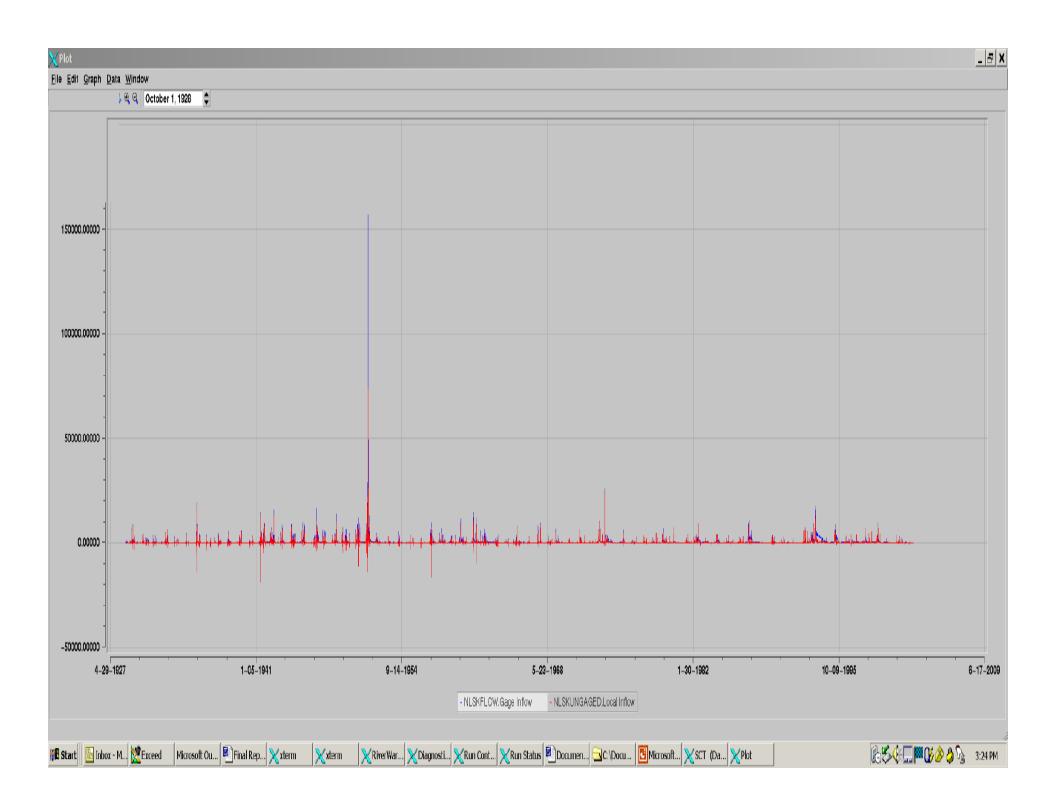


Reach Calibration

- Review ungaged calculation
- Extreme values may indicate poor routing
- Negative values at edges of hydrograph
 - Incorrect travel time
 - Insufficient attenuation
 - Positive values may be local inflow







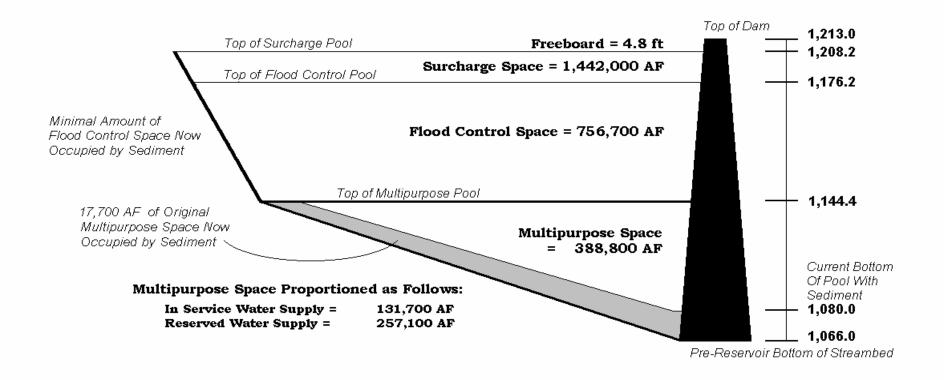
RiverWare Enhancements

- Phase Balance Flood Control
- Surcharge Operation
 - Pass Inflows
 - Induced Surcharge Curve
 - Specified Surcharge



Milford Lake Current Storage Allocations

As of Last Sediment Survey in 1980

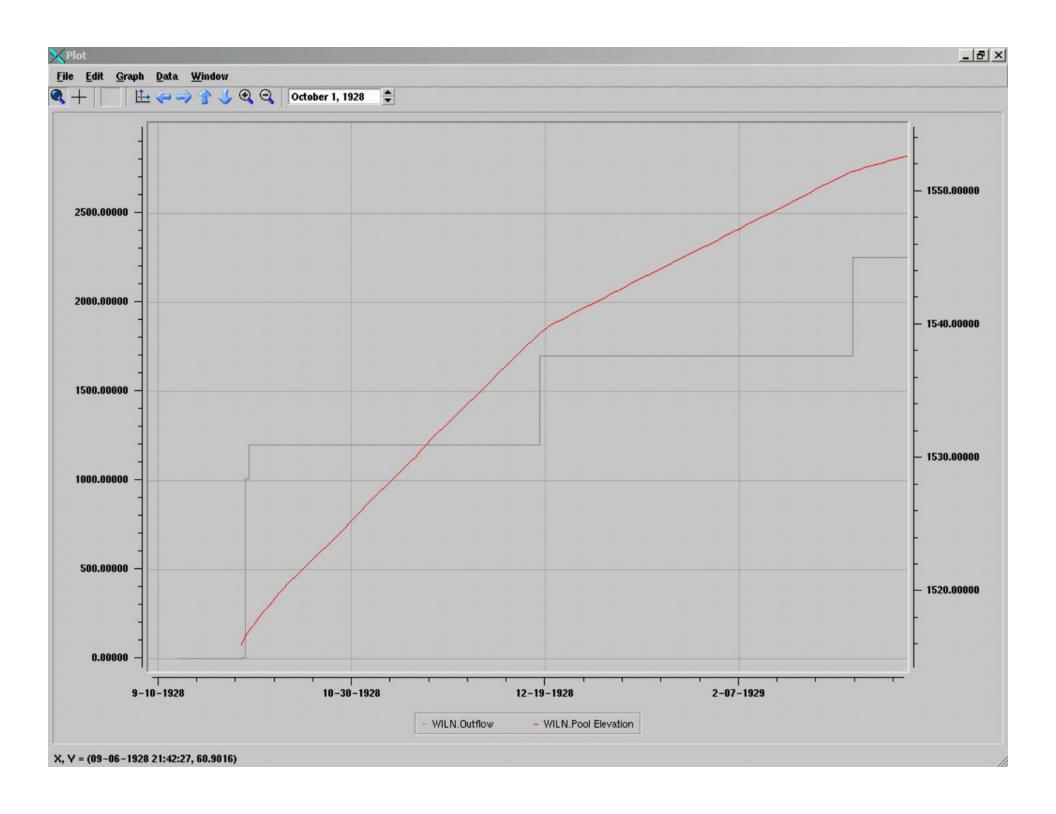


Storage Allocations	At Closure (1964)	Current	At End of Design Life
Flood Control	754,800 AF	756,700 AF	700,000 AF
Multipurpose	406,500 AF		
Water Supply			
In Service		131,700 AF	101,650 AF
Reserved		257,100 AF	198,350 AF

Phase Balance / Surcharge Validation

- Hypothetical Flow Events
 - Input high steady inflow to Lakes
 - Check flow at downstream Control Points
 - Insure that lake operation appropriate
 - Check tandem operation of HACO & LOVL
- Six hour model of each surcharge method
 - Rout spillway design flood
 - Insure appropriate lake elevation/release





Surcharge Validation

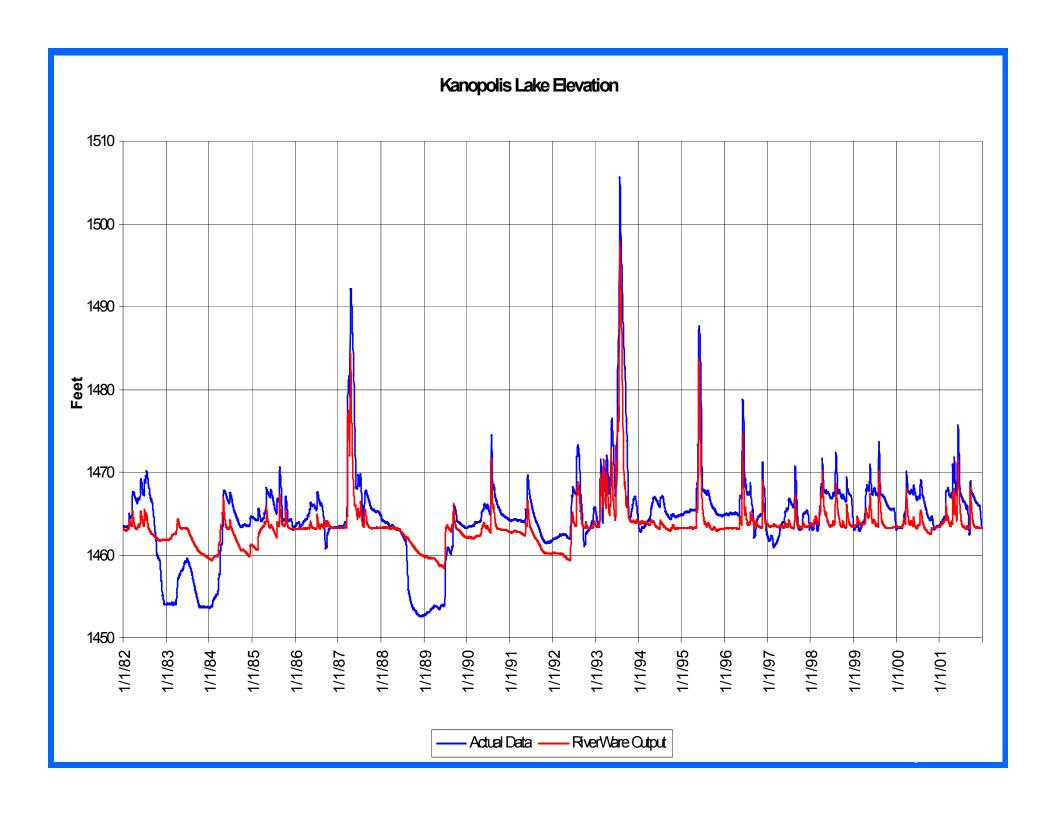
Manual Study (2 hour data)			RiverWare (6 hour data)		
	Peak Elev	Max Release	Peak Elev	Max Release	
Clinton	921.7	54,500 cfs	921.39	55,040 cfs	
Tuttle	1151.4	579,000 cfs	1151.79	587,360 cfs	
Milford	1207.13	549,000 cfs	1207.4	551,000 cfs	

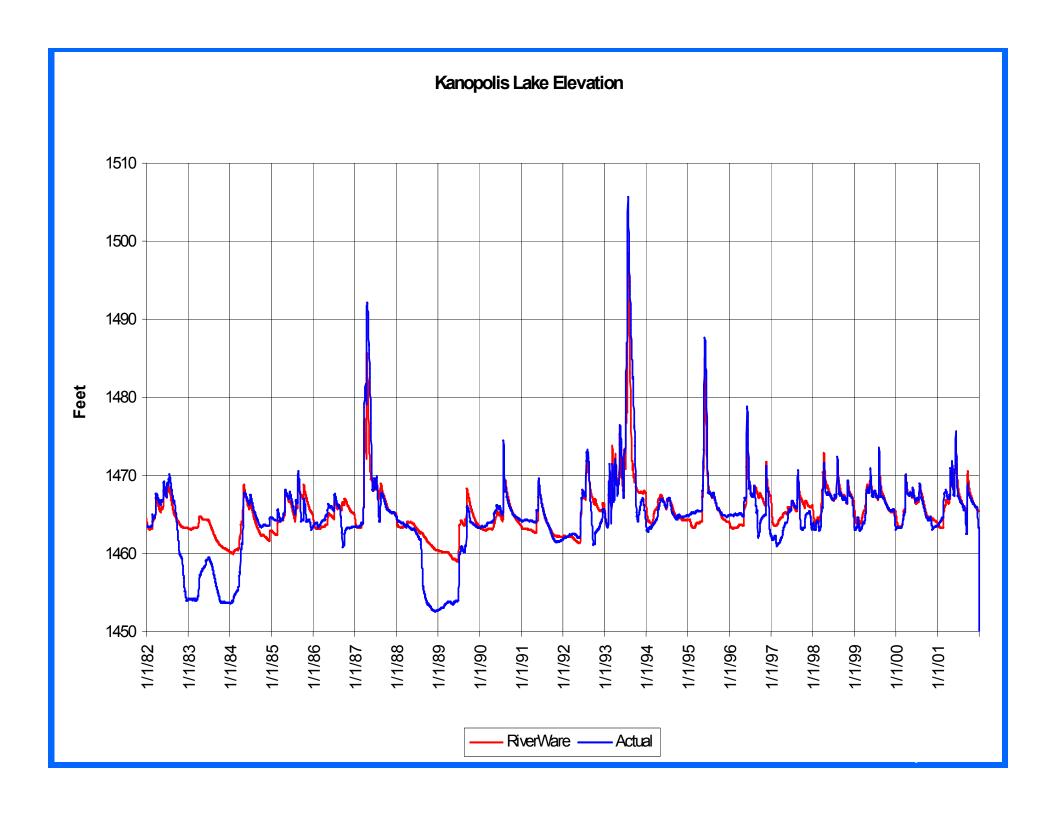


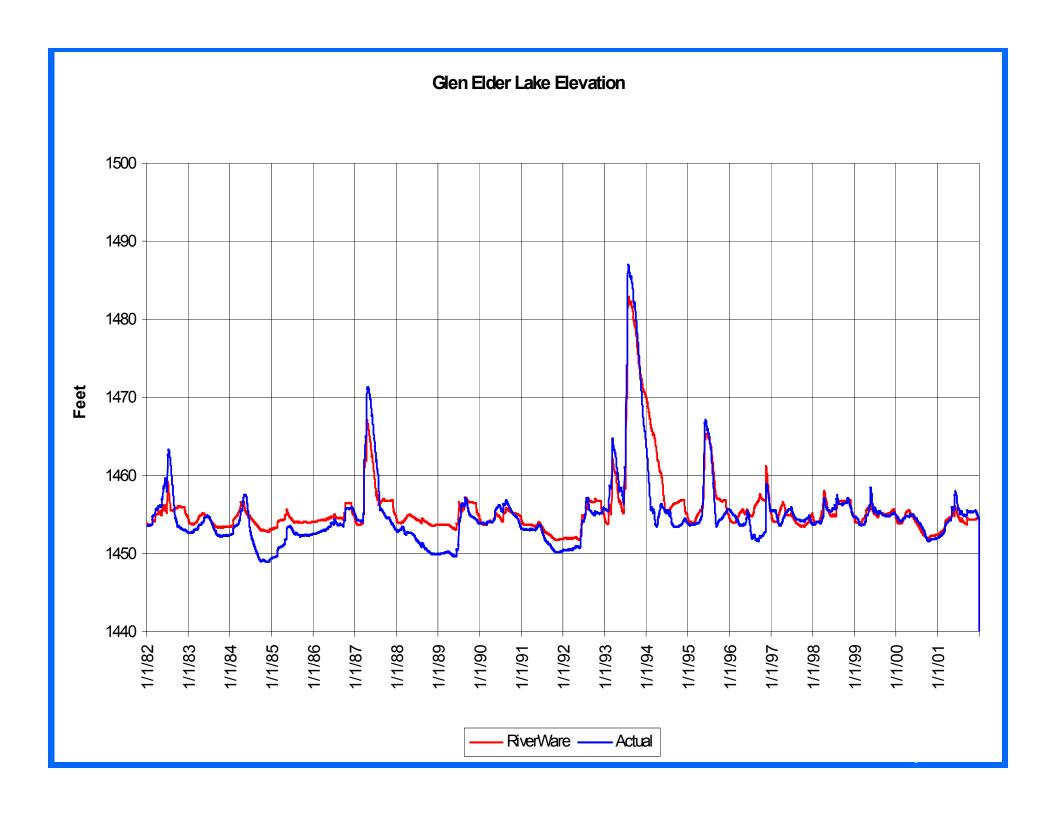
Model Validation

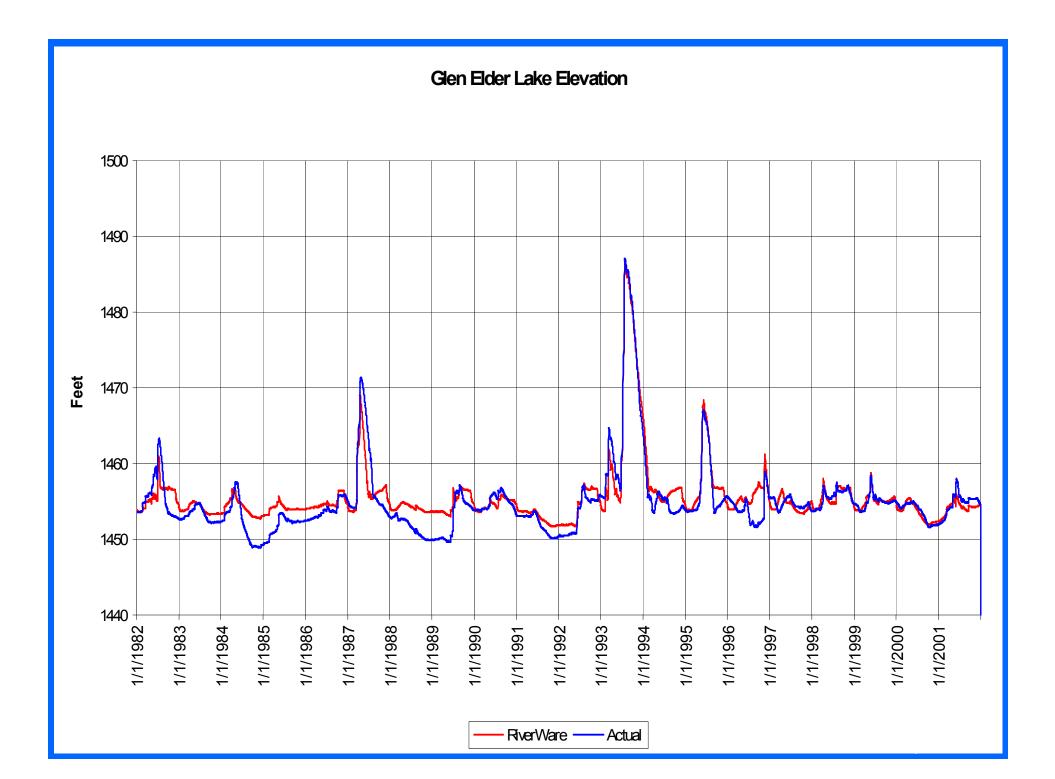
- Validation Period: 1982 through 2001
- Lakes Constructed Prior to 1982
- Input Data Higher Quality
- Very Dry Period
 - 1988 through 1992
- Very Wet Period
 - -1993
- Ongoing Process

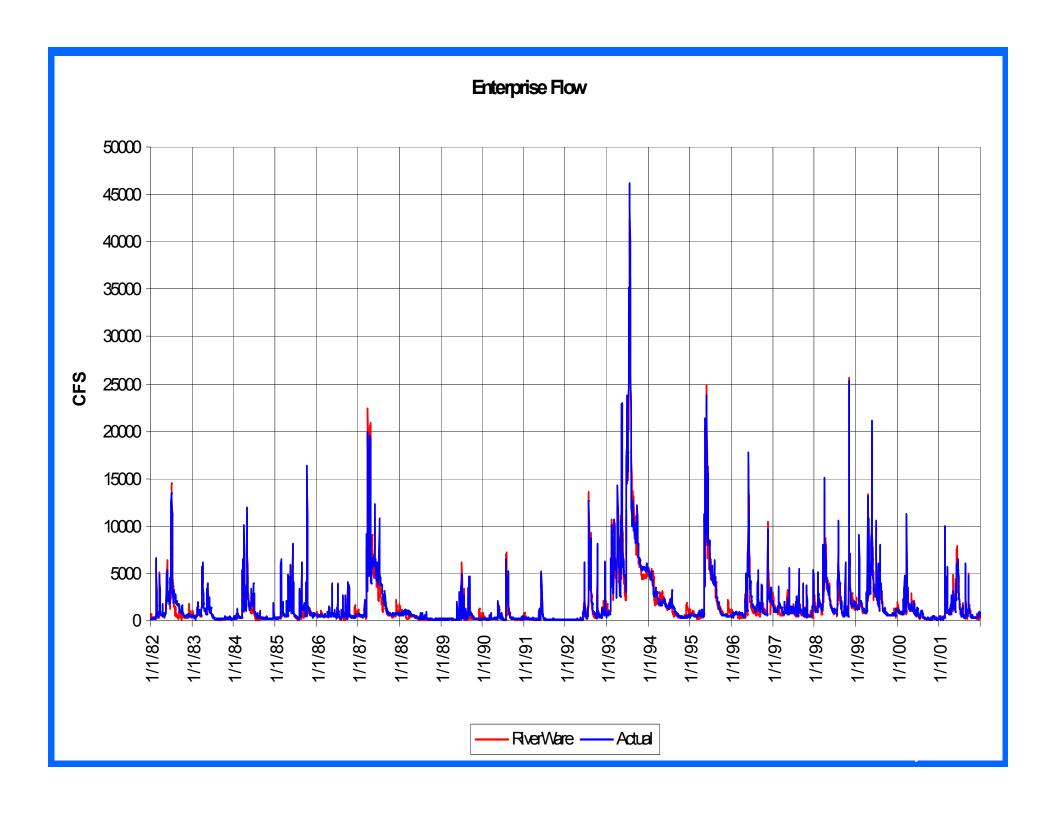












Model Limitations

- Time for execution
 - Smoky Basin 20 Minutes
 - − Kansas/Republican Basin − 2 Hours
- Depletion of flows
 - Farming practices
 - Groundwater development
- Does not incorporate upstream reservoirs
- Difficult to simulate older data



Basin Lakes Not Modeled

In accordance with the PMP, many upstream lakes have not been included in the Model. Model lakes that have upstream flood control structures are:

Model Lake

KANS

GLEL

HACO

Upstream Lake

Cedar Bluff

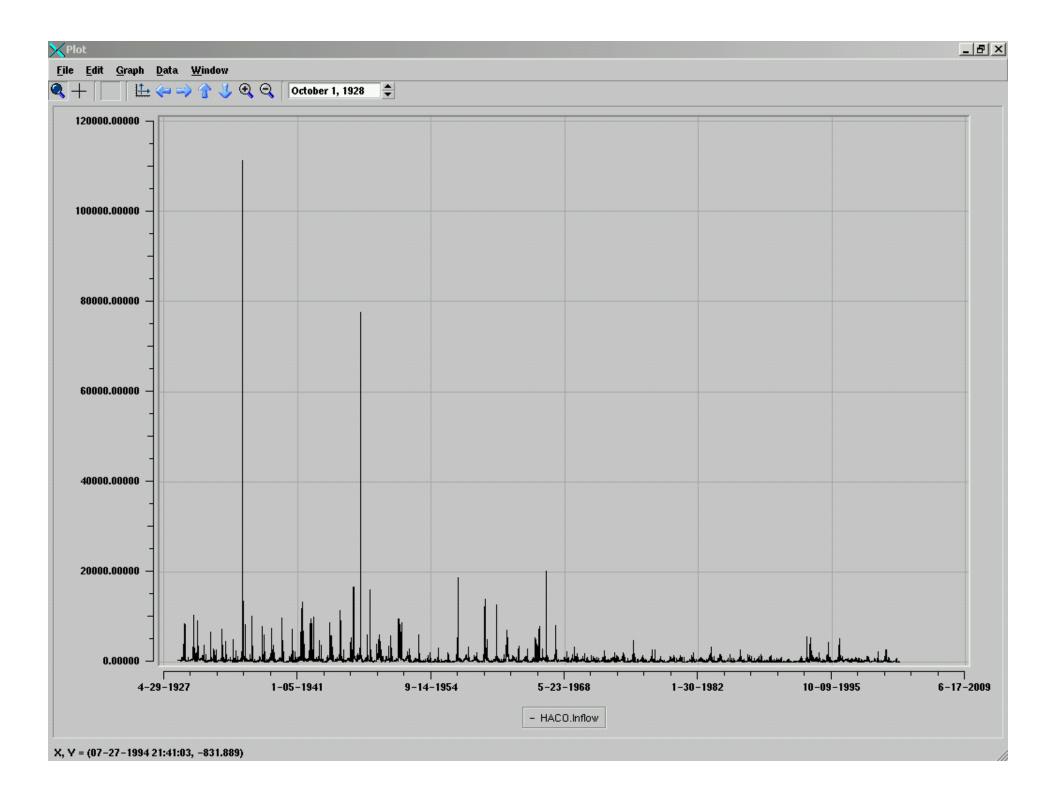
Kirwin, Webster

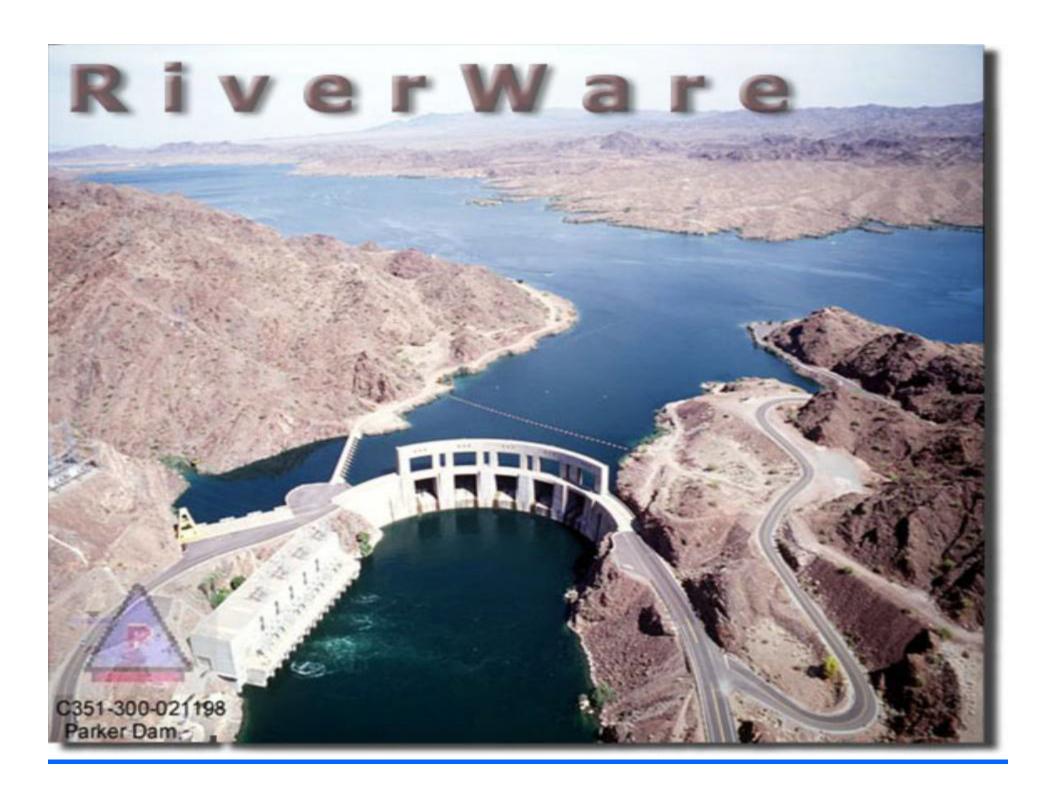
Norton, Bonny, Swanson,

Hugh Butler,

Harry Strunk, and Enders







Edward Parker
816 983-3145
Kansas City District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Edward.e.parker@usace.army.mil

