HRRR Analysis and Prediction of Regional Conditions Associated with Flash Floods Across Southern Utah

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Acknowledge: NWS SLC WFO staff: David Church, Glen Merrill, Mike Seaman, & Darren Van Cleave NWS CBRFC: Nanette Hosenfeld

Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

Western Region Flash Flood Guidance Update

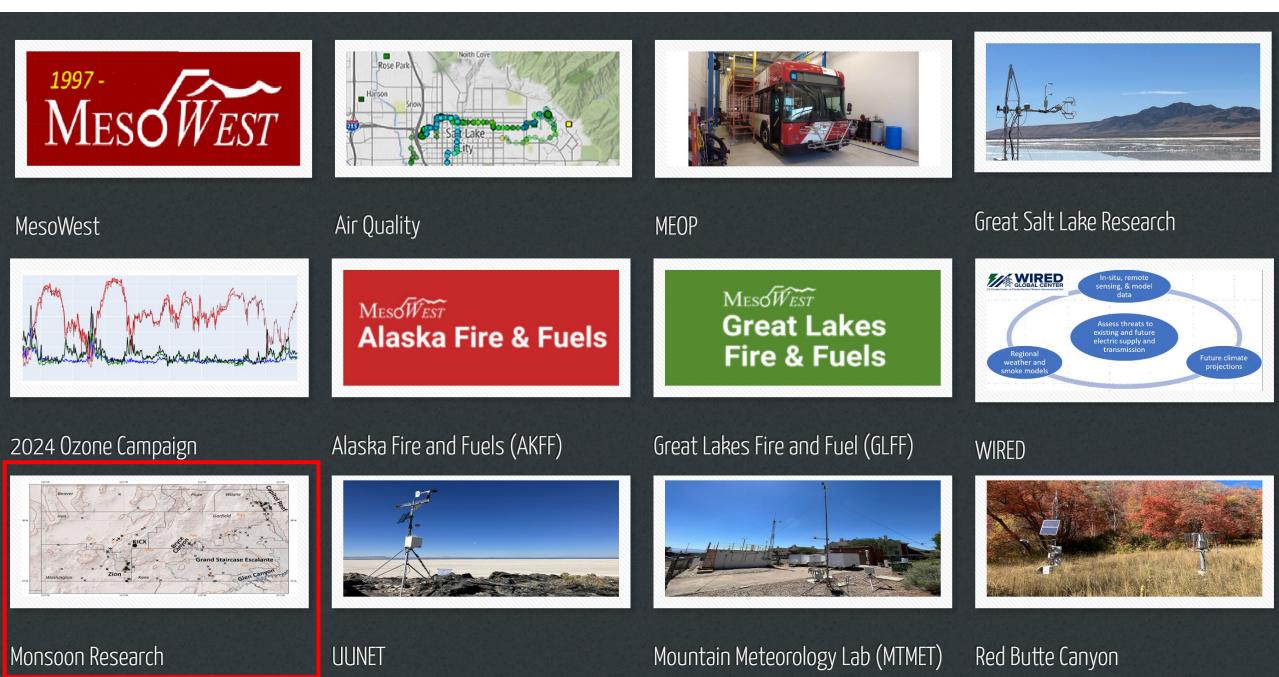
Leveraging Machine Learning, Geospatial Analysis, and WFO Collaboration to Determine Flash Flood Thresholds for 1-, 3-, and 6-Hour Rain Amounts

Project Team Members (Presenters): Leah Pope (NWRFC), Steve King (NWRFC), Nanette Hosenfeld (CBRFC), Paul Miller (CBRFC), Anna Schneider (CNRFC), Kyle Lerman (CNRFC), Mike Imgarten (CNRFC) Mountain Meteorology Group Department of Atmospheric Sciences University of Utah John Horel, Jim Steenburgh, Court Strong

NWS collaborations over the years funded by NWS Programs (CSTAR)

- 2002 Olympic Weather Support
- MesoWest/National Mesonet Program
- Early RTMA development
- Advanced capabilities and expanded use of ensemble-based probabilistic quantitative precipitation forecasts by field offices and in the National Blend of Models
- Advanced data fusion and data analytical techniques to assess hazardous atmospheric conditions from observations and numerical forecasts
- Developed techniques to improve downscaling of forecast or analyzed precipitation in complex terrain based on orographic precipitation gradients
- Validated cool-season snowfall forecasts across western U.S.

Horel Research Group https://horel.chpc.utah.edu



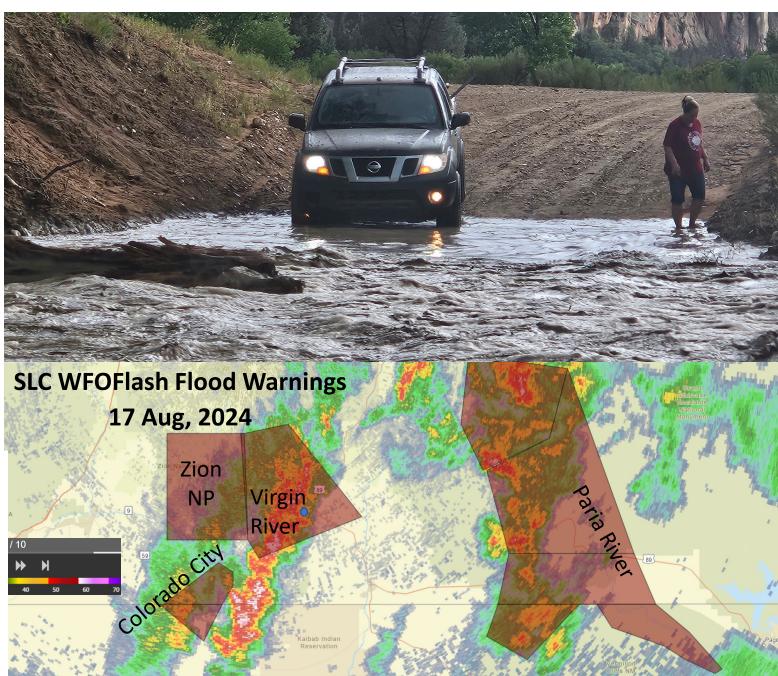
21 June, 2024

Clothing and UTV found in search for couple missing in Moab flood

Searchers find men's pants, ladies jacket downstream; search will end at noon due to flood warning

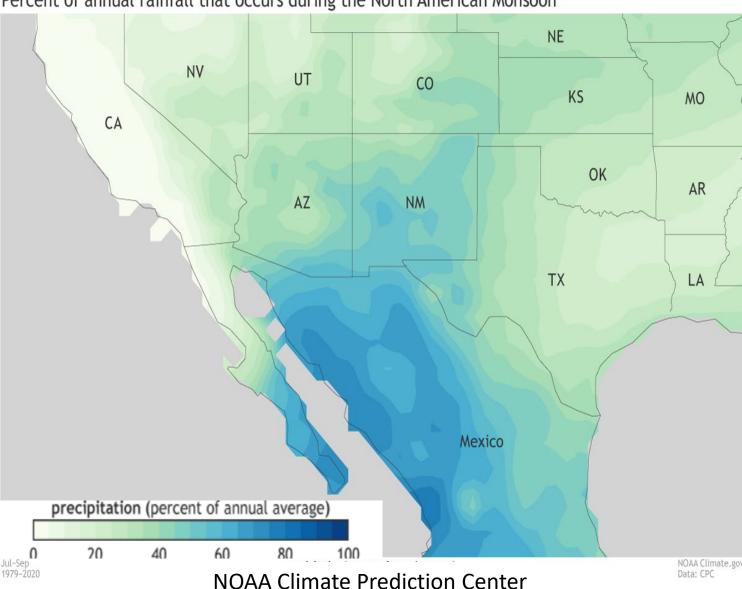


Search teams looking for a Texas couple that's been missing for six days following an intense storm and widespread flooding June 21 have recovered a pair of men's pants, with keys and wallet inside them, and a woman's rain jacket, downstream from where their off-highway vehicle was found on the rugged Steel Bender Trail.



North American Monsoon

- Responsible for frequent intense convection along Mexican cordillera and over southwestern U.S. mountain ranges
- Northern monsoon extension into southern Utah leads to potential for flash floods from June to September
- Southern Utah:
 - ~300,000 permanent residents
 - > 10 million visits annually to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas

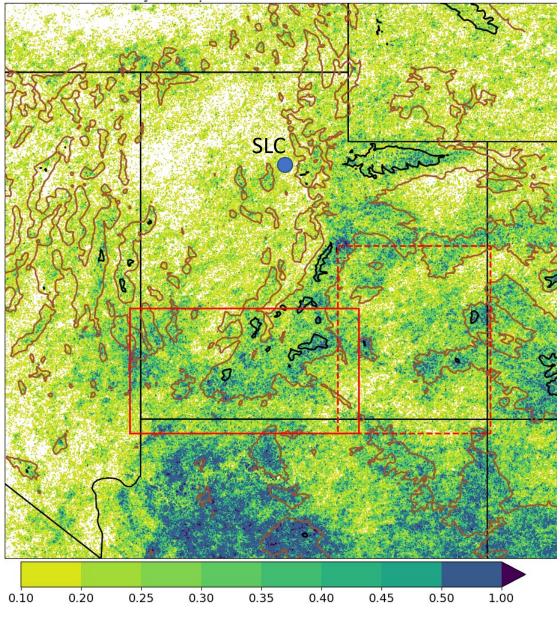


Percent of annual rainfall that occurs during the North American Monsoon

Flash Flood Factors

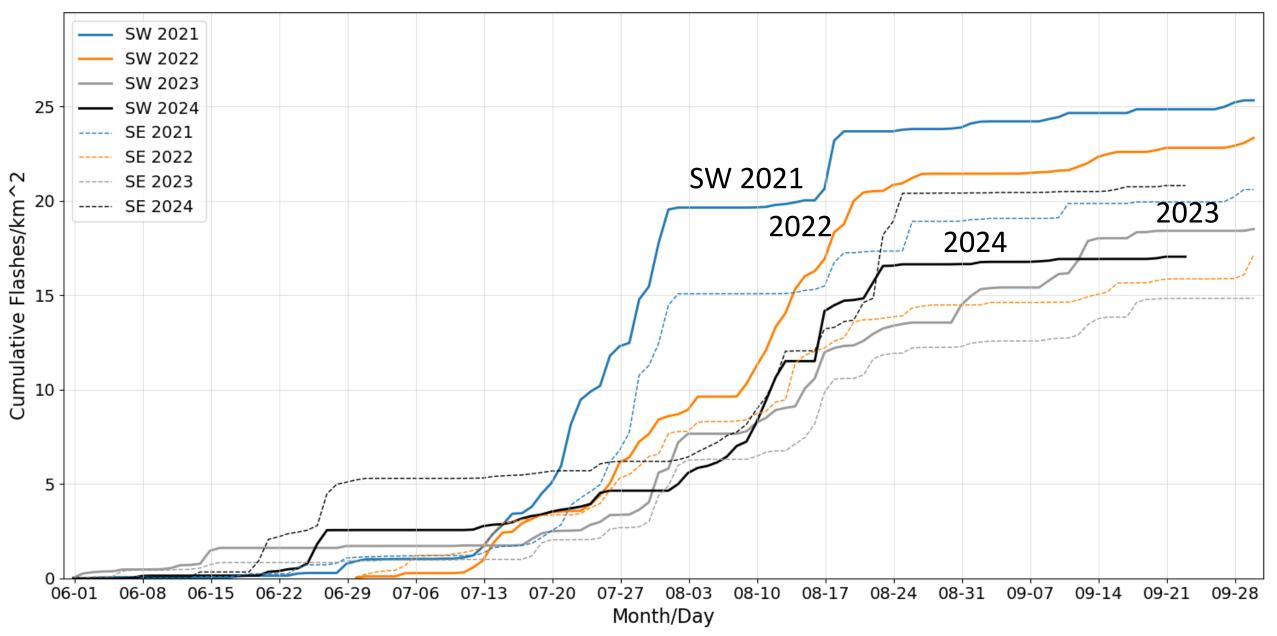
- Mesoscale: Lift, instability, moisture, wind shear
- Convective scale: Rainfall location, duration, and intensity
- Terrain: Soil type, basin hydrology, channeling
- Flash energy density (FED) product from Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor (MRMS) system based on National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN)
- FED: average number of cloud-to-ground flashes per km² per day during the 4 seasons

Lightning during June-September 2021-2024



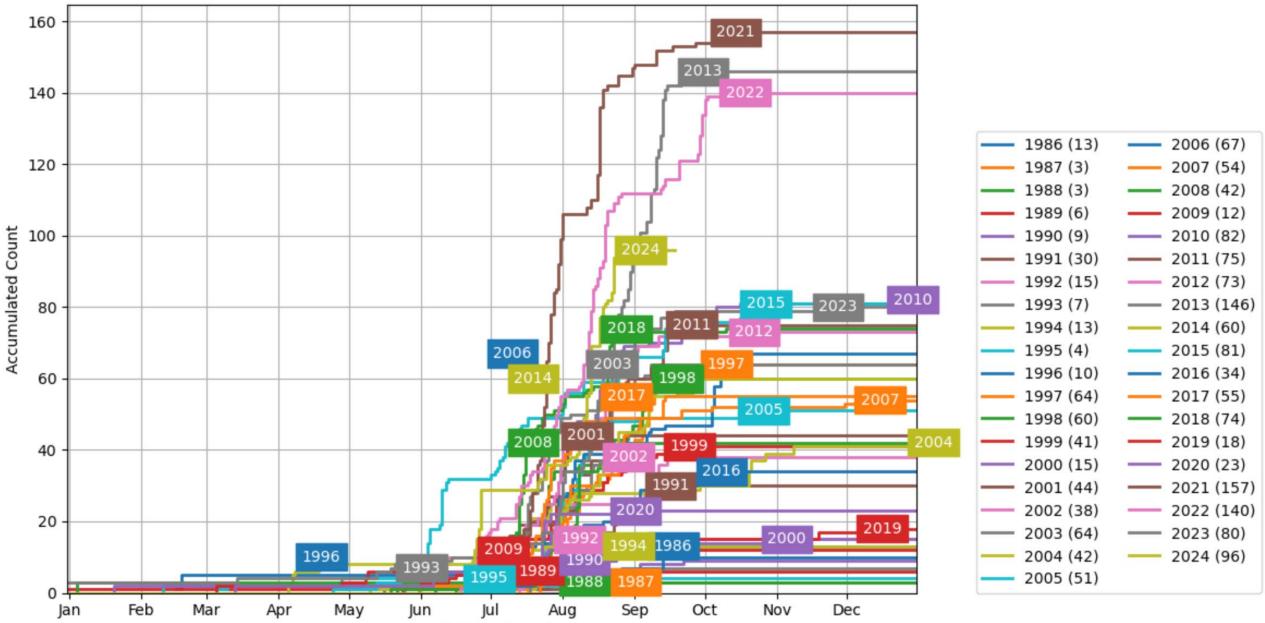
Flash Energy Density: Flashes per day per km²

SW and SE Utah Seasonal Accumulation of Lightning FED 2021-2024





NWS Issued for Counties in Utah Flash Flood Warning Count



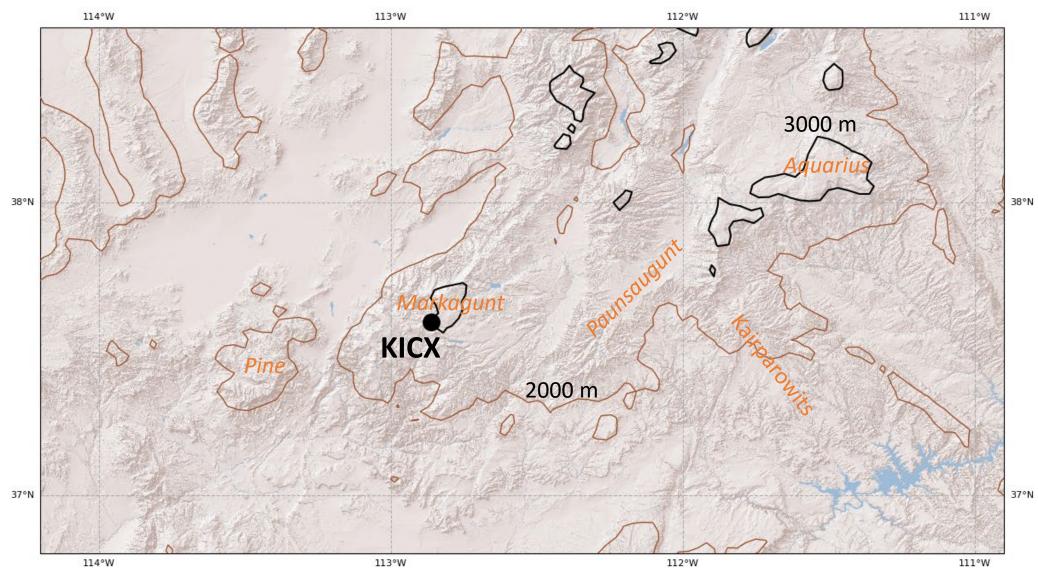
Selected flash flood research in southern Utah

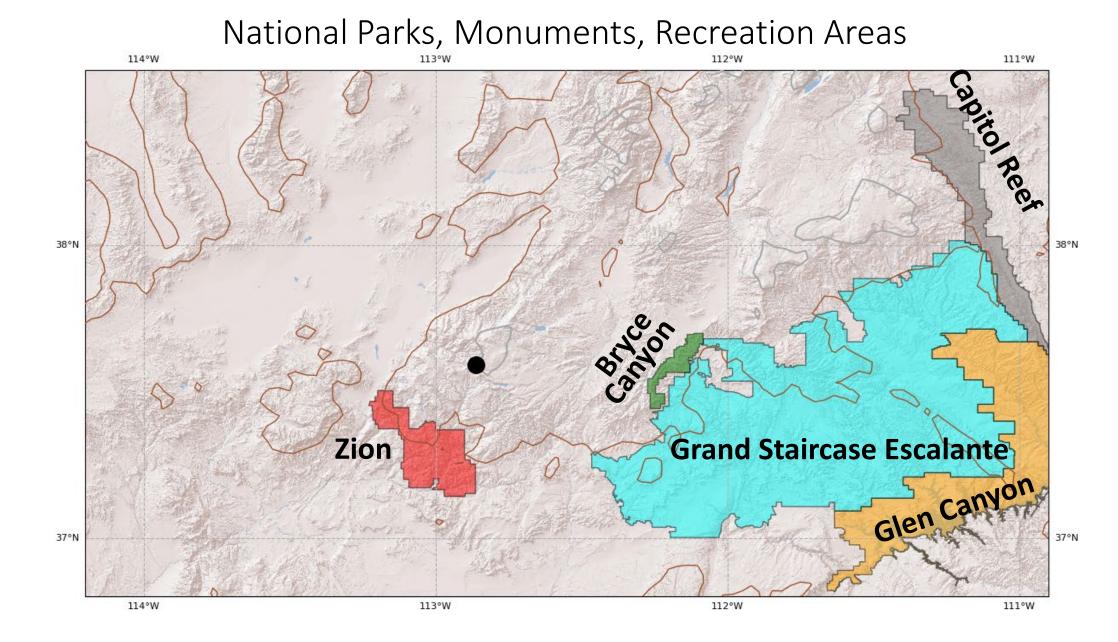
- 2005-present
 - SLC WFO developed and implemented Flash Flood Potential forecasts for national parks
 - Seaman, M., D. Church, and J. Cunningham, 2024: Leveraging probabilistic high resolution model guidance to improve flash flood forecasting across southern Utah

https://ams.confex.com/ams/104ANNUAL/meetingapp.cgi/Paper/430507.

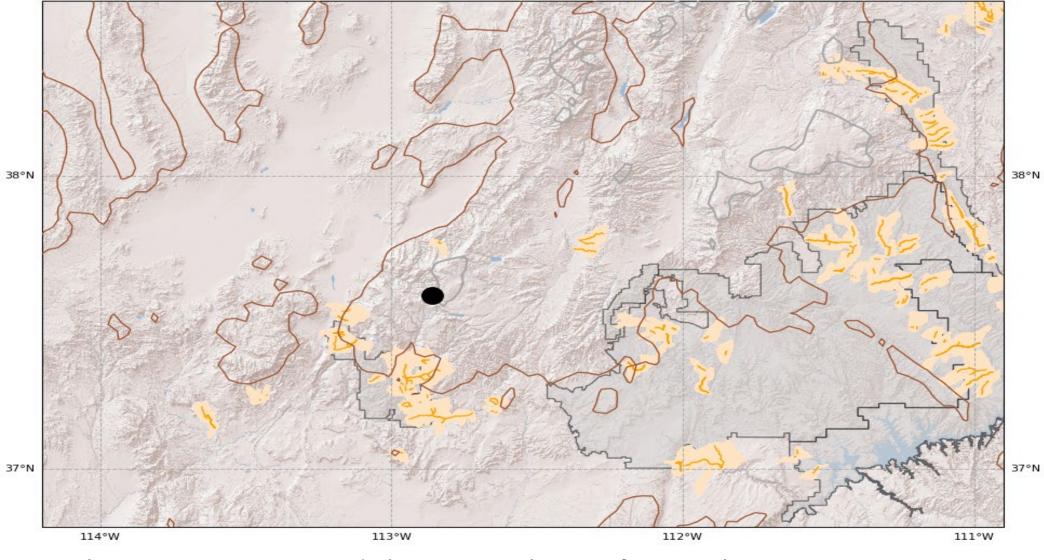
- 24 year lightning climatology and case studies including 2015 event
 - Smith et al., 2019: The Paroxysmal precipitation of the desert: Flash floods in the southwestern United States. *Water Resources Research* <u>10.1029/2019WR025480</u>
- 2021-2023 monsoon seasons
 - Horel, John and James Powell, 2024: Analysis and prediction of summer rainfall over southwestern Utah. Wea. Forecasting. <u>https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-24-0018.1</u>
- 2024 monsoon season
 - Auston McDonald, REALM Research Experience for Undergraduates
 - Sherlyn Hilton, Professional Science Masters

Terrain Features of Southwestern Utah

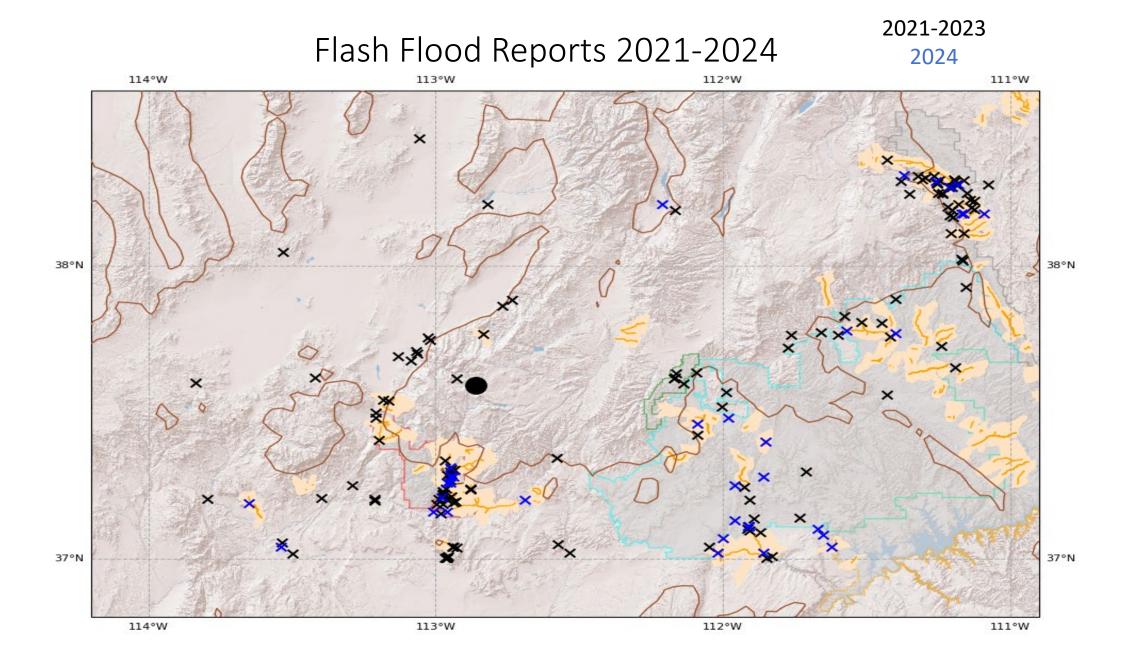




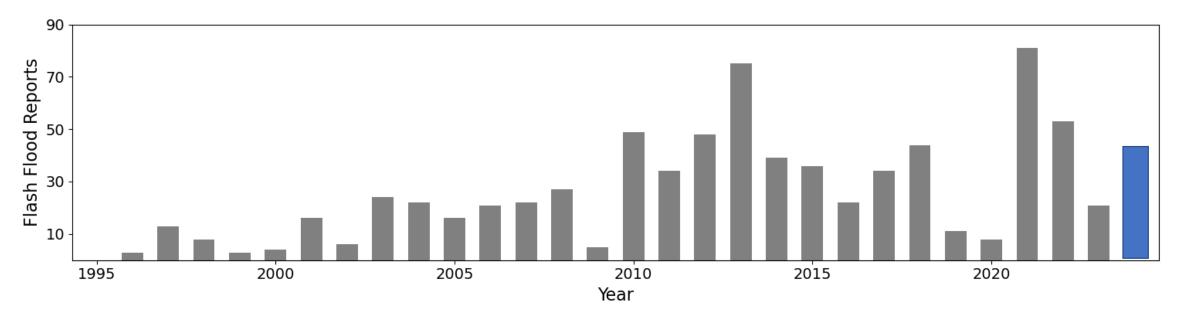
Slot Canyon: narrow channel with depth-to-width ratios > 10:1



Slot canyon routes and slot canyon basins from Mike Seaman, SLC WFO



Flash flood reports in southwestern Utah



Flash flood reports in the seven-county region of southwestern Utah

The Narrows Hike Zion National Park

- Access to the Narrows closed when SLC WFO issues Flash Flood Warning
- Reopen Narrows when flows return below 120 cfs
- Flash Flood Potential Ranking intended to inform visitors of risk





Flash Flood **Potential Rating**

expected to experience flash flooding.

Flash Flood Potential Rating National Weather Service Salt Lake City UT 235 AM MDT Thu Jun 20 2024

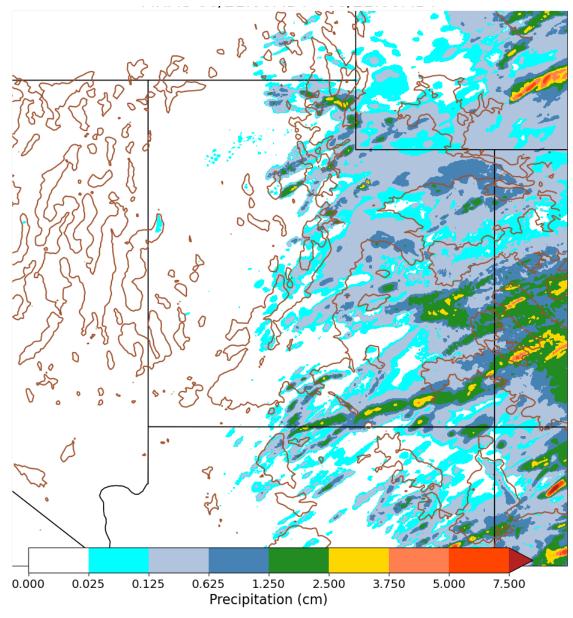
Flash Flood Potential Rating for Southern Utah

...TODAY...

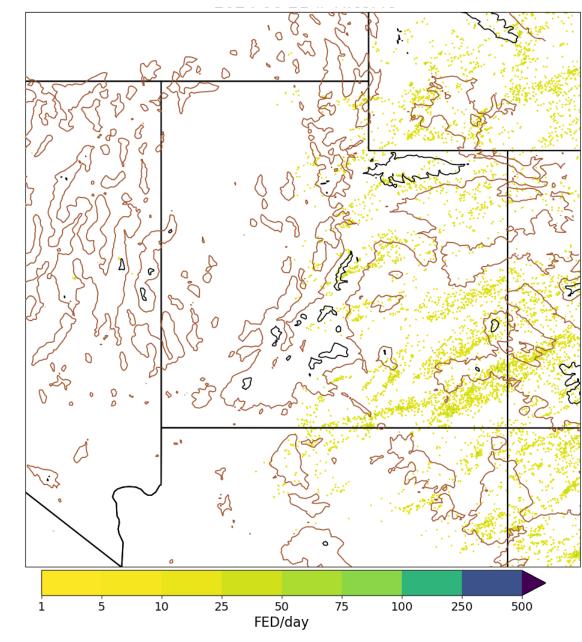
...FRIDAY...

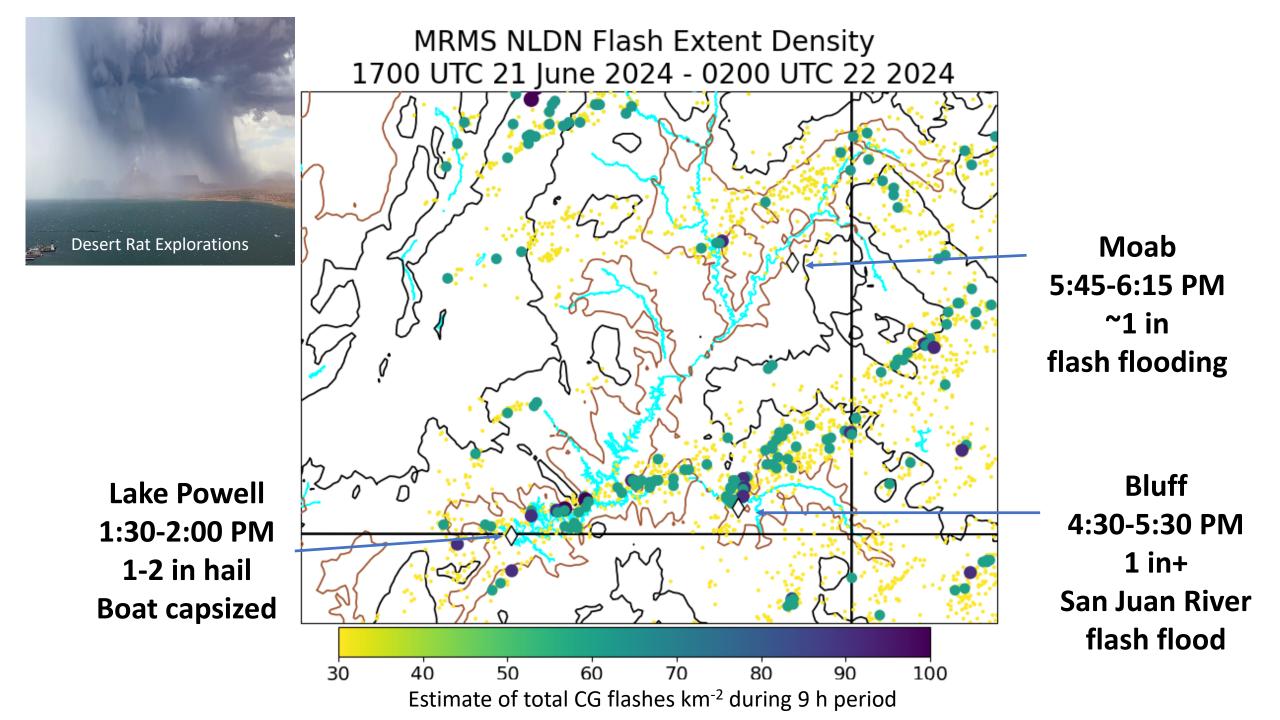
| Issued by SLC WFO for chance of flash flood in national parks, monuments, and recreation areas of southern Utah | Arches National Park | Possible | Probable |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| | Bryce Canyon National Park | Not Expected | Possible |
| | Canyonlands National Park | Possible | Probable |
| | Capitol Reef National Park | Possible | Probable |
| | Glen Canyon National Rec Area | Possible | Probable |
| *************************************** | $_*$ Grand Staircase-Escalante East | Possible | Probable |
| Definitions: | Grand Staircase-Escalante West | Possible | Probable |
| Not Expected: Flash flooding is not expected. | Natural Bridges NM | Possible | Probable |
| Possible: Some slot canyons, dry washes, and small streams may experience flash flooding. | Grand Gulch | Possible | Probable |
| Probable: Some slot canyons, dry washes, and small streams are expected to experience flash flooding. | San Rafael Swell | Possible | Probable |
| | Zion National Park | Not Expected | Possible |
| Expected: Many slot canyons, dry washes, and small streams are | ***** | ***** | **** |

Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor (MRMS) Precipitation 21 June 2024 LT Total (cm)



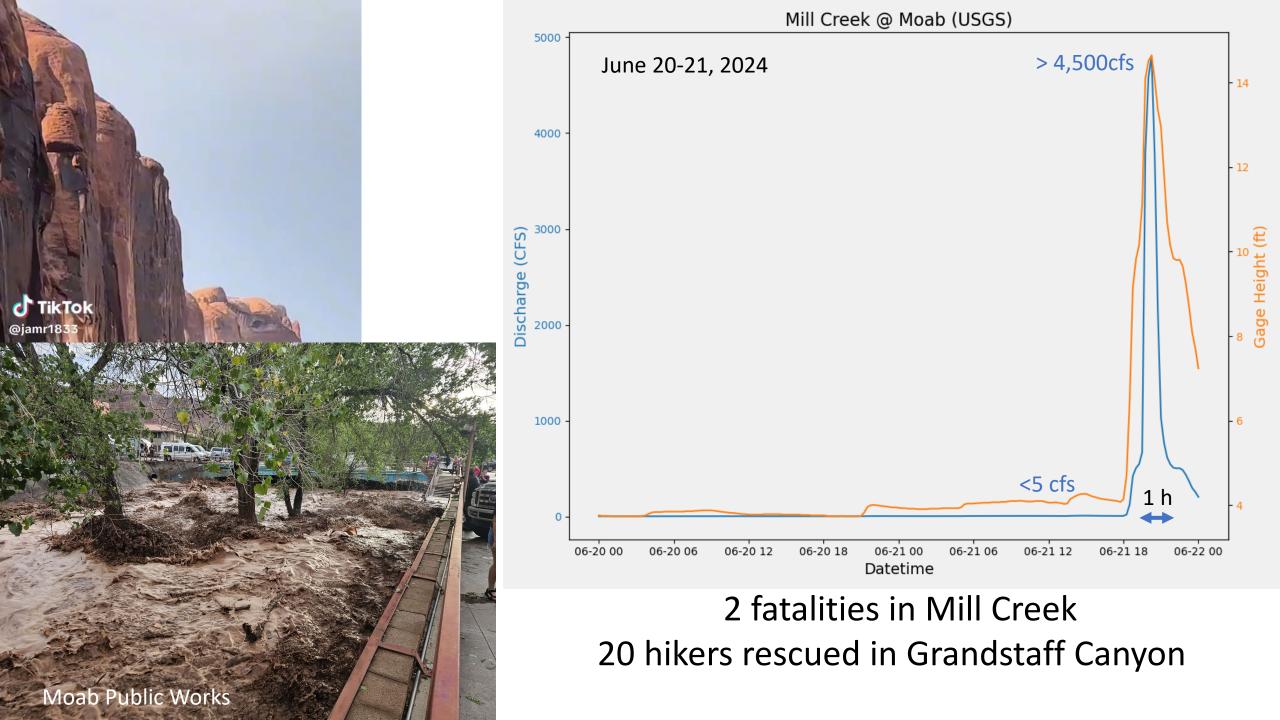
MRMS NLDN Flash Energy Density (FED) 21 June 2024 LT (Flashes km⁻² day⁻¹)

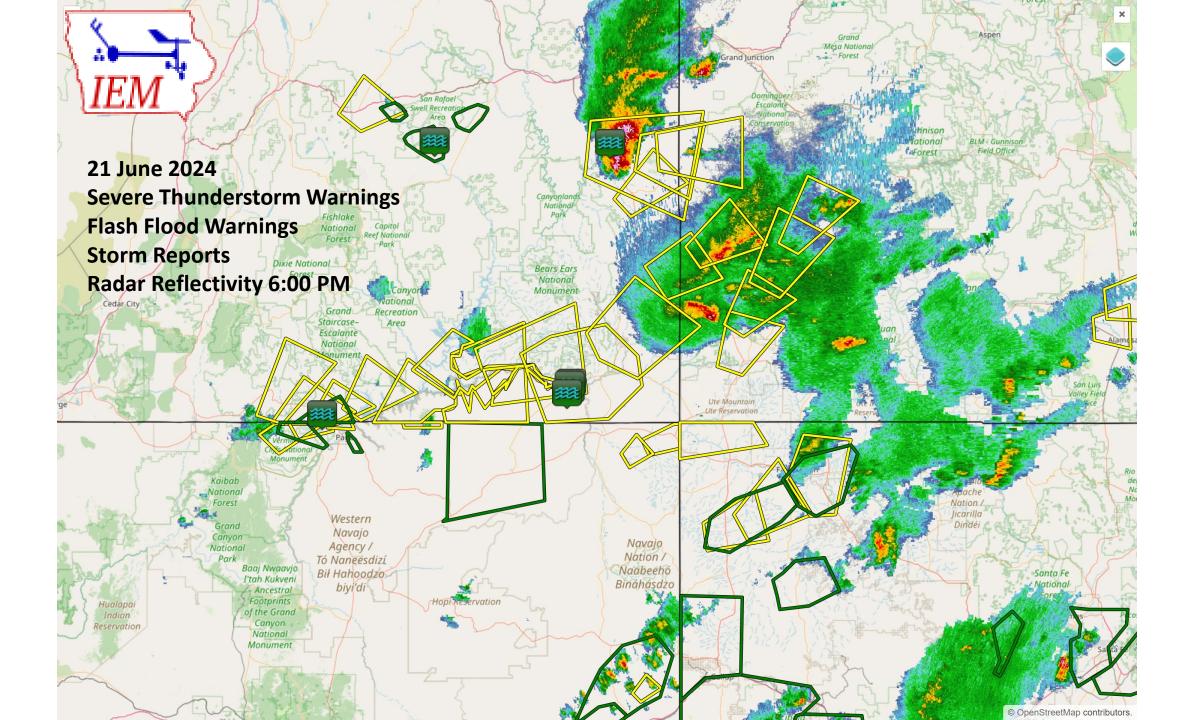




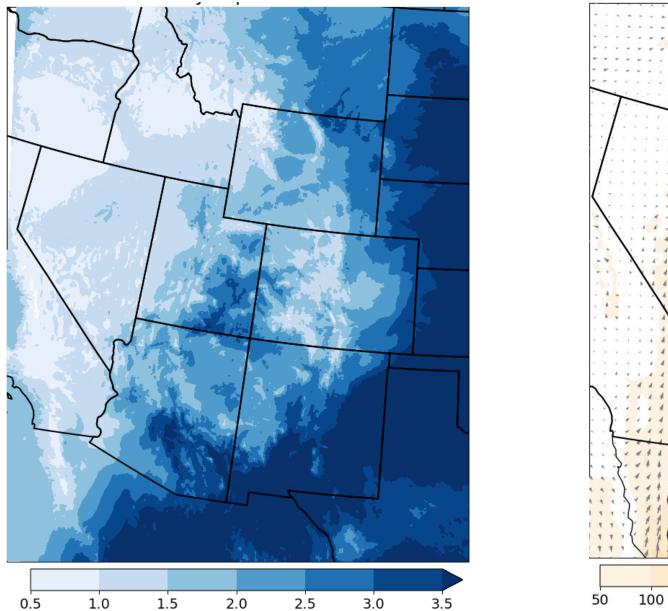
Austin Mueller; Posted t Twitter/X by Brian Schne San Juan River June 20-21, 2024 San Juan River @ Bluff (USGS) >20,000 cfs 20000 0.8 17500 15000 - 0.6 Discharge (CFS) 10000 o. Accumulated PPT 7500 - 0.2 5000 1 h <2,000 cfs 2500 0.0 ColoradoJudd:mountainbuzz.com 06-20 12 06-20 18 06-21 00 06-21 06 06-21 12 06-21 18 06-22 00 06-20 00 06-20 06 Datetime

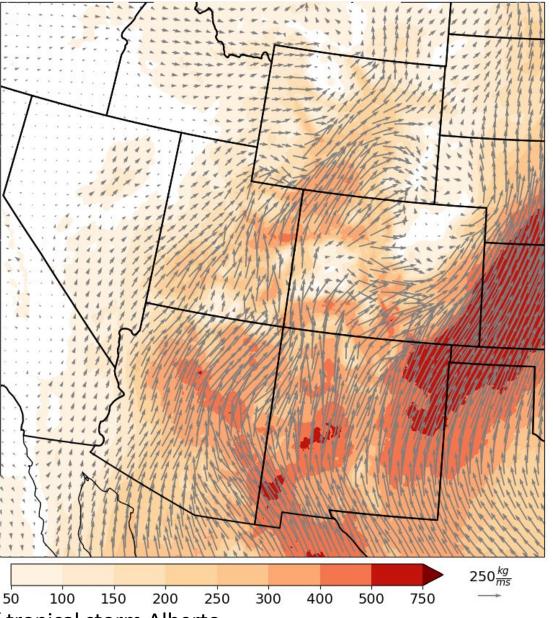
San Juan River





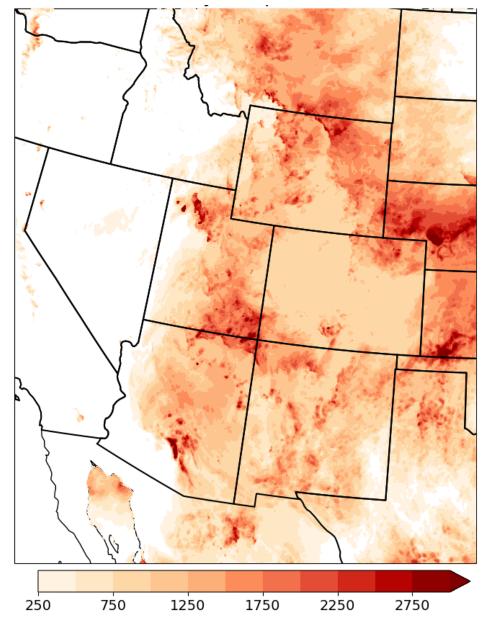
High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) Analyses for 18-21 UTC 21 June 2024Precipitable Water (cm)(Sfc- 500 hPa Integrated Vapor Transport (kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹)

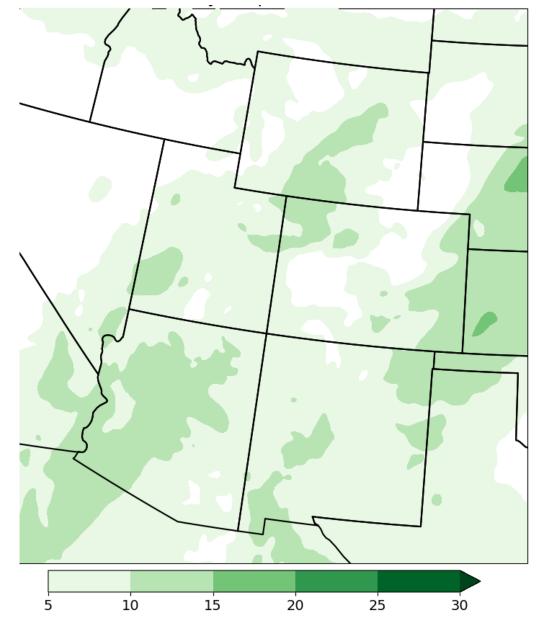




Arising from remnants of tropical storm Alberto

High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) Analyses for 18-21 UTC 21 June 2024Maximum CAPE (J kg⁻¹)700 hPa Wind Speed (m s⁻¹)





Horel and Powell (2024; WAF)

Hypothesis: forecasts of high precipitable water (PWAT) and convective available potential energy (CAPE) from HRRR averaged across southwest Utah may identify days likely to experience unusually high rainfall amounts across region

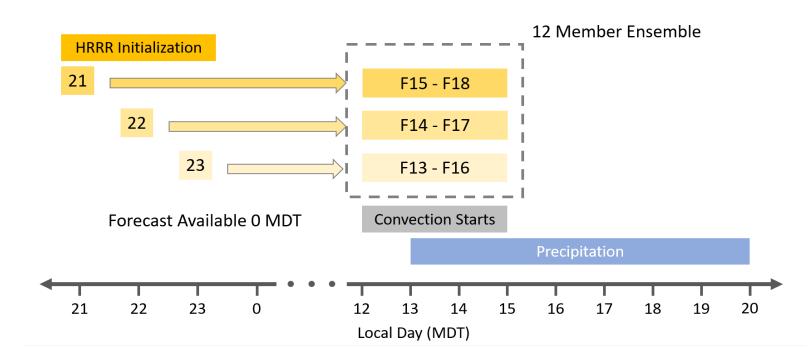
• No expectation that HRRR forecasts at lead times of 13-18 h will indicate where intense rainfall may fall or flash floods may occur

Approach

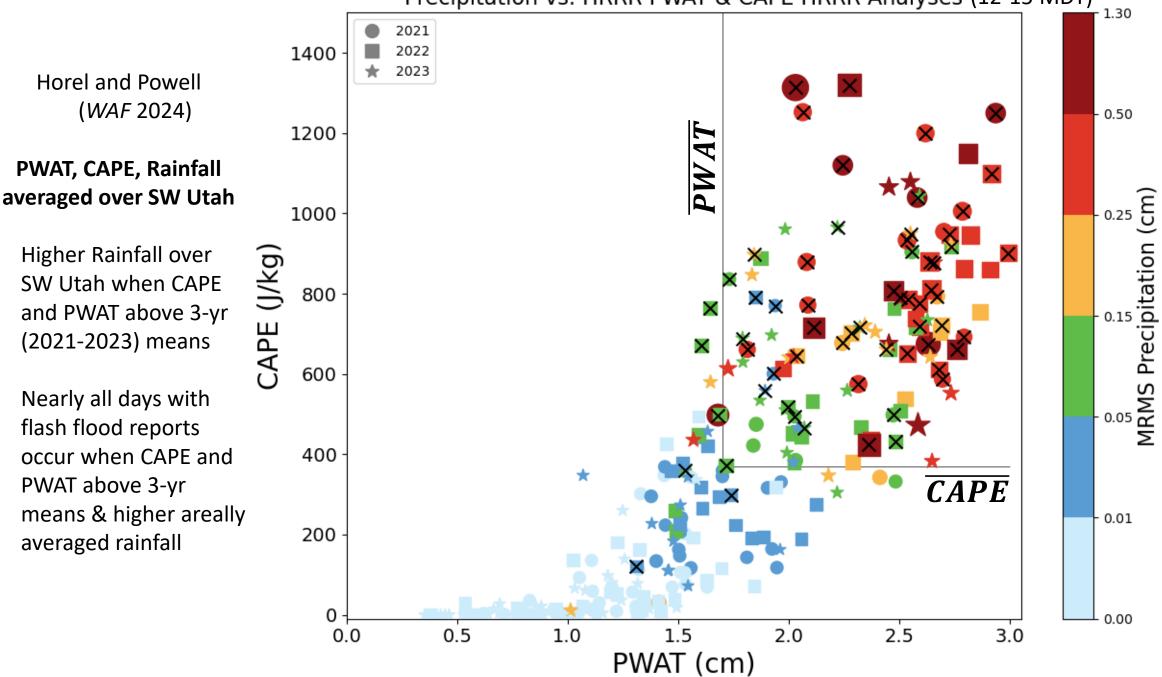
- HRRR NCEP model runs available every hour for contiguous U.S. at 3 km resolution during 2021-2023 summers
- Forecasts available every hour at lead times from F01-F18
- Create 12 member Time Lagged Ensemble (TLE) from 3 initialization times [21-23 MDT] for later period when convection initiating [1200–1500 MDT]
- Use bias correction and Random Forecast classification approaches to test hypothesis

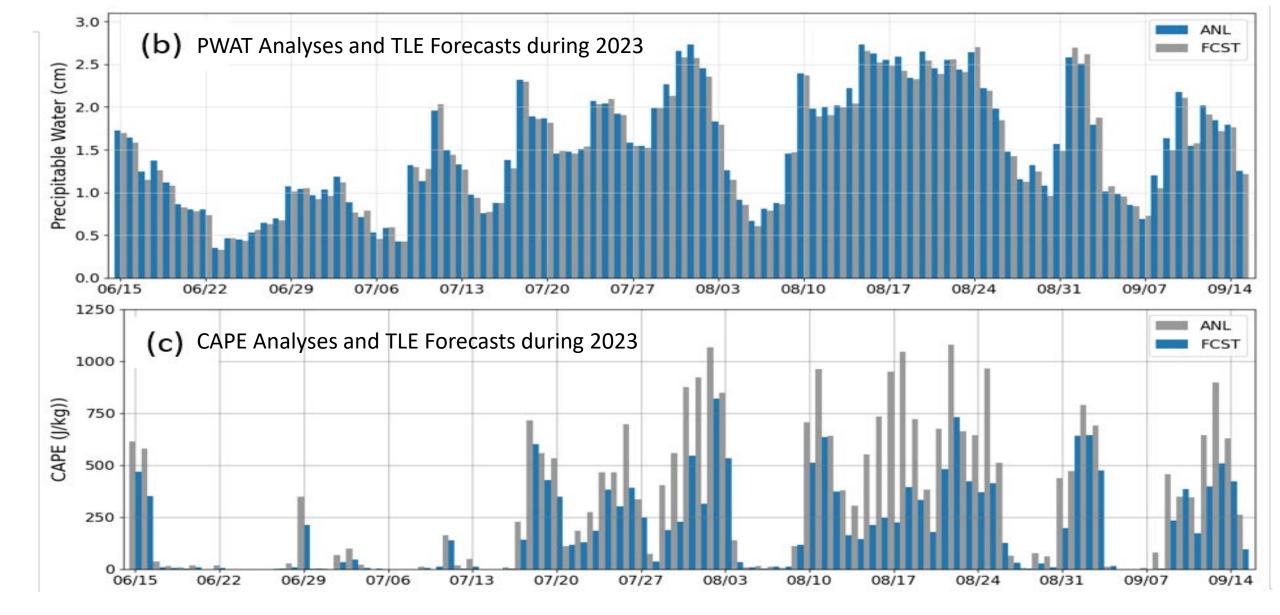
Horel and Powell (2024; WAF)

- **Hypothesis:** forecasts of high precipitable water (PWAT) and convective available potential energy (CAPE) from High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) averaged across southwest Utah may identify days likely to experience unusually high rainfall amounts across region
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Precipitation vs. HRRR PWAT & CAPE HRRR Analyses (12-15 MDT)





Top:

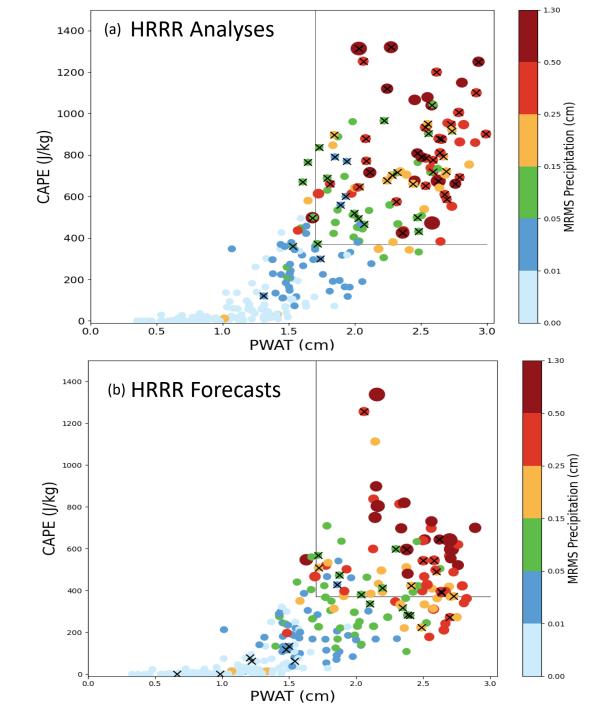
• Repeating HRRR analyses of maximum PWAT (cm) vs CAPE (J kg⁻¹) during 1800–2100 UTC (1200–1500 MDT) each day of the three summers averaged over southwestern Utah

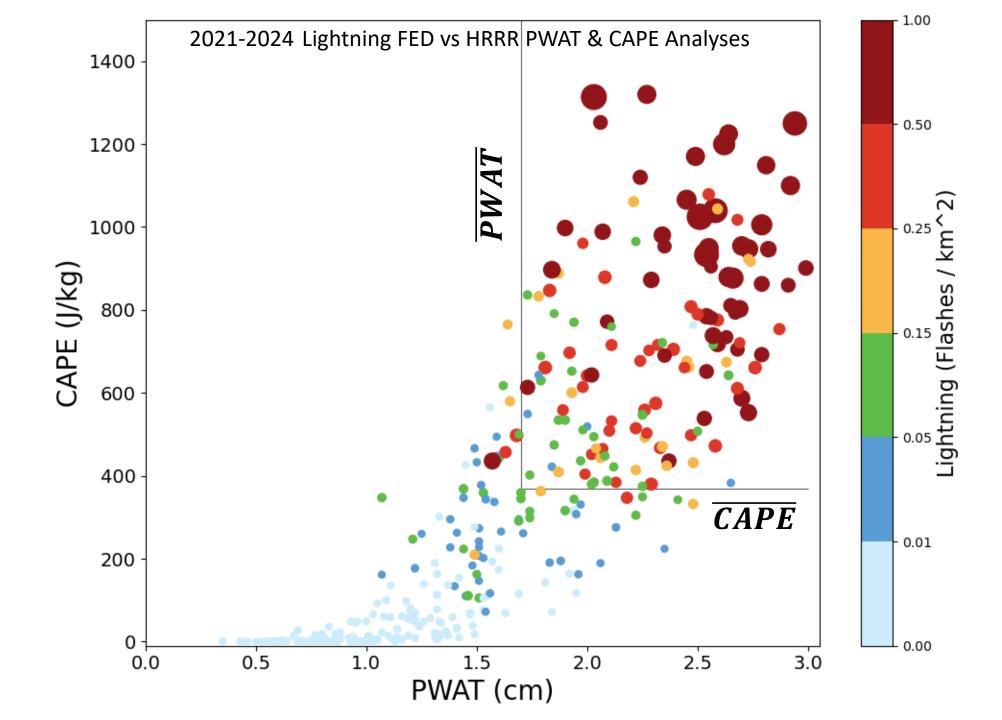
- Color & size of each circle denote daily MRMS precipitation.
 Crosses are days with at least one flash flood report
- Solid lines highlight mean PWAT and CAPE

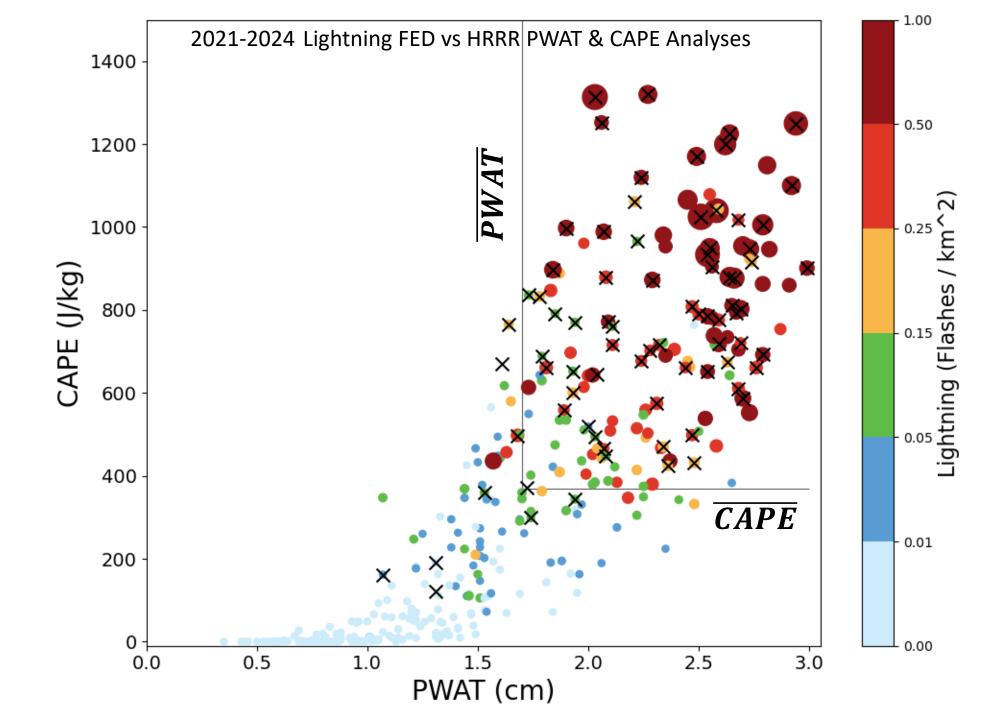
Bottom:

Same but for HRRR Time-Lagged Ensemble (TLE) mean forecasts of PWAT vs CAPE initialized between 0300 and 0500 UTC and valid at 1800–2100 UTC

- TLE ensembles underestimate CAPE
- Reduces skill at estimating days with high rainfall, lightning, or storm reports

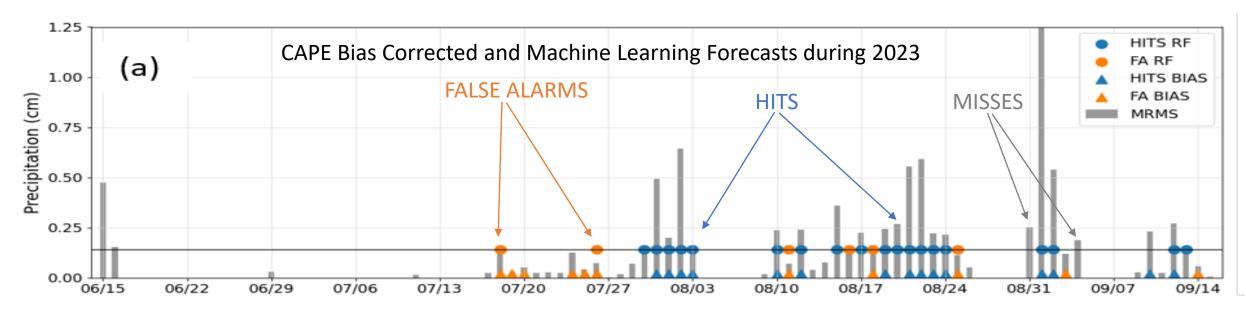




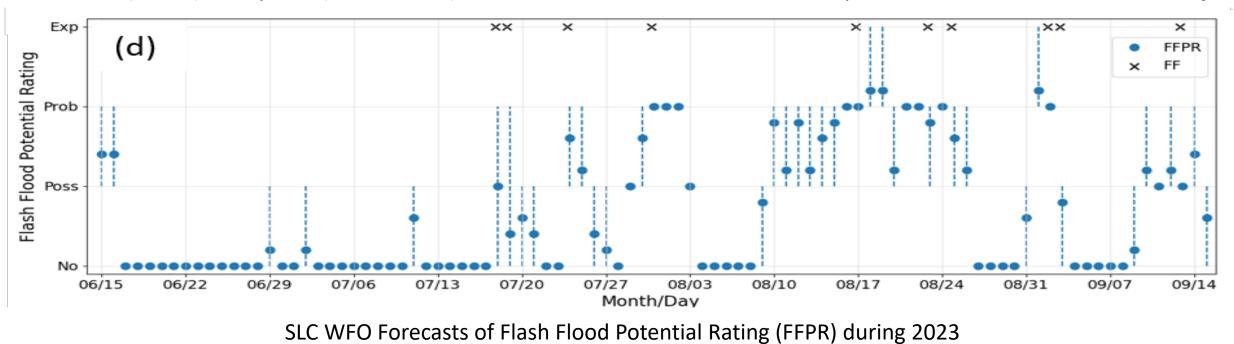


Supervised Random Forest Classification

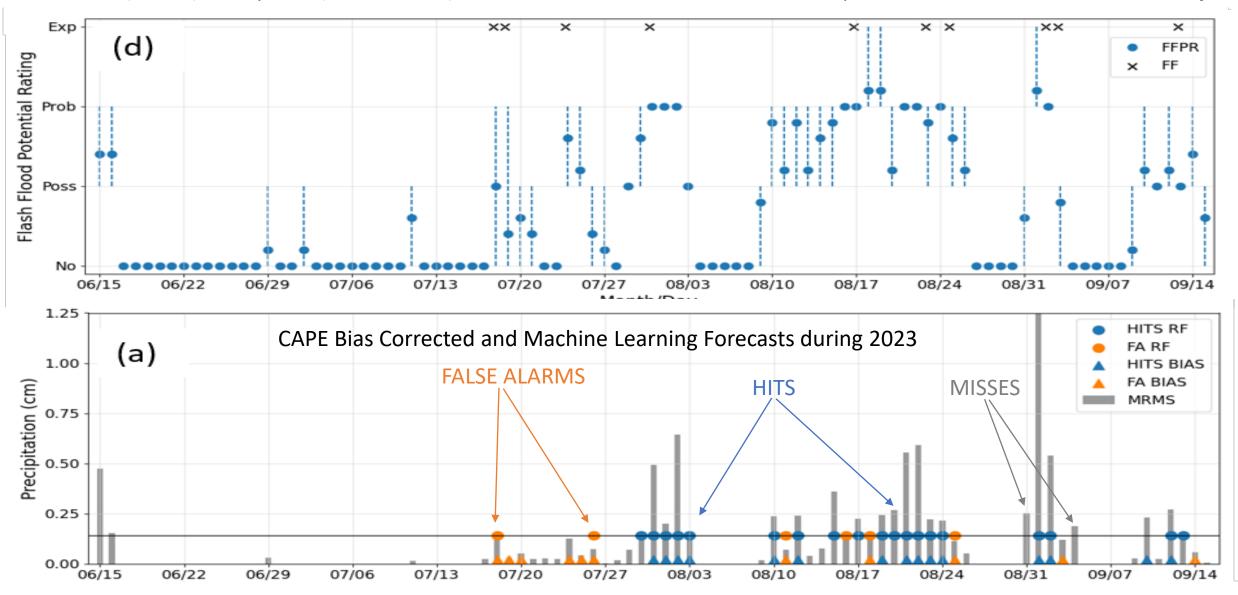
- Arbitrary decision to target relatively rare high rainfall days (75th percentile, areally averaged MRMS > 0.14 cm)
- Days subdivided randomly during 2021 and 2022 into 67% training and 33% validation datasets
- Test dataset: summer 2023
- Optimal hyperparameters varied depending on the relative sizes of training and validation datasets but limited impact on results
- Accuracy score: 0.93
- Feature importance: 53% TLE PWAT and 47% CAPE
- Handles bias of CAPE forecasts



TLE forecast hits (blue) and false alarms (orange) for random forest (circles) and bias-corrected (triangles) methods to predict rainfall that exceeds 75th percentile (solid line)



Mean (circles) and spread (dashed lines) of FFPR forecasts issued SLC WFO for 5 parks. Crosses denote flash flood days



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TLE forecast hits (blue) and false alarms (orange) for random forest (circles) and bias-corrected (triangles) methods to predict rainfall that exceeds 75th percentile (solid line)

Summary and ongoing/future work

- Residents and visitors vulnerable to flash flooding near southern Utah canyons
- Horel & Powell (2024; WAF)
 - Time-lagged ensembles of HRRR forecasts that are 13-18 h prior to the afternoon period are useful for situational awareness of widespread rainfall after adjusting for underprediction of afternoon CAPE
 - Improved skill is possible using random forest classification relying only on PWAT and CAPE to predict excessive rainfall days
- Extend analysis across southern Nevada, southern Colorado, & northern Arizona incorporating more variables and other machine learning techniques
- Examine impacts of Flash Flood Warnings and Flash Floor Potential Rankings on visitor behavior at Zion National Park
- What is the forecast skill of hourly ensembles from Rapid Refresh Forecast System (RRFS)? Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS)?
- Possible participation in future Flash Flood and Intense Rainfall Experiments (FFaIR)?
- Can PWAT/CAPE in climate simulations be used as proxies to evaluate future trends in southern Utah rainfall extremes?



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Flash Flood Videos Havasupai. August 22, 2024: <u>https://youtu.be/U9Gt9EAQRsk?si=dVOaljylyndnHujt</u>

Zion Narrows. August 23, 2023: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rdZFUWE3WMU

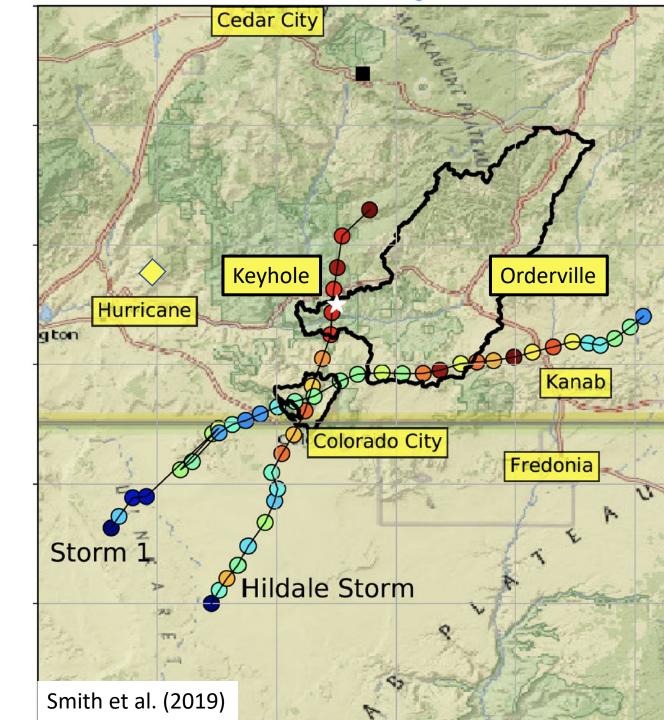
Zion Narrows. August 3, 2021: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E5sn1ZMltak</u>



15 September 2015

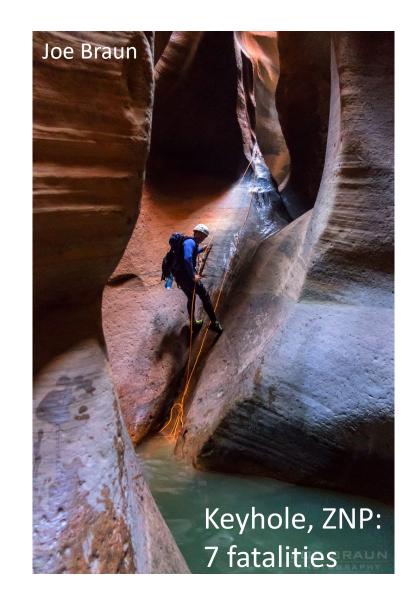
The paroxysmal precipitation of the desert: Flash floods in the southwestern United States

Smith et al. (2019) Water Resources Research <u>10.1029/2019WR025480</u>



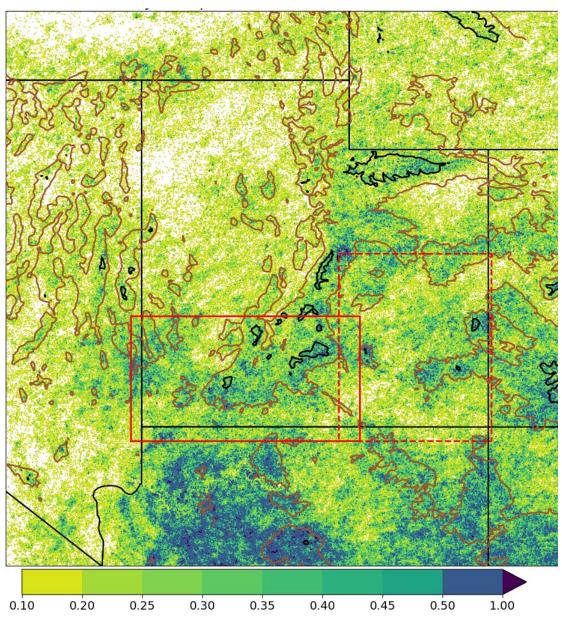


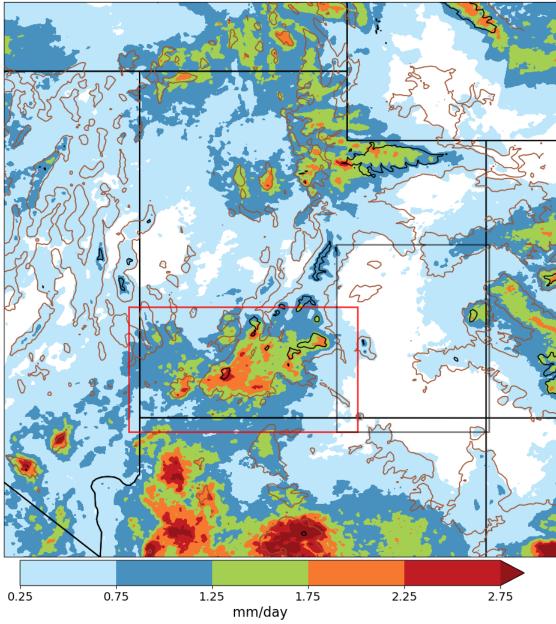




Lightning 2021-2024

MRMS Precipitation 2021-2024 Fraction:97%





MRMS Precipitation

