

Evaluation of a Total Water Level Forecast Capability for the National Water Model (NWM) V3.0

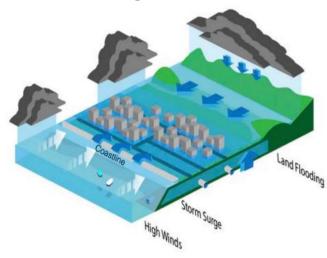


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OWP is Addressing a Critical Gap in Coastal Forecast Capability

Coastal Compound Flooding

- Storm surge and Tide
- Precipitation
- River discharge



Source: Thomas Wahl (UCF)

Over 100 million people live near the coast who don't get national total water guidance today



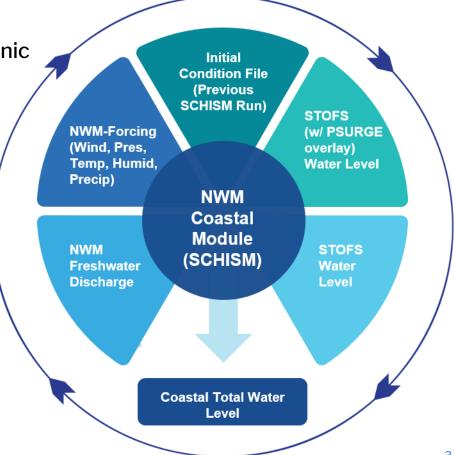
Matlacha, FL one day after Hurricane Ian's landfall Credit: Matias J. Ocner / Miami Herald



NWM V3.0 (2023) Total Water Level Forecast

 SCHISM acts as a "middleware" to link oceanic processes to upstream rivers/creeks

- NWM river discharge is injected into the SCHISM domain as point sources/sinks
- Ocean boundary forcing comes from:
 - STOFS
 - P-Surge
- Precipitation and other atmospheric forcings come from NWM forcing engine.





SCHISM TWL Domain Coverage

Hawaii



Unstructured meshes generated using a sizing function

(Henok's Talk: H53B-07)

Resolution

East/Gulf: 70 - 100 m

Pacific: 50 m

PR/VI & HI: 30 m



Evaluation Runs



Hurricane Maria PR/U.S. VI



Hurricane Harvey West Gulf Coast





Hurricane Laura Mid-Gulf Coast



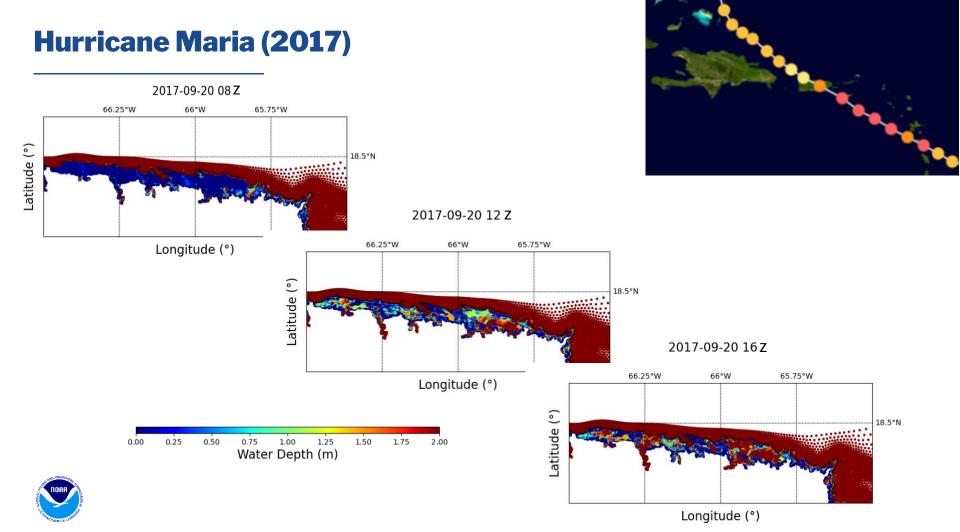
Hurricane Florence East Coast



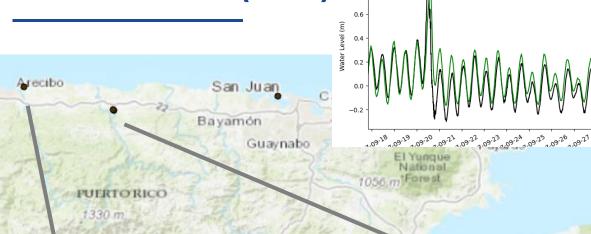
Hurricane Isaias Mid-Gulf Coast

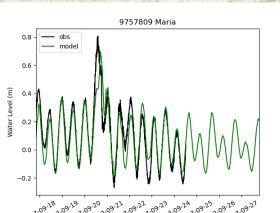


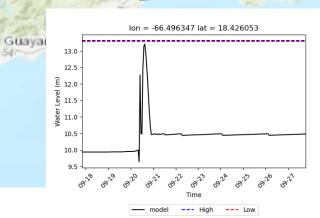
Northeast



Hurricane Maria (2017)



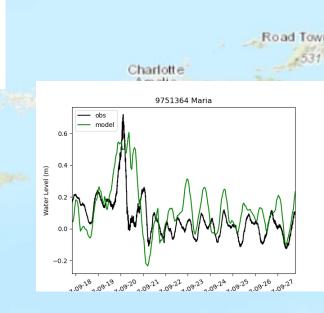




9755371 Maria

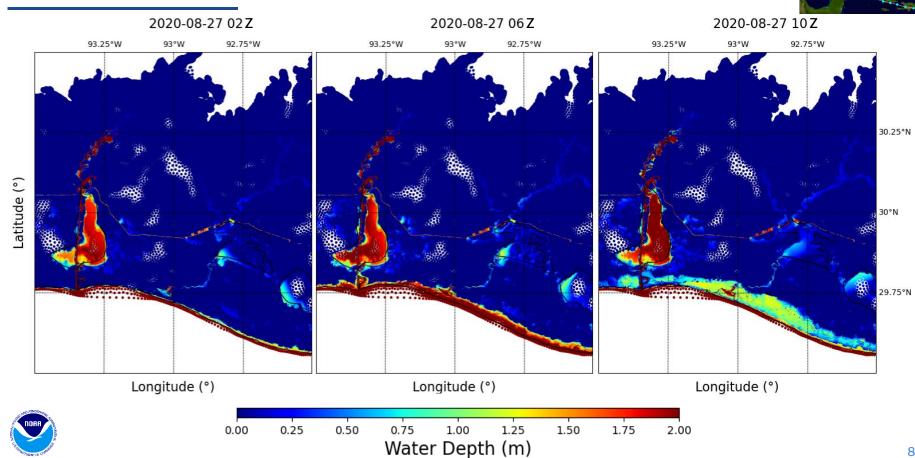
- obs

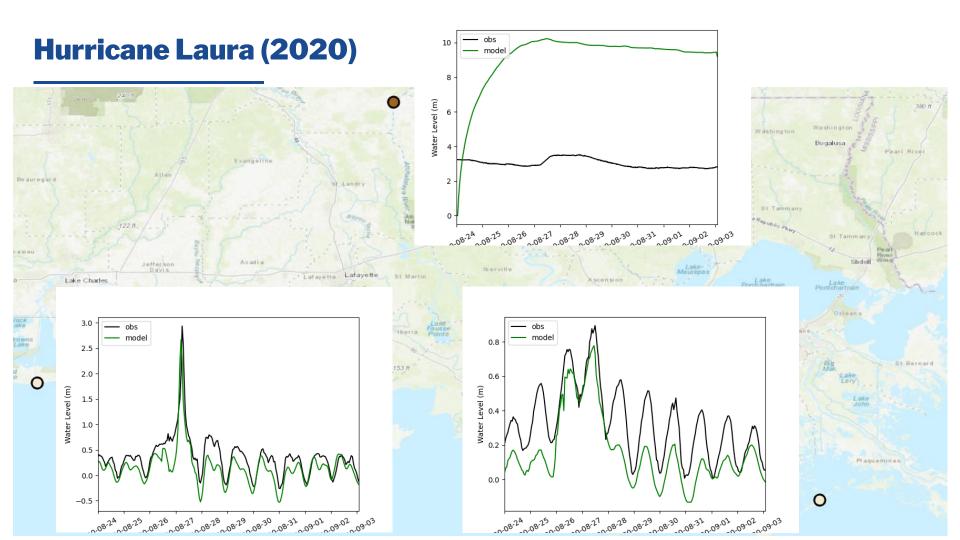
— model



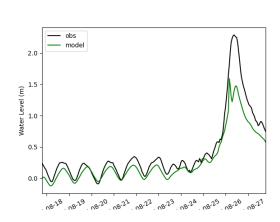
US VIRGIN ISLANDS

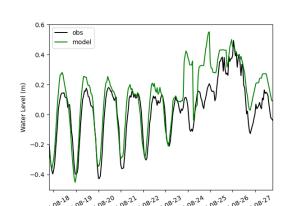
Hurricane Laura (2020)

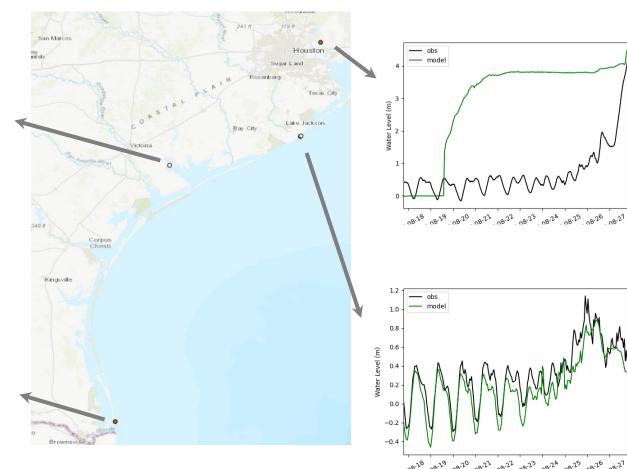




Hurricane Harvey (2017)









Summary

- Addressing a critical forecasting gap, NWM v3.0 will feature the first implementation of a TWL forecast capability
- SCHISM, which resolves processes across multiple spatial and temporal scales, will operate along the East, Gulf and Pacific coasts, in PR/VI, and in HI
- Currently working on improving the accuracy of the results

