

NOAA Center for Weather and Climate Prediction (NCWCP) Nears Completion

An important milestone was reached on February 2, 2012, when staff from [NCEP's Central Operations \(NCO\)](#) began onsite work at the [NCWCP](#). Figure 1 below shows David Caldwell, [NWS](#) Office of Weather Water and Climate Services Director and Louis Uccellini, [NCEP](#) Director awaiting the arrival of [NCO](#) staff to initiate the first meeting at [NCWCP](#). Note the headgear, required because the [NCWCP](#) was still an active construction site. During this time period, initial [NCWCP](#) external network connections were put in place, initial data center networking was installed, and all tenants confirmed that sufficient power and rack infrastructure is in place to support planned systems. In addition, the core components of the compute farm, including storage, have been physically installed.

Another milestone was realized on April 7, 2012 as the project moved out of Phase One (Construction) and into Phase Two (Substantial Completion). From now until mid-July, project teams will be very focused on completing the remaining work to be done to prepare the new building for occupancy. Furniture, phone and A/V systems will be installed, data center, LAN and WAN work will be completed, and dual operations testing will be conducted.

The [NCWCP](#), a four story, 268,762 sq ft building designed to house approximately 800 employees of five centers of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, two groups from the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service and [NOAA's](#) Air Resources Laboratory, is located in Riverdale, MD. The schedule has occupants beginning to move into the building at the beginning of August, 2012. Dual operations for [NCEP](#) and [NESDIS's](#) operational sections will commence in mid-August, 2012 with move-in complete for all groups by the end of September, 2012. Figure 2 shows the entrance to [NCWCP](#). Figure 3 shows the atrium.



Figure 1. David Caldwell and Louis Uccellini preparing for the NCO team's arrival for the first meeting at the NCWCP on February 2, 2012.



Figure 2. Entrance to NCWCP.



Figure 3. Atrium in NCWCP.

GEFS Implementation

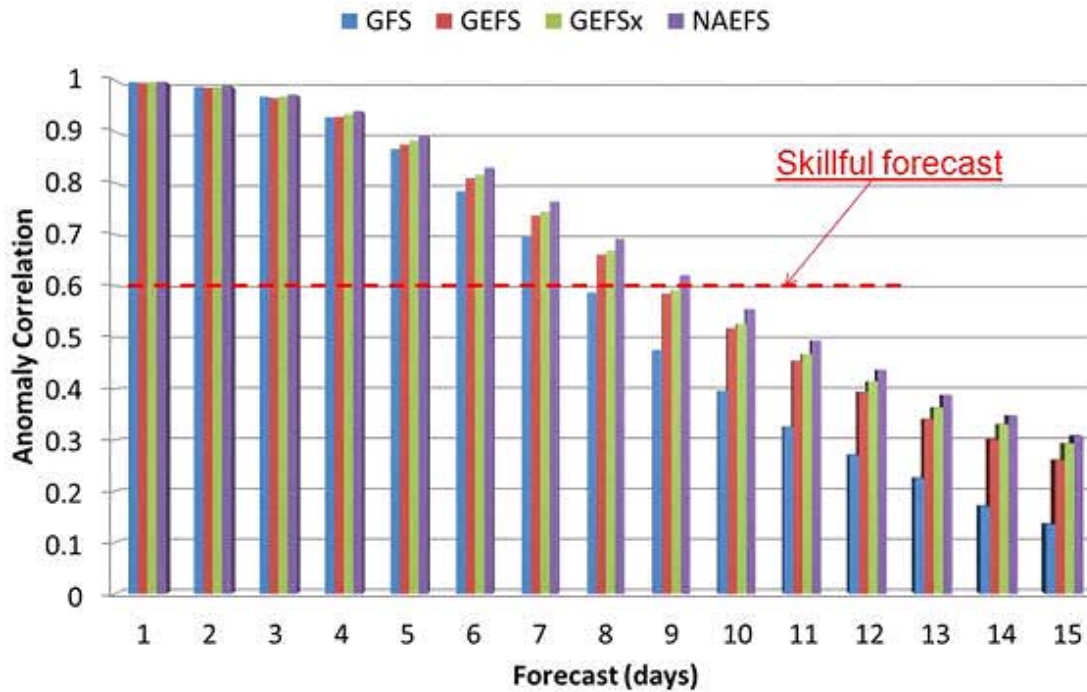
A major upgrade to the Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS) was implemented into [NCEP](#) operations on Tuesday, February 14, 2012.

The upgrade increased the horizontal resolution of the GEFS model integration from about 70km (T190) to about 55km (T254) for the first 8 days of the forecast, while the number of vertical levels is increased from 28 to 42 throughout the 16-day forecast. The new GEFS is based on the upgraded version of the Global Forecast System (GFS) model, which has been employed at [NCEP](#) for deterministic high resolution global forecasts since July 2010. With upgraded physics packages and a modified code structure, the implementation has unified the GEFS and GFS. The increased resolution and adoption of an upgraded NWP model raised the GEFS forecast to state-of-the-art levels.

A major component of this implementation is the modification of the Ensemble Transform with Rescaling (ETR) scheme used in generating the initial perturbations for the ensemble forecast. The initial perturbations below 500hPa are increased by up to 20% to tackle the under-dispersion problem in the lower troposphere. The Stochastic Total Tendency Perturbation (STTP) scheme, introduced in the last implementation in February 2010 to represent model related uncertainty, has been tuned to accommodate the resolution change at 192 hours. The modification of ETR and optimization of STTP lead to further improvement in GEFS forecasts.

NH Anomaly Correlation for 500hPa Height

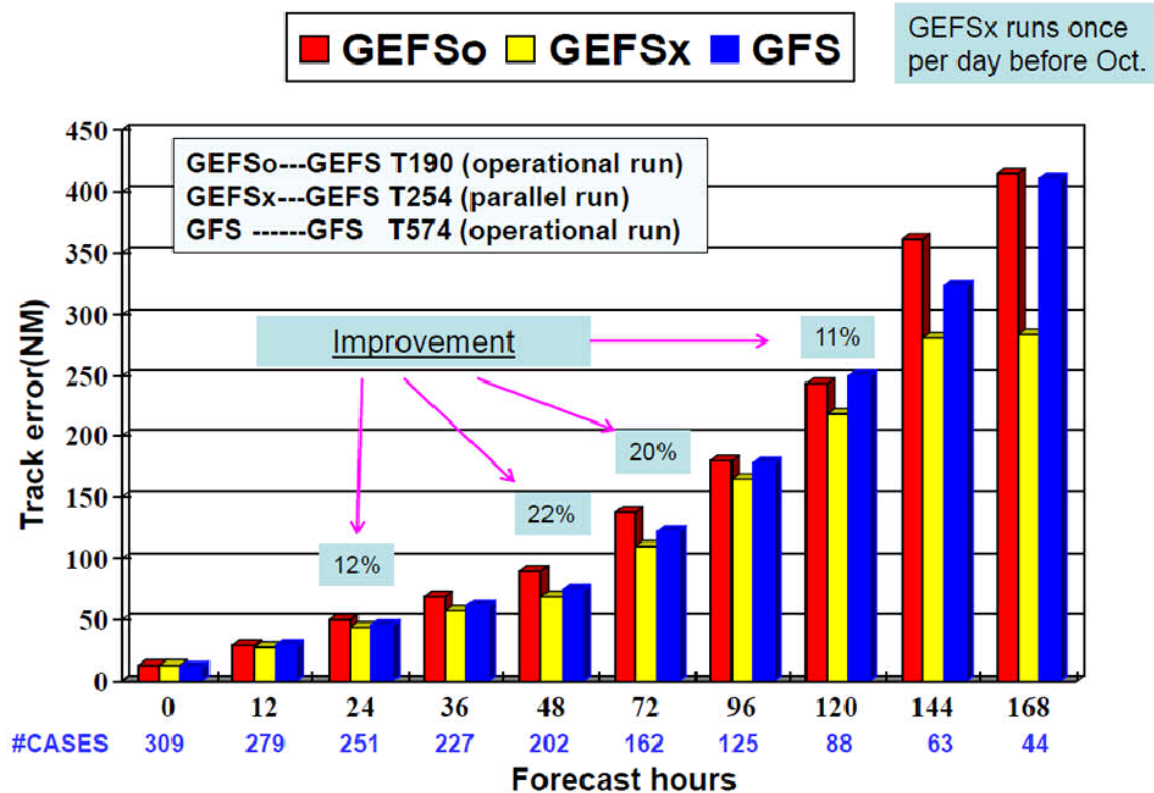
Period: September 1st – November 30th 2011



Northern Hemisphere anomaly correlation for 500hPa geopotential height of GFS and ensemble means (GEFS - operational, GEFSx - plan for upgrade and NAEFS (NCEP_GEFS + CMC_GEFS)) for the period of 1st September to 30th November 2011.

While the forecast skill increases for general circulation (Figure 1: three month average AC score for Northern Hemisphere 500hPa geopotential height, new package (GEFSx) compared with the old GEFS) and near surface variables, the most striking feature of the new GEFS is the improvement in predicting tropical cyclone tracks, especially in the Atlantic Basin (see Figure 2). For the retrospective runs of the 2011 season and partial 2010 season, track errors are reduced by 10-20% for the day 1-5 forecast. For the first time in GEFS history, its TC track forecast provides excellent guidance up to day 7. Enhancement of the precipitation forecast over mountainous areas has also noticed by forecasters.

Atlantic, AL01~19 (06/01~12/31/2011)



2011 summer season's hurricane tracks for Atlantic Basin by comparing operational GEFS (GEFS So), planning upgrade GEFS (GEFSx) and operational GFS (GFS).

Due to limitations in computing, data storage and delivery resources, the GEFS products available to the customers are still on 1 degree by 1 degree grids, although output at half by half degree is possible for the day-1 to day-8 forecasts. We will begin work on this half degree ensemble product in the near future.

Quarterly Implementation Summary

On December 20, 2011, the Global Wave Model was upgraded to run using WAVEWATCH-III v3.14. However, the spectral resolution of the model was maintained at a 25x24 spectral domain for backward compatibility. This upgrade provides consistent partitioning for gridded and point outputs and removes obsolete wave partitioning software for point output while still providing output at the highest model spectral resolution. In addition, this implementation was done in a way that will provide a new framework for improved operational code sharing between [EMC](#) and [NCO](#) and result in more efficient implementations of all models in the future.

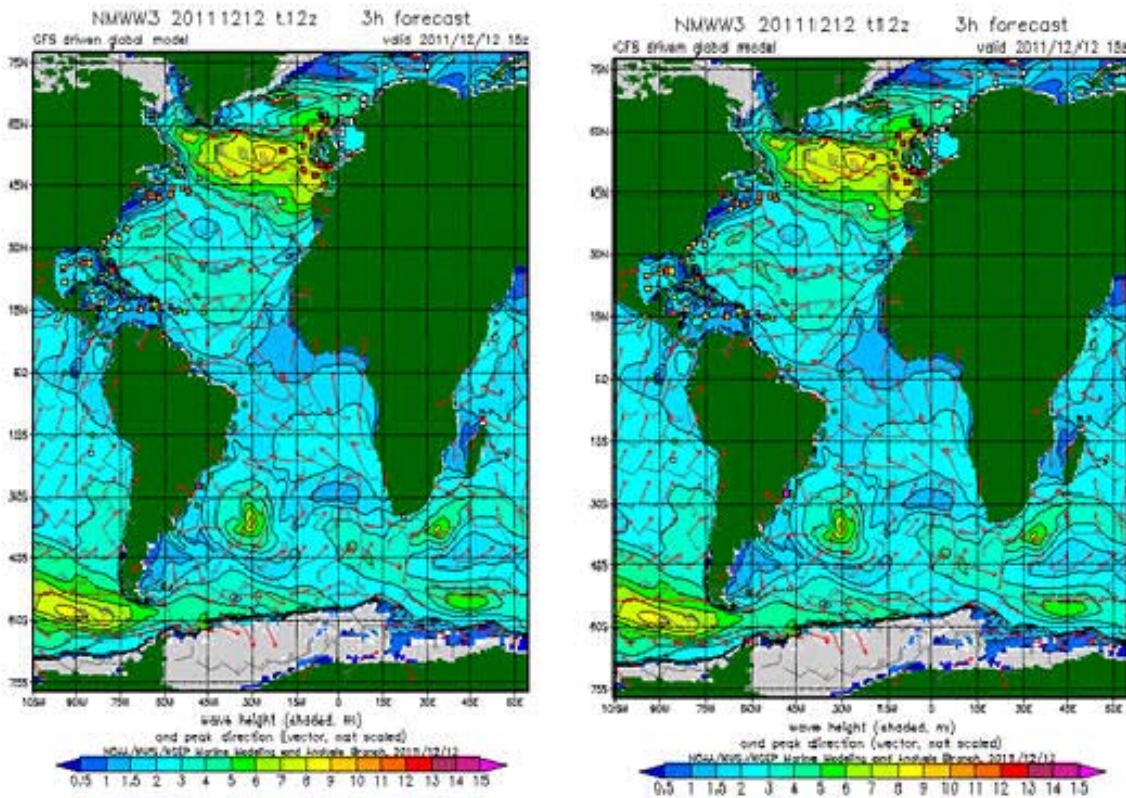


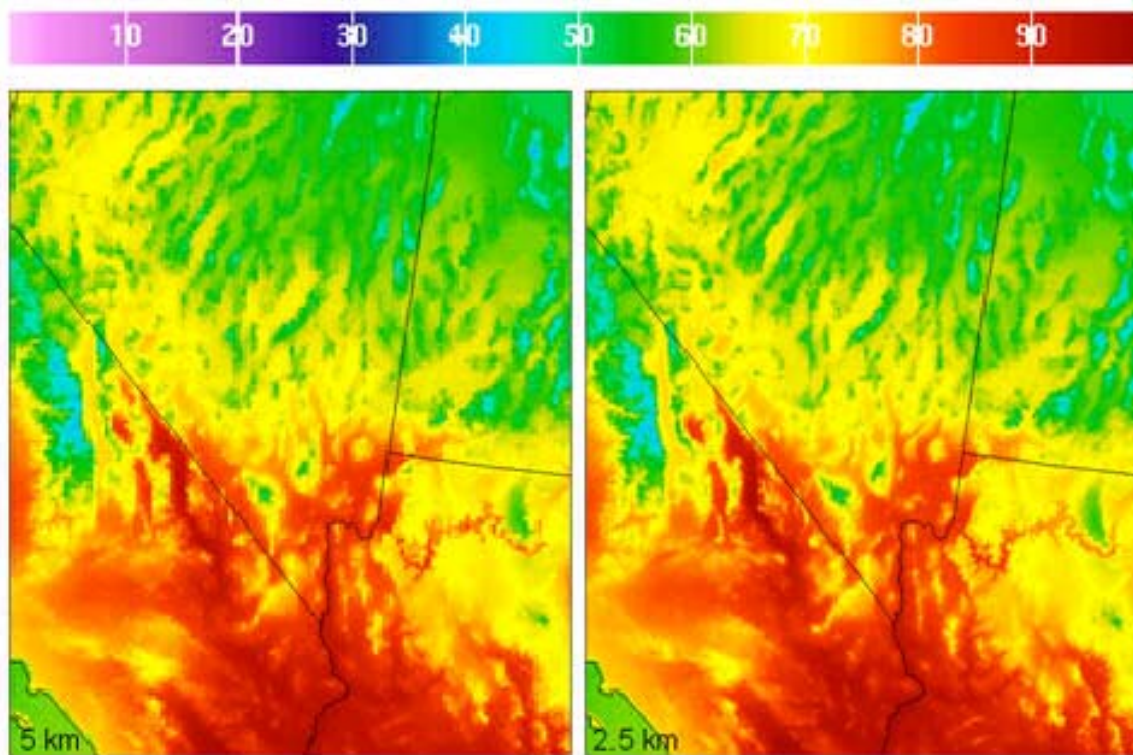
Image of GFS WaveWatch-III forecast.

The Environmental Modeling Center (EMC) developed an Interim Dust Prediction model using an improved dust source emission scheme with North American Mesoscale (NAM) model soil moisture as a restraint. This Interim Dust Prediction implementation marks the first time that a CONUS HYSPLIT dust forecast is provided. This upgrade expands operational prediction products to include predictions of dust from dust storms over the CONUS from the 06 UTC and 12 UTC prediction cycles. This model was made operational on January 31, 2012.

On February 14, the Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS) was upgraded to increase resolution, improve the probabilistic forecast skill and provide significant improvement in tropical storm track forecast. This very significant upgrade is described in a separate item.

As of February 28, 2012, the NWS is producing experimental Global Forecast System (GFS)-based gridded MOS guidance for the CONUS at 2.5-km resolution. These gridded MOS products contain guidance on a 2.5 km Lambert Conformal grid covering the same expanse as the National Digital Forecast Database (NDFD) CONUS grid. Grids are being generated from the 0000 and 1200 Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) model runs at projections of 1 to 7 days in advance. Guidance is available for the following elements:

- Daytime Maximum and Nighttime Minimum Temperature
- 2-Meter Temperature
- 2-Meter Dewpoint Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Wind Direction
- Wind Speed
- Wind Gusts
- Probability of Precipitation /6-h and 12-h/
- Probability of a Thunderstorm /3-, 6-, and 12-h/
- Quantitative Precipitation Amount /6-h and 12-h/
- Total Sky Cover
- 24-h Snowfall Amount



GFS CONUS Gridded MOS at 5km and 2.5km

20100507 00z GFS GMOS Maximum Temperature at 30 Hours

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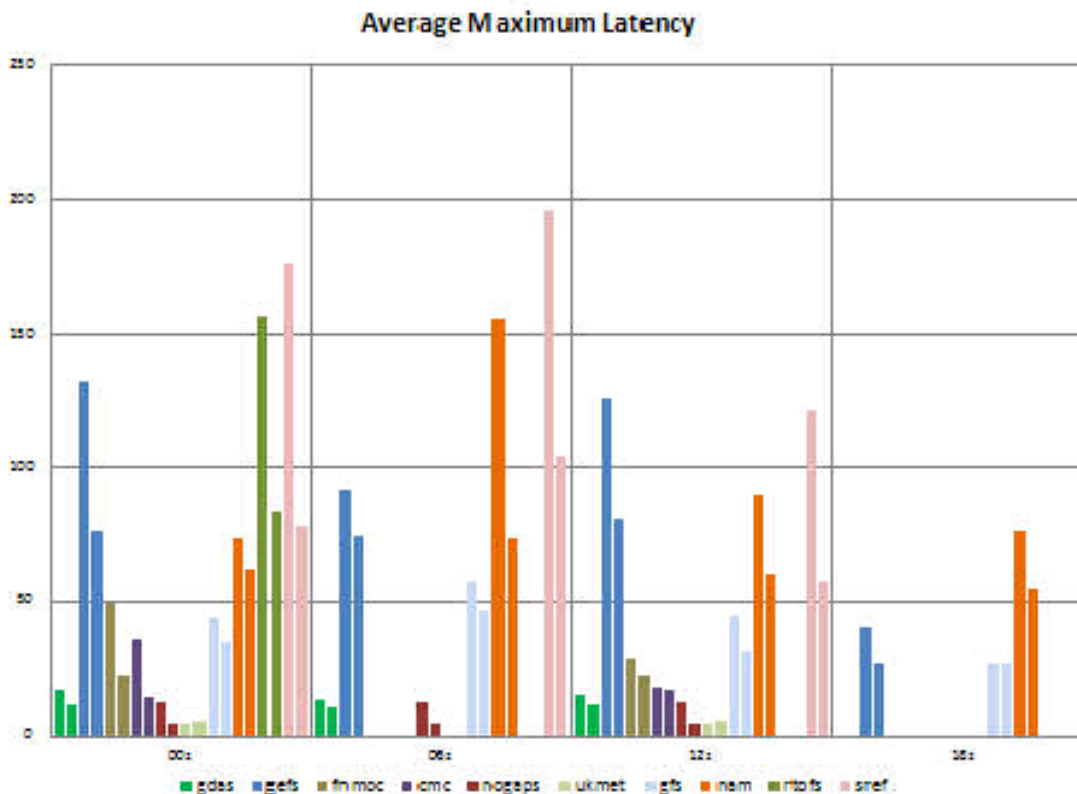
GFS CONUS Gridded MOS at 5km and 2.5km.

System Synchronization and Archive Optimization

The current utilization of the primary [NOAA](#) Central Computing System (CCS), the supercomputer used for operational Numerical Weather Prediction, exceeds the planned maximum and all previous highs. At times some processes are delayed due to resource contention.

In late 2011, there were periods where data transfer jobs (software used to keep the backup CCS synchronized with the primary CCS and ready to run the production suite in the event of a fail-over) were backlogged over 3 hours. In addition, the jobs that archive a day's worth of data were taking almost 24 hours to run.

[NCEP](#) Central Operations' Production Management Branch's Senior Production Analyst team analyzed the problem to determine how to maximize use of computing resources and to execute transfer and archive jobs more efficiently while minimizing resource utilization.



Major model before/after transfer latency in each cycle.

This complex optimization task included correlating the number of jobs running on a node, the time model output was available, the number of archive jobs running and the availability of appropriate computing nodes as well as ensuring that multiple versions of a transfer job were not running simultaneously. The optimization effort took 2 months and the results were significant.

Through the optimization effort, the number of job transfer jobs executed per day was reduced by half, from around 14,000 to 7,000 jobs per day. The latency in the best case scenario was reduced nearly 100 minutes and the average latency reduction was nearly 30 minutes, reducing the time needed to recover from an unplanned fail-over. Archive jobs that were taking almost 24 hours to complete now complete in less than 10 hours. These changes also reduced the use of computing resources which has additional benefits to other tasks sharing the resources.

Proving Ground Activities

The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite R-Series ([GOES-R](#)) will mark the first major technological advance in geostationary observations since 1994, heralding in increased spatial, temporal, and spectral resolutions for Earth monitoring and new operational capabilities, such as lightning mapping. The [GOES-R](#) Proving Ground project engages the [NWS](#) forecast and warning community to realize the benefits of the [GOES-R](#) system as soon as the satellites are launched and operational through product demonstration and training.

The [GOES-R](#) Proving Ground at the World Weather Building is led by Michael Folmer, a research associate from the Cooperative Institute for Climate and Satellites ([CICS](#)) at the University of Maryland College Park. Michael interacts with operational forecasters and satellite analysts from the Hydrometeorological Prediction Center ([HPC](#)), Ocean Prediction Center ([OPC](#)), National Hurricane Center Tropical Analysis and Forecast Branch ([TAFB](#)), and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service ([NESDIS](#)) Satellite Analysis Branch ([SAB](#)) to prepare them for new satellite dependent products which will become available operationally following the launch of the [GOES-R](#) satellite series.

The Proving Ground started evaluating the Red Green Blue (RGB) Airmass product during January 2012. This

product provides additional value as a compliment to current satellite imagery by identifying features such as stratospheric intrusions, potential vorticity anomalies, and baroclinic zones. Training on the RGB Airmass product has been made specific to aid **OPC** forecasters in identifying systems that undergo explosive cyclogenesis in the North Atlantic. **HPC** forecasters have been introduced to this product in relation to the Model Diagnostics and Day 1 Quantitative Precipitation Forecast desks, with a few forecasters taking the opportunity to reference how well the product depicts potential vorticity anomalies in their product discussions. The Precipitation desk at **SAB** has been evaluating how well the imagery can identify areas of potential heavy precipitation. Forecasters are very engaged in the Proving Ground activities and look forward to evaluating and using future **GOES-R** products in operations.



Michael Folmer (far left) is training HPC forecasters (from left to right - Brendon Ruben-Oster, Richard Otto, and Anthony Fracasso) on the Red Green Blue Airmass product, while Andrew Orrison (HPC Satellite Focal Point) oversees the training. Jennifer Vogt (SAB analyst) can be seen in the background at the SAB Precipitation desk which works in close coordination with HPC.

Service Center Activities

International Flight Folder Documentation Program

As a contracting state of the International Civil Aviation Organization (**ICAO**), the United States is obligated to provide flight documentation services to the international aviation community. Since October 1, 1998, in accordance with Chapter 9 of Annex 3 to the Convention on Civil Aviation, the Aviation Weather Center has faxed the required meteorological information to airline operators and flight crew members for the purposes of dispatch planning, preflight briefing and enroute guidance. This outdated and expensive faxing system, called the International Flight Folder Documentation Program (**IFFDP**), was replaced by the Internet based WebIFFDP as of February 28th, 2012 (<http://www.aviationweather.gov/iffdp/>).

The new WebIFFDP system offers users a Qualified Internet Communications Provider (**QICP**) certified Website for obtaining international aviation weather information. QICP certification, which is required by the Federal Aviation Administration, indicates that a Website meets specific security, availability and transaction-time standards. WebIFFDP also introduces users to an enhanced service which includes custom virtual Flight Folders and other features not available through the fax-based system.



Graphic showing a folder with flight maps.

2012 Women in Aviation Conference

On March 8-10, 2012, Ingrid Gotchel, Forecaster; JoAnn Becker, Forecaster and Commander Joe Bishop, [NOAA](#) Commissioned Officer Corps hosted an outreach booth at the [Women in Aviation Conference](#) Exhibition in Dallas, Texas. The Aviation Weather Center partnered with the [Dallas/Ft. Worth WFO](#) for this event. The [Dallas/Ft. Worth WFO](#) was represented by Bill Bunting, Meteorologist in Charge; Dan Shoemaker, Meteorologist and Matt Bishop, Meteorologist. Conference attendees included pilots, dispatchers, air traffic controllers, meteorologists, flight instructors, and aircraft maintenance personnel from different aviation sectors. Additionally, high school and college students pursuing aviation certifications and degrees attended this conference in large numbers. The U.S. military and international aviation personnel were also in attendance. In addition to the outreach booth, JoAnn Becker presented a 45 minute educational seminar during the conference on the Aviation Weather Center Forecast Products and Services. The educational seminar was well attended and well received -- many questions were discussed during the Q&A portion.

Overall, this event was a unique opportunity to educate users on [NWS](#) aviation weather support and to highlight career opportunities. The attendees provided very positive feedback on the [www.AviationWeather.gov](#) ([AWC](#)) website and the Aviation Digital Data Service ([ADDS](#)). Commander Joe Bishop fielded many inquiries about opportunities for pilots in the [NOAA](#) Commissioned Officer Corps. The WFO staff shared their expertise with TAFS and CWSU forecast services.



Ingrid Gotchel (AWC), JoAnn Becker (AWC), Dan Shoemaker (FWD), Bill Bunting (FWD), Commander Joe Bishop (AWC).

Aviation Weather Center Participates in Northwest Aviation Conference

This last weekend of February, the Aviation Weather Center ([AWC](#)) in coordination with the [Seattle Weather Forecast Office](#), Seattle Center Weather Service Unit (co-located with the [FAA](#) Air Route Traffic Command Center-Seattle Center), Spokane Weather Forecast Office and the Portland Weather Forecast Office gave informative weather talks to aviation enthusiasts at the Northwest Aviation Conference and Trade show. The presentations covered topics ranging from what can be found on the Aviation Digital Data Service ([ADDS](#)) website (www.AviationWeather.gov/adds), weather patterns of the Pacific Northwest, how pilots can interpret radar imagery, adverse winds to aviators, and an overview on Automated Surface Observation System observations. The audience had a good understanding of material presented and understood where to find weather information as they needed it. The total number of visitors to the Northwest Aviation Conference and Trade Show was over 1,500 people.

In addition to the Northwest Aviation Conference and Trade Show, Liam Lynam ([AWC](#)), Allen Kam ([Seattle Weather Forecast Office](#) (WFO), and John Werth (Seattle Center Weather Service Unit- MIC) visited the Alaska Airlines operations center. Betty Bollert, Director of Dispatcher Training, conducted the tour. She explained how the operation of Alaska Airlines utilizes aviation products while the dispatchers on duty highlighted how a route of travel for a given flight is completed. The dispatchers discussed the importance of SIGMETs (Significant Meteorological Information statements) that help them make critical go/no go decisions on air travel for Alaska Airlines.

After the visit to Alaska Airlines Operations Center, Liam, Allen, and John visited the terminal radar approach control (TRACON) for Sea-Tac airport. The TRACON highlighted how they utilize National Weather Service aviation products and how different weather features effect aviation travel from Sea-Tac. The only weather conditions that can impede travel from Sea-Tac are a north wind and low ceilings with low visibilities. When those conditions are met, then arrivals and departure rates from Sea-Tac are slowed down.

The conference provided opportunities for [AWC](#), [Seattle CWSU](#), [Seattle WFO](#), Alaska Airlines operations center, [Spokane WFO](#), and the [Portland WFO](#) to discuss products and services that the different [NWS](#) offices provide to the public. The Aviation Weather Center representative was Liam Lynam. The [Seattle CWSU](#) was represented by Aviation Meteorologists John Werth (MIC) and Jim Vasilj. The [Seattle WFO](#) was represented by Allen Kam. The [Portland WFO](#) was represented by Clinton Rockey and the [Spokane WFO](#) was represented by Robin Fox.



Pictured from Left to Right: Allen Kam (Seattle WFO), Clinton Rockey (Portland WFO), Liam Lynam (AWC), Robin Fox (Spokane WFO). Not Pictured: Jim Vasilj (Seattle CWSU), John Werth (Seattle CWSU).

NOAA and German Weather Service Collaboration

Mr. Bodo Erhardt of the German Weather Service visited [NCEP](#)'s Aviation Weather Center ([AWC](#)), Hydrometeorological Prediction Center, as well as [NOAA](#)'s Washington Volcanic Ash Advisory Center. Mr. Erhardt, himself an aviation meteorologist at the Munich Meteorological Watch Office, spent nearly two weeks in the United States exchanging knowledge and sharing forecast best practices in support of safe and efficient flight.

Over half of Mr. Erhardt's time in the United States was spent at the Aviation Weather Center in Kansas City. While there, he was able to spend time working with each of [AWC](#)'s 8 operational forecast desks. Mr. Erhardt collaborated with [AWC](#) forecasters while they produced AIRMETs, Convective SIGMETs, Area Forecasts, mid and high level Significant Weather Charts, and Collaborative Convective Forecast Products. Time was also spent with the [AWC](#) Science and Operations Officer reviewing the latest techniques and applied research used by [AWC](#) for life-saving forecasts and warnings for turbulence, icing, and convection. Following this review, he was able to see these techniques incorporated in forecast operations.

In addition to science and forecasting operations, Mr. Erhardt was able to spend time with the [AWC](#)'s Warning Coordination Meteorologist, Operations Branches Chiefs, and the Aviation Weather Testbed NextGen Meteorologists. The Aviation Weather Center collaborates closely with customers and partners to respond to user needs and requirements. Mr. Erhardt learned firsthand about the collaboration-based efforts of [AWC](#) outreach, and how they partner in the development of impact-based aviation products and services. Mr. Erhardt was exposed to the "Rapid Prototyping" concepts of the Aviation Weather Testbed, and how [AWC](#) is on the leading edge of evolving

weather integration to the [FAA's](#) Next Generation Transportation System.

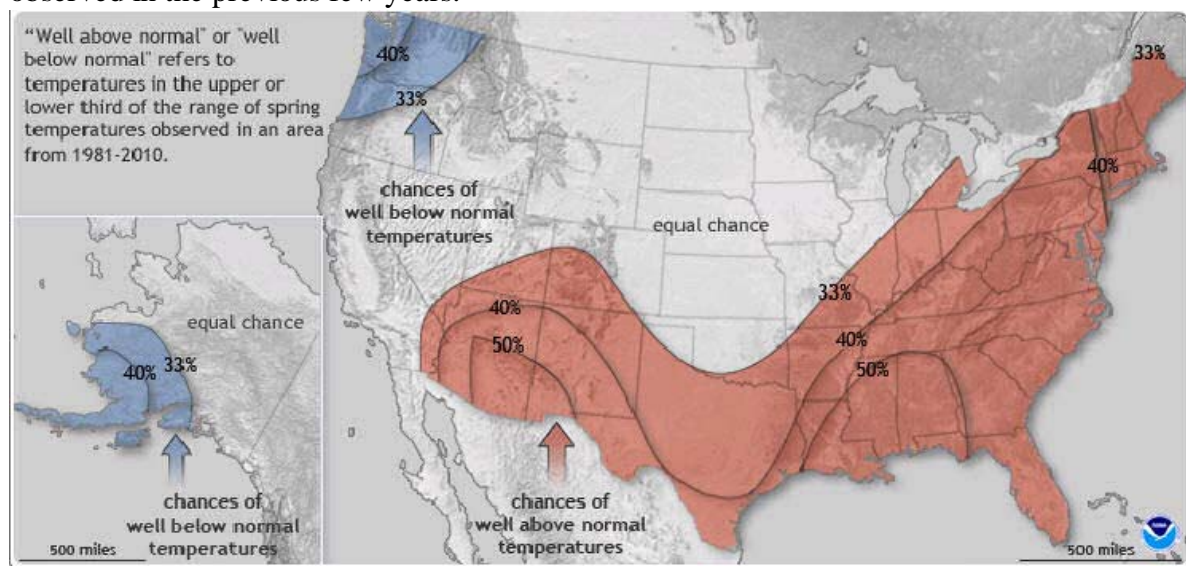
While in Kansas City, Mr. Erhardt was also able to visit Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Topeka. In addition to witnessing the annual Kansas statewide Tornado Test, he was able to spend valuable time learning about the WFO local forecast and warning operations, including the creation of TAF forecasts and how the WFO produced TAFs integrate with the [AWC's](#) operations, as well as the 21 Center Weather Service Units, who all work together to provide seamless aviation weather information to the world's airlines, the [FAA](#), and 500,000 private licensed pilots.



Pictured from left to right: Jesse Sparks (AWC), Andy Fischer (AWC), Ryan Solomon (AWC), Bodo Erhardt (German Weather Service).

NCEP Spring Outlook

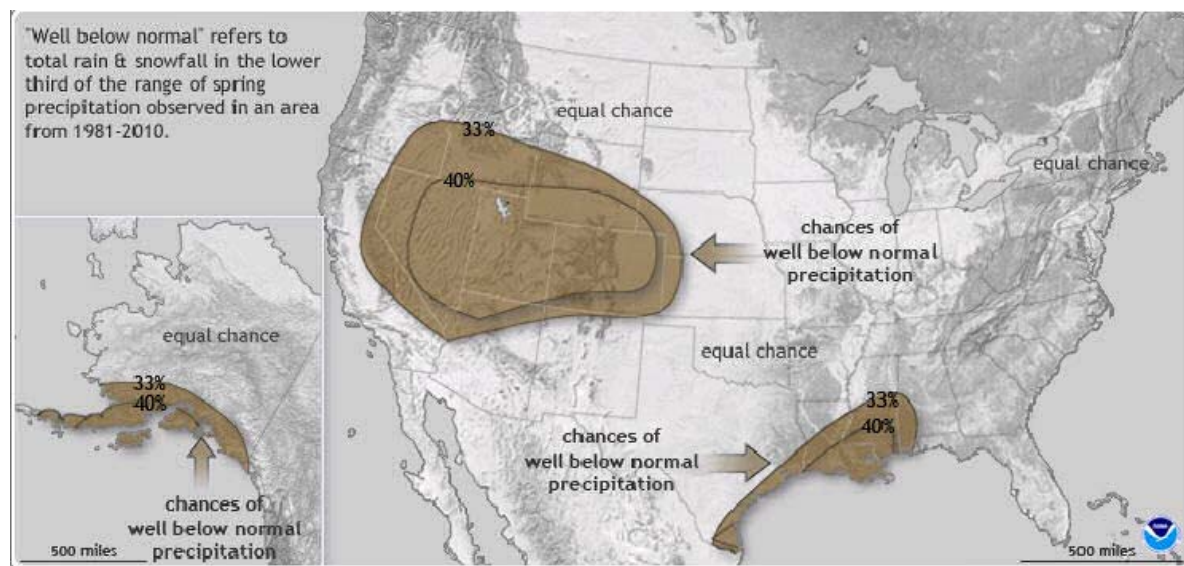
The Climate Prediction Center ([CPC](#)) issued its Spring Outlook on March 15, 2012 in a media teleconference led by [NWS](#) Deputy Director Laura Furgione. Also participating in the teleconference were [CPC's](#) Ed O'lenic and David Miskus, and David Brown, [Southern Region](#) Climate Service Director. The flood and drought outlooks were also presented, with no area of the country facing a high risk of major flooding this spring for the first time in four years. Areas with an above-normal risk include the Ohio River basin and parts of Louisiana and Mississippi. River and stream water levels are normal to below normal for most of the rest of the country, with less snowpack than has been observed in the previous few years.



April - June 2012 Temperature Outlook: Shaded areas are favored to have above average (red) or below average (blue) precipitation.

The temperature outlook (left) shows that above-average temperatures are most likely from the Desert Southwest through the central and southern Great Plains, the Great Lakes, and the Eastern U.S., while the Pacific Northwest and Alaska are favored to be cooler than average. For precipitation (below), odds favor drier-than-average conditions mainly in the West and parts of the Southeast. Hawaii is favored to be relatively cool and wet (not shown).

Supported by the temperature and precipitation outlook, drought forecasters say drought conditions should persist across much of the southern U.S. and expand in the Southwest through the spring. But improvement is possible from the southern and central Plains to the southern Appalachians, in the upper Midwest, and the Northwest. The Southwest is moving into the dry season, which should reduce chances for relief.

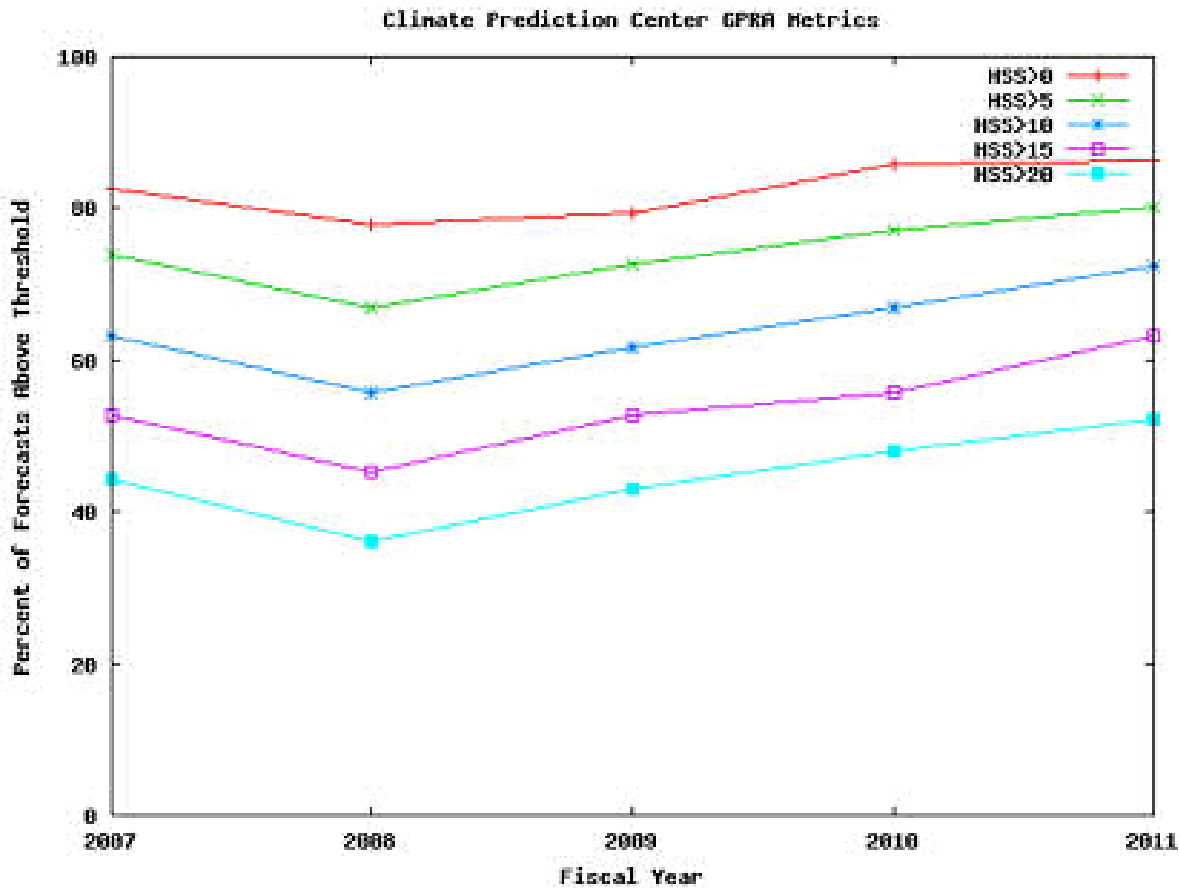


April - June 2012 Precipitation Outlook: Shaded areas are favored to have below average (brown) precipitation.

CPCs New Performance Measure

The Climate Prediction Center (CPC)'s official Office of Management and Budget Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) metric is the 48-month running mean of the Heidke Skill Score (HSS) of U.S. seasonal temperature forecasts. The metric shows the percent improvement over a random or chance forecast. This metric is prone to large fluctuations, due in part to natural climate variability, and often does not accurately reflect the current climate state or the performance of other CPC outlook products. To address these shortfalls with the current measure, CPC has developed a new metric that incorporates all of CPC's official extended- and long-range surface temperature and precipitation outlooks.

The new metric will be the percent of "useful" CPC forecasts, defined as the number of CPC outlooks that exceed a certain threshold of skill (preliminary work suggests this value will be a HSS of 10) during the course of an entire year. The percent of forecasts exceeding various thresholds ranging from HSS of 0 to 20 are shown below. Results have been created based on forecasts for the previous five fiscal years (FY07-FY11) and show that the percentage of forecasts above the threshold have been steadily increasing since FY08. The new metric is also a step in the direction toward providing a metric that can demonstrate value as well as improvements in performance, since users would have the ability to track the accuracy of CPC's forecasts by various thresholds (see figure). The expectation is that this metric will replace the current seasonal metric as CPC's official GPRA measure.



Percent of CPC extended and long range outlooks exceeding various Heidke Skill Score thresholds for the period FY07 through FY11.

HMT HPC WWE

The Hydrometeorological Testbed at the Hydrometeorological Prediction Center (HMT-HPC) hosted its second annual Winter Weather Experiment from January 9-February 10, 2012. This year's experiment focused on using ensemble systems to help quantify and communicate uncertainty in winter weather forecasts. Twenty one forecasters, researchers, and model developers participated in the 5 week experiment.

During the experiment, participants used a combination of operational and experimental ensemble output to forecast the probability of exceeding several snowfall thresholds over a 24 h period. The experimental ensemble guidance featured a new version of [NCEP's](#) Short Range Ensemble Forecast system ([SREF](#)) and a 10-member 4 km convection-allowing ensemble provided by the Air Force Weather Agency ([AFWA](#)). Preliminary results show that although there are still limitations, on average, the experimental ensembles provided improved forecast guidance compared to the current operational version of the [SREF](#).

After issuing the experimental forecasts, participants were asked to convey their overall level of forecast confidence through a written forecast confidence discussion. In addition, the experiment featured a societal impacts scenario in which participants provided a mock briefing to a non-meteorological decision maker about the upcoming winter weather event. Both of these activities focused on identifying more effective ways to communicate the forecast uncertainty information provided by ensemble systems.

The HMT-HPC Winter Weather Experiment provided a valuable opportunity to foster winter weather collaboration between the operational forecasting and research communities. The experiment revealed several issues which are being explored through continued collaboration with the Environmental Modeling Center ([EMC](#)).



HMT-HPC Winter Weather Experiment participants consider the forecast problem of the day (Photo credit: Jim Hoke). From left to right: Faye Barthold (HPC), DaNa Carlis (EMC), Mike Bodner (HPC), Andrew Orrison (HPC), Tom Workoff (HPC), Brian Lasorsa (WFO LWX), and Michael Scotten (WFO AMA).

NHC Director Announces Retirement

National Hurricane Center Director Bill Read has announced his decision to step down from that position effective June 1, 2012. He has been the director since 2008, and says he never intended to work more than five years in that job.

Read is retiring after 40 years of government service, and states he now would prefer to work part-time in some other opportunities. [NOAA](#) is currently searching for a replacement, with the goal to have that person in place by June 1, the start of the Atlantic hurricane season.

During his tenure at [NHC](#), Read oversaw operations during such U.S. landfalling hurricanes as 2008's Gustav and Ike as well as 2011's Irene.



Miami-based media outlets line up to speak with NHC Director Bill Read regarding his plan to retire on June 1.

NHC Hosts Series of Classes for Emergency Managers

As part of [FEMA](#)'s National Hurricane Program, [FEMA](#) program managers teamed with the National Hurricane Center and Emergency Management Institute staff to offer a "L324 Hurricane Preparedness Course for Decision Makers." The course instructs emergency managers on how to plan and conduct safe evacuation of their communities as a hurricane approaches their area.

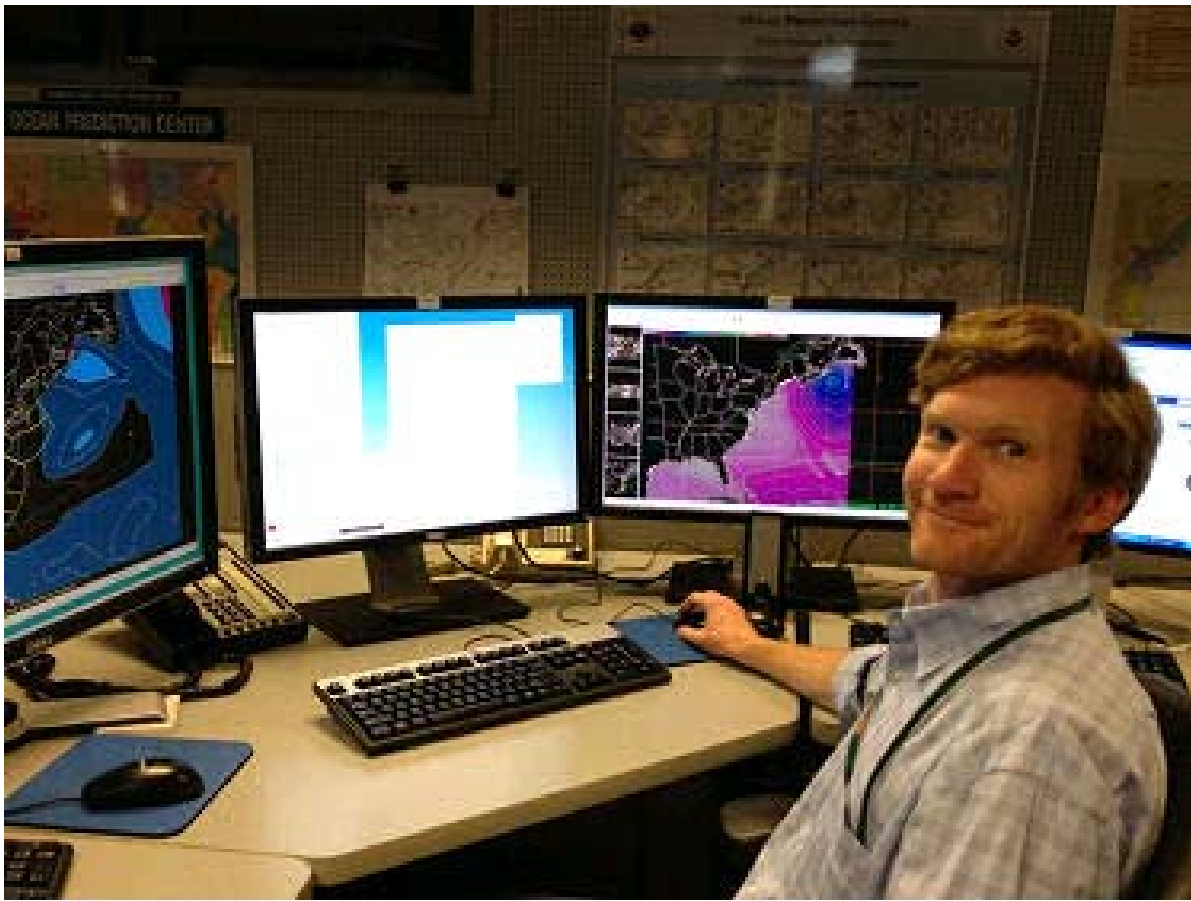
Each of the three week-long classes provide instruction from [NHC](#) forecasters on how to use hurricane forecasts to determine who must evacuate from an approaching storm and when to do so. [FEMA](#) regional program managers explain how to use model data from their state and local hurricane evacuation studies to formulate their local evacuation plans. The final event was a hurricane exercise to practice the skills of the course.



Participants in the FEMA class take part in the hands-on decision-making exercise.

AWIPS II

On January 18, [NCEP's Ocean Prediction Center \(OPC\)](#) sent their first operational marine forecast products from [AWIPS II](#). [OPC](#) was the first National Center to issue operational products from [AWIPS II](#), and the third office in the country. [OPC](#) sent the Atlantic High Seas text forecasts and also issued the Tropical Analysis and Forecast Branch ([TAFB](#)) products as part of a scheduled operational backup. [OPC](#) now creates and disseminates all our text products with [AWIPS II](#) and has backed up [WFO Honolulu's](#) offshore and High Seas texts. Many people in the National Centers for Environmental Prediction and the Office of Science and Technology contributed to this effort.



Senior Marine Forecaster Jim Clark using AWIPS II workstation.

The transition to [AWIPS II](#) has 2 phases for the National Centers. Phase 1 is to use [AWIPS II](#) for text generation. It was critical to get Phase 1 done before [NCEP](#) moves to the [NOAA](#) Center for Weather and Climate Prediction ([NCWCP](#)) in College Park, MD in the spring and summer of 2012. Phase 2 is to use the National Centers Perspective in [AWIPS II](#) to create and disseminate graphical forecast products. This will be completed after the move to the [NCWCP](#).

[OPC](#) has started the move to gridded marine forecasts using the Graphical Forecast Editor (GFE). More than half the staff volunteered to participate in "shadow shifts" that test the capabilities of creating the text forecasts for the offshore zones from the gridded data. This will enhance the offshore marine forecasts and allow for better collaboration with marine Weather Forecast Offices.

Ocean Winds from Indian Ocean Sat

In mid-January, [NCEP](#) Ocean Prediction Center ([OPC](#)) and National Hurricane Center ([NHC](#)) Tropical Analysis and Forecast Branch ([TAFB](#)) began to benefit from remotely sensed ocean winds from the Indian OceanSat-2 satellite for marine warnings, forecasts and products. In September, 2009, the Indian Space Research Organisation ([ISRO](#)) launched the OceanSat-2 satellite with the OSCAT scatterometer on board. Scatterometers measure high density ocean surface winds across the global ocean. OSCAT is the first scatterometer designed, built, and launched by [ISRO](#).

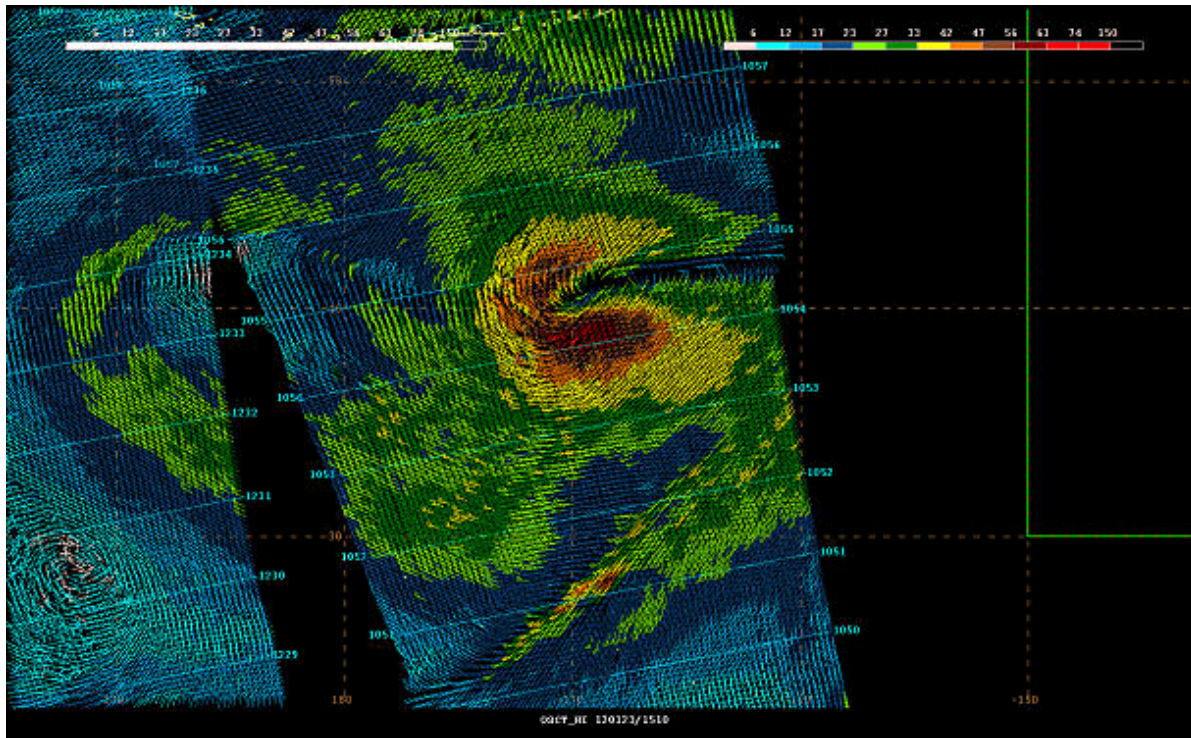
A team of scientists from [NOAA NESDIS](#), [NASA](#) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Netherlands Meteorological institute (KNMI) worked diligently with Indian colleagues to optimize the basic output data and establish data access through the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites ([EUMETSAT](#)) in Darmstadt, Germany. Significant improvements to the basic output data were implemented in late December 2011 by [ISRO](#). These improvements allowed [NOAA NESDIS](#) to begin generating a 25-km resolution wind product using a [NESDIS](#) developed wind algorithm. The high wind algorithm was developed using aircraft data acquired during the Winter Ocean Winds flight experiments using the [NOAA](#) P-3 aircraft.

OPC and **NHC** forecasters (from both the Hurricane Specialist Unit and Tropical Analysis Forecast Branch) used ocean winds from the **NASA** QuikSCAT scatterometer from 1999 to November 2009 when the scanning mechanism on QuikSCAT stopped spinning. The **EUMETSAT** Advanced SCATterometer (ASCAT) became the only operational source of remotely sensed winds. ASCAT is an excellent instrument but due to its design, observes only 54% of the global ocean daily and only sees portions of storms.

OSCAT winds are delivered to **NCEP OPC** and **NHC** forecasters within three hours of observation. The winds are still under evaluation by **OPC** and **NHC** forecasters but so far the Indian scatterometer shows significant promise to fill the void left by QuikSCAT. OSCAT observes nearly 90% of the global ocean daily and greatly complements the ASCAT scans. Marine forecasters have regained an increased situational awareness for severe winds, (especially those produced by non-tropical cyclones) and have begun to use OSCAT winds to issue and verify marine warnings.

In summary, OSCAT winds:

- Enhance forecaster awareness of dangerous winds
- Give forecasters the ability to assess in real time the accuracy of numerical model short term predictions
- Used in short term high wind warnings and forecasts
- Serve as basis for verification of wind warnings



OSCAT wind vectors over the mid-North Pacific from 23 January 2012. Wind vectors are color coded by wind speed based on the color scale in the upper right in knots (nautical miles per hour). Yellow and orange brown wind speeds meet GALE warning criteria (34 to 47 knots), dark brown - STORM (48 to 62 knots), and red - HURRICANE FORCE (63 knots and greater).

SPC National Severe Weather Workshop

The **2012 NSWW**, a unique and growing workshop, focused on hazardous weather information-sharing, and discussions on the effective transmission of messages about meteorological risk. Emergency managers, weather enthusiasts, teachers, students, meteorologists, broadcasters, storm spotters, and vendors in threat alerting, sheltering, and communications gathered to present and discuss inter-related topics about weather hazards, March 1-3. The 2012 workshop featured over two days of topics. The agenda was formed in such a way as to have one day devoted to "A Look Back" at some of the significant weather events of 2011 and other recent years. The second day of the workshop featured speakers and topics concentrated on "A Look Forward". We talked about lessons learned from the events of the recent past to build and identify partnerships and progress that will lead to better prepared communities and the ultimate goal of a Weather Ready Nation. The Saturday session on Severe Weather Awareness Training concluded the program. The event was attended by more than 400 people from across the United States, 4 from Japan and a Canadian.

The [2012 National Severe Weather Workshop](#) Banquet was held on Friday evening, March 2, with guest speaker Mr. Keith Stammer, Director of the Joplin - Jasper County, Missouri Emergency Management Agency. Mr. Stammer talked about the incredible challenges in response to and recovery from the deadliest single tornado in the U.S. in over 60 years.



Attendees gather to view exhibits from companies providing services in emergency response, preparedness, and meteorological information at the National Severe Weather Workshop.

SWPC Begins Forecast Collaboration with UKMet

During 2011, [NCEP](#) began a new era of its relationship with the UK Met Office ([UKMO](#)) when it expanded its collaborative efforts to the domain of space weather. The recent efforts of these two centers were even highlighted during a State Visit to the United Kingdom (UK) in May 2012. During this visit, President Obama and UK Prime Minister Cameron agreed to increase collaboration within the areas of higher education, science, and innovation. The Space Weather Prediction Center ([SWPC](#)) has taken the lead for [NCEP](#) to fully establish these space weather collaborations which have been focused in the areas of forecasting, operational backup, and model development.

The most recent milestone in these efforts came on March 1, 2012 when [SWPC](#) began daily forecaster collaboration calls with the [UKMO](#) forecasters assigned to their all-hazards desk, of which space weather is a part. [SWPC](#) forecasters are currently providing ad-hoc training which covers the current solar events and their impacts at Earth. [SWPC](#) expects that by the end of April, 2012, the calls will become much more collaborative in nature.

These calls occur seven days a week regardless of the level of space weather activity. We have also made special off-cycle calls to the [UKMO](#) forecast staff when we experienced significant solar events. The purpose of these off-cycle calls are to make sure everyone is in sync on the assessment of the evolving activity and also to provide the [UKMO](#) forecasters with our expectations of the impacts.

These collaboration calls with the [UKMO](#) are a natural extension of the existing calls [SWPC](#) has been making for years with the US Air Force. [SWPC](#) is eager to receive the input and point of view of a new group of growing space weather experts. This interaction can only help [SWPC](#) provide better forecasts and products for what is truly a global phenomenon.

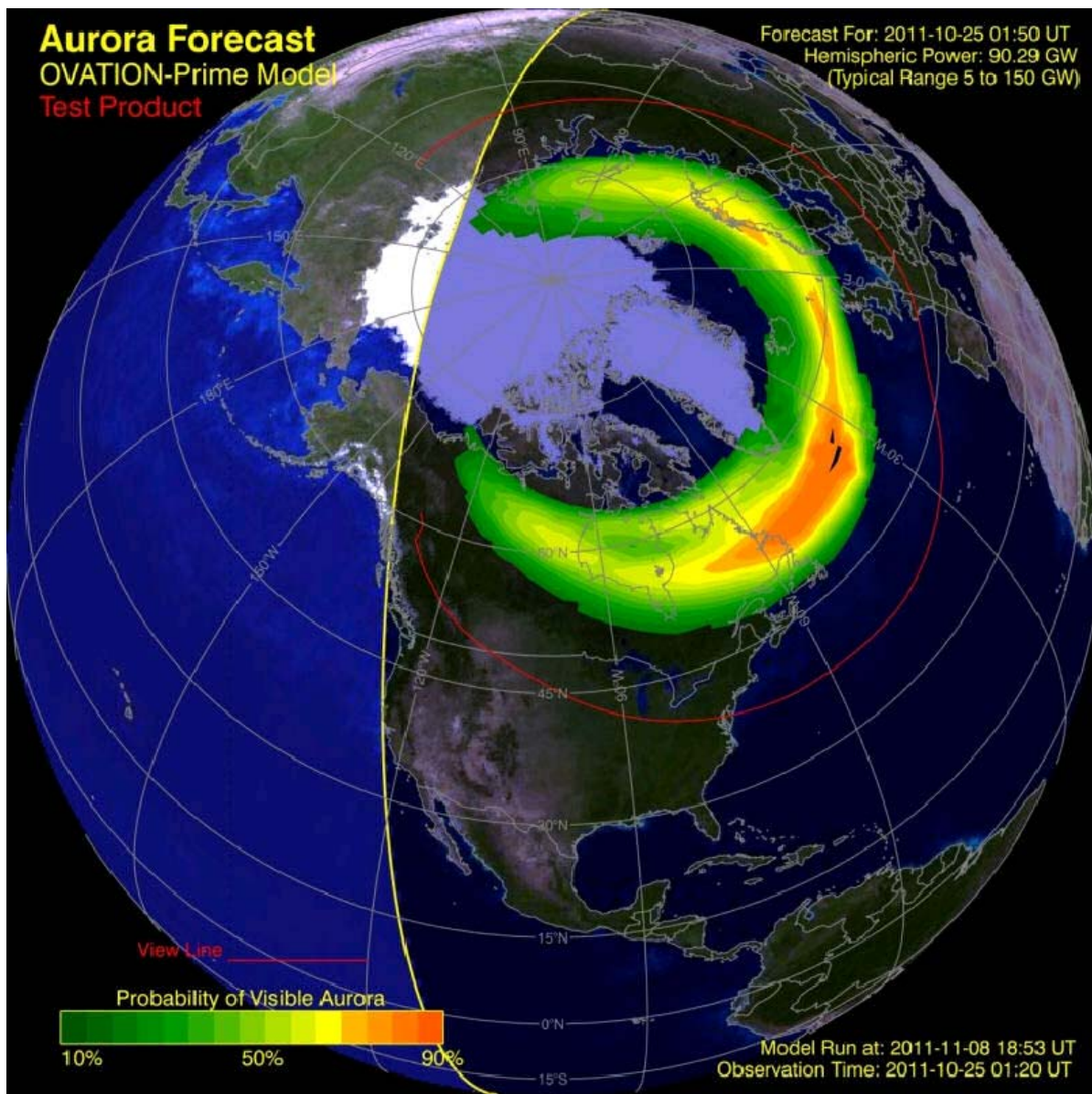


SWPC Forecast Office - Photo Credit: Will von Dauster, NOAA.

The OVATION Prime Model

The Space Weather Prediction Center and the Space Weather Prediction Testbed have introduced a new Auroral Forecast test product in an effort to improve services to current customers and expand our customer base with new products. The Auroral Forecast product is based on the OVATION prime model which provides a 30-40 minute forecast of the location and probability of auroral displays for both the northern and southern polar regions. The development and implementation of this model has been a joint effort. The model itself was developed by P. Newell at the Johns Hopkins, Applied Physics Lab. Scientists at the [NESDIS](#) National Geophysical Data Center ([NGDC](#)) added further refinements to make the model run in real time. Researchers at the Space Weather Prediction Testbed validated the model and developed graphical displays (see <http://helios.swpc.noaa.gov/ovation>). This model is driven by real-time solar wind and interplanetary magnetic field information from the Advanced Composition Explorer (ACE) satellite. The model is based on more than 11 years of data from the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program ([DMSP](#)) from which an empirical relationship between the solar wind conditions and the aurora location and intensity was developed.

It is anticipated that this model will provide the general public with estimates of where the aurora might be visible. It also provides more quantitative information on the electron energy deposition into the atmosphere and the energy spectrum of those precipitating electrons. This information is critical for ionospheric forecast models that provide specification and forecasts for GPS/GNSS navigation and HF radio users. This product has been running in a test mode for more than six months and the web site was released to the public in late February 2012. The responses have been entirely positive with excellent suggestions for improvement. The plans are to expand the output of the model to provide data for displays in multiple formats including AWIPSII, Google Earth, and [Science on a Sphere](#). Later in FY12, the model will be transitioned to an operational system and will become one of the permanent products at [SWPC](#). Long term goals include the coupling of the OVATION model with the recently transitioned WSA-Enlil solar wind forecast model to provide multi-day forecasts of the aurora.



Example of an Auroral Forecast.

International Space Weather Product Portal

The international coordination of space weather was recently enhanced with the establishment of a new web portal for space weather products in January, 2012.

The space weather service enterprise is growing around the globe. This growth is being driven by the increasing need to mitigate the impacts of space weather, which affect our economic and security infrastructures both in space and on the ground. Many countries are initiating new programs to deliver space weather services, while others are expanding their efforts. Within the United States, the number of both domestic and foreign customers of [NOAA's](#) space weather products has been rising steadily.

With this growth in space weather services come both opportunities for improvement and the need for coordination. Providing the space weather services demanded today and in the future requires a global network of strong partners. At the 16th World Meteorological Congress last spring, the Congress affirmed that "a coordinated effort by Members is needed to address the observing and service requirements to protect against the global hazards of Space Weather." The new World Meteorological Organization ([WMO](#)) space weather portal serves to strengthen our partnerships and will facilitate this coordination.

The portal will be an important focal point for promoting space weather services. First, the portal will enhance awareness of the products and services being issued today among the entire international community, and it will give

users easy access to them. Second, by increasing the number of countries who are benefiting from these products, we will be increasing the number of participants in the global space weather enterprise. This will lead to a stronger observing network, improved science, and better products and services. And third, by bringing products together under this unified framework, we will be encouraging their quantitative inter-comparisons and learning from each other's best practices.

The web portal is shown in the accompanying figure (www.wmo.int/pages/prog/sat/spaceweather-productportal_en.php). The products are organized by geophysical disturbance area: ionospheric, geomagnetic, energetic particles, and solar and interplanetary. Within each disturbance category, links are provided to the products made available by the participating countries. Currently 27 products are being offered by 9 countries.

With this initial capability in place, future work will ensure that high-quality products are available to address the most important national and international needs. In addition, training material will be introduced to allow any country to make use of these products. As more countries become engaged in providing space weather services, the increased participation will foster access to valuable data, research will be motivated to improve our prediction skill, and the sharing of capabilities will enhance the overall level of services.



WMO Space Weather Portal

SWPC Engages Emergency Response Community

In late February, [SWPC](#) completed an objective to visit all 10 [FEMA](#) Regions to educate emergency responders across the country on space weather and its impacts. Bill Murtagh visited the NJ emergency management community and led a four-hour training session on space weather in Trenton, NJ. In attendance were several members of [FEMA](#) Region II leadership, including Michael Moriarty, [FEMA](#) Region II Deputy Administrator. Joining Bill on the stage were Mark Lauby, Vice President and Director, Reliability Assessments and Performance Analysis North American Electric Reliability Corporation, and William Labos, Director of Asset Reliability for PSE&G. PSE&G is one of the largest combined electric and gas companies in the United States and currently serves nearly three quarters of New Jersey's population. Over 100 emergency management and critical infrastructure representatives attended. Bill also spent a morning with ConEd of New York. ConEd provides electric service in New York City and like PSE&G in NJ, has important procedures in place to mitigate an emergency associated with a blackout due to space weather.

The emergency response community has two key concerns regarding space weather: (1) that space weather may directly or indirectly cause or exacerbate a major disaster or emergency; and (2) that space weather may interfere with or seriously degrade response & recovery capability during a natural disaster. Space weather storms have significantly impacted the electric power grid in the past and continue to pose a threat to the grid stability across the Nation. Space weather may also interfere with critical communications during a disaster recovery effort. In early March, 2012, space weather was suspected in a significant outage of a key satellite used for emergency response. Fortunately, there were no response and recovery events in progress during the outage.



FEMA Administrator, Craig Fugate, visits SWPC.



FEMA Regions

