

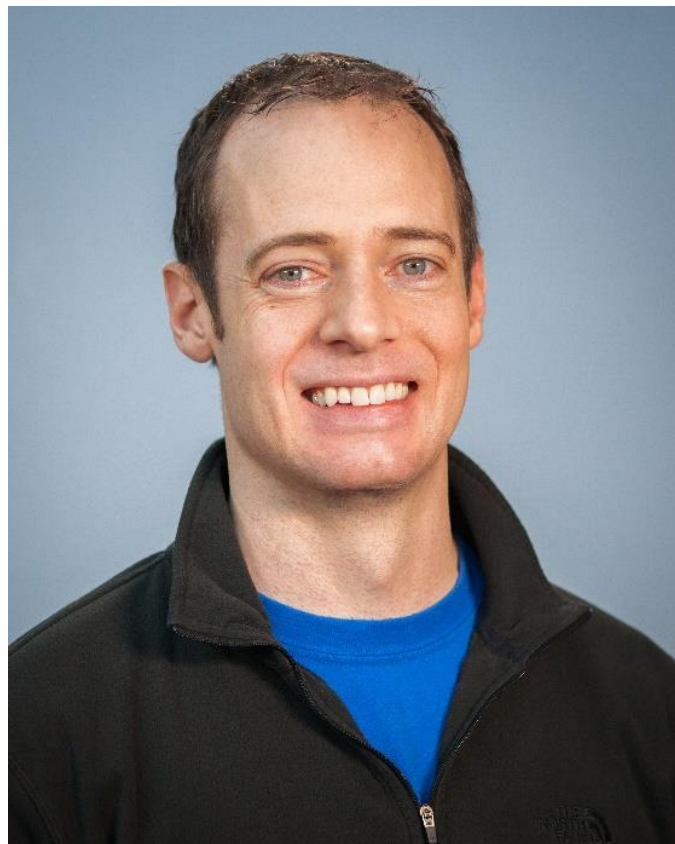
Bryan Smith

Mesoscale / Outlook Forecaster Storm Prediction Center

Bryan Smith began his career at the NOAA's Storm Prediction Center as a Mesoscale Assistant/Fire Weather Forecaster in 2008 and was promoted to Mesoscale/ Outlook Forecaster in 2014.

Smith has specialized in severe weather database development for determining estimated tornado damage intensity related to radar signatures and environmental parameters. He was a co-recipient of the National Weather Service's Isaac Cline National Award for Program Management and Administration in 2018 for *Program Management in development of a multi-faceted severe storm database that supports real time forecasts of tornado intensity*. He has presented this work as an invited speaker at several professional conferences, and his work has been included in training by the NWS Warning Decision Training Division in recent years.

He is currently working on developing forecasting techniques to help forecast tornado intensity potential in the 0 to 2-hr period. Operational application of some of this work as a prototype for SPC products was leading up to and during the 3 March 2019 Lee County, Alabama, EF4 tornado. He was the recipient of the American Meteorological Society's Exceptional Specific Prediction Award for 2021, "For a highly specific and accurate prediction of a strong supercell event with long lead time that saved lives" for a Mesoscale Convective Discussion on the afternoon of 3 March 2019 in Alabama: <https://www.spc.noaa.gov/products/md/2019/md0145.html>.



He has lead-authored 5 formal peer-reviewed publications in the American Meteorological Society's *Weather and Forecasting* journal and co-authored 15 formal peer-reviewed publications.

Smith earned B.S. (2005) and M.S. (2007) degrees from Ball State University in geography with an emphasis in operational meteorology and climatology. He was 1 of 12 students selected for the Univ. of Oklahoma's Research Experience for Undergraduates program at the National Weather Center in 2005.

"There's a lot of money going to projects, the projects that get funded are consensus projects, the experiments that get done are experiments that everybody thinks will work, and experiments that everyone thinks will work are ones that I think rarely advance science at all, the interesting experiments are ones that nobody thinks work...actually end up working, but those are very hard to fund politically." "If you think you can't find a secret, you'll never try, and you'll never find one." "There are many (scientific) secrets left to be discovered."

Peter Thiel, 9/25/2014, Wired UK interview

