



CDWR Efforts on S2S Forecasting Improvement

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Can S2S Precipitation Forecasting be Improved?

- 2018 marked 10th anniversary of DWR Winter Outlook Workshops with research community, originally begun due to 2007-09 drought
- Seeing progress, or at least a direction, building upon DWR's investment in observing systems
- Two recent National Academies of Science reports
- Weather Research & Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (reauthorized in 2019) direction to NOAA

Ideally, a Seamless Suite of Forecasts from Flood to Drought....



Making Progress in Forecasts from Hours to Months

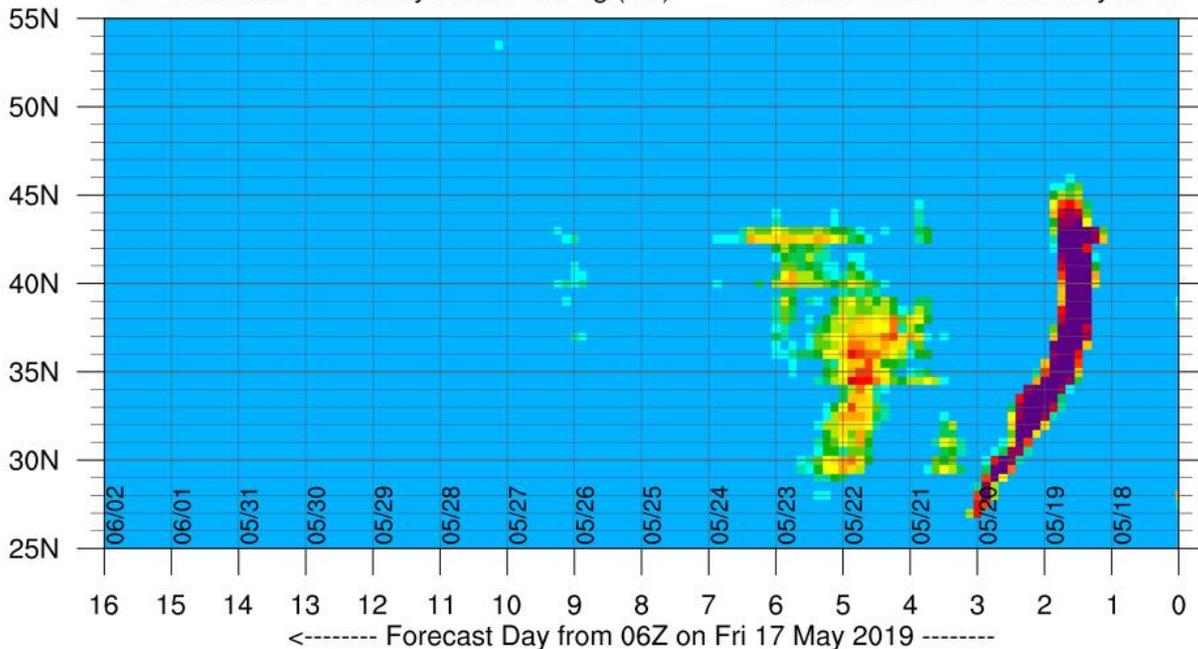
- Decade+ partnership with NOAA on Hydrometeorology Testbed program, for experimental observations & research on extreme precipitation (atmospheric river storms)
- Enabling forecast-informed reservoir operations pilot studies with Scripps (weather timescale)
- Potential to leverage this research investment to help with S2S forecasting



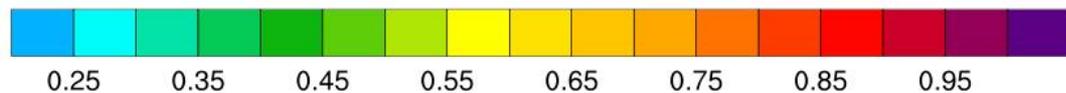
Latitude along U.S. West Coast

GFS Ensemble Probability of IVT > 250 kg/(ms)

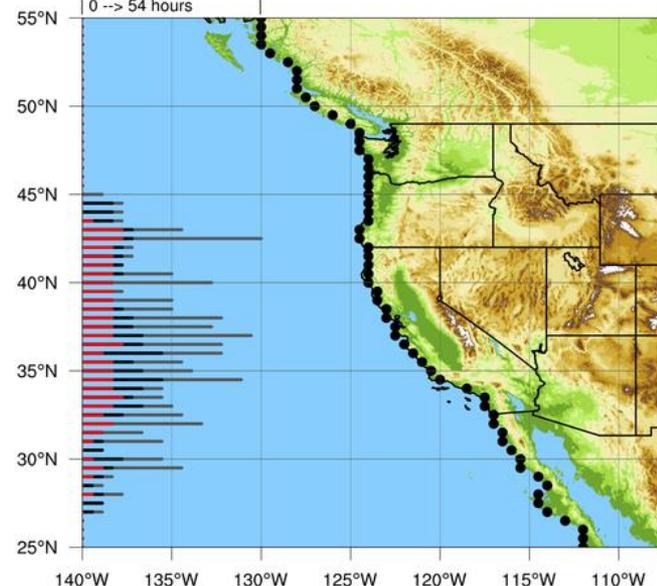
Model Run: 06Z Fri 17 May 2019



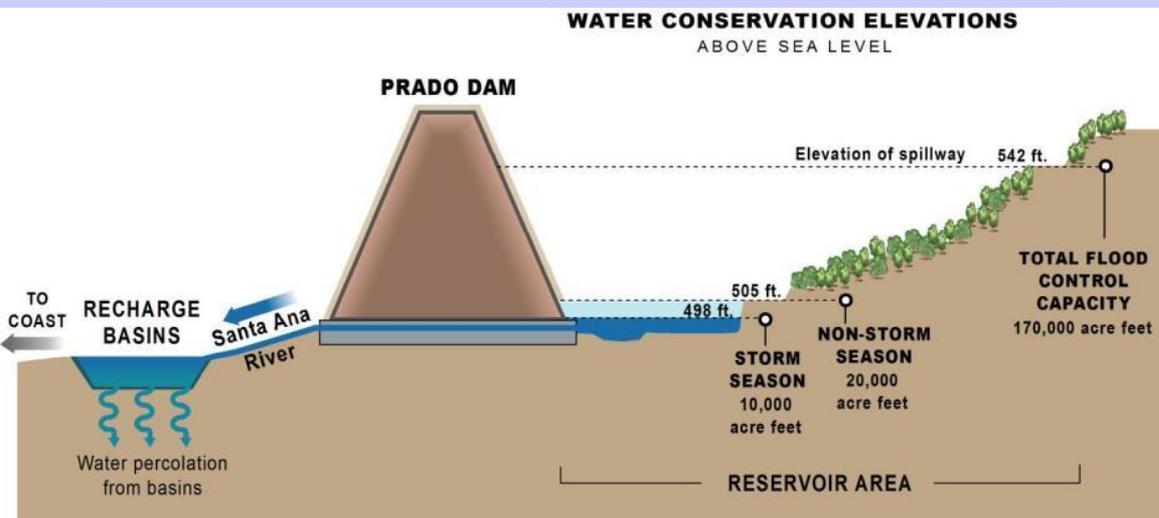
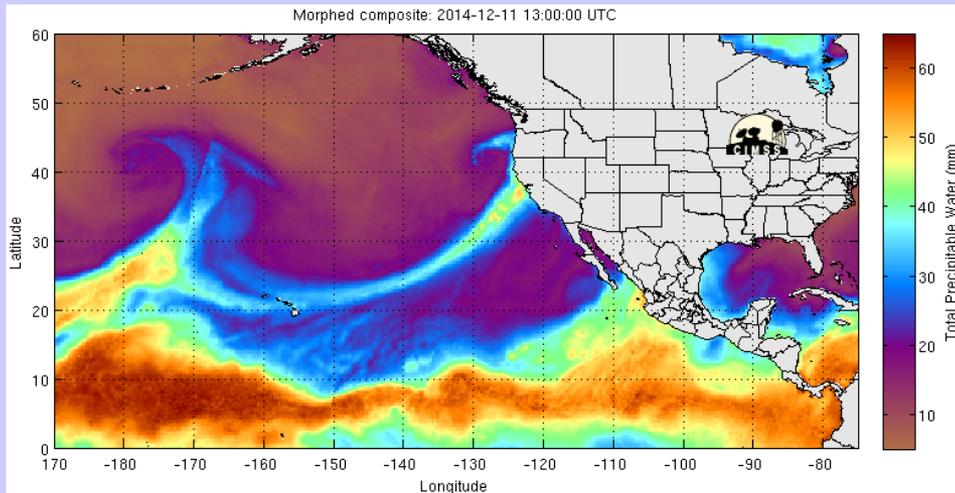
<----- Forecast Day from 06Z on Fri 17 May 2019 ----->



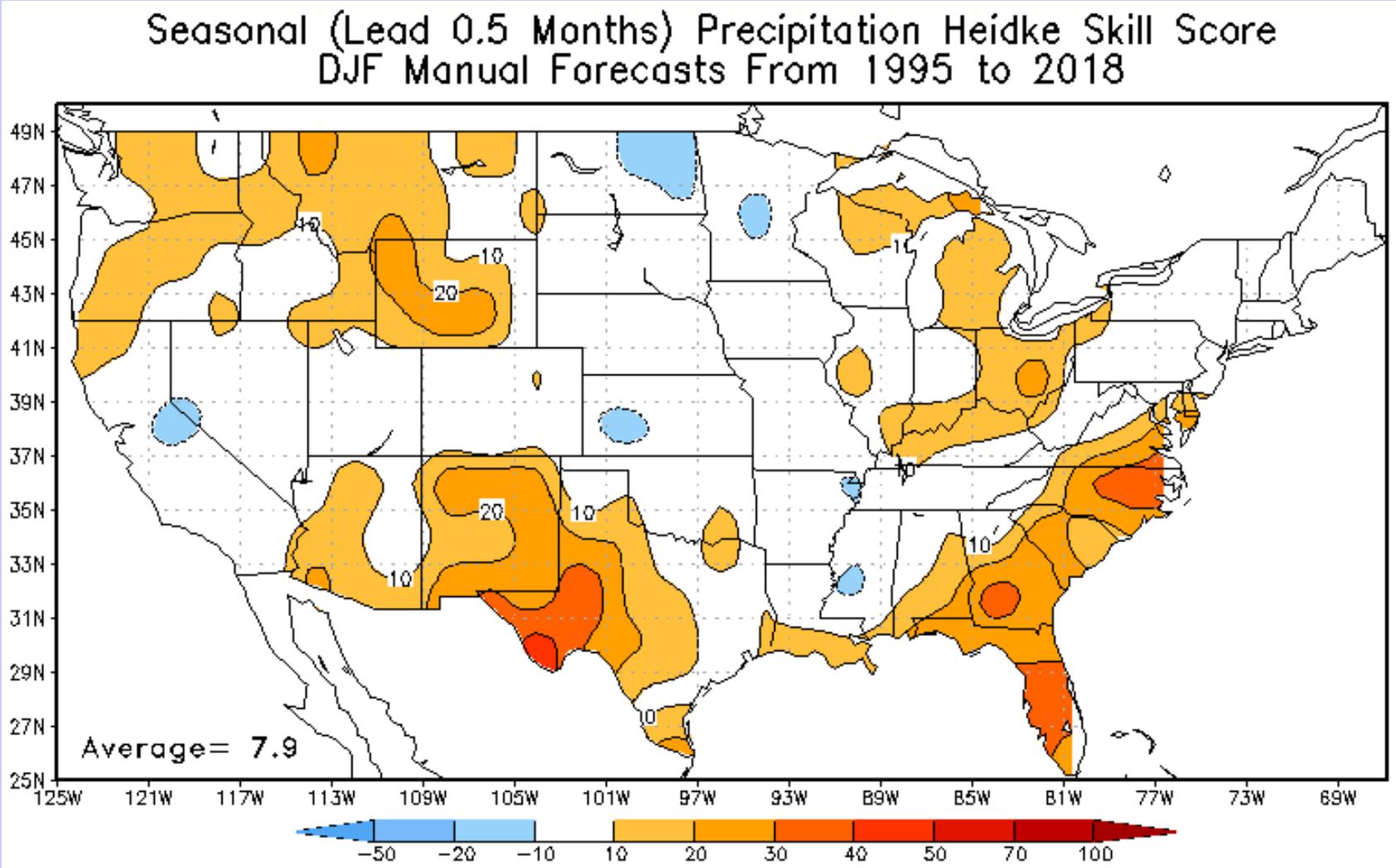
Hours >99%, >75%, >50%
0 --> 54 hours



Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations Pilot Projects

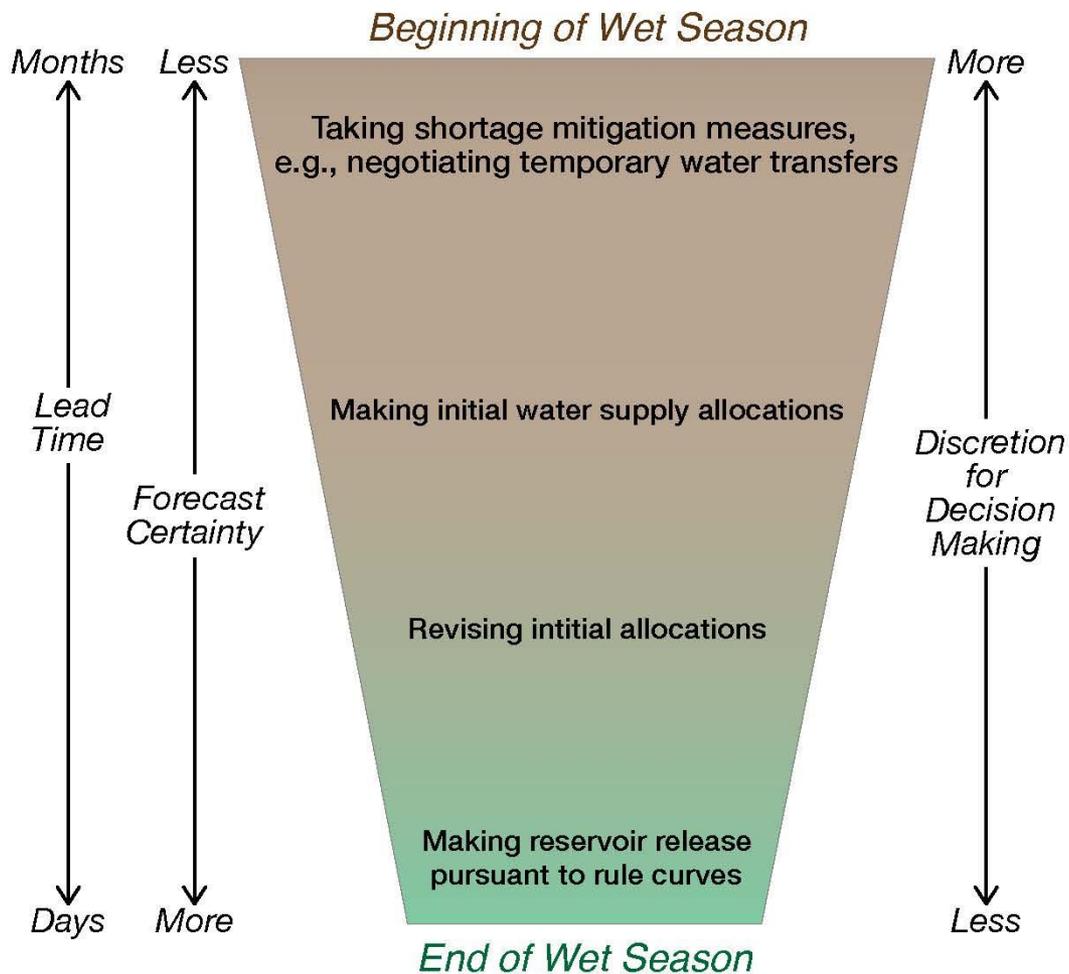


NOAA NWS Climate Prediction Center Skill Scores



NOAA CPC figure

Seasonal Water Management Funnel

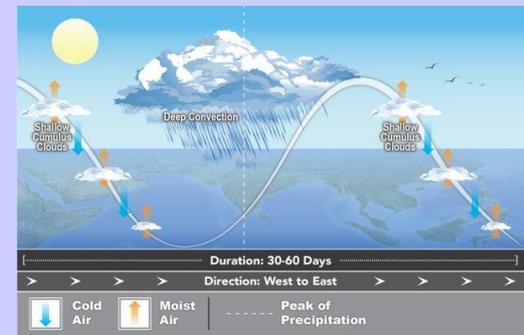


Opportunities for Innovation

- Taking advantage of DWR investment in observing system
- Attempting experimental forecasts of sub-seasonal atmospheric rivers, sub-seasonal to seasonal atmospheric ridging
- Exploring potential for seasonal snowpack forecasting
- Experimenting with machine learning/artificial intelligence improvements to weather models

DWR-NOAA 5-Year Contract

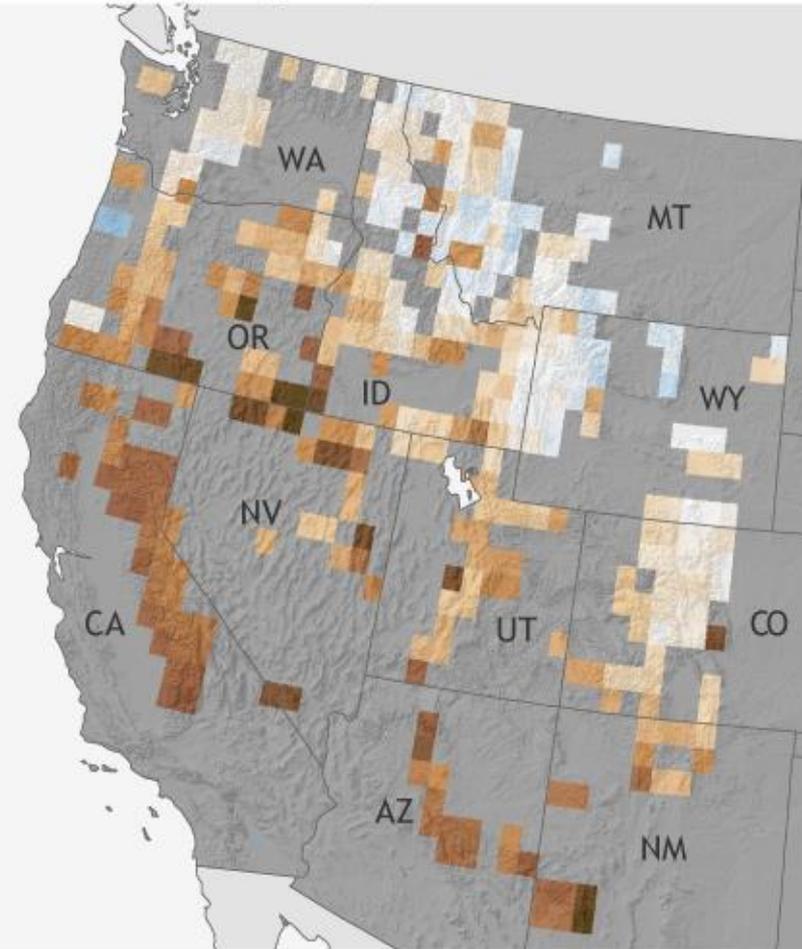
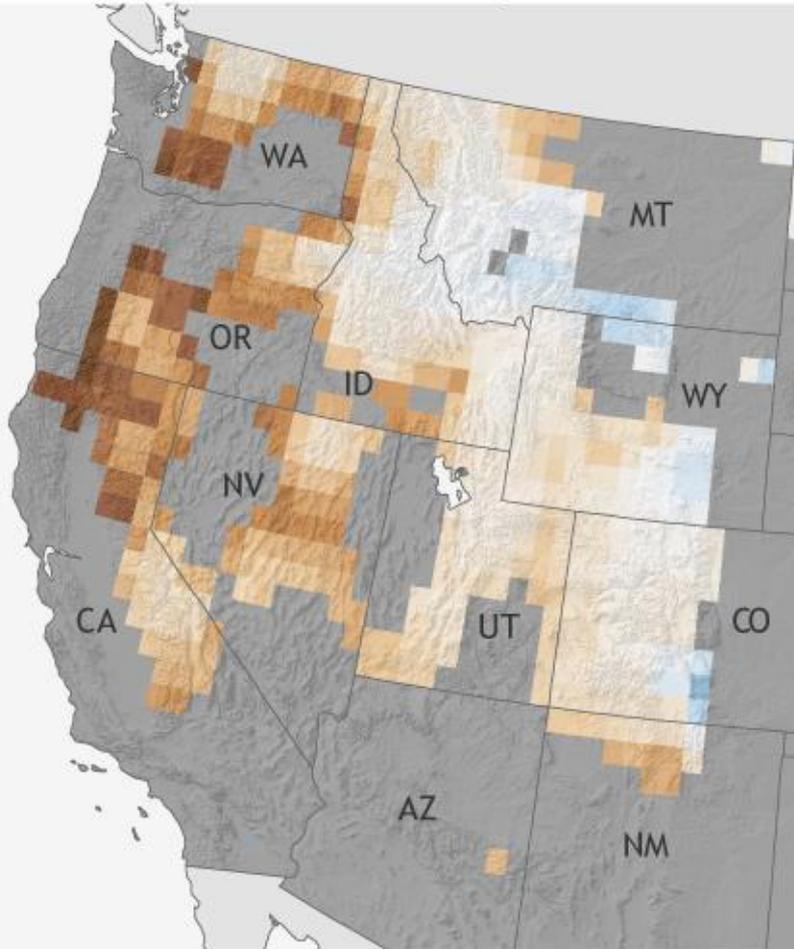
- Executed in December 2018, \$750k/year for five years
- Near-term to longer-term projects, ranging from statistical post-processing of current weather model runs, to model data assimilation, to improving model representation of tropical convection



Could a Statistical Seasonal Model Match this NOAA Research Dynamical Model Prediction of Western Snowpack?

Predicted March 2012–2015 snowpack

Observed March snowpack, 2012–2015



Snow water content

below average

above average

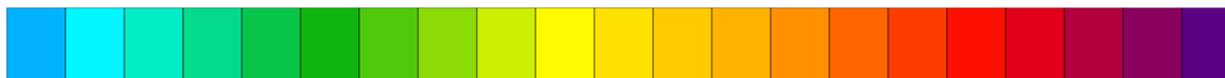
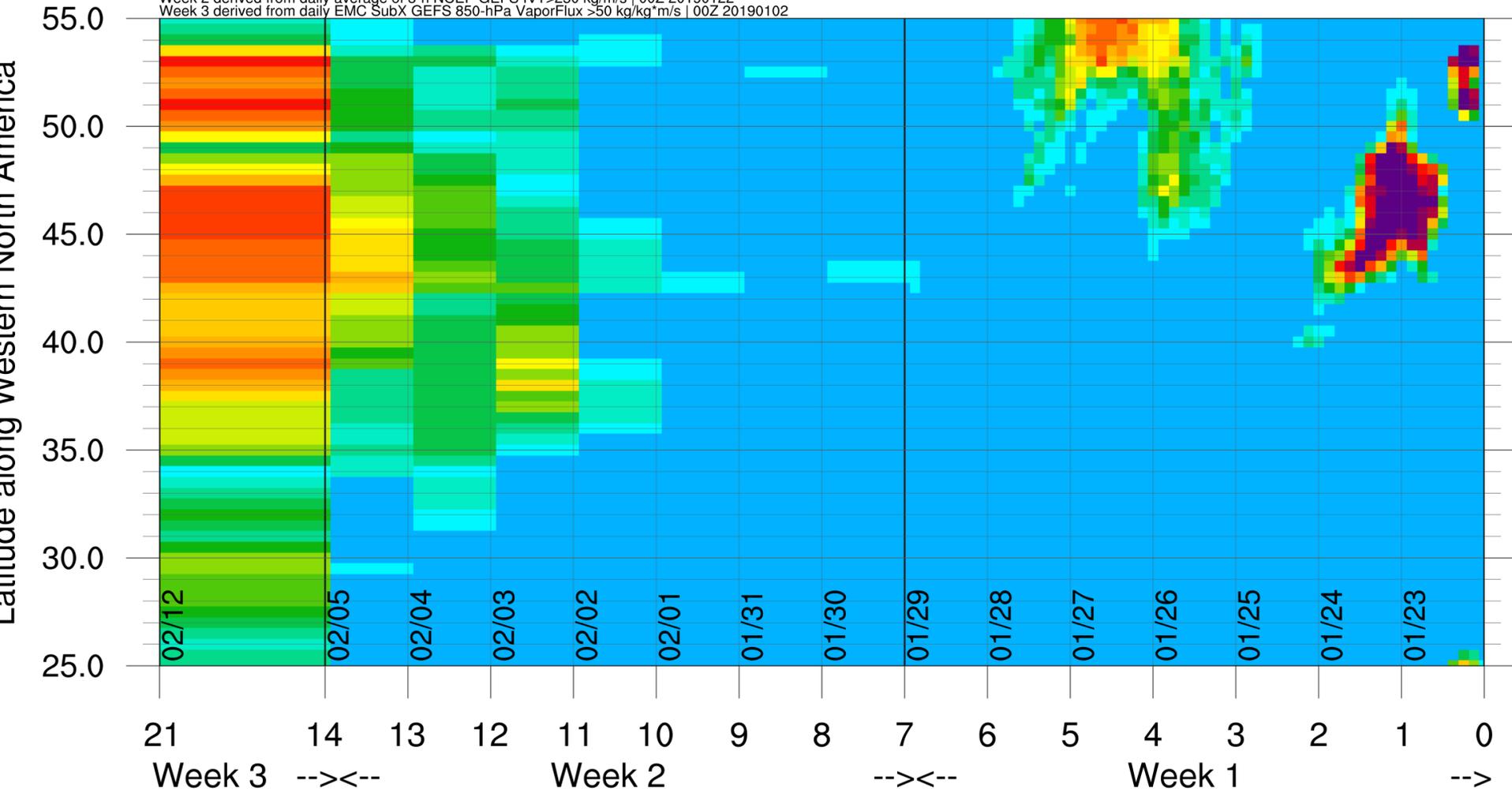
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: Sarah Kapnick

EXPERIMENTAL 3-Week Atmospheric River Forecast Prepared for DWR

CW3E Likelihood of AR Conditions at the Coast

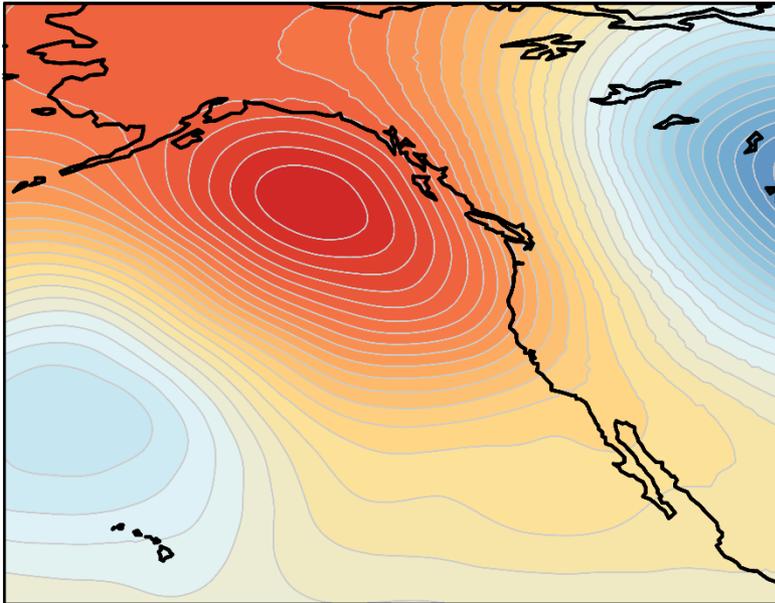
Tue 22 Jan 2019

Week 1 derived from 3-h NCEP GEFS IVT > 250 kg/m/s | 00Z 20190122
Week 2 derived from daily average of 3-h NCEP GEFS IVT > 250 kg/m/s | 00Z 20190122
Week 3 derived from daily EMC SubX GEFS 850-hPa VaporFlux > 50 kg/kg*m/s | 00Z 20190102

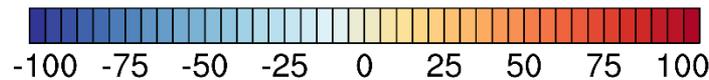
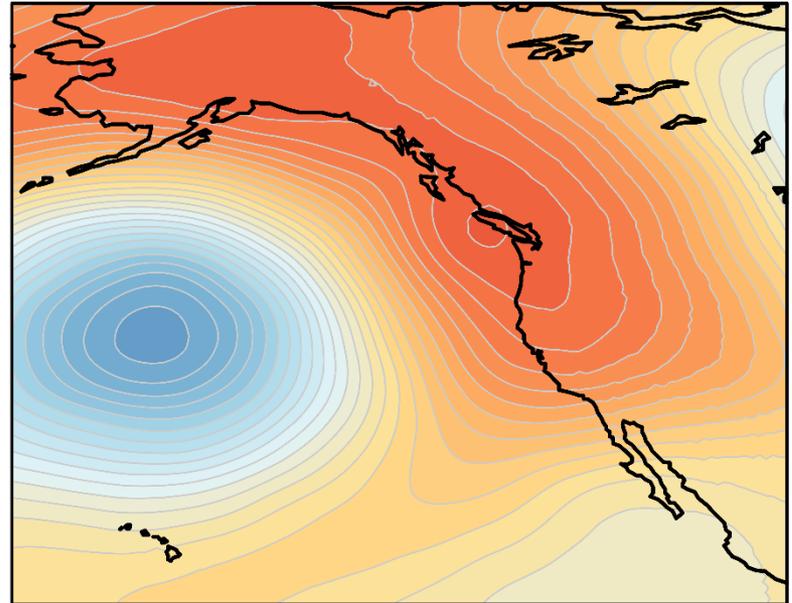


Forecasting When it Won't Rain – Atmospheric Ridging

2013-2014



2014-2015



Data: NASA MERRA2
October-March z500 anomaly (m)

Peter Gibson, NASA JPL



Working from the Climate Side

- Contracts with UCLA for experimental seasonal statistical model forecast, first for California then for Upper Colorado River Basin
- Preparing contract with UCI for analysis of climate diagnostics associated with wet season transitions (wet/dry, dry/wet case studies)

Where to Next?

- How to take advantage of machine learning/AI?
- Anything at all with the ocean???
- What are we missing at the climate time scale?
- Seasonal snowpack??
- Longer lead times!



