

A Collaborative Model Process to Examine Temperature TMDL's and Related Remediation Strategies for the Willamette Basin

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Who

- Sandia National Laboratories
 - Thomas S Lowry
 - Vincent C Tidwell
 - et. al
- Army Corps of Engineers
 - Hal E. Cardwell - IWR Shared Vision Planning
- David Evans and Associates:
 - Terry Buchholz
 - Kim Seymour
 - et. al
- EcoTrust
 - Mike Mertens
- Willamette Partnership
 - David Primozich
- Army Corps of Engineers
 - Matt T. Rea - Portland Office
 - et. al

Technical Advisory Group

- Portland State University
 - Scott Wells
- USGS
 - Stewart Rounds
- ODEQ
 - James Bloom





Motivation

**GENTLEMAN, IT APPEARS TO BE UNANIMOUS
THAT WE CANNOT AGREE**

-unattributed



What is the Problem?

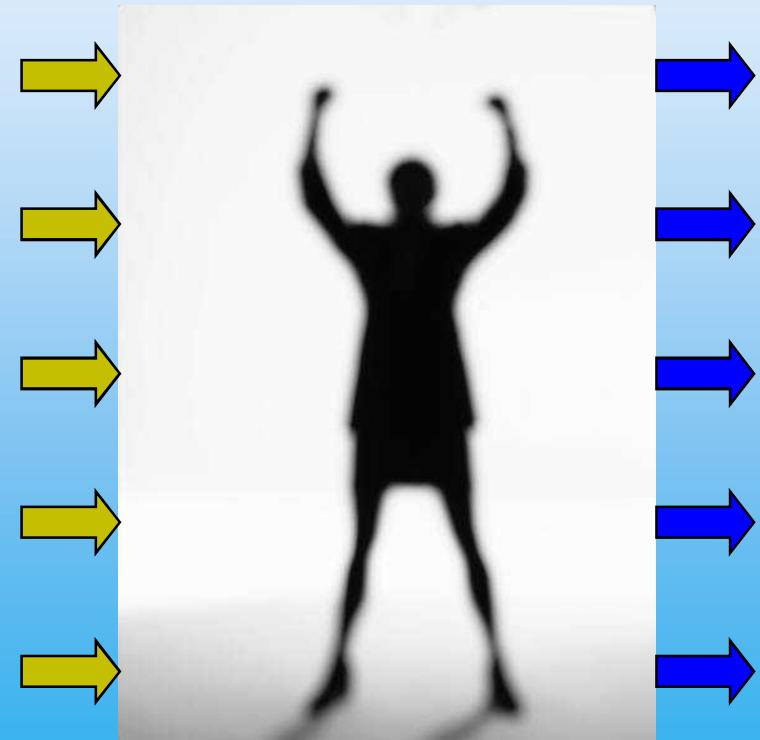
- **Persistent conflict is becoming ‘the norm’ in water resources management**
- **Conflicts occur because of:**
 - Complexity & uncertainty in natural systems
 - Lack of insight of cause and effect
 - Conflicting interests & values
- **Need to integrate technical analysis into a public, multi-stakeholder decision process**
- **Previous efforts demonstrate the value of combining computer tools within collaborative processes**



Motivation – 30,000 ft

To Turn Information into Insight

- Understand cause and effect
 - Physical systems
 - Human systems
- Inform the decision making process
- Create an environment for consensus and agreement

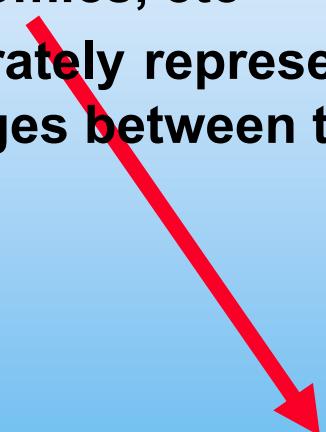




Integrated Approach

Technical tools

- Understand basic hydrology, ecology, economics, etc
- Accurately represent the linkages between these areas



Process skills

- Understand institutional setting
- Develop ways engage stakeholders
- Build trust



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Collaborative Modeling

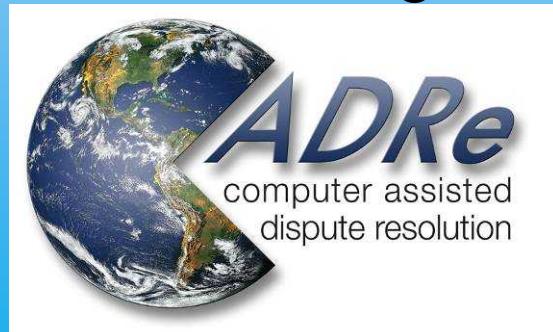
- **Involving stakeholders in the modeling process**
 - Data collection and/or analysis
 - Development of the cause and effect relationships
 - Technical analysis
- ❖ Builds understanding of the system
- ❖ Builds confidence in the analysis
- ❖ Builds trust between stakeholders



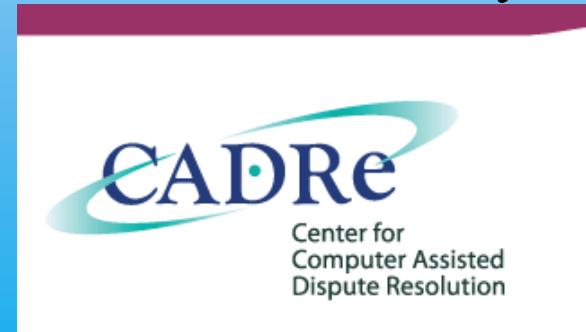
Shared Vision Planning

- **Integrates**
 - Planning principles
 - Systems level analysis
 - Collaborative modeling
- **Addresses need for broad involvement**
- **Technical analysis is done collaboratively**

cadre.sandia.gov

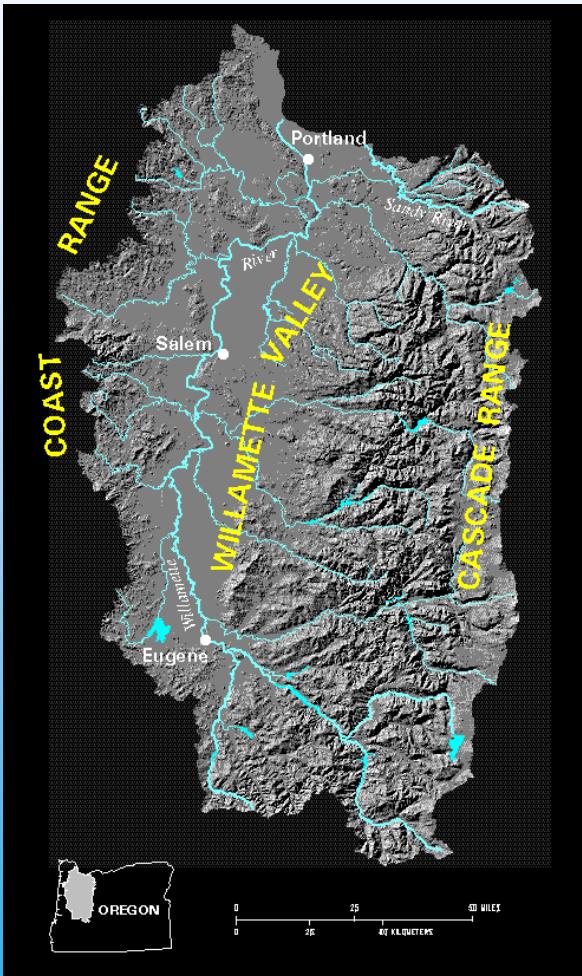


<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/cadre/>





Willamette Basin



- 28750 km²
- 300 km long
- 68% of Oregon's Population
- Flow at mouth:
 - 225 to 2000 m³/s
 - 13th largest in the US
 - Most runoff per unit land area of any of the 12 larger rivers



Motivation – Ground Level

- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality - TMDL
 - Protect aquatic ecosystems from anthropogenic heating and cooling
 - Salmonids, bull trout
 - 7 day average of maximum daily temperature (7dADM)
 - Developed through detailed modeling using CE-QUAL-W2
- Key Players
 - USACE reservoir operations
 - Point sources
 - Municipal
 - Industrial
 - Near stream land cover
 - Stream morphology
 - Willamette Partnership
 - Coordinated approach
 - Leverage conservation expenditures
 - Ecosystem marketplace



Shared Vision Planning

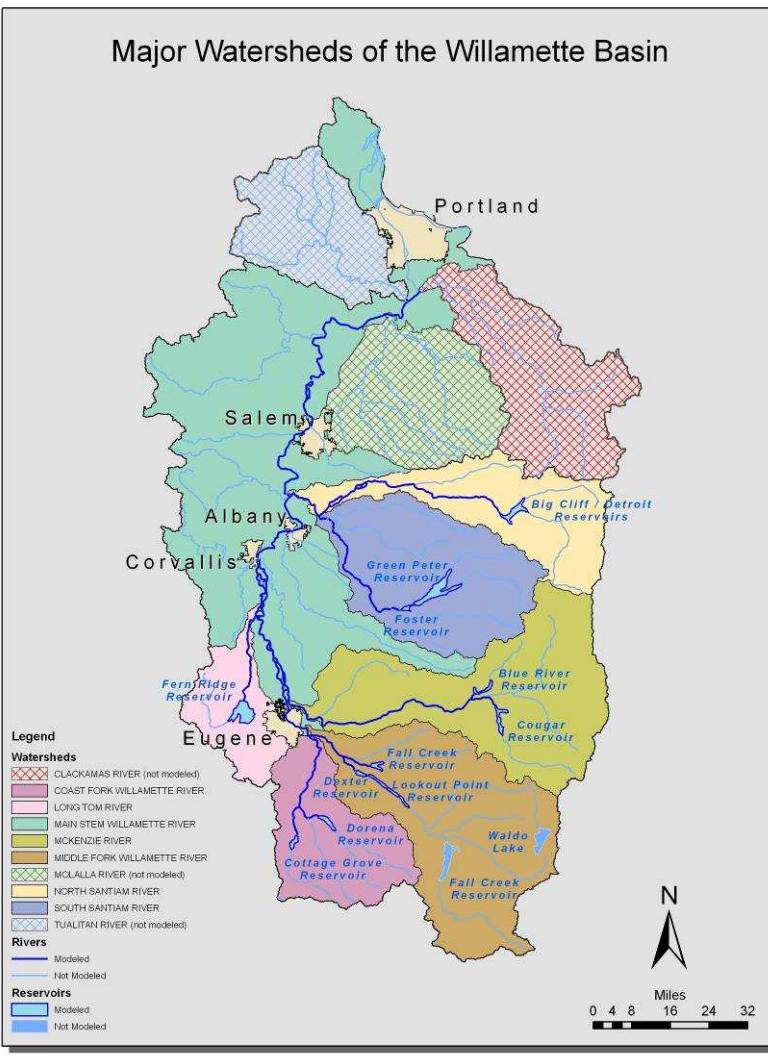
- Met with Willamette Partnership
 - Liked the idea
 - Wanted to use the tool when it was done
 - Didn't have the resources to consistently engage
 - Model Objectives
- Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
 - Group of local experts
 - Trusted by stakeholders



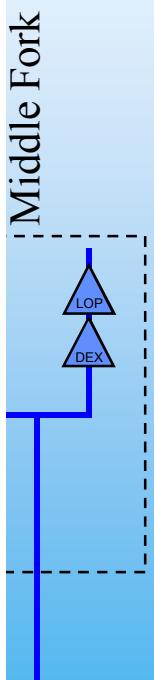
Model Objectives

- Temperature dynamics for the entire basin
 - Reservoirs
 - Streams
 - Riparian shading
 - Point source discharges
- Reservoir Operations
- Impacts on fish ‘habitat’
- Impacts on recreational opportunities
- Impacts on power generation
- Economic considerations - Recreation
- Test viability of ecosystem marketplace
- Fast execution for rapid scenario screening

Willamette Basin – Model Domain



- Seven Sub-basins
 - Willamette
 - Coast Fork
 - Middle Fork
 - Main stem
 - Santiam
 - North
 - South
 - McKenzie
 - Long Tom
- 12 Reservoirs



Modeling Approach

- System Dynamics - Powersim
 - Stocks and Flows
 - Link w/ Outside Data
 - Visualization
 - Quick execution
 - Optimization



This model is intended to simulate the effects and impacts on temperature of different development, restoration, and operation scenarios on and within the Willamette Basin.

Key Model Inputs:

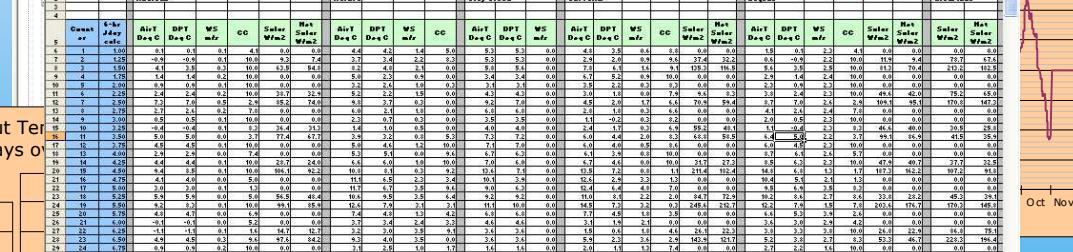
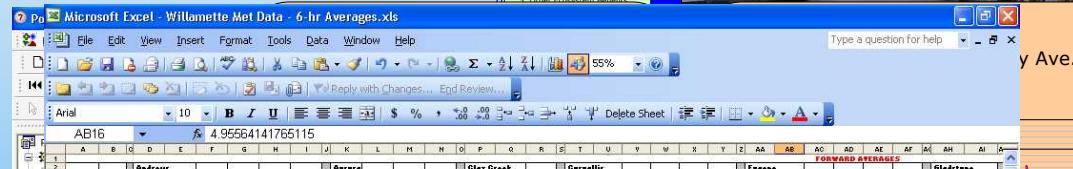
1. Reservoir Operations
2. Shading Restoration
3. Outfall Modifications
4. Demographics
5. Conservation Measures
6. Economic Costs

Key Model Outputs:

1. 7-day Moving Average
2. Source Heat Loading
3. Costs per kilocalorie
4. Areas of Greatest Impact
5. Other Ecosystem Benefits

Willamette River Basin Temperature Impact Model

developed in collaboration by
Sandia National Laboratories
US Army Corps of Engineers
David Evans and Associates
The Willamette Partnership



Bull Trout Temp
(total days of shading)

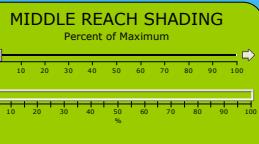
Reach 1
Reach 2

Reservoir Outflow Option (Foster)

- Data Inflow Option (Point Withdrawal)
- Reservoir Simulation (Point Withdrawal)
- Reservoir Simulation (Selective Withdrawal)

Reservoir Outflow Option (Green)

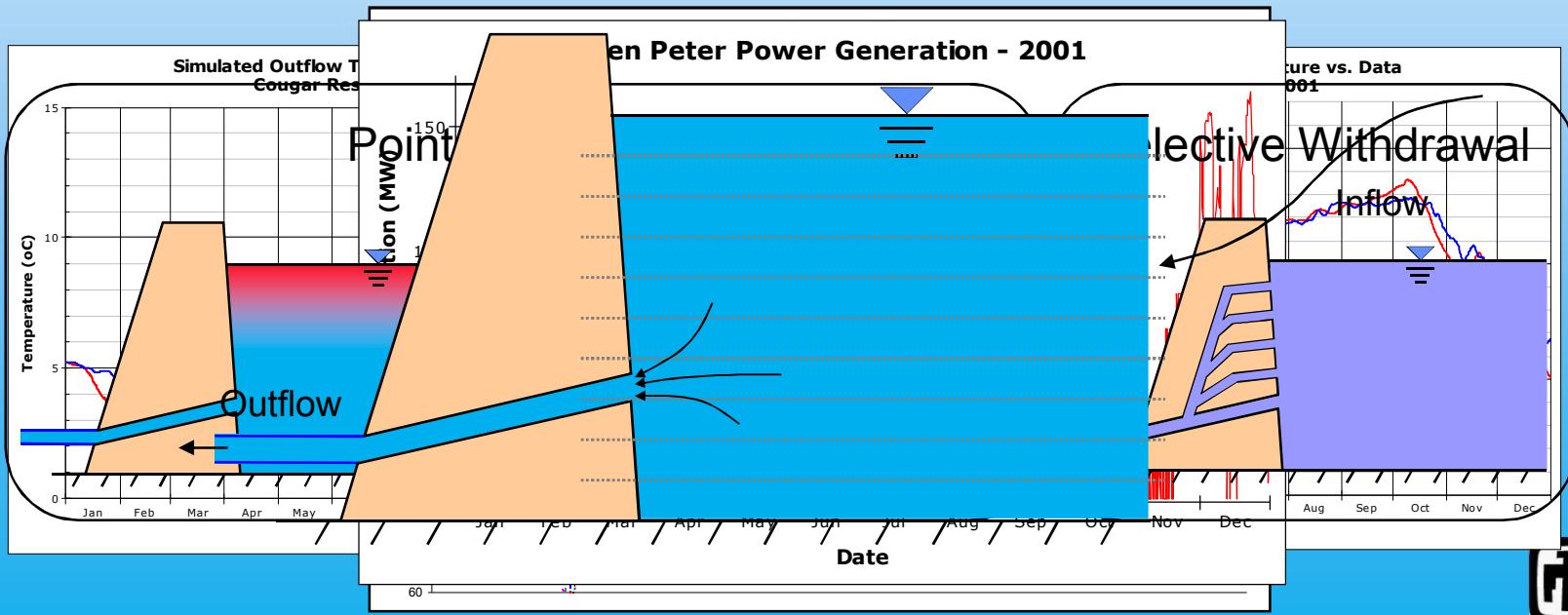
- Reservoir Simulation (Point Withdrawal)
- Reservoir Simulation (Selective Withdrawal)



6-hr Averages

Reservoir Modeling

- Model
 - 1-d vertical
 - Inflows and outflows from data
 - Selective vs. point Withdrawal
 - Power generation
 - Reservoir operations
- Calibration
 - Outflow temperature
 - Vertical temperature profiles



River Modeling

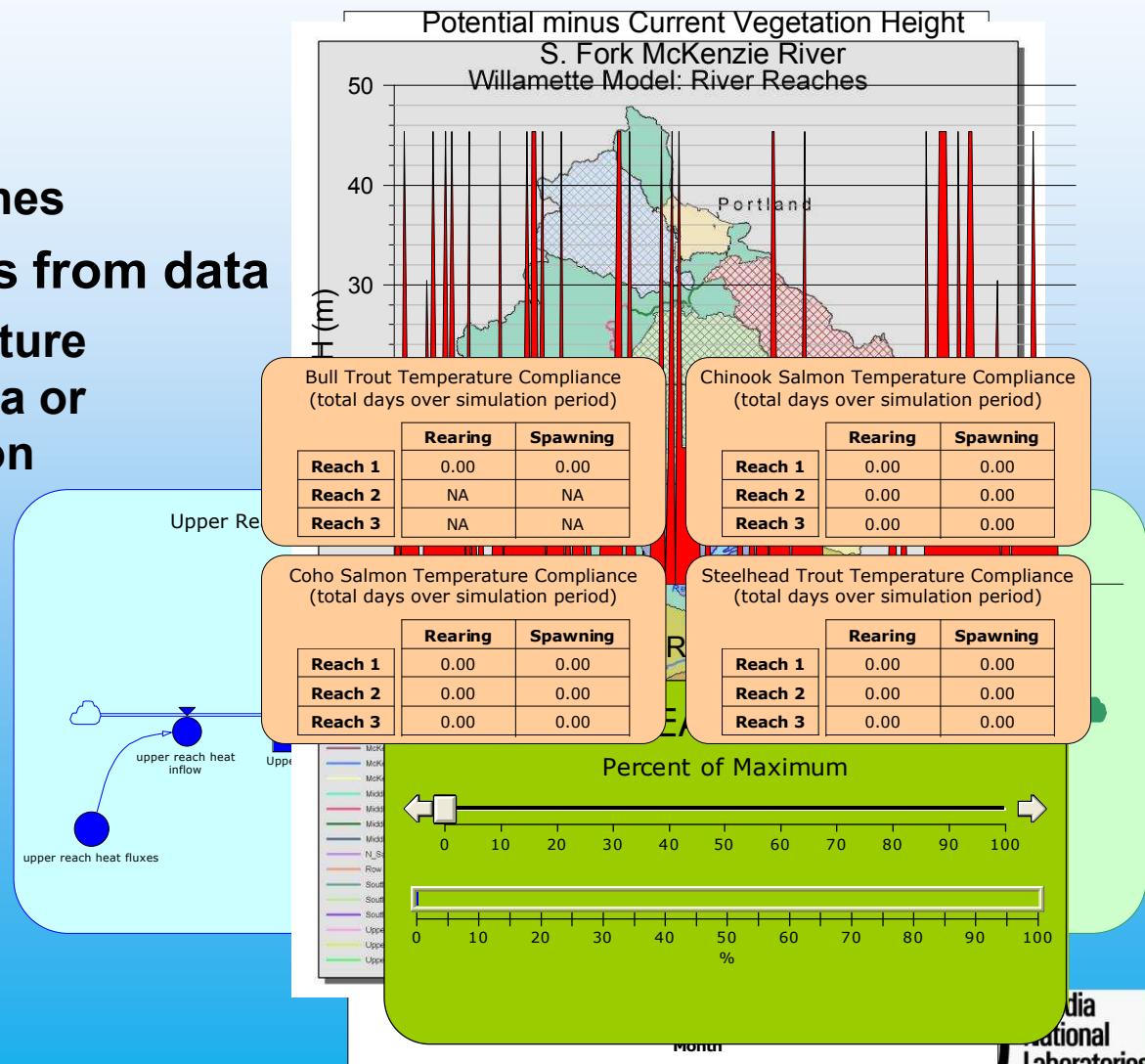
- **Model**

- **Lumped Parameter**
 - 1 to 3 stream reaches
- **Inflows and outflows from data**
 - Upstream temperature boundary from data or reservoir simulation

- **Shading**
- **Fish ‘windows’**
- **Relative C, N**

- **Calibration**

- **Stream storage**
- **W2 7dADM**





Status

- **Assembling the river modules**
- **Replicating the reservoir models (4 out of 12)**
- **Coding the reservoir rules**
- **Building the GUI**

Anticipated completion – end of January 2008



THANK YOU