



The Dryline



The Official Newsletter of the National Weather Service in Amarillo

Historic Severe Weather System hits Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles in March

By
Steve Drillette, Warning Coordination Meteorologist,
and John "JJ" Brost, General Forecaster

The Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles experienced its first major severe weather event of the season on Wednesday, 28 March 2007, which left a mark in history. Three deaths, three injuries and millions of dollars in damage remained in its wake.



Fig. 1. Tornado in southern Beaver County, OK on 28 Mar 2007. (Courtesy of Brandon Whittington)

Severe thunderstorms first developed over the southeastern Texas Panhandle during late afternoon where moist and unstable air sustained strong updrafts and vertical wind profiles supported rotating storms.

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SPRING 2007

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With a strong upper level low pressure system approaching the Panhandles from the west, severe thunderstorms spread quickly northward across eastern parts of the Panhandles into the evening hours.

The National Weather Service in Amarillo completed its assessment of the 28 March 2007 Tornado Outbreak (Table 1). There were three fatalities. Two of the individuals were from Beaver County, OK and the other was from Hemphill County, TX. Three injuries occurred with this event. There were a total of 15 tornadoes. Three tornadoes were rated at EF3, five at EF2, two at EF1 and five at EF0.

This tornado outbreak was an historic event. Since 1950, it was the largest tornado outbreak in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles for any 24 hour period during the month of March, and ties 26 March 1975 as the deadliest tornado outbreak in March. The largest tornado known to have occurred in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles during the month of March was an F4 tornado, which occurred 18-19 March 1982. This tornado began in northern Moore County and dissipated in southern Beaver County, resulting in 12 injuries. For more details on this event, go to:

http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ama/local_publications/index.htm

Rating	Begin Time (CDT)	End Time (CDT)	Location	Path Length (miles)
Donley County, TX				
EF0	640 pm	650 pm	13 SW to 12 SW Clarendon	1
EF1	655 pm	711 pm	6 SW to 7 WNW Clarendon	7
EF0	705 pm	709 pm	12 SSW to 11 SSW Clarendon	1
EF3	739 pm	754 pm	3 SSW to 4 NW Jericho	6
EF2	746 pm	755 pm	6 NW to 9 NNW Hedley	3
EF0	802 pm	804 pm	11 N to 11 N Hedley	<1
EF2	813 pm	824 pm	7 SW to 2 SW McLean	4
EF0	815 pm	818 pm	5 SSE to 4 SSE McLean	1
Gray County, TX				
EF2	823 pm	838 pm	2 SE to 3 NE McLean	3
EF0	830 pm	830 pm	1 SE to 1 SE Lefors	<1
EF1	836 pm	836 pm	1 NE to 1 NE Lefors	<1
EF3	845 pm	900 pm	7 NNE to 14 N McLean	8
Hemphill County, TX				
EF3	930 pm	955 pm	16 SSW to 10 SW Canadian	7
Lipscomb County, TX and Beaver County, OK				
EF2	716 pm	754 pm	5 E Booker to 7 E Elmwood	22
EF2	804 pm	821 pm	9 SE to 8 E Beaver	6

Table 1. 28 March 2007 Tornado Summary

National Weather Service and Community Partners Host 2007 Severe Weather Workshop

By Steve Drillette, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
And John “JJ” Brost, General Forecaster

On 17 March 2007, NWS Amarillo and the Amarillo Department of Emergency Management came together to host the 2007 Severe Weather Workshop at the Amarillo Civic Center. A strong lineup of speakers and numerous organizations helped draw more than 400 attendees for this biennial event, which began in 1995.

Attendees visited local agency and vendor booths during the morning which showcased the many organizations that provide severe weather support and products for our community. Amarillo Fire Department, ClearChannel Radio, National Severe Storm Shelter Association, Panhandle Search and Rescue (PANSAR) and Rhynehart Roofing were among the many booths open to the public.



Fig. 2. NWS Amarillo staff share safety information.



Fig. 3. NWS Amarillo van ready for action!

The afternoon workshop began with Amarillo Mayor Debra McCartt proclaiming the day as “Severe Weather Workshop Day”. José Garcia, Meteorologist-In-Charge, NWS Amarillo, affirmed the value of a NOAA All-Hazards Radio and presented Cooperative Observer awards to local weather observers. Steve Douglas, Amarillo Emergency Services Storm Spotter, treated everyone to a slide show and video presentation entitled *Skyscapes*. After the opening ceremonies, the following guest speakers presented their topics:

Fire in the Plains: Lessons Learned from the 2006 Panhandle Wildfires – Jason Jordan, NWS Amarillo General Forecaster

The 11 June 2005 Tornado Outbreak – “Doppler” Dave Oliver and the KFDA-TV Staff Meteorologists

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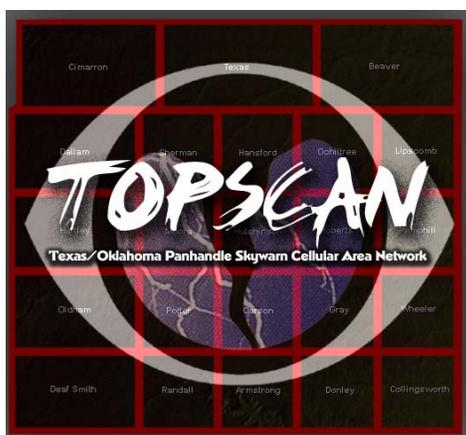
A Look Back at the 2006 Childress Tornado – Matt Hines and the KAMR-TV Staff Meteorologists and Brian LaMarre, Warning Coordination Meteorologist, NWS Lubbock, TX

The Forecast Funnel: A Press Box View of Severe Weather Forecasting – Dr. Kevin Kloesel, College of Atmospheric and Geographic Sciences, University of Oklahoma

The Rating of Tornadoes: The New Enhanced Fujita Scale – Larry Vannozzi, Meteorologist-In-Charge, NWS Nashville, TN

The NWS Amarillo staff would like to thank BWXT Pantex, Wal-Mart; Sam's Club; KFDA-TV; KAMR-TV; KVII-TV; KCIT-TV; KGNC-AM/FM; American Red Cross, Texas Panhandle Chapter; Chick-Fil-A; Sir Speedy and Fastsigns for sponsoring the workshop.

Interested in becoming an Amarillo NWS Severe Storm Spotter?



Join TOPSCAN!

TOPSCAN (Texas & Oklahoma Panhandle Skywarn Cellular Area Network) is comprised of trained volunteers, who utilize the cellular phone network to provide timely reports during severe weather.

For more information contact:
James Mullins, Club President
806-341-0033 or 806-570-6219
james.mullins@cox.net

Steve Drillette — January 2007 Employee of the Month

Steve is our Warning Coordination Meteorologist and has been with WFO Amarillo since 1999, and also served at WFO Amarillo from 1993 to 1995 as a Meteorologist Intern. As our warning program leader, he coordinates all activities related to warnings and preparedness, and is at the forefront of our educational efforts. He stays in tune with our customers and ensures our products and services are adequate and useful. Steve earned his Bachelor of Science in Meteorology in 1983 and is a certified secondary school teacher in the state of Texas. He brings a wealth of experience, especially in education and broadcast meteorology. This native Texan enjoys playing basketball and tennis, vacationing, and following his kids' activities.

The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale

By Matthew R. Kramar

Journeyman Forecaster and Science and Training Team Leader

As highlighted in a previous issue of *The Dryline*, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale was created to address a significant problem in tornado damage assessment: that, although damage was used as a proxy for wind speed, there was no explicitly defined relationship between damage and wind speed. As a result, there was much variability in tornado ratings owing to the incredible subjectivity that went into damage assessments. The National Weather Service has recently adopted the EF-Scale operationally, and so this article will elaborate on some of the finer points of the scale.

A team of experts met last year to define the relationship between damage and expected wind speeds. The net result of their deliberation was a conclusion that inconsistent tornado ratings were common owing to a tendency to assess higher wind speeds to damage than were required to cause the damage. It has been shown that wind speeds as low as 160 mph (F3) can cause near total destruction to some homes, rather than speeds of 200-250 mph (F4-F5), as previously thought. The team ultimately produced a very thorough relationship between wind speeds and the damage thought to be associated with those wind speeds. Table 2 shows the former Fujita scale which was introduced in 1971 by Tetsuya “Ted” Fujita. Table 3 displays the new comparison between damage and wind speeds implemented this year.

Former F-Scale Classes	Wind Speed Ranges (mph)
F0	Less than 73
F1	73-112
F2	113-157
F3	158-206
F4	207-260
F5	Greater than 260

Table 2. Former F-scale wind speed ranges

New EF Classes	Wind Speed Ranges (mph)
EF0	65-85
EF1	86-110
EF2	111-135
EF3	136-165
EF4	166-200
EF5	Greater than 200

Table 3. New EF-Scale wind speed ranges

The primary difference between the old assessment method and the new method is that the damage assessor will have at his disposal a much broader and more thorough database of damage indicators (DIs). These DIs range from trees to mobile homes, from single family residences to factory structures, from apartment buildings to schools. When assessing a damaged structure, the assessor will also evaluate the degree of damage (DoD) on a scale from 1 to 10. He can then

consult a photographic database for comparison, and determine an expected range of wind speeds associated with the damage he has evaluated. It is considered that this database and wind speed/damage relationship will allow for a more consistent tornado rating process across the country.

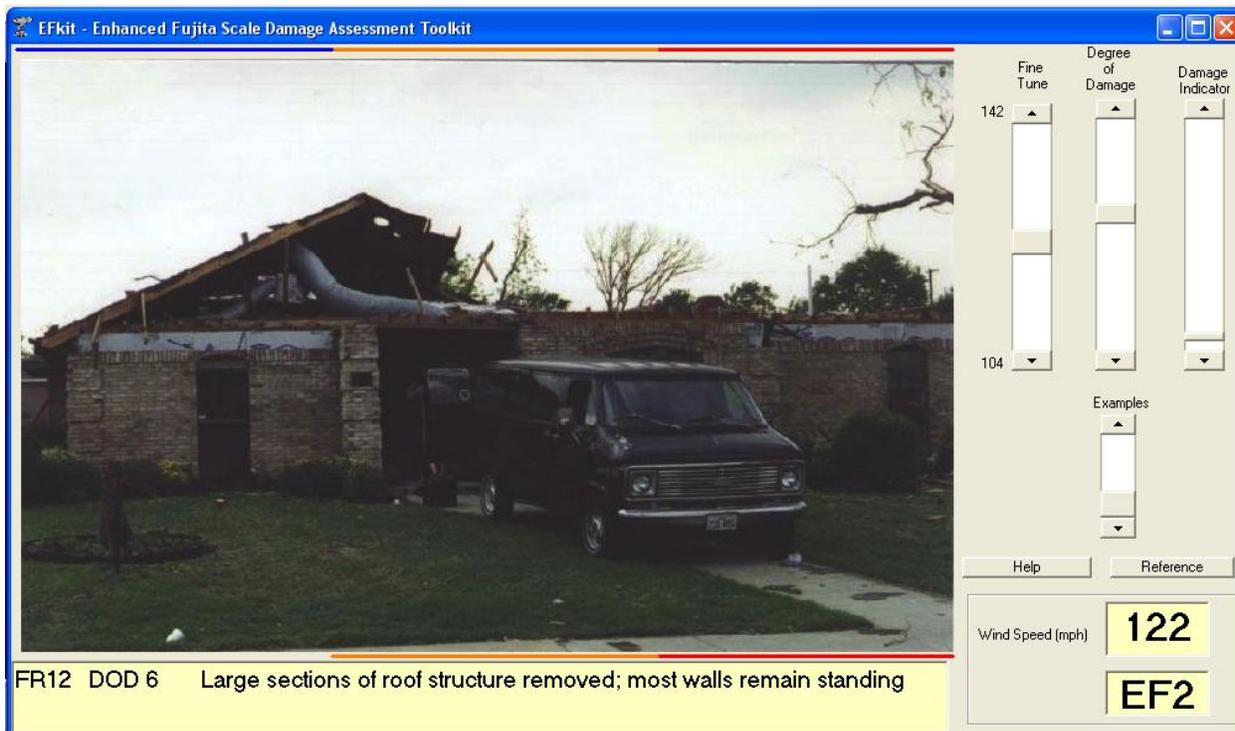


Fig. 4. An example of EFkit guidance. The Damage Indicator (DI) and Degree of Damage (DoD) can be set by slide bars, and the results fine-tuned based on the particular damage observed. Photographs accompany many of the DIs and DoDs for comparison.

Scott Plischke — February 2007 Employee of the Month

Scott is our Information Technology Officer (ITO). He arrived in Amarillo in 1990 and was one of the first forecasters hired at WFO Amarillo during the early 1990's modernization. Before becoming our first ITO, he served our office as a General Forecaster and as a Senior Forecaster. Scott was born and raised in Hawaii, and studied at the University of Hawaii in Manoa, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology in 1988. Scott develops and supports our local software, maintains our local office network and manages the WFO Amarillo webpage. Scott enjoys flying during his free time; he personally constructed his own airplane, and is currently building another.

A Review of the 2006-2007 Winter Season

By Chris Kimble, Meteorologist Intern



Fig. 5. Tree damage in Amarillo from 19-20 December 2006 winter storm event.

The past winter season was an eventful one. Several winter storms dropped snow and ice on the area from November through April. Though it may not have been the snowiest season on record, it will surely be a season to remember for the quantity of snow and ice events that impacted travel and daily life.

The Panhandles region received its first taste of winter in late November. On 29-30 November 2006 heavy snow fell across parts of the area. Strong winds also resulted in problems with blowing and drifting snow.

The heaviest snow fell in a band, extending from Hereford, TX to Beaver, OK. Amarillo was one of the hardest hit areas with 7.2 inches of snow. Areas further to the west and northwest received only a couple of inches. Very cold temperatures followed the snowfall, with Amarillo setting a record low temperature of 10 degrees on 30 November.

The next wintry blast came in the middle of December. On 19-20 December 2006, snow and ice returned to the area. This time the northwestern Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles received the most snow with 4 to 6 inches falling in Dalhart, Dumas and Boise City. Areas further to the east and south received mainly ice, before changing over to snow as the storm moved away. Amarillo received 1.3 inches of ice and snow from this storm system. Numerous power outages were reported across the area as a result of damaging accumulations of ice.

The most potent winter storm of the season affected the region during 28-31 December 2006. A strong upper level low pressure system stalled over the southwestern United States. Amarillo and areas to the east received mostly freezing rain while the western Panhandles experienced blizzard conditions, with snow falling for several days. Most areas from Hereford to Dalhart to Guymon received 6 to 12 inches of snow. Boise City reported 14 inches. Northwestern parts of Cimarron County in Oklahoma received up to 36 inches of snow, with drifts in excess of 10 feet high. Power was out for several days and many roads were impassable. Interstate 40 had to be closed west of Amarillo until New Year's Day. The massive amount of snow that fell from this storm was also slow to melt. Cold temperatures in January allowed the snow from this storm system to remain on the ground in parts of Cimarron County until early March.

The early part of January saw two other winter storms affect the Panhandles. On 5-6 January 2007, mostly light snow fell in the northwestern Panhandles, with as much as 2.5 inches reported in Texline. Another very narrow band dropped 1 inch of snow from near Bootleg to Wildorado.

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On 12-14 January 2007, another winter storm brought sleet to a large portion of the area. As much as one inch of sleet accumulated across the southern and eastern Texas Panhandle, including Amarillo. Areas further to the northwest experienced mainly snow from this storm, with Dalhart receiving 2.5 inches.



Fig. 6. Frozen tree at NWS office after 12-14 January 2007 winter event.



Fig. 7. Extreme snow drift at NWS office during 19-20 January 2007 winter event.

A major winter storm impacted the region on January 19-20, 2007. Six to ten inches of snow fell across the entire Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. Amarillo officially received 8.5 inches of snow. This storm occurred during a prolonged period of below normal temperatures, which allowed snow from this storm to remain on the ground in Amarillo until 6 February. Amarillo had 22 consecutive days with a high temperature at or below 45 degrees, which makes it the fourth longest such span on record (which began in 1892).

February started off cold with another system bringing light snow to primarily the Texas Panhandle on 1-2 February 2007. Most areas received between 1 and 2 inches of snow, with 2.5 inches officially falling in Amarillo. The Panhandles were affected by one more winter system on Valentines Day. One to three inches of snow fell across the entire area, with 3.1 inches officially recorded in Amarillo. This was the last winter weather event to affect the Panhandles through the end of March, as more spring like temperatures returned to the area.

Winter returned to the High Plains in April, with the next snowfall occurring on Easter weekend (7 April 2007). A band of 1 to 2 inches of snow fell from near Dalhart to Dumas, and another band of 1 to 2 inches of snow fell from Vega to Canyon to Wayside. Winter's final blow came on 13-14 April 2007, when snow once again blanketed the Panhandles. Areas along and north of Interstate 40 received 1 to 3 inches of snow, with heavier bands of 4 to 6 inch totals from Boise City to Dalhart and Valley de Oro to Borger to Pampa.

Spring 2007 Outlook

By Richard Wynne, Science and Operations Officer

Experts at NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center (CPC) indicate that “El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-neutral” conditions exist at this time. Climate scientists watch several regions of the tropical Pacific Ocean for changes in sea surface temperatures (SSTs), which reflect the state of the El Niño/La Niña. Right now, the SSTs are near normal in the eastern Pacific. The trends in the SSTs suggest that we may be going into a La Niña (with below normal SSTs) pattern over the next few months.

What does this mean for the United States, and the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles in particular? La Niña weather patterns tend to shift the main storm tracks over the northern portions of the United States. The southwestern United States and the Gulf Coast areas tend to have below normal precipitation as the storm frequency shifts northward. At this point, the latest 3 month forecasts indicate equal chances for above-, at-normal, or below-normal precipitation for the Panhandles. The best chances for dry weather appear in the southwestern United States and over eastern portions of Texas. Spring temperatures will likely be above the norm for much of the United States, including the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles.

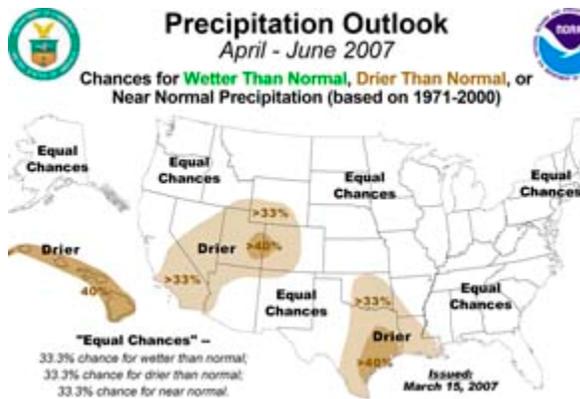


Fig. 10. Spring 2007 Precipitation Outlook

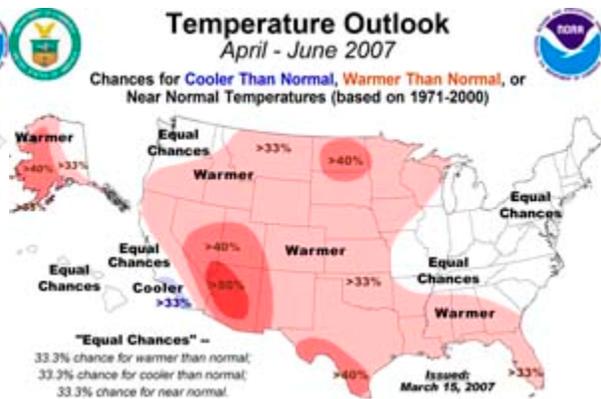


Fig. 11. Spring 2007 Temperature Outlook

Since storm tracks are diverted northward during La Niña episodes, tornado activity may not be as frequent later this spring and early summer over the Panhandles if the La Niña pattern continues to develop. However, this does not rule out an outbreak of severe weather from time to time.

Glen Woodall — March 2007 Employee of the Month

Glen has been with NWS Amarillo since 2000 and currently serves as our Observation Program Leader. He oversees many observation and outreach programs, including the upper air observation program, Cooperative Weather Observer program and NOAA All Hazards Radio. Before coming to Amarillo, this born-and-raised Texan served in the U.S. Coast Guard on both coasts and Alaska until he retired after 21 years of service. He joined the National Weather Service thereafter, and spent 21 years stationed in Alaska. He enjoys working on computers and playing on his Xbox 360, watching all types of sports, playing darts and shooting pool during his spare time.

In YOUR Community...

The National Weather Service in Amarillo has participated in numerous outreach events since our last *Dryline* was issued in February 2007. We would love to participate in an event ***In YOUR Community!*** To schedule the NWS in your next community event, please email Steve Drillette at steve.drillette@noaa.gov, or call him at 806-335-1121.

Feb - May	Spotter Training Sessions Texas & Oklahoma Panhandles	NWS Amarillo staff will conduct spotter training sessions all across the Panhandles. Check out the current schedule at: www.srh.noaa.gov/ama/spotter_training_sched/sptrain.htm
Feb 5	Blood Drive, NWS Amarillo	The NWS Amarillo hosted a Coffee Memorial Blood Drive.
Feb 5	Hereford Rotary Hereford, TX	WCM Steve Drillette provided a presentation on El Niño and the Spring Outlook to a local Rotary Club.
Feb 12	TX Ag Coop Council Ambassador Hotel Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette provided a presentation on El Niño and the Spring Outlook at a Regional Ag Conference.
Mar 1-3	National Severe WX Workshop Norman, OK	Forecaster Jason Jordan & WCM Steve Drillette attended the annual National Severe Weather Workshop. Jason also made a presentation on the 2006 Panhandle wildfires.
Mar 7	Stewart Title Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette provided a severe weather safety presentation to the staff at Stewart Title.
Mar 8	Health Fair Perryton, TX	Lead Forecaster Lance Goehring staffed a booth at a local health fair.
Mar 9	Sam Houston M.S. Amarillo, TX	IT Scott Plischke and Lead Forecaster Lance Goehring participated in Career Day at a local Middle School.
Mar 10	Westgate Mall Amarillo, TX	Meteorologist Chris Kimble and WCM Steve Drillette staffed a severe weather safety booth at a local mall.
Mar 16	KGNC – AM Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette was the featured guest on the “Let Me Speak to the Realtor” show with Greg Glenn.
Mar 17	Severe WX Workshop Civic Center Amarillo, TX	NWS Amarillo, Amarillo Emergency Mgt, local TV stations and Pantex sponsored a region wide severe weather workshop.
Mar 19	Owens Corning Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette & Forecaster Lance Goehring participated in “Safety Day” at the Owens Corning Plant.
Mar 20	ATMOS Energy Pampa, TX	WCM Steve Drillette provided a severe weather safety presentation to the staff at ATMOS Energy.
Mar 24	Amarillo College Business & Industry Ctr. Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette and HMT Steve Bilodeau provided a Severe Storm Spotter Course for the public.

Mar 28	Fire WX Customer Mtg NWS Amarillo	Lead Forecaster Ken Schneider facilitated a Fire Weather Customer Workshop at the NWS Amarillo Office.
Mar 28	Hereford Lions Club Hereford, TX	Forecaster JJ Brost provided a severe weather safety presentation to a local Lions Club.
Mar 31	KZRK-AM Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette was the featured guest on the Realtor Show with Ed Brake.
Apr 5	Forest Hill Elementary Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette coordinated a tornado safety plan with administrators from a local school.
Apr 10	Texas Tech Health Science Center Amarillo, TX	Science and Operations Officer Rich Wynne conducted a severe weather safety presentation for the staff at the Texas Tech Health Science Center.
Apr 12	Health Fair Clarendon, TX	HMT Steve Bilodeau staffed a booth at a local health fair.
Apr 13	Kiwanas Club Pampa, TX	Forecaster David Hennig presented a review of the 2006 Panhandle wildfires to a local Kiwanas Club.
Apr 14	Generation 2000 Civic Center Amarillo, TX	HMT Steve Bilodeau and wife Jeannie staffed a booth where kids created their own "pet tornadoes" at the ClearChannel Generation 2000 kids fair.
Apr 16	Health Fair Gruver, TX	HMT Steve Bilodeau staffed a booth at a local health fair.
Apr 18	Gruver Lions Club Gruver, TX	WCM Steve Drillette conducted a severe weather safety program for a local Lions Club.
Apr 20	Pleasant Valley Elem. Amarillo, TX	HMT Steve Bilodeau participated in a Career Day at a local Elementary School.
Apr 20	Park Central Retirement Center Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette conducted a severe weather safety program for residents and staff of a local retirement center.
Apr 21	Girl Scout Day Amarillo, TX	Meteorologist-In-Charge Jose Garcia and HMT Steve Bilodeau staffed a booth at the annual Girl Scout Day event at the Amarillo Civic Center.
Apr 25	Pleasant Valley Elem Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette spoke to the 1 st and 2 nd graders at a local Elementary School.
Apr 26	Sunrise Elementary Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette spoke to the 5 th grade at a local Elementary School.
Apr 26	Forest Hill Elementary Amarillo, TX	NWS Amarillo participated in Career Day activities at a local Elementary School.
Apr 29	Wildcat Bluff Amarillo, TX	HMT Steve Bilodeau participated in Earth Day activities at the Wildcat Bluff Nature Center.
Apr 30	First Baptist Church Amarillo, TX	WCM Steve Drillette conducted a severe weather safety program for the staff at a local church.
Apr 30	Hereford Rotary Hereford, TX	WCM Steve Drillette conducted a severe weather safety program for a local Rotary Club.

NWS Amarillo Remembers Longtime Weatherman

It is with a heavy heart that we relay the passing of Herman Rowland on the afternoon of 7 February 2007. Herman was a former Hydrometeorological Technician at NWS Amarillo. Forty of his 50 years of government service were spent at the NWS Amarillo from 1956 to 1996. His 40-year period of service is the longest tour of duty of anyone who has worked at the Amarillo office since it opened in 1892.

Herman will be fondly remembered for his wonderful personality and ability to recall weather facts to the hour and date. He was a fantastic mentor, outstanding poker player and dedicated weatherman.



Herman M. Rowland 1919-2007

A Risk of Severe Thunderstorms?

By John Cockrell, Senior Forecaster

Quite often, during the spring and throughout the year whenever thunderstorms are expected, our Hazardous Weather Outlook (HWO) will mention the risk of severe thunderstorms. When the forecasters at the National Weather Service in Amarillo issue the HWO, on a day when we expect thunderstorms to become severe, we typically state there is either a slight, moderate, or high risk of severe thunderstorms. Usually, the greatest emphasis is on the first twenty-four hours of the forecast, but the HWO also discusses any thunderstorms that are expected during days two through seven of our seven-day forecast. But what can you expect on a day when there is a slight, moderate, or high risk of severe weather? The determination of the severe thunderstorm risk is based on the categories used by the Storm Prediction Center (SPC). These categories are used in the preparation of the Convective Outlooks. The information which follows describes those categories and can be found on SPC's web page (<http://www.spc.noaa.gov/products/outlook/>).

A SLIGHT (SLGT) risk implies well-organized severe thunderstorms are expected in small numbers and/or low coverage. Within a slight risk area, 5-29 reports of hail 1 inch or larger, 3-5 tornadoes, and/or 5-29 wind events are forecast.

MODERATE (MDT) risks imply a greater concentration of severe thunderstorms, and in most situations, greater magnitude of severe weather. Within a moderate risk area (Fig. 8.), at least 30 reports of hail 1 inch or larger, 6-19 tornadoes, and/or at least 30 wind events, that could be associated with a squall line, bow echo or derecho.

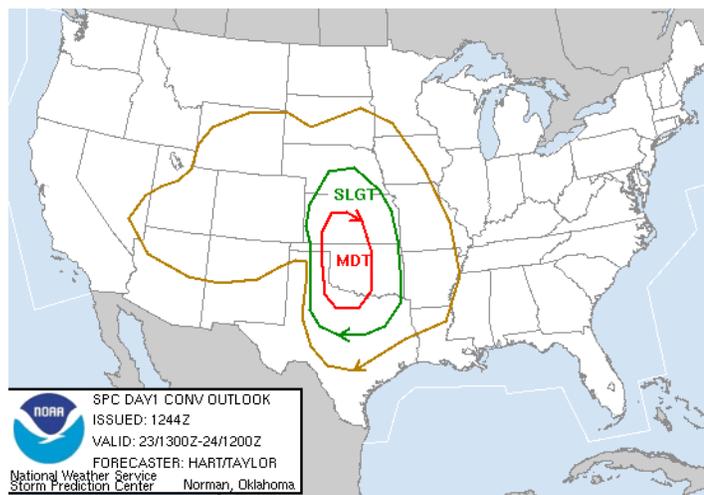


Fig. 8. Example of SPC convective outlook.

The HIGH risk area almost always means a major severe weather outbreak is expected, with great coverage of severe weather and enhanced likelihood of extreme severe (i.e., violent tornadoes or extreme convective wind events over a large area). Within a high risk area, expect at least 20 tornadoes with at least 2 of them rated EF3+, or an extreme derecho causing 50 or more wind events (50+) with numerous higher end (80 mph or greater) wind and structural damage reports.

The report criteria for each of these risks are valid for an area roughly the size of Oklahoma without the Panhandle (<http://www.spc.noaa.gov/misc/verfarea.gif>), or about 50,000 square miles. As the size of the risk area increases (decreases) from 50,000 square miles, those expected severe weather numbers would increase (decrease) proportionally.

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SPC's web page also has graphics depicting the risk of tornado, hail, and wind in probabilistic terms in addition to the categorical terms described above. Users are sometimes surprised by the seemingly low values displayed in these graphical forecasts, e.g., Fig. 9. below. The information below also comes from SPC's web page, and will help users understand how to properly interpret the probability values assigned to each risk.

The probability values represent the chance of severe weather within 25 miles of a point, which is about the size of a major metropolitan area. Though severe storms tend to receive a large amount of media coverage, severe weather is rare at any one location. A 25% chance of a tornado within 25 miles of a point represents a significant severe weather threat. Think of how often tornadoes occur close to you on days with thunderstorms, and the relatively low probabilities begin to make more sense!

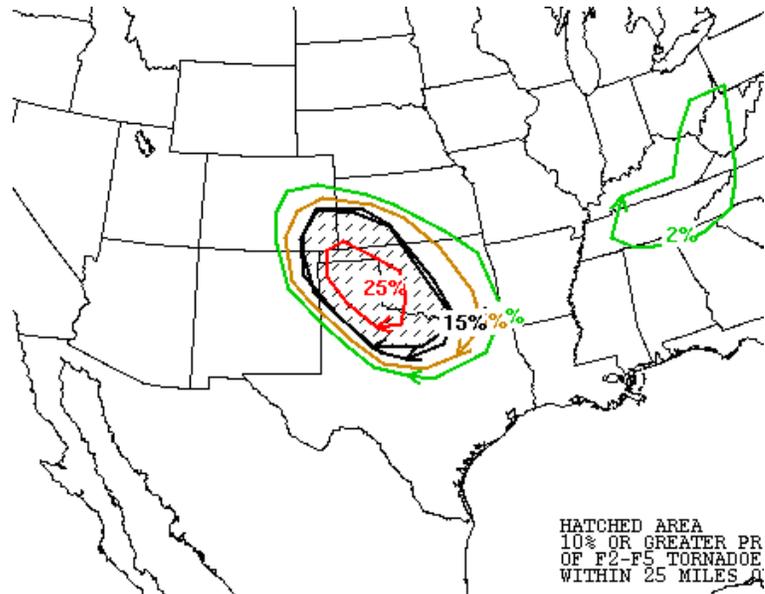


Fig. 9. Example of Day 1 Tornado Probability issued for 15 May 2003.

The Dryline

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