

## CBRFC Historical Record

- 1891 Weather Bureau becomes responsible for issuing flood warning to the public. Telegraphic reports of stages of rivers were made at 26 places on the Mississippi And its tributaries, the Savannah and Potomac Rivers.
- 1910 The River and Flood Division begins assessment of water available each season for irrigating the Far West.
- 1946 The Weather Bureau selects Cincinnati, Ohio and Kansas City, MO as locations for the nation's first River Forecast Centers staffed with hydrologists.
- 1947 Published Water Supply Forecasts begin at the Water Supply Forecast Unit in Salt Lake City located at the Weather Bureau Office at the airport. Statistical error bounds for water supply forecasts are 25%-75%  
Water supply forecast period is for the entire water year.  
Development work at that time was done on "Ten Key Monomatic Calculator" Using sum of squares and the "Dolittle Back Solution". One dependent Variable was used ( streamflow at the forecast point ) and 10 independent Sites ( precipitation ) were used..
- 1950s Flood support during the late 40s and 50s was mainly done for snowmelt And peak flows. Methodology included plotting seasonal runoff verses Peak flows. Gene Peck ( HIC) reported that they did a "pretty good job" At forecasting peak flow when estimating the amount of remaining snowpack And forecast temperatures.  
  
During the late 50s : Stared developing flow forecasts for reservoirs ( notably The Sevier Basin) for water users. Also in the 60s began using card driven Computer operations.
- 1960s In the late 50s through 60s: Improved relations/coordination with the SCS (Soil Conservation Service) for water supply forecasts. More snow data was incorporated into the models in the early 60s.
- 1960s The only digital computer available for development work was the UNIVAC located at the University of Utah. It was common to 'hand carry' a card deck over to the U. of Utah and wait for the output before it could be carried back to the office. Also around this time a crude API model and coaxial graphs were used.
- 1969 Began to Issue Water Supply Forecasts with 10%-90% statistical error bounds
- 1970s Around this time began using the nationally supported computer (back east) using a remote card reader for input and a line printer for output. This was used for daily streamflow.
- 01/16/1970 Transfer of certain RDO (River District Office) functions from the River Forecast Center to the Salt Lake City WBFO.
- 1973 Eric Anderson develops the SNOW-17 model, which would be implemented into NWSRFS operations.
- 1970s (late) The NWS ESP (Extended Streamlfow Prediction) is available for

use by NWS offices.

05/10/1980	Transfer the River Forecast Responsibility for the State of Nevada (excluding the Snake R. and Colorado Drainages) to The Sacramento River Forecast Center. The three Western Region River Forecast Centers received new names: CBRFC – Colorado Basin RFC CNRFC-California-Nevada RFC CBRFC-Northwest RFC
12/01/83	Began using QPFs issued from WSFO-PHX
09/22/86	PRIME Computer Turned On
07/02/1991	CBRFC selected as WARFS demonstration site. WARFS (Water Resources Forecasting System) was the precursor plan for AHPS ( Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System). WARFS was heavily based on ESP ( Extended Streamflow Prediction). Don Laruine headed up the WARFS initiative.
12/02/91	CBRFC goes on Internet as CBRFC.GOV
10/15/93	Ground Breaking of New Building 2242 W. North Temple
10/08/94	Dedication of the New Building 2242 W. North Temple
06/01/95	First WEB Page Text based – limited graphics
11/21/95	PRIME Mini Computer System Turned Off – Moved operations To IBM Workstations
08/1997	AWIPS (Advanced Weather Interactive Weather Processing System) Hardware Installed
05/28/98	NEXRAD PUP (Principal User Processor) Removed and sent to Buffalo New York
12/01/99	Began AWIPS Commissioning Period
02/01/00	AWIPS Commissioned
03/04/00	AFOS Hardware Turned Off and Removed
03/18/02	First LINUX computers associated with AWIPS were delivered