Catalog of WDTB Storm-Based Warning Training Modules

	SBW Issue	Example details (location, date)	Learning Objectives	URL of Lesson	Lesson name	Test question
1.	**Consideration of local communities (Pure County vs. pure Polygon continuum)**	OK example	How to consider local communities in issuing SBWs: • Message consistency with user communities	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/Lesson1/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 1	Which group of customers is not well-suited to receive and understand SBWs? **a) Broadcast radio or NWR listeners** b) Cell-phone users c) Internet consumers d) TV viewers
2.	**Low Pulse Shear Storm SVR**	26 Aug 03 FWS	Issue a SBW for a small pulse storm with little steering layer flow. Storm movement dictated by outflow boundary interactions. Anticipation of future initiation, polygon placement.	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/P1-PulseStorms/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. P1	**True** or False When issuing a SBW for a downburst situation, it is advisable to expand the width of polygon in the direction of potential downburst motion.
3.	**Squall Line SVR**	050308 MHX	How to draw the SBW to convey dmg wind threat	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/S1-squallLine/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. S1	When you create a polygon to convey the damaging wind threat for a linear multicell line, what is the best method? **a) Lay out the threat area ahead of line and a bit behind the leading edge to account for lagging severe winds** b) Only draw the polygon for areas where Velocity product > 50 kts c) Break the line up with multiple small warnings that end at different times d) Lay out polygon with the back end on the leading edge of the reflectivity gradient.
4.	**Basin-based FFW**	11 May 05 KUEX	How to draw SBWs based on basin configuration	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/FF1-flashFlooding/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. FF1	Which of the following are potential drawbacks to issuing basin-based Flash Flood Warnings?

						A) Inadequate knowledge of basin connectivity B) Forecasting expected significant rainfall C) Manual input of at risk basins **D) All of the above**
5.	**Tornadic supercells**	6 examples all over; various locations of storms from radar	How to draw SBWs for potentially tornadic storms (isolated). • How to separate TOR and SVR for a single storm	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/T1-singleSupercell/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. T1	In most potentially tornadic SBW situations, it is preferable to _____. A) not include the hail threat in the text product. B) separate the severe and tornado warning threat areas. **C) use a single tornado warning with a buffer around current and projected positions of the low-level circulation.** D) keep the width of the polygon as small as possible no matter what the radar is displaying.
6.	**Supercells in close proximity**	PAH May 7 '03	How to draw SBWs for potentially tornadic storms in close proximity	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/T2-twoTors/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. T2	**True** or False. When drawing adjacent SBWs, it is preferable to have some slight overlap as opposed to a gap between polygons.
7.	**Squall line TOR**	BMX April 30, '05	How to identify and draw a SBW TOR with adjacent SVRs for a squall line	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/T3-squallLine/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. T3	Choose best answer: The ways to recognize tornado threat in squall lines are by monitoring: a) Lowest-tilt V/SRM b) Inflow notches c) Z kinks **d) All of choices are correct**
8.	**Merging Storms**	SGF May 4, '03	How to draw SBWs for when storms collide and/or merge	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/T4-stormMerger/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. T4	In a merging storm situation, what is the guidance for overlapping polygons? **A) The polygon for the more significant threat should cover any overlap area** B) Don't worry about uncertainty, keep polygons as small as possible

						C) Maximize the overlap area for adjacent storms D) Draw one big polygon for the entire event
9.	**Training Supercell Storms**	LZK Jan '99 wedge fest	How to draw SBWs for supercells that possess motions which affect similar locations	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/SBW/lessons/T5-stormTraining/player.html	SBW1 Lesson 2 Obj. T5	One of the best ways to minimize confusion with training storms is to: **A)** Draw separate polygons for each storm, even if they are in close proximity **B) Minimize overlap in concurrent warning polygons (without sacrificing lead time)** C) Keep original warnings going for a long time despite storm threat evolution D) Issue a large 90 minute tornado warning covering entire line of storms
10.	**Size of SBWs**	IND Nov. '07	How to limit SBWs to 12 counties or less in all situations	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/bestpractices/player.html	SBW2	What is the main reason for having NO MORE than 12 counties or parishes contained in a SBW? **a) Excessive text in warning locations will be difficult to display on digital devices** b) AWIPS WarnGen can not handle more than 12 counties in a warning c) Users cannot display that much area d) Not enough call-to action statements to handle all the situations
11.	**Limiting CTAs**	MOB Feb. 17, '08	How to avoid excessive text in Warnings	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/bestpractices/player.html	SBW2	At a minimum, SBW text should include: A) Only communities located within 20 miles either side of the warning track **B) Whether or not storms are expected to impact**

						mainly rural areas C) All cities, towns, and landmarks within the polygon D) At least four call-to-action statements
12.	**Anticipating movement of storms**	MEM, BNA Feb. 5, 2008	How to anticipate movement of storms to configure effective SBWs • For fast-moving storms • Reissue SBWs before storm has moved out of polygon • How to fan out polygons for splitting storms • Capturing multiple threats in single polygon • Storms in close proximity	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/bestpractices/player.html	SBW2	In high-confidence warning situations, it is advisable to wait until the storm is close to exiting an existing warning before re-issuing. A. True **B. False** For storms in close proximity to each other, what are the recommended best practices for storm-based warnings? **A. With complex evolutions, capture multiple threats due to propagation effects** B. Issue one big, county-based warning for all threats C. Create separate warnings for every storm **D. For splitting storms, fan out warning polygon to capture anticipated left and right storm movements**
13.	**Removing counties**	OUN Nov. 5, '08	How not to remove counties prematurely from areas in the polygon	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/bestpractices/player.html	SBW2	
14.	**Collaboration between CWAs**	OK/TX Red River example DC Patuxent River	Dealing with issues along CWA and Geographical Boundaries	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/bestpractices/player.html	SBW2	Select if a recommended strategy for collaboration on storms moving across CWAs. **a) Use NWSChat to see storm reports/ trends** **b) Display warning polygons of adjacent WFOs on AWIPS D2D to help coordinate placement** **c) Call neighboring WFOs to coordinate**

						d) **Ensure SBW does not expire very close to border**
15.	**Using Pathcasts**	Lots of examples	Identify how pathcasts are created, the two versions of pathcasts in WarnGen, and the error sources in using pathcasts.	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/pathcasts/player.html	Pathcasts	Which of these statements describes AWIPS geocoordinate uncertainties? A. AWIPS map locations used in pathcasts are easily understood by users **B. Due to the 2 decimal places for lat/long points in WarnGen, there is a 1 mile location diagonal uncertainty** C. WarnGen calculations uses Google Earth to map locations D. WarnGen map calculations can be configured to 16-pt compass locations
16.	**Stories from the Field**	CHS 16 Mar '08	How to deal with trimming back end of polygons with training supercells	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/field-stories/CHS/index.html	SBW2	
17.	**Stories from the Field**	SLC 31 Aug '08	How to deal with effective polygon size. How to issue SBWs for a broken line of storms near both sparsely (i.e. Mt. Regions) and heavily populated regions	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/field-stories/SLC/index.html	SBW2	
18.	**Stories from the Field**	UNR 24 July '08	How to deal (or not deal) with merging storms	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/field-stories/UNR/index.html	SBW2	
19.	**Stories from the Field**	BOX 1 July '08	How to issue SBWs for storms along the coast	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/field-stories/BOX/index.html	SBW2	
20.	**Stories from the Field**	CAR 8 Jun '08	How to deal with Polygon length and CWA border issues	http://www.wdtb.noaa.gov/modules/ASBW/Polygon-Review-Lericos.ppt	SBW2	