Delaware River Basin Commission

The Delaware River Basin and the importance of the Schuylkill

Steve Tambini Executive Director

November 4, 2016 SAN Annual Meeting









Objectives

Today
Facts and Figures

- The Future
- Today



Water in the News

U.S. http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/01/21/us/flint-lead-water-timeline.html

FEATURED

Oct 13, 2016

Events That Led to Flint's Water Crisis

Delaware River salt front at six-year high after prolonged dry spell

OCTOBER 27, 2016 | 5:17 PM

2 Comments

The White House Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 21, 2016

Contemporal Email

Presidential Memorandum: Building National Capabilities for Long-Term Drought Resilience

https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/21/presidential-memorandum-building-nationalcapabilities-long-term-drought

America's infrastructure has some serious problems – here's how to fix it

http://www.dailyitem.com/news/more-pennsylvania-counties-earn-drought-designation/article_7182d736-914d-11e6-b3b7-f78753ecb785.htm

John Mauldin, Mauldin Economics % ♥ ③ Oct. 13, 2016, 5:18 PM **6** 1,582 ♀ 3

http://www.mauldineconomics.com/editorial/john-mauldin-my-infrastructure-plan-to-save-the-us-economy

More Pennsylvania counties earn drought designation

 Justices Wade Into Kansas-Nebraska Water

 Dispute
 http://www.nationallawjournal.com/supremecourtbrief/id=1202673357540/Justices-Wade-Into-KansasNebraska-Water-Dispute?slreturn=20161008113332

ClimateEngine.org Unveiled at White House Water Summit

DRI, U. Idaho, Google commit to expand new technology to address water issues



https://www.dri.edu/newsroom/news-releases/5269-climateengine-org-unveiled-at-white-house-water-summit



Could you give the correct response to this clue for \$800? These contestants couldn't.

BY DAN MCQUADE | NOVEMBER 2, 2016 AT 9:34 AM









Schuylkill River "Today" @ Philadelphia

Discharge, cubic feet per second

Most recent instantaneous value: 387/11-03-2016

11-03-2016 15:00 EDT

USGS 01474500 Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, PA



Daily discharge, cubic feet per second -- statistics for Nov 3 based on 85 years of record more

Min In	istantaneous	percen-			percen-	Max
(1965)	Value Nov 3	tile	Median	Mean	tile	(1957)
87	387	697	1280	2140	2800	13000

Source: USGS Gage 01474500 Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, PA



Schuylkill River Watershed

- Largest tributary (HUC8) watershed in the Delaware River Basin.
- Drains 1,911 square miles (all in Pennsylvania)
- Drains ~14% of the Delaware River Watershed.
- Average annual water withdrawals = 403 MGD
- DRBC manages ~500 water withdrawal and wastewater discharge dockets in the watershed (26% of all DRBC dockets)







From: Philadelphia Water Department, Schuylkill River Watershed, Source Water Protection Plan



Note: Not all reservoirs, tributaries, and diversions are shown.



Reservoirs





Consumptive Use = the water ... lost to the atmosphere from cooling devices, evaporated from water surfaces, exported from the Delaware River Basin, or any other water use for which the water withdrawn is not returned to the surface waters of the basin undiminished in quantity.

1 million gallons per day (**MGD**) = 1.55 cubic feet per second (**cfs**)



The DRBC and the Schuylkill

- DRBC has the authority to allocate all water withdrawals above 100,000 gpd
 - > PADEP only reviews Public Water Suppliers
- DRBC manages consumptive use "make up" water for power producers
- DRBC operates SE Ground Water Protected Area on behalf of PA
 - Withdrawals >10,000 gpd
 - Potentially stressed areas, stressed areas; limits on withdrawals
- DRBC "owns" volume in Blue Marsh Reservoir
- DRBC has basin wide WQ standards.



Water Demand (use, withdrawal, diversion)

How is water used in the Schuylkill?

What is the consumptive water use?



Total Water Withdrawals 2008 to 2012



Schuylkill River Basin 403 MGD Annual Average



Top Ten Water Withdrawals Schuylkill River Basin

Docket Holder	MGD
Philadelphia Water Department	115.8
Aqua Pennsylvania- Main	51.4
Veolia Energy - Grays Ferry Cogeneration Facility	42.4
Exelon - Limerick Generating Station	31.0
Philadelphia Energy Solutions R&M - Girard Point	15.5
Reading Area Water Authority (RAWA)	13.9
Exelon - Schuylkill Generating Station	11.4
Pennsylvania American Water Company - Norristown	11.2
GenOn Energy, Inc Titus Power Plant	8.4
Sunoco, Inc Point Breeze	7.2

Consumptive Water Use 2008 to 2012



Schuylkill River Basin 82 MGD Annual Average



Top Ten Consumptive Water Users Schuylkill River Basin

Docket Holder	MGD
Exelon - Limerick Generating Station	24.41
Philadelphia Water Department	17.37
Aqua Pennsylvania- Main	7.71
Philadelphia Energy Solutions R&M - Girard Point	7.38
Exelon - Schuylkill Generating Station	3.42
Sunoco, Inc Point Breeze	2.16
Reading Area Water Authority (RAWA)	2.08
Pennsylvania American Water Company - Norristown	1.68
AES Ironwood, L.L.C.	0.93
Schuylkill County Municipal Authority	0.73

Average Withdrawals and Consumptive Uses

Water Service Areas in the Delaware River Basin



	Delaware River Basin	Schuylkill River Basin	% in Schuylkill
Total Withdrawals	7,309	403	5. 5%
Thermoelectric Power	4,540	101	2.2%
Public Water Supply	879	237	26.9%
Industrial	513	38	7.5%

Delaware River	Schuylkill River	
Basin	Basin	% in Schuylkill

Total Consumptive Use	952	82	8.6%
Thermoelectric Power	91	31	33.8%
Public Water Supply	132	36	26.9%
Industrial	33	10	31.5%

Exelon Limerick Generating Station -DRBC Docket Highlights

Allocations:

- * Schuylkill River: up to **58.2 MGD** (90.0 cfs)
 - 44.0 MGD consumptive (68.1 cfs)
 - 14.2 MGD non-consumptive (21.9 cfs)
- Perkiomen Creek (via the Delaware River Diversion System): up to 42 MGD. (65.0 cfs)

Consumptive Use Replacement Requirement:

- Flows @ Pottstown <560 cfs
- 1:1 gallon replacement
- Q7-10 = 313 cfs



Exelon Limerick Generating Station -DRBC Docket Highlights



Augmentation Sources

- * Wadesville Mine Pool (up to 14.4 MGD)
- Still Creek Reservoir (up to 36 MGD)
- * Owl Creek Reservoir (up to 8 MGD)
- * Perkiomen Creek
- * Delaware River (Merrill Creek reservoir via Diversion)

Schuylkill River Restoration Fund

- Docket condition
- * ~\$200,000 annually by Exelon
- Awarded over \$3M to over 80 best management projects since 2006.
- Thanks to all sponsors including Aqua, PWD

SEPA Groundwater Protected Area Schuylkill Overlap

- * DRBC operates on behalf of PADEP
- * 1980: Delineated & Created due to:
 - * Increasing population & groundwater demands
 - * Increasing frequency of interferences between users
 - Lowering of stream water levels
 - Low recharge rates of bedrock geology
- * 1981: GWPA Regulations Effective
 - Permits required for users >10,000 gpd
- * 1998-1999: Numerical withdrawal limits established



Blue Marsh Reservoir

- 1 out of 20 reservoir projects included in DRBC's 1st Comprehensive Plan (1962)
- Only 2 of 20 reservoir projects have since been constructed (other being Beltzville Reservoir in the Lehigh)
- Only DRBC storage in the Schuylkill River Basin
- Owned/operated by USACOE
- Multi-purpose (water supply, water quality, recreation, flood protection)
 - 16 BG Total
 - ➢ 6.5 BG for Water Supply/Quality
- Constructed between 1974-1979





2060 Planning Questions Water Availability

- Adequacy of available storage?
- Adequacy of emergency storage?
- Number of "drought days"?
- Water budget in major sub basins:
 - Will the available Water Supply meet the anticipated Water Demand?



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2030 / 2060 Planning Scenarios

	Baseline	2030 / 2060	
Water Demands	Existing	Projected	
Water Efficiency	Existing	Higher Standards	
Climate: Precipitation/ Runoff/ and Use	Drought of Record (1960's)	IPCC / USGS Scenarios	
Climate: Sea Level Rise	Existing Trends	IPCC + Regional Studies	
Pass-by flows and Conservation Releases	Existing	EcoFlow Scenarios	
Consumptive Use Make Up Water	Existing	EcoFlow Scenarios	
Drought Operating Rules	FFMP / DRBC Water Code	FFMP / DRBC Water Code	

Climate Scenarios



http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/

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Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs):

http://www.wri.org/ipcc-infographics

LOW EMISSIONS PATHWAY RCP 2.6

Carbon dioxide emissions peak by 2020 and then drop 66 percent below 2010 levels by 2050. While the world will still experience some climate impacts under this pathway, they grow exponentially worse under higher emissions scenarios.



HIGH EMISSIONS PATHWAY RCP 6.0

Carbon dioxide emissions peak by 2080, but still rise 34 percent above 2010 levels by 2050.



MEDIUM EMISSIONS PATHWAY RCP 4.5

Carbon dioxide emissions peak by 2040, but still rise 19 percent above 2010 levels by 2050.



HIGHEST EMISSIONS SCENARIO RCP 8.5

Annual carbon dioxide emissions continue to rise through 2100, rising 108 percent above 2010 levels by 2050.



Have we seen the Drought of Record?



Figure S 4. Monthly Inflow Model Tree-Ring Reconstructed Monthly Inflow Data Obtained by Disaggregation (1675 – 1980). The total storage capacity of the system is 547.5 BG. The bold numbers represent the total system yields associated with the selected droughts. The outflow from the system is set to that corresponding to the total system yield for the 1960s drought (1.88 BGD). Therefore, any droughts with a lower total system yield than 1.88 BGD will result in negative storage capacities.

Source: Department of Environmental Engineering, Manhattan College, Kaitlin J. Bars, Kevin R. Ellenwood, Joseph J. Nemesh, Kevin J. Rader. Tree Ring Analysis as a predictor of pre-1927 reservoir inflows, April 26, 2004.

Photo: Henri D. Grissino-Mayer Department of Geography, The University of Tennessee

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Trenton Flow Objective

Concept:

- Based on drought status
 - ✓ Basinwide NYC Storage
 - Lower Basin Beltzville and Blue Marsh Storage
- ✓ Varies Seasonally
- Varies with location of the "salt front" (drought emergency)

Goals:

- ✓ Salinity Repulsion
 - ✓ Drinking Water
 - ✓Industry
 - ✓Power
- ✓ Freshwater Inflows to Estuary







November 3, 2016





Estimated Salt Front (250 mg/l isochlor)



Current Observed River Mile and Historic Range (1963-2016 $\overline{)}$





"Salt Line"

Normal Location = RM 70

Current Location = RM 87



Drought Conditions Hearing

- November 9, 2016, 1:30 pm
- <u>Washington Crossing Historic Park Visitor Center</u>, 1112 River Road, Washington Crossing, Pa
- The Commission will accept public input on the persistent dry conditions throughout the basin and how to address them. The Commission would then be prepared, if conditions worsen, to consider a declaration of water supply emergency under section 10.4 of the Compact.



WWW.DRBC.NET





Planning for the future Break the "Hydro-Illogical cycle"



http://www.slideshare.net/NAPExpo2014/donald-wilhite-university-of-lincoln-integrated-national

"When the well's dry, we know the worth of water." - Benjamin Franklin



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Managing Our Shared Water Resources since 1961