Corps of Engineers, Kansas City Office – Flood Control

Steve Setzer and Kenny Gruchalla - CADSWES

RiverWare Model

- Test model of a portion of the Kansas River system
 - 6-hour timestep, operational model
- Inflow forecasting, surcharge operations, and flood control
 - Flood control based on phase balancing
- Need for RiverWare model
 - No previous models for operations/planning
 - Algorithms designed from operations manuals and from the operating procedures used by the operators

Surcharge Release

- Three different surcharge methods used:
- Induced Surcharge Curve
 - Series of curves defining the surcharge release based on forecasted inflow and pool elevation
 - Maintain gate opening as pool elevation falls back to top of flood pool
- Specified Surcharge Release
 - Release specified amount when elevation enters surcharge pool
 - Release maximum when critical pool elevation is exceeded
- Pass Inflows
 - Pass inflows until max release is reached, maintain until elevation falls back to flood pool

Phase Balancing (KC-COE flood control)

Reservoirs are balanced by integral phase.
Higher phase reservoirs have higher release priority

Releases from equal phase reservoirs are determined by a reservoir weighting factor

W = Coefficient x PercentageOfOccupiedFloodPool





Simple Case (no routing)



Flood Control Release Example



Arelease(t) = min($C_{allocation}(A,t,0)/a_0, C_{allocation}(A,t,1)/a_1, \ldots$)

Flood Control Release Example (cont.)



General Case with routing

 $R_{weight} = \text{Reservoir Weight}$ $R_{coefficient} = \text{Routing coefficient to control point}$ $C_{allocation} = \text{Phase space allocation at control point}$ $C_{total} = \text{Total available phase space at control point}$

