

Groundwater, Climate and Stakeholder Engagement (GCASE): Santa Cruz AMA

Presented by: Eylon Shamir, HRC, Karletta Chief, UA





Funded by, NOAA Climate and Societal Interactions Sectoral Applications Research Program (SARP)

Project Goals

- Enhance water resources decision support modeling framework to address future climate uncertainties
- Increase stakeholders' capacity to adapt water planning and management to future climate uncertainties
- 3. Establish transferability of the modeling approach and stakeholder engagement

GCASE Project Approach

MODELING FRAMEWORK



Stakeholder Engagement Hourly Rainfall Generator

Daily Streamflow Model

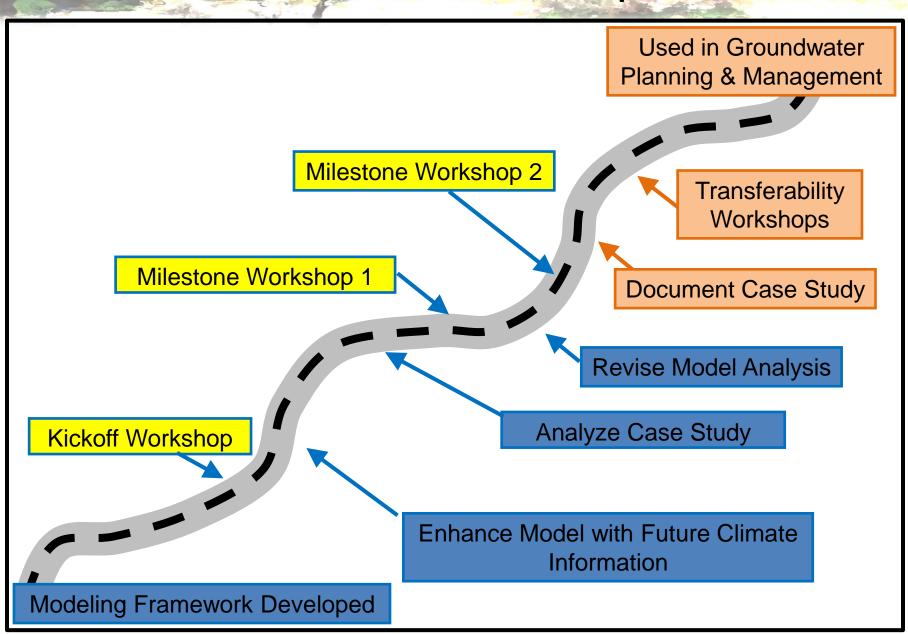
Groundwater Storage Changes

Assessment of Management Scenarios **Climate Scenarios**

Downscaled Regional Climate Models

Transferability Workshops 1.Prescott AMA 2.Phoenix Region 3.Tucson Region 4.San Pedro Riv Basin

GCASE Roadmap



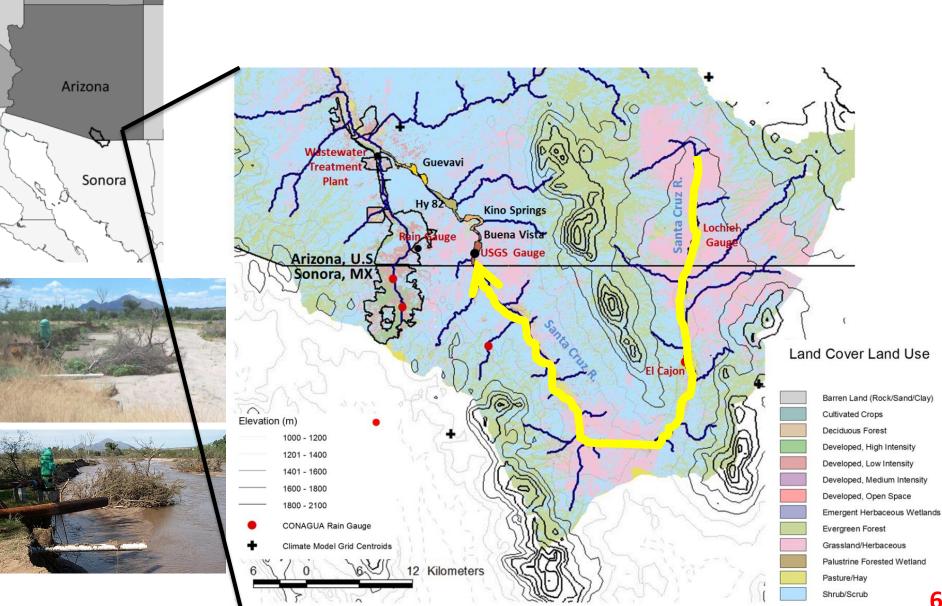
Santa Cruz AMA Goal



- To maintain a safe-yield condition in the active management area
- To prevent local water tables from experiencing long term declines

Assured Water Supply Rules on hold under statewide moratorium on rule making

Santa Cruz River Aquifer Microbasins



Microbasins Highly Responsive to River

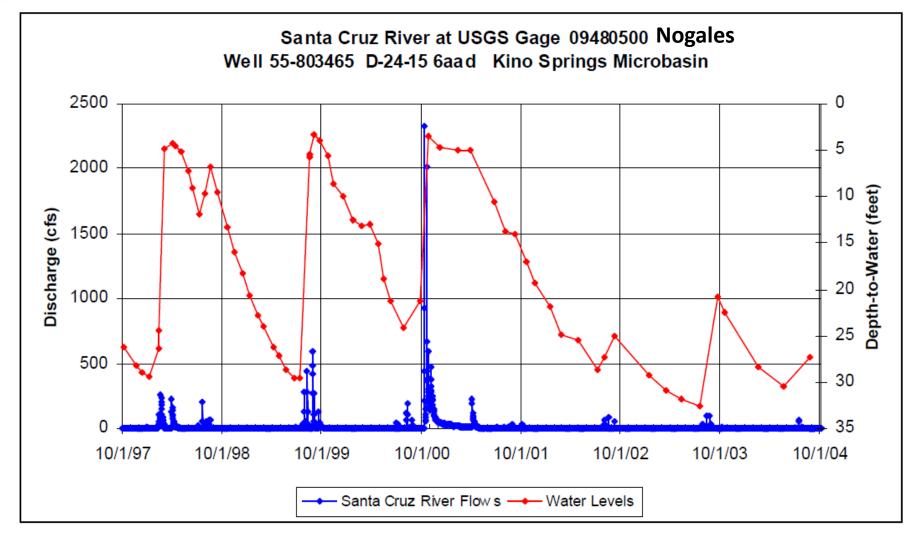
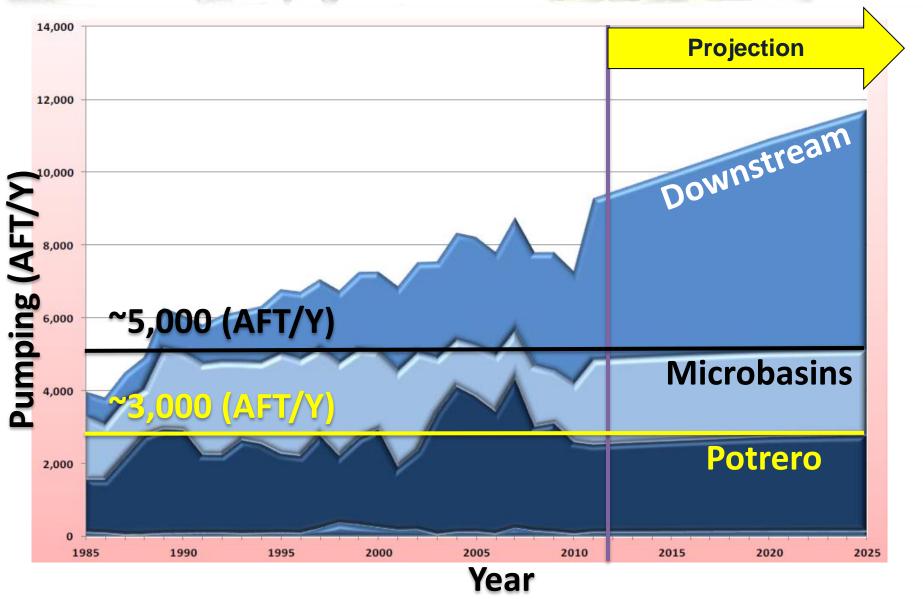


Figure 3-D. Hydrograph showing Seasonal Character of Microbasin Water Levels in the Kino Springs Microbasin and Response to Flow in the Santa Cruz River.

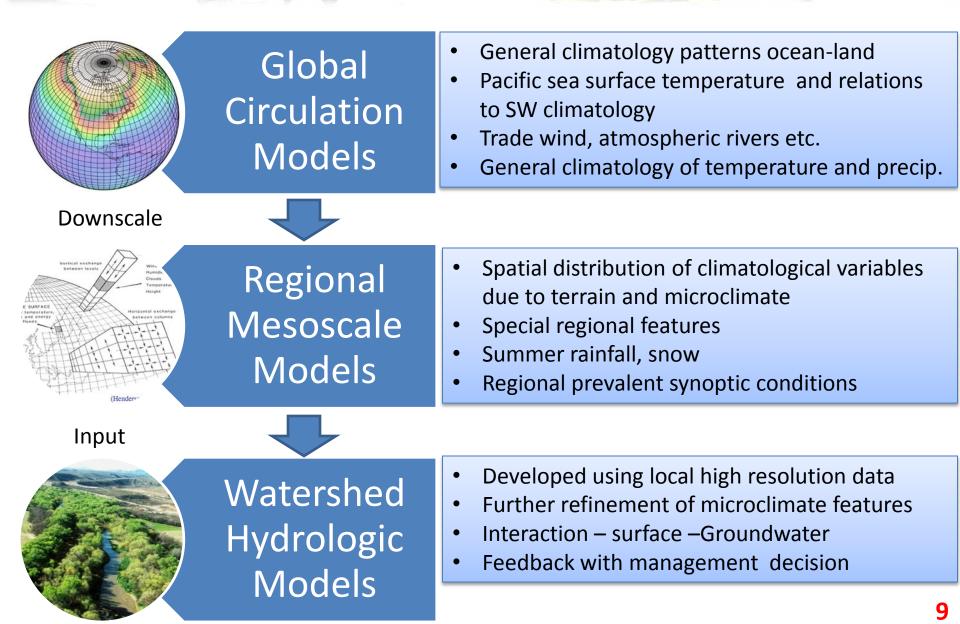
Arizona Department of Water Resources Demand and Supply Assessment 1985-2025 Santa Cruz Active Management Area, July 2012 (DRAFT)

Predicted Pumping to 2025



Arizona Department of Water Resources Demand and Supply Assessment 1985-2025 Santa Cruz Active Management Area, July 2012 (DRAFT) 8

Climate and Hydrologic Models

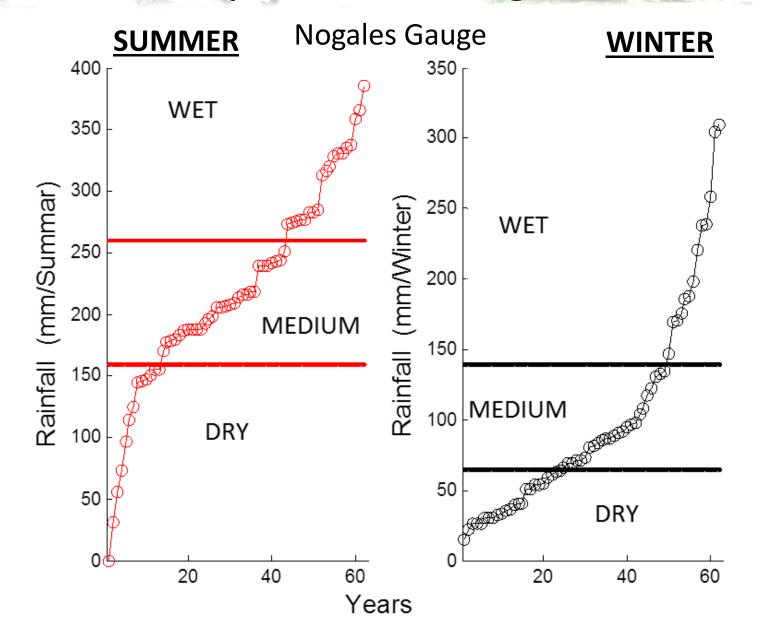


Precip from 8 Regional Climate Models

- Dynamic (WRF) downscaling
- A2 emission scenario

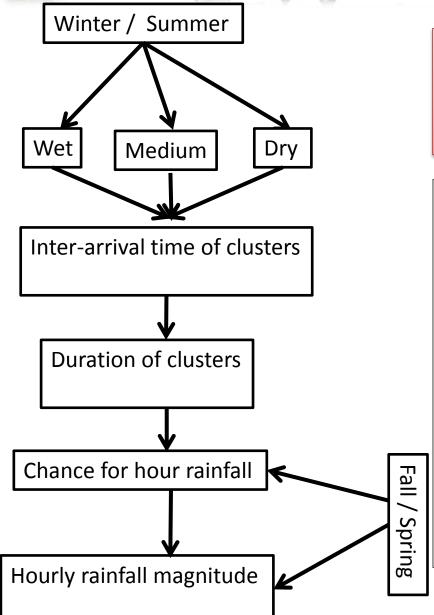
No.	Regional Model	Resolution
1	Max Planck Institute (MPI)	35 km², 6 h,
2	Hadley center (HADCAM3)	1950-2100
3-8	North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program [NARCCAP]	50km ² , 3 h, 1970-2000 2040-2070

Precipitation Categorization

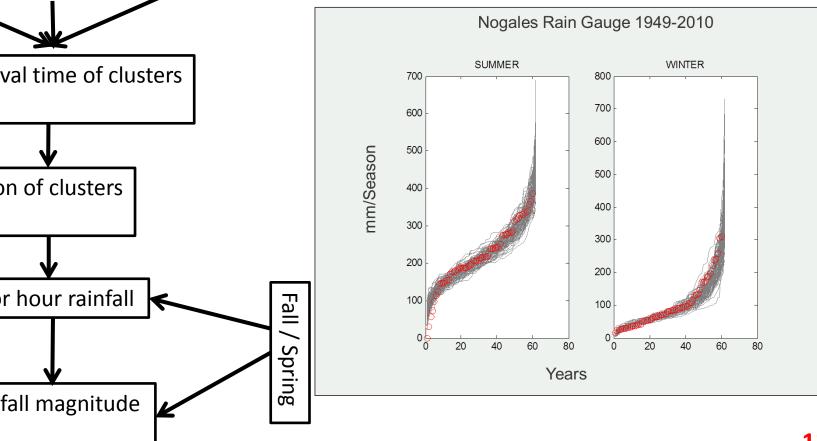


11

Rainfall Generator



- Generates rainfall for likely precipitation events •
- Developed from Hourly precipitation data •
- 100 realizations •
- Each realization is 60-year of hourly rainfall



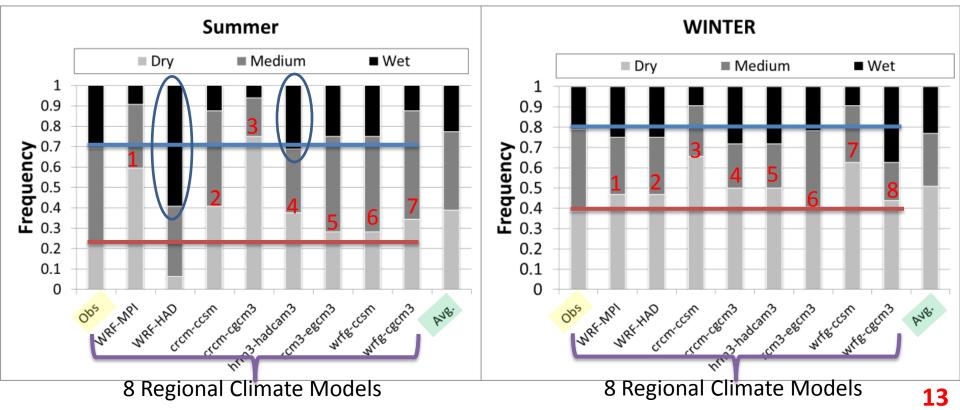
Projected Wetness by 8 models

<u>SUMMER</u>

- 7 models projected MORE DRY summers
- Only 2 models projected MORE WET summers

<u>WINTER</u>

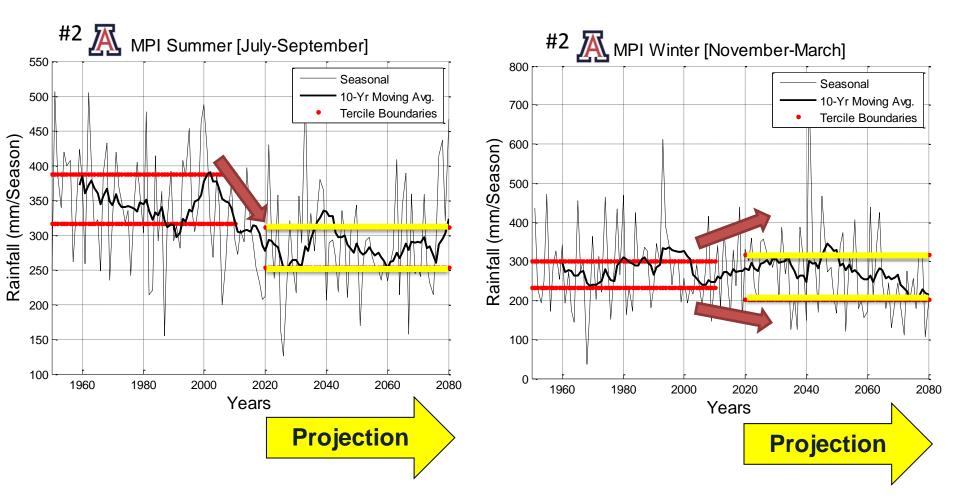
- 8 models projected MORE DRY winters
- 6 models projected MORE WET winters

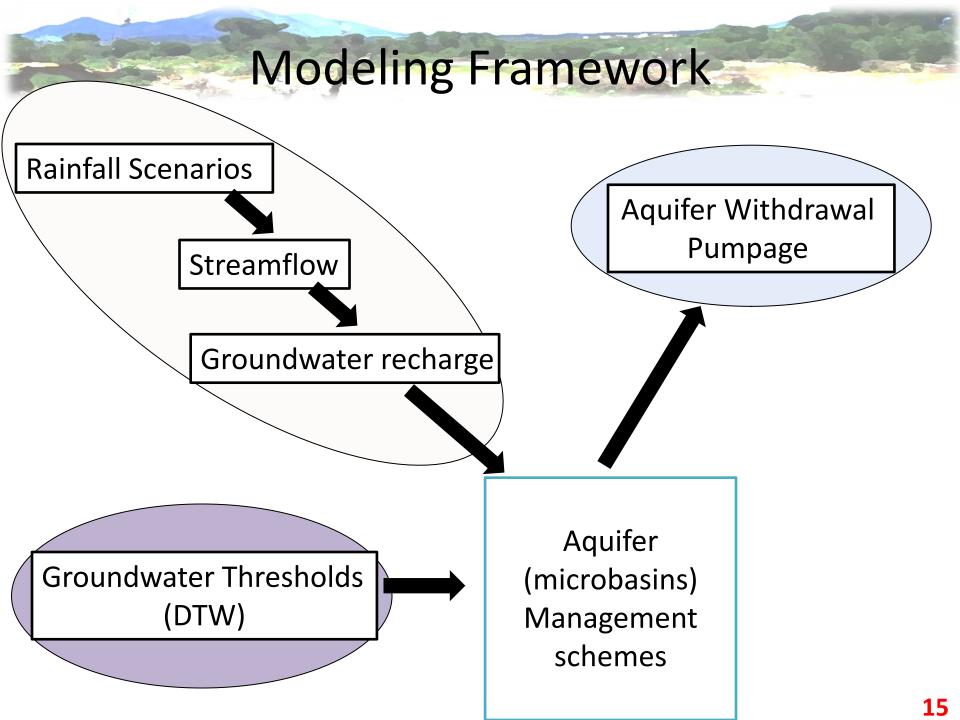


Regional Climate Model

Clear reduction in Summer

Higher variability in Winter

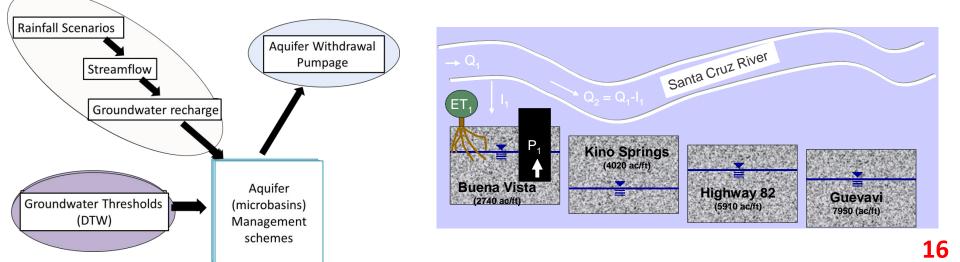




18 Scenarios

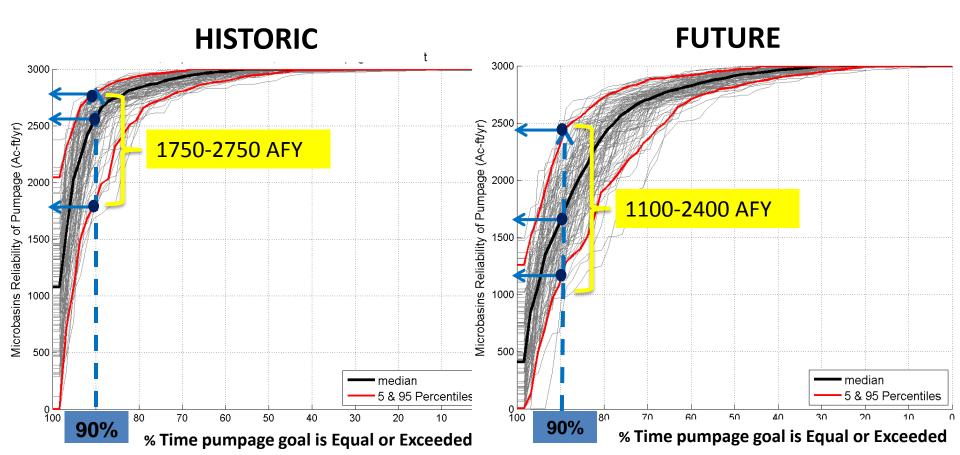
Rainfall:	Observation	1 Regional Climate Model	
DTW:	10 ft	20 ft	30 ft
Pumpage Goal:	2,000 AFY	3,000 AFY	5,000AFY
Storage Capacity:	4,000 ac-ft	7,300 ac-ft	11,000 ac-ft

(an ensemble of 100 realizations of hourly record each extends for 62 years)



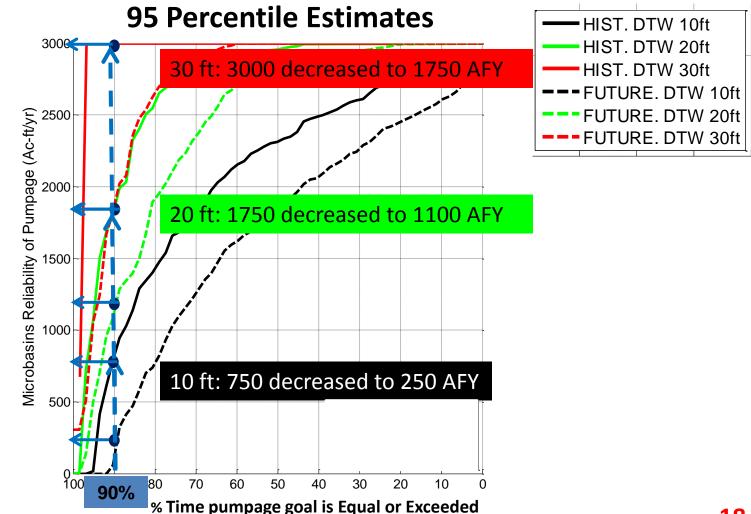
Reliability (1)

- DTW=20 ft, Q=3,000 AFY
- 100 realizations each 62-Year



Reliability (3)

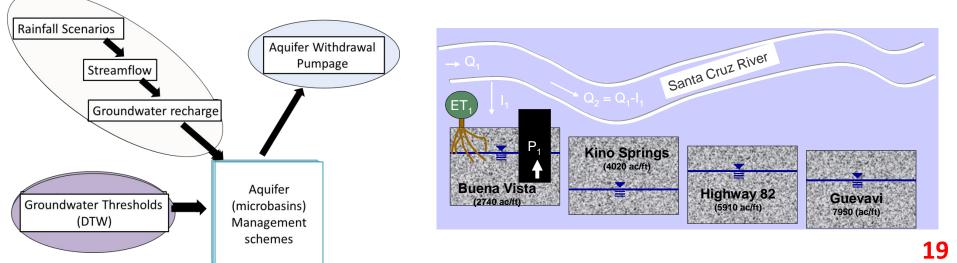
• DTW=10, 20 ft and 30 ft, Q=3,000 AFY



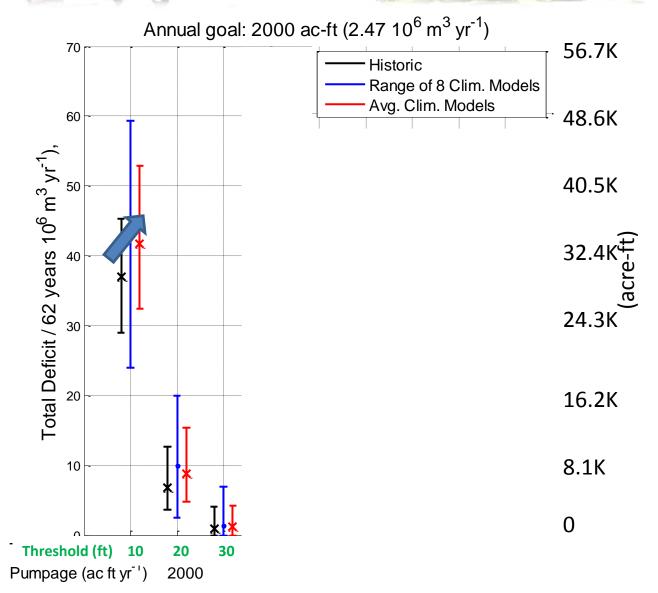
90 Scenarios

Rainfall:	Observation	8 Regional Climate Models	Avg of Regional Climate Models
DTW:	10 ft	20 ft	30 ft
Pumpage Goal:	2,000 AFY	3,000 AFY	5,000AFY
Storage Capacity:	4,000 ac-ft	7,300 ac-ft	11,000 ac-ft

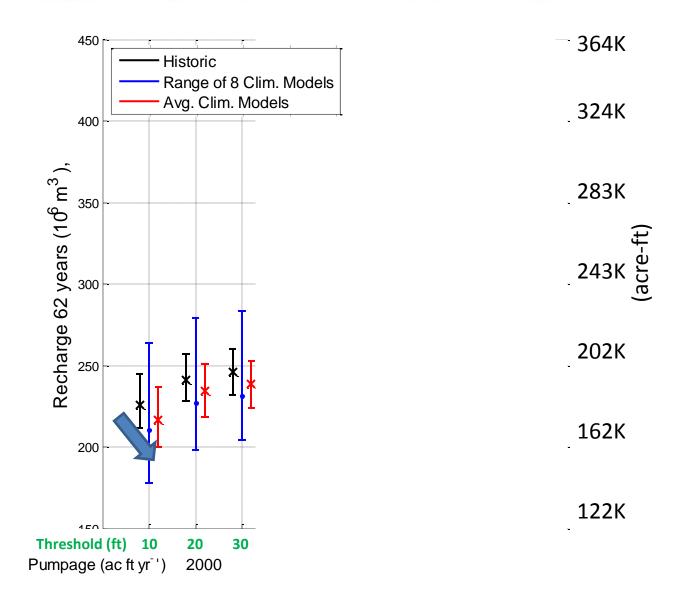
(an ensemble of 100 realizations of hourly record each extends for 62 years)



Cumulative Annual Deficit



Cumulative Recharge to Microbasins



Conclusions

- Climate projections indicate drier summers and increased variability in winter precipitation.
- Climate projections indicate greater uncertainty and spread of recharge deficit
- The recharge is highly dependent on the water management scheme that is applied
- Stakeholder engagement from the beginning facilitates an improved hydrologic framework and provides feedback on considerations for management schemes.



Ultralight photograph of the Santa Cruz River facing northwest over the northern portion of Rio Rico. (background: Tumacácori Mountains)



This work is funded under a grant from the Sectoral Applications Research Program (SARP) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Program Office. The views expressed represent those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of NOAA.