

APPENDIX E
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING
WATER YEAR 1989 REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	v
Executive Summary	vi
Introduction	1
Authority for Report	1
History of the Diversion	1
Background of Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting	4
Diversion Accounting Procedures	6
Revisions to the Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting Procedures	12
Accounting Results	12
Discussion of Results	14
Columns	14
Column 1: Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) at Romeoville, USGS AVM Gage Record	15
Column 2: Diversion from the CSSC Above the Gage	15
Column 3: Total Flow through the CSSC	15
Column 4: Groundwater Discharged to the CSSC and Adjoining Channels	15
Column 5: Water Supply Pumpage from Indiana Reaching the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal	16
Column 6: Runoff from the Des Plaines River Watershed Reaching the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal	17
Column 7: Lake Michigan Pumpage by Federal Facilities Which Discharge to the CSSC	17
Column 8: Total Deduction from the CSSC Romeoville Gage Record	18
Column 9: Lake Michigan Pumpage not Discharged to the Canal	18
Column 10: Total Diversion	19
Column 11 Through 13: Lake Michigan Diversion Components	19
Budgets	20
Budgets 1 and 2: Water Supply Pumpage	22
Budget 1: Diverted Lake Michigan Water Supply	22
Budget 2: Groundwater Diverted to the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal	22
Budgets 3 Through 6: Stream Gaging Stations	23
Budgets 7 Through 13: MWRDGC Water Reclamation Facilities	24
Budget 7: Northside Water Reclamation Facility	24
Budget 8: Upper Des Plaines Pump Station	24
Budget 9: Mainstream TARP Pumping Station	28
Budget 10: Stickney Water Reclamation Facility	30
Budget 11: Calumet TARP Pumping Station	33
Budget 12: Calumet Water Reclamation Facility	36
Budget 13: Lemont Water Reclamation Facility	38
Budget 14: Chicago Canal System Balance	38
Areas for Improvement in the Accounting Procedures	42
O'Hare and Egan Basin Transfer	42
Grand Calumet River	43
MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility	44

Table of Contents (cont)

	SECTION	PAGE
MWRDGC Upper Des Plaines Pump Station		44
Canal System Balance		45
Precipitation Data		45
Tunnel and Reservoir Plan		46
Summary		46
References		48
Appendix A - Summary of Daily Diversion Flows		A-1

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1	Description of Diversion Accounting Columns	8
2	Description of the Diversion Accounting Computational Budgets	9
3	Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting - WY 1989 Summary of Diversion Flows (cfs)	13
4	Status of the State of Illinois' Diversion from Lake Michigan under the 1980 Modified U.S. Supreme Court Decree	14
5	Breakdown of the Diversion by the State of Illinois Based on Columns 11 Through 13	20
6	Stream Gage Flow Separation	23
7	WY 1989 Summary of Simulation Statistics	25
8	Summary of Flow Components for Canal System Balance - WY 1989	41

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1	Development of the Chicago Canal System	3
2	Component Breakdown of Illinois' Diversion	21
3	Budget 7 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Northside Water Reclamation Facility	26
4	Budget 8 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Upper Des Plaines Pump Station	27
5	Map of Mainstream and Calumet TARP	29
6	Budget 9 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Mainstream TARP Pumping Station	31
7	Budget 10 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Stickney Water Reclamation Facility	32
8	Budget 11 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Calumet TARP Pumping Station	34
9	Budget 12 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility	37
10	Budget 13 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Lemont Water Reclamation Facility	39
11	Budget 14 - Canal System Balance	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In compliance with the modified 1980 U.S. Supreme Court decree (hereinafter the Decree), the WY89 diversion was computed using the best engineering technology available to date as applied to the diverted watersheds.

Given the complexity of the hydrologic cycle in the heavily urbanized Chicago metropolitan area, and given the number of human and other factors that cannot be adequately represented in numerical modeling procedures, the results of the simulations which compute diversion flows worked exceptionally well.

The WY89 diversion accountable to the State of Illinois is 3,377.9 cfs. This is 177.9 cfs greater than the 3,200 cfs average specified by the Decree. The 40 year running average, rounded to the nearest cfs, beginning with WY81 is 3,443 cfs and the cumulative deviation from the 3,200 cfs average is -2,189 cfs-years. The negative cumulative deviation indicates a water allocation deficit and the maximum allowable debt is 2,000 cfs-years.

INTRODUCTION

The diversion of water from the Lake Michigan watershed is of major importance to the Great Lake states and to the Canadian province of Ontario. The states and province that border the Great Lakes have concerns with both diversions during periods of low lake levels as well as the long term effects of diversion. To insure that the concerns of these interested parties are considered, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has been given the responsibility for the accounting of flow that is diverted from the Lake Michigan watershed.

The Corps of Engineers, Chicago District, is responsible for monitoring the measurements and the computation of the diversion of Lake Michigan water by the State of Illinois. The computations for Water Year 1983 (WY83), WY84 and WY85 (1 October 1984 through 30 September 1985) were completed by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) for the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT). Prior to the WY83 report, the calculations were made by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) for IDOT. The Corps reviewed, modified, and updated the WY84 and WY85 diversion accounting completed by NIPC. The computations for WY86 were performed jointly by NIPC (under contract to the Corps of Engineers) and the Corps of Engineers. Beginning in WY87 the computations were performed solely by the Corps of Engineers. This report represents the final Lake Michigan diversion accounting for WY89.

AUTHORITY FOR REPORT

Under the provisions of the U.S. Supreme Court Decree in the Wisconsin, et al v. Illinois et al, 388 U.S. 426,87 S.Ct. 1774 (1967) as modified 449 U.S. 48, 101 S.Ct. 557 (1980), the Corps of Engineers is responsible for monitoring the measurement and computation of diversion of Lake Michigan water by the State of Illinois. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Section 1142 of PL 99-662) gave the Corps total responsibility for the computation of diversion flows as formerly done by the State of Illinois. The Corps' new mission became effective 1 October 1987.

HISTORY OF THE DIVERSION

Water has been diverted from Lake Michigan at Chicago into the Mississippi River Basin since the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848. At that time, diversion averaged about 500 cubic feet per second (cfs). The Illinois and Michigan Canal was built primarily to serve transportation needs. The canal provided a connecting watercourse between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River system.

With the development of the Chicago metropolitan area, drainage and drainage improvements led to severe sanitation problems in the mid to late 1800's. The newly constructed sewers moved water and wastes into the Chicago River, which until 1900 drained to Lake Michigan. The water quality of Lake Michigan deteriorated and contaminated the city's primary water supply.

A second problem that occurred during this time period was an increase in the overbank flooding within the city. As more roads were built and buildings constructed the sewer system was correspondingly expanded. This increased the rate and volume of runoff and resulted in increased flooding.

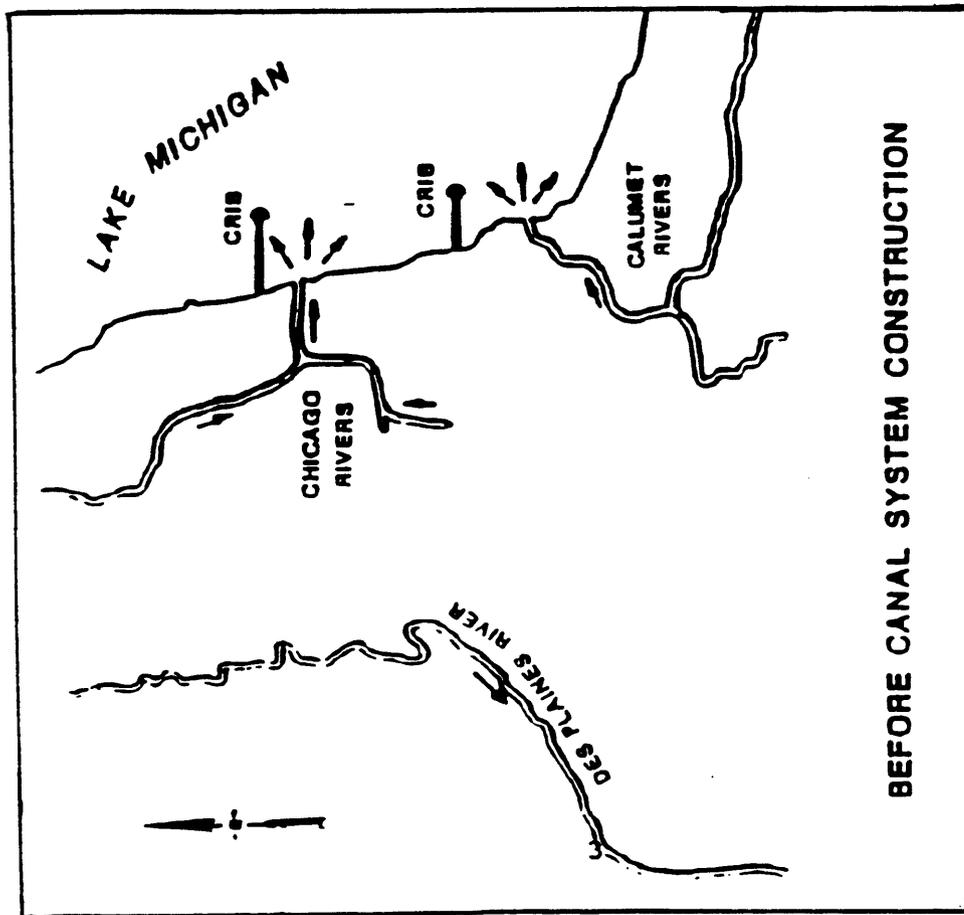
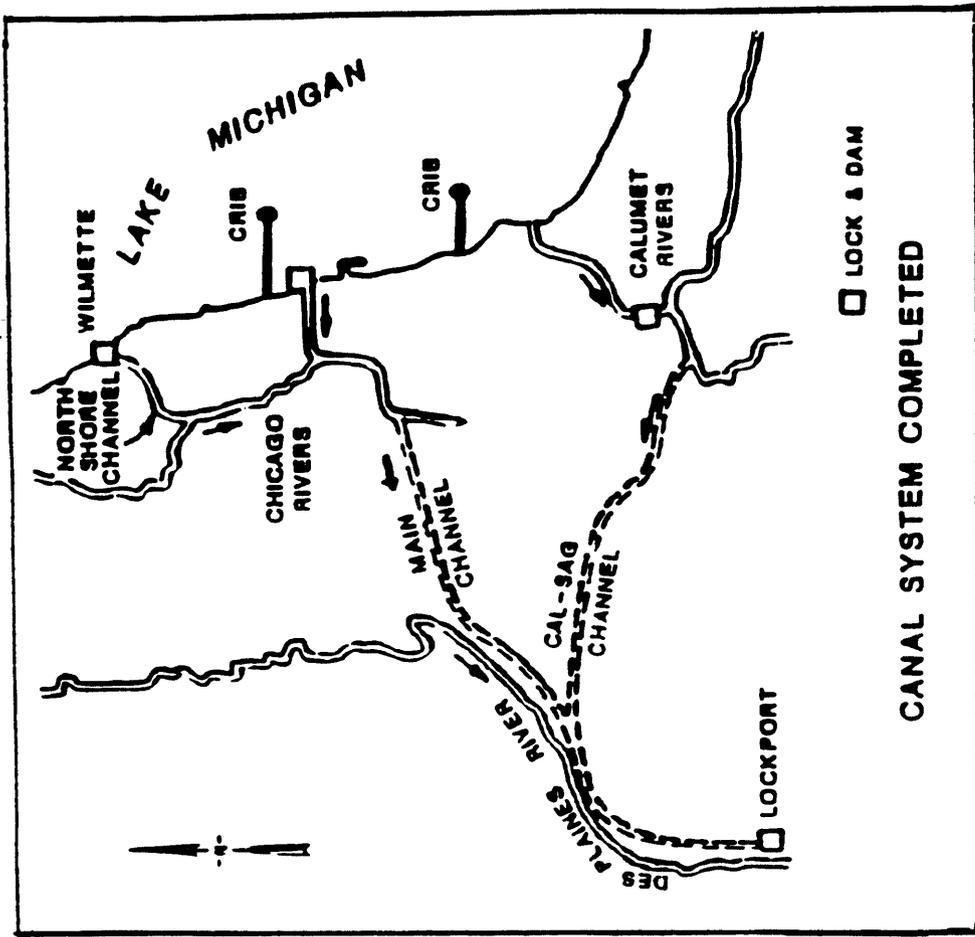
As a solution to the sanitation and flooding problems construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) was undertaken. This construction allowed the flow direction of the Chicago River to be reversed (Figure 1). Construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was completed in 1900 by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) (formerly Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, MSDGC). The Sanitary and Ship Canal followed the course of the older I and M Canal. This canal is much larger than the I and M canal and can handle the Chicago River flow as well as increased shipping. The Chicago River Controlling Works was constructed at the mouth of the Chicago River. The lock regulates the amount of Lake Michigan water allowed to pass into the river and restricts river flooding from entering Lake Michigan.

Between 1907 and 1910 the MWRDGC constructed a second sanitary canal called the North Shore Canal. It extended from Lake Michigan at Wilmette in a southerly direction 6.14 miles to the north branch of the Chicago River. The Wilmette Controlling Works regulates the amount of Lake Michigan flow allowed down the channel.

Construction of a third canal, the Calumet Sag Canal, was completed in 1922. The canal connects Lake Michigan through the Grand Calumet River, to the Sanitary and Ship Canal. This canal was constructed to carry sewage from South Chicago, Illinois and East Chicago, Indiana. The O'Brien Lock and Dam located on the Calumet River, regulates the flow of Lake Michigan waters down the canal.

Figure 1

Development of the Chicago Canal System



BACKGROUND OF LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING

The Lake Michigan diversion accountable to Illinois is limited to 3,200 cfs over a forty year averaging period. During the forty year period, the average diversion in any annual accounting period may not exceed 3,680 cfs except in any two accounting periods in which the average diversion may not exceed 3,840 cfs as a result of extreme hydrologic conditions. During the first 39 year period, the maximum allowable cumulative difference between the calculated diversion and 3,200 cfs is 2,000 cfs-years. These limits apply to the period beginning with WY81.

Prior to the 1983 accounting report, diversion accounting was done by the MWRDGC in the form of monthly hydraulic reports. As required by Supreme Court Decree, the diversion was calculated by deducting non-diversion flows from the Lockport record measured by MWRDGC and adding those diversion flows not discharging to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal. All of the deductible flows could not be measured, therefore MWRDGC used flow records from gaged areas to get typical flow values and then extrapolated to arrive at the total deduction.

The State of Illinois contracted with NIPC, to revise the diversion accounting calculations. At the same time, the State of Illinois moved from monthly hydraulic reports to annual accounting reports. NIPC adapted computer models of the diverted Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River watersheds, previously developed for studies in Northeastern Illinois under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500), to calculate those flows that could not be measured. Like MWRDGC, NIPC deducted non-diversion flows from the Lockport record and added those flows not discharged to the canal to calculate the Lake Michigan diversion. However, NIPC modeled both the gaged and ungaged areas to calculate much of the deduction and addition flows. Then computational budgets were developed around each of the gaged areas to verify the models. The budgets aid in identifying problem areas in the procedure. The procedure developed by NIPC is a significant improvement over the previous approach because of the more rigorous approach and because of the verification provided by the budgets.

As required by Supreme Court Decree, a three member technical committee is convened every five years to evaluate the diversion accounting program to ensure that the accounting is accomplished using the best current engineering practice and scientific knowledge.

The first technical committee was convened during the period that the diversion accounting was done by MWRDGC. The committee was primarily concerned with the rating of the various components at the Lockport facility, the primary diversion measurement location (Espey et al, 1981). In response to the Committee's concerns, the Corps' Waterways Experiment Station (WES) revised the ratings of the two sets of Lockport sluice gates (Hart and McGee, 1985).

In response to the Committee's concerns, the State of Illinois installed an acoustic velocity meter (AVM) at Romeoville five miles upstream of Lockport. The AVM is a highly accurate flow meter that proved to provide better flow measurements than the MWRDGC reported Lockport flows and the new Corps rating curves. The AVM became operational 12 June 1984. However, USGS did not publish the AVM flows until 1 October 1985. Because of significant equipment problems with the AVM, a replacement AVM was installed in November 1988.

To provide flows during periods of malfunction, various regression analyses were done to relate the MWRDGC reported Lockport flows to the AVM flows. Several sets of equations were proposed by the Corps of Engineers, the USGS, Harza Engineering Co., and the Second Technical Committee. The report, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at Romeoville Acoustical Velocity Meter Backup System, was completed September 1989 (USACE, 1989). The regression equations that were ultimately used to estimate missing AVM flows from WY86 through WY91 were developed by the USGS in a report tentatively titled "Discharge and Regression Analyses for Acoustical Velocity Meter Data for the Chicago and Sanitary Ship Canal at Romeoville, Illinois." The final publication of this report is expected to be available in the spring of 1993.

The second and most recent technical committee reviewed the NIPC hydrologic and hydraulic computer models and agreed that the approach was consistent with what was required by the decree (Espey et al, 1987). However, the committee felt that some of the parameters used in the models were out of date and in need of revision. To address the committee's concerns, the Corps hired a consultant (C. B. Burke Engineering, Ltd.) in September of 1988 to review and update the modeling parameters. The final report concerning the updating of modeling parameters was submitted to the Corps in October 1990.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 gave the Corps of Engineers the full responsibility for computation of the Illinois Lake Michigan diversion as of 1 October 1987. When the Corps' new responsibility became effective, the WY84 diversion accounting report, developed by NIPC, had not been certified. As a result, the Corps was responsible for the WY84 and all subsequent reports.

NIPC completed the WY84 diversion accounting report in April of 1988. It was subsequently reviewed by the Corps. The Corps found the report to be adequate with two exceptions. First, the 1984 accounting was completed with the modeling parameters questioned by the second technical committee. Second, MWRDGC reported Lockport flows, adjusted using the WES rating curves, were used rather than AVM flows. The Corps, knowing that the modeling parameters required updating and that AVM flows for the period prior to installation could be calculated accurately using regression equations, refrained from certifying the WY84 report until these issues were resolved.

NIPC completed the WY85 diversion accounting report in December of 1988 and the report was reviewed by the Corps. Like the WY84 report, the WY85 accounting was done with the modeling parameters questioned by the second technical committee. Additionally, NIPC used the AVM flows published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in their WY85 Water Resources Data for Illinois report. Since the publication of the WY85 USGS report, more reliable equations have been developed for calculating flows when the AVM was malfunctioning. These equations are periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

Upon completion of the analysis of the modeling parameters by Christopher B. Burke Engineering, LTD, the WY84 and WY85 diversion flows were recalculated using the revised modeling parameters and the Romeoville AVM flows. The diversion flows were certified by the Corps of Engineers and transmitted to all interested parties in the Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting 1989 Annual Report (USACE, 1990).

The computation of Illinois' diversion from Lake Michigan for WY86 was undertaken as a joint effort between NIPC (under contract to the Corps of Engineers) and the Corps of Engineers. The computation of Illinois' diversion from Lake Michigan for WY87, WY88 and WY89 were performed solely by the Corps of Engineers.

DIVERSION ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

The Lake Michigan diversion accountable to the State of Illinois is calculated by measuring the flow in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at Romeoville and deducting flows that do not constitute Lake Michigan diversion and are not accountable to the State of Illinois. Finally, additions are made to the Romeoville record for diversions that are not discharged to the canal. The deductions include groundwater water supply pumpage whose effluent is discharged to the canal, runoff from the Des

Plaines River watershed that is discharged to the canal, Lake Michigan water supply pumpage from Indiana that is discharged to the canal, and water supply pumpage from Lake Michigan used for Federal facilities that is discharged to the canal. The additions to the Romeoville record include flows diverted from the canal upstream of Romeoville, and Lake Michigan water supply whose effluent is not discharged to the canal. This procedure represents the accounting method required by the Supreme Court Decree.

The diversion accounting results are presented as a series of columns that are listed in Table 1. Column 1 through Column 3 compute the total flow in the Sanitary and Ship Canal. Column 4 through Column 7 presents the deductions from the Canal system flows with the total deduction being presented in Column 8. Column 9 presents the additions to the Canal system record. Column 10 is the computed Lake Michigan diversion accountable to Illinois and is equal to the canal system flow minus the deductions plus the additions. Columns 11 through 13 are independent flow estimates for the three sources of diversion: water supply pumpage from Lake Michigan, runoff from the diverted Lake Michigan Watershed, and direct diversion through the lakefront structures. Column 11 through Column 13 are not used in the diversion calculation but are included as another estimate of the diversion for verification of the accounting flows in Column 10. The sum of Column 11 through Column 13 should theoretically equal the flow in Column 10.

In addition to the diversion calculations presented in the 13 columns, 14 computational budgets are prepared as input to the diversion calculation and to verify the estimated flows that cannot be measured. A summary of these budgets is presented in Table 2. Budgets 1 and 2 do not compare simulated to measured flows but are summations of critical water supply pumpage data. Budget 3 through Budget 6 partition stream gage records into runoff and sanitary/industrial discharge components to estimate a portion of the runoff from the diverted watershed that is used as input to Column 12, "Runoff from the Diverted Lake Michigan Watershed." Budget 7 through Budget 13 compare simulated to measured flows at MWRDGC facilities. These budgets are for verification of the diversion accounting procedures and give an indication of the accuracy of the diversion accounting. Budget 14 compares canal system inflows and outflows.

Table 1

Description of the Diversion Accounting Columns

<u>Column No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) at Romeoville AVM Gage Record
2	Diversion from the CSSC above the Romeoville AVM Gage
3	Total Flow Through the CSSC
4	Groundwater Pumpage Discharged into the CSSC and Adjoining Channels
5	Water Supply Pumpage from Indiana Reaching the CSSC
6	Runoff from the Des Plaines River Watershed which Reaches the CSSC
7	Lake Michigan Pumpage by Federal Facilities which Discharge to the CSSC and Adjoining Channels
8	Total Deduction from the CSSC Romeoville AVM Gage Record
9	Lake Michigan Pumpage Which is not Discharged into the CSSC
10	Total Diversion Accountable to the State of Illinois
11	Pumpage from Lake Michigan Which is Accountable to State of Illinois
12	Runoff from the Diverted Lake Michigan Watershed
13	Direct Diversions Through Lake Front Control Structures Which is Accountable to the State of Illinois

Table 2

Description of the Diversion Accounting Computational Budgets

Budget No.	Title	Description
1	Diverted Lake Michigan Pumpage	This budget sums Lake Michigan water diverted by the State of Illinois in the form of municipal and industrial water supply. The results of this budget are used in Column 11.
2	Groundwater Discharged to the CSSC	This budget sums groundwater pumpages that are discharged to the CSSC. The results of this budget are used in Column 4.
3	North Branch Chicago River at Niles, IL	This budget performs a simple separation of stream flow into sanitary and runoff portions. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Column 12.
4	Little Calumet River at the IL-IN State Line	This budget performs a simple separation of stream flow into sanitary and runoff portions. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Column 12.
5	Thorn Creek at Thornton, IL	This budget performs a simple separation of stream flow into sanitary and runoff portions. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Column 12.
6	Little Calumet River at South Holland, IL	This budget performs a simple separation of stream flow into sanitary and runoff portions. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Column 12.
7	MWRDGC Northside Water Reclamation	This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the service basin tributary to the MWRDGC Northside Water Reclamation Facility. The simulations estimate the runoff from portions of the Lake Michigan and Des Plaines River watersheds within the Northside service basin that is diverted to the CSSC in the form of inflow-infiltration. The budget provides an internal verification of the accounting procedures. The results of this budget are used on Budget 14 and Columns 6 and 12.

Table 2 (cont)

Description of the Diversion Accounting Computational Budgets

Budget No.	Title	Description
8	MWRDGC Upper Des Plaines Pumping Station	This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the MWRDGC Upper Des Plaines Pumping Station. This budget provides a calibration point to verify models of the Des Plaines River watershed
9	MWRDGC Mainstream TARP Pumping Station	This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the MWRDGC Mainstream TARP Pumping Station. The results of this simulation are used in Budgets 10 and 14 and Columns 6 and 12. The budget also provides internal verification of the accounting procedures.
10	MWRDGC Stickney Water Reclamation Facility	This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the service basin tributary to the MWRDGC Stickney Water Reclamation Facility. The simulations estimates the runoff from portions of the Lake Michigan and Des Plaines River watersheds within the Stickney service basin that is diverted to the CSSC in the form of inflow-infiltration. The budget provides an internal verification of the accounting procedures. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Columns 6 and 12.
11	MWRDGC Calumet TARP Pumping Station	This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the MWRDGC Calumet TARP Pumping Station. The results of this simulation are used in Budgets 12 and 14 and Columns 6 and 12. The budget also provides internal verification of the accounting procedures.

Table 2 (cont)

Description of the Diversion Accounting Computational Budgets

Budget No.	Title	Description
12	MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility	<p>This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the service basin tributary to the MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility. The simulations estimates the runoff from portions of the Lake Michigan and Des Plaines River watersheds within the Calumet service basin that is diverted to the CSSC in the form of inflow-infiltration. The budget provides an internal verification of the accounting procedures. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Columns 6 and 12.</p>
13	MWRDGC Lemont Water Reclamation Facility	<p>This budget performs hydrologic and hydraulic simulation of the service basin tributary to the MWRDGC Lemont Water Reclamation Facility. The simulations estimates the runoff from portions of the Des Plaines River watershed within the Lemont service basin that is diverted to the CSSC in the form of inflow-infiltration. The budget provides an internal verification of the accounting procedures. The results of this budget are used in Budget 14 and Column 6.</p>
14	Chicago Canal System	<p>This budget performs a water balance of the Chicago Canal System which includes the CSSC and adjoining channels. This budget provides a verification point for the accounting procedures.</p>

REVISIONS TO THE LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

There were two major revisions to the WY89 diversion accounting procedure. One revision was the modification of the hydraulic sewer routing model (SCALP) for the Calumet Water Reclamation Facility. The revision included improvements in the simulated sanitary interceptor discharges from special contributing areas (SCAs) that comprise the Calumet facility service basin. The changes to the sewer routing model are discussed in detail in the section, BUDGET12: CALUMET WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY. The second major revision to the diversion accounting procedure was the modification of the Calumet TARP Tunnel Network (TNET) dynamic hydraulic model. Changes to the model included modifications to the estimated groundwater infiltration into TARP through the tunnel walls as well as modifications to the estimated unrestricted inflows to TARP from separately sewered areas. These modifications to the Calumet TARP model are discussed in detail in the section, BUDGET 11: CALUMET TARP PUMPING STATION. These revisions will have a subtle impact on the actual diversion computation since the above changes are expected to impact two components which are deductions to the AVM gage record, groundwater pumpage reaching the CSSC (Column 4) and runoff from the Des Plaines River watershed reaching the CSSC (Column 6).

ACCOUNTING RESULTS

The WY89 diversion accounting monthly summary is presented in Table 3. Table 3 shows the total WY89 Lake Michigan diversion accountable to the State of Illinois is 3,377.9 cfs (Column 10). This is 177.9 cfs greater than the 3,200 cfs average specified by the Decree. The 40 year running average (Table 4), rounded to the nearest cfs, beginning with WY81 is 3,443 cfs and the cumulative deviation from the 3,200 cfs average is -2,189 cfs-years. The negative cumulative deviation indicates a water allocation deficit and the maximum allowable deficit is 2,000 cfs-years. Tabular data on daily diversion flows is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3

Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting - WY 1989

Summary of Diversion Flows (cfs)

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
MONTH													
OCT 88	3285.5	1.2	3286.7	79.5	27.8	88.2	2.2	177.7	123.6	3162.6	1745.9	478.0	552.4
NOV 88	3628.4	0.6	3629.0	110.5	27.2	282.2	2.5	402.3	89.5	3626.2	1872.1	1366.6	180.9
DEC 88	2782.2	1.1	2783.3	80.9	27.2	154.6	2.5	285.3	122.0	2619.9	1683.7	557.9	144.8
JAN 89	2743.2	2.1	2745.3	77.1	27.3	151.3	1.8	257.5	88.3	2584.7	1874.0	884.4	76.3
FEB 89	2546.8	1.6	2548.4	83.9	27.2	102.7	2.2	196.0	83.8	2246.2	1864.0	378.8	88.9
MAR 89	3068.1	1.0	3100.1	94.5	27.4	185.0	2.7	308.6	82.7	2883.2	1852.5	805.6	86.8
APR 89	2817.5	1.6	2819.1	81.3	27.5	104.7	2.1	195.7	85.6	2519.4	1874.1	432.0	100.8
MAY 89	2813.8	0.6	2814.4	67.3	28.0	56.1	1.5	152.8	112.3	2773.6	1798.4	378.4	182.8
JUN 89	4483.4	1.2	4484.5	80.8	28.1	152.5	1.5	262.9	137.2	4358.9	1988.0	1186.1	402.2
JUL 89	4317.1	0.9	4318.0	85.9	29.6	83.8	1.5	211.7	138.5	4245.8	2215.4	636.9	777.5
AUG 89	4738.7	3.4	4742.1	87.2	28.3	111.2	2.0	238.7	118.5	4619.9	1947.5	715.5	1168.8
SEP 89	5027.4	0.6	5028.0	83.2	27.9	178.5	1.8	291.3	107.2	4843.9	1794.7	888.3	1422.7
AVERAGES	3515.2	1.3	3516.5	82.0	27.8	134.9	2.0	246.8	108.2	3377.9	1791.9	708.8	430.7

COMPUTATIONS:

1. COLUMN 3 EQUALS THE SUM OF COLUMN 1 AND COLUMN 2.
2. COLUMN 8 EQUALS THE SUM OF COLUMN 4 THROUGH COLUMN 7.
3. COLUMN 10 EQUALS COLUMN 3 MINUS COLUMN 8 PLUS COLUMN 9.

NOTES:

1. ALL VALUES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST TENTH.
2. MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS BETWEEN COLUMNS UTILIZE UNROUNDED VALUES.
3. AVERAGE VALUES FOR WY88 WERE COMPUTED USING DAILY VALUES.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD

ADDITIONS TO THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD

Table 4

Status of the State of Illinois' Diversion from Lake Michigan
Under the 1980 Modified U.S. Supreme Court Decree

Accounting Year	Certified Flow, cfs	Running Average, cfs	Cumulative Deviation, cfs
1981	3,106	3,106	+ 94
1982	3,087	3,097	+ 207
1983	3,613	3,269	- 206
1984	3,432	3,309	- 438
1985	3,472	3,342	- 710
1986	3,751	3,410	- 1,261
1987	3,774	3,462	- 1,835
1988	3,376	3,451	- 2,011
1989	3,378	3,443	- 2,189

DISCUSSIONS OF RESULTS

The following is a discussion of the column functions and computational budgets. The discussion of the column functions describes the purpose of each column as well as some observations on the WY89 values in the columns. The discussion of the computational budgets presents the purpose of each budget and the results of the budget flow balances. The results of the computational budgets are used in the diversion calculations where seven budgets are used to verify the diversion simulation models. The columns are discussed first followed by the discussion of the budgets.

COLUMNS

The columns display the components of the diversion calculation and include the Romeoville flow as well as the various deductions and additions to the Romeoville record. The final three columns display the three diversion components (Lake Michigan pumpage accountable to Illinois, runoff from the diverted watershed, and direct diversion through the lakefront control structures) and the sum of the three columns should theoretically equal the Romeoville based diversion calculation. A comparison of the sum of these three columns to the calculated diversion is presented in the discussion of Column 11 through Column 13.

COLUMN 1: CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL (CSSC) AT ROMEOVILLE,
USGS AVM GAGE RECORD

The discharge at Romeoville for WY89 is 3,515.2 cfs. For days when the AVM was inoperable, the flow at the Romeoville site was calculated from regression equations.

COLUMN 2: DIVERSIONS FROM THE CSSC ABOVE THE GAGE

Argonne Laboratories and Uno-ven Corporation were the only diversions from the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal upstream of the Romeoville gage in WY89. The average withdrawal upstream of the AVM for WY89 is 1.3 cfs.

COLUMN 3: TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CSSC

Column 3 is the sum of Column 1 and Column 2 and represents the total flow entering the canal system. The average canal flow is 3,516.5 cfs for WY89.

COLUMN 4: GROUNDWATER DISCHARGED TO THE CSSC AND ADJOINING
CHANNELS

Column 4 is groundwater water supply pumpage by communities, industrial users, and other private users as reported by the Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS) whose effluent is discharged to the CSSC. It also includes the groundwater seepage into the TARP system that is discharged to the canal. This quantity is determined by summing all reported groundwater pumpages tributary to the canal along with the estimated groundwater seepage into the Mainstream TARP (Budget 9) and Calumet TARP (Budget 11) systems. This total is then adjusted by subtracting the groundwater normally tributary to the canal that is contained in the combined sewer overflows that discharge to the Des Plaines River and other watercourses not tributary to the CSSC. This method prevents double accounting of the combined sewer overflow portion of the groundwater supply pumpage.

Using ISWS groundwater records, groundwater pumpages were assumed to reach the CSSC and adjoining channels if they were located in the diverted Lake Michigan watershed in Illinois or if they were located within MWRDGC service boundaries in which their effluent was discharged into the CSSC and adjoining channels. Groundwater seepage into the Mainstream TARP and Calumet TARP systems was determined through simulation and is discussed in Budgets 9 and 11. The groundwater constituent of combined sewer overflows is determined entirely thorough simulation.

Groundwater pumpage from the Lake Michigan watershed whose effluent is discharged to the canal is a deduction except to the extent that the groundwater sources are recharged by Lake Michigan. Current piezometric levels indicate that groundwater is discharging to the lake. Therefore, groundwater pumpage from within the Lake Michigan Watershed that reaches the canal continues to be a deduction. Research literature will be reviewed periodically to verify this assumption.

Column 4 represents a deduction from the Romeoville record and averaged 82.0 cfs for WY89. This is a decrease of 28.2 cfs from WY88. Groundwater pumpage tributary to the canal is composed of 11.7 cfs of groundwater pumpage from the Lake Michigan watershed, 11.3 cfs of groundwater pumpage from outside of the Lake Michigan watershed, 52.5 cfs of groundwater seepage into the Mainstream TARP system, and 6.7 cfs of groundwater seepage into the Calumet TARP system. The total of these components is 82.2 cfs. However, the deduction from the Romeoville gage record is 82.0 cfs since 0.2 cfs of this groundwater supply pumpage was determined, through simulation, to be discharged to the Des Plaines River and other watercourses not tributary to the CSSC in the form of combined sewer overflows.

COLUMN 5: WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL

Column 5 represents the computation of Indiana water supply reaching the canal through the Grand Calumet and the Little Calumet Rivers. In the case of the Little Calumet River, a drainage divide exists east of the confluence with Hart Ditch. Therefore, flows from Hart Ditch, including virtually all dry weather flows, normally flow westward into Illinois. Under high flow conditions, the drainage divide may shift westward and a portion of the Hart Ditch flows may be diverted eastward to Burns Ditch and ultimately to Lake Michigan. However, it is believed that the occurrence in the shift in the drainage divide is infrequent and the flow that is diverted eastward is insignificant. Therefore, it is assumed that all effluent discharged into Hart Ditch and the Little Calumet River west of the divide flow westward. For WY89, total flow in the Little Calumet River was 72.4 cfs, with 4.8 cfs of that flow being determined to be Indiana water supply.

The Grand Calumet River has a summit. On one side of the summit, the flow is toward Lake Michigan. On the other side of the side of the summit, the flow is toward the Calumet Sag Channel. However, the location of the summit is variable and highly influenced by Lake Michigan levels (USGS, 1984). Thus the calculation of this deduction from the Romeoville record is influenced by Lake Michigan levels. In the absence of a stream

gaging station on the Grand Calumet River to measure westward flow into Illinois, flow is computed based on a statistical relationship of which the principal variable is lake levels.

Flow in the Grand Calumet River is estimated to be in excess of 90% sanitary effluent. Therefore, it is assumed that the portion of this flow that is attributable to domestic water supply is equal to the sum of the daily water supply for East Chicago, Hammond, and Whiting unless this sum is greater than the flow in the Grand Calumet River. In the case that the combined water supply for these communities is in excess of the flow in the Grand Calumet River, it is assumed that the flow consists entirely of effluent that originates from water supply.

The total Grand Calumet flow reaching Illinois in WY89 was computed as 23.0 cfs. It was determined that all of the 23.0 cfs was water supply pumpage. Therefore, the total WY89 Indiana water supply deduction, including the flow from the Little Calumet and Grand Calumet Rivers is 27.8 cfs. This is slightly less than the Indiana water supply deduction for WY88 of 31.3 cfs.

COLUMN 6: RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL

The WY89 average discharge of Des Plaines River watershed runoff reaching the canal (Column 6) is 134.9 cfs. The infiltration and inflow discharged to the water reclamation plants is 82.7 cfs, the infiltration and inflow reaching the canal through combined sewer overflows is 9.3 cfs, and the runoff from the Lower Des Plaines and Summit Conduit areas is 42.9 cfs. The deduction is largely determined by simulation but it is also influenced by the O'Hare basin flow transfer that contributed 10.1 cfs of the 82.7 cfs runoff to the water reclamation facilities during WY89. The deductible Des Plaines River watershed runoff increased 29.1 cfs from WY88 to WY89 as a result of significantly greater precipitation during WY89.

COLUMN 7: LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES WHICH DISCHARGE TO THE CSSC

Column 7 represents Lake Michigan diversions for Federal use, not chargeable to the State of Illinois, and is typically comprised of water supply used by federal facilities. This flow is included with the Lake Michigan water usage by federal facilities to developing this column total. Column 7 represents a deduction from the Romeoville record and the total amount of the WY89 deduction is 2.0 cfs.

COLUMN 8: TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM THE CSSC ROMEOVILLE GAGE RECORD

Column 8 is the sum of Columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 and represents the total deduction from the Romeoville record. The total deduction for WY89 is 246.8 cfs.

COLUMN 9: LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL

This column represents water supply pumpage from Lake Michigan that is not discharged to the canal. The water supply pumpage not discharged to the canal is composed of two components:

- (1) Lake Michigan water supply used by communities serviced by water reclamation facilities that do not discharge to the CSSC (107.0 cfs). This is a decrease of 0.8 cfs from WY88.
- (2) The sanitary portion of combined sewer overflows attributable to Lake Michigan domestic water supply that does not discharge to the CSSC (1.2 cfs).

The communities that make up the flow in the first component are suburbs whose treated effluent is discharged to the Des Plaines River and other watercourses not tributary to the CSSC. These communities include Elk Grove Village, Hoffman Estates, Mount Prospect, Schaumburg, Hanover Park, Rolling Meadows, Streamwood, Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Palatine, Wheeling, Lincolnshire, Riverwoods, Libertyville, Illinois Beach State Park, Winthrop Harbor, Zion, Waukegan, 76 percent of North Chicago, and 38.2 percent of Des Plaines. It should also be noted that the Lake Michigan water supply component of the O'Hare flow transfer is subtracted from the total Lake Michigan water supply of the above communities since (1) the O'Hare flow transfer is treated at the Northside WRP which discharges sanitary effluent that is tributary to the CSSC and (2) the entire Lake Michigan water supply component of the O'Hare flow transfer is from communities contained in the above list. The Lake Michigan water supply for these communities is measured while the sanitary portion of the CSO's is derived through simulation. Column 9 represents an addition to the Romeoville record and the total WY89 addition is 108.2 cfs. This is a decrease of 0.7 cfs from WY88 to WY89.

COLUMN 10: TOTAL DIVERSION

Column 10 is equivalent to Column 3 with the deduction of Column 8 and the addition of Column 9. The total diversion for WY89 is 3,377.9 cfs. This amount is 177.9 cfs greater than Illinois's long term diversion allocation of 3,200 cfs. The 40-year running average diversion, rounded to the nearest cfs, beginning with WY81, is 3,443 cfs and the cumulative deviation from the 3,200 cfs allocation is -2,189 cfs. The negative deviation indicates that the cumulative diversion is greater than an average of 3,200 cfs for the period.

COLUMN 11 THROUGH COLUMN 13: LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION COMPONENTS

Column 11 through Column 13 represent the three Lake Michigan diversion components: Lake Michigan pumpage accountable to Illinois (1,791.9 cfs), runoff from the diverted Lake Michigan watershed (708.8 cfs), and direct diversion through the lakefront structures (430.7 cfs) which also accounts for the 0.2 cfs backflow during WY89. The sum of the columns (2,931.4 cfs) should theoretically equal the total diversion as shown in Column 10 (3,377.9 cfs) with one exception. The Romeoville record receives effluent that is assumed to contain only 90% of the water supply pumpage while Column 11, Lake Michigan water supply pumpage accountable to Illinois, does not account for consumptive use. This is based on a consumptive loss (water supply pumpage that is consumed or lost prior to reaching the water reclamation facilities) estimate of 10% of the water supply pumpage (International Great Lake Diversion Consumptive Use Study Board, 1981).

Because the diversion estimate from Columns 11 - 13 is based on simulation, suspect ratings of the lakefront structures, and simple flow separation techniques, the estimate is not expected to be as accurate as the AVM based calculations. Consequently, a difference between estimates of 446.5 cfs or 13.2% is a fair balance. However, this discrepancy becomes even greater when consumptive use is accounted for in Column 11. The discrepancy in these two estimates is related to the canal system balance in Budget 14, discussed in a subsequent section, and potential sources of the discrepancy are addressed in that budget discussion.

Using the figures from these three columns, 61.1% of the WY89 Illinois diversion is attributable to pumpage from Lake Michigan for domestic water supply. Runoff from the diverted Lake Michigan Watershed accounted for 24.2% of the diversion, and direct diversion through the lakefront structures accounted for 14.7% of the diversion. Water supply from Lake Michigan actually dropped 114.5 cfs from WY88. This is most likely due to the

smaller demand during WY89 since precipitation during WY88 was less than normal while WY89 was above normal. During WY88, 27.6 inches of precipitation were reported at O'Hare Airport while 39.2 inches of precipitation were reported during WY89. This also explains the 189.2 cfs increase in runoff from the Lake Michigan watershed that occurred from WY88 to WY89. A more detailed breakdown of these percentages is shown in Table 5 and Figure 2.

Table 5

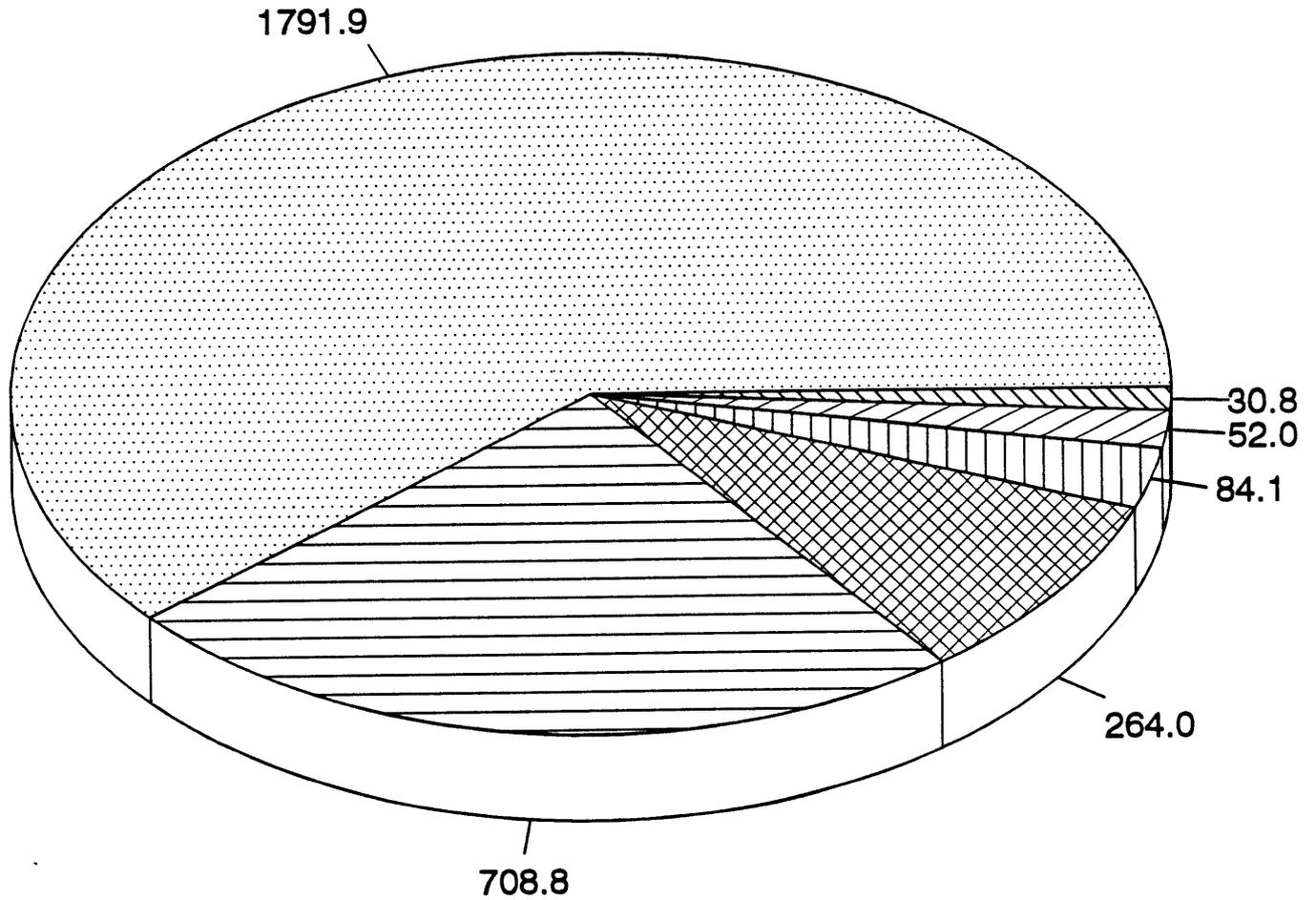
Breakdown of the Diversion by the State of Illinois
Based on Columns 11 Through 13

Category	Flow	Percentage
Lake Michigan Pumpage by the State of Illinois	1,791.9 cfs	61.1 %
Runoff from the Diverted Lake Michigan Watershed	708.8 cfs	24.2 %
Direct Diversions		
Lockages	84.1 cfs	2.9 %
Leakages	30.8 cfs	1.0 %
Navigation Makeup Flow	52.0 cfs	1.8 %
Discretionary Flow	264.0 cfs	9.0 %

BUDGETS

The first two budgets are used to sum the water supply for the area influenced by the diversion. The following four budgets are of stream gage sites that are not simulated and are used as part of the calculation of the runoff from the diverted Lake Michigan watershed. The remaining seven budgets compare measured and simulated flows.

Figure 2
Component Breakdown of Illinois' Diversion
 Based on Columns 11 through 13



DIVERSION COMPONENTS					
	WATER SUPPLY	61.1 %		RUNOFF	24.2 %
	DISCRETIONARY	9.0 %		LOCKAGES	2.9 %
	NAV MAKEUP	1.8 %		LEAKAGES	1.0 %

BUDGET 1 AND BUDGET 2: WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE

Budgets 1 and 2 are summations of critical water supply pumpage data. Budget 1 sums Lake Michigan water supply diverted by the State of Illinois. The Lake Michigan water supply data is supplied by the state as daily values for primary users and monthly data for secondary users. Budget 2 sums groundwater pumpages in the Lake Michigan and Des Plaines River watersheds that are diverted to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Groundwater pumpage data is recorded as a total annual withdrawal based on calendar years.

BUDGET 1: DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATER SUPPLY

Budget 1 represents the summation of Lake Michigan pumpage accountable to the State of Illinois. For WY89, the average annual Lake Michigan pumpage accountable to Illinois is 1,791.9 cfs. This is a decrease of 114.5 cfs from WY88. As stated previously, this is most likely due to the increased precipitation over WY88 resulting in lower demand due to drops in lawn watering, etc.

BUDGET 2: GROUNDWATER DIVERTED TO THE CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL

Budget 2 is groundwater water supply pumpage by communities, industrial users, and other private users, as reported by the Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS), whose effluent is discharged to the canal. This quantity is determined by summing all reported groundwater sources in the area tributary to the canal less groundwater not discharged to the canal in the form of combined sewer overflows.

Using ISWS groundwater records, groundwater pumpages were assumed to reach the CSSC and adjoining channels if they were located in the diverted Lake Michigan watershed in Illinois or if they were located within MWRDGC service boundaries in which their effluent was discharged into the CSSC and adjoining channels.

The total groundwater pumpage by communities, industrial users, and other private users whose sanitary effluent is tributary to the canal is 22.9 cfs for WY89. It was determined through simulation that 0.2 cfs of this flow never reached the canal. Instead it was discharged to the Des Plaines River or other watercourses not tributary to the canal in the form of combined sewer overflows. The total groundwater pumpage reaching the canal represents a decrease of 18.8 cfs from WY88 to WY89.

In addition to groundwater supply pumpage there was also a significant amount of groundwater infiltration into the two TARP systems that ultimately reached the canal. Mainstream TARP and Calumet TARP accounted for 52.5 cfs and 6.7 cfs, respectively, of groundwater discharged to the canal during WY89. Groundwater infiltration into the Calumet TARP system was significantly less than in previous years due to changes in the simulation model. This will be described in detail in the section discussing Budget 11.

BUDGETS 3 THROUGH BUDGET 6: STREAM GAGING STATIONS

The stream gage budgets are used to make estimates of runoff from portions of the diverted Lake Michigan watershed. Sanitary and other point source flows are subtracted from the stream gaging record to develop the runoff estimates. The runoff estimates are used in Column 12. The flows at the stream gaging sites is also part of Budget 14, the canal system budget. Table 6 presents the estimated runoff from these budgets. It should be noted that Budgets 4 through 6 are a composite calculation of the runoff above the Little Calumet River at South Holland gage. It should also be noted that the Little Calumet River is a losing stream, i.e. it recharges groundwater. The computations in deriving runoff account for this when recharge is significant (i.e., when groundwater recharge is computed).

Table 6

Stream Gage Flow Separation

Budget	Location	Flow cfs	Sanitary cfs	Runoff cfs
3	North Branch Chicago River at Niles, IL	83.9	18.9	65.0
4	Little Calumet River at IL-IN State Line	72.4	3.9	68.5
5	Thorn Creek at Thornton, IL	116.2	16.8	99.4
6	Little Calumet River at South Holland, IL ₁	191.2	179.7	11.5

1 Incremental Runoff

BUDGETS 7 THROUGH BUDGET 13: MWRDGC WATER RECLAMATION FACILITIES

The budgets for the water reclamation plants compare the simulated flows to the measured inflows at the MWRDGC facilities and perform verifications of the diversion accounting program. The simulated flows were developed from an estimated sanitary flow with a daily, weekly, and monthly flow variation and from precipitation-based runoff simulations. The estimated sanitary flow input to the simulation model is based on the population estimates for each plant's service basin. Per capita sanitary flows are determined based on the service basin's water supply minus an assumed 10 percent consumptive loss. Simulated flows were compared with recorded inflows at each facility to assess the accuracy of the simulations.

The discussion of the budgets will concentrate on the results of each simulation as the development of these models have been discussed in previous reports. A summary of the simulation results is presented in Table 7.

BUDGET 7: NORTHSIDE WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Budget 7 analyzes the water balance at the MWRDGC Northside Water Reclamation Facility (Figure 3). The balance for WY89 of the inflow to the Northside facility is good. The simulated to adjusted recorded inflow ratio (S/R) for the Northside WRP is 0.97, indicating that the simulated inflow volume is slightly less than the adjusted observed inflow volume. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to observed flow is 0.80, indicating that the model predicted the inflow hydrograph to the Northside facility very well.

BUDGET 8: UPPER DES PLAINES PUMP STATION

Budget 8 analyzes the water balance at Upper Des Plaines Pump Station (UDPPS) (Figure 4). The pump station budget is used to verify simulated flows. However it has no direct impact on the diversion calculation.

TABLE 7

WY 1989 SUMMARY OF SIMULATION STATISTICS

Budget No.-->	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Description	Northside WRP (1)	Upper Des Plaines Pump Station (1),(3)	Mainstream TARP Pump Station (2)	Stickney WRP (1)	Calumet TARP Pump Station (2)	Calumet WRP (1)	Lemont WRP (1)	Chicago Canal System Balance (1)
Mean Recorded Flow, cfs	422.0	82.3	86.6	1152.3	31.9	421.3	2.3	3043.5
Max. Recorded Flow, cfs	682.8	179.7	359.9	2134.0	122.3	709.9	6.5	13410.0
Min. Recorded Flow, cfs	330.3	21.3	14.2	688.6	0.0	296.7	0.8	1671.7
Mean Simulated Flow, cfs	407.2	67.8	89.1	1187.7	27.5	419.0	1.8	3523.7
Max. Simulated Flow, cfs	680.8	186.0	186.8	2589.8	89.4	784.7	4.9	13754.0
Min. Simulated Flow, cfs	307.0	43.3	38.8	819.1	6.5	303.9	1.2	1877.5
Mean S/R	0.97	0.82	1.03	1.03	0.86	0.99	0.78	1.16
Max. S/R	1.42	3.79	7.30	1.66	6.14	1.53	3.67	1.56
Min. S/R	0.65	0.43	0.25	0.56	0.27	0.66	0.36	0.78
Correlation	0.80	0.47	0.55	0.74	0.68	0.72	0.72	0.95

(1) Based on daily values.

(2) Based on weekly values.

(3) Does not include days with missing records.

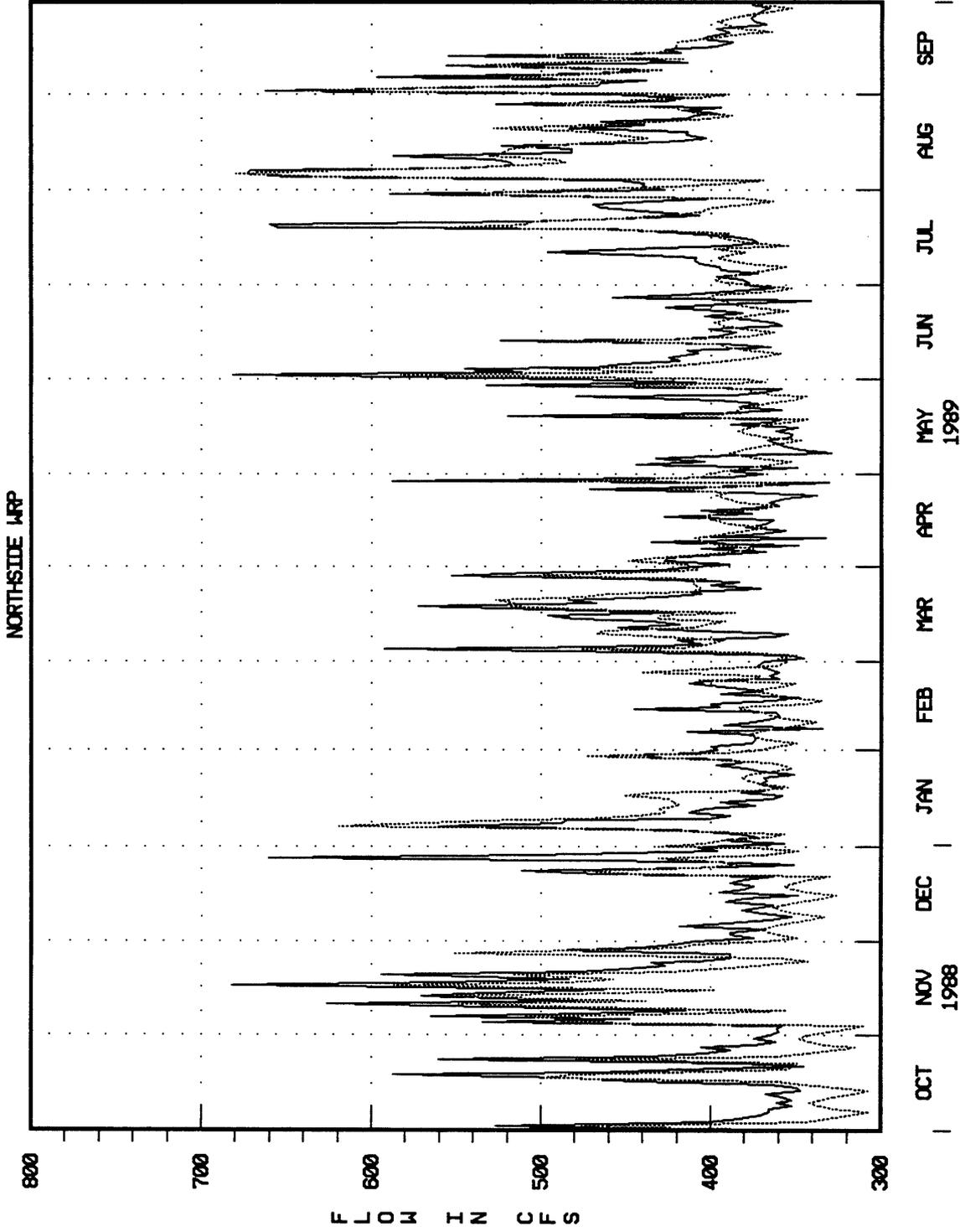


FIGURE 3

— OBSERVED FLOW
 SIMULATED FLOW

Budget 7 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Northside Water Reclamation Facility

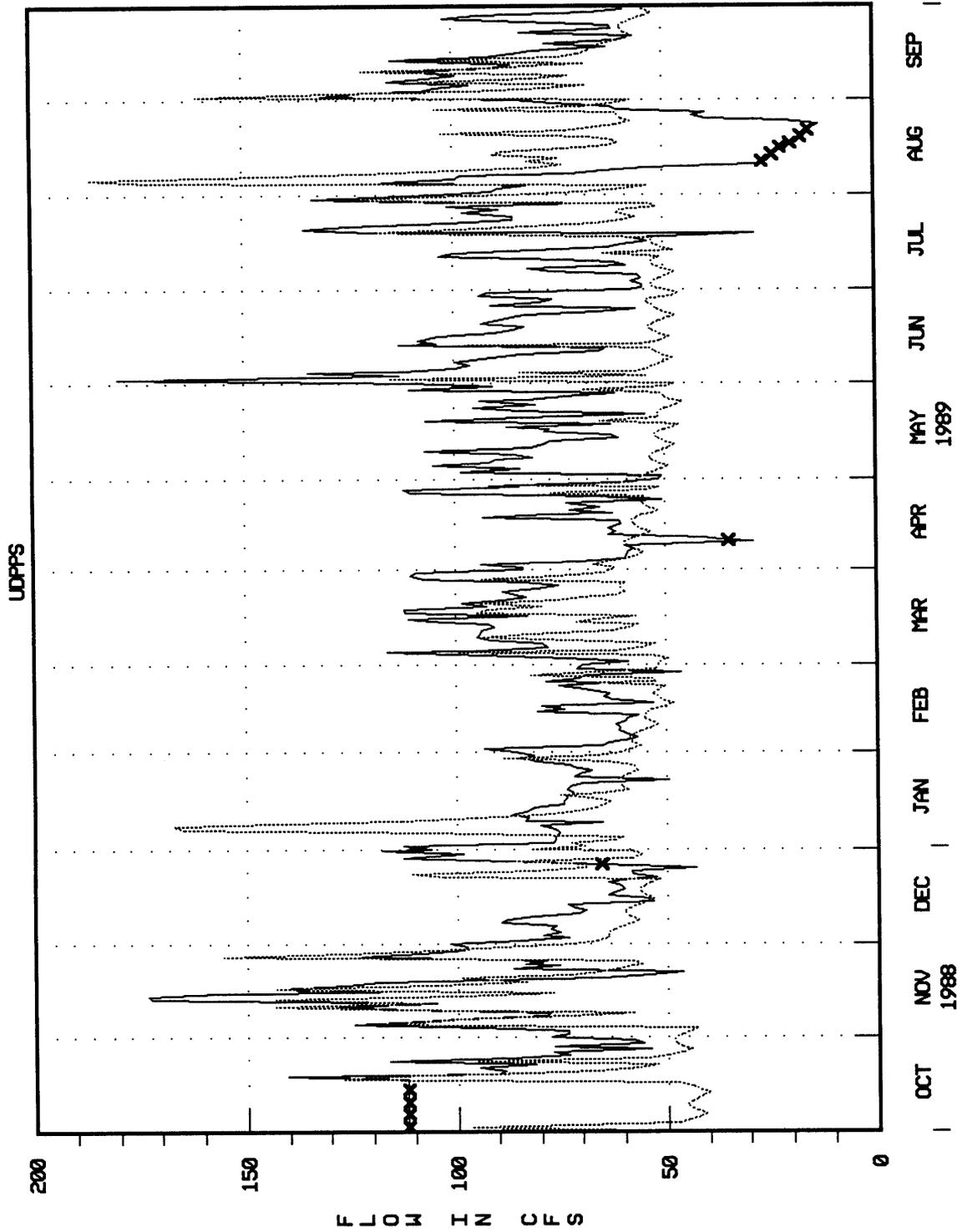


FIGURE 4

UPPER DES PLAINES PUMP STATION OBSERVED FLOW
 UPPER DES PLAINES PUMP STATION SIMULATED FLOW

Budget 8 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Upper Des Plaines Pump Station

The balance at UDPPS for WY89 was fair. The simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) for the UDPPS is 0.82, indicating that the simulated inflow volume to UDPPS is less than the recorded inflow volume. However, the daily S/R ratio shows a high degree of variability, indicating that the trends within the recorded and simulated inflow may not correspond very well. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to recorded flow is 0.47, indicating the time series trends in the simulated inflow compared marginally with the time series trends of recorded inflow.

While the statistical results for WY87, WY88 and WY89 at the Upper Des Plaines Pump Station have improved since WY86, this does not lead to the conclusion that flow measurement alternatives should not be investigated. This site has continued to experience its share of problems. During WY89, 31 days of records were unavailable that were attributable to meter malfunctions, problems with the recording charts which made data transformation undoable, and various other reasons. In view of the significant quantity of missing data (8.5 % missing data), the quantitative analyses of the simulation are of limited value. Second, the accuracy of the flow meters at the pump station is questionable and unmetered bypass flows are a frequent occurrence. Therefore, total flow may not be measured in storm events and the recycling of flow is possible. Further investigation of the accuracy of flow measurement at the pump station is required to verify and calibrate the simulation models that compute the deductible runoff from the Des Plaines watershed contained in Column 6.

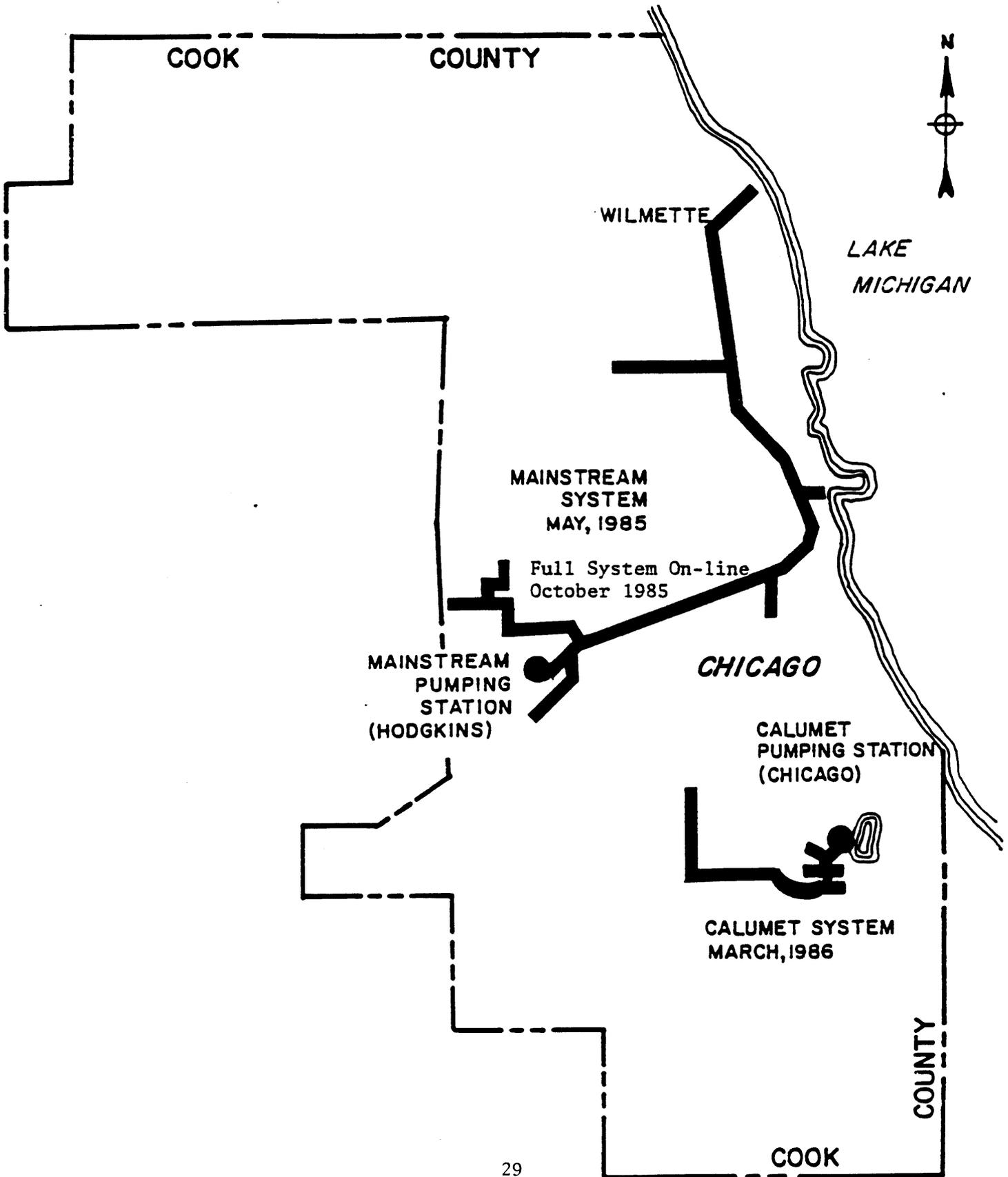
BUDGET 9: MAINSTREAM TARP PUMPING STATION

Budget 9 analyzes the water budget at the MWRDGC Mainstream TARP Pumping Station. The results of Budget 9 are used as input to Budget 10 in addition to providing a verification point for simulated flows. The modeling of Mainstream TARP is performed using the Tunnel Network (TNET) dynamic hydraulic model. A simplified map of Mainstream TARP is contained in Figure 5. A more in-depth description of Mainstream TARP and the simulation model is contained in the Water Year 1986 report (USACE, 1991).

In analyzing the balance at the Mainstream TARP Pumping Station, weekly flows were used rather than daily flows. While MWRDGC maintains daily pumpage records, days with no pumpage occur frequently. Therefore, it is not possible to compute a daily S/R ratio.

Figure 5

Map of Mainstream and Calumet TARP



The balance for WY89 of the inflow to the Mainstream Pumping Station is good. The simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) for the Mainstream Pumping Station is 1.03, indicating that the simulated inflow volume is slightly greater than the recorded inflow volume. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to recorded flow is 0.55, indicating that the model prediction of trends in the inflow at the pump station was fair.

From a review of the plot of the simulated versus recorded flow at the pump station (Figure 6), it appears that the model responds similarly to recorded pumpage record. However, the model tends to have slightly lower peak flows except during the winter months when simulated flows are greater than recorded flows. Additionally, base flows appear to be overestimated in the simulation. This is probably due to overestimation of groundwater infiltration into the TARP tunnels.

In summary, it appears that the simulation of the Mainstream TARP system is reasonable. However, there is concern regarding the estimation of pumpage volume and the difference in simulated and recorded pumpage time series. A review of MWRDGC information regarding Mainstream TARP indicates that bypass flows are discharged to TARP, when available, via drop shaft 11 (DSN 11). Coordination with MWRDGC established that this is a frequent occurrence. This may account for the simulation of a pumpage volume that is less than the recorded pumpage volume. Records concerning the dates and pumpages back to TARP were not maintained for WY89. Therefore, data necessary to evaluate the impact of pumping back into TARP is not available. Therefore, it was decided that the model would not be adjusted so as to avoid double accounting of flows.

BUDGET 10: STICKNEY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Budget 10 analyzes the water balance at the MWRDGC Stickney Water Reclamation Facility (Figure 7). Simulated Mainstream TARP pumpages from Budget 9 are combined with simulated interceptor inflow to Stickney Water Reclamation Facility to derive the total simulated inflow to the Stickney Facility. Total simulated inflow is compared with recorded inflow to assess the accuracy of the simulation.

Overall, the balance for WY89 of the inflow to the Stickney facility is very good. The simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) for the Stickney is 1.03, indicating that the simulated inflow volume is slightly greater than the recorded inflow volume. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to recorded flow is 0.74, indicating that the model predicted the inflow hydrograph to the Stickney facility very well.

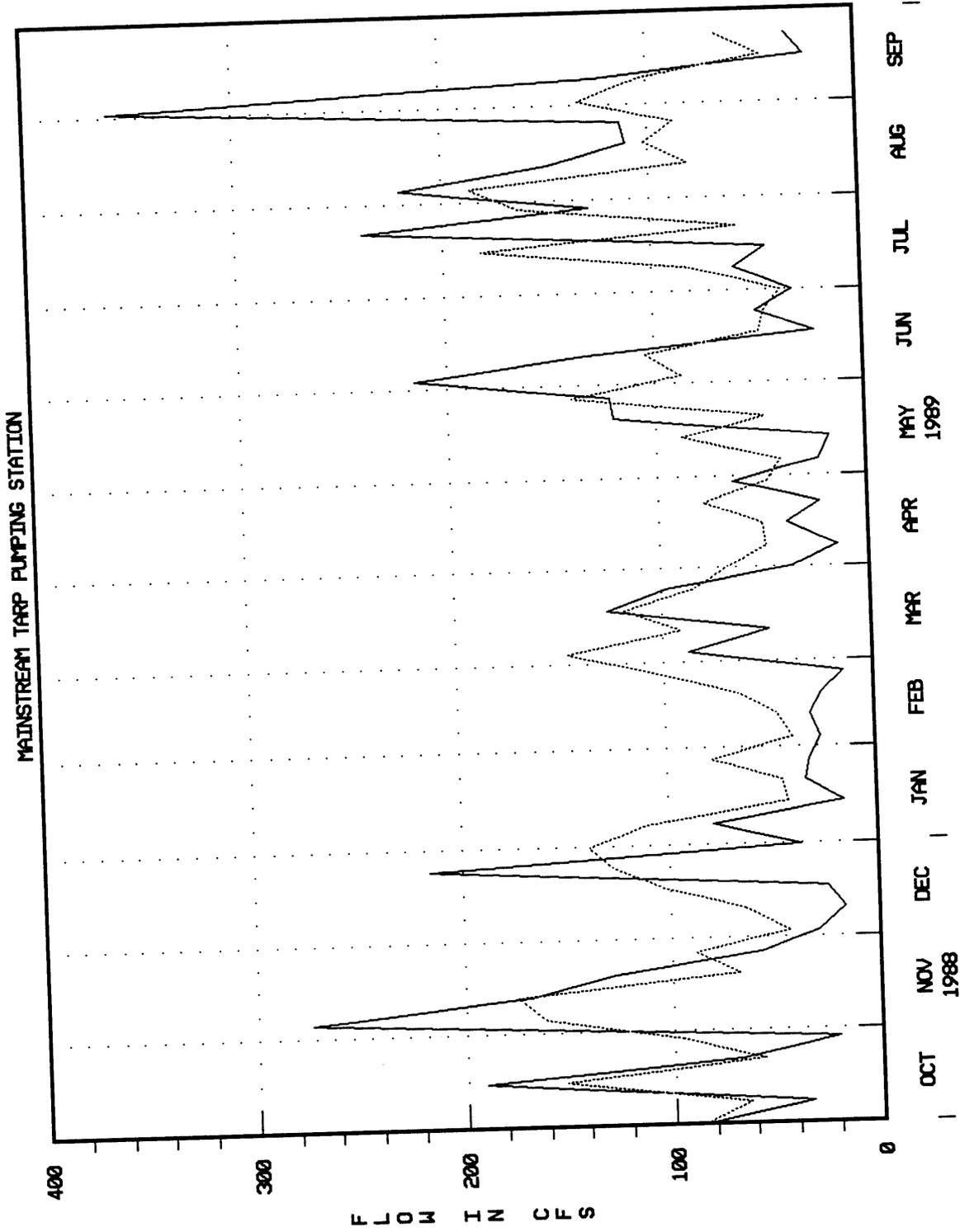


FIGURE 6

— OBSERVED FLOW TO STICKNEY WRP
 SIMULATED FLOW TO STICKNEY WRP

Budget 9 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Mainstream TARP Pumping Station

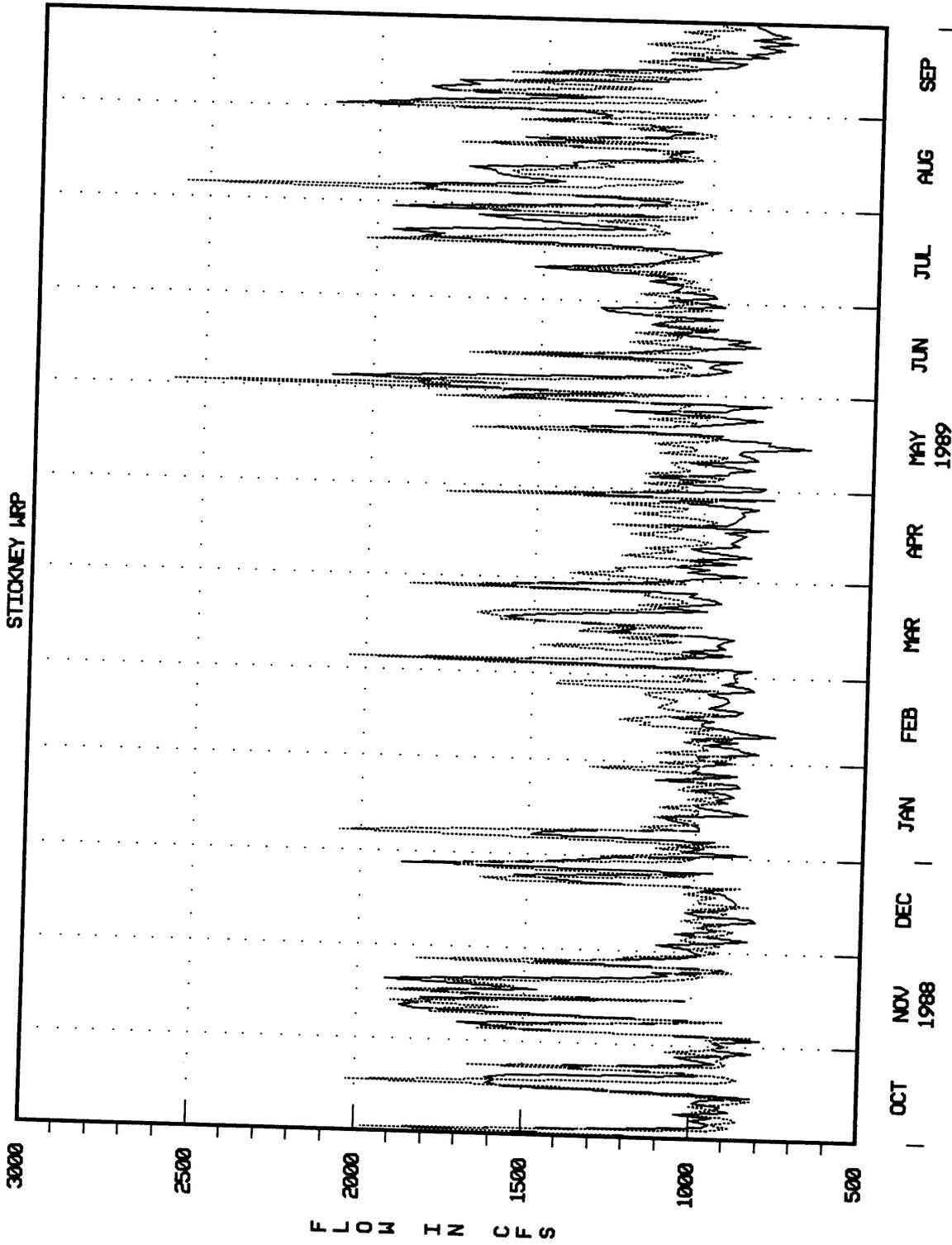


FIGURE 7

— OBSERVED FLOW
 SIMULATED FLOW

Budget 10 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Stickney Water Reclamation Facility

BUDGET 11: CALUMET TARP PUMPING STATION

Budget 11 analyzes the water budget at the MWRDGC Calumet TARP Pumping Station (Figure 8). The results of Budget 11 are used as input to Budget 12 in addition to providing a verification point for simulated flows. The modeling of Calumet TARP is performed using the Tunnel Network (TNET) dynamic hydraulic model. A simplified map of Calumet TARP is contained in Figure 5. A more in-depth description of Calumet TARP and the simulation model is contained in the Water Year 1987 report (USACE, 1992).

In analyzing the balance at the Calumet TARP Pumping Station, weekly flows were used instead of daily flows. While MWRDGC maintain daily pumpage records, days with no pumpage occur frequently. Therefore, it is not possible to compute a daily S/R ratio.

The balance for WY89 of the inflow to the Calumet Pumping Station is good. The simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) for the Calumet TARP Pumping Station is 0.86 indicating that the simulated inflow volume is slightly less than the recorded inflow volume. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to recorded flow is 0.68, indicating that there was a fairly good agreement between the trends in the simulated and observed inflow.

The Calumet TARP model performance was greatly enhanced for WY89. The S/R ratio improved from 1.26 in WY88 to 0.86 in WY89 while the coefficient of correlation improved from 0.61 to 0.68. The reasons for the improvements were due to modifications to the estimated groundwater infiltration through the tunnel walls and modifications to unrestricted separately sewer areas.

During initial Calumet TARP simulation runs it was seen that the simulated dry-weather flow (groundwater infiltration + unrestricted sanitary flow) into the Calumet TARP system was significantly greater than the recorded dry-weather flow. Consequently, dry-weather periods during WY89 were analyzed. Dry-weather periods were identified as periods when the hydraulic SCALP model yielded no interceptor overflows and when the precipitation gages in the Calumet service basin recorded no rainfall. Eight different dry-weather periods were identified with the number of days for an individual period ranging from 9 to 18 days. Recorded Calumet TARP pumpages were compared to simulation results. The recorded dry-weather TARP pumpage was 7.3 cfs while the simulated dry weather TARP flow was initially 37 cfs.

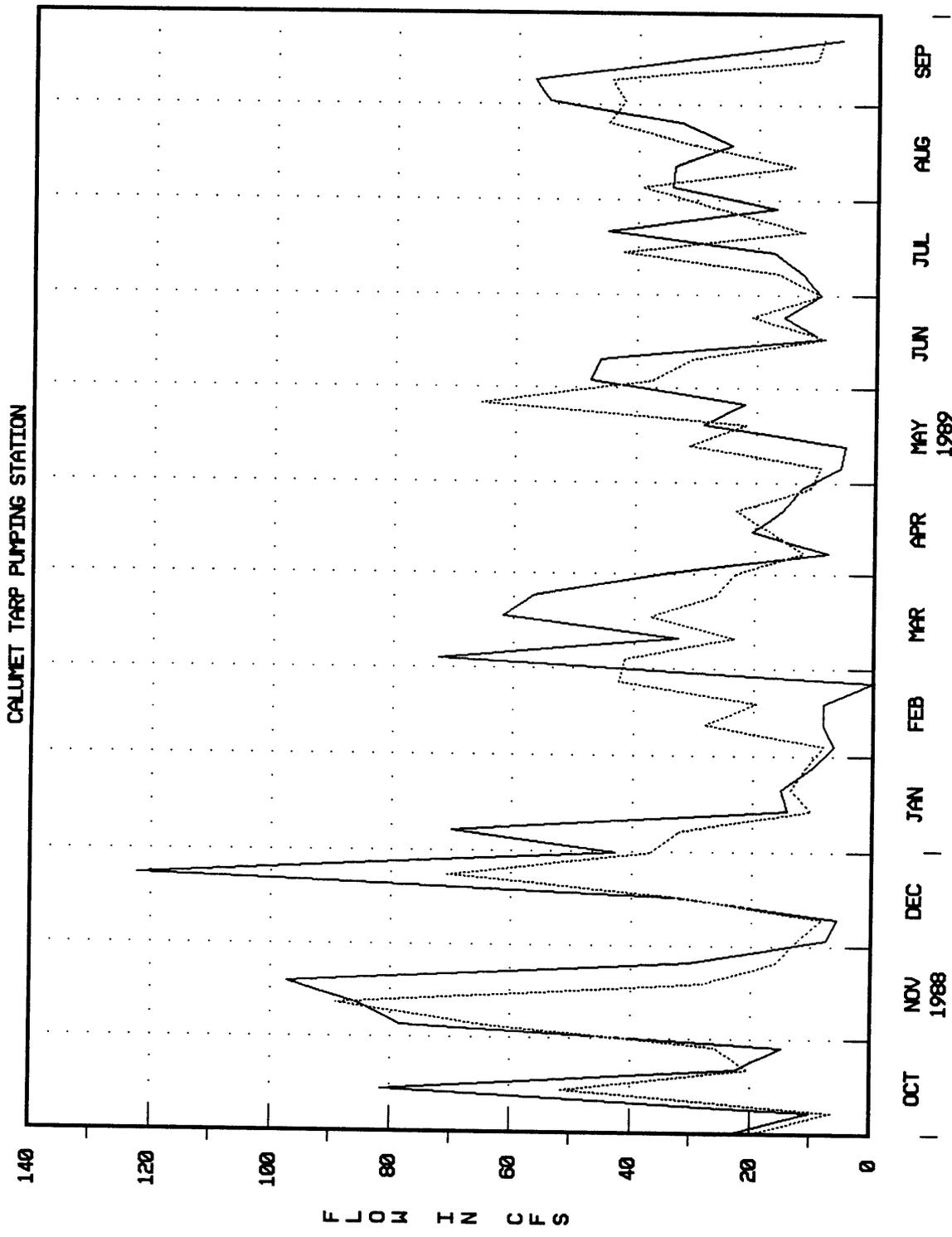


FIGURE 8

— OBSERVED FLOW TO CALUMET WRP
 SIMULATED FLOW TO CALUMET WRP

Budget 11 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Calumet TARP Pumping Station

It was obvious that changes to the model had to be made to obtain a better simulation of dry-weather TARP flows. Because the degree to which separately sewered areas flow unrestricted into the TARP tunnels is unknown, assumptions as to the extent of unrestricted flows into Calumet TARP had to be made for two major separately sewered special contributing areas (SCAs). Since the area input into the SCALP model for each separately sewered special contributing area (SCA) is an effective area and not the actual area it has been difficult to obtain delineations of the separately sewered areas, some of which have subareas that flow unrestricted into Calumet TARP.

For WY87 and WY88 the assumption was made that 50 percent of all flows in two primary separately sewered SCAs (CA19R-1 and CA1W) remained in the interceptors that led to the Calumet Water Reclamation Facility while 50 percent of the flow drained to the Calumet TARP tunnels. Additionally, the groundwater infiltration rate was set at a constant and uniform inflow of 17.03 cfs which was based on an analysis of dry weather flows during WY87. However, this previous analysis greatly overestimates the dry weather flow into TARP for WY89. Therefore, a more detailed analysis was done for WY89.

An attempt was made as to limit the inflow into Calumet TARP from the two major separately sewered SCAs as well as from groundwater infiltration. By routing only 9 percent of the interceptor flow from the two separately sewered SCAs into TARP the unrestricted TARP flow was reduced from 20 cfs to 3.6 cfs during dry-weather periods. Additionally, the groundwater infiltration rate was lowered to 3.7 cfs so that the total simulated dry-weather inflow to TARP would match the recorded TARP pumpage records for the eight dry-weather periods that were previously identified.

Using these modeling parameters, periods of low flow TARP pumpage matched very well with the simulated flows; however, it was impossible to match peak flows and annual accumulated volumes during the water year. Additionally, the model was very unstable under these modeling conditions.

Since MWRDGC has been unable to verify the extent of unrestricted dry-weather inflows to TARP, it was decided that two separately sewered SCAs (CA19R-1 and CA1W) and one combined SCA (CA14) would be modeled such that only the interceptor overflow would be routed to the TARP tunnels. Essentially all of the SCAs are modeled in this manner in SCALP by setting a cutoff flow, Qsplit, above which flows are routed to TARP and below which flows remain in the interceptors that convey the flows to a treatment facility.

SCALP was then run with new Qsplit values for the three SCAs. Overflows from the separately sewerd SCAs, CA19R-1 and CA1W, remained unrestricted in that no control gates were modeled to restrict incoming flows to TARP. It is known from construction drawings that a majority of the flows entering Calumet TARP from these two SCAs are unrestricted. However, it is unknown as to the extent of dry-weather flows routed to Calumet TARP from these two SCAs. After SCALP was run with the new Qsplit values, the total overflows routed to TARP (SCALP output) during the dry weather periods were subtracted from the recorded Calumet TARP pumpage records to determine the revised simulated groundwater infiltration into the Calumet TARP tunnels. The average recorded dry-weather TARP pumpage was 7.32 cfs while the total simulated dry-weather interceptor overflows was 0.29 cfs. This resulted in a revised simulated groundwater infiltration rate of 7.03 cfs which was used as input to the TARP model.

BUDGET 12: CALUMET WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Budget 12 analyzes the water balance at the MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility (Figure 9). Simulated Calumet TARP pumpages from Budget 11 are combined with simulated interceptor inflows to the Calumet Water Reclamation Facility to derive the total simulated inflow to the Calumet Facility. Total simulated inflow is compared with recorded inflow to assess the accuracy of the simulation.

The annual simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) and the coefficient of correlation for the Calumet Water Reclamation Facility have improved greatly and are now considered very good. The S/R ratio has improved from 0.80 to 0.99 from WY88 to WY89 while the coefficient of correlation has improved from 0.52 to 0.72 from WY88 to WY89.

The improvement in the water balance at the Calumet Water Reclamation Facility is due to improvements in the Calumet TARP model previously described in the section on Budget 11 as well as improvements in the simulated sanitary discharges from the special contributing areas that comprise the Calumet facility service basin. The revised sanitary discharges were derived from water supply pumpage records. Per capita sanitary usage for each SCA was calculated by dividing the WY89 water supply pumpage by population records. These revised per capita sanitary usage values were input into the hydraulic model (SCALP) for the Calumet basin.

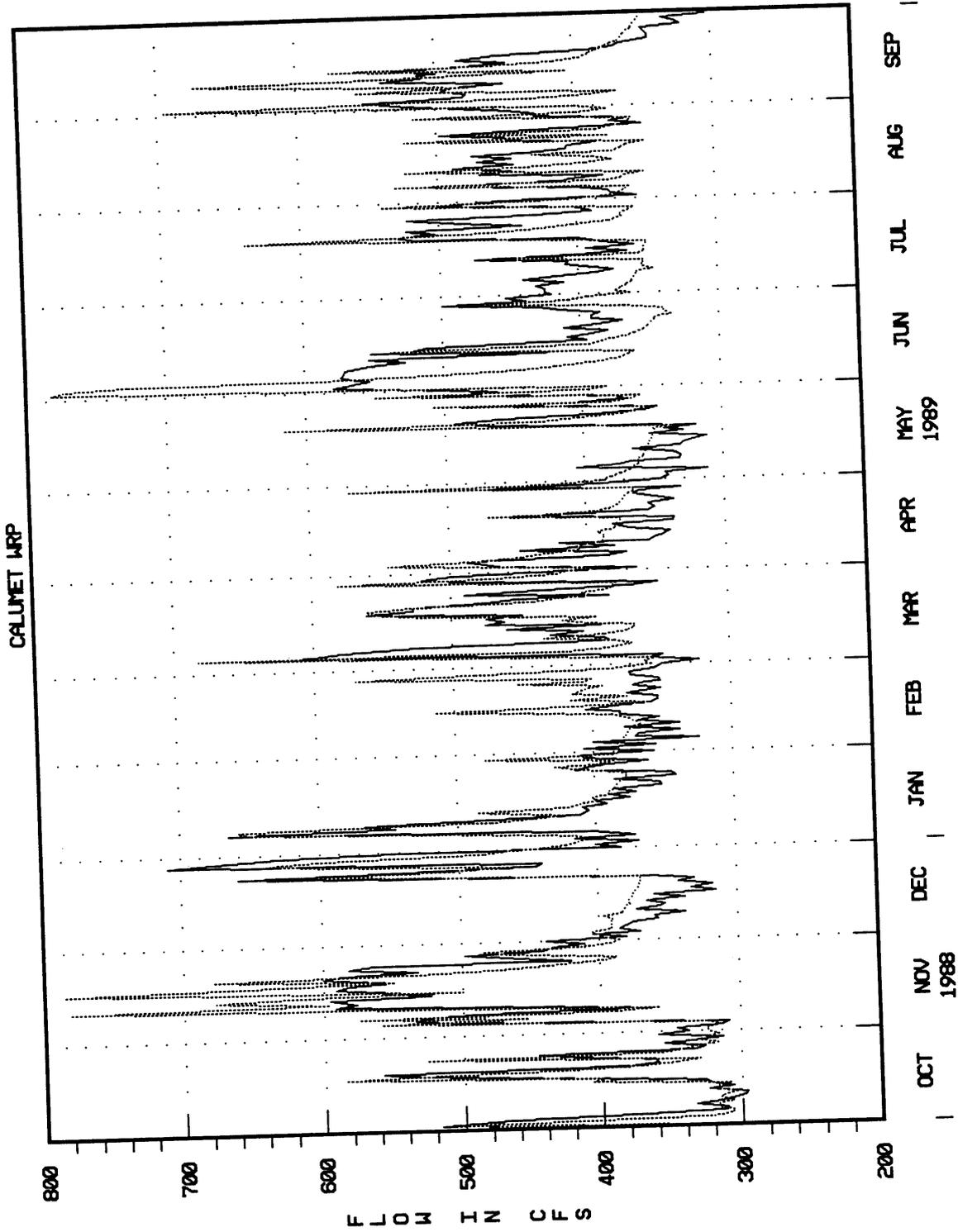


FIGURE 9

— OBSERVED FLOW
 SIMULATED FLOW

Budget 12 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Facility

Although changes in the sanitary discharge for the Calumet basin are more likely a result of population changes rather than changes in the per capita usage, the population changes since 1980 could only be represented by changes in the per capita sanitary usage since revised population data was not available. Since population has generally increased in the Calumet service area since 1980, the modification to the hydraulic model parameter for per capita sanitary usage resulted in a larger simulated dry-weather interceptor flow which is reflected in the increased S/R ratio. Additionally, the coefficient of correlation increased significantly.

The hydraulic response to storm events at the Calumet facility was compared to that of the Northside and the Stickney facilities. Base flow at Calumet is about 320 to 360 cfs while peak storm flows in response to inflow-infiltration are on the order of 420 to 460 cfs. At Northside and Stickney, peak flows can be twice as high or greater relative to base flow. Therefore, it appears that the model is simulating proper hydraulic response, but the treatment facility cannot accommodate the storm inflow. This will be investigated at a later date.

BUDGET 13: LEMONT WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Budget 13 analyzes the water balance at the MWRDGC Lemont Water Reclamation Facility (Figure 10). Overall, the balance for WY89 of the inflow to the Lemont facility is good. The simulated to recorded flow ratio (S/R) for the Lemont is 0.78, indicating that the simulated inflow volume was somewhat less than the recorded inflow volume. The coefficient of correlation (R) of simulated to recorded flow is 0.72, indicating that the model predicted the inflow hydrograph to the Lemont facility well.

BUDGET 14: CHICAGO CANAL SYSTEM BALANCE

Budget 14 compares the inflows and outflows to the canal system (Figure 11). The inflow components include direct diversions through the lakefront structures, stormwater runoff discharged to the canal system, and domestic water supply whose effluent discharges to the canal system. The outflows from the canal system include the discharge at Lockport, backflows through the lakefront structures, and withdrawals upstream of Lockport by Argonne National labs and Uno-ven corporation. The individual components are presented in Table 8 for WY89.

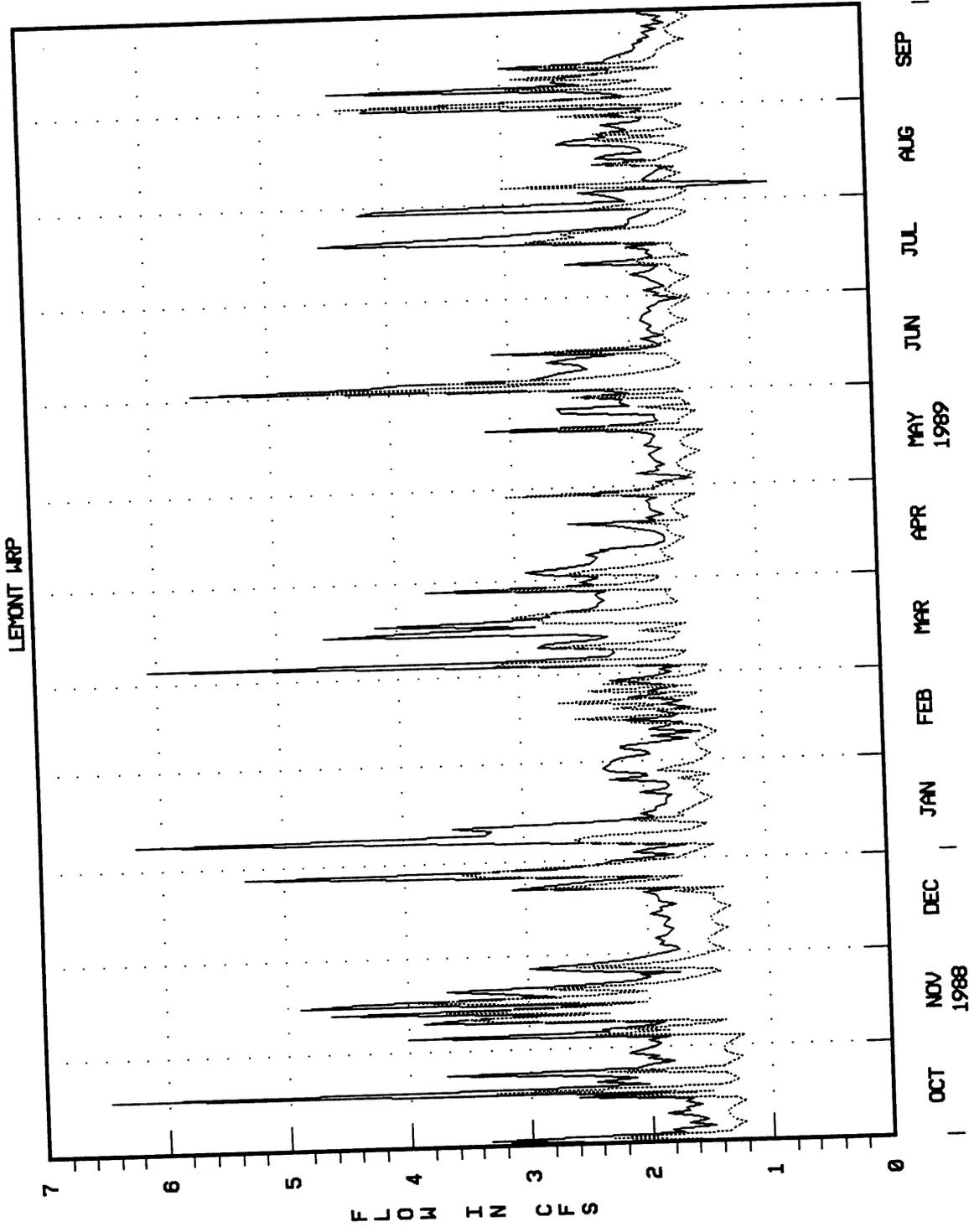


FIGURE 10

— OBSERVED FLOW
 SIMULATED FLOW

Budget 13 - Simulation of the MWRDGC Lemont Water Reclamation Facility

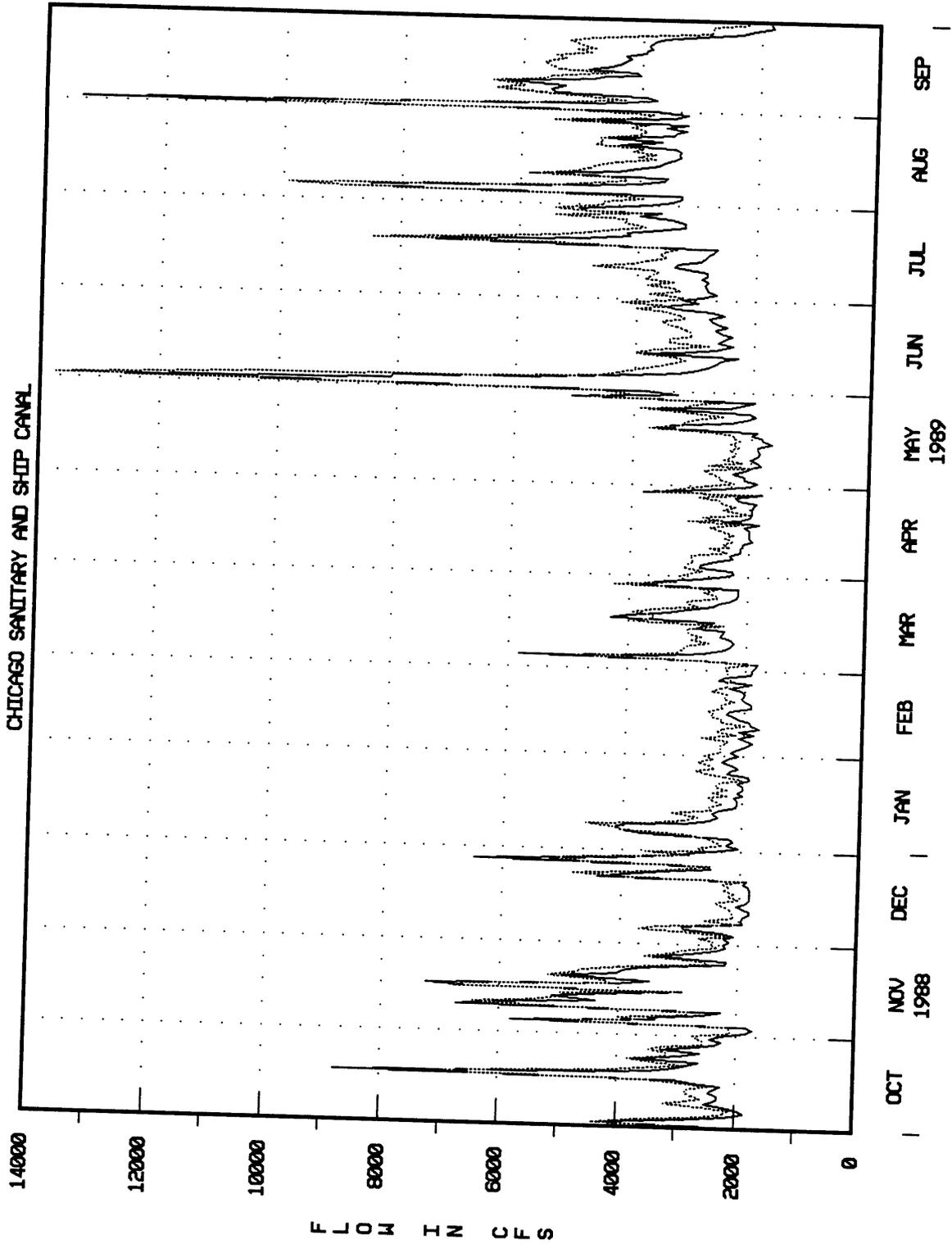


FIGURE 11

— CANAL SYSTEM INFLOWS
 CANAL SYSTEM OUTFLOWS

Budget 14 - Canal System Balance

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF FLOW COMPONENTS FOR
CANAL SYSTEM BALANCE – WY1989

INFLOWS (cfs)	
Lake Controlling Structures (measured)	
– Wilmette Controlling Works	20.1
– Chicago River Controlling Works	212.3
– O’Brien Lock and Dam	198.5
Streamflows (measured)	
– North Branch Chicago River at Niles	83.8
– Little Calumet River at South Holland	191.2
Streamflow (estimated)	
– Grand Calumet River at Holman Ave.	23.0
MWRDGC Water Reclamation Facilities (measured)	
– Northside	422.0
– Stickney	1152.3
– Calumet	421.3
– Calumet TARP Pumpage to River	0.0
– Lemont	2.3
Other Point Sources (measured)	6.2
Summit Conduit (simulated)	1.8
Combined Sewer Overflows (simulated)	183.7
Direct Runoff to CSSC (simulated)	125.0
TOTAL INFLOWS (cfs)	3043.5
OUTFLOWS (cfs)	
Cal-Sag Flow Transferred to Calumet WRP as Steel Mill Blow-down	1.6
Lake Front Backflows	0.2
Argonne Laboratory	0.5
Uno-ven Corporation	6.2
USGS AVM Record	3515.2
TOTAL OUTFLOWS (cfs)	3523.7
DIFFERENCE (cfs)	-480.2

Overall, the balance for WY89 of the inflow to the canal system to the outflows from the canal system is fair. The S/R (outflow/inflow) for the canal system is 1.16, indicating that the inflow to the canal system is less than the outflow from the canal system. The average measured/simulated inflow was 3043.5 cfs while the average measured/simulated outflow was 3523.7 cfs. This is a difference of 480.2 cfs (13.6%) for WY89 as compared to 469.8 cfs (13.3%) for the previous water year, WY88.

The coefficient of correlation (R) of inflow to outflow is 0.95, indicating that the time series trends of inflow to outflow are well correlated. Therefore, based on the fact that the inflow is well correlated with the outflow, it appears that there is a moderately variable to constant underreported or unreported inflow.

Possible sources of the canal system flow imbalance may include underreporting of the lakefront flows through the sluice gates and locks and unaccounted for flow sources. The underreporting of the lakefront flows could be the result of both inaccurate rating curves for the lakefront control structures and leakage through those structures. Flow meter measurements at the lakefront direct diversion points were done to assess if leakage is significant. This study (USACE, 1990) showed that, given the accuracy limits of the Price AA current meter, lakefront flows are underreported, but the magnitude of underreporting could not be determined. Unaccounted flows could also include unreported discharges to the canal.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE DIVERSION ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

As a result of reviewing and calculating the WY89 diversion accounting, and referencing the results of the WY84 through WY88 diversion accounting, a number of areas of potential improvement have become evident. The following paragraphs discuss those areas where improvement is needed.

O'HARE AND EGAN BASIN TRANSFER

A portion of the flows originating in the O'Hare and Egan Water Reclamation Plants' (WRP) service basins are transferred east to the Northside WRP. The extent of the O'Hare service area being diverted is not known and the diverted flow is not measured. Thus an estimate of the annual basin transfer is provided by MWRDGC. The total O'Hare-Egan flow transfer for WY88 was estimated by the MWRDGC to be 31.0 cfs (20 MGD).

This transfer is significant to diversion accounting in light of the fact that the O'Hare and Egan facilities discharge outside of the CSSC while the Northside facility discharges flows

that reach the CSSC. Therefore, this transfer contains two components that are deductions to the flow measured in the CSSC. The two deductible components are groundwater pumpage contained in the sanitary portion of the transfer, and diverted Des Plaines River watershed runoff. These two deductible components are contained in Columns 4 and 6, respectively.

To determine the two deductible components requires an estimate of the sanitary and runoff portions of the flow transfer. Presently the sanitary and runoff portions of the flow transfer are estimated using the same constituent (sanitary, inflow, and infiltration) proportions simulated for the Upper Des Plaines Pump Station by SCALP (Special Contributing Area Program). Additionally, estimates must be made of the groundwater and Lake Michigan water components contained in the sanitary portion of the transfer. For WY88 it was estimated that the water supply for the O'Hare and Egan service basins was composed of 4.6 percent groundwater (1.0 cfs) and 95.4 percent Lake Michigan Water (19.9 cfs). The diverted Des Plaines River watershed runoff was estimated at 10.1 cfs.

For future accounting, simply measuring the basin transfer will not provide any information on the component makeup of the transfer. Thus, a review of the complex hydraulics and hydrology is necessary to determine the best procedure for estimating these flows. Several alternatives, including flow measurement and modeling are under consideration at this time. A more detailed discussion of the O'Hare and Egan basin transfer can be found in the Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting WY86 Report (USACE, 1991).

GRAND CALUMET RIVER

The flow in the Grand Calumet River drains both to the Lake Michigan via Indiana Harbor and to the Calumet Sag Channel which is tributary to the CSSC. When lake levels are high a larger portion of the flow drains to the Calumet Sag Channel. The Grand Calumet River flow calculation is currently based on a regression equation relating Lake Michigan stages and measured flows in Hart Ditch to the Grand Calumet River flow. Through current meter measurements by MWRDGC and other agencies it was determined that the accuracy of these regression equations are in question.

The Grand Calumet River flow to Illinois is important to diversion accounting because the majority of the flow in the Grand Calumet River is water supply effluent. This is a deduction to the AVM gage record and is contained in Column 5, Water Supply Pumpage from Indiana Reaching the CSSC. The Indiana water supply deduction is equal to the total water supply pumpage discharged to the Grand Calumet River if the pumpage rate is less than the calculated river flow. The deduction is equal to the

river flow if the pumpage rate is greater than the river flow since under these conditions it is assumed that the river flow is composed entirely of sanitary effluent.

This procedure is the only method currently available to calculate the Indiana deduction. A stream gage has been installed for WY90 in the West Branch of the Grand Calumet River to measure flow into Illinois. This should increase the accuracy of this computation significantly. The same computational procedure for separating stream flow into sanitary and runoff will be used with the Grand Calumet stream gage record.

MWRDGC CALUMET WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

The MWRDGC Calumet Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) balance was discussed in a previous section. For WY87, the Corps of Engineers attempted to improve the SCALP (Special Contributing Area Loading Program) hydraulic simulation model so as to better reflect more recent hydraulic conditions of the Calumet service basin. However, the response of the revised simulation model for WY87 did not result in an improved response. The response for WY88 did however show an improved correlation as it rose from 0.42 for WY87 to 0.52 for WY88. Results for WY89 showed a significant improvement as a result of improved simulation estimates of sanitary discharges and improvements to the Calumet TARP model discussed in previous sections. The improvement of the simulation response was reflected in the correlation coefficient which rose to 0.72 for WY89. However, problems arise with the model during storm events since the Calumet Facility's maximum capacity is only slightly larger than the base flow of the Calumet service basin. The Calumet facility will be increasing its capacity soon, and these changes will be incorporated into the model when they become active.

Review of recent sewer studies and field evaluation of the sewer system may be required to develop a model that would more accurately represent the hydraulic response of the Calumet WRP service basin. Additionally, a portion of the Calumet WRP service area in the vicinity of the Calumet River needs to be investigated to correct errors regarding the presence of combined versus separate sewers.

MWRDGC UPPER DES PLAINES PUMP STATION

A review of the Upper Des Plaines pump station and its flow record indicates that the flow at the pump station is suspect and subject to operator error. Better flow measurement is needed at the pump station. With better flow measurement, this will become the most important balances for calibrating and verifying the simulation models of the Des Plaines watershed. In the diversion

calculation, the primary use of the models is to calculate the deduction for runoff from the Des Plaines watershed discharged to the canal. Runoff from the Des Plaines watershed is deductible. The Upper Des Plaines Pump Station is the only point at which a model of inflow-infiltration can be calibrated and extrapolated to the remaining Des Plaines River watershed. Installation of better flow measurement equipment at the pump station would facilitate model calibration.

CANAL SYSTEM BALANCE

As discussed previously, the canal system balance indicated that the total inflows were 13.6% less than the outflows. Flow meter measurements at the lakefront direct diversion points were conducted in July 1990 to assess if leakage is still significant. This study (USACE, 1990) showed that, given the accuracy limits of the Price AA current meter in extremely low velocity profiles, the lakefront flows are underreported. However, sound conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the magnitude of the underreporting. Consequently, plans are underway to conduct flow measurements at CRCW during WY93. The measurements of leakage through the lock, sluice gates, and crib walls at CRCW will be more accurate since a highly sensitive doppler velocity meter will be used instead of a Price AA current meter which was employed during July 1990. The doppler velocity meter has a lower minimum threshold of approximately 0.03 feet per second while the Price AA meter has a minimum threshold of approximately 0.10 feet per second.

In addition to the problems previously noted, there may be unreported discharges to the CSSC and adjoining waterways that affect the canal system balance. Reconnaissance missions will be made in the future to determine if there are any unreported discharges to the canal system.

PRECIPITATION DATA

The runoff simulation models used to accomplish the diversion accounting are driven by precipitation and other meteorologic data. In performing the WY83 diversion accounting, NIPC discovered problems with the precipitation data related to shielding of the rain gages by buildings and other obstructions. To address this problem, the Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS) was contracted to assess the problem and adjust the precipitation data. The ISWS has also adjusted the WY84 through WY89 data used for Lake Michigan diversion accounting. To resolve the problem, a precipitation gage network of 25 gages was installed by the ISWS under contract with the Corps. However, no data will be available from the network until WY90. Prior to WY90, the precipitation data will be adjusted as in the past.

TUNNEL AND RESERVOIR PLAN

There are several areas where the TARP models can be improved. First, modeling of dry weather flow can be improved to more accurately simulate MWRDGC operational procedures. Second, the incorporation of a pseudo-forecasting algorithm would allow the model to simulate MWRDGC dewatering procedures prior to a storm. Third, dynamic constituent (I-I versus sanitary versus groundwater) tracking can be incorporated to allow more accurate determination of the deductible components of TARP flow. Fourth, the inclusion of an algorithm to operate gaged dropshafts based on average water surface elevation in a tunnel reach would provide better simulation of gage operations.

Additionally, better estimates of the simulated groundwater infiltration rates for the Mainstream TARP model are necessary to better match the simulated to the recorded dry-weather flows. Procedures for accomplishing this are similar to those used for improving the simulated groundwater infiltration rates for Calumet TARP as previously discussed. This will be done for WY90 and should result in more accurate simulations of Mainstream TARP baseflows as well as improvements in the correlation between simulated and recorded TARP flows.

SUMMARY

In compliance with the modified 1980 U.S. Supreme Court decree, the WY89 diversion was computed using the best engineering technology available to date as applied to the diverted watersheds.

Overall, the simulations that comprise a significant portion of the diversion accounting computations worked well. The two most significant budgets to the diversion accounting computations, Budget 7, Northside Water Reclamation Facility, and Budget 10, Stickney Water Reclamation Facility, performed well. Together, Budgets 7 and 10 compute the majority of the deductible Des Plaines River watershed runoff. These budgets have simulated to recorded ratios of 0.97 and 1.03 and correlations of 0.80 and 0.74, respectively. Given the complexity of the hydrologic cycle in the heavily urbanized Chicago metropolitan area, and given the number of human and other factors that cannot be adequately represented in numerical modeling procedures, the results of these two budgets are very good. Other simulation budgets have performed reasonably well, but there is room for improvement. Areas of improvement previously outlined will be considered in order to improve the accuracy of the diversion computation.

The WY89 diversion accountable to the State of Illinois is 3,377.9 cfs. This is 177.9 cfs greater than the 3,200 cfs average specified by the Decree. The 40 year running average beginning with WY81 and rounded to the nearest cfs is 3,443 cfs, and the cumulative deviation from the 3,200 cfs average is -2,189 cfs-years. The negative cumulative deviation indicates a water allocation deficit and the maximum allowable deficit is 2,000 cfs-years.

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Lake Michigan Diversion Accounting
Water Year 1989 Report

Appendix A

Summary of Daily Diversion Flows

COLUMN COMPUTATIONS:

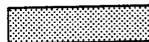
1. COLUMN 3 = COLUMN 1 + COLUMN 2
2. COLUMN 8 = COLUMN 4 + COLUMN 5 + COLUMN 6 + COLUMN 7
3. COLUMN 10 = COLUMN 3 - COLUMN 8 + COLUMN 9

NOTES:

1. ALL VALUES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST TENTH.
2. MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS BETWEEN COLUMNS UTILIZE UNROUNDED VALUES.

LEGEND:

 DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ROMEOVILLE GAGE RECORD

 ADDITIONS TO THE ROMEOVILLE GAGE RECORD

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Oct-88	2885	1.2	2886.2	25.6	27.8	42.6	2.2	98.2	100.9	2886.9	1781.0	214.4	294.0
02-Oct-88	4384	1.2	4385.2	304.8	27.8	256.0	2.2	590.8	154.8	3878.9	1711.1	1823.8	498.0
03-Oct-88	3638	1.2	3639.2	45.3	27.8	19.8	2.2	95.0	192.1	3646.3	1788.6	158.2	639.0
04-Oct-88	2559	1.2	2560.2	22.9	27.8	15.3	2.2	68.3	182.3	2594.2	1740.8	73.1	320.0
05-Oct-88	2178	1.2	2179.2	79.3	27.8	15.9	2.2	125.2	192.1	2156.1	1768.6	85.1	126.0
06-Oct-88	2084	1.2	2085.2	47.2	27.8	14.7	2.2	91.8	96.7	2093.1	1757.7	56.7	157.0
07-Oct-88	2584	1.2	2585.2	25.6	27.8	13.3	2.2	68.9	100.4	2616.6	1775.5	37.1	488.0
08-Oct-88	3190	1.2	3191.2	74.9	27.8	13.9	2.2	118.8	100.5	3172.9	1760.8	56.9	686.0
09-Oct-88	2803	1.2	2804.2	87.4	27.8	14.1	2.2	111.5	87.5	2790.2	1689.4	55.1	703.0
10-Oct-88	2542	1.2	2543.2	25.7	27.8	12.4	2.2	68.0	104.3	2579.4	1808.5	39.8	633.0
11-Oct-88	2708	1.2	2709.2	92.9	27.8	13.8	2.2	136.8	195.9	2878.4	1784.3	74.0	644.0
12-Oct-88	2828	1.2	2829.2	46.5	27.8	12.9	2.2	89.4	193.7	2843.4	1784.4	33.3	667.0
13-Oct-88	2794	1.2	2795.2	25.8	27.8	12.1	2.2	67.9	193.5	2830.8	1780.5	26.6	660.0
14-Oct-88	2437	1.2	2438.2	80.1	27.8	12.4	2.2	102.5	193.7	2438.4	1811.0	40.1	644.0
15-Oct-88	2879	1.2	2880.2	79.3	27.8	12.1	2.2	235.4	195.9	2747.7	1848.8	40.4	576.0
16-Oct-88	3481	1.2	3482.2	145.6	27.8	48.5	2.2	222.0	192.6	3362.7	1740.7	361.1	459.0
17-Oct-88	7092	1.2	7093.2	189.2	27.8	614.6	2.2	783.8	119.2	6428.6	1744.2	5456.8	185.0
18-Oct-88	5908	1.2	5909.2	391.2	27.8	182.9	2.2	804.1	195.2	5410.9	1781.8	2255.5	116.0
19-Oct-88	4282	1.2	4283.2	27.6	27.8	106.6	2.2	164.2	185.1	4204.1	1781.9	617.1	333.0
20-Oct-88	3594	1.2	3595.2	25.2	27.8	64.8	2.2	120.0	194.0	3579.2	1737.2	289.3	439.0
21-Oct-88	2862	1.2	2863.2	25.4	27.8	41.5	2.2	96.9	193.5	2869.8	1717.8	218.4	893.0
22-Oct-88	3414	1.2	3415.2	110.9	27.8	31.6	2.2	172.1	192.8	3345.5	1724.1	191.6	678.0
23-Oct-88	3831	1.2	3832.2	199.7	27.8	212.9	2.2	442.6	199.3	3495.9	1680.7	1194.2	526.0
24-Oct-88	3161	1.2	3162.2	25.2	27.8	43.2	2.2	98.4	193.4	3187.2	1723.1	329.5	610.0
25-Oct-88	3125	1.2	3126.2	25.4	27.8	32.2	2.2	87.6	194.8	3142.2	1733.3	191.0	725.0
26-Oct-88	3471	1.2	3472.2	83.6	27.8	28.0	2.2	121.8	195.3	3453.7	1726.6	187.4	1960.0
27-Oct-88	3181	1.2	3182.2	87.4	27.8	24.7	2.2	122.1	194.0	3164.0	1719.8	137.0	691.0
28-Oct-88	2561	1.2	2562.2	25.7	27.8	23.0	2.2	78.7	194.8	2588.1	1692.5	111.2	607.0
29-Oct-88	2532	1.2	2533.2	120.7	27.8	25.5	2.2	176.2	195.3	2460.1	1871.7	148.2	604.0
30-Oct-88	2627	1.2	2628.2	22.9	27.8	20.7	2.2	73.7	181.9	2656.4	1722.3	85.8	629.0
31-Oct-88	2727	1.2	2728.2	25.7	27.8	21.4	2.2	71.1	186.7	2755.8	1702.8	85.1	533.0
OCT 88	3235.5	1.2	3236.7	79.5	27.8	86.2	2.2	177.7	195.6	3162.6	1745.9	478.0	582.4

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATER-SHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
01-Nov-88	2081	0.6	2081.6	44.7	27.2	21.9	2.5	96.3	2083.3	1708.4	93.5	91.0		
02-Nov-88	2093	0.6	2093.6	94.6	27.2	22.7	2.5	142.9	2049.3	1719.4	114.1	117.0		
03-Nov-88	2155	0.6	2155.6	25.7	27.2	21.0	2.5	78.4	2179.1	1729.9	82.8	97.0		
04-Nov-88	5137	0.6	5137.5	116.7	27.2	490.1	2.5	578.5	4668.8	1707.9	2923.2	143.0		
05-Nov-88	3678	0.6	3678.6	294.2	27.2	182.1	2.5	507.9	3266.2	1653.2	1093.7	127.0		
06-Nov-88	3991	0.6	3991.6	45.7	27.2	205.2	2.5	280.6	3609.5	1626.9	1197.7	80.0		
07-Nov-88	2821	0.6	2821.6	126.1	27.2	86.0	2.5	243.8	2675.4	1686.6	545.5	99.0		
08-Nov-88	2781	0.6	2781.6	25.3	27.2	49.2	2.5	104.2	2775.1	1705.6	278.2	303.0		
09-Nov-88	5501	0.6	5501.5	90.9	27.2	726.4	2.5	807.1	4802.8	1687.3	3306.0	179.0		
10-Nov-88	6449	0.6	6449.5	250.9	27.2	596.9	2.5	887.5	5683.9	1688.4	3468.5	87.0		
11-Nov-88	5426	0.6	5426.5	293.0	27.2	343.3	2.6	666.1	4857.7	1686.1	1808.0	92.0		
12-Nov-88	4925	0.6	4925.5	83.6	27.2	611.3	2.4	724.5	4306.5	1658.4	2331.1	413.0		
13-Nov-88	4988	0.6	4988.5	232.1	27.2	344.8	2.5	606.5	4478.0	1835.1	1655.0	125.0		
14-Nov-88	3035	0.6	3035.6	29.5	27.2	209.2	2.5	288.4	2884.9	1685.0	911.3	109.0		
15-Nov-88	6787	0.6	6787.5	62.7	27.2	530.8	2.5	623.2	6289.1	1711.6	3133.1	80.0		
16-Nov-88	6570	0.6	6570.5	93.9	27.2	730.5	2.5	854.1	5819.1	1704.9	4555.2	51.0		
17-Nov-88	4112	0.6	4112.5	258.1	27.2	388.3	2.5	676.1	3534.8	1688.7	2030.8	71.0		
18-Nov-88	4216	0.6	4216.5	277.2	27.2	248.1	2.5	555.0	3760.0	1686.9	1218.5	70.0		
19-Nov-88	5191	0.6	5191.5	149.8	27.2	404.6	2.5	564.1	4707.3	1658.0	2331.1	85.0		
20-Nov-88	4760	0.6	4760.5	60.2	27.2	213.1	2.5	303.0	4554.7	1623.0	1291.5	312.0		
21-Nov-88	4594	0.6	4594.5	27.2	27.2	147.3	2.5	204.2	4486.4	1678.0	855.4	1059.0		
22-Nov-88	3978	0.6	3978.6	26.5	27.2	111.9	2.5	168.1	3908.9	1666.9	625.6	1018.0		
23-Nov-88	3145	0.6	3145.6	114.2	27.2	96.6	2.5	240.4	3003.6	1704.9	538.6	96.0		
24-Nov-88	2436	0.6	2436.6	24.8	27.2	84.4	2.5	138.9	2394.6	1628.7	411.3	68.0		
25-Nov-88	2614	0.6	2614.6	24.9	27.2	79.5	2.5	134.2	2577.5	1617.8	365.3	95.0		
26-Nov-88	3549	0.6	3549.6	274.2	27.2	357.7	2.5	661.6	2988.6	1613.0	1621.4	82.0		
27-Nov-88	3125	0.6	3125.6	30.1	27.2	283.3	2.5	293.1	2929.1	1586.1	839.4	68.0		
28-Nov-88	2942	0.6	2942.6	126.1	27.2	164.7	2.5	323.5	2717.0	1676.6	567.7	74.0		
29-Nov-88	2334	0.6	2334.6	24.9	27.2	129.4	2.5	184.1	2249.0	1686.4	443.5	72.0		
30-Nov-88	2439	0.6	2439.6	24.9	27.2	102.5	2.5	157.1	2380.7	1662.4	362.5	83.0		
NOV 88	3928.4	0.6	3929.0	110.5	27.2	282.2	2.5	402.3	3626.2	1672.1	1366.6	180.9		

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERBESH REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE LAKE MICHIGAN WATERBESH	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Dec-88	2385	1.1	2386.1	108.5	27.2	98.4	2.6	234.8	175.2	2253.6	1850.2	375.5	98.0
02-Dec-88	2674	1.1	2675.1	25.5	27.2	86.3	2.7	140.7	152.3	2838.9	1654.8	301.1	85.0
03-Dec-88	2066	1.1	2067.1	27.4	27.2	81.8	2.6	139.2	160.3	2028.8	1644.5	279.0	91.0
04-Dec-88	2735	1.1	2736.1	73.0	27.2	80.1	2.6	183.0	150.2	2653.3	1618.3	287.6	466.0
05-Dec-88	3689	1.1	3690.1	64.5	27.2	77.7	2.7	172.1	151.2	3619.6	1659.5	260.6	958.0
06-Dec-88	3364	1.1	3365.1	25.8	27.2	74.7	2.6	130.2	172.1	3337.0	1695.1	231.0	931.0
07-Dec-88	2031	1.1	2032.1	25.7	27.2	73.1	2.6	128.5	152.3	2005.8	1676.3	220.5	73.0
08-Dec-88	2569	1.1	2570.1	118.4	27.2	75.5	2.6	223.7	152.3	2448.7	1666.1	285.3	87.0
09-Dec-88	2088	1.1	2089.1	25.1	27.2	89.6	2.7	124.6	151.2	2066.1	1667.4	199.8	83.0
10-Dec-88	2104	1.1	2105.1	89.9	27.2	70.4	2.5	190.0	99.3	2014.4	1638.5	239.2	78.0
11-Dec-88	2149	1.1	2150.1	44.3	27.2	87.2	2.5	141.3	100.8	2109.3	1611.4	198.7	86.0
12-Dec-88	2140	1.1	2141.1	24.9	27.2	84.9	2.6	119.6	131.2	2122.8	1677.9	171.2	60.0
13-Dec-88	2297	1.1	2298.1	24.9	27.2	83.7	2.6	118.6	152.5	2282.0	1705.2	180.1	76.0
14-Dec-88	2403	1.1	2404.1	114.3	27.2	85.3	3.0	209.9	153.8	2286.0	1695.5	219.7	76.0
15-Dec-88	2005	1.1	2006.1	25.0	27.2	80.6	2.7	115.5	157.2	1992.7	1690.3	162.8	76.0
16-Dec-88	2179	1.1	2180.1	71.6	27.2	81.2	2.6	168.8	152.0	2113.3	1697.0	183.4	72.0
17-Dec-88	2086	1.1	2087.1	88.7	27.2	59.5	2.6	158.1	152.3	2033.0	1679.6	174.5	73.0
18-Dec-88	2255	1.1	2256.1	25.0	27.2	58.6	2.7	111.5	151.8	2245.9	1657.7	144.8	69.0
19-Dec-88	2180	1.1	2181.1	91.2	27.2	57.7	2.6	178.7	150.2	2106.1	1705.0	179.8	75.0
20-Dec-88	2275	1.1	2276.1	44.8	27.2	77.8	2.7	152.5	157.2	2225.8	1737.1	182.2	69.0
21-Dec-88	1940	1.1	1941.1	25.1	27.2	59.3	2.7	114.3	151.3	1928.7	1704.8	145.9	75.0
22-Dec-88	3783	1.1	3784.1	47.3	27.2	482.9	2.7	540.2	159.8	3353.7	1701.2	1922.5	188.0
23-Dec-88	4822	1.1	4823.1	311.0	27.2	360.9	2.6	701.7	151.8	4223.2	1688.4	1779.3	53.0
24-Dec-88	3524	1.1	3525.1	102.0	27.2	227.7	2.6	359.5	98.7	3284.3	1659.7	957.5	56.0
25-Dec-88	2980	1.1	2981.1	28.0	27.2	142.8	2.4	200.4	99.8	2860.5	1571.3	583.7	54.0
26-Dec-88	2468	1.1	2469.1	191.9	27.2	374.7	2.5	596.5	131.9	1973.7	1573.1	999.5	58.0
27-Dec-88	5180	1.1	5181.1	144.1	27.2	742.6	2.3	916.5	107.3	4372.0	1642.3	2652.9	54.0
28-Dec-88	4813	1.1	4814.1	317.2	27.2	441.2	2.5	786.1	99.7	4225.8	1665.6	1759.2	56.0
29-Dec-88	2851	1.1	2852.1	85.3	27.2	241.2	2.3	336.0	131.6	2817.7	1660.1	730.6	61.0
30-Dec-88	3584	1.1	3585.1	29.5	27.2	165.8	2.6	224.9	131.6	3472.0	1658.5	586.4	77.0
31-Dec-88	2539	1.1	2540.1	120.4	27.2	154.6	2.6	307.7	105.8	2333.3	1633.5	740.9	68.0
DEC 88	2782.2	1.1	2783.3	90.9	27.2	154.6	2.6	265.3	152.9	2619.9	1663.7	567.9	144.8

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEORVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEORVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Jan-89	2716	2.1	2718.1	45.9	27.3	109.6	1.8	184.5	98.3	2629.8	1581.0	521.1	90.0
02-Jan-89	2309	2.1	2311.1	24.7	27.3	102.3	1.8	156.0	87.2	2252.3	1621.5	419.5	66.0
03-Jan-89	2448	2.1	2451.1	131.3	27.3	98.8	1.7	249.1	95.2	2297.2	1690.2	396.8	78.0
04-Jan-89	2540	2.1	2542.1	27.7	27.3	81.1	1.8	137.9	98.6	2502.8	1693.3	342.4	77.0
05-Jan-89	3013	2.1	3015.1	43.0	27.3	481.4	1.8	533.3	122.3	2584.7	1713.8	1557.4	187.0
06-Jan-89	4013	2.1	4015.1	354.3	27.3	458.4	1.8	839.7	122.9	3278.3	1677.2	2188.8	68.0
07-Jan-89	4156	2.1	4158.1	243.4	27.3	429.7	1.8	702.2	164.3	3560.3	1659.1	2475.3	76.0
08-Jan-89	4612	2.1	4614.1	133.6	27.3	278.6	1.8	441.2	89.3	4288.4	1635.2	2056.1	47.0
09-Jan-89	3563	2.1	3565.1	27.1	27.3	199.4	1.8	265.6	27.2	3408.9	1701.7	1183.4	69.0
10-Jan-89	2972	2.1	2974.1	182.2	27.3	157.7	1.8	318.9	87.0	2752.1	1713.2	872.6	68.0
11-Jan-89	2730	2.1	2732.1	24.6	27.3	128.5	1.8	193.1	99.2	2635.9	1701.3	672.0	76.0
12-Jan-89	3159	2.1	3161.1	31.8	27.3	177.3	1.8	238.0	87.2	3020.4	1705.8	800.4	74.0
13-Jan-89	2512	2.1	2514.1	123.9	27.3	140.3	1.8	283.3	98.3	2317.7	1691.8	583.2	82.0
14-Jan-89	2588	2.1	2570.1	25.5	27.3	118.8	1.8	173.3	84.3	2490.9	1677.2	482.7	79.0
15-Jan-89	2327	2.1	2329.1	24.8	27.3	109.4	1.8	160.3	84.1	2282.9	1688.6	412.3	57.0
16-Jan-89	2483	2.1	2485.1	99.7	27.3	110.5	1.8	239.1	87.2	2343.3	1696.5	450.4	59.0
17-Jan-89	2557	2.1	2559.1	43.4	27.3	113.0	1.8	185.4	87.2	2471.1	1713.6	396.6	68.0
18-Jan-89	2286	2.1	2288.1	24.9	27.3	102.1	1.8	156.0	98.1	2210.2	1685.2	356.6	73.0
19-Jan-89	2465	2.1	2467.1	110.8	27.3	96.4	1.8	238.3	87.1	2026.9	1696.9	396.8	79.0
20-Jan-89	2282	2.1	2284.1	25.7	27.3	92.5	1.8	147.2	87.2	2214.4	1693.2	343.1	94.0
21-Jan-89	2442	2.1	2444.1	25.7	27.3	90.1	1.7	144.8	98.6	2395.9	1652.5	316.2	72.0
22-Jan-89	2394	2.1	2386.1	72.3	27.3	99.8	1.8	191.1	94.1	2291.5	1659.8	301.2	82.0
23-Jan-89	1969	2.1	1971.1	84.4	27.3	87.6	1.8	181.1	87.2	1887.6	1701.6	288.3	67.0
24-Jan-89	2310	2.1	2312.1	25.7	27.3	82.0	1.8	136.6	98.2	2273.6	1689.3	263.3	85.0
25-Jan-89	2618	2.1	2620.1	65.2	27.3	104.0	1.8	198.2	88.4	2517.3	1659.4	383.9	77.0
26-Jan-89	2777	2.1	2779.1	87.9	27.3	98.8	1.8	215.5	94.7	2658.3	1672.1	528.3	80.0
27-Jan-89	2467	2.1	2469.1	27.5	27.3	88.7	1.8	145.3	84.1	2417.9	1657.6	389.9	74.0
28-Jan-89	2545	2.1	2547.1	47.1	27.3	121.2	1.8	197.4	92.3	2442.2	1656.6	489.6	75.0
29-Jan-89	2747	2.1	2749.1	126.9	27.3	168.8	1.8	322.8	93.9	2520.2	1604.7	790.1	55.0
30-Jan-89	2477	2.1	2479.1	25.1	27.3	104.0	1.8	158.1	84.2	2415.5	1664.0	438.8	66.0
31-Jan-89	2632	2.1	2634.1	125.0	27.3	93.9	1.8	247.0	94.3	2481.1	1690.0	456.9	72.0
JAN 89	2743.2	2.1	2745.3	77.1	27.3	151.3	1.8	267.5	98.3	2584.7	1674.0	694.4	78.3

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Feb-89	2406	1.6	2407.6	25.0	27.2	83.3	2.1	137.6	83.3	2383.9	1654.3	389.2	81.0
02-Feb-89	2359	1.6	2360.6	25.0	27.2	79.0	2.2	133.3	82.7	2320.0	1671.5	323.2	69.0
03-Feb-89	2392	1.6	2393.6	130.2	27.2	78.6	2.2	239.4	82.0	2246.1	1661.3	348.5	84.0
04-Feb-89	2287	1.6	2288.6	24.9	27.2	73.0	2.2	127.3	82.1	2253.6	1624.1	248.8	64.0
05-Feb-89	2251	1.6	2252.6	25.0	27.2	70.5	2.2	124.8	82.1	2219.9	1615.4	240.8	68.0
06-Feb-89	2684	1.6	2685.6	42.1	27.2	89.0	2.2	140.5	84.1	2639.2	1666.1	246.1	83.0
07-Feb-89	2106	1.6	2107.6	88.5	27.2	88.9	2.2	184.7	83.0	2015.9	1682.4	258.0	60.0
08-Feb-89	2448	1.6	2449.6	25.0	27.2	65.0	2.2	119.5	84.2	2424.6	1683.0	214.9	78.0
09-Feb-89	2333	1.6	2334.6	44.3	27.2	64.2	2.3	138.0	84.2	2290.8	1698.4	212.3	50.0
10-Feb-89	1980	1.6	1981.6	89.5	27.2	83.8	2.2	182.7	85.0	1893.9	1687.7	229.5	70.0
11-Feb-89	2405	1.6	2406.6	24.9	27.2	59.8	1.9	113.7	81.1	2384.5	1660.0	207.5	68.0
12-Feb-89	2363	1.6	2364.6	96.9	27.2	106.4	2.2	230.6	82.1	2226.6	1648.0	353.3	72.0
13-Feb-89	2551	1.6	2552.6	54.4	27.2	128.9	2.3	210.7	84.1	2436.0	1672.1	467.3	57.0
14-Feb-89	2493	1.6	2494.6	41.9	27.2	178.7	2.2	250.0	85.0	2339.8	1700.5	721.5	65.0
15-Feb-89	2584	1.6	2585.6	129.4	27.2	78.9	2.2	237.6	82.6	2440.6	1698.0	422.9	72.0
16-Feb-89	2356	1.6	2357.6	22.9	27.2	73.3	2.1	126.4	84.6	2326.8	1686.9	235.5	66.0
17-Feb-89	2390	1.6	2391.6	30.9	27.2	133.2	2.3	193.5	84.9	2292.9	1692.2	355.0	69.0
18-Feb-89	2149	1.6	2150.6	111.1	27.2	84.0	2.3	224.5	81.8	2017.9	1660.7	282.3	59.0
19-Feb-89	2331	1.6	2332.6	27.7	27.2	157.4	2.2	214.6	82.9	2210.9	1623.8	385.7	64.0
20-Feb-89	2270	1.6	2271.6	26.0	27.2	69.2	2.2	126.6	84.6	2239.4	1663.7	350.1	65.0
21-Feb-89	2566	1.6	2567.6	113.1	27.2	89.1	2.2	211.6	84.6	2450.5	1668.1	350.8	66.0
22-Feb-89	2081	1.6	2082.6	31.9	27.2	197.9	2.2	259.2	84.3	2219.7	1658.3	694.6	74.0
23-Feb-89	2273	1.6	2274.6	120.5	27.2	181.7	2.3	331.7	85.1	2038.0	1668.0	491.1	87.0
24-Feb-89	2309	1.6	2310.6	27.9	27.2	79.0	2.3	136.4	83.1	2287.3	1671.4	254.7	85.0
25-Feb-89	2229	1.6	2230.6	110.7	27.2	287.6	2.3	407.8	86.2	1921.0	1638.4	996.3	83.0
26-Feb-89	2235	1.6	2236.6	154.8	27.2	166.4	2.3	350.6	84.1	1980.0	1619.9	879.6	59.0
27-Feb-89	2285	1.6	2286.6	25.4	27.2	74.0	2.3	128.9	83.9	2251.5	1664.5	229.5	70.0
28-Feb-89	2293	1.6	2294.6	119.2	27.2	57.3	2.2	205.9	83.7	2182.4	1654.3	228.3	66.0
FEB 89	2346.8	1.6	2348.4	63.9	27.2	102.7	2.2	196.0	83.9	2246.2	1664.0	376.8	69.9

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Mar-89	2343	1.0	2344.0	25.7	27.4	43.7	2.7	99.4	9.3	2338.2	1688.8	139.8	82.0
02-Mar-89	1887	1.0	1868.0	25.3	27.4	38.1	2.6	93.4	8.3	1862.9	1648.1	122.3	82.0
03-Mar-89	2633	1.0	2634.0	122.4	27.4	37.1	2.7	509.6	9.3	2419.9	1643.3	842.3	78.0
04-Mar-89	4901	1.0	4902.0	186.4	27.4	722.6	2.7	941.0	9.3	4060.6	1631.7	2650.6	56.0
05-Mar-89	4243	1.0	4244.0	291.0	27.4	121.9	2.6	442.9	9.3	3892.0	1624.1	1090.4	78.0
06-Mar-89	3162	1.0	3163.0	59.2	27.4	97.1	2.9	155.6	9.3	3099.6	1667.4	587.5	93.0
07-Mar-89	3044	1.0	3045.0	25.2	27.4	53.4	2.8	108.8	9.3	3027.1	1665.8	423.9	87.0
08-Mar-89	3000	1.0	3001.0	109.4	27.4	161.7	2.6	301.2	9.3	2794.5	1681.5	577.2	63.0
09-Mar-89	2616	1.0	2617.0	173.3	27.4	296.8	2.9	470.4	9.3	2242.1	1662.8	824.8	81.0
10-Mar-89	2925	1.0	2926.0	64.1	27.4	137.0	2.9	231.4	9.3	2787.9	1661.6	612.1	68.0
11-Mar-89	2751	1.0	2752.0	25.1	27.4	81.9	2.9	137.2	9.3	2704.4	1653.8	632.3	74.0
12-Mar-89	2949	1.0	2950.0	131.0	27.4	97.8	2.5	228.6	9.3	2811.4	1606.1	646.9	61.0
13-Mar-89	3000	1.0	3001.0	25.2	27.4	87.2	2.7	112.4	9.3	2979.7	1657.3	475.9	75.0
14-Mar-89	2965	1.0	2966.0	66.0	27.4	134.4	2.6	232.4	9.3	2827.3	1647.7	853.5	57.0
15-Mar-89	2361	1.0	2362.0	169.1	27.4	124.9	2.6	323.9	9.3	2130.5	1658.7	757.1	41.0
16-Mar-89	3903	1.0	3904.0	28.0	27.4	99.9	2.7	148.0	9.3	3646.7	1667.4	476.5	35.0
17-Mar-89	3579	1.0	3580.0	50.0	27.4	431.8	2.6	511.7	9.3	3165.5	1648.9	1616.1	105.0
18-Mar-89	3553	1.0	3554.0	186.9	27.4	399.8	2.6	596.7	9.3	3059.3	1642.8	1586.7	44.0
19-Mar-89	3908	1.0	3909.0	190.4	27.4	360.6	2.7	581.1	9.3	3418.2	1621.6	1225.8	35.0
20-Mar-89	3651	1.0	3652.0	155.9	27.4	344.8	2.6	530.7	9.3	3116.6	1651.4	1107.2	62.0
21-Mar-89	2808	1.0	2809.0	76.2	27.4	193.0	2.7	299.2	9.3	2602.3	1678.7	784.6	60.0
22-Mar-89	2965	1.0	2966.0	27.1	27.4	137.2	2.8	194.4	9.3	2884.9	1655.7	568.6	58.0
23-Mar-89	2999	1.0	3000.0	131.1	27.4	126.0	2.8	287.2	9.3	2805.0	1676.0	556.0	58.0
24-Mar-89	2499	1.0	2500.0	27.4	27.4	97.9	2.8	155.5	9.3	2436.2	1645.0	372.9	62.0
25-Mar-89	2488	1.0	2489.0	24.8	27.4	86.3	2.8	143.3	9.3	2434.3	1643.4	323.4	65.0
26-Mar-89	2708	1.0	2709.0	74.3	27.4	94.4	2.7	188.7	9.3	2610.6	1600.4	329.0	77.0
27-Mar-89	2491	1.0	2492.0	79.1	27.4	92.6	2.8	191.8	9.3	2392.0	1651.2	306.1	78.0
28-Mar-89	4221	1.0	4222.0	134.1	27.4	372.3	2.8	536.5	9.3	3784.6	1657.9	1649.1	67.0
29-Mar-89	3203	1.0	3204.0	190.7	27.4	237.0	2.9	457.6	9.3	2838.7	1670.8	1206.4	68.0
30-Mar-89	3087	1.0	3088.0	24.5	27.4	180.0	2.5	214.3	9.3	2966.7	1662.8	714.9	67.0
31-Mar-89	3128	1.0	3129.0	27.7	27.4	124.0	2.6	181.7	9.3	3039.0	1655.7	530.6	55.0
MAR 89	3099.1	1.0	3100.1	94.5	27.4	185.0	2.7	309.6	9.3	2893.2	1652.5	805.6	66.8

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEVOLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEVOLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Apr-89	3018	1.6	3019.6	63.0	27.5	106.4	2.3	198.4	95.3	2916.3	1638.2	440.7	81.0
02-Apr-89	2745	1.6	2746.6	84.7	27.5	182.5	2.5	297.2	84	2543.6	1548.0	719.7	61.0
03-Apr-89	3091	1.6	3092.5	34.7	27.5	218.8	2.5	283.6	99.3	2905.5	1652.8	1069.4	55.0
04-Apr-89	3016	1.6	3017.6	125.5	27.5	182.0	2.5	337.5	99.2	2776.3	1637.0	1054.6	47.0
05-Apr-89	2927	1.6	2928.6	43.0	27.5	138.1	2.5	211.1	99.5	2814.2	1673.0	717.4	58.0
06-Apr-89	2942	1.6	2943.6	27.1	27.5	115.5	2.6	172.7	99.4	2887.3	1665.4	559.3	71.0
07-Apr-89	2967	1.6	2968.6	24.7	27.5	102.5	2.5	157.2	99.0	2909.5	1651.5	455.8	69.0
08-Apr-89	2333	1.6	2334.6	127.4	27.5	100.2	2.6	257.7	94.7	2171.6	1633.1	482.5	80.0
09-Apr-89	2634	1.6	2635.6	24.9	27.5	91.1	2.5	145.9	94.1	2563.8	1601.7	357.4	78.0
10-Apr-89	2310	1.6	2311.6	24.8	27.5	98.1	2.2	142.6	94.3	2265.3	1676.6	308.5	64.0
11-Apr-89	2419	1.6	2420.6	100.1	27.5	98.5	2.8	218.8	94.0	2297.8	1660.8	323.7	78.0
12-Apr-89	2248	1.6	2249.6	42.4	27.5	84.5	2.5	158.9	95.4	2186.1	1664.0	275.7	98.0
13-Apr-89	2391	1.6	2392.6	28.2	27.5	82.9	2.5	141.1	95.9	2347.5	1666.4	260.7	101.0
14-Apr-89	2257	1.6	2258.6	25.0	27.5	79.7	2.3	134.6	95.8	2219.9	1672.3	244.5	98.0
15-Apr-89	2485	1.6	2486.6	115.0	27.5	90.5	2.5	225.6	96.3	2337.5	1672.2	286.4	138.0
16-Apr-89	2658	1.6	2659.6	24.9	27.5	74.3	2.5	129.2	94.4	2624.8	1665.4	224.5	135.0
17-Apr-89	2087	1.6	2088.6	24.9	27.5	71.5	2.5	126.5	96.2	2058.3	1688.7	232.5	73.0
18-Apr-89	3018	1.6	3019.6	151.7	27.5	102.9	2.3	284.3	96.6	2831.9	1680.4	475.4	95.0
19-Apr-89	2446	1.6	2447.6	30.2	27.5	82.4	1.8	141.8	95.5	2401.3	1674.3	344.5	97.0
20-Apr-89	2776	1.6	2777.6	24.8	27.5	74.6	1.6	128.5	95.8	2745.0	1685.3	256.9	123.0
21-Apr-89	1995	1.6	1996.6	24.9	27.5	68.5	1.6	122.5	95.7	1989.9	1709.2	222.3	132.0
22-Apr-89	2448	1.6	2449.6	116.8	27.5	87.7	1.5	213.6	94.8	2330.7	1670.2	255.6	148.0
23-Apr-89	2238	1.6	2239.6	25.6	27.5	61.1	1.6	115.8	94.2	2218.0	1685.0	193.7	171.0
24-Apr-89	2445	1.6	2446.6	25.6	27.5	58.0	1.6	112.7	97.6	2431.5	1737.9	183.2	113.0
25-Apr-89	2484	1.6	2485.6	165.3	27.5	88.3	1.6	283.7	97.7	2298.7	1788.5	375.9	115.0
26-Apr-89	2834	1.6	2835.6	25.1	27.5	57.7	1.6	111.9	95.8	2819.6	1752.5	230.3	121.0
27-Apr-89	1887	1.6	1888.6	25.3	27.5	53.3	1.6	107.7	95.9	1876.8	1765.4	196.6	133.0
28-Apr-89	3601	1.6	3602.6	193.3	27.5	348.0	1.6	537.4	95.9	3165.9	1701.1	1441.6	106.0
29-Apr-89	3119	1.6	3120.6	99.1	27.5	111.7	1.6	239.9	94.8	2975.2	1667.3	491.3	133.0
30-Apr-89	2727	1.6	2728.6	24.9	27.5	79.8	1.6	133.7	93.8	2688.7	1660.1	297.6	150.0
APR 89		1.6	2619.1	61.3	27.5	104.7	2.1	195.7	95.9	2519.4	1674.1	432.0	100.8

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE RIVER WATERBERG REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-May-89	2257	0.6	2257.6	25.7	26.0	64.8	1.5	119.0	111.0	2248.7	1717.8	224.2	99.0
02-May-89	2500	0.6	2500.6	120.9	26.0	59.7	1.5	210.0	110.3	2401.1	1705.4	255.1	98.0
03-May-89	2498	0.6	2498.6	25.2	26.0	50.9	1.5	105.5	110.8	2503.7	1728.9	182.5	132.0
04-May-89	2676	0.6	2676.6	25.5	26.0	47.3	1.5	102.3	110.1	2684.4	1739.7	167.4	109.0
05-May-89	2780	0.6	2780.6	120.5	26.0	48.6	1.5	208.5	110.1	2882.2	1665.0	251.4	109.0
06-May-89	1966	0.6	1966.6	25.2	26.0	42.9	1.5	97.5	106.7	1977.8	1647.5	174.4	120.0
07-May-89	2733	0.6	2733.6	25.2	26.0	41.3	1.5	96.0	106.8	2746.4	1644.1	152.9	135.0
08-May-89	2143	0.6	2143.6	54.9	26.0	40.9	1.5	125.2	110.6	2128.9	1719.7	164.8	106.0
09-May-89	2448	0.6	2448.6	83.1	26.0	40.3	1.5	152.9	110.4	2406.0	1719.2	172.2	112.0
10-May-89	2293	0.6	2293.6	25.2	26.0	36.2	1.5	90.8	110.7	2313.4	1769.0	125.8	130.0
11-May-89	2227	0.6	2227.6	25.2	26.0	34.0	1.5	88.7	110.8	2249.7	1796.9	114.6	132.0
12-May-89	2383	0.6	2383.6	107.9	26.0	35.3	1.5	172.6	112.0	2323.0	1793.5	149.6	147.0
13-May-89	2166	0.6	2166.6	25.2	26.0	30.8	1.5	85.4	109.9	2191.0	1772.4	100.2	165.0
14-May-89	2343	0.6	2343.6	25.2	26.0	29.4	1.5	84.1	106.6	2369.2	1805.5	94.5	169.0
15-May-89	2166	0.6	2166.6	103.4	26.0	31.1	1.5	163.9	112.0	2116.7	1667.6	137.0	139.0
16-May-89	2317	0.6	2317.6	25.3	26.0	27.0	1.5	81.6	113.8	2349.3	1963.2	66.7	151.0
17-May-89	2293	0.6	2293.6	25.7	26.0	25.5	1.5	80.6	110.9	2323.9	2013.8	82.2	170.0
18-May-89	2702	0.6	2702.6	108.6	26.0	26.4	1.5	164.4	115.7	2653.9	1905.6	127.3	136.0
19-May-89	3740	0.6	3740.6	115.3	26.0	228.1	1.5	370.9	115.3	3485.6	1723.9	1427.7	120.0
20-May-89	3158	0.6	3158.6	178.9	26.0	65.4	1.5	271.6	111.9	2998.0	1725.9	970.4	162.0
21-May-89	3132	0.6	3132.6	27.1	26.0	50.3	1.5	106.6	111.9	3137.7	1760.8	390.3	64.0
22-May-89	2923	0.6	2923.6	25.0	26.0	37.4	1.5	91.8	112.8	2944.2	1832.0	233.2	111.0
23-May-89	2485	0.6	2485.6	127.7	26.0	34.6	1.5	191.7	112.4	2411.1	1974.9	223.2	166.0
24-May-89	3006	0.6	3006.6	25.2	26.0	26.6	1.5	81.3	114.4	3039.7	1950.3	139.9	132.0
25-May-89	3892	0.6	3892.6	41.9	26.0	86.5	1.5	159.9	114.8	3949.5	1844.9	953.6	694.0
26-May-89	3187	0.6	3187.6	84.0	26.0	36.3	1.5	151.8	113.1	3148.9	1830.2	500.6	136.0
27-May-89	2998	0.6	2998.6	83.6	26.0	31.1	1.5	124.1	114.8	2865.1	1628.6	294.6	166.0
28-May-89	2430	0.6	2430.6	25.4	26.0	25.7	1.5	80.5	106.7	2458.8	1904.4	187.6	184.0
29-May-89	4742	0.6	4742.6	148.6	26.0	275.1	1.5	453.2	115.4	4404.8	1673.8	2266.8	136.0
30-May-89	4084	0.6	4084.6	212.4	26.0	50.7	1.5	292.5	112.4	3904.5	1835.4	723.7	200.0
31-May-89	4559	0.6	4559.6	25.8	26.0	76.3	1.5	131.4	114.8	4542.9	1890.4	652.5	990.0
MAY 89	2813.6	0.6	2814.4	67.3	26.0	56.1	1.5	152.8	112.0	2773.6	1796.4	376.4	182.8

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DESPLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM LAKE MICHIGAN THE DIVERTED WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Jun-89	13746	1.2	13747.0	84.2	28.4	1155.4	1.5	1289.5	17.9	12828.0	1738.8	9063.1	74.0
02-Jun-89	12004	1.2	12005.0	236.3	28.4	424.9	1.5	681.0	20.4	11448.0	1833.9	5414.6	486.0
03-Jun-89	10283	1.2	10284.0	185.9	28.4	637.8	1.5	853.5	11.2	9551.9	1682.9	5220.6	432.0
04-Jun-89	8719	1.2	8720.2	208.8	28.4	307.1	1.5	543.5	123.8	6310.5	1684.1	2840.3	134.0
05-Jun-89	4582	1.2	4583.2	89.8	28.4	180.6	1.5	300.3	126.8	4418.5	1787.6	1677.9	120.0
06-Jun-89	4288	1.2	4289.2	26.0	28.4	113.9	1.5	188.8	127.5	4236.9	1853.1	1083.5	110.0
07-Jun-89	3895	1.2	3896.2	27.6	28.4	81.4	1.5	138.8	127.3	3994.5	2056.9	846.7	132.0
08-Jun-89	3595	1.2	3596.2	118.0	28.4	86.2	1.5	214.0	127.4	3519.7	2092.4	720.2	178.0
09-Jun-89	3392	1.2	3393.2	25.3	28.4	53.3	1.5	108.5	137.3	3422.0	1923.8	515.4	150.0
10-Jun-89	3143	1.2	3144.2	25.3	28.4	47.7	1.5	102.9	124.1	3175.4	1893.5	425.8	179.0
11-Jun-89	3322	1.2	3323.2	119.2	28.4	47.4	1.5	195.5	125.3	3263.3	1914.0	394.5	167.0
12-Jun-89	3953	1.2	3954.2	124.0	28.4	343.1	1.5	506.8	124.2	3591.6	1762.6	1442.9	163.0
13-Jun-89	3953	1.2	3954.2	195.8	28.4	282.0	1.5	487.7	127.4	3603.9	1797.9	893.4	167.0
14-Jun-89	3636	1.2	3637.2	24.8	28.4	111.0	1.5	165.7	126.3	3606.5	1808.4	383.5	149.0
15-Jun-89	2742	1.2	2743.2	25.7	28.4	78.3	1.5	133.8	126.1	2744.5	1751.9	319.7	137.0
16-Jun-89	3399	1.2	3400.2	25.6	28.4	61.3	1.5	116.8	125.2	3419.0	1776.8	255.1	654.0
17-Jun-89	3432	1.2	3433.2	121.0	28.4	55.8	1.5	208.6	122.6	3359.2	1828.2	280.7	570.0
18-Jun-89	3058	1.2	3059.2	25.2	28.4	48.7	1.5	101.8	123.9	3090.4	1843.4	196.1	533.0
19-Jun-89	3046	1.2	3047.2	25.2	28.4	43.2	1.5	96.3	123.9	3085.9	2066.7	172.8	555.0
20-Jun-89	3127	1.2	3128.2	130.2	28.4	44.3	1.5	204.3	126.2	3083.1	2108.6	218.7	538.0
21-Jun-89	3295	1.2	3296.2	25.3	28.4	38.1	1.5	89.2	126.3	3341.3	2181.0	151.1	552.0
22-Jun-89	3427	1.2	3428.2	25.7	28.4	36.0	1.5	91.5	126.3	3474.7	2312.4	147.7	544.0
23-Jun-89	3553	1.2	3554.2	88.2	28.4	36.7	1.5	153.8	126.3	3538.8	2363.4	208.4	499.0
24-Jun-89	3171	1.2	3172.2	61.5	28.4	33.8	1.5	125.1	127.4	3184.6	2300.9	154.7	678.0
25-Jun-89	3285	1.2	3286.2	25.3	28.4	30.7	1.5	85.9	124.2	3314.5	2265.5	119.1	635.0
26-Jun-89	3458	1.2	3459.2	79.1	28.4	34.2	1.5	145.1	126.3	3453.6	2384.1	212.7	478.0
27-Jun-89	3975	1.2	3976.2	83.3	28.4	48.8	1.5	182.9	126.3	3948.7	2101.4	777.3	467.0
28-Jun-89	3439	1.2	3440.2	27.6	28.4	58.8	1.5	116.3	127.4	3461.3	2125.7	754.3	587.0
29-Jun-89	4227	1.2	4228.2	128.4	28.4	54.1	1.5	210.3	127.8	4155.8	2078.6	375.2	845.0
30-Jun-89	3316	1.2	3317.2	25.3	28.4	38.3	1.5	94.4	127.4	3360.1	2252.0	220.6	1182.0
JUN 89	4483.4	1.2	4484.5	80.6	28.4	152.5	1.5	282.9	127.2	4358.9	1989.0	1186.1	402.2

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEVOILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEVOILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Jul-89	3186	0.9	3186.9	25.0	29.2	33.2	1.4	88.8	185.6	3236.7	2394.4	178.4	756.0
02-Jul-89	3780	0.9	3780.9	25.0	29.2	29.9	1.5	85.5	133.4	3828.8	2270.7	155.5	657.0
03-Jul-89	3263	0.9	3263.9	193.5	29.2	30.6	1.4	164.7	146.6	3235.8	2278.4	177.2	769.0
04-Jul-89	3347	0.9	3347.9	25.1	29.2	25.9	1.5	81.6	121.4	3403.6	2330.2	122.6	747.0
05-Jul-89	3827	0.9	3827.9	25.4	29.2	24.1	1.4	80.0	139.6	3886.4	2467.4	108.7	744.0
06-Jul-89	3387	0.9	3387.9	107.5	29.2	25.4	1.5	163.5	111.8	3366.2	2688.9	151.7	735.0
07-Jul-89	3848	0.9	3848.9	25.6	29.2	21.0	1.5	77.2	133.8	3915.4	2719.8	97.8	750.0
08-Jul-89	3750	0.9	3750.9	37.6	29.2	19.4	1.5	87.6	132.9	3805.2	2819.9	95.8	796.0
09-Jul-89	3621	0.9	3621.9	100.0	29.2	21.5	1.4	152.1	126.9	3608.7	2858.1	134.8	679.0
10-Jul-89	3744	0.9	3744.9	25.6	29.2	17.6	1.5	73.8	111.3	3812.5	2999.4	88.4	690.0
11-Jul-89	4730	0.9	4730.9	163.2	29.2	102.5	1.4	296.3	153.4	4577.7	2411.3	315.6	695.0
12-Jul-89	4085	0.9	4085.9	36.8	29.2	110.0	1.4	179.4	141.1	4027.5	2016.1	549.6	632.0
13-Jul-89	3828	0.9	3828.9	120.8	29.2	25.1	1.4	189.3	129.9	3778.6	2048.2	198.0	781.0
14-Jul-89	3497	0.9	3497.9	25.1	29.2	18.7	1.5	74.5	142.3	3563.7	2178.0	87.0	827.0
15-Jul-89	3594	0.9	3594.9	25.2	29.2	17.2	1.4	73.0	126	3660.0	2246.2	81.1	803.0
16-Jul-89	3501	0.9	3501.9	52.3	29.2	17.2	1.4	100.1	137.6	3539.4	2285.0	88.0	802.0
17-Jul-89	3296	0.9	3296.9	80.0	29.2	17.2	1.5	127.8	182	3311.8	2372.4	100.0	755.0
18-Jul-89	5482	0.9	5482.9	42.1	29.2	435.3	1.5	508.0	154.0	5128.9	2094.2	2949.4	739.0
19-Jul-89	8460	0.9	8460.9	282.9	29.2	487.1	1.4	780.5	149	7829.5	1880.9	4535.5	1046.0
20-Jul-89	6895	0.9	6895.9	320.4	43.5	291.4	1.4	626.8	189.5	6208.5	1821.0	2027.4	370.0
21-Jul-89	5408	0.9	5408.9	185.7	29.2	218.4	1.4	414.7	198.0	5130.2	1820.8	1438.8	285.0
22-Jul-89	4816	0.9	4816.9	42.6	29.2	135.9	1.4	209.1	124.7	4741.5	1845.2	722.3	613.0
23-Jul-89	4398	0.9	4398.9	28.0	29.2	70.1	1.4	128.7	153.9	4403.2	1881.8	395.5	674.0
24-Jul-89	3639	0.9	3639.9	74.4	29.2	48.7	1.5	153.6	127.3	3823.6	2142.3	283.1	780.0
25-Jul-89	4205	0.9	4205.9	80.0	29.2	45.3	1.6	156.1	126.2	4189.5	2158.7	251.1	527.0
26-Jul-89	4170	0.9	4170.9	108.4	29.2	59.2	1.5	188.2	139.3	4111.9	2129.3	513.1	574.0
27-Jul-89	5398	0.9	5398.9	83.9	29.2	31.5	1.4	146.0	126.7	5391.6	2214.9	190.6	1243.0
28-Jul-89	3888	0.9	3888.9	25.3	29.2	28.2	1.5	82.1	137.9	3943.8	2062.2	131.8	1588.0
29-Jul-89	4800	0.9	4800.9	34.4	29.2	227.8	1.4	292.8	144.2	4648.3	1995.0	1532.8	1231.0
30-Jul-89	5409	0.9	5409.9	206.7	29.2	221.5	1.7	459.1	128.9	5087.6	1760.8	1512.5	794.0
31-Jul-89	4598	0.9	4598.9	180.7	29.2	101.6	1.4	312.9	124.8	4422.8	1885.0	530.8	1023.0
JUL 89	4317.1	0.9	4318.0	86.9	29.6	93.8	1.5	211.7	139.5	4245.8	2215.4	636.9	777.5

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Aug-89	4596	3.4	4599.4	25.0	26.3	63.1	2.0	118.4	113.3	4594.5	2014.6	248.4	1247.0
02-Aug-89	3936	3.4	3939.4	25.0	26.3	43.2	2.0	96.5	172.1	3958.5	2215.1	175.9	1135.0
03-Aug-89	4469	3.4	4472.4	111.6	26.3	30.5	2.0	181.5	118.9	4409.8	2338.9	197.8	927.8
04-Aug-89	8636	3.4	8639.4	281.5	26.3	268.5	2.0	560.4	126.2	8405.3	2231.2	4759.4	1510.8
05-Aug-89	9922	3.4	9925.4	407.7	26.3	533.6	2.0	971.6	26.4	9082.2	2049.6	4025.1	2414.0
06-Aug-89	5354	3.4	5357.4	58.5	26.3	181.0	2.0	269.9	116.3	5204.4	1800.3	977.6	1192.0
07-Aug-89	4887	3.4	4890.4	102.4	26.3	132.6	2.0	265.3	13.3	4738.3	1853.4	635.2	1087.0
08-Aug-89	4221	3.4	4224.4	25.6	26.3	94.5	2.0	150.5	14.3	4188.4	1900.9	439.7	912.0
09-Aug-89	4234	3.4	4237.4	38.4	26.3	70.5	2.0	139.2	14.4	4212.7	1872.4	410.0	642.0
10-Aug-89	5688	3.4	5691.4	145.0	26.3	127.3	2.0	302.7	17.2	5506.0	1897.0	1714.3	831.0
11-Aug-89	5062	3.4	5065.4	225.5	26.3	100.8	2.0	396.6	17.9	4816.7	1914.8	691.8	1381.0
12-Aug-89	4848	3.4	4851.4	98.3	26.3	182.7	2.0	311.3	18.7	4656.8	1875.4	728.5	965.0
13-Aug-89	4696	3.4	4699.4	89.3	26.3	99.1	2.0	218.8	15.4	4596.0	1863.9	381.2	1092.0
14-Aug-89	4381	3.4	4384.4	137.0	26.3	64.5	2.0	251.9	15.2	4247.7	1902.3	423.0	921.0
15-Aug-89	3738	3.4	3741.4	30.2	26.3	63.3	2.0	123.8	15.2	3732.7	1866.9	457.8	775.0
16-Aug-89	4005	3.4	4008.4	25.1	26.3	51.3	2.0	106.7	13.9	4015.6	1900.8	254.4	1169.0
17-Aug-89	3736	3.4	3739.4	57.3	26.3	46.6	2.0	134.2	14.5	3719.7	1965.2	217.1	1220.0
18-Aug-89	4128	3.4	4131.4	63.1	26.3	43.8	2.0	157.2	17.2	4091.4	1994.3	202.9	1190.0
19-Aug-89	3925	3.4	3928.4	22.8	26.3	99.9	2.0	143.1	11.3	3898.7	1966.6	211.9	1325.0
20-Aug-89	4739	3.4	4742.4	224.7	26.3	181.8	2.0	438.8	11.3	4421.6	1840.4	1095.5	893.0
21-Aug-89	4614	3.4	4617.4	40.0	26.3	60.5	2.0	130.8	13.8	4600.4	2003.1	226.3	1234.0
22-Aug-89	4876	3.4	4879.4	169.6	26.3	172.5	2.0	372.4	11.3	4426.4	1878.2	654.6	1565.0
23-Aug-89	4070	3.4	4073.4	25.6	26.3	61.0	2.1	117.2	17.3	4073.3	1863.9	231.4	1203.0
24-Aug-89	3905	3.4	3908.4	25.7	26.3	49.2	2.0	105.2	13.7	3916.9	1868.7	180.1	1274.0
25-Aug-89	3890	3.4	3893.4	25.1	26.3	41.6	2.0	97.0	14.7	3811.2	1822.1	139.4	1267.0
26-Aug-89	4161	3.4	4164.4	125.0	26.3	40.8	2.0	196.2	15.3	4083.5	1866.0	180.8	1457.0
27-Aug-89	3851	3.4	3854.4	25.1	26.3	34.4	2.0	89.8	14.9	3879.5	1913.9	115.5	1169.0
28-Aug-89	5441	3.4	5444.4	132.5	26.3	300.2	2.0	483.0	12.2	5101.6	1911.1	1296.2	1290.0
29-Aug-89	3827	3.4	3830.4	183.6	26.3	83.7	2.0	277.7	18.8	3769.3	1910.2	449.6	905.0
30-Aug-89	3799	3.4	3802.4	25.8	26.3	56.7	2.0	112.8	13.2	3602.8	1860.3	228.9	783.0
31-Aug-89	5145	3.4	5148.4	30.5	26.3	49.2	2.0	110.1	15.7	5154.0	1869.1	226.8	1247.0
AUG 89	4738.7	3.4	4742.1	97.2	26.3	111.2	2.0	236.7	14.5	4819.9	1947.5	715.5	1168.8

LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION ACCOUNTING WY 1989	DATE	ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	DIVERSIONS ABOVE THE GAGE	TOTAL FLOW THROUGH THE CANAL	GROUNDWATER PUMPAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE CANAL	WATER SUPPLY PUMPAGE FROM INDIANA REACHING THE CANAL	RUNOFF FROM THE RIVER WATERSHED REACHING THE CANAL	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE BY FEDERAL FACILITIES DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DEDUCTION FROM THE ROMEDEVILLE GAGE RECORD	LAKE MICHIGAN PUMPAGE NOT DISCHARGED TO THE CANAL	TOTAL DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	PUMPAGE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	RUNOFF FROM THE DIVERTED LAKE MICHIGAN WATERSHED	DIRECT DIVERSION ACCOUNTABLE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01-Sep-89	10993	0.6	10994.0	99.0	27.9	1246.2	1.9	1374.9	118.5	9735.4	1862.9	8645.4	361.0	
02-Sep-89	6042	0.6	6042.6	221.4	27.9	277.7	1.8	528.7	126.5	5618.4	1754.1	1740.9	836.0	
03-Sep-89	5280	0.6	5280.6	173.8	27.9	173.3	1.8	378.8	107.1	5008.9	1866.0	848.0	884.0	
04-Sep-89	4248	0.6	4248.6	24.8	27.9	111.4	1.8	165.9	154.2	4186.9	1735.3	490.2	833.0	
05-Sep-89	4898	0.6	4898.6	25.1	27.9	93.3	1.8	136.1	137.9	4868.4	1842.3	351.2	1370.0	
06-Sep-89	5660	0.6	5660.6	119.8	27.9	475.9	1.8	628.4	115.1	5167.4	1806.8	1918.8	1121.0	
07-Sep-89	6429	0.6	6429.6	287.7	27.9	260.4	1.8	557.7	197.7	5979.6	1893.0	1145.6	1922.0	
08-Sep-89	5953	0.6	5953.6	48.1	27.9	175.3	1.8	254.0	116.7	5610.2	1822.8	912.2	1859.0	
09-Sep-89	6522	0.6	6522.6	117.0	27.9	424.1	1.8	570.8	128.9	6060.6	1739.2	1943.1	1987.0	
10-Sep-89	5607	0.6	5607.6	211.4	27.9	226.7	1.8	467.7	125.8	5245.6	1688.1	1048.5	2052.0	
11-Sep-89	5493	0.6	5493.6	26.2	27.9	146.5	1.8	202.4	105.9	5397.0	1803.5	587.3	2040.0	
12-Sep-89	5200	0.6	5200.6	24.7	27.9	109.7	1.8	184.1	107.2	5143.8	1785.2	401.6	1712.0	
13-Sep-89	4519	0.6	4519.6	178.6	27.9	385.4	1.8	573.7	110.0	4055.9	1734.8	1401.6	512.0	
14-Sep-89	5385	0.6	5385.6	90.7	27.9	181.9	1.8	292.3	125.1	5198.4	1738.4	791.7	1978.0	
15-Sep-89	5529	0.6	5529.6	24.6	27.9	129.6	1.8	183.9	128.1	5451.8	1749.2	542.9	2110.0	
16-Sep-89	5636	0.6	5636.6	24.9	27.9	103.7	1.8	156.2	128.0	5584.4	1730.3	408.6	2147.0	
17-Sep-89	5276	0.6	5276.6	120.9	27.9	92.8	1.8	243.4	125.3	5138.5	1721.6	367.6	2122.0	
18-Sep-89	5428	0.6	5428.6	25.6	27.9	78.2	1.8	133.5	128.9	5401.8	1835.9	298.0	2079.0	
19-Sep-89	4866	0.6	4866.6	25.7	27.9	72.3	1.8	127.7	127.1	4848.0	1866.8	252.8	2093.0	
20-Sep-89	5074	0.6	5074.6	121.2	27.9	71.8	1.8	222.7	128.5	4958.4	1878.7	281.5	2024.0	
21-Sep-89	4777	0.6	4777.6	25.3	27.9	64.9	1.8	119.5	128.5	4766.2	1848.9	215.3	2022.0	
22-Sep-89	4994	0.6	4994.6	25.2	27.9	82.3	1.8	117.1	127.7	4985.1	1835.3	200.1	2142.0	
23-Sep-89	5222	0.6	5222.6	134.3	27.9	63.7	1.8	227.6	126.7	5099.6	1747.3	244.6	2028.0	
24-Sep-89	4800	0.6	4800.6	25.2	27.9	57.2	1.8	112.0	120.3	4791.0	1725.4	174.5	1951.0	
25-Sep-89	3919	0.6	3919.6	25.2	27.9	54.8	1.8	109.6	124.1	3916.1	1802.0	164.2	1230.0	
26-Sep-89	2839	0.6	2839.6	25.2	27.9	52.3	1.9	107.2	125.1	2840.6	1813.8	154.9	865.0	
27-Sep-89	2818	0.6	2818.6	110.4	27.9	53.1	1.8	193.2	125.1	2730.6	1815.5	186.0	415.0	
28-Sep-89	2818	0.6	2818.6	25.2	27.9	47.7	1.8	102.6	124.0	2822.0	1836.6	131.5	106.0	
29-Sep-89	2183	0.6	2183.6	25.2	27.9	45.5	1.8	100.4	127.8	2190.9	1883.8	123.1	124.0	
30-Sep-89	2392	0.6	2392.6	109.3	27.9	46.6	1.8	185.6	124.9	2313.9	1896.7	168.6	135.0	
SEP 89	5027.4	0.6	5028.0	83.2	27.9	178.5	1.8	291.3	127.2	4843.9	1794.7	868.3	1422.7	