



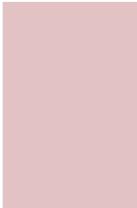
# Using Data & Models in Local and Regional Modeling Effort

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Tampa Bay Water

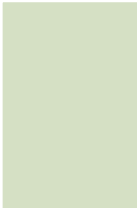
May 8, 2017

# Data-Informed Multi-Step Decisions


- Week to week  
Operations
- Seasonal demand  
outlook and source  
allocation
- Annual Budget  
Preparation
- Long-term Planning



Am I meeting my  
members demand  
(quality & Quantity)?



Am I within permit  
and my supply  
allocation targets?



Am I within budget  
(responsibility to rate  
payers)?



Am I prepared for  
the long-haul?

# Local Context very Important!

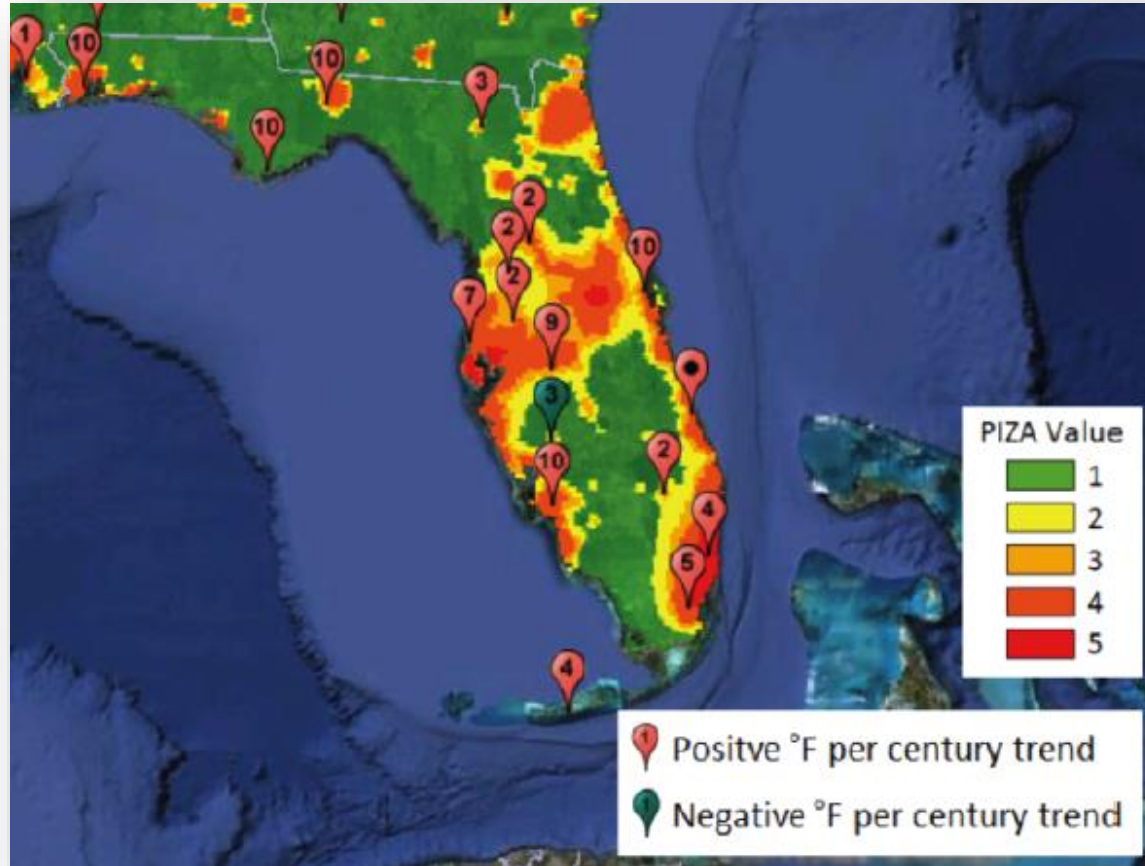
## More Intense Rains in U.S. Midwest Tied to Farm Mechanization

Replacement of horses by machines since the 1940s allowed central U.S. farmers to change the crops they planted, which may have altered regional climate.



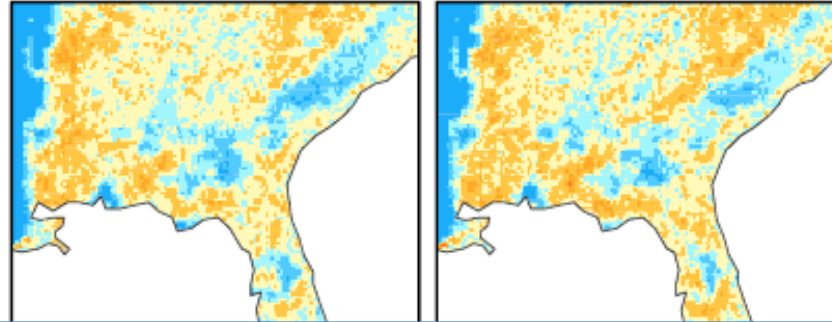
A tractor sprays a soybean field. Credit: iStock.com/fotokostic

# Local Context: Florida

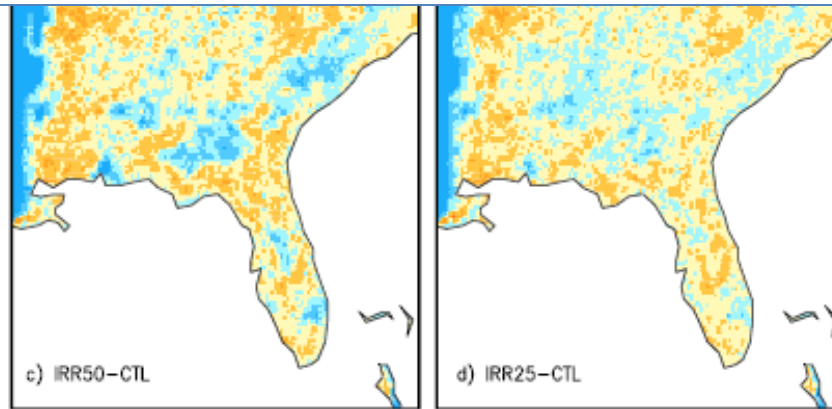




# Local Context: Southeast



Irrigation in Southeast US seems to cause a reduction in precipitation...reduction increasing with irrigation intensity.



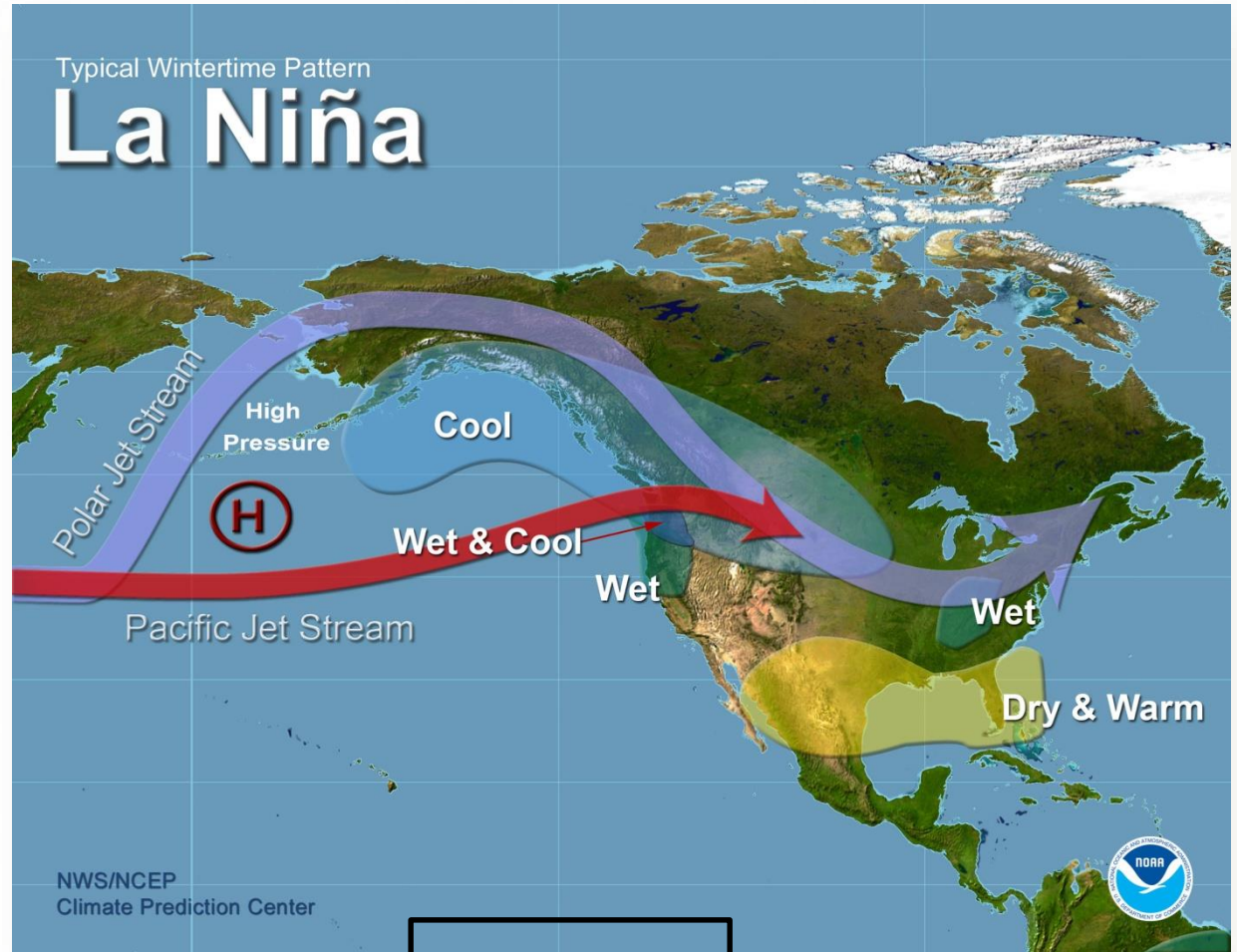
% Difference in total wet days



# Climate Outlook: Weak La Niña

La Niña Advisory  
issued

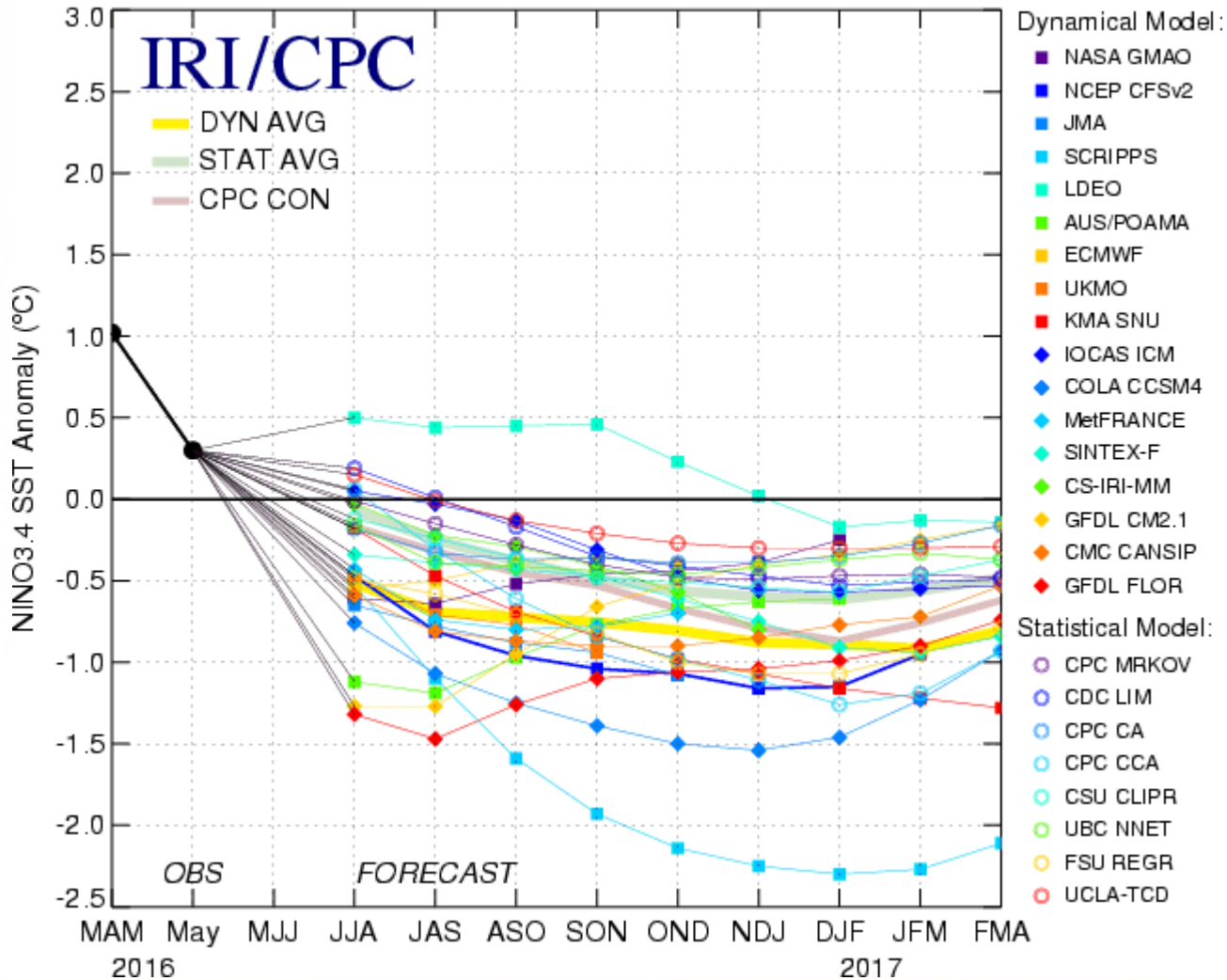
Below average  
rainfall and warmer  
than normal forecast



Typical La Niña circulation pattern (Source: NOAA)

# Fall/Winter 2016, Spring 2017

Mid-Jun 2016 Plume of Model ENSO Predictions

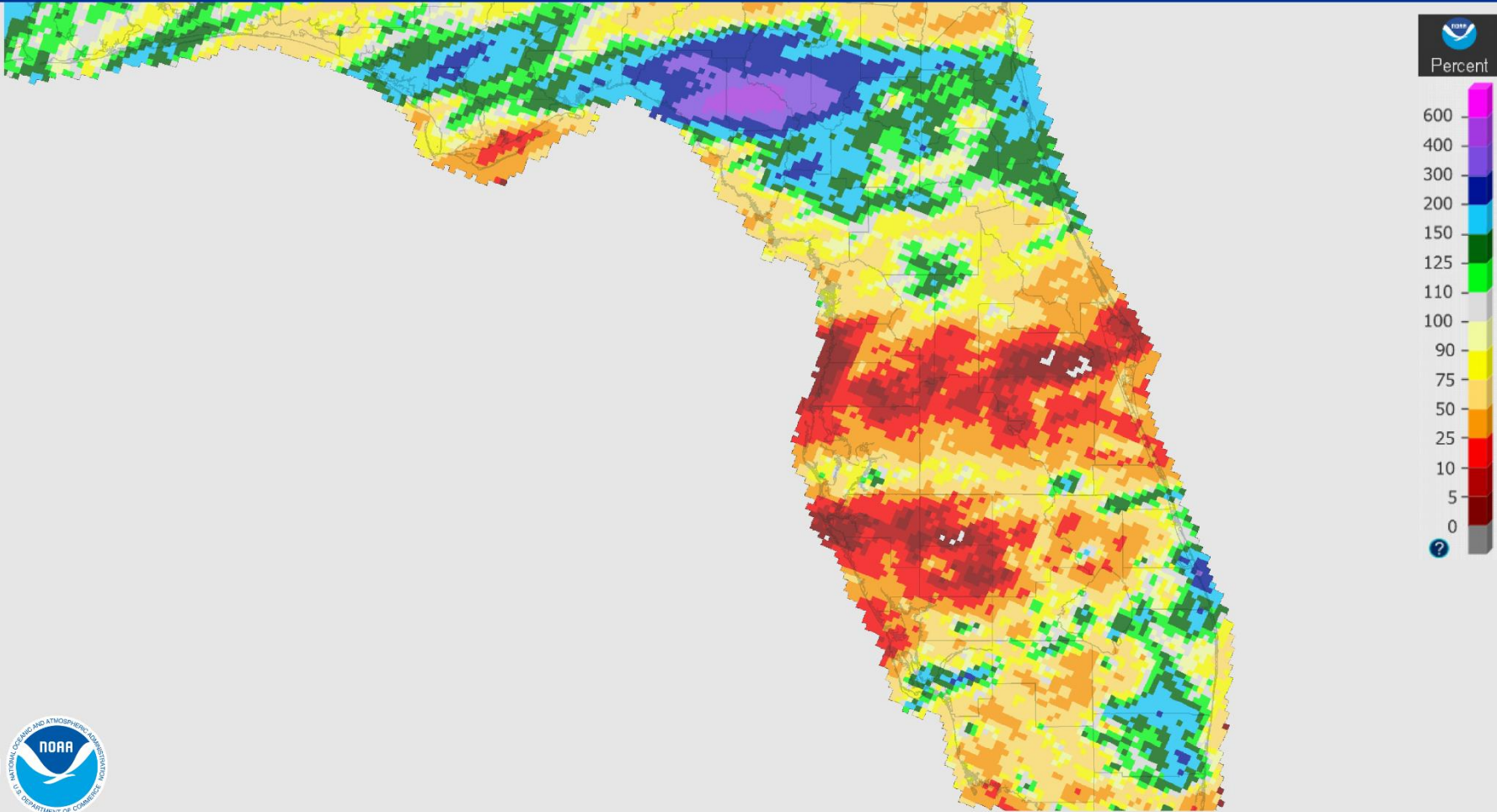




April 01, 2017 Monthly Percent Precipitation

Created on: May 05, 2017 - 18:47 UTC

Valid on: May 01, 2017 12:00 UTC







# Average Sea Surface Temperature

## La Niñas We Didn't Know We Had

The change in the way the Climate Prediction Center calculates the Pacific's average temperature has already shaken up a couple of items in the table of historic El Niño and La Niña events. The revisions confirm that it was time to make a change.

In the last version of the table, all the temperature anomalies were based on the 1971-2000 average, which was relatively cool compared to the past three decades. Against that background, some periods of cooler-than-average temperatures (from late 2005 to early 2006 and from late 2008 through early 2009) were not quite cold enough for long enough to qualify as an official La Niña episode.

However, the new strategy calls for the current decade to be compared to the 1981-2010 average—the three warmest decades on record. When NOAA scientists updated the table, the cool periods in 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 emerged as true La Niña episodes.

### Seasonal temperature anomalies since 2000

La Niña, El Niño, neutral

relative to 1971-2000

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2000	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
2001	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2002	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
2003	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
2004	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
2005	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7
2006	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1
2007	0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3
2008	-1.4	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.6
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8
2010	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
2011	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9
2012	-0.8	-0.6										

relative to 1981-2010

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2000	-1.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8

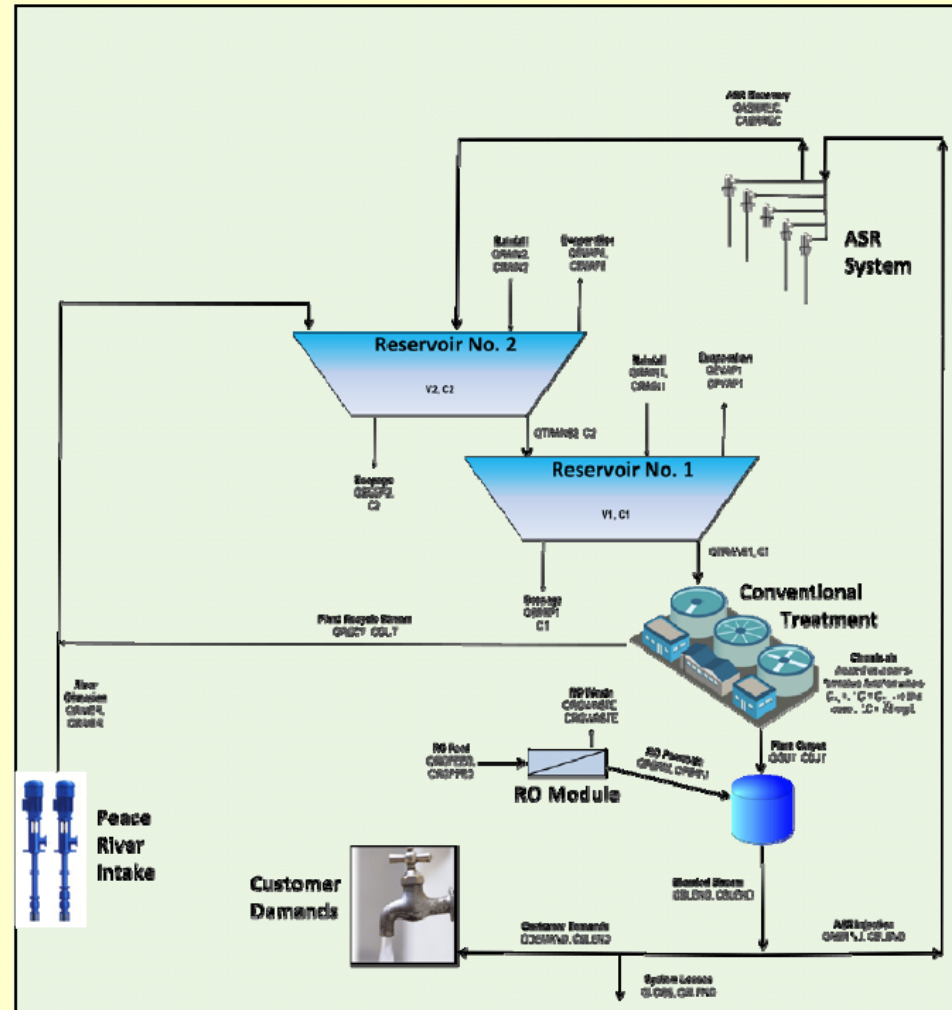
# Hydrologic & Systems Model

“If you don’t have a hydrologic model, you don’t have jack”

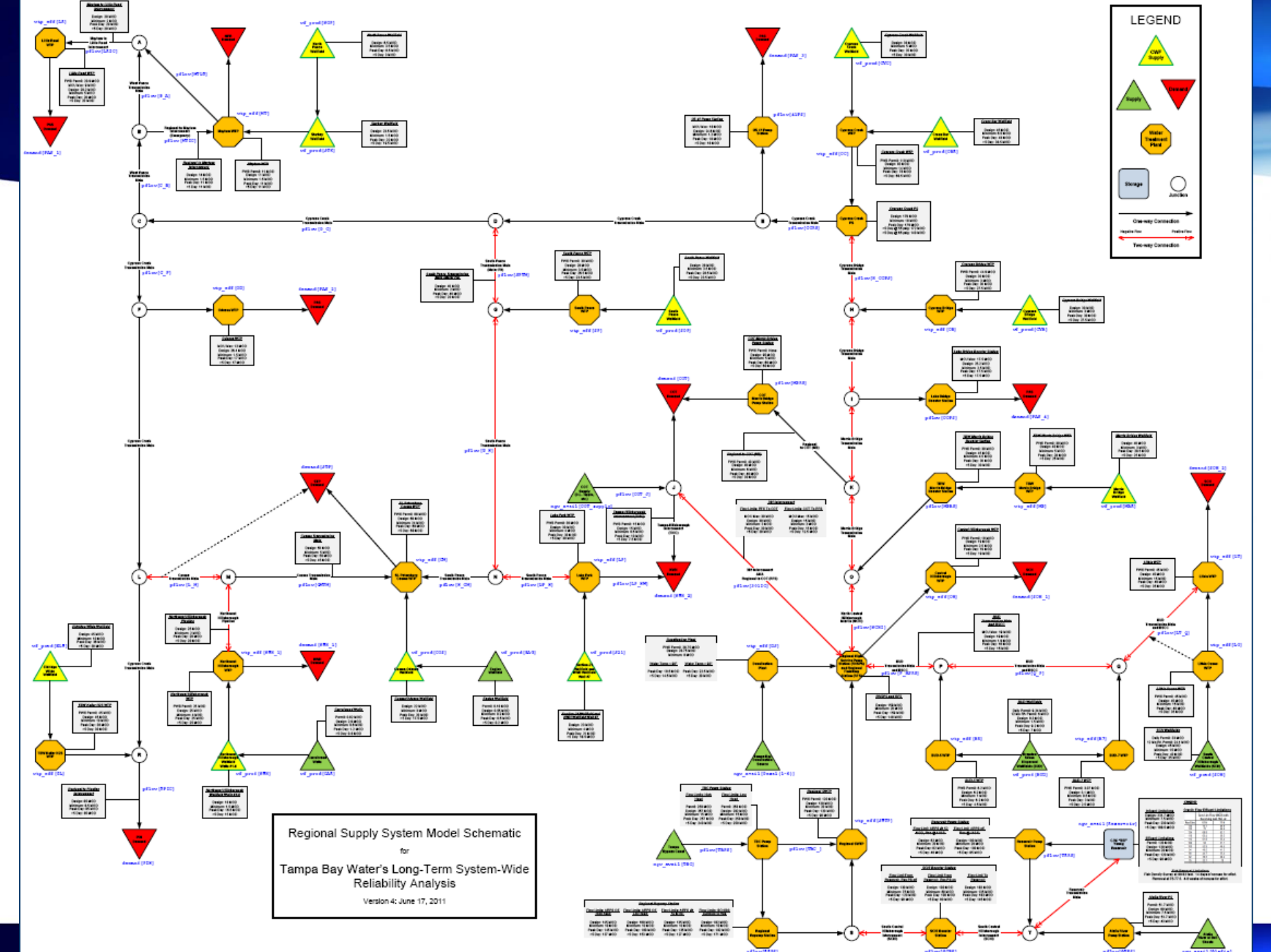
Dr. Alison Adams



**System  
Reliability  
Modeling  
Starts by  
Defining  
Fundamental  
Solvent &  
Solute Mass  
Balance  
Relationships**  
*(Solute in this  
case is TDS)*







**LEGEND**

- Supply (Green Triangle)
- Demand (Red Triangle)
- Water Treatment Plant (Yellow Octagon)
- Storage (Blue Square)
- Junction (Circle)
- One-way Connection (Black Arrow)
- Two-way Connection (Red Arrow)

**Regional Supply System Model Schematic**  
 for  
**Tampa Bay Water's Long-Term System-Wide Reliability Analysis**  
 Version 4: June 17, 2011

**System Reservoirs**

Reservoir ID	Capacity (MG)	Initial Volume (MG)	Min. Volume (MG)	Max. Volume (MG)	Res. Type
Res(1)	100	50	10	100	Reservoir
Res(2)	150	75	15	150	Reservoir
Res(3)	200	100	20	200	Reservoir
Res(4)	250	125	25	250	Reservoir
Res(5)	300	150	30	300	Reservoir

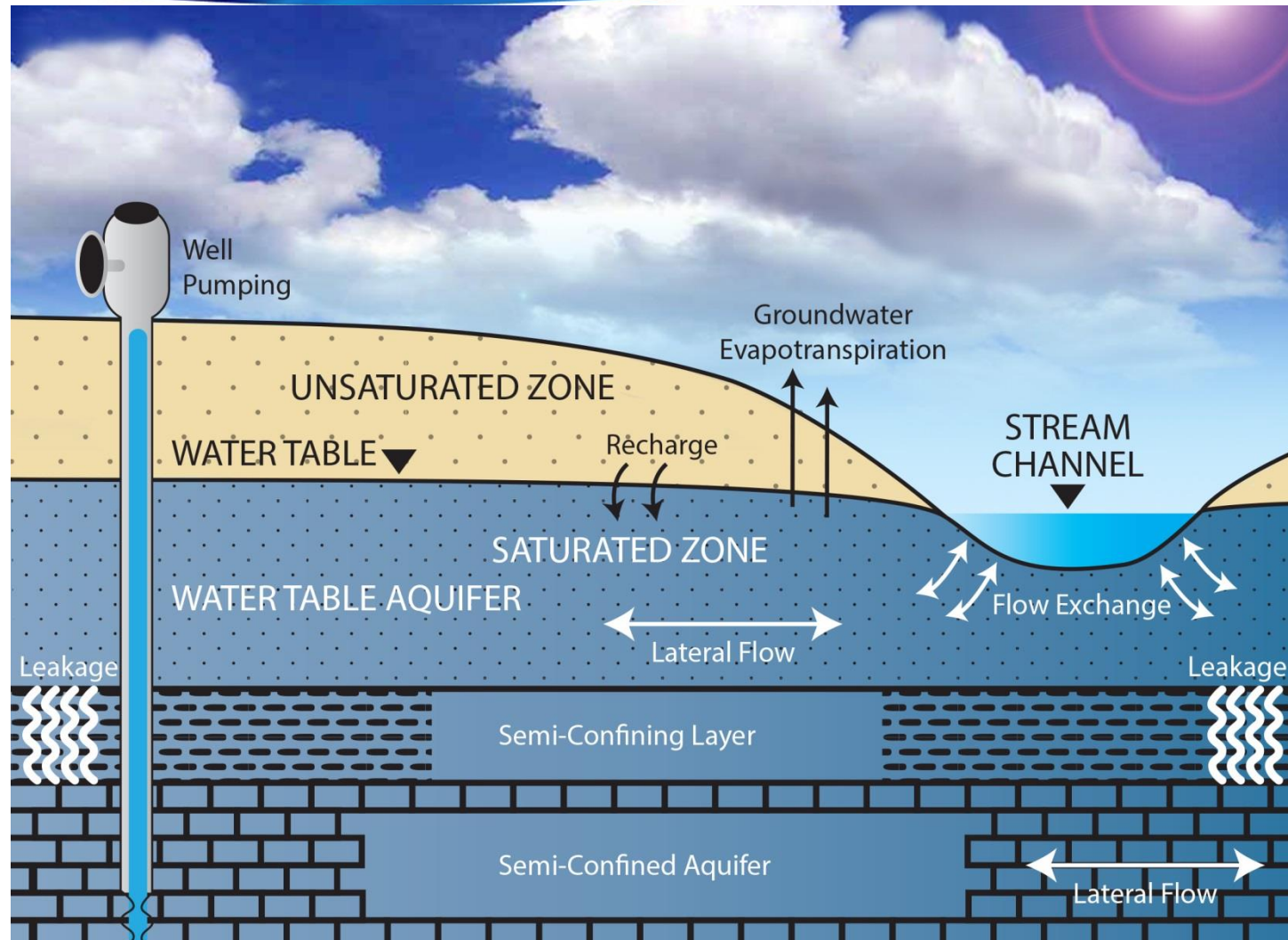
**System Treatment Plants**

Plant ID	Capacity (MGD)	Min. Flow (MGD)	Max. Flow (MGD)	Plant Type
WTP(1)	100	10	100	WTP
WTP(2)	150	15	150	WTP
WTP(3)	200	20	200	WTP
WTP(4)	250	25	250	WTP
WTP(5)	300	30	300	WTP

**System**

System ID	Capacity (MG)	Initial Volume (MG)	Min. Volume (MG)	Max. Volume (MG)	System Type
Sys(1)	100	50	10	100	System
Sys(2)	150	75	15	150	System
Sys(3)	200	100	20	200	System
Sys(4)	250	125	25	250	System
Sys(5)	300	150	30	300	System

# Integrated Hydrologic Model



Surficial Aquifer System (SAS)

Intermediate Aquifer System (IAS)

Upper Floridan Aquifer System (UFAS)



# TAMPA BAY WATER Models Used to Manage Diverse Source



Desal Water



## Cooperation got us ready for drought

Friday, April 21, 2017 5:18pm



Getting to this point was an ugly, expensive slog. But in the face of a statewide drought, the Tampa Bay region stands well-positioned to cope with the dry conditions without harming the environment. That's thanks to the existence of a regional water authority, a 15-billion-gallon reservoir and a massive desalination plant that reduces the need to pump extra groundwater when the rains aren't falling.

### **Attention Moms!**

We are looking for  
Moms (ages 25-40)  
to participate in a

**PAID  
Taste Test on  
Breakfast  
Drinks!**

Thirty years ago, Tampa Bay was at war with itself over water, with counties battling over who was drawing too much from the aquifer and damaging lakes and rivers. That eventually led to the creation of Tampa Bay Water, a regional utility uniting the interests of Pinellas, Hillsborough and Pasco counties. The agency led the charge to construct a desal plant and reservoir for droughts just like the current one. Both projects became mired in multimillion-dollar cost overruns, breakdowns and mismanagement. But it has ultimately reflected the wisdom of regional co-operation. Both facilities are now running and serving their purpose, and no region in Florida is as well-equipped to endure the drought as this one.



# Conclusion

- Need to have hydrologic ad Systems model to understand your own local situation
- Climate variability and change simulation need to incorporate local context
- Short-term adaptive management strategies should be tied to long-term planning and vice versa

# Questions & Comments

