

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Building a Weather-Ready Nation

Leveraging Machine Learning and Probabilistic Guidance to Improve Flash Flood Forecasting Across Southern Utah

July 25, 2024

Presenters: Mike Seaman, Lead Meteorologist | David Church, SOO

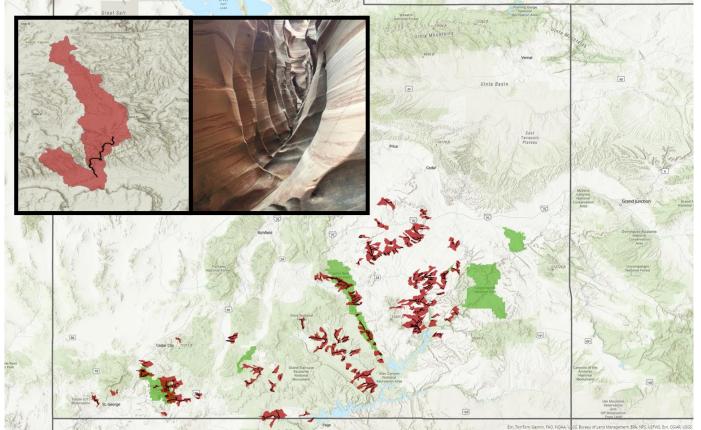
Collaborators: Julie Cunningham, Meteorologist

Outline

- Unique forecast problem
- Machine Learning Approach
- Hi-res Probabilistic Guidance
- Roadmap and Future Work



Slot Canyons Across Southern Utah

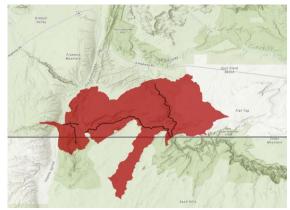


Buckskin Gulch

~16 continuous miles

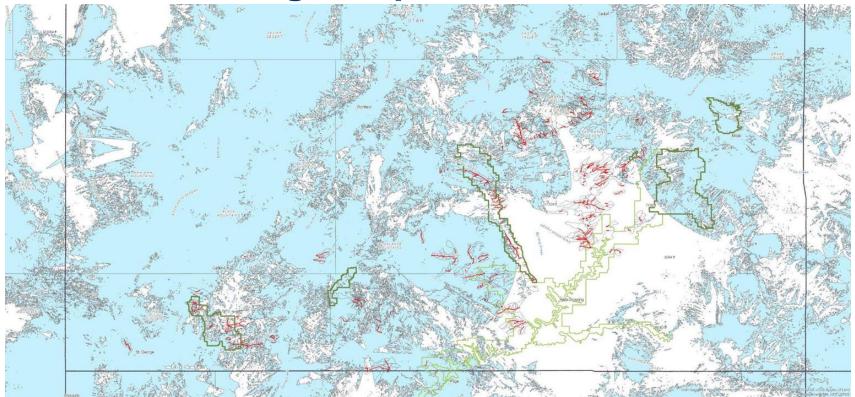
0.50" of rain results in flash flooding

4 Fatalities in 2023

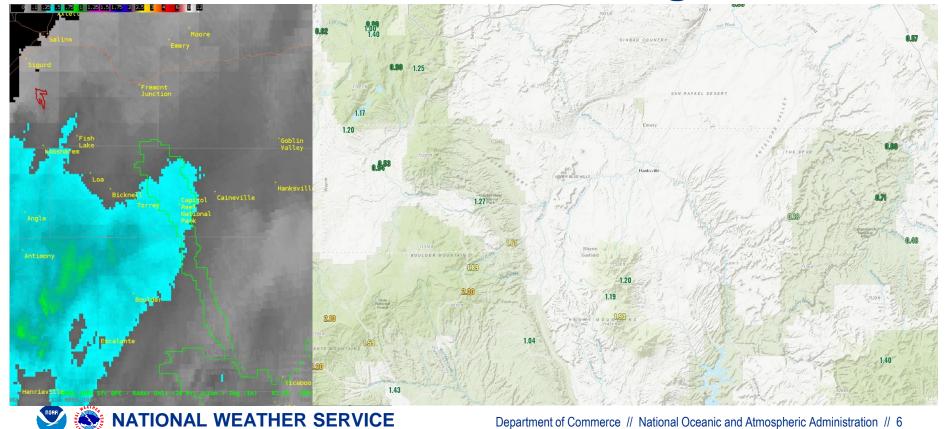




AT&T Coverage Map Across Southern Utah



Limited Radar Coverage



Unique Forecast Problem

Flash flood forecasting across the Desert Southwest poses a unique challenge due to the combination of...

- Remote areas
- Impervious sandstone and deep narrow canyons
- Telecommunications and data sources limited or nonexistent

With an estimated 10+ million visitors to southern Utah annually, exposure to flash flooding is a significant concern.

Once an individual is in the backcountry, there may be little ability to reach them with short fused warnings.

Last weather information received may be more than a day old



Background/Motivation

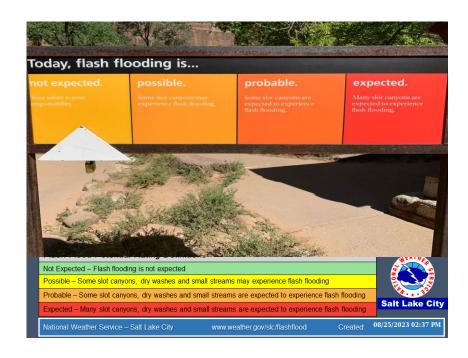
These users need advance notice of flash flooding threats. This may be met by:

Flood Watches for Flash Flooding (typically day 1 period)

Flash Flood Potential Rating (FFPR) - available in English and Spanish

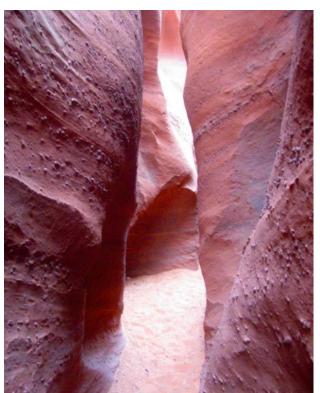
FFPR traditionally based primarily on precipitable water values and storm motion

Goal: Improve flash flood forecasts during the day 1-3 period (watch/outlook period)



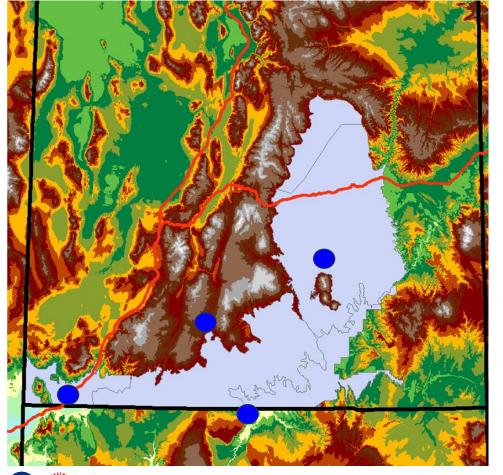
Study Area











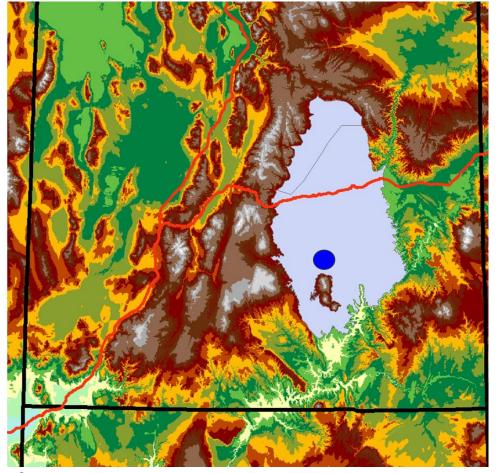
Study Area

Lower elevations of southern Utah typically characterized by slickrock, dry washes and slot canyons

These areas include multiple national park and monument areas.

Three sub-regions were outlined based on drainages and topography.





Eastern Drainages

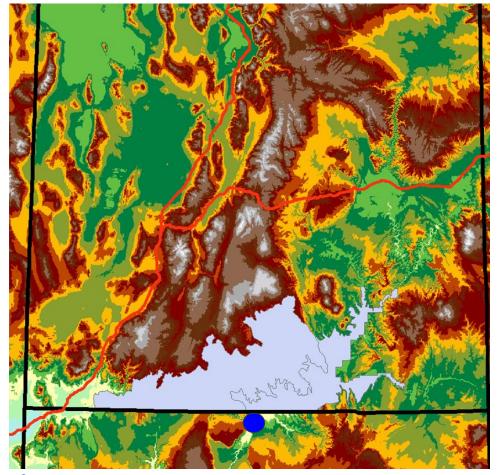
Includes:

Capitol Reef National Park

San Rafael Swell

Canyonlands

BUFR point: Hanksville, UT



Southern Drainages

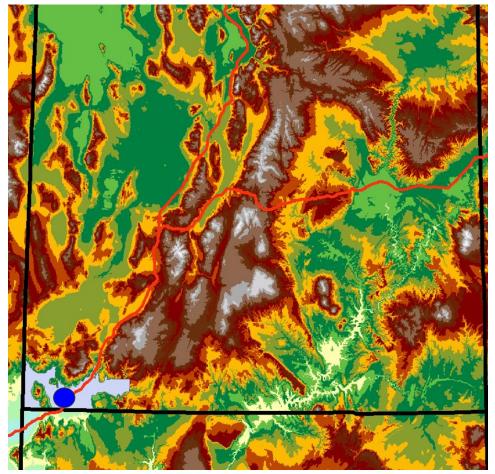
Includes:

Escalante River Drainage

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

BUFR point: Page, AZ



Southwestern **Drainages**

Includes:

Zion National Park

St George area

Virgin River Drainage

BUFR point: St George, UT

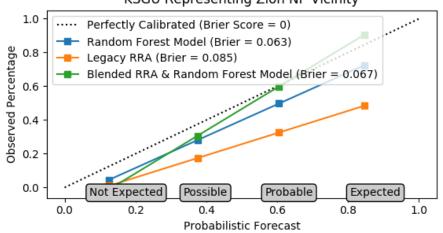
Machine Learning Approach

Random Forest Model

- Focused on flash flood environments '08-'20
- Trained on thermodynamic and kinematic parameters
- NAM out to 84 hours
- Showed skill in identifying potential flash flood days across southern Utah

Reliability Plot





No Flooding Forecast Flooding Forecast No Flooding Observed 12 Flooding Observed 27 11



Machine Learning Approach

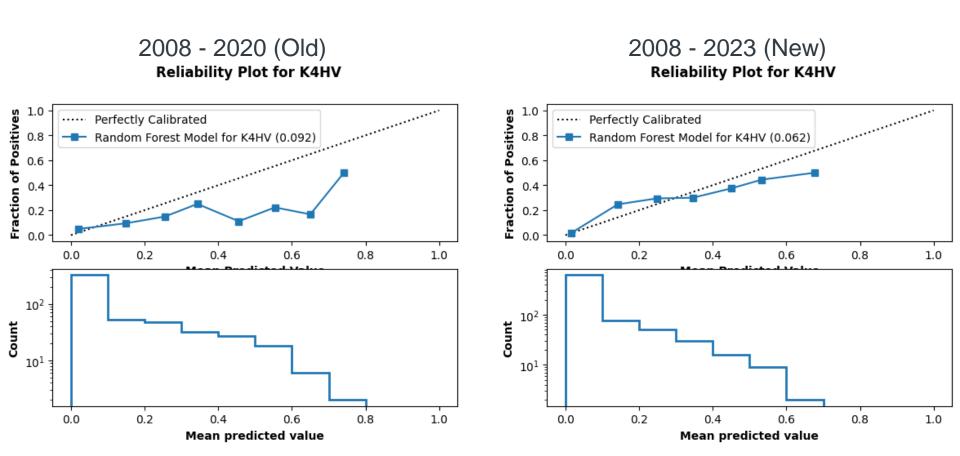
Random Forest Model Updates for 2024

- Study Period May 2008 Jul 2020 extended to 3.5 years to Oct 2023
- Bug fixes in the data set and code
- Converted kinematic variables to u/v vectors
- Removed high dewpoint depression filter

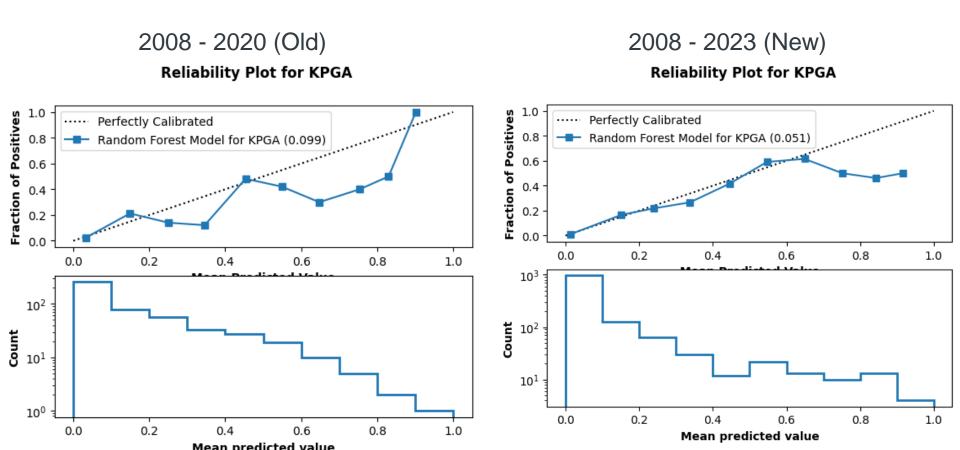
Continued with 4 models based on 4 BUFR points

- Events geographically matched to representative BUFR
 - KSGU: SW Utah
 KPGA: SC Utah
 - 4HV: E Utah KBCE: All Events (SW + SC + E)

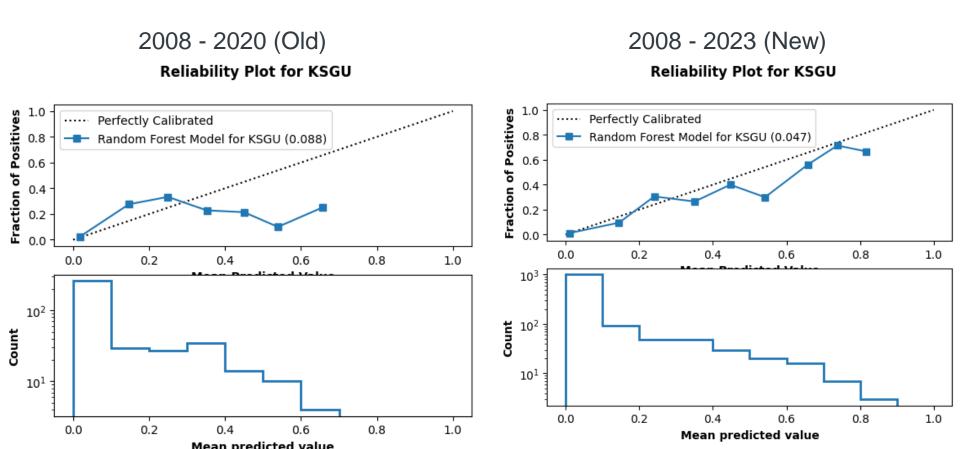
4HV - 32% Improvement (BSS)



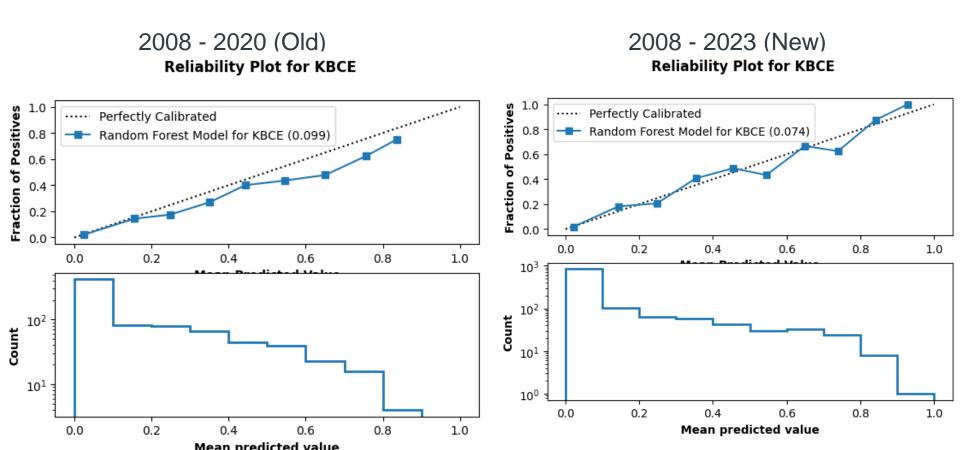
KPGA - 48.5% improvement (BSS)



KSGU - 46.6% improvement (BSS)



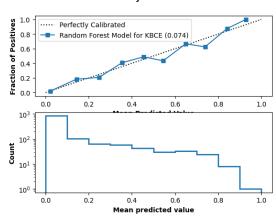
KBCE - 25.3% improvement (BSS)



Does it Blended?

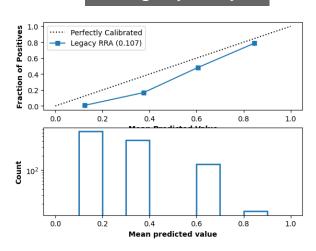
ML Only

Reliability Plot for KBCE



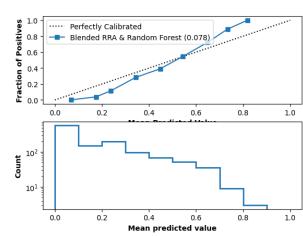
Briar: 0.074 AUC: 0.90

Legacy Only



Briar: 0.107 AUC: 0.85

Combined

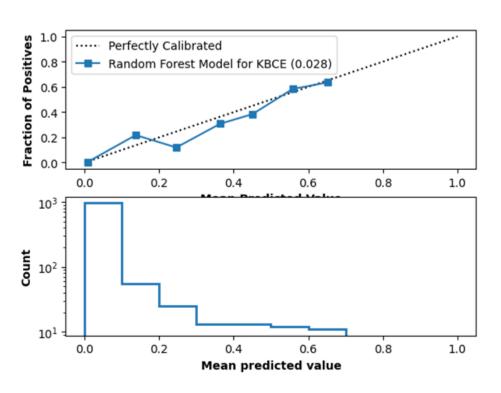


Briar: 0.078 AUC: 0.92



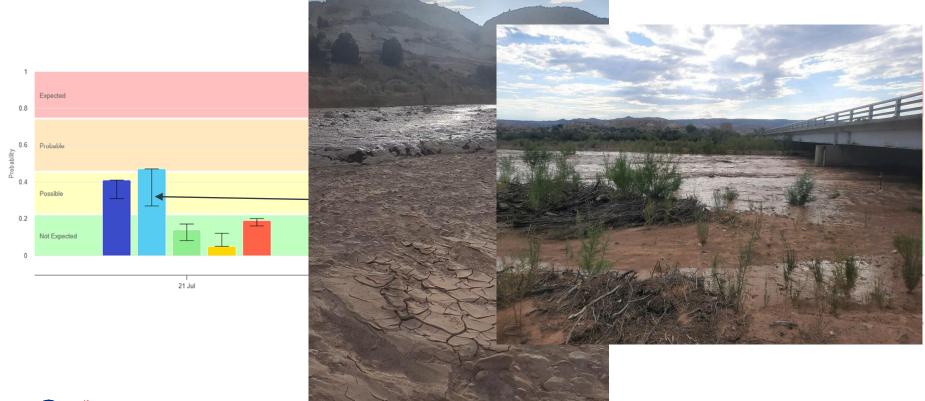
Blending Technique - Example One category New Method + ML Blend Legacy Only downgrade outside of prone areas ML picks up on lower threat in easter, lowers category ML picks up on higher threat in SW, raised category

New: Prob 3+ Flash Floods



- 3+ events across all of southern Utah
- Well calibrated, but never forecast above 70%
- Decision aide for FF Watches?

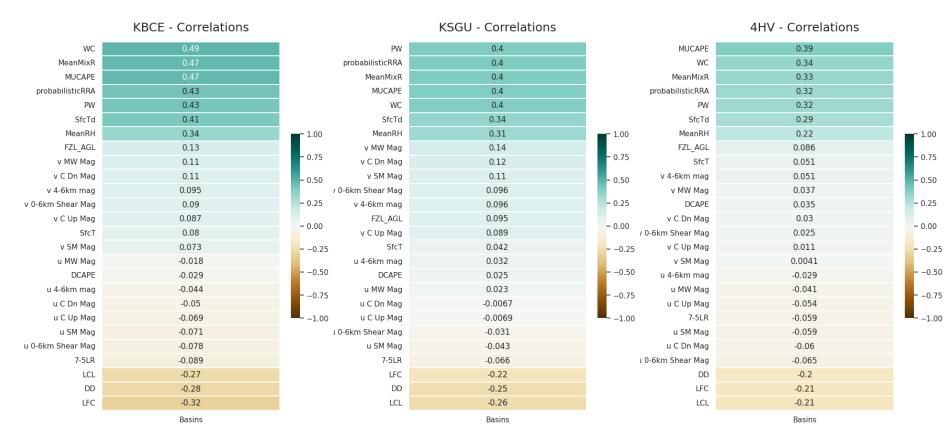
Example - Internal Guidance



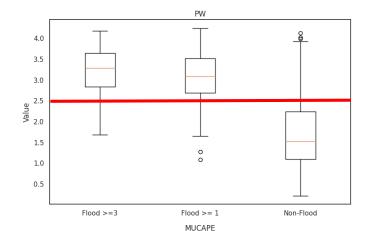
Flash Flood Environment - Correlations All Sites

- 1. 41.0% MUCAPE
- 2. 40.5% Warm Cloud Depth
- 3. 39.3% Mean Mixing Ratio
- 4. 37.5% Precipitable Water
- 5. 34.0% Surface Dew Point
- 6. 29.3% Mean RH
- 7. 25.5% LFC (negative)
- 8. 24.5% Dewpoint Depression (negative)
- 9. 24.0% LCL (negative)

Flash Flood Environment - Correlations



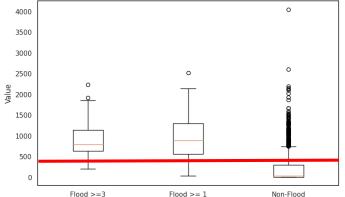
Flash Flood Environment - Meaningful Values



PW - 2.52 cm / 0.99 inches

Above: 82% of flash flood days 18% of non

flash flood days

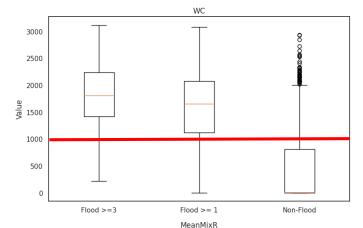


MUCAPE - 440 J/kg

Above: 83% of flash flood days 17% of non

flash flood days

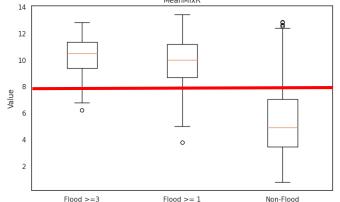
Flash Flood Environment - Meaningful Values



Warm Cloud - 1025 meters

Above: 81% of flash flood days 19% of non

flash flood days



Mean Mixing Ratio-8.05

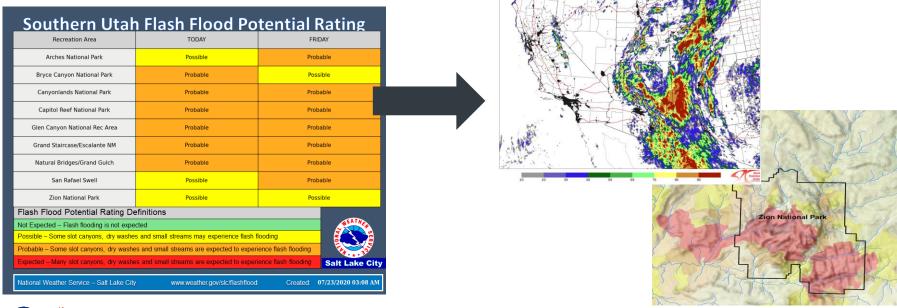
Above: 83% of flash flood days 17% of non

flash flood days

High Resolution Probabilistic Guidance

Utilize high resolution probabilistic output to improve flash flood potential outlooks across southern Utah, both spatially and

temporally



Methodology

- Utilize operationally available High Resolution Ensemble Forecast (HREF) products for 2023 convective season
- Focusing on Probability of Exceedance (POE) QPF products
- Study area focused on Zion and Capitol Reef National Parks, where confidence is high with respect to whether or not flash flooding occurred.
- Identify flash flood days using reports of flash flooding occurring with the 18-06Z time frame.
- Use these days to identify potential utility of using to verify HREF POE forecasts to identify flash flood potential during day 1-2 timeframe.

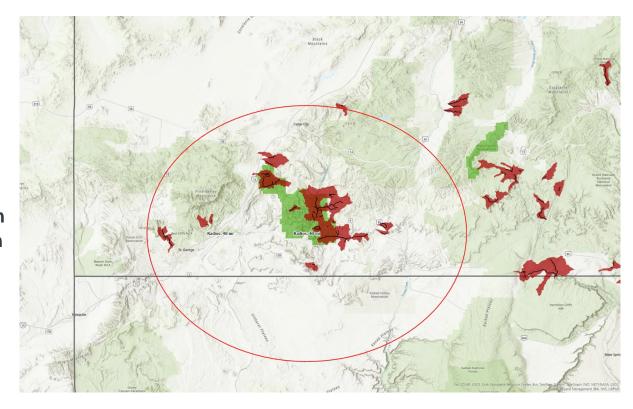
Methodology

12Z HREF QPF 12 hour Probability of Exceedance Values (POE) Used

- 0.25" Ensemble Agreement Scale
- 0.50" 40km neighborhood probability
- 1.00" 40km neighborhood probability
- 2.00" 40km neighborhood probability
- Focus on 18-06Z window (most likely flash flood time range)
- Day 1: forecast hours 6-18
- Day 2: forecast hours 30-42

40km Radius for Zion

- 40km neighborhood probability includes higher terrain to the northeast and west of Zion
- Frequent convective initiation in these areas during monsoon season



Methodology

12Z HREF Probability of Exceedance Values (POE) Used

Flash Flood Potential Rating	Prob of Exceedance Bins
Not Expected	0-14%
Possible	15-54%
Probable	55-74%
Expected	75-100%

Not Expected - Flash flooding is not expected

Possible - Some slot canyons, dry washes and small streams may experience flash flooding

Probable - Some slot canyons, dry washes and small streams are expected to experience flash flooding

Expected - Many slot canyons, dry washes and small streams are expected to experience flash flooding



Total Cases

Probability of Exceedance Values

- 67 Days in Study Period (August 1st October 6th 2023)
- 9 Days with Flash Flooding in Zion National Park
- 5 Days with Flash Flooding in Capitol Reef National Park

Day 1 Briar Skill Scores - Zion

Day 1 Briar Skill Score Relative to Flash Flood Potential Product



Day 1 Reliability Plot for Zion - 0.25"

- Flash Flood Potential Rating over-forecasts across all bins
- Random Forest slightly over-forecasts but shows improvement over legacy FFP
- HREF 12 hour POE of 0.25" never forecasts
 > 50% probability



Day 1 Reliability Plot - 0.25" Probability of Exceedance

Legacy FF Potential ·· Perfect Reliability
 HREF Prob >= 0.25"
 Random Forest

Probabilistic Forecast

0.4

• 0.07

0.3

0.1



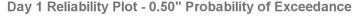
0.6

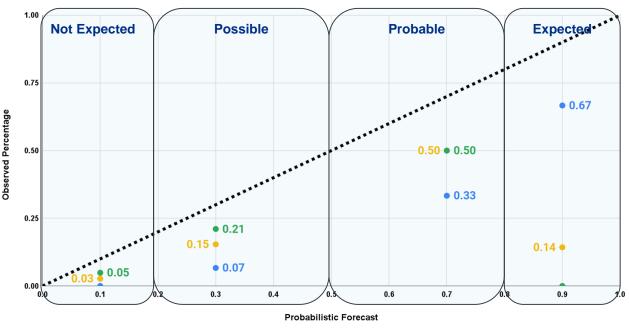
0.7

0.9

Day 1 Reliability Plot for Zion - 0.50"

- HREF 12 hour POE 0.50" slightly overforecasts most bins, but tracks close to RF
- HREF 0.50" reliability looks better despite worse BSS





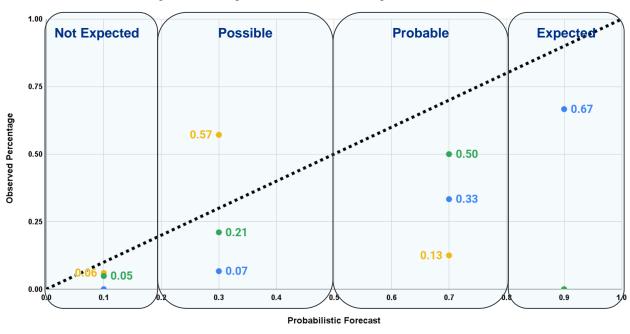
Legacy FF Potential ·· Perfect Reliability
 HREF Prob >= 0.50"
 Random Forest



Day 1 Reliability Plot for Zion - 1.00"

 HREF 12 hour POE of 1.00" similar to 0.25"

Day 1 Reliability Plot - 1.00" Probability of Exceedance



Legacy FF Potential ·· Perfect Reliability
 HREF Prob >= 1.00"
 Random Forest

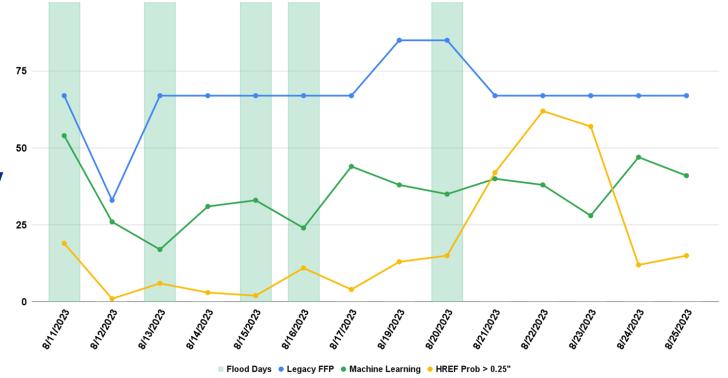


Day 1 Forecasts - 0.25" HREF Probability of Exceedance

Aug 11-25 2023

Monsoon surge 8/11-8/20

Hurricane Hilary remnants 8/21-8/25



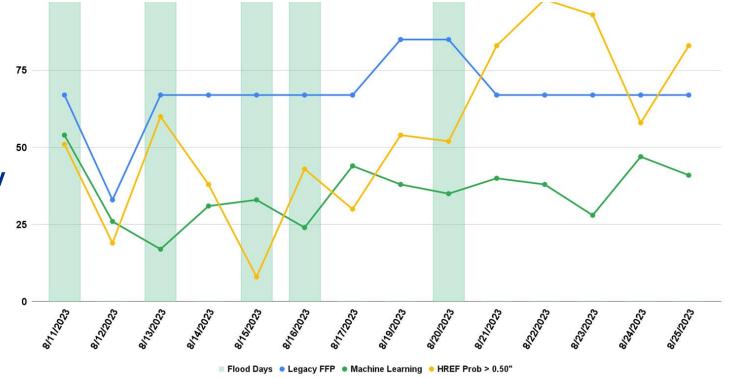


Day 1 Forecasts - 0.50" HREF Probability of Exceedance

Aug 11-25 2023

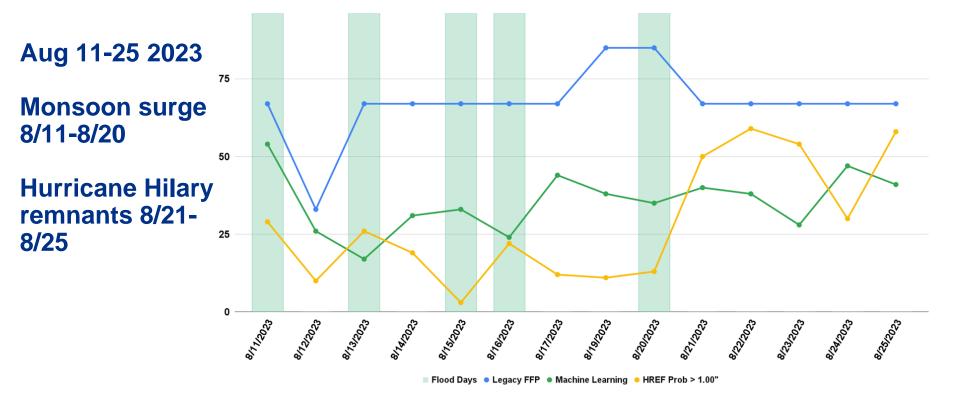
Monsoon surge 8/11-8/20

Hurricane Hilary remnants 8/21-8/25





Day 1 Forecasts - 1.00" HREF Probability of Exceedance



Future Work

- Continue building dataset with '24 cases
- Explore additional HREF parameters not available in AWIPS
- Develop small scale basin specific Flash Flood Guidance
- Utilize radar data to expand dataset from remote areas
- Long term vision: Generate basin specific flash flood potential based on hi-res probability of exceedance guidance

Questions?



Thank you!

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