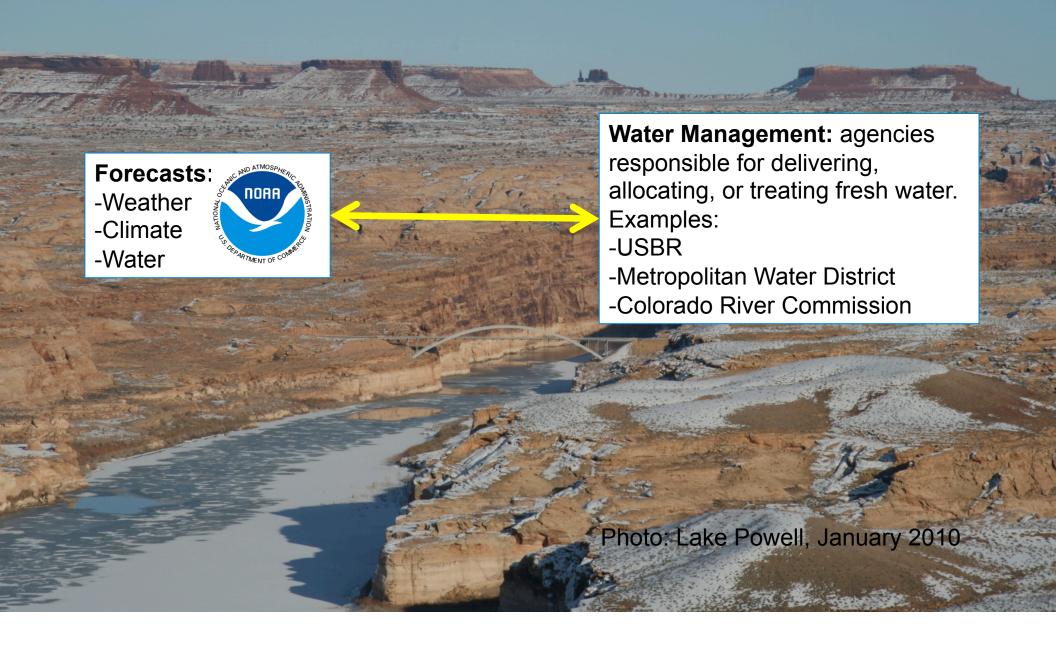


NWS Water Resources Workshop

Kevin Werner, CBRFC Kristen Averyt, WWA Gigi Owen, CLIMAS August 4, 2010







Water and Climate

Economics

- Decision making in water resources is big money – especially in the west
- NRCS recently assessed the value of water supply forecasts alone to be far in excess of the cost of the forecast program (Nelson, 2009)
- SINFORMS research project in CA: Forecasts – both climate and streamflow - can improve reservoir operations.

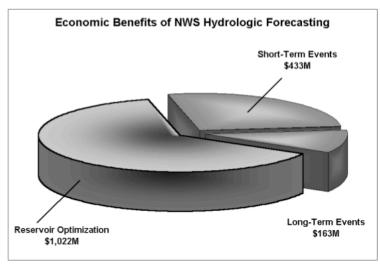


Figure 2. Average Annual Flood Loss Benefits from NWS Hydrologic Forecasts (Dollars in Millions, indexed to 2000 price level)

Source: NHWC, 2002



Climate & Decision-Making

Weather versus climate

- Some lessons transferable, but additional challenges related to use of climate information
- Time scales of climate create less opportunities for validation and to generate trust in forecasts
- Uncertainty associated with the models and with the decision-making process
- Models aren't going to get much better any time soon, so investigating ways to reduce uncertainty and build trust in information through decision making



Many federal entities are now REQUIRED to include climate change information in their planning and management strategies

e.g. National Park Service, US Forest Service





RFC Operations

Weather and Climate Forecasts

Hydrologic Model Analysis

hydrologic model guidance judgment

Forecast precip / temp

Analysis &

Quality Control

Observed

Data

River Forecast System

Outputs Graphics

parameters

Calibration

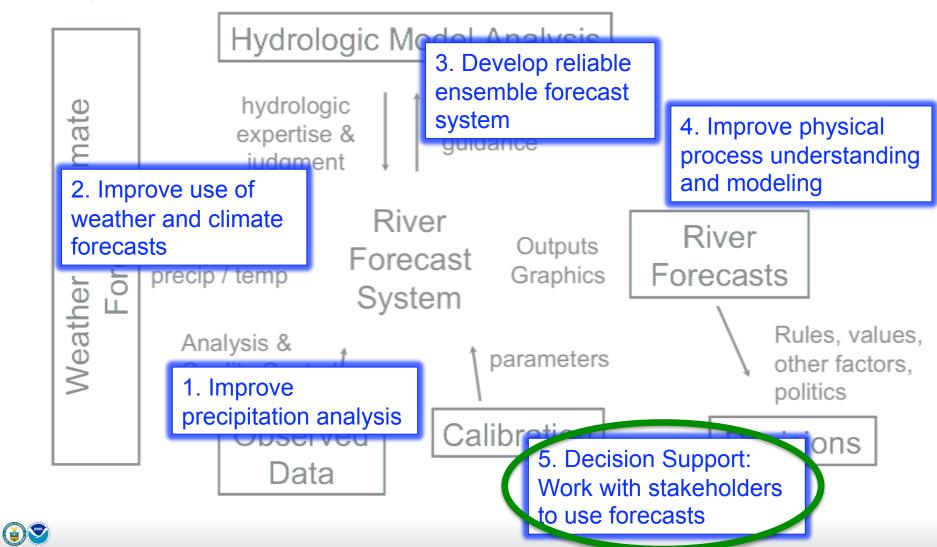
River Forecasts

Rules, values, other factors, politics

Decisions



Research Needs





Useless Science?

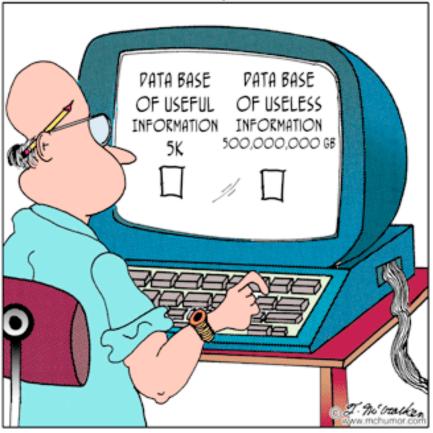
Google search "useless science" returns 11,400,000 hits

Sample hits:

- •Every year about 98% of the atoms in your body are replaced
- •If the world were tilted one degree more, the planet would be inhabitable to humans
- Dirty snow melts faster than clean

Are forecasts useless?

MCHUMOR.com by T. McCracken







Previous Research

Forecasts generally not used. Water management agencies value reliability and quality above all else. Unless those are threatened, agencies have little incentive to use forecasts.

Forecast use correlates with perceived risk.

Forecast usage not dependent on agency size or on understanding of forecast skill and reliability.

Policy and infrastructure in USA limit use of forecasts. Many operating decisions are tied to observed data and do not allow flexibility.

Hopeless?

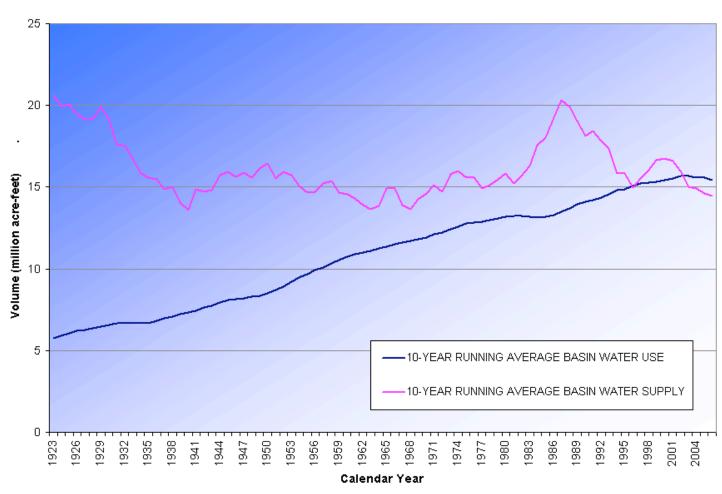
No! Long term drought, increasing demands, and climate change projections for less water each present opportunities for increasing forecast usage.

Study	Method(s)	Geographic Area(s)		
(Rayner et al., 2005)	Field Research: Semi- structured Interviews	USA: Pacific Northwest, Southern California, and Washington, DC		
(O'Connor et al., 2005)	Survey	USA: South Carolina and Susquehanna River Basin of Pennsylvania		
(Lemos, 2008)	Field Research: Observation of Meetings	USA and Brazil		
(Dow et al., 2007)	Survey (building on earlier work (O'Connor et al., 2005))	USA: South Carolina and Susquehanna River Basin of Pennsylvania		
(Callahan & Miles, 1999)	Field Research: Semi- structured interviews	USA: Pacific Northwest		
(Ziervogel et al., 2010)	Case Study	South Africa		
(Pulwarty & Redmond, 1997)	Field Research: Semi- structured interviews	USA: Pacific Northwest		



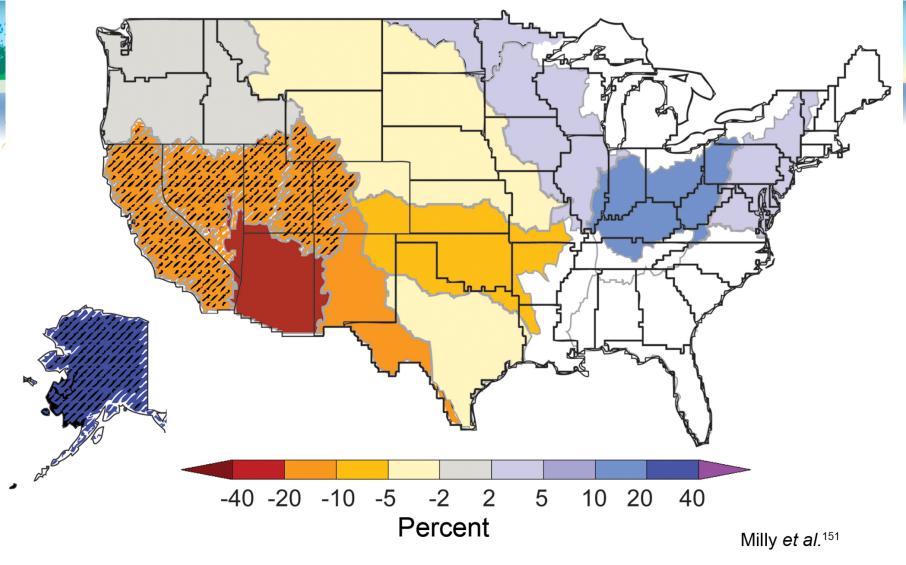


Colorado River Supply and Demand





Credit: USBR



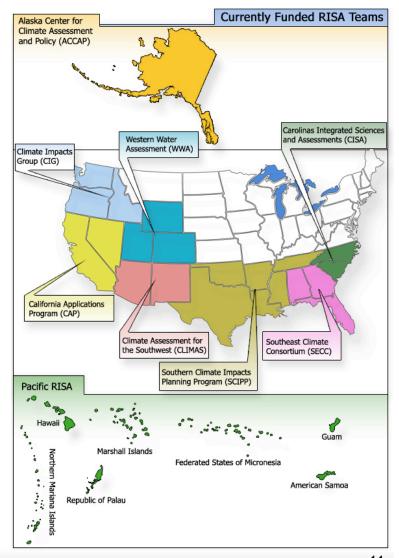
Projected changes in median runoff for 2041-2060, relative to a 1901-1970 baseline, are mapped by water-resource region. Colors indicate percentage changes in runoff. Hatched areas indicate greater confidence due to strong agreement among model projections. White areas indicate divergence among model projections. Results are based on emissions in between the lower and higher emissions scenarios.⁹¹



Working With RISAs

Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments:

- NOAA funded entities, est. 1995
- Expanded to 11 regional programs
- Apply (climate) science to real world problems
- Diverse expertise including natural and social sciences
- Focus on building lasting stakeholder partnerships and supporting decisionmaking in the face of climate variability and change







To identify and characterize regional vulnerabilities to, and impacts of, climate variability and change, and to develop information, products, and processes that assist decision-makers throughout Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.







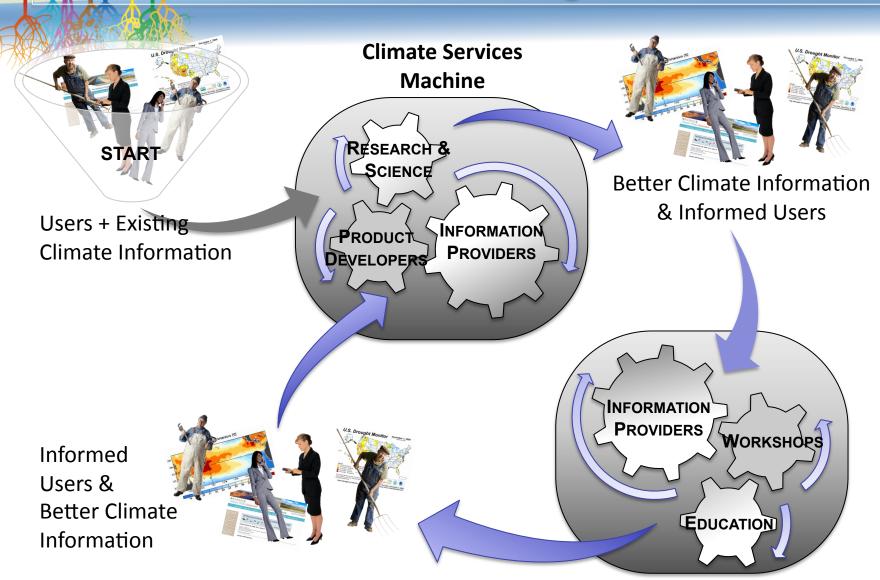
To assess the impacts of climate variability and longer-term climate change on human and natural systems in the Southwest. Our mission is to improve the ability of the region to respond sufficiently and appropriately to climatic events and climate changes.



In the West, many of the impacts of climate change will be delivered through changes in the hydrologic cycle



Climate Services: Integrated and Iterative







Water Supply Verification Workshop

- Feb 2008
- Convened by Western Water Assessment, NWS, and NRCS
- Full day workshop in Boulder, CO
- Lab exercise with western water web application
- 60+ attendees including water managers, academics, forecasters, etc.

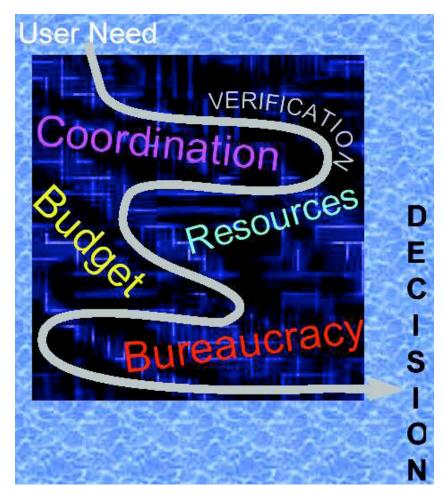


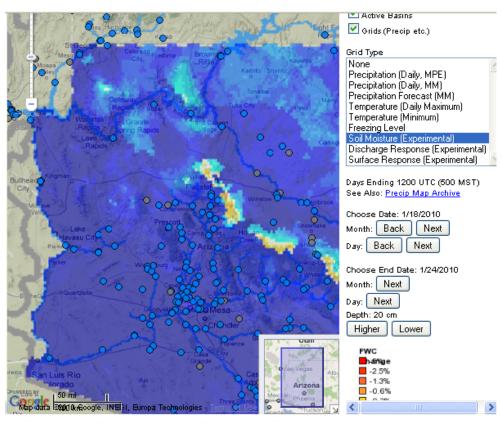
Figure: credit Edwin Welles, NWS





Soil Moisture Focus Group

- May 2009
- Co-convened by CLIMAS and CBRFC
- Half day workshop in Tucson, AZ
- Presentation, discussion, lab based on CBRFC distributed model project
- Project in early stages of development
- Structured feedback
- ~10 invited participants

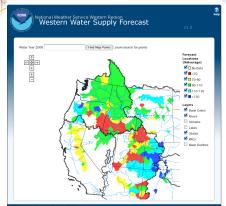


lat: 35.17 Ing: -112.37, 7, Data from Tue, 18 May 2010 15:43:04 -0600 Goto the Old Man or Give Feedback on New Man

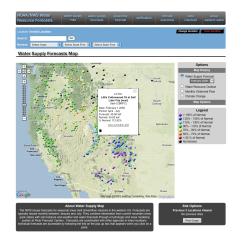




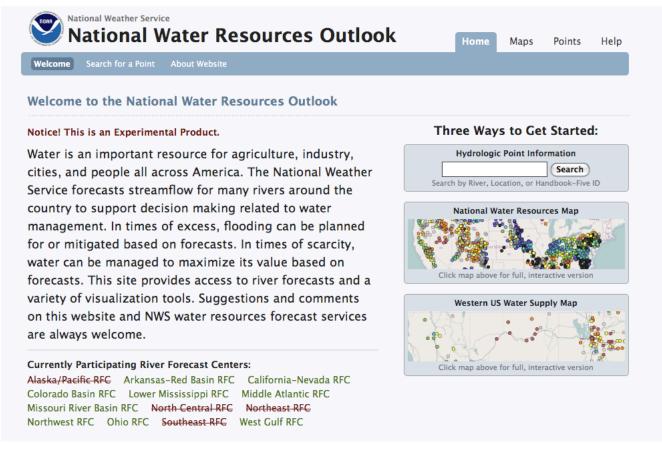
NWS Western Water Supply / Water Resources Outlook



2008 (version 2)



2009 (version 3)



2010 (version 4): wateroutlook.nwrfc.noaa.gov





Water Resources Outlook Meeting

Park City, UT – July 2009

- Web developers
- RFC outreach people
- RFC management people
- Handpicked from all over the U.S.

What did RFC folks want to know?

- Who are their users?
- What are their needs?
- How are they using RFC products?
- How can the RFC products better fit their needs?
- How can the RFC market the products to NEW user groups?





Toolkit for User Engagement

Toolkit of combined social science methods to help RFC folks answer these questions about forecast use...

- Surveys
- Trainings
- Focus groups
- Interviews
- Interactive games

With examples from our case study regarding a specific RFC product – the Water Resources Outlook





Pilot Tests

November 17–19, 2009: Boulder, CO

Introduce USFS hydrologists to recent climate information and the array of climate-related tools, products, and data available

March 2010: Salt Lake City, UT

Dry run of all instruments for our first stakeholder workshop

WWA Funding: September 2009–July 2010

Leveraged Funding: USFS





NWS River Forecast Center

April 23, 2010: Grand Junction, CO

Introduce and evaluate the new national Water Resource Outlook web-based tool developed by the CBRFC

- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 - (Pre- and Post-Workshop)
- Computer-based usability evaluation
- Scenario Exercises
 - Used to evaluate how the tool might be used & what information people use to make decisions







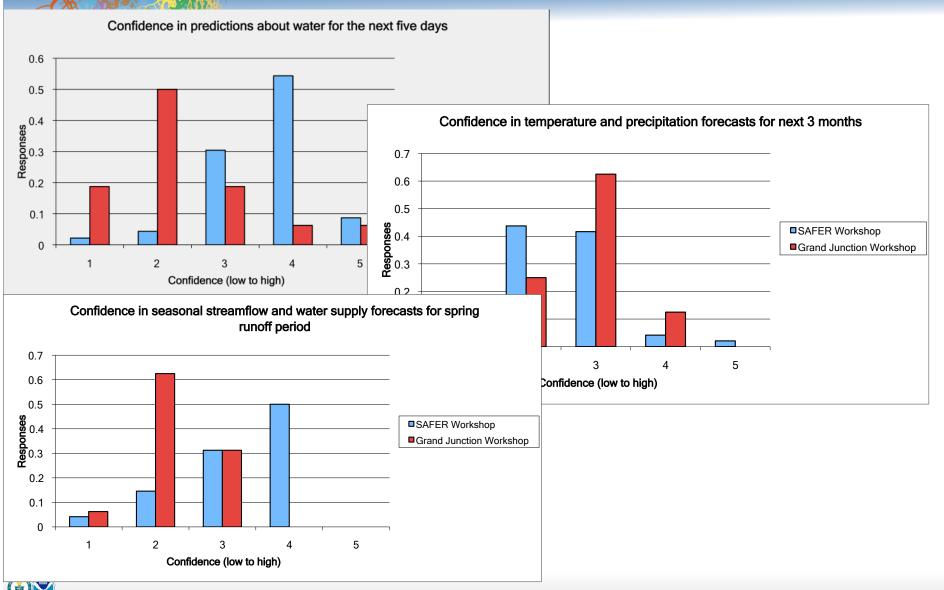
Climate Literacy & Background Survey

- 35+ Questions
 - Demographic Information
 - Familiarity about sources of climate & water information
 - Perceptions about climate & water forecasts (based on "Feeling at Risk Matters: Water Managers and the Decision to Use Forecasts," O'Connor et al, 2005)
 - Test of basic climate concepts



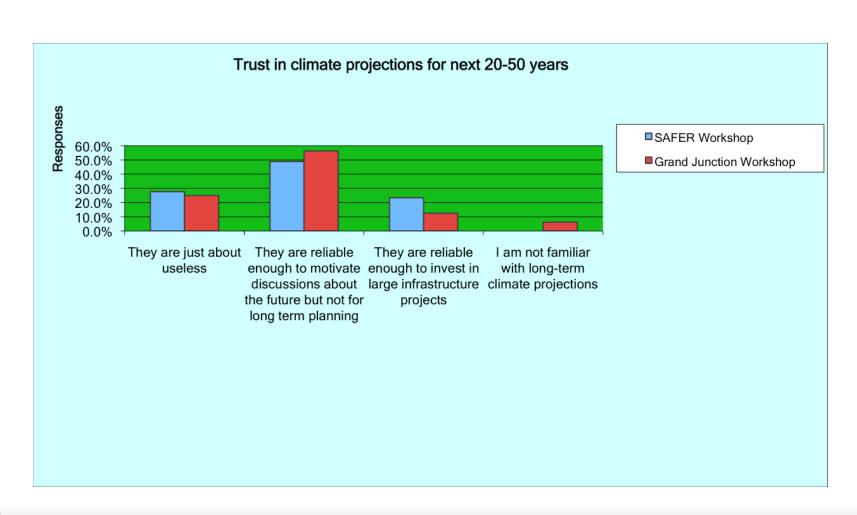


Survey Results





Survey Results







Usability Survey

- 37+ Questions
 - Complete a series of tasks using all different aspects of the Water Resources Outlook
 - Feedback on how to improve the tool
 - How it looks and ease of use
 - Practical applications to different lines of work
- Two way information exchange





Decision Games & Scenarios

Six Scenarios

- Three about water management
- Three about recreation management

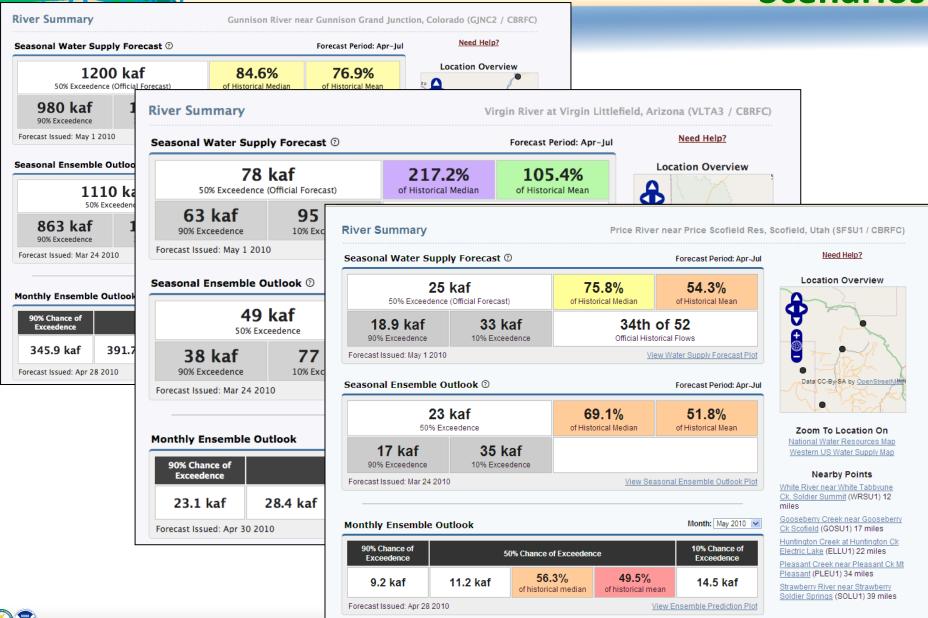
Time Scales

- Monthly forecast
- Seasonal forecast (1-3 months)
- Very long term (25-50 years)

Purpose

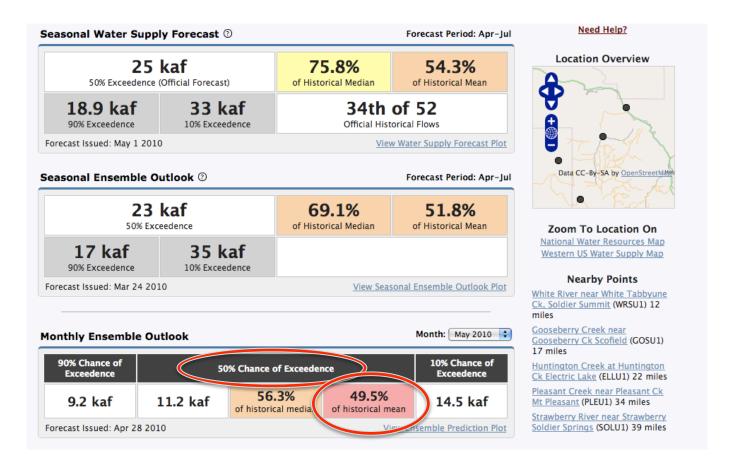
- How people process visual representations of streamflow forecasts
- How people use it to make a decision





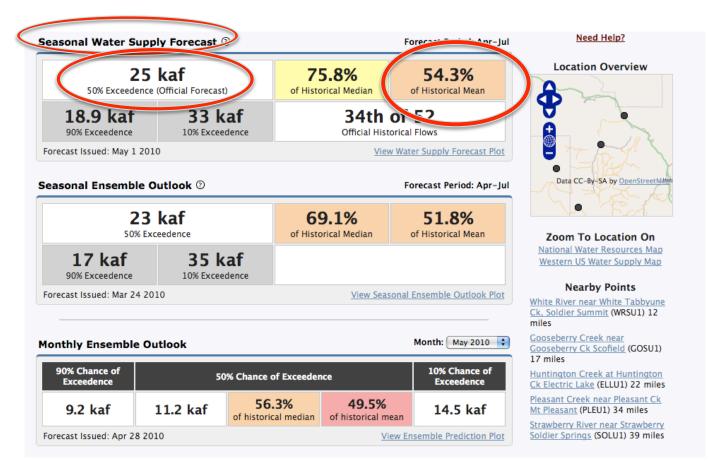






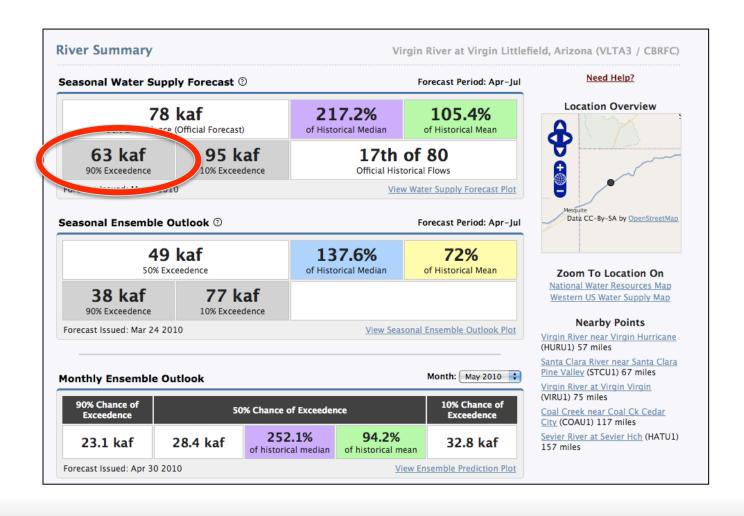
















What actions would you take to ensure a high enough level in the reservoir for the July 4th holiday?

Type of forecast	increase reservoir releases	decrease reservoir releases	maintain releases
Average	0	71%	29%
Below average	0	100%	0
Above average	16%	34%	50%





- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 Evolved Usability Survey
- Scenario #1: Gaming Activity! Short-term Forecasts
- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast

Utah... here we come!

August 2 workshop: postponed New Utah-based WWA hire: first project





- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 Evolved Usability Survey
- Scenario #1: Gaming Activity! Short-term Forecasts
- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast

Climate literacy is tough when you can't use the word climate
Some web content has changed, but questions remain the same
Tests whether changes are improvements
Intermountain West Climate Summary
Written summary of the tool and
Leveraging the teaching aspect of the survey

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/NWRO_Feedback



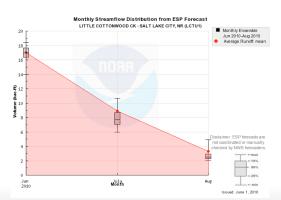


- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 Evolved Usability Survey
- Scenario #1: Gaming Activity! Short-term Forecasts
- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast
- •Testing response to changing information with a real scenario
- •Participants presented with possible actions & asked to choose an action based on the information

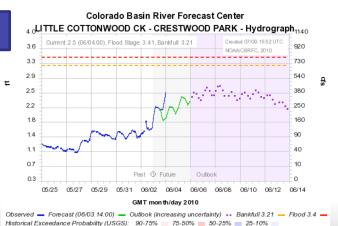
Possible Actions: (Check all that apply)

- 1- Post "no diving" signage
- 2- Post "no swimming" signage
- 3- Post warning at campsites near water of possible overnight flooding
- 4- Prohibit overnight camping near water
- 5- Prohibit any activities (picnics, camping, fishing, etc) near the river
- 6- Evacuate campground immediately

June 1



June 2

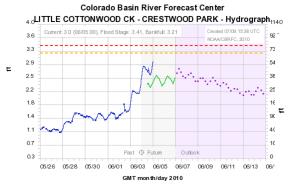






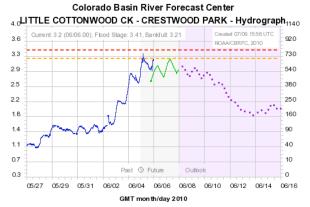
- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 - Evolved Usability Survey
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- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast

June 3



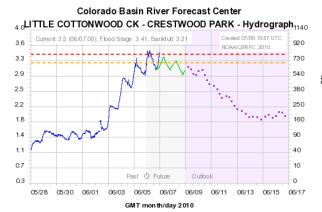
Observed — Forecast (06/04.14:00) — Outlook (increasing uncertainty) — Bankfull 3.21 — Flort Historical Exceedance Probability (USGS): 90-75% 75-50% 50-25% 25-10%

June 4



Observed — Forecast (06/05.22:00) — Outlook (increasing uncertainty) •• Bankfull 3.21 — Flood 3.4 Historical Exceedance Probability (USGS): 90-75% 75-50% 50-25% 25-10%

June 5

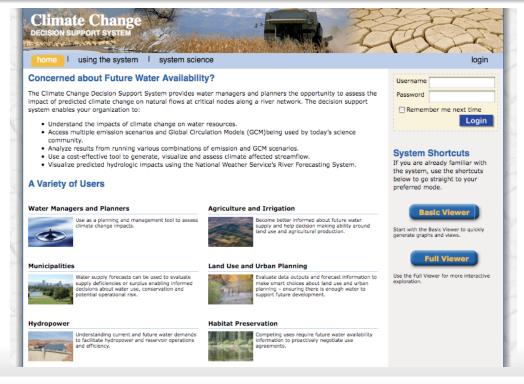


Observed — Forecast (06/06.22:00) — Outlook (increasing uncertainty) •• Bankfull 3.21 — Flood 3.4 —
Historical Exceedance Probability (USGS): 90-75% — 75-50% — 50-25% — 25-10%





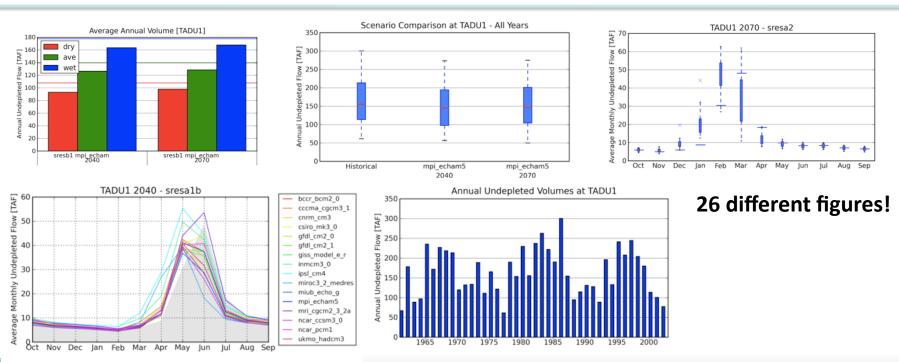
- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 - Evolved Usability Survey
- Scenario #1: Gaming Activity! Short-term Forecasts
- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast
- Collaboration with Riverside
- Same scenario but different information
- Initial test to evaluate whether we can apply the entire user engagement model to this product







- Climate Literacy and Background Survey
 - Evolved Usability Survey
- Scenario #1: Gaming Activity! Short-term Forecasts
- Scenario #2: Reservoir Management: Monthly Forecast
 - Scenario #3: Boat Ramp: Seasonal Forecast
 - Scenario #4: Long-term Climate Forecast









Process of creating workshops is continually evolving

Learning process – we learn from our participants just as much as we hope they learn from us about using climate information







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