## CBRFC Operations Update Water Year 2021

CRFS March 25, 2021





## **CBRFC** Operations Update

- Reminder of Forecasts/Info Available on Web
- 7 Day QPF (Quantitative Precipitation Forecast)
- Peak Flow Dashboard
- Calibration Updates
- Staffing Updates





## **Special Forecast Products and ESP**



• Plots of weekly exceedance



### **Situational Awareness Pages**



WATER SUPPLY

## **Model Snow Plots**



Will make most sense in headwater locations

- downstream points show only snow in local contributing area

Model snow is the main driver of the forecasts.





# 7 Days of QPF

- Reminder we are now using 7 days instead of 5 days of QPF
- Verification indicated that using Weather Prediction Center QPF for Days 6/7 is more accurate than forecasting zero QPF. This is especially true during the wet months (Oct-May).
- Days 8-10/15 will still be zero
- Main impacts:
  - 10 and 15 Day Streamflow Forecast
  - Peak Flow Forecasts
- May see more day to day variability in forecasts







### **Peak Flow Percentile Map and Dashboard**



### **Peak Flow Dashboard**



# 1981-2020 Calibration Update

- Lower Basin extensions through 2020 are complete.
- Continue to work and make progress in Upper Colorado
- Major undertaking and a significant amount of work
- Still on track for implementation of Upper Colorado in WY22
  - 30-Year average period will be 1991-2020
    - Official ESP period TBD
    - 40 vs 35 vs 30 vs

Some highlights include:

- 20+ new forecast points
- Standardize basin elevation zone breaks across Upper Colorado model segments
  - 11000'+, 9500', 8000', 6500', 5000', ...
  - Improve consistency/confidence of 2x/monthly model snow updates
- New diversion data in Uncompanyre and Duchesne river basins
- Improved ET methodology
- New SNOTEL locations
- Incorporation of historical snow covered area and dust grids

#### Calibration goal: reduce error on all time scales (daily/monthly/seasonal)





# 30 Year Average vs Calibration Forcings

#### Why a 30-Year average period?

• 30-YR time period determined by World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The 30-year period of reference was set as a standard mainly because only 30 years of data were available for summarization when the recommendation was first made. The early intent of normals was to allow comparison among observations from around the world. The most significant of these changes was that the definition of a climatological standard normal changed, and it now refers to the most-recent 30-year period finishing in a year ending with 0 (1981–2010 at the time of writing). WMO Guidelines on the Calculation of Climate Normals.2017

#### Calibration Forcing History (ESP Period)

- o 30-YR Forcing Periods:1971-2000, 1975-2005, 1981-2010
  - Kept at 30 years to take advantage of the SNOTEL network
  - Minimize using estimated data in earlier years; SNOTELS started in ~1978
- 35-YR Forcing Period: 1981-2015
  - Extended forecast record to add more recent years
  - Five additional years included some record high (2011) and low (2012) runoff years
  - Also expanded number of possible weather patterns
  - Comparison period did not change (1981-2010)
- Next Update in WY22 (30, 35, 40 yrs?)
  - 30-YR comparison will be updated (1991-2020)
  - Less concern or reason to drop earlier years
    - More complete SNOTEL record, less estimated data
  - How will ESP spread and median values change between different options of forcing years?
    - Accuracy and reliability?

