

ALTERNATIVES DESIGN INFORMATION

This section presents the alternatives that have been considered to meet the Year 2050 water supply shortages. These alternatives are combinations of the “Features” previously described. Various sizes and capacities have been used to represent a range of water supply options and also to assist in developing a range of costs. Modeling methods, assumptions and results of each alternative can be found in the Hydrology Appendix.

ALTERNATIVE #1 - No Action (Future Without)

The “Future Without” is intended to represent the most likely future condition in the study area if no new major water supply project is constructed. This includes water available from local utility-sponsored changes currently in progress or likely to be constructed. It is anticipated that existing communities, rural water systems, and industrial developments will attempt to secure additional water supplies as their needs grow.

This alternative is presented as a basis for comparing future scenarios “with” a proposed water supply. In this No Action Alternative, there are no estimates of future construction cost since there are no specific proposals for development. A cost has been included for the on-going O&M of the existing Garrison Diversion Unit (GDU) facilities.

The modeling of the No Action Alternative is described in the Hydrology Appendix. The primary assumptions used in this future scenario are:

- P Assumes Reclamations 2050 demand projections.
- P Start with Lake Ashtabula active conservation pool half-filled (47,300 ac-ft).
- P Maintain existing Thomas Acker allocations for Lake Ashtabula reservoir.
- P Reserve Ashtabula minimum pool (28,000 acre-feet) for drought contingency.
- P Include future Rural Water System shortages, but not in modeled surface water demands.
- P Include conservation. This is about a 15% reduction in demand; however, it is offset by a 15% to 20% increased demand in drought years (see Hydrology Appendix for details).

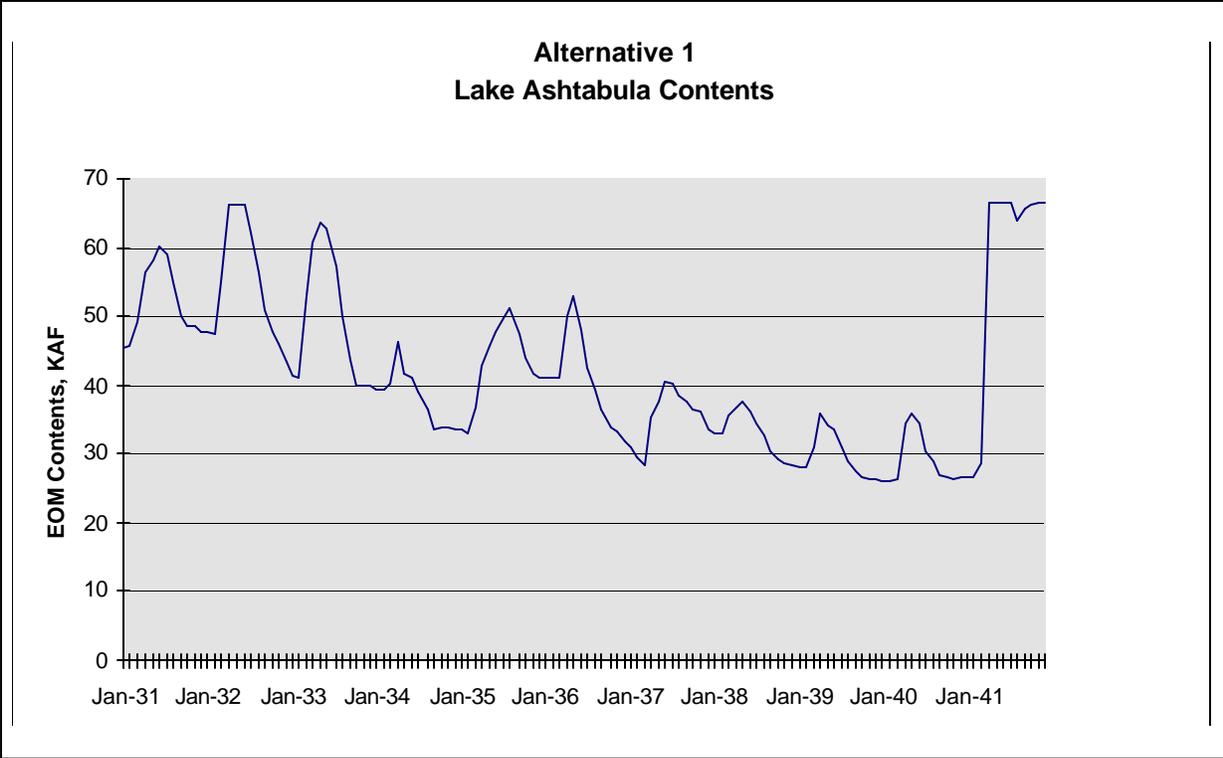
Future shortages have been estimated for rural water systems, however, they are not represented as surface water demand points in the No Action model. The expected initial course of action for rural water systems is expansion into groundwater supplies, these demands are included in the following table so that all future MR&I supply shortages are identified. Southern Valley combined rural water system shortages include Cass Rural, Southeast and Ransom Sargent, and Dakota Water Users. The combined Northern Valley Rural Water Systems include shortages for Agassiz, Tri-County, Walsh Water, Grand Forks-Trail, Trail Water Users, and Langdon Rural.

The individual systems and the shortages represented in the worse case year No Action Alternative are:

1934 (worse case year for shortages)	R2050 M&I Shortages, Ac-Ft	R2050 Southern Rural Water System Shortages, Ac-Ft	R2050 Northern Rural Water Systems Shortages, Ac-Ft	Total Annual Shortage, Ac-ft
January	4200	340	320	4860
February	4380	325	290	4995
March	1500	340	320	2160
April	0	360	265	625
May	1840	395	325	2560
June	6140	445	365	6950
July	6780	440	360	7580
August	6400	415	320	7135
September	6190	365	265	6820
October	5590	350	315	6255
November	4770	330	245	5345
December	5400	345	265	6010
Total Annual	53190	4450	3655	61295

Lake Ashtabula During Drought Sequence

The following graph shows the water surface elevation of Lake Ashtabula under simulated Reclamation projected (R2050) demands with the drought style of the 1930's. The maximum reservoir content is 66,600 ac-ft and the minimum content is held to 28,000 ac-ft.



Alternative 1 MR&I Demand Shortage

The following table represents a summary of the shortages determined from the HYDROSS model. The shortages include the demands, and subsequent shortages, for all four projected New Industries. Rural water shortages are also listed. The year with the greatest annual shortage is 1934.

No Action Alternative Composite M&I Shortages from HYDROSS model run, KAF (includes misc. industry)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Annual
1931	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	2.01	2.01	2.01	1.5	0.95	1.5	12.98
1932	1.53	1.57	0	0	1.5	1.5	2.35	3.27	2.72	2.01	1.76	2.6	20.81
1933	3.09	5.79	0	0	1.12	1.5	2.01	2.86	2.74	2.88	4.23	3.64	29.86
1934	4.20	4.38	1.50	0.00	1.84	6.14	6.78	6.40	6.19	5.59	4.77	5.40	53.19
1935	5.8	4.93	0	0	0	1	0	2.01	2.21	1.9	2.05	4.94	24.84
1936	3.4	4.48	1.96	0	0	2.77	4.37	5.81	5.66	5.43	5.36	4.6	43.84
1937	4.36	5.66	5.17	0	0	0	0.51	2.01	0.5	0	1.24	2.37	21.82
1938	3.99	3.98	0	0	0	0	0.51	3.51	1.76	2.92	3.18	3.23	23.08
1939	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.73	4.82	5.9	4.31	3.75	3.78	23.31
1940	5.49	5.11	3.31	0	0	0	3.26	5.78	5.91	4.7	2.66	2.7	38.92
1941	2.06	0.19	0.94	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	4.69
Max KAF	5.80	5.79	5.17	0.00	1.84	6.14	6.78	6.40	6.19	5.59	5.36	5.40	60.46
Max CFS	94.33	104.25	84.08	0.00	29.92	103.19	110.27	104.09	104.03	90.91	90.08	87.82	

Rural Water System Shortages, KAF (above existing level of groundwater appropriations)

Southern	0.340	0.325	0.340	0.360	0.395	0.445	0.440	0.415	0.365	0.350	0.330	0.345	Total
Northern	0.320	0.290	0.320	0.265	0.325	0.365	0.360	0.320	0.265	0.315	0.245	0.265	Annual
Total Rural	0.660	0.615	0.660	0.625	0.720	0.810	0.800	0.735	0.630	0.665	0.575	0.610	8.105

Combined Alternative 1 Total MR & I Shortage for Worse Year, Ac-Ft.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Annual
"1934"	4860	4995	2160	625	2560	6950	7580	7135	6820	6255	5345	6010	61295