



### 2021/2022 Winter Outlook & Services Update



### Agenda

• NOAA Winter Outlook – What it means for our region.

### NWS Product/Services Updates

Changes to the Winter Weather Forecast pages

Using the Winter Storm Severity Index and Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook to

gauge winter weather impacts

Flood product simplification

Rainfall Monitoring webpage

 Snow Squall Warning and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

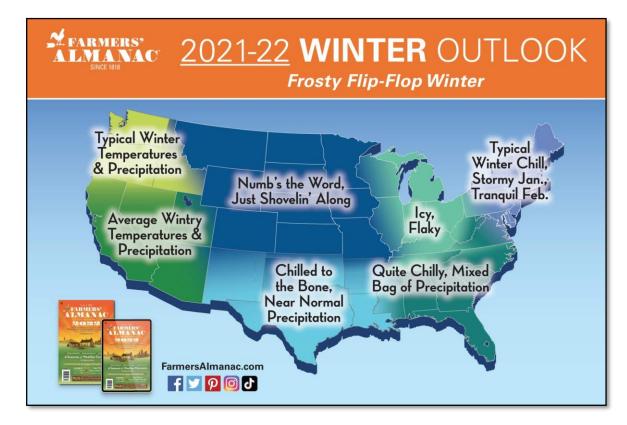
Non-Weather Emergency Message alerting

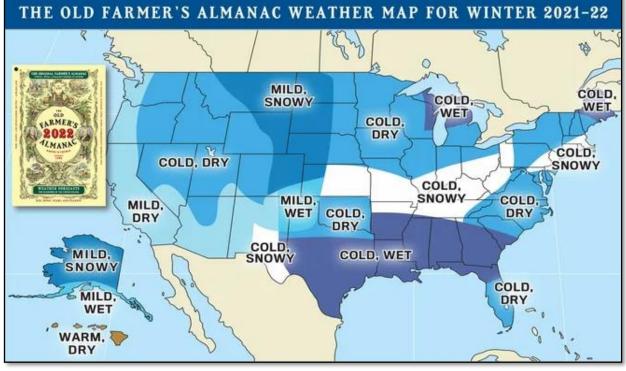
Question/Answer





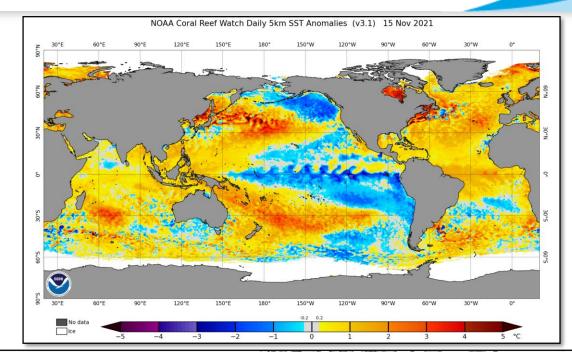


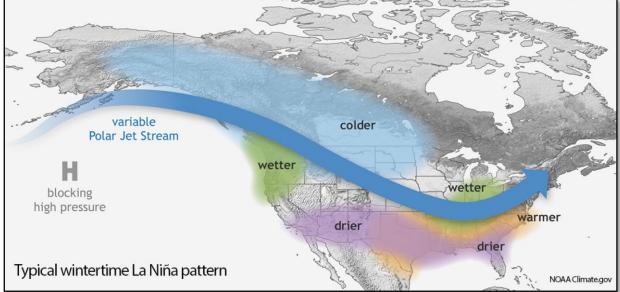






- La Nina is a pattern of abnormally cool water temperatures in the central Pacific Ocean which has long reaching impacts on the weather across the Northern Hemisphere.
- A moderate La Nina is forecast this winter.
- A typical La Nina winter features a storm track that favors a wetter than normal winter across the Ohio Valley with warmer than normal temperatures over the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast United States.
- La Nina was the main influence on our weather pattern last winter as well.









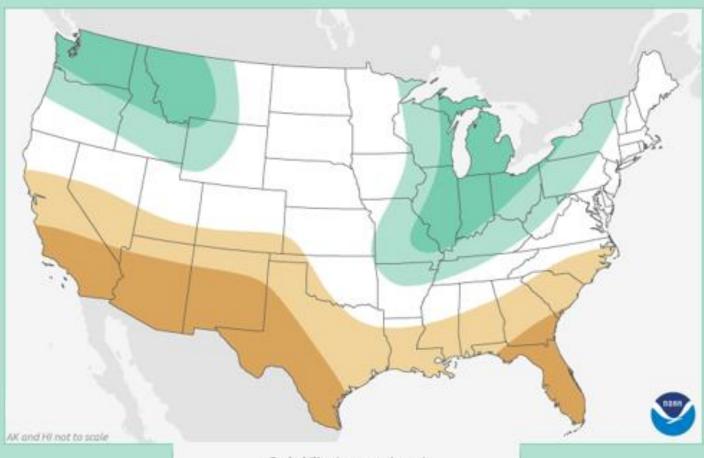
# Winter 2021 **3**

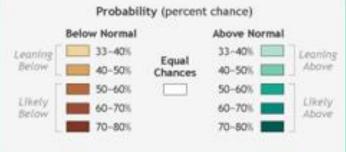
**Precipitation Outlook** 

PORTIONS OF THE OHIO VALLEY WILL HAVE THE **GREATEST CHANCES FOR WETTER THAN AVERAGE CONDITIONS** 

DRIER THAN AVERAGE CONDITIONS ARE FAVORED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, THE SOUTHWEST, AND THE SOUTHEAST

THE FORECAST FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE U.S. SHOWS EQUAL CHANCES FOR BELOW- NEAR- OR ABOVE-AVERAGE PRECIPITATION DURING THE WINTER MONTHS









# Winter 2021



Temperature Outlook

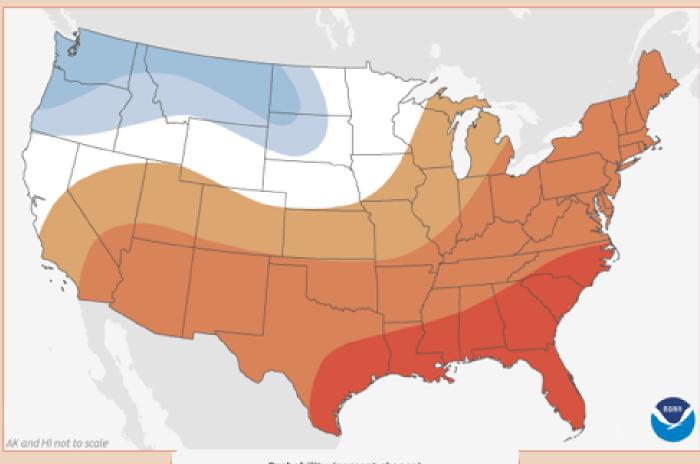
## **OHIO VALLEY:**

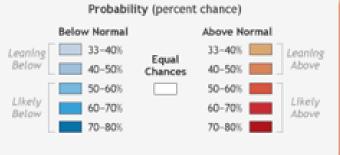
THE OHIO VALLEY WILL MOST LIKELY SEE
ABOVE NORMAL TEMPERATURES THIS
WINTER

### **ELSEWHERE:**

BELOW AVERAGE TEMPERATURES ARE FAVORED
FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND THE PACIFIC
NORTHWEST INTO THE NOTHERN PLAINS

WARMER THAN AVERAGE CONDITIONS ARE MOST LIKELY ACROSS THE SOUTHERN TIER OF THE U.S. AND MUCH OF THE EASTERN U.S.



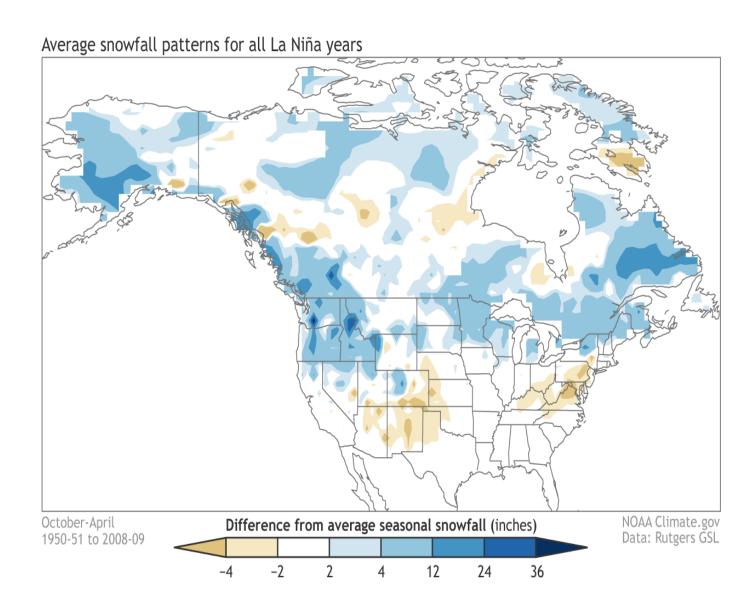




# (1)

### What About Snowfall?

- Arctic outbreaks, ice storms and snow storms are difficult to predict more than 1 to 2 weeks in advance. The frequency, number and intensity of these events cannot be predicted on a seasonal timescale.
- Snowfall tends to be highly variable during La Nina winters in our region, with a trend toward BELOW average snowfall.
- Major winter weather events have occurred during past La Nina winters
  - New Years Storm 1970/1971
  - Arctic outbreak of Jan 1985
  - Cold, snowy December 2010
  - Ice Storms of 2021

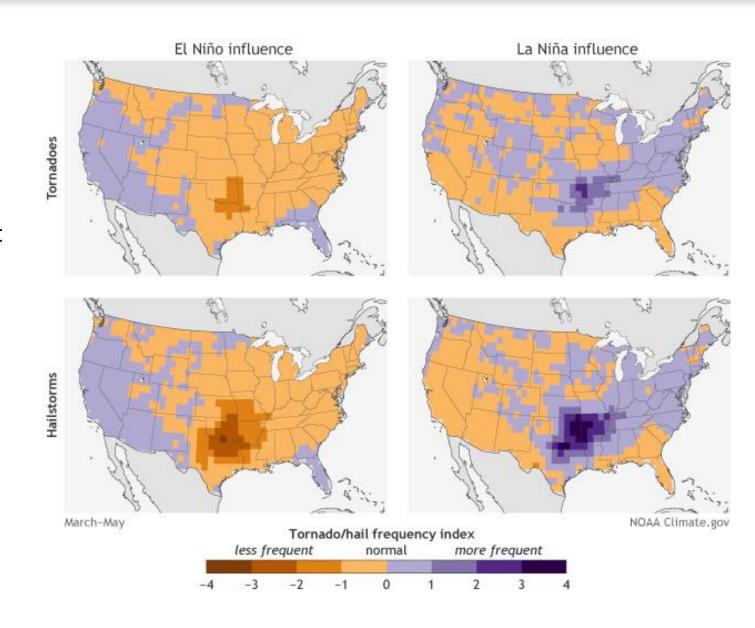




## NOAA Winter 2021/22 Outlook & Beyond



- Looking further out, there can be an increased probability of severe weather (hail and tornadoes) during the spring months following a La Nina winter.
- While increased probabilities are greatest in the southern Plains and lower Mississippi Valley, in general, springtime hailstorms and tornadoes are more frequent across the Ohio Valley and central Appalachians.





## NWS Product/Services Updates





- Winter Weather Forecast page updates
- Using the Winter Storm Severity Index and Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook to gauge winter weather impacts



- Flood Product Simplification
- Rainfall Monitor



- Snow Squall Warnings & Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Non-Weather Emergency Message Alerting



### Winter Forecast Page Updates





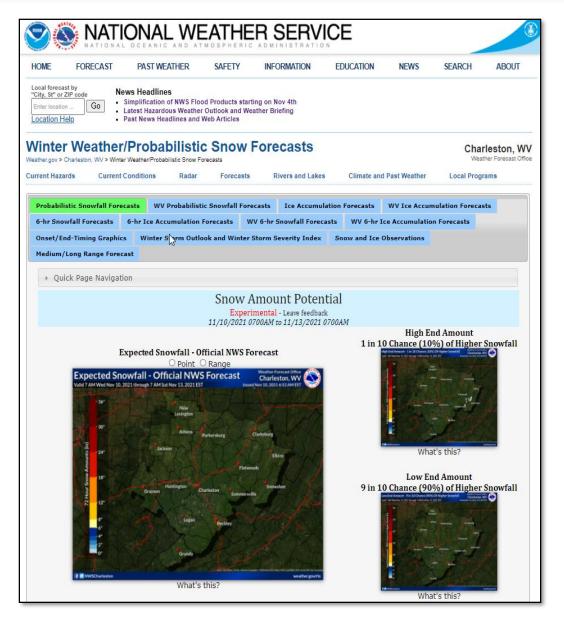
Comprehensive winter weather forecast information can be found by looking for the icon on you local NWS office's webpage.





### Winter Forecast Page Updates





- Menu/tabs have been streamlined so they are the same no matter which NWS office you are looking at.
- New graphics packages
- Statewide graphics for snow and ice accumulation
  - WV- www.weather.gov/rlx/winter
  - OH- www.weather.gov/iln/winter
  - KY- <u>www.weather.gov/lmk/winter</u>
  - VA- www.weather.gov/akq/winter



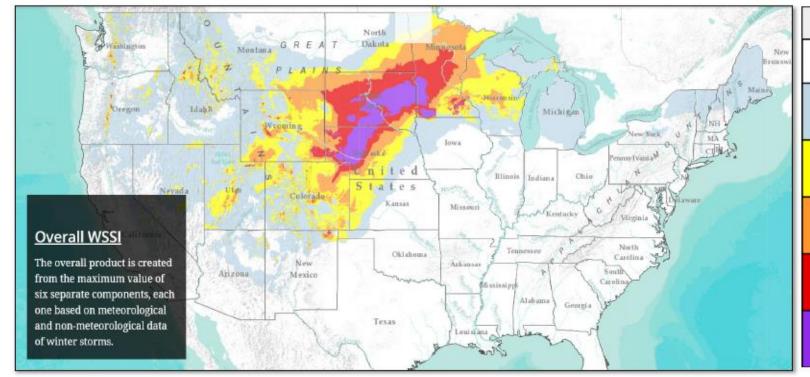
### Winter Storm Severity Index



### www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=RLX

- Provides winter storm impact information out to 72 hours, with a new Experimental Day 4 and new 6-hour visualization option.
- Includes meteorological and non-meteorological factors
  - Snow Load (weight of snow)
  - Snow Amount
  - Ice Accumulation

- Ground Blizzard
- Flash Freeze (during and after precipitation)
- Blowing Snow



Potential Winter Storm Impacts
No Impacts Impacts not expected.
Limited Impacts  Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in little inconveniences.
Minor Impacts  Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in an inconvenience to daily life.
Moderate Impacts Often threatening to life and property, some damage unavoidable. Typically results in disruptions to daily life.
Major Impacts  Extensive property damage likely, life saving actions needed. Will likely result in major disruptions to daily life.
Extreme Impacts  Extensive and widespread severe property damage, life saving actions will be needed. Results in extreme disruptions to daily life.



### Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook





Revamped Graphical Hazardous Weather
Outlook can be found by looking for the
icon on you local NWS office's webpage.



Or go to <u>www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=rlx</u>



### Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook

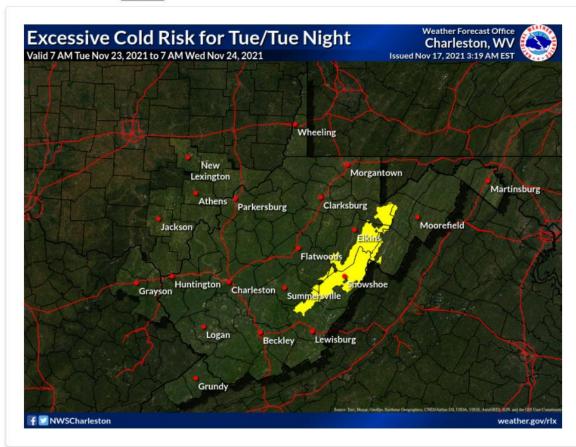


### www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=rlx

### **Experimental Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook**

Weather Forecast Office Charleston, WV Updated: November 17th 2021, 11:48:08 am

Select Zoom Area: WV ~



24 Hr Hazard Risks	Today	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
Severe Thunderstorm							
Tornado							
Thunderstorm Wind							
Hail							
Lightning							
Excessive Rainfall							
Wind							
Fog							
Fire Weather							
Excessive Cold							
Ice Accumulation							
Snow/Sleet							



# NWS Product/Services Updates



- Winter Weather Forecast page updates
- Using the Winter Storm Severity Index and Graphical Hazardous
   Weather Outlook to gauge winter weather impacts



- Flood Product Simplification
- Rainfall Monitor



- Snow Squall Warnings & Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Non-Weather Emergency Message Alerting

# Flood Product Simplification



# **Consolidation of NWS Flood Products**

Flash Flood Watch Flood Watch

Consolidated into

Flood Watch\*

\*Flash Flood Watches will still be issued for non-convective events (e.g. dam break) or excessive rain over a burn scar

Urban & Small Stream Flood Advisory Arroyo & Small Stream Flood Advisory Small Stream Flood Advisory Flood Advisory Hydrologic Advisory

Consolidated into

Flood Advisory



## Flood Product Simplification



Flood products will be reformatted to simplify wording, which will now include

- WHAT
- WHERE
- WHEN
- IMPACTS
- ADDITIONAL DETAILS

#### Current

WGUS61 KLWX 240013 FFALWX

URGENT - IMMEDIATE BROADCAST REQUESTED Flood Watch National Weather Service Baltimore MD/Washington DC 813 PM EDT Thu Jul 23 2020

DCZ001-240600-/O.NEW.KLWX.FF.A.0012.200724T0013Z-200724T0600Z/ /00000.0.ER.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.00000T0000Z.00/ District of Columbia-813 PM EDT Thu Jul 23 2020

...FLASH FLOOD WATCH IN EFFECT UNTIL 2 AM EDT FRIDAY...

The National Weather Service in Sterling Virginia has issued a

- \* Flash Flood Watch for The District of Columbia.
- \* Until 2 AM EDT Friday
- \* Slow moving thunderstorms are developing across the Washington DC Metropolitan Area this evening. Localized rainfall amounts up to two inches in an hour are possible. These amounts could lead to flash flooding, especially along small streams and in poor drainage urban areas.

#### PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A Flash Flood Watch means that conditions may develop that lead to flash flooding. Flash flooding is a very dangerous situation.

You should monitor later forecasts and be prepared to take action should Flash Flood Warnings be issued.

#### Consolidated and Reformatted

WGUS61 KLWX 240013 FFALWX

URGENT - IMMEDIATE BROADCAST REQUESTED Flood Watch National Weather Service Baltimore MD/Washington DC 813 PM EDT Thu Jul 23 2020

DCZ001-240600-/O.NEW.KLWX.FA.A.0012.200724T0013Z-200724T0600Z/ /00000.0.ER.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.000/ District of Columbia-813 PM EDT Thu Jul 23 2020

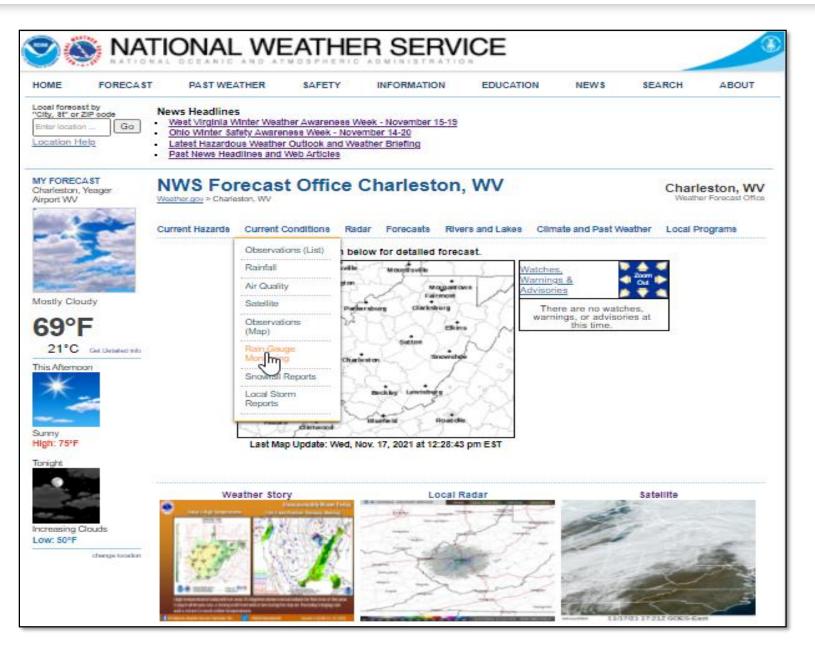
- ...FLOOD WATCH IN EFFECT UNTIL 2 AM EDT FRIDAY...
- \* WHAT...Flash flooding is possible due to heavy rain.
- \* WHERE...The District of Columbia.
- \* WHEN...Until 2 AM EDT Friday.
- IMPACTS...Heavy rain could lead to flash flooding, especially along small streams and in poor drainage areas.
- \* ADDITIONAL DETAILS...Slow moving thunderstorms are developing across the Washington DC Metropolitan Area this evening. Localized rainfall amounts up to two inches in an hour are possible.

#### PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

You should monitor later forecasts and be prepared to take action should Flash Flood Warnings be issued.

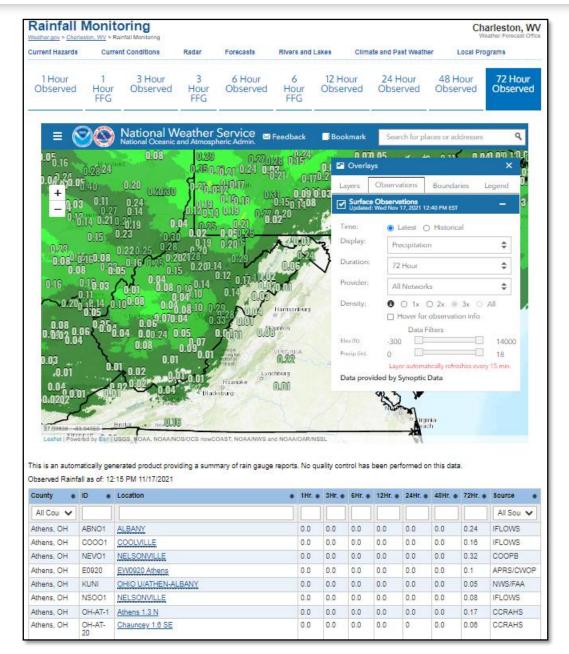


### Rainfall Monitor





### Rainfall Monitor



### www.weather.gov/rlx/rainfall-monitoring

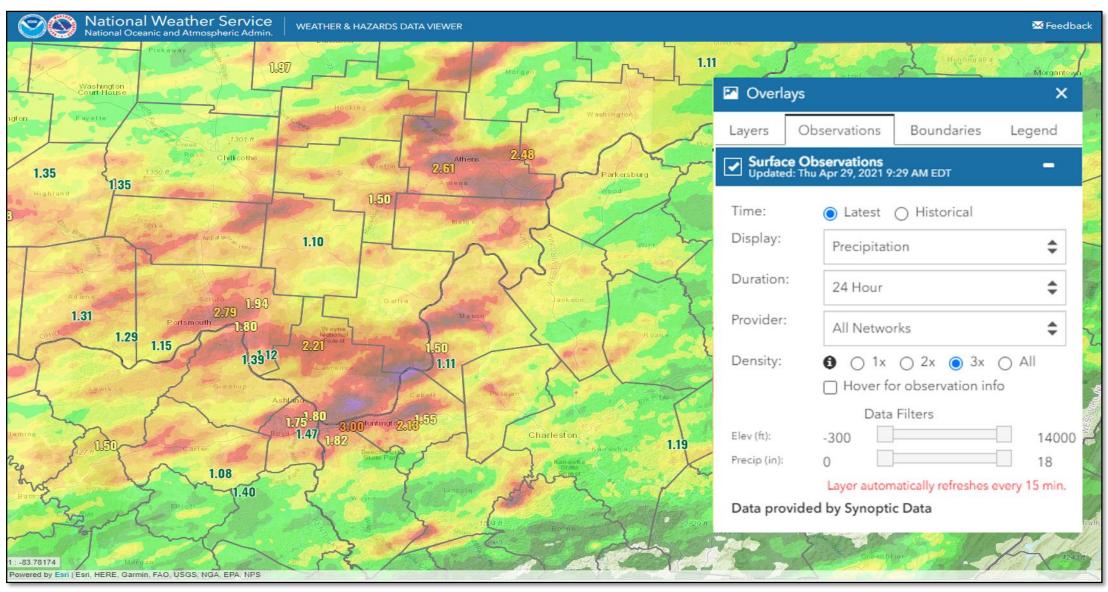
- Comprehensive rainfall monitoring for all of WV, southeast OH, northeast KY and southwest VA.
- Dynamic mapping of gauges for various time intervals combined with radar estimated rainfall.
- Sortable table displays all available gauges.
- Rain gauges include:
  - Airport stations
  - Cooperative weather observers
  - CoCoRaHS observers
  - IFLOWS gauges
  - Citizens Weather Observer Program stations
- If you have gauges in your county that need to be added, contact <a href="mailto:Tony.Edwards@noaa.gov">Tony.Edwards@noaa.gov</a>.



### Rainfall Monitor



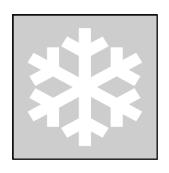
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# **Snow Squall Warnings**



### **Snow Squall Warning Criteria**

- •Snow squalls reducing the visibility to 1/4 statute miles or less,
- •AND sub-freezing ambient road temperatures or plunging temperatures sufficient to produce flash freezes,
- •AND gusty winds and blowing snow.

# SNOW SQUALL WARNINGS WILL ALERT ON CELL PHONES (WEA) AGAIN THIS WINTER!

- •We will limit their issuance between late evening and morning rush.
- •Warnings will be focused when squalls target interstates and main highways and Special Weather Statements will be used for the rest.

No earlier than October 2022, categories will be added to allow for more targeted WEA activations for Snow Squall Warnings.







# NWS Wireless Emergency Alerts Activation Schedule



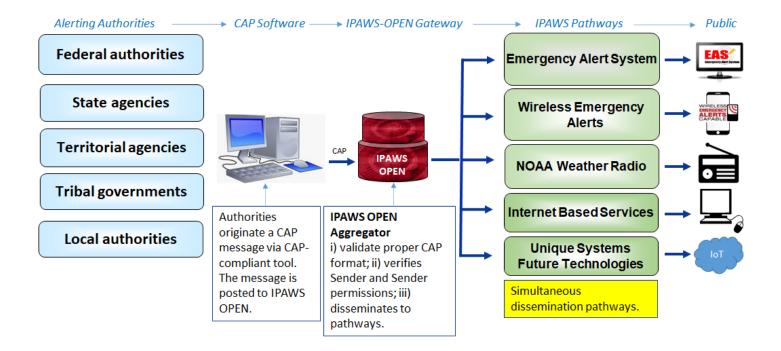
NWS WEA Activation Schedule								
Tornado Warning	New warning     Threat is upgraded to catastrophic     Any additional updates with catastrophic							
∏ Flash Flood Warning	<ul> <li>New warning <u>if</u> threat tag is considerable or catastrophic</li> <li>Threat is upgraded to considerable</li> <li>Threat is upgraded to catastrophic</li> </ul>							
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	Activate for first occurrence (i.e. new or updated warning) of a destructive threat							
Hurricane/Typhoon Warning	Activate for new warning							
Storm Surge Warning	Activate for new warning							
Extreme Wind Warning	Activate for new warning							
Tsunami Warning	Activate for new warning							
Dust Storm Warning	Activate for new warning.							
Snow Squall Warning	Activate for new warning							

See wording used in NWS WEA messages at <a href="https://www.weather.gov/wrn/wea360">https://www.weather.gov/wrn/wea360</a>



(3)

- Once authorized by FEMA to send alerts to IPAWS, you are known as a Collaborative Operating Group (COG)
- As a COG, you have authority to send alerts through IPAWS to NWS, EAS, WEA and a Public Channel for all other IPAWS alert users.



### Alert origination software providers that have successfully demonstrated their IPAWS capabilities

- ✓ AlertSense
- ✓ Asher Group Hyper Reach
- ✓ Blackberry AtHoc IWS
- √ Blackboard Blackboard Connect
- ✓ Buffalo Computer Graphics DisasterLAN
- ✓ CivicReady
- ✓ Comlabs EMNet
- ✓ Desktop Alert
- ✓ Everbridge
- ✓ Genasys
- ✓ GSS Alert Studio ALERT FM.
- √ HipLink
- √ Information Logistics IRIS/HELP
- √ Inspiron Logistics WENS
- ✓ Juvare WebEOC
- √ KDEE Technology LLC On-The-Go Alerting
- √ Monroe Electronics DAS-EOC
- ✓ Motorola Solutions VESTA
- √ Nixle
- ✓ OnSolve CodeRED
- ✓ Rave Mobile Safety
- ✓ Regroup Mass Notifications
- √ Singlewire InformaCast
- ✓ SwiftReach Swift911
- √ Titan HST

\*Disclaimer: The IPAWS PMO does not certify or endorse any vendor product. This list includes Alert Origination Software Providers (AOSP) who voluntarily demonstrated their IPAWS capabilities. Demonstrated capabilities may or may not include WEA 2.0/3.0 capabilities. Please contact your vendor to inquire about your product's WEA capabilities. The IPAWS Program Management Office (PMO) is in the process of developing a method to re-evaluate vendor products after the next release of IPAWS-OPEN. Stay tuned for





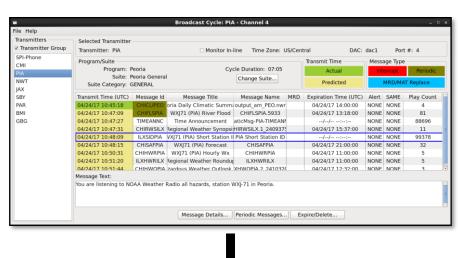
If you select "NWS or NWEM, Hazcollect", your message is sent to us! We receive notification of incoming alert in NWS computer system.



Our staff reviews the alert and may make adjustments to the text to improve readability. We will likely call the alert originator to verify the message is legit.



We send the message over the NOAA Weather Radio for the alert duration.





### Preparation:

- Ask your software vendor if they properly populate Requesting\_Agency in CAP <senderName> as recommended in the IPAWS Design Guidance
- Practice so you are proficient. Know the knobs. Don't wait for an emergency to happen.
- Know your State EAS Plan
- Leverage IPAWS resources

### Operations:

- Select NWEM (or "HazCollect", "NWS", or similar) to achieve NWS (e.g. NWR) dissemination
- Enter good Description & Instruction because they make up the NWS alert narrative
- Check punctuation & avoid use of special characters
- Check for unexpected characters, particularly if pasting content in the alert software interface

If you would like to run a full test, including NWS activiation, reach out to <a href="mailto:Tony.Edwards@noaa.gov">Tony.Edwards@noaa.gov</a>.





FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Fact Sheet

# Sign Up to Use IPAWS to Send Public Alerts and Warnings

A federal, state, local, tribal or territorial Alerting Authority that applies for authorization to use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is designated as a **Collaborative Operating Group (COG).** Follow these steps to obtain access to IPAWS for COG-to-COG messaging and permission to disseminate your alerts to the public.

Before beginning the below process, consult with your State IPAWS representative, typically found in the State Emergency Management Agency, for your ability to become an IPAWS alerting authority.

#### Step 1: Complete IPAWS Web-Based Training

- FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers the independent study course IS-247, <u>Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for Alert Originators</u>. Complete this course and submit the training certificate to the IPAWS Program Management Office at ipaws@fema.dhs.gov.
- EMI also offers course IS-251, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for Alerting Administrators. This
  course is required to obtain public alerting authority.

#### Step 2: Select IPAWS-Compatible Software

- Confirm with your potential or current software provider that they can meet your public alerting needs. Find a list
  of Alert Origination Software Providers (AOSP) who have demonstrated their IPAWS compatibility on this page.
- Our AOSP Webinar Series includes demonstrations by some software providers. Webinars are at this link.
- Acquire your IPAWS-compatible alert origination software and AOSP training before proceeding to the next step.

#### Step 3: Apply for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with FEMA

- Request the MOA application from the IPAWS office. Complete the application and return via email.
- You will receive an email from the IPAWS office containing your MOA for signature, public alerting application,
   COG Identification, COG name and additional instructions. Sign and return the MOA to the IPAWS office.
- Your MOA will be reviewed and signed by FEMA authorizing officials and returned to you. You will receive your
  digital certificate, and a separate email with the password. Contact your AOSP to load your digital certificate and
  credentials into your alert origination software.





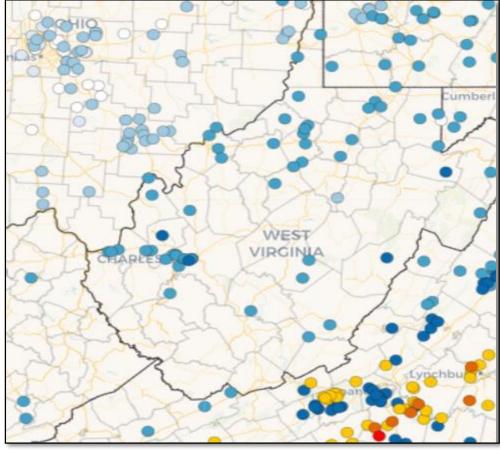
### CoCoRaHS – Rainfall and Snowfall Reporting



### https://www.weather.gov/rlx/cocorahs observers

- The Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) is a volunteer network of weather observers working together to measure and map precipitation in their local communities.
- Can be individuals but also fire departments, water plants,
   DOH garages, etc. There's also a program tailored to schools with lesson plans and teaching aids.
- It is very important to have "trained" observers in your county for FEMA Disaster Declarations for winter storms!







# Webcam Monitoring

- We would LOVE to get access to any webcams you have in your county.
- These would be kept internal and used for situational awareness purposes.
- Please contact <u>John.Peck@noaa.gov</u> for more information or to notify of a camera.



Soaring Eagle Condos Snowshoe / Pocahontas WV / 4809 ft



Snowshoe Village / Pocahontas WV / 4714 ft



Snowshoe Skidder Slope / Pocahontas WV



Snowshoe / Pocahontas WV / 3844 ft



Snowshoe / Pocahontas WV / 3844 ft



US 33 - Pendleton/Randolph Line / Randolph



Allegheny-Rt 33 Surface / Randolph WV / 3298 ft



US 33 - Pendleton/Randolph County Line / Randolph WV / 3298 ft



Winterplace Resort Center / Raleigh WV



I-64 MM 42 / Raleigh WV / 2500 ft



MM 125 I-64 / Raleigh WV / 2468 ft

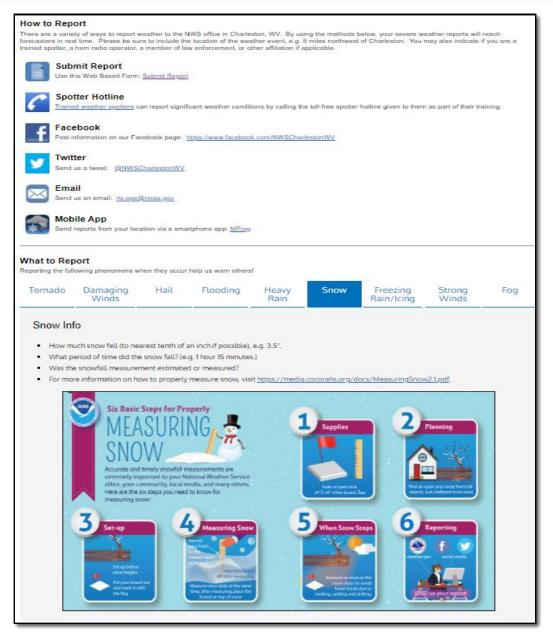


MM 44 I-77 / Raleigh WV / 2455 ft



## Reporting Snowfall/Winter Weather





- Snowfall reports during and after winter storms are invaluable to us, and the more reports we get the better situational awareness we have!
- Please send us reports by looking for the icon on you local NWS office website.



- After we receive your report, we transmit it as a Local Storm Report, informing the media and public of your report.
- Your reports help us adjust our forecasts, are used in storm summaries, and can be used to determine disaster declarations in major storms.

