Jordan Lake Water Supply Allocation

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History of Jordan Lake Impoundment

- 1945 Disastrous flooding in Cape Fear River Basin
- 1945 Congress -> USACE study water resource needs
- 1963 Authorized "New Hope Reservoir"
- 1967 Construction begins
- 1971 USACE Environmental Impact Study
- 1979 Federal Court allows impoundment of lake 1981-1982 – Impoundment



Purposes / Uses

- Built and operated by the Army Corps of Engineers for:
 - Flood Control
 - Water Quality
 - Water Supply
 - Recreation
 - Fish and Wildlife Conservation
- State of North Carolina partnered with the Federal Government to include water supply storage
- EMC responsible for allocating water supply storage to units of local government that request it GS 143-354(a)(11)





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Looking south toward Lillington, Sept. 18, 1945 (From Harnett County Public Library)



1945 Fayetteville flood stage = 35' msl on Sept. 21st, 1945 reached 68.9 ' msl (Photo: Fayetteville Observer from the Bill Belch Collection)



Lillington Flow Record





Reservoir Storage Allocation





Jordan Lake Allocation Process



Application Requirements

- Population and Demand to 2060
 - Include methodology and assumptions
- Presently available sources and yield
- Map of current and future service areas
- Alternative sources
- Potential yield, quality, costs
- Demand management practices
- Plans to utilize Jordan Lake
- Financial commitment statement
- Additional necessary information
 - 15A NCAC 2G .0500



Allocation Decisions Long Range Water Resources Evaluation Neuse River and Cape Fear River Basins

- Describe hydrologic **conditions** and water uses in a basin
- Describe water sharing arrangements among communities
- Interpret output of the hydrologic model
- Quantify impacts of water withdrawals
- Identify areas that will face supply challenges
- Identify magnitude and duration of water supply shortages





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Historical Flows

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Demands in a model scenario are evaluated for each day in the 81 year flow record



Operations Guidelines

Examples



- Aquatic habitats
- Water quality protection
- ✓ Intake coverage
- Recreation
- Reservoir water level limits and timing
 - Structural limits
 - Aquatic habitat protection
 - ✓ Intake coverage
 - Boat ramp access
 - Authorized purposes and storage allocations









Model Node	System	2010 Scenario	2045 Scenario	2060 Scenario
31	Reidsville	3.53	5.26	5.76
123	Greensboro	35.24	53.87	65.66
223	High Point	12.64	17.66	20.05
261	Randleman	0.40	1.20	1.32
301	Ramseur	0.49	0.69	0.75
321	Graham-Mebane	3.50	6.30	7.56
327	Siler City	2.38	1.91	2.12
341	Burlington	15.03	20.16	20.73
401	Pittsboro	0.60	10.29	11.58
431	Orange WASA	7.86	11.32	12.91
471	Cary Apex Combined	18.40	39.10	41.40
473	Chatham County North	2.16	11.21	15.58
483	Performance Fibers/Allied Signal	0.20	0.20	0.20
491	Sanford	6.23	17.37	24.31
551	Harnett County RWS	10.14	34.87	43.07
601	Pilgrims Pride	0.97	0.88	0.88
654	Angier	0.42	1.19	1.64
663	Dunn	3.41	3.07	3.33
701	Carthage	0.30	0.54	1.27
719	Spring Lake	0.91	1.42	1.65
721	Old North Utility Services, Inc.	4.80	4.88	5.06
733	Favetteville PWC	26.23	65.41	77.56
781	DuPont water supply	11.17	11.17	11.17
785	LCFWSA Bladen Bluffs	0.00	2.25	2.25
823/825	 CFPUA/LCFWSA-Kings Bluff	30.21	40.91	50.16
903	Jamestown	0.45	0.73	0.76
904	Archdale	0.70	1.24	1.26
923	Holly Springs	1.98	7.24	8.78
1046	Orange-Alamance	0.18	0.23	0.24
1106	Hillsborough	1.16	3.20	3.70
1162	Durham	25.27	39.43	43.80
1256	South Granville WASA	2.99	4.35	4.96
1258	Creedmoor	0.32	0.80	0.88
1306	Raleigh	52.00	97.50	115.00
1506	Wilson	8.96	13.08	14.86
1646	Johnston County	8.56	16.13	21.73
1666	Smithfield	2.96	5.88	9.45
1706	Fuguay-Varina	1.87	7.54	9.48
1756	Benson	0.78	1.08	1.31
1766	Duke Energy Lee Steam Station	8.91	8.08	8.08
1786	Goldsboro	4.78	14.25	17.64
1806	Neuse Regional WASA	7.82	12.80	13.95
1906	Weyerheauser Demand	14.47	14.47	14.47

Water Use





Managing Water Resources to Support North Carolina's Future

Water and Treatment Sharing

Water Use





Hydrologic Model

Mathematical simulation of the relationships of inflows, storage, withdrawals and return flows as water moves downstream





Hydrologic Model

Cape Fear-Neuse River Basin Hydrologic Model Schematic





Major Assumptions and Limitations

- Future withdrawals will come from current intake locations
- Future wastewater discharges will be the same percent of withdrawals and occur at the same locations
- Sellers will continue to meet buyers' needs
- Future flows will be within the range of flows in the historical record
- Local utilities are the best judges of future system growth
- Does NOT include Ecological Flows



How well does the model simulate reality?





Deep River @ Moncure (2006-11)



How often? What's the chance?

Evaluation Criteria











JLA3 Evaluation Water Levels in Summer

Evaluation Criteria





JLA3 Evaluation Water Intake Limitations

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Evaluation Criteria



Recommendations based on: Information in application Modeling results Consideration of public comments Timing of water supply needs Necessity of IBT certificate



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JLA4 Schedule

- 11/14/2014 Final Applications Submitted
 - DWR reviews applications and develops CFRB Water Supply Plan
- 1/7/2015 Update to WAC of EMC
- 3/11/2015 WSP and Draft Recommendations to WAC of EMC
- Public Review and 30-day comment period
- 9/9/2015 Response to comments, WSP and Recommendations to WAC of EMC
- 11/19/2015 EMC decision on allocations

