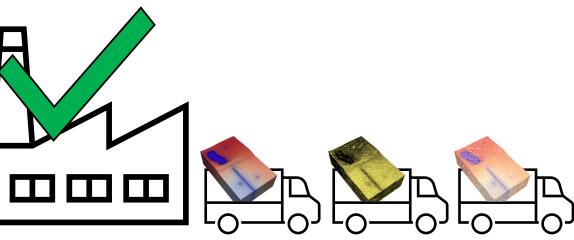
Script-based model development Revisiting the BLRM model factory.

Motivations for scripted, iterative development:

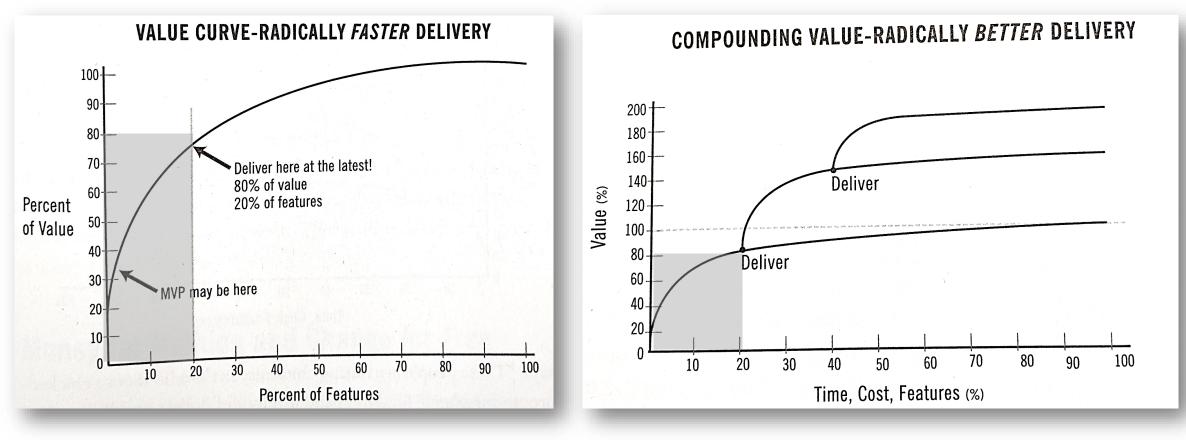
- Survive "the ubiquity of error"
- "Concentrate and store up" our modeling "judgement, dexterity, and care."
- Automate input/output generation
- Execute *Plan-Do-Check-Act* cycles to move forward in short, quick steps
- Maintain flexibility to change design decisions





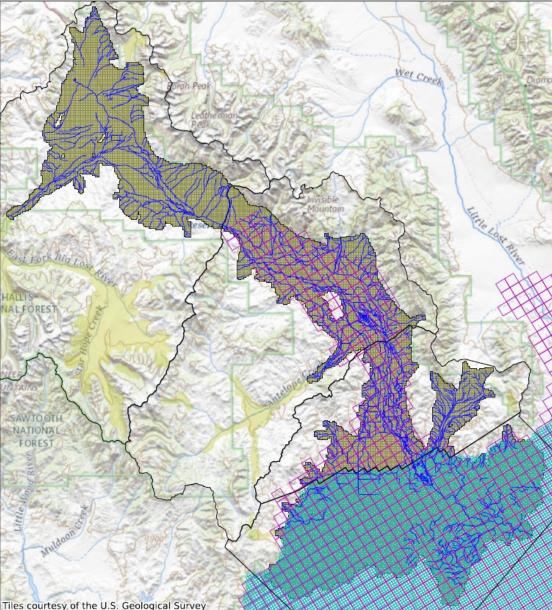
Iterative Model Development MTAC feedback → model design trajectory

- We will continue to present a "Minimum Viable Product" at each MTAC meeting
- Your feedback will help set the new model development trajectory.



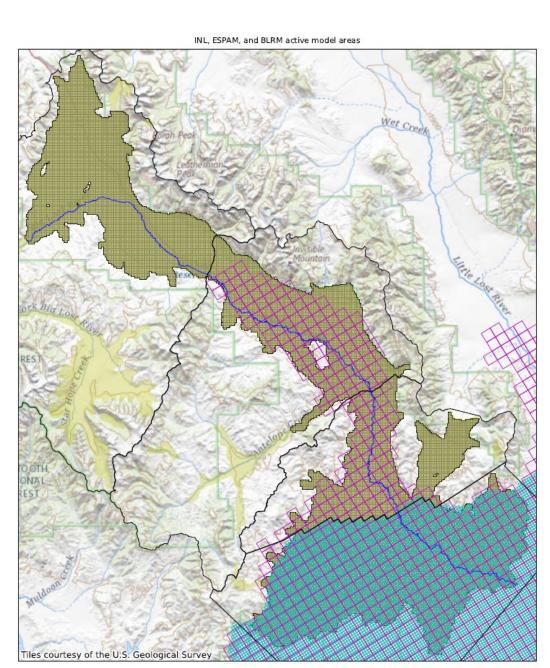
The Embarrassingly Simple Model (ESM) Nov. 2022 minimum viable product

- Strengths:
 - Script-based and fully automated from model build, through parameterization and prior Monte Carlo evaluation, and post-processing
 - Highly flexible, very little "baked in"
 - Fast! (~10 seconds)
- Weaknesses:
 - Steady-state only
 - Uniform RCH and HK
 - No tributary underflow
 - No surface water routing
 - Crude basin depth representation

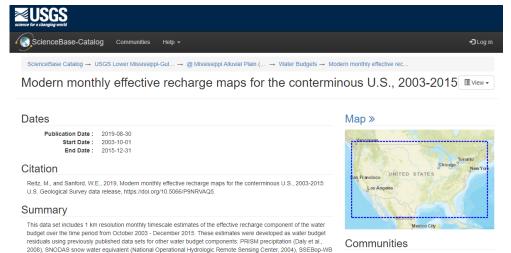


INL, ESPAM, and BLRM active model areas

- Strengths:
 - Transient simulation, monthly stress periods
 - Areal recharge and tributary underflow
 - Surface water routing in BLR mainstem via SFR
 - Still highly flexible, fully reproducible
 - Still Fast! (~2 minutes)
- Weaknesses:
 - Simulation time limited to 2004-2015
 - Uniform HK values
 - Crude basin depth representation
 - Major components missing. No diversions or irrigation
 - No specific forecasts of interest (yet!)



- Areal recharge from Reitz and Samford (2019):
 - 1km grid, <u>monthly</u> 10/2003 12/2015
 - Effective recharge calculated as water budget residual of precipitation, SWE, EVT, GW-irrigation, runoff
- Will eventually replace with field-scale estimates derived from METRIC ET data



evapotranspiration (Reitz et al., 2017a), a map of groundwater-sourced irrigation (Reitz et al., 2017b), and monthly surface runoff maps (Reitz et al., 2019). The recharge data were estimated as the difference between water supply

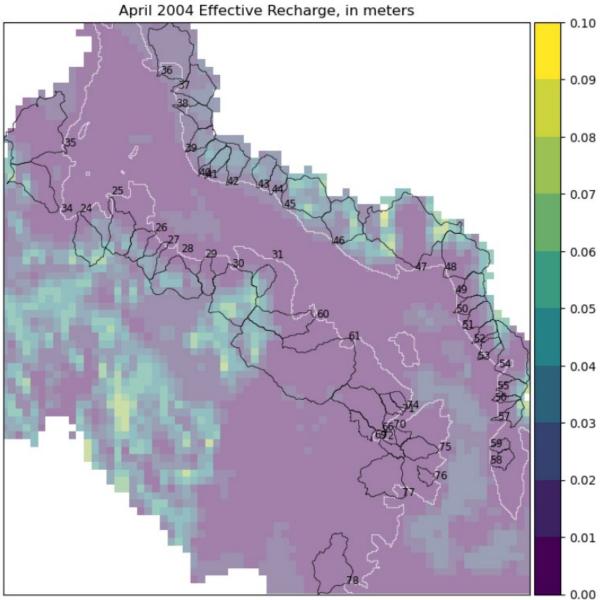
(precipitation plus snow melt plus irrigation) and the other water budget components (snow accumulation, surface runoff, and ET) for a given month. In locations / months where the SNODAS snow accumulation data indicated greater

snow accumulation than PRISM precipitation for that month, the snow accumulation was capped to the precipitation

 USGS Lower Mississippi-Gulf Water Science Center *

Associated Items

derivative of Annual average evapetrapeniration



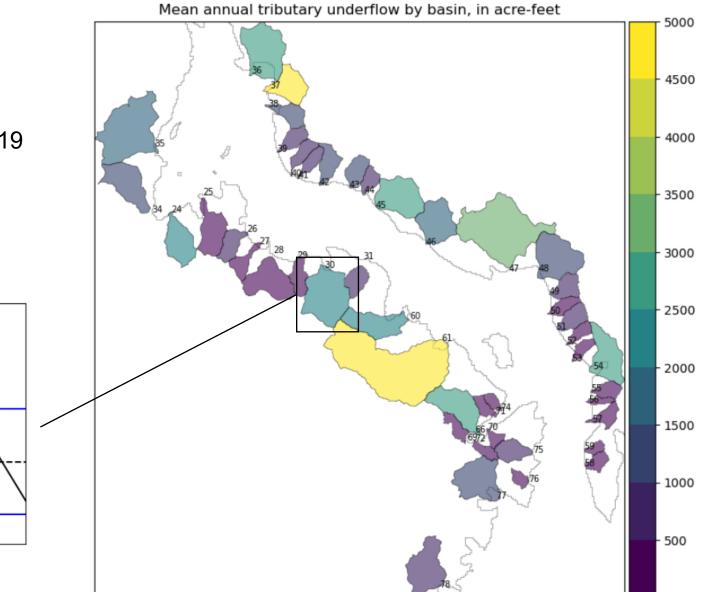
- Tributary Underflow from Clark (2022):
 - From BLRB Water Budget SIR

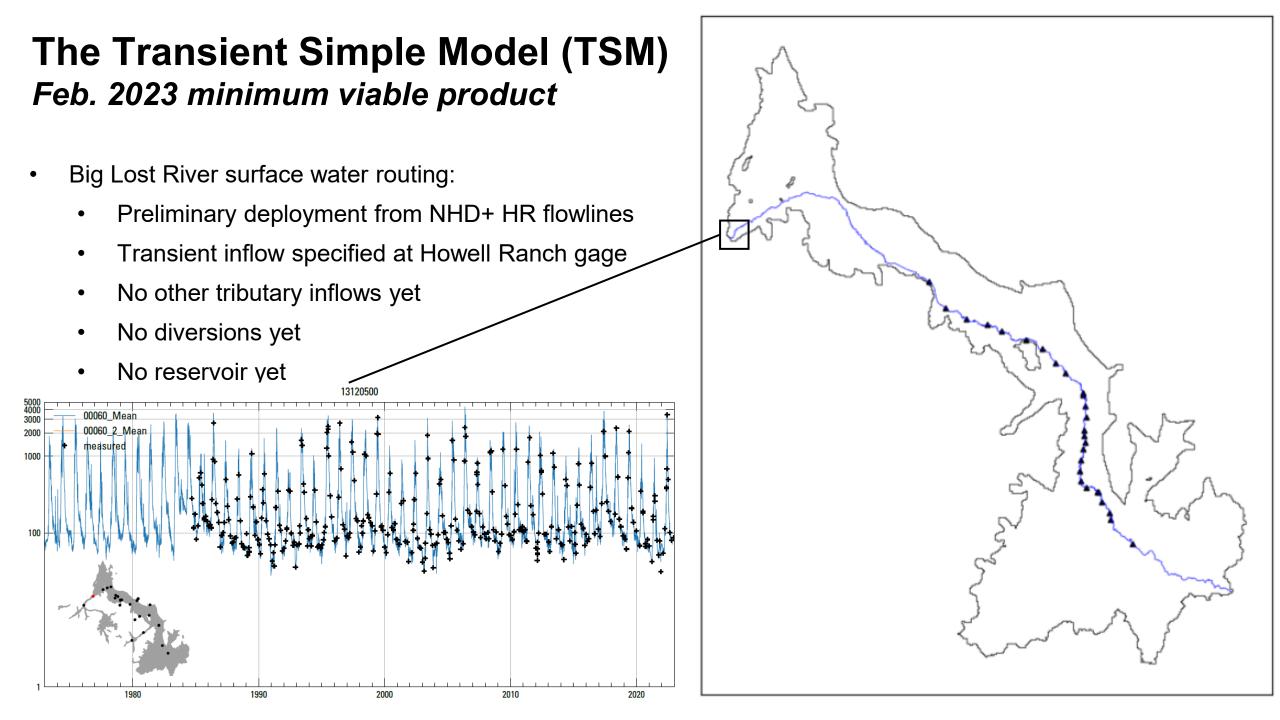
• Mean annual underflow by basin 2000 – 2019

30 Navarre Creek

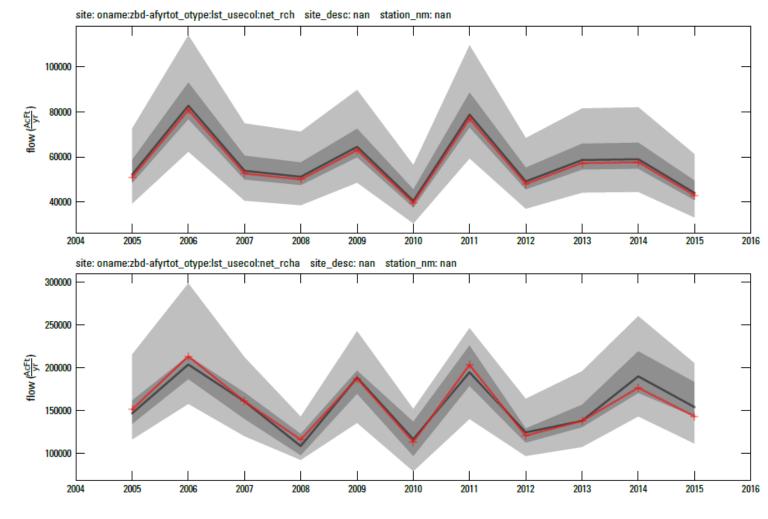
• Includes high- and low-end estimates

• Results comparable to Crosthwaite (1970)



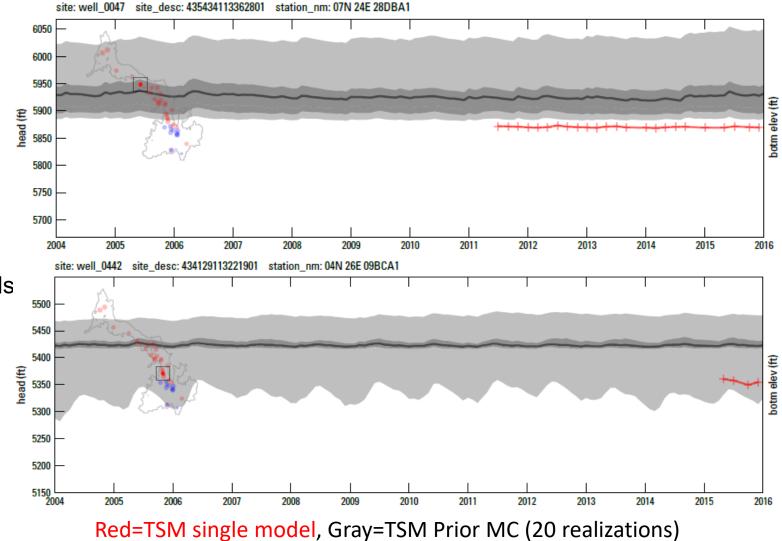


- TSM Prior Monte Carlo results:
 - Outputs reflect wide ranges of uncertainty in model property values and input forcings (e.g. RCH +/- 50%)
 - In future iterations of the Prior, some parameter ranges will be constrained by improved understanding of the system



Red=TSM single model, Gray=TSM Prior MC (20 realizations)

- TSM Prior Monte Carlo results:
 - Outputs also reflect incomplete representation of the conceptual model
 - TSM is "source heavy" and "sink deficient," partially explaining the general over-simulation of GW levels and output fluxes



The Next Iteration – perhaps not so simple? *May 2023 minimum viable product*

- Upcoming model development goals:
 - Assign transmissivity and storage properties based on hydrogeologic framework report and data
 - Preliminary representation of pumping and diversions – in preparation of eventual fieldscale simulation of irrigation and infiltration
 - Define and track modelsimulated equivalents of observed stream gains/losses reported in seepage study
 - Other priorities motivated by this meeting

