Drought Information Services of the NDMC: Bridging the Science/Policy Interface

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National Drought Mitigation Center: Developing Information

- Bridge and translate science to policy, decision makers and the public
- 3 Program Areas: Monitoring, **Planning and Social Science, GIScience**

"End-to-End": Research-Applications-**Operations-Outreach Continuum** working w/ NIDIS and our users... Nebraska

NIDIS

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"Service"

Processes... for the acquisition, archiving, indexing, quality assessment, synthesis, interpretation, communication, and evaluation of **data**, **knowledge**, **and information** that contributes to the welfare of the nation.

Services work especially well when there is recognition that resources and *their effective use* are inseparable

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Providing Useful Services and Products: Information Delivery

"To increase the impact of scientific information, there should be a focus on usability, not just availability of information. This means moving to "value added" products, where findings are provided in a format that allows for policy applications"

Taken from: (Jacobs/NOAA OGP) Connecting Science, Policy and Decision Making: A Handbook for Researchers and Science Agencies





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Tools for Planning: NDMC and NIDIS

Status of State Drought Plans

- Planning at all scales
- All droughts are "local"
- Planning should start local and involve the "locals"
- Planning is a "living" process











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Outreach









The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, October 18, 2012 Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Some Examples of Decision Making Using the DM (Science before Policy)

- Policy: 2008 Farm Bill/Internal Revenue Service/US Department of Agriculture/National Weather Service/Environmental Protection Agency/State drought plan triggers
- ~3.5M+ page views and ~2M+ visitors/year
- Media: The Weather Channel/USA Today and all major newspapers/Internet Media/ Network News/ CNN/NPR/etc.

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- 2012 NDMC July-September interviews: ~650+
- 2012 NDMC July-September data/emails: ~700+
- Presidential/Congressional/Governor briefings

The U.S. Drought Monitor: Lessons Learned

- Decision makers/policy makers want one product with one value
 - Scientists and resource managers want the details/options
 - Annual feedback Forum's around Canada, Mexico and the U.S.
- USDM NOT based on decision making...decision making IS based on USDM though!

Transparency

- Fostered *trust* and became *credible* slowly over time
- Communication (has become U.S. State-of-the-Science)
 - Media/public/feedback forums/professional conferences/etc.
 - Agency/State Drought Task Forces
 - Expert list server (local participation and buy-in since Day 1)
- Flexible....continues to adapt and evolve (new tools)
- Composite/hybrid approach (innovative)
- Has a built in "historical" component (ranking percentile approach)
- Blend of Objective (95%)/"Subjective" (5%) works
 - Eyes and ears on the ground
 - Subjective= Local experts provide data, impacts, products to support/refute



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The Politics of Drought



Why Track Drought Impacts?

- Establish an impacts baseline for monitoring
 - Face of drought (vulnerability)
 - Climate change
- To know where to direct relief
- To reduce *risk* in advance of the next drought
- "Ground truth" indices and models
- No single method exists for collecting and/or *quantifying* drought losses
- Very little in the way of environmental or qualitative collection



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Some DIR Facts



Established July 2005

DIR DB now contains >14,000 impacts

10,000+ articles per week during the peak of the 2012 drought



Impacts in Drought Impact Reporter by year

(http://droughtreporter.unl.edu)



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http://droughtreporter.unl.edu

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NDMC Drought Impact Reporter





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2012 U.S. Drought Impacts by Sector





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Promoting the "drought impact reporting" idea to volunteers...



* 14,000+ volunteers covering all 50 states and now into Canada!!

* CoCoRaHS "Message of the Day"

* Monthly e-mail reminders

* Guide to reporting drought impacts

* Banners on the Web

NIIS

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Courtesy: Henry Reges, Colorado State University

Tools: A New and Enhanced National Drought Risk Atlas

First drought atlas study done by the ACE, IBM and NOAA (Hosking, Wallis and Guttman)(early 90's)
 Used HCN: ~1000 stations (1948 to late 1980s POR)

New atlas utilizes GIS, digital pre-1948 data and two more decades since the first atlas release

- Currently open, at least 40 years of data, no more than 2 consecutive missing months in the POR
- 139 clusters/regions developed and analyzed
- SPI, SPEI, PDSI, sc-PDSI and Deciles through 2010
- Weekly gridded maps for all parameters back to early 1900s

New Drought Risk Atlas (DRA) bottom line, ~3100 (P) and ~ 2500 (P+T) stations w/ ~ double the period of record when compared to the original atlas (allows for more robust statistical calculations) Nebraska

Drought Risk Atlas Stations:

Here is the final breakdown of stations used in the DRA meeting all our criteria:

3059 stations with 40+ years of data

2462 stations with 50+ years of data (81.04%)
1733 stations with 60+ years of data (57.04%)
1170 stations with 70+ years of data (38.51%)
827 stations with 80+ years of data (27.22%)
537 stations with 90+ years of data (17.68%)
349 stations with 100+ years of data (11.50%)







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Welcome to the Drought Risk Atlas

Introduction

The idea of updating and expanding a national drought atlas was developed from the original Drought Atlas that was done in conjunction with United States





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Climate

Date

1/1/1940	to	12/31/1949	
1940s			•

Station start date: 1/1/1937

Timestep

Select one or more timesteps to

compare.

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2 month

3 month

- 6 month
- 9 month
- 12 month
- 18 month
- 24 month





Results for CHESTERTOWN (181750) for the 3	9, 18 Month time	estep(s) between 1/1/	/1940 and
12/31/1949			

	Show 50	 entries 			
Week 🍦		3 Month	9 Month	18 Month	
	12/3/1941	-1.92	-2.12	-1.77	
	11/26/1941	-2.19	-1.97	-1.83	
	11/12/1941	-2.6	-1.88	-1.72	
	1/1/1942	-0.87	-1.87	-1.68	
	1/8/1942	-1.15	-1.8	-1.7	
	11/5/1941	-1.62	-1.79	-1.53	
	11/19/1941	-2.18	-1.72	-1.66	
	4/30/1942	-0.72	-1.72	-1.59	
	10/22/1941	-1.83	-1.68	-1.49	
	4/23/1942	-0.35	-1.68	-1.45	
	12/10/1941	-0.96	-1.66	-1.48	
	10/29/1941	-1.76	-1.64	-1.49	
	12/17/1941	-0.81	-1.61	-1.5	
	3/12/1942	-0.35	-1.61	-1.48	
	5/14/1942	-0.52	-1.61	-1.63	
	1/22/1942	-0.6	-1.57	-1.64	
	1/15/1942	-0.64	-1.55	-1.51	
	12/17/1943	-0.34	-1.55	-0.85	
	12/24/1941	-0.92	-1.54	-1.57	

Search:

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Date

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1/1/1940	to	12/31/1949	
1940s			-

62

Station start date: 1/1/1937

Timestep

Select one or more timesteps to

compare.

1 month

2 month

3 month

6 month

.

- 9 month
- 12 month

18 month

24 month





Results for CHESTERTOWN (181750) for the 3, 9, 18 Month timestep(s) between 1/1/1940 and 12/31/1949

				Octo	ber			
3 Month			9 Month			18 Month		•
Rank	Year	SPI	Rank	Year	SPI	Rank	Year	SPI
1	1941	-1.58	1	1941	-1.44	1	1941	-1.30
2	1943	-1.27	2	1943	-1.22	2	1942	-0.98
3	1947	-0.66	3	1946	-0.65	3	1944	-0.77
4	1940	-0.56	4	1947	-0.62	4	1943	-0.77
5	1944	-0.33	5	1949	-0.13	5	1947	-0.72
6	1948	-0.27	6	1944	-0.13	6	1940	-0.24
7	1949	0.01	7	1940	0.08	7	1945	0.45
8	1946	0.04	8	1942	0.08	8	1946	0.48
9	1945	0.24	9	1948	0.37	9	1948	0.54
10	1942	0.65	10	1945	0.90	10	1949	0.86

November

3 Month		•	9 Month		-	18 Month		
Rank	Year	SPI	Rank	Year	SPI	Rank	Year	SPI
1	1941	-2.15	1	1941	-1.84	1	1941	-1.69
2	1948	-1.03	2	1943	-1.00	2	1944	-0.95
3	1945	-0.60	3	1946	-0.72	3	1942	-0.76
4	1944	-0.56	4	1949	-0.68	4	1947	-0.58
5	1940	-0.43	5	1944	-0.09	5	1943	-0.57
6	1949	-0.15	6	1947	0.00	6	1940	-0.11

8



Climate

Date



Station start date: 1/1/1937

Timestep

Select one or more timesteps to compare. 1 month 2 month 3 month 6 month 9 month 12 month 18 month 24 month



Results for CHESTERTOWN (181750) for the 18 Month timestep(s) between 1/1/1940 and 12/31/1949

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Select up to six datasets for comparison. To remove a dataset from the comparison, click the Remove Dataset button. To clear all datasets from the comparison, click the Clear All button. The datasets can be reordered at any time by dragging the rows.

All data for the comparisons is aggregated by week. Drought Monitor data represents the county-level data for the selected station.



Takeaway Thoughts on Drought Information Services

All droughts are LOCAL so let's start there!

- Optimal to monitor at all scales (local/regional/national/global) (bottom-up or top-down or a combination of both)
- Plans at all levels (local/basin/regional/national) rely on this operable/real-time monitoring information system and delivery
- Involve users up front (no loading docks)

Collaboration

- Leverage resources
- Encourage citizen science (social media/smart phones)
- Value added drought information services must be useful and usable
- Transparency/Accessibility/Communication
 The "I's" have it! DEWIS/NIDIS
 - Impacts, Integration and Information

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When life gives you lemons, make lemonade; when drought gives you jackstone, make a USDM sculpture?!?!

Thanks!

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Sculpture and photo courtesy of Jess Benjamin