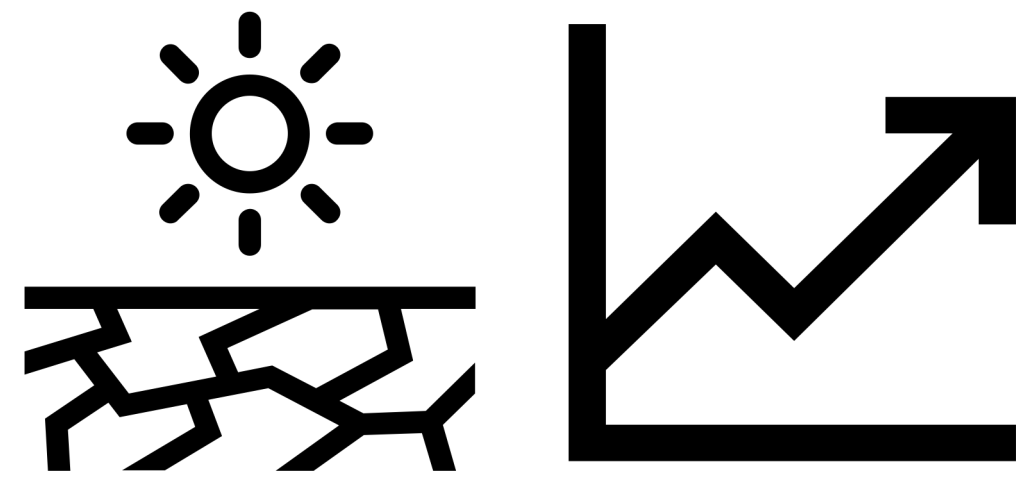


The Colorado River Basin is experiencing an unprecedented water shortage crisis and future conditions in the region are highly uncertain.

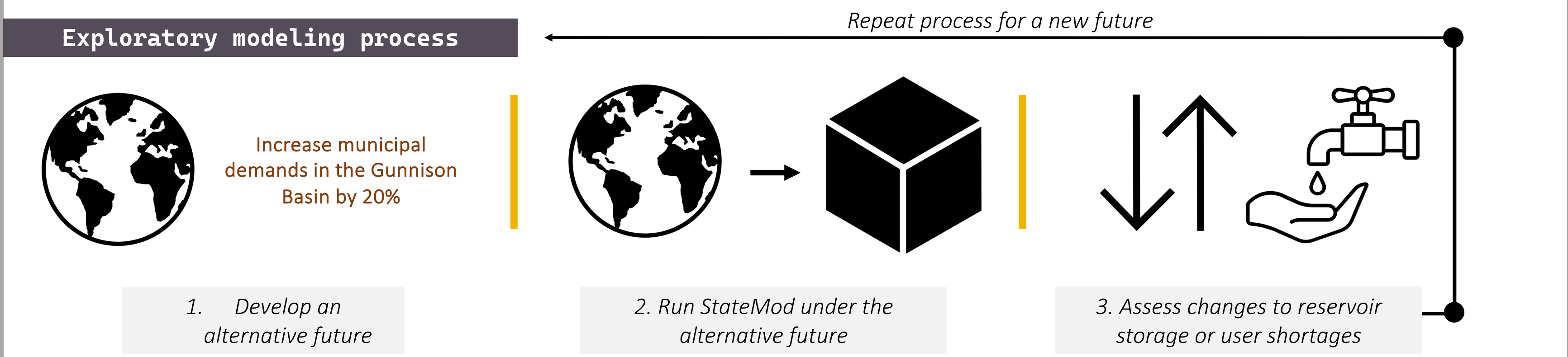


Aridification and over-allocation of the Colorado River are key drivers of the current crisis

The complexity of balancing the demands of agriculture and a growing population combined with a diminishing water supply makes water systems planning and management a growing challenge in the region. However, a wide range of uncertainties from changes in the hydroclimate to potential changes to infrastructure, policies, and system efficiencies make it difficult to understand exactly how the future will unfold.

Water systems planning and management models paired with exploratory modeling can help uncover vulnerabilities in the basin.

Because future conditions in the region are not known for certain, we utilize **exploratory modeling**, which involves running the State of Colorado's water supply and allocation model, StateMod, under a wide range of plausible futures. These futures are developed by adjusting historical demands and water rights across users, changing reservoir storage and evaporation rates, and generating new streamflow scenarios across Colorado's five West Slope Basins.



Open-source frameworks can make exploratory modeling accessible to a wider group of researchers.

Because StateMod is so finely resolved, it is a powerful model that can provide a detailed representation of the users, water rights, and water accounting throughout the West Slope. However, this means that the development and use of many future scenarios is essential to adequately characterize the behavior of the system, which requires nontrivial computational resources. Additionally, exploratory modeling with StateMod requires familiarity with Fortran and Linux. We develop **statemodify** as a framework to **increase the usability and flexibility of StateMod** for exploratory modeling and thus to **empower a larger group of diverse researchers** to utilize StateMod and contribute their expertise to help more robustly manage the basin.

Key Features

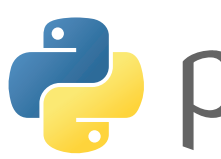
Python-based functions are developed to adjust StateMod Fortran input files to create alternative futures (see map). Manipulations include applying multipliers to historic demands, reservoir storage, and evaporation rates. Water right priorities and decrees can be adjusted for individual users. A Hidden Markov Model-based synthetic streamflow generator can be used to create spatially correlated streamflow traces across StateMod nodes in the five West Slope Basins.

- 1

Accessibility



jupyter



python

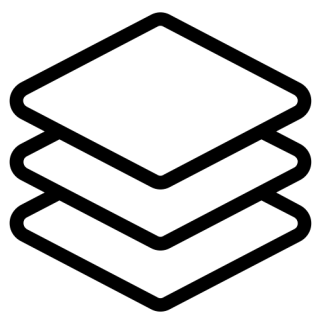
Users run StateMod simulations and analyses through Python-based **Jupyter Notebooks**
- 2

Analysis Tools



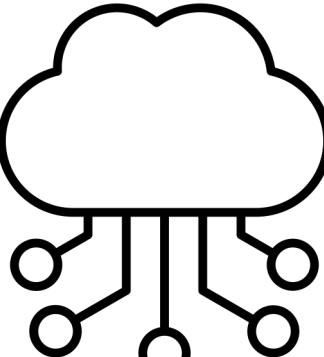
Notebooks provide code for **extracting data** and **visualizing output**
- 3

Compressibility



Reduced output storage volume using **.parquet file formatting**
- 4

Scalability



Deployable as a Docker container that can be linked to external **HPC or cloud resources**

