

TWDB Report

Improving the Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service model of the Little River Basin to facilitate assessment of Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operation

By Yu Zhang, Ph. D
Robel Geressu, Ph. D
Nasrin Attar, Ph. D
Hue Nguyen, Ph. D
University of Texas at Arlington

The views and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s)
and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Texas Water
Development Board

Final Report: A model-based Investigation of Streamflow Trends in Upper Brazos River Basin

TWDB Contract Number **2301792722**

This page is intentionally blank.

Table of Contents

1. Project Overview	11
2. Calibration of SAC-SMA for Selected Forecast Points.....	18
2.1. Model Parameters and Watersheds Undergoing Calibration.....	18
2.2. Calibration-Validation Strategy	19
2.3. Results.....	20
3. Correction of Reservoir Model Configuration.....	32
4. Evaluation of Streamflow and Reservoir Level Hindcasts	35
5. Assessment of MMGD and CBPR Postprocessed PQPFs.....	45
6. Summary and Recommendations	55

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Four USACE Multipurpose Reservoirs in Texas FIRO Pilot	11
---	----

Table 1-2: USGS gauging stations in the FIRO Pilot collocated with NWS forecast points.	12
Table 2-1: SAC-SMA model parameters undergoing calibration	18
Table 2-2: Summary Statistics for Moderate-High Flow for 2010-2019	20
Table 2-3: Summary Statistics for Moderate-High Flow for 2000-2019	21
Table 2-4: Event-wise statistics with latest calibration.....	21
Table 2-5: Major flood events for evaluation.	22
Table 3-1: Changes to RES-J configuration.	32
Table 5-1: Area under the ROC curves for raw GEFS QPFs and postprocessed PQPFs.....	51

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: The central Texas FIRO Pilot on the Little River System, where four USACE multiuse reservoirs are situated, namely Georgetown, Granger, Stillhouse Hollow, and Belton. 11	
Figure 1-2: Forecast points in the Little River System. Forecast points with upstream watershed highlighted in dark red are not included in the calibration. Watersheds in green are calibrated individually whereas those in pink and purple are calibrated each as a group with identical scalar multipliers. Note that watersheds around Belton Lake are lumped into one group, and those surrounding Stillhouse Hollow and Granger into another group.....	13
Figure 1-3: Workflow of Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service (HEFS). Source: NWS.....	14
Figure 1-4: Schematic of the workflow of Meteorological Ensemble Forecast Processor (MEFP).	15
Figure 1-5: Precipitation forecasts versus observations compiled from the service area of NWS California-Nevada River Forecast Center. Included in the plots are ensemble means from raw GEFS forecasts, MEFP postprocessed PQPF, and PQPF based on Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression. Source: DJ Seo.....	16
Figure 1-6: Simulated hydrographs from NWS hydrologic model for four major flood events at Lampasas River at Kempner using SAC-SMA parameter values from the calibration efforts completed in 2008 and 2022.....	17
Figure 2-1: Simulated hydrographs at GAST2 for four major flood events with parameter values from the calibration done in 2022 and 2025 (this project). These events occurred in June 2007 (top left), January February 2010 (top right), May 2015 (bottom left), and October 2018 (bottom right).....	25
Figure 2-2: As Fig. 2-1, except for PICT2.....	26
Figure 2-3: As Fig. 2-1, except for KEMT2.....	27
Figure 2-4: Simulated inflow to Belton Lake for four major flood events with parameter values from the calibration done in 2022 and 2025 (this project). These events occurred in June 2007 (top left), January February 2010 (top right), May 2015 (bottom left), and October 2018 (bottom right).....	28
Figure 2-5: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow.....	29
Figure 2-6: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Georgetown Lake.....	30
Figure 2-7: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Granger Lake.....	31
Figure 3-1: Simulated and observed reservoir pool level at Belton Lake. Two sets of simulations are shown here: a) with default withdrawal option; b) with modified withdrawal option and manual calibration.....	33

Figure 3-2: As Fig. 3-1, except for Lake Stillhouse Hollow.	33
Figure 3-3: As Fig. 3-1, except for Georgetown Lake.	34
Figure 3-4: As Fig. 3-1, except for Granger Lake.	34
Figure 4-1: Rainfall accumulation for the 24-h window ending at 0 UTC on 28 June 2007 from NWS Multisensor Precipitation Estimates (MPE; left) and the control run of GEFSv12 reforecast (right).	35
Figure 4-2: Ensemble precipitation forecasts from MEFP and observation at watersheds upstream of the four reservoirs in central Texas FIRO Pilot.	36
Figure 4-3: HEFS ensemble streamflow hindcasts for GAST2 issued at 0z 24 June 2007 with reference (left), and updated (right) SAC-SMA parameter values.	37
Figure 4-4: As Fig. 4-1, except at PICT2.	37
Figure 4-5: As Fig. 4-3, except at KEMT2.	38
Figure 4-6: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Belton Lake (BLNT2).	38
Figure 4-7: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow (STIT2).	39
Figure 4-8: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Georgetown Lake (GGLT2).	39
Figure 4-9: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Granger Lake (GGLT2).	39
Figure 4-10: Rainfall accumulation for the 5-day window ending at 0 UTC on 16 October 2007 from NWS MPE (left) and the control run of GEFSv12 reforecast initialized at 0 UTC on 13 October 2007 (right).	40
Figure 4-11: Ensemble precipitation forecasts from MEFP issued at 0UTC on 13 October 2018 for watersheds upstream of the four reservoirs in central Texas Pilot.	41
Figure 4-12: HEFS ensemble streamflow hindcasts for GAST2 issued at 0z 15 October 2018 with reference (left), and updated (right) SAC-SMA parameter values.	42
Figure 4-13: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts issued for PICT2.	42
Figure 4-14: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts issued for KEMT2.	43
Figure 4-15: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Belton Lake (BLNT2).	43
Figure 4-16: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow (STIT2).	44
Figure 4-17: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Georgetown Lake (GGLT2).	44
Figure 4-18: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Granger Lake (GNGT2).	45
Figure 5-1: Schematic of the six-fold cross-validation.	47
Figure 5-2: CPRSS of ensemble QPFs/PQPFs against lead time. Shown are CPRSS values computed for GEFS raw forecasts, and those for postprocessed PQPFs based on the default MMGD parameter estimation scheme and CBPR. The reference forecast is climatology.	49
Figure 5-3: BSS of ensemble QPFs/PQPFs against lead time. Shown are BSS values computed using 25mm/day threshold for GEFS raw forecasts, and those for postprocessed PQPFs based on the default MMGD parameter estimation scheme and CBPR. The reference forecast is climatology.	50
Figure 5-4: As Fig. 5-3, except at threshold of 90mm/day.	50
Figure 5-5: ROC computed for GEFSv12 raw forecasts, and postprocessed PQPFs based on default parameter estimation scheme and CBPR, at 1-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (top left); 1-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (top right); 3-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (bottom left) and 3-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (bottom right).	52

Figure 5-6: Reliability diagram for GEFSv12 raw forecasts, and postprocessed PQPFs based on default parameter estimation scheme and CBPR, at 1-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (top left); 1-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (top right); 3-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (bottom left) and 3-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (bottom right). 54

List of Acronyms

AORC	Analysis of Record for Calibration
BLNT2	Belton Lake
BS	Brier Score
BSS	Brier Skill Score
CBPR	Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression
CDF	Cumulative Density Function
CRPS	Continuously Ranked Probability Score
CRPSS	Continuously Ranked Probability Skill Score
CSGD	Censored-Shifted Gamma Distribution
EnsPost	Ensemble Postprocessor
FIRO	Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operation
GEFS	Global Ensemble Forecast System
GGLT2	Georgetown Lake
GNGT2	Granger Lake
HEFS	Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service
KGE	King-Gupta Efficiency
LRS	Little River System
MAE	Mean absolute error
MEFP	Meteorological Ensemble Forcing Processor
MMGD	Mixed Meta-Gaussian Distribution
MPE	Multisensor Precipitation Estimates
NSE	Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
NWS	National Weather Service
OWP	Office of Water Prediction
PBIAS	Percentage Bias
PQPF	Probabilistic Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts
QPF	Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts
ROC	Receiver Operating Characteristic
SAC-SMA	Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting
STIT2	Lake Stillhouse Hollow
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USACE-SWF	United States Army Corps of Engineers - Fort Worth District
USGS	US Geological Survey
UTA	University of Texas at Arlington
WGRFC	West Gulf River Forecast Center

Executive Summary

The Texas Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) Pilot was launched in 2022 as a collaborative effort among academia, federal and state agencies. Through the first phase of the project, the project team led by UT Arlington's Hydrometeorology Research Group evaluated the forecasts and simulations from the National Weather Service (NWS) West Gulf River Forecast Center (WGRFC)'s operational models at forecast points in the Texas FIRO Pilot. The team found appreciably negative biases in the forecasts/simulations for high flow events that can be traced to inadequate calibration of the hydrologic model (Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting, or SAC-SMA), and to biases in the postprocessed precipitation forecasts in the Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service (HEFS).

As a result of the findings, the team undertook a project sponsored by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to improve the calibration of the SAC-SMA for larger events, fill gaps in the earlier calibration, correct errors in the reservoir model used in the WGRFC operational system, and assess an enhanced postprocessing scheme for producing probabilistic precipitation forecasts. This project is in line with previous flood model calibration projects funded by the TWDB, including previous work in the Little River Basin (Lynker 2022). Results from this project will improve flood forecasting in the Little River Basin specifically and, more generally, provide insights for improving flood forecasting in basins with large reservoirs across the state.

The project comprises the following four major tasks:

Task 1: Adjust SAC-SMA parameters for selected forecast points in the Little River System (LRS) to address negative biases in HESF forecasts.

Task 2: Update/correct reservoir model configurations for four pilot reservoirs in the LRS.

Task 3: Produce HEFS hindcasts by integrating enhancements from Tasks 1 and 2; and perform evaluation of the resulting hindcasts.

Task 4: Evaluate conditional biases in raw and postprocessed quantitative precipitation forecasts (QPFs) and experiment with the Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression (CBPR).

The project team completed calibration of SAC-SMA at three forecast points upstream of Lake Belton and Lake Stillhouse Hollow using observations at United States Geological Survey (USGS), and for four ungauged, intermediate watersheds draining to the four reservoirs in the central Texas FIRO Pilot using daily reconstructed inflow series provided by the US Army Corps of Engineers – Fort Worth District (USACE-SWF). The project team also performed hindcasts using the updated SAC-SMA parameters.

Validation experiments confirmed that the new round of calibration slightly mitigated the negative biases in both flood peak and volume for major flood events observed over the 2010-2019 period. However, negative bias persisted at most forecast points for high flow conditions in general. In addition, small degradations were observed at Georgetown Lake during the June 2007 event with the updated parameter values.

Through the calibration, the project team found large phase discrepancies between model simulations of reservoir inflows and estimates from the USACE-SWF at Belton Lake. This phase error cannot be easily overcome with model calibration, thus pointing to potential issues with reservoir inflow estimates.

The project team reviewed the current configuration of the NWS reservoir model (RES-J) and found that the lakeside withdrawal has been deactivated. As a result, the model was unable to reproduce the severity of drawdowns in historical years for all four reservoirs. The team activated the lakeside withdrawal and fine-tuned the withdrawal amounts that led to improved representation of simulated water level series at three reservoirs, namely Belton Lake, Georgetown Lake, Granger Lake. At Lake Stillhouse Hollow, the impacts from introducing withdrawal were muted.

The project team implemented a gridded version of the CBPR algorithm and conducted a preliminary evaluation of the probabilistic QPFs (PQPFs) produced by CBPR and default parameter estimation scheme for the Mixed Meta-Gaussian Distribution (MMGD). The outcomes confirmed that the PQPFs produced by CBPR are more skillful when judged by the Brier Skill Scores for large amounts (> 60 and 90 mm/day) at shorter leads (day 1 and 2), but they underperform at longer leads (day 3-8), and in terms of Continuously Ranked Probability Skill Scores (CRPSS). The team also found a tendency for the CBPR PQPFs to overforecast for the lower probability values.

On the basis of the findings, the project team recommends the following actions in future endeavors:

- I. Experimenting with alternative calibration algorithms to remedy negative bias in the streamflow simulations and forecasts produced by HEFS for high flow and major flood events. Developing an automated strategy to facilitate calibration of hydrologic models at WGRFC.
- II. Formulating a systematic strategy to quality assure daily reservoir inflow estimates and flag periods when assumptions in the reservoir water balance approach may be violated, such as high wind, large backwater effects, and hysteresis in stage-flow relationships.
- III. Further investigating and improving RES-J to allow for more accurate representation of drawdowns at all four reservoirs. Determine potential sources of remaining biases in RES-J after the current calibration effort. Evaluate the fidelity of lake evaporation estimates and withdrawal.
- IV. Determine operational scenarios where it is advantageous to deploy the alternative RES-J parameter table that enables the seasonal guide curve. Assess the impacts of integrating the alternative RES-J parameter table on prediction of high flow episodes to reduce potential degradations to operation.
- V. Expanding evaluations of gridded postprocessing schemes, including the MMGD with default parameterization scheme and CBPR, to cover ensemble precipitation and

streamflow forecasts by leveraging concurrent efforts in developing a gridded version of Schaake Shuffle. Including both forecasted and observed major precipitation events in the evaluation to determine the potential of CBPR as an operational scheme.

1. Project Overview

The Texas Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operation (FIRO) Pilot project was launched in 2022 with the overarching aim of bridging the gap between forecast producers and reservoir operators, and thereby facilitating the adoption of ensemble weather and streamflow forecasts in routine reservoir operations. The FIRO pilot site is situated in central Texas in the Little River System (LRS), a tributary to the Brazos River (Fig 1-1).

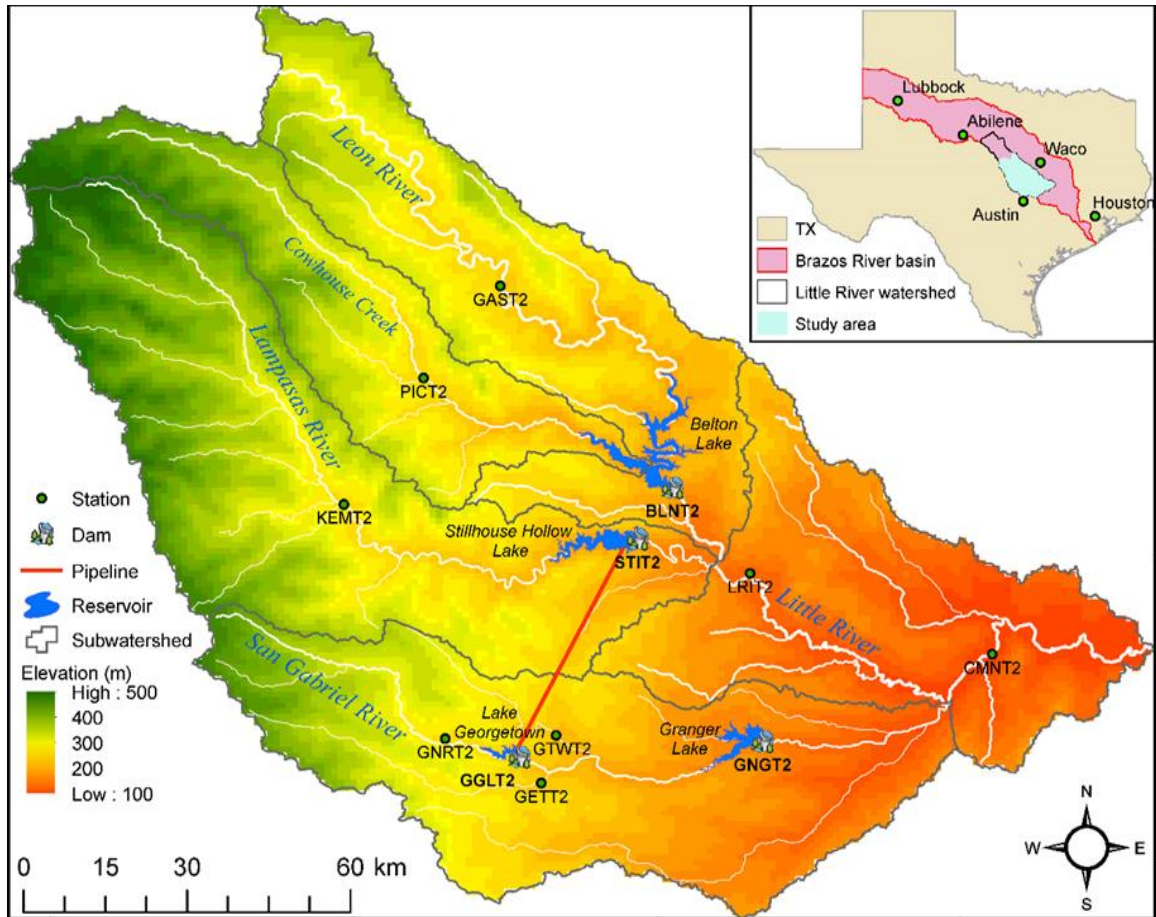


Figure 1-1: The central Texas FIRO Pilot on the Little River System, where four USACE multiuse reservoirs are situated, namely Georgetown, Granger, Stillhouse Hollow, and Belton.

FIRO Pilot site housed four USACE multiuse reservoirs: namely, Georgetown Lake, Granger Lake, Lake Stillhouse Hollow and Belton Lake (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Four USACE Multipurpose Reservoirs in Texas FIRO Pilot

Reservoirs	NWS ID	Surface Area (acres)	Conservation Capacity (acre-ft)	Upstream Area (square miles)
Georgetown Lake	GGLT2	1,297	38,005	246
Granger Lake	GRNT2	4,064	51,822	709
Lake Stillhouse Hollow	STIT2	6,429	229,796	1318
Belton Lake	BLNT2	12,385	432,631	3560

Selected for calibration are inlets to the four reservoirs and seven forecast points on streams draining to these reservoirs. The gauging station ID, upstream area and availability of flow record are summarized in Table 1-2 and the geographic locations of watersheds are shown in Fig. 1-2. Note that additional stream gauges are present in the lower part of the Little River System but are not included in the calibration effort due to relatively short records, or that the forecast points have not been established.

Table 1-2: USGS gauging stations in the FIRO Pilot collocated with NWS forecast points.

Location	USGS ID	NWS ID	Upstream Area (square miles)	Length of Daily Flow Record
Sabana Rv near De Leon	08099300	DSBT2	264	1960-Present
Copperas Ck at FM 2247 nr Comanche	08099382	CPKT2	143	2015-Present
Leon Rv at Hamilton	08100000	HMLT2	1,891	1925-Present
Leon Rv at Gatesville	08100500	GAST2	2,342	1950-Present
Cowhouse Ck at Pidcoke	08101000	PICT2	455	1950-Present
Lampasas Rv nr Kempner	08103800	KEMT2	818	1950-Present
S Fk San Gabriel Rv at Georgetown	08104900	GETT2	133	1967-Present

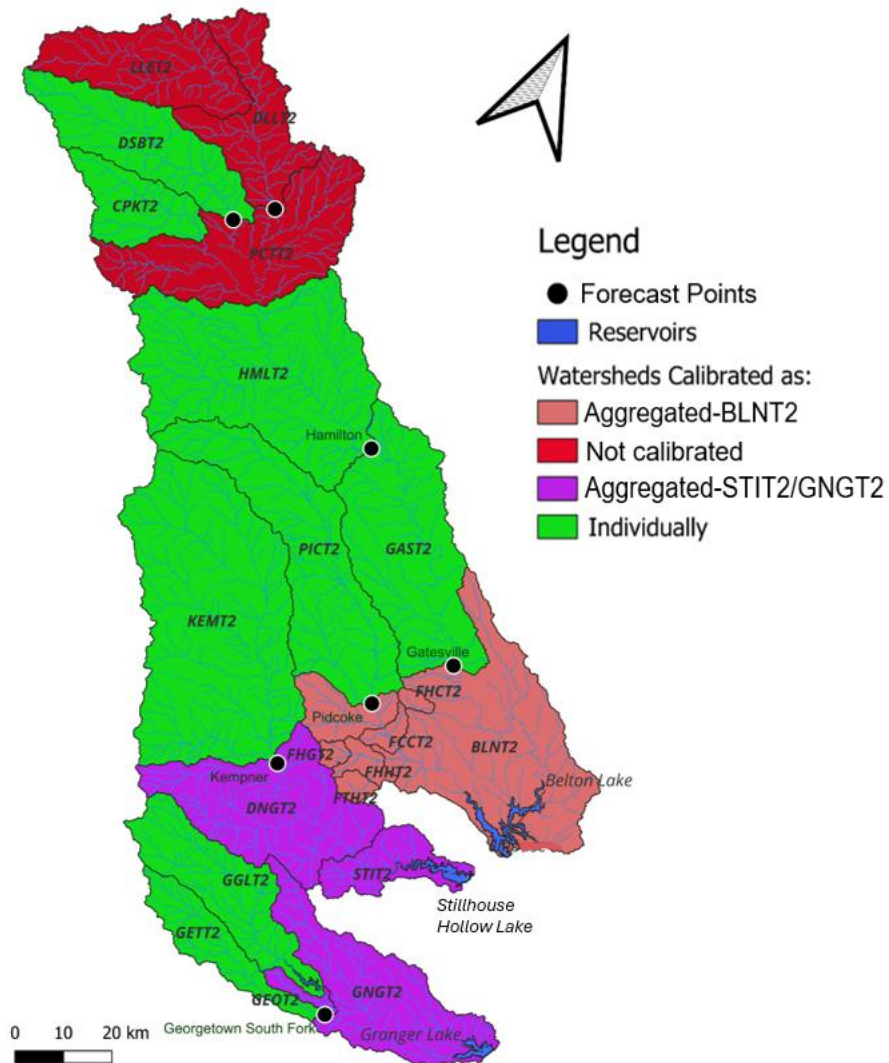


Figure 1-2: Forecast points in the Little River System. Forecast points with upstream watershed highlighted in dark red are not included in the calibration. Watersheds in green are calibrated individually whereas those in pink and purple are calibrated each as a group with identical scalar multipliers. Note that watersheds around Belton Lake are lumped into one group, and those surrounding Stillhouse Hollow and Granger into another group.

In the first phase of Texas FIRO Pilot, the project team led by UTA’s Hydrometeorology Group performed detailed evaluations of ensemble streamflow and precipitation forecasts from the National Weather Service Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service (HEFS; Demargne et al., 2014; Kim et al., 2018). The team identified several major deficiencies in the modeling system that compromise the skills of ensemble forecasts and hinder their applications. Notable among these include:

- Insufficient skills of the streamflow forecasts to foresee major high flow events, including those produced by the June 2007 convective storm and Hurricane Harvey.

- Consistent, negative biases in the streamflow simulations over major high flow events using the parameter values from the previous calibration effort concluded in 2022.
- Underforecast of heavy to extreme rainfall as marked by near-zero probability of occurrence of these events.

HEFS basic workflow

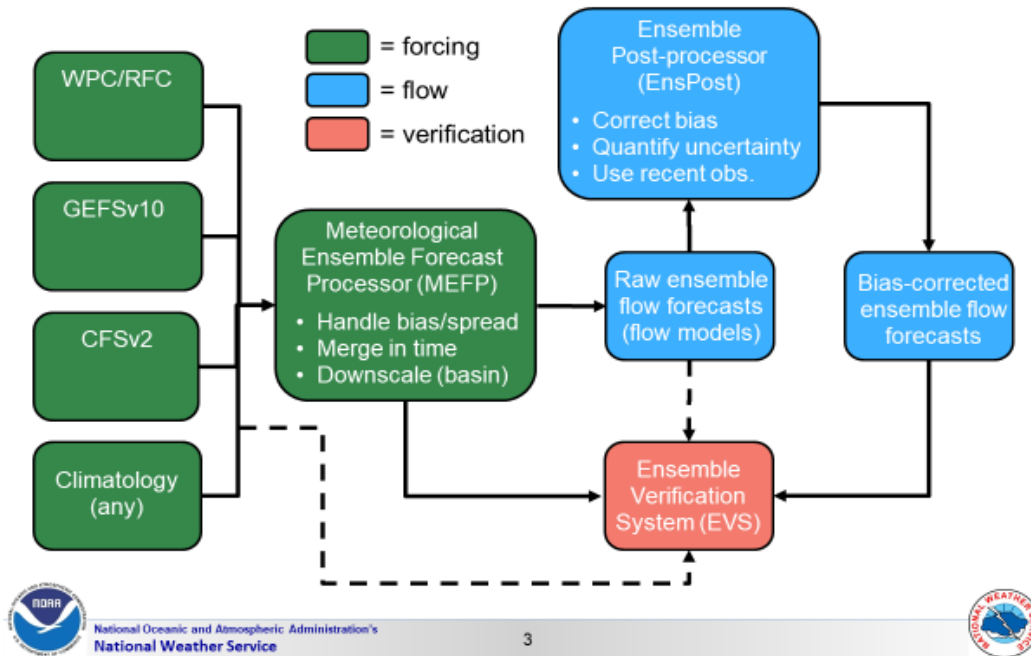


Figure 1-3: Workflow of Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service (HEFS). Source: NWS.

These observations bring to fore the needs for improving the calibration of hydrologic modeling as well as enhancing the mechanisms for producing ensemble precipitation and streamflow forecasts. As Fig. 1-3 illustrates, the HEFS produces ensemble streamflow forecasts by feeding ensemble forecasts of forcing variables such as precipitation and temperature to the NWS hydrologic modeling system. These ensemble forcing variables are produced using the Meteorological Ensemble Forecast Processor (MEFP; Wu et al., 2011). The resulting ensemble streamflow forecasts have the option of undergoing further adjustments using the Ensemble Postprocessor (EnsPost; Regonda and Seo, 2008).

Fig. 1-4 shows the schematic of MEFP workflow. For each given forecast point, the ensemble members of weather or climate forecasts at this upstream drainage are averaged to yield ensemble mean. The ensemble forecast means and coincident observations are collated and both undergo normal quantile transformation. The transformed forecast-observation pairs are used to establish a bivariate Mixed Meta-Gaussian Distribution (MMGD; Herr and Krystophwiz, 2005; Wu et al., 2010).

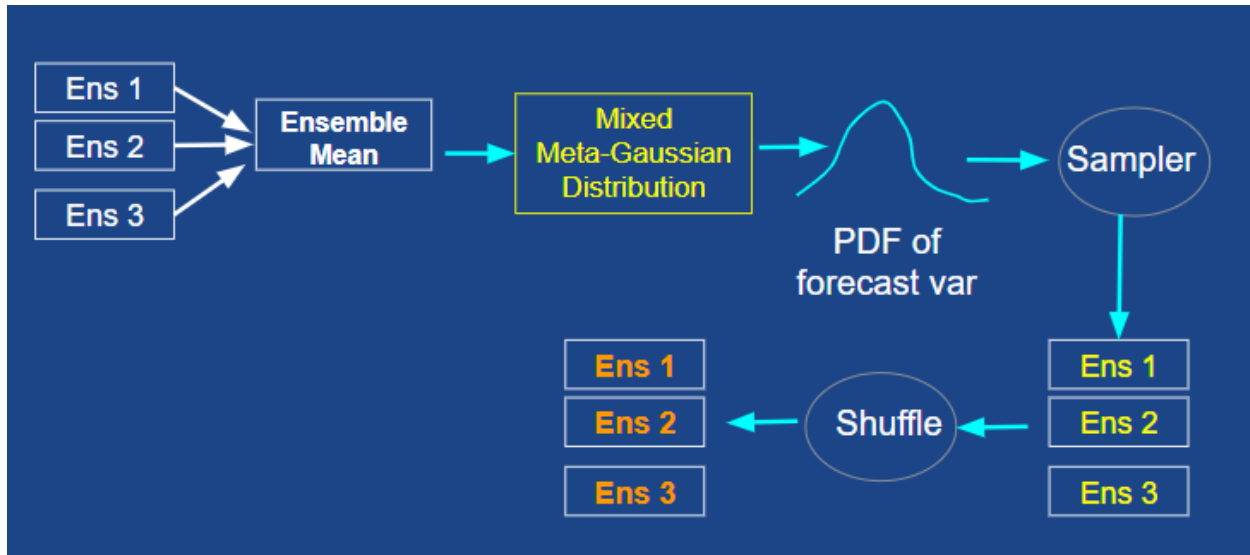


Figure 1-4: Schematic of the workflow of Meteorological Ensemble Forecast Processor (MEFP).

Once the parameters of MMGD are estimated, any future forecasts that are fed to the MMGD will serve as the conditional variable to produce conditional probability distribution of “observed” amounts. This conditional distribution, also known as probabilistic quantitative precipitation forecast (PQPF), is sampled to create ensemble traces of each forcing variable at each site (typically a subwatershed). As the sampling is done independently at each location and for each variable, the resulting resampled ensemble forcing traces no longer retain the spatial or cross-variable coherence of the original forecast. To address this issue, MEFP implements the Schaake Shuffle (Clark et al. 2004, Wu et al., 2018), a technique that uses ranked statistics of historical observations across locations or variables to reorder forecasts. The sampled ensemble forecast traces are reordered using the Schaake Shuffle to produce reordered ensembles for each segment, which then serve as forcings to the NWS hydrologic modeling system to produce ensemble flow forecasts at each forecast point (Fig. 1-4). The modeling system comprised of the Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting (SAC-SMA; Burnash 1973), the rainfall-runoff model, Unit Hydrograph routing model, Lag-K channel routing model, and reservoir models.

Extant evaluations of the HEFS ensemble forecasts have pointed to persistent negative biases for large precipitation amounts and high flow events (Jozaghi et al., 2024). Fig. 1-5 shows the forecast amounts versus observations computed over the service area of California-Nevada River Forecast Center, with the former from the mean of raw forecasts from the Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS), the mean of MEFP postprocessed PQPFs, and the mean of PQPFs computed using an alternative technique, namely Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression (CBPR). It is evident that a) the raw GEFS suffers from a negative overall bias, and the bias is especially pronounced for the two events with the largest accumulations. Postprocessing with the operational MEFP systematically reduces the forecast amounts and amplifies the forecast bias.

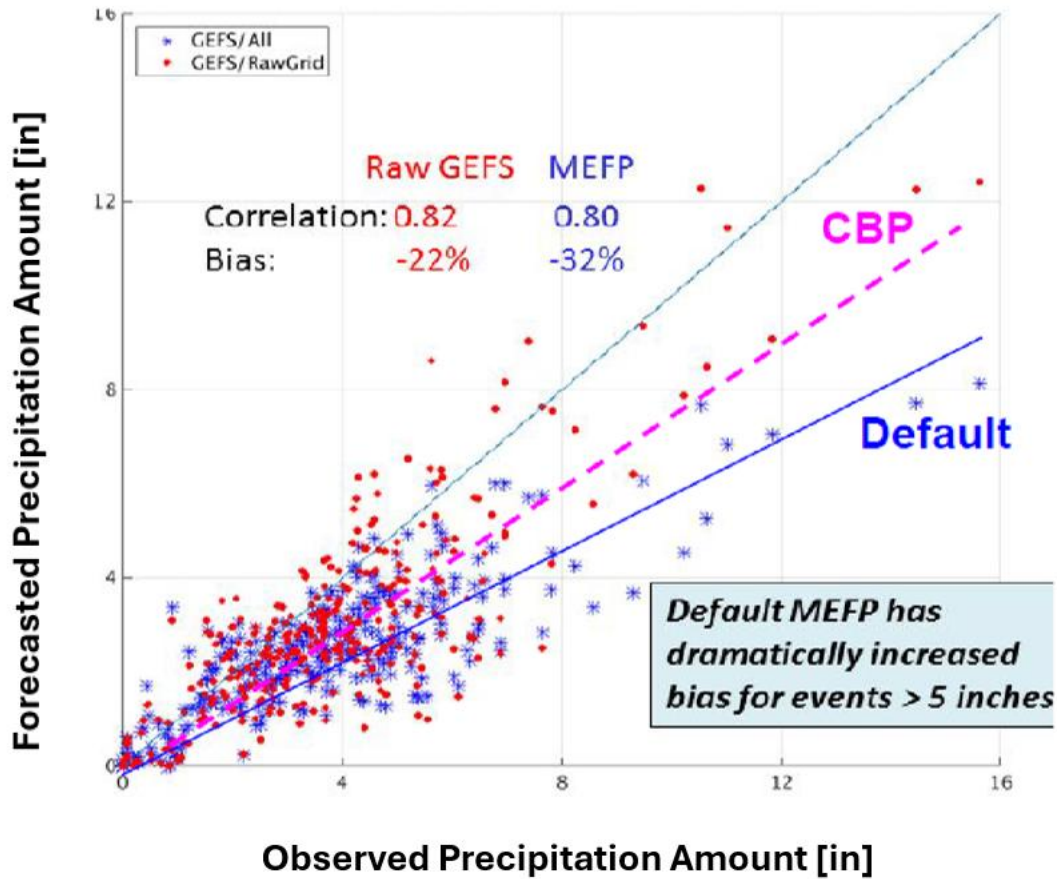


Figure 1-5: Precipitation forecasts versus observations compiled from the service area of NWS California-Nevada River Forecast Center. Included in the plots are ensemble means from raw GEFS forecasts, MEFP postprocessed PPF, and PPF based on Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression. Source: DJ Seo.

In addition to biases in precipitation forecasts, the FIRO Pilot team also uncovered severe, negative biases in the hydrologic model simulations that aggravated the overall biases in the HEFS forecasts for major historical events. As shown in Fig. 1-6, TWDB funded a recent calibration project that was completed in 2022 (Lynker, 2022). The calibration, however, introduced a severe, negative bias to the peak discharge and total volume of major flood events at Lampasas River at Kempner.

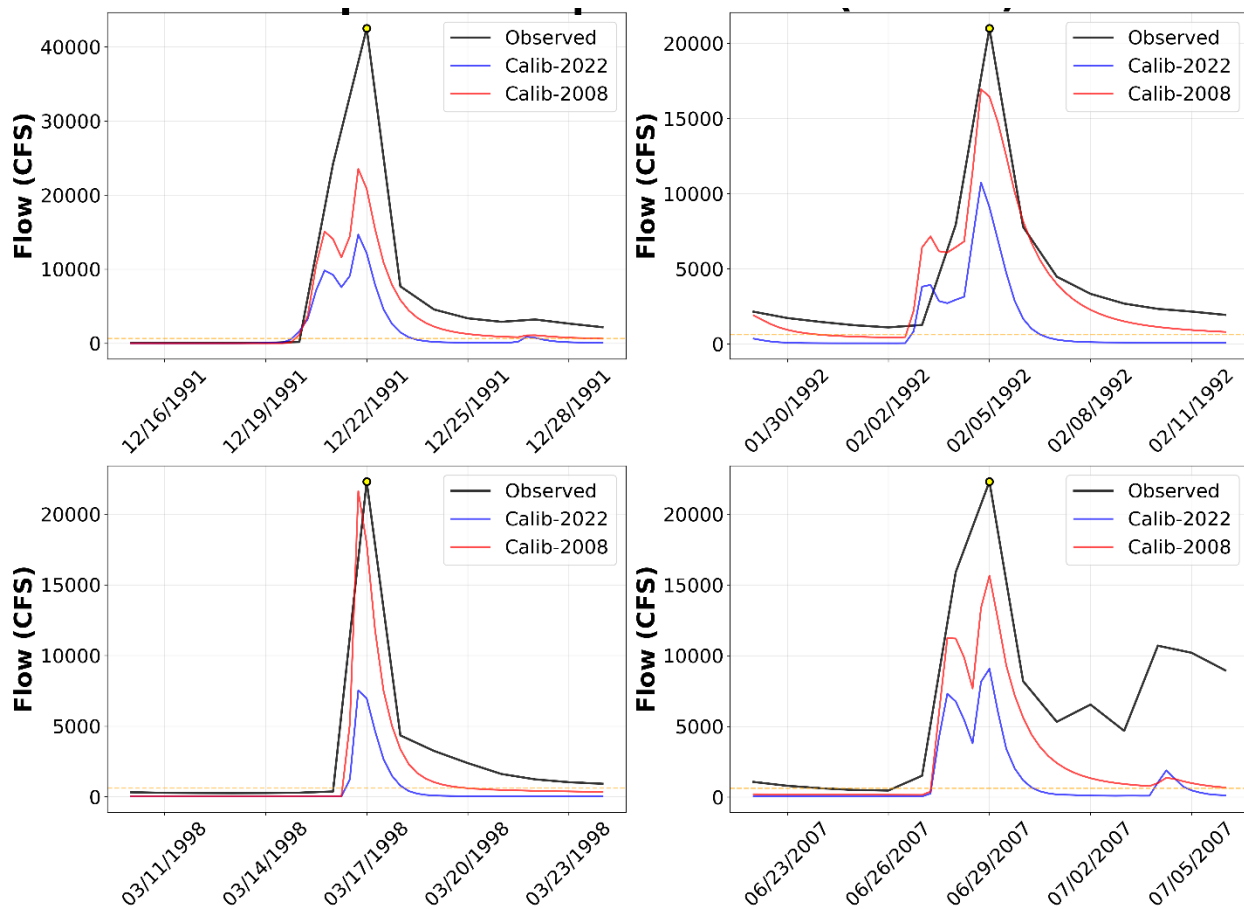


Figure 1-6: Simulated hydrographs from NWS hydrologic model for four major flood events at Lampasas River at Kempner using SAC-SMA parameter values from the calibration efforts completed in 2008 and 2022.

Discussions with reservoir operators from the USACE-SWF have brought to fore the biases and inaccuracies in streamflow forecasts for large inflow events as foremost impediments to their routine use in guiding operations. In addition, the WGRFC indicated that ungauged areas upstream of each reservoir inlet were not specifically calibrated in the previous efforts (in the 2022 calibration project, reservoir outflow rather than inflow was calibrated against observations).

Recognizing the need for overcoming these impediments, the Texas FIRO partners decided to launch a project led by the Texas FIRO Pilot team to mitigate the biases through recalibrating the NWS hydrologic model for the pilot domain and by examining an alternative scheme for estimating MGD parameters. In addition, the project team reviewed the configurations of the reservoir model for each of the four USACE reservoirs in the domain to correct some of the conspicuous discrepancies between model simulated reservoir levels and observations.

The project comprises the following four technical tasks:

1. Adjust SAC-SMA parameters for selected LRS forecast points to address negative biases in HEFS forecasts
2. Update/correct reservoir model configurations for the LRS

3. Produce HEFS hindcasts by integrating enhancements in Tasks 2 and 3; and perform evaluation with GEFSv12
4. Evaluate conditional biases in raw and postprocessed QPFs and experiment with the Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression (CBPR)

The project team acquired the most recent Community Hydrologic Prediction System (CHPS) configurations from the WGRFC. With assistance from WGRFC staff, the team set up the hindcast workflow and produced hindcasts over the period of 2000-2019 which is the default one used in baseline validation performed at NWS Office of Water Prediction (OWP). The team then performed each task and shared the outcomes of each task with WGRFC and stakeholders.

The remaining part of the report is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the calibration-validation strategy and the outcomes. Section 3 describes the corrections to RES-J configurations and results. Section 4 presents the validation of hindcasts for selected years. Section 5 highlights the results from hindcast experiments using a gridded version of CBPR and the default MMGD. Section 6 summarizes the findings and recommendations.

2. Calibration of SAC-SMA for Selected Forecast Points

2.1. Model Parameters and Watersheds Undergoing Calibration

The parameters used in the operational NWS that undergo calibration are listed in Table 2-1. A total of eleven parameters will undergo calibration.

Table 2-1: SAC-SMA model parameters undergoing calibration

Parameter	Description	Unit
UZWWM	Upper Zone Tension Water Maximum: The capacity of the upper soil layer to hold water against gravity (soil moisture).	mm
UZFWM	Upper Zone Free Water Maximum: The capacity of the upper layer for water that can drain freely as interflow or percolate downward.	mm
LZWWM	Lower Zone Tension Water Maximum: The capacity of the lower soil layer to hold water against gravity.	mm
LZFPM	Lower Zone Primary Free Water Maximum: The capacity of the primary groundwater storage, which contributes to slow baseflow.	mm
LZFSM	Lower Zone Supplementary Free Water Maximum: The capacity of the supplementary groundwater storage, which contributes to faster baseflow.	mm
UZK	Upper Zone Free Water Depletion Rate: The fraction of water that drains from the upper zone free water storage as interflow per day.	Day ⁻¹
LZPK	Lower Zone Primary Free Water Depletion Rate: The fraction of water that drains from the lower zone primary storage as baseflow per day.	Day ⁻¹
LZSK	Lower Zone Supplementary Free Water Depletion Rate: The fraction of water that drains from the lower zone supplementary storage as baseflow per day.	Day ⁻¹
ZPERC	Maximum Percolation Rate: The maximum rate at which water can move from the upper zone to the lower zone.	mm/day
REXP	Percolation Exponent: An exponent that controls the non-linear increase in percolation as the lower zone becomes saturated.	dimensionless

PFREE	Direct Percolation Fraction: The fraction of percolated water that bypasses the lower zone tension storage and goes directly to the free water storages.	fraction (0-1)
-------	--	----------------

Calibration is performed for a total of eleven forecast points in the Little River System (Table 1-2; Fig. 1-2), including seven USGS stations (GAST2, PICT2, KEMT2, HMLT2, GETT2, CPKT2, and DSBT2) and four reservoir inlets (BLNT2, STIT2, GGLT2, and GNGT2). Note that the project task originally covered only seven forecast points, including three of the USGS stations, namely GAST2, PICT2 and KEMT2 and the reservoir inlets, as these are the most relevant to FIRO analysis. Though four additional USGS stations, HMLT2, GETT2, and CPKT2 and DSBT2, undergo calibration, we will focus on the impacts of the calibration on flow simulations at the former forecast points.

2.2. Calibration-Validation Strategy

A split-sample calibration-validation strategy is employed in this project. The calibration is done using a multi-objective approach for the 10-year period of 2010-2009, and the calibrated parameter values are used to produce simulations that underwent evaluations for 2000-2019. The multi-objective approach involves consideration of several objective functions jointly in determining the optimal parameter values. These include Percent Bias (PBIAS), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), correlation (R), Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE; Nash and Sutcliffe, 1970), and Kling-Gupta Efficiency (KGE, Gupta and Kling, 2011). Percentage Bias is defined as:

$$PBIAS = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_m(t) - Q_o(t))}{\sum_{t=1}^T Q_o(t)}$$

Where $Q_o(t)$ and $Q_m(t)$ are observed and modeled discharge at time t, respectively.

$$r = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_m(t) - \underline{Q}_m(t)) (Q_o(t) - \underline{Q}_o(t))}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_m(t) - \underline{Q}_m(t))^2} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_o(t) - \underline{Q}_o(t))^2}}$$

Where $\underline{Q}_m(t)$ and $\underline{Q}_o(t)$ are means of modeled and observed discharge, respectively.

MAE is defined as:

$$MAE = \sum_{t=1}^T |Q_o(t) - Q_m(t)|$$

NSE takes the following form:

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_o(t) - Q_m(t))^2}{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_o(t) - \underline{Q}_o(t))^2}$$

Where Q_o and Q_m are observed and modeled discharge, respectively, and $\underline{Q}_o(t)$ is the mean of observed discharge across t. The metric is a measure of error in the prediction versus variability (dispersion) in the observed series.

KGE is a composite measure of forecast accuracy that fuses correlation of prediction and observation, variability in prediction versus that in observation and bias. It is defined as follows:

$$KGE = 1 - ((r - 1)^2 + (\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2)^{1/2}$$

Where r is the Pearson’s correlation; α is the ratio of variance of simulated and observed series; and β is bias.

The calibration involves first a gridded search of possible value ranges for each SAC-SMA model parameter, and then manual adjustment of parameter values. This approach was selected over gradient-based optimization methods due to the non-convex nature of the objective function landscape and the need to identify multiple Pareto-optimal solutions rather than a single global optimum. The gridded search involves the following steps:

1. randomly selecting multiple combinations of parameter values to initialize the search
2. altering values of each parameter combination with prescribed increments and determining how metrics such as PBIAS and KGE change
 - a. If changes are desirable, e.g., PBIAS declines and KGE increases, then step to the new location
 - b. Otherwise, repeat step 2 but with smaller increments
 - c. If changes in PBIAS and KGE are no longer desirable, then terminate the search.

A total of 1,250 parameter combinations were evaluated for each watershed, and multiple combinations were identified for further evaluations. For each of the forecast points, the above metrics are computed for windows with moderate-high flow (>30% observed daily quantile) and for four flood events with the highest peak discharge over the 10-year period. These serve as the basis for selecting the optimal parameter values. The results of the calibration are shown in the subsequent section.

2.3. Results

First presented are statistics computed for moderate-high flows (> 95% quantiles) over the calibration window using parameter values derived from the latest calibration. Table 2-2 present these along with the results from the 2022 Calibration project by Lynker (denoted by 2022).

Table 2-2: Summary Statistics for Moderate-High Flow for 2010-2019

Forecast Point	PBIAS		MAE [cfs]		R		KGE		NSE	
	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025
BLNT2	-99	-42	235.50	126.29	0.14	0.09	-0.64	-0.08	-1.76	-0.59
CPKT2*	-	-34	-	13.19	-	0.77	-	0.57	-	0.52
DSBT2*	-	-33	-	13.22	-	0.8	-	0.53	-	0.6
GAST2	-98	0	118.64	24.17	0.47	0.86	-0.48	0.86	-2.54	0.72
GETT2	-99	-34	12.27	7.68	0.30	0.54	-0.56	0.21	-0.23	0.26
GGLT2	-99	-25	21.24	12.48	0.63	0.70	-0.45	0.60	-0.46	0.41
GNGT2	-99	-46	74.62	48.54	0.60	0.56	-0.45	0.33	-0.72	0.11
HMLT2	-99	3	96.25	27.06	0.41	0.82	-0.52	0.78	-2.15	0.57
KEMT2	-99	-63	47.89	35.64	0.58	0.65	-0.45	0.21	-0.58	0.19
PICT2	-98	-44	40.86	25.86	0.61	0.68	-0.45	0.29	-0.32	0.38
STIT2	-99	-10	88.99	35.52	0.65	0.75	-0.43	0.74	-0.86	0.50

*Streamflow simulations using the parameter values from 2022 were not available at CPKT2 and DSBT2.

At most forecast points, bias is much improved after the latest round of calibration. PBIAS from the 2022 calibration ranges from -98% to -99%, suggesting severe negative bias at almost all forecast points (Note simulations for CPKT2 and DSBT2 based on the 2022 parameter set are not available). With the latest calibration, PBIAS remains negative for a majority of forecast points but the severity has been much alleviated. At GAST2 and HMLT2, bias is close to zero. MAE sees broad improvements accordingly. The other three metrics, correlation, KGE and NSE also experience broad improvements, and only small degradation is seen for correlation at BLNT2.

The same statistics for the entire period (2000-2019) are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Summary Statistics for Moderate-High Flow for 2000-2019

Forecast Point	PBIAS		MAE [cfs]		R		KGE		NSE	
	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025	2022	2025
BLNT2	-99	-42	223.74	122.54	0.27	0.21	-0.58	0.05	-1.76	-0.52
CPKT2*	-	-34	-	13.19	-	0.77	-	0.57	-	0.52
DSBT2*	-	-39	-	11.71	-	0.79	-	0.5	-	0.58
GAST2	-98	-2	108.31	23.6	0.48	0.85	-0.48	0.85	-2.27	0.7
GETT2	-99	-44	14.34	9.91	0.29	0.50	-0.57	0.09	-0.14	0.21
GGLT2	-99	-43	23.91	15.61	0.69	0.62	-0.44	0.3	-0.33	0.32
GNGT2	-99	-50	74.36	47.95	0.50	0.44	-0.49	0.2	-0.80	-0.08
HMLT2	-99	3	87.36	25.93	0.42	0.79	-0.51	0.77	-1.91	0.53
KEMT2	-99	-72	58.16	46.09	0.52	0.60	-0.48	0.02	-0.54	0.05
PICT2	-99	-50	42.49	28.07	0.63	0.68	-0.44	0.24	-0.36	0.34
STIT2	-99	-17	99.75	41.88	0.55	0.74	-0.47	0.67	-0.74	0.49

*Streamflow simulations using the parameter values from 2022 were not available at CPKT2 and DSBT2.

The statistics for the entire period in several ways resemble those for the calibration window. The calibration has drastically alleviated the negative bias at nearly all forecast points. Meanwhile, other metrics also show conspicuous improvements. Only small degradation is seen at BLNT2. Several limitations of the present calibration include:

- Bias remains quite negative for most forecast points. At KEMT2, PBIAS is -72% for the entire period, consistent with that for the calibration window (-69%). At GNGT2, PBIAS for the entire period is -50% versus -46% for the calibration window.
- Correlation, KGE and NSE are slightly lower for the entire period than those for the calibration window for a majority of the forecast point. At BLNT2 and HMLT2, correlation is slightly higher for the entire time window.

Event Statistics

For each forecast point, model simulations for the largest four events are validated against observations (or estimates), and the results are compared against observations. The event-wise statistics (i.e., statistics computed by combining multiple events) are shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Event-wise statistics with latest calibration

Site	Start Date	End Date	PBIAS	MAE	R	KGE	NSE
BLNT2	2010-01-22	2010-02-05	-34	152	0.25	0.11	-0.19
BLNT2	2010-09-01	2010-09-15	-66	97	0.09	-0.37	-0.09

BLNT2	2012-03-13	2012-03-27	-51	95	0.14	-0.27	-0.07
BLNT2	2017-04-04	2017-04-18	-68	99	0.08	-0.57	-0.13
CPKT2	2015-07-01	2015-07-15	-28	13	0.46	0.37	0.05
CPKT2	2016-05-20	2016-06-03	-24	21	0.90	0.63	0.74
CPKT2	2018-10-10	2018-10-24	-44	5	0.67	0.39	0.27
CPKT2	2019-04-17	2019-05-01	-78	7	0.81	-0.10	0.20
DSBT2	2012-01-19	2012-02-02	-49	7	0.75	0.23	0.44
DSBT2	2015-05-21	2015-06-04	-29	11	0.65	0.38	0.39
DSBT2	2015-11-22	2015-12-06	-13	12	0.57	0.48	0.30
DSBT2	2016-05-24	2016-06-07	-21	49	0.73	0.52	0.48
GAST2	2010-01-22	2010-02-05	-42	35	0.88	0.39	0.60
GAST2	2015-05-24	2015-06-07	0	28	0.93	0.93	0.85
GAST2	2016-06-02	2016-06-16	4	22	0.90	0.80	0.79
GAST2	2018-10-10	2018-10-24	8	44	0.91	0.87	0.81
GETT2	2010-09-02	2010-09-16	12	18	0.33	0.29	-0.10
GETT2	2012-03-14	2012-03-28	38	4	0.42	0.31	-0.24
GETT2	2015-05-18	2015-06-01	-22	17	0.40	0.19	0.13
GETT2	2018-09-16	2018-09-30	-64	16	0.43	-0.17	0.09
GGLT2	2010-09-01	2010-09-15	43	12	0.89	0.55	0.73
GGLT2	2012-03-13	2012-03-27	7	7	0.95	0.80	0.89
GGLT2	2015-05-17	2015-05-31	-28	19	0.64	0.29	0.34
GGLT2	2018-10-09	2018-10-23	-22	12	0.94	0.59	0.79
GNGT2	2010-09-01	2010-09-15	12	56	0.75	0.65	0.56
GNGT2	2015-05-18	2015-06-01	-16	58	0.64	0.59	0.31
GNGT2	2016-05-12	2016-05-26	-18	44	0.20	0.14	-0.26
GNGT2	2018-10-09	2018-10-23	-39	46	0.19	-0.05	-0.10
HMLT2	2015-05-22	2015-06-05	14	54	0.63	0.49	0.36
HMLT2	2016-05-30	2016-06-13	18	29	0.96	0.75	0.75
HMLT2	2018-10-10	2018-10-24	37	72	0.40	0.29	-0.35
HMLT2	2019-05-05	2019-05-19	20	28	0.74	0.60	0.13
KEMT2	2010-01-23	2010-02-06	-70	62	0.60	-0.09	0.10
KEMT2	2015-05-23	2015-06-06	-40	31	0.56	0.35	0.14
KEMT2	2016-05-28	2016-06-11	-75	39	0.69	0.10	-0.09
KEMT2	2018-10-10	2018-10-24	-35	62	0.78	0.52	0.55
PICT2	2010-01-23	2010-02-06	-57	48	0.62	-0.01	0.21
PICT2	2015-10-18	2015-11-01	58	21	0.77	0.37	0.54
PICT2	2016-05-28	2016-06-11	-61	32	0.54	0.02	0.14
PICT2	2018-10-10	2018-10-24	-23	42	0.84	0.53	0.64
STIT2	2010-01-22	2010-02-05	-18	48	0.75	0.65	0.53
STIT2	2010-09-01	2010-09-15	0	46	0.62	0.54	0.37
STIT2	2012-03-13	2012-03-27	3	42	0.63	0.60	0.34
STIT2	2018-10-09	2018-10-23	15	49	0.92	0.75	0.77

To further illustrate the impacts of the latest calibration on the accuracy of model simulations for high flow events, we identified four historical flood events in 2000-2019 and compared the simulations using the default parameter values from the 2022 calibration effort and the values from the latest attempt. Shown in Table 2-5, these include one event in the pre-calibration window (2000-2009) and three in the calibration window (2010-2019).

Table 2-5: Major flood events for evaluation.

Event ID	Start-Date	End-Date	Window
----------	------------	----------	--------

1	2007-06-24	2007-07-02	Pre-calibration
2	2010-01-27	2010-02-04	Calibration
3	2015-05-21	2015-05-29	Calibration
4	2018-10-13	2018-10-21	Calibration

Figs. 2-1- 2.7 show the comparisons over the four events at seven forecast points, including three USGS stations upstream of Belton Lake and Lake Stillhouse Hollow, namely, GAST2, PICT2, and KEMT2, and the four reservoir inlets (BLNT2, STIT2, GGLT2, and GNGT2). Each figure shows those derived from the previous calibration effort concluded in 2022 (calib-2022), referred to hereinafter as the baseline, and the current one (calib-2025).

At GAST2, it is clear that the simulations using the baseline parameter sets are biased low for all four events (Fig. 2-1). The latest calibration results in improved simulated peaks and volumes for the three events in the calibration window, i.e., January-February 2010, May 2015 and October 2018, but slightly exacerbates the negative bias for the June 2007 event. Note that there appear to be phase errors between the simulated and observed for the May 2015 event. The latest calibration improves the bias but was unable to address the phase errors.

At PICT2, negative bias is observed in the simulations based on both sets of parameter values (Fig. 2-2). The latest calibration slightly improved the bias for three events, i.e., June 2007, January-February 2010, and May 2015, but degraded the bias for the October 2018 event. It is also worth noting that the simulated series based on the latest parameter values features crested slightly earlier in time, while the series based on the 2022 parameter set tracks more closely the observed series.

At KEMT2, negative bias is again observed in the simulated series with both baseline and the recent parameter values (Fig. 2-3). The latest calibration only slightly improved the bias for the January 2010 event, whereas for the remaining three events, the effects are either muted (for e.g., June 2007 and May 2015 events) or negative (for October 2018 event).

At BLNT2 (Belton Lake), negative bias is observed in the simulated inflow series with the baseline parameter values (Fig. 2-4). In addition, it is evident that the simulated hydrographs and the estimates from USACE exhibit large, persistent phase differences – the peaks from the simulations lag behind the observed by 3-6 days. The latest calibration improves the volume and peak bias for all four events, but is unable to close the phase lag. Among the events, the improvement in peak bias is the most pronounced for the June 2007 and January-February 2010 events.

At STIT2 (Lake Stillhouse Hollow), negative bias is again observed in the simulated inflow series with baseline parameter values (Fig. 2-5). The latest calibration improves the volume and peak bias for the first three events, resulting in nearly perfect match in the magnitude of peak inflow for the June 2007 and January-February 2010 events. However, for the October event, the latest calibration results in a large, positive bias, whereas the simulated series with the 2022 parameter suite is closer to bias-neutral.

At GGLT2 (Georgetown Lake), negative bias is again observed in the simulated inflow series with the baseline parameter values (Fig. 2-6). The bias is particularly severe for the June 2007

event. After the latest calibration, only minor changes are seen for the events in June 2007, January 2010 and May 2015, and severe, negative biases remain. For the first event, the recalibration slightly lowers the peak and volume, thereby degrading the accuracy of the simulation. For the other events, the recalibration results in slightly improved peak and volume, though the overall impacts are marginal. Only for the 2018 event, recalibration resulted in a drastic increase in simulated peak and volume that are quite close to the observed values.

At GGLT2 (Granger Lake), the results of simulations are mixed across four events (Fig. 2-7). Negative bias in the simulations with the baseline parameter values except for the May 2015 event, in which the simulated peak inflow exceeded the observation. The latest calibration yields much improved bias for the June 2007 event, and slightly improved bias for the October 2018 event. However, for the January-February 2010 event, using the latest parameter values slightly degraded the simulations by further suppressing the inflow magnitude. For the May 2015 event, it results in severe negative bias through the event.

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events GAST2

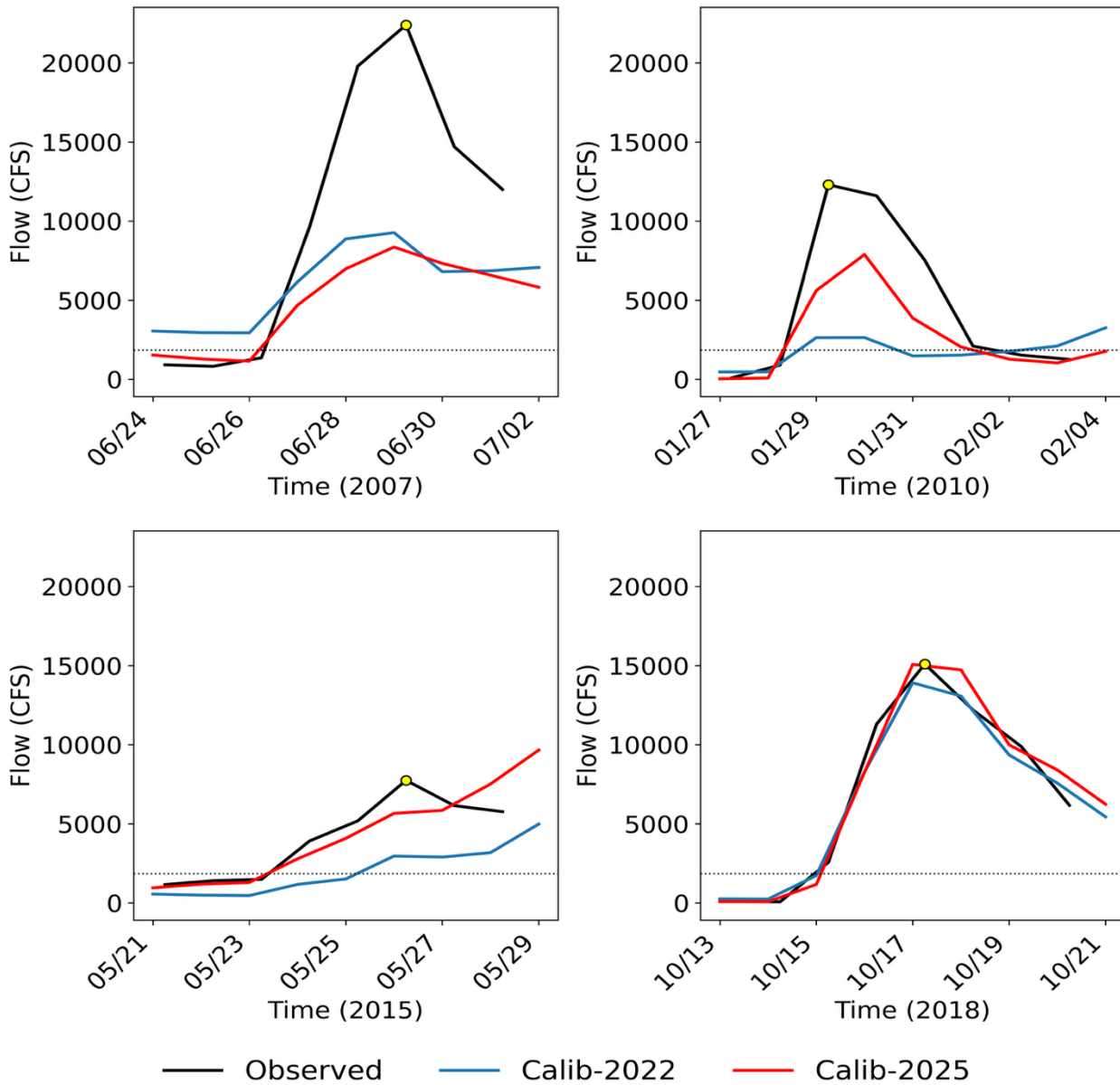


Figure 2-1: Simulated hydrographs at GAST2 for four major flood events with parameter values from the calibration done in 2022 and 2025 (this project). These events occurred in June 2007 (top left), January February 2010 (top right), May 2015 (bottom left), and October 2018 (bottom right).

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events PICT2

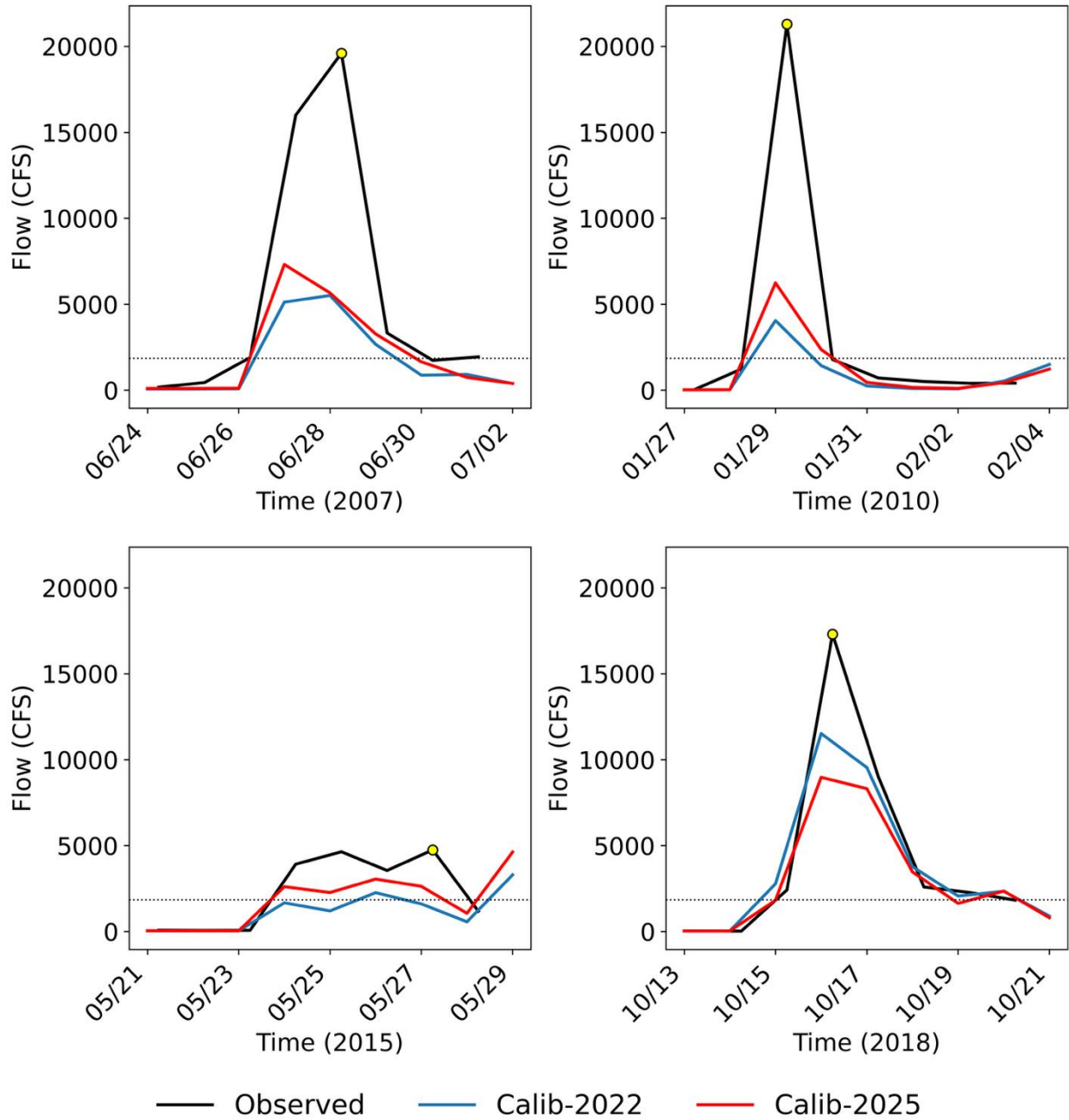


Figure 2-2: As Fig. 2-1, except for PICT2.

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events KEMT2

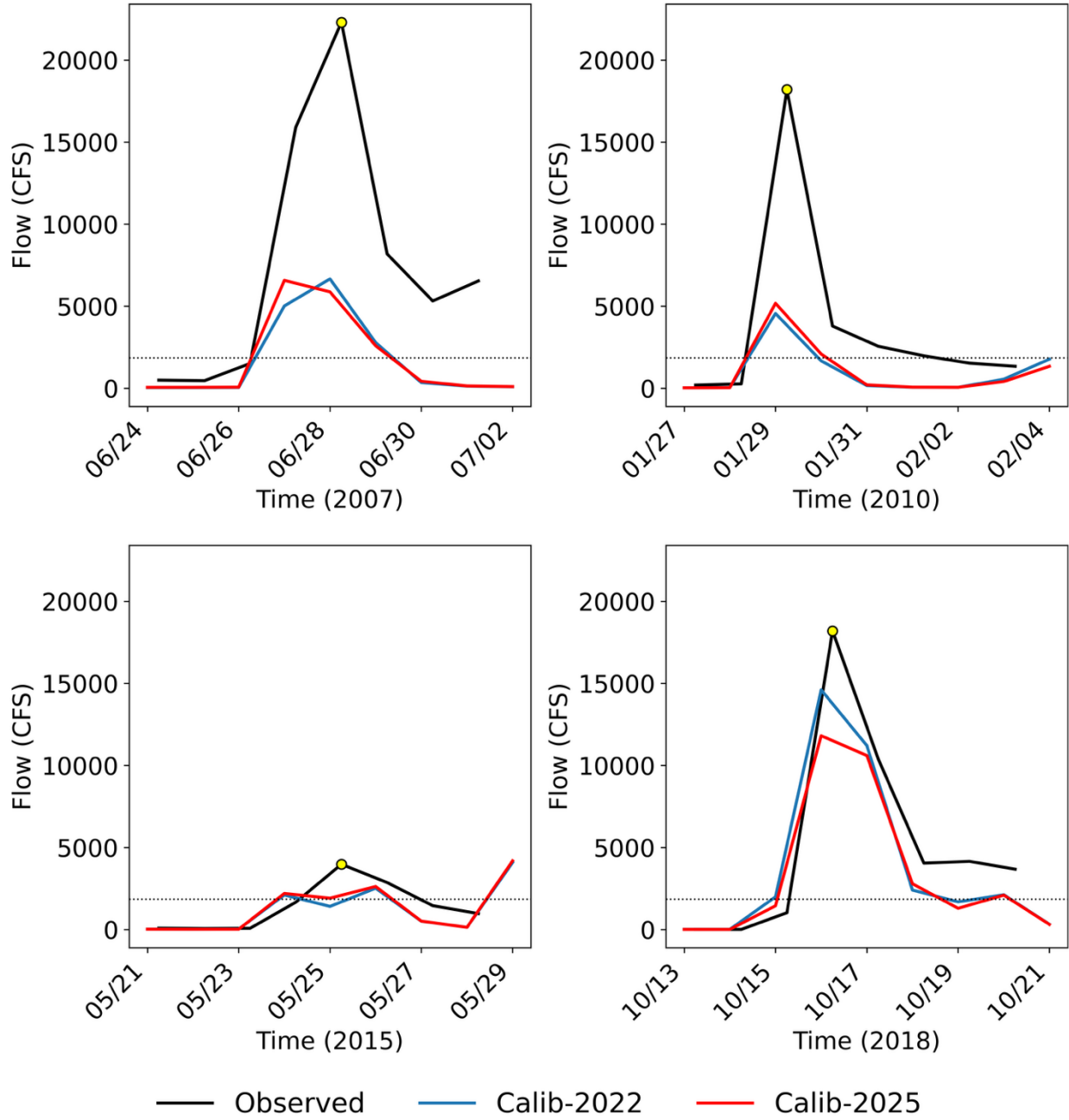


Figure 2-3: As Fig. 2-1, except for KEMT2.

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events BLNT2

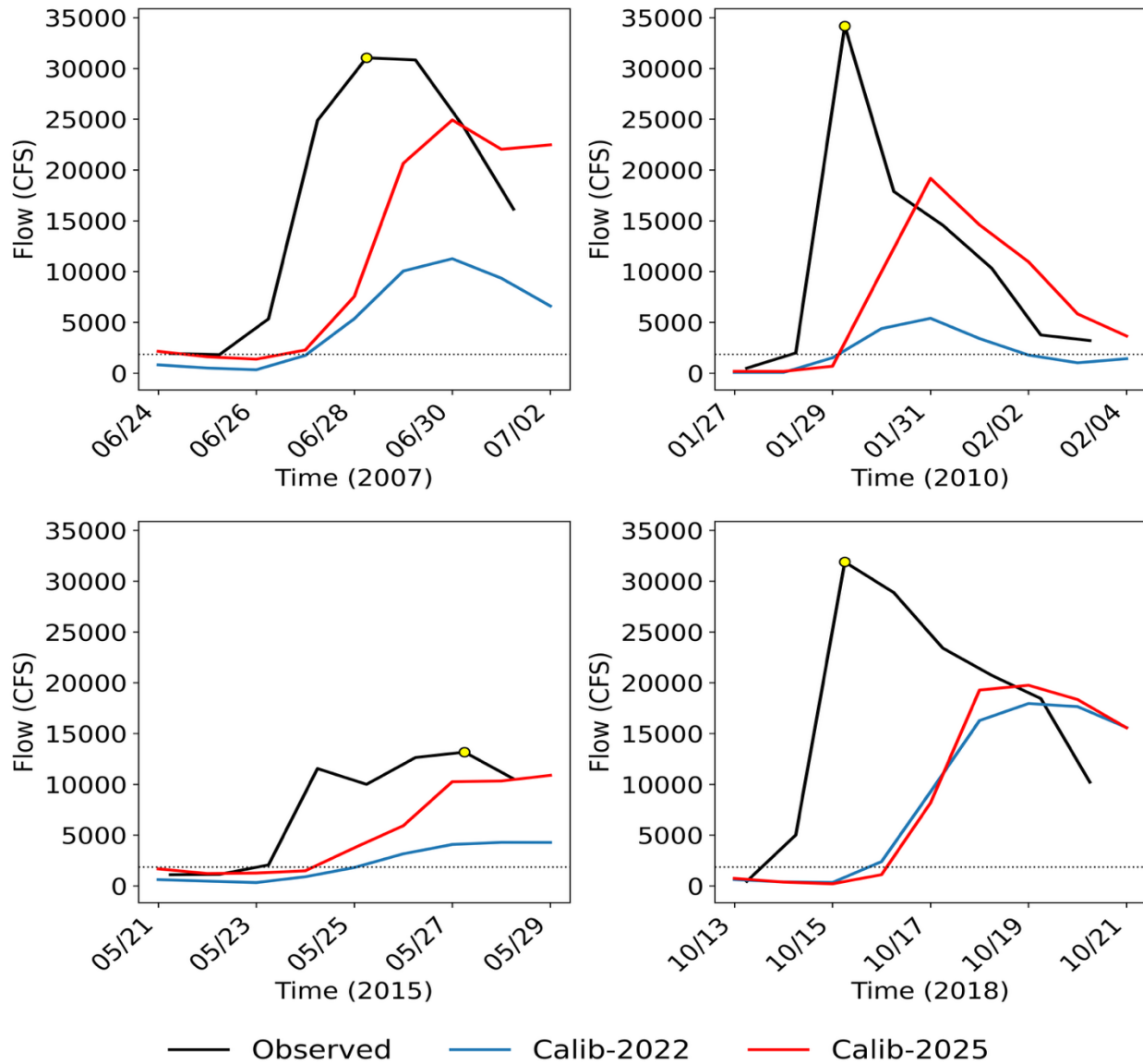


Figure 2-4: Simulated inflow to Belton Lake for four major flood events with parameter values from the calibration done in 2022 and 2025 (this project). These events occurred in June 2007 (top left), January February 2010 (top right), May 2015 (bottom left), and October 2018 (bottom right).

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events STIT2

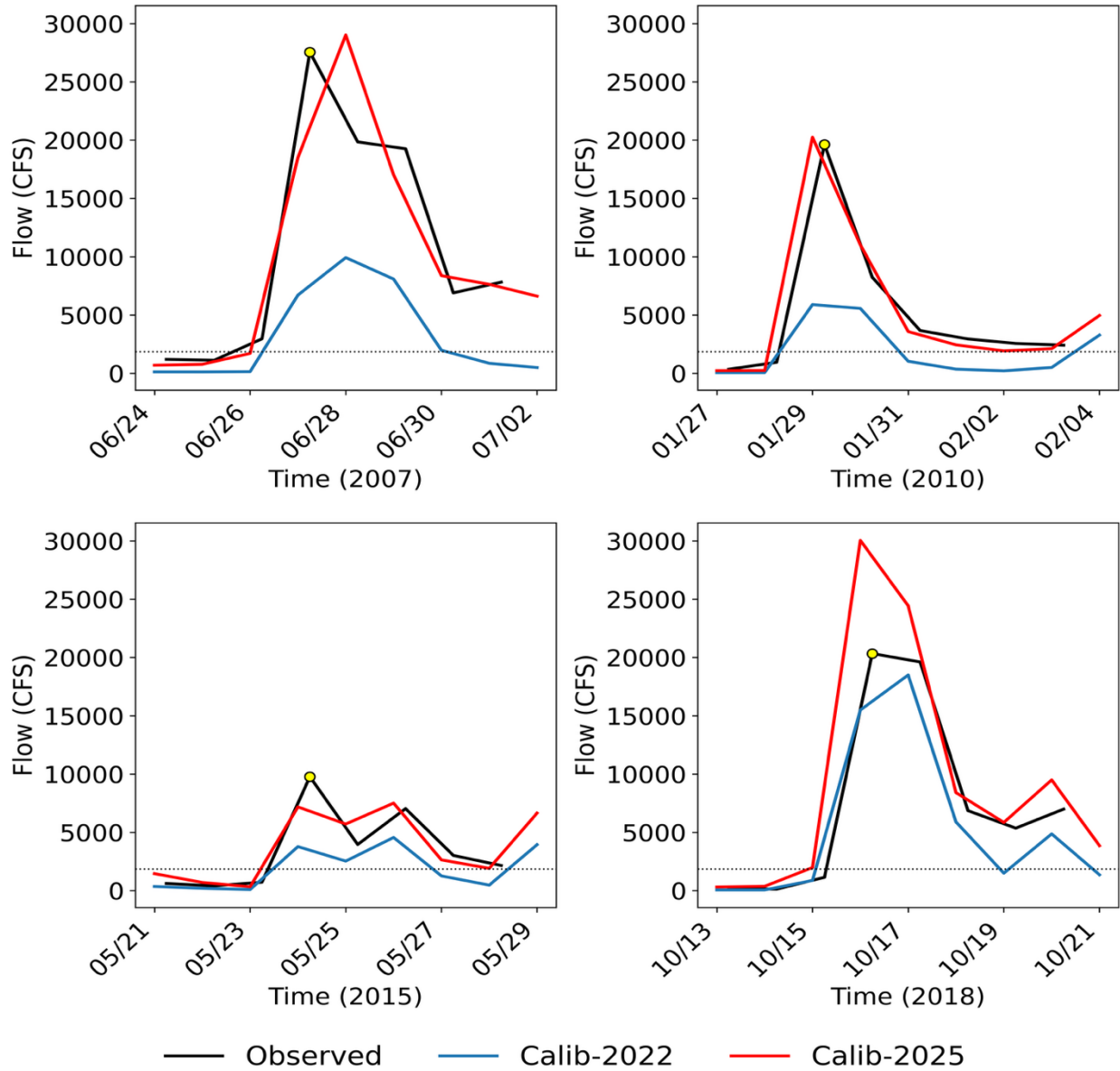


Figure 2-5: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow.

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events GGLT2

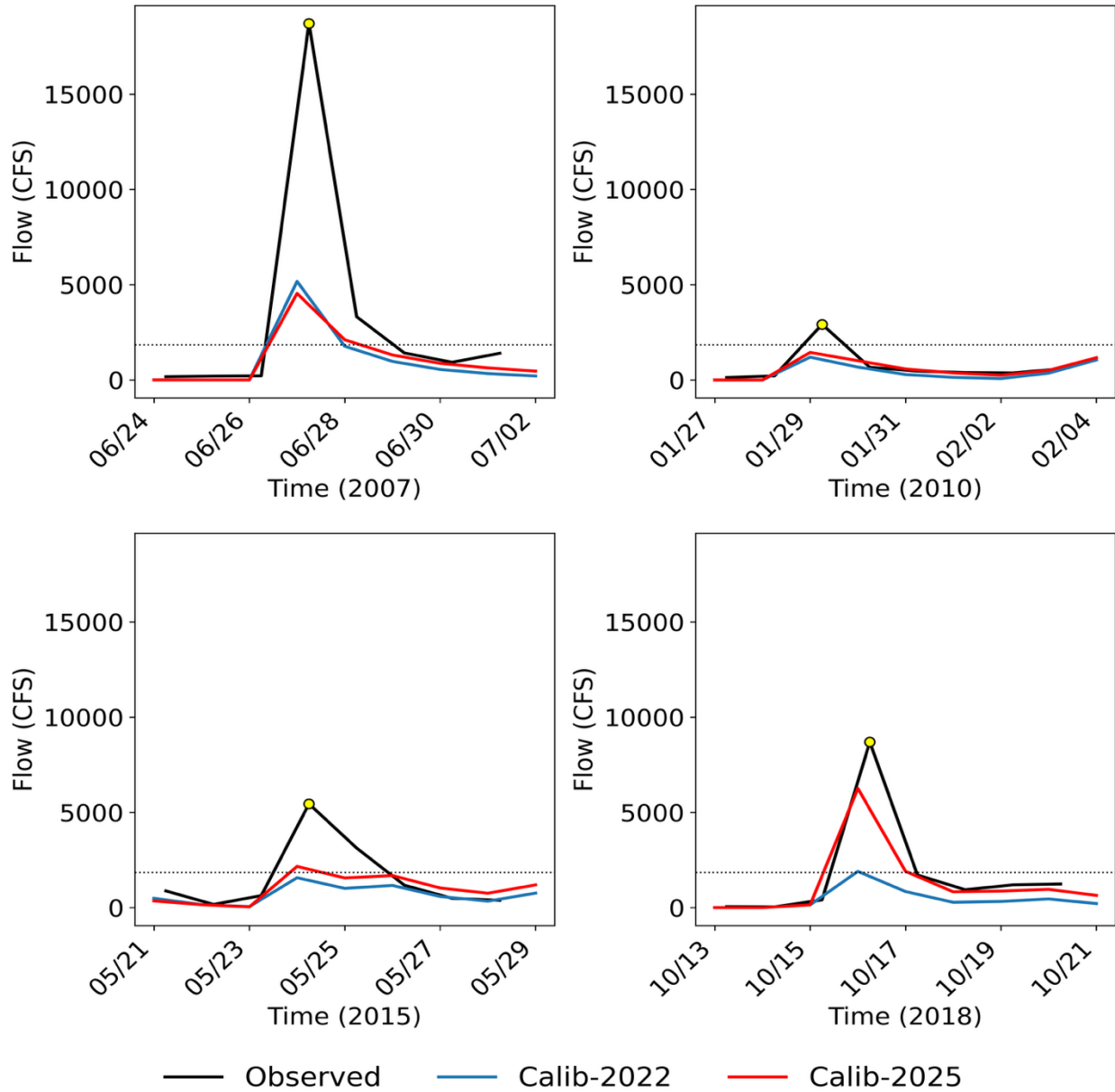


Figure 2-6: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Georgetown Lake.

Hydrographs for Major Flood Events GNGT2

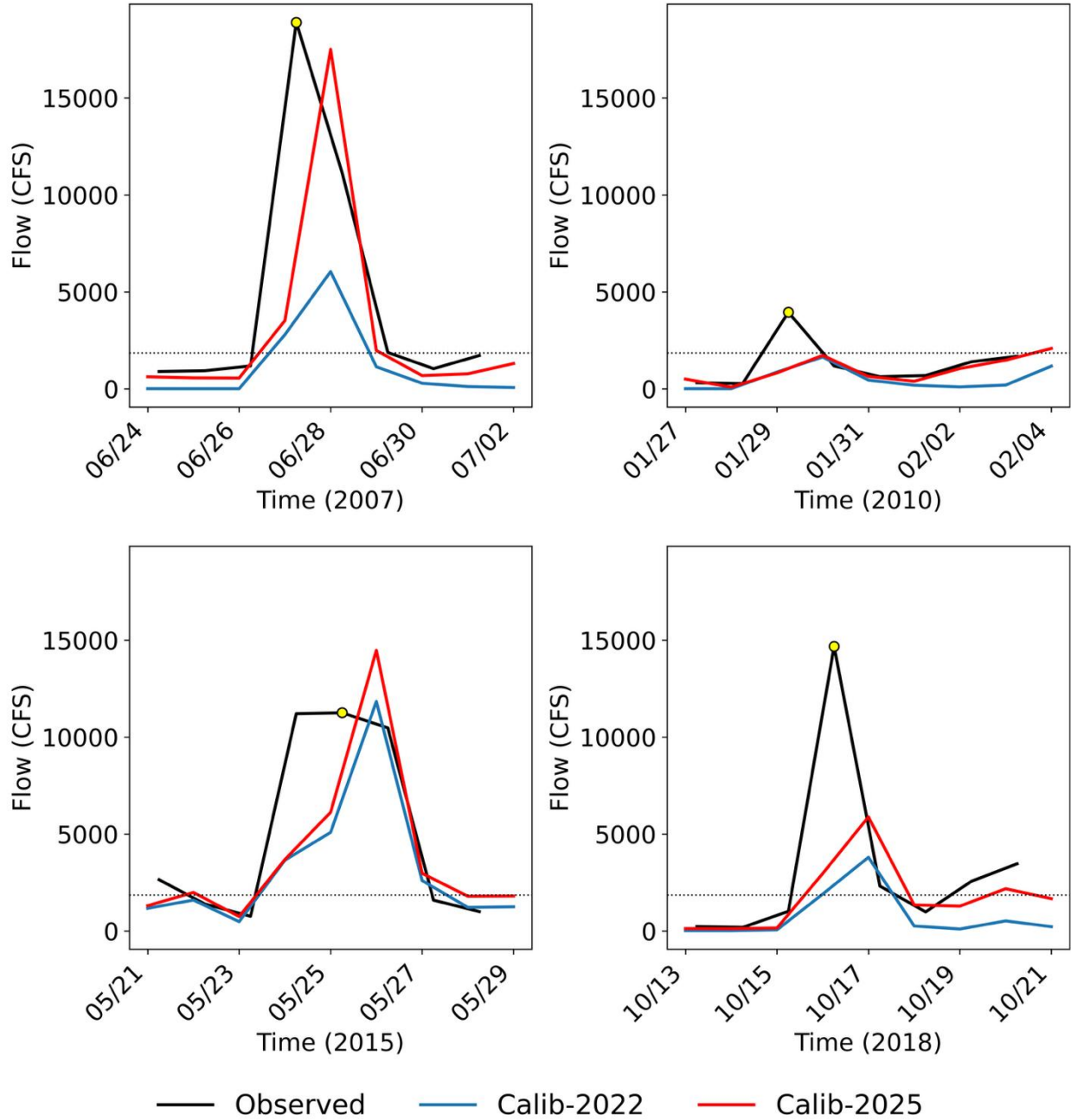


Figure 2-7: As Fig. 2-4, except for inflow to Granger Lake.

3. Correction of Reservoir Model Configuration

In an earlier phase of FIRO investigation, several limitations were found in the configuration of RES-J, the joint reservoir operation model in CHPS. These include:

1. Not accounting for customer withdrawal
2. Use of simplistic representation of lake evaporation
3. Inability to use forecast to determine release

As RES-J has been used primarily in the context of real-time flood operation where withdrawal and evaporation are dwarfed by inflows, these limitations have not had noticeable, adverse impacts on operations. Nonetheless, in order to perform FIRO analysis to estimate gains in water supply, it is important to realistically account for withdrawal and evaporation as these terms play large roles in determining storage changes during dry conditions. As shall be demonstrated, RES-J tends to vastly underrepresent the severity of drawdowns for reservoirs in the Pilot site due to the deactivation of withdrawal.

In this project, we undertook the effort to turn on and adjust withdrawal at each reservoir to better reproduce the drawdowns. The default configuration of RES-J uses the "NEG_INFLOW" approach, which specifies minimal withdrawal data (mostly zeros) and a binary on/off withdrawal patterns which results in limited operational realism. We switched it to the option of "WITHDRAWAL" which allows for specification of withdrawal schedules that vary seasonally and with pool elevation.

Specific Changes can be found in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Changes to RES-J configuration.

Parameter	WGRFC Default	Modified
Withdrawal	NEG_INFLOW	WITHDRAWAL
	Binary	Seasonal
	No interpolation	Interpolation
SETSUM	N/A	Activated

We manually calibrated the withdrawal table at each reservoir to better match the historical pool level observations, and the resulting RES-J parameter table can be found in Appendix B. The impacts from the calibration for the four Texas FIRO Pilot reservoirs are shown in Figs. 3-1 – 3-4. At each reservoir, it is evident that using the default configuration, RES-J was unable to reproduce the depth of drawdowns. For Belton Lake, a series of years with low flow resulted in progressively steep drawdowns that levelled off in 2015. RES-J with the default configuration completely missed this episode, whereas after calibration the model was able to nearly reproduce the depth of the drawdown at Belton Lake (Fig. 3-1). Similar improvements were found at Lake Georgetown and Granger Lake (Figs 3-3 and 3-4), but not at Lake Stillhouse Hollow (Fig. 3-2).

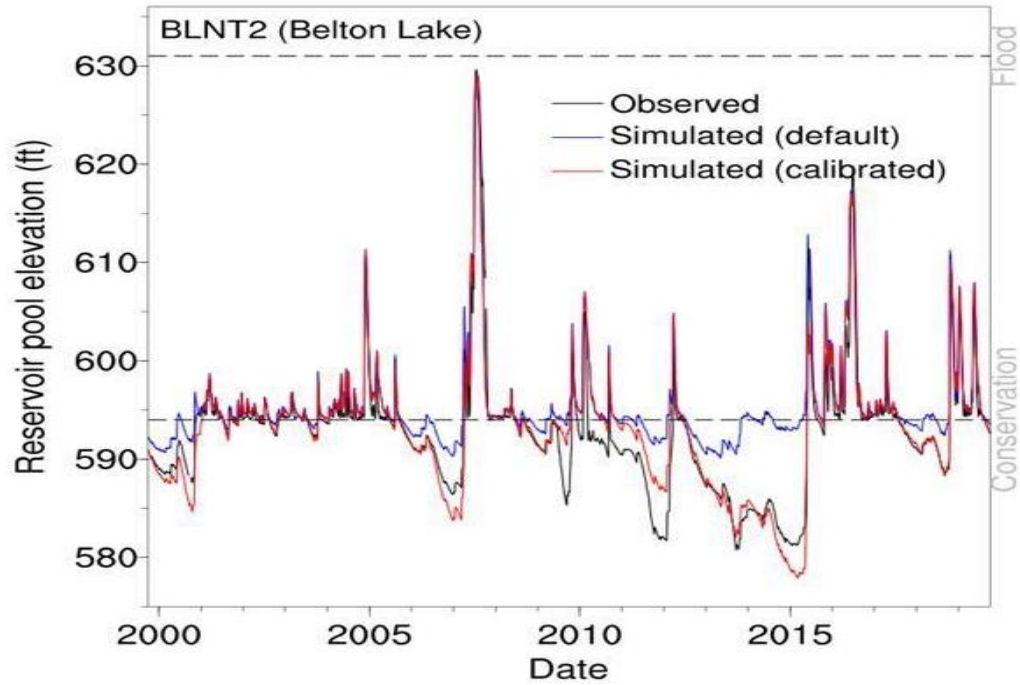


Figure 3-1: Simulated and observed reservoir pool level at Belton Lake. Two sets of simulations are shown here: a) with default withdrawal option; b) with modified withdrawal option and manual calibration.

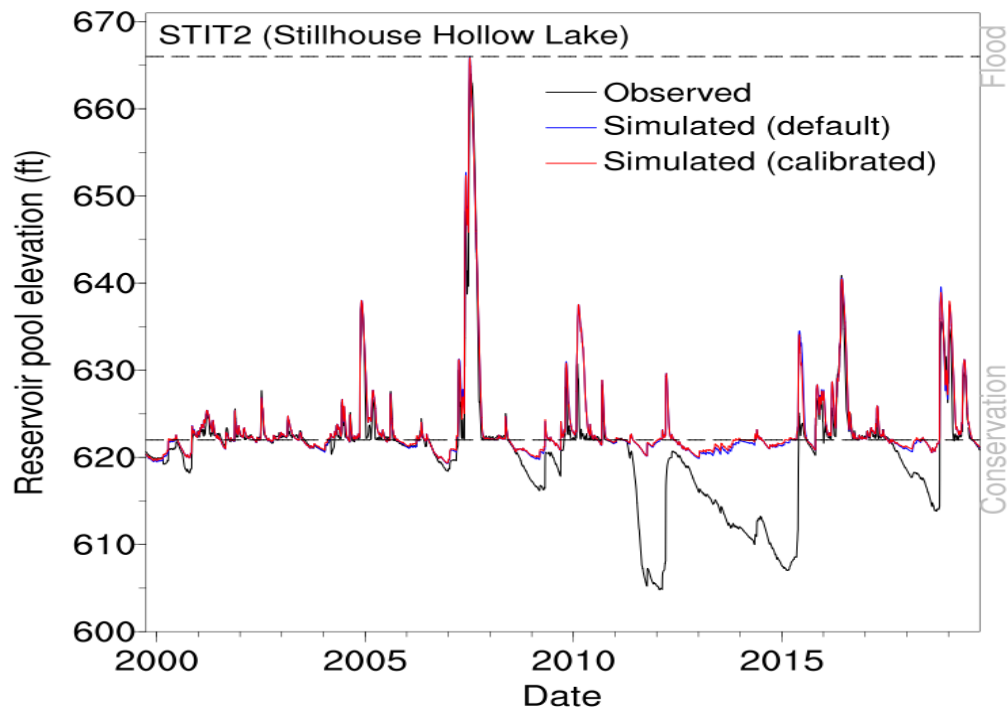


Figure 3-2: As Fig. 3-1, except for Lake Stillhouse Hollow.

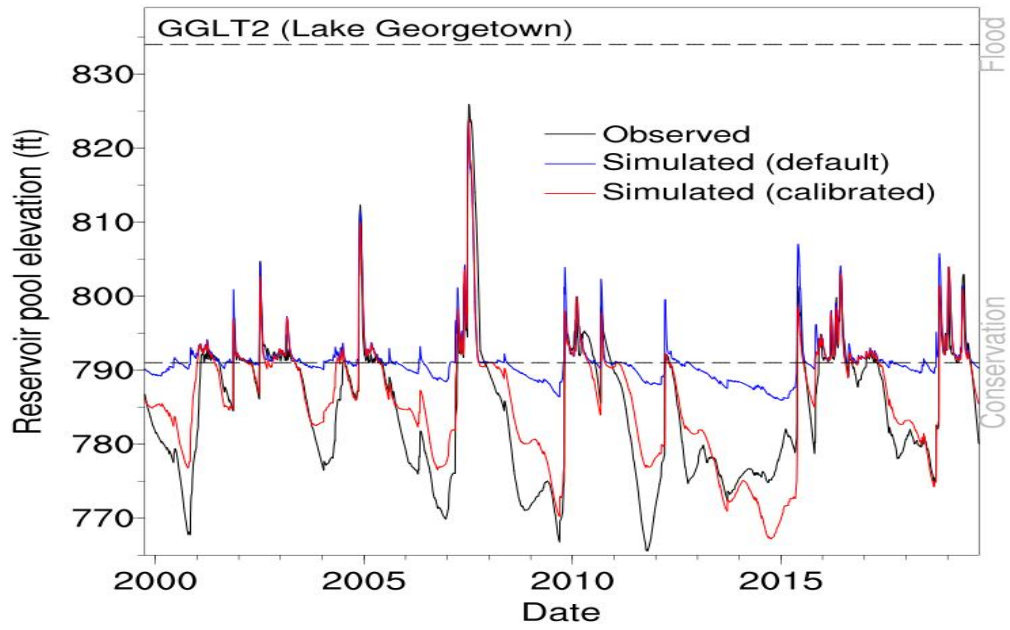


Figure 3-3: As Fig. 3-1, except for Georgetown Lake.

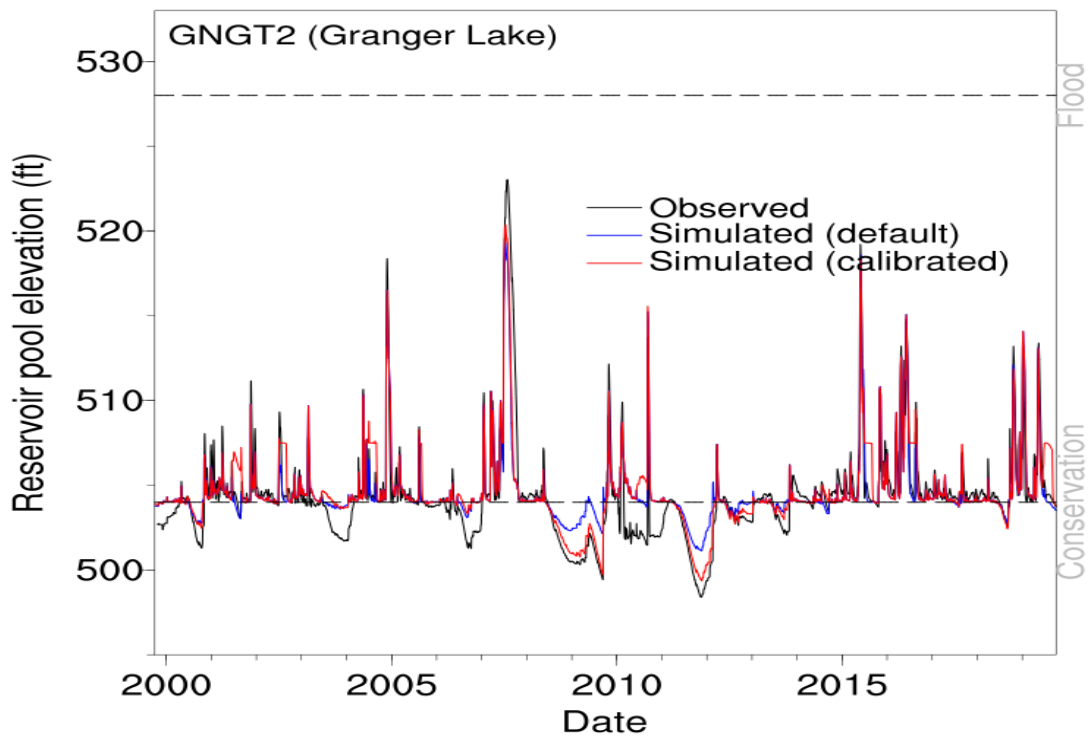


Figure 3-4: As Fig. 3-1, except for Granger Lake.

However, it should be noted that RES-J simulation of pool levels remains imperfect despite the calibration. At Lake Georgetown, the simulated drawdowns with calibrated withdrawal are much shallower than the observations for several episodes. It is worth pointing out that withdrawal and lake evaporation both serve to deplete reservoir storage, and their roles are confounded. The accuracy of lake evaporation did not undergo scrutiny in this project due to the time and resources constraints, but it should be in future efforts. In addition, a pipeline connecting Stillhouse Hollow Lake and Lake Georgetown began operations in 2011 that diverts water from the former to the latter. This diversion is currently not accounted for in RES-J and may have contributed to the errors.

4. Evaluation of Streamflow and Reservoir Level Hindcasts

With calibrated SAC-SMA and RES-J, the project team performed hindcast experiments to determine the impacts of calibration on skills of forecasts for selected historical events. To do so, the project team first collaborated with WGRFC staff to create a new set of warm states, i.e., SAC-SMA model states from model run for each time step. The impacts of calibration on skills of HEFS hindcasts are demonstrated for two historical flood episodes that occurred in June 2007 and October 2018.

June 2007 Event

The June 2007 flood event was produced by a stalled mesoscale convective system over central Texas for over a week, spawning a series of storm cells with intense rainfall. The most intense rain fell on 27 June to the southwest of Lake Georgetown (Fig. 4-1).

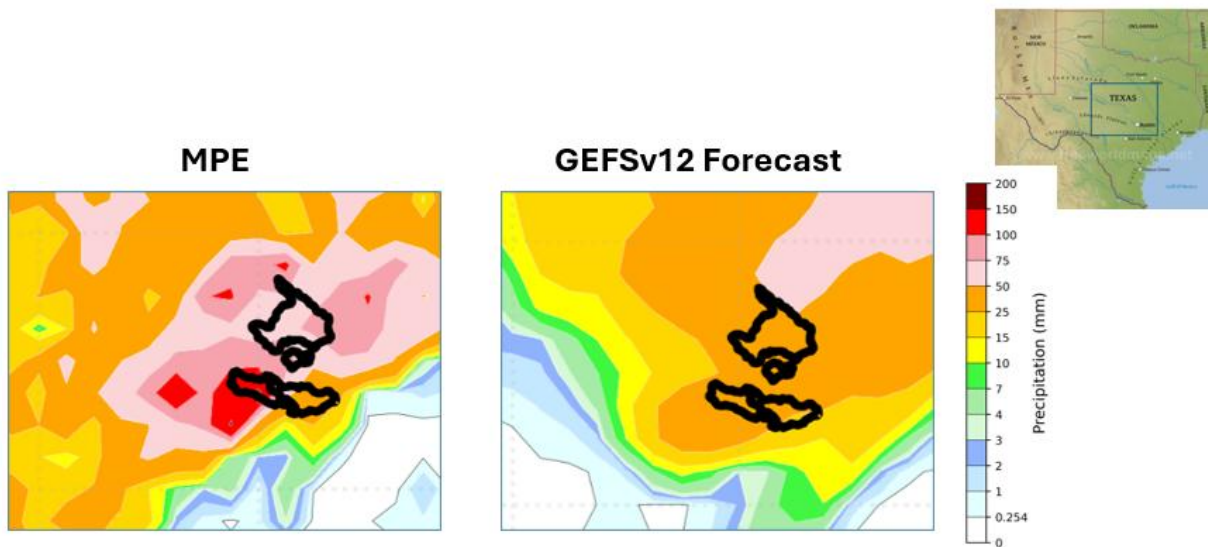


Figure 4-1: Rainfall accumulation for the 24-h window ending at 0 UTC on 28 June 2007 from NWS Multisensor Precipitation Estimates (MPE; left) and the control run of GEFSv12 reforecast (right).

The postprocessed ensemble precipitation forecasts produced by MEFP are shown in Fig. 4-2 for watersheds upstream of each reservoir in the Pilot. It is clear that the medians of ensemble forecasts are biased low at each site. The negative forecast bias is particularly appreciable at GGLT2 (Georgetown), where the peak 6-h rainfall rate approaches 120mm/h, much greater than the ensemble mean (~ 20mm/h) and beyond the upper bound of the ensemble.

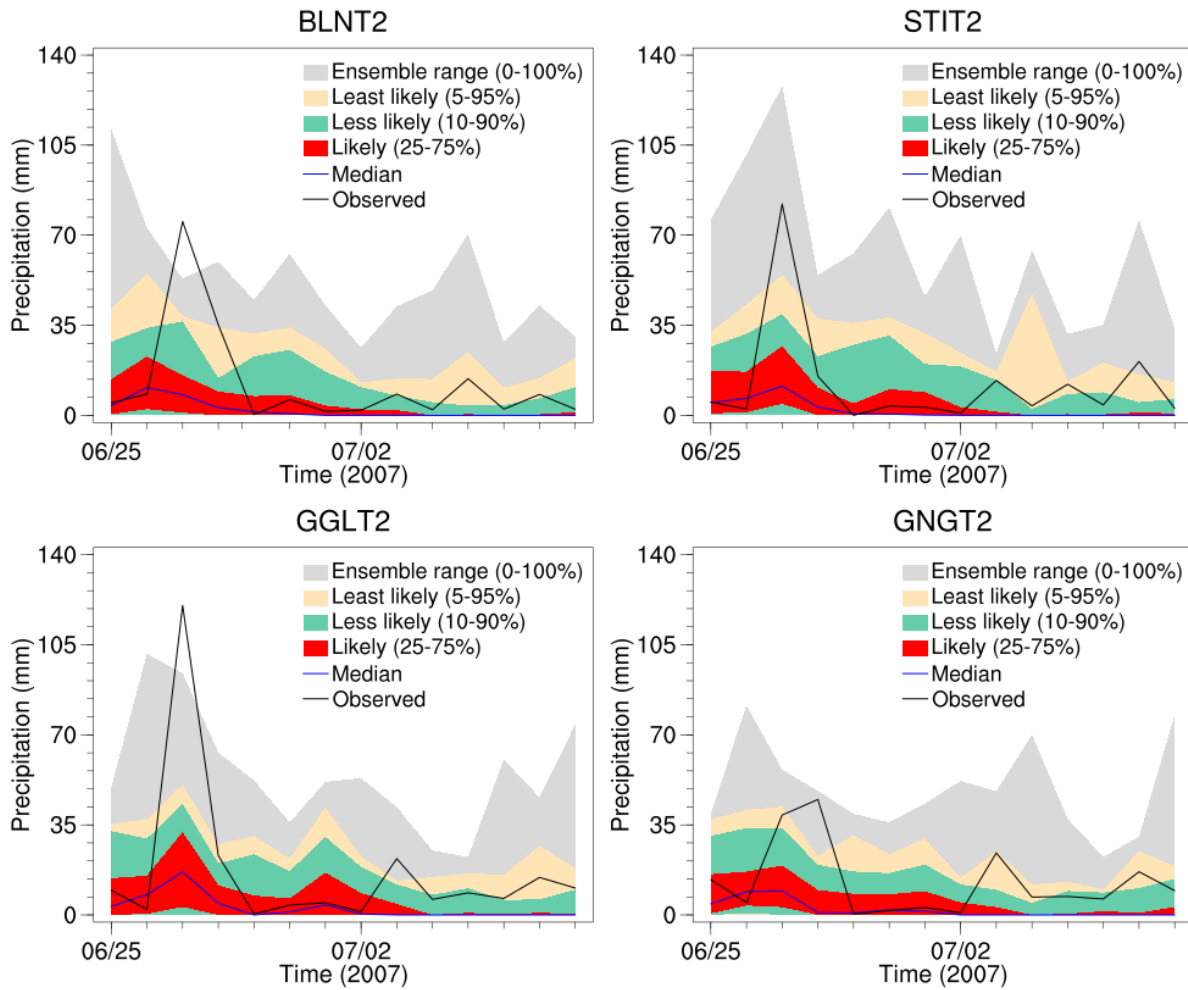


Figure 4-2: Ensemble precipitation forecasts from MEFP and observation at watersheds upstream of the four reservoirs in central Texas FIRO Pilot.

Figs. 4-3 – 4-10 show the hindcasts produced using the default and updated parameter values for the June 2007 episode at the three upstream forecast points, namely GAST2, PICT2 and KEMT2, and four reservoir inlets, BLNT2, STIT2, GNGT2, and GGLT2.

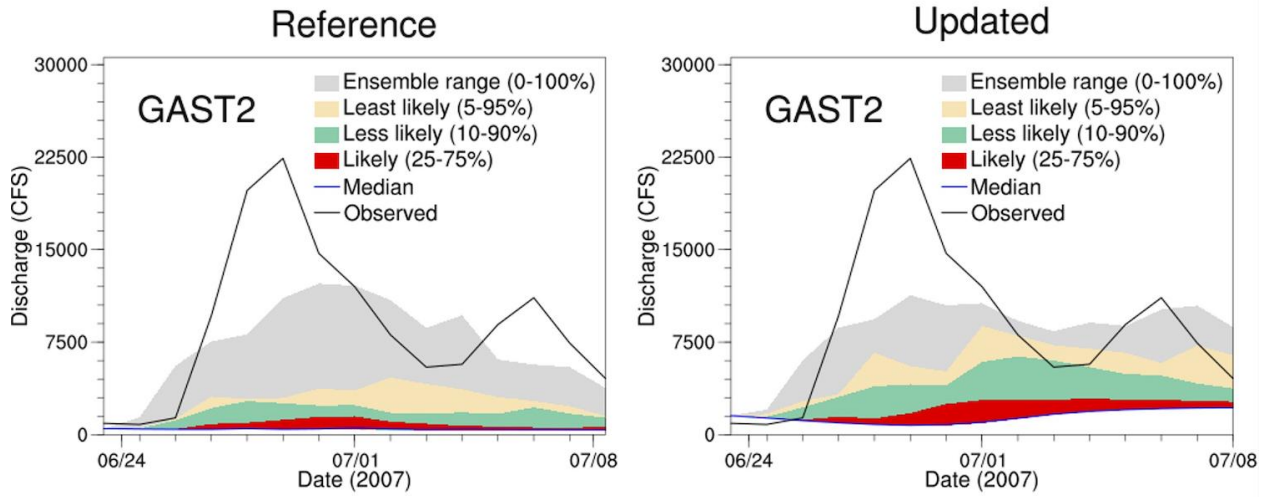


Figure 4-3: HEFS ensemble streamflow hindcasts for GAST2 issued at 0z 24 June 2007 with reference (left), and updated (right) SAC-SMA parameter values.

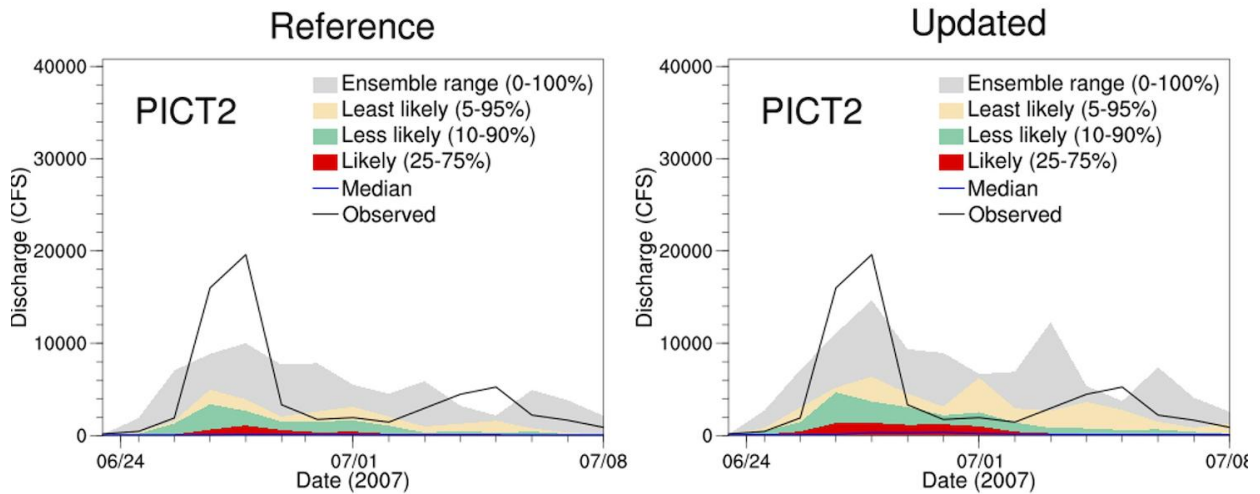


Figure 4-4: As Fig. 4-1, except at PICT2.

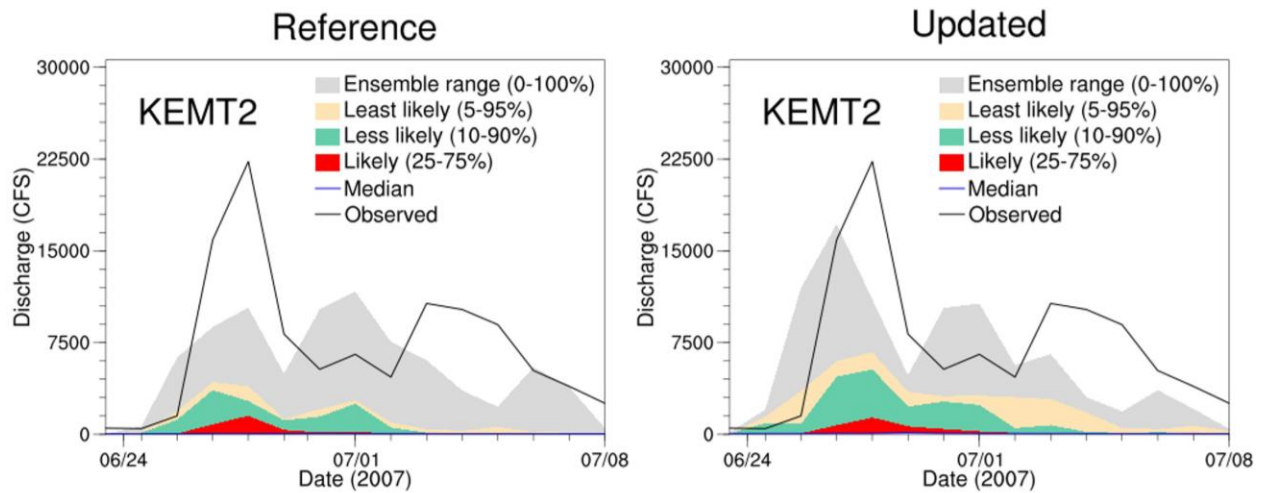


Figure 4-5: As Fig. 4-3, except at KEMT2.

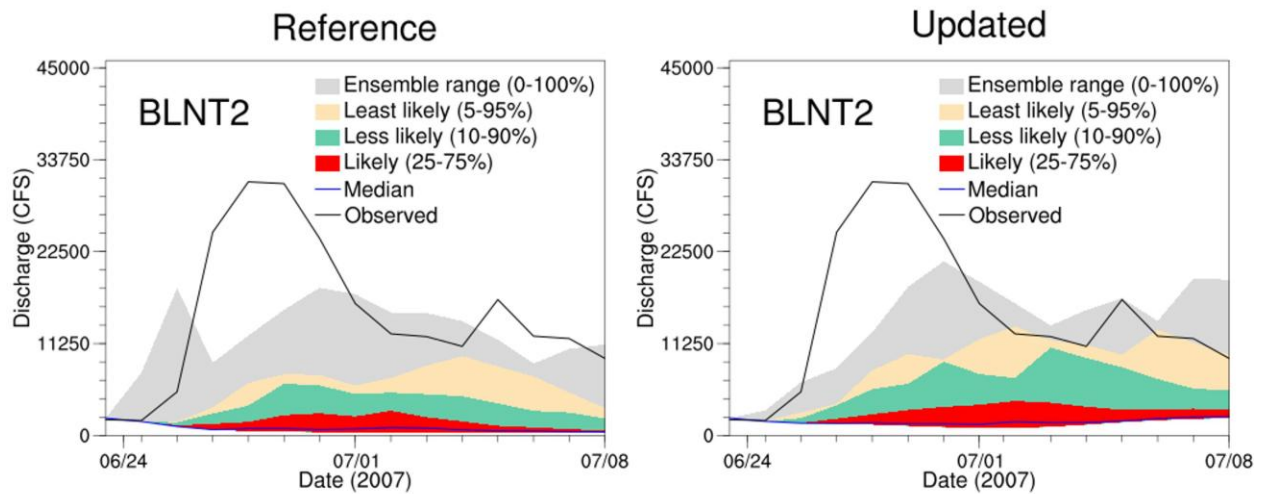


Figure 4-6: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Belton Lake (BLNT2).

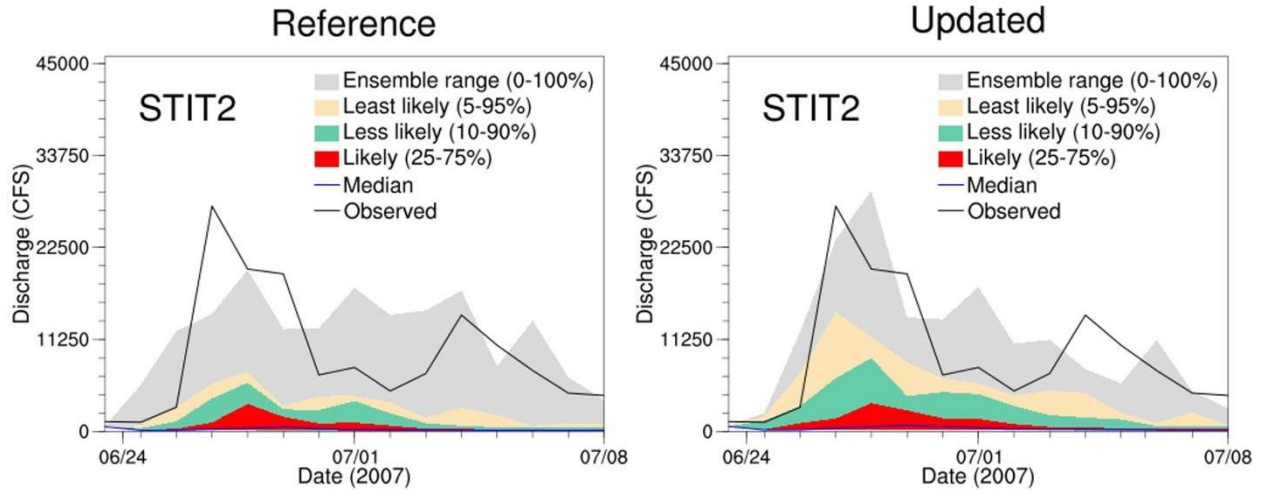


Figure 4-7: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow (STIT2).

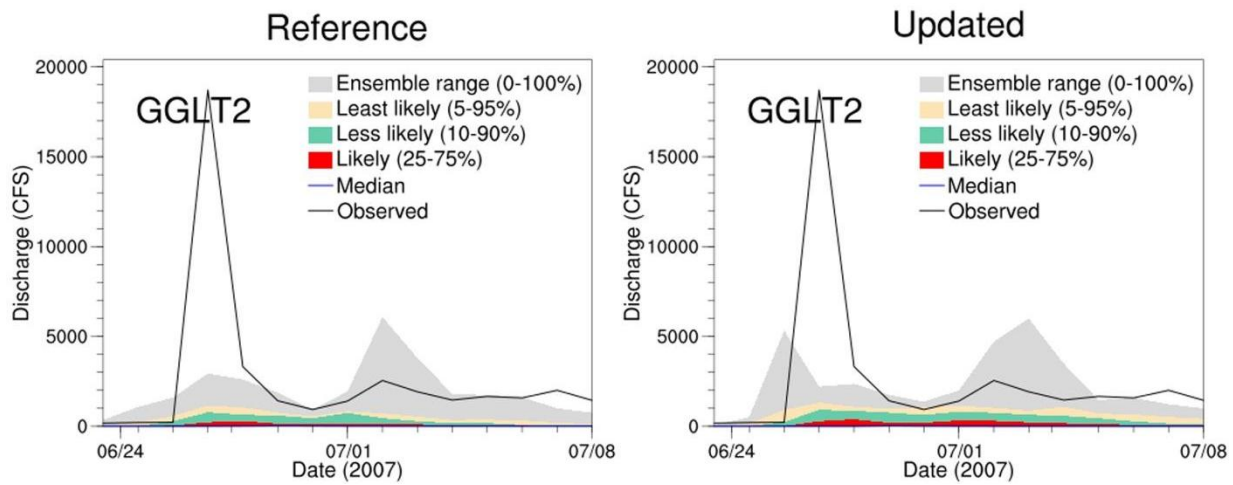


Figure 4-8: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Georgetown Lake (GGLT2).

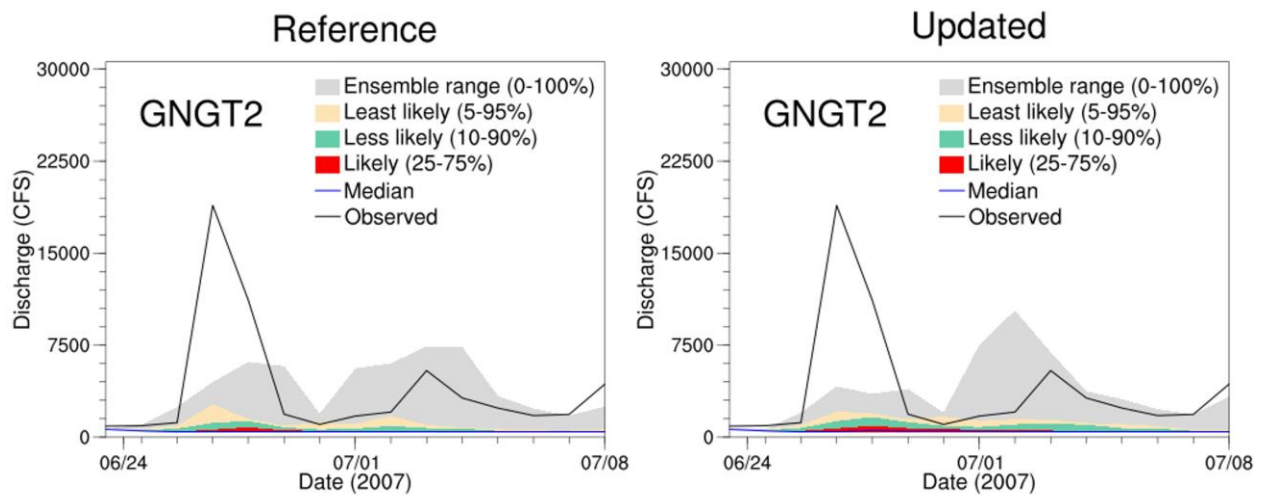


Figure 4-9: As Fig. 4-3, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Granger Lake (GGLT2).

Key observations for the June 2007 event include:

- Small improvements are seen at all forecast points after the new round of calibration. The hindcasts produced with updated parameter values feature higher means and, in some cases, wider spread, slightly alleviating the negative bias evident in the hindcasts based on the parameter values from 2022 calibration.
- Among the three upstream forecast points, the improvements are rather small. Relatively speaking, the increase in mean is more evident in PICT2 and KEMT2, though the PBIAS for higher flow is overall closer to neutral at GAST2 (Tabel 2-1).
- For the reservoir inlets, largest improvements are seen at STIT2 (Lake Stillhouse Hollow). By contrast, improvements are rather minor for the remaining three reservoirs. This difference likely reflects the fact that PBIAS is closest to neutral at STIT2 for the entire period after the latest calibration (Table 2-2).

October 2018 Event

The October 2018 flooding in central Texas was produced by storm systems that formed as a result of interactions between a cold front and remnants of Hurricane Sergio that made landfall along the Pacific coast of Mexico. The maps of cumulative rainfall from observation and GEFSv12 reforecast at 3-day lead time for the October 2018 event are shown in Fig. 4-10. The rainfall maximum situated along central Texas is captured by the forecast, but the rainfall amount is severely underforecasted and the bullseye in the forecast is displaced northward.

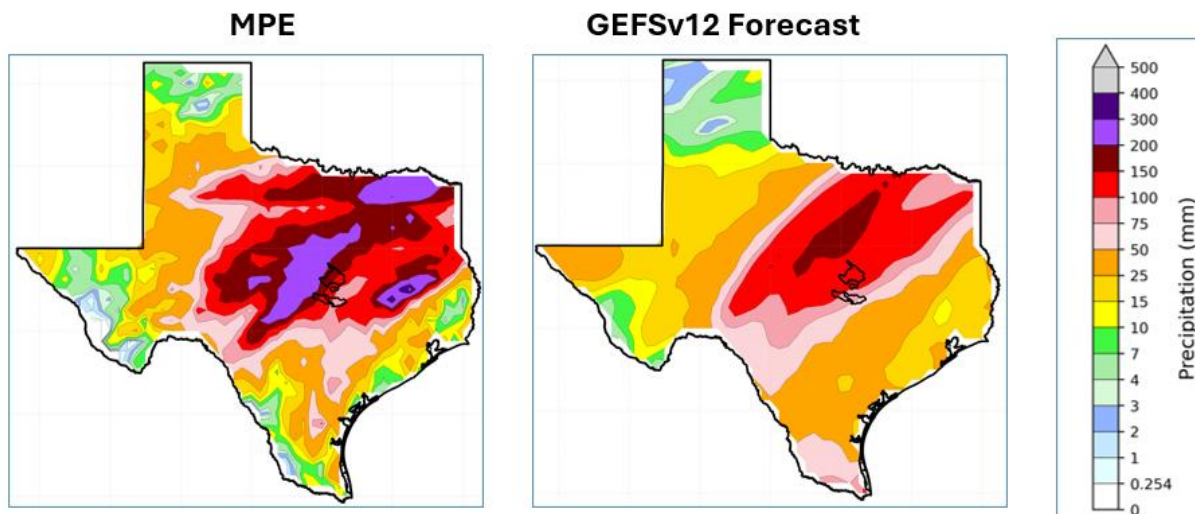


Figure 4-10: Rainfall accumulation for the 5-day window ending at 0 UTC on 16 October 2007 from NWS MPE (left) and the control run of GEFSv12 reforecast initialized at 0 UTC on 13 October 2007 (right).

The 3-day ensemble precipitation forecasts by MEFP are shown in Fig. 4-11 for the four watersheds draining to the pilot reservoirs. Again, there is a consistent, noticeable negative bias in the ensemble medians at each watershed, but broadly speaking the bias is not as severe as that for the June 2007 event.

Figs. 4-12 – 4-18 show the hindcasts produced using the default and updated parameter values for the June 2007 episode at the three upstream forecast points, namely GAST2, PICT2 and KEMT2, and four reservoir inlets, BLNT2, STIT2, GGLT2, and GNGT2.

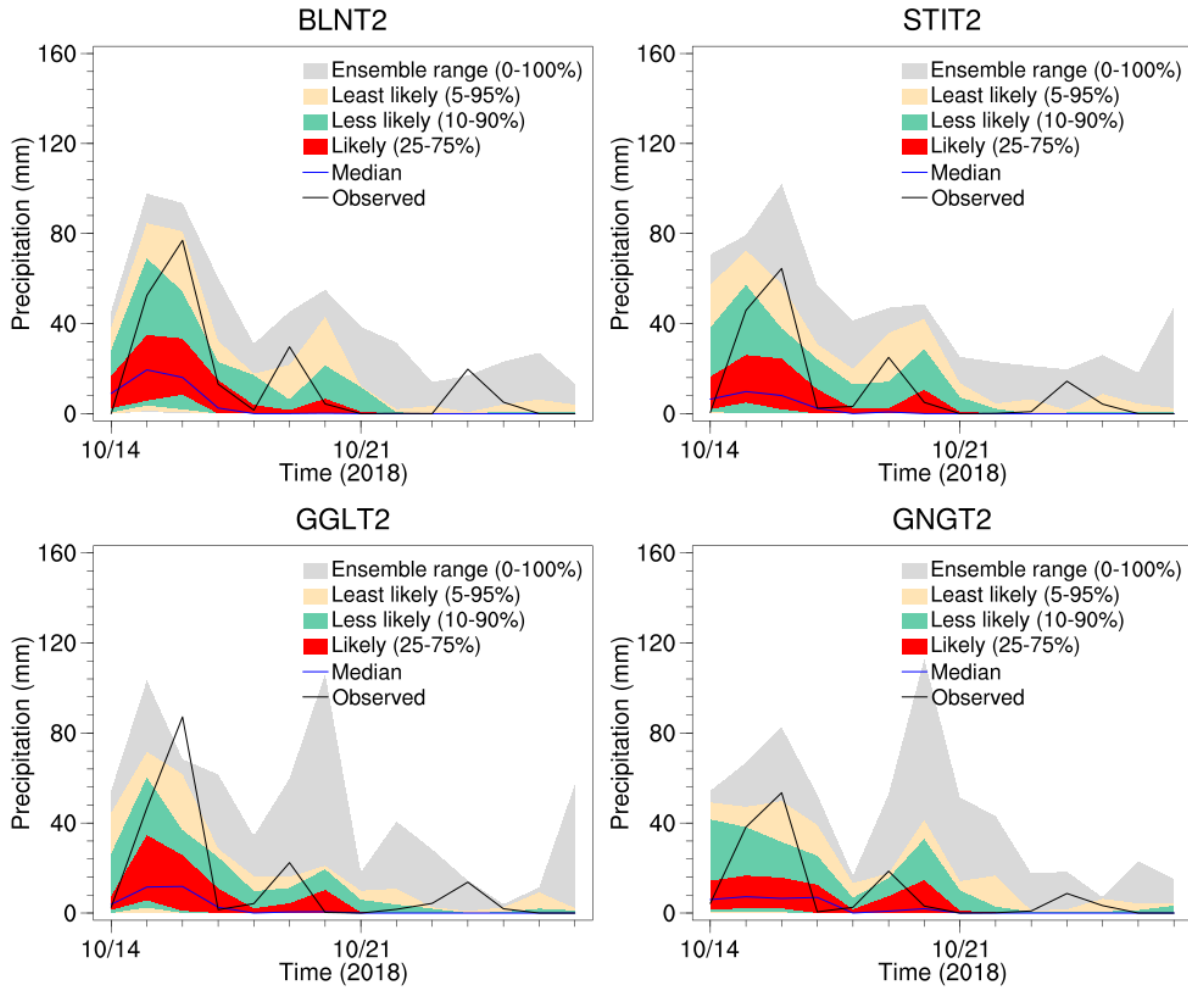


Figure 4-11: Ensemble precipitation forecasts from MEFP issued at 0UTC on 13 October 2018 for watersheds upstream of the four reservoirs in central Texas Pilot.

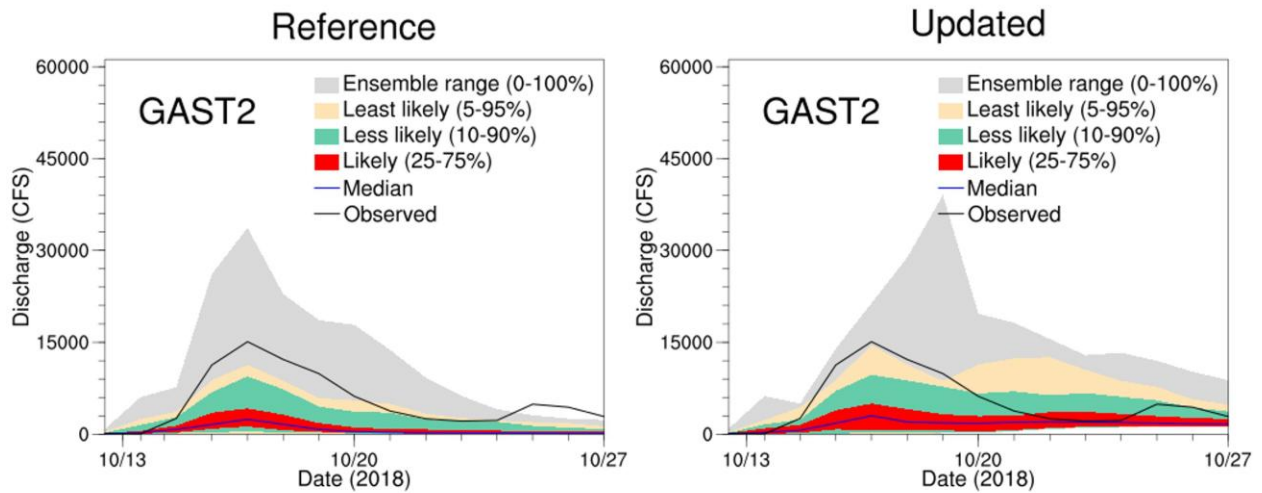


Figure 4-12: HEFS ensemble streamflow hindcasts for GAST2 issued at 0z 15 October 2018 with reference (left), and updated (right) SAC-SMA parameter values.

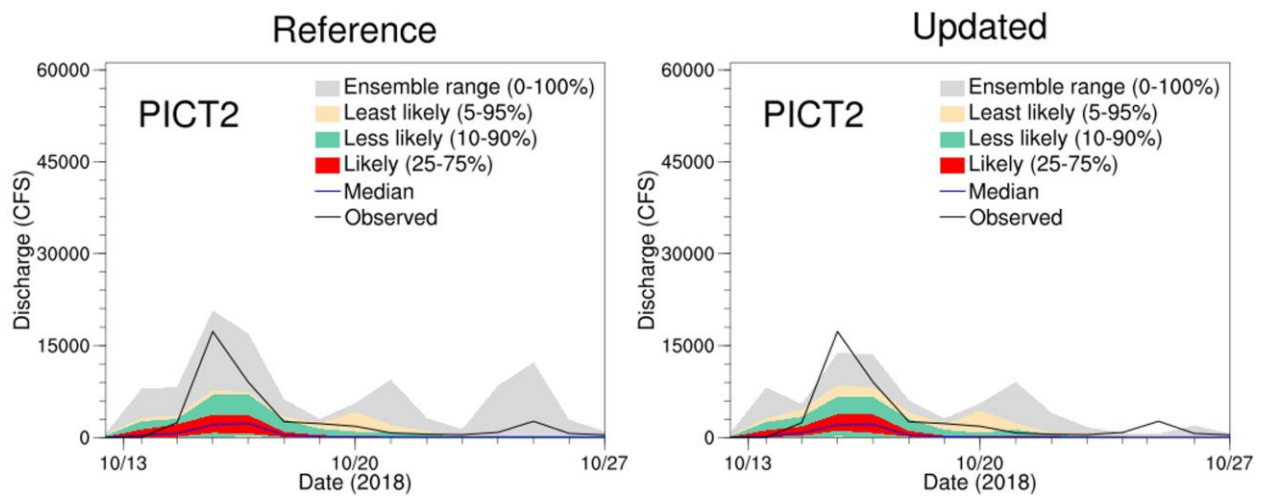


Figure 4-13: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts issued for PICT2.

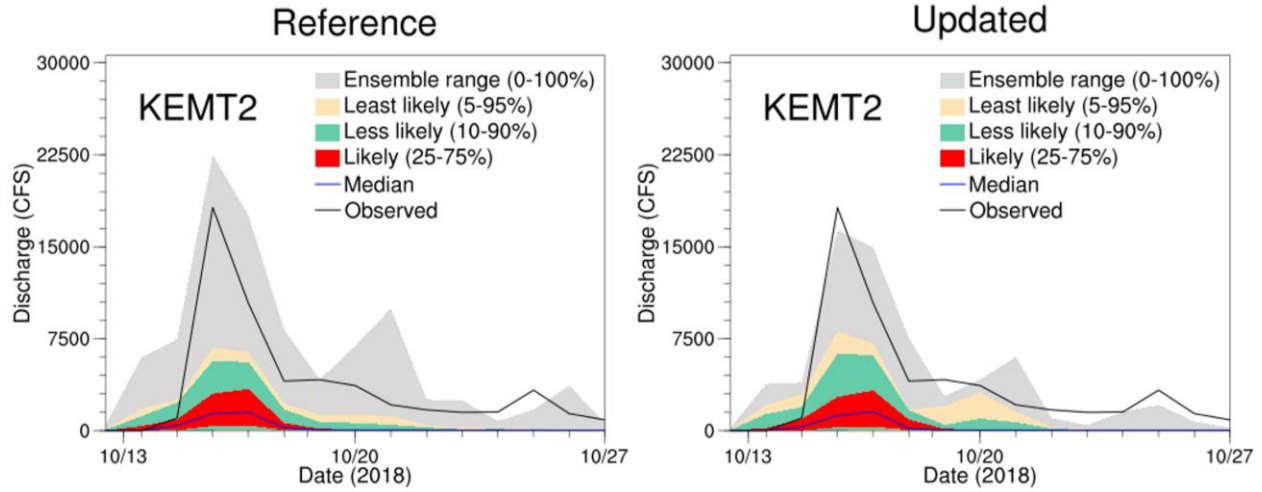


Figure 4-14: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts issued for KEMT2.

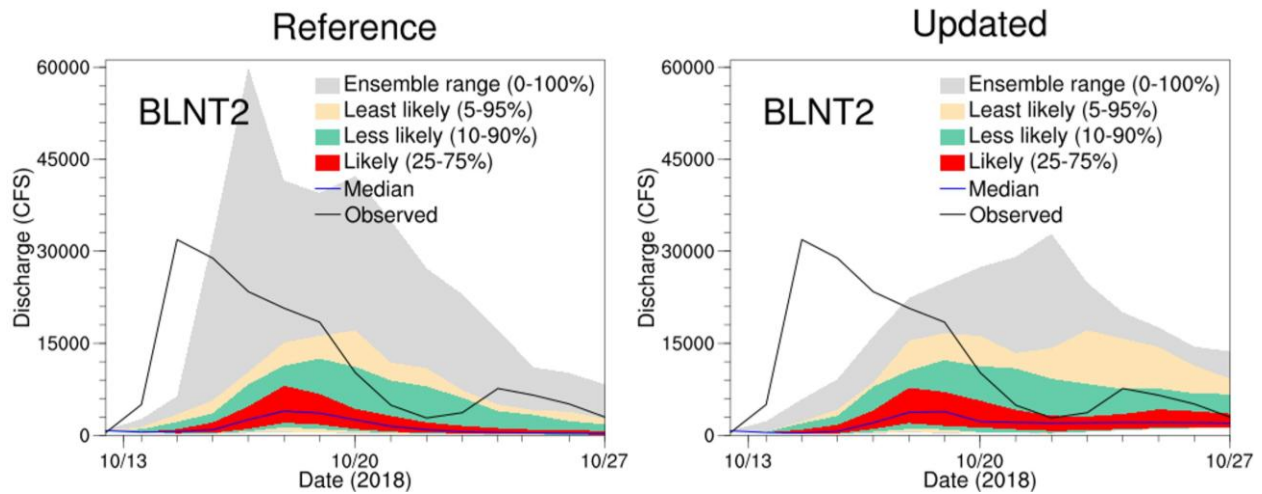


Figure 4-15: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Belton Lake (BLNT2).

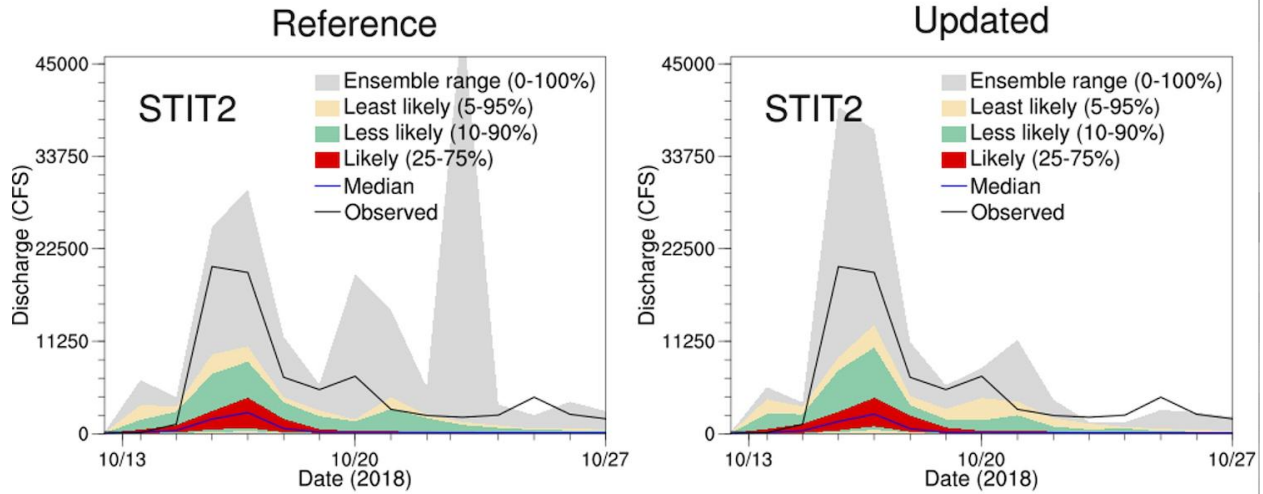


Figure 4-16: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Lake Stillhouse Hollow (STIT2).

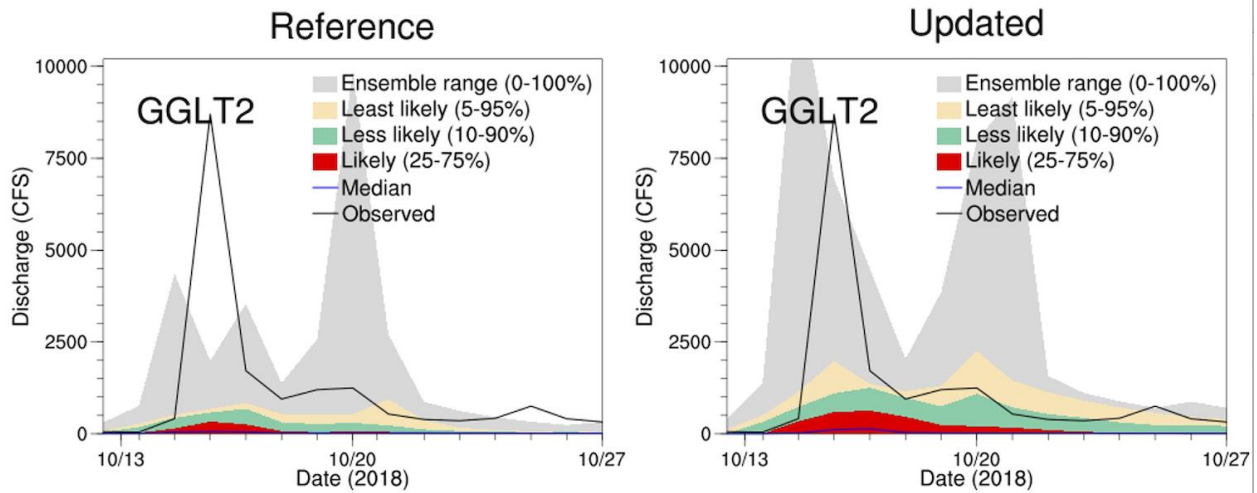


Figure 4-17: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Georgetown Lake (GGLT2).

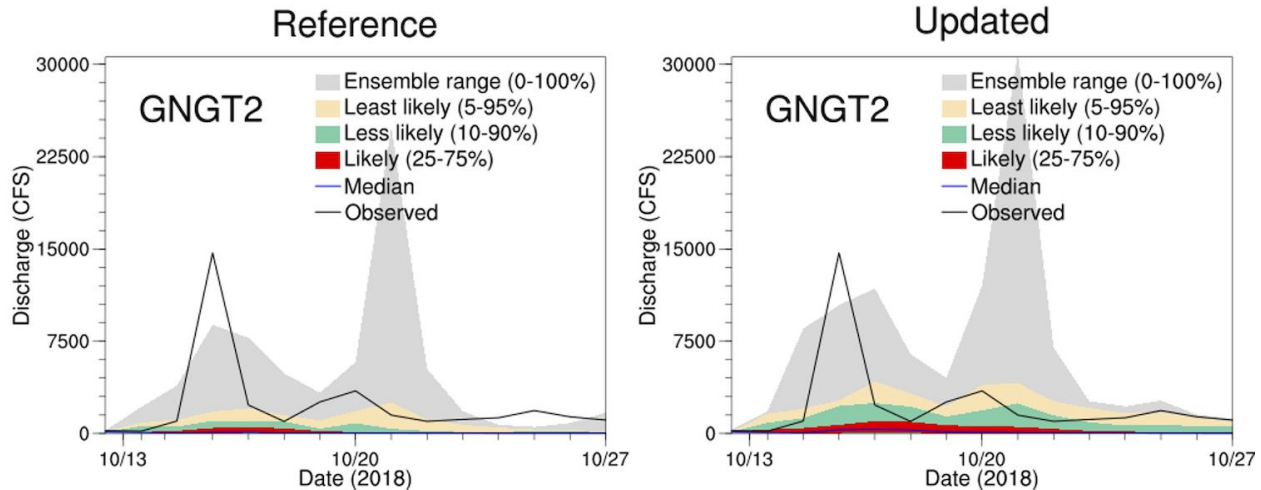


Figure 4-18: As Fig. 4-12, except for hindcasts of reservoir inflow to Granger Lake (GNGT2).

Key observations for the October 2018 event include:

- Similar to what was observed for the June 2007 event, small improvements in forecast bias for the October 2018 event are seen at a majority of forecast points after the new round of calibration. However, it is worth noting that at a minority of forecast points, namely PICT2, KEMT2 and BLNT2, the forecast bias deteriorates and the spread contracts.
- The improvements are most pronounced at STIT2, where latest calibration helped suppress a secondary peak at around October 23. At GGLT2 and GNGT2, however, latest calibration results in artificially wide ensemble spread over October 20-22, though the bias for the earlier peak at around October 15-18 is improved.
- There is a large phase difference between observed inflow and HEFS forecasts at BLNT2, with the former preceding the latter by about 5 days. It is unclear what gave rise to this discrepancy as precipitation forecasts were able to reasonably resolve the early spike over 13-14 October. Further analysis of model response at different tributaries that contribute to Belton Lake will be necessary.

5. Assessment of MMGD and CBPR Postprocessed PQPFs

Basics of CBPR

The negative biases in part arise from the intrinsic tendency of the default parameter estimation scheme of MMGD to reduce the forecast precipitation amounts (Wu et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2017; Kim and Seo, 2025). In essence, the parameter estimation scheme assumes that the pair of normal quantile transformed forecast (Z) and observation (W) follow a bivariate normal distribution. With this assumption, W and Z can be expressed with the following regression relationship:

$$W = \rho Z + \varepsilon$$

where ρ is Pearson's correlation between W and Z , and ε is an error term that follows zero-mean normal distribution. It is evident that any estimate of observations from this regression equation will be lower than the forecast in the mean sense:

$$E[W] = \rho E[Z]$$

In reality, the bivariate normality assumption rarely holds, and as a result the regression equation using empirically estimated ρ is often a poor approximation of W and Z relationships. Indeed, earlier works reveal that Type-II conditional bias of postprocessed forecast, defined below as the difference between the forecast and observation conditional on observation, is consistently negative.

$$E_w[\widehat{W} - Z \mid W = w]_{\forall w > 0} < 0$$

The conditional bias tends to be more severely negative approaching the upper tail of z .

This limitation of MMGD has been long recognized by the developers of HEFS. Wu et al. (2011) documented a more generalized form of MMGD which relaxes the assumption of bivariate normality, and instead uses a simple linear regression to relate an approximation of W , denoted as U , with raw forecast Z , i.e.:

$$U = bZ + \theta$$

where b is the regression coefficient and θ is the error term. It can be shown that θ still follows a zero-mean normal distribution $\theta \sim N(0, \sigma_\theta)$, and the standard error takes the form of $\sigma_\theta = 1 + b^2 - 2b\rho\sigma$. Rather than imposing Pearson correlation ρ as the slope of the regression line, this scheme provides freedom to relate U and Z .

Kim and Seo (2025) demonstrated that the regression relationship can be established through a technique that explicitly accounts for a quadratic form of Type-II conditional bias (CB): $E \left[\{E_w[\widehat{U} - Z \mid W = w]\}^2 \right]$. The estimation of b is performed by minimizing a hybrid penalty function that includes the variance term and a weighted CB term, namely:

$$J = E \left[(\widehat{U} - W)^2 \right] + \lambda CB$$

The role of CB can be finessed through adjusting the weight λ . Note that Seo (2013) was the first to explore the use of this hybrid penalty function in the context of spatial interpolation of precipitation products. Kim and Seo (2025) used the term Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression (CBPR) to describe the new estimation scheme. Earlier comparisons of PQPFs and postprocessed ensemble QPFs confirm the robustness of this approach in mitigating the conditional bias introduced by MMGD (Fig. 1-4).

Originally developed in the 2010s, the CBPR has been implemented recently into the baseline of HEFS by OWP. Kim and Seo (2025) performed a more extensive assessment for pilot basins

across the Conterminous US, including several in the service area of WGRFC, and found varying degrees of improvements to the reliability of postprocessed ensemble QPFs. It is worth noting, however, that none of the basins in the Texas FIRO Pilot was covered in the assessment. As the negative conditional bias has been brought to fore in foregoing FIRO investigation, there is an impetus to perform more detailed analysis of the CBPR to determine its operational potential.

We implemented gridded versions of both the default parameter estimation scheme of MMGD and CBPR. Unlike the operational scheme embedded in the MEFP that performs parameter estimation using forecasts and observations of mean areal precipitation at each basin, the gridded schemes operate on the forecast-observation pairs at each $\frac{1}{4}$ degree grid. In order to reduce the impacts of spatial mismatch between forecasts and observations, we adopt the approach of Scheuerer and Hamill (2015) by forming a super-ensemble at each grid that comprises forecast-observation pairs at all grids within a 1-degree radius of the current one. The means of the forecasts and observations from the super-ensemble are then fed to each scheme to produce two sets of parameter values for the MMGD.

Hindcasts and Evaluation

We employ a six-fold cross-validation strategy to produce and evaluate the PQPFs produced using the default MMGD and CBPR schemes along with the raw quantitative precipitation forecasts (QPFs) from the GEFS -version 12 (GEFSv12). In this strategy, the 20 years of forecast-observation pairs are grouped into six contiguous blocks (folds), each 3 years in length. As illustrated in Fig. 5-1, the cross-validation is done six times. In each time, forecast-observation pairs from five out of the six folds are used for training and those for the remaining fold are for validation. The training is done either using the default parameter estimation scheme of MMGD, or CBPR.

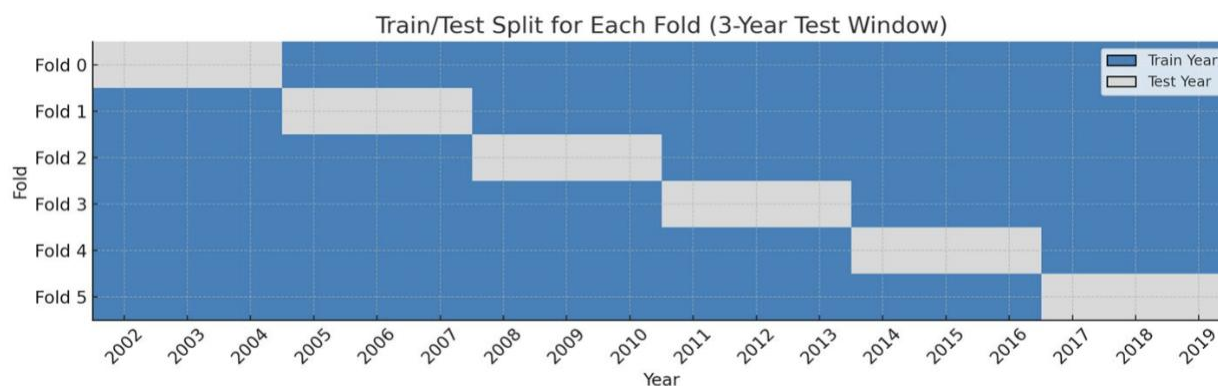


Figure 5-1: Schematic of the six-fold cross-validation.

Prior to the cross-validation experiment, both the GEFSv12 QPFs and a gridded precipitation analysis, namely the Analysis of Record for Calibration (AORC; Kitzmiller et al., 2018) were interpolated onto $\frac{1}{4}$ degree grid mesh. For each grid, a super-ensemble is constructed from GEFS ensemble forecast over an expanded spatial domain surrounding the target grid with a 1-degree radius. A weighted mean of the super-ensemble forecast is computed, where the inverse of distance to the center point serves as the weight. This forecast means and coincident AORC analyses are then used to construct the MMGD using either the default of the CBPR schemes. The MMGD thus constructed then undergoes validation in which the GEFSv12 QPF is fed to the

MMGD to produce the PQPFs conditioned on the forecast for the validation fold, and the PQPFs are evaluated using AORC analyses. Metrics of the evaluation include Continuous Ranked Probability Score (CRPS) and its Skill Score (CRPSS), Brier Score (BS) and Brier Skill Score (BSS), Reliability diagram, Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC), and bias. Definitions of these metrics are provided below.

$$CRPS(F, x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (F(y) - I(y - x))^2 dy$$

Where $F(y)$ is the cumulative density function (CDF) of predictive distribution; y is the threshold value for the forecast variable x ; and $I()$ is the Heaviside function that takes 1 once y exceeds x and 0 otherwise.

CRPSS is the complement of the ratio of the CRPS for the ensemble forecast being evaluated, $CRPS_{forecast}$, and the climatological distribution $CRPS_{climat}$.

$$CRPSS = 1 - \frac{CRPS_{forecast}}{CRPS_{climat}}$$

Brier Score (BS) is defined as the mean difference between forecast probability and occurrence of an event, namely,

$$BS(F, x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (F(y) - I(y - x))^2$$

Brier Skill Score is defined to gauge the skills of an ensemble forecast suite relative to a reference forecast suite, e.g., climatology, i.e.:

$$BSS = 1 - \frac{BS_{control}}{BS_{reference}}$$

Where $BS_{control}$ is and $BS_{reference}$ are Brier Score for the control and reference forecast suites. A reliability diagram is a plot of frequency of observations above a given threshold within a subsample, for which the forecast probability exceeding (or below) the threshold equals a prescribed value. It characterizes under or overconfidence in the forecast.

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) is a plot of true positive rate (TPR) against false alarm rate (FAR) for a prescribed threshold. It characterizes discrimination skills of forecasts. Originally developed for deterministic forecasts, it can be adapted to ensemble forecasts by averaging the TPR and FAR for each ensemble member. Just like BSS, a ROC score can be defined for a control forecast suite against a reference forecast:

$$ROC \text{ score} = 1 - \frac{ROC_{control}}{ROC_{reference}}$$

Fig. 5-2 presents the comparisons of CRPSS computed for the GEFS raw forecasts and for postprocessed QPFs based on the default parameter estimation scheme of MMGD and CBPR. Among the three forecast suites, the raw GEFSv12 forecasts feature the lowest CRPSS, which is above zero for lead time of day 1-4. MMGD performs the best and is followed by CBPR.

CRPS Skill Score (CRPSS) vs Lead Time - AORC Data

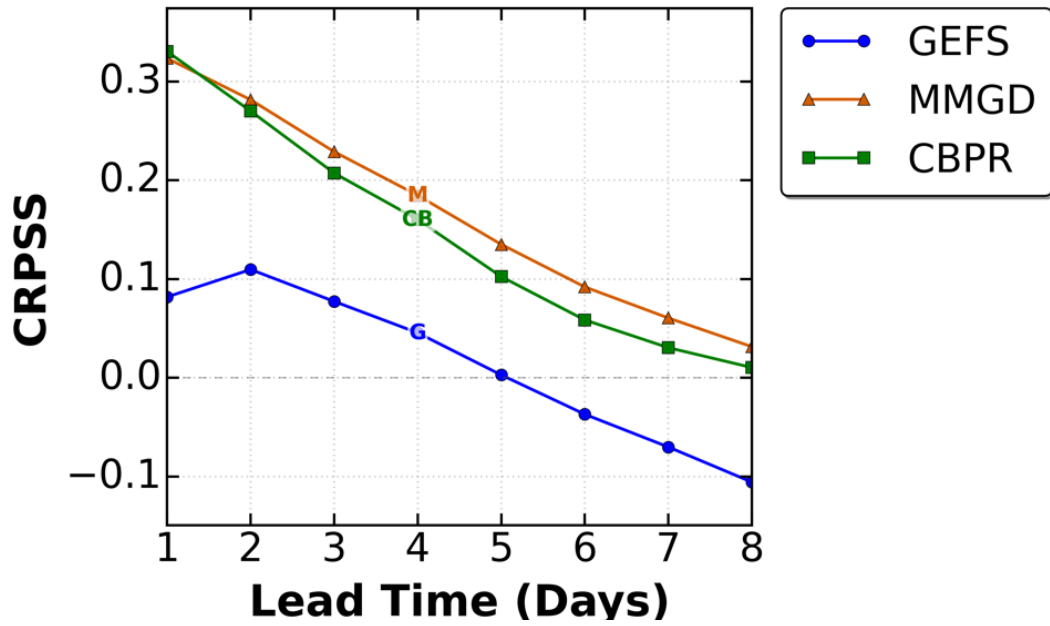


Figure 5-2: CPRSS of ensemble QPFs/QQPFs against lead time. Shown are CPRSS values computed for GEFS raw forecasts, and those for postprocessed QPFs based on the default MMGD parameter estimation scheme and CBPR. The reference forecast is climatology.

Figs. 5-3 and 5-4 show the BSS for the three forecast suites computed using 25mm/day (moderate) and 90mm/day (heavy) thresholds. The results are largely consistent with those for CRPSS. Notable observations include the following:

- Postprocessed QPFs using the default parameter estimation scheme and CBPR both widely outperform raw GEFSv12.
- CBPR slightly outperforms default MMGD for the first two days, but tends to underperform at longer lead times.
- Forecast skills decline with increases in precipitation thresholds. At the 25mm/day threshold, GEFSv12 raw forecasts are more skillful than climatology to day 5, whereas at 90mm/day threshold, the forecast skills diminish at day-3 lead and beyond.

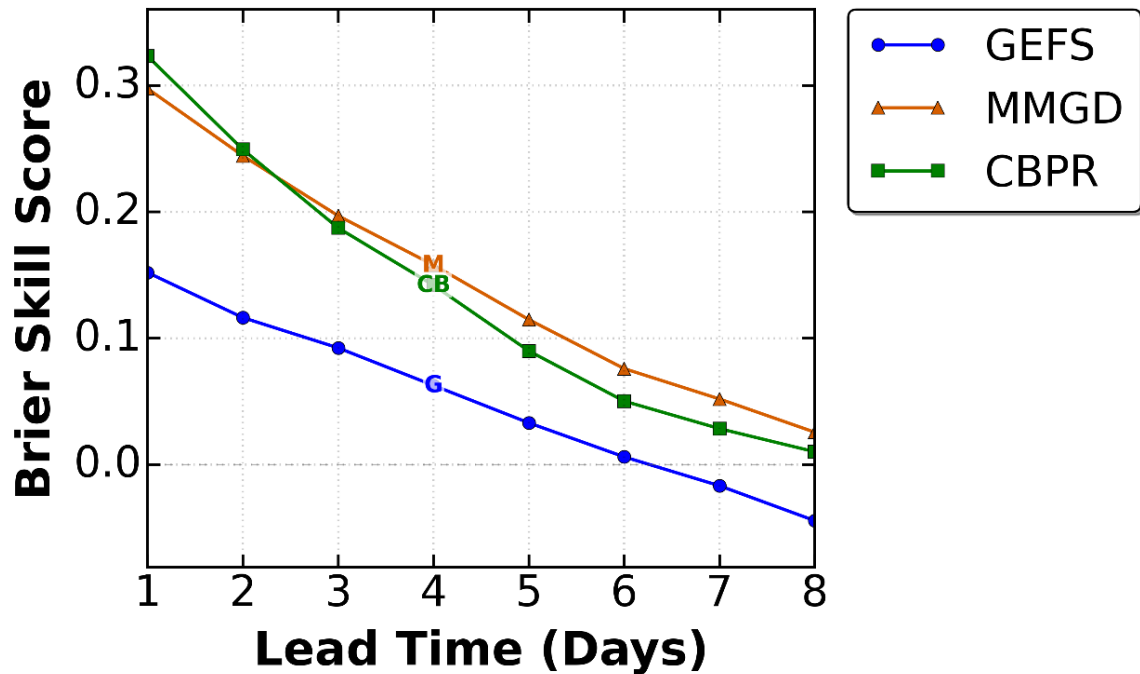


Figure 5-3: BSS of ensemble QPFs/PQPFs against lead time. Shown are BSS values computed using 25mm/day threshold for GEFS raw forecasts, and those for postprocessed PQPFs based on the default MMGD parameter estimation scheme and CBPR. The reference forecast is climatology.

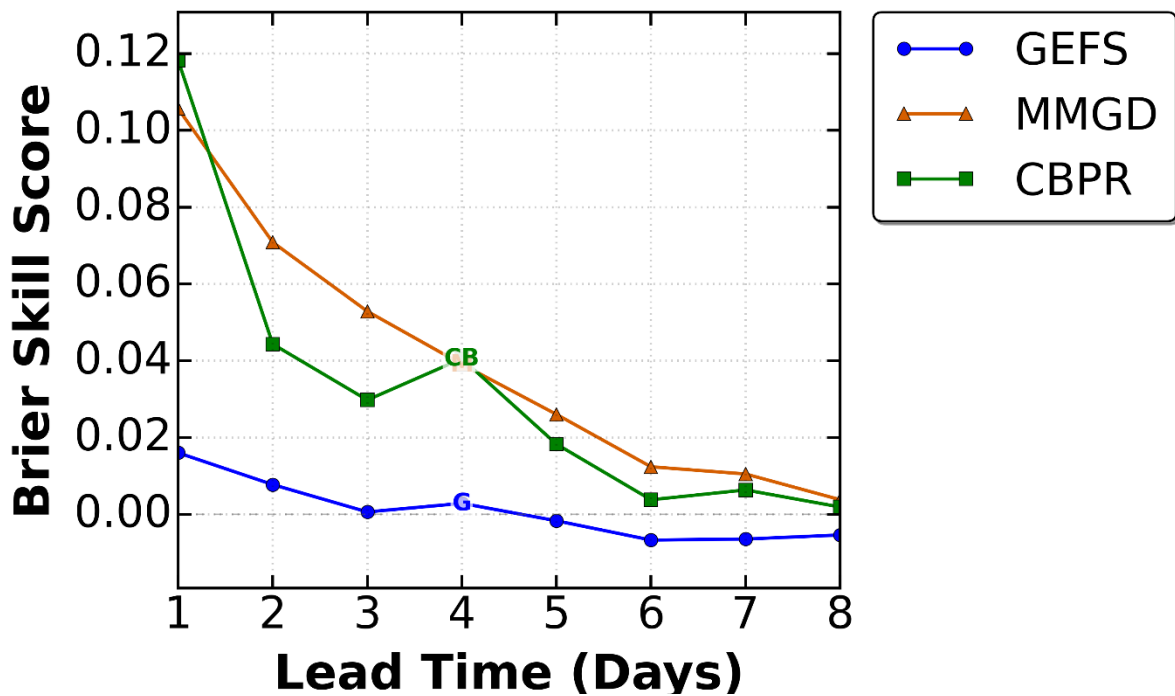


Figure 5-4: As Fig. 5-3, except at threshold of 90mm/day.

Figs. 5-5 and 5-6 show the ROC curves at day-1 and day-3 leads. Table 5-1 summarizes the area under the ROC curve for each forecast suite at day 1, 3 and 5 leads.

The following observations are evident:

- Raw GEFsv12 forecasts feature discernible discrimination skills at the lower threshold 25mm/day) for both day-1 and day-3 leads, but at the higher threshold (90mm/day), the discrimination skills become marginal (close to 0.5).
- Postprocessed PQPFs produced using MMGD based on the default scheme and CBPR both outperform GEFs in discrimination skills. The two schemes perform largely comparably, though it appears that CBPR slightly underperforms the default scheme at day-3 and day-5 leads.
- CBPR only outperforms MMGD at day-1 lead and above the 90 mm/day threshold.

Table 5-1: Area under the ROC curves for raw GEFs QPFs and postprocessed PQPFs.

Lead Time [day]	Threshold [mm]	Area Under Curve			Best
		GEFS	CBPR	MMGD	
1	25	0.664	0.937	0.937	MMGD/CBPR
1	60	0.547	0.952	0.952	MMGD/CBPR
1	90	0.522	0.965	0.964	CBPR
3	25	0.647	0.918	0.922	MMGD
3	60	0.54	0.927	0.932	MMGD
3	90	0.513	0.937	0.941	MMGD
5	25	0.617	0.866	0.874	MMGD
5	60	0.531	0.874	0.886	MMGD
5	90	0.511	0.884	0.897	MMGD

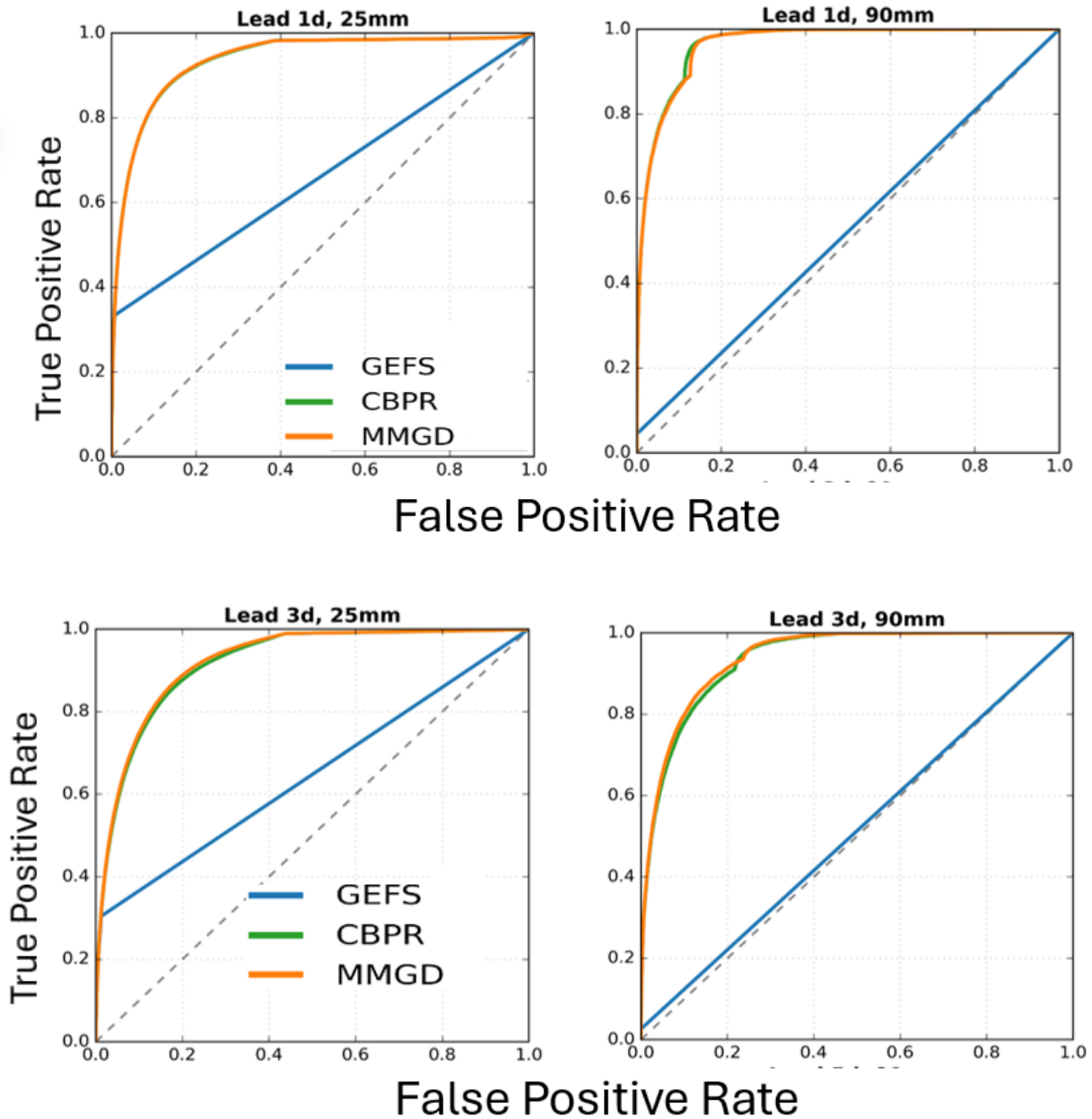


Figure 5-5: ROC computed for GEFSv12 raw forecasts, and postprocessed PQPFs based on default parameter estimation scheme and CBPR, at 1-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (top left); 1-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (top right); 3-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (bottom left) and 3-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (bottom right).

Fig. 5-6 shows the reliability diagrams for PQPFs based on MMGD and CBPR at day-1 and day-3 leads above 25 mm/day and 90 mm/day thresholds. The following observations are evident.

- Broadly speaking, MMGD PQPFs based on the default scheme tend to underforecast at both the low and high thresholds and across lead times, whereas those based on the CBPR tend to overforecast, and more so at the longer lead.
- Between the two product suites, MMGD and CBPR-based forecasts tend to be comparable in reliability to the 25mm/day threshold, with CBPR underperforming at day-3 due to the severe overforecast.
- MMGD fails to produce high confidence forecasts at day-3 and above 90mm/day threshold, as evidenced by a sharp drop-off in probability above 0.4.

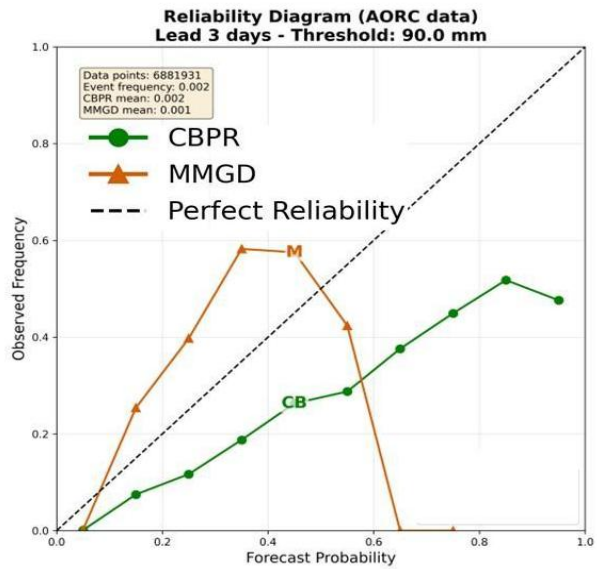
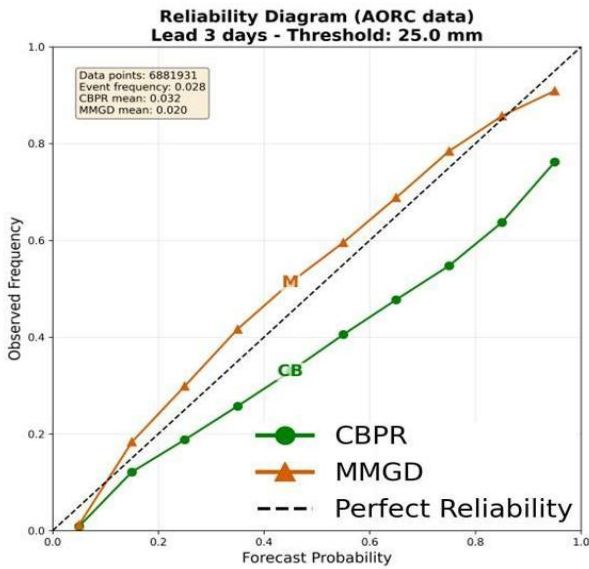
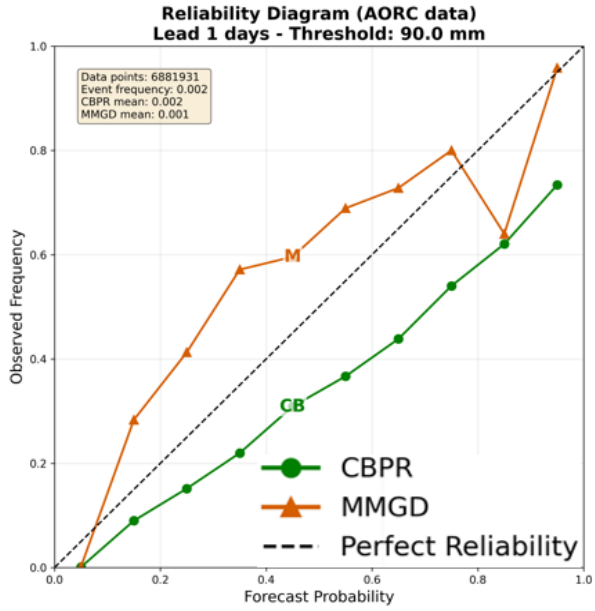
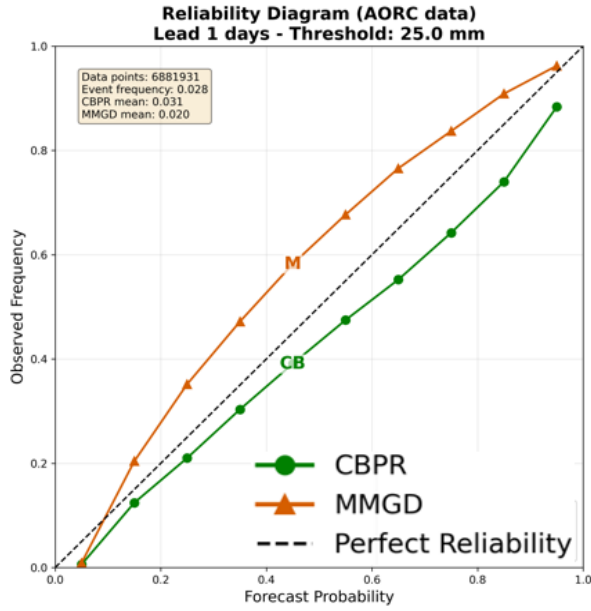


Figure 5-6: Reliability diagram for GEFsV12 raw forecasts, and postprocessed PQPFs based on default parameter estimation scheme and CBPR, at 1-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (top left); 1-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (top right); 3-day lead and 25mm/day threshold (bottom left) and 3-day lead and 90mm/day threshold (bottom right).

6. Summary and Recommendations

This project was launched as a part of the broader Texas FIRO initiative with a focus on improving HEFS forecasts in the central Brazos FIRO Pilot. An earlier investigation revealed that the HEFS forecasts exhibit severe negative bias for major inflow events. This bias is attributed to a) a tendency of the hydrologic model employed in HEFS, namely SAC-SMA, to under-predict peaks in major flood events, and b) underforecast of precipitation amounts in HEFS postprocessed ensemble precipitation forecasts. In addition, the investigation found that the joint reservoir model in the NWS CHPS, namely, RES-J, did not account for withdrawal, and this contributed to the inability of the model to reproduce severe drawdowns through drought episodes.

The present project marks an initial attempt to improve the operational HEFS and reservoir modeling system to facilitate FIRO investigations. It features three thrusts: 1) re-calibrating the SAC-SMA to improve the bias in the HEFS forecasts; 2) activating and calibrating the withdrawal in the reservoir model to better match the historical reservoir levels; and 3) experimenting with alternative, gridded ensemble precipitation postprocessing scheme to address the bias and skill deficiencies in the ensemble precipitation forecasts. Key findings include the following.

1. Generally speaking, the latest re-calibration of SAC-SMA slightly improved the bias in the simulations of major flood events at key forecast points, including the four reservoir inlets and three gauged sites upstream of Belton Lake and Lake Stillhouse Hollow. The improvements were also reflected in the ensemble hindcasts for these major events. However, it should be noted that the impacts are unevenly felt at different forecast points, and bias remains negative for a majority of forecast points for high flows in general and over major events in particular.
2. At a few sites, recalibration slightly degraded the model performance. Specifically, the hindcasts of inflow series to all four reservoirs remain severely biased over the two major flood events in June 2007 and October 2018. Recalibration yielded more pronounced improvements to hindcast biases for the latter event, most likely due to its inclusion in the calibration window (2010-2019). For the former event, the bias remains negative, and the improvements from the recalibration are marginal. At Lake Georgetown, where the June 2007 flood produced near-record monthly inflow, the ensemble mean and spread series both experienced small increases after the latest calibration that were unable to close the gap between forecasts and observations.
3. Large phase discrepancies were found between model simulations of reservoir inflows and estimates from the USACE at Belton Lake. Though the timing of simulations was likely subject to errors; errors in USACE estimates, which were based on reservoir water budget, cannot be ruled out.
4. Activating lakeside withdrawal resulted in much improved representation of drawdowns at Belton Lake, Georgetown Lake, and Granger Lake. However, the impacts were negligible at Lake Stillhouse Hollow, and the depth of drawdowns for the most severe drought events, e.g., the drought of 2011, remains underrepresented at the former three

reservoirs. The project team has not been able to determine the exact cause of the muted impacts at Lake Stillhouse Hollow.

5. Gridded PQPFs produced using MMGD (i.e., with the default formulation) and CBPR were broadly more skillful than the raw ensemble forecasts from GEFSv12 reforecasts for day 1-8. These were reflected in higher CPRS and BSS. In addition, both products exhibited higher discrimination skills as seen in the comparisons of ROC curves. Between MMGD and CBPR, the latter tends to outperform at shorter lead times (day 1-2) but underperforms at longer leads in terms of both BSS and ROC. Comparison of reliability diagrams of the two PQPF suites revealed that CBPR exhibits a consistent tendency to overforecast, where MMGD product is broadly more reliable at shorter leads and lower thresholds. However, at day 3 and above the 90mm/day threshold, MMGD was unable to produce meaningful probabilities whereas CBPR product tends to be more reliable. These observations are consistent with the design of CBPR that is to reduce Type-2 conditional bias at the upper tail at the expense of inflating amounts for small-moderate amounts.

The following recommendations are made by the project team based on the findings:

1. The modest improvements through the latest round of calibration behooves us to improve the calibration process to more thoroughly explore potential parameter combinations that would further improve in the WGRFC model simulations particularly for major flood events when negative biases persisted. At present, WGRFC staff either calibrate the models manually, or rely on external contractors to perform this task for designated locations. A more automated, streamlined calibration workflow that can expeditiously search parameter values within physically realistic bounds will greatly facilitate more frequent calibration that would meet the operational requirements.
2. The potential inaccuracy in reservoir inflow estimates based on the reservoir water balance approach requires further investigations. It is recommended that a systematic strategy is formulated to quality assure daily reservoir inflow estimates and identify situations where such estimates are deemed suspicious due to violation of assumptions of the reservoir water balance approach used in deriving the estimates. These include high wind conditions, backwater effects, and hysteresis in reservoir stage-inflow relationship. In addition, the scarcity of stream gauges surrounding the reservoirs limited the ability of WGRFC and partners to calibrate or validate model output. It is therefore recommended that additional gauges and related sensors be installed near reservoir inlets and around reservoirs to provide more specific flow information.
3. The remaining biases in RES-J after the current calibration effort warrant further investigations. It is recommended that the fidelity of lake evaporation estimates used in WGRFC operation be reviewed; such estimates are currently supplied by a proxy calculated by adjusting potential evapotranspiration with evapotranspiration demand that is typically employed in runoff simulations. In addition, confirming the realism of withdrawal amounts using archives at USACE-SWF and BRA will be necessary.

4. For FIRO analysis, the project team and WGRFC need to determine the operational scenarios where it is advantageous to deploy the alternative RES-J parameter table that enables the seasonal guide curve, e.g., over the summer or during a drought event where inflow diminishes. It is also important to assess the impacts of integrating the alternative RES-J parameter table on prediction of high flow episodes to reduce potential degradations to operation.

5. The gridded CBPR implemented by the project team was employed to produce PQPFs, which underwent evaluations against those produced by a gridded MMGD. These schemes have not been used to produce ensemble precipitation or streamflow forecasts, as doing so requires the implementation of a sampling algorithm and a gridded version of Schaake Shuffle, which was out of the scope of this project. As these algorithms are being implemented in a parallel effort, it is recommended that both gridded MMGD and CBPR be further assessed against the operational, basin-based schemes to determine the skills in the ensemble precipitation and streamflow forecasts. In addition, alternative contemporary schemes such as Censored Shift Gamma Distribution (Scheuerer and Hamill 2015; Zhang et al., 2017) and variants (Ghazvinian et al., 2021, 2022) should be included in future evaluation for skills in resolving heavy to extreme precipitation. It is worth noting that the basin-based CBPR has been implemented within HEFS and undergone initial assessments at OWP. A four-way comparison among gridded and basin-based MMGD and CBPR schemes is therefore warranted, and the emphasis should be placed on heavy precipitation events with large spatial displacement errors. Due to the clear tendency of CBPR to overforecast, it is key to incorporate events foreseen by GEFS forecasts rather than those that did occur in the evaluation to determine the concept of operation for the alternative schemes.

Acknowledgement

Many individuals contributed to the model calibration, hindcast and validation. These include Kris Lander, Andrew Philpot and Jason Johnson at WGRFC, Jerry Cotter, Max Strickler, John Hunter and other colleagues from the USACE Fort Worth District, Mark Wentzel, John Zhu and Nelun Fernando at the Texas Water Development Board. Mohammadvaghef Ghazvinian, an alumnus of the UTA Hydromet Group, shared the gridded CBPR prototype and provided guidance to its implementation and testing. Zhengtao Cui set up the CHPS system on UTA servers and assisted with troubleshooting and hindcast experiments.

References

- Burnash, R.J., 1973. *A generalized streamflow simulation system: Conceptual modeling for digital computers*. US Department of Commerce, National Weather Service, and State of California, Department of Water Resources.
- Clark, M., Gangopadhyay, S., Hay, L., Rajagopalan, B. and Wilby, R., 2004. The Schaake shuffle: A method for reconstructing space–time variability in forecasted precipitation and temperature fields. *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 5(1), pp.243-262.
- Demargne, J., Wu, L., Regonda, S.K., Brown, J.D., Lee, H., He, M., Seo, D.J., Hartman, R., Herr, H.D., Fresch, M. and Schaake, J., 2014. The science of NOAA's operational hydrologic ensemble forecast service. *BAMS*, 95(1), pp.79-98.
- Ghazvinian, M., Zhang, Y., Seo, D.J., He, M. and Fernando, N., 2021. A Novel Hybrid Artificial Neural Network-Parametric Scheme for Postprocessing Medium-Range Precipitation Forecasts. *Advances in Water Resources*, p.103907.
- Ghazvinian, M., Zhang, Y., Hamill, T.M., Seo, D.J. and Fernando, N., 2022. Improving probabilistic quantitative precipitation forecasts using short training data through artificial neural networks. *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 23(9), pp.1365-1382.
- Gupta, H.V. and Kling, H., 2011. On typical range, sensitivity, and normalization of Mean Squared Error and Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency type metrics. *Water Resources Research*, 47(10).
- Jozaghi, A., Shen, H. and Seo, D.J., 2024. Adaptive conditional bias-penalized kriging for improved spatial estimation of extremes. *Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment*, 38(1), pp.193-209.
- Kim, S., H. Sadeghi, R. A. Limon, D.-J. Seo, A. Philpott, F. Bell, J. Brown, K. He, 2018. Ensemble streamflow forecasting using short- and medium-range precipitation forecasts for the Upper Trinity River Basin in North Texas via the Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service (HEFS). *J. of Hydromet.* 19(9), pp.1467-1483.
- Kim, S. and Seo, D.J., 2025. Improving Ensemble Precipitation and Streamflow Forecasts for Large Events with the Conditional Bias-Penalized Regression-Aided Meteorological Ensemble Forecast Processor. *Weather and Forecasting*, 40(6), pp.959-975.
- Kitzmilller, D.H., Wu, W., Zhang, Z., Patrick, N. and Tan, X., 2018, December. The analysis of record for calibration: A high-resolution precipitation and surface weather dataset for the United States. In *AGU fall meeting abstracts (Vol. 2018, pp. H41H-06)*.
- Lynker 2022. NOAA National Weather Service Hydrologic Modeling Calibrations. Available at https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/contracted_reports/doc/2100012514.pdf.
- Nash, J.E. and Sutcliffe, J.V., 1970. River flow forecasting through conceptual models part I—A discussion of principles. *Journal of hydrology*, 10(3), pp.282-290.

Regonda, S., and Seo, D.-J. 2008. Statistical post processing streamflow ensembles to improve reliability over a wide range of time scales. 2nd CPPA PIs Meeting, Silver Spring, MD, NOAA, http://vintage.joss.ucar.edu/joss_psg/meetings/Meetings_2008/CPPA/poster/RegondaPoster.pdf.

Scheuerer, M. and Hamill, T.M., 2015. Statistical postprocessing of ensemble precipitation forecasts by fitting censored, shifted gamma distributions. *Monthly Weather Review*, 143(11), pp.4578-4596.

TWDB 2020. Forecast-informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) and Water Resources Management in Texas and Oklahoma. Available at https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/other_reports/doc/TWDB_UTA_NIDIS_forecasts_workshop_report.pdf

Wu, L., Seo, D.J., Demargne, J., Brown, J.D., Cong, S. and Schaake, J., 2011. Generation of ensemble precipitation forecast from single-valued quantitative precipitation forecast for hydrologic ensemble prediction. *Journal of hydrology*, 399(3-4), pp.281-298.

Wu, L., Zhang, Y., Adams, T., Lee, H., Liu, Y. and Schaake, J., 2018. Comparative evaluation of three Schaake shuffle schemes in postprocessing GEFS precipitation ensemble forecasts. *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 19(3), pp.575-598.

Zhang, Y., Wu, L., Scheuerer, M., Schaake, J. and Kongoli, C., 2017. Comparison of probabilistic quantitative precipitation forecasts from two postprocessing mechanisms. *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 18(11), pp.2873-2891.

Appendix A: Calibrated SAC-SMA Parameter Values

The SAC-SMA parameter values from the earlier (2022) and present (2025) calibration efforts for each forecast points are shown in Tables A-1 – A-11.

Table A-1: CPKT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	110	25	0.65	250	2.5	190	20	30	0.1	0.004	0.04
2025	112	21	0.61	237	2.3	169	23	48	0.1	0.0	0.05

Table A-2: DSBT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	75	40	0.65	200	2.4	195	12	30	0.33	0.005	0.04
2025	78	44	0.62	194	2.5	199	7	74	0.33	0.01	0

Table A-3: HMLT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	55	50	0.2	194	2.67	250	16	30	0.11	0.004	0.04
2025	141	66	0.8	101	2.1	302	166	99	0.28	0.15	0.74

Table A-4: GAST2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	50	75	0.35	130	1.8	140	35	25	0.12	0.01	0.1
2025	121	98	0.59	52	3.2	187	232	685	0.06	0.13	0.14

Table A-5: PICT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	80	60	0.37	180	1.4	160	8	90	0.05	0.01	0.25
2025	71	64	0.38	177	1.4	136	22	139	0.06	0	0.26

Table A-7: KEMT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	85	70	0.3	110	1.4	180	20	400	0.05	0.002	0.18
2025	99	70	0.3	98	1.6	193	34	409	0.03	0	0.18

Table A-8: BLNT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFMSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	25	22	0.1	120	2.0	135	75	80	0.05	0.007	0.04
2025	40	43	0.17	194	2.67	191	13	23	0.11	0.05	0.04

Table A-8: STIT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFMSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	40	43	0.17	194	2.67	191	13	23	0.11	0.05	0.04
2025	35	43	0.18	194	2.67	210	7	13	0.11	0.05	0.04

Table A-9: GGLT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFMSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	40	43	0.17	194	2.67	191	13	23	0.11	0.05	0.04
2025	70	43	0.18	150	2.67	100	7	23	0.11	0.05	0.04

Table A-10: GNGT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFMSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	40	43	0.17	194	2.67	191	13	23	0.11	0.05	0.04
2025	70	43	0.18	150	2.67	100	7	23	0.11	0.05	0.04

Table A-11: GETT2

Year	UZWWM	UZFWM	UZK	ZPERC	REXP	LZTWM	LZFMSM	LZFPM	LZSK	LZPK	PFREE
2022	40	15	0.25	150	3.5	191	25	60	0.14	0.01	0.04
2025	21	10	0.01	12	0.5	25	12	27	0.01	0.01	0.02

Appendix B: RES-J Parameter Table

The revised RES-J parameter table with withdrawal enabled is attached below.

```
-----
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<parameters version="1.5" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.wldelft.nl/fews/PI
pi_modelparameters.xsd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns="http://www.wldelft.nl/fews/PI">
  <group id="default">
    <parameter id="OPERATION_CONTENTS">
      <stringValue> #
# This RES operation has 5 reservoirs, each with several corresponding nodes.
# The [AAA]_FSTORAGE node calculates the current flood storage at each reservoir
# The bottom of the flood pool is zero, and the storage above that is calculate
# using the elev-storage curve with the results in ac-ft.
# The [AAA]_PERCENTF node calculates the current percent full for each reservoir
# The bottom of the flood pool is zero, the top is 100.
# The [AAA]T2 nodes bring in the local flow for each relevant local area.
# The HMLT2 flow is lagged/attenuated and then combined with GAST2 to get the
# total local flow for HMLT2/GAST2.
# The LRIT2_CAPAC node determines the channel capacity at LRIT2 based on the
# pool elevation at Belton Reservoir (BLN). The capacity is variable with pool
# and is modified to stay high for a little longer than the rules strictly indi
# The LRIT2_AVAIL node uses the previously calculated channel capacity and the
# flow to determine the available flow for reservoir releases (BLN and STI).
# The SYS_PERCENTF node determines the overall system percent full by adding up
# all of the storages at the 5 reservoirs and dividing them by the total flood
# capacity.
# The [AAA]_INDEX nodes determine a "fullness index" that gives an idea of how
# an individual reservoir is compared to the overall average fullness. This in
# is calculated as the difference between the individual percent full and the
# system percent full, plus 100. This results in a number between 0 and 200
# where 0 means the individual reservoir is far emptier than the average,
# 100 means that the reservoir fullness is equal to the average, and 200 means
# that the reservoir is much fuller than the average. Typically the values are
# between 50 and 150.
# BLN and STI have [AAA]_INDEX_2 nodes, which are similar to the regular index
# nodes, except that they use the average storage just between BLN and STI
# instead of the average of all 5 reservoirs. These second indexes are used
# to allocate channel capacity at LRIT2 between the BLN and STI releases.
#
#####
#TIMESERIES                               #{
TIMESERIES
```

```

TIMESTEP 6
#####
#
#----- Proctor time series
#
INPUT PCTT2 PELV 6 PCT_POOL #OBSERVED POOL ELEVATION
INPUT PCTT2 RQOT 6 PCT_RELEASE #OBSERVED RELEASES
INPUT PCTT2INF RQIN 6 PCT_INFLOW #COMPUTED POSITIVE INFLOWS
INPUT HMLT2LCL SQIN 6 HMLT2_LOCAL #Local HMLT2 flow
INPUT GAST2LCL SQIN 6 GAST2_LOCAL #Local GAST2 flow
INPUT PCTT2 MAP 6 PCT_RAIN
INPUT PCTT2 MAPE 24 PCT_EVAP
INPUT BLNT2 MAP 6 BLN_RAIN
INPUT BLNT2 MAPE 24 BLN_EVAP
INPUT STIT2 MAP 6 STI_RAIN
INPUT STIT2 MAPE 24 STI_EVAP
INPUT GGLT2 MAP 6 GGL_RAIN
INPUT GGLT2 MAPE 24 GGL_EVAP
INPUT GNGT2 MAP 6 GNG_RAIN
INPUT GNGT2 MAPE 24 GNG_EVAP
OUTPUT PCTSIMRL SQIN 6 PCT_SIMREL #SIMULATED RELEASES
OUTPUT PCTSIMEL PELE 6 PCT_SIMPOOL #SIMULATED POOL ELEVATION
OUTPUT PCT_PF SQIN 6 PCT_PERCENTF #Percent full for PCT
OUTPUT PCT_STOR SRSO 6 PCT_FSTORAGE #Simulated reservoir storage for PCT
OUTPUT PCT_INDX SQIN 6 PCT_INDEX #Index value for PCT%/SYS%
#
#----- Belton time series
#
INPUT BLNT2 PELV 6 BLN_POOL #OBSERVED POOL ELEVATION
INPUT BLNT2 RQOT 6 BLN_RELEASE #OBSERVED RELEASES
INPUT BLNT2INF RQIN 6 BLN_CPINFL #COMPUTED POSITIVE INFLOWS
INPUT BLNT2LCL SQIN 6 BLN_LOCAL #COMPUTED LOCAL INFLOWS
INPUT PICT2 QINE 6 PICT2_TOTAL #OBSERVED TOTAL FLOWS AT PIC
OUTPUT BLNT2INF SQIN 6 BLN_TOTIN #SIMULATED TOTAL INFLOW
OUTPUT BLNSIMRL SQIN 6 BLN_SIMREL #SIMULATED RELEASES
OUTPUT BLNSIMEL PELE 6 BLN_SIMPOOL #SIMULATED POOL ELEVATION
OUTPUT BLN_PF SQIN 6 BLN_PERCENTF #Percent full for BLN
OUTPUT BLN_STOR SRSO 6 BLN_FSTORAGE #Simulated reservoir storage for BLN
OUTPUT BLN_INDX SQIN 6 BLN_INDEX #Index value for BLN%/SYS%
OUTPUT BLN_IDX2 SQIN 6 BLN_INDEX_2 #Index value for BLN%/LRI%
OUTPUT BLN_IDX3 SQIN 6 BLN_INDEX_3 #Index value for BLN%/CMN%
# OUTPUT BLN_NORM SQIN 6 BLN_NORMAL_T #Displays the result of the "NORMAL"
ta
# OUTPUT BLN_LRIC SQIN 6 BLN_LRI_CA_T #Displays the result of the "LRI_CAPACI
# OUTPUT BLN_CMNC SQIN 6 BLN_CMN_CA_T #Displays the result of the
"CMN_CAPACI

```

```

# OUTPUT BLN_TOTC SQIN 6 BLN_TOT_CA_T #Displays the result of the
"TOT_CAPACI
#
#----- Stillhouse time series
#
INPUT STIT2 PELV 6 STI_POOL #OBSERVED POOL ELEVATION
INPUT STIT2 RQOT 6 STI_RELEASE #OBSERVED RELEASES
INPUT STIT2INF RQIN 6 STI_INFLOW #COMPUTED POSITIVE INFLOWS
INPUT LRIT2LCL SQIN 6 LRIT2_LOCAL #Local LRIT2 flow
OUTPUT STISIMRL SQIN 6 STI_SIMREL #SIMULATED RELEASES
OUTPUT STISIMEL PELE 6 STI_SIMPOOL #SIMULATED POOL ELEVATION
OUTPUT STI_PF SQIN 6 STI_PERCENTF #Percent full for STI
OUTPUT STI_STOR SRSO 6 STI_FSTORAGE #Simulated reservoir storage for STI
OUTPUT STI_INDX SQIN 6 STI_INDEX #Index value for STI%/SYS%
OUTPUT STI_IDX2 SQIN 6 STI_INDEX_2 #Index value for STI%/LRI%
OUTPUT STI_IDX3 SQIN 6 STI_INDEX_3 #Index value for STI%/CMN%.
# OUTPUT STI_NORM SQIN 6 STI_NORMAL_T #Displays the result of the "NORMAL" ta
# OUTPUT STI_LRIC SQIN 6 STI_LRI_CA_T #Displays the result of the "LRI_CAPACI
# OUTPUT STI_CMNC SQIN 6 STI_CMN_CA_T #Displays the result of the
"CMN_CAPACI
# OUTPUT STI_TOTC SQIN 6 STI_TOT_CA_T #Displays the result of the "TOT_CAPACI
#
#----- Georgetown time series
#
INPUT GGLT2 PELV 6 GGL_POOL #OBSERVED POOL ELEVATION
INPUT GGLT2 RQOT 6 GGL_RELEASE #OBSERVED RELEASES
INPUT GGLT2INF RQIN 6 GGL_INFLOW #COMPUTED POSITIVE INFLOWS
INPUT GGL_W SQIN 6 GGL_DIVERSN #DIVERSION
OUTPUT GGLSIMRL SQIN 6 GGL_SIMREL #SIMULATED RELEASES
OUTPUT GGLSIMEL PELE 6 GGL_SIMPOOL #SIMULATED POOL ELEVATION
OUTPUT GGL_PF SQIN 6 GGL_PERCENTF #Percent full for GGL
OUTPUT GGL_STOR SRSO 6 GGL_FSTORAGE #Simulated reservoir storage for GGL
OUTPUT GGL_INDX SQIN 6 GGL_INDEX #Index value for GGL%/SYS%
#
#----- Granger time series
#
INPUT GNGT2 PELV 6 GNG_POOL #OBSERVED POOL ELEVATION
INPUT GNGT2 RQOT 6 GNG_RELEASE #OBSERVED RELEASES
INPUT GNGT2INF RQIN 6 GNG_CPINFL #COMPUTED POSITIVE INFLOWS
INPUT GNGT2LCL SQIN 6 GNG_LOCAL #COMPUTED LOCAL INFLOWS
INPUT GNG_W SQIN 6 GNG_DIVERSN #DIVERSION
INPUT RSAT2LCL SQIN 6 RSAT2_LOCAL #Local RSAT2 flow
INPUT CMNT2LCL SQIN 6 CMNT2_LOCAL #Local CMNT2 flow
INPUT GETT2 QINE 6 GETT2_TOTAL #OBSERVED TOTAL FLOWS AT GET
OUTPUT GNGT2INF SQIN 6 GNG_TOTIN #SIMULATED TOTAL INFLOW
OUTPUT GNGSIMRL SQIN 6 GNG_SIMREL #SIMULATED RELEASES

```

```

OUTPUT GNGSIMEL PELE 6 GNG_SIMPOOL #SIMULATED POOL ELEVATION
OUTPUT GNG_PF SQIN 6 GNG_PERCENTF #Percent full for GNG
# OUTPUT GNG_W SDQI 6 GNG_SIMWITH #SIMULATED WITHDRAWALS (NEGS,
EVAP, DIV)
OUTPUT GNG_STOR RSTO 6 GNG_STOR
OUTPUT GNG_STOR SRSO 6 GNG_FSTORAGE #Simulated reservoir storage for GNG
OUTPUT GNG_INDX SQIN 6 GNG_INDEX #Index value for GNG%/SYS%
OUTPUT GNG_IDX3 SQIN 6 GNG_INDEX_3 #Index value for GNG%/CMN%
#
#----- Misc. time series
#
OUTPUT LRI_CAPM SQIN 6 LRI_CAPACMOD #Modified capacity at LRIT2
INPUT ZEROS SQIN 6 ZEROS #Blank time series
OUTPUT SYS_PF SQIN 6 SYS_PERCENTF #Total system percent full
OUTPUT SHUTOFF SQIN 6 SHUT_OFF
INPUT TOTALLOC SQIN 6 TOTAL_LOCAL
INPUT CLR_TLOC SQIN 6 CMNLRIRMA
ENDTIMESERIES
#####}
#####
TOPOLOGY # {
#####
NODE SHUT_OFF
RESERVOIR PCT
REACH PCT_TO_HML BELOW PCT
# PCT_TO_HML has no TSINPUT.
# All inflows will be automatically connected to releases from
# PCT.
# In the segment punch, an HSLT2 segment exists downstream of
# PCT. It has STAGE-Q and ADJUST-Q operations. Nothing that
# we need to include herein. The HSLT2 goes into HMLT2.
REACH HML_TO_GAS BELOW PCT_TO_HML
# HML_TO_GAS has TSINPUT INFLOWS HMLT2_LOCAL.
# Also inflows will be automatically connected to releases
# from PCT_TO_HML.
REACH GAS_TO_BLN BELOW HML_TO_GAS
# GAS_TO_BLN has TSINPUT as local runoff from GAST2. Outflows from HML_TO_G
REACH PIC_TO_BLN
# PIC_TO_BLN has TSINPUT INFLOWS PICT2_QINE. Nothing is upstream.
NODE BLN_INFLOW BELOW PIC_TO_BLN BELOW GAS_TO_BLN
# Isolate reservoir from rest of topology to force with observed inflow
#RESERVOIR BLN BELOW BLN_INFLOW
RESERVOIR BLN
NODE PCT_FSTORAGE
NODE PCT_PERCENTF
NODE BLN_FSTORAGE

```

```

NODE      BLN_PERCENTF
RESERVOIR STI
NODE      STI_FSTORAGE
NODE      STI_PERCENTF
NODE      LRIT2_LOC
# We changed this from LRIT2 to LRIT2_LOC because we don't wish to suggest t
NODE      LRIT2_CAPAC
RESERVOIR GGL
# In the segment punch, a GERT2 segment exists downstream of
# GGL. It has STAGE-Q and ADJUST-Q operations. Nothing that
# we need to include herein; no routing, no additional flow.
# Flows from GERT2 go into GEOT2.
# In the segment punch, the GEOT2 segment exists downstream of
# GERT2, where it receives flow from GERT2 and GETT2. These flows
# are not routed in any fashion. The segment also has
# STAGE-Q and ADJUST-Q operations. We will need to add GETT2
# somewhere here.
# Flows from GEOT2 go into the GNGT2 where they are routed.
# All of this action, including the routing, we'll do in a
# reach we'll call GGL_TO_GNG
REACH     GGL_TO_GNG BELOW GGL
NODE      GNG_INFLOW BELOW GGL_TO_GNG
# Isolate reservoir from rest of topology to force with observed inflow
#RESERVOIR GNG      BELOW GNG_INFLOW
RESERVOIR GNG
NODE      GGL_FSTORAGE
NODE      GGL_PERCENTF
NODE      GNG_FSTORAGE
NODE      GNG_PERCENTF
NODE      SYS_PERCENTF
NODE      PCT_INDEX
NODE      BLN_INDEX
NODE      BLN_INDEX_2
NODE      BLN_INDEX_3
NODE      STI_INDEX
NODE      STI_INDEX_2
NODE      STI_INDEX_3
NODE      GGL_INDEX
#NODE     GGL_DELAY
NODE      GNG_INDEX
NODE      GNG_INDEX_3
NODE      ROOT      BELOW SHUT_OFF \
                BELOW BLN_INFLOW \
                BELOW BLN      \
                BELOW PCT_FSTORAGE \
                BELOW PCT_PERCENTF \

```

```

BELOW BLN_FSTORAGE \
BELOW BLN_PERCENTF \
BELOW STI \
BELOW STI_FSTORAGE \
BELOW STI_PERCENTF \
BELOW LRIT2_LOC \
BELOW LRIT2_CAPAC \
BELOW GNG_INFLOW \
BELOW GNG \
BELOW GGL_FSTORAGE \
BELOW GGL_PERCENTF \
BELOW GNG_FSTORAGE \
BELOW GNG_PERCENTF \
BELOW SYS_PERCENTF \
BELOW PCT_INDEX \
BELOW BLN_INDEX \
BELOW BLN_INDEX_2 \
BELOW BLN_INDEX_3 \
BELOW STI_INDEX \
BELOW STI_INDEX_2 \
BELOW STI_INDEX_3 \
BELOW GGL_INDEX \
BELOW GNG_INDEX \
BELOW GNG_INDEX_3

```

ENDTOPOLOGY

```

#####}
#####{

```

PARAMETERS

UNITS ENGLISH

Begin NODE SHUT_OFF ###{

#####{

The SHUT_OFF node provides a means of turning off an existing
recovery release based on a sum of un-regulated local
flows.

The trigger is set up to activate when the local flows exceed
50000 cfs and will de-activate after the local flows drop
below 20000 cfs. There may be a delay in de-activation.

NODE SHUT_OFF

#####

TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS

TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW SHUT_OFF

PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000

DISCHARGE 0.000000

INITIALINFLOW 0.000000

PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000

INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000

```

PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  SHUT_OFF  TRACKTEND
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TSINDEX ROWS  TOTAL_LOCAL
ROWVAR  INPUT_TS CFS
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
      0 10 905 920 1000
00000  0 0 0 910 990
20000  0 0 0 920.1 990
50000 1000 0 0 1000 1000
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE COLUMNS
ENDLOOKUP3
# NOTE: PE is also used to determine when to allow a "Back On".
#####}
### End NODE SHUT_OFF ###}
### Begin RESERVOIR PCT ###{
#####
RESERVOIR  PCT    #{
#####
TSINPUT INFLOW  PCT_INFLOW
TSOUTPUT RELEASE PCT_SIMREL
TSOUTPUT POOL   PCT_SIMPOOL
TABLE  ELEV_STOR
1133.5  0.0
1134.0  2.0
1135.0  35.0
1136.0  234.0
1137.0  663.0
1138.0  1251.0
1139.0  1932.0
1140.0  2699.0
1141.0  3589.0
1142.0  4592.0
1143.0  5683.0
1144.0  6853.0
1145.0  8185.0
1146.0  9654.0
1147.0  11268.0
1148.0  12987.0
1149.0  14813.0
1150.0  16745.0

```

1151.0 18836.0
1152.0 21057.0
1153.0 23391.0
1154.0 25827.0
1155.0 28378.0
1156.0 31080.0
1157.0 34162.0
1158.0 37790.0
1159.0 41687.0
1160.0 45852.0
1161.0 50234.0
1162.0 54762.0
1163.0 59480.0
1164.0 64430.0
1165.0 69620.0
1166.0 75030.0
1167.0 80670.0
1168.0 86540.0
1169.0 92640.0
1170.0 98960.0
1171.0 105500.0
1172.0 112300.0
1173.0 119300.0
1174.0 126600.0
1175.0 134100.0
1176.0 141800.0
1177.0 149800.0
1178.0 158100.0
1179.0 166700.0
1180.0 175500.0
1181.0 184600.0
1182.0 193900.0
1183.0 203600.0
1184.0 213500.0
1185.0 223700.0
1186.0 234300.0
1187.0 245100.0
1188.0 256200.0
1189.0 267600.0
1190.0 279200.0
1191.0 291200.0
1192.0 303500.0
1193.0 316100.0
1194.0 329000.0
1195.0 342200.0
1196.0 355700.0

```

1197.0 369500.0
1198.0 383700.0
1199.0 398200.0
1200.0 413100.0
1201.0 428400.0
1202.0 444000.0
1203.0 459900.0
1204.0 476300.0
1205.0 493100.0
1206.0 510300.0
1207.0 527900.0
1208.0 545800.0
1209.0 564300.0
1210.0 583100.0
ENDTABLE
INITIALPOOL 1156.209974
PREVIOUSPOOL 1156.209974
INITIALRELEASE 9.760674
PREVIOUSRELEASE 9.763287
  MINPOOL    1133.5
  MINRELEASE  0.0
INITIALWITHDRAW 16.673977
INITIALINFLOW 0.001448
PREVIOUSWITHDRAW 16.685842
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.004344
ENDRESERVOIR
#####}
#####
SETWITHDRAW PCT    WITHDRAWAL #{
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW PCT_WITHDRAW
VALUES
ELEV  1128.0 1162.0  ENDELEV
01/01  9.17  9.17
02/01  8.68  8.68
03/01 11.90 11.90
04/01 14.33 14.33
05/01 15.33 15.33
06/01 25.29 25.29
07/01 38.96 38.96
08/01 40.66 40.66
09/01 27.91 27.91
10/01 23.26 23.26
11/01 15.33 15.33
12/01 12.08 12.08
ENDVALUES
#BLEND    0

```

```

#BLENDTS      0
INTERPOLATE   ALL
INITIALTRANSFER 9.170004
ENDSETWITHDRAW
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3      PCT      EVAP
ROWVAR       PCT.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR    DATE
TABLEVAR     WITHDRAWL
VALUES
      1/15 2/15 3/15 4/15 5/15 6/15 7/15 8/15 9/15\
      10/15 11/15 12/15
1133  0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1\
      0.1 0.0 0.0
1134  0.4 0.5 0.7 0.9 0.9 1.2 1.4 1.3 1.0\
      0.8 0.6 0.4
1135  1.0 1.3 1.9 2.3 2.3 3.2 3.6 3.4 2.7\
      2.1 1.5 1.1
1136  1.5 1.9 2.8 3.5 3.4 4.8 5.5 5.0 4.0\
      3.1 2.2 1.6
1137  1.9 2.4 3.5 4.4 4.3 5.9 6.8 6.3 5.0\
      3.9 2.8 2.0
1138  2.1 2.6 3.9 4.9 4.7 6.6 7.6 7.0 5.5\
      4.4 3.1 2.3
1139  2.4 3.0 4.5 5.6 5.5 7.6 8.7 8.0 6.3\
      5.0 3.6 2.6
1140  2.8 3.5 5.1 6.4 6.3 8.7 10.0 9.2 7.3\
      5.8 4.1 3.0
1141  3.1 3.9 5.7 7.1 7.0 9.7 11.1 10.2 8.1\
      6.4 4.5 3.3
1142  3.3 4.2 6.2 7.7 7.5 10.4 12.0 11.1 8.8\
      6.9 4.9 3.6
1143  3.7 4.7 6.9 8.6 8.4 11.6 13.4 12.3 9.8\
      7.7 5.5 4.0
1144  4.1 5.2 7.7 9.7 9.5 13.1 15.1 13.9 11.0\
      8.7 6.2 4.5
1145  4.5 5.7 8.4 10.5 10.2 14.2 16.3 15.0 11.9\
      9.4 6.7 4.9
1146  4.8 6.1 9.0 11.2 11.0 15.2 17.4 16.1 12.7\
      10.1 7.1 5.2
1147  5.2 6.5 9.6 12.1 11.8 16.3 18.8 17.3 13.7\
      10.8 7.7 5.6
1148  5.5 6.9 10.2 12.8 12.5 17.3 19.9 18.3 14.5\
      11.4 8.1 6.0
1149  5.8 7.4 10.9 13.6 13.3 18.4 21.2 19.5 15.5\

```

12.2 8.7 6.4
 1150 6.3 7.9 11.7 14.6 14.3 19.8 22.8 21.0 16.6\
 13.1 9.3 6.8
 1151 6.6 8.3 12.3 15.3 15.0 20.8 23.9 22.0 17.4\
 13.8 9.8 7.2
 1152 6.9 8.7 12.8 16.0 15.7 21.7 25.0 23.0 18.2\
 14.4 10.2 7.5
 1153 7.2 9.1 13.4 16.7 16.4 22.7 26.1 24.0 19.0\
 15.0 10.7 7.8
 1154 7.5 9.5 14.0 17.5 17.1 23.7 27.3 25.1 19.9\
 15.7 11.2 8.2
 1155 8.0 10.1 14.8 18.6 18.1 25.1 28.9 26.6 21.1\
 16.7 11.8 8.7
 1156 9.7 12.2 18.0 22.5 22.0 30.6 35.1 32.3 25.6\
 20.2 14.4 10.5
 1157 10.9 13.8 20.3 25.4 24.8 34.4 39.5 36.4 28.8\
 22.8 16.2 11.9
 1158 11.7 14.8 21.9 27.4 26.8 37.1 42.6 39.3 31.1\
 24.6 17.4 12.8
 1159 12.4 15.7 23.2 29.1 28.4 39.4 45.2 41.7 33.0\
 26.1 18.5 13.6
 1160 13.0 16.5 24.3 30.4 29.7 41.2 47.3 43.6 34.5\
 27.3 19.3 14.2
 1161 13.6 17.2 25.3 31.7 31.0 42.9 49.3 45.4 36.0\
 28.4 20.2 14.8
 1162 14.1 17.9 26.3 33.0 32.2 44.7 51.3 47.3 37.5\
 29.6 21.0 15.4
 1165 16.0 20.3 29.9 37.5 36.6 50.8 58.3 53.7 42.6\
 33.6 23.8 17.5
 1170 19.7 24.9 36.7 45.9 44.9 62.2 71.4 65.8 52.1\
 41.2 29.2 21.5
 1175 23.5 29.8 43.9 54.9 53.7 74.5 85.6 78.8 62.5\
 49.3 35.0 25.7
 1180 27.7 35.1 51.7 64.7 63.3 87.7 100.7 92.8 73.5\
 58.1 41.2 30.3
 1182 29.5 37.3 55.0 68.8 67.3 93.2 107.1 98.6 78.2\
 61.7 43.8 32.2
 1184 31.3 39.5 58.3 73.0 71.3 98.9 113.6 104.6 82.9\
 65.5 46.5 34.1
 1186 33.1 41.9 61.7 77.3 75.5 104.7 120.3 110.8 87.8\
 69.3 49.2 36.1
 1188 35.0 44.2 65.3 81.7 79.9 110.6 127.1 117.1 92.8\
 73.3 52.0 38.2
 1190 36.9 46.7 68.9 86.2 84.3 116.8 134.1 123.6 97.9\
 77.3 54.9 40.3
 1192 38.9 49.2 72.6 90.8 88.8 123.0 141.3 130.2 103.2\


```

INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  PCT    CAPACITY
TSINDEX COLUMNS GAST2_LOCAL
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
ROWVAR PCT.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 5000
1162.0 5000  0
1180.0 5000  0
1182.0 5000  660
1196.0 5000  2000
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
SETMIN  PCT    CAPACITIESA
LOOKUP3  PCT    NORMAL
LOOKUP3  PCT    CAPACITY
ENDSETMIN
#####}
#####{
SPILLWAY PCT    SPILL
TABLE  ELEV_SPILL
1196.0 0
1197.0 7500
1198.0 70000
1210.0 100000
ENDTABLE
INTERVALS 12
INITIALSPILL 0.000000
ENDSPILLWAY
#####}
#####{
SETMAX  PCT    FINAL
SETMIN  PCT    CAPACITIESA
SPILLWAY PCT    SPILL
ENDSETMAX
#####}
#####{
ADJUST  PCT    SET_TO_OBS
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDRELEASE PCT_RELEASE

```

```

TSINPUT OBSERVEDPOOL PCT_POOL
ADJSIM OFF
ENDADJUST
#####}
### End RESERVOIR PCT ###}
### Begin NODE PCT_FSTORAGE ###{
#####{
NODE PCT_FSTORAGE
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW PCT_FSTORAGE
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 PCT_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAGE
# Total flood storage between 1162 and 1197 is 314985.5 ac-ft
ROWVAR PCT.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS PCT_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
1162 0.00
1165 14903.00
1170 44243.00
1175 79363.00
1180 120758.00
1182 139203.00
1184 158798.00
1186 179558.00
1188 201463.00
1190 224533.00
1192 248803.00
1194 274243.00
1196 300968.00
1198 329003.00
1200 358408.00
1202 389243.00
1204 421608.00
1206 455553.00

```

```

1208 491133.00
1210 528353.00
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE PCT_FSTORAGE ###}
### Begin NODE PCT_PERCENTF ###{
#####{
NODE    PCT_PERCENTF
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW PCT_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  PCT_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between 1162 and 1197 is 314985.5 ac-ft
ROWVAR PCT.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS PCT_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
1162 0.00
1165 4.73
1170 14.05
1175 25.20
1180 38.34
1182 44.19
1184 50.41
1186 57.01
1188 63.96
1190 71.28
1192 78.99
1194 87.07
1196 95.55
1198 104.45
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL

```

```

ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE PCT_PERCENTF ###}
### Begin REACH PCT_TO_HML ###{
##### {
REACH    PCT_TO_HML
ENDREACH
##### }
#####{
LAGK     PCT_TO_HML HMLT2_LAGK
LAG
TABLE INFLOW_LAG
    1.000 24.000
    4000.048 30.000
    8000.097 36.000
    50000.605 30.000
    150001.797 24.000
    1000011.00 18.000
ENDTABLE
ENDLAG
K
TABLE OUTFLOW_K
    0.000 24.000
    3000.035 24.000
    10000.111 12.000
    1000011.000 12.000
ENDTABLE
ENDK
COINFLOW
VALUES
9.775965
9.773458
9.770950
9.768443
9.765865
9.763287
9.760674
    ENDVALUES
    ENDCOINFLOW
INITIALOUTFLOW 9.780944
INITIALSTORAGE 234.742663
INITIALLAGGEDINFLOW 9.770950
ENDLAGK
#####}
### End REACH PCT_TO_HML ###}
### Begin REACH HML_TO_GAS ###{

```

```

##### {
REACH    HML_TO_GAS
TSINPUT  INFLOW HMLT2_LOCAL
ENDREACH
##### }
##### {
LAGK     HML_TO_GAS  GAST2_LAGK
LAG
TABLE INFLOW_LAG
  1.000 36.000
  5000.059 42.000
  9000.104 48.000
  11000.133 54.000
  12000.145 60.000
  15000.180 66.000
  50000.605 60.000
  150001.797 54.000
  1000011.000 48.000
ENDTABLE
ENDLAG
K
TABLE OUTFLOW_K
  0.000 30.000
  1000011.000 24.000
ENDTABLE
ENDK
COINFLOW
VALUES
9.808913
9.806547
9.804040
9.801427
9.798743
9.796059
9.793446
9.790903
9.788396
9.785924
9.783452
9.780944
  ENDVALUES
  ENDCOINFLOW
INITIALOUTFLOW 0.000000
INITIALSTORAGE 0.000000
INITIALLAGGEDINFLOW 0.000000
ENDLAGK

```

```

##### }
### End REACH HML_TO_GAS ###}
### Begin REACH GAS_TO_BLN ###{
##### {
REACH    GAS_TO_BLN
TSINPUT  INFLOW GAST2_LOCAL
ENDREACH
##### }
##### {
LAGK     GAS_TO_BLN BLNT2_LAGK
LAG
TABLE INFLOW_LAG
    1.000 30.000
    5000.059 36.000
    9000.104 42.000
    11000.133 48.000
    13000.155 54.000
    15000.180 60.000
    50000.605 54.000
    150001.797 48.000
    1000011.000 42.000
ENDTABLE
ENDLAG
# NO K
COINFLOW
VALUES
9.828654
9.826782
9.824911
9.823004
9.821026
9.819013
9.816965
9.814846
9.812621
9.810326
9.807960
    ENDVALUES
    ENDCOINFLOW
INITIALOUTFLOW 0.000000
INITIALSTORAGE 0.000000
INITIALLAGGEDINFLOW 0.000000
ENDLAGK
##### }
### End REACH GAS_TO_BLN ###}
### Begin REACH PIC_TO_BLN ###{

```

```

##### {
REACH   PIC_TO_BLN
TSINPUT INFLOW PICT2_TOTAL
ENDREACH
##### }
##### {
LAGK    PIC_TO_BLN BLNT2_LAGK
LAG
TABLE INFLOW_LAG
  1.000 24.000
  10000.110 30.000
  40000.477 36.000
  150001.797 42.000
  300003.594 48.000
  500005.969 36.000
  1000011.000 24.000
ENDTABLE
ENDLAG
# NO K
COINFLOW
VALUES
2.720451
3.164919
2.999965
2.857789
2.720451
2.999965
2.999965
2.720451
2.720451
ENDVALUES
ENDCOINFLOW
INITIALOUTFLOW 0.000000
INITIALSTORAGE 0.000000
INITIALLAGGEDINFLOW 0.000000
ENDLAGK
#####}
### End REACH PIC_TO_BLN ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_INFLOW ###{
##### {
NODE    BLN_INFLOW
TSINPUT INFLOW BLN_LOCAL
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW BLN_TOTIN
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 12.678850
DISCHARGE 12.539499
INITIALINFLOW 12.539499

```

```

PREVIOUSINFLOW 12.678850
INITIALDIVERSION 0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION 0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
### End NODE BLN_INFLOW ###}
### Begin RESERVOIR BLN ###{
#####
RESERVOIR BLN # {
#####}
# TSINPUT INFLOW BLN_LOCAL
# TSINPUT INFLOW BLN_INFLOW
TSINPUT INFLOW BLN_CPINFL
TSOUTPUT RELEASE BLN_SIMREL
TSOUTPUT POOL BLN_SIMPOOL
TABLE ELEV_STOR
#482.00 0.0
#483.00 0.0
#484.00 0.0
485.00 0.0
486.00 1.0
487.00 3.0
488.00 6.0
489.00 12.0
490.00 21.0
491.00 36.0
492.00 55.0
493.00 82.0
494.00 118.0
495.00 168.0
496.00 235.0
497.00 323.0
498.00 432.0
499.00 562.0
500.00 714.0
501.00 891.0
502.00 1099.0
503.00 1344.0
504.00 1637.0
505.00 1970.0
506.00 2339.0
507.00 2742.0
508.00 3179.0
509.00 3652.0
510.00 4165.0
511.00 4714.0

```

512.00	5305.0
513.00	5941.0
514.00	6627.0
515.00	7366.0
516.00	8171.0
517.00	9061.0
518.00	10049.0
519.00	11131.0
520.00	12297.0
521.00	13538.0
522.00	14856.0
523.00	16246.0
524.00	17709.0
525.00	19253.0
526.00	20884.0
527.00	22590.0
528.00	24367.0
529.00	26217.0
530.00	28140.0
531.00	30141.0
532.00	32226.0
533.00	34401.0
534.00	36672.0
535.00	39050.0
536.00	41542.0
537.00	44152.0
538.00	46869.0
539.00	49689.0
540.00	52618.0
541.00	55661.0
542.00	58823.0
543.00	62109.0
544.00	65511.0
545.00	69023.0
546.00	72665.0
547.00	76448.0
548.00	80379.0
549.00	84464.0
550.00	88698.0
551.00	93075.0
552.00	97589.0
553.00	102239.0
554.00	107007.0
555.00	111883.0
556.00	116869.0
557.00	121961.0

558.00 127161.0
559.00 132484.0
560.00 137929.0
561.00 143508.0
562.00 149238.0
563.00 155124.0
564.00 161187.0
565.00 167391.0
566.00 173722.0
567.00 180200.0
568.00 186874.0
569.00 193772.0
570.00 200925.0
571.00 208330.0
572.00 215968.0
573.00 223819.0
574.00 231868.0
575.00 240110.0
576.00 248520.0
577.00 257139.0
578.00 266007.0
579.00 275107.0
580.00 284429.0
581.00 293947.0
582.00 303671.0
583.00 313577.0
584.00 323665.0
585.00 333939.0
586.00 344401.0
587.00 355052.0
588.00 365898.0
589.00 376960.0
590.00 388218.0
591.00 399670.0
592.00 411322.0
593.00 423181.0
594.00 435225.0
595.00 448565.0
600.00 514525.0
605.00 585136.0
610.00 663263.0
615.00 748940.0
620.00 842579.0
625.00 944028.0
630.00 1056799.0
635.00 1178235.0

```

640.00 1311095.0
645.00 1456835.0
650.00 1615925.0
655.00 1789445.0
660.00 1977955.0
662.00 2057595.0
ENDTABLE
INITIALPOOL 590.419948
PREVIOUSPOOL 590.419948
INITIALRELEASE 47.967511
PREVIOUSRELEASE 47.970901
  MINPOOL    485.0
  MINRELEASE  0.0
INITIALWITHDRAW 30.470459
INITIALINFLOW 12.539499
PREVIOUSWITHDRAW 30.505527
PREVIOUSINFLOW 12.678850
ENDRESERVOIR
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW BLN    WITHDRAWAL
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW BLN_WITHDRAW
VALUES
ELEV 483.0 581.0 587.0 594.0  ENDELEV
01/01 136  116  102  68
02/01 128  108   96  64
03/01 142  121  107  71
04/01 157  133  118  78
05/01 178  151  133  89
06/01 203  172  152  101
07/01 236  200  177  118
08/01 257  218  192  128
09/01 216  184  162  108
10/01 190  161  142  95
11/01 153  130  115  77
12/01 145  123  108  72
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
INITIALTRANSFER 0.000000
ENDSETWITHDRAW
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN    EVAP
ROWVAR   BLN.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR DATE
TABLEVAR WITHDRAWL

```

VALUES

	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15	5/15	6/15	7/15	8/15	9/15 \
	10/15	11/15	12/15						
486	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
487	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
488	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
489	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
490	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 \
	0.1	0.1	0.0						
491	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1 \
	0.1	0.1	0.1						
492	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2 \
	0.1	0.1	0.1						
493	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3 \
	0.2	0.1	0.1						
494	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3 \
	0.3	0.2	0.1						
495	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5 \
	0.4	0.3	0.2						
496	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6 \
	0.5	0.3	0.2						
497	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8 \
	0.6	0.4	0.3						
498	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0 \
	0.7	0.5	0.4						
499	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1 \
	0.9	0.6	0.4						
500	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3 \
	1.0	0.7	0.5						
501	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5 \
	1.2	0.8	0.6						
502	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8 \
	1.4	1.0	0.7						
503	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2 \
	1.6	1.2	0.8						
504	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.5 \
	1.9	1.4	0.9						
505	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.8 \
	2.2	1.5	1.0						
506	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.1 \
	2.4	1.7	1.1						
507	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.4 \

	2.6	1.8	1.2							
508	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.9	4.7	3.7\	
	2.8	2.0	1.3							
509	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.2	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.0\	
	3.0	2.1	1.5							
510	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.8	5.8	5.4	4.3\	
	3.3	2.3	1.6							
511	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.7	5.2	6.2	5.8	4.6\	
	3.5	2.5	1.7							
512	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	5.6	6.7	6.3	4.9\	
	3.8	2.7	1.8							
513	1.8	2.4	3.4	4.2	4.3	6.0	7.2	6.8	5.3\	
	4.1	2.9	1.9							
514	1.9	2.5	3.7	4.6	4.6	6.5	7.7	7.3	5.7\	
	4.4	3.1	2.1							
515	2.1	2.7	4.0	4.9	5.0	7.0	8.4	7.9	6.2\	
	4.7	3.3	2.3							
516	2.3	3.0	4.4	5.4	5.5	7.7	9.2	8.6	6.8\	
	5.2	3.7	2.5							
517	2.6	3.3	4.9	6.0	6.1	8.6	10.2	9.6	7.6\	
	5.8	4.1	2.8							
518	2.8	3.7	5.4	6.6	6.7	9.4	11.3	10.6	8.4\	
	6.4	4.5	3.1							
519	3.1	4.0	5.8	7.2	7.3	10.3	12.3	11.5	9.1\	
	6.9	4.9	3.3							
520	3.3	4.3	6.2	7.7	7.8	11.0	13.1	12.3	9.7\	
	7.4	5.2	3.6							
521	3.5	4.6	6.6	8.2	8.3	11.7	13.9	13.1	10.3\	
	7.9	5.5	3.8							
522	3.7	4.8	7.0	8.7	8.8	12.4	14.8	13.9	10.9\	
	8.4	5.9	4.0							
523	3.9	5.1	7.4	9.1	9.2	13.0	15.5	14.6	11.5\	
	8.8	6.2	4.2							
524	4.1	5.3	7.8	9.6	9.7	13.7	16.3	15.4	12.1\	
	9.3	6.5	4.4							
525	4.3	5.7	8.2	10.2	10.3	14.5	17.3	16.3	12.8\	
	9.8	6.9	4.7							
526	4.6	5.9	8.6	10.7	10.8	15.2	18.2	17.1	13.5\	
	10.3	7.2	4.9							
527	4.8	6.2	9.0	11.2	11.3	15.9	19.0	17.9	14.1\	
	10.8	7.6	5.1							
528	5.0	6.5	9.4	11.6	11.7	16.5	19.8	18.6	14.6\	
	11.2	7.9	5.4							
529	5.1	6.7	9.7	12.1	12.2	17.2	20.5	19.3	15.2\	
	11.6	8.2	5.6							
530	5.4	7.0	10.1	12.6	12.7	17.9	21.4	20.1	15.8\	

	12.1	8.5	5.8							
531	5.6	7.3	10.6	13.1	13.2	18.6	22.2	20.9	16.5	\
	12.6	8.9	6.0							
532	5.8	7.6	11.0	13.6	13.8	19.4	23.2	21.8	17.2	\
	13.1	9.2	6.3							
533	6.1	7.9	11.5	14.2	14.4	20.3	24.2	22.8	17.9	\
	13.7	9.6	6.6							
534	6.3	8.3	12.0	14.9	15.0	21.2	25.3	23.8	18.7	\
	14.3	10.1	6.9							
535	6.6	8.7	12.6	15.6	15.8	22.2	26.5	24.9	19.6	\
	15.0	10.5	7.2							
536	7.0	9.1	13.2	16.3	16.5	23.3	27.8	26.2	20.6	\
	15.7	11.1	7.5							
537	7.3	9.5	13.8	17.1	17.3	24.3	29.0	27.3	21.5	\
	16.4	11.6	7.9							
538	7.6	9.9	14.3	17.7	17.9	25.2	30.1	28.4	22.3	\
	17.1	12.0	8.2							
539	7.8	10.2	14.9	18.4	18.6	26.2	31.3	29.4	23.2	\
	17.7	12.5	8.5							
540	8.2	10.6	15.4	19.1	19.3	27.2	32.5	30.6	24.1	\
	18.4	12.9	8.8							
541	8.5	11.0	16.0	19.9	20.1	28.3	33.8	31.8	25.0	\
	19.1	13.4	9.2							
542	8.8	11.5	16.7	20.6	20.9	29.4	35.1	33.0	26.0	\
	19.9	14.0	9.5							
543	9.1	11.9	17.3	21.4	21.7	30.5	36.5	34.3	27.0	\
	20.7	14.5	9.9							
544	9.4	12.3	17.9	22.1	22.4	31.5	37.6	35.4	27.9	\
	21.3	15.0	10.2							
545	9.8	12.7	18.5	22.9	23.1	32.6	38.9	36.6	28.8	\
	22.0	15.5	10.6							
546	10.1	13.2	19.2	23.8	24.0	33.8	40.4	38.0	29.9	\
	22.9	16.1	11.0							
547	10.5	13.7	19.9	24.7	25.0	35.2	42.0	39.5	31.1	\
	23.8	16.7	11.4							
548	10.9	14.3	20.7	25.7	25.9	36.5	43.6	41.1	32.3	\
	24.7	17.4	11.8							
549	11.4	14.8	21.5	26.7	26.9	37.9	45.3	42.6	33.6	\
	25.7	18.0	12.3							
550	11.8	15.3	22.3	27.6	27.9	39.3	46.9	44.1	34.7	\
	26.6	18.7	12.7							
551	12.1	15.8	23.0	28.5	28.8	40.5	48.4	45.6	35.9	\
	27.4	19.3	13.1							
552	12.5	16.3	23.7	29.4	29.7	41.8	49.9	47.0	37.0	\
	28.3	19.9	13.5							
553	12.9	16.8	24.4	30.2	30.5	42.9	51.3	48.3	38.0	\

	29.1	20.4	13.9							
554	13.2	17.2	24.9	30.9	31.2	44.0	52.5	49.4	38.9	\
	29.8	20.9	14.2							
555	13.5	17.6	25.5	31.6	31.9	45.0	53.7	50.5	39.8	\
	30.4	21.4	14.6							
556	13.8	18.0	26.1	32.3	32.6	46.0	54.9	51.6	40.7	\
	31.1	21.8	14.9							
557	14.0	18.3	26.6	32.9	33.3	46.9	56.0	52.7	41.5	\
	31.7	22.3	15.2							
558	14.4	18.8	27.2	33.7	34.1	48.0	57.3	54.0	42.5	\
	32.5	22.8	15.5							
559	14.7	19.2	27.8	34.5	34.9	49.1	58.6	55.2	43.4	\
	33.2	23.3	15.9							
560	15.0	19.6	28.5	35.3	35.7	50.2	60.0	56.5	44.4	\
	34.0	23.9	16.3							
561	15.4	20.1	29.2	36.2	36.6	51.6	61.6	57.9	45.6	\
	34.9	24.5	16.7							
562	15.9	20.7	30.0	37.2	37.6	52.9	63.2	59.5	46.8	\
	35.8	25.2	17.1							
563	16.3	21.3	30.9	38.3	38.7	54.5	65.1	61.2	48.2	\
	36.9	25.9	17.6							
564	16.8	21.9	31.7	39.3	39.8	56.0	66.8	62.9	49.5	\
	37.9	26.6	18.1							
565	17.1	22.3	32.4	40.1	40.6	57.1	68.2	64.2	50.6	\
	38.7	27.2	18.5							
566	17.5	22.8	33.1	41.0	41.4	58.3	69.7	65.6	51.6	\
	39.5	27.7	18.9							
567	18.0	23.4	34.0	42.1	42.6	59.9	71.5	67.3	53.0	\
	40.5	28.5	19.4							
568	18.5	24.2	35.1	43.5	44.0	61.9	73.9	69.6	54.8	\
	41.9	29.4	20.0							
569	19.2	25.0	36.3	44.9	45.4	64.0	76.4	71.9	56.6	\
	43.3	30.4	20.7							
570	19.9	26.0	37.7	46.7	47.2	66.4	79.3	74.7	58.8	\
	44.9	31.6	21.5							
571	20.5	26.8	38.9	48.2	48.7	68.6	81.9	77.1	60.7	\
	46.4	32.6	22.2							
572	21.2	27.6	40.1	49.6	50.2	70.6	84.3	79.4	62.5	\
	47.8	33.6	22.9							
573	21.7	28.3	41.1	50.9	51.5	72.5	86.5	81.5	64.1	\
	49.0	34.5	23.5							
574	22.3	29.0	42.1	52.2	52.8	74.3	88.7	83.5	65.8	\
	50.3	35.3	24.1							
575	22.7	29.7	43.1	53.3	53.9	75.9	90.7	85.3	67.2	\
	51.4	36.1	24.6							
576	23.2	30.3	44.0	54.5	55.1	77.5	92.6	87.1	68.6	\

52.4 36.9 25.1
 577 23.9 31.1 45.2 56.0 56.6 79.7 95.2 89.6 70.5 \
 53.9 37.9 25.8
 578 24.6 32.0 46.5 57.6 58.2 82.0 97.9 92.1 72.5 \
 55.4 39.0 26.5
 579 25.2 32.8 47.6 59.0 59.7 84.0 100.3 94.4 74.3 \
 56.8 39.9 27.2
 580 25.7 33.6 48.7 60.3 61.0 85.9 102.6 96.5 76.0 \
 58.1 40.8 27.8
 581 26.3 34.3 49.8 61.7 62.3 87.8 104.8 98.6 77.7 \
 59.4 41.7 28.4
 582 26.8 35.0 50.8 62.9 63.6 89.5 106.9 100.6 79.2 \
 60.5 42.5 29.0
 583 27.3 35.6 51.7 64.1 64.7 91.2 108.9 102.5 80.7 \
 61.7 43.3 29.5
 584 27.8 36.3 52.6 65.2 65.9 92.8 110.8 104.3 82.1 \
 62.8 44.1 30.0
 585 28.3 37.0 53.6 66.4 67.2 94.6 112.9 106.3 83.7 \
 64.0 44.9 30.6
 586 28.8 37.6 54.6 67.6 68.3 96.2 114.9 108.1 85.1 \
 65.1 45.7 31.2
 587 29.4 38.3 55.6 68.8 69.6 98.0 117.0 110.1 86.7 \
 66.3 46.6 31.7
 588 29.9 39.0 56.6 70.2 70.9 99.9 119.2 112.2 88.4 \
 67.6 47.5 32.3
 589 30.5 39.8 57.7 71.5 72.3 101.8 121.5 114.4 90.1 \
 68.9 48.4 33.0
 590 31.0 40.5 58.7 72.7 73.5 103.5 123.6 116.4 91.6 \
 70.0 49.2 33.5
 591 31.5 41.1 59.7 74.0 74.8 105.3 125.7 118.3 93.1 \
 71.2 50.0 34.1
 592 32.1 41.9 60.8 75.4 76.2 107.3 128.1 120.6 94.9 \
 72.6 51.0 34.7
 593 32.7 42.6 61.8 76.6 77.4 109.0 130.1 122.5 96.4 \
 73.7 51.8 35.3
 594 33.2 43.2 62.8 77.7 78.6 110.7 132.1 124.4 97.9 \
 74.9 52.6 35.8
 595 35.1 45.8 66.5 82.4 83.3 117.3 140.1 131.8 103.8 \
 79.4 55.8 38.0
 600 38.8 50.6 73.4 90.9 91.9 129.4 154.5 145.4 114.5 \
 87.5 61.5 41.9
 605 42.6 55.5 80.6 99.9 100.9 142.1 169.7 159.7 125.7 \
 96.1 67.6 46.0
 610 46.6 60.7 88.2 109.2 110.4 155.5 185.6 174.7 137.5 \
 105.2 73.9 50.3
 615 50.8 66.2 96.1 119.0 120.3 169.4 202.3 190.4 149.9 \

```

114.6 80.5 54.8
620 55.1 71.9 104.3 129.3 130.7 184.0 219.7 206.8 162.8 \
124.5 87.5 59.6
625 59.7 77.8 112.9 139.9 141.4 199.2 237.8 223.8 176.2 \
134.7 94.7 64.5
630 64.4 84.0 121.9 151.0 152.7 215.0 256.7 241.6 190.2 \
145.4 102.2 69.6
635 69.3 90.4 131.2 162.6 164.3 231.4 276.3 260.0 204.7 \
156.5 110.0 74.9
640 74.4 97.1 140.9 174.5 176.4 248.4 296.6 279.2 219.8 \
168.0 118.1 80.4
645 79.7 104.0 150.9 186.9 189.0 266.0 317.7 299.0 235.4 \
180.0 126.5 86.1
650 85.2 111.1 161.2 199.7 201.9 284.3 339.5 319.5 251.5 \
192.3 135.1 92.0
655 90.8 118.5 171.9 213.0 215.3 303.2 362.0 340.7 268.2 \
205.1 144.1 98.2
660 96.7 126.1 183.0 226.7 229.2 322.7 385.3 362.6 285.5 \
218.3 153.4 104.5
662 99.1 129.2 187.5 232.3 234.8 330.6 394.8 371.6 292.5 \
223.7 157.2 107.0

```

ENDVALUES

INTERPOLATE ALL

ENDLOOKUP3

}

{

SETSUM BLN NEGINFW_EVAP

SETWITHDRAW BLN WITHDRAWAL

#LOOKUP3 BLN EVAP

ENDSETSUM

}

{

LOOKUP3 BLN NORMAL

ROWVAR BLN.STARTINGPOOL

COLUMNVAR BLN_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE

TABLEVAR RELEASE

VALUES

```

75 100 115
485.0 10 10 10
594.3 50 50 200
598.0 1500 2500 3500
600.0 3500 5000 5500
605.0 4000 5500 6500
610.0 4500 6000 7000
631.0 6000 7000 8000
632.5 0 0 0

```

```

ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN    LRI_CAPACITY
# Belton has 62.1% of the storage space that contributes to LRIT2 gage
# Stillhouse has the other 37.9%. This method allocates channel capacity acc
ROWVAR BLN_INDEX_2.STARTINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR LRIT2_CAPAC.STARTINGDISCHARGE -
LRIT2_LOC.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 10000
    85.0  0 2000
    90.0  0 3000
    100.0  0 6500
    110.0  0 9000
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN    CMN_CAPACITY
# Belton has 52.9% of the storage space that contributes to CMNT2 gage
# Stillhouse has 32.3%, Granger has 14.8%. This method allocates channel capa
TSINDEX COLUMNS CMNLRIRMA
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
ROWVAR BLN_INDEX_3.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 10000
    95.0 3000  0
    100.0 5290  0
    110.0 7500  0
    115.0 8000  0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN    TOT_CAPACITY
# Look at the summed local flows plus Somerville
ROWVAR BLN.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE

```

```

VALUES
    0 920 1000 # 920.0 1000
594.0 99999 1500 0
600.0 99999 2000 0
631.0 99999 2500 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
SETMIN    BLN    CAPACITIESB
LOOKUP3   BLN    NORMAL
LOOKUP3   BLN    LRI_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3   BLN    CMN_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3   BLN    TOT_CAPACITY
ENDSETMIN
#####}
#####{
SPILLWAY  BLN    SPILL
TABLE     ELEV_SPILL
631.0    0
632.0    4000
633.0    4500
634.0    6500
635.0    12500
662.0    100000
ENDTABLE
INTERVALS 12
INITIALSPILL 0.000000
ENDSPILLWAY
#####}
#####{
SETMAX    BLN    FINAL
SETMIN    BLN    CAPACITIESB
SPILLWAY  BLN    SPILL
ENDSETMAX
#####}
#####{
ADJUST    BLN    SET_TO_OBS
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDRELEASE BLN_RELEASE
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPOOL BLN_POOL
ADJSIM OFF
ENDADJUST
#####}
### End RESERVOIR BLN ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_FSTORAGE ###{

```

```

##### {
NODE    BLN_FSTORAGE
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW BLN_FSTORAGE
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3    BLN_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAGE
# Total flood storage between 594 and 631 is 645861.2 ac-ft
ROWVAR BLN.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS BLN_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
594    0
595 13340
600 79300
605 149911
610 228038
615 313715
620 407354
625 508803
630 621574
635 743010
640 875870
645 1021610
650 1180700
655 1354220
660 1542730
662 1622370
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
### End NODE BLN_FSTORAGE ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_PERCENTF ###{
##### {
NODE    BLN_PERCENTF

```

```

TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW BLN_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 BLN_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between 594 and 631 is 645861.2 ac-ft
ROWVAR BLN.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS BLN_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
    594 0.00
    595 2.07
    600 12.28
    605 23.21
    610 35.31
    615 48.57
    620 63.07
    625 78.78
    630 96.24
    635 115.04
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE BLN_PERCENTF ###}
### Begin RESERVOIR STI ###{
#####}
RESERVOIR STI #{
#####}
TSINPUT INFLOW STI_INFLOW
TSOUTPUT RELEASE STI_SIMREL
TSOUTPUT POOL STI_SIMPOOL
TABLE ELEV_STOR
#504.00 0.0
505.00 0.0
506.00 1.0

```

507.00	1.01 #Adjusted
508.00	3.0
509.00	5.0
510.00	7.0
511.00	11.0
512.00	17.0
513.00	26.0
514.00	38.0
515.00	54.0
516.00	75.0
517.00	109.0
518.00	166.0
519.00	249.0
520.00	354.0
521.00	479.0
522.00	629.0
523.00	814.0
524.00	1035.0
525.00	1282.0
526.00	1550.0
527.00	1838.0
528.00	2146.0
529.00	2472.0
530.00	2817.0
531.00	3185.0
532.00	3574.0
533.00	3986.0
534.00	4420.0
535.00	4876.0
536.00	5350.0
537.00	5841.0
538.00	6351.0
539.00	6879.0
540.00	7426.0
541.00	7993.0
542.00	8582.0
543.00	9198.0
544.00	9841.0
545.00	10514.0
546.00	11219.0
547.00	11956.0
548.00	12724.0
549.00	13527.0
550.00	14364.0
551.00	15236.0
552.00	16144.0

553.00	17088.0
554.00	18069.0
555.00	19090.0
556.00	20153.0
557.00	21257.0
558.00	22404.0
559.00	23594.0
560.00	24825.0
561.00	26094.0
562.00	27405.0
563.00	28762.0
564.00	30166.0
565.00	31624.0
566.00	33136.0
567.00	34703.0
568.00	36321.0
569.00	37991.0
570.00	39715.0
571.00	41489.0
572.00	43313.0
573.00	45187.0
574.00	47113.0
575.00	49090.0
576.00	51120.0
577.00	53206.0
578.00	55350.0
579.00	57557.0
580.00	59829.0
581.00	62163.0
582.00	64557.0
583.00	67012.0
584.00	69533.0
585.00	72120.0
586.00	74775.0
587.00	77494.0
588.00	80277.0
589.00	83129.0
590.00	86050.0
591.00	89040.0
592.00	92099.0
593.00	95233.0
594.00	98449.0
595.00	101751.0
596.00	105128.0
597.00	108581.0
598.00	112108.0

599.00 115710.0
600.00 119387.0
601.00 123144.0
602.00 126982.0
603.00 130904.0
604.00 134913.0
605.00 139013.0
606.00 143213.0
607.00 147520.0
608.00 151943.0
609.00 156477.0
610.00 161119.0
611.00 165878.0
612.00 170762.0
613.00 175778.0
614.00 180935.0
615.00 186239.0
616.00 191685.0
617.00 197278.0
618.00 203058.0
619.00 209055.0
620.00 215185.0
621.00 221441.0
622.00 227825.0
625.00 247630.0
630.00 282955.0
635.00 321104.0
640.00 362046.0
645.00 405783.0
650.00 452353.0
655.00 501783.0
660.00 554369.0
665.00 610734.0
670.00 671194.0
675.00 735784.0
680.00 804405.0
685.00 877126.0
690.00 953970.0
692.00 985933.0
694.00 1018588.0
698.00 1084272.0

ENDTABLE

INITIALPOOL 621.689961
PREVIOUSPOOL 621.689961
INITIALRELEASE 9.913691
PREVIOUSRELEASE 9.913903

```

MINPOOL      505.0
MINRELEASE   0.0
INITIALWITHDRAW 17.701487
INITIALINFLOW 74.249356
PREVIOUSWITHDRAW 17.714659
PREVIOUSINFLOW 72.886076
ENDRESERVOIR
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW STI      WITHDRAWAL
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW STI_WITHDRAW
VALUES
ELEV  515.0  605.0  615.0  622.0  ENDELEV
01/01  28    28    24    9
02/01  26    26    22    9
03/01  29    29    24    10
04/01  31    31    26    10
05/01  34    34    28    11
06/01  41    41    34    14
07/01  46    46    38    15
08/01  47    47    39    16
09/01  41    41    34    14
10/01  36    36    30    12
11/01  30    30    25    10
12/01  29    29    25    10
ENDVALUES
#BLEND      0
#BLENDTS    0
INTERPOLATE ALL
INITIALTRANSFER 0.000000
ENDSETWITHDRAW
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW STI      DIVERSION
#TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW STI_DIVERSN
VALUES
ELEV  515.0  622.0  ENDELEV
01/01  34.4  34.4
02/01  22.2  22.2
03/01  16.4  16.4
04/01  21.2  21.2
05/01  21.9  21.9
06/01  18.6  18.6
07/01  23.8  23.8
08/01  27.4  27.4
09/01  28.3  28.3

```

10/01 33.4 33.4
11/01 35.7 35.7
12/01 36.9 36.9

ENDVALUES

INITIALTRANSFER 0.0

ENDSETWITHDRAW

#####

#####

LOOKUP3 STI EVAP

ROWVAR STI.STARTINGPOOL

COLUMNVAR DATE

TABLEVAR WITHDRAWL

VALUES

	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15	5/15	6/15	7/15	8/15	9/15 \
	10/15	11/15	12/15						
506	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
507	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
509	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
510	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
511	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
512	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
513	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 \
	0.1	0.0	0.0						
514	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 \
	0.1	0.1	0.0						
515	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1 \
	0.1	0.1	0.1						
516	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2 \
	0.2	0.1	0.1						
517	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3 \
	0.3	0.2	0.1						
518	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5 \
	0.4	0.3	0.2						
519	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7 \
	0.6	0.4	0.3						
520	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8 \
	0.7	0.5	0.3						
521	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0 \

	0.8	0.6	0.4							
522	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	\
	1.0	0.7	0.5							
523	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	\
	1.2	0.8	0.6							
524	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.8	\
	1.4	1.0	0.7							
525	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	\
	1.5	1.1	0.8							
526	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.1	\
	1.6	1.1	0.8							
527	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.2	\
	1.8	1.2	0.9							
528	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.4	\
	1.9	1.3	0.9							
529	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.5	\
	2.0	1.4	1.0							
530	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.6	\
	2.1	1.5	1.1							
531	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	\
	2.2	1.6	1.1							
532	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	\
	2.4	1.7	1.2							
533	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.1	\
	2.5	1.7	1.3							
534	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.3	\
	2.6	1.8	1.3							
535	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.4	3.5	\
	2.7	1.9	1.4							
536	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.9	4.5	3.6	\
	2.8	2.0	1.4							
537	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.2	5.1	4.7	3.7	\
	3.0	2.1	1.5							
538	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.9	3.9	\
	3.1	2.1	1.5							
539	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.0	\
	3.2	2.2	1.6							
540	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	4.7	5.6	5.2	4.1	\
	3.3	2.3	1.6							
541	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.5	3.6	4.9	5.8	5.4	4.3	\
	3.4	2.4	1.7							
542	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.6	4.5	\
	3.6	2.5	1.8							
543	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	5.3	6.3	5.9	4.7	\
	3.7	2.6	1.9							
544	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	5.6	6.6	6.2	4.9	\

	3.9	2.7	2.0							
545	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	6.9	6.4	5.1	\
	4.1	2.8	2.0							
546	2.0	2.6	3.6	4.4	4.5	6.1	7.3	6.7	5.4	\
	4.3	3.0	2.1							
547	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.6	4.7	6.4	7.6	7.0	5.6	\
	4.5	3.1	2.2							
548	2.2	2.8	3.9	4.8	4.9	6.7	7.9	7.4	5.8	\
	4.6	3.2	2.3							
549	2.3	3.0	4.1	5.0	5.1	6.9	8.3	7.7	6.1	\
	4.8	3.4	2.4							
550	2.4	3.1	4.2	5.2	5.3	7.2	8.6	8.0	6.4	\
	5.0	3.5	2.5							
551	2.5	3.2	4.4	5.4	5.5	7.5	9.0	8.3	6.6	\
	5.3	3.7	2.6							
552	2.6	3.3	4.6	5.6	5.8	7.8	9.4	8.7	6.9	\
	5.5	3.8	2.7							
553	2.7	3.5	4.8	5.9	6.0	8.1	9.7	9.0	7.2	\
	5.7	4.0	2.9							
554	2.8	3.6	5.0	6.1	6.2	8.5	10.1	9.4	7.4	\
	5.9	4.1	3.0							
555	2.9	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.5	8.8	10.5	9.7	7.8	\
	6.2	4.3	3.1							
556	3.0	3.9	5.4	6.6	6.7	9.2	10.9	10.1	8.1	\
	6.4	4.5	3.2							
557	3.1	4.1	5.6	6.8	7.0	9.5	11.3	10.5	8.4	\
	6.7	4.6	3.3							
558	3.3	4.2	5.8	7.1	7.3	9.9	11.8	10.9	8.7	\
	6.9	4.8	3.5							
559	3.4	4.4	6.0	7.4	7.5	10.3	12.2	11.3	9.0	\
	7.2	5.0	3.6							
560	3.5	4.5	6.2	7.6	7.8	10.6	12.6	11.7	9.3	\
	7.4	5.2	3.7							
561	3.6	4.7	6.4	7.8	8.0	10.9	13.0	12.1	9.6	\
	7.6	5.3	3.8							
562	3.7	4.8	6.6	8.1	8.3	11.3	13.4	12.5	9.9	\
	7.9	5.5	4.0							
563	3.9	5.0	6.9	8.4	8.6	11.7	13.9	12.9	10.3	\
	8.2	5.7	4.1							
564	4.0	5.2	7.1	8.7	8.9	12.1	14.4	13.4	10.6	\
	8.5	5.9	4.2							
565	4.2	5.4	7.4	9.0	9.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	11.1	\
	8.8	6.1	4.4							
566	4.3	5.6	7.7	9.4	9.6	13.0	15.5	14.4	11.5	\
	9.1	6.4	4.6							
567	4.5	5.7	7.9	9.7	9.9	13.5	16.1	14.9	11.9	\

	9.4	6.6	4.7							
568	4.6	5.9	8.2	10.0	10.2	13.9	16.6	15.4	12.2	\
	9.7	6.8	4.9							
569	4.7	6.1	8.4	10.3	10.5	14.4	17.1	15.9	12.6	\
	10.0	7.0	5.0							
570	4.9	6.3	8.7	10.6	10.9	14.8	17.7	16.4	13.0	\
	10.3	7.2	5.2							
571	5.0	6.5	8.9	10.9	11.2	15.2	18.1	16.8	13.4	\
	10.6	7.4	5.3							
572	5.2	6.7	9.2	11.2	11.5	15.6	18.6	17.3	13.8	\
	10.9	7.6	5.5							
573	5.3	6.9	9.5	11.6	11.8	16.1	19.2	17.8	14.1	\
	11.2	7.9	5.6							
574	5.5	7.0	9.7	11.9	12.1	16.5	19.7	18.2	14.5	\
	11.5	8.1	5.8							
575	5.6	7.2	10.0	12.2	12.4	17.0	20.2	18.8	14.9	\
	11.8	8.3	5.9							
576	5.8	7.4	10.2	12.5	12.8	17.4	20.8	19.3	15.3	\
	12.2	8.5	6.1							
577	5.9	7.6	10.5	12.9	13.1	17.9	21.3	19.8	15.7	\
	12.5	8.7	6.3							
578	6.1	7.8	10.8	13.2	13.5	18.4	21.9	20.4	16.2	\
	12.9	9.0	6.4							
579	6.3	8.1	11.1	13.6	13.9	19.0	22.6	20.9	16.7	\
	13.2	9.3	6.6							
580	6.4	8.3	11.5	14.0	14.3	19.5	23.2	21.6	17.1	\
	13.6	9.5	6.8							
581	6.6	8.5	11.8	14.4	14.7	20.0	23.8	22.1	17.6	\
	14.0	9.8	7.0							
582	6.8	8.7	12.1	14.8	15.0	20.5	24.5	22.7	18.0	\
	14.3	10.0	7.2							
583	7.0	9.0	12.4	15.1	15.4	21.1	25.1	23.3	18.5	\
	14.7	10.3	7.4							
584	7.1	9.2	12.7	15.5	15.9	21.6	25.8	23.9	19.0	\
	15.1	10.6	7.6							
585	7.3	9.4	13.0	15.9	16.3	22.2	26.4	24.5	19.5	\
	15.5	10.8	7.8							
586	7.5	9.7	13.4	16.4	16.7	22.8	27.1	25.2	20.0	\
	15.9	11.1	8.0							
587	7.7	9.9	13.7	16.7	17.1	23.3	27.7	25.7	20.5	\
	16.3	11.4	8.2							
588	7.9	10.2	14.0	17.1	17.5	23.9	28.4	26.4	21.0	\
	16.7	11.6	8.4							
589	8.1	10.4	14.4	17.6	17.9	24.4	29.1	27.0	21.5	\
	17.1	11.9	8.6							
590	8.3	10.7	14.7	18.0	18.3	25.0	29.8	27.7	22.0	\

	17.5	12.2	8.8							
591	8.5	10.9	15.0	18.4	18.8	25.6	30.5	28.3	22.5	\
	17.9	12.5	9.0							
592	8.7	11.2	15.4	18.8	19.2	26.2	31.2	29.0	23.0	\
	18.3	12.8	9.2							
593	8.9	11.4	15.8	19.3	19.7	26.9	32.0	29.7	23.6	\
	18.8	13.1	9.4							
594	9.1	11.8	16.2	19.8	20.2	27.6	32.9	30.5	24.3	\
	19.3	13.5	9.7							
595	9.3	12.0	16.6	20.3	20.7	28.3	33.7	31.3	24.9	\
	19.7	13.8	9.9							
596	9.6	12.3	17.0	20.8	21.2	28.9	34.5	32.0	25.4	\
	20.2	14.1	10.1							
597	9.8	12.6	17.4	21.2	21.7	29.5	35.2	32.7	26.0	\
	20.6	14.4	10.3							
598	10.0	12.8	17.7	21.7	22.1	30.2	36.0	33.3	26.5	\
	21.1	14.7	10.6							
599	10.2	13.1	18.1	22.1	22.6	30.8	36.7	34.0	27.1	\
	21.5	15.0	10.8							
600	10.4	13.4	18.5	22.6	23.1	31.5	37.5	34.8	27.7	\
	22.0	15.4	11.0							
601	10.6	13.7	18.9	23.1	23.6	32.2	38.3	35.5	28.3	\
	22.5	15.7	11.3							
602	10.8	14.0	19.3	23.6	24.1	32.8	39.1	36.3	28.9	\
	22.9	16.0	11.5							
603	11.1	14.3	19.7	24.1	24.6	33.6	40.0	37.1	29.5	\
	23.4	16.4	11.8							
604	11.3	14.6	20.2	24.7	25.1	34.3	40.9	37.9	30.2	\
	24.0	16.7	12.0							
605	11.6	15.0	20.6	25.3	25.8	35.1	41.9	38.8	30.9	\
	24.5	17.2	12.3							
606	11.9	15.3	21.1	25.9	26.4	36.0	42.9	39.8	31.6	\
	25.1	17.6	12.6							
607	12.2	15.7	21.7	26.6	27.1	37.0	44.0	40.8	32.5	\
	25.8	18.0	12.9							
608	12.5	16.2	22.3	27.3	27.8	37.9	45.2	41.9	33.3	\
	26.5	18.5	13.3							
609	12.8	16.5	22.8	27.9	28.5	38.8	46.3	42.9	34.1	\
	27.1	19.0	13.6							
610	13.1	16.9	23.4	28.6	29.2	39.8	47.4	44.0	35.0	\
	27.8	19.4	13.9							
611	13.5	17.4	24.0	29.3	29.9	40.8	48.6	45.1	35.9	\
	28.5	19.9	14.3							
612	13.8	17.8	24.6	30.1	30.7	41.9	49.9	46.3	36.8	\
	29.3	20.5	14.7							
613	14.2	18.3	25.3	30.9	31.5	43.0	51.3	47.6	37.8	\

	30.1	21.0	15.1							
614	14.6	18.9	26.0	31.8	32.5	44.3	52.8	48.9	38.9	\
	30.9	21.6	15.5							
615	15.0	19.4	26.7	32.7	33.3	45.5	54.2	50.3	40.0	\
	31.8	22.2	15.9							
616	15.4	19.9	27.4	33.6	34.2	46.7	55.7	51.6	41.1	\
	32.6	22.8	16.4							
617	15.9	20.5	28.2	34.5	35.2	48.1	57.3	53.1	42.2	\
	33.6	23.5	16.8							
618	16.5	21.3	29.4	35.9	36.6	50.0	59.5	55.2	43.9	\
	34.9	24.4	17.5							
619	17.0	21.9	30.2	36.9	37.7	51.4	61.2	56.8	45.2	\
	35.9	25.1	18.0							
620	17.3	22.3	30.8	37.7	38.4	52.4	62.5	57.9	46.1	\
	36.6	25.6	18.4							
621	17.7	22.8	31.4	38.5	39.2	53.5	63.8	59.1	47.0	\
	37.4	26.1	18.7							
622	18.1	23.4	32.3	39.5	40.2	54.9	65.4	60.7	48.3	\
	38.3	26.8	19.2							
625	18.0	23.2	32.0	39.1	39.9	54.4	64.8	60.1	47.8	\
	38.0	26.6	19.0							
630	19.6	25.3	34.9	42.6	43.5	59.3	70.7	65.6	52.2	\
	41.4	29.0	20.8							
635	21.3	27.5	37.9	46.4	47.3	64.5	76.9	71.3	56.7	\
	45.0	31.5	22.6							
640	23.1	29.8	41.1	50.2	51.2	69.9	83.3	77.2	61.4	\
	48.8	34.1	24.5							
645	24.9	32.1	44.3	54.3	55.3	75.5	89.9	83.4	66.4	\
	52.7	36.8	26.4							
650	26.9	34.6	47.8	58.4	59.6	81.3	96.9	89.9	71.5	\
	56.8	39.7	28.5							
655	28.9	37.2	51.3	62.8	64.0	87.4	104.1	96.5	76.8	\
	61.0	42.6	30.6							
660	30.9	39.9	55.0	67.3	68.6	93.6	111.6	103.5	82.3	\
	65.4	45.7	32.8							
665	33.1	42.6	58.8	72.0	73.4	100.1	119.3	110.6	88.0	\
	69.9	48.9	35.1							
670	35.3	45.5	62.8	76.8	78.3	106.8	127.3	118.1	93.9	\
	74.6	52.1	37.4							
675	37.6	48.4	66.8	81.8	83.4	113.8	135.5	125.7	100.0	\
	79.4	55.5	39.8							
680	39.9	51.5	71.0	86.9	88.6	120.9	144.1	133.6	106.3	\
	84.4	59.0	42.3							
685	42.4	54.6	75.4	92.2	94.0	128.3	152.9	141.8	112.7	\
	89.6	62.6	44.9							
690	44.9	57.9	79.8	97.7	99.6	135.9	161.9	150.2	119.4	\

```

94.9 66.3 47.6
692 45.9 59.2 81.6 99.9 101.9 139.0 165.6 153.6 122.1 \
97.0 67.8 48.7
694 46.9 60.5 83.5 102.1 104.2 142.1 169.3 157.0 124.9 \
99.2 69.4 49.8
698 49.1 63.2 87.2 106.7 108.8 148.5 176.9 164.1 130.5 \
103.7 72.5 52.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
SETSUM STI NEGINFW_EVAP
SETWITHDRAW STI WITHDRAWAL
SETWITHDRAW STI DIVERSION
#LOOKUP3 STI EVAP
ENDSETSUM
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 STI NORMAL
ROWVAR STI.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR STI_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
85 95 100 110 125
505.0 1 1 1 1 1
622.0 1 1 10 30 100
625.0 200 700 1400 2000 2200
635.0 500 1000 1500 2500 3000
640.0 700 1100 2000 3500 4000
655.0 800 1200 2200 3500 5000
666.0 1500 2500 3500 3900 5000
667.0 25 50 100 100 110
675.0 0 0 0 0 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 STI LRI_CAPACITY
# Belton has 62.1% of the storage space that contributes to LRIT2 gage
# Stillhouse has the other 37.9%. This method allocates channel capacity acc
ROWVAR STI_INDEX_2.STARTINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR LRIT2_CAPAC.STARTINGDISCHARGE -
LRIT2_LOC.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE

```

```

VALUES
    0 10000
    90.0 0 3000
    100.0 0 3790
    110.0 0 6000
    115.0 0 8000
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 STI CMN_CAPACITY
# Belton has 52.9% of the storage space that contributes to CMNT2 gage
# Stillhouse has 32.3%, Granger has 14.8%. This method allocates channel capa
TSINDEX COLUMNS CMNLRIRMA
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
ROWVAR STI_INDEX_3.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 10000
    90.0 1500 0
    95.0 3200 0
    100.0 3230 0
    105.0 4115 0
    110.0 5000 0
    115.0 7000 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 STI TOT_CAPACITY
# Look at the summed local flows plus Somerville
ROWVAR STI.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    #0 920.0 1000
    0 920 1000 # 920.0 1000
    622.0 99999 1000 0
    644.0 99999 2000 0
    666.0 99999 2000 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}

```

```

##### {
SETMIN STI CAPACITIESC
LOOKUP3 STI LRI_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3 STI CMN_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3 STI TOT_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3 STI NORMAL
ENDSETMIN
##### }
##### {
SPILLWAY STI SPILL
TABLE ELEV_SPILL
666.0 0
666.5 1500
667.0 2500
670.0 30000
675.0 50000
698.0 100000
ENDTABLE
INTERVALS 12
INITIALSPILL 0.000000
ENDSPILLWAY
##### }
##### {
SETMAX STI FINAL
SETMIN STI CAPACITIESC
SPILLWAY STI SPILL
ENDSETMAX
##### }
##### {
ADJUST STI SET_TO_OBS
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDRELEASE STI_RELEASE
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPOOL STI_POOL
ADJSIM OFF
ENDADJUST
##### }
### End RESERVOIR STI ###}
### Begin NODE STI_FSTORAGE ###{
##### {
NODE STI_FSTORAGE
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW STI_FSTORAGE
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000

```

```

PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####}
LOOKUP3 STI_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
# Total flood storage between 622 and 666 is 395001.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR STI.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS STI_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
622 0
625 19805
630 55130
635 93279
640 134221
645 177958
650 224528
655 273958
660 326544
665 382909
670 443369
675 507959
680 576580
685 649301
690 726145
692 758108
694 790763
698 856447
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE STI_FSTORAGE ###}
### Begin NODE STI_PERCENTF ###{
#####}
NODE STI_PERCENTF
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW STI_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000

```

```

PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####}
LOOKUP3 STI_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between 622 and 666 is 395001.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR STI.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS STI_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
    622 0.00
    625 5.01
    630 13.96
    635 23.61
    640 33.98
    645 45.05
    650 56.84
    655 69.36
    660 82.67
    665 96.94
    670 112.25
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### Begin NODE LRIT2_LOC ###{
#####}
NODE LRIT2_LOC
TSINPUT INFLOW LRIT2_LOCAL
DISCHARGE 0.000000
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION 0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION 0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
### End NODE LRIT2_LOC ###}
### Begin NODE LRIT2_CAPAC ###{
#####}
NODE LRIT2_CAPAC
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW LRI_CAPACMOD

```

```

DISCHARGE 3000.000000
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 3000.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -3000.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -3000.000000
ENDNODE
#####
#####
##### {
LOOKUP3   LRIT2_CAPAC HOLD_CAPAC_B
COLUMNVAR LRIT2_CAPAC.STARTINGDISCHARGE
ROWVAR    BLN.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR  AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0 2999 5999 9999
    594.0 3000 3000 3000 3000
    596.0 3000 3000 6000 6000
    596.5 6000 6000 6000 6000
    605.0 6000 6000 6000 10000
    610.0 10000 10000 10000 10000
ENDVALUES
ENDLOOKUP3
#####
#####
##### {
LOOKUP3   LRIT2_CAPAC HOLD_CAPAC_S
COLUMNVAR LRIT2_CAPAC.STARTINGDISCHARGE
ROWVAR    STI.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR  AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0 2999 5999 9999
    622.0 3000 3000 3000 3000
    624.0 3000 3000 6000 6000
    625.0 6000 6000 6000 6000
    635.0 6000 6000 6000 10000
    640.0 10000 10000 10000 10000
ENDVALUES
ENDLOOKUP3
#####
#####
# This method takes the minimum of two augmentations
# This is equivalent to taking the maximum of the two values
# because augmentations are negative diversions.
# This method should be thought of as taking the max, not the min
SETMIN   LRIT2_CAPAC TAKE_LARGEST
LOOKUP3  LRIT2_CAPAC HOLD_CAPAC_B
LOOKUP3  LRIT2_CAPAC HOLD_CAPAC_S

```

```

ENDSETMIN
#####}
### End NODE LRIT2_CAPAC ###}
### Begin RESERVOIR GGL ###{
#####{
RESERVOIR  GGL
#####
TSINPUT INFLOW  GGL_INFLOW
TSOUTPUT RELEASE GGL_SIMREL
TSOUTPUT POOL   GGL_SIMPOOL
TABLE  ELEV_STOR
708    0
709    1
710    3
711    5
712    8
713   12
714   17
715   24
716   31
717   41
718   52
719   66
720   81
721   98
722  118
723  141
724  166
725  197
726  239
727  291
728  353
729  427
730  516
731  617
732  728
733  850
734  982
735 1123
736 1277
737 1441
738 1619
739 1811
740 2020
741 2243
742 2479

```

743	2730
744	2994
745	3273
746	3569
747	3880
748	4206
749	4547
750	4904
751	5276
752	5663
753	6064
754	6478
755	6905
756	7346
757	7805
758	8282
759	8779
760	9293
761	9828
762	10382
763	10957
764	11552
765	12169
766	12809
767	13471
768	14159
769	14871
770	15609
771	16373
772	17161
773	17972
774	18806
775	19665
776	20546
777	21450
778	22380
779	23334
780	24314
781	25322
782	26356
783	27416
784	28506
785	29625
786	30775
787	31951
788	33154

```

789 34382
790 35632
791 36904
795 42412
800 50162
805 58897
810 68527
815 79177
820 90937
825 103897
830 118207
835 133897
840 151057
845 170122
850 191362
855 214962
860 241062
865 269677
870 300867
872 314072
874 327697
876 341757
878 356267
879 363682
ENDTABLE
INITIALPOOL 789.750000
PREVIOUSPOOL 789.759843
INITIALRELEASE 3.653035
PREVIOUSRELEASE 3.654766
MINPOOL 708.0
MINRELEASE 0.0
INITIALWITHDRAW 37.954338
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSWITHDRAW 37.969382
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
ENDRESERVOIR
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW GGL WITHDRAWAL
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW GGL_WITHDRAW
VALUES
ELEV 720.0 766.0 791.0 ENDELEV
01/01 11 16 33
02/01 10 16 31
03/01 13 19 38
04/01 15 22 45

```

```

05/01 17 26 51
06/01 20 30 60
07/01 24 36 73
08/01 26 39 79
09/01 22 33 66
10/01 18 28 55
11/01 14 21 42
12/01 12 19 37

```

ENDVALUES

INTERPOLATE ALL

INITIALTRANSFER 0.000000

ENDSETWITHDRAW

```

#####}
#####{

```

SETWITHDRAW GGL DIVERSION

#TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW GGL_DIVERSN

VALUES

ELEV 720.0 791.0 ENDELEV

```

01/01 -34.4 -34.4
02/01 -22.2 -22.2
03/01 -16.4 -16.4
04/01 -21.2 -21.2
05/01 -21.9 -21.9
06/01 -18.6 -18.6
07/01 -23.8 -23.8
08/01 -27.4 -27.4
09/01 -28.3 -28.3
10/01 -33.4 -33.4
11/01 -35.7 -35.7
12/01 -36.9 -36.9

```

ENDVALUES

INITIALTRANSFER 0.0

ENDSETWITHDRAW

```

#####}
#####{

```

LOOKUP3 GGL EVAP

COLUMNVAR DATE

ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL

TABLEVAR WITHDRAWAL

VALUES

```

01/15 02/15 03/15 04/15 05/15 06/15 07/15 08/15 09/15 \
10/15 11/15 12/15
706 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 \
0.000 0.000 0.000
707 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 \
0.000 0.000 0.000

```

708 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 \
0.000 0.000 0.000
709 0.003 0.003 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.009 0.010 0.010 0.008 \
0.006 0.004 0.003
710 0.005 0.007 0.011 0.013 0.014 0.017 0.020 0.020 0.016 \
0.012 0.008 0.006
711 0.008 0.010 0.016 0.020 0.021 0.026 0.030 0.031 0.024 \
0.018 0.012 0.008
712 0.008 0.010 0.016 0.020 0.021 0.026 0.030 0.031 0.024 \
0.018 0.012 0.008
713 0.013 0.017 0.027 0.033 0.036 0.044 0.049 0.051 0.040 \
0.030 0.020 0.014
714 0.016 0.021 0.032 0.039 0.043 0.052 0.059 0.061 0.048 \
0.036 0.025 0.017
715 0.018 0.024 0.038 0.046 0.050 0.061 0.069 0.071 0.056 \
0.042 0.029 0.020
716 0.024 0.031 0.048 0.059 0.064 0.078 0.089 0.092 0.071 \
0.054 0.037 0.025
717 0.026 0.035 0.054 0.065 0.072 0.087 0.099 0.102 0.079 \
0.059 0.041 0.028
718 0.034 0.045 0.070 0.085 0.093 0.113 0.128 0.132 0.103 \
0.077 0.053 0.037
719 0.037 0.049 0.075 0.092 0.100 0.122 0.138 0.143 0.111 \
0.083 0.057 0.040
720 0.042 0.055 0.086 0.105 0.114 0.139 0.158 0.163 0.127 \
0.095 0.065 0.045
721 0.047 0.062 0.097 0.118 0.129 0.157 0.178 0.183 0.143 \
0.107 0.074 0.051
722 0.055 0.073 0.113 0.137 0.150 0.183 0.207 0.214 0.167 \
0.125 0.086 0.059
723 0.063 0.083 0.129 0.157 0.172 0.209 0.237 0.245 0.191 \
0.143 0.098 0.068
724 0.071 0.094 0.145 0.177 0.193 0.235 0.267 0.275 0.214 \
0.161 0.110 0.076
725 0.092 0.121 0.188 0.229 0.250 0.305 0.346 0.357 0.278 \
0.208 0.143 0.099
726 0.126 0.166 0.258 0.314 0.343 0.418 0.474 0.489 0.381 \
0.286 0.196 0.136
727 0.150 0.198 0.306 0.373 0.408 0.496 0.563 0.581 0.453 \
0.339 0.233 0.161
728 0.176 0.232 0.360 0.438 0.479 0.583 0.662 0.683 0.532 \
0.399 0.274 0.190
729 0.216 0.284 0.440 0.536 0.587 0.713 0.810 0.836 0.651 \
0.488 0.335 0.232
730 0.252 0.333 0.515 0.628 0.687 0.835 0.948 0.978 0.762 \
0.571 0.393 0.272

731 0.279 0.367 0.569 0.693 0.759 0.922 1.047 1.080 0.842 \
0.631 0.433 0.300
732 0.308 0.405 0.628 0.765 0.837 1.018 1.156 1.192 0.929 \
0.696 0.478 0.331
733 0.334 0.440 0.682 0.831 0.909 1.105 1.255 1.294 1.008 \
0.756 0.519 0.360
734 0.360 0.475 0.735 0.896 0.980 1.192 1.354 1.396 1.088 \
0.815 0.560 0.388
735 0.387 0.509 0.789 0.961 1.052 1.279 1.452 1.498 1.167 \
0.875 0.601 0.416
736 0.418 0.551 0.853 1.040 1.138 1.383 1.571 1.620 1.263 \
0.946 0.650 0.450
737 0.450 0.593 0.918 1.118 1.224 1.488 1.689 1.743 1.358 \
1.017 0.699 0.484
738 0.486 0.641 0.993 1.210 1.324 1.610 1.828 1.885 1.469 \
1.101 0.757 0.524
739 0.528 0.697 1.079 1.315 1.438 1.749 1.986 2.049 1.596 \
1.196 0.822 0.569
740 0.565 0.745 1.154 1.406 1.539 1.871 2.124 2.191 1.707 \
1.279 0.879 0.609
741 0.605 0.797 1.234 1.504 1.646 2.001 2.272 2.344 1.826 \
1.368 0.941 0.651
742 0.642 0.846 1.310 1.596 1.746 2.123 2.411 2.487 1.938 \
1.452 0.998 0.691
743 0.678 0.894 1.385 1.687 1.846 2.245 2.549 2.629 2.049 \
1.535 1.055 0.731
744 0.713 0.939 1.454 1.772 1.939 2.358 2.677 2.762 2.152 \
1.612 1.108 0.768
745 0.755 0.995 1.540 1.877 2.054 2.497 2.836 2.925 2.279 \
1.708 1.174 0.813
746 0.799 1.053 1.632 1.988 2.175 2.645 3.004 3.098 2.414 \
1.809 1.243 0.861
747 0.839 1.105 1.712 2.086 2.283 2.776 3.152 3.251 2.533 \
1.898 1.305 0.904
748 0.878 1.157 1.793 2.184 2.390 2.906 3.300 3.404 2.652 \
1.987 1.366 0.946
749 0.918 1.209 1.873 2.283 2.497 3.037 3.448 3.557 2.771 \
2.076 1.427 0.989
750 0.957 1.261 1.954 2.381 2.605 3.167 3.596 3.710 2.890 \
2.166 1.489 1.031
751 0.999 1.317 2.039 2.485 2.719 3.306 3.754 3.873 3.017 \
2.261 1.554 1.076
752 1.039 1.369 2.120 2.583 2.827 3.437 3.903 4.026 3.137 \
2.350 1.615 1.119
753 1.070 1.410 2.184 2.662 2.912 3.541 4.021 4.148 3.232 \
2.422 1.664 1.153

754 1.104 1.455 2.254 2.747 3.005 3.654 4.150 4.281 3.335 \
 2.499 1.718 1.190
 755 1.141 1.504 2.329 2.838 3.106 3.776 4.288 4.423 3.446 \
 2.582 1.775 1.229
 756 1.183 1.559 2.415 2.943 3.220 3.915 4.446 4.586 3.573 \
 2.677 1.840 1.275
 757 1.230 1.622 2.512 3.061 3.349 4.072 4.624 4.770 3.716 \
 2.784 1.914 1.326
 758 1.280 1.688 2.614 3.185 3.485 4.237 4.812 4.963 3.867 \
 2.898 1.992 1.379
 759 1.328 1.750 2.710 3.303 3.614 4.394 4.989 5.147 4.010 \
 3.005 2.065 1.430
 760 1.380 1.819 2.818 3.434 3.757 4.568 5.187 5.351 4.169 \
 3.124 2.147 1.487
 761 1.433 1.889 2.925 3.564 3.900 4.742 5.385 5.555 4.328 \
 3.243 2.229 1.544
 762 1.483 1.954 3.027 3.689 4.036 4.907 5.572 5.748 4.479 \
 3.356 2.306 1.598
 763 1.538 2.027 3.140 3.826 4.186 5.090 5.780 5.962 4.645 \
 3.481 2.392 1.657
 764 1.591 2.096 3.247 3.957 4.329 5.264 5.977 6.166 4.804 \
 3.600 2.474 1.714
 765 1.651 2.176 3.370 4.107 4.494 5.464 6.205 6.400 4.987 \
 3.736 2.568 1.779
 766 1.712 2.256 3.494 4.258 4.659 5.664 6.432 6.635 5.169 \
 3.873 2.662 1.844
 767 1.775 2.339 3.623 4.415 4.830 5.873 6.669 6.879 5.360 \
 4.016 2.760 1.912
 768 1.840 2.426 3.757 4.578 5.009 6.091 6.916 7.134 5.558 \
 4.165 2.863 1.983
 769 1.906 2.512 3.891 4.742 5.188 6.308 7.163 7.389 5.757 \
 4.314 2.965 2.054
 770 1.975 2.602 4.031 4.912 5.374 6.534 7.420 7.654 5.963 \
 4.468 3.071 2.127
 771 2.040 2.689 4.165 5.075 5.553 6.752 7.667 7.909 6.162 \
 4.617 3.173 2.198
 772 2.106 2.776 4.299 5.239 5.732 6.969 7.914 8.164 6.360 \
 4.766 3.276 2.269
 773 2.161 2.848 4.412 5.376 5.882 7.152 8.121 8.378 6.527 \
 4.891 3.361 2.328
 774 2.227 2.935 4.546 5.540 6.061 7.370 8.368 8.632 6.726 \
 5.039 3.464 2.399
 775 2.287 3.015 4.669 5.690 6.226 7.570 8.596 8.867 6.908 \
 5.176 3.558 2.464
 776 2.348 3.094 4.793 5.840 6.390 7.770 8.823 9.101 7.091 \
 5.313 3.652 2.529

777 2.411 3.178 4.921 5.997 6.562 7.979 9.060 9.346 7.282 \
 5.456 3.750 2.597
 778 2.477 3.264 5.056 6.161 6.741 8.196 9.307 9.601 7.480 \
 5.605 3.852 2.668
 779 2.542 3.351 5.190 6.324 6.920 8.414 9.554 9.855 7.679 \
 5.753 3.954 2.739
 780 2.611 3.441 5.329 6.494 7.106 8.640 9.811 10.120 7.885 \
 5.908 4.061 2.813
 781 2.684 3.538 5.480 6.678 7.306 8.884 10.088 10.406 8.107 \
 6.075 4.175 2.892
 782 2.753 3.628 5.619 6.848 7.492 9.110 10.344 10.671 8.314 \
 6.229 4.282 2.966
 783 2.826 3.725 5.769 7.031 7.693 9.354 10.621 10.956 8.536 \
 6.396 4.396 3.045
 784 2.905 3.829 5.930 7.227 7.907 9.615 10.917 11.262 8.774 \
 6.574 4.519 3.130
 785 2.984 3.933 6.091 7.423 8.122 9.876 11.214 11.568 9.013 \
 6.753 4.641 3.215
 786 3.058 4.030 6.242 7.606 8.322 10.119 11.490 11.853 9.235 \
 6.920 4.756 3.294
 787 3.129 4.124 6.387 7.783 8.516 10.354 11.757 12.128 9.449 \
 7.080 4.866 3.371
 788 3.197 4.214 6.526 7.953 8.702 10.580 12.014 12.393 9.656 \
 7.235 4.973 3.444
 789 3.260 4.297 6.655 8.110 8.873 10.789 12.251 12.638 9.846 \
 7.378 5.071 3.512
 790 3.315 4.370 6.768 8.247 9.024 10.972 12.459 12.852 10.013 \
 7.503 5.157 3.572
 791 3.384 4.460 6.907 8.417 9.210 11.198 12.716 13.117 10.220 \
 7.657 5.263 3.645
 795 3.714 4.895 7.582 9.239 10.109 12.291 13.957 14.397 11.217 \
 8.405 5.777 4.001
 800 4.185 5.516 8.543 10.411 11.391 13.851 15.728 16.224 12.640 \
 9.471 6.510 4.509
 805 4.701 6.196 9.597 11.694 12.795 15.558 17.666 18.224 14.199 \
 10.639 7.312 5.065
 810 5.265 6.939 10.747 13.097 14.330 17.424 19.785 20.409 15.901 \
 11.914 8.189 5.672
 815 5.879 7.749 12.001 14.625 16.002 19.457 22.094 22.791 17.757 \
 13.305 9.145 6.334
 820 6.548 8.629 13.365 16.287 17.820 21.668 24.604 25.381 19.775 \
 14.817 10.184 7.054
 825 7.273 9.585 14.845 18.090 19.793 24.067 27.328 28.190 21.964 \
 16.457 11.311 7.835
 830 8.057 10.619 16.446 20.042 21.929 26.663 30.277 31.232 24.333 \
 18.232 12.531 8.680

835 8.904 11.736 18.176 22.149 24.235 29.467 33.460 34.516 26.892 \
 20.150 13.849 9.593
 840 9.817 12.939 20.040 24.420 26.719 32.488 36.891 38.055 29.649 \
 22.216 15.269 10.576
 845 10.799 14.232 22.043 26.862 29.391 35.737 40.580 41.860 32.614 \
 24.437 16.796 11.634
 850 11.852 15.621 24.193 29.482 32.258 39.222 44.538 45.943 35.795 \
 26.820 18.434 12.769
 855 12.980 17.107 26.496 32.288 35.327 42.955 48.776 50.315 39.201 \
 29.373 20.188 13.984
 860 14.186 18.696 28.956 35.286 38.609 46.945 53.306 54.988 42.842 \
 32.101 22.063 15.283
 865 15.472 20.391 31.582 38.486 42.109 51.201 58.139 59.974 46.727 \
 35.011 24.064 16.668
 870 16.842 22.196 34.378 41.893 45.837 55.734 63.287 65.283 50.864 \
 38.111 26.194 18.144
 872 17.414 22.950 35.546 43.316 47.394 57.627 65.436 67.501 52.591 \
 39.405 27.084 18.760
 874 18.000 23.723 36.742 44.774 48.989 59.566 67.638 69.772 54.361 \
 40.731 27.996 19.392
 876 18.600 24.514 37.967 46.267 50.623 61.553 69.894 72.099 56.174 \
 42.090 28.929 20.038
 878 19.215 25.324 39.222 47.796 52.296 63.587 72.204 74.482 58.031 \
 43.481 29.885 20.700
 879 19.528 25.736 39.861 48.574 53.147 64.622 73.380 75.695 58.975 \
 44.189 30.372 21.037

ENDVALUES

INTERPOLATE ALL

ENDLOOKUP3

#####

#####

SETSUM GGL NEG_N_EVAP

SETWITHDRAW GGL WITHDRAWAL

SETWITHDRAW GGL DIVERSION

#LOOKUP3 GGL EVAP

ENDSETSUM

#####

#####

LOOKUP3 GGL SLOW_UP

COLUMNVAR GGL.STARTINGRELEASE

ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL

TABLEVAR RELEASE

VALUES

0 170 350 650 1000 1200 1500 2000 2500

779 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

791.99 170 350 650 1000 1200 1500 2000 2500 9999

```

ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE COLUMNS
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GGL  FIRST_GO
COLUMNVAR GGL_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE
ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
      85 100 115
700   0  0  0
765   2  2  2
777   3  3  3
779   4  4  4
791.49 170 170 170
793.49 170 250 650
795   170 400 650
800   250 650 800
820   650 800 1300
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE COLUMNS
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
SETMIN  GGL  SLOW_UP
LOOKUP3  GGL  SLOW_UP
LOOKUP3  GGL  FIRST_GO
ENDSETMIN
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GGL  KEEP_IT_UP
COLUMNVAR GGL.STARTINGRELEASE
ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
      0 170 250 650 800 1300 2000
779   4  4  4  4  4  4  4
791.99  0 170 250 250 650 800 800
795   0 170 250 650 650 800 800
800   0 170 250 650 650 800 1300
820   0 170 250 650 800 1300 2000
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE COLUMNS
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}

```

```

##### {
SETMAX   GGL   RECOVER
SETMIN   GGL   SLOW_UP
#LOOKUP3 GGL   SLOW_UP
#LOOKUP3 GGL   FIRST_GO
# LOOKUP3 GGL   KEEP_IT_UP
ENDSETMAX
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3  GGL   MORETHANINFL
COLUMNVAR GGL.PREVIOUSINFLOW + GGL.STARTINGINFLOW +
GGL.ENDINGINFLOW
ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGRELEASE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 3000 9000
    0  4  4  4
    50 50 50 50
    1000 1000 1100 3300
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
##### {
SETMAX   GGL   RECOVER_B
SETMIN   GGL   SLOW_UP
#LOOKUP3 GGL   SLOW_UP
#LOOKUP3 GGL   FIRST_GO
LOOKUP3  GGL   KEEP_IT_UP
LOOKUP3  GGL   MORETHANINFL
ENDSETMAX
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3  GGL   NORMAL
COLUMNVAR GGL_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE -
GNG_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE
ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    -15  0  5  15
    700  0  0  0  0
    765  2  2  2  2
    777  3  3  3  3
    791.0  4  4  4  4
    791.5  30  40  45  50
    793.5  170  250  300  350

```

```

795 250 300 400 550
800 250 650 750 800
810 275 675 800 1100
820 300 700 950 1300
833.1 350 800 1050 1300
835.0 0 0 0 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 GGL TOT_CAPACITY
# Look at the summed local flows plus Somerville
ROWVAR GGL.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
0 910 1000 # 920.0 1000
780.0 99999 4 4
791.0 99999 500 0
815.0 99999 800 0
834.0 99999 1300 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_NORMAL
ROWVAR GNG.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR GNG_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
85 95 100 110 125
504.0 4 4 4 4 4
505.0 350 700 750 1500 2000
505.5 1000 1000 1000 2000 2500
508.0 2000 2000 2500 3000 3000
515.0 2500 3000 3500 3500 3500
527.5 3500 4000 4000 4000 4000
528.7 0 0 0 0 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_CMN_CAP

```

```

# Belton has 52.9% of the storage space that contributes to CMNT2 gage
# Stillhouse has 32.3%, Granger has 14.8%. This method allocates channel capa
TSINDEX COLUMNS CMNLRIRMA
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
ROWVAR GNG_INDEX_3.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 10000
    75.0 2000 0
    95.0 2000 0
    100.0 2500 0
    110.0 3000 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####
#####
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_TOT_CAP
# Look at the summed local flows plus Somerville
ROWVAR GNG.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    #0 920.0 1000
    0 920 1000 # 920.0 1000
    504.0 99999 1000 0
    515.0 99999 2000 0
    528.0 99999 2000 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####
#####
SETMIN GGL CAPACITIES
LOOKUP3 GGL NORMAL
LOOKUP3 GGL TOT_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_NORMAL
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_CMN_CAP
LOOKUP3 GGL GNG_TOT_CAP
ENDSETMIN
#####
#####
SPILLWAY GGL SPILL
TABLE ELEV_SPILL
834.0 0
834.5 1600

```

```

835.0  3800
879.0  25000
ENDTABLE
INTERVALS 12
INITIALSPILL 0.000000
ENDSPILLWAY
#####}
#####{
SETMAX   GGL   FINAL
SETMIN   GGL   CAPACITIES
SPILLWAY GGL   SPILL
ENDSETMAX
#####}
#####{
ADJUST   GGL   SET_TO_OBS
#TSINPUT OBSERVEDRELEASE GGL_RELEASE
TSINPUT  OBSERVEDPOOL  GGL_POOL
ADJSIM  OFF
ENDADJUST
#####}
### End RESERVOIR GGL ###}
### Begin NODE GGL_FSTORAGE ###{
#####{
NODE     GGL_FSTORAGE
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GGL_FSTORAGE
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3   GGL_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAGE
# Total flood storage between 791 and 834 is 93855.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR GGL.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS GGL_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
791  0
795  5508

```

```

800 13258
805 21993
810 31623
815 42273
820 54033
825 66993
830 81303
835 96993
840 114153
845 133218
850 154458
855 178058
860 204158
865 232773
870 263963
872 277168
874 290793
876 304853
878 319363
879 326778
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GGL_FSTORAGE ###}
### Begin NODE GGL_PERCENTF ###{
#####{
NODE      GGL_PERCENTF
TSINPUT  INFLOW  ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GGL_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3   GGL_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between 791 and 834 is 93855.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR GGL.ENDINGPOOL
# TSINDEX ROWS GGL_POOL
# ROWVAR INPUT_TS FT
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION

```

```

VALUES
  0
  791 0.00
  795 5.87
  800 14.13
  805 23.43
  810 33.69
  815 45.04
  820 57.57
  825 71.38
  830 86.63
  835 103.34
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
### End NODE GGL_PERCENTF ###}
### Begin REACH GGL_TO_GNG ###{
##### {
REACH    GGL_TO_GNG
TSINPUT  INFLOW GETT2_TOTAL
ENDREACH
##### }
##### {
LAGK     GGL_TO_GNG GNGT2_LAGK
LAG
TABLE INFLOW_LAG
  1.000 12.000
  20000.229 6.000
ENDTABLE
ENDLAG
K
TABLE OUTFLOW_K
  0.000 6.000
  1000011.000 12.000
ENDTABLE
ENDK
COINFLOW
VALUES
10.241057
9.954656
11.475262
ENDVALUES
ENDCOINFLOW
INITIALOUTFLOW 0.000000
INITIALSTORAGE 0.000000

```

```

INITIALLAGGEDINFLOW 0.000000
ENDLAGK
#####}
### End REACH GGL_TO_GNG ###}
### Begin NODE GNG_INFLOW ###{
#####{
NODE    GNG_INFLOW
TSINPUT INFLOW  GNG_LOCAL
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GNG_TOTIN
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 10.860084
DISCHARGE 10.753858
INITIALINFLOW 10.753858
PREVIOUSINFLOW 10.860084
INITIALDIVERSION 0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION 0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
### End NODE GNG_INFLOW ###}
### Begin RESERVOIR GNG ###{
#####{
RESERVOIR  GNG
#####
# TSINPUT INFLOW  GNG_LOCAL
# TSINPUT INFLOW  GNG_INFLOW
TSINPUT INFLOW  GNG_CPINFL
TSOUTPUT RELEASE GNG_SIMREL
TSOUTPUT POOL   GNG_SIMPOOL
# TSOUTPUT WITHDRAW GNG_SIMWITH
TSOUTPUT STORAGE GNG_STOR
TABLE  ELEV_STOR
466.00    0.0
467.00    1.0
468.00   14.0
469.00   48.0
470.00  106.0
471.00  191.0
472.00  305.0
473.00  448.0
474.00  617.0
475.00  820.0
476.00 1061.0
477.00 1355.0
478.00 1731.0
479.00 2205.0
480.00 2786.0
481.00 3475.0

```

482.00 4257.0
483.00 5119.0
484.00 6064.0
485.00 7107.0
486.00 8261.0
487.00 9532.0
488.00 10906.0
489.00 12384.0
490.00 13968.0
491.00 15665.0
492.00 17486.0
493.00 19441.0
494.00 21537.0
495.00 23791.0
496.00 26215.0
497.00 28830.0
498.00 31640.0
499.00 34625.0
500.00 37798.0
501.00 41172.0
502.00 44749.0
503.00 48543.0
504.00 52525.0
505.00 57808.0
510.00 83513.0
515.00 115377.0
520.00 154124.0
525.00 200405.0
530.00 254775.0
535.00 317619.0
540.00 389762.0
545.00 471255.0
550.00 562105.0
552.00 601105.0
554.00 641555.0
556.00 683505.0
558.00 726855.0
560.00 771505.0
562.00 817655.0
564.00 865255.0
566.00 914255.0
568.00 964655.0
570.00 1016655.0

ENDTABLE

INITIALPOOL 502.399934

PREVIOUSPOOL 502.399934

```

INITIALRELEASE 4.000000
PREVIOUSRELEASE 4.000000
  MINPOOL      466.0
  MINRELEASE   0.0
INITIALWITHDRAW 30.584631
INITIALINFLOW  10.753858
PREVIOUSWITHDRAW 30.601194
PREVIOUSINFLOW 10.860084
  ENDRESERVOIR
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW GNG      WITHDRAWAL
# TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW GNG_WITHDRAW
VALUES
ELEV  457.0  498.0  502.0  504.0  ENDELEV
01/01  16    16    12    4
02/01  16    16    12    4
03/01  20    20    15    5
04/01  20    20    15    5
05/01  20    20    15    5
06/01  24    24    18    6
07/01  28    28    21    7
08/01  32    32    24    8
09/01  28    28    21    7
10/01  24    24    18    6
11/01  20    20    15    5
12/01  20    20    15    5
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE  ALL
INITIALTRANSFER 0.000000
ENDSETWITHDRAW
#####}
#####{
SETWITHDRAW GNG      DIVERSION
TSINPUT OBSERVEDWITHDRAW GNG_DIVERSN
VALUES
ELEV  445.0  570.0  ENDELEV
01/01  0.0    0.0
ENDVALUES
INITIALTRANSFER 21.815235
ENDSETWITHDRAW
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG      EVAP
ROWVAR   GNG.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR DATE

```

TABLEVAR WITHDRAWAL
VALUES

	01/15	02/15	03/15	04/15	05/15	06/15	07/15	08/15	09/15 \
	10/15	11/15	12/15						
466	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
467	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 \
	0.0	0.0	0.0						
468	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 \
	0.1	0.1	0.1						
469	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4 \
	0.3	0.2	0.1						
470	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6 \
	0.4	0.3	0.2						
471	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8 \
	0.6	0.4	0.3						
472	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0 \
	0.8	0.5	0.4						
473	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2 \
	0.9	0.6	0.4						
474	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4 \
	1.1	0.7	0.5						
475	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8 \
	1.3	0.9	0.6						
476	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.1 \
	1.6	1.1	0.7						
477	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.6 \
	2.0	1.4	0.9						
478	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.4 \
	2.5	1.7	1.2						
479	1.4	1.8	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.6	5.2	5.4	4.2 \
	3.1	2.1	1.5						
480	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.3	6.5	5.1 \
	3.8	2.6	1.8						
481	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.8	5.3	6.4	7.3	7.5	5.9 \
	4.4	3.0	2.1						
482	2.2	2.8	4.4	5.4	5.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	6.5 \
	4.9	3.4	2.3						
483	2.4	3.1	4.8	5.9	6.4	7.8	8.9	9.2	7.1 \
	5.4	3.7	2.5						
484	2.6	3.4	5.3	6.5	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.1	7.9 \
	5.9	4.1	2.8						
485	2.9	3.8	5.9	7.2	7.8	9.5	10.8	11.2	8.7 \
	6.5	4.5	3.1						
486	3.2	4.2	6.5	7.9	8.7	10.6	12.0	12.4	9.6 \
	7.2	5.0	3.4						

487 3.5 4.6 7.1 8.7 9.5 11.5 13.1 13.5 10.5\
 7.9 5.4 3.8
 488 3.7 4.9 7.6 9.3 10.2 12.4 14.1 14.5 11.3\
 8.5 5.8 4.0
 489 4.0 5.3 8.2 10.0 11.0 13.3 15.1 15.6 12.2\
 9.1 6.3 4.3
 490 4.3 5.7 8.8 10.7 11.7 14.3 16.2 16.7 13.0\
 9.8 6.7 4.6
 491 4.6 6.1 9.4 11.5 12.6 15.3 17.4 17.9 14.0\
 10.5 7.2 5.0
 492 5.0 6.5 10.1 12.3 13.5 16.4 18.6 19.2 15.0\
 11.2 7.7 5.3
 493 5.3 7.0 10.9 13.2 14.5 17.6 20.0 20.6 16.1\
 12.0 8.3 5.7
 494 5.7 7.5 11.7 14.2 15.5 18.9 21.5 22.1 17.3\
 12.9 8.9 6.2
 495 6.1 8.1 12.5 15.3 16.7 20.3 23.1 23.8 18.5\
 13.9 9.6 6.6
 496 6.6 8.7 13.5 16.4 18.0 21.9 24.8 25.6 20.0\
 15.0 10.3 7.1
 497 7.1 9.4 14.6 17.8 19.4 23.6 26.8 27.7 21.6\
 16.2 11.1 7.7
 498 7.6 10.0 15.6 19.0 20.7 25.2 28.6 29.5 23.0\
 17.2 11.9 8.2
 499 8.1 10.7 16.5 20.1 22.0 26.8 30.4 31.4 24.4\
 18.3 12.6 8.7
 500 8.6 11.3 17.6 21.4 23.4 28.5 32.3 33.3 26.0\
 19.5 13.4 9.3
 501 9.1 12.0 18.7 22.7 24.9 30.3 34.4 35.4 27.6\
 20.7 14.2 9.8
 502 9.7 12.7 19.7 24.0 26.3 32.0 36.3 37.5 29.2\
 21.9 15.0 10.4
 503 10.3 13.5 20.9 25.5 27.9 33.9 38.5 39.7 31.0\
 23.2 15.9 11.0
 504 10.7 14.1 21.8 26.6 29.1 35.4 40.2 41.4 32.3\
 24.2 16.6 11.5
 505 11.1 14.6 22.6 27.6 30.2 36.7 41.7 43.0 33.5\
 25.1 17.2 11.9
 510 14.0 18.4 28.6 34.8 38.1 46.3 52.6 54.3 42.3\
 31.7 21.8 15.1
 515 17.2 22.7 35.2 42.9 46.9 57.1 64.8 66.9 52.1\
 39.0 26.8 18.6
 520 20.8 27.5 42.5 51.8 56.7 69.0 78.3 80.8 62.9\
 47.2 32.4 22.4
 525 24.8 32.6 50.5 61.6 67.4 81.9 93.1 96.0 74.8\
 56.0 38.5 26.7

530 29.0 38.3 59.2 72.2 79.0 96.1 109.1 112.5 87.7\
 65.7 45.1 31.3
 535 33.6 44.3 68.6 83.6 91.5 111.3 126.4 130.3 101.6\
 76.1 52.3 36.2
 540 38.6 50.8 78.7 95.9 105.0 127.6 144.9 149.5 116.5\
 87.3 60.0 41.5
 545 43.8 57.8 89.5 109.1 119.3 145.1 164.7 169.9 132.4\
 99.2 68.2 47.2
 550 49.5 65.2 100.9 123.0 134.6 163.7 185.8 191.7 149.4\
 111.9 76.9 53.3
 552 51.8 68.3 105.7 128.8 141.0 171.4 194.6 200.8 156.4\
 117.2 80.6 55.8
 554 54.2 71.4 110.6 134.8 147.5 179.3 203.6 210.0 163.7\
 122.6 84.3 58.4
 556 56.6 74.6 115.6 140.9 154.1 187.4 212.8 219.5 171.0\
 128.2 88.1 61.0
 558 59.1 77.9 120.7 147.1 161.0 195.7 222.2 229.2 178.6\
 133.8 92.0 63.7
 560 61.7 81.3 125.9 153.5 167.9 204.2 231.8 239.1 186.3\
 139.6 96.0 66.5
 562 64.3 84.7 131.3 160.0 175.0 212.8 241.6 249.3 194.2\
 145.5 100.0 69.3
 564 67.0 88.3 136.7 166.6 182.3 221.6 251.6 259.6 202.2\
 151.5 104.2 72.1
 566 69.7 91.8 142.2 173.3 189.7 230.6 261.9 270.1 210.5\
 157.7 108.4 75.1
 568 72.5 95.5 147.9 180.2 197.2 239.8 272.3 280.9 218.8\
 164.0 112.7 78.1
 570 75.3 99.2 153.7 187.3 204.9 249.1 282.9 291.8 227.4\
 170.4 117.1 81.1

ENDVALUES
 INTERPOLATE ALL
 ENDLOOKUP3
 #####
 #####
 SETSUM GNG NEG_N_EVAP
 SETWITHDRAW GNG WITHDRAWAL
 #SETWITHDRAW GNG DIVERSION
 #LOOKUP3 GNG EVAP
 ENDSETSUM
 #####
 #####
 LOOKUP3 GNG NORMAL
 ROWVAR GNG.STARTINGPOOL
 COLUMNVAR GNG_INDEX.STARTINGDISCHARGE
 TABLEVAR RELEASE

```

VALUES
    85  95 100 110 125
504.0  4  4  4  4  4
505.0 350 700 750 1500 2000
505.5 1000 1000 1000 2000 2500
508.0 2000 2000 2500 3000 3000
515.0 2500 3000 3500 3500 3500
527.5 3500 4000 4000 4000 4000
528.7  0  0  0  0  0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG  CMN_CAPACITY
# Belton has 52.9% of the storage space that contributes to CMNT2 gage
# Stillhouse has 32.3%, Granger has 14.8%. This method allocates channel capa
TSINDEX COLUMNS CMNLRIRMA
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
ROWVAR GNG_INDEX_3.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 5000 10000
    75.0 2000 1000  0
    95.0 2000 1000  0
    100.0 2500 1250  0
    110.0 6000 3500  0
    #110.0 5000 2000  0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG  REL_AND_REAL
COLUMNVAR GNG_INDEX_3.STARTINGDISCHARGE
ROWVAR  GNG.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    75  95 100 110
    504 2000 2000 2000 2000
    510 2000 2000 2000 2500 #maybe this last value down
    515 2000 2000 3500 4500
    520 2000 2500 4500 5500
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3

```

```

#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG  TOT_CAPACITY
# Look at the summed local flows plus Somerville
ROWVAR GNG.STARTINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR SHUT_OFF.STARTINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 920 1000
504.0 99999 1000 0
515.0 99999 2000 0
528.0 99999 2000 0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG  START_UP
COLUMNVAR INPUT_TS CFS
TSINDEX COLUMNS TOTAL_LOCAL
ROWVAR GNG.STARTINGPOOL
TABLEVAR RELEASE
VALUES
    0 30000
504.0 9999 0
504.5 9999 0
505.0 9999 0
ENDVALUES
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
#####{
SETMIN  GNG  CAPACITIES
LOOKUP3  GNG  START_UP
LOOKUP3  GNG  NORMAL
LOOKUP3  GNG  CMN_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3  GNG  TOT_CAPACITY
LOOKUP3  GNG  REL_AND_REAL
ENDSETMIN
#####}
#####{
SPILLWAY  GNG  SPILL
TABLE  ELEV_SPILL
527.5 0
528.0 100
528.5 800
529.0 1500

```

```

529.5  2500
530.0  7000
570.0  25000
ENDTABLE
INTERVALS 12
INITIALSPILL 0.000000
ENDSPILLWAY
#####}
#####{
SETMAX   GNG   FINAL
SETMIN   GNG   CAPACITIES
SPILLWAY GNG   SPILL
ENDSETMAX
#####}
#####{
ADJUST   GNG   SET_TO_OBS
#TSINPUT OBSERVEDRELEASE GNG_RELEASE
TSINPUT  OBSERVEDPOOL  GNG_POOL
ADJSIM  OFF
ENDADJUST
#####}
### End RESERVOIR GNG ###}
### Begin NODE GNG_FSTORAGE ###{
#####{
NODE     GNG_FSTORAGE
TSINPUT  INFLOW  ZEROS
TSOUTPUT  OUTFLOW GNG_FSTORAGE
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3   GNG_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAGE
# Total flood storage between 504 and 528 is 180502.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR GNG.ENDINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
504  0
505  5283
510  30988

```

```

515 62852
520 101599
525 147880
530 202250
535 265094
540 337237
545 418730
550 509580
552 548580
554 589030
556 630980
558 674330
560 718980
562 765130
564 812730
566 861730
568 912130
570 964130
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GNG_FSTORAGE ###}
### Begin NODE GNG_PERCENTF ###{
#####{
NODE      GNG_PERCENTF
TSINPUT  INFLOW  ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GNG_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3   GNG_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between 504 and 528 is 180502.0 ac-ft
ROWVAR GNG.ENDINGPOOL
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
504 0.00
505 2.93

```

```

510 17.17
515 34.82
520 56.29
525 81.93
530 112.05
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GNG_PERCENTF ###}
### Begin NODE SYS_PERCENTF ###{
#####{
NODE      SYS_PERCENTF
TSINPUT  INFLOW  ZEROS
TSOUTPUT  OUTFLOW  SYS_PERCENTF
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 0.000000
DISCHARGE 0.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  SYS_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
# Total flood storage between for the system is 1630205 ac-ft
ROWVAR  PCT_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE \
+ STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE + GGL_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE + \
GNG_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR 1
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0
    0 0
1630205 100
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE SYS_PERCENTF ###}
### Begin NODE PCT_INDEX ###{
#####{
NODE      PCT_INDEX
TSINPUT  INFLOW  ZEROS
TSOUTPUT  OUTFLOW  PCT_INDEX

```

```

PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  PCT_INDEX  PCT_INDEX
ROWVAR PCT_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR SYS_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 100.0
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0 100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE PCT_INDEX ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_INDEX ###{
#####{
NODE      BLN_INDEX
TSINPUT  INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT  OUTFLOW BLN_INDEX
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX  BLN_INDEX
ROWVAR BLN_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR SYS_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 100.0
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0 100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL

```

```

ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE BLN_INDEX_2 ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_INDEX_2 ###{
#####{
NODE    BLN_INDEX_2
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW BLN_INDEX_2
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX_2 INDEX_AT_LRI
# Total flood storage in BLN and STI is 1040862.2 ac-ft
# These two reservoir releases combine at LRIT2
ROWVAR BLN_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 1040862.2
    0.0 100.0   0.0
    100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE BLN_INDEX_2 ###}
### Begin NODE BLN_INDEX_3 ###{
#####{
NODE    BLN_INDEX_3
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW BLN_INDEX_3
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}

```

```

##### {
LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
# Total flood storage in BLN, STI and GNG is 1221364.2 ac-ft
# These three reservoir releases combine at CMNT2,
# with LRIT2 and RSAT2
ROWVAR BLN_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE + \
      GNG_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
      0.0 1221364.2
      0.0 100.0  0.0
      100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
### End NODE BLN_INDEX_3 ###}
### Begin NODE STI_INDEX ###{
##### {
NODE  STI_INDEX
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW STI_INDEX
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX  STI_INDEX
ROWVAR STI_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR SYS_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
      0.0 100.0
      0.0 100.0  0.0
      100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
### End NODE STI_INDEX ###}

```

```

### Begin NODE STI_INDEX_2 ###{
##### {
NODE    STI_INDEX_2
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW STI_INDEX_2
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX_2 INDEX_AT_LRI
# Total flood storage in BLN and STI is 1040862.2 ac-ft
# These two reservoir releases combine at LRIT2
ROWVAR STI_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 1040862.2
    0.0 100.0    0.0
    100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
##### }
### End NODE STI_INDEX_2 ###}
### Begin NODE STI_INDEX_3 ###{
##### {
NODE    STI_INDEX_3
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW STI_INDEX_3
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
##### }
##### {
LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
# Total flood storage in BLN, STI and GNG is 1221364.2 ac-ft

```

```

# These three reservoir releases combine at CMNT2,
# with LRIT2 and RSAT2
ROWVAR STI_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE + \
    GNG_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 1221364.2
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE STI_INDEX_3 ###}
### Begin NODE GGL_INDEX ###{
#####{
NODE    GGL_INDEX
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GGL_INDEX
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GGL_INDEX  GGL_INDEX
ROWVAR GGL_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR SYS_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 100.0
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GGL_INDEX ###}
### Begin NODE GGL_DELAY ###{
#####{
# NODE    GGL_DELAY

```

```

# TSINPUT INFLOW GGL_RELEASE
# PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
# DISCHARGE 100.000000
# INITIALINFLOW 100.000000
# PREVIOUSINFLOW 100.000000
# INITIALDIVERSION 0.000000
# PREVIOUSDIVERSION 0.000000
# ENDNODE
#####}
### End NODE GGL_DELAY ###}
### Begin NODE GNG_INDEX ###{
#####{
NODE    GNG_INDEX
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GNG_INDEX
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000
INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG_INDEX  GNG_INDEX
ROWVAR GNG_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR SYS_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 100.0
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0 100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GNG_INDEX ###}
### Begin NODE GNG_INDEX_3 ###{
#####{
NODE    GNG_INDEX_3
TSINPUT INFLOW ZEROS
TSOUTPUT OUTFLOW GNG_INDEX_3
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 100.000000
DISCHARGE 100.000000
INITIALINFLOW 0.000000
PREVIOUSINFLOW 0.000000

```

```

INITIALDIVERSION -100.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION -100.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
#####{
LOOKUP3  GNG_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
# Total flood storage in BLN, STI and GNG is 1221364.2 ac-ft
# These three reservoir releases combine at CMNT2,
# with LRIT2 and RSAT2
ROWVAR GNG_PERCENTF.ENDINGDISCHARGE
COLUMNVAR BLN_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE +
STI_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE + \
GNG_FSTORAGE.ENDINGDISCHARGE
TABLEVAR AUGMENTATION
VALUES
    0.0 1221364.2
    0.0 100.0  0.0
    100.0 200.0  100.0
ENDVALUES
INTERPOLATE ALL
ENDLOOKUP3
#####}
### End NODE GNG_INDEX_3 ###}
### Begin NODE ROOT ###{
#####}
NODE  ROOT
DISCHARGE 4061.878024
PREVIOUSDISCHARGE 4061.881555
INITIALINFLOW 4061.878024
PREVIOUSINFLOW 4061.881555
INITIALDIVERSION 0.000000
PREVIOUSDIVERSION 0.000000
ENDNODE
#####}
### End NODE ROOT ###}
RAINEVAP  PCT  PCT_EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPRECIP PCT_RAIN
EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDEVAP  PCT_EVAP
VALUES
01/01 0
12/31 0
ENDVALUES
ENDEVAP
ENDRAINEVAP
RAINEVAP  BLN  BLN_EVAP

```

```

TSINPUT OBSERVEDPRECIP BLN_RAIN
EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDEVAP BLN_EVAP
VALUES
01/01 0
12/31 0
ENDVALUES
ENDEVAP
ENDRAINEVAP
RAINEVAP STI STI_EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPRECIP STI_RAIN
EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDEVAP STI_EVAP
VALUES
01/01 0
12/31 0
ENDVALUES
ENDEVAP
ENDRAINEVAP
RAINEVAP GGL GGL_EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPRECIP GGL_RAIN
EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDEVAP GGL_EVAP
VALUES
01/01 0
12/31 0
ENDVALUES
ENDEVAP
ENDRAINEVAP
RAINEVAP GNG GNG_EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDPRECIP GNG_RAIN
EVAP
TSINPUT OBSERVEDEVAP GNG_EVAP
VALUES
01/01 0
12/31 0
ENDVALUES
ENDEVAP
ENDRAINEVAP
ENDPARAMETERS
#####}
#####{
RULES
[TRUE]
::RAINEVAP PCT PCT_EVAP
::RAINEVAP BLN BLN_EVAP

```

```

::RAINEVAP STI STI_EVAP
::RAINEVAP GGL GGL_EVAP
::RAINEVAP GNG GNG_EVAP
[TRUE]
::LOOKUP3 SHUT_OFF TRACKTREND
[TRUE]
::SETSUM PCT NEGINFW_EVAP
#SETWITHDRAW PCT WITHDRAWAL
#LOOKUP3 PCT EVAP
[TRUE]
::SETMAX PCT FINAL
#::SETMIN PCT CAPACITIESA
#LOOKUP3 PCT NORMAL
#LOOKUP3 PCT CAPACITY
#::SPILLWAY PCT SPILL
[TRUE]
::ADJUST PCT SET_TO_OBS
[TRUE]
::LOOKUP3 PCT_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
::LOOKUP3 PCT_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
[TRUE]
::LAGK PCT_TO_HML HMLT2_LAGK
::LAGK HML_TO_GAS GAST2_LAGK
::LAGK GAS_TO_BLN BLNT2_LAGK
::LAGK PIC_TO_BLN BLNT2_LAGK
[TRUE]
::SETSUM BLN NEGINFW_EVAP
#SETWITHDRAW BLN WITHDRAWAL
#LOOKUP3 BLN EVAP
[TRUE]
::SETMAX BLN FINAL
#::SETMIN BLN CAPACITIESB
#LOOKUP3 BLN NORMAL
#LOOKUP3 BLN LRI_CAPACITY
#LOOKUP3 BLN CMN_CAPACITY
#LOOKUP3 BLN TOT_CAPACITY
#::SPILLWAY BLN SPILL
[TRUE]
::ADJUST BLN SET_TO_OBS
[TRUE]
::LOOKUP3 BLN_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
::LOOKUP3 BLN_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
[TRUE]
::SETSUM STI NEGINFW_EVAP
#SETWITHDRAW STI WITHDRAWAL
#SETWITHDRAW STI DIVERSION

```

```

#LOOKUP3 STI EVAP
[TRUE]
::SETMAX STI FINAL
#::SETMIN STI CAPACITIESC
#LOOKUP3 STI LRI_CAPACITY
#LOOKUP3 STI CMN_CAPACITY
#LOOKUP3 STI NORMAL
#::SPILLWAY STI SPILL
[TRUE]
::ADJUST STI SET_TO_OBS
[TRUE]
::LOOKUP3 STI_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
::LOOKUP3 STI_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
[TRUE]
::SETMIN LRIT2_CAPAC TAKE_LARGEST
[TRUE]
::SETSUM GGL NEG_N_EVAP
#SETWITHDRAW GGL WITHDRAWAL
#SETWITHDRAW GGL DIVERSION
#LOOKUP3 GGL EVAP
[TRUE]
::SETMAX GGL FINAL
#::SETMIN GGL CAPACITIES
#LOOKUP3 GGL NORMAL
#LOOKUP3 GGL TOT_CAPACITY
#::SPILLWAY GGL SPILL
[TRUE]
::ADJUST GGL SET_TO_OBS
[TRUE]
::LOOKUP3 GGL_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
::LOOKUP3 GGL_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
[TRUE]
::LAGK GGL_TO_GNG GNGT2_LAGK
[TRUE]
::SETSUM GNG NEG_N_EVAP
#SETWITHDRAW GNG WITHDRAWAL
#SETWITHDRAW GNG DIVERSION
#LOOKUP3 GNG EVAP
[TRUE]
::SETMAX GNG FINAL
#::SETMIN GNG CAPACITIES
#LOOKUP3 GNG START_UP
#LOOKUP3 GNG NORMAL
#LOOKUP3 GNG CMN_CAPACITY
#LOOKUP3 GNG TOT_CAPACITY
#::SPILLWAY GNG SPILL

```

```

[TRUE]
  ::ADJUST   GNG      SET_TO_OBS
[TRUE]
  ::LOOKUP3  GNG_FSTORAGE FLOOD_STORAG
  ::LOOKUP3  GNG_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
[TRUE]
  ::LOOKUP3  SYS_PERCENTF PERCENT_FULL
  ::LOOKUP3  PCT_INDEX   PCT_INDEX
  ::LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX   BLN_INDEX
  ::LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX_2 INDEX_AT_LRI
  ::LOOKUP3  BLN_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
  ::LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX   STI_INDEX
  ::LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX_2 INDEX_AT_LRI
  ::LOOKUP3  STI_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
  ::LOOKUP3  GGL_INDEX   GGL_INDEX
  ::LOOKUP3  GNG_INDEX   GNG_INDEX
  ::LOOKUP3  GNG_INDEX_3 INDEX_AT_CMN
ENDRULES
#####}
ENDRES-J
</stringValue>
  </parameter>
</group>
</parameters>

```

Report Title:

Improving the Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast Service model of the Little River Basin to facilitate assessment of Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operation

This report documents a project to improve the flood forecasting capabilities of the National Weather Service’s West Gulf River Forecast Center. During the project, the contractor (the University of Texas at Arlington) re-calibrated model parameters for seven forecast points and updated model configurations for four reservoirs within the Little River Basin in Central Texas. They compared flood forecasts generated with the current and revised configurations of the model for the Little River Basin for historic flood events. The revised model was found to improve forecasts of both flood peak and volume. Examination of remaining forecasting errors identified that the current model did not account for withdrawals from water supply reservoirs. Including those withdrawals in the model led to improved forecasting performance for three of the four reservoirs. The project team identified inflow estimates to one of the reservoirs as a potential source of the remaining forecast error. This project also evaluated the utility of using a new method (Conditional Bias Penalizing Regression - CBPR) versus the current method (Mixed Meta-Gaussian Distribution) to produce precipitation forecasts. Results were promising but additional work will be required before a method based on CBPR is operational. Overall results of this project are of immediate interest to flood forecasting in the Little River Basin. More broadly, lessons learned during this project should prove useful to future efforts to improve flood forecasting in basins with one or more large reservoirs.

General comments:

Overall, the report is well-written and documents an effort that achieved the objectives of the Scope of Work.

Specific comments to be addressed:

1. Please recheck the document and correct typos such as the following (not exhaustive):
 - a. Page 7, 4th paragraph, 1st sentence, “Corps of Engineers – Forth District” should be “Corps of Engineers – Fort Worth District.”
 - b. Page 10, 1st paragraph, last sentence, “but are included in the calibration effort” should be “but are not included in the calibration effort.”

Corrected.

Corrected.

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Report Comments

Contract No. 2301792722 – University of Texas at Arlington

- c. Page 11, Figure 1-2 title, “scalar multiplier apply to each” should be “scalar multipliers applied to each.”

Corrected.

- d. Page 12, 1st paragraph, 3rd bullet, “occurrence of these vents” should be “occurrence of these events.”

Corrected.

- e. Page 13, 2nd paragraph, 2nd sentence, “each forcing variables” should be “each forcing variable.”

Corrected.

- f. Page 13, 3rd paragraph, 3rd sentence, “the largest accumulatio” should be “the largest accumulations.”

Corrected.

- g. Page 15, 1st paragraph, last sentence, “against observations rather” should be “against observations.”

Corrected.

- h. Page 18, last paragraph, first sentence, “At nearly most” should be “At nearly all.”

Corrected.

- i. Page 21, 3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence, “January 2010 even” should be “January 2010 event.”

Corrected.

- j. Page 21, 6th paragraph, last sentence (“After the last calibration,”) is incomplete.

Completed the sentence and added additional details.

- k. Page 29, last paragraph, 5th sentence, “completed missed this episode” should be “completely missed this episode.”

Corrected.

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Report Comments
Contract No. 2301792722 – University of Texas at Arlington

- l. Page 33, 1st paragraph, 2nd paragraph, “it is unclear that” should be “it is clear that.”

Corrected.

- m. Page 43, 1st paragraph, 3rd bullet, “preceding the latter by at about” should be “preceding the latter by about.”

Corrected.

2. Please define acronyms before they are used for the first time in the document. For example (not exhaustive): CHPS (on page 16) and OWP (also on page 16).

We have carefully reviewed the acronyms throughout the text and added the missing definitions in the text and the table preceding the text.

3. Please double check references within the document including the following (not exhaustive):
 - a. Page 13, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence; page 43, last paragraph, 1st sentence; and page 44, 4th paragraph, 2nd sentence reference “Wu et al., 2010” but there is no corresponding reference on page 58.
 - b. Page 13, 2nd paragraph, 4th sentence references Wu et al., 2017” but there is no corresponding reference on page 58.
 - c. Page 43, last paragraph, 1st sentence references “Kim et al., 2025” but there is no corresponding reference on page 57.
 - d. Page 45, 2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence, references “Scheurer and Hamill (2025)” but there is no corresponding reference on page 58.

We have carefully reviewed the references throughout the text, corrected any mistakes in the citations, and added any missing references to the list at the end of the document.

4. Please consider providing additional context for the project in the Executive Summary on Page 7. For example, the 2nd paragraph could be modified to the following to provide a brief description of previous flood model calibration work funded by the Texas Water Development Board:

As a result of the findings, the team undertook a project sponsored by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to improve the calibration of the

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Report Comments

Contract No. 2301792722 – University of Texas at Arlington
SAC-SMA for larger events, fill gaps in the earlier calibration, correct errors in the reservoir model used in the WGRFC operational system, and assess an enhanced postprocessing scheme for producing probabilistic precipitation forecasts. This project is in line with previous flood model calibration projects funded by the TWDB, including previous work in the Little River Basin (Lynker 2022). Results from this project will improve flood forecasting in the Little River Basin specifically and, more generally, provide insights for improving flood forecasting in basins with large reservoirs across the state.

Also recommend including the following reference:

Lynker 2022. NOAA National Weather Service Hydrologic Modeling Calibrations.
Available at

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/contracted_reports/doc/2100012514.pdf.

We have modified the second paragraph in the Executive Summary accordingly, and added the reference to the calibration project by Lynker.

5. Please amend the figure, figure title, and/or legend for Figure 1-2 on page 11, or provide additional description in the text, for clarity. The following aspects of the figure are difficult to interpret:
 - a. The title states that “Forecast points with upstream watershed highlighted in red are not included in the calibration.” Watersheds highlighted in red are described in the legend as “Difficult to calibrate.” It is unclear if these areas were calibrated or not. Please clarify.

The watersheds upstream marked in deep red were not calibrated, whereas those downstream in purple and purple were. The legend and caption have both been modified to provide clarity on the status.

- b. The title states that “Watersheds in green are calibrated individually whereas those in red are calibrated as a group.” It is unclear if the “red” mentioned in this portion of the title should be “pink.” In the legend, the pink area is referred to as “Aggregated.” Please clarify.

See the response to a) for the first question. The revised legend has “Aggregated-BLNT2” for the ungauged watersheds around Belton and “Aggregated-STIT2/GNGT2” for the watersheds around Stillhouse Hollow and Granger.

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Report Comments

Contract No. 2301792722 – University of Texas at Arlington

- c. The figure includes areas highlighted in purple that the legend describes as “Dual.” It is unclear how these areas differ from other areas in the figure. Please clarify.

See the response to b). The legend for the purple area is now “Aggregated-STIT2/GNGT2” to indicate the fact that these watersheds were lumped in a group and calibrated simultaneously with identical scalar multipliers.

- d. The title refers to “forecast points” while the legend refers to “forecast sites.” For clarity, please refer to them as one or the other in both the title and legend.

Changed.

- e. Two of the forecast “points/sites” in the upper portion of the figure are labeled as “DeLeon.” It is unclear if this is a typo.

The labels (meant for a city) have been removed.

- f. The label “Stillhouse Hollow Lake” may cause some confusion as it overlaps Belton Lake in the figure. Please reposition this label.

Changed.

6. Please provide descriptive axis titles in Figure 1-5 on Page 14.

Added.

7. Please use one acronym, either SAC-SMA or SACSMA, for the Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting model throughout the document. Both acronyms are used, for example, in the second paragraph on page 18.

Corrected.