

A background map of the Colorado Basin, showing the mountain ranges and river networks. The map is partially visible, with the top left and bottom right corners cut off. The colors used are light green for the mountains and light blue for the rivers.

# CBRFC Water Supply Forecasting: What Does the Future Hold?

**Kevin Werner**

*NWS Colorado Basin River Forecast Center*

**CBRFC Stakeholder Forum**

**July 31, 2012**

# Outline

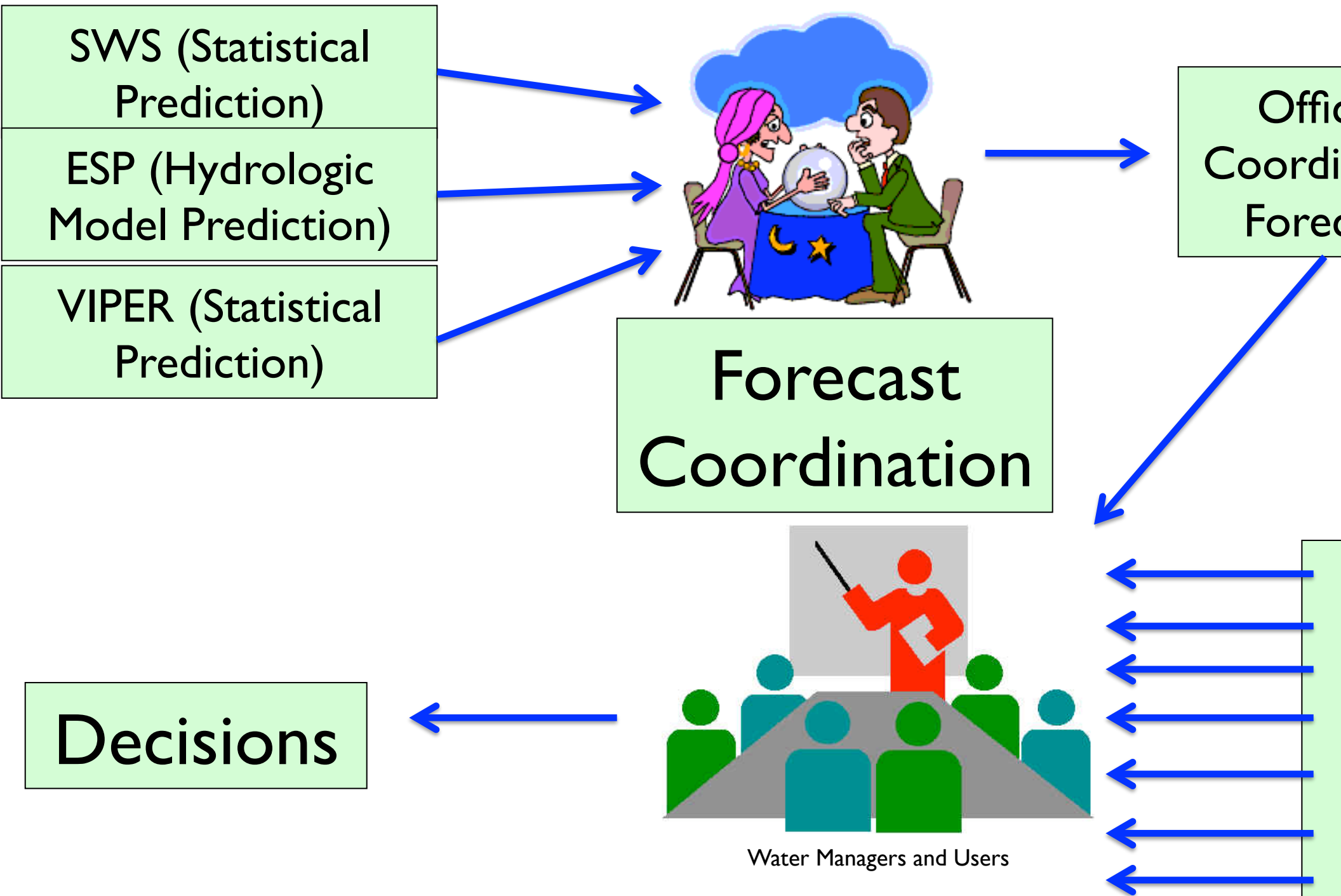
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the Past: A Brief Recap

the Need for Change: Stakeholders,  
Science, and Verification

the Future: Perspectives and Direction  
Science and Stakeholders

# The Forecast



## Statistical Forecasting

Statistical Regression Equations

Primary NOAA/RFC forecast method from 1940's to mid 1990's.

Primary NRCS/NWCC forecast method

Historical Relationships between flow, snow, & precipitation (1971-2000+)

Tied to a fixed runoff period (inflexible)

## Ensemble Simulation Model Forecasting

A component of a continuous conceptual model (NWSRFS)

Continuous *real time* inputs (temperature, precipitation, forecasts)

Accounts for soil moisture states (SAC-SMA) - drives runoff efficiency

Builds and melts snowpack (Snow-17) – output feeds SAC-SMA

Flexible run date, forecast period, forecast parameters.

Evolving toward ESP as primary forecast tool at NOAA/RFCs

# Past Output

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ecast attributes:

Target: seasonal volume (typically April-July)

Frequency: monthly or semi-monthly during winter  
spring

Probabilities: 10,50,90% forecast exceedence

Format: email, publication, and web site

Other tools: online toolsets

Coordination with NRCS

# The Need to Change

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## **Current practice:**

Not conducive to more frequent (daily/weekly) updates

Not conducive to ensemble based forecasts

Coordination and manual combination does not systematically add skill (see verification)

Forecast process not repeatable

In spite of some success, integration of new science is difficult

## **Current practice should:**

Leverage NOAA/NWS expertise with weather and climate prediction

Leverage CBRFC daily forecast operations

Leverage CBRFC forecaster expertise

Provide short to long term forecast information including ensemble

Increase ability to integrate new science, methodology, and technology

# 1983 Forecast Assessment

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Statistical models are deficient in several aspects:

1. The forecasts are for monthly or seasonal volumes and do not provide day-to-day values or allow frequent updates.
2. The models do a poor job of predicting flows for extreme conditions that have not been observed historically.
3. The models do not account for large variations from normal in both temperature and precipitation that may occur subsequent to the date of the forecast.
4. These techniques are not amenable to easy changes (i.e., additional

# Forecast Verification

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Key Questions:

How accurate is each forecast tool?

How reliable is each forecast tool?

How do these answers change over time or space?



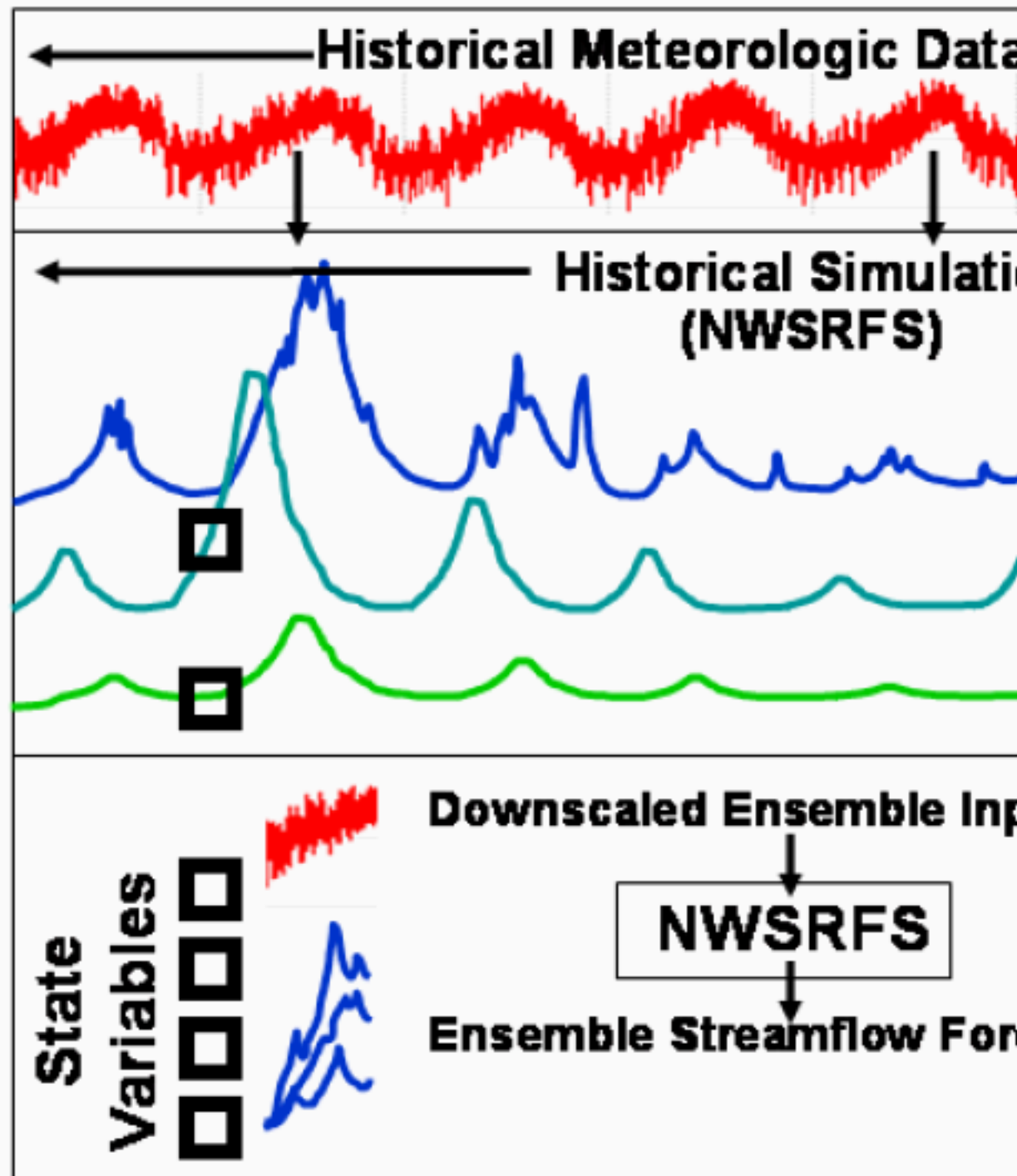
# Verification Strategy

Systemic answers  
require large number  
of forecasts

Use reforecasts to  
have a large sample  
size

Reforecasts use  
current calibrations to  
simulate past  
forecasts

Do not (yet)  
incorporate weather



# Metrics Explained

Accuracy:

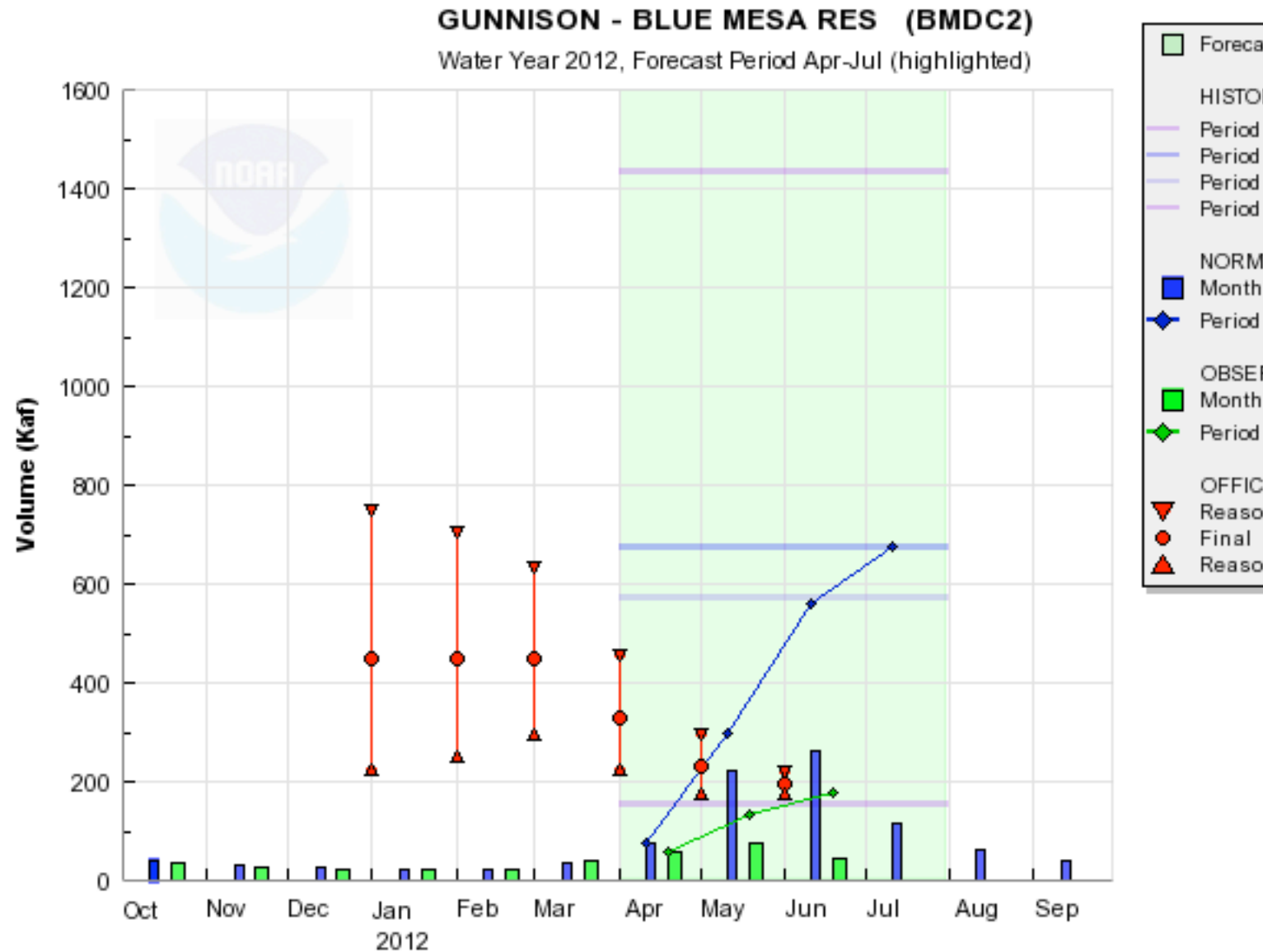
Fast-  
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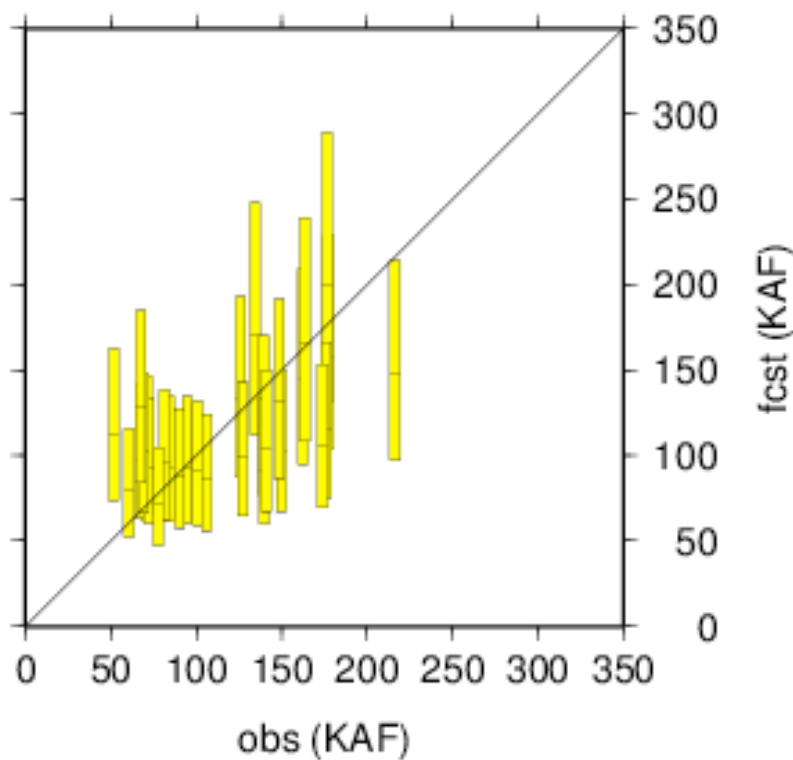
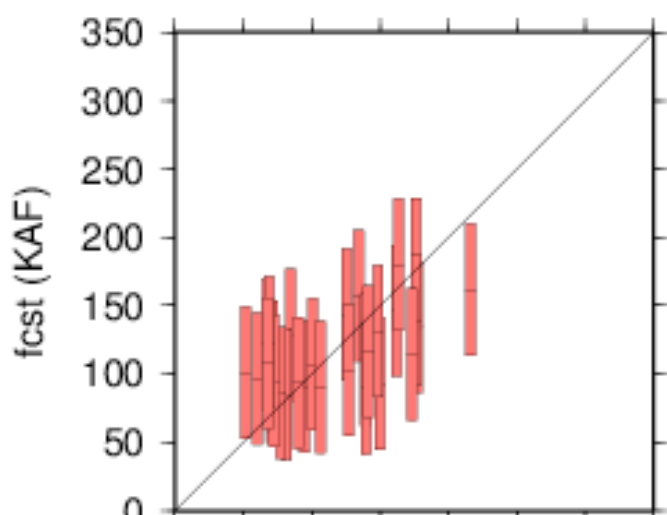
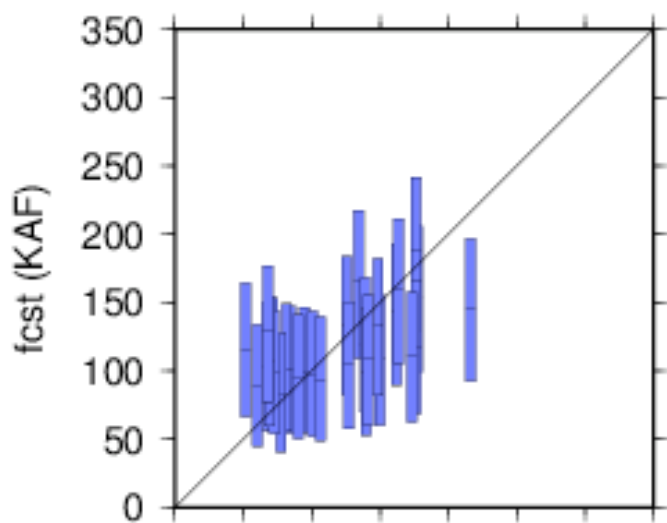
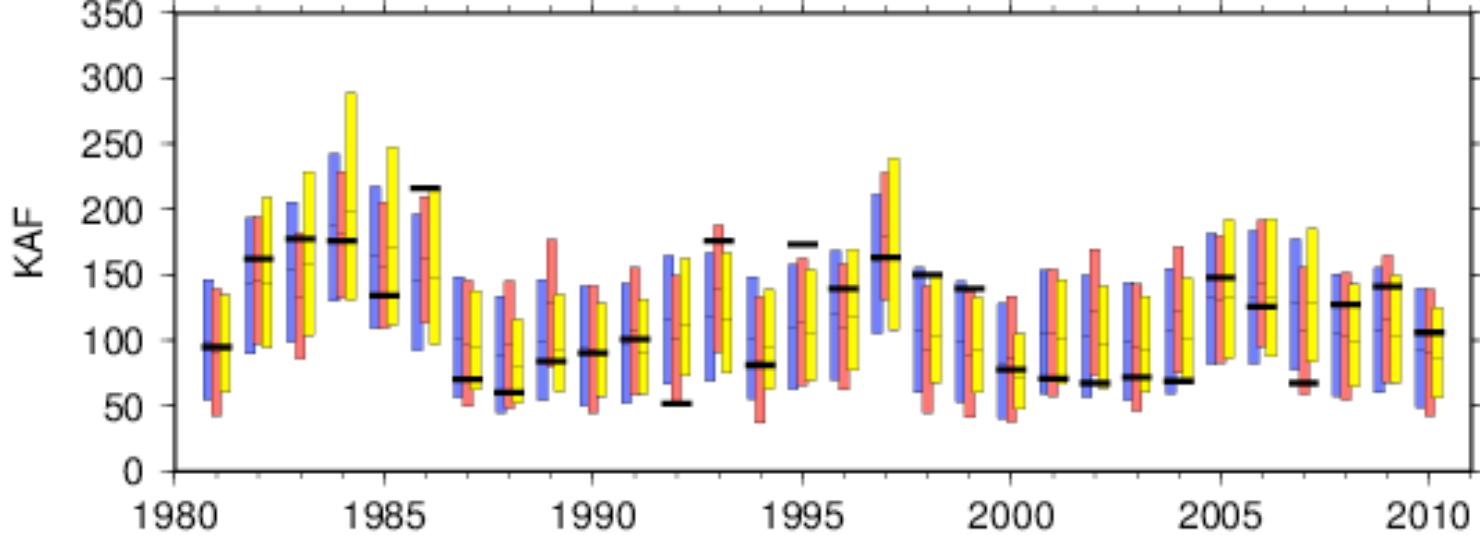
ability:

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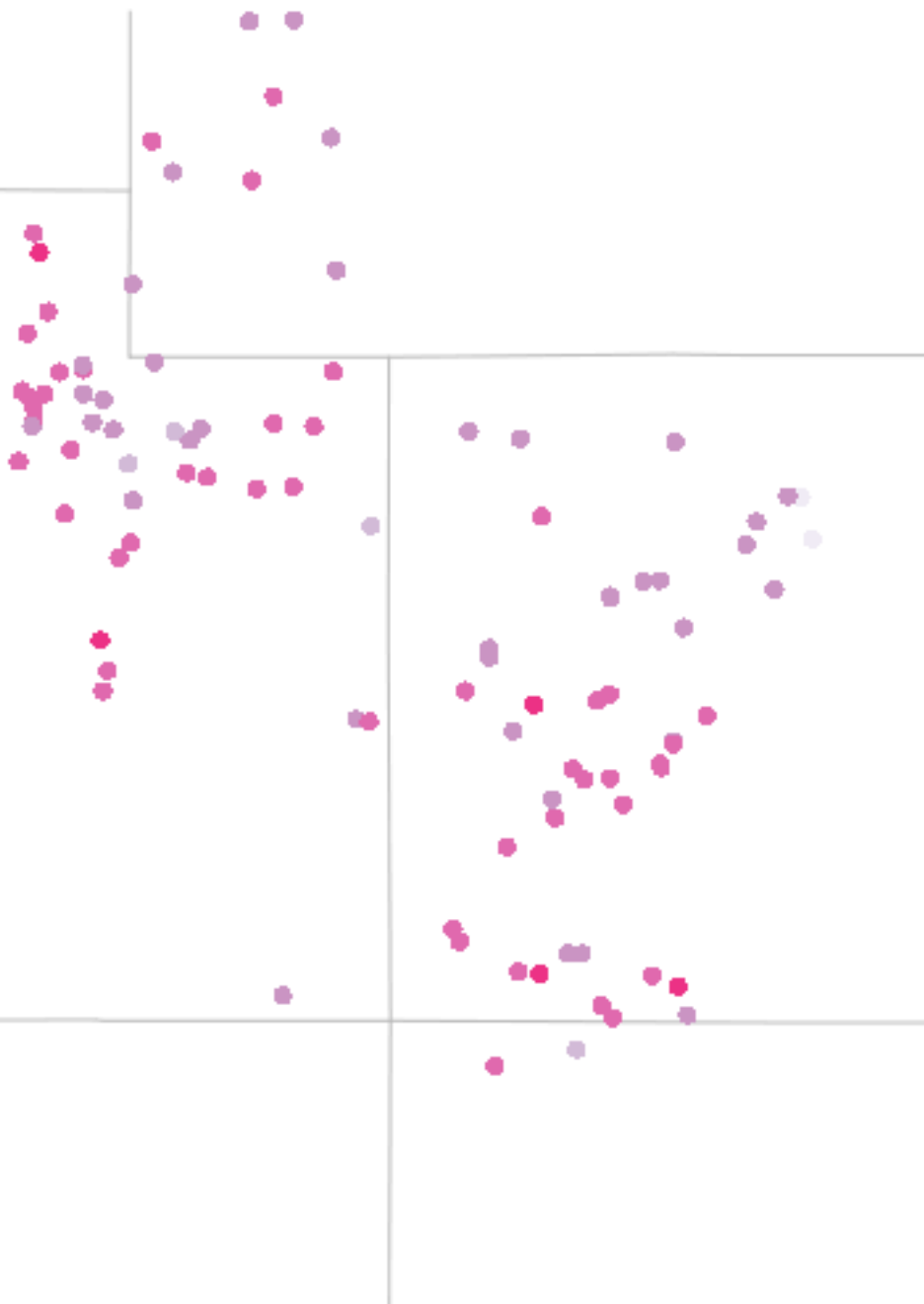
sts



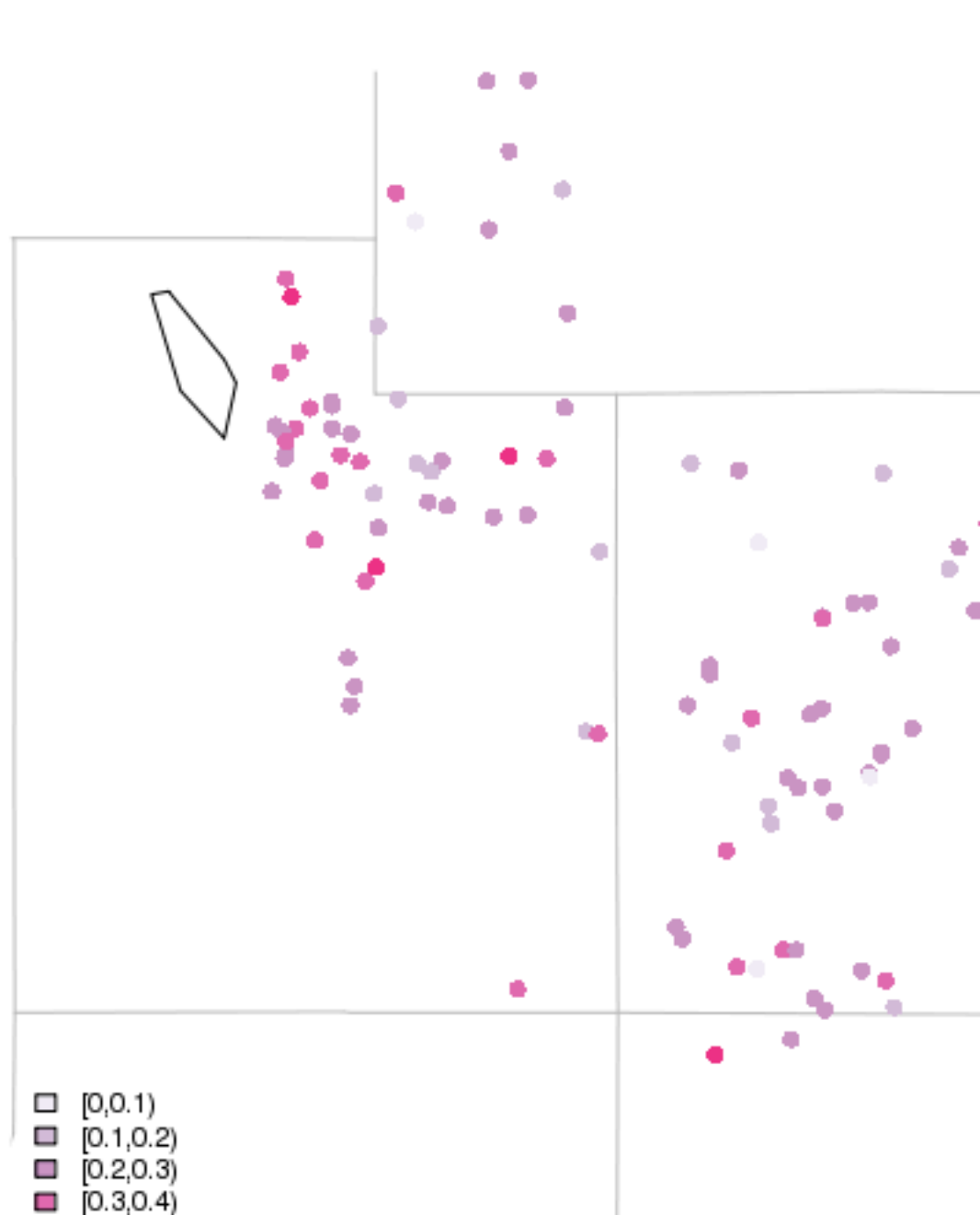


# 50% Forecast Accuracy

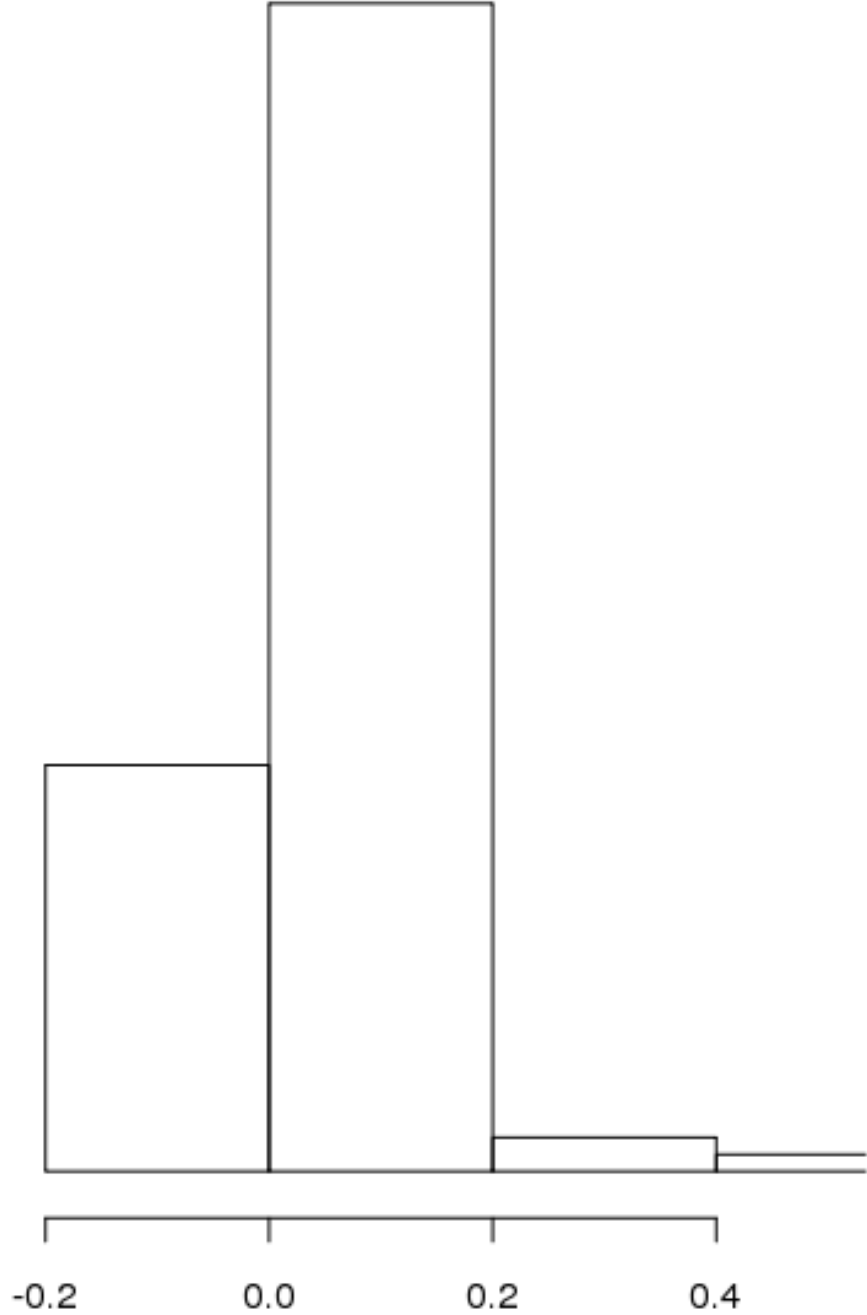
January ESP-SS



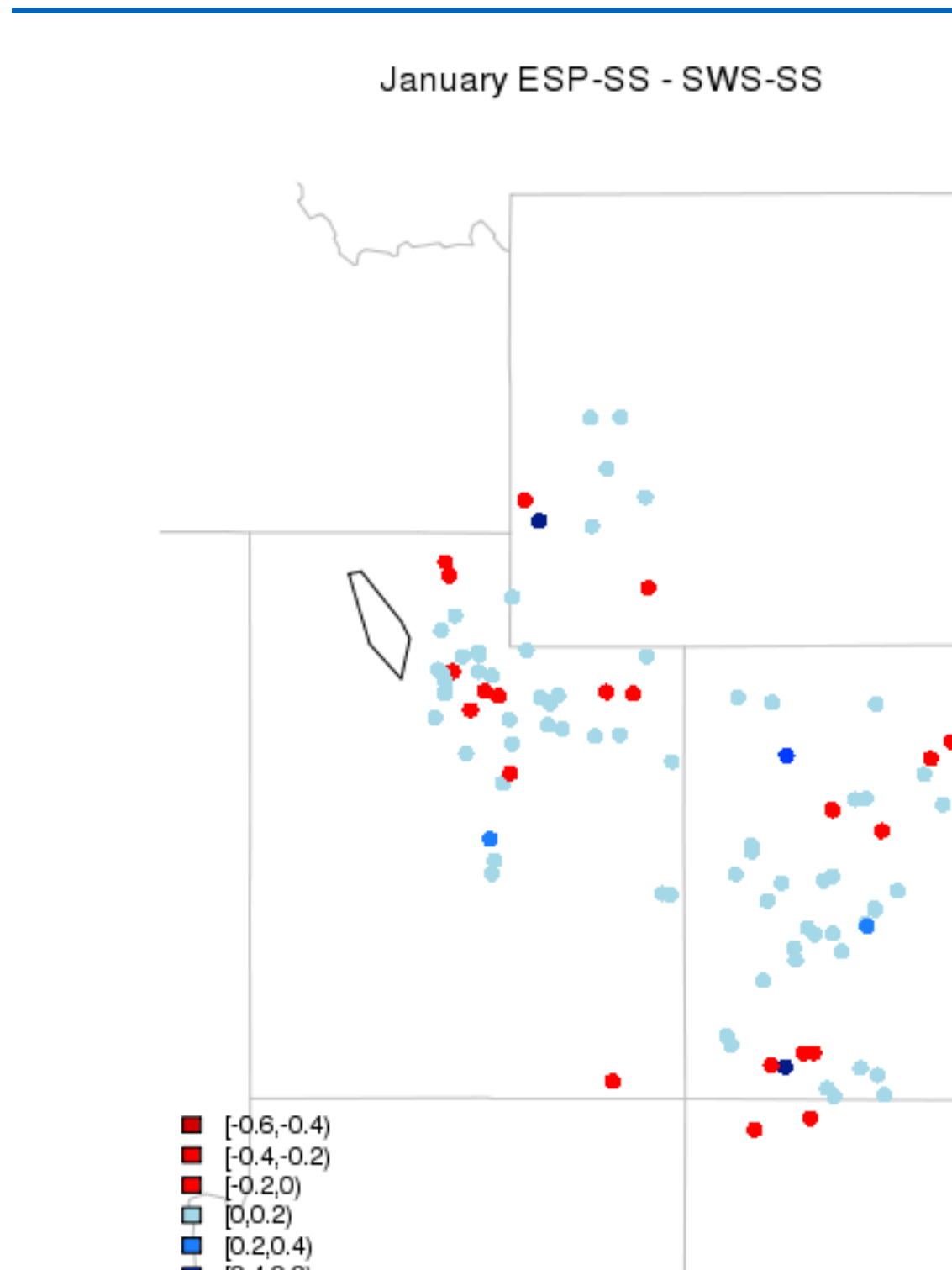
January SWS-SS



- [0,0.1)
- [0.1,0.2)
- [0.2,0.3)
- [0.3,0.4)

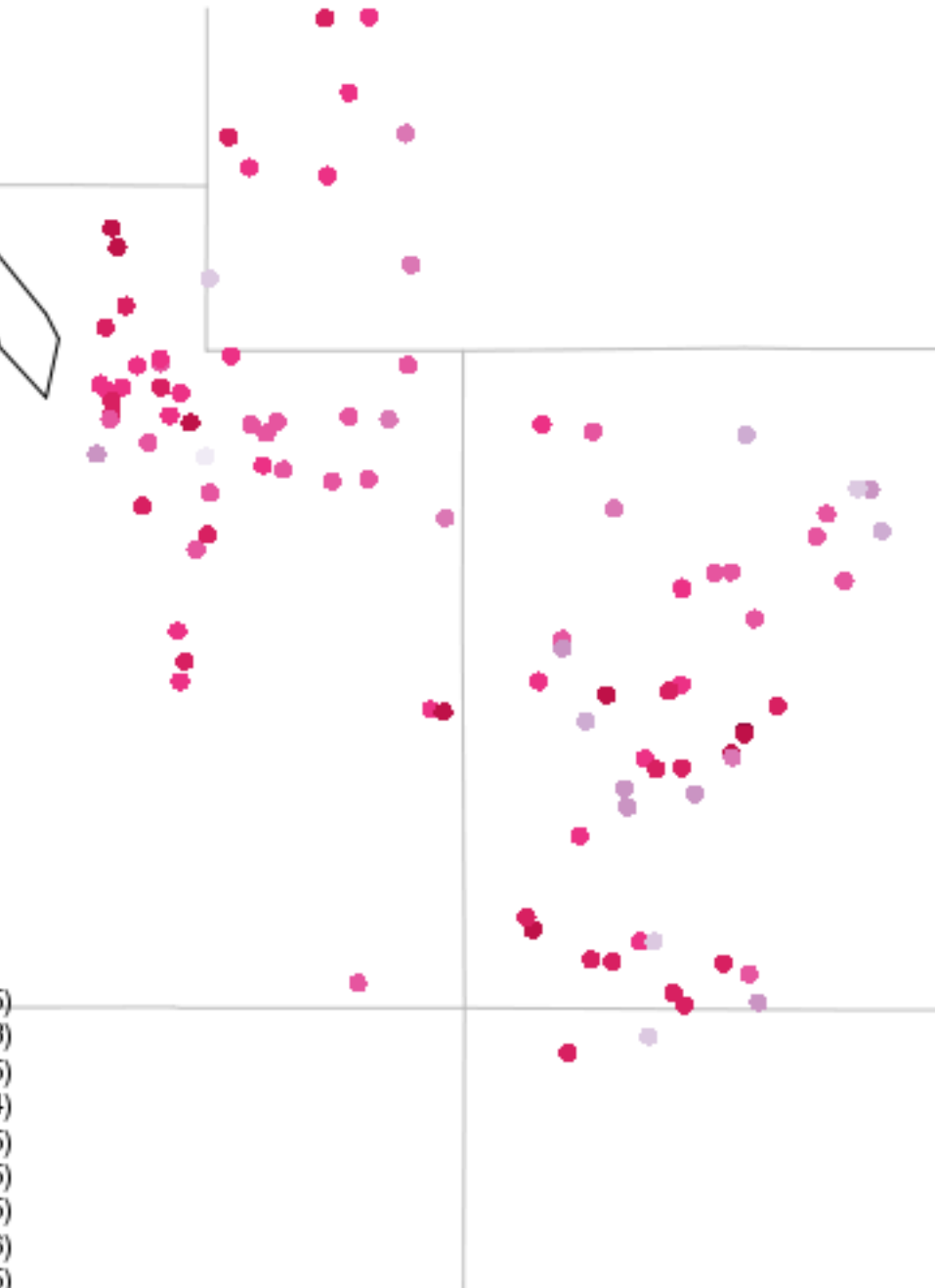


more accurate in 74  
of 98 cases

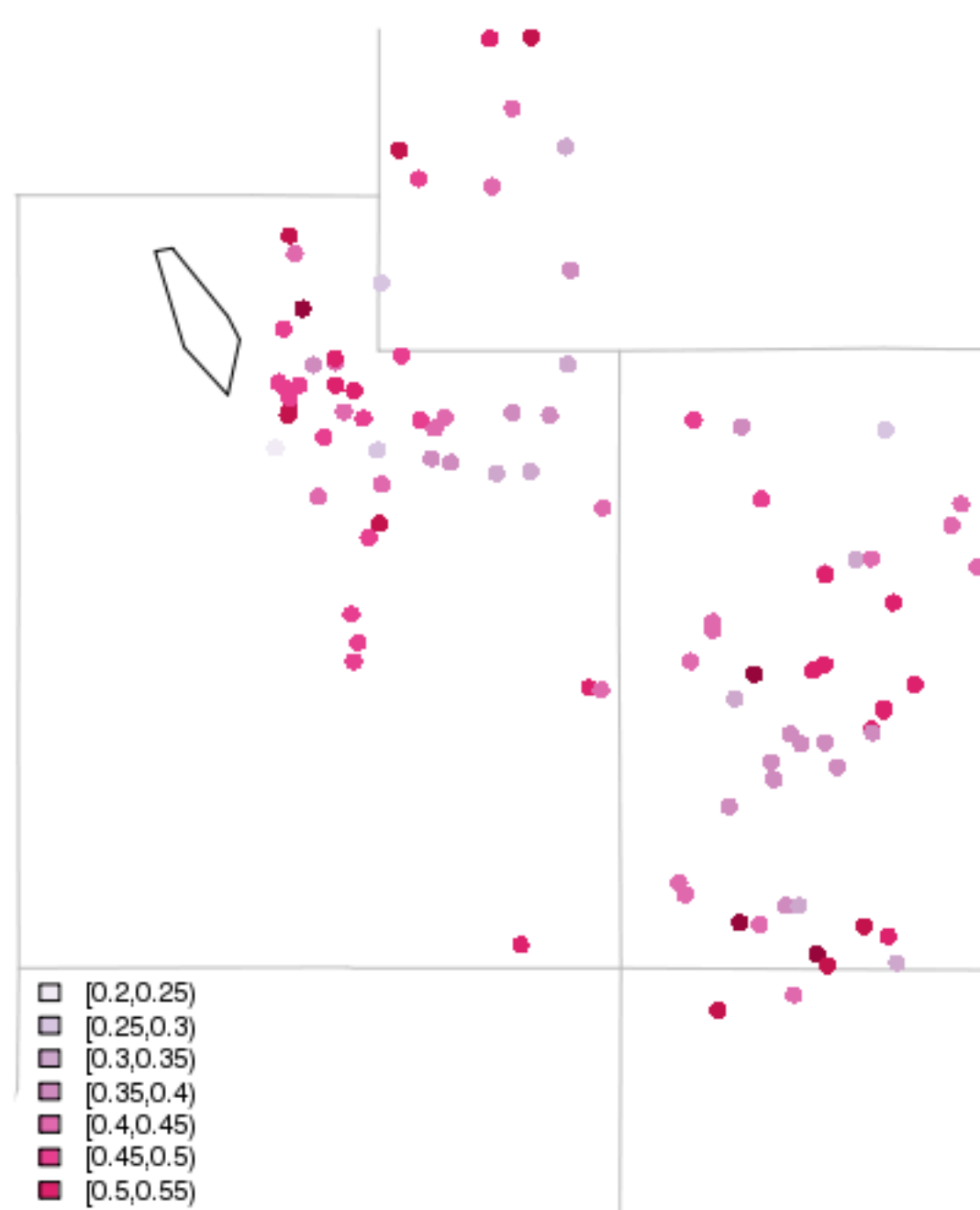


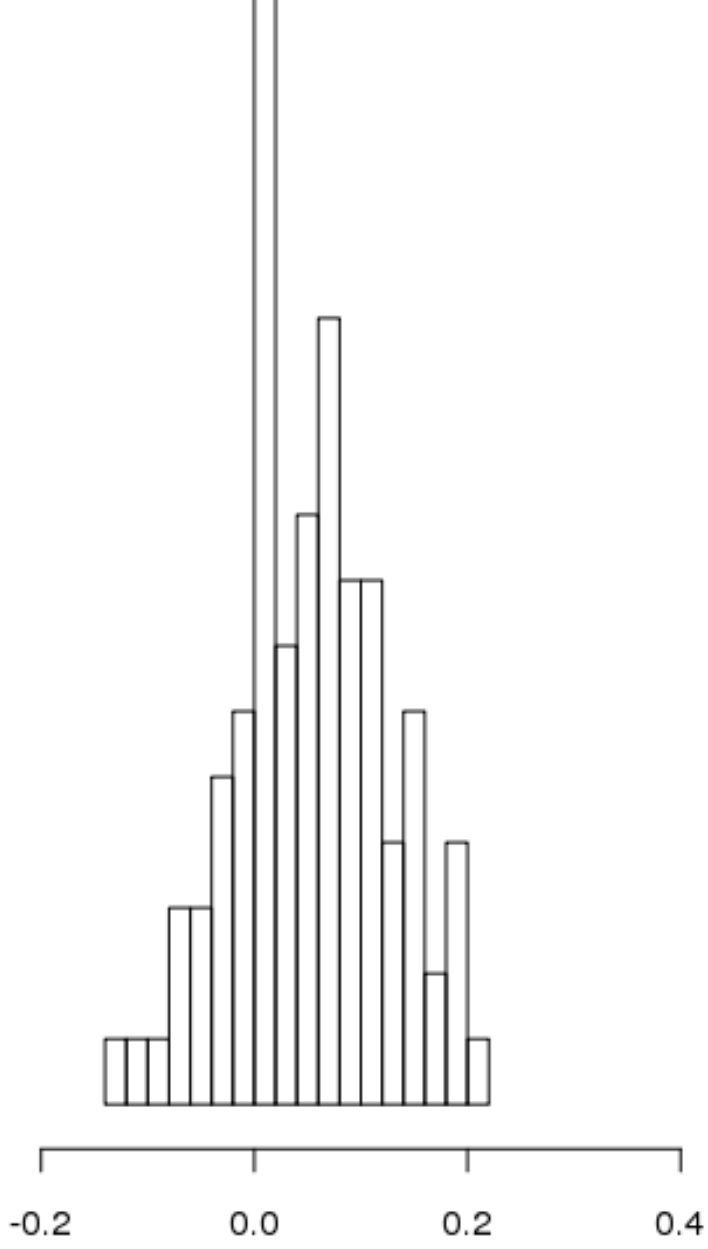
# 50% Forecast Accuracy

April 1 ESP-SS

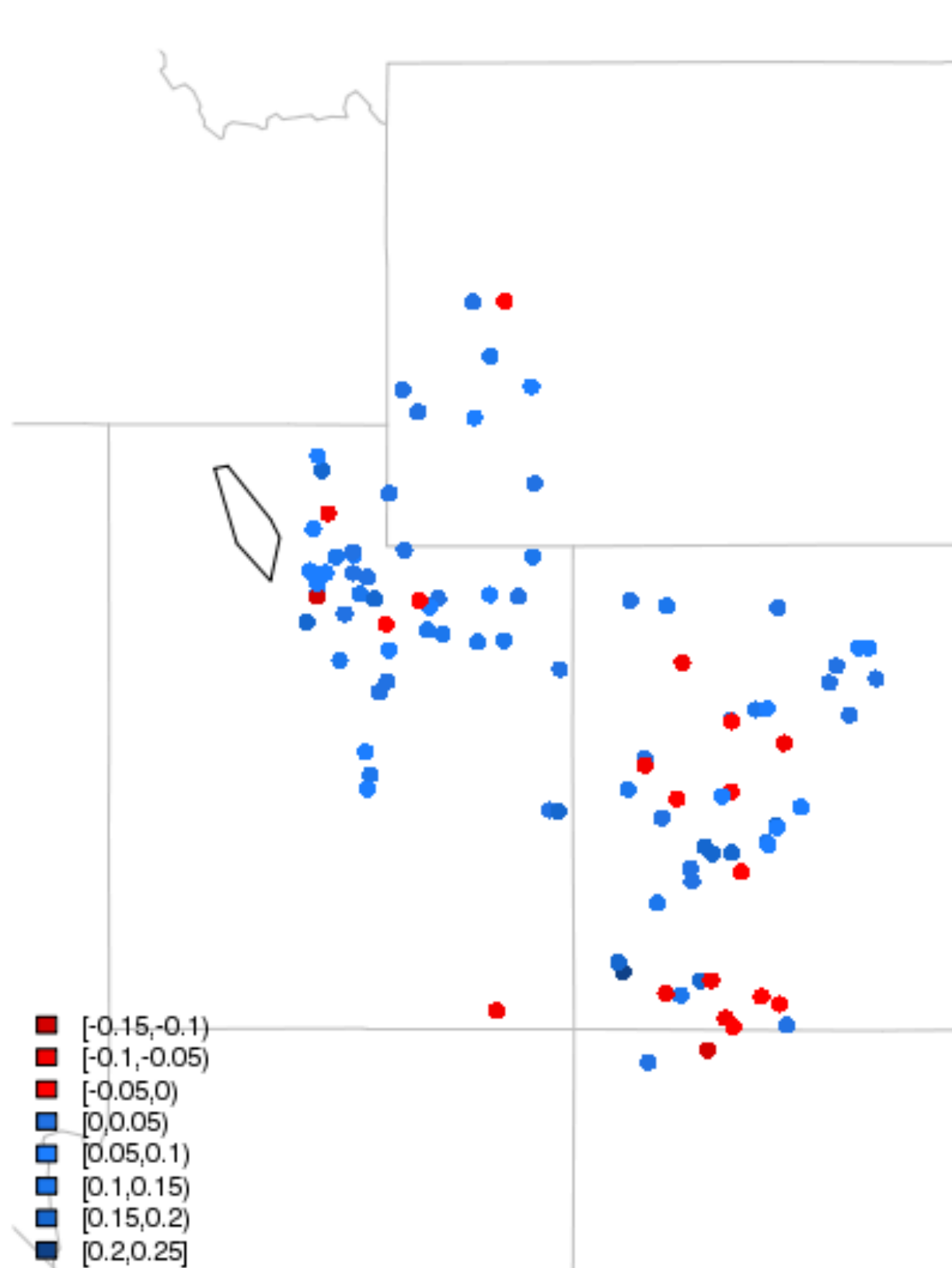


April 1 SWS-SS

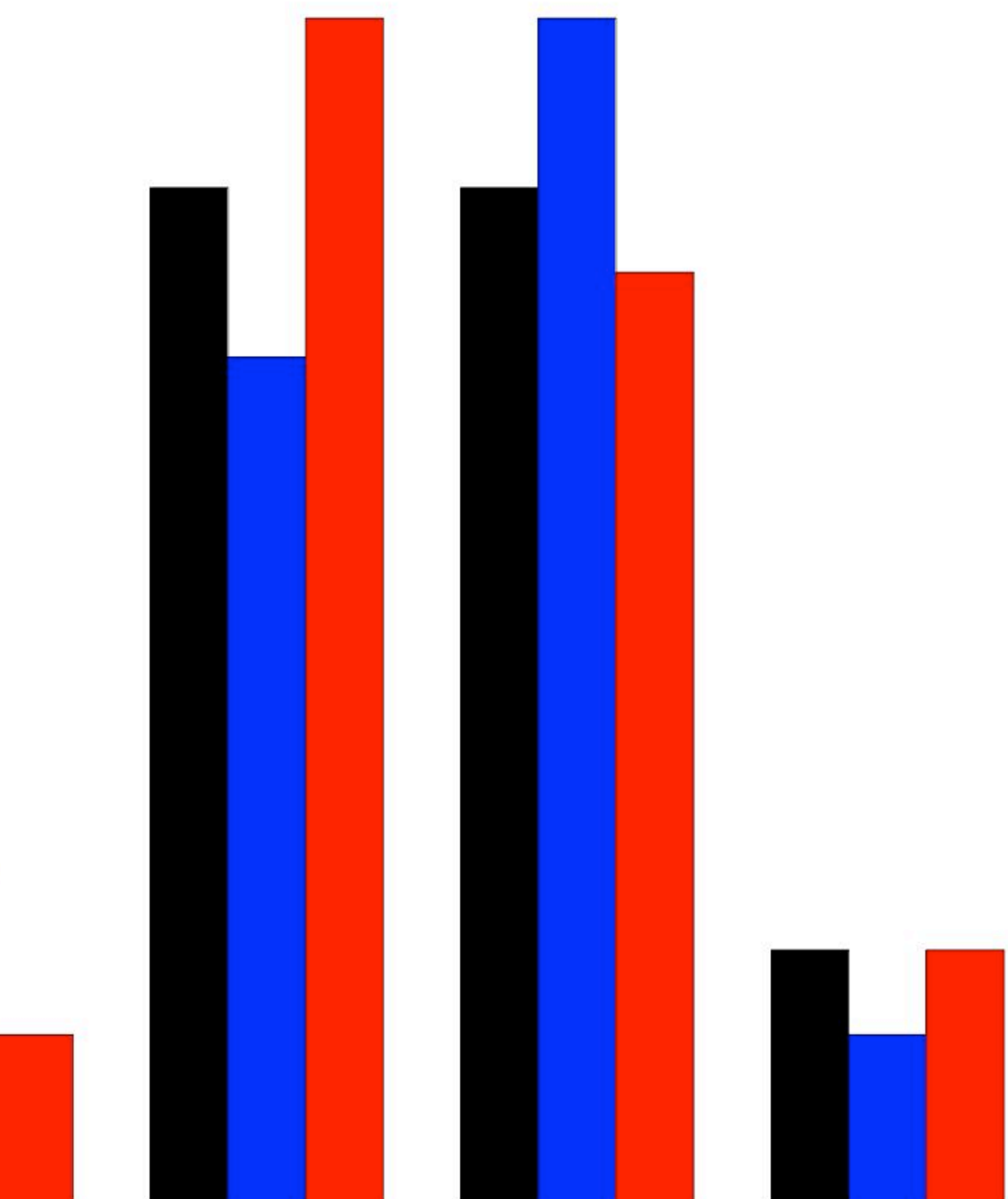




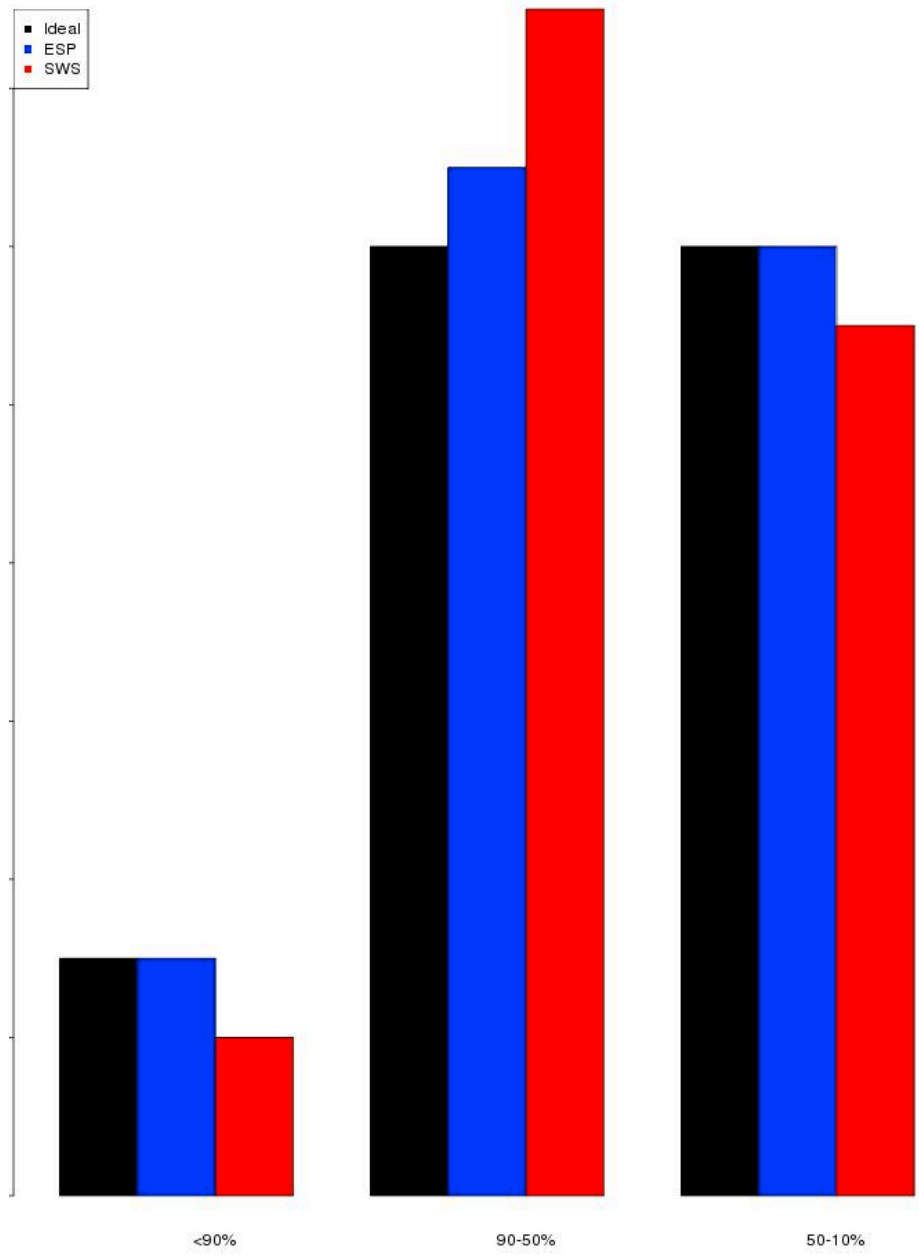
ESP more  
accurate than  
VS in 78 of



January Reliability Plot for BMDC2



April Reliability Plot for BMDC2



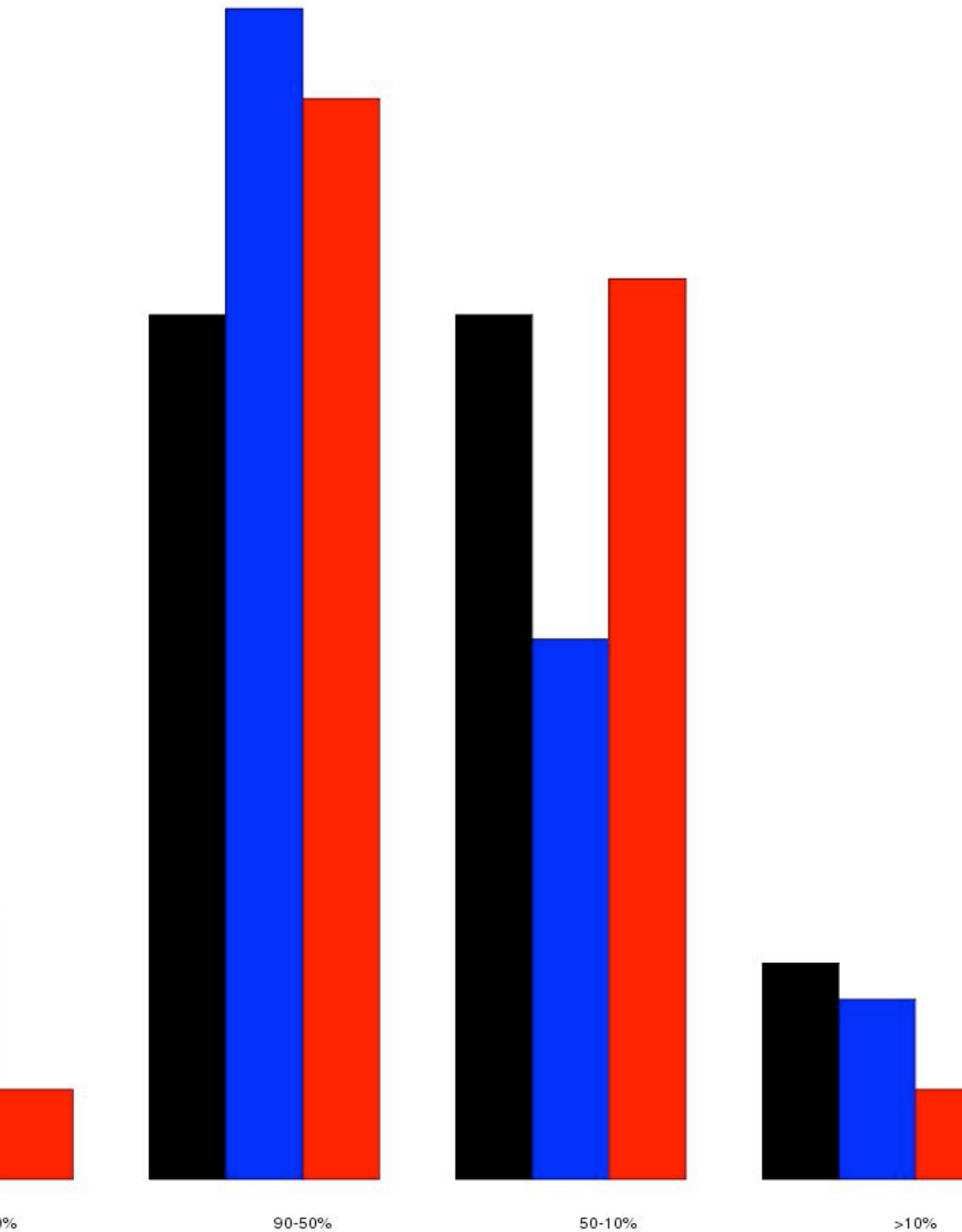
■ Ideal  
■ ESP  
■ SWS

Forecast Category  
Departure from Ideal: ESP = 2 SWS = 6

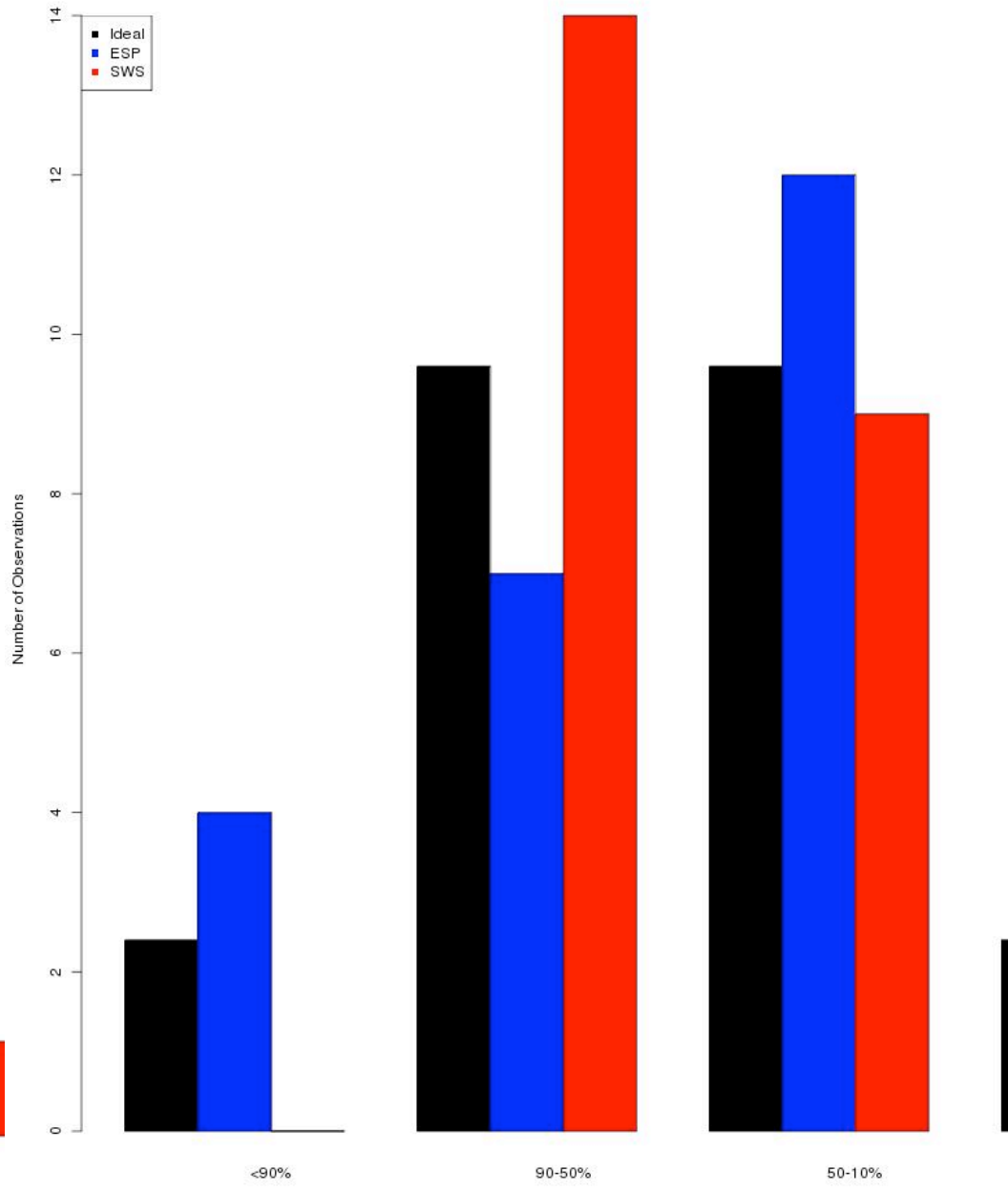


# Forecast Reliability

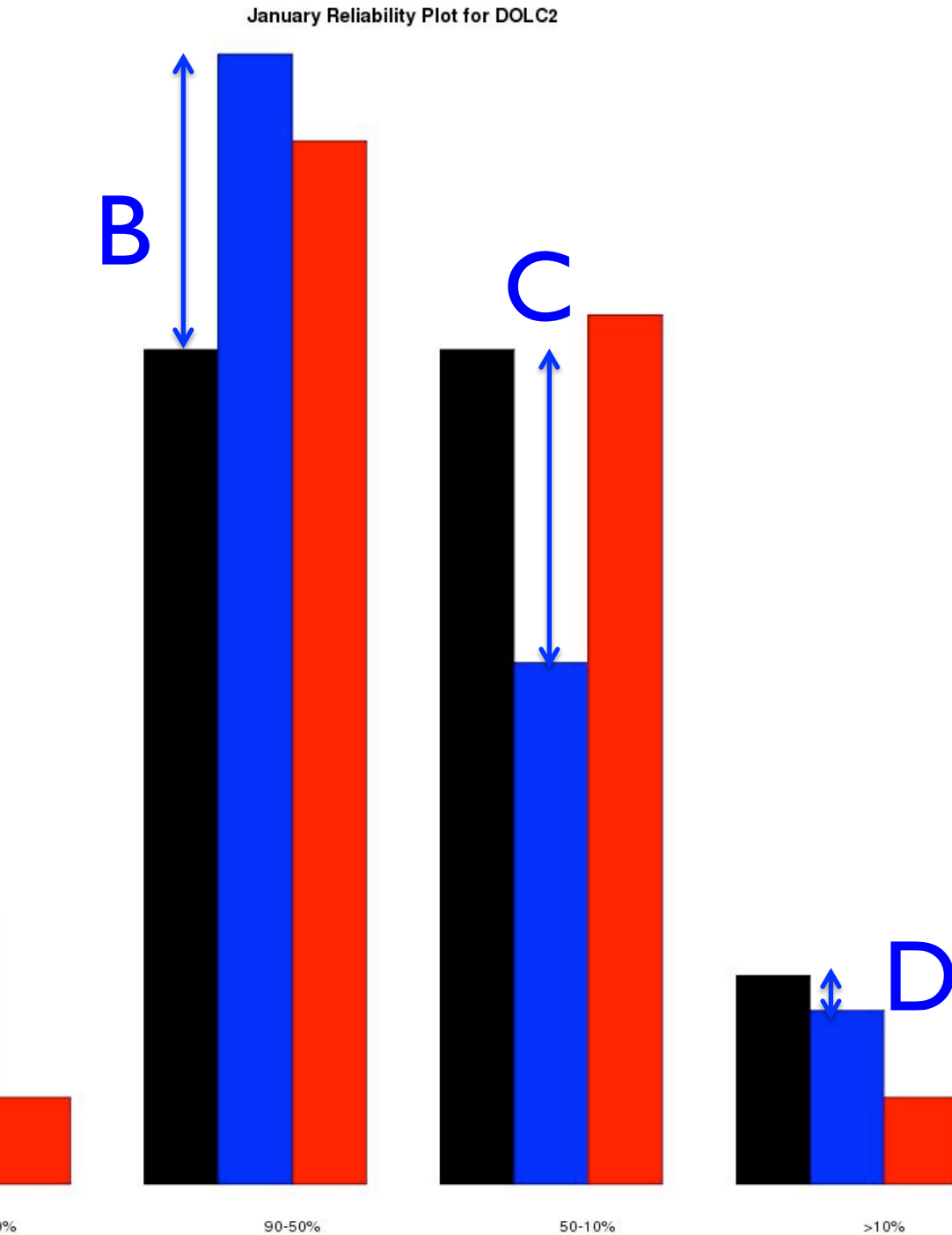
January Reliability Plot for DOLC2



April Reliability Plot for DOLC2

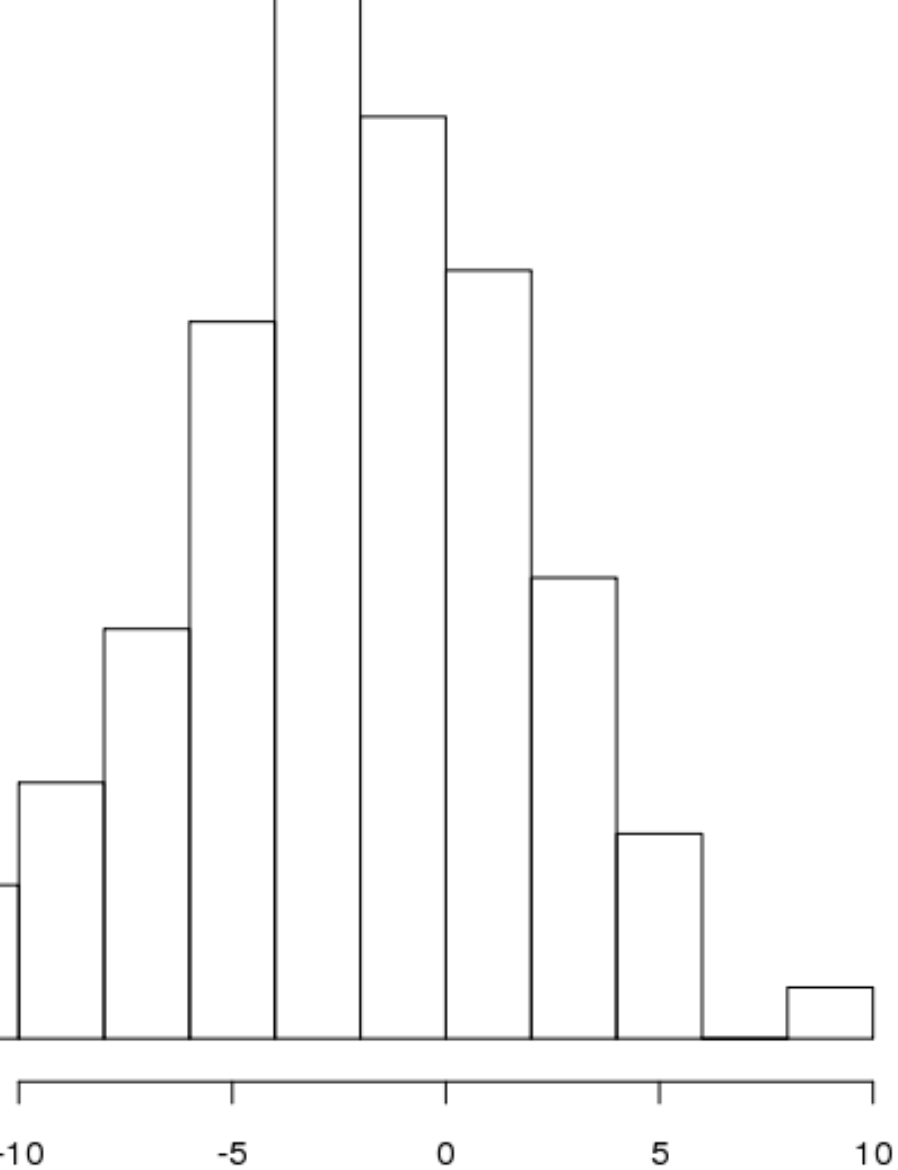


# Forecast Reliability

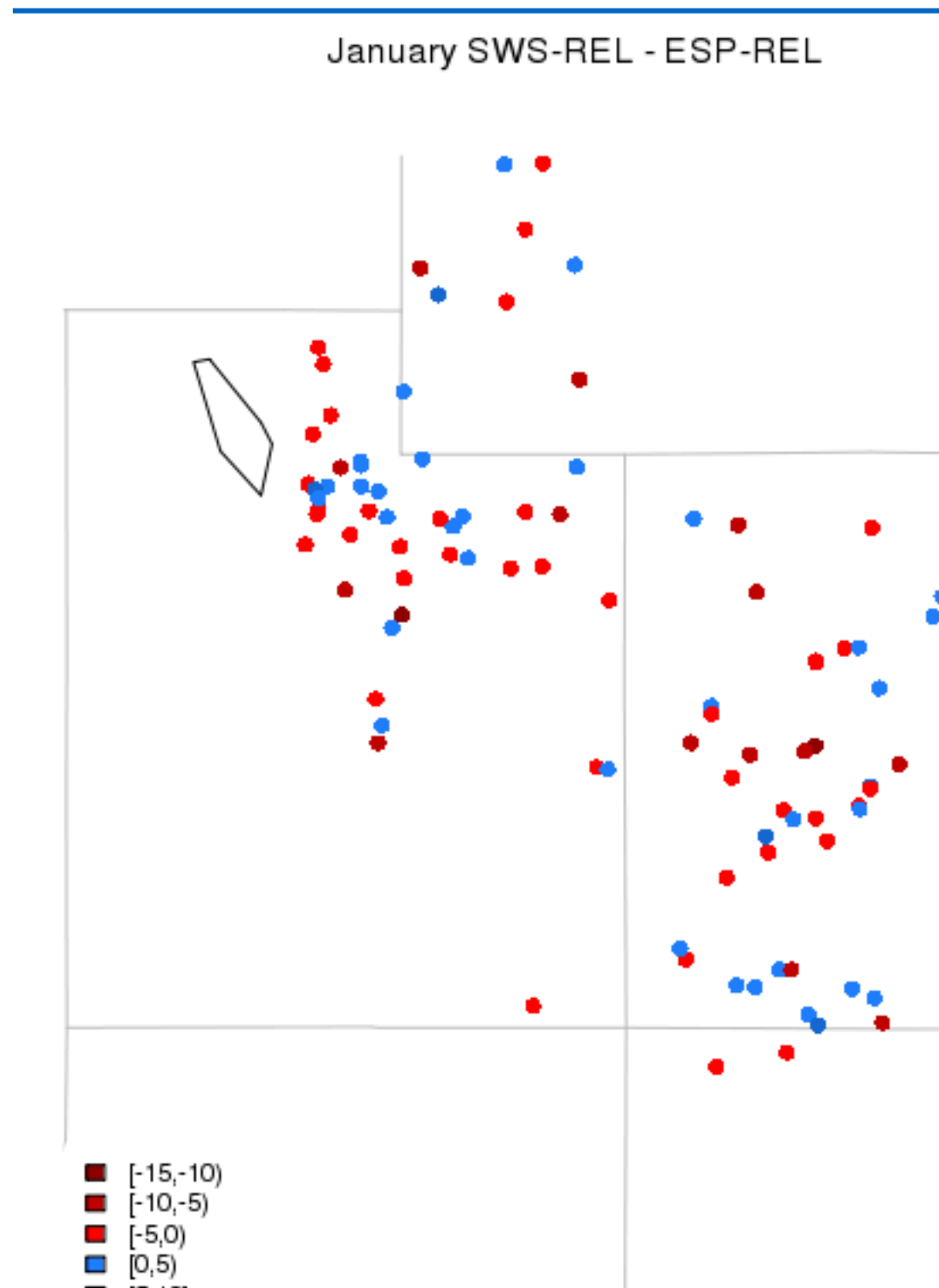


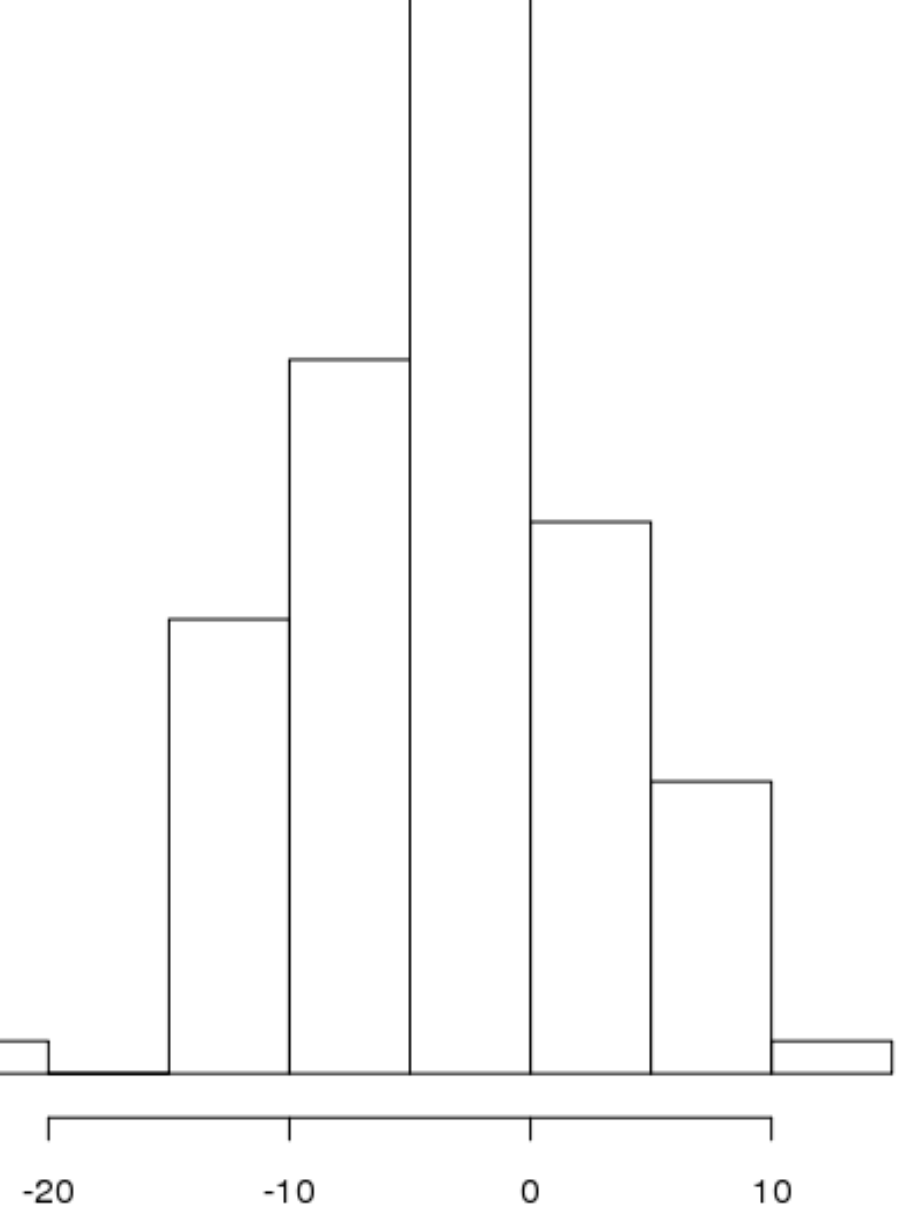
Ok; But how do reliability of forecast system vary over points?

$|A| + |B| + |C| + |D|$   
Gives a measure of total reliability.

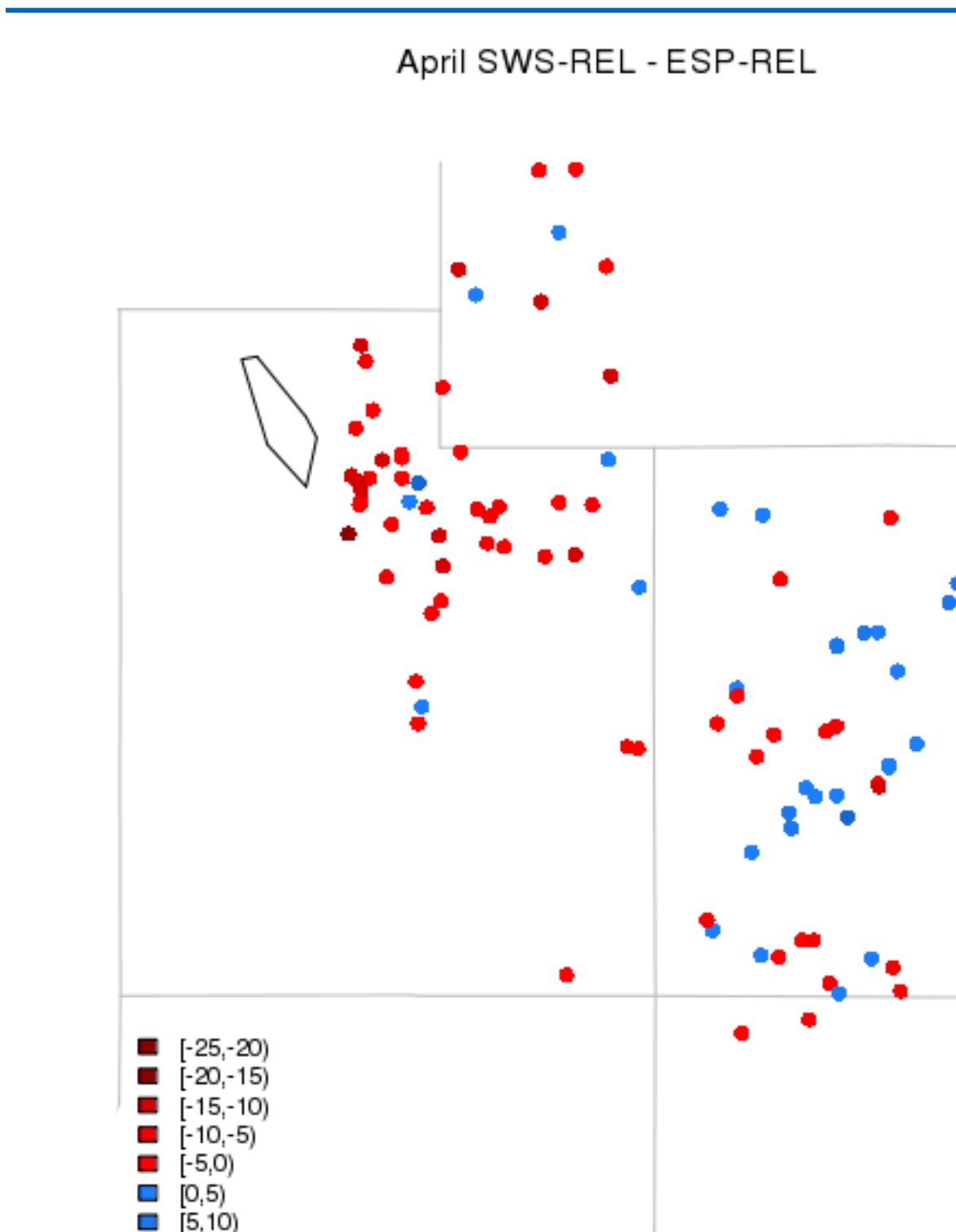


reliable at 29 of 98 points. ESP and  
lly reliable at 10 points.



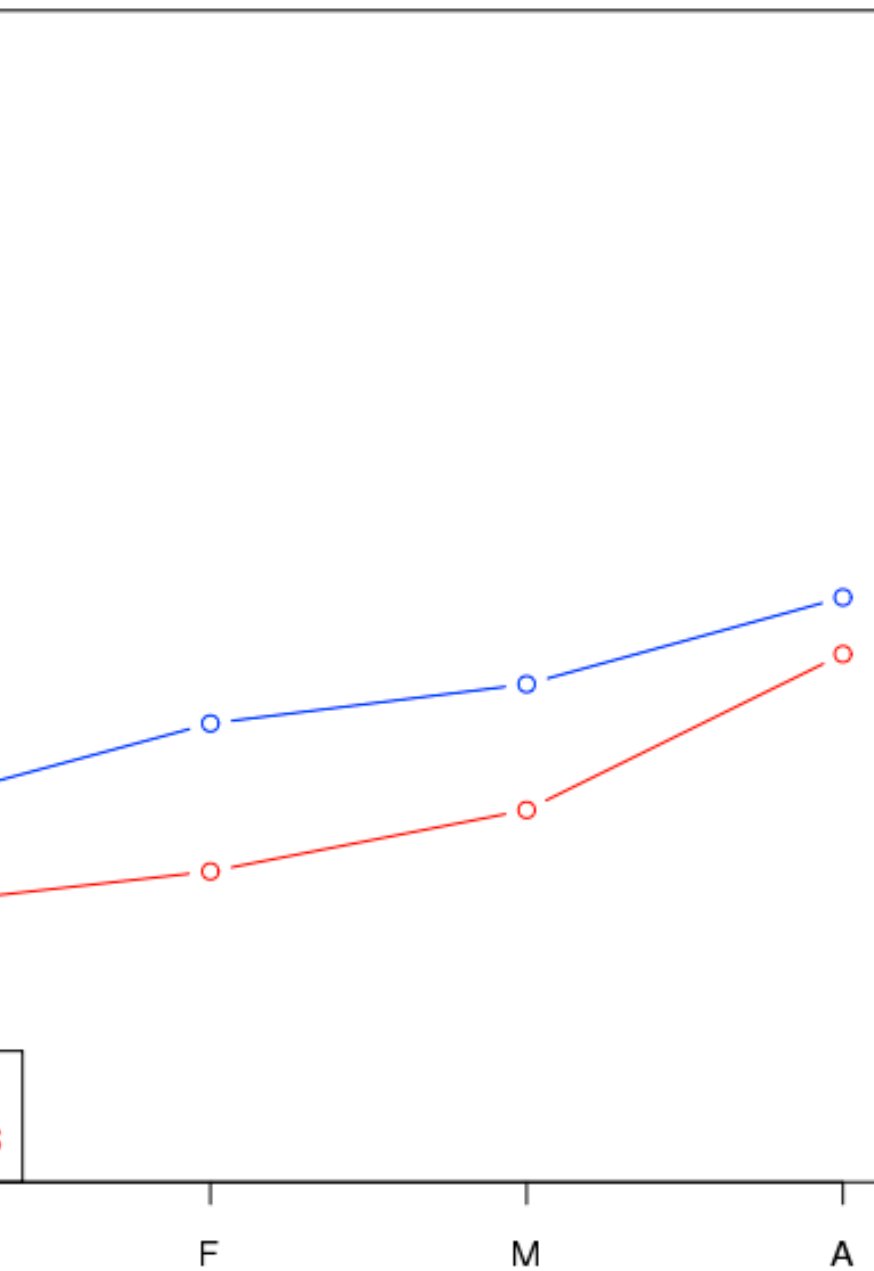


For April 1,  
ESP more  
reliable than  
SWS in 49 of 99

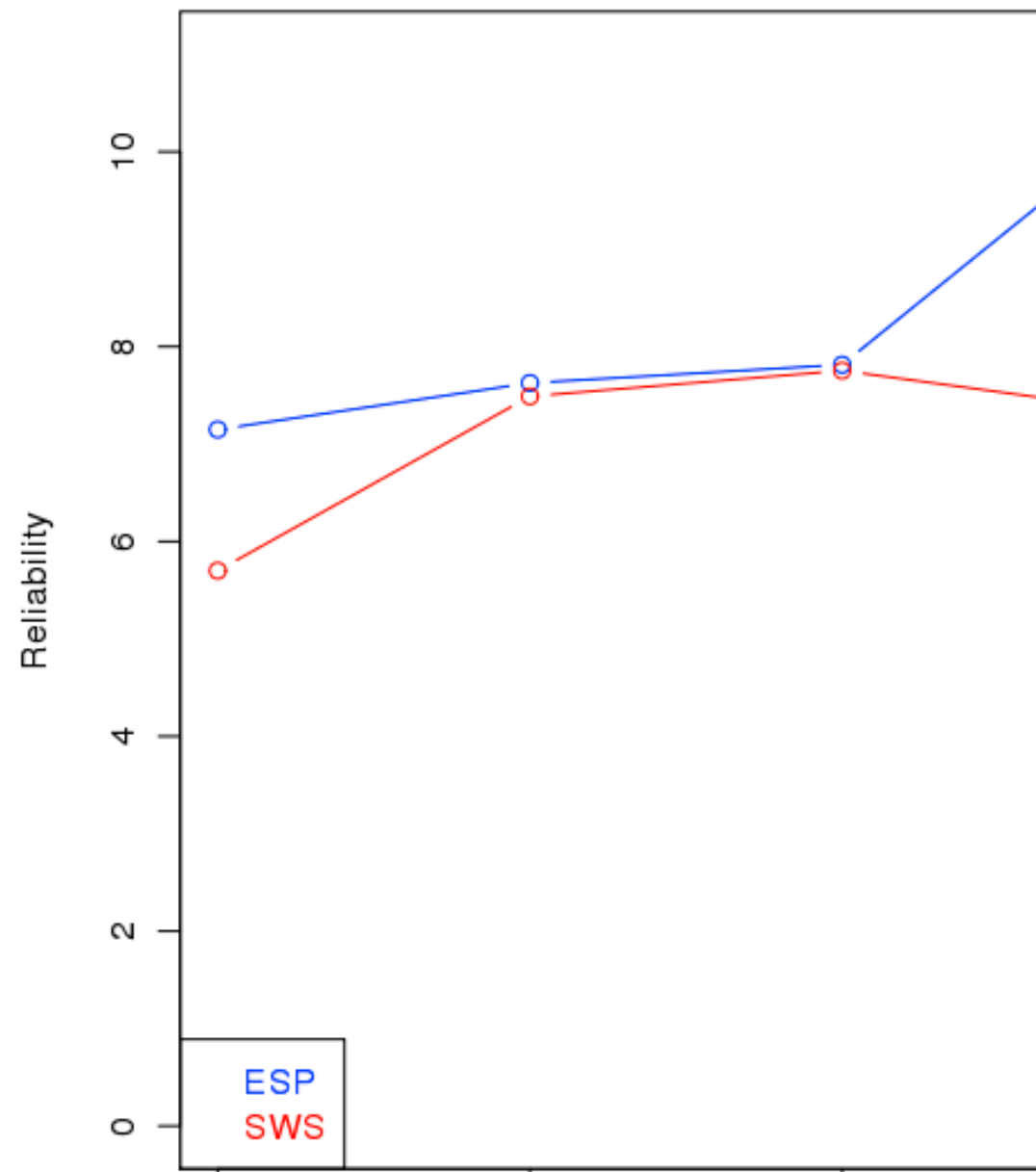


# Across Lead Times

## Accuracy

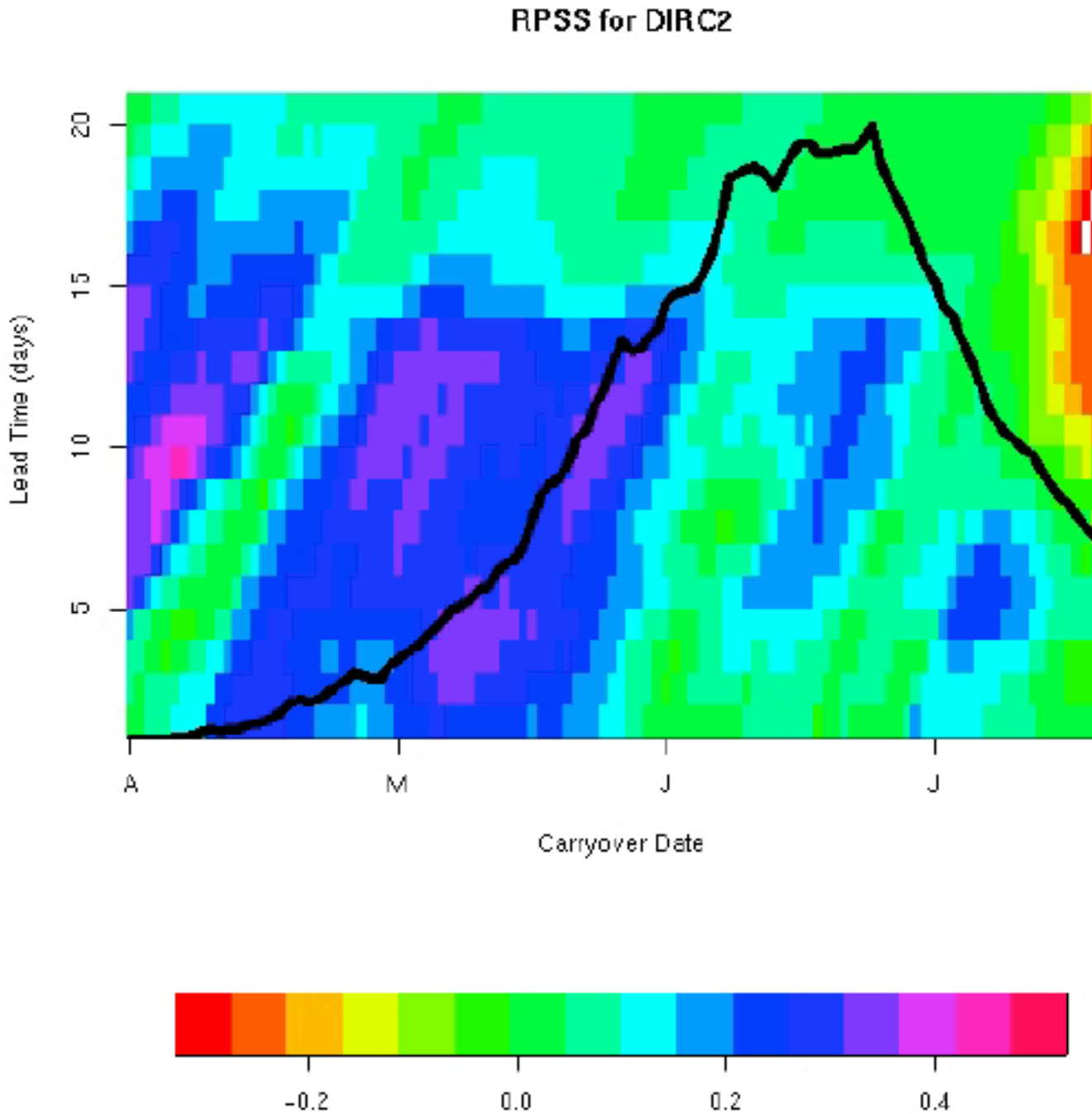


## Reliability



# Weather Forecasts Will Help Even More...

Mer et al, 2004  
pared ESP  
casts with 14  
of probabilistic  
mer inputs with  
ased on pure  
tology. Showed  
ESP with  
mer  
performed ESP



# Verification Summary

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Across all points for January 1:

- ESP significantly more accurate than SWS

- SWS slightly more reliable than ESP

Across all points for April 1:

- ESP generally more accurate than SWS

- SWS slightly more reliable than ESP

Inclusion of weather probabilistic weather forecast improves ESP accuracy by 10-40% during melt season.

# New Direction (NOAA/NWS)

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NWS RFCs are no longer coordinating forecast numbers with NRCS (informal coordination is important and will continue). For CBRFC stakeholders in WY13, there will be two different forecasts available.

NWS RFCs are moving toward:

- Daily updating ESP forecasts

- Routine integration of weather and climate forecasts

- Full season and residual forecasts

- Short to long lead ensemble forecasts

- Verification and reforecasts to quantitatively assess forecast

- Backward compatibility for key forecast products (e.g. email)





# Question

do you currently access CBRFC water supply forecasts?

Service, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center, SLC, Utah

April 03, 2012

Forecast  
 /DC1204031800/DVM04/QCVFEZ5  
 RESERVOIR UNREGULATED INFLOW FORECASTS  
 July 2012 (units:: 1000's Acre-Feet)  
 Most  
 Probable  
 : 3655  
 : 3500  
 : 445  
 : 330  
 : 810

Unregulated Inflow Forecasts

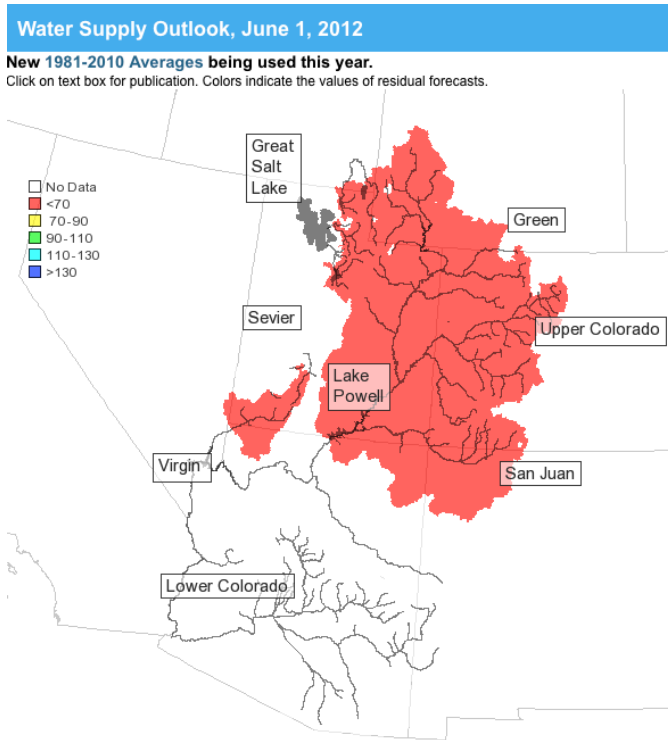
	Obs	mar	Forecast	Outlook							
	dec	jan	feb	mar	%Avg	apr	may	jun	apr-jul	%Avg	
363	356	343	560	84%	800/	1050/	1150/	3500/	49%		
35	32	30	64	122%	90/	135/	280/	665/	92%		
38	45	47	104	102%	135/	195/	315/	810/	83%		
24	22	21	40	111%	77/	102/	106/	330/	49%		
25	23	22	43	107%	88/	112/	112/	360/	49%		
28	27	26	49	106%	99/	125/	125/	400/	48%		
4.1	3.8	3.9	5.8	131%	10/	18/	17/	52/	53%		
5.3	4.7	4.3	12.3	143%	24/	47/	43/	130/	67%		
10	17	7	18	6	74	20%	125/	165/	115/	445/	61%

Mail / Text Product

July 24-Month Study  
 Date: July 10, 2012

Resources Group, Salt Lake City  
 River Annual Operating Plan (AOP) Recipients

Flow (cfs)	Percent of Average (%)	July 9 Midnight Elevation (feet)	Reservoir Storage (acre-feet)
0	63	6502.32	317,000
0	48	6023.53	3,106,000
0	17	7474.48	467,000
0	9	6050.04	1,226,000



Prepared by  
 NOAA, National Weather Service  
 Colorado Basin River Forecast Center  
 Salt Lake City, Utah  
 www.cbrcf.noaa.gov

Publication

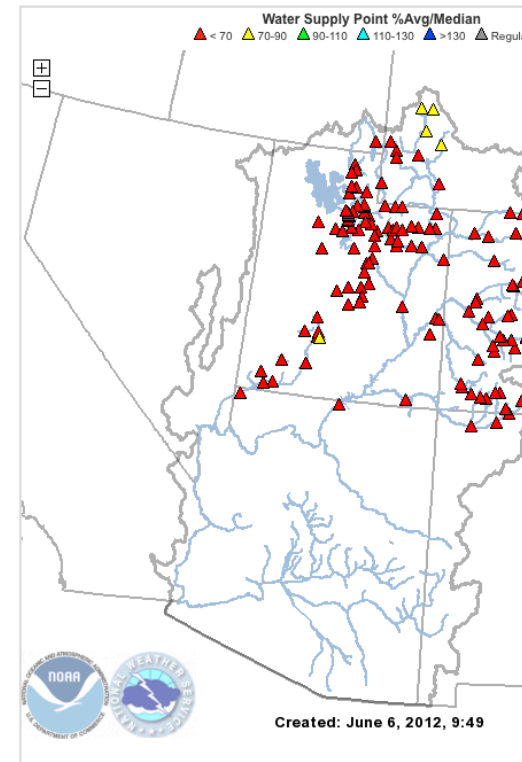
COLORADO BASIN RIVER FORECAST CENTER  
 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE / NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

News: 2012 CBRFC Stakeholder Forum  
[RIVERS](#) [SNOW](#) [WATER SUPPLY](#) [RESERVOIRS](#) [WEATHER](#)  
[Forecast Map](#) [Forecast List](#) [Current Publication](#) [Publication Archive](#)

Areas: [CBRFC](#) [Upper Colorado](#) [Green](#) [San Juan](#) [Great](#) [Sevier](#) [Virgin](#)

SEARCH POINTS

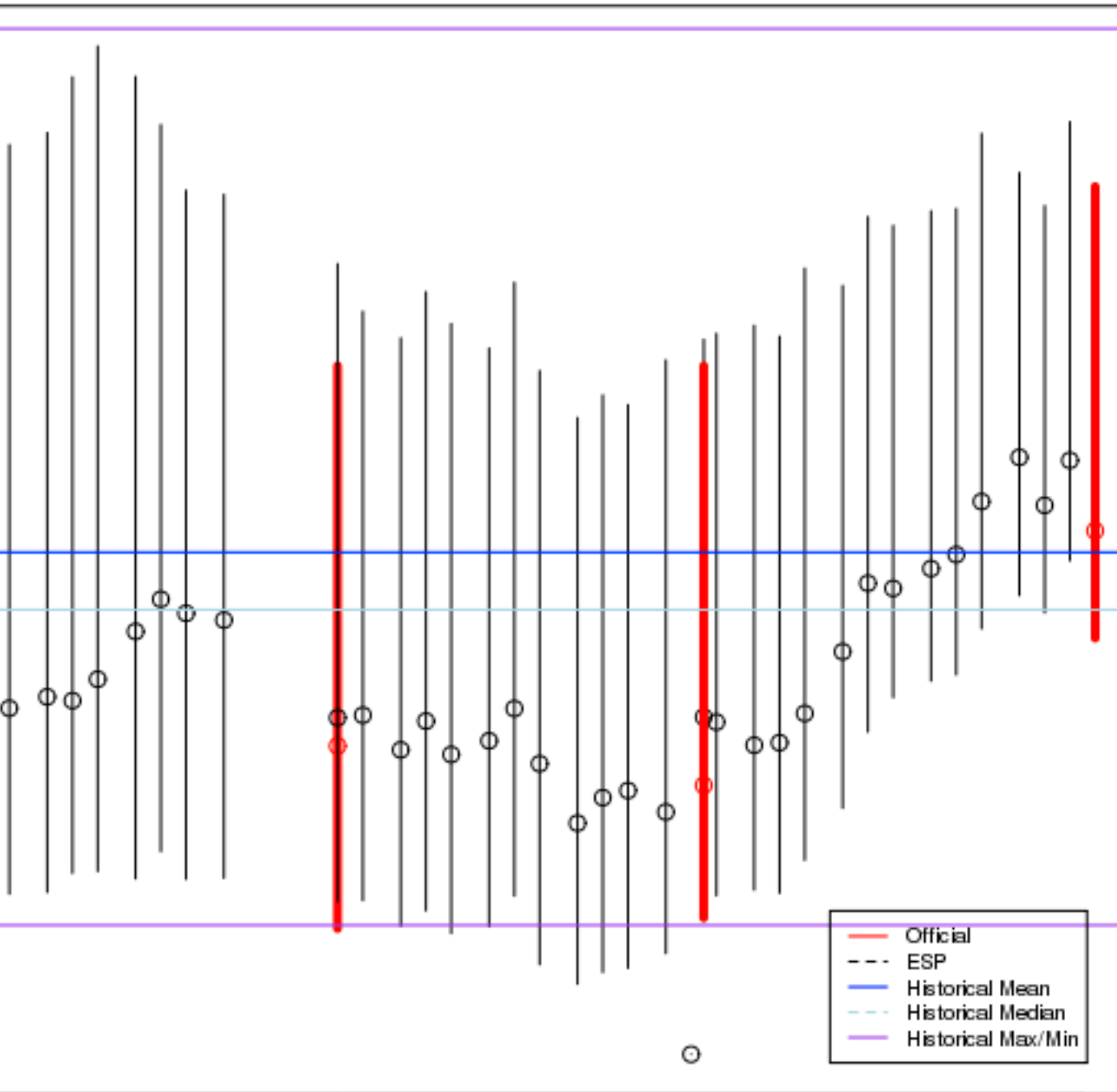
New 1981-2010 Averages being used this year.  
 Double Click to Zoom, Hover Over Point For Details, Click Point For Plot



Website

# Examples

Water Supply Forecasts for HLEC1 1 new message from Klau



Example Log:

1/25 – Forecast problem

2/1 – SWS forecast is 600

3/1 – ESP biased high according to bias statistics; official forecast lower.

3/2 – Snow update (forecast increase)

3/10 – Major QPF event

Download forecasts, track

# Examples

## COLORADO - LAKE GRANBY, GRANBY, NR (GBYC2) [Back](#)

Please contact CBRFC with questions or for clarification.

Number of Forecasts:

### ESP RAW MODEL GUIDANCE (Exceedence kaf)

### OFFICIAL COORDINATED FORECAST (Exceedence kaf)

Forecast Period	90%	70%	50%	30%	10%	Date Issued	Forecast Period	90%	50%
Jul-Jul 2012	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.0	12.8				
Jun26-Jul 2012	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.8				
Jun19-Jul 2012	16.5	16.6	17.0	18.1	19.4				
Jun13-Jul 2012	23	23	24	25	27				
Jun6-Jul 2012	33	34	35	37	43	6/1/2012	Jun-Jul 2012	31	45
Jun-Jul 2012	42	43	45	49	59	6/1/2012	Jun-Jul 2012	31	45
May22-Jul 2012	60	63	66	75	88				
May15-Jul 2012	64	68	71	81	97				
May8-Jul 2012	72	79	87	92	109				
May-Jul 2012	80	90	100	106	127				
Apr24-Jul 2012	105	115	123	134	155				
Apr15-Jul 2012	110	119	130	148	183				
Apr10-Jul 2012	102	120	131	145	177				
Apr4-Jul 2012	111	130	142	161	193	4/1/2012	Apr-Jul 2012	102	150
Apr-Jul 2012	119	144	153	170	205	4/1/2012	Apr-Jul 2012	102	150
Apr-Jul 2012	122	145	157	173	210				
Apr-Jul 2012	132	152	172	182	215				
Apr-Jul 2012	134	157	180	193	230				
Apr-Jul 2012	134	161	184	195	245				
Apr-Jul 2012	132	162	188	205	245	3/1/2012	Apr-Jul 2012	123	180
Apr-Jul 2012	129	154	173	198	235				
Apr-Jul 2012	130	156	176	195	265				
Apr-Jul 2012	121	148	171	198	265				
Apr-Jul 2012	136	158	182	210	280	2/1/2012	Apr-Jul 2012	120	180
Apr-Jul 2012	132	162	181	205	280				

# More examples: Cass?

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# Discussion

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**our input is key!**

Does paradigm described meet your needs? Why or why not?

QPF vs no QPF?

Forecast horizon?

Seasonality of issuance?