## Testbeds Help Connect ESRL Research to NWS Forecast Operations

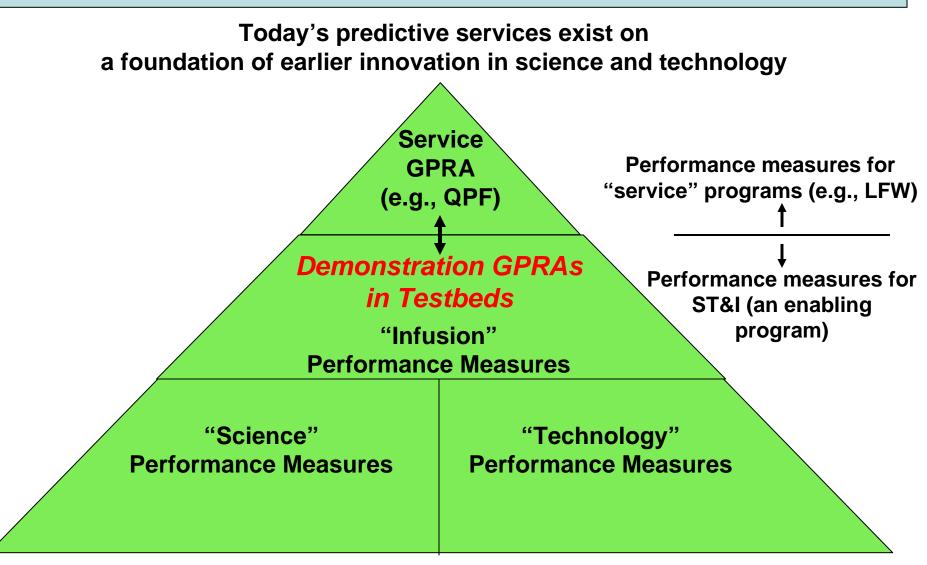
- Testbeds can help, particularly with
  - Creating partnerships at the forecaster/researcher level
  - incremental improvements in existing forecast tools and
  - field testing high-risk/high-reward options
- Testbeds have taken different forms depending on the forecast problem and state of the science/technology, e.g.,
  - Hurricane prediction is very centralized, while severe weather warnings are local
  - QPE depends on advancing observing systems, while HWRF is a key for hurricanes

## Testbeds Enabled or Supported by W&W/ST&I

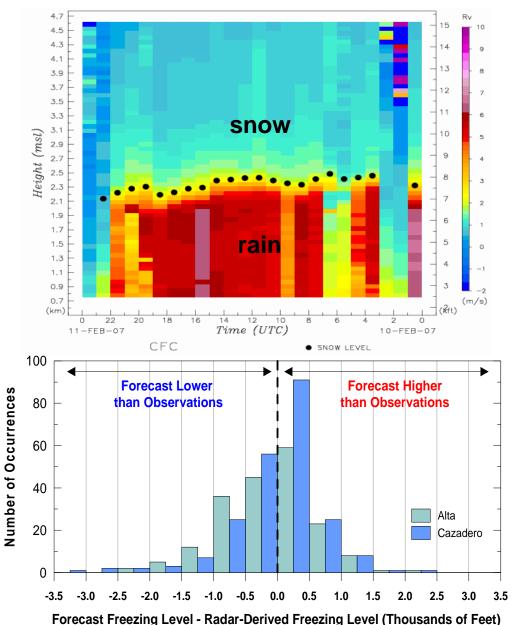
Testbed	Leading OAR Lab	Partner Labs	Leading NWS recipient	Key applications
Joint Hurricane Testbed (JHT)	AOML/Hurrican e Research Div.	PSD GSD	National Hurricane Center	Track Intensity
Hydrometeorological Testbed (HMT)	ESRL/Physical Sciences Div.	<b>GSD</b> NSSL	NCEP/Hydromet. Prediction Center, RFCs	QPF Snow level Flooding
Hazardous Weather Testbed (HWT)	NSSL	GSD	NCEP/Storm Prediction Center, WFOs	Tornadoes Hail
Developmental Testbed Center(DTC)	ESRL/Global Systems Div.	NCAR	NCEP/Environment al Modeling Center	Mesoscale modeling

### ESRL PSD and GSD are leaders and partners

### Linking Science, Technology & Infusion Performance Measures to NOAA GPRA Measures

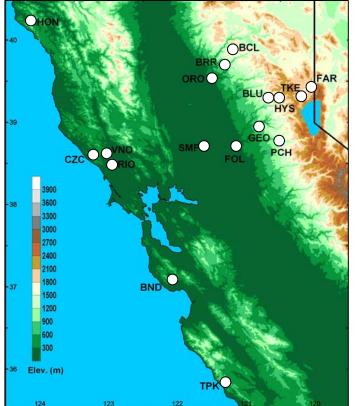


#### **On Developing a Performance Measure for Snow Level Forecasts**



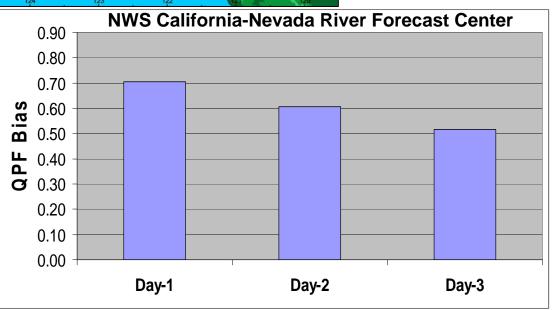
- HMT introduced a real-time, wind profiler-derived, snow-level product that is updated hourly on the internet.
- This new capability prompted NWS staff at the CNRFC to ask ESRL to quantify operational snow level forecast performance.
- Lundquist et al. (2008) in J.
  Hydrometeor. documented the relationship to snow at ground level
- 15% of the freezing level forecast errors were greater than +/- 1,000 ft.
- When predicted snow level is below what is observed, this translates to underestimates in stream flow, e.g., a 2,000 ft snow-level error can cause a factor of 3 runoff error (White et al., J. Tech. 2002)

Results courtesy of Dr. Allen White and Dan Gottas (ESRL/PSD)



#### On Developing a Performance Measure for Forecasting Extreme Precipitation

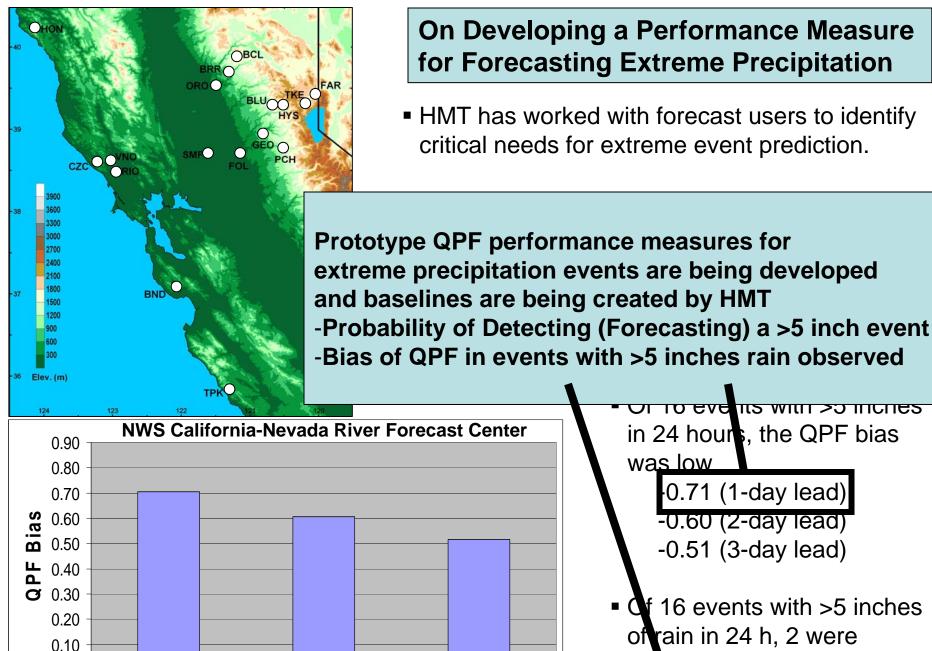
- HMT has worked with forecast users to identify critical needs for extreme event prediction.
- The existing performance measure for QPF (1 inch "threat score") does not address this need.
- 17 sites were used to assess QPF performance for events exceeding 1 inch, 3 inches, and 5 inches in 24 hours, at 1, 2 and 3-day lead times.



 Of 16 events with >5 inches in 24 hours, the QPF bias was low

-0.71 (1-day lead) -0.60 (2-day lead) -0.51 (3-day lead)

 Of 16 events with >5 inches of rain in 24 h, 2 were predicted 1 day ahead
 5 inch POD = 0.06

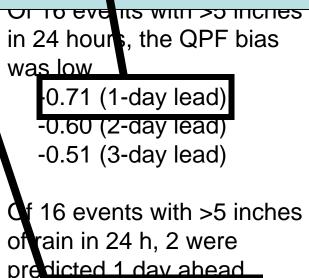


Day-2

Day-3

0.00

Day-1



5 inch POD = 0.06

# NOAA Makes Fresh Water a Priority – Including HMT

- FY03: Weather & Water Mission Goal created
- FY04: ST&I Program defines Water Resources R&D Capability (includes HMT)
- FY06: WRDA Project developed in PPBES funds **HMT-QPE** elements starting in FY06
- FY07: Integrated Water Resource Services identified as one of 4 NOAA-Wide "Priority Areas"
- FY07: USWRP sponsorship of HMT-QPF elements begins
- FY08: NOAA supports major FY10 Program Adjustment including HMT (planning conducted in FY08)
- FY08: NOAA identifies Water Resources as a **Transition Theme** in preparation for new Administration
- FY09: VADM Lautenbacher's closing email notes the importance of water resources