Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project

Tools & Techniques

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- Modeling Tools Overview
 - Regional Hydrologic Models
 - Sub-regional & Detailed Models
 - Screening Tools and Techniques

Modeling Tools Overview

Regional Hydrologic Models

 Primary modeling tools for Central Everglades assessment. The models provide daily, detailed estimates of hydrology across the planning domain.

Sub-regional & Detailed Models

 Smaller scale, more detailed models to help analyze specific areas of interest (e.g. water quality, conveyance of water, etc...)

Screening Tools and Techniques

 Simplified models and data processing techniques to analyze a broad range of options and to screen ideas for further in-depth analysis.

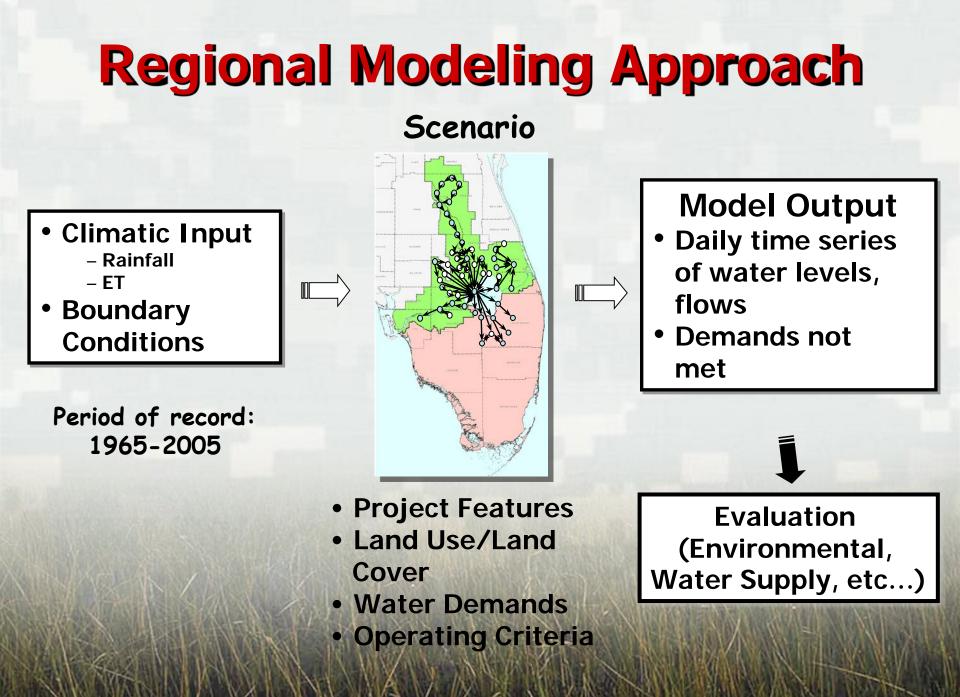
Regional Hydrologic Modeling

Purpose:

 Simulate detailed daily rainfall-runoff processes and flow routing within the Lake Okeechobee Watershed (LOW) project area as a function of existing infrastructure and proposed configurations.

Strategy:

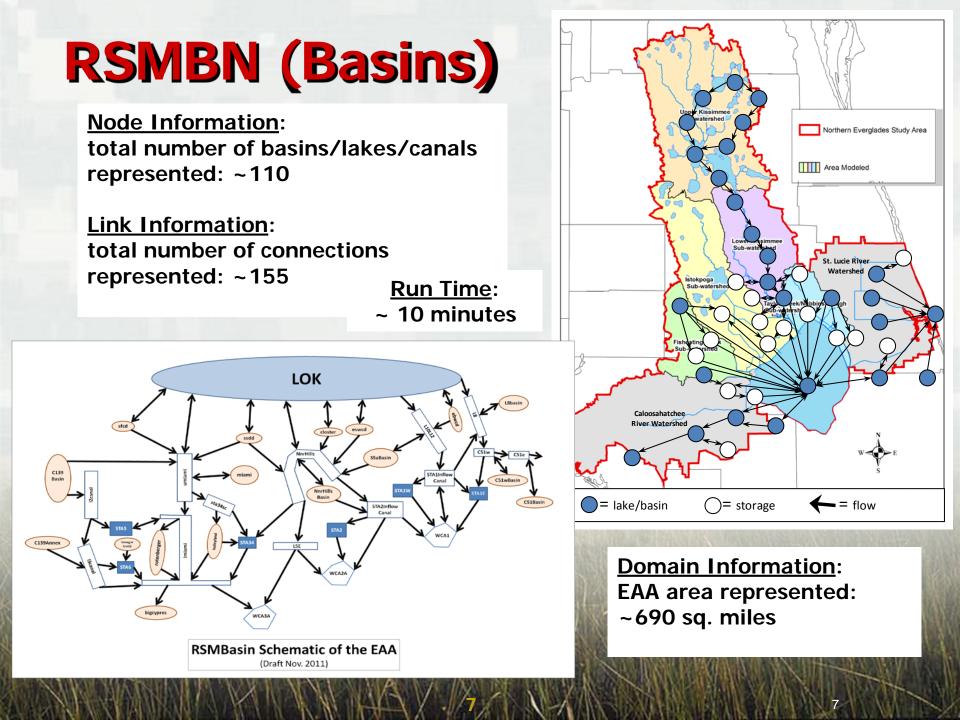
 Use a link-node model for the LOW project area and EAA.



Regional Hydrologic Modeling

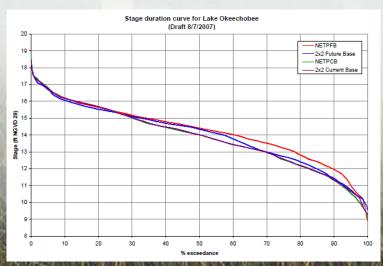
RSMBN (Basins)

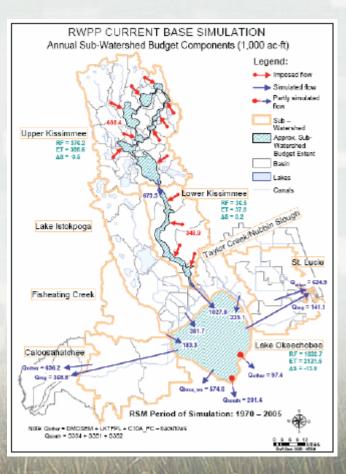
- A link-node application of the Regional Simulation Model (RSM) specific to Lake Okeechobee and basins in its vicinity, i.e., north of the "Red Line"
- Previously utilized for the SFWMD Northern Everglades planning initiatives (Lake Okeechobee Phase 2 Technical Plan and River Watershed Protection Plans)
- Will provide hydrologic representation of Lake Okeechobee, the Kissimmee Basin, the EAA and other northern watersheds including the Caloosahatchee and St Lucie Estuaries.



RSMBN Performance Measures

- Stages/Head
- Stage Duration Frequency Curves
- Hydrographs
- Flow Distributions
- Basin Water Budgets
- Water shortage indicators



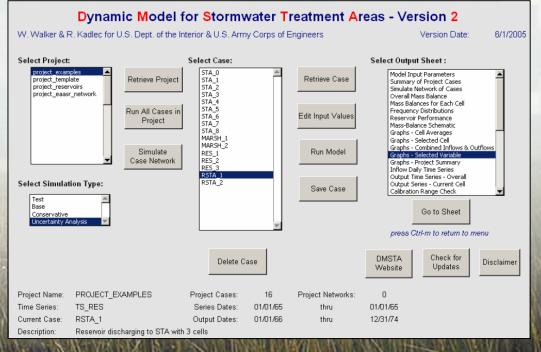


Sub-regional & Detailed Models

- On an as-needed basis, additional models may be applied to complement or assist the regional hydrologic models in analyzing system features.
- Examples of this type of model application will be shown for assessing water quality considerations and conveyance of water.
- Detailed flood assessment modeling is not envisioned within the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project.

Example: Dynamic Model for Stormwater Treatment Areas (DMSTA)

- Developed for the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Walker and Kadlec 2005)
- Extensively used in south Florida to analyze Stormwater Treatment Area design, operation & management

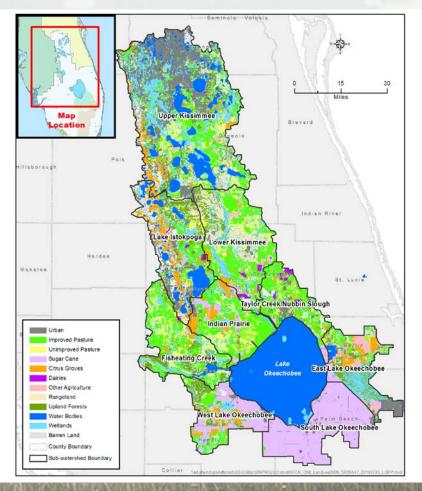


Example: Watershed Assessment Model (WAM)

- Developed by Soil and Water Engineering Technology, Inc.
- Peer reviewed in 2009.
- GIS based model that simulates hydrology and water quality responses within a watershed.
- Capable of simulating water quality response
- Can be used to perform hydrological and water quality analysis that:
 - Simulate flows and nutrient loads for existing landuses, soils, and land management practices.
 - Analyze hydrological and water quality impacts on streams and lakes.
 - View and analyze the simulated flow and concentrations for source cells and stream reaches.

Example: Watershed Assessment Model (WAM)

 Land use distribution detailing Florida FLUCCS level III for agriculture and level I for other land use types in the LOW project.

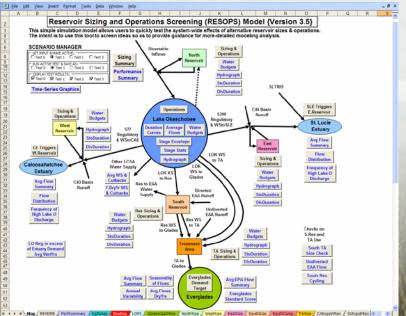


Screening Tools and Techniques

- The benefit of screening is to quickly test the performance of alternative configurations and scenarios to identify feasible ideas for further in-depth analysis.
 - Not a replacement for the detailed regional models
 - Can reduce the burden on the more complicated regional models (RSM) and inform project decision making efforts.
- Optimization techniques can be used to automatically evaluate thousands of operating rules and select the best performers.

REservoir Sizing and OPerations Screening (RESOPS) Model

- Coarse-scale Water Management Simulation Model
- Provides rapid screening-level testing of the integrated effects of alternative reservoir sizes and proposed operating rules for...
 - Lake Okeechobee Watershed Storage,
 - Lake Okeechobee,
 - EAA Storage
 - Flows to the Everglades
- Performs 41-year continuous simulation (monthly time-step) of the hydrology and operations of the water management system
 - Runtime = ~ 1 second

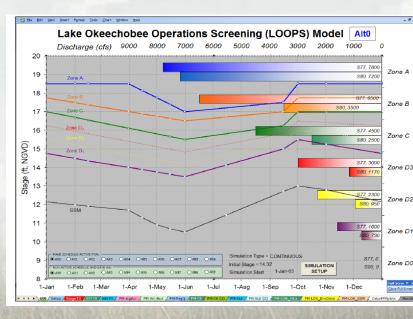


RESOPS Performance Measures

- Flow to the Everglades imposed as a boundary condition flow south from Lake Okeechobee.
- Currently selected PM's:
 - Reduction in Lake Okeechobee high discharge events to the northern estuaries
 - Lake stage envelope

Lake Okeechobee OPerations Screening (LOOPS) Model

- LOOPS is a hydrologic routing screening model that simulates Lake Okeechobee stages and discharges through the primary outlets as prescribed by a userdefined regulation schedule.
- Contains batch-processing algorithms to allow for rapid testing of multiple Lake Okeechobee schedules.
- LOOPS does not simulate project storage features in the south Florida system.
- Performs 41-year continuous simulation (daily time-step) of the hydrology and operations of the water management system.



LOOPS Performance Measures

- Flow to the Everglades imposed as a boundary condition flow south from Lake Okeechobee.
- Six key performance measures used to help identify feasible operating protocols for the Lake.
 - Reduction in Lake high discharge events to the Northern Estuaries
 - Average of 8 worst years of LOSA cutbacks
 - 4 Lake O. PMs (RECOVER standard scores, % time >17 ft, % time < 11 ft)
- Three Baselines used for reference: WSE, LORS08 and Adaptive Protocols (ADP)

DISCUSSION