



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# 2024 Winter Hazards Seminar

---

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE - SEATTLE, WA



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# Service Updates

---

National Weather Service - Seattle, WA



# Public Forecast Zones

Effective: **(HQ Delay) March 2025**

## Zone Use

- Issue most Watch/Warning/Advisory products including Extreme Temperatures, Wind, Winter, Tsunami, & Coastal Hazards
- DOES NOT affect Fire or Marine Hazards

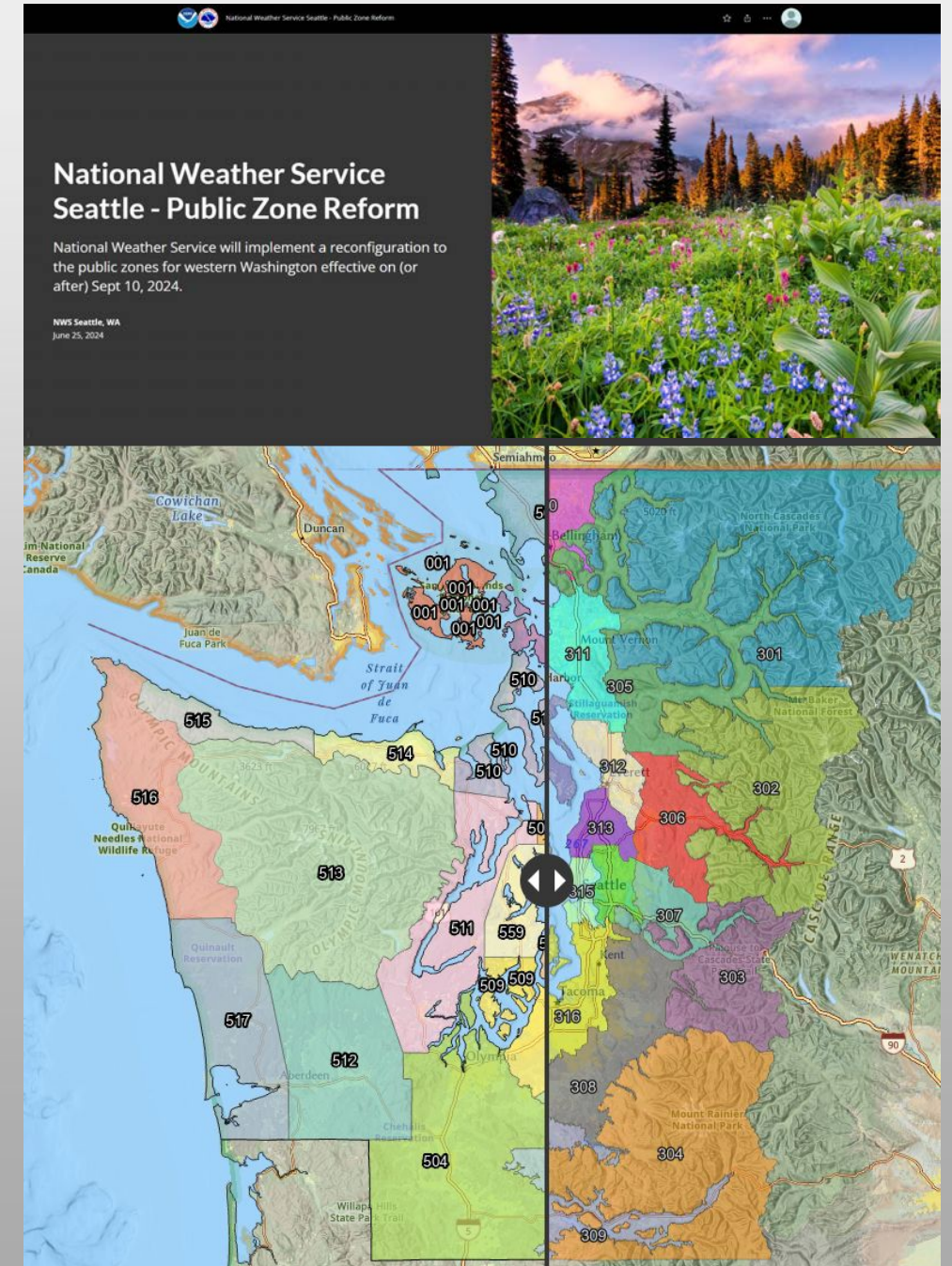
## Priority Considerations

- Hazard Climatology
- Removing Lewis County from tsunami & coastal hazards.
- Eliminating large "foothills" zone
- Removing communities under 1500 feet from mountain zones
- Better alignment with neighboring NWS offices (NWS Portland updates coming March 2024).

## Other Considerations

- City/County/Tribal boundaries
- Population Density
- Possible use for flood events

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



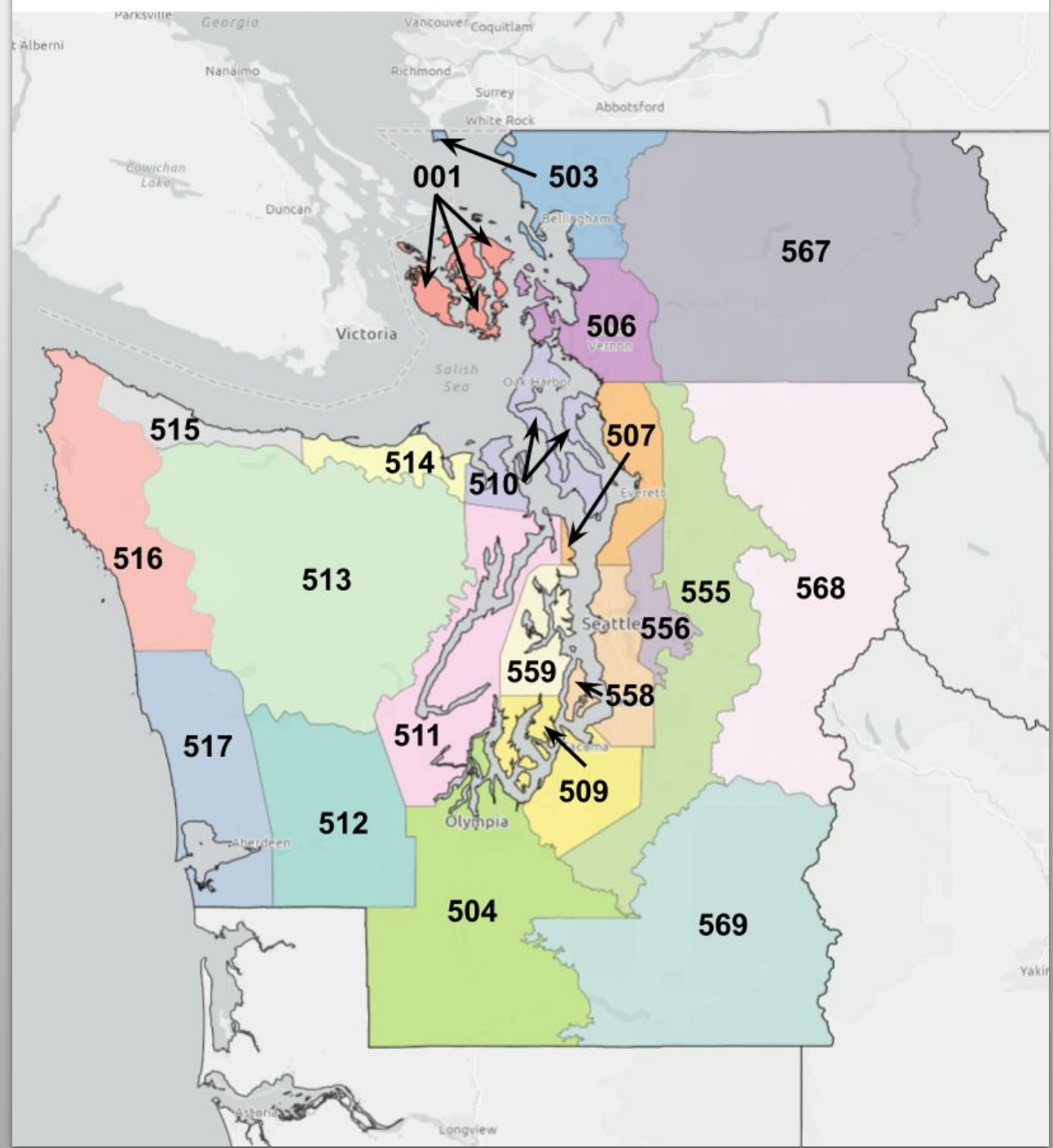




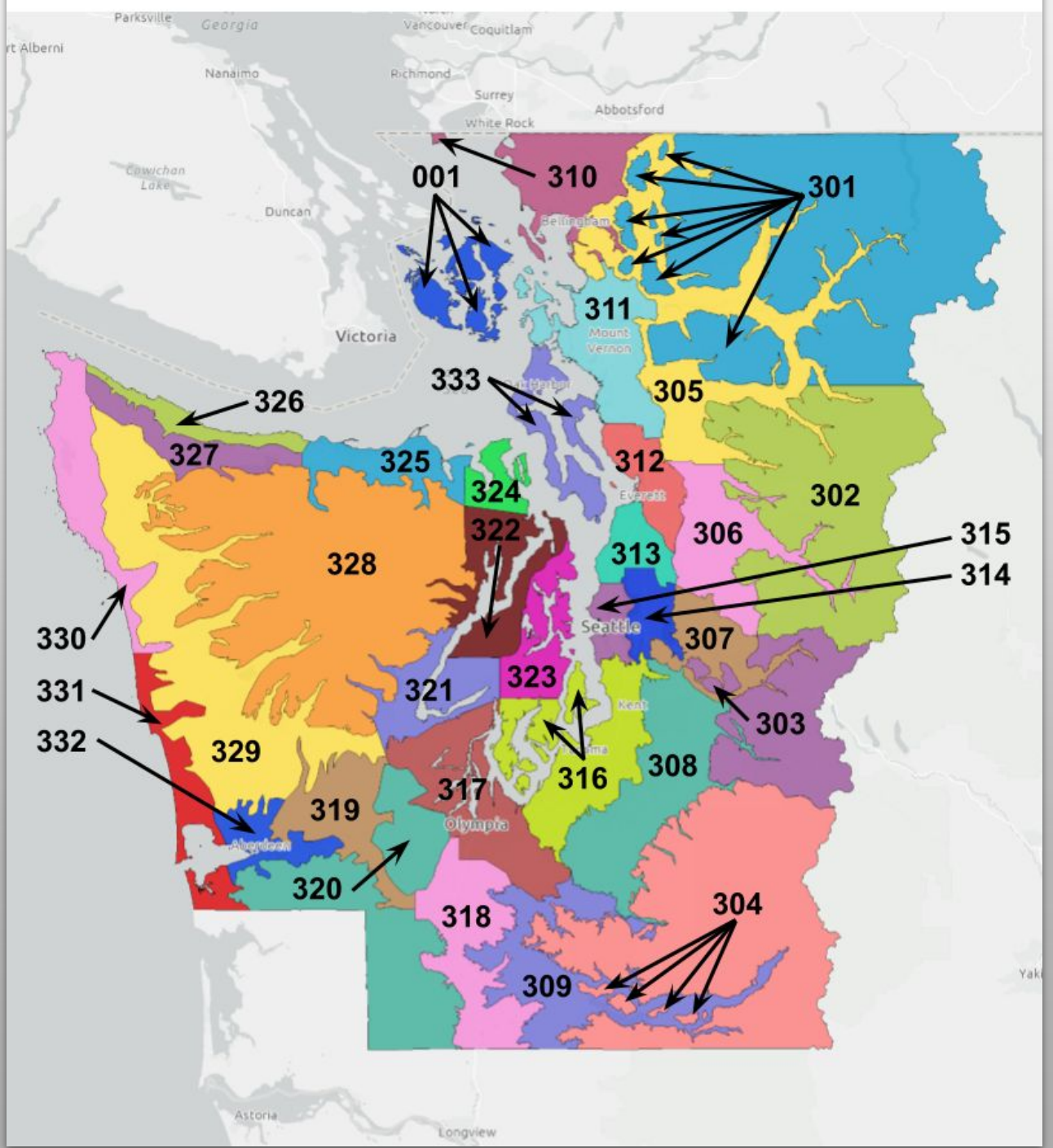
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Seattle

### Current Public Forecast Zones WFO Seattle, WA (SEW)



### New Public Forecast Zones WFO Seattle, WA (SEW)





NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# Hazards Simplification

---



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

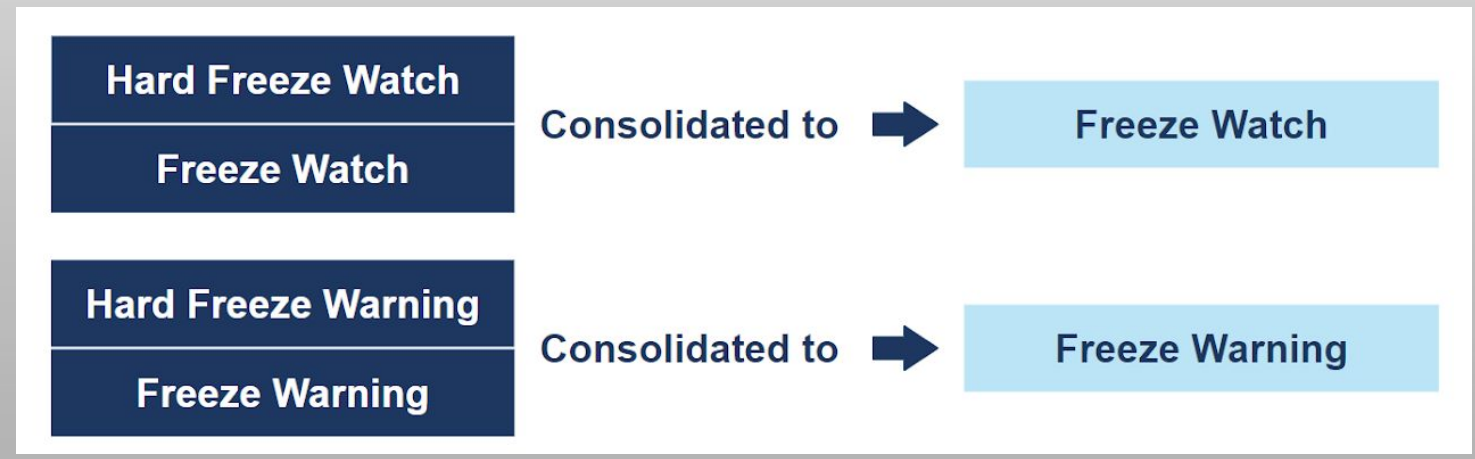
Seattle

# HazSimp 2024-2025

## Upcoming (Minor) Changes

- **Heat**  
Effective ~ March 4, 2025

- **Freeze**  
Effective ~ October 1, 2024  
*The scope of the NWS Frost/Freeze services is focused on vegetation and agriculture taking into account growing season, impacts, and precautionary/preparedness actions.*







NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Seattle

# Cold Products

## Effective ~Oct 1, 2024

### New products are based on Apparent Temperature

### Apparent Temperature:

- Ambient Temperature for wind <3 mph
- Otherwise Wind Chill

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

Current

Upcoming

Extreme Cold Watch  
(Alaska Only)

Wind Chill Watch

Consolidated to →

Extreme Cold Watch

Extreme Cold Warning  
(Alaska Only)

Wind Chill Warning

Consolidated to →

Extreme Cold Warning

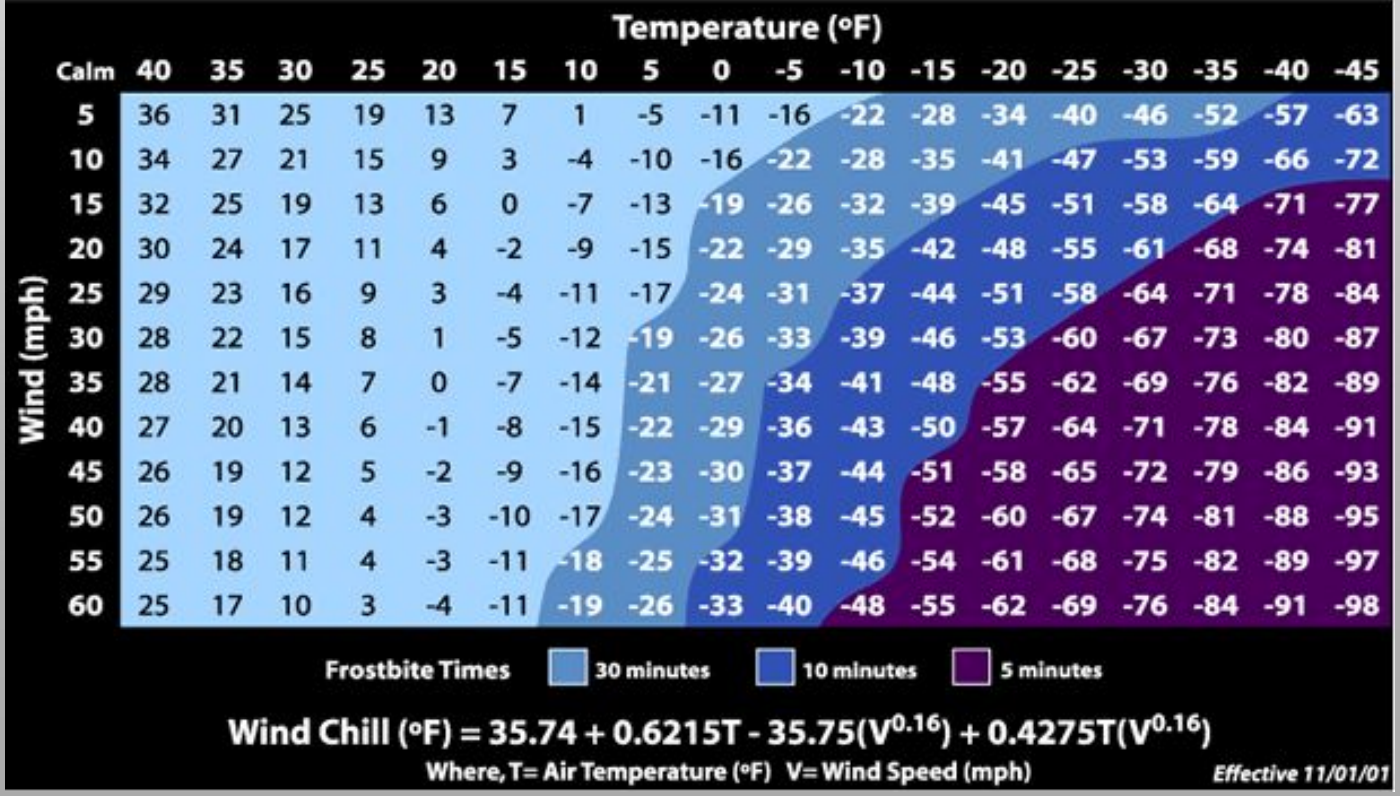
Wind Chill Advisory

Replaced with →

Cold Weather Advisory



## NWS Windchill Chart







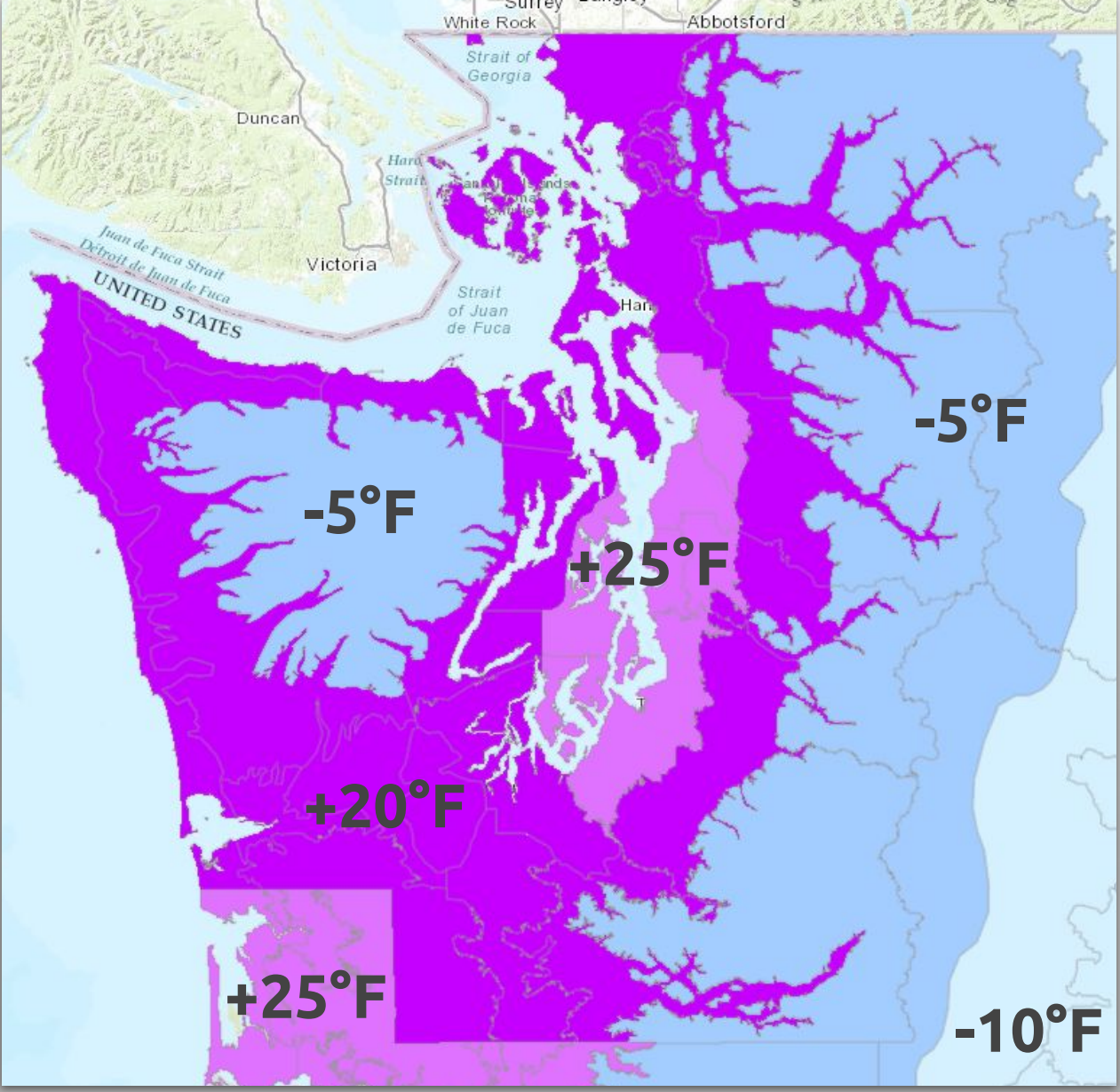
# Cold Criteria - Apparent Temperature

These criteria are just a start. NWS Seattle has joined the UW School of Public Health, Public Health Seattle & King County, and NOAA's Global Systems Lab on an Extreme Cold Risk Communications project that we hope will lead towards significant refinements to cold risk communications in western WA and possibly the US in the future.

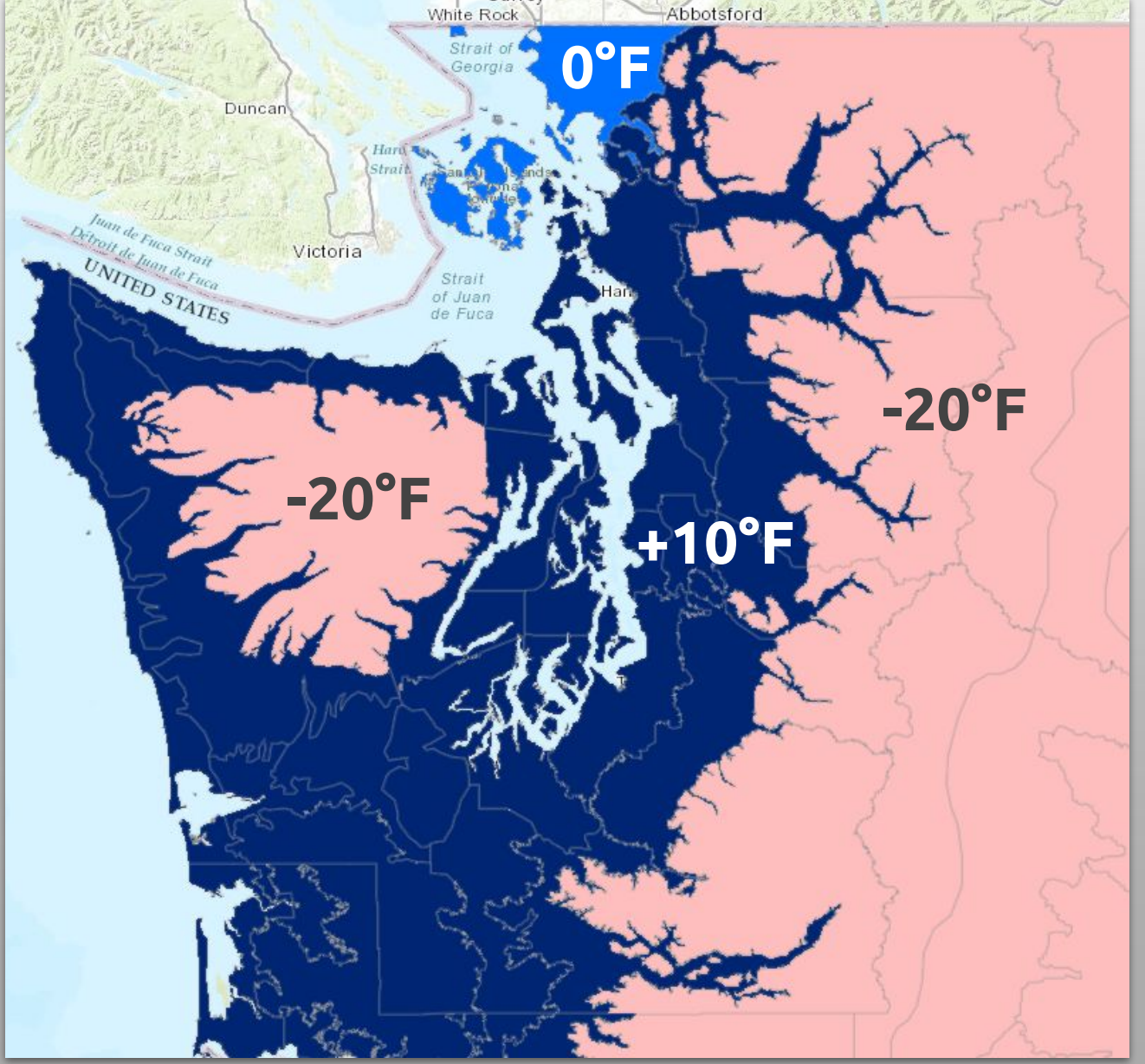
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

## Cold Weather Advisory



## Extreme Cold Warning







# Extreme Cold Risk Project

These criteria on the previous slide are just a start.

## Joint Extreme Cold Risk Project:

- UW Center for Disaster Resilient Communities
- Public Health Seattle & King County
- NOAA Global Systems Lab (GSL)
- NWS Seattle

## Current project goals:

- Development of response guidance for public health agencies & partners
- Refinements to local NWS cold product criteria
- Development of support tools created by NOAA GSL
- Lead to future opportunities to expand approach and framework across the state or nationwide.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
*Seattle*

## DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING EXTREME COLD RISK

### PROMISING PRACTICES

We reviewed extreme cold plans and approaches used by cities across the nation to communicate extreme cold risk, to identify opportunities to adapt and improve our risk reduction and communication strategies locally.

### PARTNERSHIP

This project brings together partners from the National Weather Service (NWS), Public Health - Seattle & King County, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Global Systems Laboratory (NOAA GSL), and University of Washington Center for Disaster Resilient Communities to develop a comprehensive and locally-relevant approach to addressing extreme cold risk.

### COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP

Following the cold season, we will bring together a diverse group of partners, ranging from emergency responders to organizations that serve people experiencing homelessness and older adults, to co-design local strategies for effectively reducing extreme cold risk.

### DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

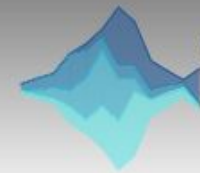
Understanding the impact of extreme cold starts with data. We are analyzing emergency medical services data (EMS) to identify the specific temperature thresholds at which health issues become more prevalent, and which groups are more vulnerable to these health issues.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING RISK

This project will result in the development of response guidance for public health agencies and their partners, designed to protect health and address the needs of vulnerable populations during extreme cold events. Results will also inform the development of weather decision support tools created by NOAA GSL.

### INTERVIEWS WITH PRACTITIONERS

We will also conduct interviews with public health practitioners to identify additional opportunities to improve interagency coordination before, during, and after extreme cold events.



CENTER FOR DISASTER RESILIENT COMMUNITIES  
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON





NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# Alerting Criteria Changes





# Alerting Criteria Changes

- Cold/Freeze Products
- Heat Products (2025)
- Upcoming Zone Changes
- NAWAS Procedures
- Lead Time Goals

Convective Hazard	VTEC	PIL	Dir	Target Lead Time / Duration	Criteria (including IMPACTS)	NAWAS	EAS/SAME/TONE	WEA
Severe Weather Statement	SV.W TO.W	SVS	<a href="#">10-511</a>	--	Used to update, correct, expire, or cancel a TOR or SVR. An SVS should be issued at least once during the valid time of a SVR or TOR.	See TOR/SVR. NAWAS needed for increase in severity category.		
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SV.A	WCN	<a href="#">10-511</a>	SPC-Driven	Issued in coordination with SPC. Observed and/or expected atmospheric conditions support the formation of severe thunderstorms.	YES MANUAL	YES Automatic	
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SV.W	SVR	<a href="#">10-511</a>	Duration: 30-60 min	Impact criteria: Thunderstorms that are forecast to produce significant tree or structural damage, downed powerlines, flying debris, or threaten lives/property. Gusts >= 58 MPH OR Hail size >= 1" OR Potential tornado/landspout within thunderstorms that are also forecast to meet/exceed wind and/or hail criteria	YES MANUAL	YES Automatic	YES Automatic Destructive Tag Only
Tornado Watch	TO.A	SEL	<a href="#">10-511</a>	SPC-Driven	Issued in coordination with SPC. When there is a forecast of multiple weak tornadoes or any tornado which could produce EF2 or greater damage. The forecast event minimum thresholds should be at least 2 hours over an area at least 8,000 square miles. Below these thresholds, SPC in collaboration with affected WFOs and their CWAs may issue for smaller areas and for shorter periods of time when conditions warrant.	YES MANUAL	YES Automatic	
Tornado Warning	TO.W	TOR	<a href="#">10-511</a>	Duration: 15-45 min	Radar indication or reliable report of (developing) tornado	YES MANUAL	YES Automatic	YES Automatic

[Downloadable PDF File](#)

Also available under the Hazard Definitions tab here:

<https://www.weather.gov/sew/briefing>

*Written instructions cannot address every operational situation. All NWS meteorologists exercise initiative and professional judgment to minimize risk to public safety and property in situations not explicitly covered by written instructions. Protection of life and property takes precedence in these decision making processes. As such, **criteria for weather warnings are to be considered as guidance only, not strict thresholds**. Meteorologists may issue warnings and advisories based upon lower criteria if the event in question poses a significant threat to life due to timing or other circumstances.*



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# Hydrologic Service Updates

---





NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Seattle

# New & Updated Hydrologic Services

- National Water Prediction Service (NWPS)
  - **Primary tool for flood forecasts/information**
  - Replaced AHPS March 2024
  - [NWS Seattle View](#) (customizable)
  - [NWPS Quick Start Guide](#)
- NWS GIS Viewer “The Viewer”
  - Intended for power users
  - Water version: [viewer.weather.noaa.gov/water](http://viewer.weather.noaa.gov/water)
- NWS Flood Inundation Mapping (FIM)
  - FIM is an estimation tool to “put water on a map.”
  - It provides the estimated extent of water inundation.
  - However, it is NOT a silver bullet.

## 2024 Stakeholders Meeting

[Download Slides](#)

[View Recording](#)  
*(includes chapter markers)*

## Hydrology/Flood Inundation Mapping Course

[Download Slides](#)

[View Recording](#)  
*(includes chapter markers)*



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

*Seattle*

# Winter 2024-2025 Outlook



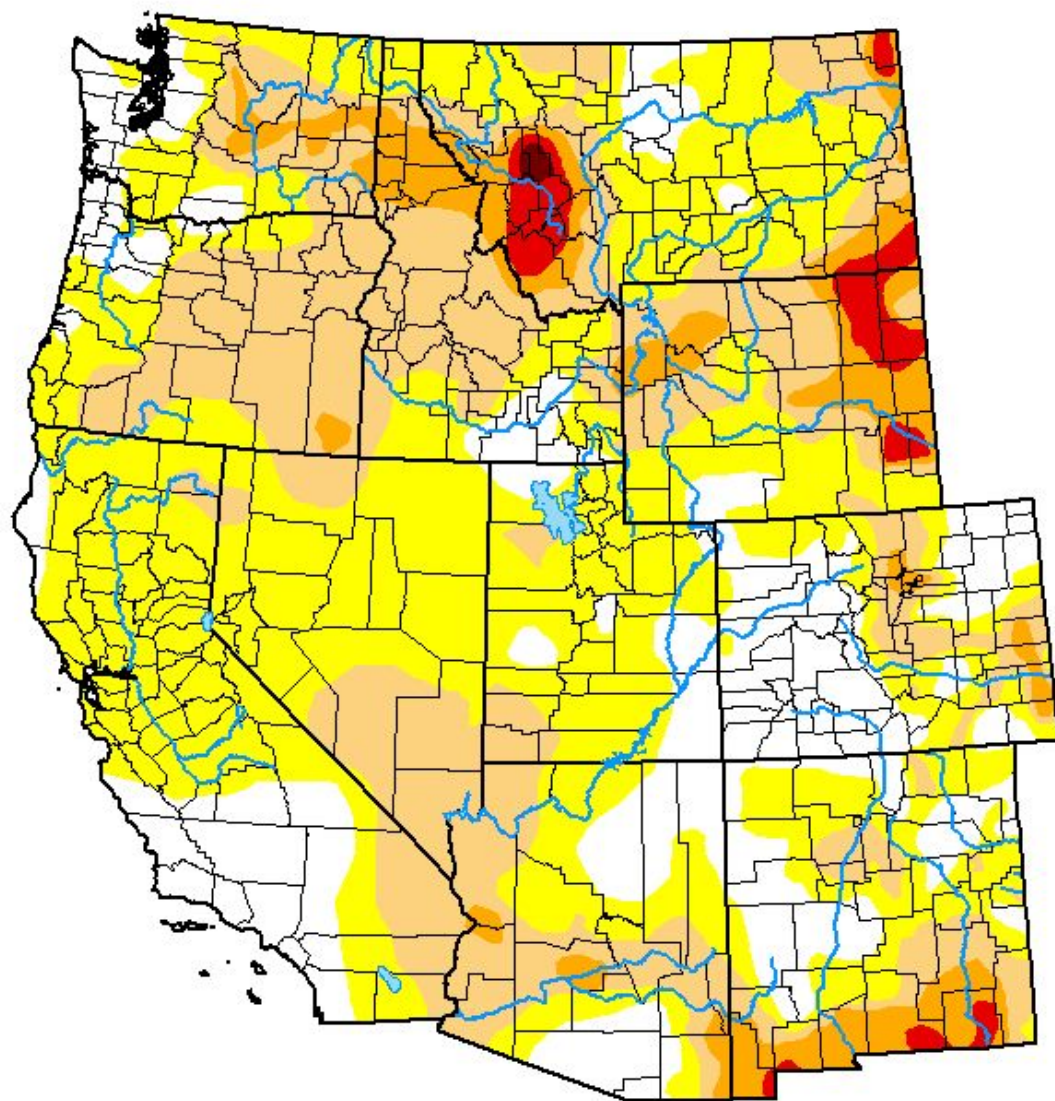




# West Current Drought Conditions

## U.S. Drought Monitor West

**September 24, 2024**  
(Released Thursday, Sep. 26, 2024)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	20.16	79.84	36.37	9.15	2.14	0.11
<b>Last Week</b> 09-17-2024	19.08	80.92	38.66	9.52	2.08	0.11
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 06-25-2024	48.32	51.68	18.22	4.14	1.30	0.04
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-02-2024	51.19	48.81	25.08	13.17	4.67	0.66
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-26-2023	55.99	44.01	31.24	17.70	6.09	0.70
<b>One Year Ago</b> 09-26-2023	55.99	44.01	31.24	17.70	6.09	0.70

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brad Rippey  
U.S. Department of Agriculture



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

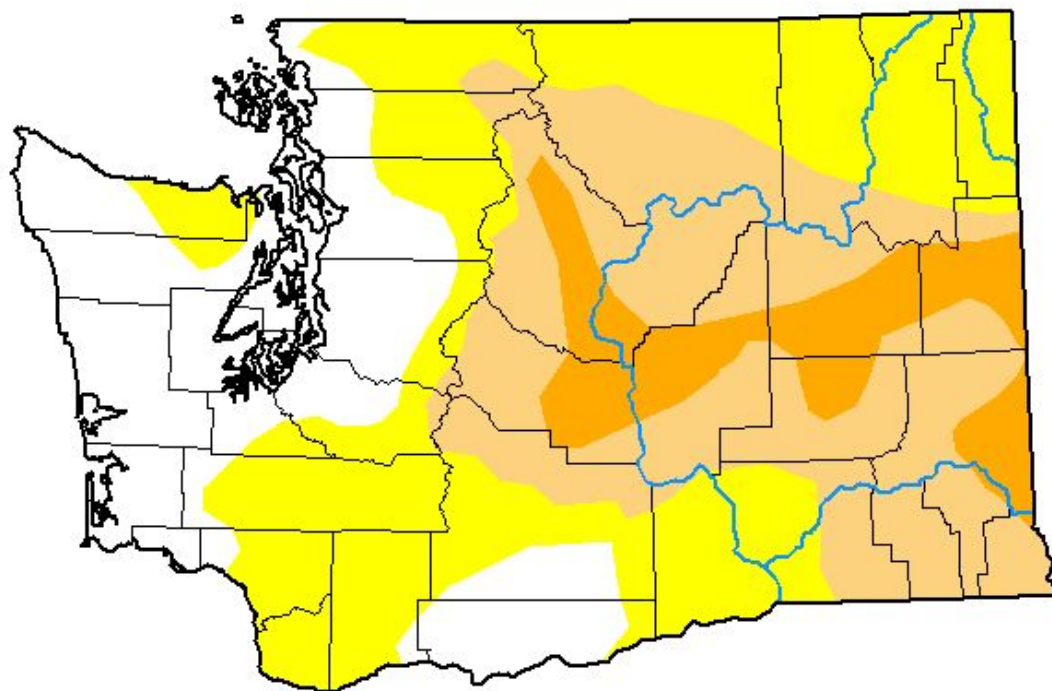




# Washington Current Drought Conditions

## U.S. Drought Monitor Washington

**September 24, 2024**  
(Released Thursday, Sep. 26, 2024)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	23.81	76.19	40.00	10.04	0.00	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 09-17-2024	23.81	76.19	40.00	10.04	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 06-25-2024	30.78	69.22	26.15	3.41	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-02-2024	42.19	57.81	19.59	1.43	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-26-2023	5.67	94.33	75.46	43.13	9.82	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> 09-26-2023	5.67	94.33	75.46	43.13	9.82	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brad Rippey  
U.S. Department of Agriculture



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

## El Niño/La Niña Status & Forecast

La Niña Watch

### Favored Wintertime Effects in WA

! No two years are alike

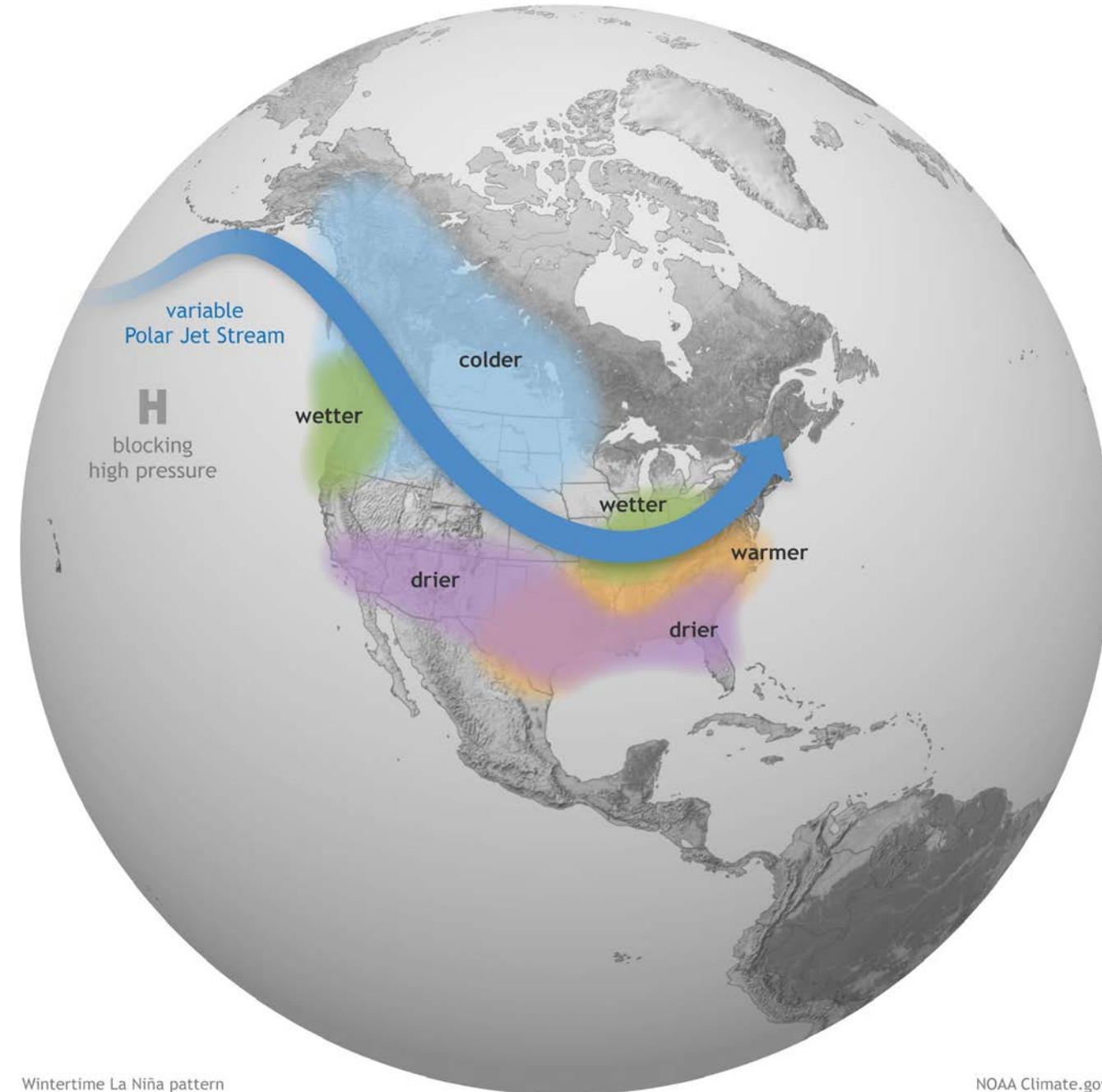
Wetter than average

Cooler than average

**La Niña** conditions favored to develop this fall & winter

Chances for **La Niña** will gradually increase:

- **71%** Sep-Oct-Nov
- **82%** Nov-Dec-Jan



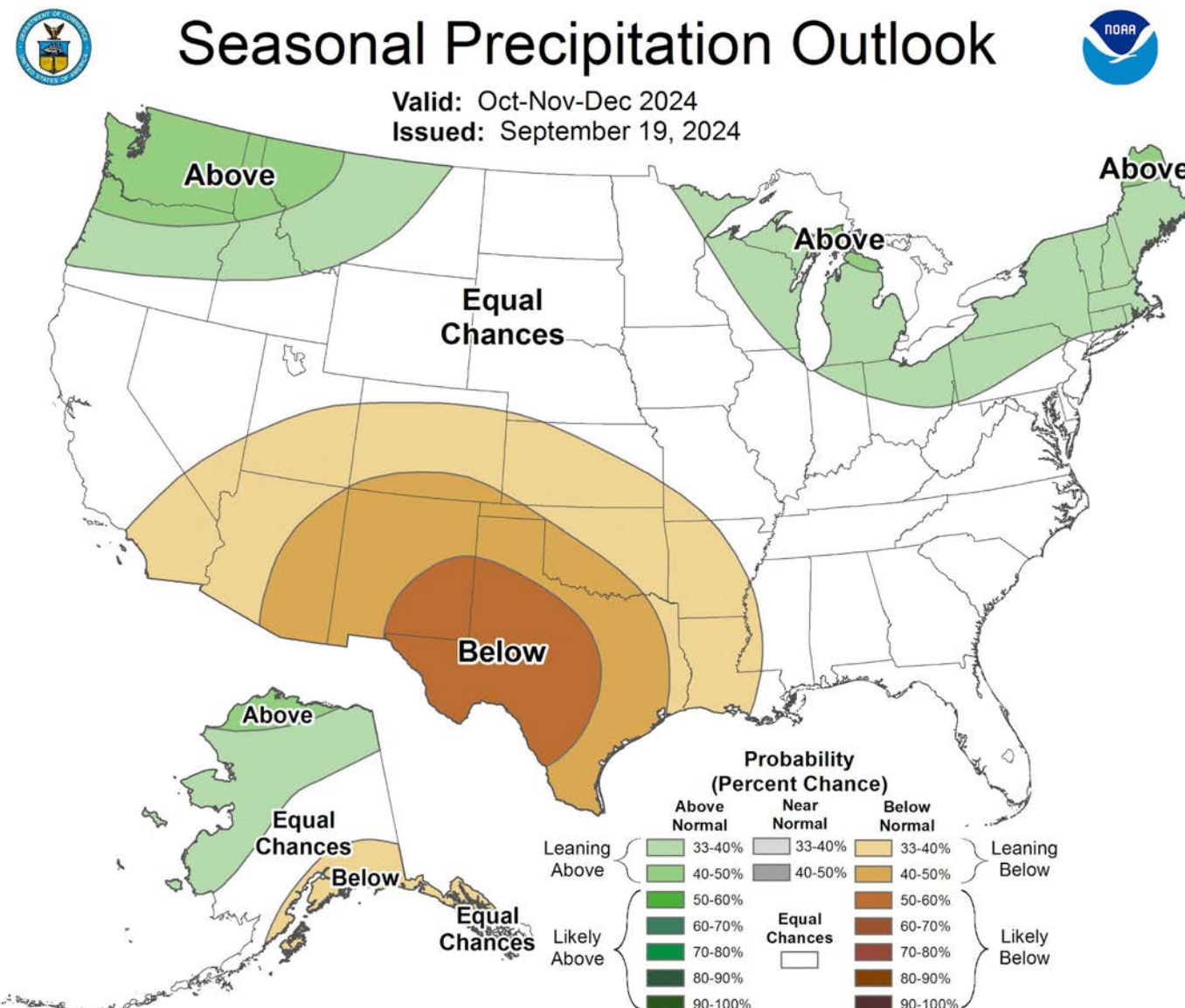
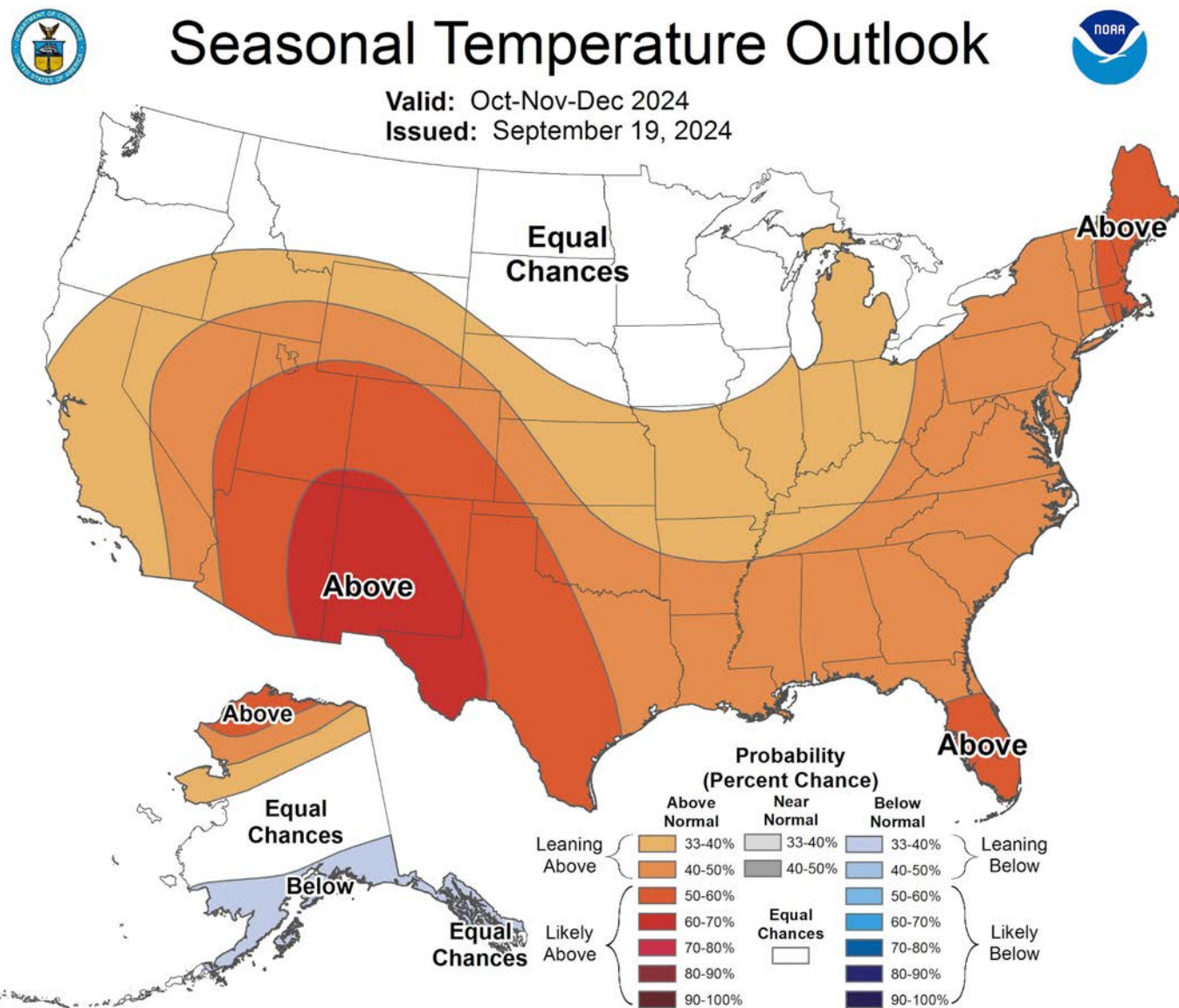
*Typical La Niña Deviations From Average*



## Outlook Favors

No Significant Temperature Signal

Above Normal Precipitation



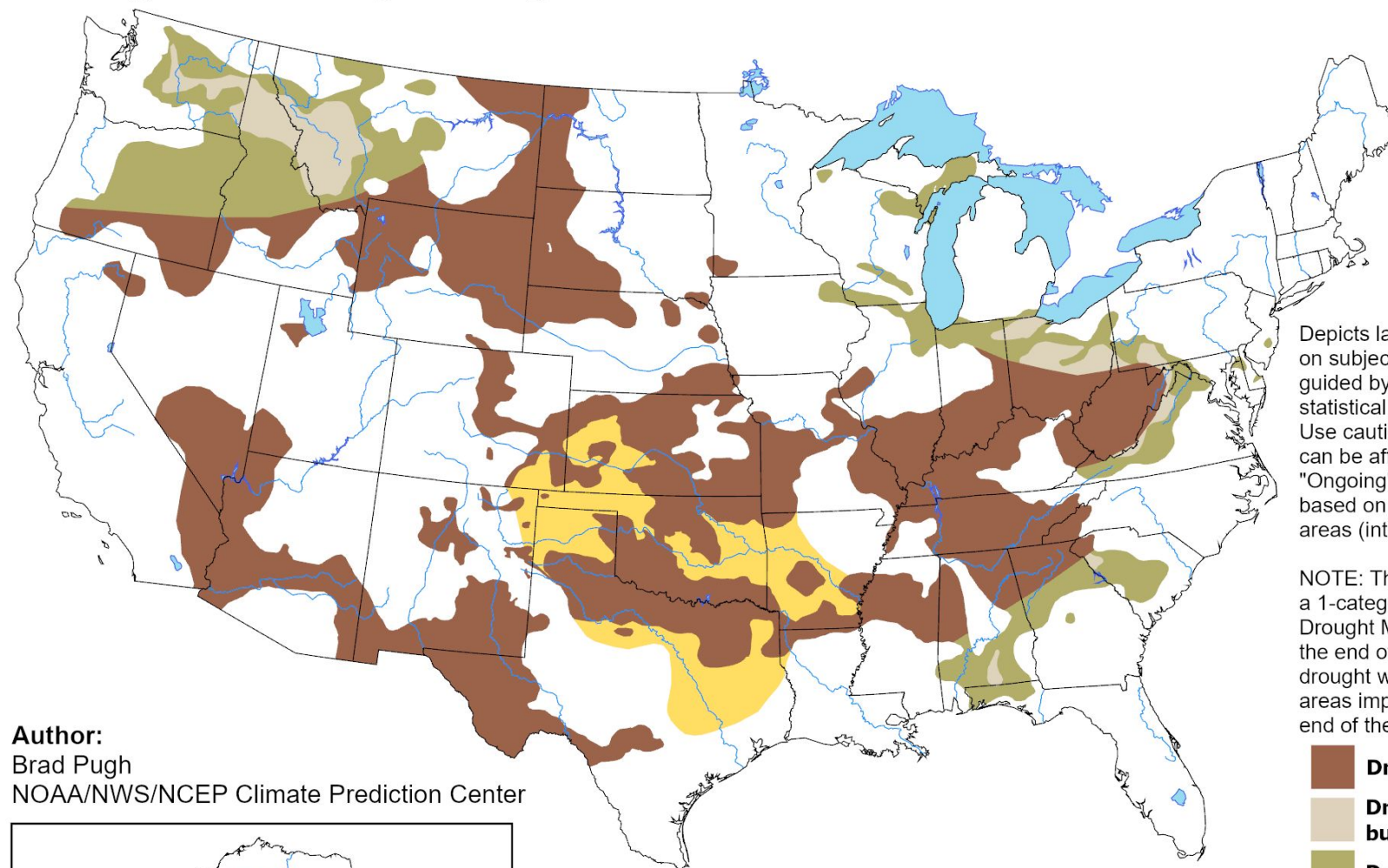




# Seasonal Drought Outlook

## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for September 19 - December 31, 2024  
Released September 19, 2024

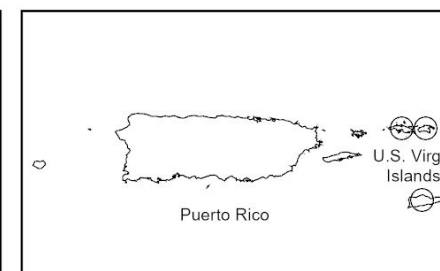
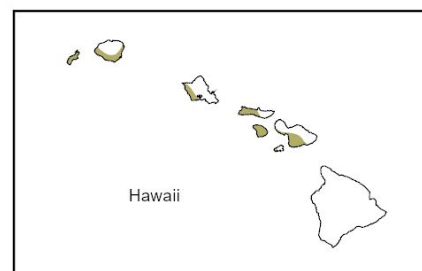
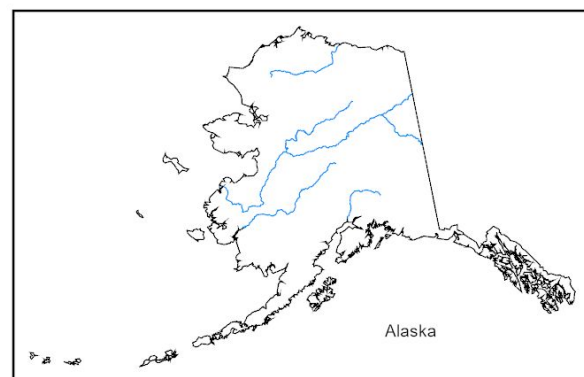


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists**
- Drought remains, but improves**
- Drought removal likely**
- Drought development likely**
- No drought**

**Author:**  
Brad Pugh  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center



<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>





# 3-Month Outlook: Jan-Feb-Mar

Weather Forecast Office  
Seattle, WA  
Friday, September 27

## Outlook Favors

Below Normal Temperatures

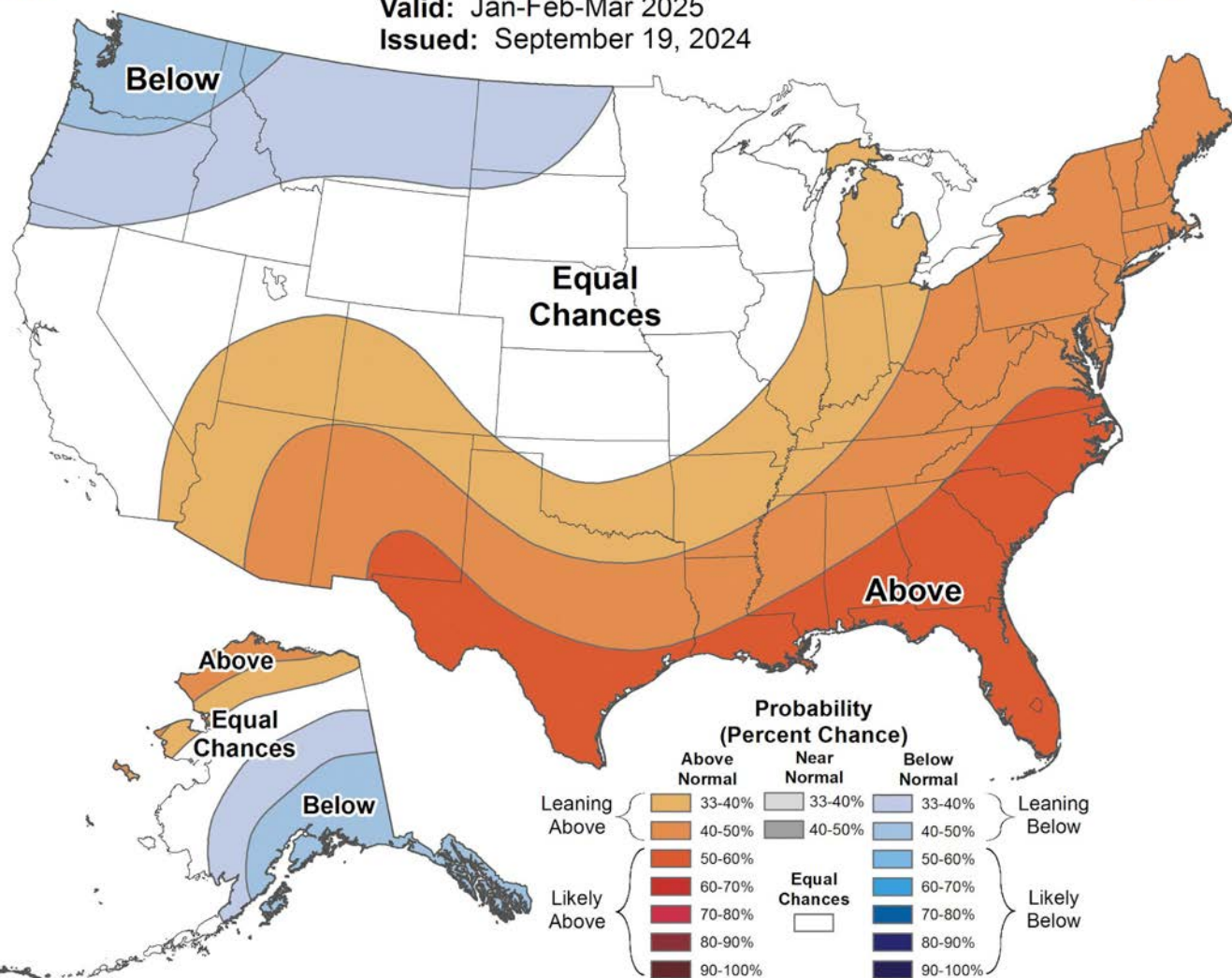
Above Normal Precipitation



### Seasonal Temperature Outlook



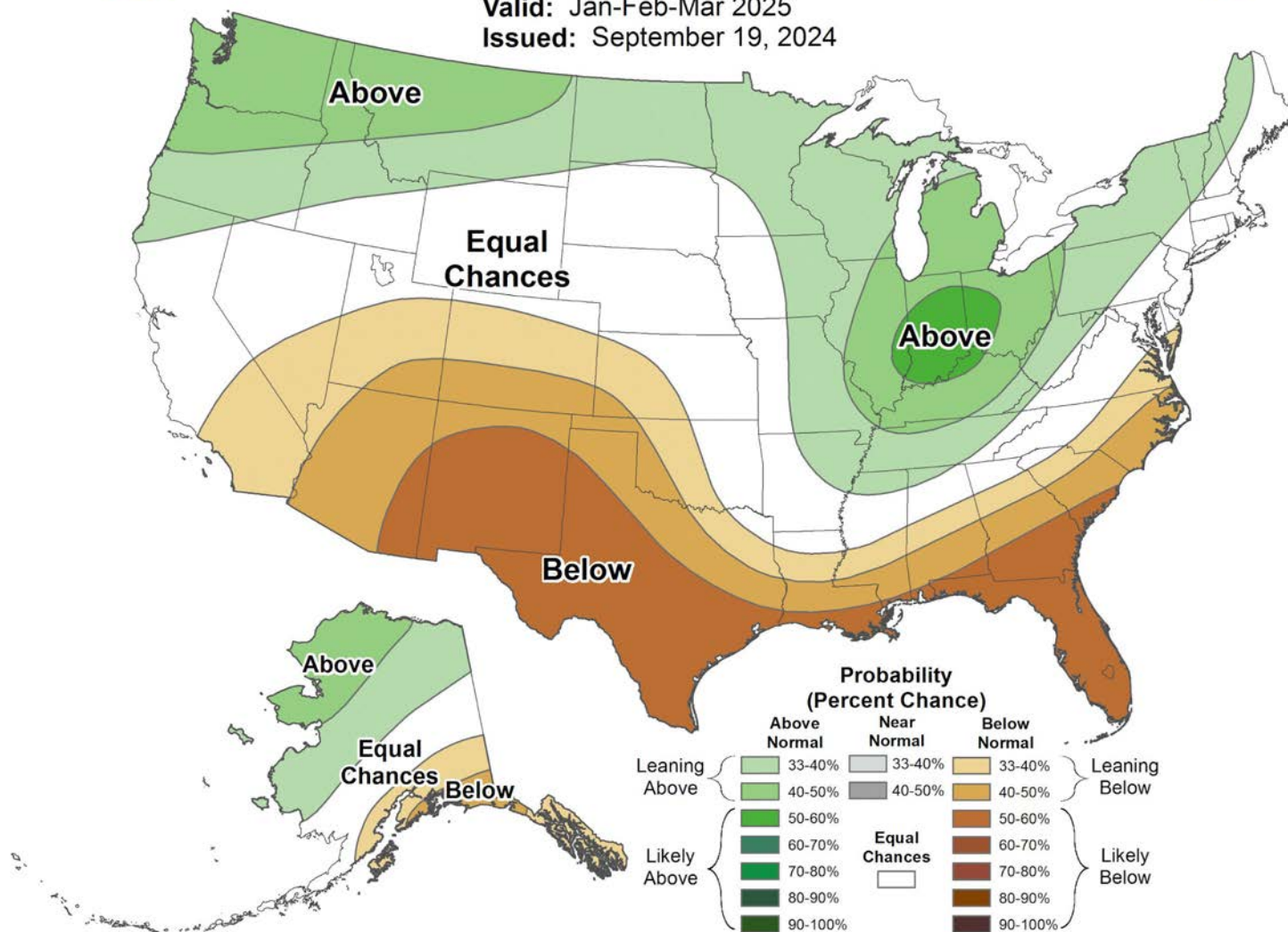
Valid: Jan-Feb-Mar 2025  
Issued: September 19, 2024



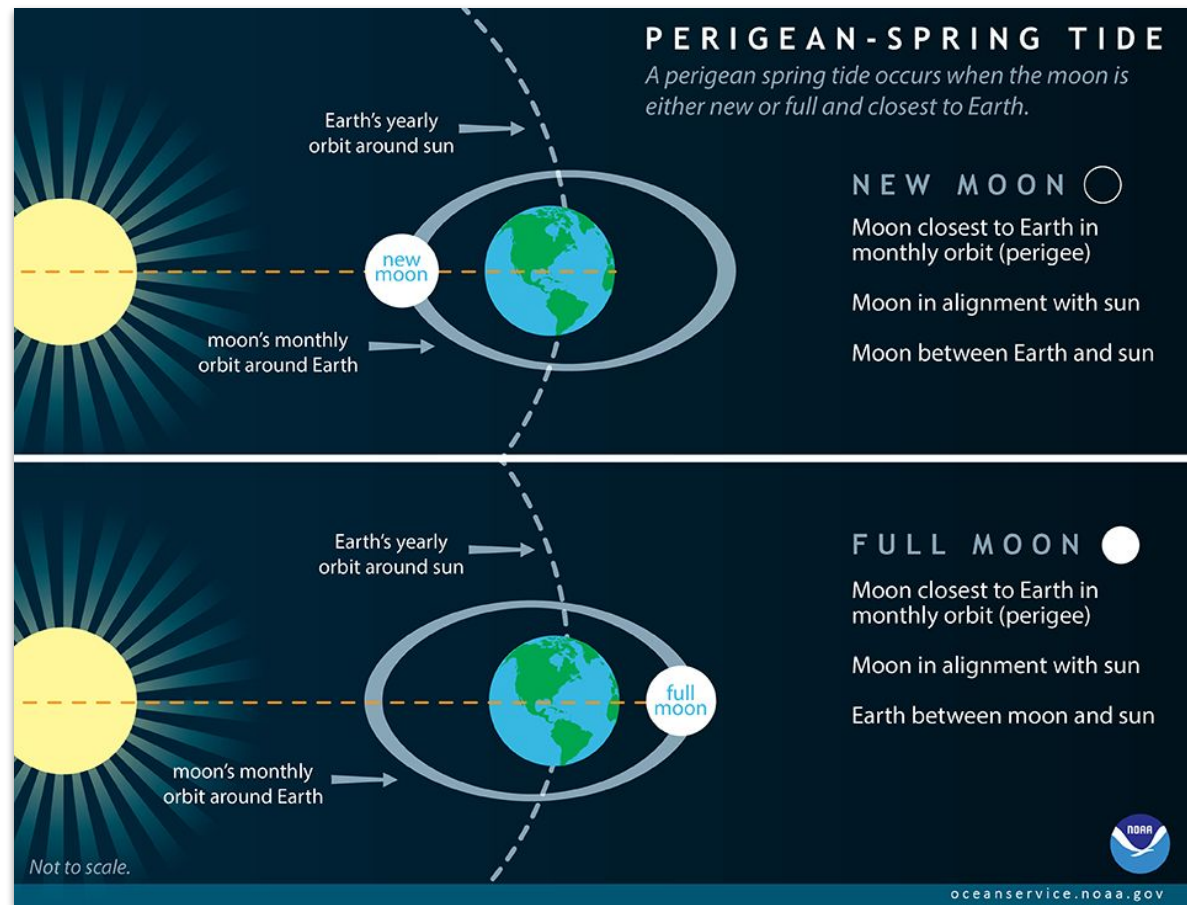
### Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: Jan-Feb-Mar 2025  
Issued: September 19, 2024







## Perigean-Spring Tide

Occurs when the moon is new or full (spring tide) AND when the moon is closest to earth in its orbit (perigee), resulting in a higher than average lunar gravitational force.

Typically, 6-8 tide cycles per year have a notable influence from this effect.

## Impacts

Minor coastal/high tide flooding **can** occur with a perigean spring tide.

Major coastal flooding typically occurs in response to a strong onshore winds and low atmospheric pressure.



## ☐ King Tide?

“King Tide” is an unofficial term that is loosely used to describe especially high astronomical tides.

## # Days of Concern

	Pacific Coast	Strait/Inner Coast
Oct	4	0
Nov	6 High Concern Nov 15-17	7 High Concern Nov 15-17
Dec	12 High Concern Dec 14-15	16 High Concern Dec 14-15
Jan	15	20
Feb	0	3
Mar	5	1
Apr	5	0

More Detailed Information in the [Monthly High Tide Outlook](#)



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Seattle

# We Need Your Help!

Help us define & update thresholds.

Download & fill out the Coast Flood Event Log during events then return to [nws.seattle@noaa.gov](mailto:nws.seattle@noaa.gov) after the event.

## Coastal Flood Event Log

Local Date & Time	Location & Impacts <small>(overtopping, inundation, jetty damage, erosion, street flooding, structure flooding, water depth, debris, injuries, fatalities, building/infrastructure damage, etc.) TIMESTAMPED PHOTOS/VIDEOS REQUESTED AS AVAILABLE</small>	Actions Taken <small>(closures, water rescues, evacuations, pumping, sandbagging, etc.)</small>

[Download](#)

[weather.gov/media/seg/docs/CoastalFloodEventLog.pdf](https://weather.gov/media/seg/docs/CoastalFloodEventLog.pdf)



## Washington Outlook Winter 2024-2025

### Rainfall/Flooding

- Slight favoring of above normal precipitation during the climatologically wettest & flood-prone time of year increases risk of flood events.
- The potential for significant flood events are predictable up to 5-10 days in advance. Stay informed through the season.

### Snow/Ice

- Below normal temperatures & above normal precipitation during the core of the winter months increases the risk of snow/ice events.
- The potential for significant snow events are predictable up to 3-7 days in advance. Stay informed through the season.

### Snowpack/Water Supply

- Above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures increases the likelihood of an above normal mountain snowpack this winter, resulting in drought improvement/removal.

## Bottom Line

Climate predictions have skill in predicting **seasonal totals/averages**.

However, **most impacts are associated with short-duration storm systems**.





# Thank You

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Seattle

## On-Duty Meteorologists - 24/7 Support

**NWSChat 2.0:** @nwsseattle / #wfo-seattle-wa  
**Phone:** 206-526-6857  
**Email:** nws.seattle@noaa.gov

### Non-Urgent Coordination

**Reid Wolcott**  
Warning Coordination Meteorologist

**NWSChat 2.0:** @NWS - Seattle - Reid Wolcott  
**Phone:** O: 206-526-6095 x223  
C: 206-795-1519  
**Email:** reid.wolcott@noaa.gov

### Hydrologic Coordination

**Brent Bower**  
Senior Service Hydrologist

**NWSChat 2.0:** @NWS - Seattle - Brent Bower  
**Phone:** O: 206-526-6095 x228  
C: 206-390-4309  
**Email:** brent.bower@noaa.gov