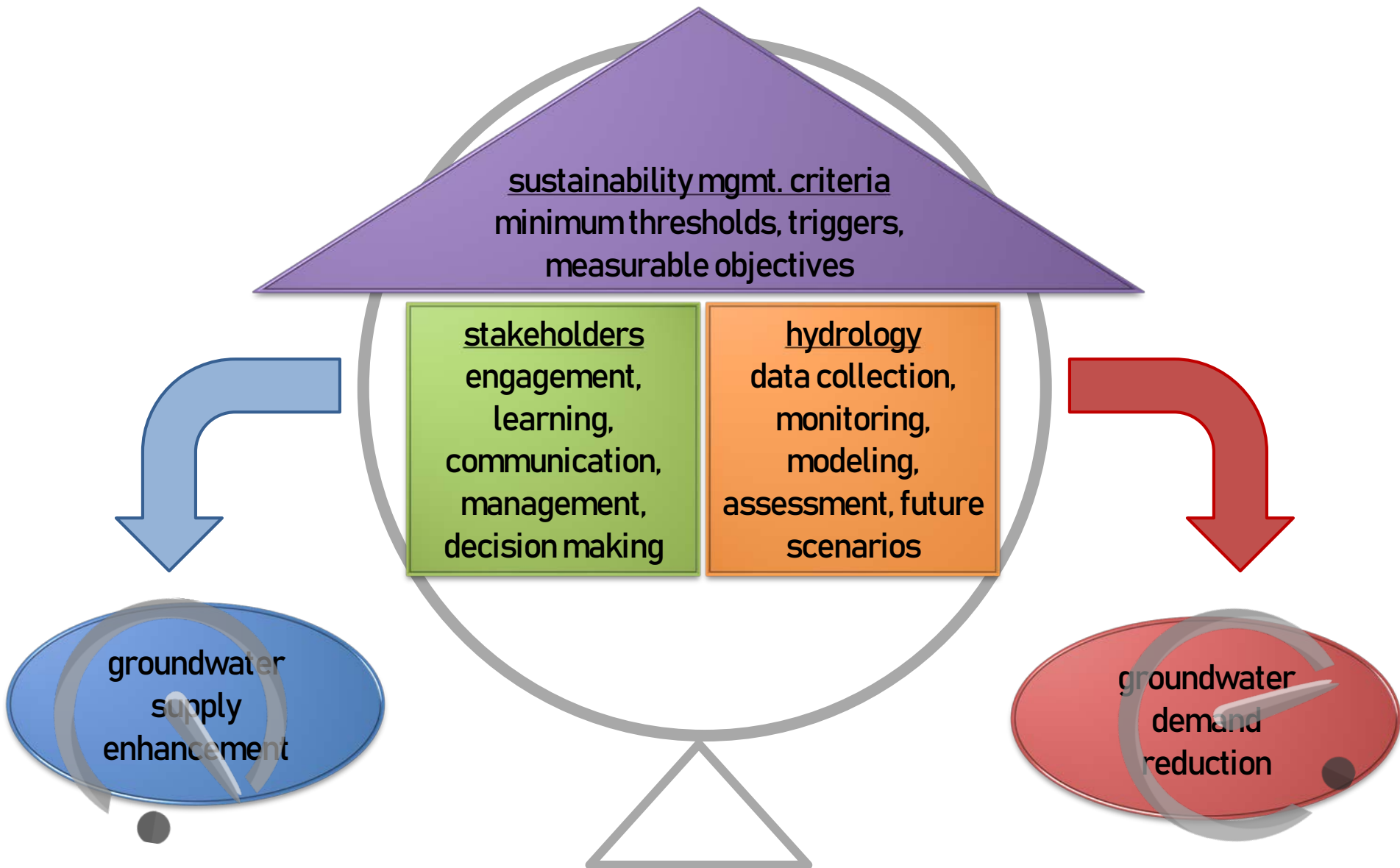


Addressing Uncertainty in GSP Development

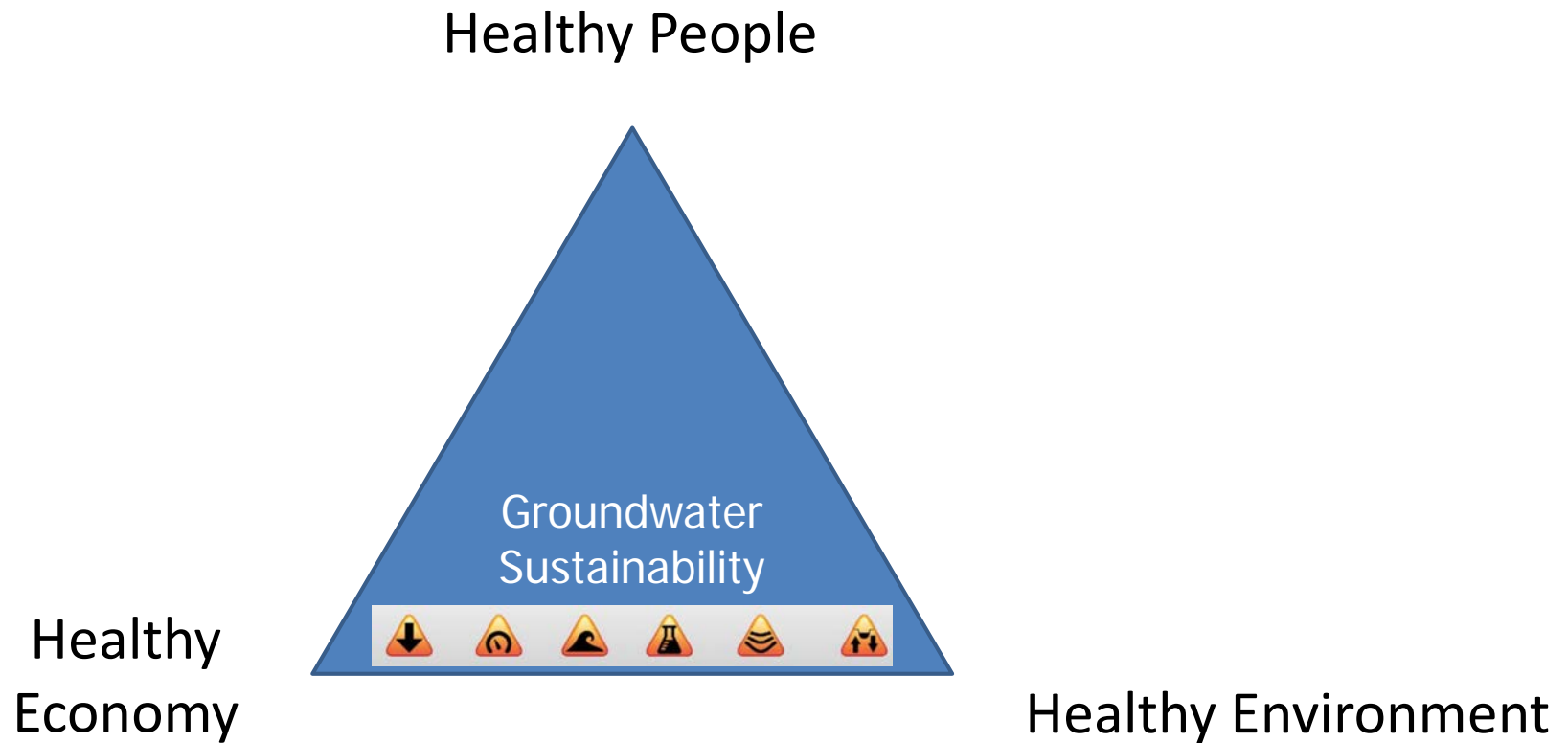
Thomas Harter
University of California Davis

ThHarter@ucdavis.edu
<http://groundwater.ucdavis.edu>

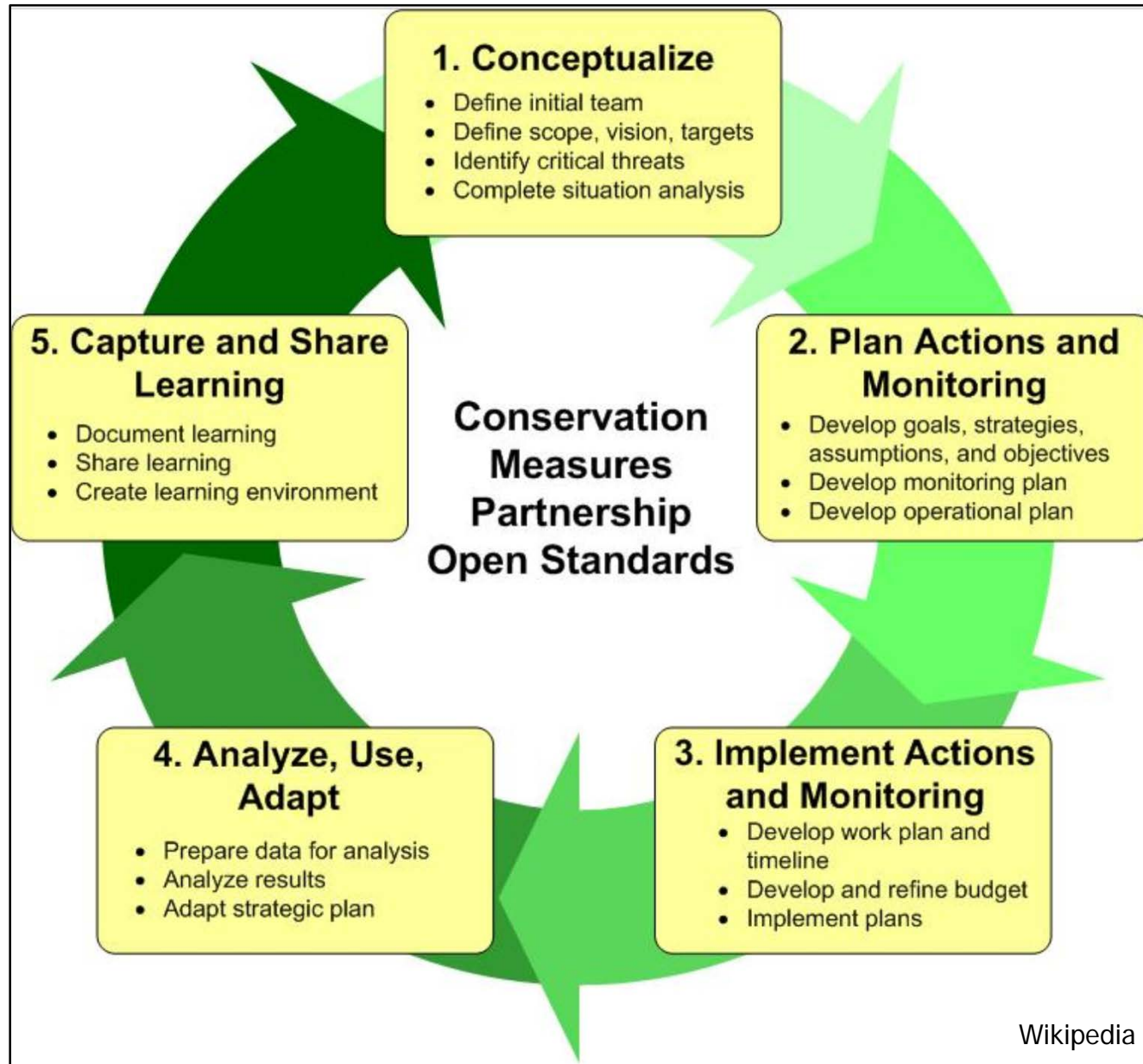
The Key Elements of Groundwater Sustainability Plans



Developing a GSP – An Optimization Problem



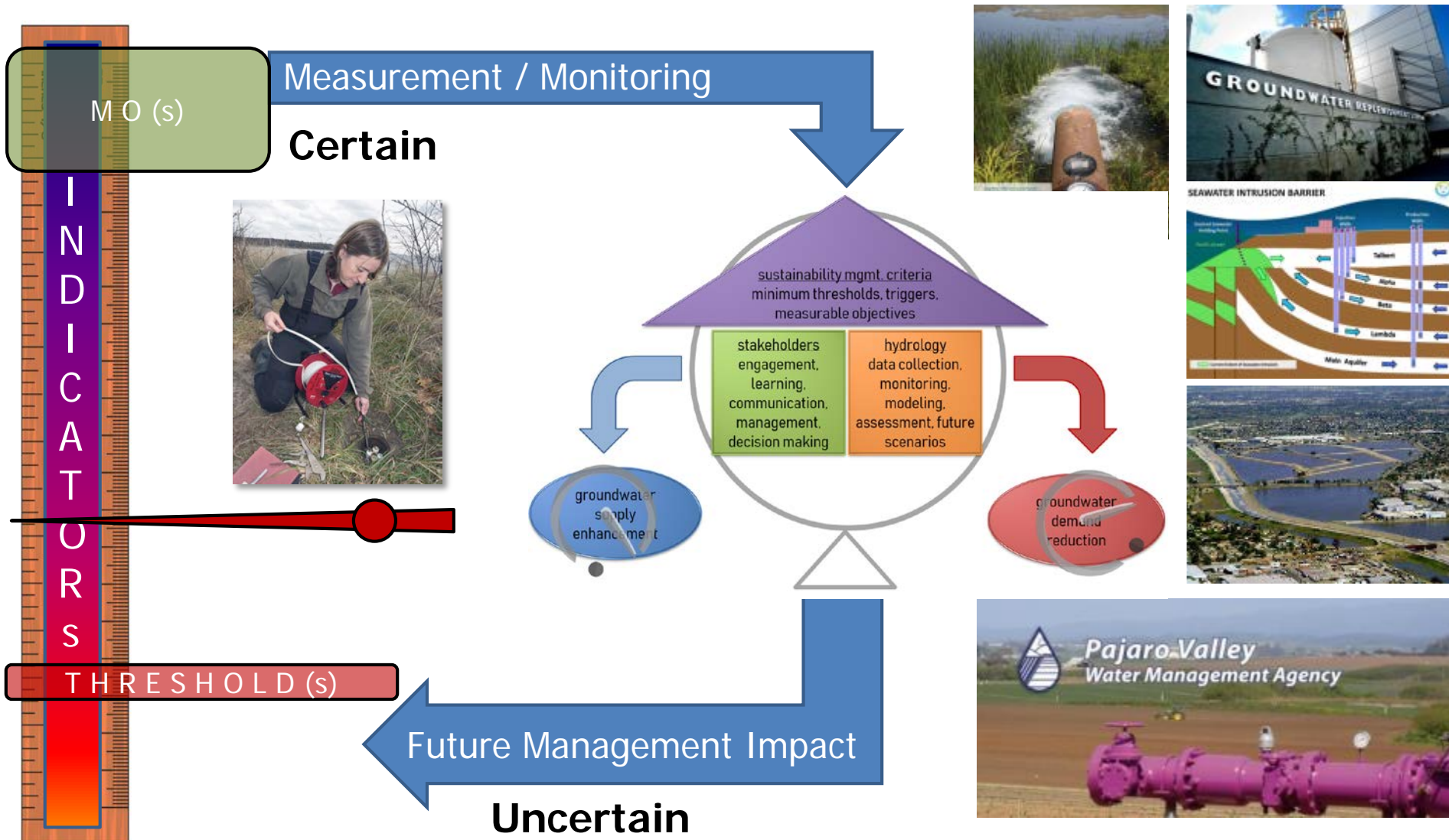
Combating Uncertainty: Adaptive Management



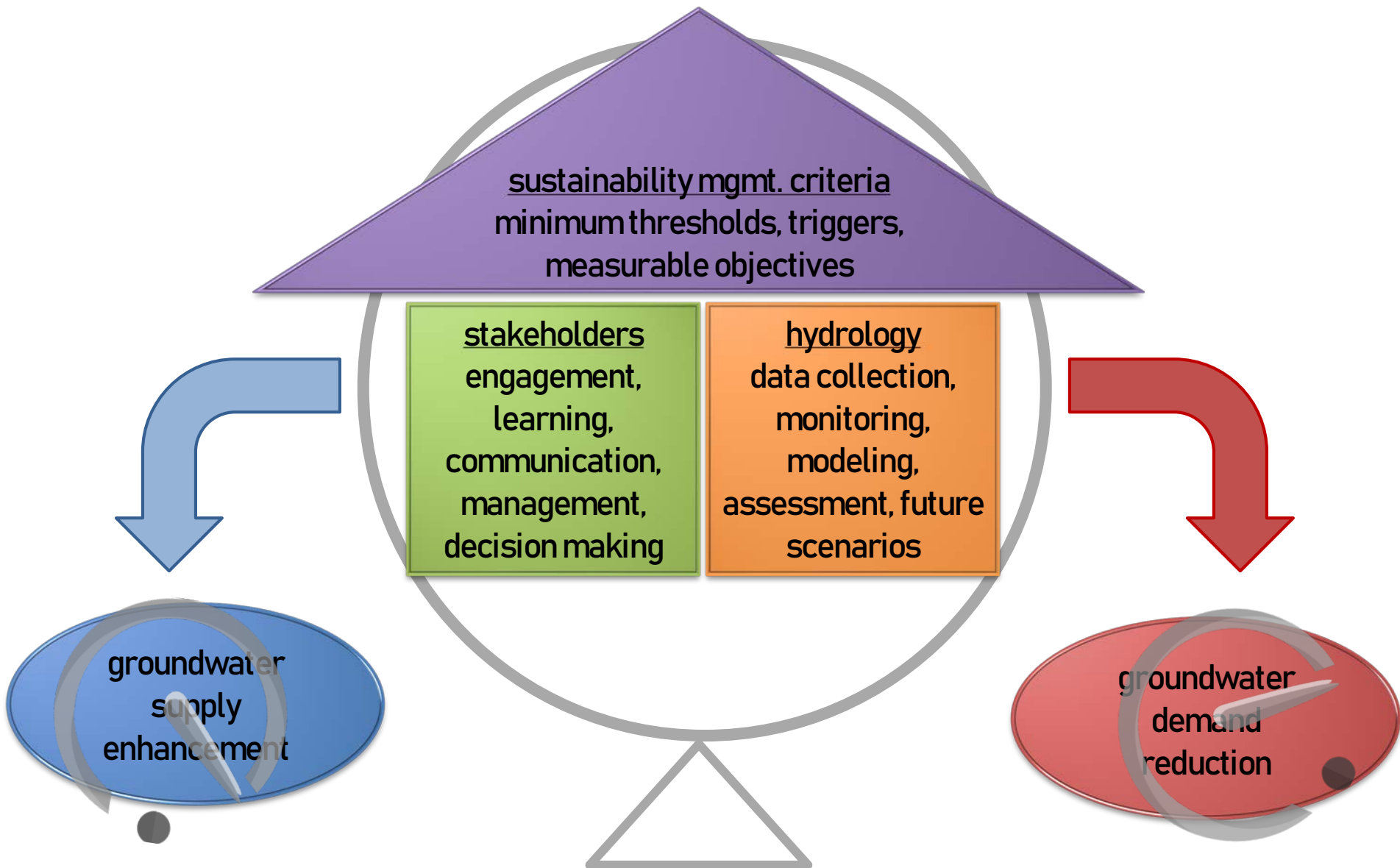
Performance Measures

and

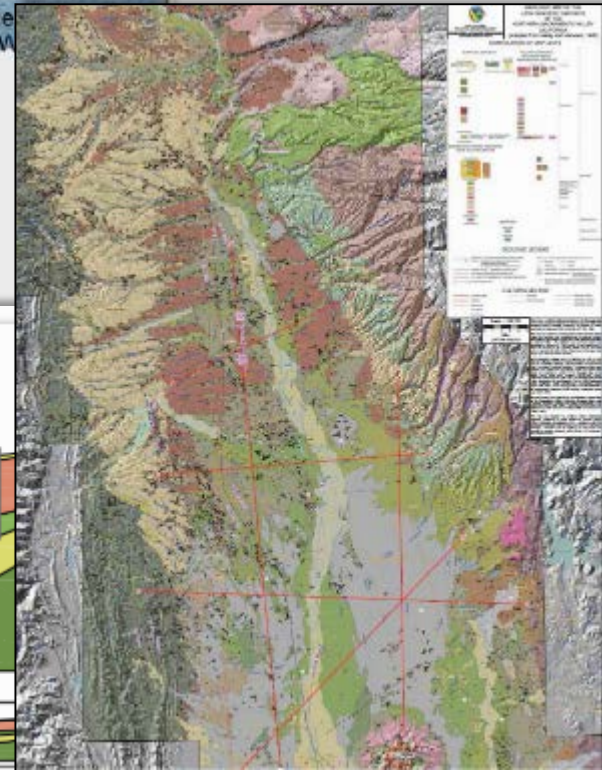
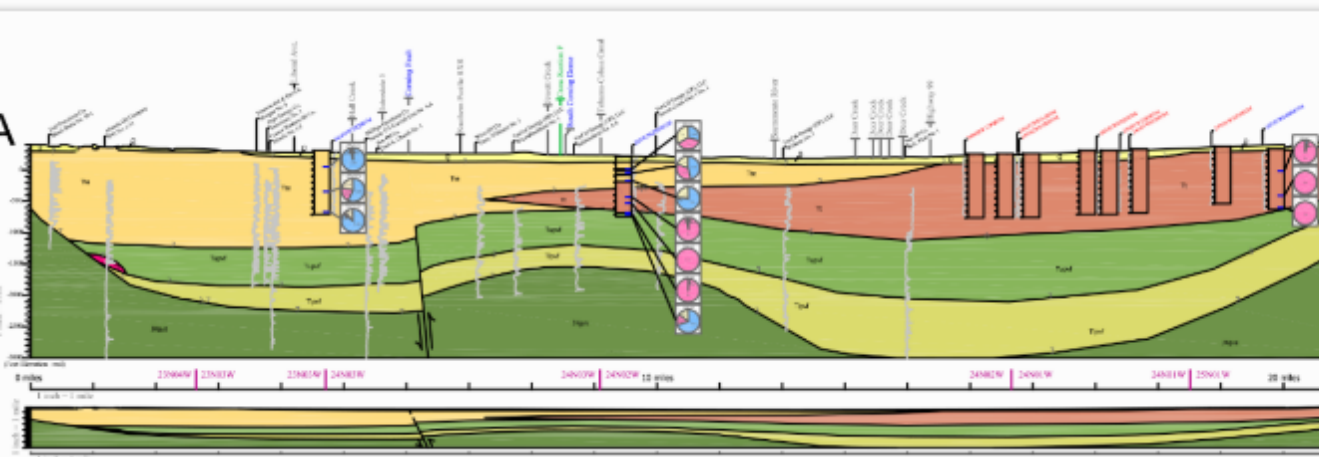
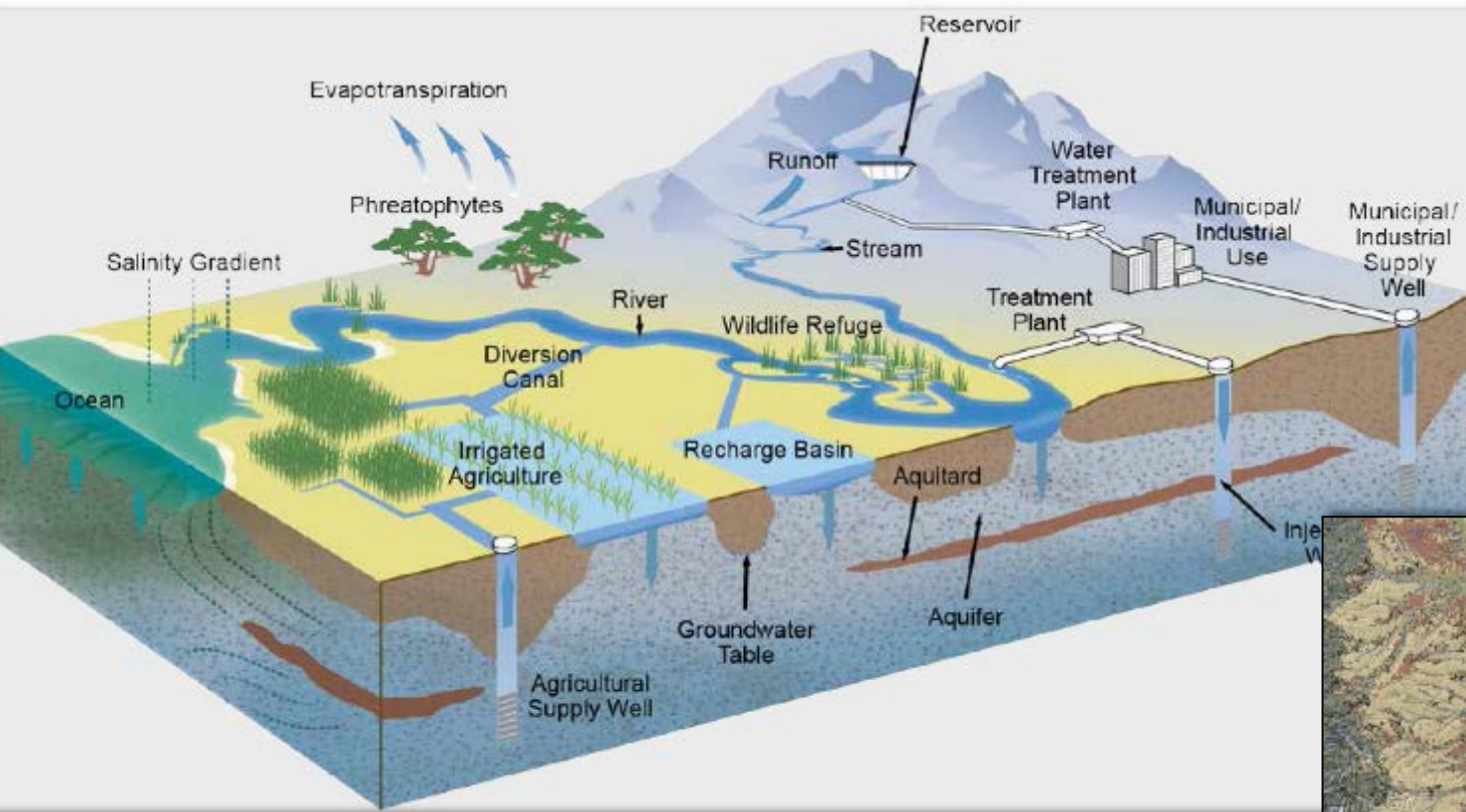
GSP Implementation



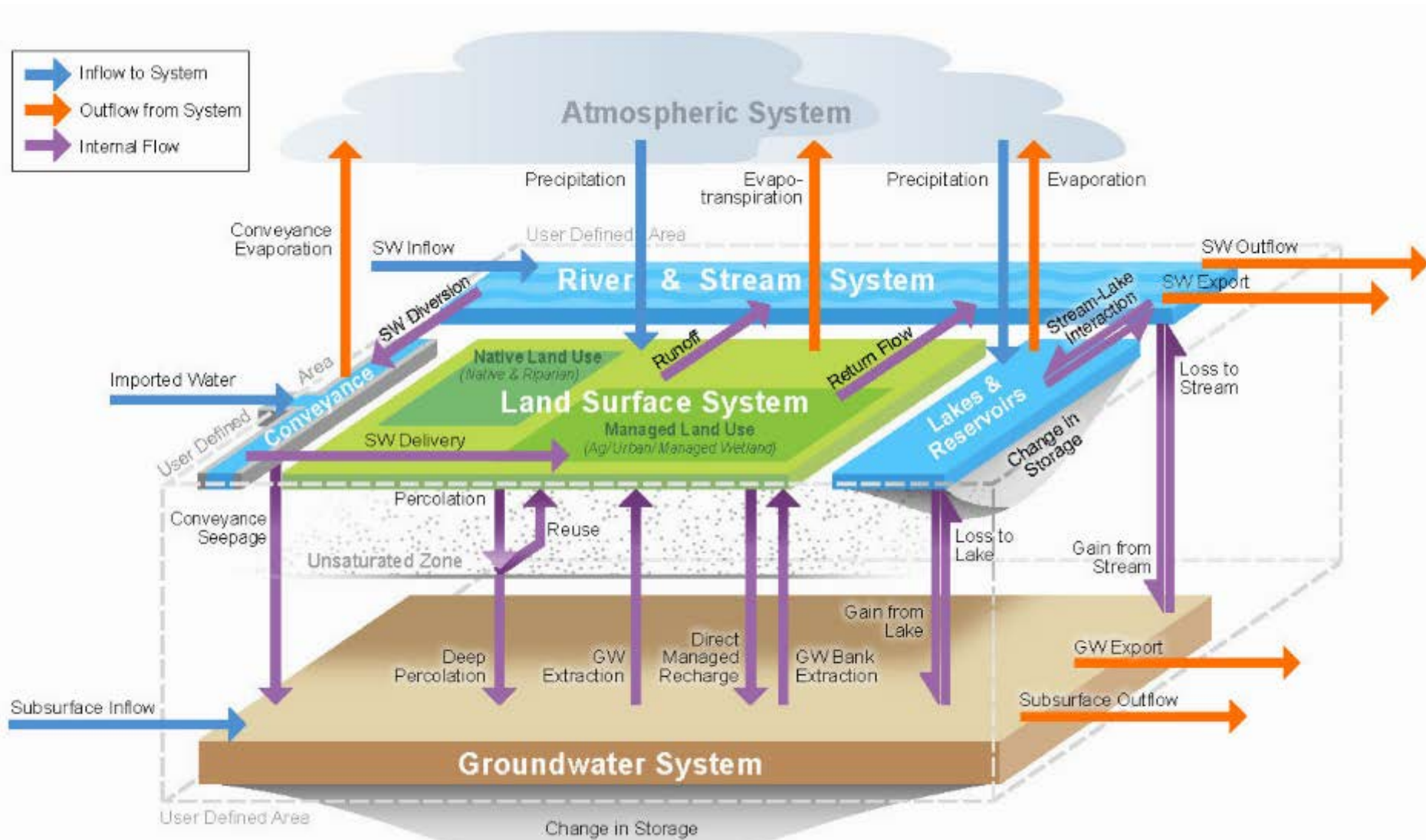
The GSA world of uncertainty



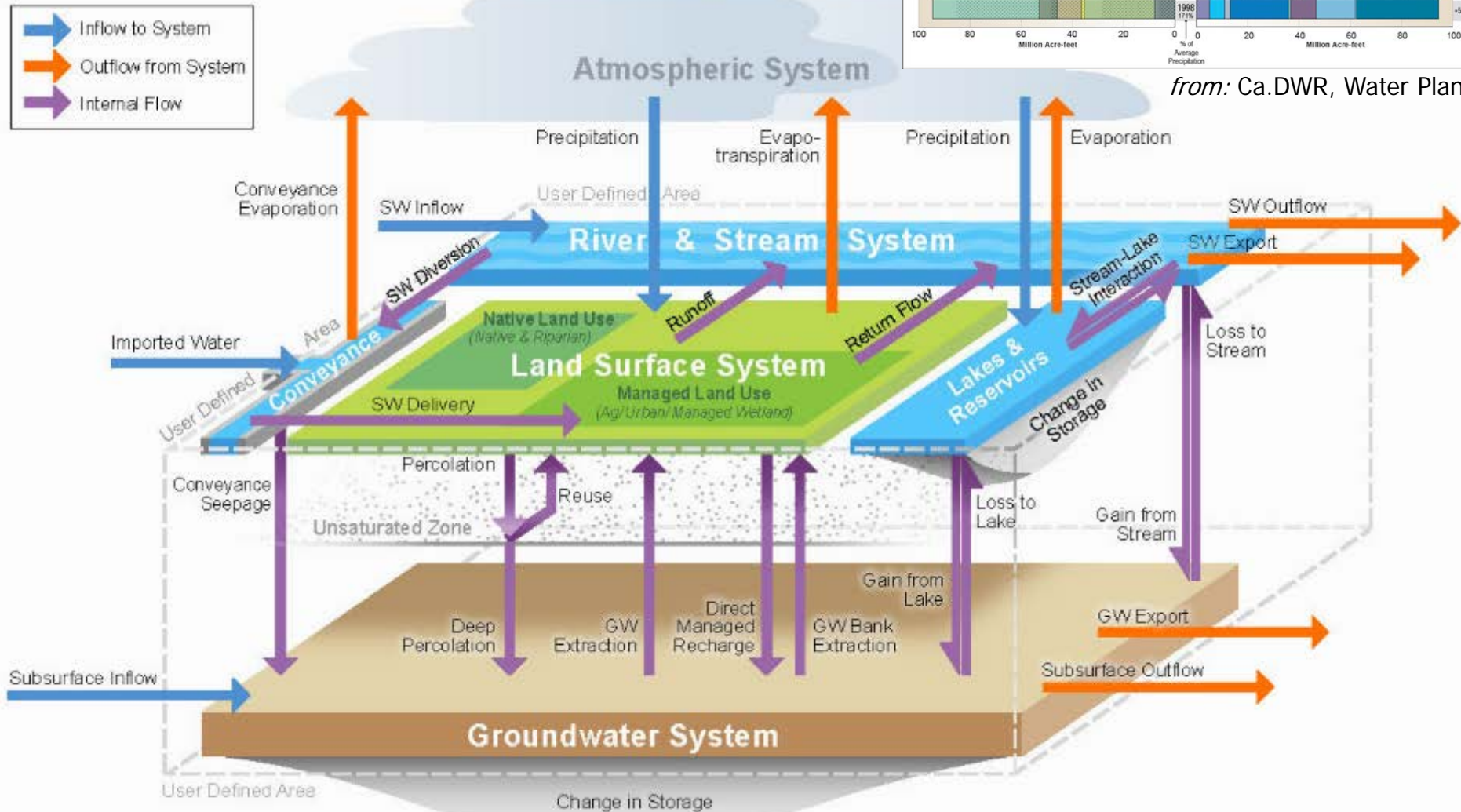
Uncertainty: Hydrologic Conceptual Models



Uncertainty: Water Budget

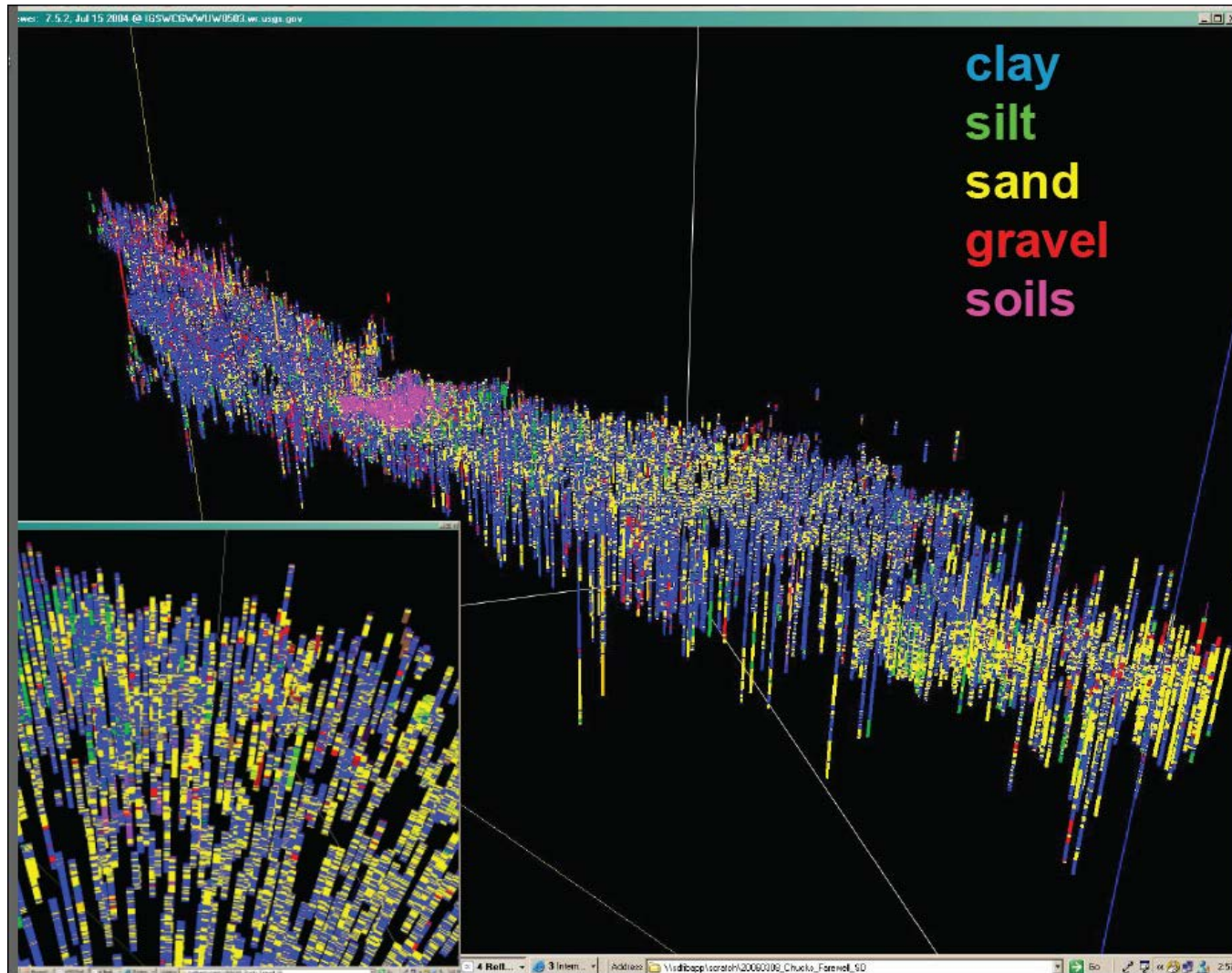


Uncertainty: Water Budget



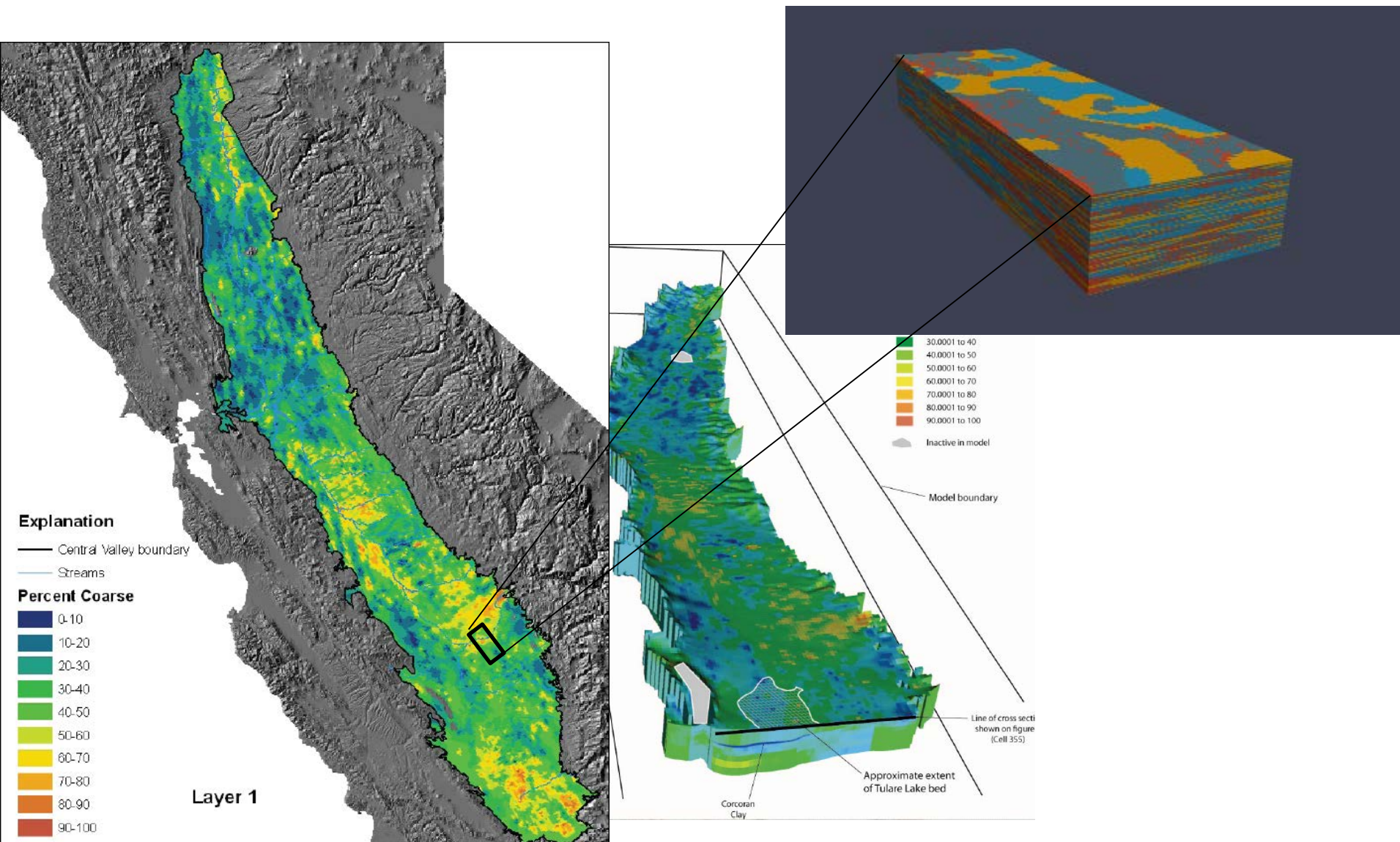
from: Ca.DWR, Draft BMP Sustainability Criteria

Uncertainty: Groundwater Model Parameters



- Hydraulic conductivity
- Specific yield
- Elastic storage
- Inelastic storage
- Pre-consolidation head

Uncertainty: Groundwater Model Parameters



CERTAINTY: Principles of Groundwater Flow

- **Mass balance:**

$$\text{Inflow} - \text{Outflow} = \text{Change in Storage}$$

- Conservation of Momentum:

Darcy's Law: Flux = Hydraulic Conductivity \times Hydraulic Gradient

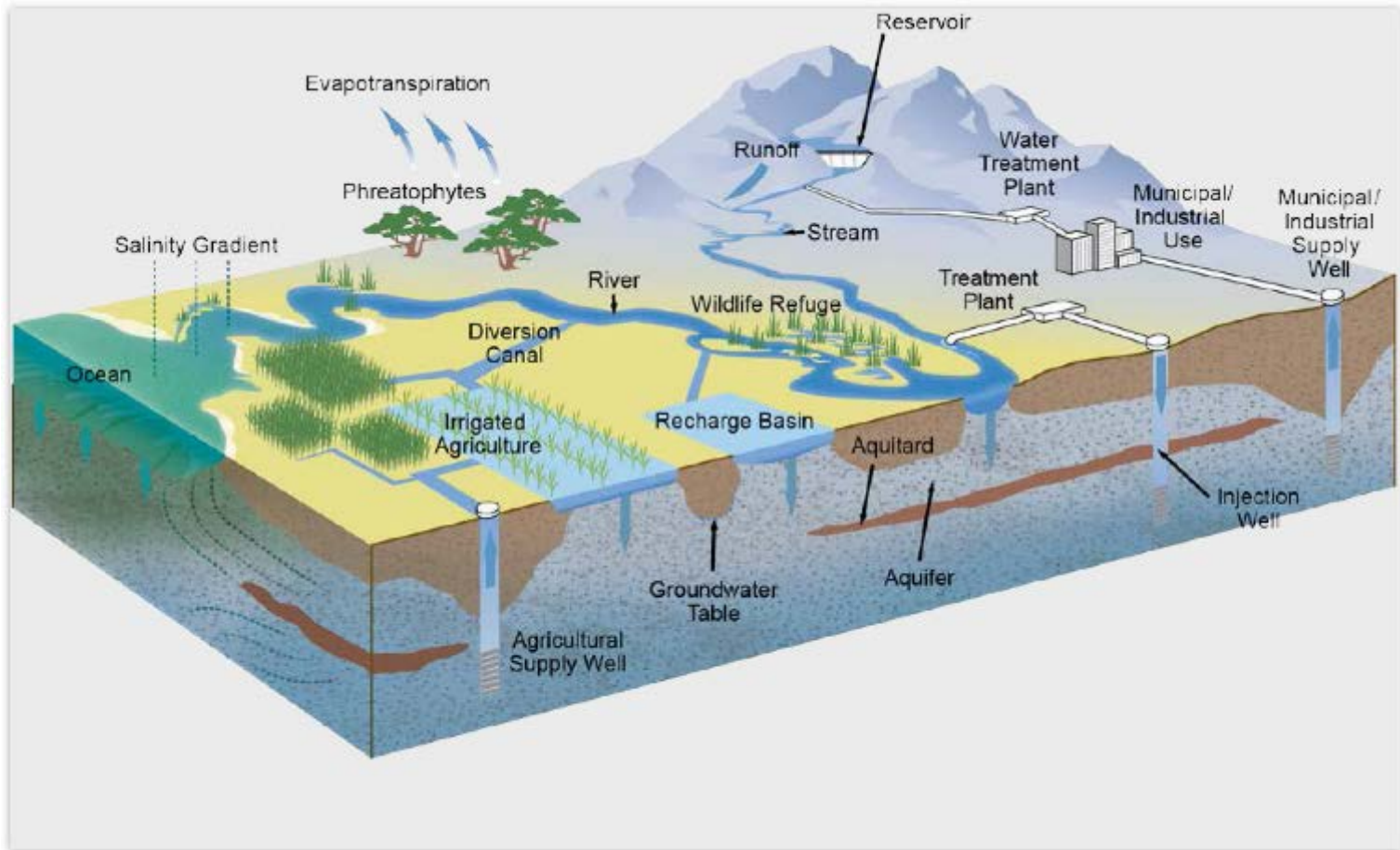
- Conservation of Momentum AND Mass Balance

=> groundwater flow equation:

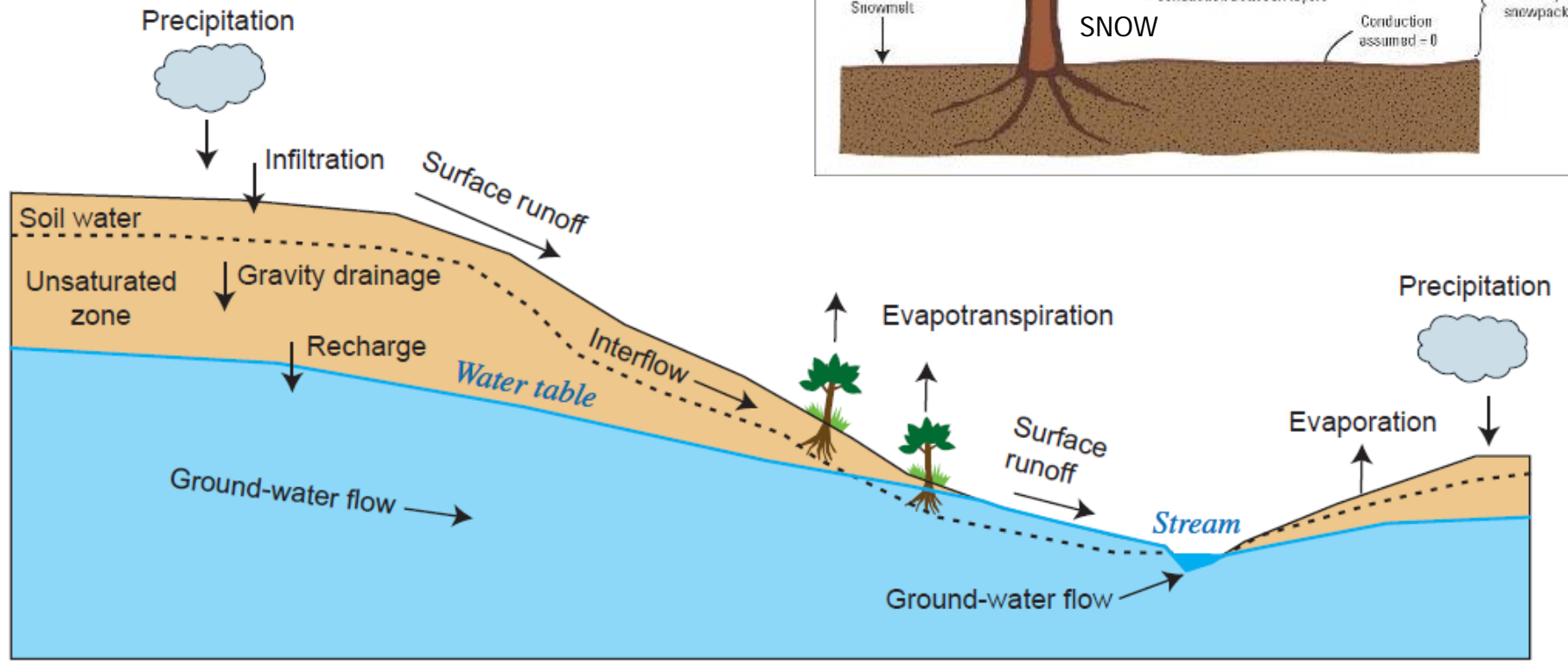
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_{xx} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_{yy} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(K_{zz} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) + W = S_s \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

subject to initial conditions and boundary conditions

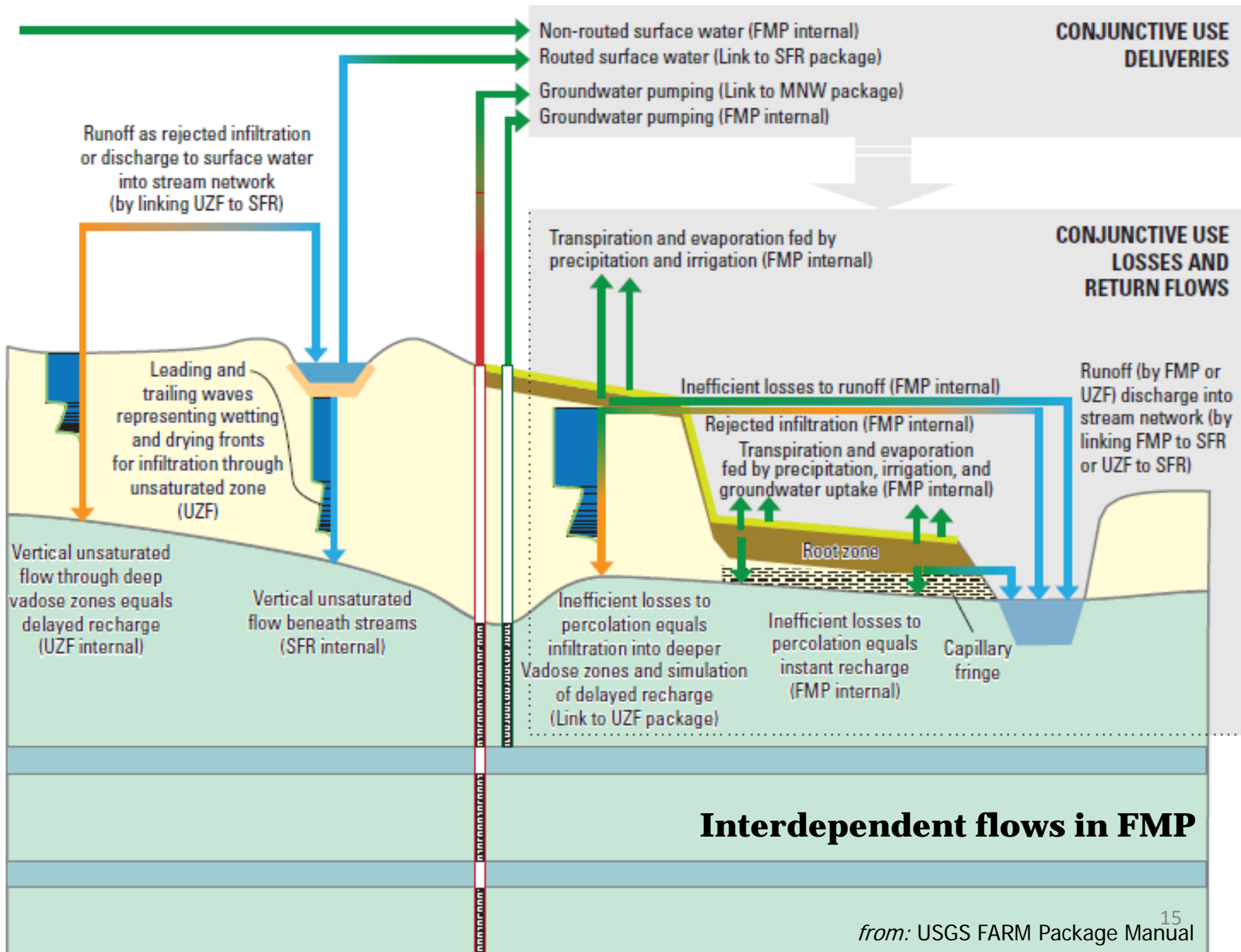
Uncertainty: Modeling Boundary Conditions & Integrated Hydrologic Modeling



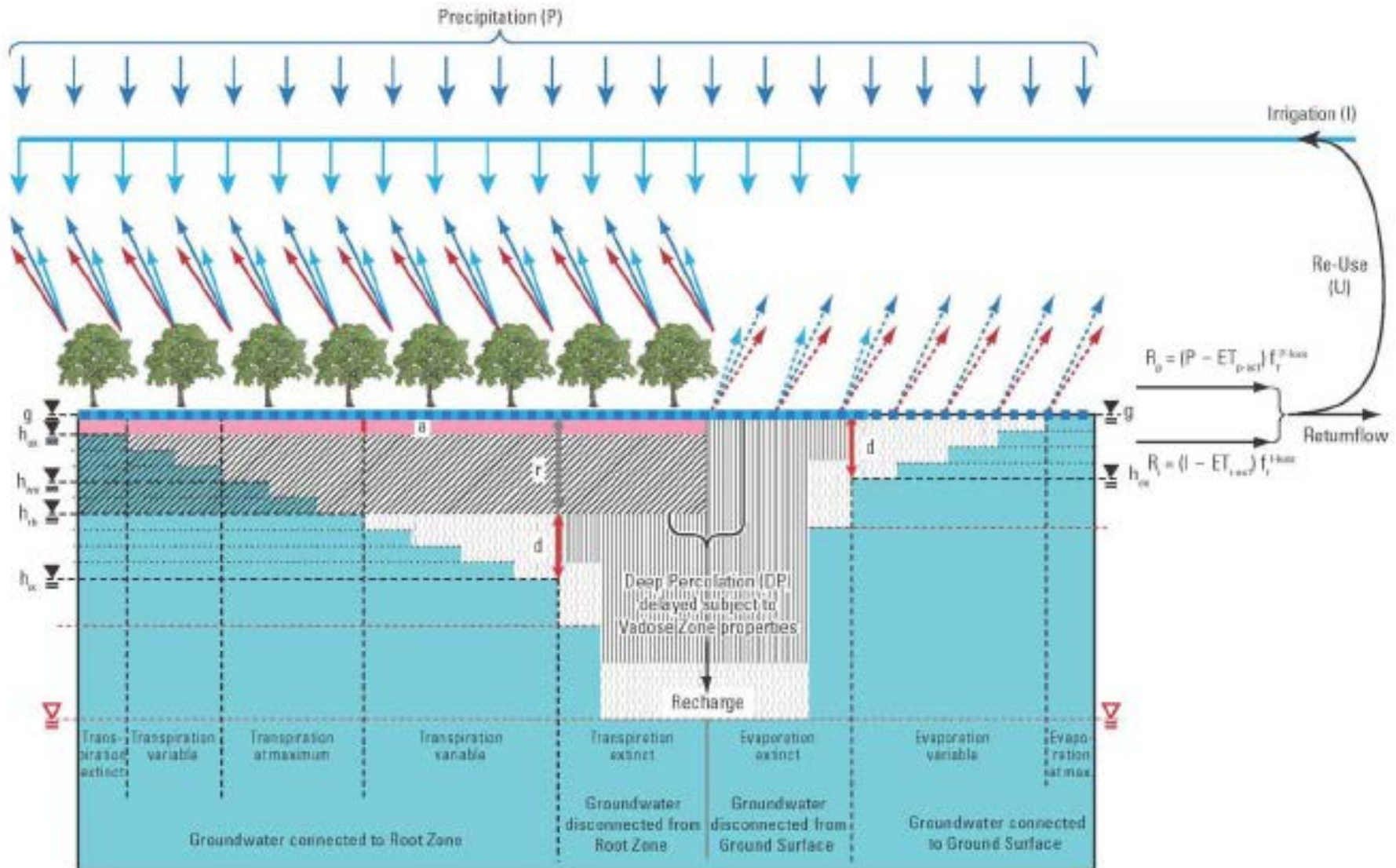
Uncertainty: Modeling Boundary Conditions



from: USGS GSFLOW Manual

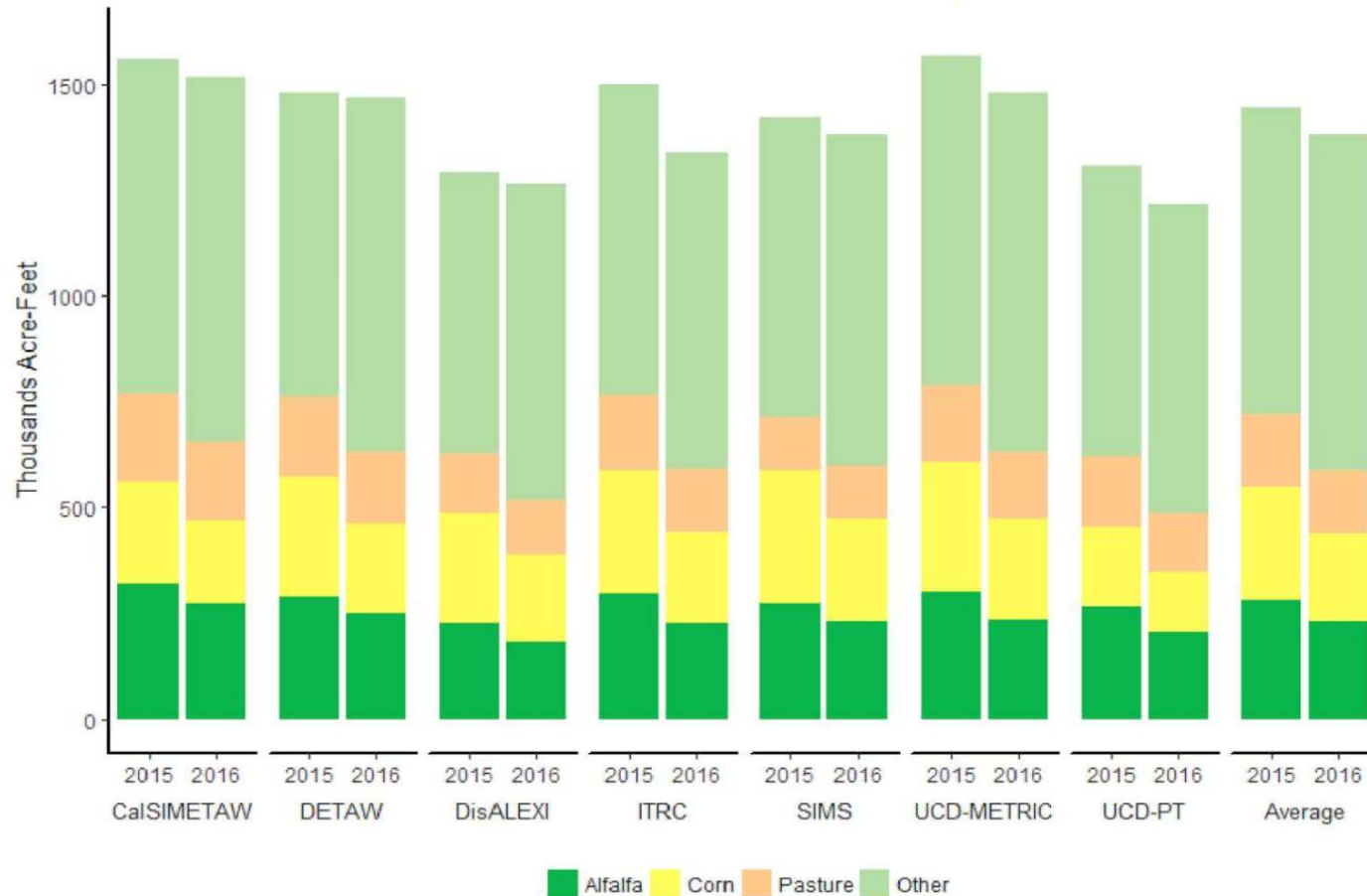


Uncertainty: Modeling Boundary Conditions



Uncertainty: Data for Modeling Boundary Conditions

Total ET for water year

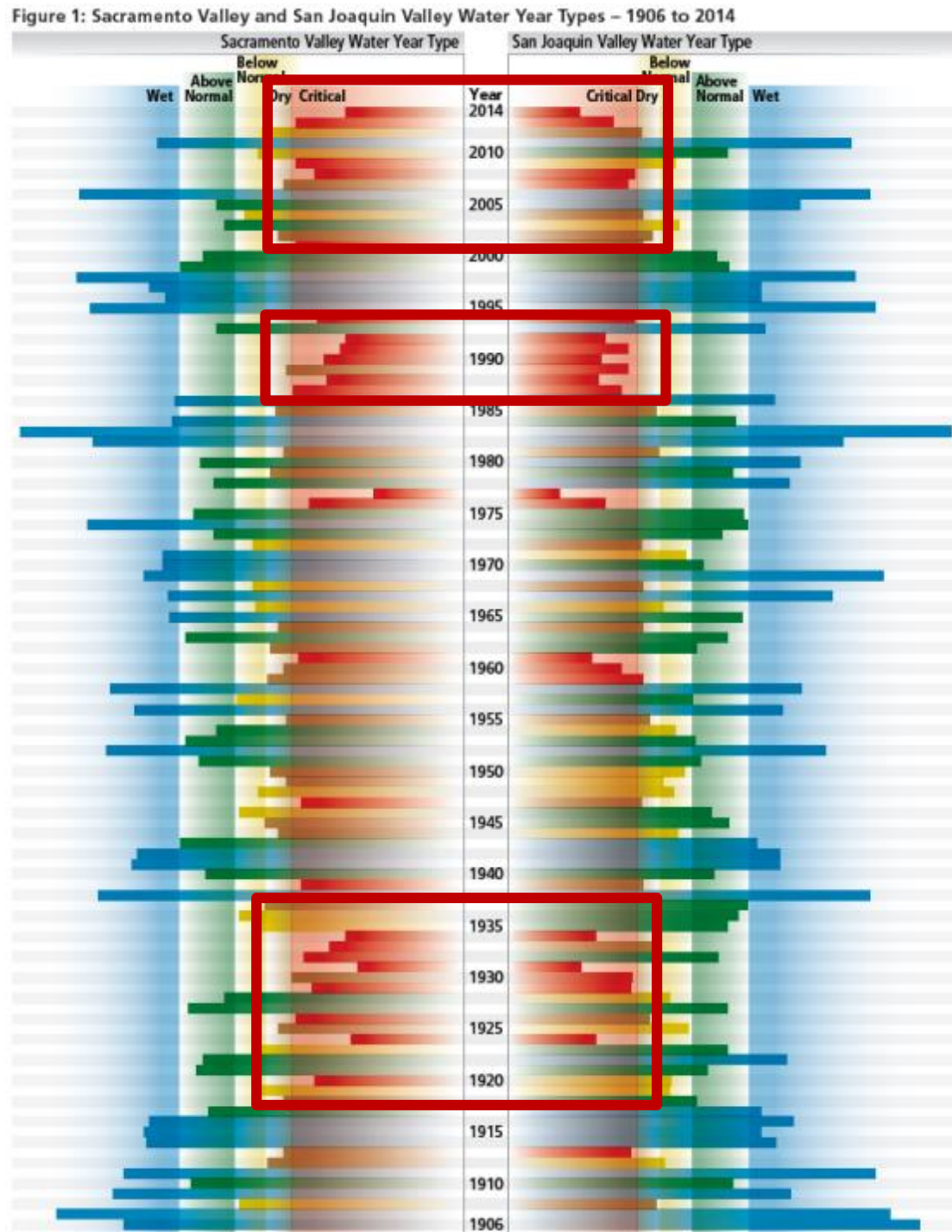


Model Comparison of ET Estimates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Center for Watershed Sciences, UC Davis, 2018)

<https://californiawaterblog.com/2018/04/23/modeling-measuring-and-comparing-crop-evapotranspiration-in-the-delta/>

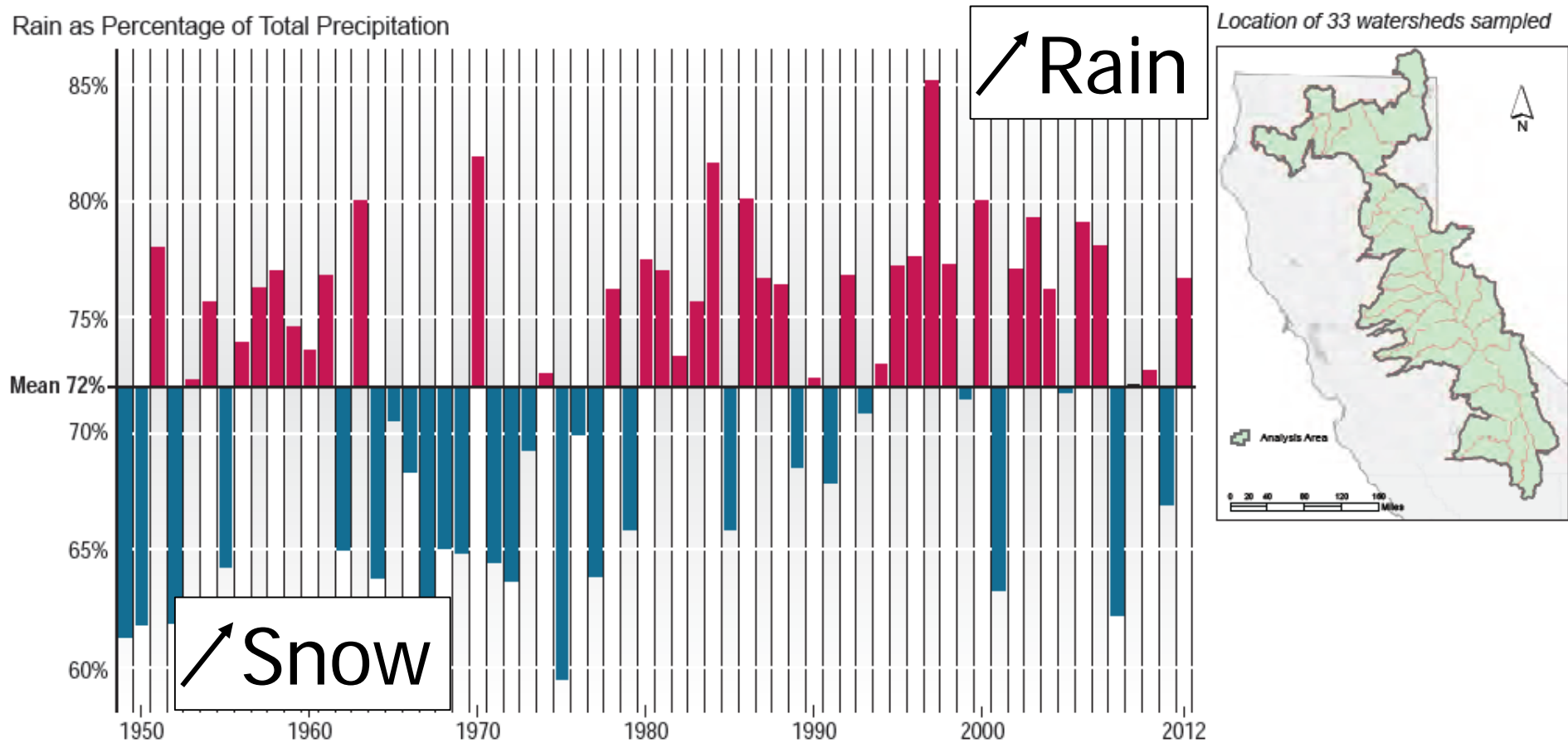
Uncertainty: Data for
Modeling Boundary
Conditions

Climate Variability



Uncertainty: Data for Modeling Boundary Conditions

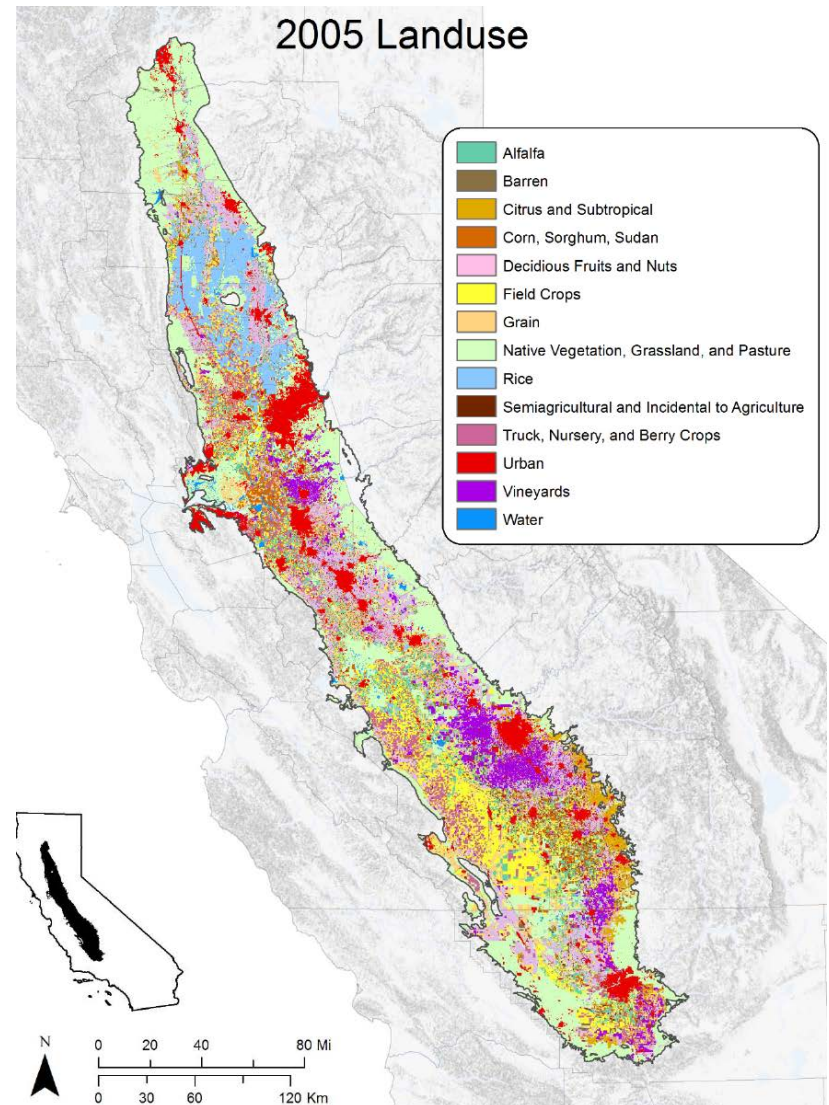
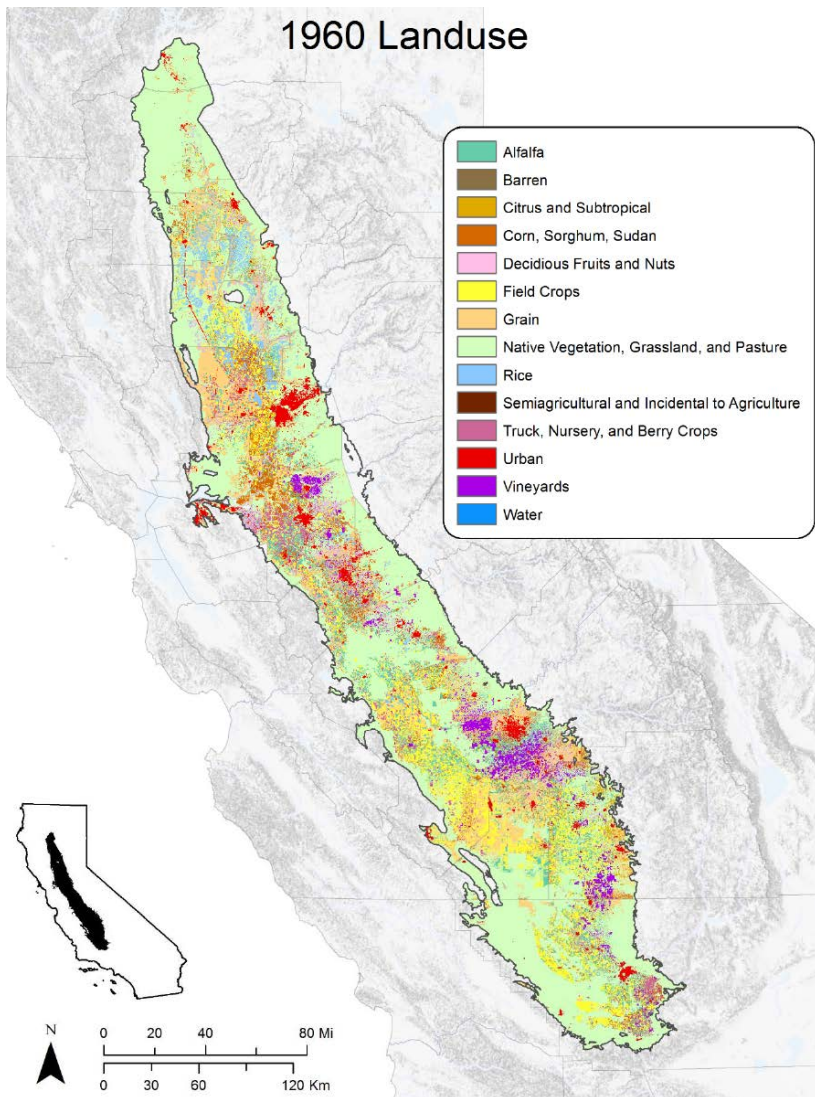
Climate Change



Note: Percentage of precipitation falling as rain over the 33 main water-supply watersheds of the State is shown for water years ending 1949 through 2012 (Oct. 1948-Sept. 2012), using Western Region Climate Center historic precipitation and freezing level re-analysis (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu>).

Uncertainty: Data for Modeling Boundary Conditions

Landuse Change

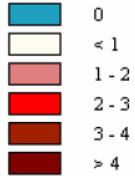


Uncertainty: Data for Modeling Boundary Conditions

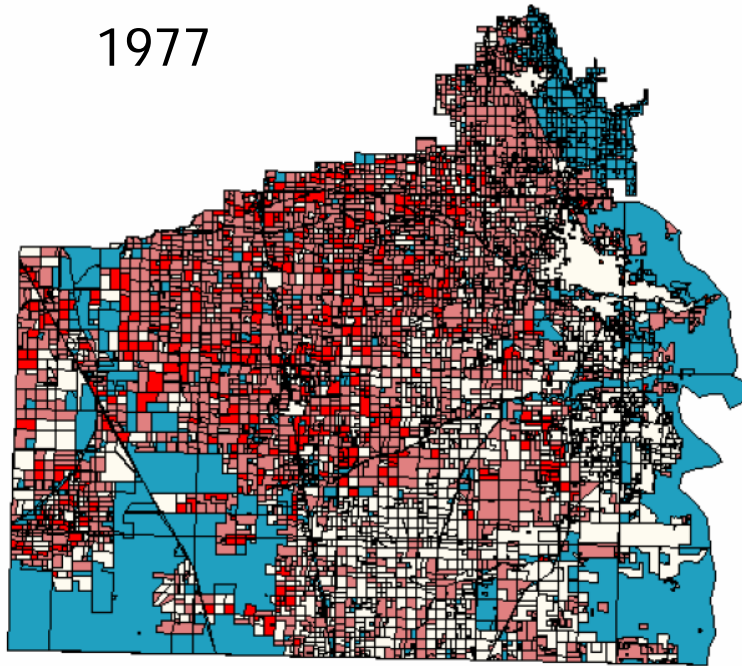
Groundwater Pumping

1977 Fiscal Water Year

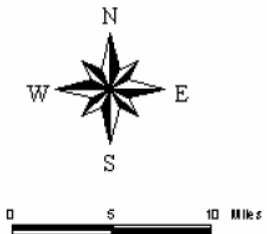
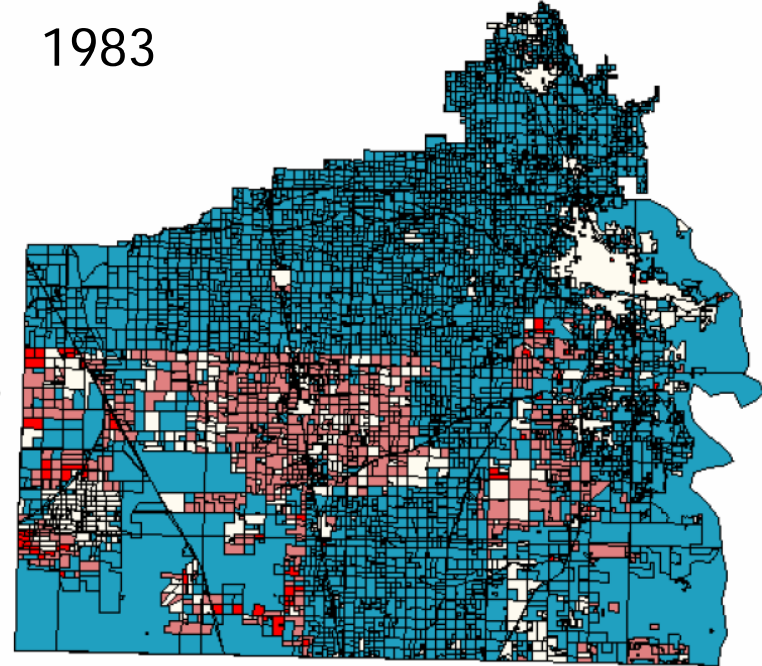
Annual Groundwater Pumping (feet)



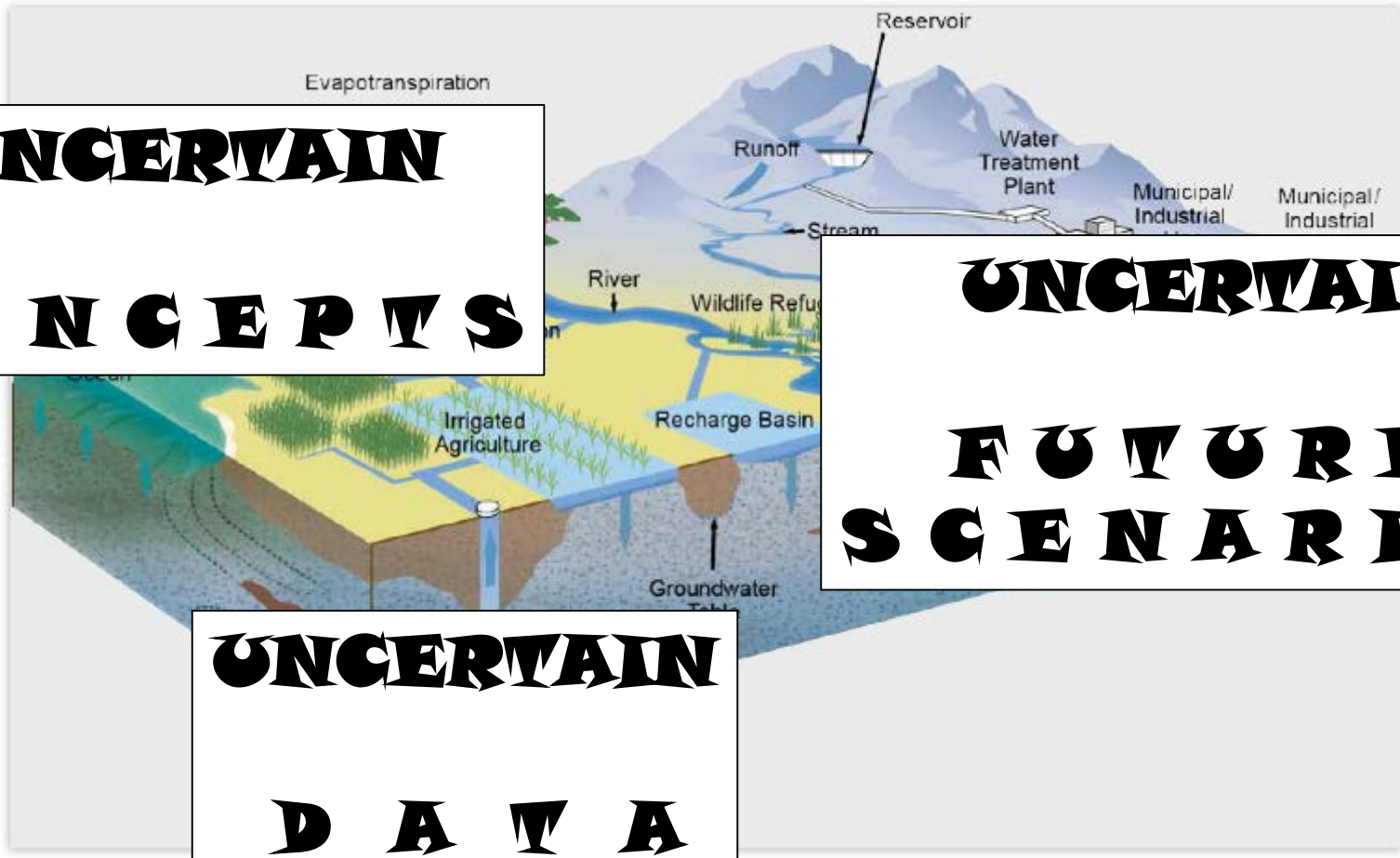
1977



1983



Uncertainty in Hydrology = Uncertainty in the Scientific/Technical Assessment



**UNCERTAIN
CONCEPTS**

**UNCERTAIN
FUTURE /
SCENARIOS**

**UNCERTAIN
DATA**

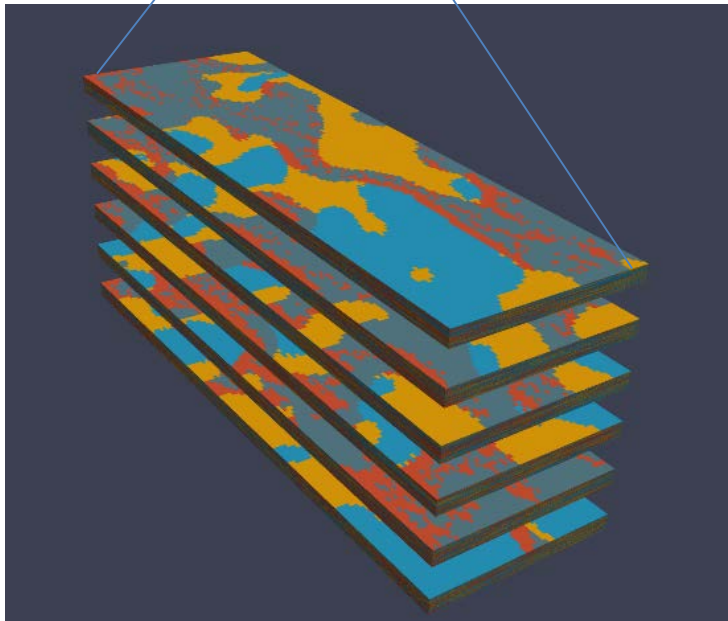
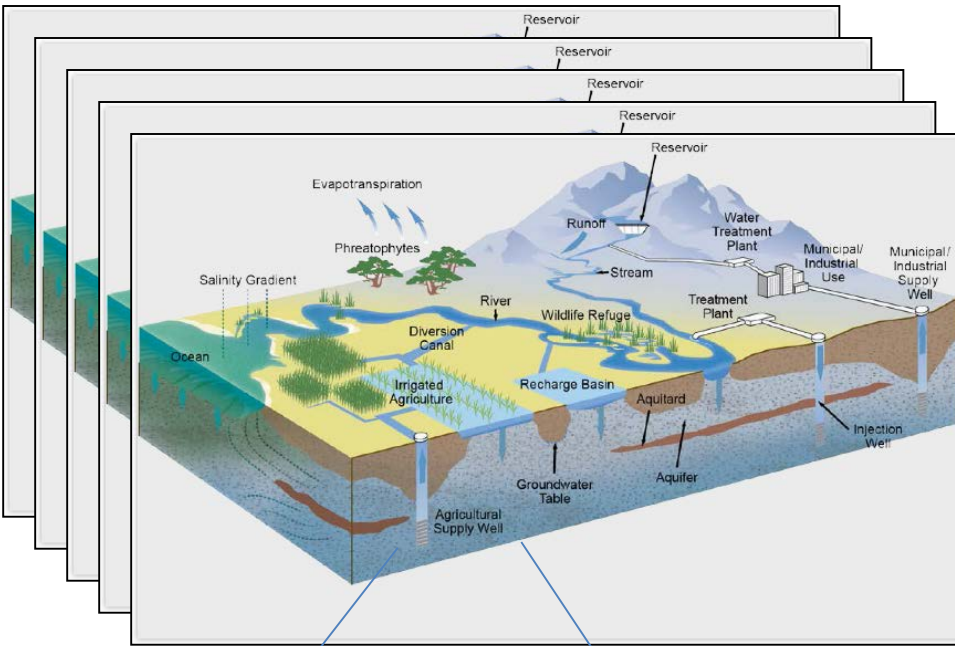
“Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful.”



George E. P. Box, 2011



Address Uncertainty in Concepts/Data/Models: Using Models



Statistical Analysis:

- Using sensitivity analysis / calibration tools / Monte Carlo analysis

Results:

- distribution of outcomes ⇔ uncertainty about outcome
- most likely outcome
- lower and upper bound of outcomes

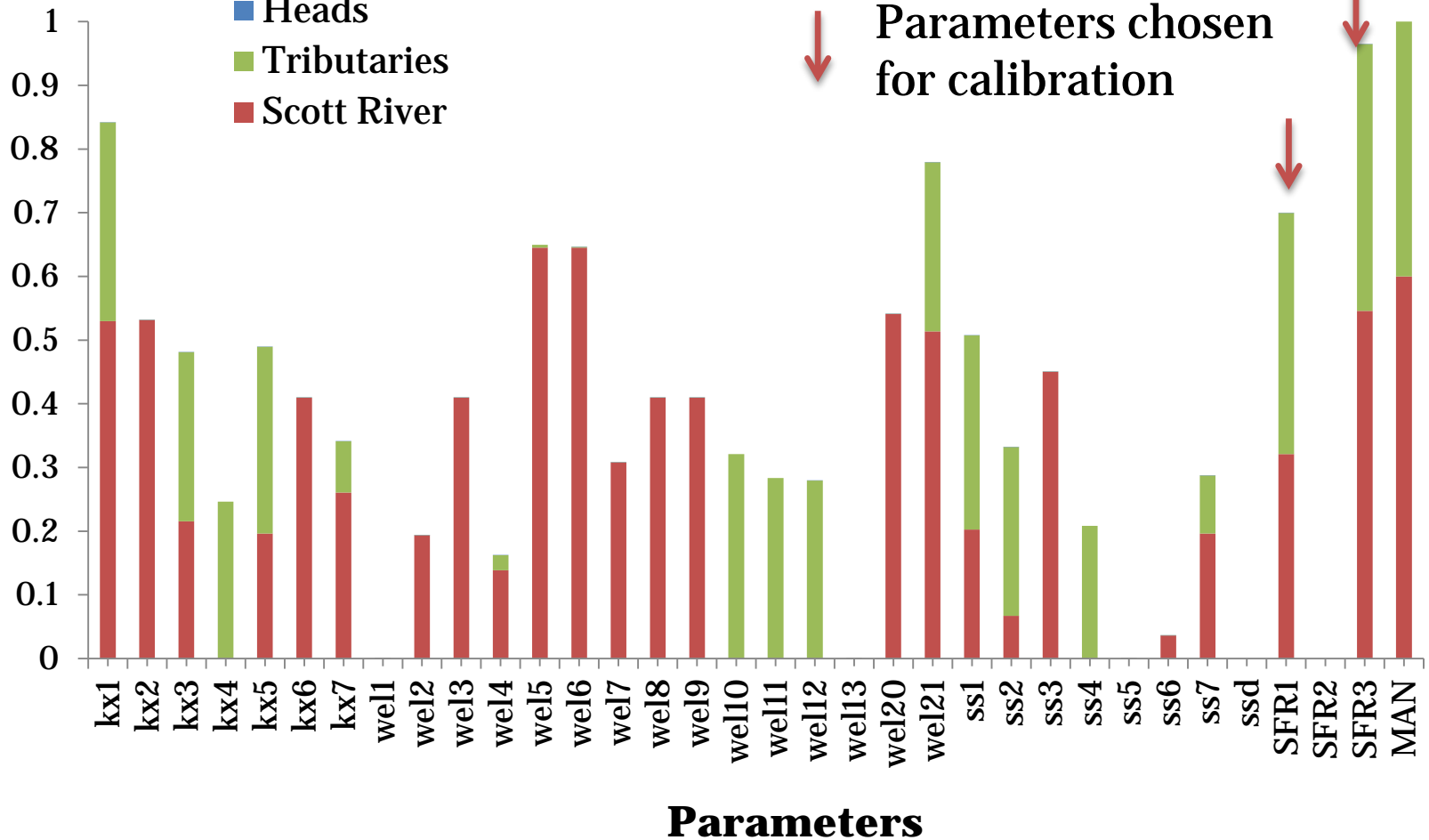
How sensitive are model results to knowledge uncertainty?
=> guidelines for future measurement

Large value identifies important parameters

Normalised Composite Scaled Sensitivities

Heads
Tributaries
Scott River

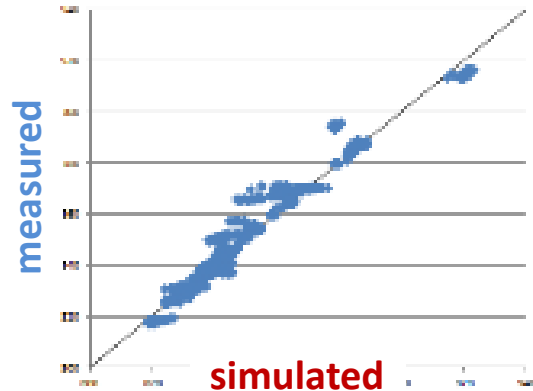
Parameters chosen for calibration



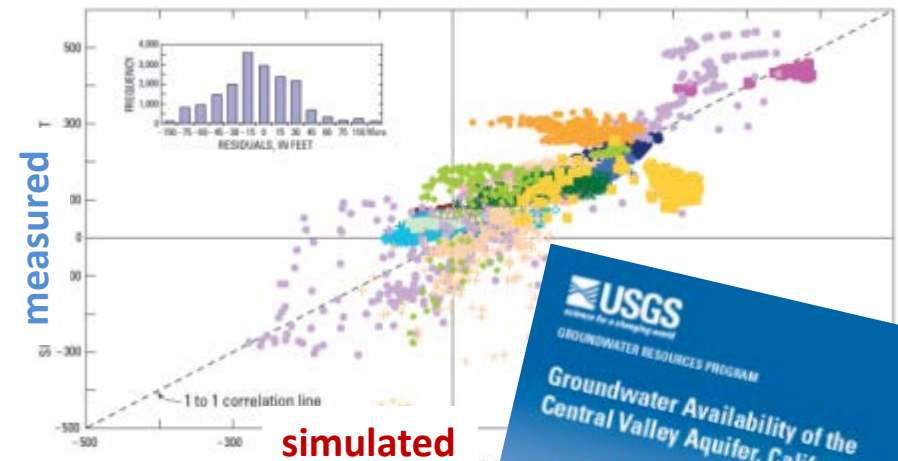
Flow observations clearly dominated the sensitivity analysis and this can results in possible problems with the future calibration

Building Confidence: Model Results vs. Observed Data

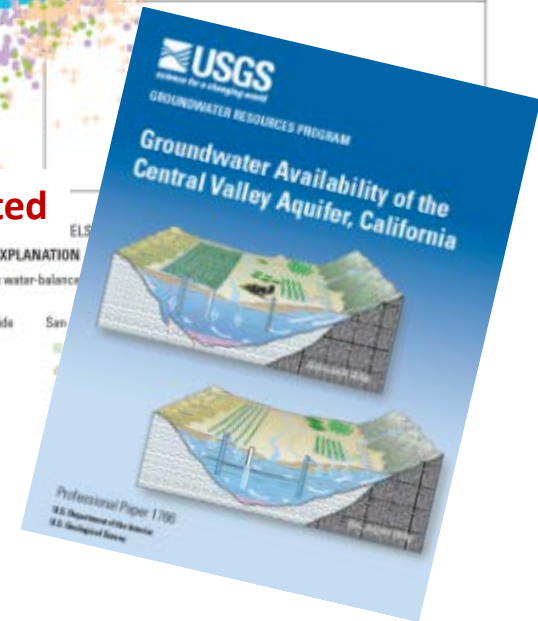
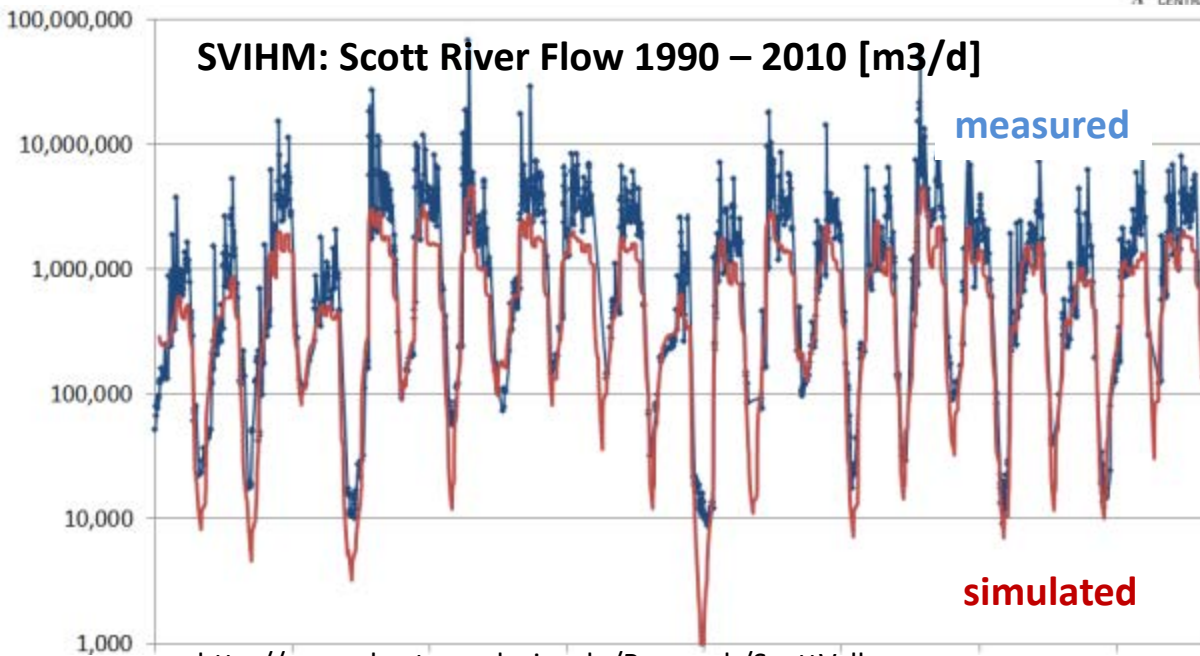
Scott Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model (SVIHM):
Groundwater Levels



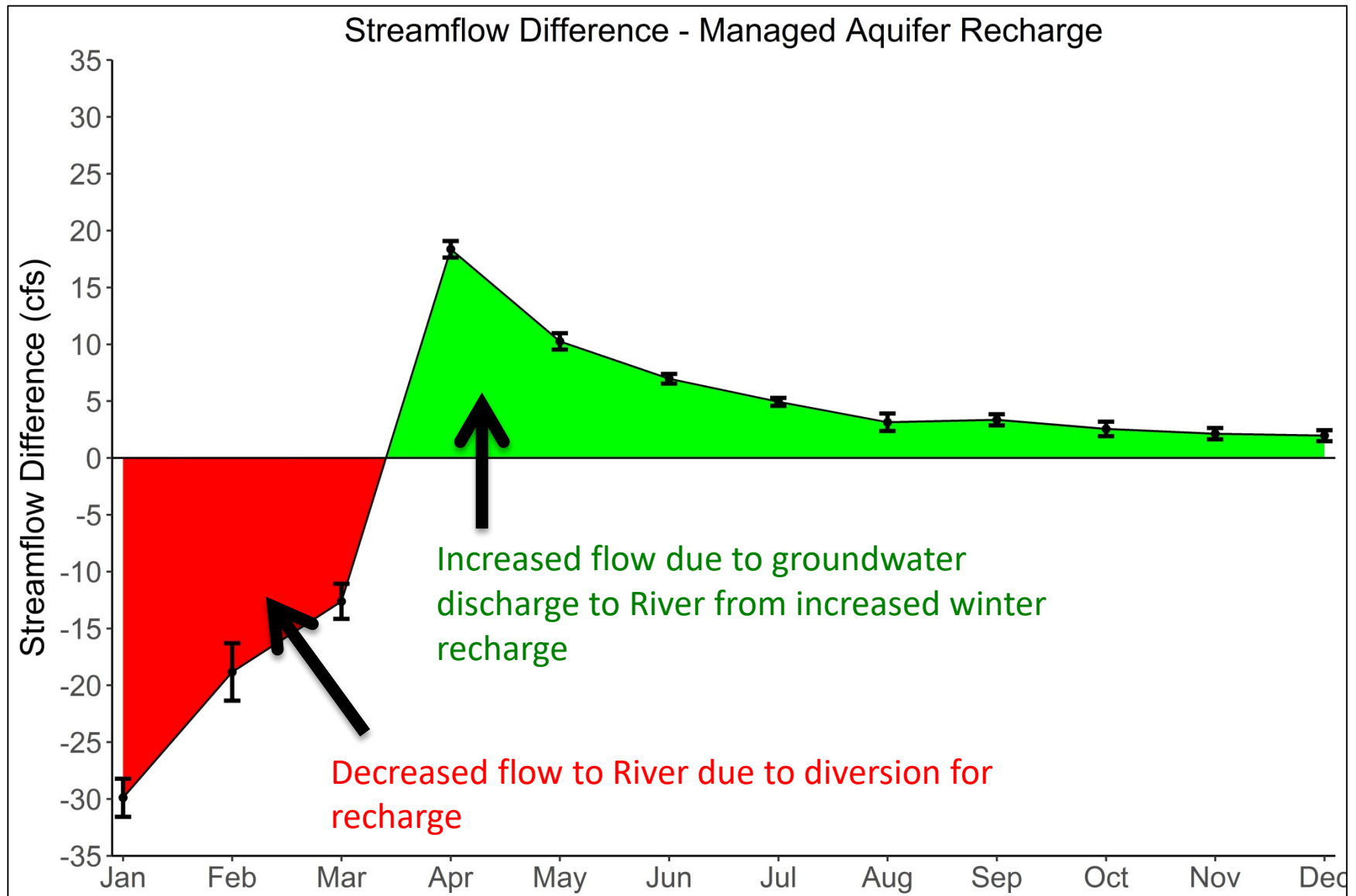
Central Valley Hydrologic Model (CVHM):



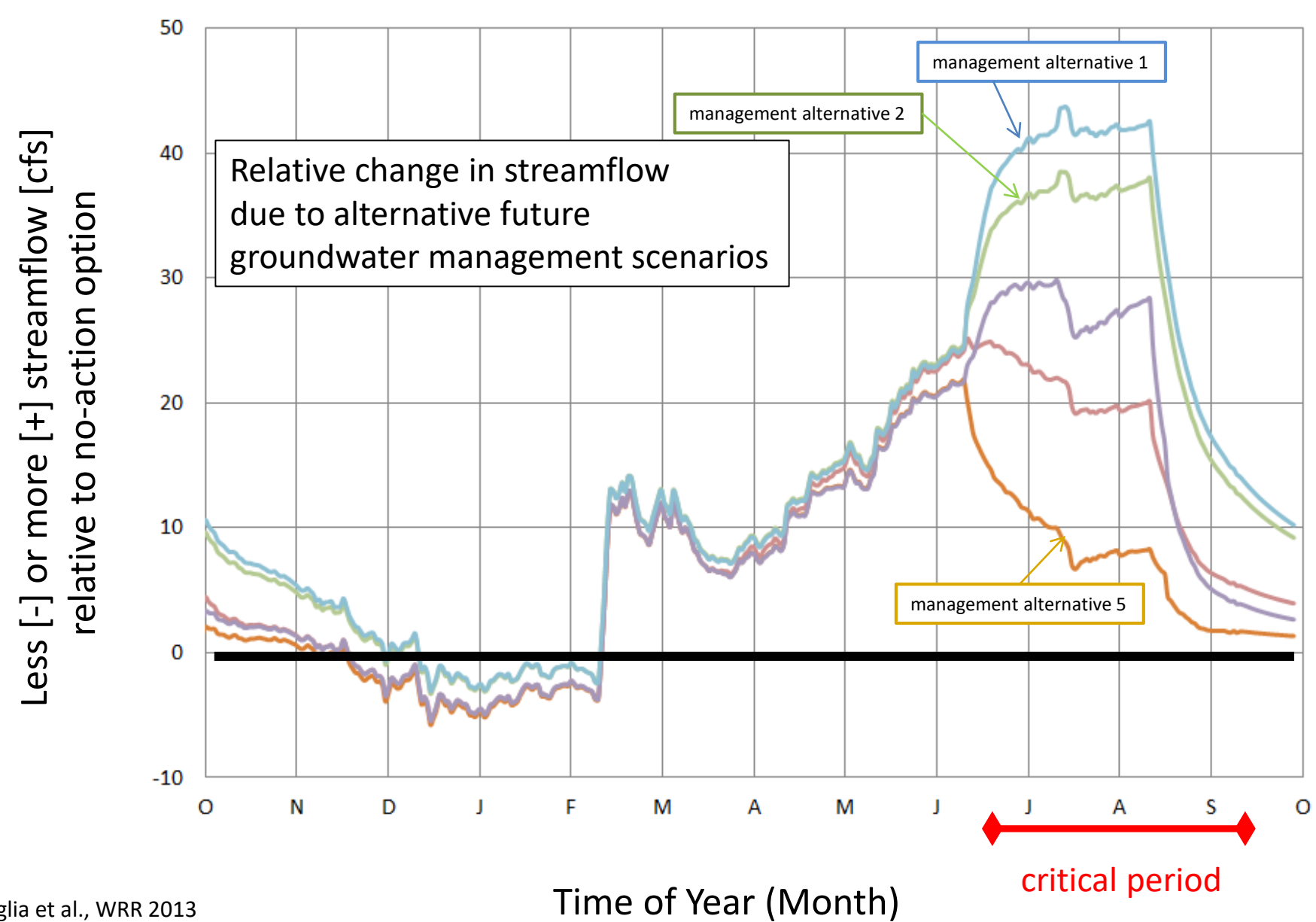
SVIHM: Scott River Flow 1990 – 2010 [m³/d]



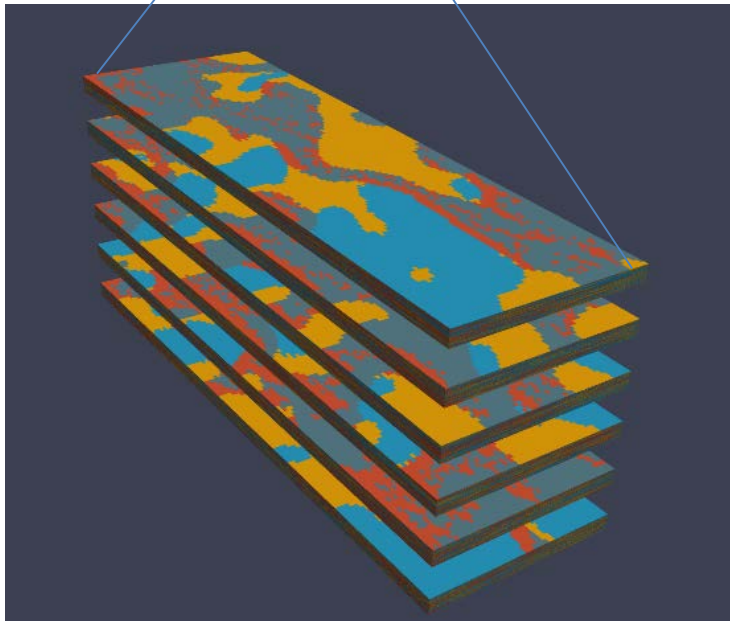
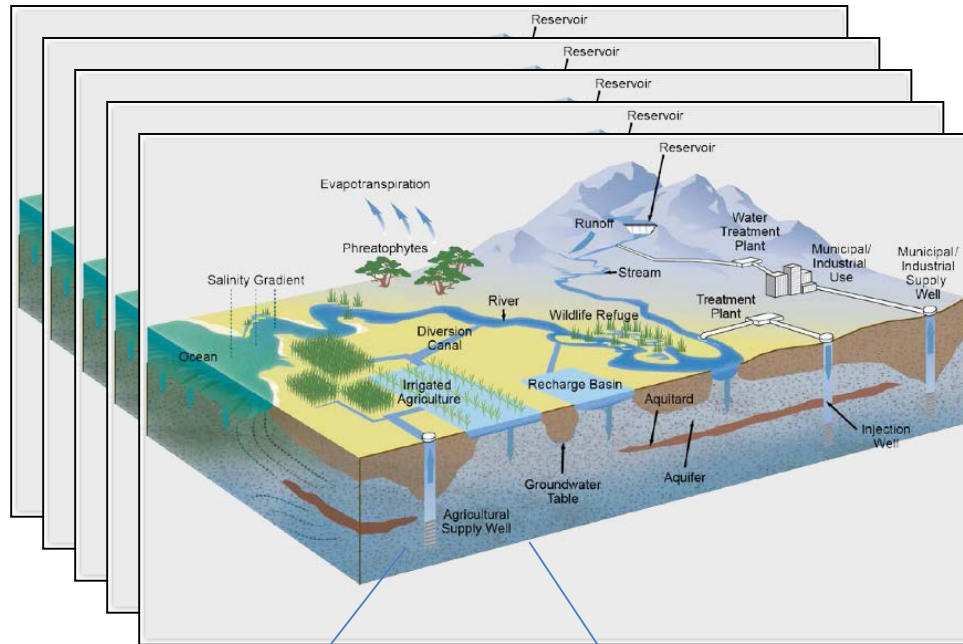
Simulating Scenarios: Focus on the Difference to BAU



Investigate Impact of Alternative Management Practices



Address Uncertainty in Monitoring Needs: Using Models



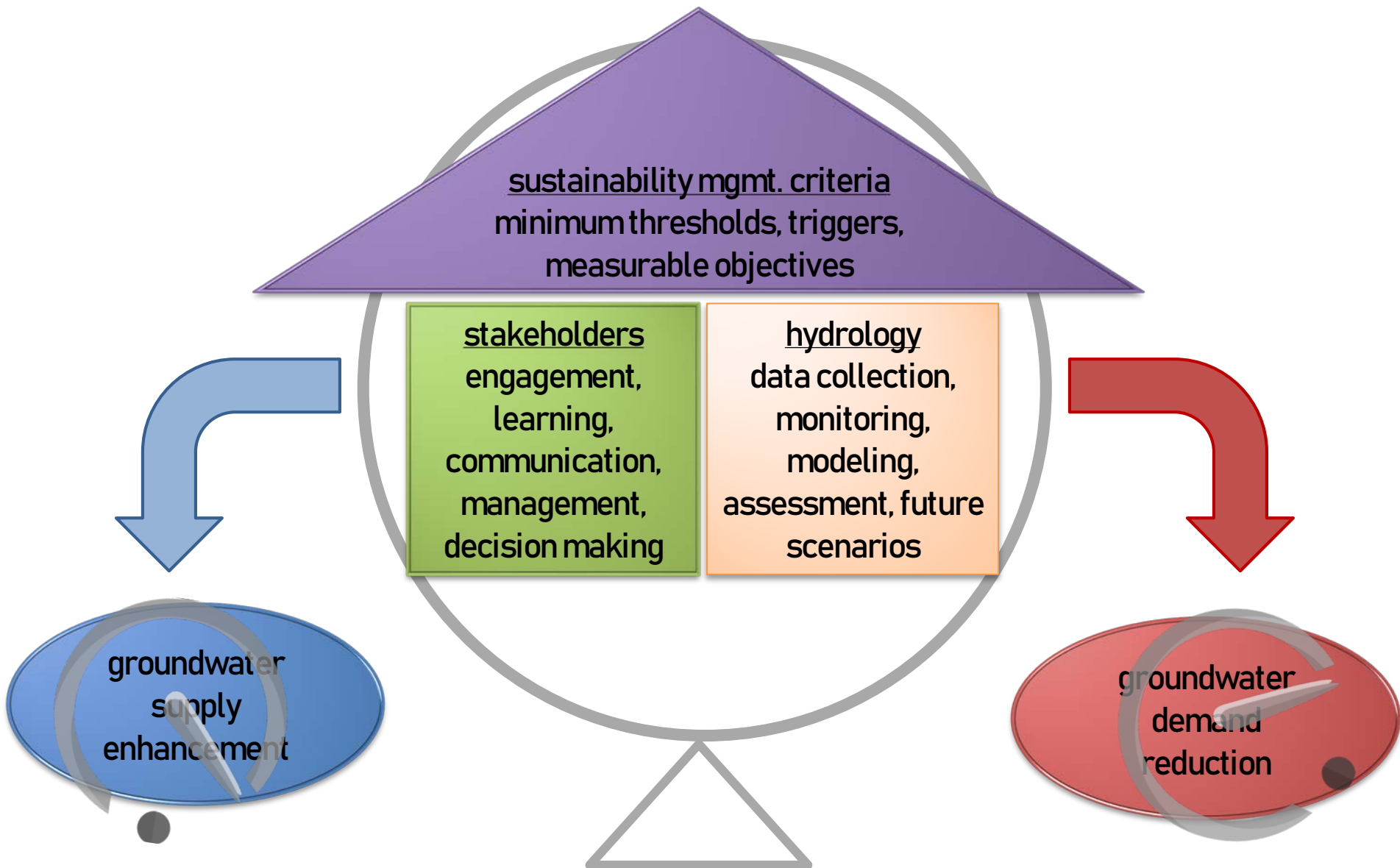
Statistical Analysis:

- Using calibration tools / sensitivity analysis

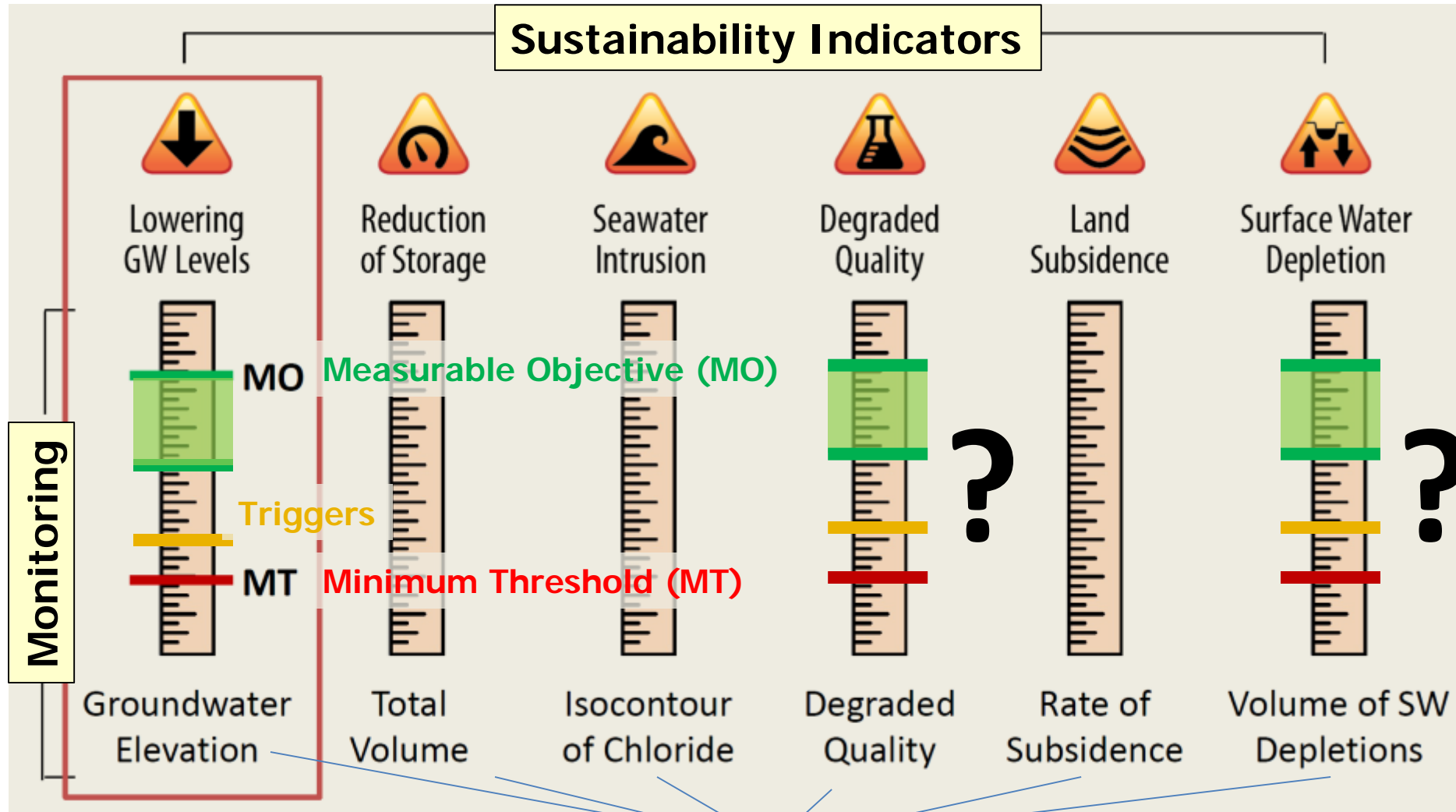
Results:

- Identify most important data to measure
- Identify most important locations and time points to measure

The GSA world of uncertainty



Sustainable Management Criteria: Where do we land?



[generalized examples of what to monitor]

modified from Ca DWR 2016

Uncertainty: Project Cost, Funding, Planning, Implementation

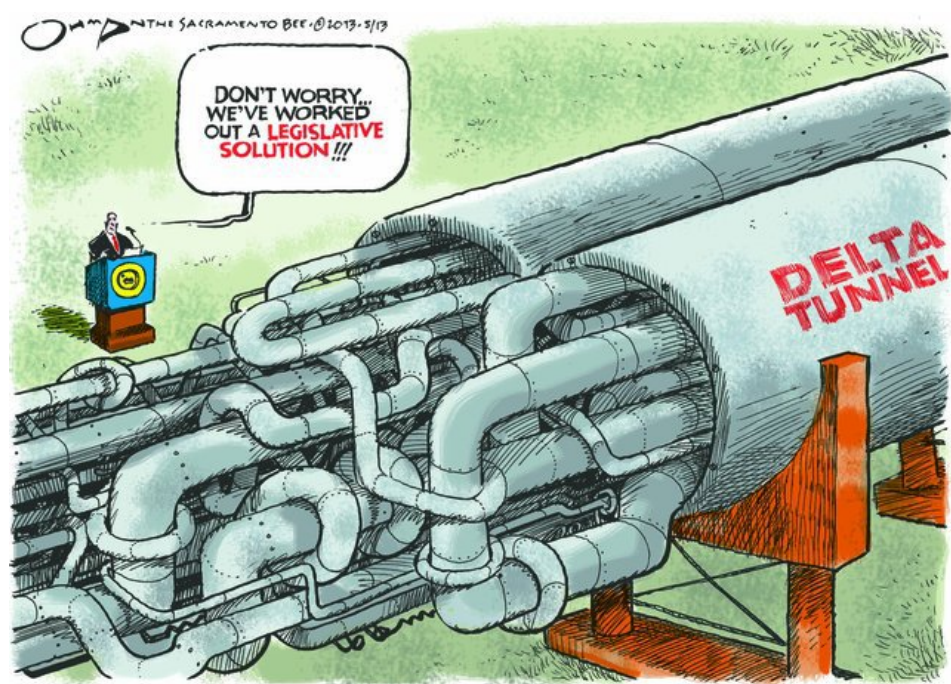


from: Ted Johnson, WRD 2013

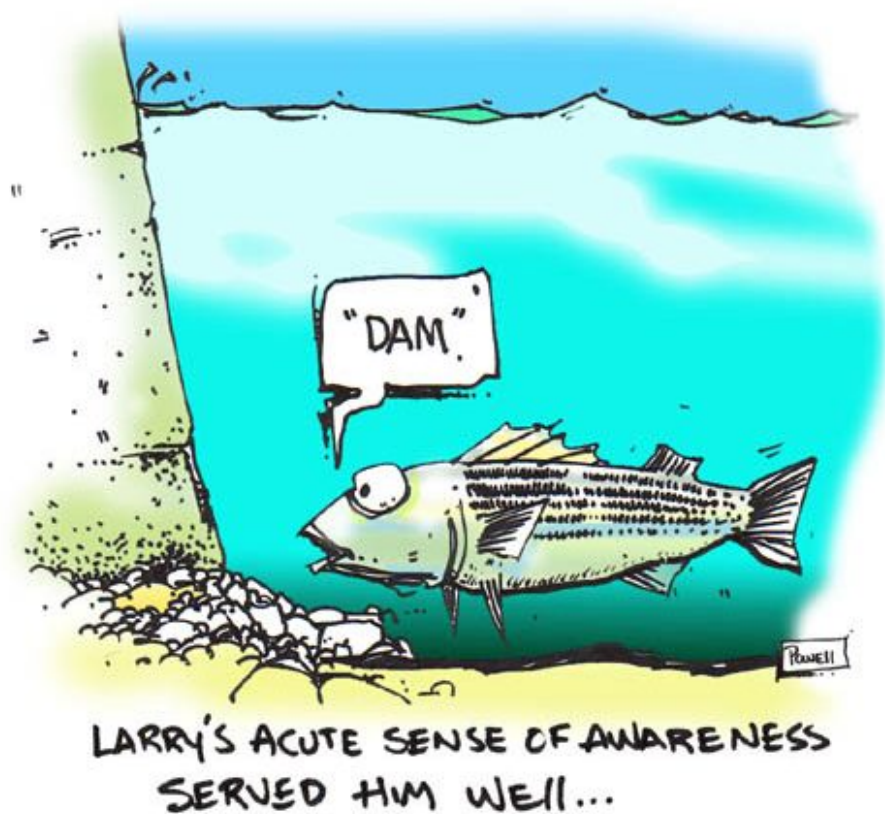


from : George Sakkestad, Mercury News, 2015

Uncertainty: Project Cost, Funding, Planning, Implementation



from: Sacramento Bee



from: Conservation Corridor

Uncertainty: Controlling Demand



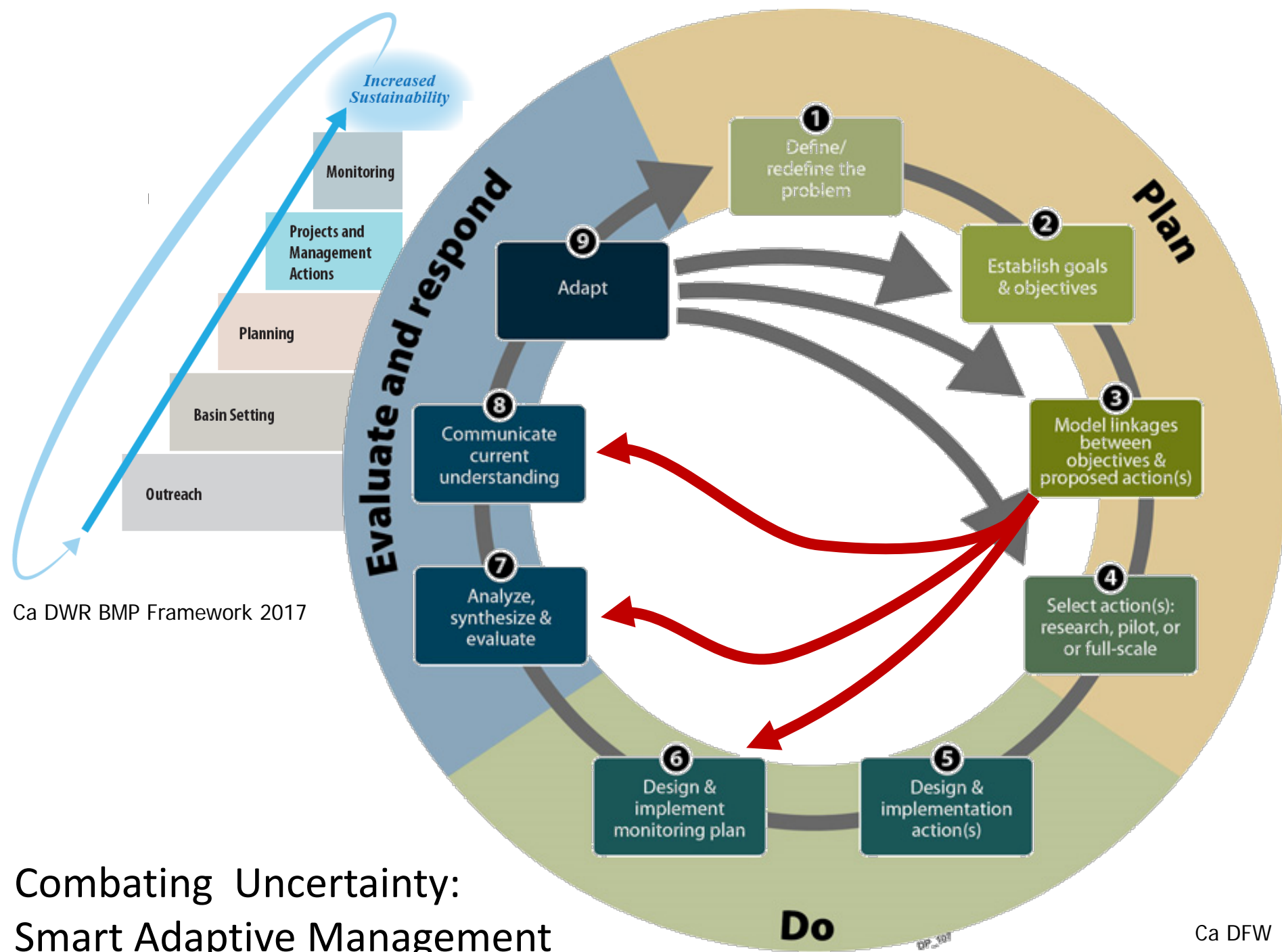
Uncertainty: Governance





George E. P. Box, 2011

“The only way to know how a complex system will behave-after you modify it-is to modify it and see how it behaves.”



Ca DWR BMP Framework 2017

Combating Uncertainty:
Smart Adaptive Management

