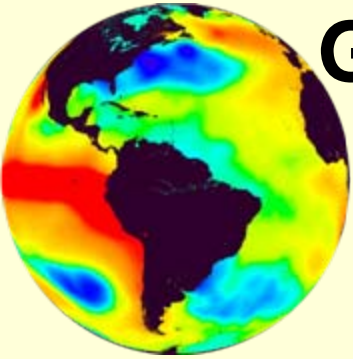


# National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)

**Robert S. Webb**  
**NOAA ESRL**  
**Boulder, Colorado**



# Global Climatic-Drought Contributors: A continuum

## — SCALES OF DROUGHT —

Heat Waves

Storm Track Variations

Madden-Julian  
Oscillation

El Niño-Southern  
Oscillation

*Decadal Variability*

*Solar Variability*

*Deep Ocean  
Circulation*

*Greenhouse Gases*

30 1  
DAYS SEASON

3 10  
YEARS YEARS

30 100  
YEARS YEARS

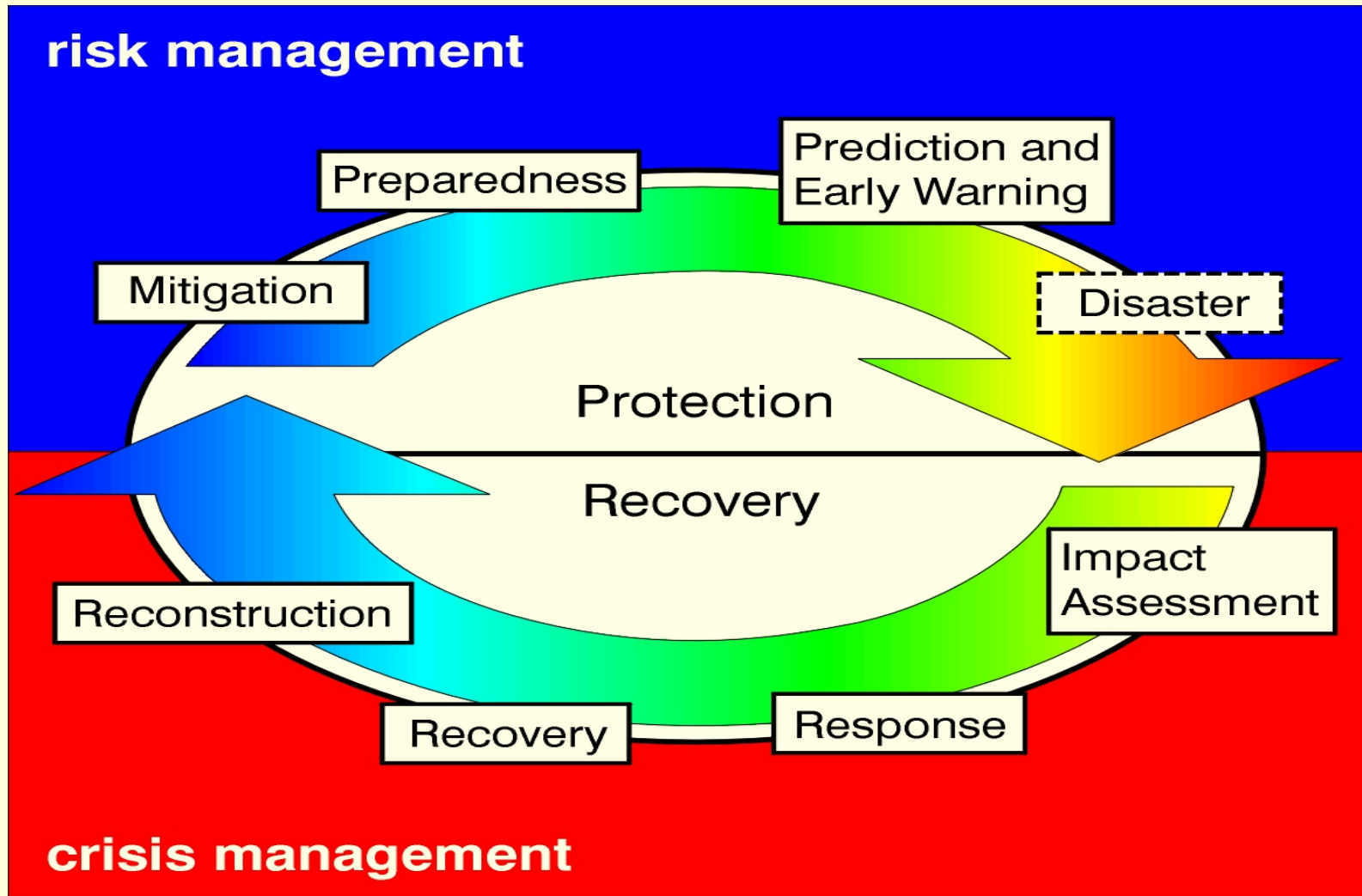
**SHORT-TERM**

**INTERANNUAL**

**DECADE-TO-  
CENTURY**

Droughts span a large range of temporal and spatial scales

# The Cycle of Disaster Management



NDMC and others

## Basis for Assessing Risk for Early Warning

**Risk (likely degree of impact) = f(Hazard, Vulnerability)**

- The combination of the inherent uncertainty of natural variability, plus projections for a warmer climate in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, make *early warning* and *adaptation* more important than ever
- NIDIS offers a framework for integration of vulnerability and hazard information for planners and decision makers

# Creating a Drought Early Warning System for the 21st Century

The National Integrated Drought Information System



Western Governors' Association • June 2004

DRAFT - FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

## U.S. Integrated Earth Observations System: **National Integrated Drought Information System**

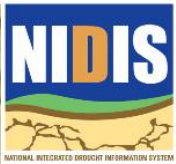
Draft Integration Framework



4/27/2005

1

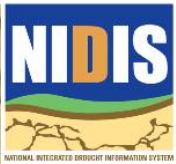
Framework\_Drought v1 0[1].doc



October 2, 2008 – Boulder, Colorado

# The National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)

- *An information system for drought early warning and adaptation*
- Public Law 109-430 authorizing NIDIS signed by President in December 2006
- Led by NOAA, a multi-agency partnership of Federal, State, and Local cooperators
- A clearinghouse for drought mitigation and response innovations
- Coordination of drought plans among states and communities with common river basin
- Strengthening monitoring networks



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# THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A PATHWAY FOR NATIONAL RESILIENCE

June 2007

## Elements

- 1. U.S. Drought Portal:
  - Development and tailoring
- 2. Climate Test Beds:
  - Integrating data and forecasts
- 3. Coping with Drought
  - Integrated Research and applications
  - Engaging preparedness communities
  - Education and awareness
- 4. NIDIS EWS Pilots:
  - Early Warning System Design and Implementation
- 5. NIDIS Program Office

# NIDIS Knowledge Assessment Workshops

- “Reconciling Projections of Future Colorado River Stream Flow”, Sept 2007/November 2008
- “Remote Sensing Contributions to Drought Monitoring”, February 6-7, 2008, Boulder
- “NIDIS Southeast Drought Workshop” – April 29-30, 2008, Peachtree City, Georgia
- “Drought Early Warning – National Status of of Drought Early Warning Systems”, June 17-19, 2008, Kansas City



# NIDIS SOUTHEAST US DROUGHT WORKSHOP

## Peachtree City, Georgia - April 29th-30th, 2008

### NIDIS Feature



[view details](#) ▶

### Key Issues

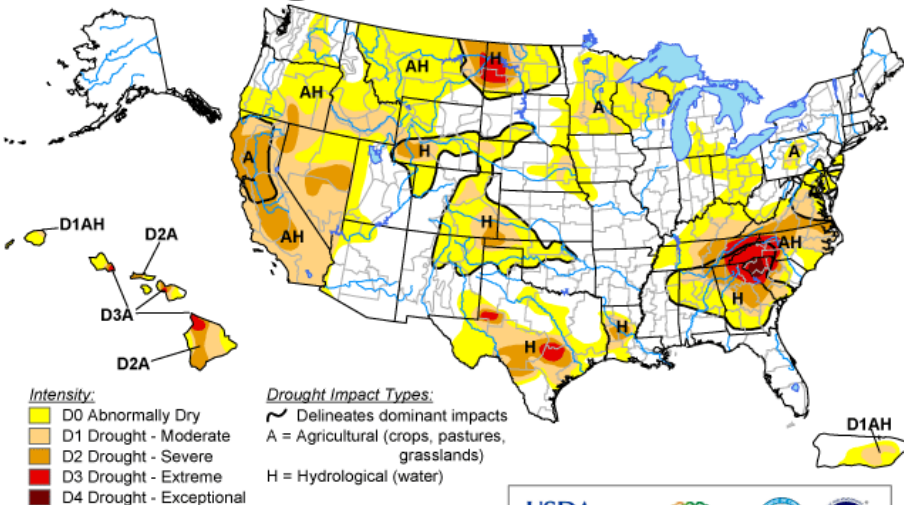
- Water supply & low flow
- Navigation
- Energy
- Urban and agricultural
- Coastal- Nearshore impacts



- Overview of Federal Drought Products
- Overview of State Drought Plans and Triggers Used: What Works and What is Needed
- Coastal and Estuarine Issues and Drought
- Current Long Range Forecast from NOAA

# U.S. Drought Monitor

August 26, 2008  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



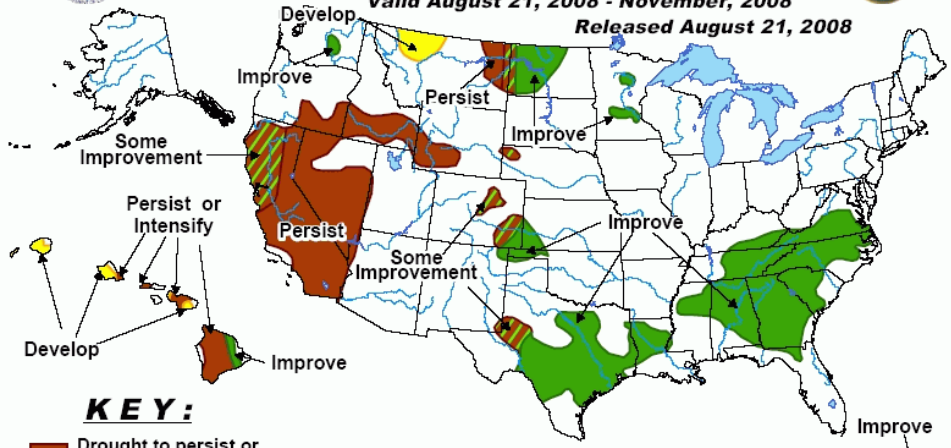
Released Thursday, August 28, 2008

Authors: Jay Lawrimore/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC



# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period  
Valid August 21, 2008 - November, 2008  
Released August 21, 2008

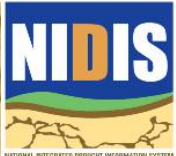


## KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

**Tailoring and interpretation of national products needed for regional, watershed and local detail and usability**

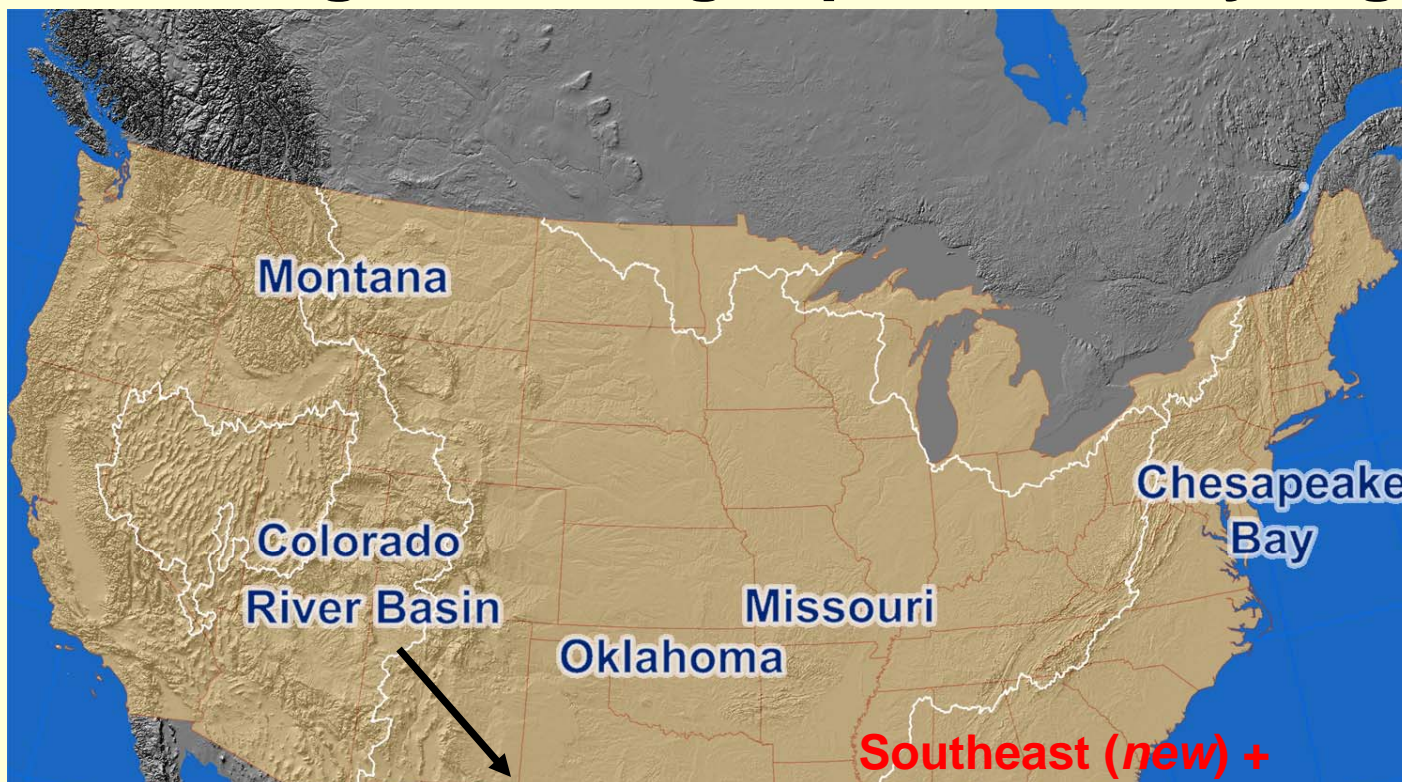


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# NIDIS Pilots – Drought-type and analysis units FY09 tailoring the drought portal to key regions



# NIDIS Pilots – Drought-type and analysis units FY09 tailoring the drought portal to key regions



***Low flow shortage triggering criteria (Powell/Mead)***  
***Forest health/recreation/tribal lands***  
***Ag-Urban-Interbasin transfers***

# Upper Colorado River Pilot

## Pilot Scoping Workshop (May 28, 2008)

Drought early warning client organizations convened from three categories:

- Water managers from Reclamation and State governments of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado
- Urban/local water supply managers (like Denver, Salt Lake City, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District)
- Ecosystems/environmental/recreational resource managers (Forest Service, EPA, States, NPS, USGS/BRD, NGOs)
- Explore existing mandates, decision cycles, and organizational capacities to determine a team to implement the pilot

# Upper Colorado River Pilot Meeting

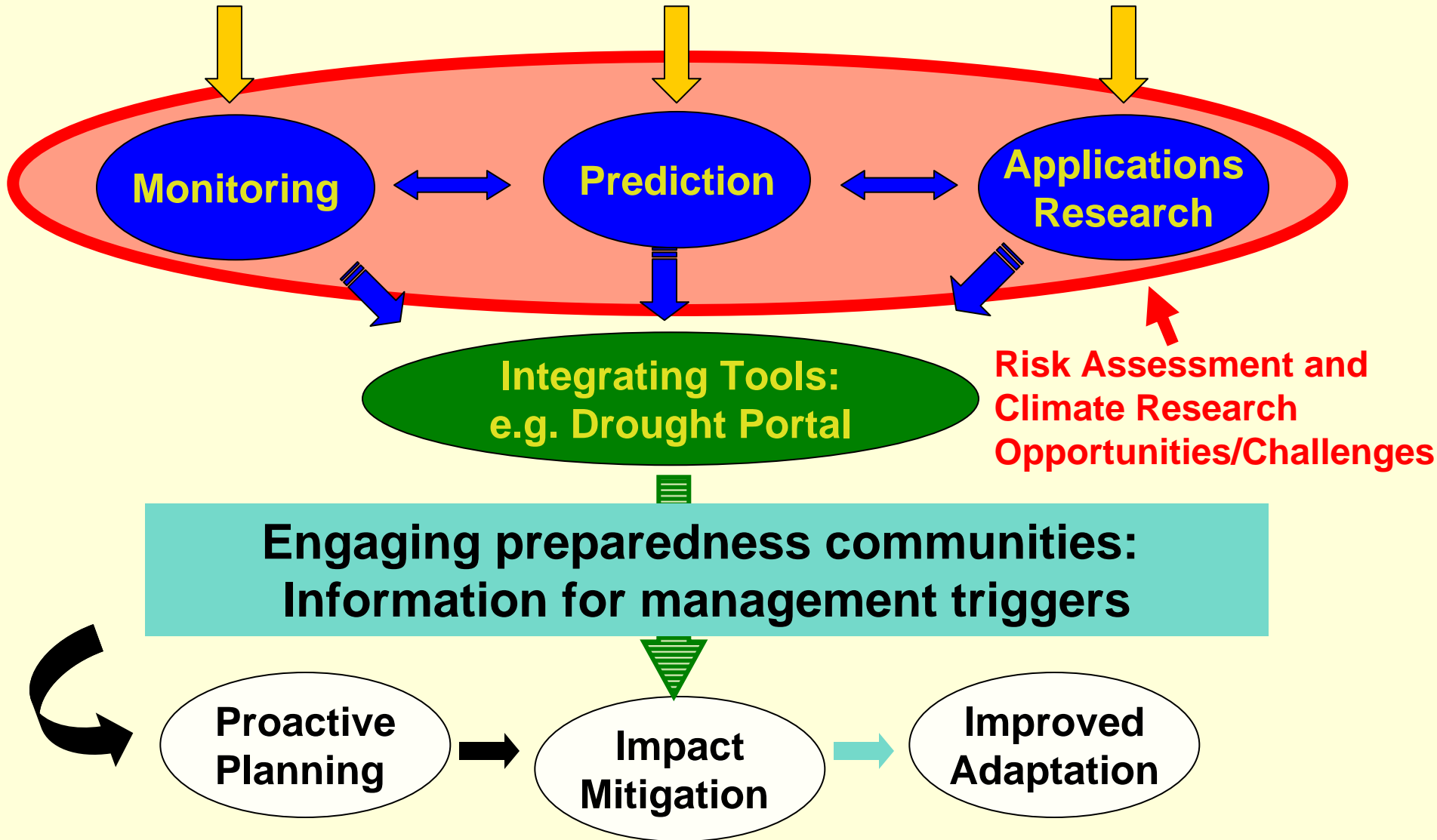
## Boulder, CO, October 1 & 2, 2008

### Assessment study of gaps in monitoring, in process understanding, and in prediction

- **Gather and synthesize information from observation network operators, researchers, and forecasts/projection producers**
- **Identify unmet needs for drought early warning**
- **Provide the basis for initiatives to strengthen and enhance monitoring, understanding and prediction in support of drought early warning**

# NIDIS Implementation

Coordinating federal, state, and local drought-related activities (e.g., within watersheds and states)



# Potential Research Opportunities/Challenges

**Risk Assessments** vulnerabilities, triggers, decision making process, adaptive capacity, mitigation pathways, building/engaging network of users/partners

**Monitoring** current and past temperature, precipitation, snowpack, soil moisture, runoff and evapotranspiration, and vegetation health trends/variations -- at all elevations

**Process Understanding** critical thresholds, elevation dependency of climate change, closing the hydrologic budget, role of aerosols, role of sublimation, soil moisture sources and sinks, impacts of land use changes

**Modeling, Forecasts, Projections** Improved atmospheric/ hydrology coupling, extension of reliable predictions beyond 10 days better seasonal outlooks + 2 to 5 year timescale, hydrologic demand predictions, downscaled projections to relevant elevation & spatial scales