

Canada

## NWS Participation 2015 Pan Am Games

23<sup>rd</sup> U.S./Canada Great Lakes Operational Meteorology Workshop Grand Rapids, MI – August 2015

Greg Mann, Ph.D. – NWS WFO Detroit Judy Levan – NWS WFO Buffalo Dan Miller – NWS WFO Duluth Richard Wagenmaker – NWS WFO Detroit

# Outline

- NWS Goals
- Operational Takeaways
- Decision Support Takeaways





## NWS Goals

- Extension of the Forecaster Exchange Effort under the NOAA/EC Bi-lateral Agreement
- Gather and develop best practices for provision of decision support services for special events
  - including science and tool development; forecast strategies; and service delivery tools and strategies with an emphasis on nearshore marine forecasts and severe storm forecasts





## **NWS** Participation



- 3 NWS Employees embedded at OSPC
  - Greg Mann SOO WFO Detroit July 8-17
  - Judy Levan WCM WFO Buffalo July 10-17
  - Dan Miller SOO WFO Duluth July 14-23
- Provide expertise for mesoscale forecasting especially nearshore marine and convection – and decision support

**Dedicated Workstation Position** 



# NWS-EC/MSC Common Operational DSS Challenges for Large Events:

1) Weather People/Organizations Getting a Seat at the Table

2) Flexibility in Operations Plan(s) with minimal specificity in written documents (i.e. allow your experts to be experts!)

3) Building Relationships and Trust/Rapport between weather experts/briefers and venue managers









#### **Operational Takeaways**

#### NWS Operational Role in Pan Am 2015





NWS Desk behind and to the left on this picture Most interaction with Pan Am and RSD Desks



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#### Pan Am footprint roughly a NWS CWFA





## Met Workstations

- Ninjo Workstation still a work in progress
  - inability to view and interrogate non CMC sources
  - cumbersome interface
- SCRIBE inputs married to GEM suite
  - requires substantial manual intervention if GEM suite solutions are not preferred
  - Venue forecasts were separate and independent of routine forecasts
  - Separate SCRIBE so no ingest of current public forecast as a first guess for venue location downscaling
  - Access to internet sources including webcam integration



## **Operational Takeaways**

- Point forecast experience
  - Terminal forecast mindset
  - Concepts of hourly weather changes embedded within the forecast were an operational hurdle
- Lack of a priori venue specific criteria needs were discovered rather than defined
  - Examples: wind gusts > 25 kt started to topple free standing fencing with Pan Am banners, > 1 mm rain prevented use of the baseball diamond due to turf concerns, light postponed sailing events (< 4-6 kt), winds affected track meeting for official timings (wind aided times)
  - SCRIBE was not configured to handle some of the thresholds creating an additional required layer of communication to the briefers (via phone or chat)



Most Active Weather Days: Saturday/Sunday 18-19 July 2015

#### Saturday July 18: Heat / Humidity

Women's Marathon had many drop-outs Dying MCS approaching from Lower MI Weakly forced mesoscale models poor

Sunday July 19: Heat / Humidity Approaching front-stronger forcing Lightning/potential for severe t-storms all venues



## Sunday 19 July 2015

GR Level 2 Computer 2 minute scans from 88Ds Dynamic Cross Sections Worked more closely with warning forecasters



Student taking calls Reports and monitoring Social media





## Sunday 19 July 2015

#### Meanwhile... in eastern Ontario

Tornadic supercells just south of Ottawa





## **RSD** Integration

 Evaluation of new tools and techniques was limited by the lack of tangible weather

introduced OSPC to WSR-88D level-2 data via GR2Analyst

- Routine new products like convective weather outlooks were not streamlined into operational production and dissemination system and required multiple steps
- NexGEN process very labor intensive at the moment
  adaptation to gridded underlayment not yet established
  - adaptation to gnoded undenayment not yet est
- Excellent proving ground effort
  - bold integration of operational test bed into operations
    - always challenging testing new concepts at the speed of daily operations









## **Decision Support Takeaways**

- Multiple client requirements at two centres with independent briefing teams
  - Main Operations Centre (MOC)
    - Pan Am organizational level
    - Venue specific concerns
  - Unified Command Centre (UCC)
    - Security
    - Public Sector support





- Main Operations Center (MOC)
  - Located lakefront Toronto
  - Briefing Team:
    - 5 person, bilingual
  - Staffed during all MOC open hours (6AM-10PM)
  - Scheduled briefings 7AM, 1PM and 5PM



- Unified Command Center (UCC)
  - Located at OPP Brampton
  - Briefing Team:
    - 2 person team at UCC
  - Staffed 9AM 7PM
  - Scheduled briefings 2:30PM and 6PM





- OSPC
  - Forecast desk provided support during Briefing Teams' "off-hours"
  - Scheduled briefings with UCC 6AM
  - Briefing Forecaster





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## DSS - What worked

- Full Scribe Workstation at Briefing locations
- Preparations before the Games climatology of severe weather
- NWSChat used as communications tool
- Teamwork in the OPSC operations area
- MOC Briefing Team
  - Selection
  - Training
  - In addition to SCRIBE workstation, large screen display attached to laptop



## DSS - What could have worked better

- Identify Core Partners and their needs
- "Impacts-catalog" for different venues
- Closing the loop between briefers and forecasters
- UCC Hours of operation
- Team of Pan Am forecasters at OSPC
- Accepted / sole use of NWSChat
- Daily review of blogs to determine emerging issues



## Summary

- Fantastic effort by OSPC
  - showcased the capability and talent
  - staff was very adaptive and responsive to discovered client needs
- Forecasting challenges abound with the venue diversity presented by Pan Am
- Great opportunity to immerse in OSPC operations





#### ??? Questions ???



greg.mann@noaa.gov judith.levan@noaa.gov dan.j.miller@noaa.gov richard.wagenmaker@noaa.gov