RESERVOIR ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT: WHAT WEATHER FORECAST ENHANCEMENTS ARE NEEDED IN TEXAS?

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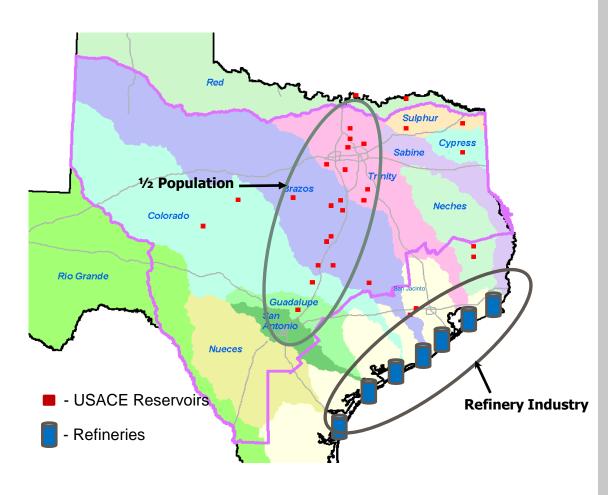




INCREASING RESILIENCY - STATEWIDE FEDERAL RESERVOIR DEVELOPMENT



- Federally funded multi-purpose reservoirs, 400+ nationally, 32 statewide
- Nationally 10M ac-ft supplies 85M people, 115 communities
- Statewide WS storage 6.5 M ac-ft contracted, 1/3 TX surface water.
- Navigation, hydropower, environmental and rec.
- Population growth, 1100/day, 30M to 54M 2050
- ½ population along I35
- 2nd largest in GDP,
- 3rd largest ag. production
- 32% of refinery capacity
- Significant drought vulnerabilities
- Significant current and future WS deficits
- \$80B projected cost including 23 new reservoirs
- Pumping
- What about adaptive management?
- Flood storage 13.4 M ac-ft
 - > 5% 20% FIRO

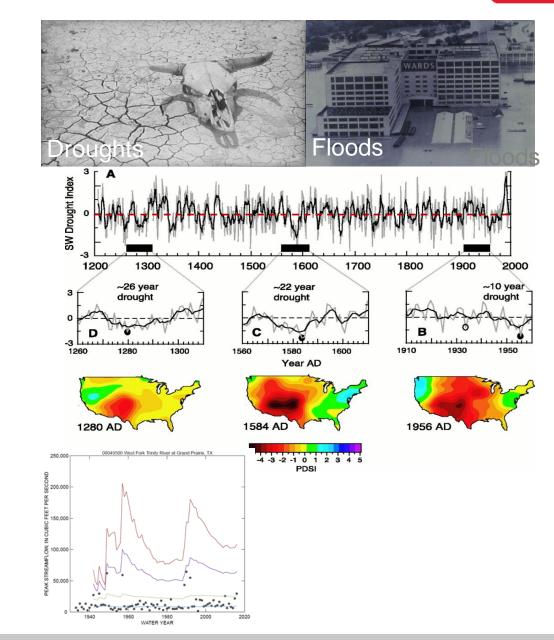




CLIMATE VARIABILITY & WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT



- Annual rainfall totals in DFW from 20" – 60"
- Paleohydrology indicates more severe droughts have occurred historically
- Flood-flow-frequency analysis using historical data shows significant variability
- Brazos and Colorado River Basins show significant downward trends in runoff

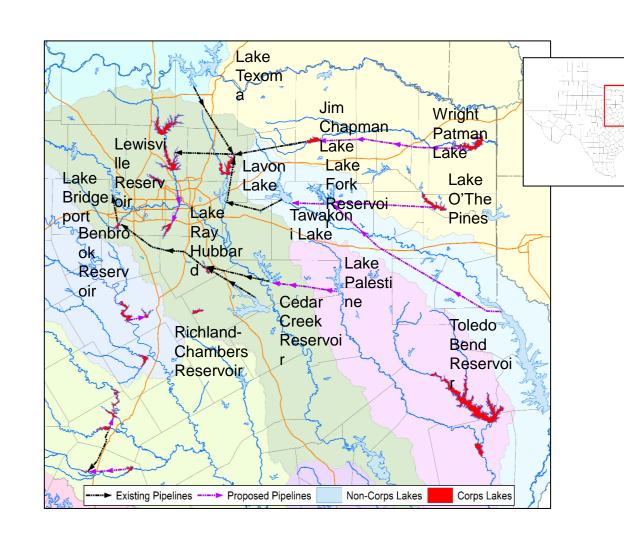


FUTURE CHALLENGES EXISTING AND PROPOSED PIPELINES



Water Supply Community

- ~1500 miles of constructed or planned pipelines
- Transport of water to population centers
- Can be seasonal or shortage driven
- Population will continue to increase
- Conservation will be needed





USACE OPERATIONS – WHAT ARE FIRO OPERATIONS



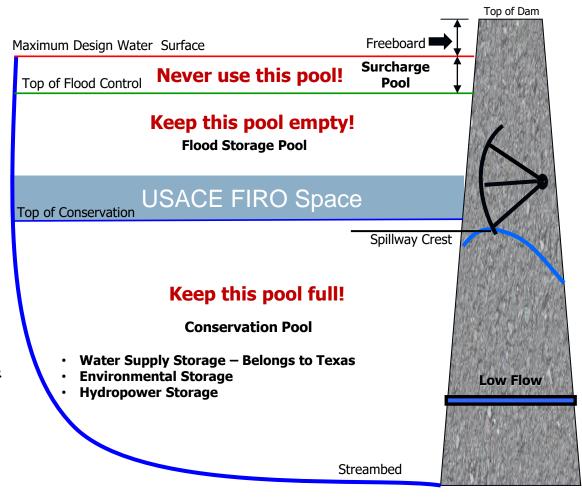
Reservoir Operations

- Follow WCM "Plan of Operation" for reservoir system
- Store water in conservation pools
- Temporarily store flood inflow to maintain safe DS conditions
- Safely release water into DS river reaches
- Utilizing NWS products

USACE FIRO (adaptive management)

- Technology driven flexibilities
- Targets lower 5% 20% of flood pool
- Many examples of FIRO through deviations
- Requires improvements in short-term and mid-range forecasts
- Integrate forecast improvements into NWS products (ESP & HEFS)
- Reservoir operational analysis
- Initially supported thru deviations
- Codified within a WCP

Pool Allocations

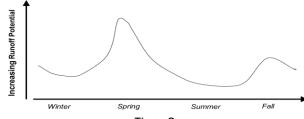




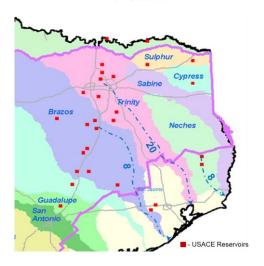
CURRENT ACTIVITIES

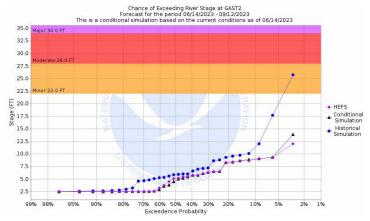


- Precipitation/storm studies
 - Catalogs
 - Physical properties
- NOAA Atlas 14
- Watershed Studies
 - > Runoff potential (70%-80% variations) & trends
 - Requires 3-4 week lead times
- Technology improvements and implementations
 - > HEFS & ESP implementations and evaluations
 - > CWMS
 - Storm shifting
 - RiverWare
 - > Improved evaporation estimates with automated tools
- Collaboration and organization
 - Connect researchers and operators



Time - Seasons



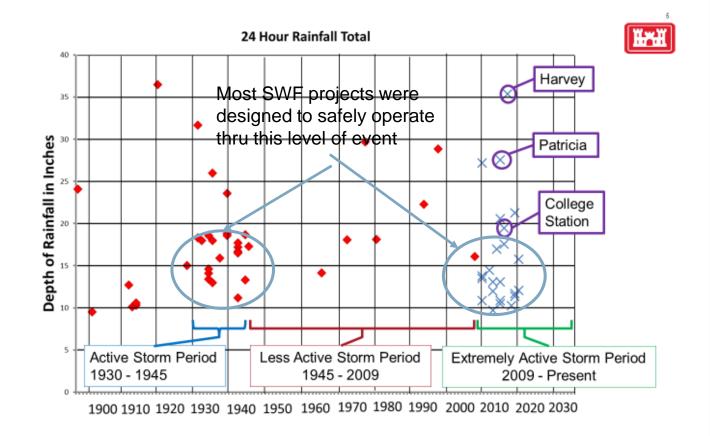


MOST SWF PROJECTS ARE OPERATE SAFELY THRU LARGE STORM EVENTS



- SWF multipurpose reservoirs designed to operate full range of loading including historical observations
- 100-yr events (10 inches in 24 hours for DFW area) are easily managed
- This capacity may provide operational flexibilities that could be leveraged for FIRO



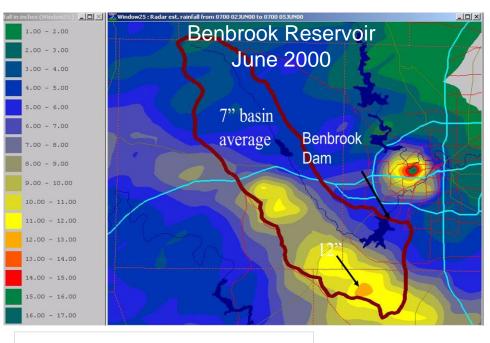


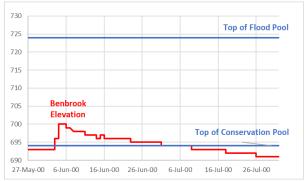


EXTREME EVENTS – SMALLER EVENTS WITH DRY ANTECEDENT CONDITIONS

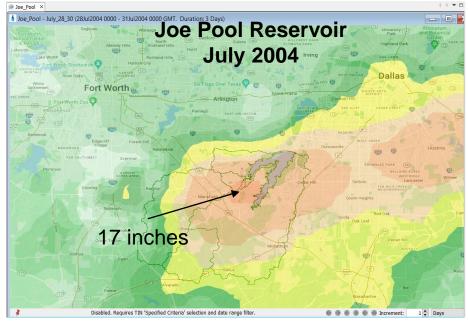


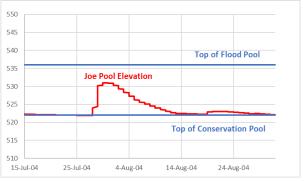
- Reservoirs are designed to operate thru extreme events
- June 2000 and July 2004 dry WS events suggest:
 - Projects operate through 12" & 17" events
 - ➤ 15% storage in Benbrook
 - ➤ 50% storage in Joe Pool
 - Ok for FIRO 5%- 20 % retentionin flood pool





Benbrook Lake rose 6'





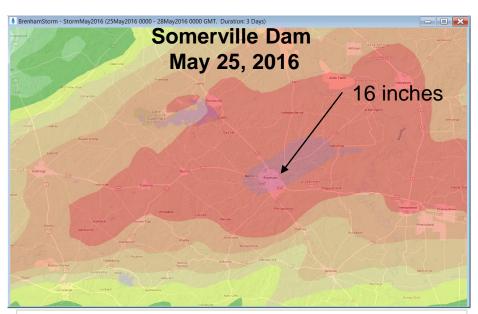
Joe Pool Lake rose 12'

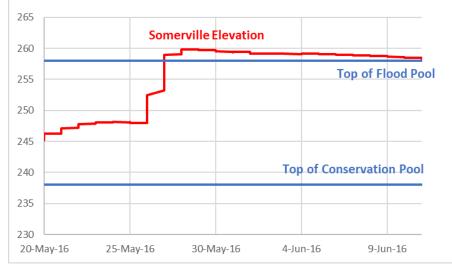


EXTREME EVENTS – FIRO ADVERSE

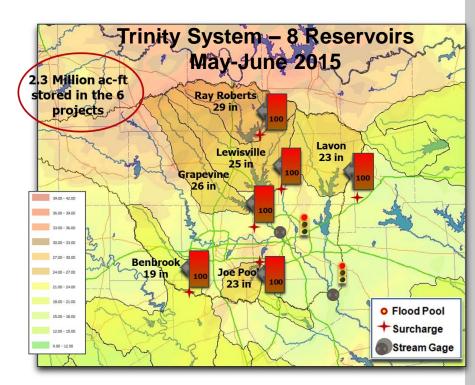


- Larger events with wet antecedent or high intensities may cause problems
- Larger 16" May 2016 Somerville event triggered a surcharge release
- May June 2015 training storms, 6 weeks, triggered surcharge releases in all 8 USACE Trinity River reservoirs
- No FIRO operations suggested





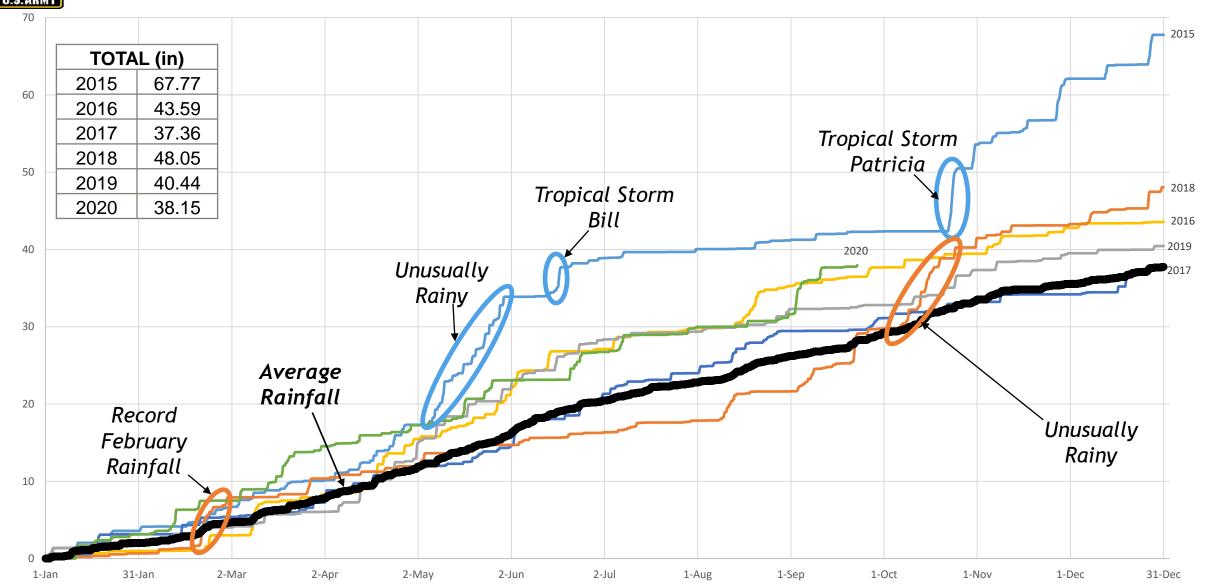






MIDDLE TRINITY BASIN AVERAGE RAINFALL PLOT



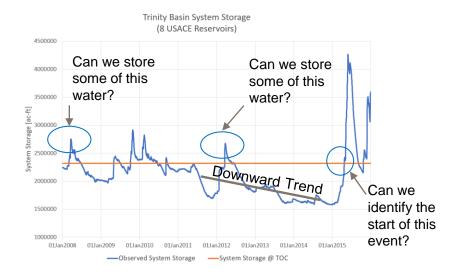


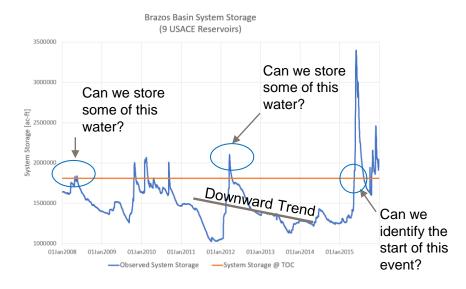


FIRO QUESTIONS



- Can more water be made available thru FIRO without costly infrastructure investments
- Can we identify major weather pattern shifts and active storm periods
- Storing flood water in late spring and early summer
 - Could reduce the need for pumping
- Droughts don't mean no water can we identify sequential drought years and store water
- Forecast improvements need to target
 - The end of spring rains
 - Identification of persistent drought
 - Climate shifts from dry to wet and wet to dry
 - Identify training events
 - The potential for blocking factors (air masses)
- How can we increase funding, resources and research, are we effective?











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