State of the Science (SOS)— Recognizing flood threats hours before the rains come

Kevin Stewart, PE, Program Manager Dmitry "Dima" Smirnov, Ph.D., Meteorologist, Dewberry





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Focusing on PREDICTION



REAL-TIME FLOOD DETECTION & FORECASTS



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also work with smaller devices. In time these tools will become more handheld-friendly.











Using High-Resolution Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts for Heavy Rainfall Prediction in Colorado Dmitry Smirnov, Ph.D. Kevin Stewart, P.E. Stu Geiger, C.F.M.

UDFCD Annual Seminar 2016

What makes a good forecast?









Outline

□ Brief primer on weather models

- □ Importance of resolution
- Defining an "Ensemble"
- Applying models. Two real-world examples:
- 1. Colorado Flood Threat Bulletin
- 2. Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Heavy Rainfall Guidance
- WHERE?
- WHEN?
- HOW MUCH?
- HOW SURE ARE YOU?





Lots of data!

MODEL	RESOLUTION	RUNS / DAY	LEAD TIME	ENS
Nested NMM-B	100 200			
Univ. of Arizona WRF	1.8			2 or 3
NCAR DART Ensemble	- Martin			10
High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR)		CU-NX		
		the state of the		8
NCEP HIRES WRF (ARW & NMM)	and the second second			2
Dewberry Colorado WRF				
Canadian GEM	10km	4	87H	
North American Mesoscale	12km	4	84H	
Rapid Refresh	and the second		the second	
Short-Range Ensemble Forecasts	the start	TT	Suc as	21
CMC NAEFS	and the	C Y	108	20
Global Forecast System	1			21
ECMWF	1			51
NCEP Climate Forecast System		the state of the state		4
ECMWF	70km	1/month	7M	51







What is an ensemble?



Thanks to: Tom Hamill, NOAA-ESRL

Dewberry[•]





1. Colorado Flood Threat Bulletin









Colorado Flood Threat Bulletin

@COFloodUpdates

- Specifies:
 - Location
 - Timing
 - Intensity
 - Confidence
- Includes:
 - Riverine flooding
 - Flash flooding (esp. urban)
 - Snow-melt
 - Drought
- Tools:
 - Processed high-res model guidance

Forecast for May 9, 2015



Chance of Precip	Prime Time	Discussion
>90%	11AM – 1AM	HIGH flash flood threat: High antecedent rainfall along with 2-3 inches of additional rainfall will cause widespread street and stream flooding.





Flood Threat Bulletin QPF Viewer



2. Heavy Rainfall Guidance Tool

- Overview & Features
- Overall performance in 2015
- Examples of several events
- Improvements for 2016











District domain ~1,600 sq. miles Tool domain ~7,650 sq. miles









Forecast Zones



Forecast Zone	Area	# of ALERT gauges
	(sq. mi.)	
(A) Northern Foothills	1,316	49
(B) Southern Foothills	2,029	38
(C) Palmer Divide	933	22
(D) Plains	1,283	0
(E) Northern Metro	1,053	14
(F) Central Metro	1,043	97
All Zones	7,657	220







Data & Methods Used

- 13 operational and research weather models
- Spatial resolution: 4km (2.5 miles)
- Time resolution: 1 hour
- Lead time: 24 hours
- Ensemble processing techniques



QPF = Quantitative**Precipitation Forecast**







Translating rainfall to threat

Duration	Intensity Threshold
1-hour	1 inch
3-hour	2.5
6-hour	3.5
24-hour	4.5

Threat	Intensity	Probability of Exceedance
LOW	At least 1 threshold is broken	
MODERATE	i) At least 1 threshold is broken AND	>50%
	ii) More than 1 threshold is broken AND	>40%
HIGH	More than 1 threshold is broken AND	>60%
VERY HIGH	More than 1 threshold is broken AND	>80%







Tool Overview: Daily Summary

Dewberry

UDFCD Heavy Rainfall Guidance

Help

Daily Summary: June 10, 2015 Updated: 12:05 PM

Quality Control: See Below for Meteorologist's Note

Meteorologist's Note: Highest threat appears to be between 3-6pm local time. Storms, already ongoing, will move into a favorable region southeast of Denver Metro where very heavy rainfall is possible. 1hr rates up to 2.4 inches are possible. After 7 pm, current indications are westerly low-level flow will drastically lower heavy rain threat.

Zone	Threat	Primetime
А	LOW	14-16Wed
В	LOW	16-19Wed
C	MOD	12-19Wed
D	MOD	14-19Wed
E	HIGH	14-18Wed
F	HIGH	13-18Wed







1.5

1.25

0.75

0.5

0.25

Tool Overview: Zone forecasts

Zone-specific Forecasts				
Zone A: Northern Foothills				
		2.5 Zone A: Max 1-hour rainfall (inches)		
ZONE A: Overall Threat	NONE	20-		
% precipitation	>90%	2.0		
% exceeding 1in. per 1hr	<1096	1.5-		
% exceeding 2.5in. per 3hr	<1096	1.0-		
% exceeding 3.5in. per 6hr	<10%			
% exceeding 4.5in. per 24hr	<10%	0.5-		
Primetime		0.0		
		LOCAL TIME		

	Zo	one F: Central Metro	
		2.57 Zone F: Max 1-hour rainfall (inches)	
ZONE F: Overall Threat	HIGH	^C	
% precipitation	>90%	Probability	of
% exceeding 1in. per 1hr	>90%	1.5-	n/hr
% exceeding 2.5in. per 3hr	25%	1.0-	11/ 111
% exceeding 3.5in. per 6hr	25%	0.5	
% exceeding 4.5in. per 24hr	<10%	0.5	
Primetime	13-18Wed	0.0 C 0 0 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	







Performance in 2015





















		Heavy Rainfall Forecasted	
		NO	YES
Heavy Rainfall Observed	NO	HIT	FALSE ALARM
	YES	MISS	HIT

Heavy Rainfall Forecasted				
	a)Zone A	NO	YES	Accuracy: 76%
Heavy Rainfall	NO	114 (74.5%)	35 (22.9%)	False Alarm: 23%
Observed	YES	1 (0.7%)	3 (2%)	Misses: 1%

	b)Zone B	NO	YES	Accuracy: 71%
Heavy Rainfall	NO	100 (65.4%)	42 (27.5%)	False Alarm: 28%
Observed	YES	2 (1.3%)	9 (5.9%)	Misses: 1%

	c)Zone C			Accuracy: 75%
Heavy Rainfall	NO	99 (64. 7%)	34 (22.2%)	False Alarm: 22%
Observed	YES	5 (3.3%)	15 (9.8%)	Misses: 3%











Zone	Absolute timing	+/- 2 hours
А	69%	96%
В	78%	98%
С	64%	93%
D	61%	94%
E	55%	93%
F	52%	84%
All Zones	76%	97%







Confidence: Reliability Diagram

If the forecast for exceeding 0.5 inches per hour today is X%, how often is that forecast actually observed?









Examples of specific events









June 4, 2015









June 10, 2015

1-hr QPFMAX



1-hr QPEMAX









June 15, 2015

1-hr QPFMAX



1-hr QPEMAX





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August 11, 2015

1-hr QPFMAX



1-hr QPEMAX









Take-aways

- Tool has so far achieved one of its main goals: provide an realistic estimate of the daily "worst-case scenario"
- Spatial accuracy is not perfect, but can be greatly supplemented with knowledge of probability
- Analysis of timing, location, intensity and confidence verification showed favorable results for first year in real-time setting







Improvements are underway

- 1. <u>Model Weighting</u>: Is there evidence to move away from "every model is equally realistic?"
- 2. <u>Historically-based Bias Correction</u>: Post-process model output using historical observations over the 1980-2015 period (e.g. precipitable water)
- **3.** <u>(2017) Sub-hourly guidance:</u> Use archived ALERT data to develop 5-, 15- and 30-minute guidance







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