

Data and Products Fri May 10 16:31:00 HST 2024

| Name                  | Pacific Sea Level Extremes Scenario Products  |
|-----------------------|---|
| Capability<br>Area    | - Understanding Climate Variability and Change  |
| Focus Area            | - Coastal Inundation/Sea Level Rise, Extreme Weather, and Community Resilience  |
| Regions               | <ul> <li>Central North Pacific</li> <li>Western North Pacific</li> <li>South Pacific</li> <li>Pacific Basin</li> </ul>  |
| Products/Phys<br>ical | <ul> <li>Products - Physical</li> <li>Outloooks (monthly to annual)</li> <li>Impacts</li> <li>Flooding/Inundation</li> <li>Eroison</li> <li>Spatial Scale</li> <li>Location/Site</li> <li>Time Scale</li> <li>Future</li> <li>Methodology</li> <li>Model/Statistical</li> <li>Oceanic (e.g., Water Temperature, Salinity, Acidity, Sea<br/>Level, Wave Height)</li> </ul> |
| Sectors               | <ul> <li>Public Health and Safety</li> <li>Community Planning and Development</li> </ul>  |

| Description   | The objective of this effort is to advance best practices<br>pertaining to the formulation of probabilistic Sea Level Rise<br>(SLR)/coastal inundation scenarios for specific locations in the<br>Pacific Islands. The goal is to provide information to planners,<br>managers, and other decision-makers that affords them an<br>opportunity to appropriately address risks from elevated water<br>levels. For sea levels (excluding run-up), extreme value<br>analysis of sea level station records based on the Generalized<br>Extreme Value (GEV) or modified Peak Over Threshold<br>(POT) distributions may currently represent the best attempt<br>to move beyond relatively simplistic SLR/coastal inundation<br>scenarios based on global rate of change projections.<br>However, the tendency has been to assume that the<br>observations are stationary (are not time dependent).<br>Recognizing a changing climate, this effort is building upon<br>the work of recent investigators that have employed other<br>types of statistical or numerical analysis that, for example<br>allow the GEV parameters to be temporal functions (linear,<br>quadratic, exponential, and periodic) or covariates. The<br>appeal of such advanced statistical and numerical techniques<br>it that they may provide a means to generate information that<br>reflects a more nuanced – tailored to the site and situation –<br>portrait of vulnerability of Pacific Islands to risks associated<br>with SLR/coastal inundation. |
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| Url           | http://www.pacificstormsclimatology.org/  |
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