
ADVANCING WATER SUSTAINABILITY: A VISION FOR RESEARCH AND ENGAGEMENT AT THE UA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER

JAMIE MCEVOY, PHD

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

UA WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER WEBINAR

OCT. 31, 2023

MY BACKGROUND: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, MSU (2013-PRESENT)

Research



MT Water Center Faculty Seed Grant
on Natural Infrastructure (2015)

Mentorship



MS Graduate Student
Dionne Zoanni (2015-17)

Education & Outreach



Fieldtrip Lead (Fall 2022)
MSU Grad Students and
Gallatin Watershed Council

MY BACKGROUND: PROUD WILDCAT & GRADUATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



PhD in Geography and Development, UA
Minor in Water Policy, UA (2008-13)



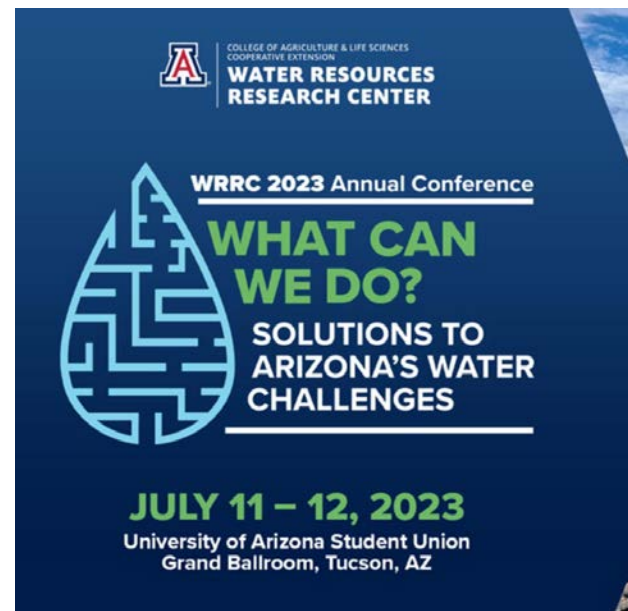
MS in Environmental Sociology, USU (2006-08)
BS in Environmental Studies, Minor in Spanish, USU (1997-02)

WHY I'M INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION: 1) EXCELLENCE IN WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT

UArizona ranked among world's best in water resources

The University of Arizona is ranked No. 2 in the U.S. and No. 6 in the world for its water resources program, according to ShanghaiRanking's 2022 Global Ranking of Academic Subjects.

By Nick Prevenas, University Communications
July 20, 2022



Images: wrrc.arizona.edu

WHY I'M INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION: 2) OPPORTUNITY TO PAY IT FORWARD



News & Events ▾ Publications ▾ Programs ▾ Resources ▾ Opportunities ▾

🏠 Opportunities > [WRRC Grants & Internships](#) > 104(b) Small Research Grants

104(b) Small Research Grants



WRRC Water Webinars

Grab your lunch and join us for a range of presentations on water-related topics of interest.

Access to the WRRC's Seminar Series is currently being held **live via Zoom webcasts**.

Building Bridges, Wetlands, and Water Sustainability: Lessons from an Arizona-Baja California Sur Partnership

by Jamie McEvoy, Graduate Student, UA School of Geography and Development, and Plácido dos Santos, WRRC Analyst



Members of the Arizona- Baja California Sur Patnership workshop and tour pause for a photo on day four. Source: John Polle, WRRC

Images: wrrc.arizona.edu

WHY I'M INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION:

3) ALIGNMENT WITH MY INTERESTS & EXPERTISE

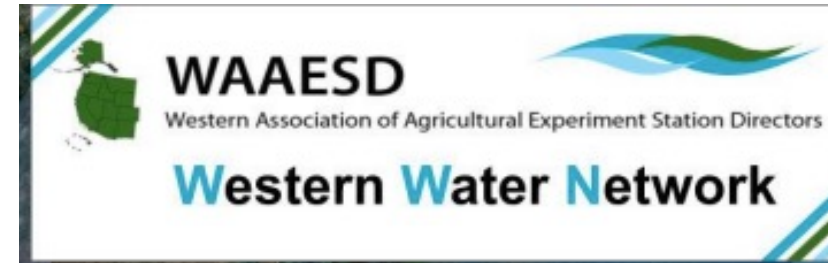
University of Arizona Water Resources Research Center (WRRC) 2021 STRATEGIC PLAN

WRRC 2021 Vision: By 2021, our expanded applied research programs, increased engagement at the local, state, and broader levels, including international, and continued excellence of educational and outreach programs will cement our position as *the* leader in Arizona in applied water management and policy analysis.

- ✓ I'm a social scientist focused on water management and policy analysis
- ✓ I have built partnerships for applied water research
- ✓ I have experience working in Arizona and in a binational context

WHY I'M INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION:

4) CONTINUE TO BUILD WESTERN WATER PARTNERSHIPS



WWN Purpose: To chart a vision for land-grant-focused research and engagement to address Western U.S. water challenges for the next ten years

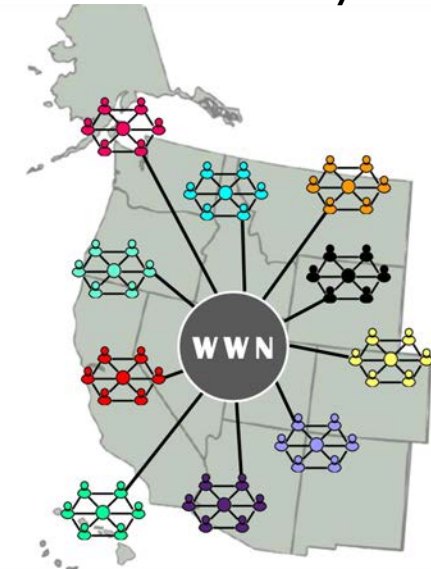
KEY FACTORS

Great People
Doing Great Work
Instinct to Cooperate
Existing Networks

BUT-- Problems at a New Scale

- ✓ Geographic
- ✓ Ecological
- ✓ Complexity
- ✓ Urgency
- ✓ Community

How to Connect these Great Networks?



WHY I'M INTERESTED IN THIS POSITION:

4) CONTINUE TO BUILD WESTERN WATER PARTNERSHIPS



Future WERA Proposal (Western Education/Extension and Research Activity)

**Breakout Session on Hydrological Processes and Human
Water Systems**

Facilitators: Ginger Paige, Sam Fernald

Participants: Thushara Gunda, Jamie McEvoy, Bret Hess, Jim Dobrowolski, Alan Cai,
Fabian Nippgen, Emile Elias



OVERVIEW OF MY RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: WATER GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, AND EQUITY

OVERVIEW OF MY RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: WATER GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, AND EQUITY

- Draw on social science literature, theories, and concepts
 - Water Equity
 - Different values
 - Historical sacrifices
 - Future needs
 - Distribution of costs and benefits
 - Community interests
 - Fair and transparent decision-making processes
 - Stakeholder involvement

OVERVIEW OF MY RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: WATER GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, AND EQUITY

- Draw on social science literature, theories, and concepts
 - Water Equity
- Utilize social science methods
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative
 - Applied, community-based, policy-oriented

OVERVIEW OF MY RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: WATER GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, AND EQUITY

- Draw on social science literature, theories, and concepts
 - Water Equity
- Utilize social science methods
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative
 - Applied, community-based, policy-oriented
- Analyze and evaluate water-related:
 - Policies & Plans
 - Processes & Partnerships
 - Public Perceptions

OVERVIEW OF PAST AND CURRENT RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT

1. Desalination
2. Nature-based Strategies
3. Ecological Drought

OVERVIEW OF PAST AND CURRENT RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT

1. Desalination
 2. Natural Water Storage and Nature-based Strategies
 3. Ecological Drought
- Research Question(s)
 - Methods
 - Funding
 - Approach to Collaborative Research
 - Publications and Findings

PREVIOUS RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: DESALINATION



Conferences

[2011 Santa Ana River Watershed Conference](#)

[2011 Integrated Regional Water Management Conference](#)

[2011 Remote Sensing Applications for U.S. - Mexico Border Water Management](#)

[← Home](#) / [Events](#) / [Conferences](#) /

2010 Border Governors' Binational Desalination Conference

2010 Border Governors Conference Water Work Table Binational Desalination Conference

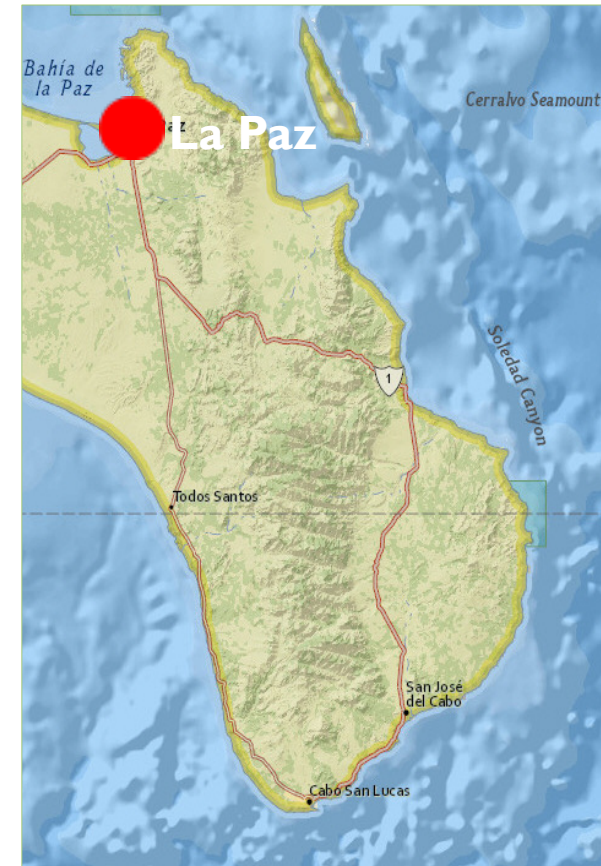
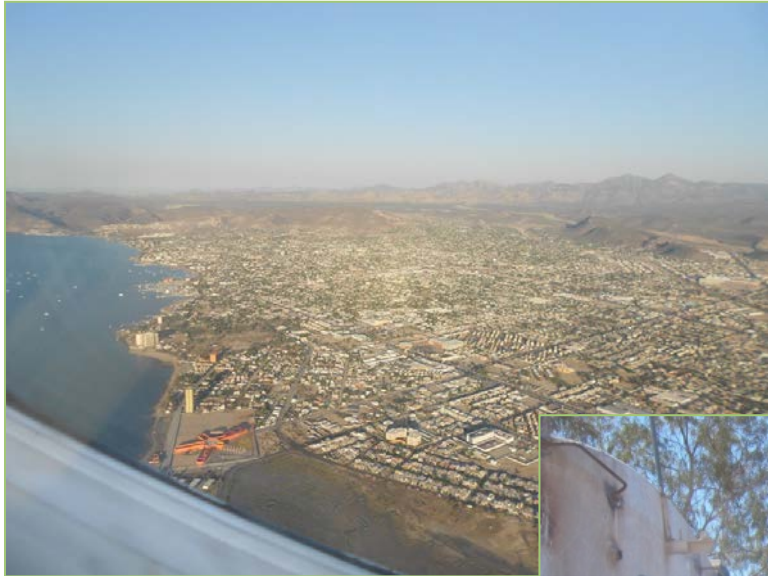
The U.S.-Mexico border region needs upgraded and enhanced water infrastructure for projected population and economic growth as well as environmental protection. Expected climate change impacts will exacerbate competition for the region's finite water resources. Communities throughout the border region from California to Texas are increasingly examining desalination - of seawater or brackish groundwater - as a potential water supply option. Possible U.S. - Mexico desalination opportunities are under evaluation in the cooperative Colorado River binational process.



DESALINATION: A SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE

Image: Conducting household surveys
in Los Cabos, BCS, MX

DESALINATION: LA PAZ, BCS, MEXICO



DESALINATION: RESEARCH METHODS & EXTENSION

- **Household surveys in Cabo San Lucas (n=160)**
- **Household surveys in La Paz (n=156)**
- **Semi-structured interviews* (n=71)**
- **Focus group**
- **Exploratory survey (n=36)**
- **Secondary data analysis**
- **Participatory workshop**
- **Host a visiting delegation on 4-day tour of Arizona water facilities**



STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Table 1. List of interviewees by affiliation type.

Affiliation	# of Interviewees
Federal government representatives	9
State government representatives	4
Local government representatives	11
Environmental Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) representatives	5
Academic/Researcher	6
Private sector representatives	10
Community residents	23
Other	3
Total # of Interviewees	71

DESALINATION-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

1. Mumme et al. 2017. “Shipping Water Across the U.S-Mexico Border: International Governance Dimensions of Desalination Export.” *Water International*
2. Fragkou and McEvoy. 2016. “Trust Matters: Why Augmenting Water Supplies via Desalination May Not Overcome Perceptual Water Scarcity.” *Desalination*
3. Wilder et al. 2016. “Desalination and Water Security in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region: Assessing the Social, Environmental, and Political Impacts.” *Water International*
4. McEvoy. 2014. “Desalination and Water Security: The Promise and Perils of a Technological Fix to the Water Crisis in Baja California Sur, Mexico.” *Water Alternatives* 7(3): 518-541.
5. McEvoy and Wilder. 2012. “Discourse and Desalination: Potential Impacts of Proposed Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in the Arizona-Sonora Border Region.” *Global Environmental Change*
6. Wilder et al. 2010. “Adapting Across Boundaries: Climate Change, Social Learning, and Resilience in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region.” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*
7. McEvoy. 2018. “Water Governance and Desalination in Baja California Sur, Mexico.” Chapter 3 in *Tapping the Oceans: Seawater Desalination and the Political Ecology of Water*
8. Wendell and McEvoy. 2013. “Desalination in Arizona: Challenges, Applications and Prospects.” Pp. 247-261 in *Shared Borders, Shared Waters: Israeli-Palestinian and Colorado River Basin Water Challenges*
9. Wilder, Margaret et al. 2011. *Water and Urban Development: Coastal Vulnerability in Puerto Peñasco*. Working Paper. Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, University of Arizona
10. McEvoy, Jamie and dos Santos. 2012. “Building Bridges, Wetlands and Water Sustainability: Lessons from an Arizona-Baja California Sur Partnership.” Pp. 1-2 in *Arroyo Newsletter*. Water Resources Research Center, Tucson, AZ

EXAMPLE OF DESALINATION RESEARCH

Water **2015**, *7*, 5224-5238; doi:10.3390/w7105224

OPEN ACCESS

water

ISSN 2073-4441

www.mdpi.com/journal/water

| Article

Can the Adoption of Desalination Technology Lead to Aquifer Preservation? A Case Study of a Sociotechnical Water System in Baja California Sur, Mexico

Jamie McEvoy

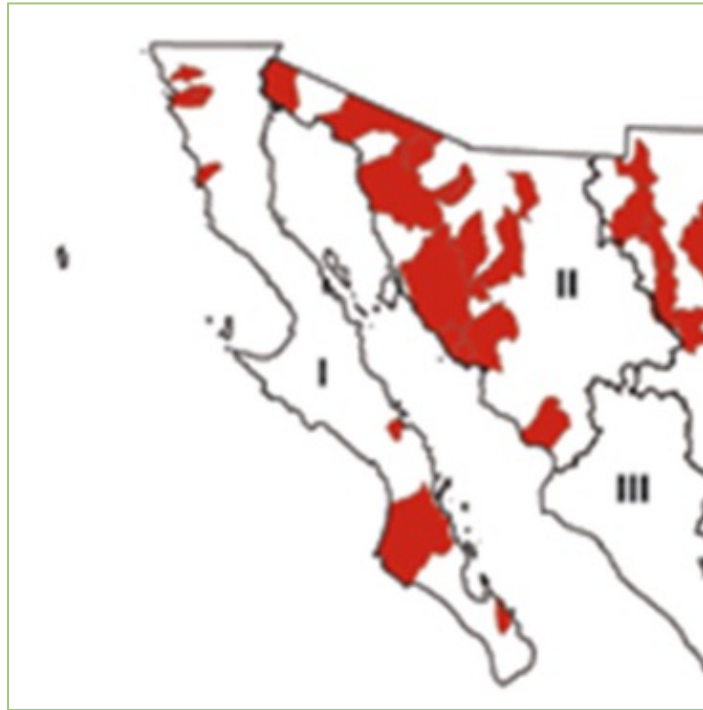
Department of Earth Sciences, Montana State University, P.O. Box 173480, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA;
E-Mail: jamie.mcevoy@montana.edu; Tel.: +1-406-994-4069; Fax: +1-406-994-6923

Research Questions

- What are the existing institutional arrangements for desalination in BCS?
- What specific policy mechanisms could be implemented to better ensure that desalination achieves the stated goals of aquifer recharge and preservation?

PREVIOUS RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: DESALINATION

Overexploited Aquifers (2009)



Source: Comisión Nacional del Agua. 2009.

Priority Projects: Desalination



Source: Mexico's 2007-2012 National Infrastructure Program.

Planning Documents

- “There are diverse desalination schemes that... achieve not only the necessary water supply, **but also the recovery of the aquifer...**”

Source: IIUNAM 2010 (emphasis added).

INSIGHTS FROM: POLICY STUDIES & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES (STS)

- An “explicit mechanism” is necessary (Cooley et al. 2006)
- It’s best to adopt rules governing new technologies early on, before habits and economic investments become “strongly fixed” (Winner 1977)

FINDINGS

Existing Institutions for the Management of Desalination in BCS

- All waters in Mexico, including seawater within 12 nautical miles of the country's coast is property of the Nation and under purview of CONAGUA
- A concession for extraction of seawater or brackish groundwater must be obtained from CONAGUA
- EIA is required to dispose of brine discharge
- A concession for brine discharge must be obtained from SEMARNAT
- CFE must agree to supply the necessary power
- A land-use permit must be obtained for the siting of a desalination facility
- BCS State law allows the State Water Commission (CEA) and local municipal government to
 - establish regulations for desalination systems
 - resolve issues related to desalination
 - Determine the average rate of potable water supply services and desalination

FINDINGS

What's missing

- Regulations that link adoption of desalination to groundwater use or monitoring

What's Needed: Policy Mechanisms for Aquifer Preservation

1. Integrated water-and land-use planning
2. Creation of an institute responsible for coordinated and consistent planning
3. Improved groundwater monitoring
4. Implementation of water conservation measures prior to the adoption of desalination technology

FUTURE RESEARCH ON DESALINATION



Article Publication Date: June 10, 2023

CURRENT RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: NATURE-BASED STRATEGIES FOR WATER MANAGEMENT



INFRAESTRUCTURA VERDE, LA PAZ, BCS, MX (2012)

CURRENT RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: NATURE-BASED STRATEGIES FOR WATER MANAGEMENT



2010



2021

INFRAESTRUCTURA VERDE, LA PAZ, BCS, MX



Montana State Water Plan

A Watershed Approach to the
2015 Montana State Water Plan

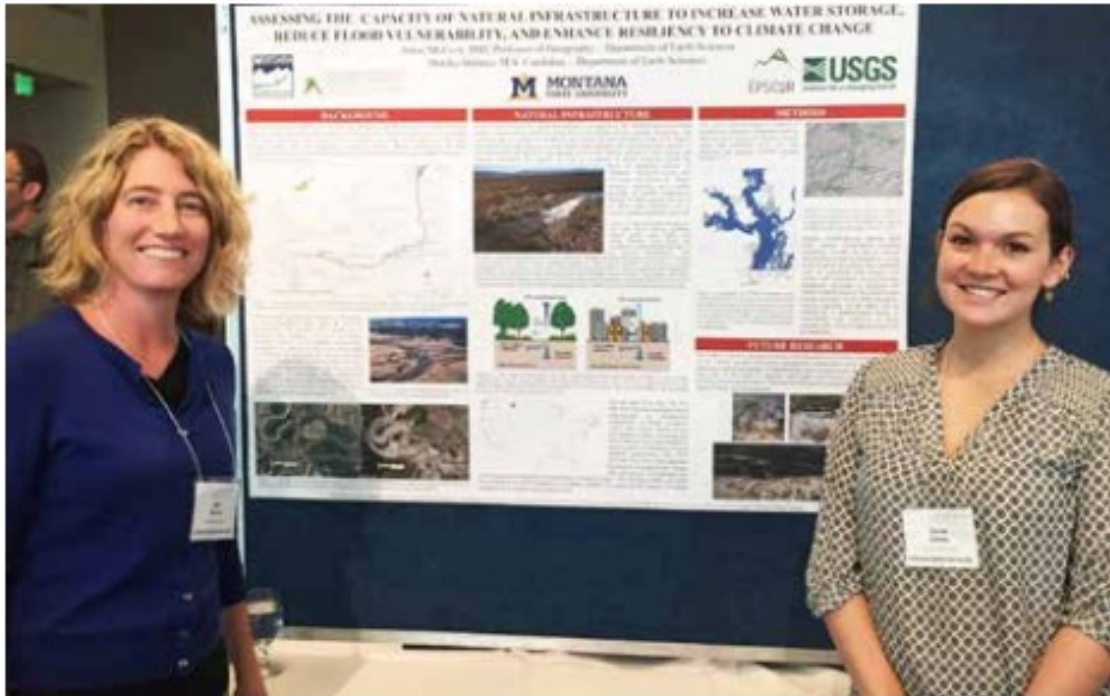


2015 MONTANA STATE WATER PLAN

IDENTIFIES THE NEED FOR
INCREASED WATER STORAGE AND
RETENTION AS AN IMPORTANT
TOOL FOR RESPONDING TO
CLIMATE CHANGE.

CALLS FOR EXPLORING THE USE
OF **GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE**
TO STORE AND RETAIN WATER.

GRADUATE STUDENT PROJECTS ON NATURAL WATER STORAGE: IDENTIFYING, EXPLORING, & QUANTIFYING POTENTIAL SITES



Danika Holmes



Former: MS Student

Current: MT DNRC, Water Rights Bureau



Article

A Geospatial Approach for Identifying and Exploring Potential Natural Water Storage Sites

Danika Holmes ^{1,*} , Jamie McEvoy ¹, Jean L. Dixon ¹  and Scott Payne ²

¹ Department of Earth Sciences, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59718, USA; jamie.mcevoy@montana.edu (J.M.); jean.dixon@montana.edu (J.L.D.)

² KirK Engineering, 136 Tuke Lane, Sheridan, MT 59749, USA; scottmpayne@gmail.com

* Correspondence: danika.l.holmes@gmail.com; Tel.: +1-406-542-5881

Received: 10 May 2017; Accepted: 31 July 2017; Published: 8 August 2017

Funding



GRADUATE STUDENT PROJECTS ON NATURAL WATER STORAGE: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, PERMITTING, AND WATER RIGHTS



Megan Moore

Former: MS student

Current: PhD Student, UM

Copyright © 2022 by the author(s). Published here under license by the Resilience Alliance.
Pfaeffle, T., M. A. Moore, A. E. Cravens, J. McEvoy, and A. Bamzai-Dodson. 2022. Murky waters: divergent ways scientists, practitioners, and landowners evaluate beaver mimicry. *Ecology and Society* 27(1):41. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-13006-270141>



Research

Murky waters: divergent ways scientists, practitioners, and landowners evaluate beaver mimicry

Tori Pfaeffle¹, Megan A. Moore², Amanda E. Cravens³, Jamie McEvoy⁴ and Aparna Bamzai-Dodson¹

JID: RALA
RALA-00345; No of Pages 12

[mNS; July 11, 2022; 10:08]



“In Montana, you’re only a week away from a drought”: Ranchers’ perspectives on flood irrigation and beaver mimicry as drought mitigation strategies

By Megan A. Moore and Jamie McEvoy

Funding

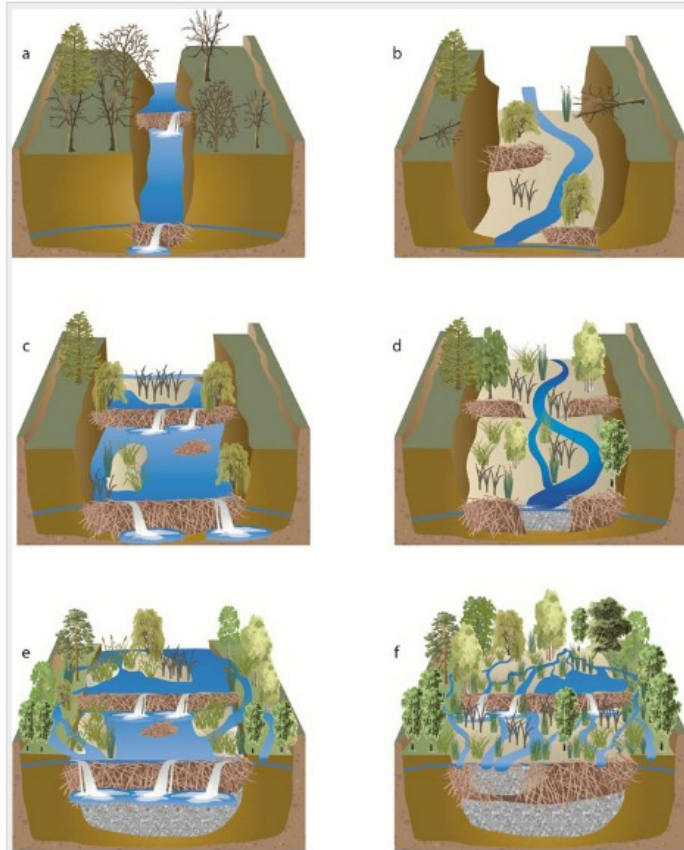


The Nature
Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



SNAPP

NATURAL WATER STORAGE: BEAVER MIMICRY



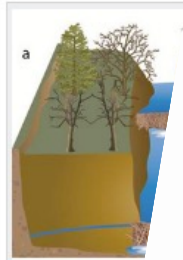
Beaver dams help a stream to progress from an incised trench (a) to an aggraded channel (e-f) by creating a positive feedback loop that changes physical processes and vegetation to improve habitat for themselves and other species.

Photo Credit: Pollock et al., 2014



Photo Credit: The Nature Conservancy website

NATURAL WATER STORAGE: BEAVER MIMICRY



Great Expectations: Deconstructing the Process Pathways Underlying Beaver-Related Restoration

Overview Articles

CAROLINE S. NASH¹, GORDON E. GRANT, SUSAN CHARNLEY, JASON B. DUNHAM, HANNAH GOSNELL, MARK B. HAUSNER, DAVID S. PILLIOD, AND JIMMY D. TAYLOR



Received: 18 October 2021 | Revised: 10 March 2022 | Accepted: 12 May 2022
DOI: 10.1002/eco.2430

RESEARCH ARTICLE

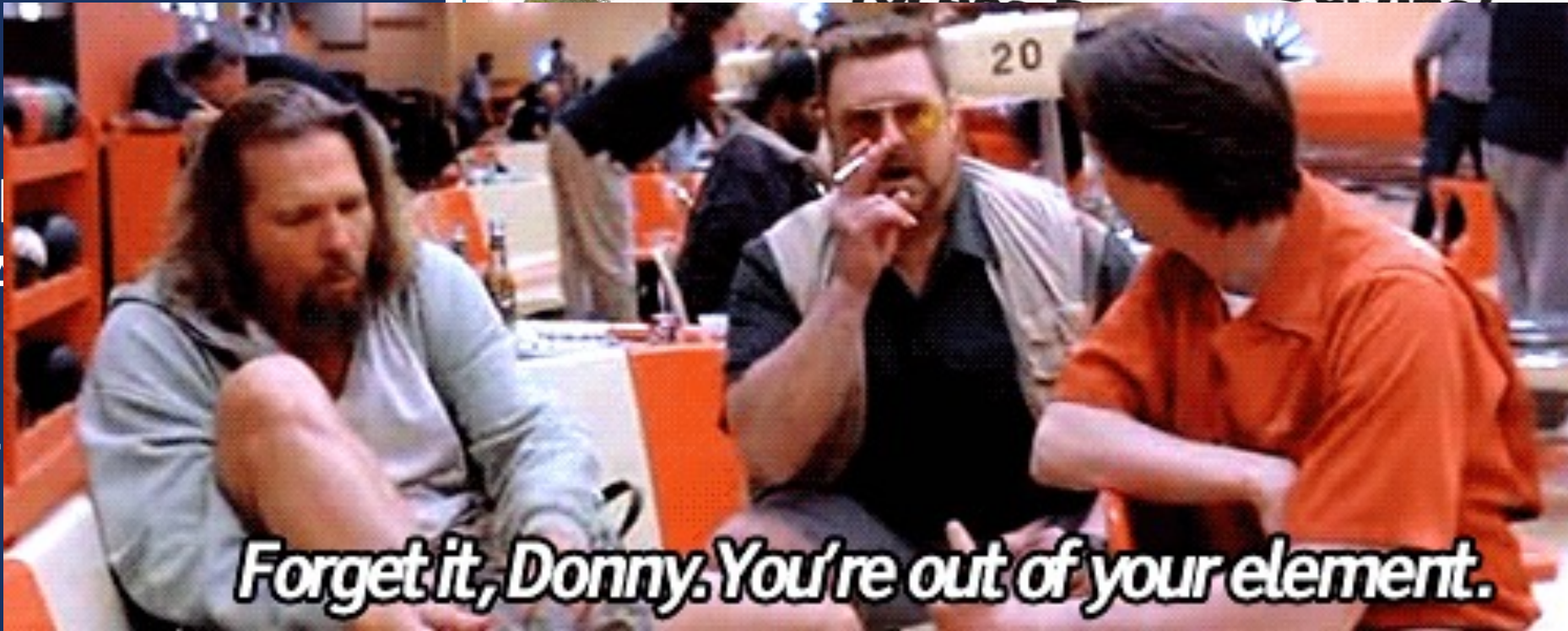
Dammed water quality—Longitudinal stream responses below beaver ponds in the Umpqua River Basin, Oregon

John R. Stevenson¹ | Jason B. Dunham² | Steven M. Wondzell³ | Jimmy Taylor⁴

WILEY

re Conservancy website

NATURAL
STORAGE
BEAVER



Forget it, Donny. You're out of your element.

Longitudinal stream responses below
beaver ponds in the Umpqua River Basin, Oregon

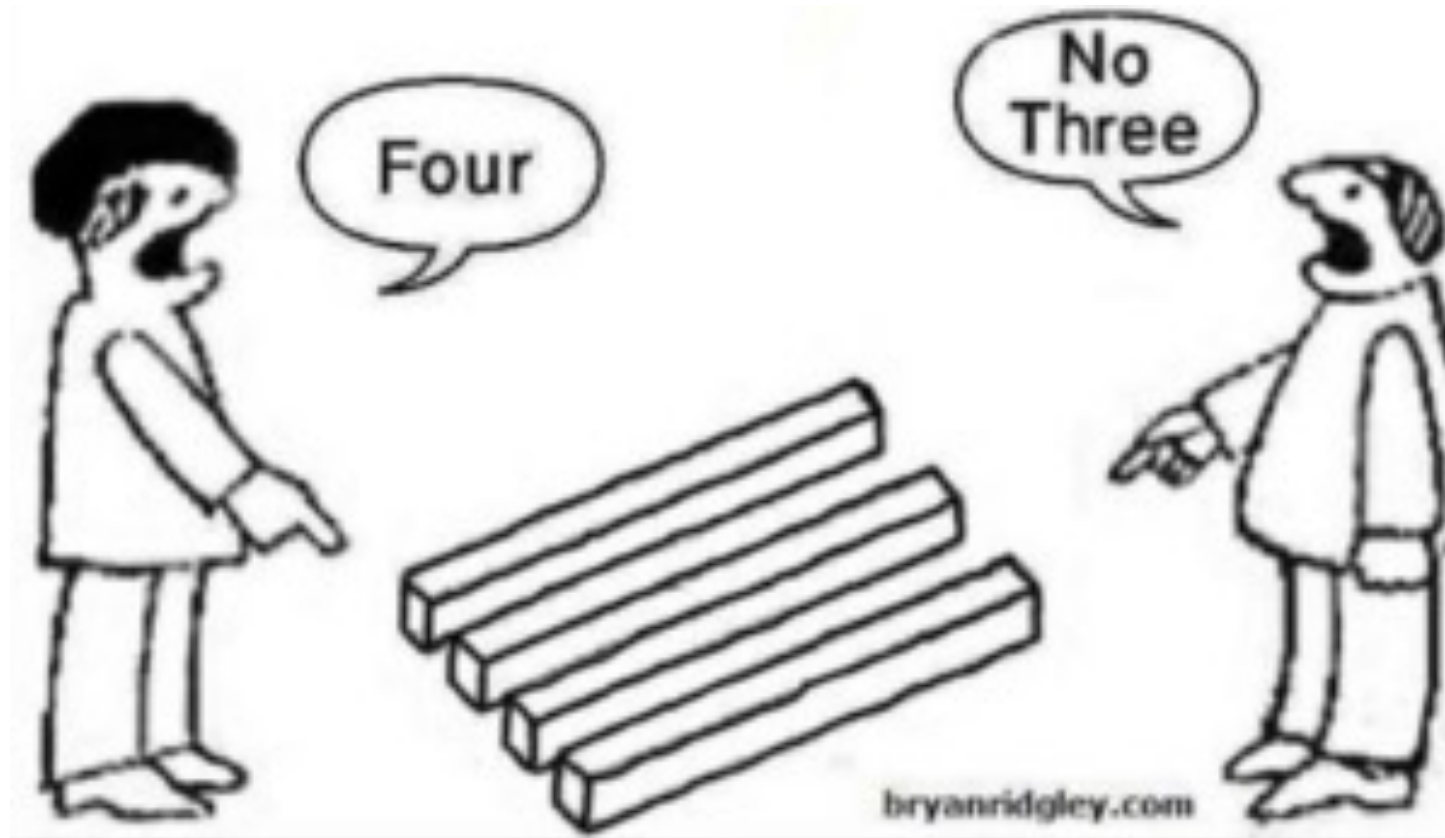
John R. Stevenson¹ | Jason B. Dunham² | Steven M. Wondzell³ | Jimmy Taylor⁴

Overview Articles

Great Expectations: Decomposing
the Process of ...



re Conservancy website



(A) ROLE OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE:

UNDERSTANDING
DIFFERENT
PERCEPTIONS &
VIEWS ON WATER
MANAGEMENT

METHODS:

REANALYSIS OF COMBINED DATASETS

- Interviews (49 total interviews)
 - 15 Scientists
 - Universities (n = 6)
 - Federal agency (n = 7)
 - NGO (n= 1)
 - Private firm (n = 1)
 - 11 Practitioners
 - NGOs (n = 2)
 - State agency (n = 3)
 - Federal agency (n=2)
 - Stream restoration firms (n=4)
 - 23 Landowners in southwest Montana

3 Areas of Contested Claims & Unsettled Science

BEAVER MIMICRY

BEAVER MIMICRY

I. Ecological Outcomes

“Those [goals] related to streamflow end up being a lot murkier and a lot less likely to happen”
(Scientist 9)



BEAVER MIMICRY

1. Ecological Outcomes
2. Regulatory Uncertainty

“You know ranchers, if somebody starts doing something like this, they’re going to say they’re taking my water!”
(Landowner 2)



BEAVER MIMICRY

1. Ecological Outcomes
2. Regulatory Uncertainty

“As soon as you say ‘dam’ that triggers a vision in our [state water rights agency] of something that’s impounding water...which would trigger a water right”
(Practitioner 7)



BEAVER MIMICRY

1. Ecological Outcomes
2. Regulatory Uncertainty
3. Cost and Ease of Projects

“The low tech, low cost thing is appealing...it is more likely to be able to scale up and affect larger landscapes and not be cost prohibitive”
(Scientist 10)



BEAVER MIMICRY

1. Ecological Outcomes
2. Regulatory Uncertainty
3. Cost and Ease of Projects

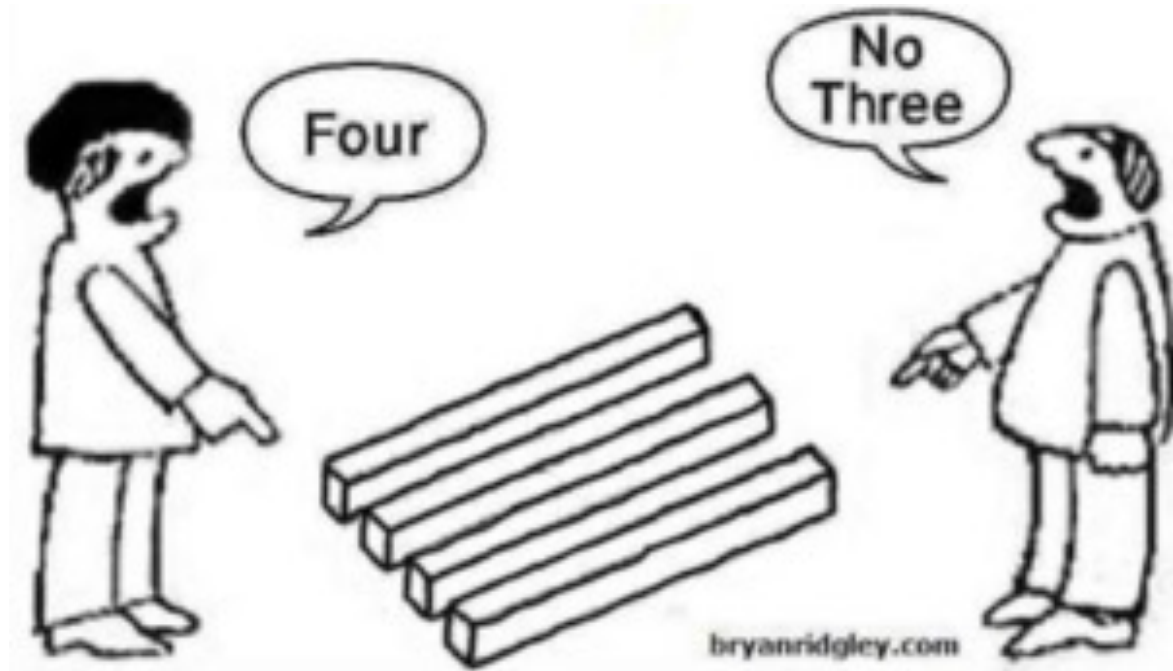
“I think it would be a nice hobby and I think the results are probably desirable, but I don't have time and money to even think about it”

(Landowner 10)



SO WHAT?

- Recognizing the differences in how stakeholders evaluate evidence can lead to new and different approaches to addressing conflicts



FUTURE RESEARCH ON NATURE-BASED STRATEGIES

Tucson: How a Desert City Became a Leader in Green Infrastructure Masterclass



Image: research.arizona.edu



Norman et al. 2022

Science of the Total Environment

CURRENT RESEARCH & ENGAGEMENT: ECOLOGICAL DROUGHT



Funding & Partners



SNAPP

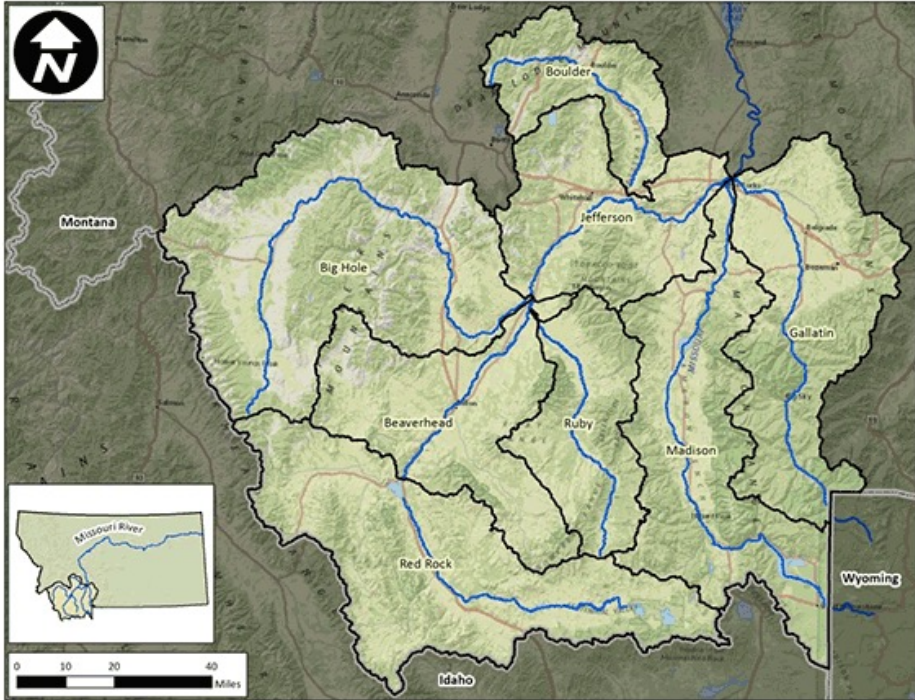


NCEAS

National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis



UPPER MISSOURI HEADWATERS REGION



Graphic Credit: Schwend and Laidlaw 2017

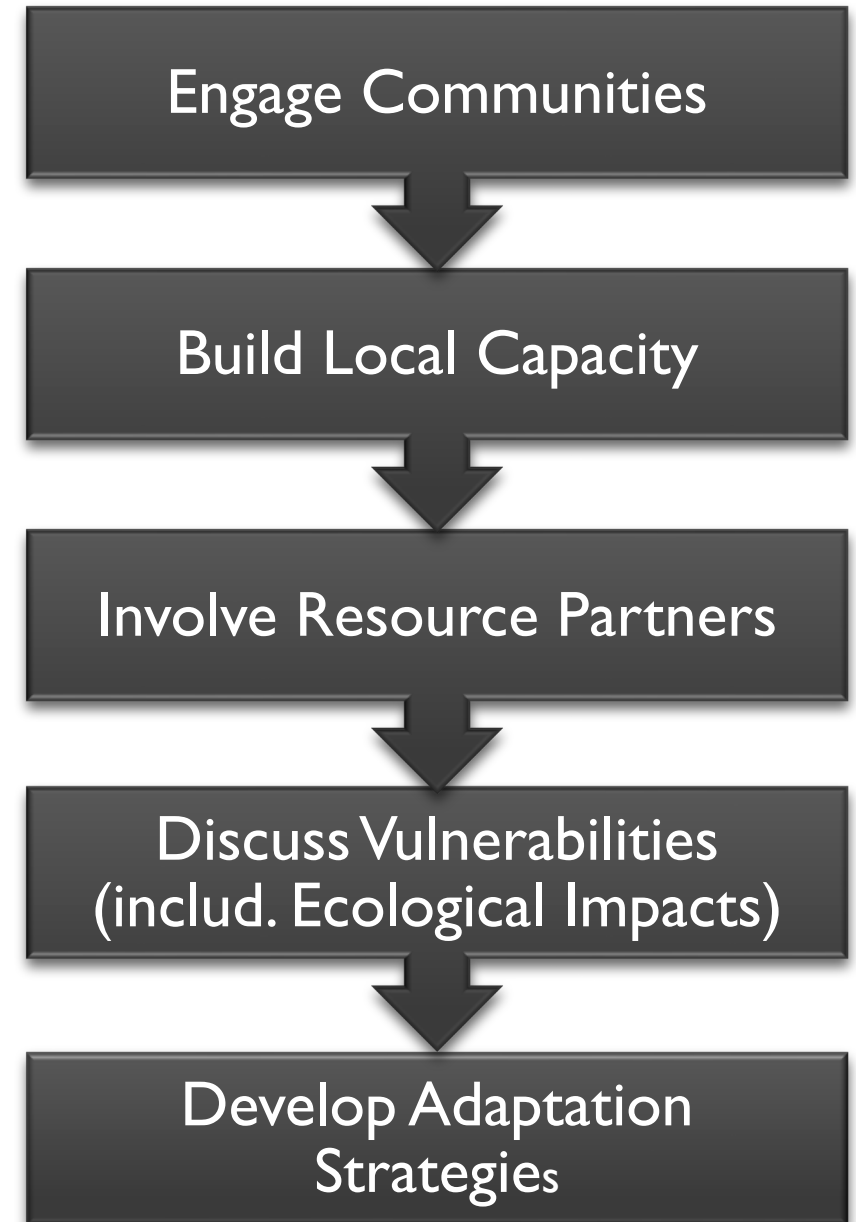


NATIONAL DROUGHT RESILIENCY PARTNERSHIP (NDRP) IN MONTANA



Graphic Credit: Laidlaw

PARTNERSHIP TO BUILD DROUGHT RESILIENCY



SAMPLE FRAME

MT Demonstration Project Partners



Larry Smith Wichita Wildlife Refuge. Tumbler photo

State Agencies & Organizations

MT DNRC, MT DEQ, MT FWP, MT DES,
MT Dept of Ag, MACD/SWCDMI, MWCC
Big Sky Watershed Corps

Regional Organizations

CLLC, TNC, FW, One Montana,
GYC & HDC

Local Organizations

GRTF, GGWC, GVLT, JCP, MCD, MVRG, MRF,
WCS (CPP), RVCD/RWC, CVA, BWC/BCD,
BCD, BHWC, JRWC & LJWC;
Beaverhead, Broadwater, Gallatin,
Jefferson, & Madison Counties

Federal Agency Partners

EPA, NRCS, FEMA, NOAA-NIDIS, NDMC,
GNLCC, BOR, BLM, USFWS, USGS, BIA, USFS,
USACE & Office of Climate Change Policy,

Graphic Credit: Schwend and Laidlaw 2017

METHODS

- Content analysis of resource planning documents (n~33)
(Collaboration with National Drought Mitigation Center at UNL)
- Interviews with NDRP demonstration project agencies and organizations (n=44)
- Elicitation of ecosystem services using Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) framework (n=18)

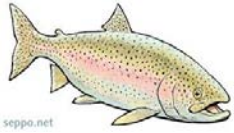
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How do people in the UMH understand the challenge of drought?
2. To what extent and in what ways do they consider ecological impacts in drought preparedness and response strategies?

PUBLICATIONS ON ECOLOGICAL DROUGHT

1. Cravens et al. 2023. “The patchwork governance of ecologically available water: A case study in the Upper Missouri Headwaters, Montana, USA.” *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*
2. Pfaeffle et al. 2022, “Murky Waters: Divergent Ways Scientists, Practitioners, and Landowners Evaluate Beaver Mimicry.” *Ecology and Society*. 27(1):41
3. Cravens et al. 2021. “A Typology of Drought Decision Making: Synthesizing Across Cases to Understand Drought Preparedness and Response Actions.” *Weather and Climate Extremes*. 33: 1-15.
4. Cravens, et al. 2021. Integrating Ecological Impacts: Perspectives of Drought in the Upper Missouri Headwaters, Montana, USA. *Weather, Climate & Society* 13(2): 363-376
5. Raheem, et al. 2019. “Planning for Ecological Drought: Integrating Ecosystem Services and Vulnerability Assessment.” *WIREs:Water* 6:e1352
6. Dunham, et al. 2018. “Rivers are Social-Ecological Systems: Time to Integrate Human Dimensions into Riverscape Ecology and Management.” *WIREs:Water*. Online First: 1-10. DOI: 10.1002/wat2.1291
7. McEvoy, et al. 2018. “Ecological Drought: Accounting for the Non-Human Impacts of Water Shortage in the Upper Missouri Headwaters Basin, Montana, USA.” *Resources* 7(1), 14: 1-17
8. Crausbay et al. 2017. “Framing Ecological Drought for the 21st Century.” *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 98: 2543-2550

DROUGHT PLANS ANALYSIS: IMPACTS & INDICATORS



seppo.net



Fish/Fisheries (3)

Forests (1-2)

Grasslands (1-2)

"When people say 'health of the river', what they really mean is the health of the fisheries in the river. [It's a] fairly narrow ecological view."

– local watershed coordinator, UMH

McEvoy et al. 2017. Ecological Drought: Accounting for the Non-Human Impacts of Water Shortage in the Upper Missouri Headwaters Basin, MT, USA. *Resources*.

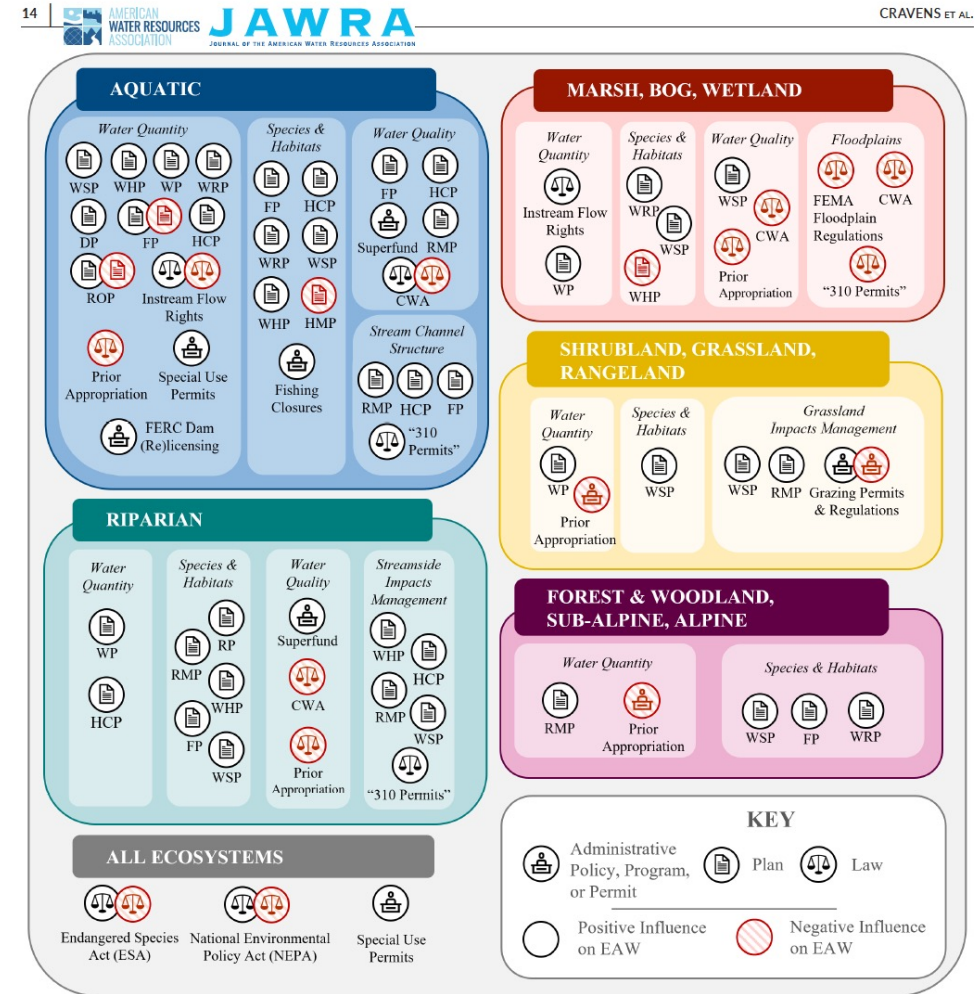
GOVERNING ECOLOGICALLY AVAILABLE WATER (EAW)

RESEARCH ARTICLE



The patchwork governance of ecologically available water: A case study in the Upper Missouri Headwaters, Montana, United States

Amanda E. Cravens¹ | Julia B. Goolsby¹ | Theresa Jedd² | Deborah J. Bathke³ | Shelley Crausbay⁴ | Ashley E. Cooper¹ | Jason Dunham⁵ | Tonya Haigh³ | Kimberly R. Hall⁶ | Michael J. Hayes⁷ | Jamie McEvoy⁸ | Rebecca L. Nelson⁹ | Markéta Poděbradská¹⁰ | Aaron Ramirez¹¹ | Elliot Wickham⁷ | Dionne Zoanni⁸

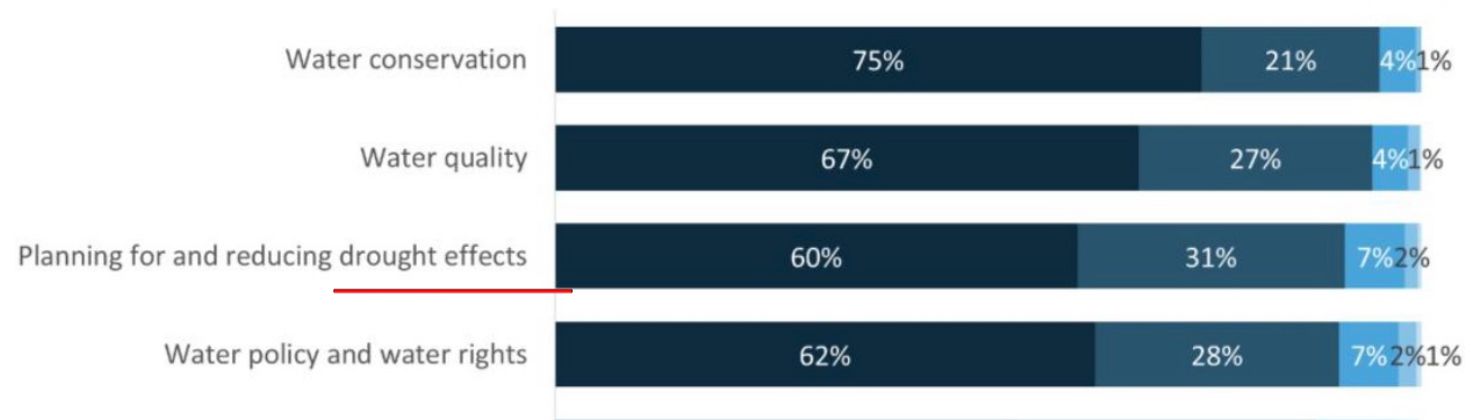


Governance mechanisms that influence EAW by ecosystem type

FUTURE RESEARCH ON DROUGHT

NATURAL RESOURCES & THE ENVIRONMENT

“How important is it to make each of the following issues a priority in your community?”



<https://norton.arizona.edu/uace-needs-assessment-2022>



Southwest
Climate Adaptation
Science Center



Arizona Institute for
Resilient Environments
& Societies

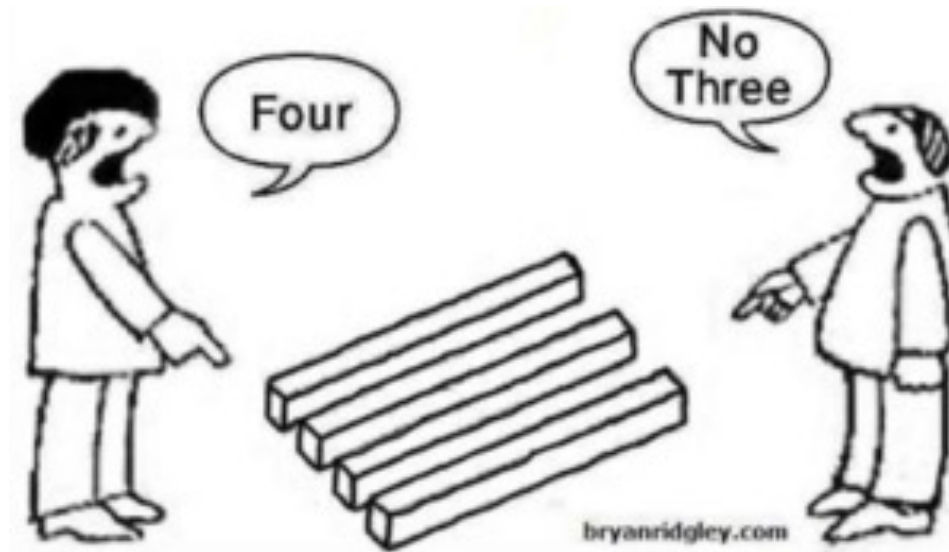
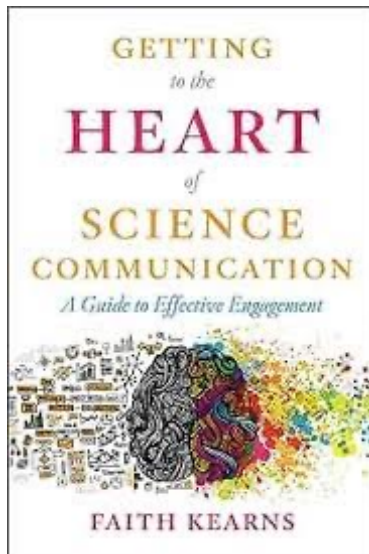
EXTENSION & ENGAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

I. Seek mentorship and training



EXTENSION & ENGAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

1. Seek mentorship and training
2. The problem is not information deficit



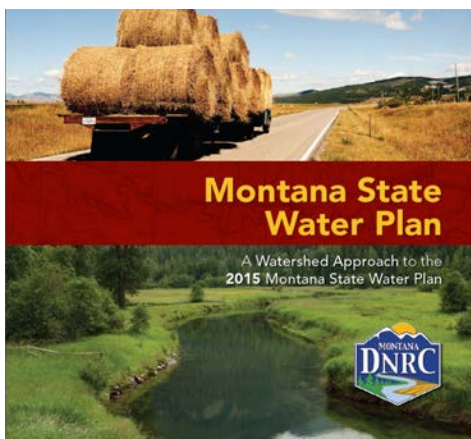
EXTENSION & ENGAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

1. Seek mentorship and training
2. The problem is not information deficit
3. Listen, listen, listen to assess needs and priorities



EXTENSION & ENGAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

1. Seek mentorship and training
2. The problem is not information deficit
3. Listen, listen, listen to assess needs and priorities
4. Face-time to build relationships



3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture
2. Tribal Water
3. Groundwater Management



Images: WRRRC Photo Contest

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON: 1) CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

- Why agriculture?

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON: 1) CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

- Why did Willie Sutton rob a bank?

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON: 1) CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

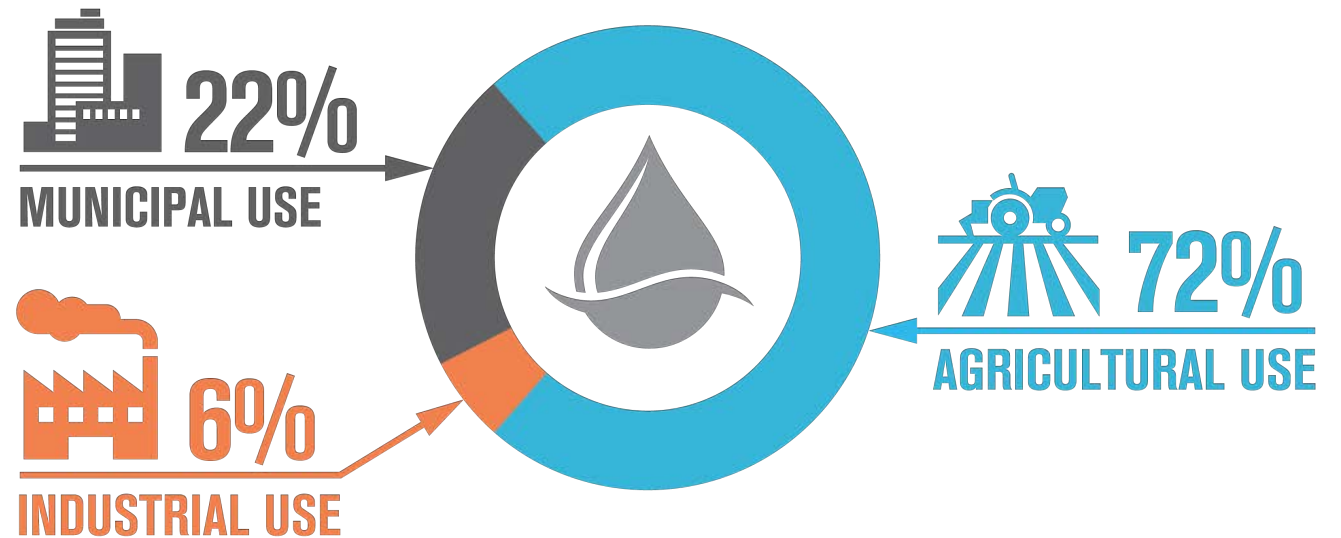
- Why did Willie Sutton rob a bank?



3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON:

1) CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

- Why agriculture?
- Because that's where (72%) of the water is

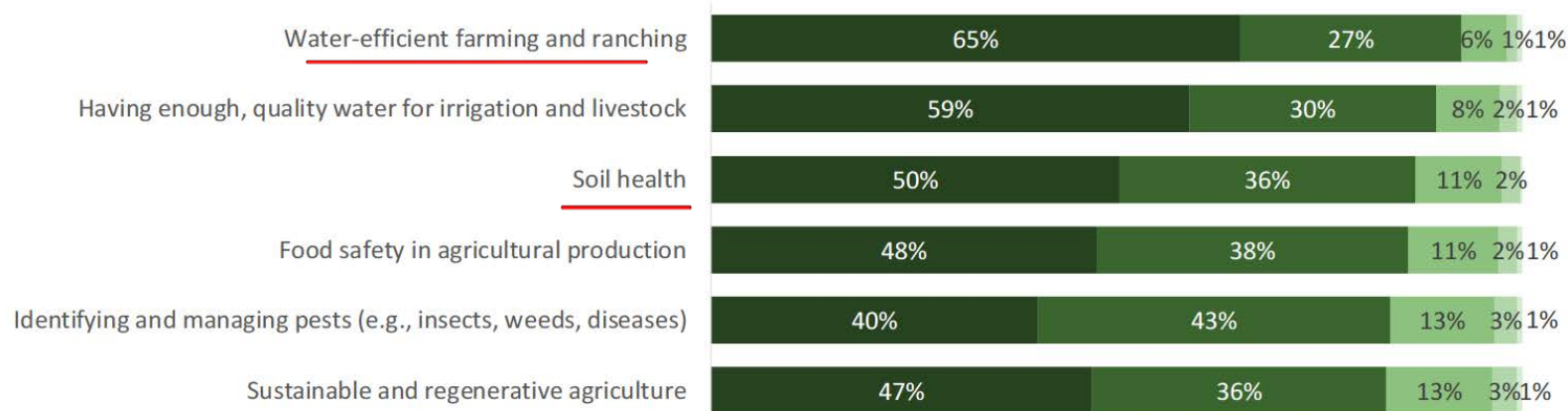


SOURCE: ADWR, 2020

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON: 1) CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

“How important is it to make each of the following issues a priority in your community?”



<https://norton.arizona.edu/uace-needs-assessment-2022>



Potential Funding:

- USDA WaterSmart
- Western SARE
- USDA NIFA
- NOAA Coping with Drought

USDA U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HOME TOPICS OUR AGENCY PRIORITIES **MEDIA**

Agency News Releases
Agency Reports
Blog
Digital
Press Releases
Press Release Archives
Radio

USDA Unveils Strategic Approach and New Investments for Addressing Water Supply Challenges for Producers in the West

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 2023 – As part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment to making Western communities more resilient to the impacts of drought and climate change, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced new investments and

Press Release
Release No. 0034.23
Contact: USDA Press

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON:

2) TRIBAL WATER

- Tribal agriculture
- Tribal drought resiliency
- Tribal water rights settlements
- Tribal water infrastructure (drinking water & sanitation)
- Tribal water quality
- Traditional ecological knowledge
- Tribal partnerships

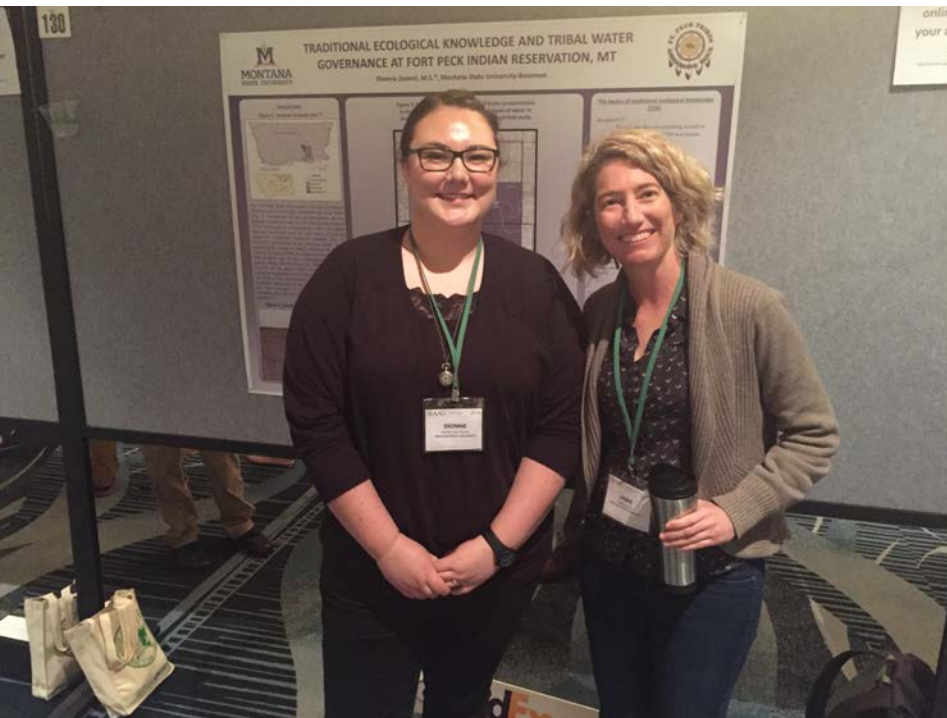


Native American Advancement
& Tribal Engagement

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE FIELDCAMP



AGEP: Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate



Dionne Zoanni, MS (2015-17)

Thesis: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Tribal Water Governance at Fort Peck, MT

3 KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON:

3) GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

- Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program (TAPP)
- Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)
- Nature-based Strategies (NBS), Green Infrastructure (GI)
- WRRC Desert Water Harvesting Initiative
- WERA: Human and Natural Water Systems (groundwater-surface water interactions)
- Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy: Land-Water Interactions
- Evaluating status of Groundwater Management Act (GMA) & Active Management Areas (AMAs)
- USDA Southwestern Climate Adaptation Center – Water Adaptation Techniques Atlas (WATA)



Images: wrrc.arizona.edu



Agriculture

USDA NIFA Ag Groundwater Project

Sustaining Groundwater and Irrigated Agriculture in The Southwestern United States Under a Changing Climate

KEY AZ WATER ISSUES I'D LIKE TO FOCUS ON:

*4) SURPRISE ADDITIONAL TOPIC

- AZ Water Innovation Initiative
 - Kyl Water Policy
 - Impact Water
 - Arizona Water for all
- Need for partnership with UA Cooperative Extension with expertise in:
 - Working with agricultural communities
 - Agricultural water policy
 - Agriculture-Climate-Land-Water
 - Water management & water policy
 - Environmental water

- Thank you & Questions

- jamie.mcevoy@montana.edu

WRRRC Water Photo Contest
Stevi Zozaya
Home Grown Yuma 2013

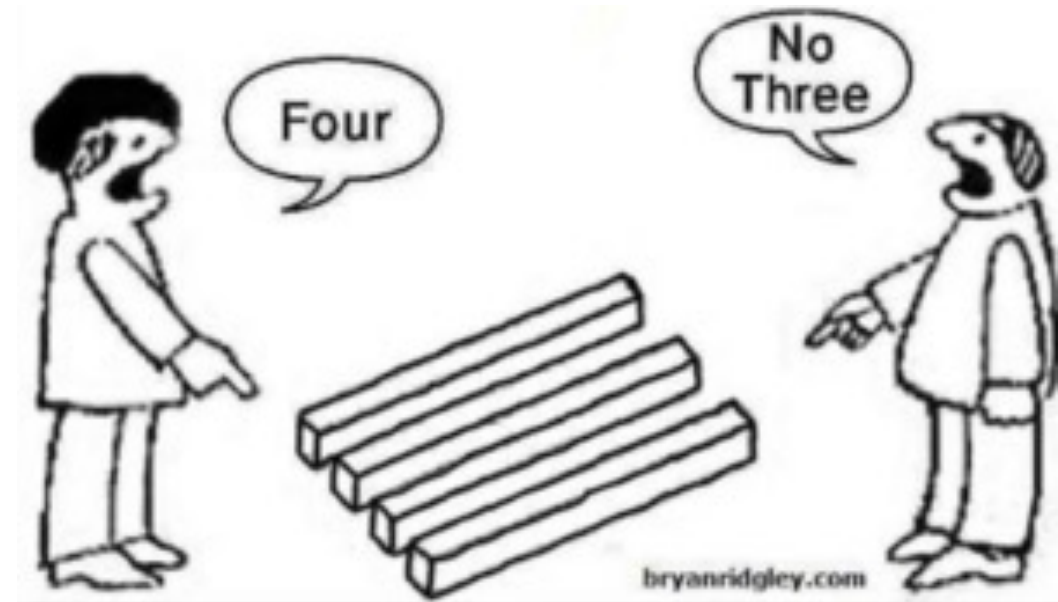


NATURAL WATER STORAGE: BEAVER MIMICRY

Salience: Relevant to decision context

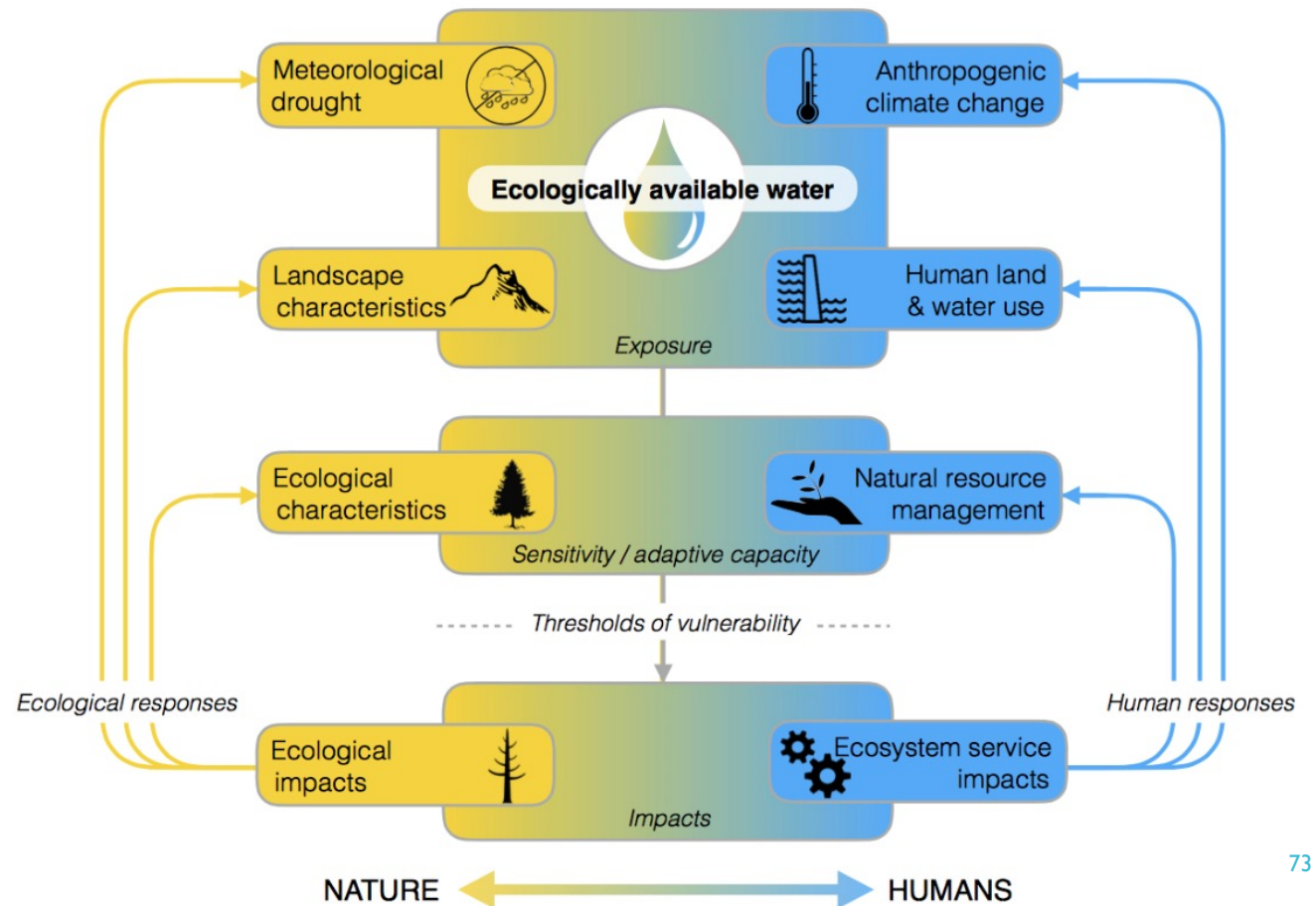
Credibility: Produced by sources that are perceived to be authoritative

Legitimacy: Created through processes that are perceived to be fair and unbiased



Ecological Drought:

“Episodic deficit in water availability that drives ecosystems beyond thresholds of vulnerability, impacts ecosystem services, and triggers feedbacks in natural and/or human systems.”



PROPOSED AZ-SON BINATIONAL DESALINATION PROJECT



Source: HDR. 2009. Investigation of Binational Desalination for the Benefit of Arizona, United States and Sonora, Mexico. Final Report.


UDALL CENTER RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP



1. Evaluate the utility of climate information
2. Stakeholder workshops to build adaptive capacity
3. Conduct vulnerability assessments



UDALL CENTER FOR STUDIES IN PUBLIC POLICY
Working Papers on Climate Change and Water Resources **2**



WATER AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT:
COASTAL
VULNERABILITY IN
PUERTO PEÑASCO

AGUA Y DESARROLLO
URBANO:
VULNERABILIDAD
COSTERA EN PUERTO
PEÑASCO

by Margaret Wilder, Jamie McEvoy, Gregg M. Garfin, Rachel Beaty, and Emily McGovern

Resumen del Clima de la Frontera

Border Climate Summary
Publicado: 8 de Octubre de 2008

Cambio climático en el Monzón Norteamericano

TÉREZA CAÑADOS, CI CESE, ENSENADA, B.C., MÉXICO

Cambios observados en el Monzón Norteamericano (NAM)
El clima de verano del noroeste de México y el suroeste de Estados Unidos varía fuertemente de un año a otro (interanualmente) y la característica más notable de la temporada es el Sistema del Monzón Norteamericano (NAM). El NAM se caracteriza por un cambio distintivo de vientos de oeste a este en los niveles medios de la atmósfera debido al fuerte contraste entre las temperaturas del mar y la tierra. Este contraste produce un rápido comienzo de las lluvias en junio en el noroeste de México, extendiéndose hacia el suroeste de Estados Unidos en julio. Entre el 40% y 80% de la lluvia anual ocurre durante la temporada del monzón, junio-septiembre, con los mayores porcentajes hacia el sur en México.

La lluvia del monzón frecuentemente se suplementa con el paso de ciclones tropicales, los cuales algunas veces causan daños severos, pero también ayudan a recargar las reservas de agua potenciales en la región fronteriza. Los cambios en la lluvia de verano pueden tener grandes impactos socioeconómicos en la agricultura y ganadería. Más aún, de acuerdo a la Comisión Nacional de Agua (CNA, 2004), muchos de los acuíferos en el noroeste de México ya están sobre-explotados y hay un grado extremo de presión en los recursos hídricos (por ejemplo, entre 40%-77% del agua natural promedio ya ha sido usada). Por lo tanto, aún sin el cambio climático, la disponibilidad de agua es un problema en la región si la población continúa incrementándose. La proyección de disponibilidad de agua para el 2020 en el norte de México y la cuenca del Río Grande/Río Bravo es menor de 1,000 m³/habitante/año—el límite de

Revisión preliminar del NAM de 2008

DAVID J. GOCHEL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH, BOULDER, CO

Aunque las lluvias de verano continúan en el otoño, la corta duración de los días de septiembre es un recordatorio de que la temporada del monzón de 2008 pronto terminará. Por lo tanto, es un buen momento para hacer una primera revisión de lo que ha sucedido durante esta temporada y evaluar la habilidad de los pronósticos del Experimento del Monzón Norteamericano (NAME) y del Foro de Pronósticos del NAME (JFFF).

Una rápida revisión
Una disminución de las condiciones de La Niña (temperaturas de la superficie del mar tropical más frías que el promedio) en la parte central y oriental del Océano Pacífico y temperaturas del suelo más caliente que el promedio en el oeste de México y el suroeste de los Estados Unidos ayudaron a establecer un comienzo del Monzón Norteamericano modestamente temprano y robusto a mediados y finales de junio.

Los mapas de acumulación de precipitación promediados regionalmente derivados del NFF (Figura 1) muestran una progresión de la lluvia hacia el norte, comenzando a principios y mediados de junio en el centro y suroeste de México (Regiones 4 y 5), y moviéndose del oeste al norte a finales de junio (Regiones 1-3). El mes de julio trajo

continuación página 3

continuación página 5

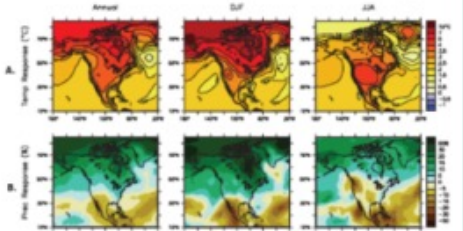


Figura 1. Cambios en la precipitación y temperatura proyectados sobre Norteamérica, promediados sobre 21 modelos. Fila superior: cambio anual, Invernal (diciembre-febrero) y de verano (junio-agosto) entre 2080-2099 versus 1980-1999. La fila de abajo: lo mismo que la superior, pero para el cambio porcentual de la precipitación. Fuente: IPCC (2007).

The information in this packet is available on the web: <http://www.tucson.arsizona.edu/climate/forecasts.html>

