



Local Extreme Weather Events Potential for Societal Disruption

ATM 362 – NWS Operations

Steve DiRienzo Warning Coordination Meteorologist

NWS Albany





Speaker: Steve DiRienzo

- Warning Coordination Meteorologist:
- Liaison with other federal, state and local agencies
- Responsible for: weather related decision support services to emergency managers and first responders
- For evaluating forecast office products and services
- For ensuring that people in the Albany forecast area are aware of local weather hazards by conducting hazardous weather preparedness and education.



Overview



- What is a disaster?
- Local Weather related disaster declarations/FEMA.
- NWS Warning Process.
- What is a credible threat?
- Local Examples (It can happen here...).







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• Definition:

- Wikipedia: A disaster is a serious disruption, occurring over a relatively short time, of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.
- Various phenomena like earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, tsunamis, pandemics and cyclones are all natural hazards that kill thousands of people and destroy billions of dollars of habitat and property each year.



Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



- **FEMA Mission Statement:** Helping people before, during, and after disasters.
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (**Stafford Act**) is a United States federal law designed to bring an orderly and systemic means of federal natural disaster assistance for state and local governments.
- Stafford Act, signed into law November 23, 1988
- This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.
- <u>https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1519395888776-af5f95a1a9237302af7e3fd5b0d07d71/StaffordAct.pdf</u>





WFO Albany Forecast Area Weather Related Disaster Declarations

- Types of weather and hydrologic events that cause disaster declarations (NY, VT, MA, CT declarations since 1953):
- Tropical Storms/Hurricanes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Blizzards, Snow Storms, Winter Storms, Ice Storms, Heavy Rains/Flooding, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Ice Jams, Fire Suppression Authorization, Fire Complex, Water Shortage (drought)
- The National Weather Service issues warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the economy.



National Weather Service (NWS) Warning Process



1. Detection of the Threat

- Computer models and pattern recognition (days in advance)
- Radar, Satellite and Observations (as happening)
- Reports or observations sent to NWS from partners, HAMS, spotters

2. Warn on the Threat/Forecast with Message to Take Action

- Impact Based Decision Support Briefings
- Emergency Alert Messages (scrolls on TV)
- NWS warning products to alert people about threat

3. Message is Received and Understood

- Warning message received by radio, TV, mobile device, siren?
- Is the threat message understood enough to take necessary actions?

4. Appropriate Action is Taken

- Actions are taken in a timely fashion to protect life and property



National Weather Service Warning Process



- The NWS has concentrated on sections 3 and 4 above: Did the general public get the message? And did they take action?
- Social scientists have been employed to help the NWS craft the message.
- However: The warning process is also highly dependent on forecasters recognizing the scale or severity of an event.





National Weather Service Warning Process

- There is a breakdown in the warning process when the scale of an event is not recognized by forecasters.
- Much work has been done on forecasters using meteorological field anomalies (eg. GEFS/SREFS/HREF) or return intervals to help recognize a potential high-impact event.
- What happens when an event is so large, it dwarfs previous high impact events in scale?
- This work makes the case for historical research into past weather, water and climate events as a method for scaling events, highlighting impacts and determining credible threats.





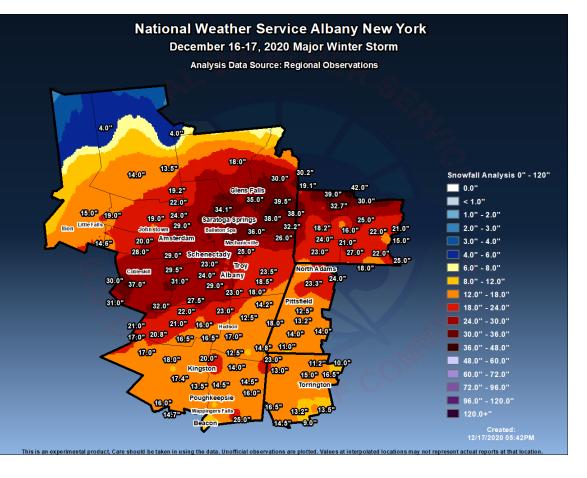
Weather Ready Nation – Cataloging High Impact Events

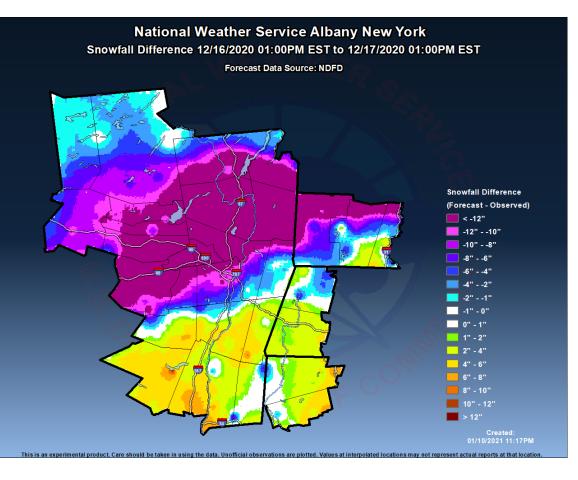
- Goals:
 - Provide Credible Threats (Models say it will rain 20" or snow 40" Can this happen?)
 - Assign a probability to the threat ex. probabilistic snowfall or rainfall
 - Manage high-impact events more effectively
 - Separate high-impact events from *Disasters*
 - Historic Storms Can Shed Light On Possible Impacts



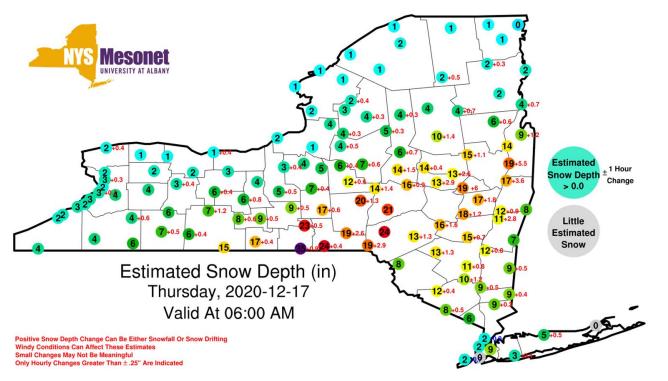
December 16-17, 2020 Snowstorm

Observed snowfall and forecast error



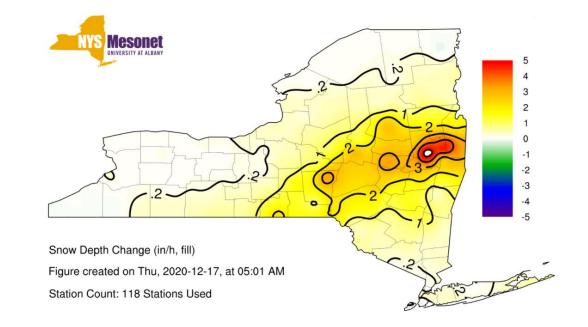


Mesonet snow depth change

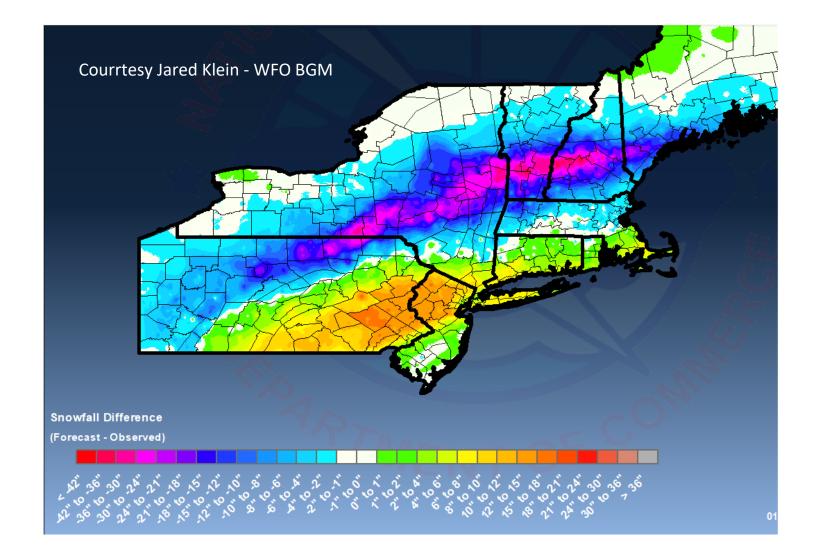


Note: This Is An Archived Product - Click The Image For Direct URL

Please Use With Credit To NYS Mesonet At UAlbany. For Questions & Problems, Contact nbassill AT albany DOT edu



NWS errors through the northeast



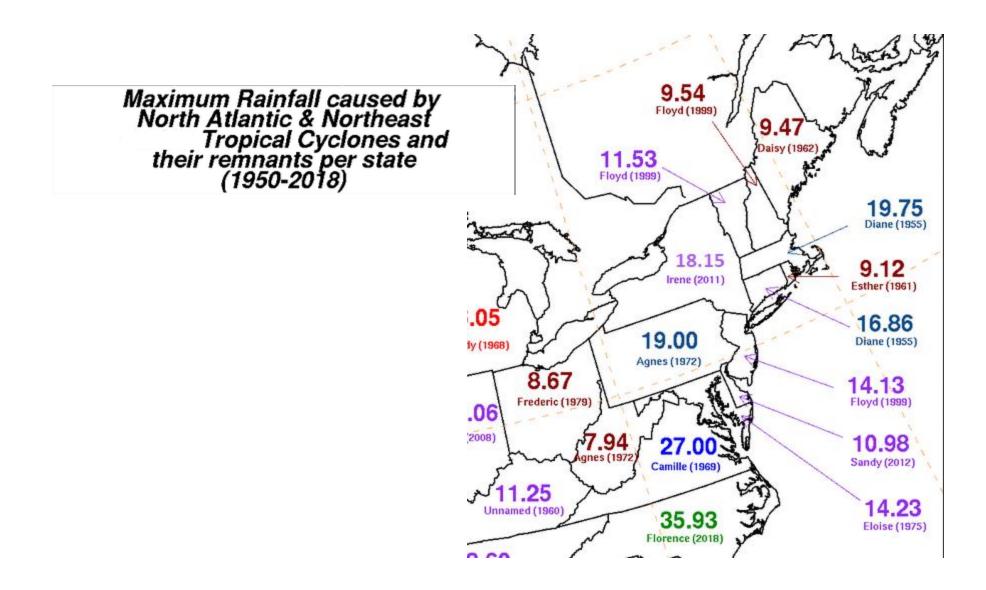


- There is a breakdown in the warning process when the scale and/or location of an event is not recognized by forecasters.
- We were very lucky that the heaviest snow came between 2am and 7am on Dec 17. If the snow had started in the early afternoon businesses and schools would have closed, everyone would have been on the road, and then gotten stuck there probably through the evening and overnight. Plowing would have taken days with cars stuck in the road.
- There were a few abandoned cars in roadways locally the afternoon of Dec 17.
- "1st rush-hour snow disaster of the season leaves commuters sharing chaos on social media" NYC Metro, Nov 14-15, 2018
- If you're looking for a storm to study...



Tropical Storms Maximum Rainfall







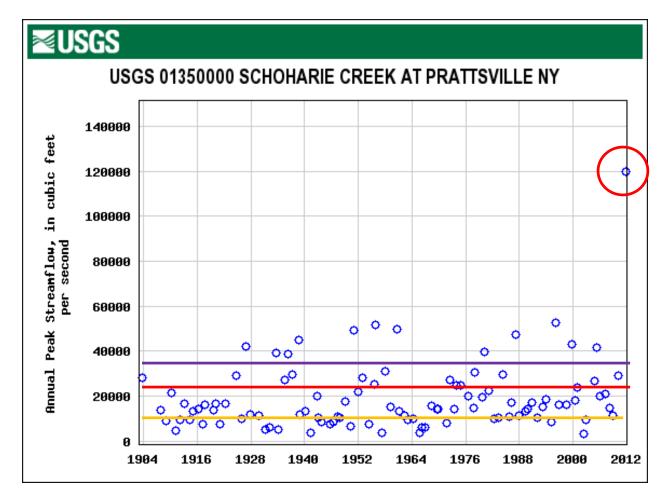
• What happens to rivers and streams when you get 15-20 inches of rainfall from one storm?



Peak River Flows



 Schoharie Creek at Prattsville, New York – Irene 2011 – 18+ inches of rainfall in Catskills



120,000cfs/237 sq mi = 506 cfs/sq mi





Catskills – August 2011 - Irene



Windham, NY Tannersville, NY



Catskills/Mohawk – August 2011 - Irene





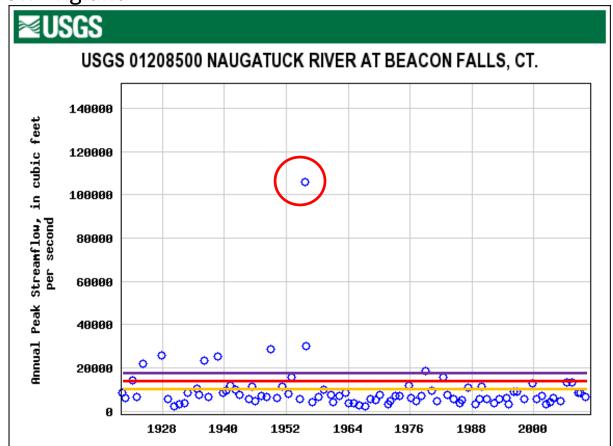
Schoharie Valley, NY Amy Colyer Fogerty Schenectady, NY Times Union



Peak River Flows



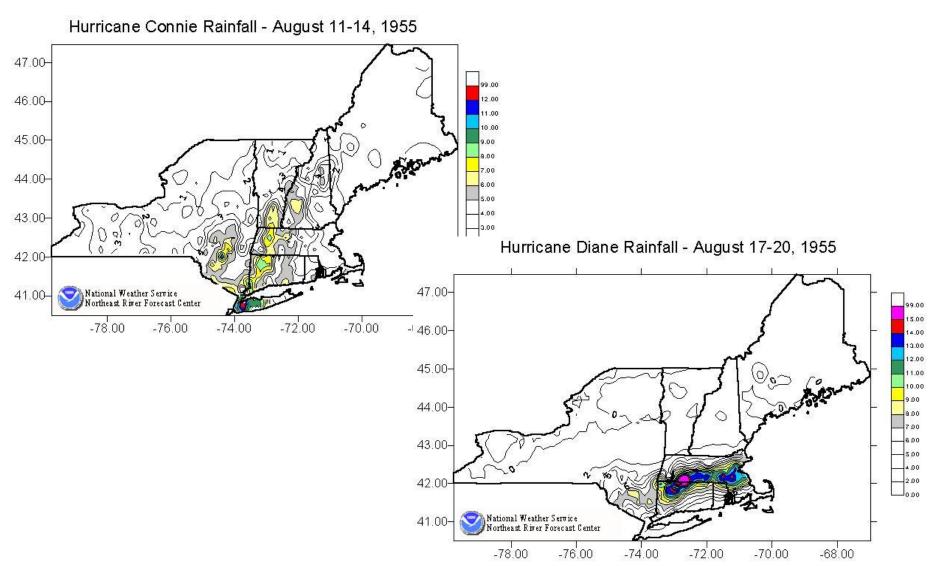
Naugatuck River at Beacon Falls, CT – Diane 1955 – 19+ inches of rainfall in western New England





Northwest Connecticut-1955 Rainfall







SEATHS





Reproduction information available from the Connecticut State Library, State Archives File name: 55flood09

Naugatuck River, **Torrington, CT – August 1955**





Reproduction information available from the Connecticut State Library, State Archives File name: 55flood02





Reproduction information available from the Connecticut State Library, State Archives File name: 55flood05





Winter - Impacts of Snow





Blizzard, Albany, March 14, 2017

Impacts of Snow:

- Transportation issues: Slippery driving and walking conditions, airport closures, rail lines shut down.
- High Snowfall Rates: Rapid accumulation and near zero visibility (2"/hr = ¼ mile visibility or less).
- Early/Late Season Snows (Oct/Nov/May) : 3+" of snow with leaves on trees = downed trees and widespread power outages.
- Wind Driven Sticky Snow: 6" of heavy, wet snow with strong winds can lead to downed trees and power outages (March 2018 Nor'easter).
- Snow squalls: Biggest cause of pileups in interstate highways (NWS now issues snow squall warnings).
- Blowing Snow: Drifting snow blown back onto previously cleared and treated roads causing slippery driving conditions.
- Prolonged accumulation periods (1-2 months) can lead to weight buildup on roofs and roof collapses.





Snow With Leaves On Trees

• May 10, 1945 Snowstorm:







May 10, 1945 Snowstorm

• May 10, 1945 Snowstorm:

- The 5.4 inches of snow recorded at Albany is the largest May snowstorm to date.
- 60,000 power outages were reported across the Capital District of NY from downed trees and wires. Some locations were without power for a few days.
- Largest number of power outages since ice storm of 1929.
- In the City of Albany alone, 10 DPW trucks were assigned to debris removal.
- Also, devastating fall snowstorms with leaves on trees in Oct 1987 and Oct 2011



Winter – Impacts of Freezing Rain (Glaze)



Impacts of Ice:

- A trace of ice will cause slippery driving and walking conditions.
- One quarter inch of ice glaze accumulation on trees will start to bring down small branches.
- One half inch of ice glaze accumulation on trees and wires will cause numerous power outages (outages last a day or two).
- One Inch or more of ice glaze accumulation on trees and wires causes widespread power outages (outages may last a week – Dec 2008).
- Any wind with the ice will make matters worse.



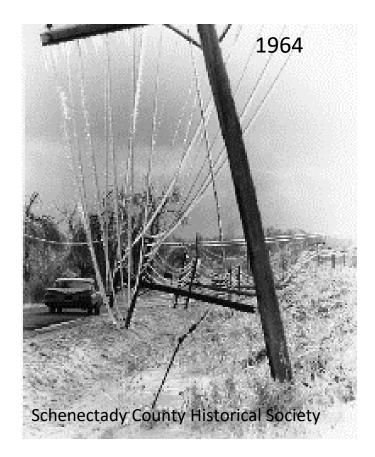
Ice Storm, North Colonie, NY, Dec 2008



Ice Storms









Winter Hazards – Impacts of Wind





February 2017 High Winds

Impacts of Wind:

- Winter storms are usually large and powerful.
- Winter storms have the potential to cover large areas with strong winds and cause widespread power outages.
- Summer wind storms (on average) tend to be more localized and isolated.





Historic Storms – Great Appalachian Storm 1950



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Historic Storms – Great Appalachian Storm

- Great Appalachian Storm, November 24-27, 1950:
- Winter Storm
- Mainly a **wind storm** for the Albany Forecast Area although heavy rain fell in the eastern Catskills. Snow in southwestern NY.
- Sustained winds of 50-60 MPH with a gust to 83 MPH here at Albany. Measured gust of 94 MPH at New York City and Hartford, Connecticut gusted to 100 MPH.
- Wind damage was extensive with many trees and power lines were blown down across New York State and the region.

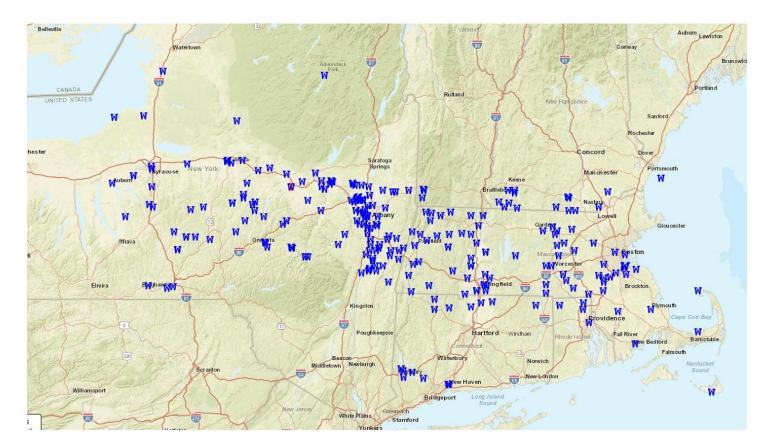


Severe Weather

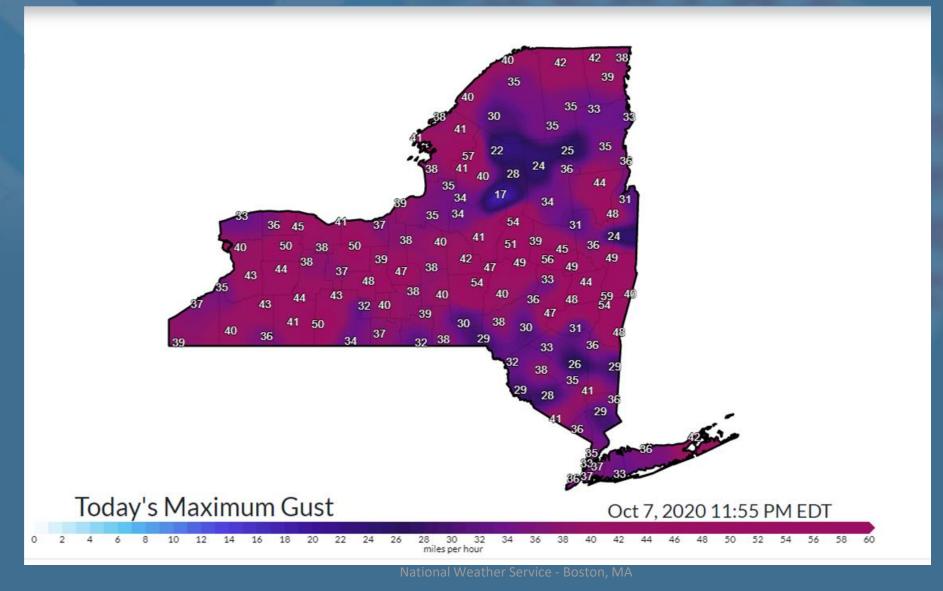


Damaging Winds: *Usually* isolated from individual thunderstorm downbursts, but can be more widespread (October 7, 2020 Derecho).

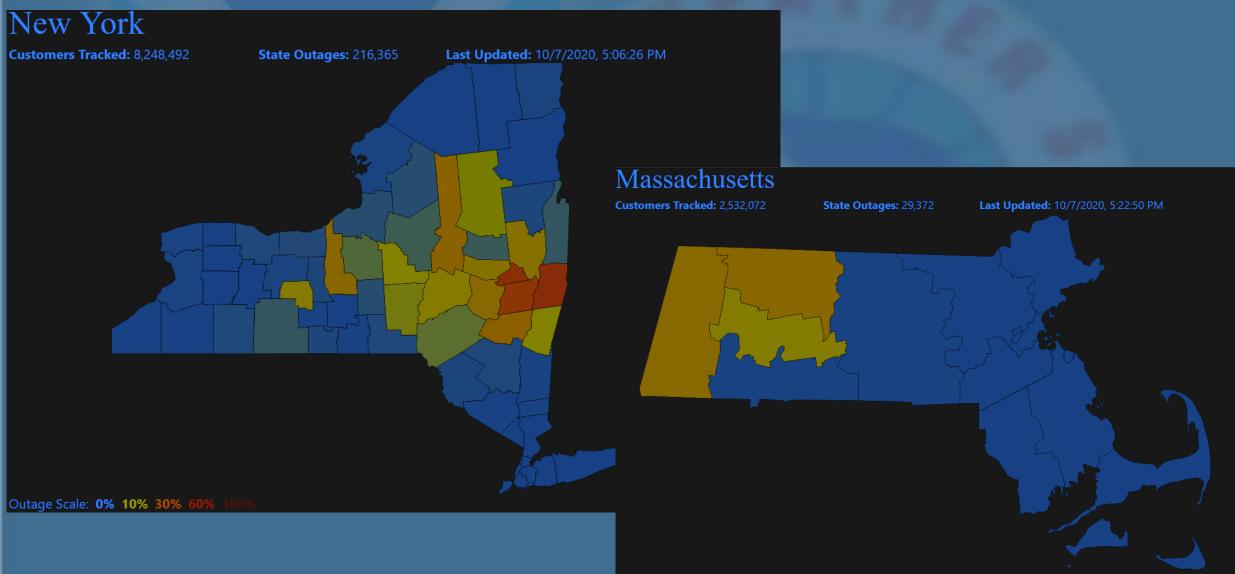
Impacts: Power outages and debris removal. Some structural damage possible from stronger wind gusts.



NYS Mesonet Maximum Wind Gusts



Power Outages across NY and MA





Rensselaer County, NY Steve DiRienzo

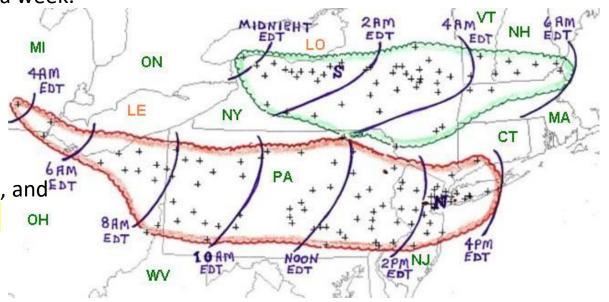


Historic Storms – Labor Day, 1998 Derechos



• September 7, 1998 Derechos:

- Widespread wind damage.
- Three people were killed and 10 were injured in Syracuse.
- Measured wind gusts of 89 mph at the Rochester Airport and 77 mph at the Syracuse airport were recorded. Several hundred thousand people lost electrical power due to the powerful derecho winds some remaining without power for a week.
- PA, NJ, NYC:
- 4 people were killed and 62 were injured.
- Over 300,000 customers lost power, and Ebt some did not get power restored until он
 5 days after the event.



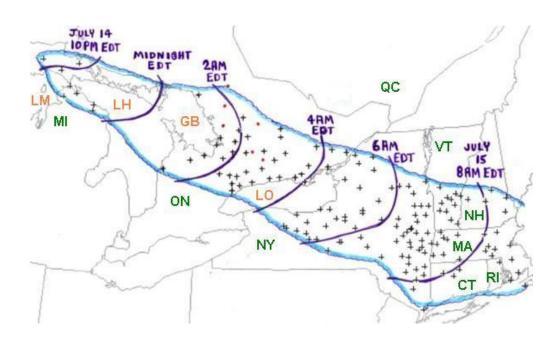


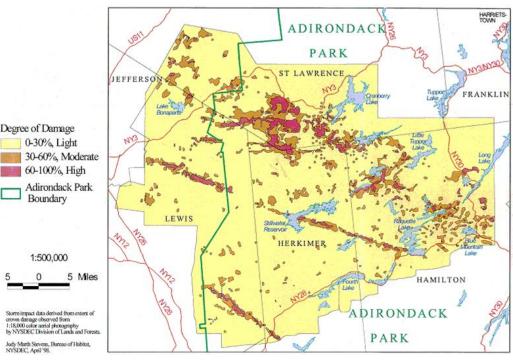
Historic Storms – July 15, 1995 Derecho



• July 15, 1995 Derecho:

- Widespread wind damage
- Large timber blowdown in Adirondacks
- At the Syracuse Airport, a wind gust of 76 mph was measured at 5:30 AM EDT. Less than an hour later, a
 gust of 77 mph was recorded at the Albany airport. Several hundred thousand people lost electrical power
 due to the powerful derecho winds.









Historic Storms – Hurricane Hazel - 1954

Tropical Storms can have destructive winds.

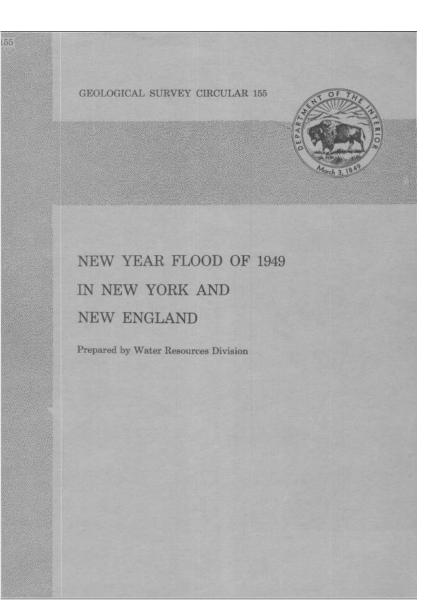
In New York, power was knocked out and trees were downed. Wind gusts throughout the area reached 99 mph. A gust of 113 mph was recorded in Battery Park, the highest wind speed ever recorded within the municipal boundaries of New York City.



Track of Hurricane Hazel – October 1954

Multihazard Storm 1948-1949





- "Precipitation ranging from 5 to 12 in. in depth fell on a 4,500 square-mile area in eastern New York and southwestern New England during the period December 29, 1948 to January 1, 1949."
- "Most of this precipitation fell as rain. On the morning of December 31 the rain began to freeze; later in the day the rain changed to snow."



Liquid Equivalent Precipitation Dec 29, 1948 - Jan 1, 1949



- Norfolk, CT: 10.63"
- Slide Mountain, NY: 8.92"
- Conklingville Dam, NY: 8.61"
- Pittsfield, MA: 8.35"
- Mohonk Lake, NY: 7.56"
- North Creek, NY: 6.70"
- Glens Falls, NY: 6.36"
- Albany, NY: 5.80"
- Poughkeepsie, NY: 4.47"
- Westfield, MA: 4.47"







Rescue was rushed for about 100 families in Western Massachusetts today and evacuees were being moved out in Vermont and Connecticut as streams boiled to flood stage in many regions.

In Greene County, a mountain sleet storm was in progress and all mountain roads were covered by an inch of solid ice, with driving very hazardous: Route 23-A one mile west of Route 32 in the Town of Catskill was washed out. One death was reported as rail and highway traffic and telephone communication were cut by a 24-hour rain which brought out National Guardsmen and emergency units.

At mid-morning the rain in rural areas changed to sleet, bending trees and causing telephone and power wires to sag.



1948-1949 Storm Impacts





A least six families were forced out of their homes in Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, when the Wappinger River overflowed. Firemen used canoes to rescue marooned persons.

Other evacuations were ordered at Bennington, Vt., and Farmington, Conn.

The Westfield River Valley, starting at the eastern Berkshires in Massachusetts, reported roads under water and minor landslides at Russell and Blandford. B. & M. maintenance crews were rushed out as tracks were reported underwater at Petersburg Junction and Hoosick Falls. North Pownal, Vt., and North Adams, Mass.

WEATHER Freezing rain changing to snow and ending early to n i g h t. Temperatures well below freezing by morning. Saturday partly cloudy and much colder.

BOSTON - (AP) - The 500 persons living in Risingdale, two miles north of Great Barrington, were ordered evacuated today when Police Chief James McCarthy said a 60-foot power dam on the Housatonic river was in "a very weakened condition."



1948-1949 Storm Impacts





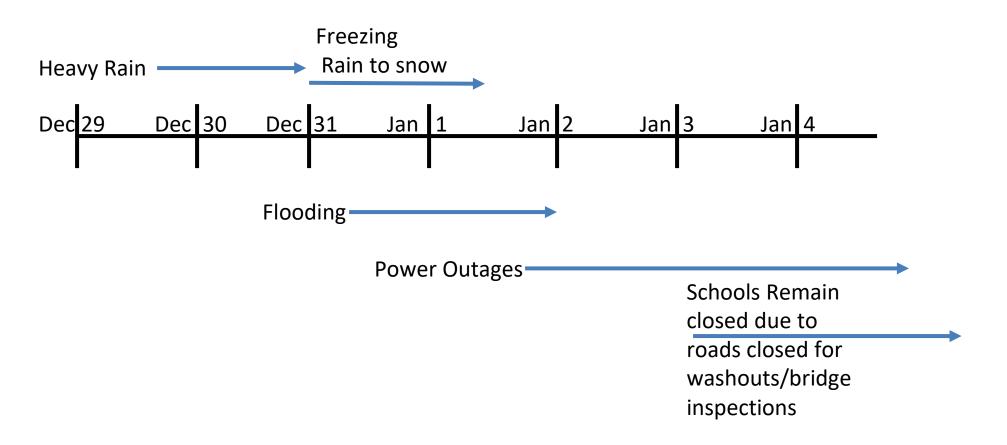




Messaging Impacts



• *Timeline* can be useful to message multi-hazard storm impacts?







Historic Storms – Forest Fires

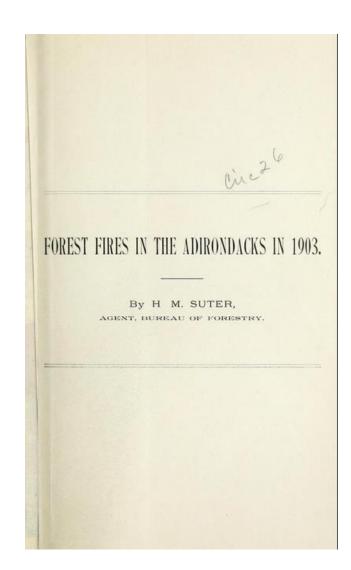
Adirondack Fires, 1903.



Forest Fire



- The August Complex (Mendocino NF, 2020) is largest California fire to date. It covered an area of over 846,000 acres (over 1300 sq. miles)
- Adirondack NY Fires, 1903: Fires began in April and lingered into June. Between April 20 and June 8, 1903, over 600,000 acres (over 937 sq. miles) of timberland in northern New York were burned over.
- Winter snow was less than normal and valleys were bare of snow by early March. Rain in March was plentiful, but from April 17th through June 7th, average precipitation over the area was only 0.2 inches. The fires were extinguished by heavy rains in June.
- <u>https://archive.org/details/forestfiresinadi26su</u> <u>te/page/n4</u>







Conclusion

- Goal of NWS warning process is to communicate impacts/hazards that will result from weather events so that people can take protective measures.
- Extreme events can cause serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss and impacts
- Information about impacts from past significant/extreme weather events can shed light on possible impacts from future events.



References



- Atwood, R.E. (1927). Stories and pictures of the Vermont flood November, 1927. Burlington, VT: Free Press Printing Co.
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- https://www.spc.noaa.gov/misc/AbtDerechos/derechofacts.htm#july4
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- <u>http://www.fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html</u> (Newspaper search engine.)