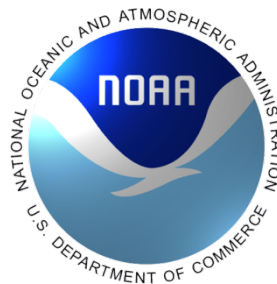


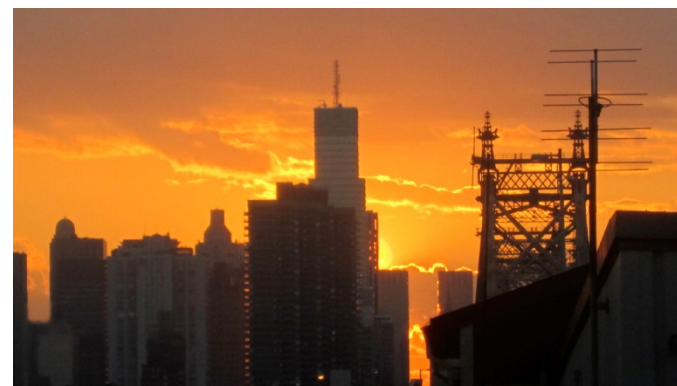
# National Weather Service Western Region Heat Impact Level (HIL) Project

Michael Staudenmaier and Andrea Bair



# Introduction

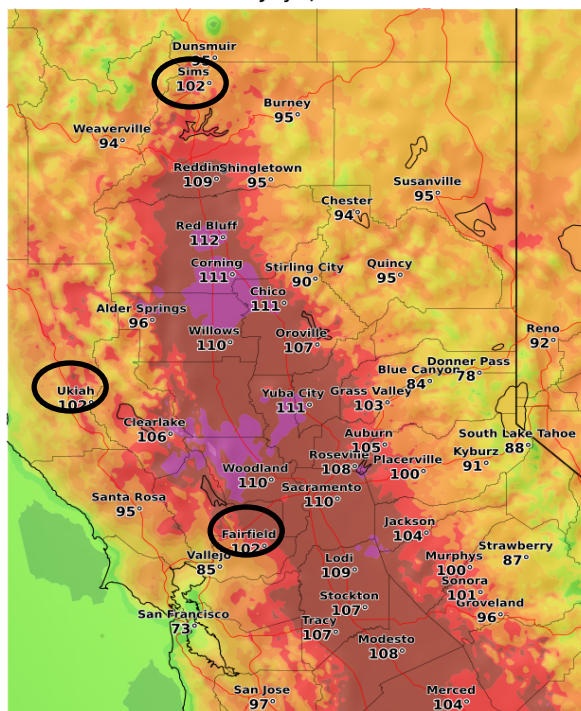
- Partners want advanced notice to make decisions
- Heat impacts more than just human health
  - Infrastructure
  - Power
  - Agriculture
  - Livestock
- To move toward a Weather Ready Nation with respect to heat, our current system should be improved.



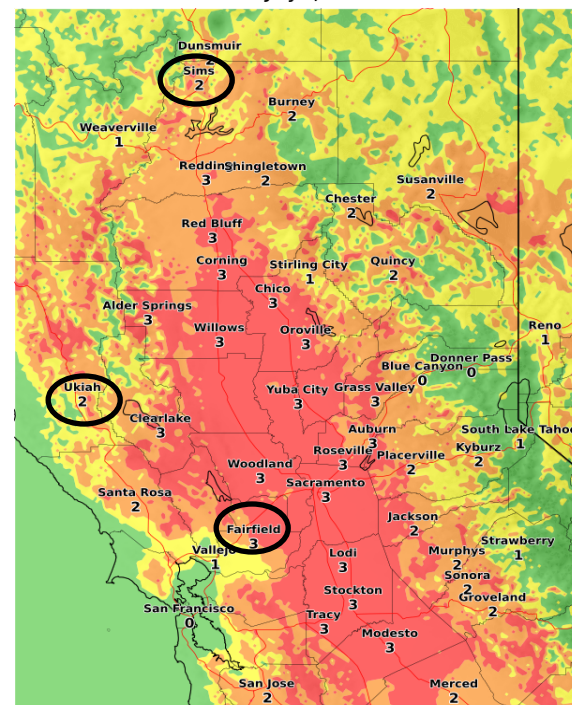
# Heat Impact Level (HIL)

- **Goal: To develop a heat impacts forecast that:**
  - Puts expected heat into climatological context
  - Is available through the entire length of the forecast
  - Allows users and partners to take actions needed at their time scale using a simple color scale of potential impact levels

**Observed Highs - July 4th, 2013**  
Valid: July 4, 2013

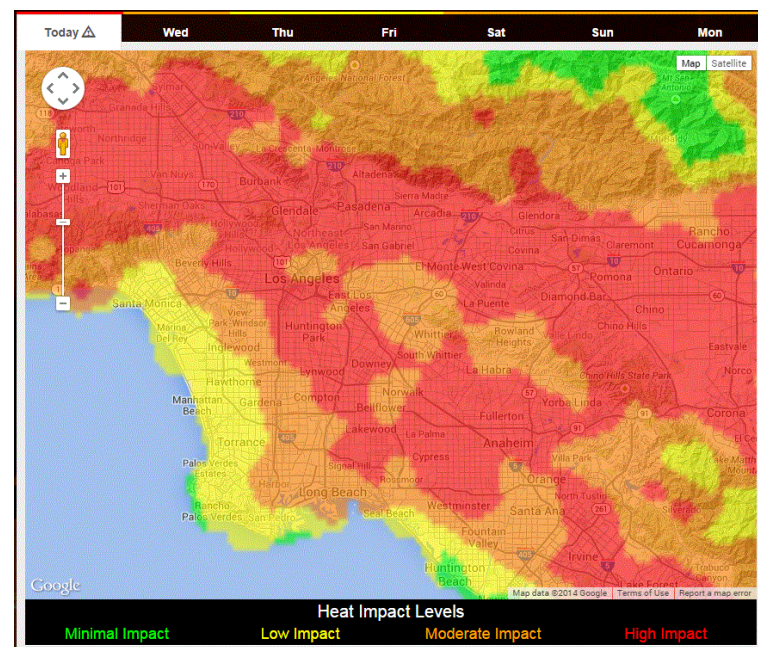
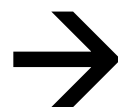
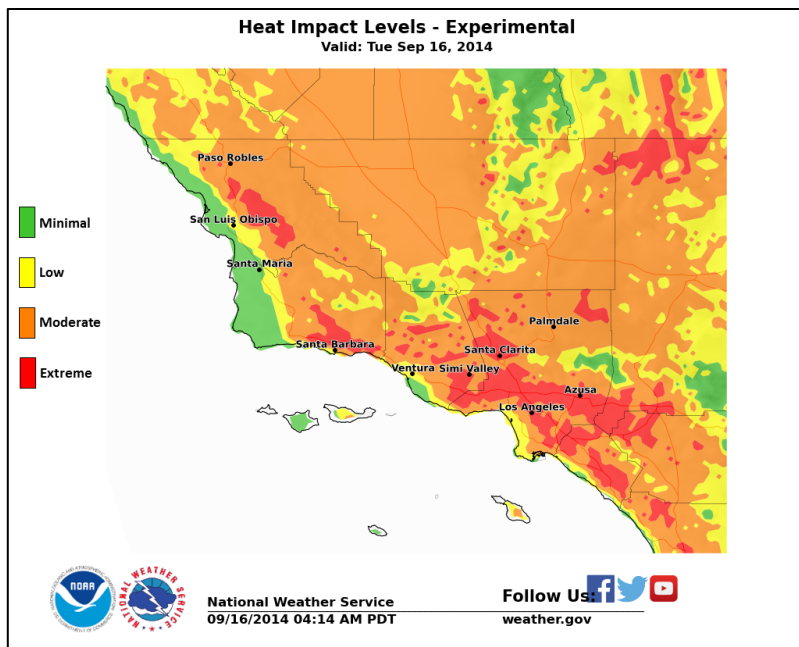


**Heat Impact Levels - July 4th 2013**  
Valid: July 4, 2013



# Heat Impact Level (HIL)

- **Goal: To develop a heat impacts forecast that:**
  - Is at high resolution to adequately account for varied terrain
  - Takes advantage of high resolution climate data and gridded forecasts
  - Serves as a framework to build consistency and science into our legacy products and emerging social media messaging capabilities





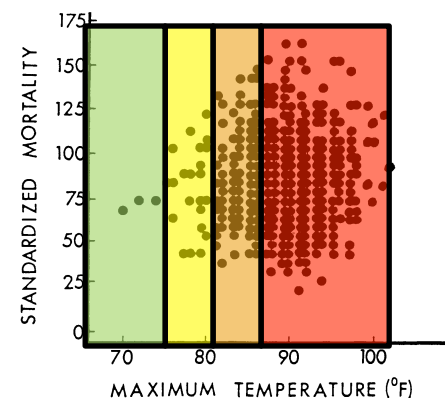
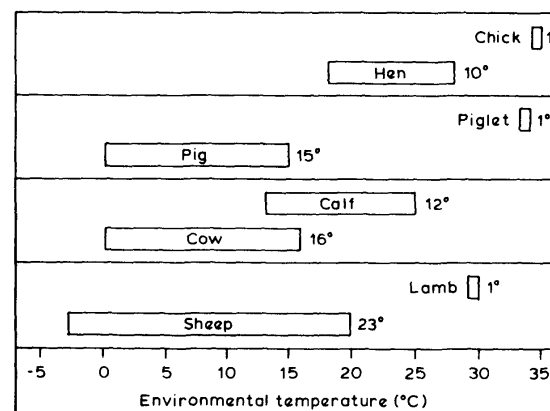
# Recent CA Research

- *The Impact of Recent Heat Waves on Human Health in California (2013) – Guirguis et. al.*
  - Criteria should consider **local thresholds** for acclimation to local climatology as well as seasonal timing
  - **Results using high temperature alone worked best** in describing the heat-health relationship in CA.
  - The majority of events do fall in the **top 5% above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.**
  - California could benefit from a **multi-tiered system** that accounts for the vulnerabilities of different populations.

# Other Heat Items

- **Early season heat** (first heat wave) can have greater impact due to “mortality displacement”
- Those **without a/c** (or choose not to use), those with chronic physical/mental **health conditions, elderly, young, athletes, and outdoor workers** are particularly vulnerable
- Heat impacts can start at **relatively low temperatures**
- Gathering heat morbidity and mortality statistics is **very challenging**.
- Tying one criteria or index to the myriad of heat impacts is **very challenging**.

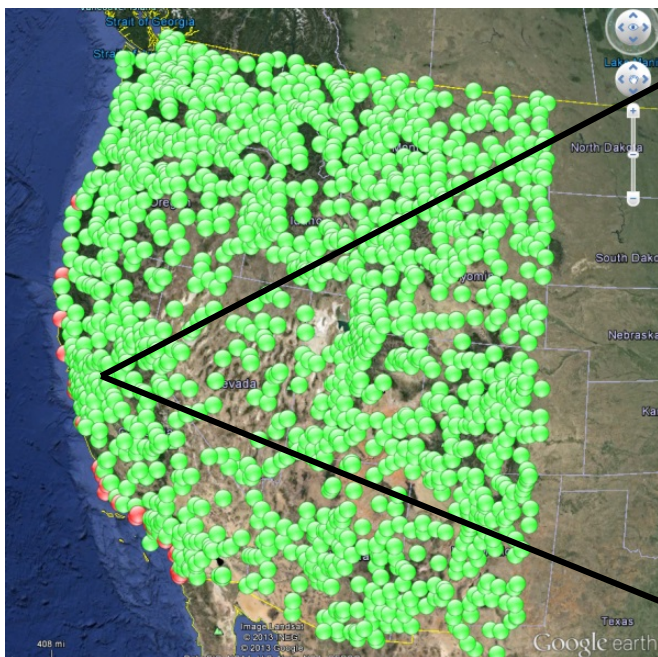
**Figure 4.5** Temperature zones in which farm animals perform effectively. Numbers alongside boxes indicate temperature range. (adapted from: Bianca, 1976).<sup>21</sup>



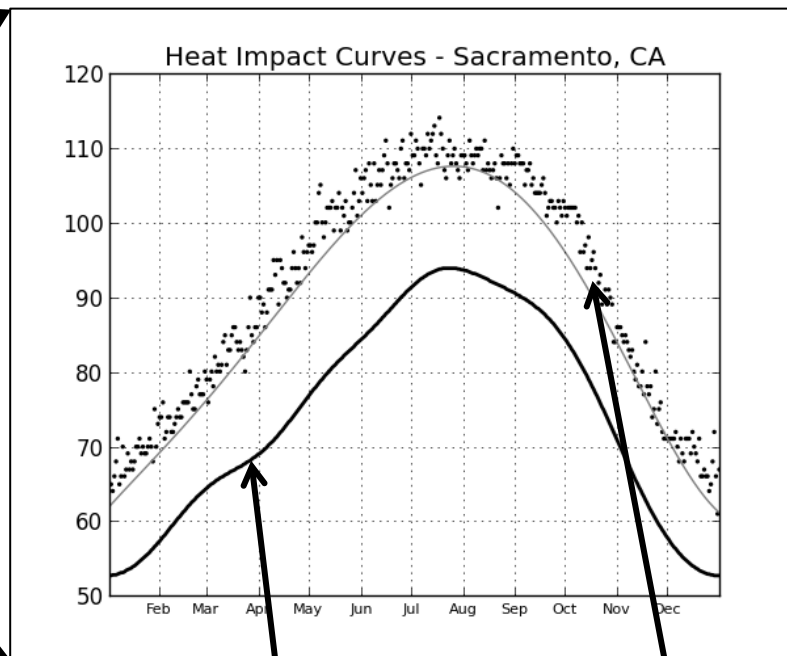
**Figure 5.** Daily summer-season standardized mortality vs. maximum temperature: Jacksonville.

# How Can We Do This?

For each robust observation point: Develop **local relationships** which use near record high and low temperatures as the foundation.



Over 1400 point observations  
in Western U.S.



Normal highs

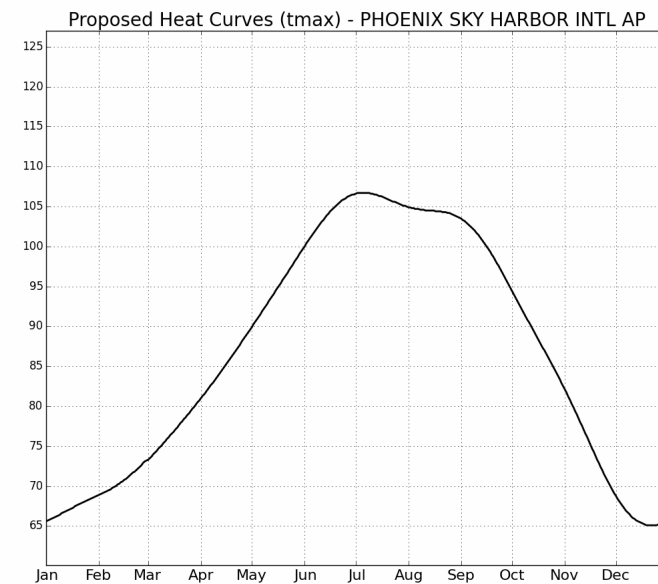
Record highs



# How Can We Do This?

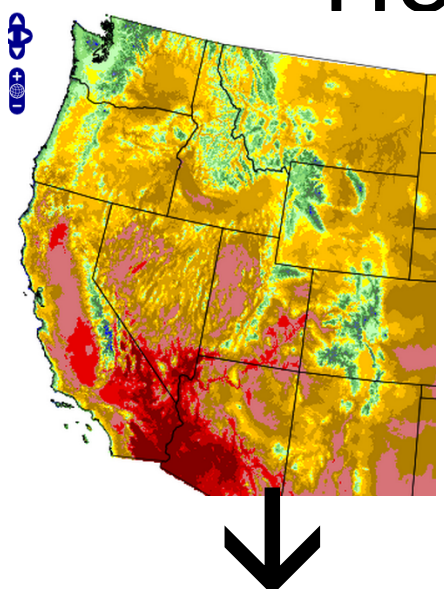
Define **unique thresholds** at each location indicating the *level of impacts* possible:

- **Green** – Little to no potential
- **Yellow** – heat related impacts unlikely
- **Orange** – heat related impacts possible
- **Red** – heat related impacts likely



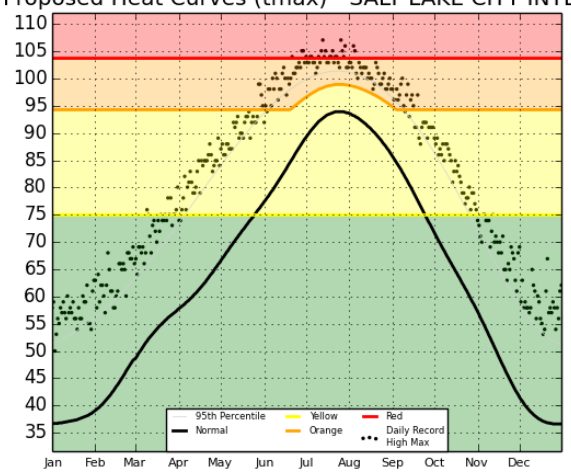


# How Can We Do This?

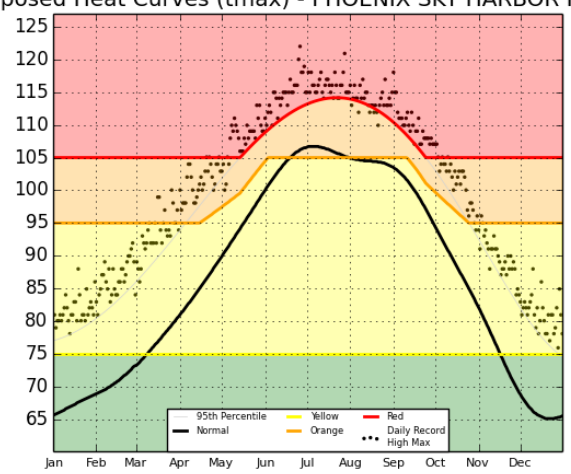


Utilize a **high resolution climatology** (PRISM) database to create unique thresholds at all other points over a 2.5 X 2.5 km grid in the Western U.S.

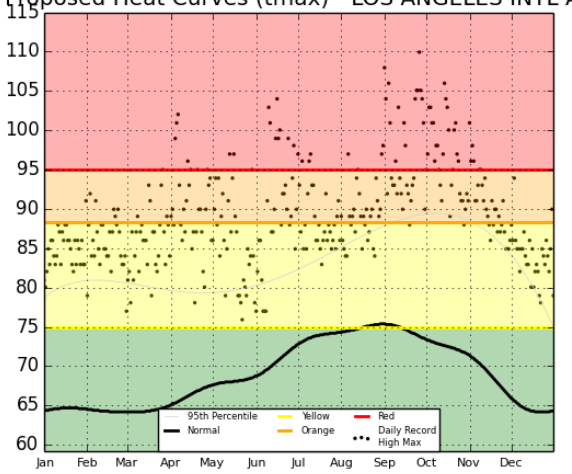
Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - SALT LAKE CITY INTL



Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - PHOENIX SKY HARBOR INTL

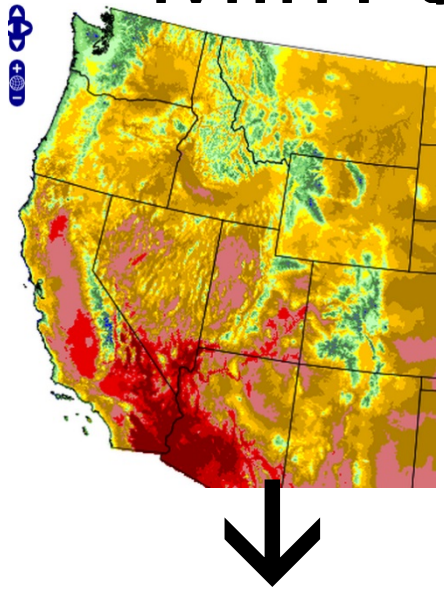


Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - LOS ANGELES INTL AP



Max Temperature Curves

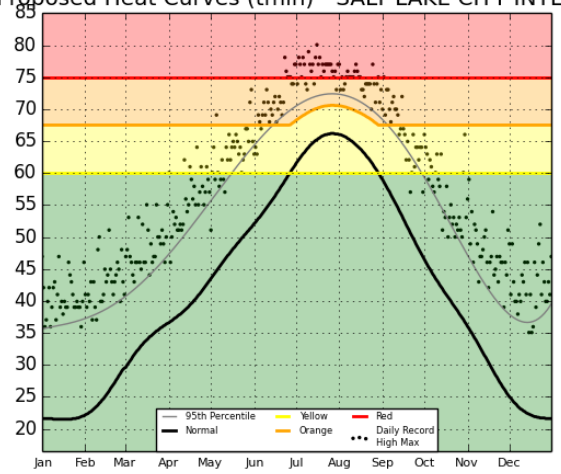
# MinT similar to MaxT Process



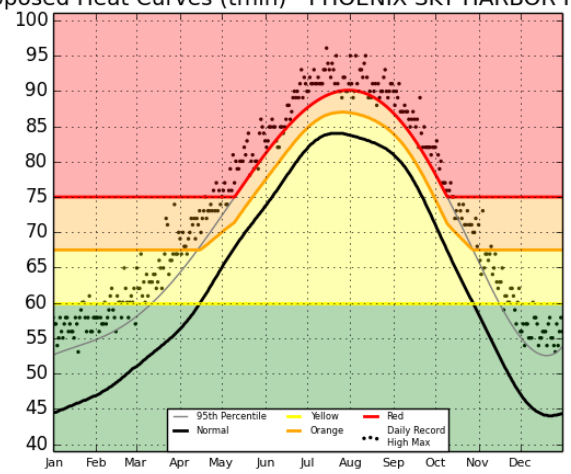
Utilize a **high resolution climatology** (PRISM) database to create unique thresholds at all other points over a 2.5 X 2.5 km grid in the Western U.S.

Daily threshold grids generated

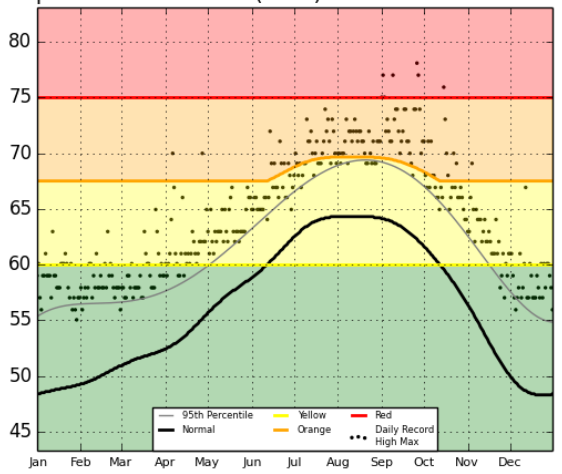
Proposed Heat Curves (tmin) - SALT LAKE CITY INTL AP



Proposed Heat Curves (tmin) - PHOENIX SKY HARBOR INTL AP



Proposed Heat Curves (tmin) - LOS ANGELES INTL AP

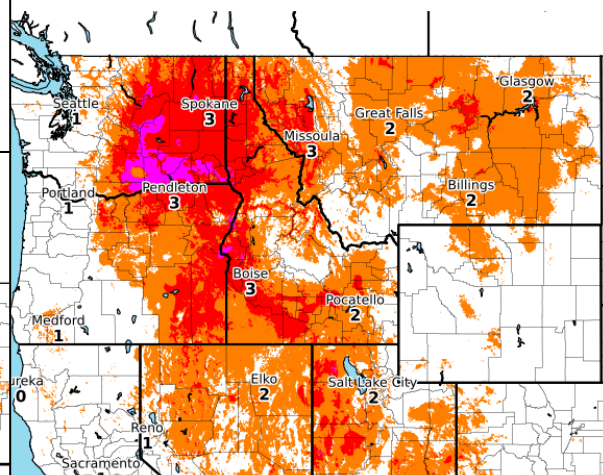


Min Temperature Curves



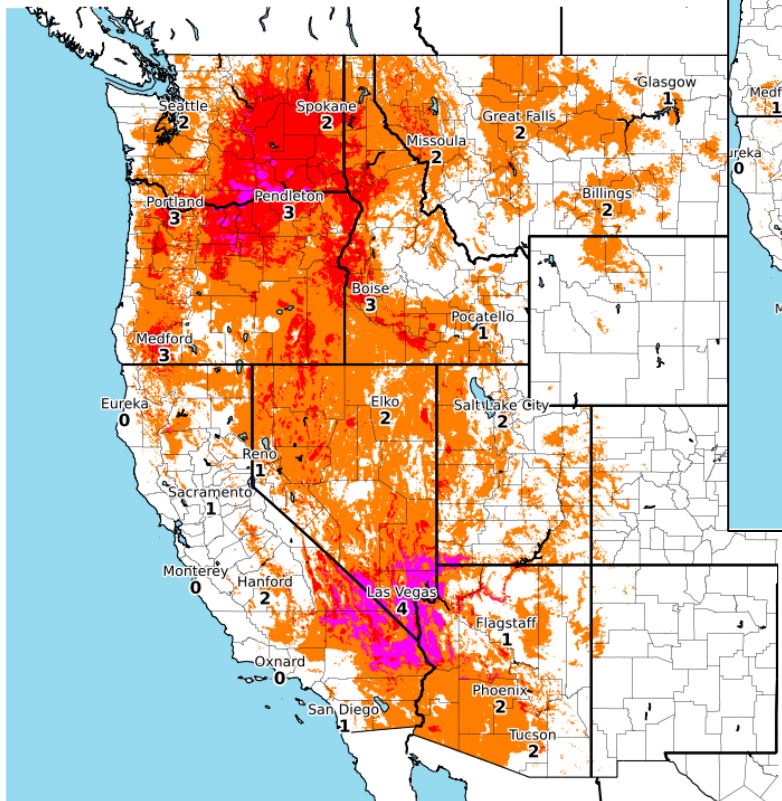
### Potential Heat Impacts

Valid: June 28, 2015



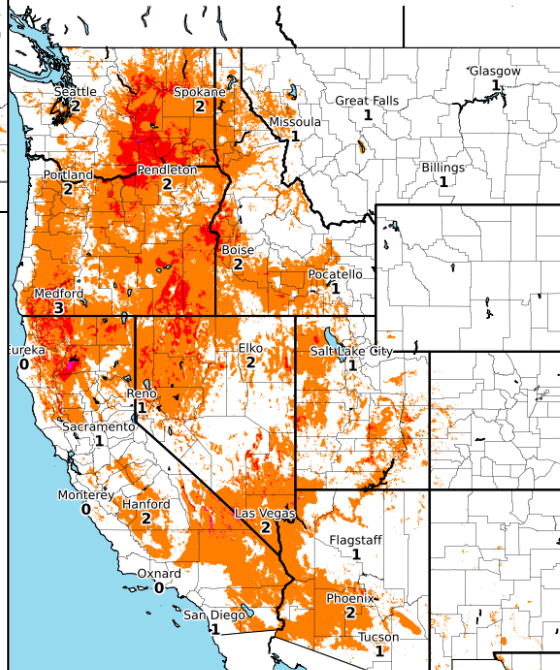
### Potential Heat Impacts

Valid: June 27, 2015



### Potential Heat Impacts

Valid: July 02, 2015



- Potential Heat Impacts
- Unlikely
  - Possible
  - Likely
  - Highly Likely



National Weather Service  
Western Region  
07/01/2015 10:54 AM MDT

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# It's a Framework, Not a Criteria

- Last year HIL 1.0 which focused on the high temperature relationship
  - Worked pretty good but overnight recovery/duration important
- This year, the **min temperatures** and **duration** (HIL 2.0) are incorporated
- This shows the HIL framework supports **adding complexity** as heat health science and heat impact research allow:

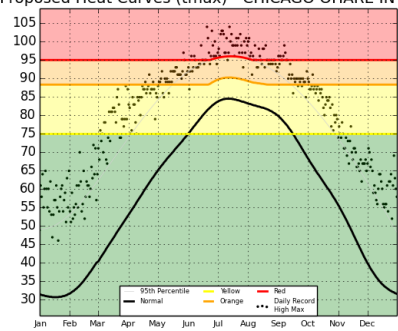
- ✓ Account for overnight min temps
- ✓ Consecutive day occurrences
- ✓ Humidity/apparent temperature
  - ✓ minT proxy for humidity



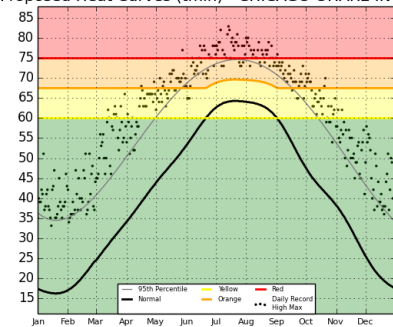


# National Value

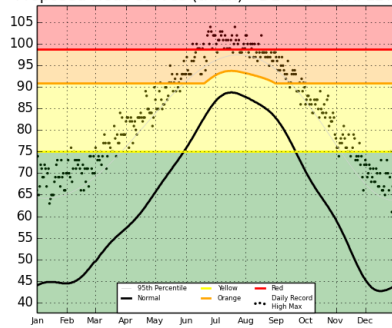
Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - CHICAGO OHARE INTL AP



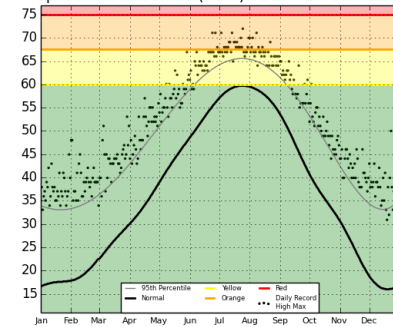
Proposed Heat Curves (tmin) - CHICAGO OHARE INTL AP



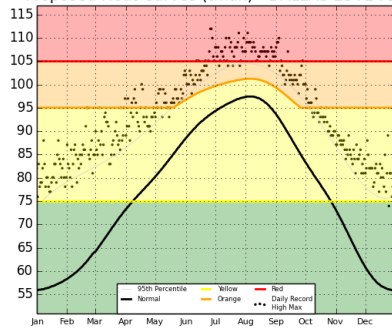
Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - DENVER-STAPLETON



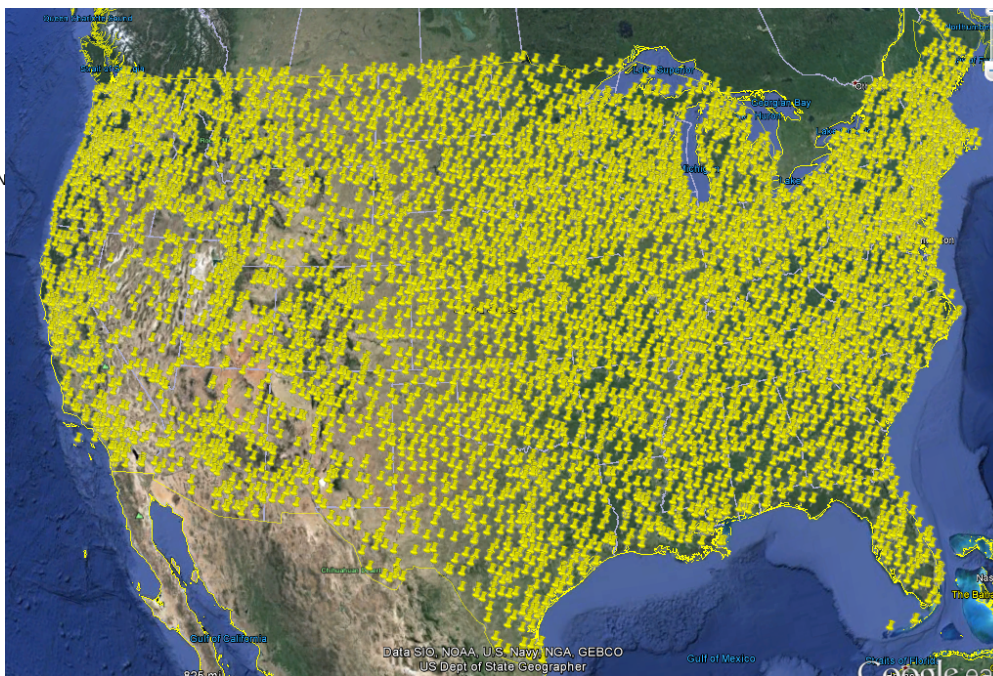
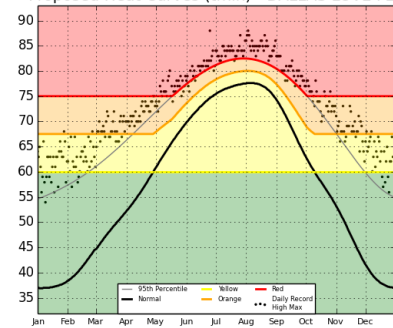
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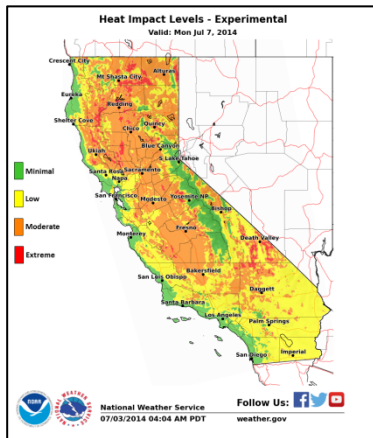
Proposed Heat Curves (tmax) - DALLAS LOVE FLD



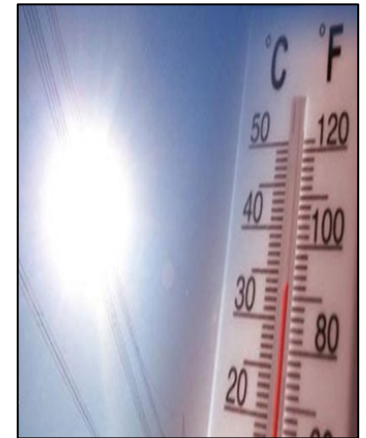
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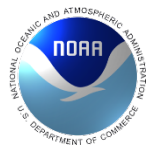
Over 7000 stations

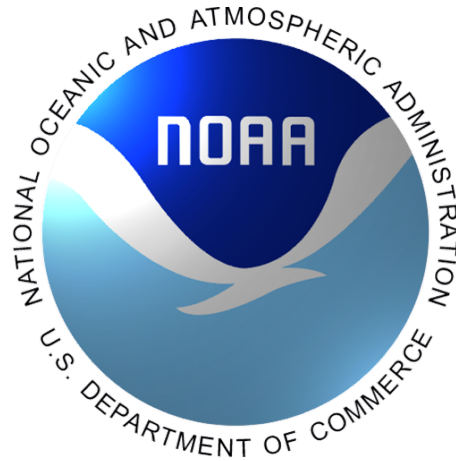


# NOAA/NWS Western Region Heat Impact Level Project



- **A color-coded index that:**
  - Puts expected heat into climatological context
  - Is available through the entire length of the 7-day forecast
  - Allows users and partners to take actions needed at their time scale using a simple color scale of potential impact levels
  - Is at high resolution to adequately account for varied terrain
  - Takes advantage of updated PRISM data and gridded NWS forecasts
  - Serves as a framework to build consistency and science into NWS legacy products and emerging social media messaging capabilities





# Questions?

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