



Integrated Hazard Information Services



Comprehensive Services For

- Issuing timely and accurate hazard information
- Enabling two-way communication among all decision-makers



IHIS Will Integrate National Weather Service Hazard Tools

- One common interface and process
- Preserves efficiency of existing applications
- Minimizes training

IHIS Will Foster Collaboration Among All Stakeholders

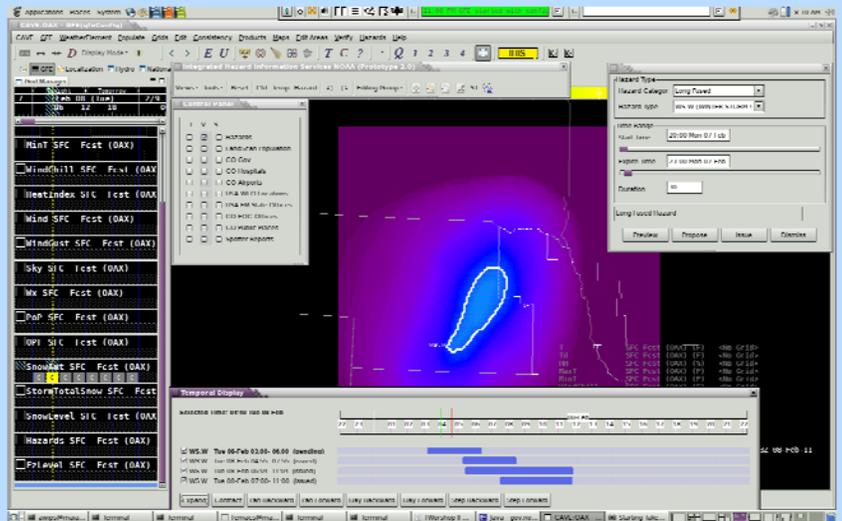
- All decision makers seeing the same picture
- Emergency managers and other partners can provide ground truth (flooding, storm observations, impacts)

Overview

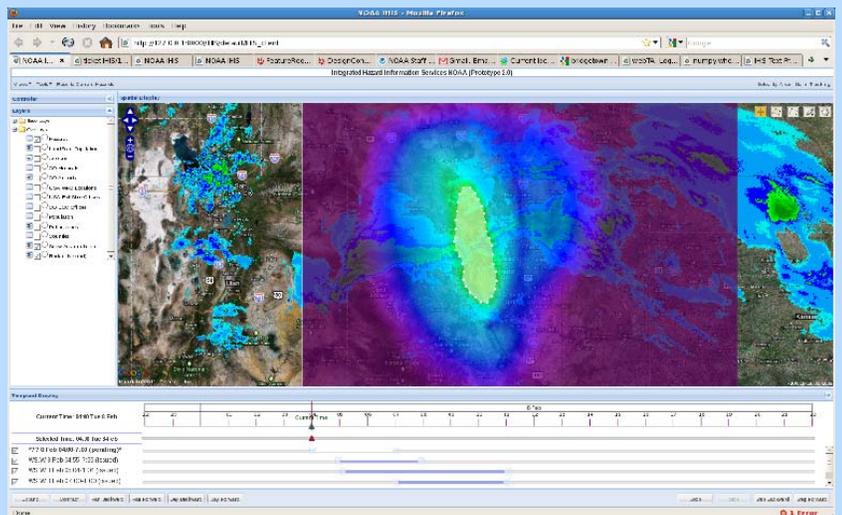
One component of the National Weather Service's (NWS) AWIPS II extended effort is the Integrated Hazard Information Services (IHIS) Project. The primary goal of IHIS is to integrate into a single program the three applications that are currently used to generate hazardous weather watches, warnings, and advisories:

- 1) WarnGen, used to create short-fused severe weather warnings;
- 2) the Graphical Hazards Generator (GHG), used to generate long-fused hazardous weather warnings; and
- 3) RiverPro, used for creating longer-term river flood warnings.

Not only do we need more modern ways to generate and express hazardous weather information, the NWS forecasters who generate this information could benefit greatly from weather impact information gathered by emergency managers, weather enterprise partners, and the general public.



AWIPS II Forecaster Tools



Web-Based Partner Interface

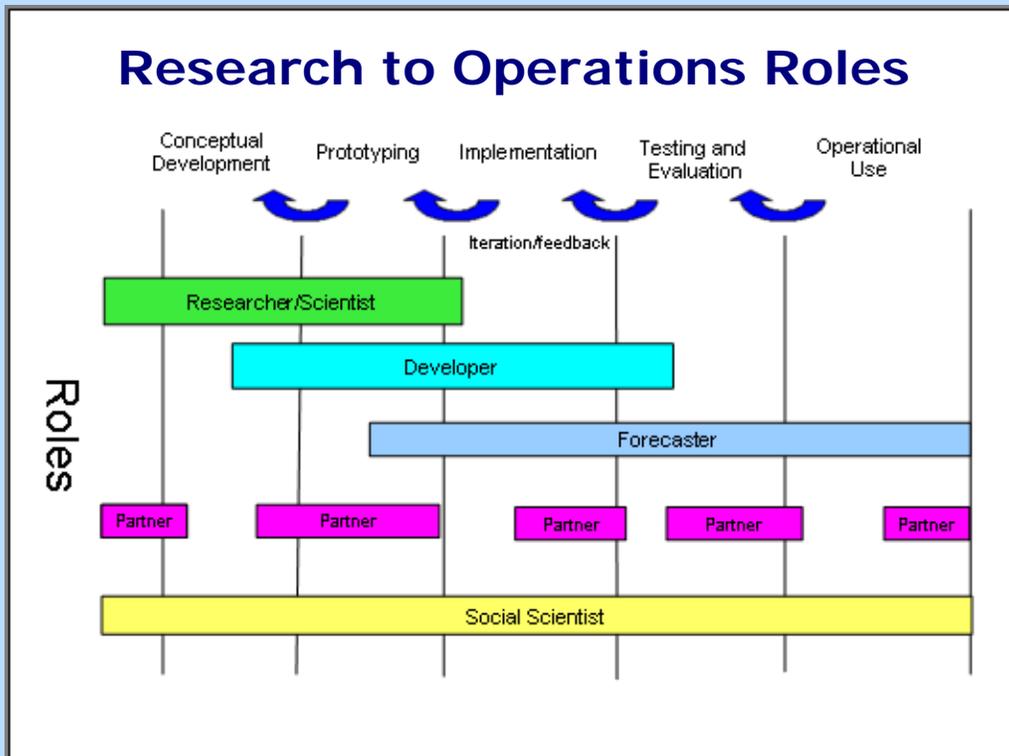
Overview (Continued)

A national database will enable two-way communication between forecasters and partners to ensure that everyone involved in the weather enterprise can view the same information and tailor it to their specific needs. This challenging endeavor seeks to transition the current hazard generation programs from a paradigm of issuing products to one of decision support.

Background

There have been two national workshops to further the Integrated Hazard Information Services requirements and design. The workshops brought together the full spectrum of stakeholders who contributed their valuable perspectives and ideas.

This fostered collaboration between operational weather forecasters, decision makers such as emergency managers, social scientists, software developers, and program managers from diverse organizations across NOAA and the private sector to create a design that encompasses the full range of requirements. We hope to build a flexible, extensible framework which can accommodate the essential existing capabilities as well as allow for the creation of new, state-of-the-art products and tools.



Want More Information?
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