

Application of the Community Land Model to explore levers of water sustainability in the American Southwest

Ahmed Elkouk, Yadu Pokhrel, Lifeng Luo (Michigan State University) Ben Livneh, Liz Payton & Katie Clifford (U. Colorado, Boulder)

MSU Environmental Science & Policy Program's 2022 Fall Student Research Symposium October 17, 2022



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University of Colorado Boulder

Unfolding water crisis



Unfolding water crisis

Lake Mead's levels continue to fall

Lake Mead continues to drop, reaching 1,040.92 feet at the end of July. The lake is expected to fall further over the next two years.



Graphic: Renée Rigdon, CNN



Unfolding water crisis

How the Colorado River's water is divided

The Colorado River Basin is divided into two portions: an Upper and a Lower Basin, and each is allocated 7.5 million acrefeet of water per year, with Mexico receiving an additional 1.5 million acre-feet annually. Upper Basin states are entitled to a percentage of the Upper Basin's overall water allocation. Meanwhile, Lower Basin states and Mexico are apportioned a set amount of water each year, and are subject to mandatory cuts as Lake Mead levels continue to drop.



(1) To what extent water demands will be met in the future?

(2) What are alternative management strategies to mitigate the impact of water scarcity ?

Note: Arizona is also allocated an additional 50,000 acre-feet/year from the Upper Basin, because a small part of the state lies in the Upper Basin.

Source: Congressional Research Service Graphic: Renée Rigdon, CNN

Kickoff Workshop – Key themes

- Land modeling : Bringing the Community Land Model to decision making
- Variability and aridification: Can drought be considered a drought anymore or is it the new normal (aridification)? How will the hydrology look like with increasing variability and increasing aridity?
- Uncertainty: What is forcing us (our system) to be vulnerable?
- Future scenarios: Changes in demand due climate change (e.g., agriculture demand) instead of "not enough water what to do"
- Pilot basins



Southwestern US



Community Land Model (CLM) version 5





(Lawrence et al., 2019)



Model optimization



University of Arizona 4-km gridded SWE product



Model optimization

(1) Identify sensitive parameters: *Perturbed Parameter Ensemble (PPE)*



(2) Perturb parameters & Calculate performance metrics



 $\begin{array}{c} (3)\\ \text{Train a model}\\ \text{performance}\\ \text{metrics } \infty\\ \text{parameters} \end{array}$



(4) Predict optimal parameters set



following Cheng et al. (WRR under-review)

Model predictability in Southwestern basins

Colorado River at Lees Ferry



Model predictability in Southwestern basins

Sacramento River at Bend Bridge





Lever I Natural water availability

Videos Source: Renée Rigdon and Daniel Wolfe, CNN

Lever I

Lever II

Lever II Water demands

Videos Source: Renée Rigdon and Daniel Wolfe, CNN

Lever I

Lever II

Lever III

Lever III Reservoir Management

Integrated modeling framework



(Lawrence et al., 2019)

Integrated modeling framework

35'N -

110°W

longitude [degrees east]



120°W

100°W

110°W

90°W

80°W

(%) 100

60

Conclusion

<u>Task 1.</u>

Reconstruct the natural and human-induced changes in the water cycle

<u>Task 2.</u>

Quantify the future changes in water supplies and demands

Collaborators Workshops

<u>Task 3.</u>

Co-develop potential sustainability pathways considering tradeoffs between water use and environmental needs

Thank you!



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