



NOAA's Storm Surge Roadmap: Transition Research to NWS Operations

RITT Forum
21 July 2010

Jesse Feyen,
Roadmap Portfolio Manager



Outline



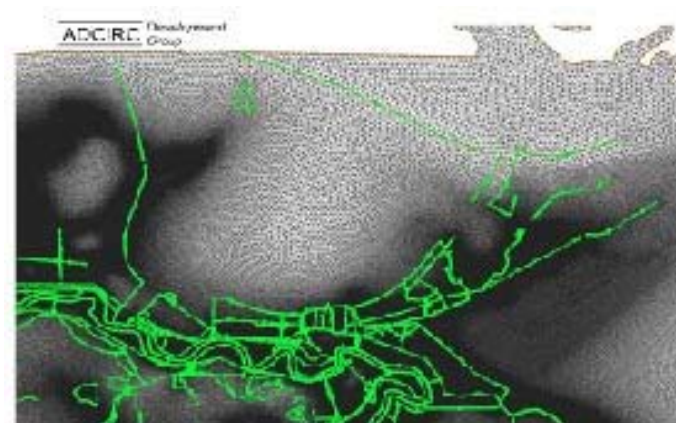
- Why a NOAA Roadmap for Storm Surge?
- Vision and Goals
- Purpose and Structure of the Roadmap
- Phase 1 Plan
- Transitioning to NWS operations
 - A new extratropical storm surge model, ESTOFS



The Imperative



- **Increasing Risks**
 - Increasing coastal populations and sea level rise require more deliberate planning
- **Increasing Demand**
 - Decision makers require fine-scale local information that communicates risk clearly
- **Improving Science & Technology**
 - Surge modeling, the social science of decision making, information technology
- **NOAA Must Collaborate**
 - Partner to organize and lead state of the art research and development while making best use of resources





Purpose of the Roadmap



- Shows us our starting point and where we want to arrive
- Effective approach to long-range planning; shows a path to the future
- Effective for communicating and engaging across the agency, and with our partners
- **Bottom line:** first-ever comprehensive effort to holistically address rapidly expanding problem and establish a community approach



The Bottom Line



Customers Ask:

- Who will get flooded?
How much?
- When will it arrive and leave?
- What will the impacts be?
- How often will it occur?
- How should I respond?

NOAA needs to:

- Improve determination of storm water levels
 - Total Water Level (TWL) can be much more than surge (tides, waves, rivers, prestorm setup)
 - Model and product accuracy needs to reflect uncertainties
- Describe flooding as inundation above ground
 - Statements, maps
- Communicate actionable information
 - Intuitive and consistent



Goals of the Roadmap



- **Total Water Level:** Produce water level analyses, forecasts, observations, and products that include:
 - *pre-storm forerunner, surge, tides, waves, fresh water inflow, speed, impact*
- **Inundation:** Provide information about the water depth over the land (inundation) to street level resolution
- **Communication Actionable Information:** Deliver information that people act on
 - *understandable, consistent information available in multiple formats*
 - *uncertainty, supports risk assessments, provides impact information, includes scenarios*



Roadmap Structure





3 Phase Approach

Phase III (FY15-FY19)

Implementation of new products and services within operations

Phase II (FY12-14)

Research and develop new approaches; evaluate for transition to operations

Phase I (FY9-11)

Consensus building and quick wins to improve our products today; lay groundwork for longer term

Continual
Refinement



Moving Ahead: Roadmap Progress To Date



- Projects are scheduled for Phase 1, which has AA-level approval from NWS, NOS and OAR
 - 5 short-term quick win improvements in 2010, 8 in 2011
 - Improve determination of water level in existing products
 - Reducing confusion about relationship to flooding above ground
 - Strategic long term projects to develop complete inundation information communicated in actionable ways
 - Building framework for community-based next generation modeling system (e.g., ADCIRC) that includes surge, tides, waves, river inputs
 - Improving products to better communicate threat
 - Capturing user preferences on products
- Synchronizing efforts of the enterprise and conveying strategy internally and externally



Improving Determination of Water Levels: Phase 1 Quick Wins



- Moving towards more complete picture of Total Water Level

Project	FY10 Q1	FY10 Q2	FY10 Q3	FY10 Q4	FY11 Q1	FY11 Q2	FY11 Q3	FY11 Q4	Notes
Adding tides to surge									
Enhance WFO tide addition to SLOSH output									
Real-time water level obs in SLOSH Display									
SLOSH runs with tides incorporated									Operational in FY12
Extratropical surge + tide model (ADCIRC - Atlantic)									Pacific in Phase 2
Enhance TWL Modeling Capability									
Improve prestorm anomaly in SLOSH via NOS obs									Partners: NHC, CO-OPS
Community model runs in SLOSH Display									E.G., CIPS, IOOS RAs
Hurricane Season					Hurricane Season				

R & D	Research and Development
DT & E	Developmental Testing and Evaluation
ET & E	Experimental (Pre-operational) Testing and Evaluation
O & M	Operations and Maintenance



Improving Determination of Water Levels: Phase 1 Long Term Strategies



Project	FY10 Q1	FY10 Q2	FY10 Q3	FY10 Q4	FY11 Q1	FY11 Q2	FY11 Q3	FY11 Q4	Notes
System for model improvement									
Catalogue of unstructured grids									Federal partnership
Verification of forecast guidance runs									
Community modeling framework									
Evaluating model enhancements									
Evaluate IOOS projects for transition									Supports future projects
IOOS model evaluation test bed									Informs DT & E
Evaluate SLOSH + wave model									
Coupled coastal surge + wave model system									Based on new extratrop model
Ensembling and uncertainty									
SLOSH mini-ensemble of forecast uncertainty									

Hurricane Season

Hurricane Season

- R & D** Research and Development
- DT & E** Developmental Testing and Evaluation
- ET & E** Experimental (Pre-operational) Testing and Evaluation
- O & M** Operations and Maintenance



Describing Flooding as Inundation Above Ground: Phase 1 Plan



- Users confused by datums and don't understand flood risk at their location; developing maps and products to describe local flooding above ground level

Project	FY10 Q1	FY10 Q2	FY10 Q3	FY10 Q4	FY11 Q1	FY11 Q2	FY11 Q3	FY11 Q4	Notes
Transition products to flood above ground									
Text statements listing flood above ground									
Deterministic maps showing flood above ground									
p-surge probability maps showing flood above grd									
Development of high resolution techniques									
Development of high res flood map methods									Workshop FY11 Q1
Gulf Coast DEMs using unstructured format									

Hurricane Season

Hurricane Season

R & D	Research and Development
DT & E	Developmental Testing and Evaluation
ET & E	Experimental (Pre-operational) Testing and Evaluation
O & M	Operations and Maintenance



Communicating Actionable Information: Phase 1 Plan



- Users misinterpret statements and graphics; can't readily plan with risk in mind

Project	FY10 Q1	FY10 Q2	FY10 Q3	FY10 Q4	FY11 Q1	FY11 Q2	FY11 Q3	FY11 Q4	Notes
Outreach									
Centralize web site on NOAAWatch									
Improving products									
NWS Storm Surge Team - watch/warning									Linked to soc sci studies
Social science eval'n of existing products									Tropical & extratrop.
Social science new products recommend									
Coastal resilience									
Planning and recovery best practices									

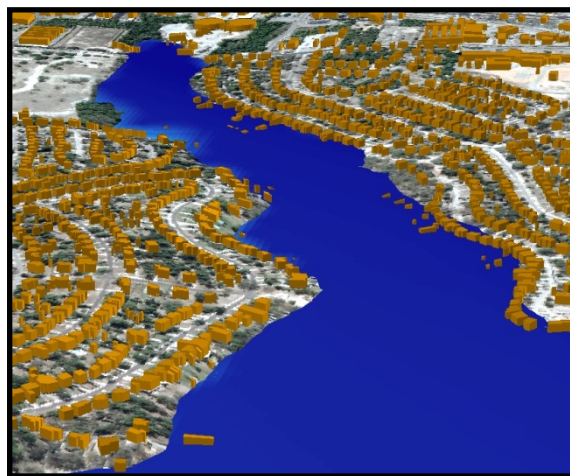
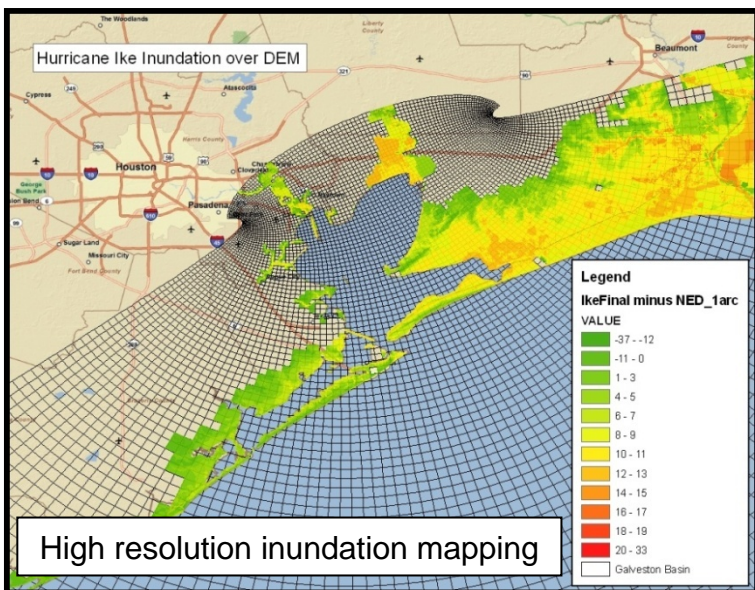
Hurricane Season

Hurricane Season

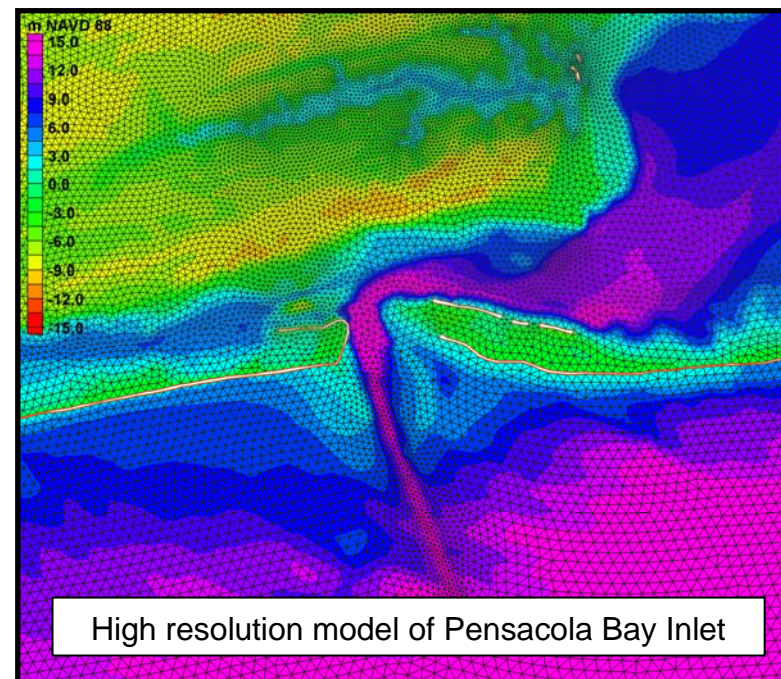
R & D	Research and Development
DT & E	Developmental Testing and Evaluation
ET & E	Experimental (Pre-operational) Testing and Evaluation
O & M	Operations and Maintenance



What's Possible in Phase 2 and Phase 3?



Impact Visualization and Assessment



Combine best available technology from the community into a robust, sustainable operational system



Transition Roadmap Projects to NWS Operations



- It appears collaboration between the Roadmap and the RITT would be beneficial for NWS projects
- Roadmap provides an overarching strategy that endorses projects with coordinated approach
- Will grown in importance as we progress through Phase 2
- Could start today with *ESTOFS*...



ESTOFS



- ADCIRC-based Extratropical Surge+Tide Operational Forecast System (ESTOFS) modeling system for Western North Atlantic
- Driven by both atmospheric and tidal forcing
- Delivers real-time water levels and depth-averaged currents as fields and at key point locations
- Designed for coupling with EMC's WaveWatch III for coastal surge+tide+wave predictions
- Provides boundary conditions for coastal models



ESTOFS Approach



- Implement widely-used and tested community-based model ADCIRC
- Unstructured grid model is suitable to simultaneously resolve and predict the important processes in the deep, intermediate, and shallow domain
- Model will be implemented within NCO by collaboration with NCEP/EMC, NOS/CO-OPS, NCEP/OPC, and NHC/TAFB



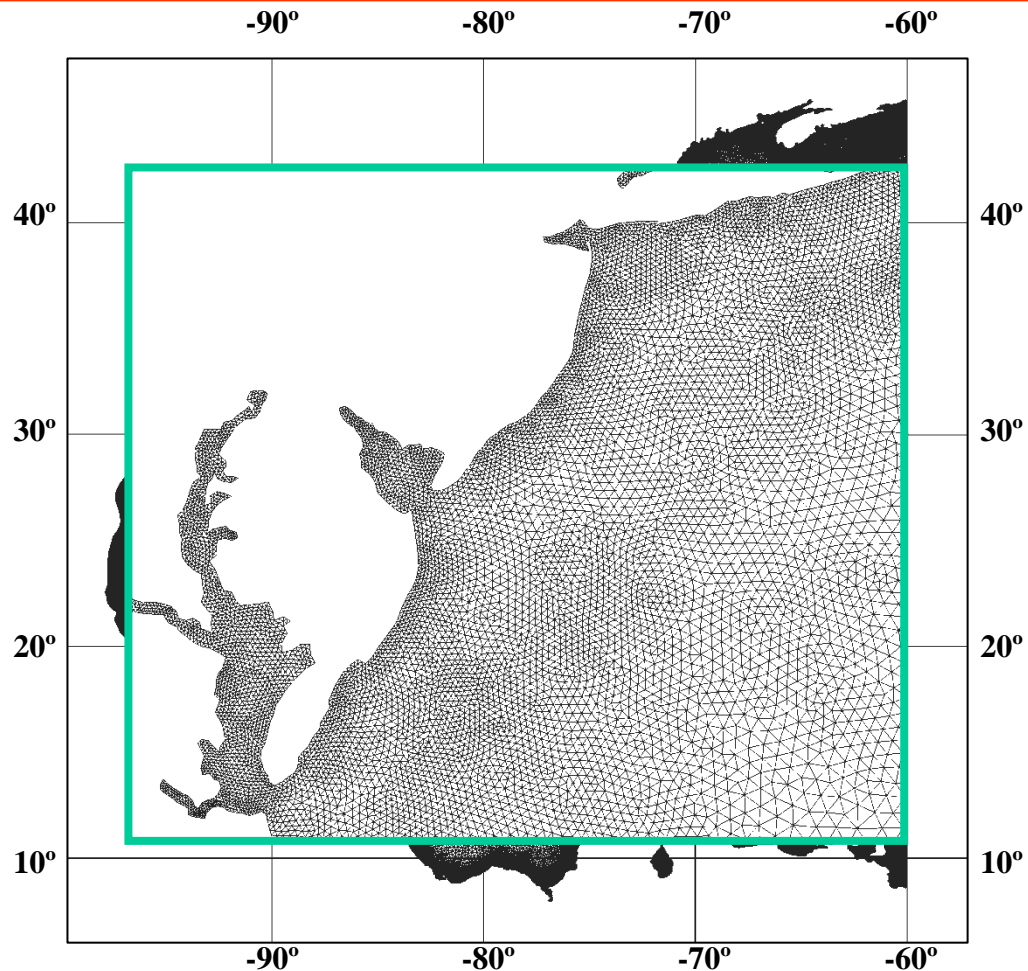
Use of ADCIRC



- Finite element (FE) coastal ocean model
 - Unstructured grids are fundamentally advantageous for modeling circulation in coastal ocean
 - Local resolution to resolve important physical scales along with large domains to allow for simplified boundary conditions
- Widely used in depth-integrated form to predict water level (tides, surge)
- Under continued development and use at academic institutions, in federal agencies, (e.g., USACE, Navy, FEMA) and private sector
- High performance code uses up 16,000+ cores
- <http://adcirc.org/>



ESTOFS Domain



EC2001: 254,565 nodes



ESTOFS Set-Up



- Forcing
 - Tidal boundary conditions from global model (e.g. OSU TOPEX/Poseidon TPXO)
 - Meteorological forcing from GFS (10 m winds and sea level pressure every 30 mins)
- Run Cycle
 - 4X per day on GFS cycle in conjunction with WWIII
 - 9 hr hindcast followed by 180 hr forecast
- Output
 - Fields stored 3 hourly and stations hourly
 - Interpolate FE grid fields to 5km regular grid for transfer to NDFD coastal grids in GRIB2



ESTOFS Progress to Date



- Hindcast of 2009 completed, including Nor'Ida
- Running on NCEP HPC and evaluating real-time operational framework
- Aim to have in parallel testing this year
- Working with NCEP to deliver output to OPC



BACKUP



Vision for NOAA's Storm Surge Enterprise



- **Highly accurate**, relevant and timely storm induced coastal inundation information, **clearly communicated**, which results in significant reductions in loss of life and ensures all coastal communities are **optimally resistant and resilient** to inundation impacts
 - *Drive community planning to reduce risk to life and property*
 - *Train and educate population to respond to threats appropriately*
 - *Infuse state of the art science and technology to refine risk assessment and reduce unnecessary evacuations*
 - *Communicate street level impacts that result in appropriate personal and community response before, during and after the events*



Multiple Users/ Multiple Time Scales



Decision-makers need information on multiple time scales for:

Coastal land-use (months – years before event)

Emergency management planning (months before event),

Evacuations (3-5-7? days before event),

Real time response (36 hours before event through duration)

Post-storm recovery (hours to days post landfall)