



Event Probabilities

Kathryn Gilbert (MDL/MOS) Judy E. Ghirardelli (MDL/LAMP)

"Uncertainty is thus a fundamental characteristic of hydrometeorological prediction, and no forecast is complete without a description of its uncertainty."

NRC Report, "Completing the Forecast...," 2006

Meteorological Development Laboratory National Weather Service September 19, 2007

Model Output Statistics (MOS)

- MOS provides objective forecast guidance for sensible weather elements
- Need historical record of observations
- Regression equations are applied to future runs of similar forecast model
- MOS post-processing ensures values are statistically consistent

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- MOS post-processing ensures values are statistically consistent
- Produces probability forecasts from a single run of NWP model

Statistical Post-Processing

Advantages

Reflect the predictability of the event Removal of some of the systematic model bias Reliable probabilities unbiased over the entire range of forecasts Specific elements and site forecasts

Disadvantages
Short samples
Changing NWP models
Availability & quality of observations

Explicit Probability Guidance

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CLD	ov	ov	ov	ov	ov	ov	ov	ov	FW	CL	SC	SC	SC	BK	BK	BK	SC	SC	SC	BK	CL
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Hidden Probability Guidance

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P12				85				2				0				0		0
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POZ 69 61	50 36	19	20	20	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
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VIS 7 5	4 3	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
OBV N BR	BR BR	BR	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Available MOS Probability Guidance

Probability	Event
6-, 12-, 24-h Prob. Of Precipitation Liquid equiv. ≥ $0.01''$	Yes/No
3-h 20-km Thunderstorm 1 or more CG lightning strikes in grid box	Yes/No
3-, 6-, 12-, 24-h 40-km Thunderstorm 1 or more CG lightning strikes in grid box	Yes/No
6-, 12-, 24-h 40-km Severe Thunderstorm (conditional on thunderstorms) (unconditional = tstm*csvr) (hail, damaging winds, tornado)	Yes/No
1-, 3-h Precipitation occurring on the hour	Yes/No

Available MOS Probability Guidance

Probability	Event
6-h Quantitative Precipitation Forecast	0.01", 0.1", 0.25", 0.5", 1" +
12-, 24-h Quantitative Precipitation Forecast	0.01", 0.1", 0.25", 0.5", 1", 2" +
Precipitation type (Conditional on Precipitation)	Freezing, Frozen, Liquid
24-h Snow Amount*	>T, 2"+, 4"+, 6"+, 8"+
Precipitation Characteristics (Conditional on Precipitation)	Drizzle, Continuous, Showers

Available MOS Probability Guidance

Probability	Event
Ceiling (feet)	<200, 200-400, 500-900, 1000-1900, 2000-3000, 3100-6500, 6600-12000, >12000 or unlimited)
Visibility (mi)	< ½, <1, <2, <3, ≤5, ≤6, >6
Obstruction to Vision	None, Haze/Smoke, Mist, Fog, Blowing Phenomena
Total Sky Cover (Octets)	Clear 0/8, Few 1/8-2/8, Sct 3/8-4/8, Bkn 5/8-7/8, Ovc 8/8

Probability Forecast Considerations

MOS forecasts can be:

Point Probabilities

METAR-based PoPs, QPF, Precip Type, Sky Cover...

Areal Probabilities

remotely sensed observations (lightning) - gridded T-storms

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Areal Probabilities

remotely sensed observations (lightning) - gridded T-storms

Something to keep in mind:

Assessment of probability is **EXTREMELY** dependent upon how predictand "event" is defined:

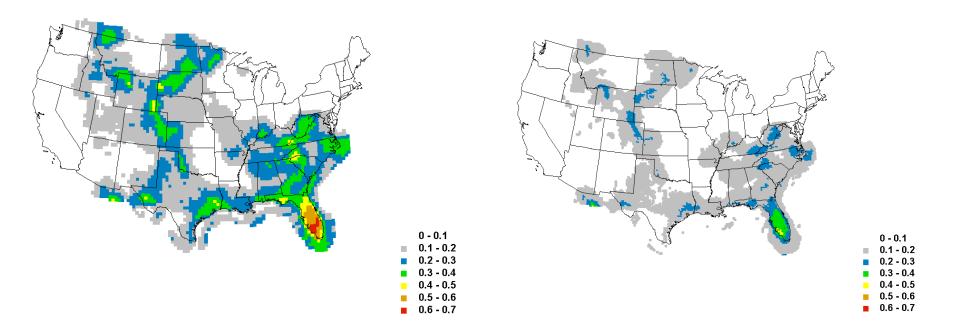
- Time period of consideration
- Area of occurrence

Areal Probabilities

What is "appropriate" for thunderstorms?

- *Time period?*
 - 1 hour
 - 2 hours
 - 3 hours
 - 6 hours
 - 12 hours
- Grid size? 2.5 km 10 km
 - 20 km
 - 40 km
 - 95 km

40-km contoured 10%

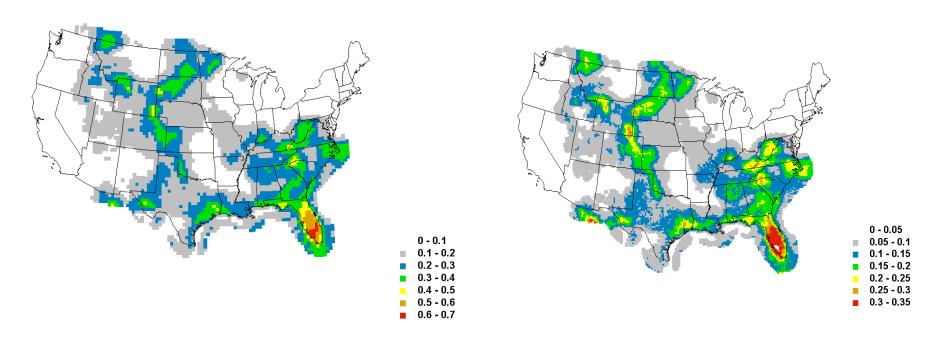


20-km contoured 10%

Probability of 1 or more cloud-to-ground lightning strikes in a grid box over a 3-h period

Identical techniques, different horizontal resolutions

40-km contoured 10%



20-km contoured 5%

Magnitude of the probabilities is proportional to the grid spacing, similar behavior with length of time periods

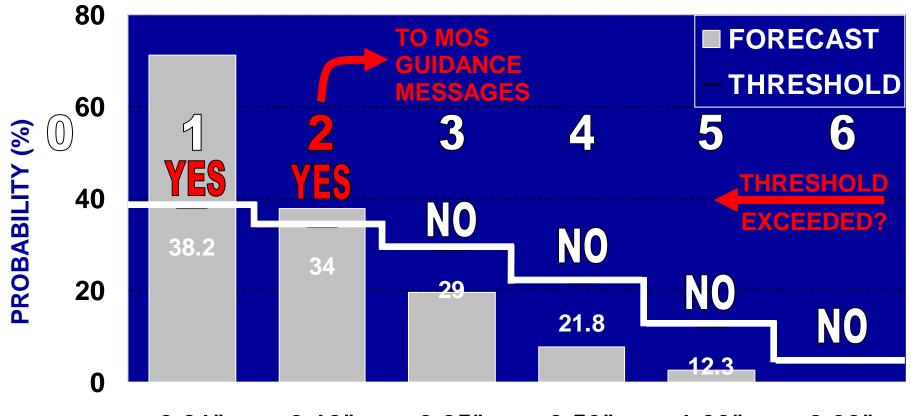
Conversion of Probability Forecasts

The MOS system ...produces probability forecasts for discrete precipitation amount classes. The publicly issued precipitation amount forecasts were then derived by converting the underlying probabilities to the nonprobabilistic format by choosing one and only one of the possible categories.

from <u>Statistical Methods in Atmospheric Sciences</u>, 2006, Daniel S. Wilks

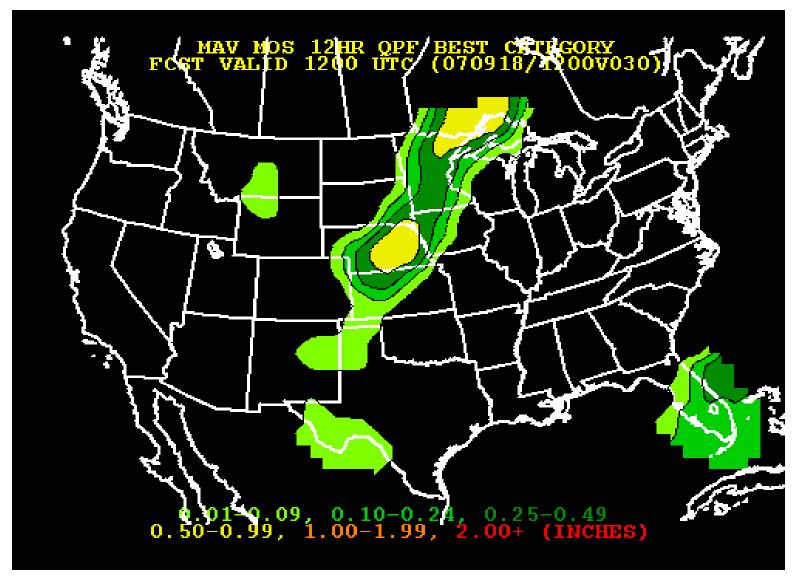
MOS Best Category Selection

QPF Probability Example



0.01" 0.10" 0.25" 0.50" 1.00" 2.00" PRECIPITATION AMOUNT EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING

Example of the Best Category Selection



Conversion of Probability Forecasts

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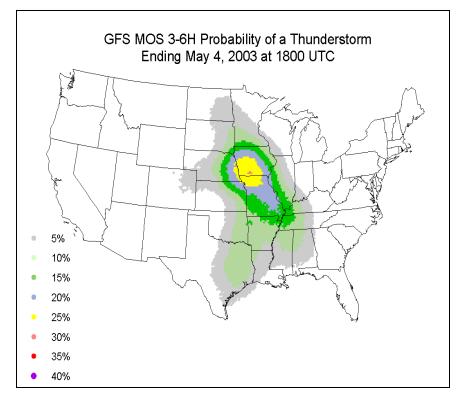
from <u>Statistical Methods in Atmospheric Sciences</u>, 2006, Daniel S. Wilks

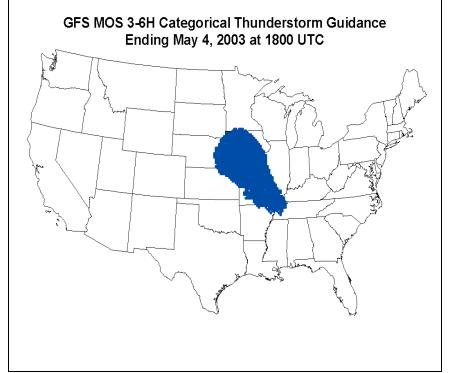
Conversion of Probability Forecasts

The MOS system ...produces probability forecasts for discrete precipitation amount classes. The publicly issued precipitation amount forecasts were then derived by converting the underlying probabilities to the nonprobabilistic format by choosing one and only one of the possible categories. This unfortunate procedure is practiced with distressing frequency, and advocated under the rationale that nonprobabilistic forecasts are easier to understand. However, the conversion from probabilities inevitably results in a loss of information, to the detriment of the users of the forecasts.

from <u>Statistical Methods in Atmospheric Sciences</u>, 2006, Daniel S. Wilks

Example of the "Unfortunate Procedure"





Probabilistic

Categorical

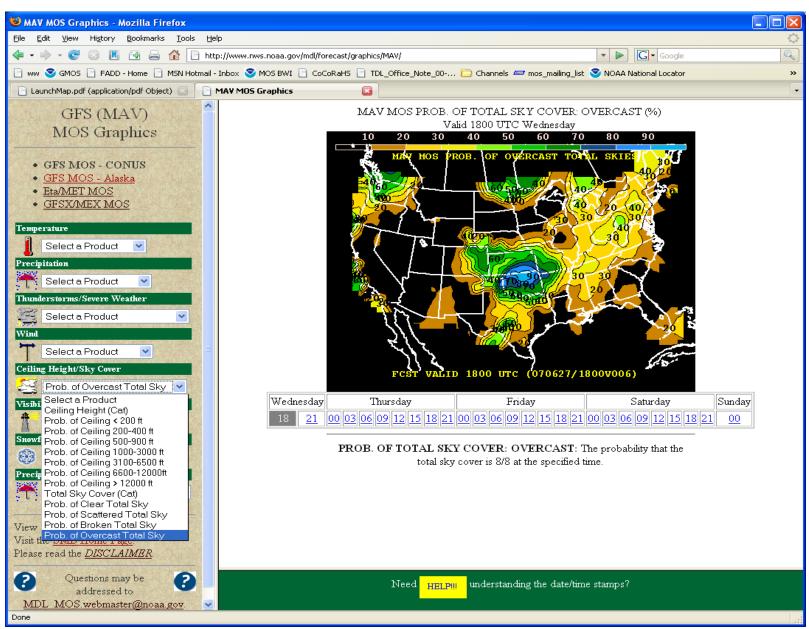
Threshold value ~ 16%

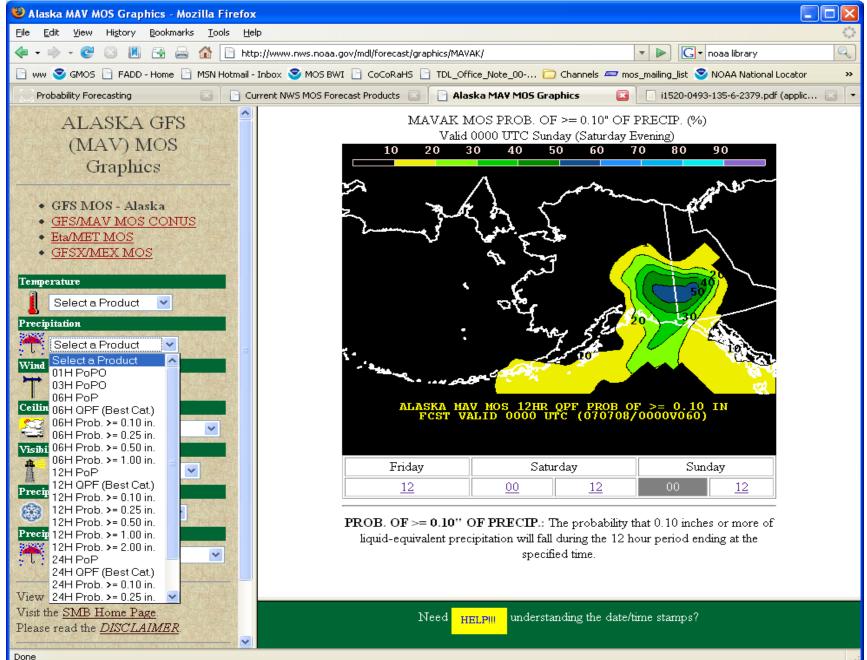
Sample Products, etc...

AAV MOS Graphics - Mozilla Firefox 0.11 History Bookmarks Tools Help 🞯 💿 📕 🖼 🚔 🏠 📄 http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mdl/forecast/graphics/M4/ • 🕨 🖸 🛛 ww 🗟 GMOS 📄 FADD - Home 📄 MSN Hotmail - Inbox 💐 MOS BWI 📄 CoCoRaHS 📄 TDL_Office_Note_00-... 🗀 Channels 🛲 mos_mailing_jist 💐 NOAA National Locator MAV MOS Graphics 0.1 MAV MOS PROB. OF TOTAL SKY COVER: OVERCAST (%) GFS (MAV) Valid 1800 UTC Wednesday 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 MOS Graphics • GFS MOS - CONUS 0.09 GFS MOS - Alaska Eta/MET MOS
GFSX/MEX MOS 0.08 lart a Product e. --- Eta MET 0.07 - WRF w/ETA EQN Brier elect a Product iling Height/Sky Cover 60 80 90 Wednesday Visibi iling Height (Cot) bb. of Ceiling < 200 ft bb. of Ceiling 200-400 ft bb. of Ceiling 100-3000 ft bb. of Ceiling 1000-3000 ft bb. of Ceiling 3100-6500 ft bb. of Ceiling 3100-6500 ft Thursday Friday Saturday أنهر 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 PROB. OF TOTAL SKY COVER: OVERCAST: The probability that the total sky cover is 8/8 at the specified time of Ceiling 6600-12000th of Ceiling > 12000 th otal Sky Cover (Cat) ob. of Clear Total Sky ob. of Scattered Total Sky ob. of Broken Total Sky ase read the DISCLAIMER 0 Questions may be 0 Need HELP standing the date/time stamps addressed to MDL MOS webmaster@noaa.gov 60 72 78 84 66 ır) Trans 12Hr PoP(%) Ending Thu Sep 20 2007 8PM EDT (Fri Sep 21 2007 00Z) National Digital Guidance Database 12z model run Graphic created-Sep 18 12:44PM EDT

12-h PoP Verification, 12/1-19/2006, 3/1-15/2007, and 4/1-30/2007

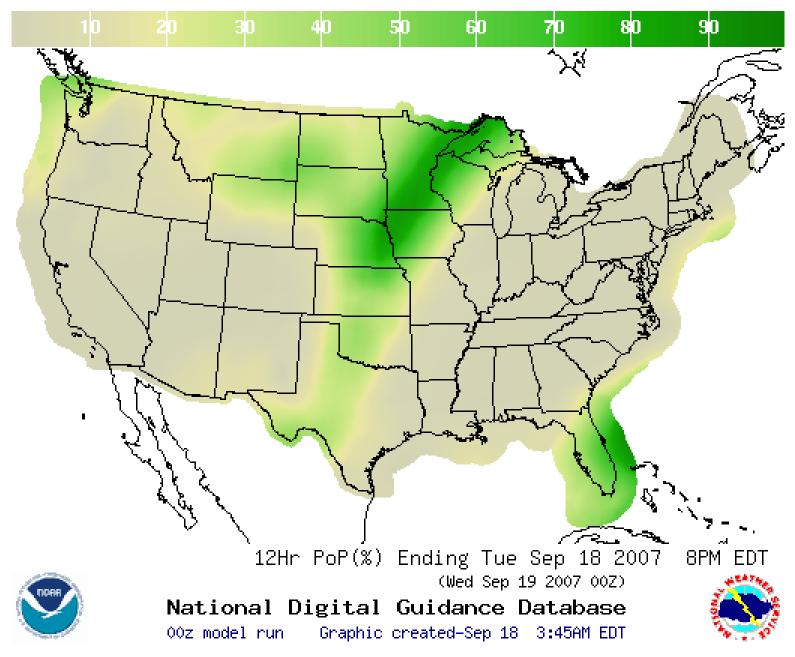
Graphics Products Available from weather.gov

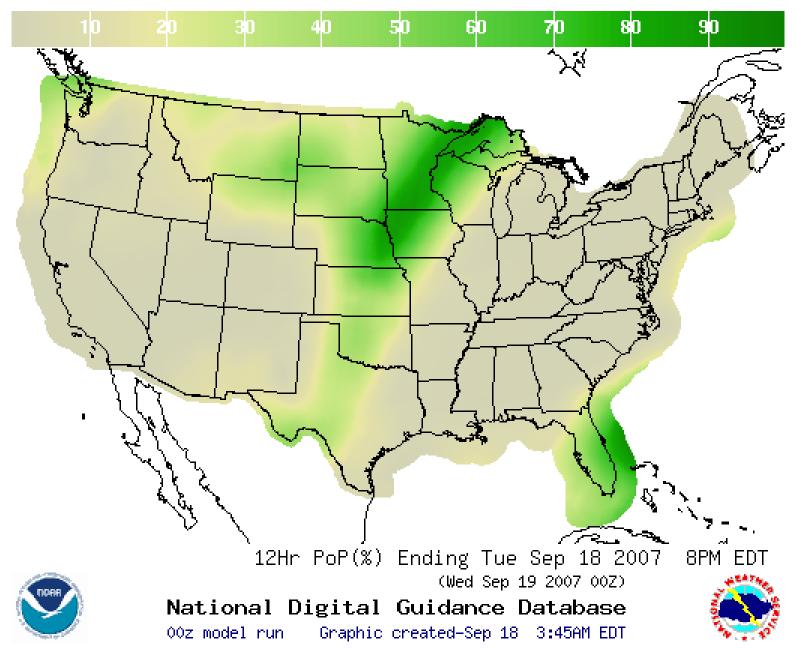


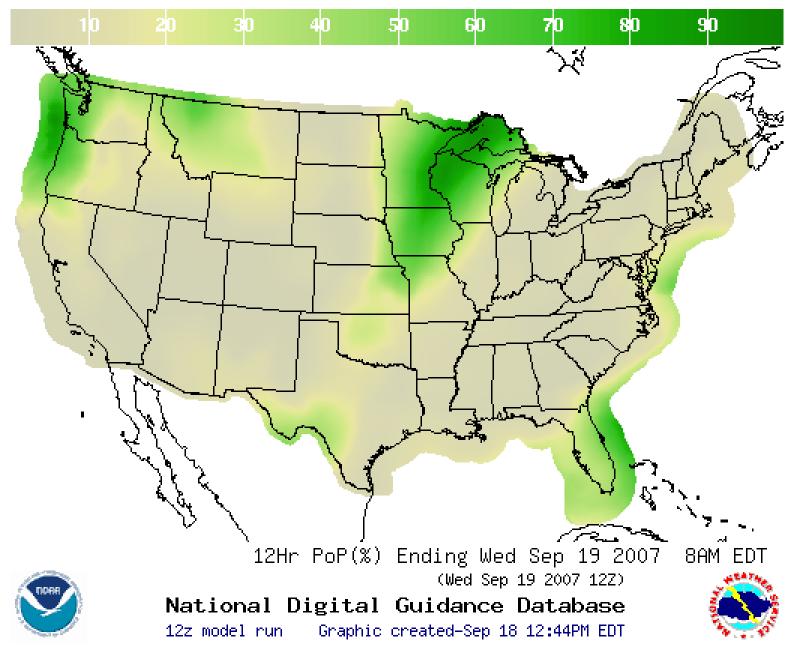


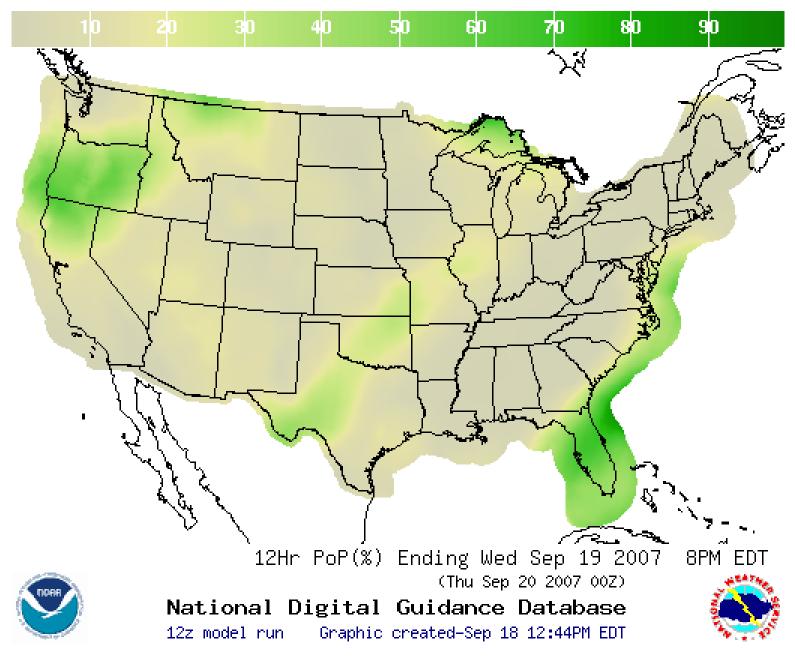
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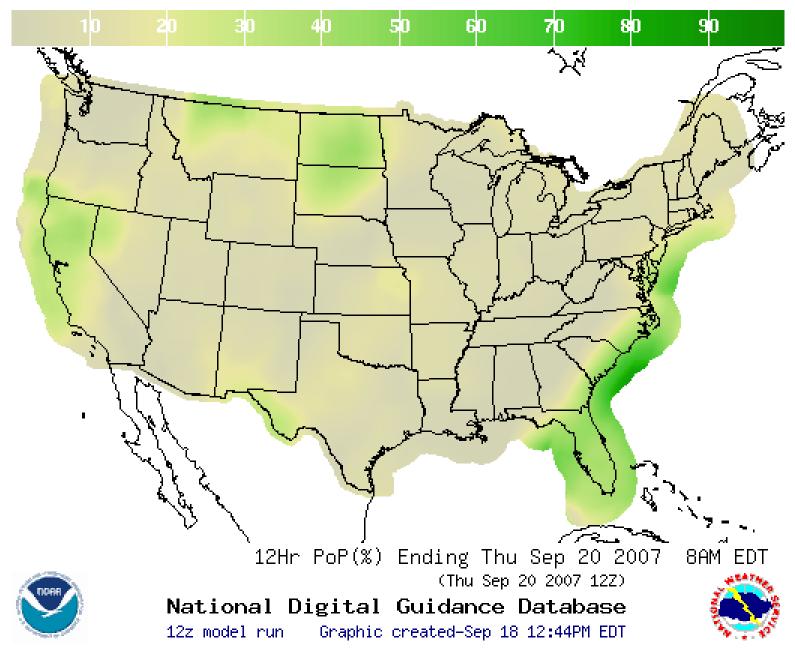
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This map shows GFS MOS Guidance for the United States. This is a product of the National Digital Guidance Database, produce National Weather Service. Public comments and suggestions are encouraged.	CEG DY NUAA'S										
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► Today C-12Hrs +12Hrs >	$\sqrt{2}$										
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12Hr Amount of QPF QPF											
24Hr Snow Amount Amount											
Temperature 8am 11am 2pm 5pm											
Dewpoint 8am 11am 2pm 5pm	、 .										
Sky Cover Sam 11am 2pm 5pm											
Relative Humidity 8am 11am 2pm 5pm T-Storm 6Hr Prob(%) Tue Sep 18 2007 (Wed Sep 19 2007 00Z) Wind Speed & a state of the second	8PM EDT										
Wind Speed & Bam Bam 11am 2pm 5pm National Digital Guidance Database Direction Bam 11am 2pm 5pm 12z model run Graphic created-Sep 18 12:45PM EDT											
Wind Gust 8am 11am 2pm 5pm											
3Hr Prob. of Thunderstorm 8am 11am 2pm 5pm 6Hr Prob. of 6 hr. 6 hr. 6 hr.											
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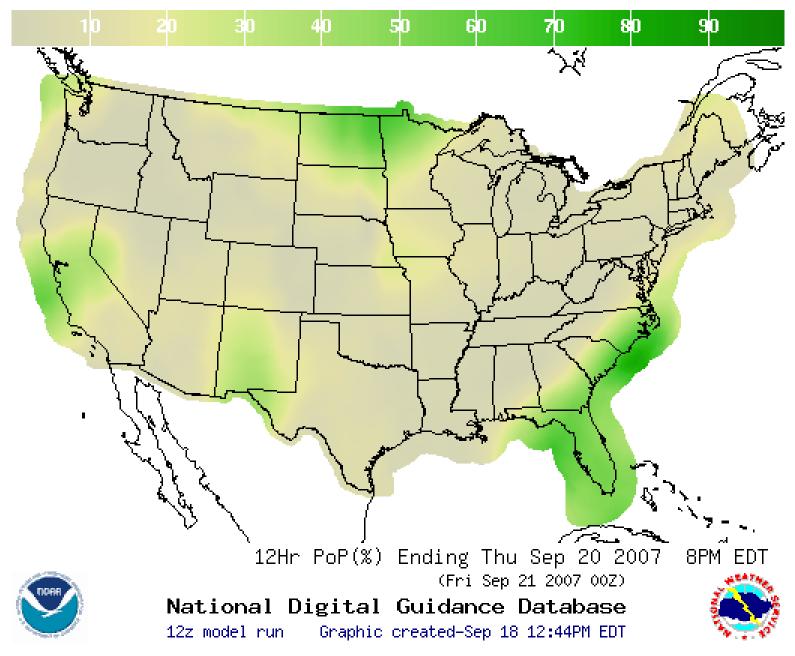


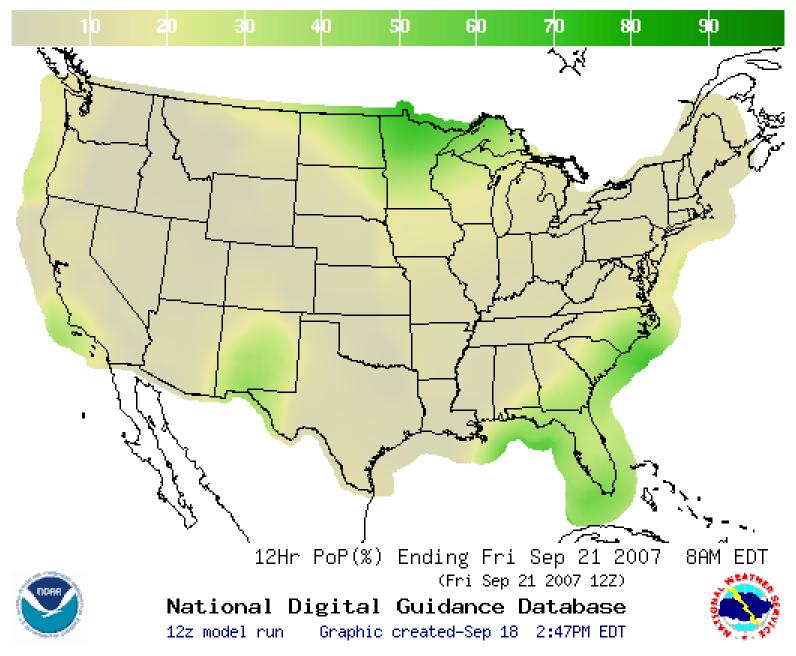


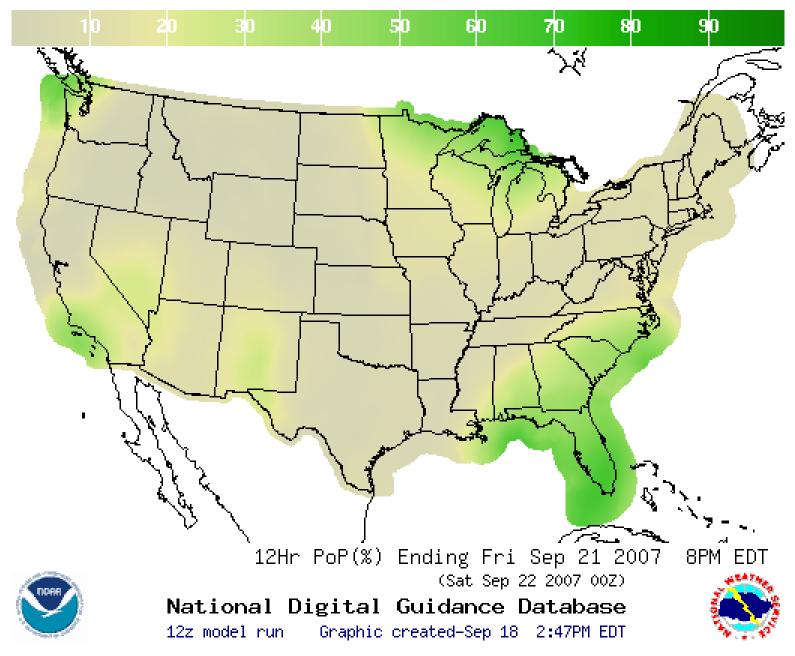


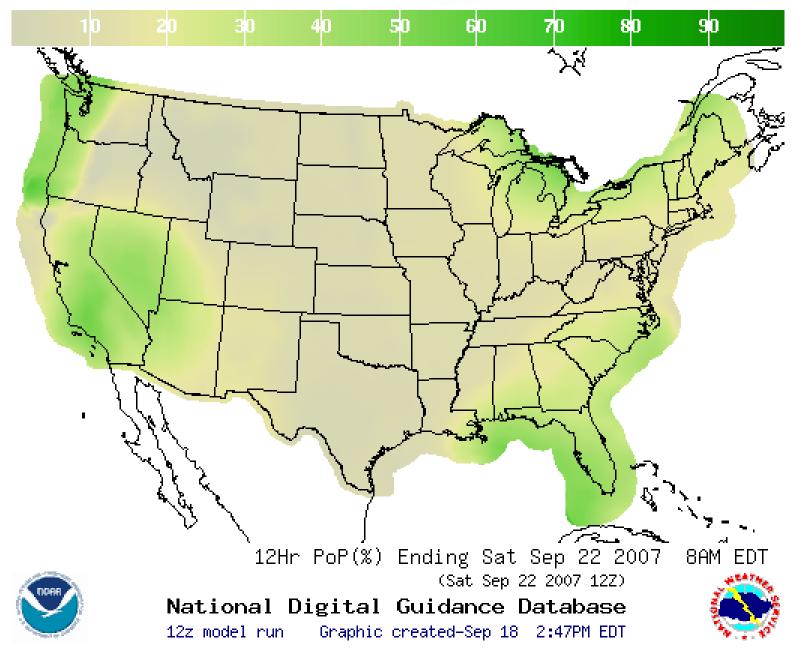


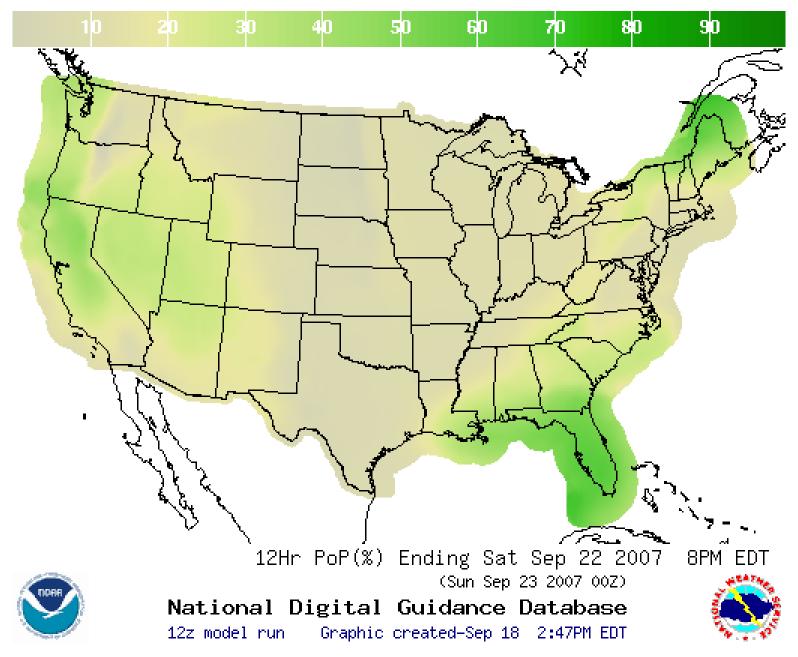


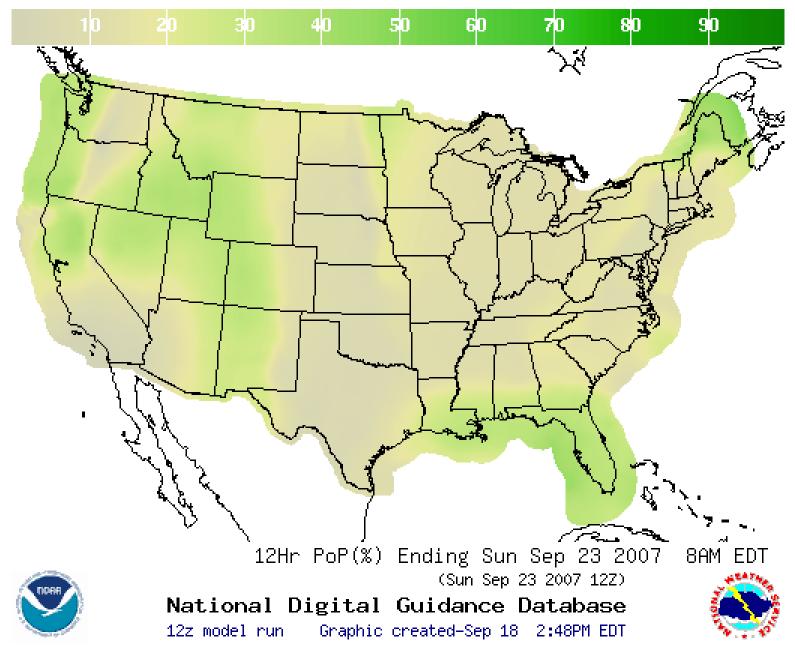


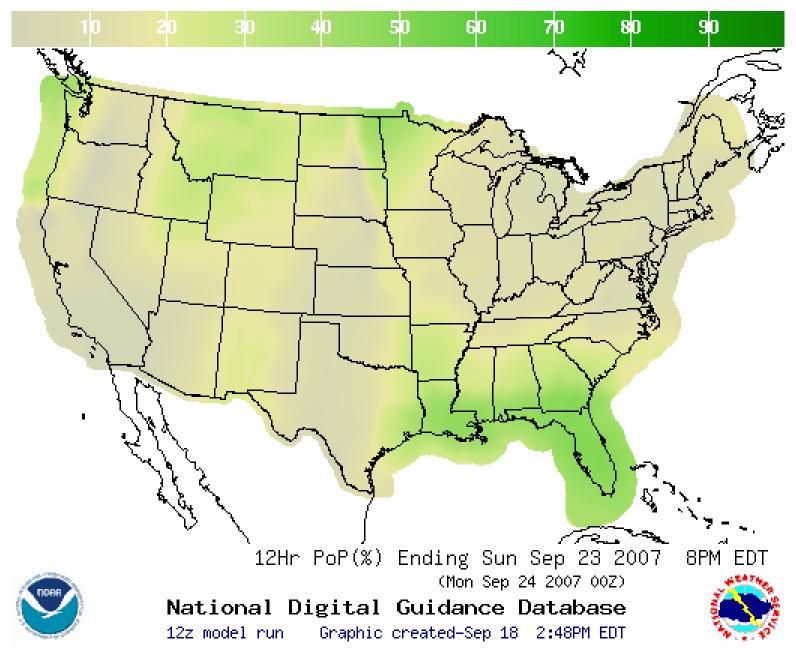












Forecast Performance

almost finished

Reliability Diagram how well are we calibrated?

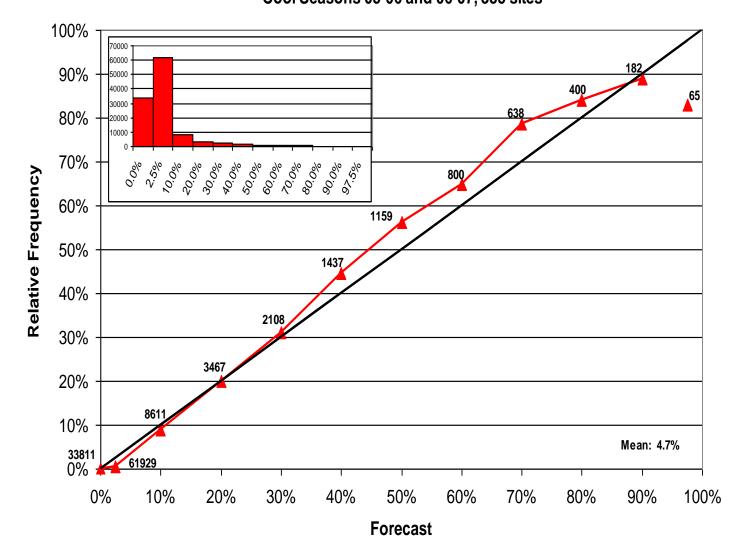
Brier Score

a measure of accuracy, mean squared error of the forecasts

37

Probability of Quantitative Precip ≥ .25"

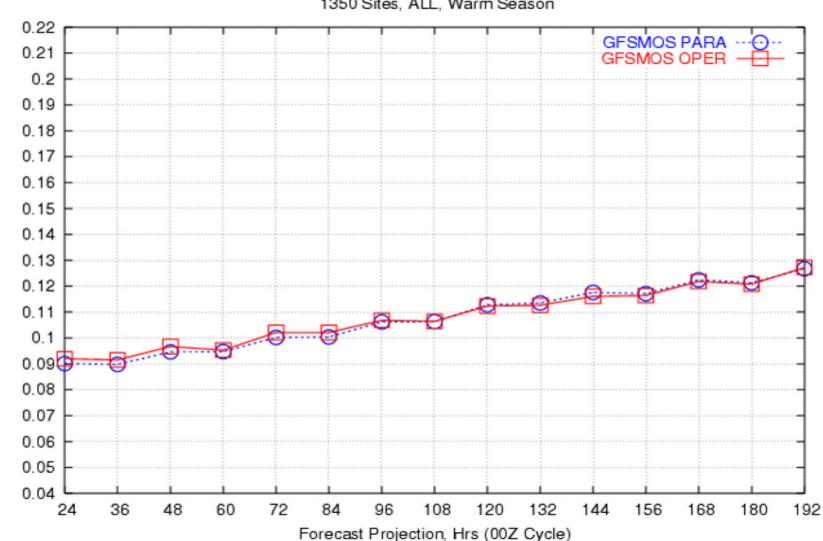
Reliability of 12-h PQPF > 0.25", 48h Forecasts Cool Seasons 05-06 and 06-07, 335 sites



38

Brier Score, Warm Season, GFS MOS 12-h PoP

Independent data, July – October 2005, Sept 2006



Brier Score

PoPs, Brier Score, 00Z GFS MOS vs. Parallel GFS MOS 1350 Sites, ALL, Warm Season

Available MOS Probability Products

Alphanumeric Bulletins

- PoP, Thunderstorm, C SevereTstm, Snow, Freezing
- Station guidance in BUFR format
 - Contains all MOS probabilities
- Gridded MOS guidance in graphical and GRIB2 format (NDGD)
 - 3-, 6- and 12-h thunderstorm probabilities
 - 6- and 12-h probability of precipitation

Web graphics of most MOS probability products

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mdl/synop/products.shtml

...and now for Judy's talk about LAMP

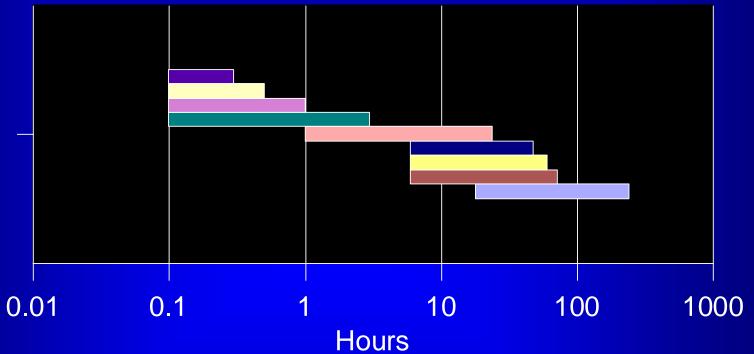
"Completing the Forecast:

Characterizing and Communicating Uncertainty for Better Decisions Using Weather and Climate Forecasts" (NRC Report 2006)

• "By providing mainly singlevalued categorical information, the hydrometeorological prediction community denies its users much of the value of the information it produces—information that could impart economic benefits and lead to greater safety and convenience for the nation."

• "With the availability of uncertainty information, users— each with their own sensitivity to costs and losses and with varying thresholds for taking protective action—could better decide for themselves whether to take action and the appropriate level of response to hydrometeorological situations."

MDL Forecast Guidance Spectrum





Coastal-Marine Storm Surge

Eta/NGM MOS

AVN MOS

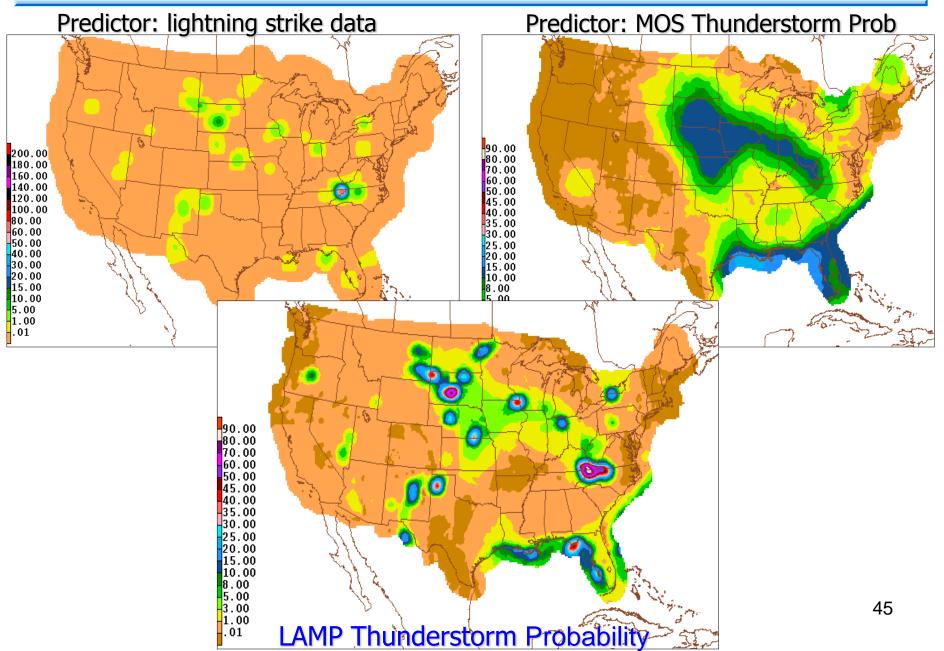
Localized Aviation MOS Program (LAMP) Background

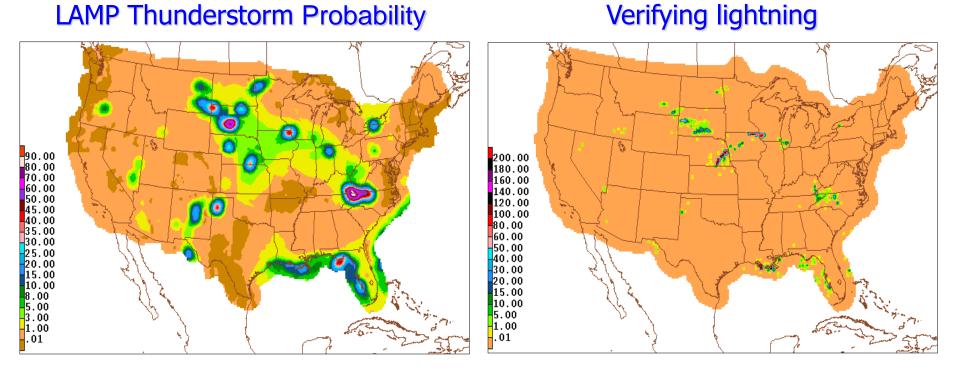
- LAMP is a system of objective analyses, simple models, regression equations, and related thresholds which together provide guidance for sensible weather forecasts
- LAMP acts as an update to MOS guidance
- Guidance is both probabilistic and deterministic
- LAMP provides guidance for aviation elements
- LAMP bridges the gap between the observations and the MOS forecast
 - Good quality recent surface observations help to decrease the uncertainty in the short term. As the observations become less predictive later in the forecast period, the uncertainty increases.
 - Verification shows improvement on MOS in the first hours, then skill comparable to MOS

Localized Aviation MOS Program (LAMP) Background

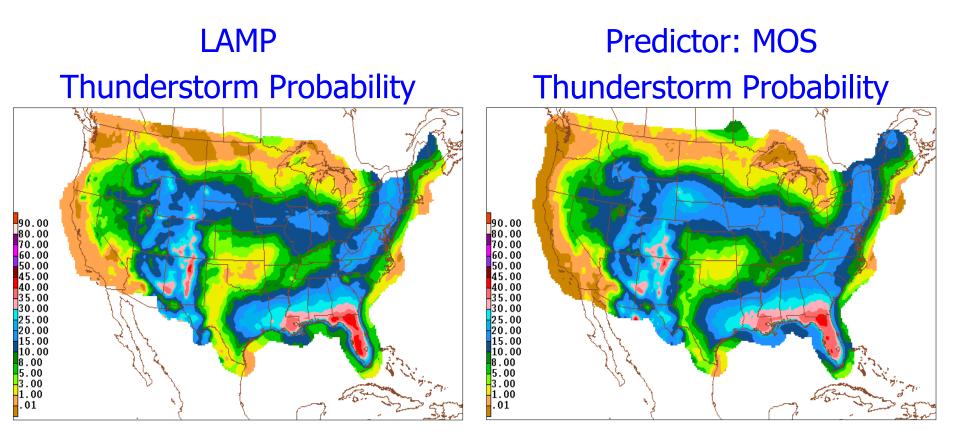
- LAMP guidance
 - goes out 25 hours in 1 hour projections
 - Station Guidance
 - All elements
 - ~1600 stations
 - CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico
 - Gridded Guidance
 - Thunderstorms: Probability/Best Category Y/N of thunderstorm occurrence in a 2 hour period in a 20km gridbox
 - CONUS
 - Eventually will run 24 times a day (every hour)

1-3 hr LAMP Thunderstorm forecast

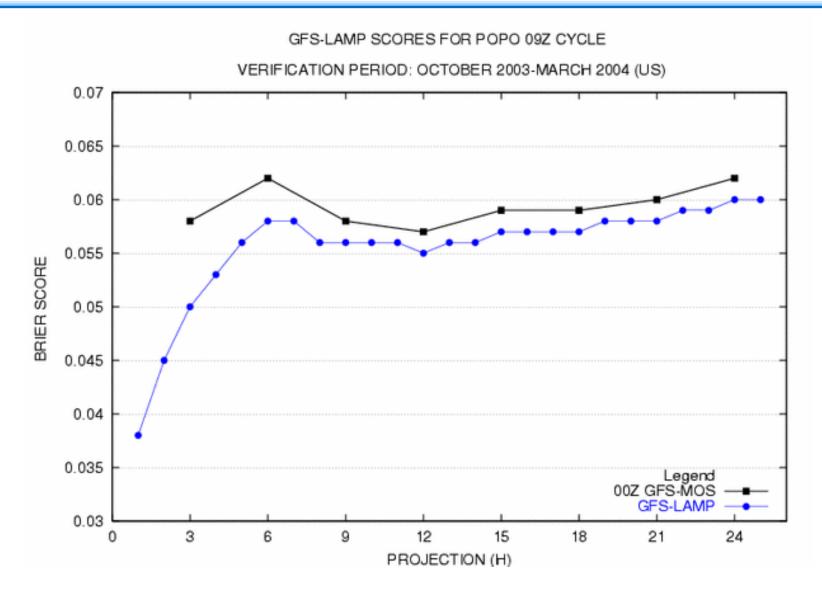




11-13 hr LAMP Thunderstorm forecast



LAMP Verification



GFS LAMP Bulletin

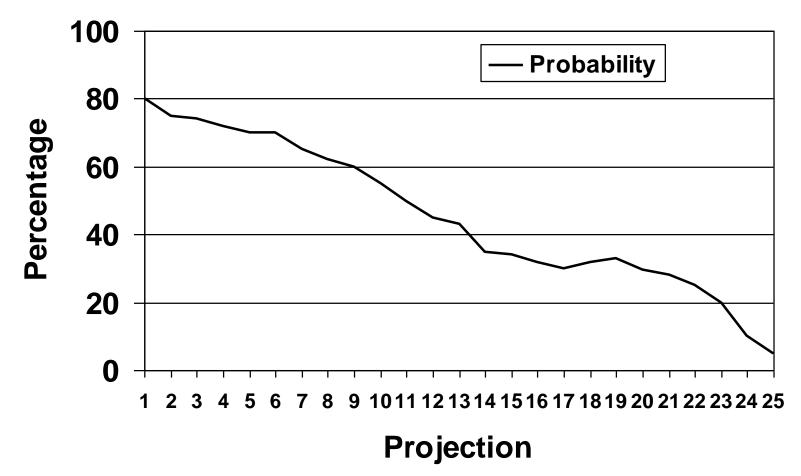
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VIS	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
CVS	6	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
OBV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	BR	BR	BR	BR	HZ	BR	BR	BR	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N



- LAMP makes best category deterministic forecasts based on the probabilities and the thresholds
- Thresholds are determined based on achieving unit bias or maximizing the threat score within a bias range
- Thresholds can help interpret the probabilities
- Thresholds vary by location, projection, cycle time, and season
- Technique identical to MOS thresholding

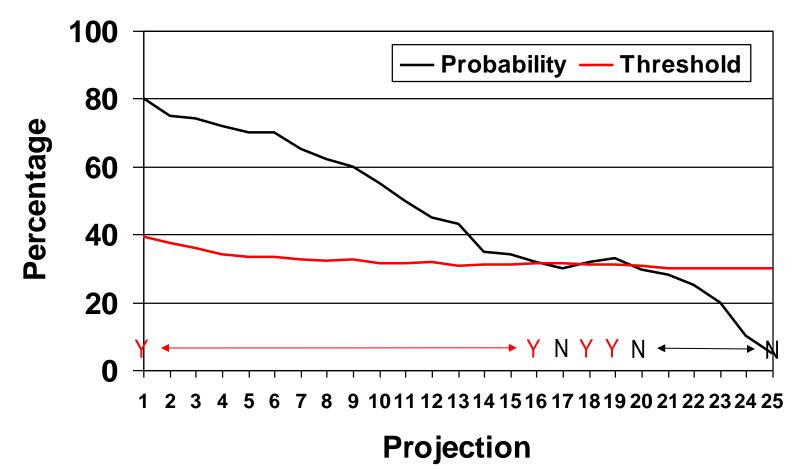
Thresholding

POPO Thresholds and Probabilities

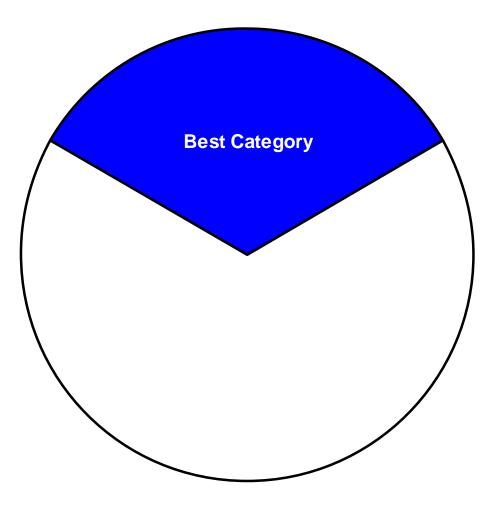


Thresholding

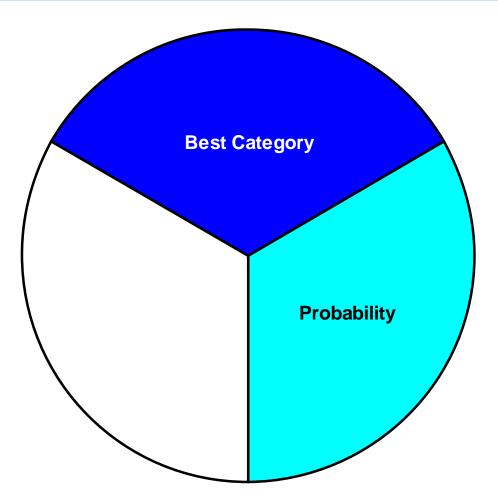
POPO Thresholds and Probabilities



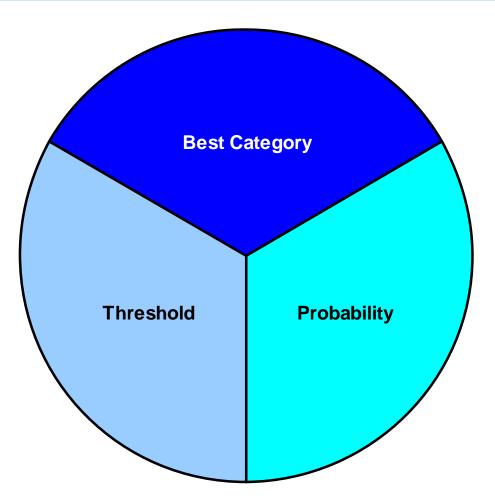
Pieces of the puzzle



Pieces of the puzzle



Pieces of the puzzle



Probability of:	Event
Liquid Equivalent Precip. ≥ 0.01 inch during past 6 hours/12 hours	Yes/No
Precipitation occurring on the hour	Yes/No
Precipitation type (Conditional on Precipitation)	Freezing Frozen Liquid
Precipitation Characteristics (Conditional on Precipitation)	Drizzle Continuous Showers

Probability of:	Event
Thunderstorms during 2 hr period in 20km gridbox	Yes/No
	0/8 (Clear)
	1/8 – 2/8 (Few)
Total Sky Cover	3/8 – 4/8 (Sct)
	5/8 – 7/8 (Bkn)
	8/8 (Ovc)
	No obstruction to vision
	Haze/Smoke
Obstruction to Vision	Mist
	Fog
	Blowing Phenomena

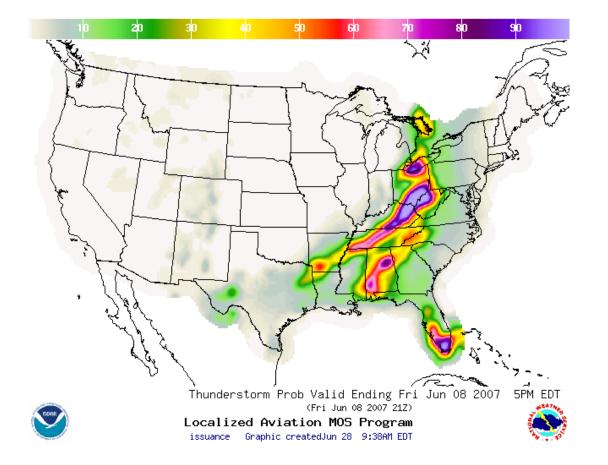
Probability of:	Event
Ceiling Height	<pre>< 200 feet 200 - 400 feet 500 - 900 feet 1000 - 1900 feet 2000 - 3000 feet 3100 - 6500 feet 6600 - 12,000 feet > 12,000 feet</pre>
Ceiling Height (Conditional on Precipitation)	Same as above

Probability of:	Event
Visibility	< $\frac{1}{2}$ mile < 1 mile < 2 miles < 3 miles \leq 5 miles \leq 6 miles
Conditional Visibility (Conditional on Precipitation)	Same as above

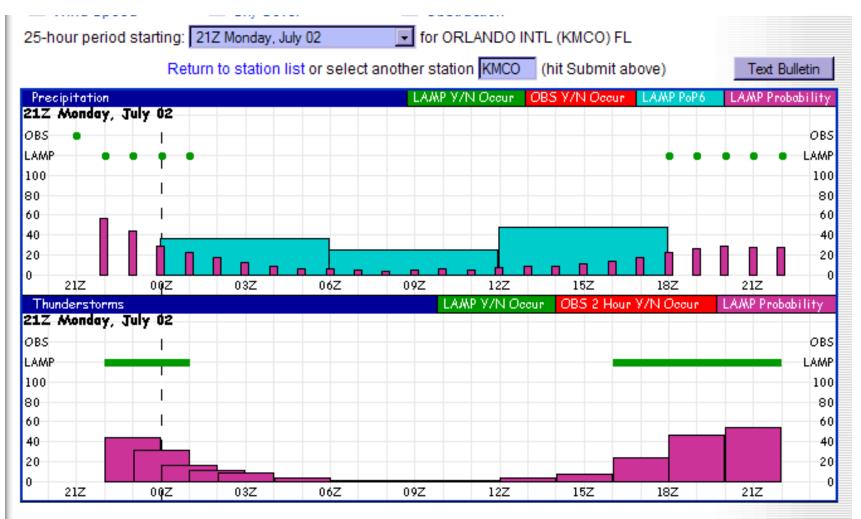
LAMP Probabilistic Products

- SBN/NOAAPort/NWS FTP server products:
 - Alphanumeric bulletin guidance
 - Station guidance in BUFR format
 - Contains all probabilities made by LAMP
 - Gridded thunderstorm guidance in GRIB2 format (NDGD)
 - 2hr thunderstorm probabilities
- Graphical products on weather.gov:
 - Gridded thunderstorm images, including probabilities
 - Station plots of POPO
 - Meteograms, including probabilities found in bulletin

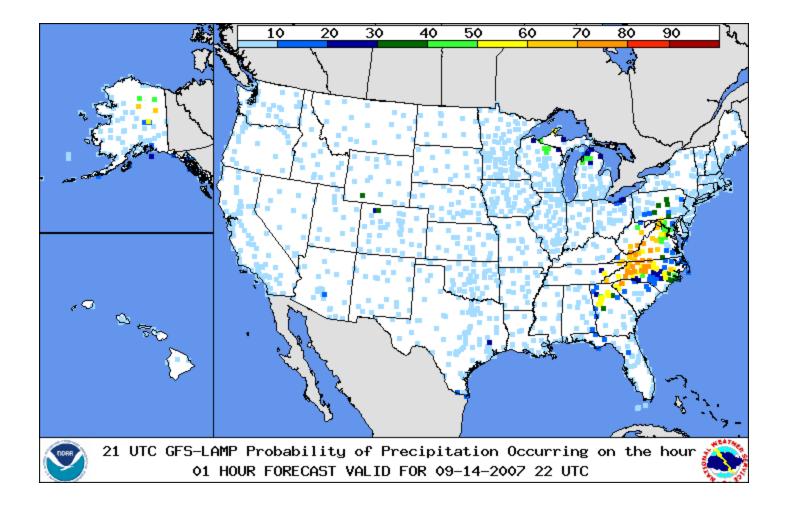
LAMP Thunderstorm Probabilities



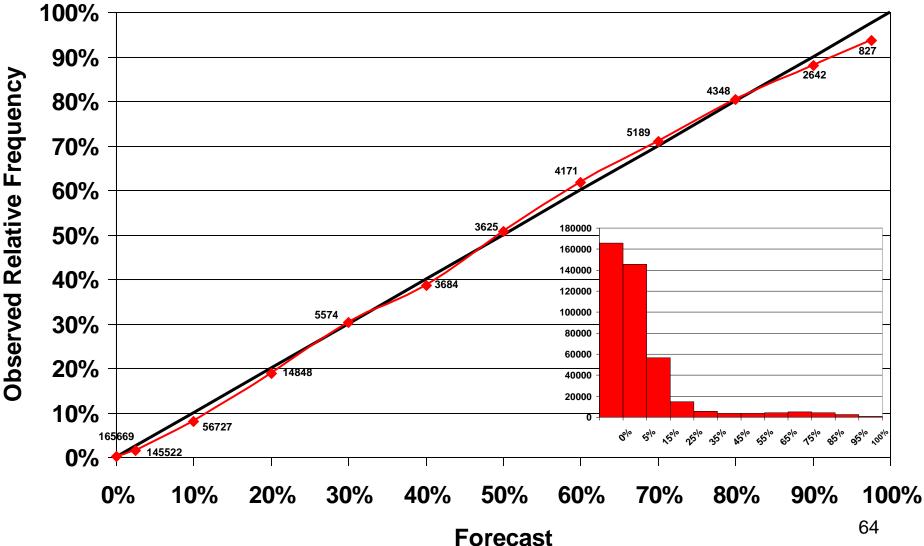
LAMP Meteogram Products



LAMP Probability of Precipitation Available on weather.gov/mdl/lamp

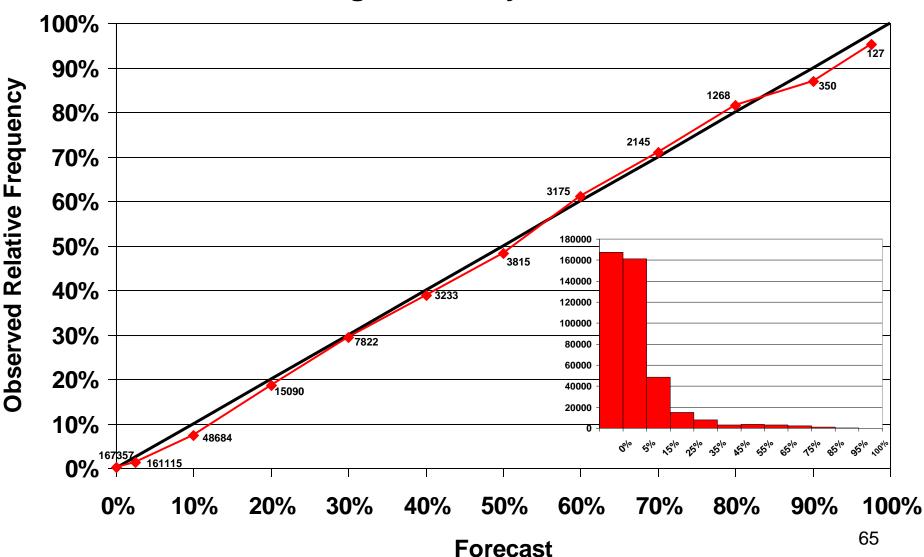


GFSLAMP Reliability of 0300 UTC 03-h Ceiling < 1000 feet 2006 Aug - 2007 May, 1522 sites

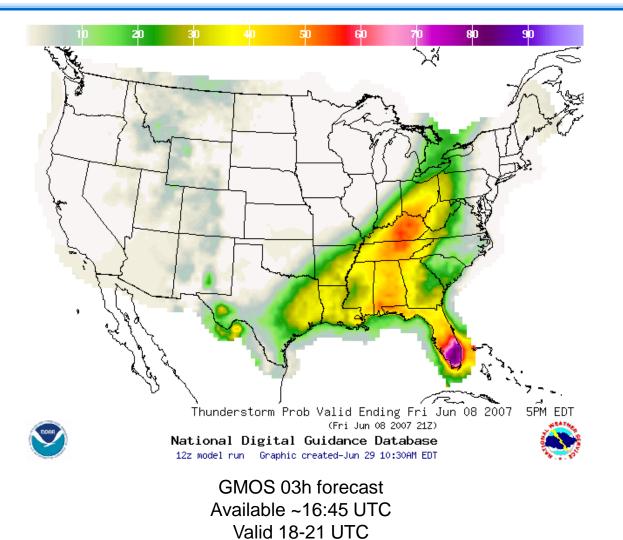


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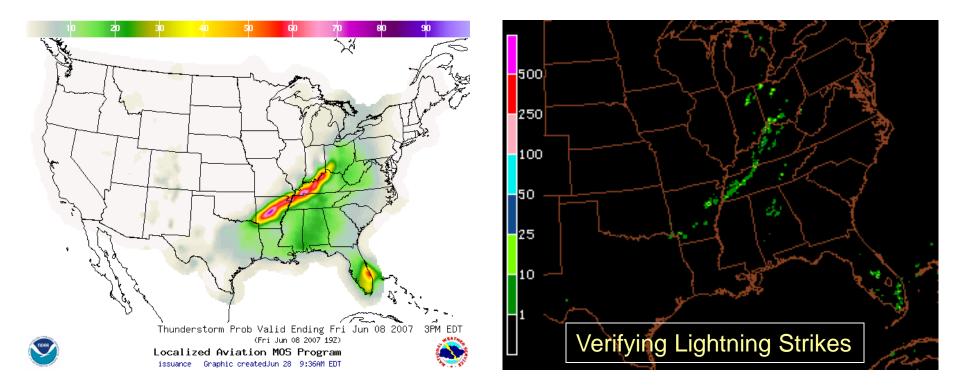
GFSLAMP Reliability of 0300 UTC 03-h Visibility < 3 miles 2006 Aug - 2007 May, 1522 sites



June 8, 2007

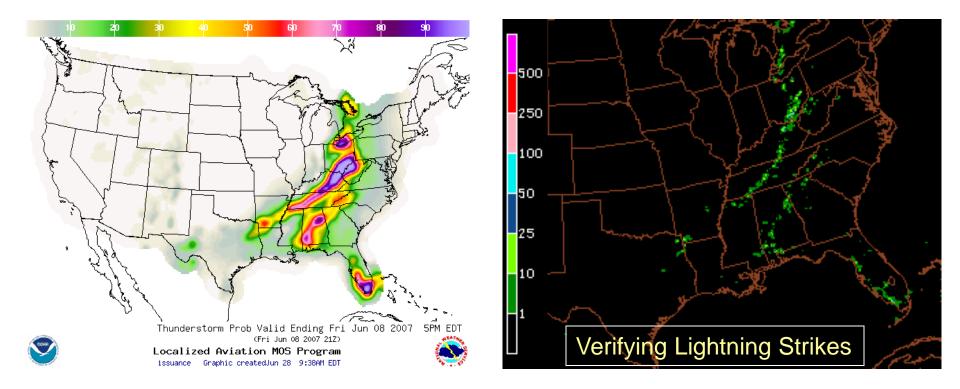


June 8, 2007 1500 UTC LAMP forecast



LAMP 02h forecast Available ~15:45 UTC Valid 17-19 UTC

June 8, 2007 1800 UTC LAMP forecast



LAMP 02h forecast Available ~18:45 UTC Valid 19-21 UTC

Uses of LAMP probabilities

As input to AvnFPS in making Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts (TAF)

• "PROB: Probability of occurrence of a thunderstorm or other precipitation event, with associated weather elements as necessary (wind, visibility, and/or sky condition) whose occurrences are directly related to, and contemporaneous with, the thunderstorm or precipitation event. Only PROB30 (30% probability of the specified element occurring) groups will be used in NWS TAFs." (NWSI 10-813)

 As guidance to WFO forecasters in making the TAFs and to AWC forecasters in making the convective products

 Aviation Planning – Keith and Leyton (WAF August 2007) found "that utilizing statistically derived probabilistic forecasts to determine fuel carriage results in a significant cost savings compared to the deterministic TAF forecasts."

WFO smart tools (e.g., Charleston WV)

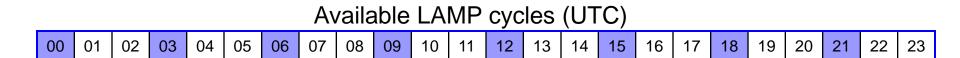
GFS LAMP Status

- Operational Status:
 - First 4 cycles operational July 2006

Available LAMP cycles (UTC)																								
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

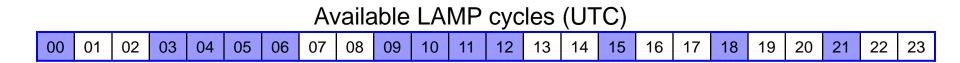
GFS LAMP Status

- Operational Status:
 - First 4 cycles operational July 2006
 - Next 4 cycles operational May 2007

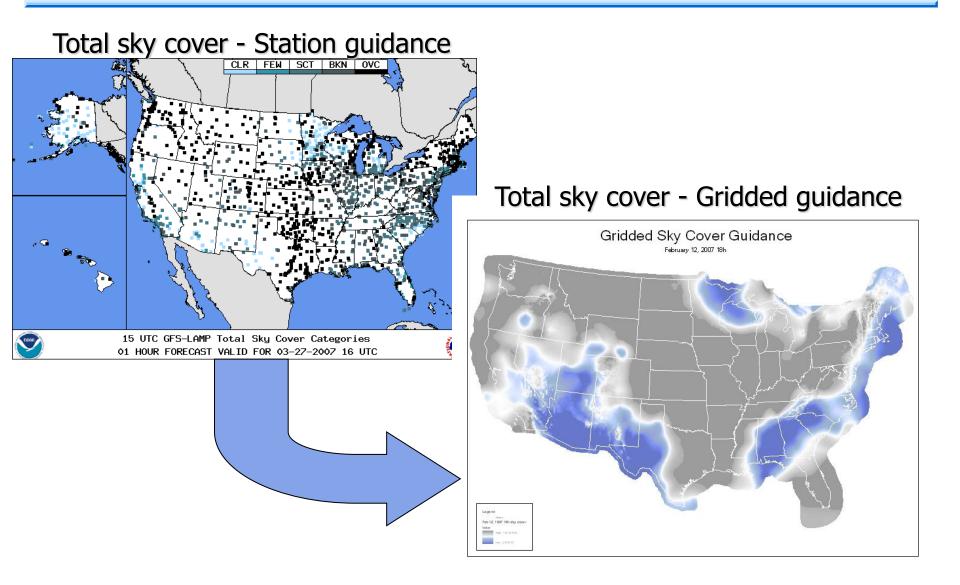


GFS LAMP Status

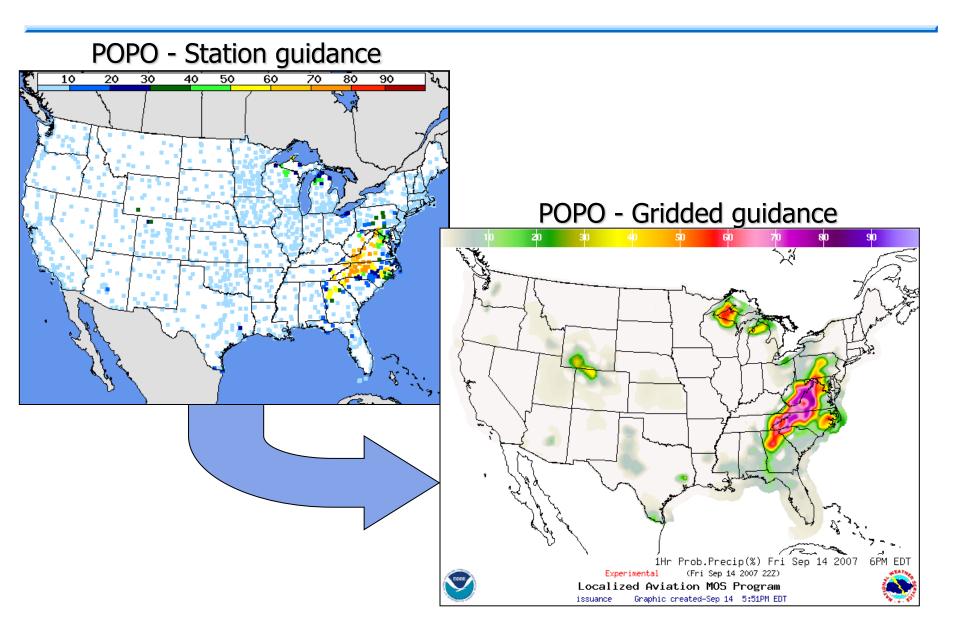
- Operational Status:
 - First 4 cycles operational July 2006
 - Next 4 cycles operational May 2007
 - 4 new cycles to be operational September 26, 2007



GFS LAMP- the Future



GFS LAMP- the Future



MDL MOS and LAMP Products on the Web

MOS Products

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mdl/synop/products.shtml

LAMP Products http://www.weather.gov/mdl/lamp/