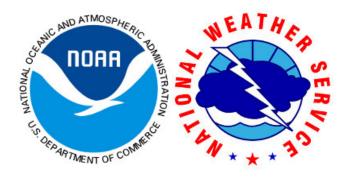
HAZARDOUS WEATHER ACTION PLAN FOR:

Event Name:

Event Dates:



US National Weather Service State College, PA

Phone: 1-814-954-6403

Email: ctp.stormreports@noaa.gov



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EVENT INFORMATION

EVENT NAME: _____ DATES OF EVENT (Enter "On-going" for a plan): _____ SITE: _____

EVENT SIZE (population): _____

CONTACT INFORMATION:

	Public Safety Official	Event Organizer (If applicable)
Name & Affiliation		
Phone		
Email		

I. GENERAL

- A. This hazardous weather plan identifies protective actions to take during hazardous weather by management, personnel, and attendees of special/outdoor events sponsored/hosted by _____.
- B. Flexibility must be exercised when implementing this plan because of the wide variety and threat levels of hazardous weather that can occur. If discretion is exercised, err on the side of safety.
- C. Use of the Incident Command System and Incident Action Plan is highly recommended. (Ref. online course: <u>FEMA IS-100</u>)

II. ASSUMPTIONS

A. Hazardous weather may impact any event, especially outdoor events such as farmers' markets, concerts, festivals, bike/foot races, carnivals/fairs, company picnics, etc.

III. WEATHER HAZARDS & RECOMMENDED RESPONSE

Central Pennsylvania experiences a variety of hazardous weather conditions throughout the year. The potential hazards are outlined below. In all cases, work with local emergency management and nearby support functions to identify best response/relevant resources to leverage for a variety of hazards.



A. Thunderstorms (Lightning, Tornadoes, Strong Winds, and Hail)

Lightning (Appendix 4): All thunderstorms produce lightning and can be dangerous. There is NO safe place outdoors when thunderstorms are in the area. At night, be aware that lightning can be visible at a much greater distance than during the day as clouds are being lit from the inside by lightning. This greater distance may mean that the lightning is not a significant threat. At night, use the sound of thunder to dictate delays.

<u>NOTE</u>: The NWS does not issue products for lightning. If requested and the event qualifies for NWS support, the NWS will communicate with EMs when lightning is approaching the venue.

Recommended Response: When lightning is seen or thunder is heard, outdoor activity should be stopped and everyone should be directed to shelter. Do not resume activities until approximately 30 minutes after the last thunder was heard.

Tornadoes (Appendix 5):Tornadoes can and do occur in Pennsylvania. These rapidly-rotating columns of air can produce significant damage to structures and pose a threat to human life.

Strong Winds (Appendix 6): Winds of 40 mph or greater can produce damage. The NWS will issue a Severe Thunderstorm Warning if winds are expected to exceed 58 mph. Trees, weak shelter buildings (sheds, pavilions), and other objects may collapse or become dangerous projectiles.

Hail (Appendix 6): Hail 1 inch (or larger) in maximum dimension can damage crops, infrastructures, and vehicles, and can even harm those that are caught outside without shelter (humans, animals).

Recommended Response: Direct attendees to seek shelter. **Outside, open spaces**: First, identify nearby shelters to send evacuated attendees. If not, find a ditch or other low areas away from possible debris sources. **Inside areas**: Basement; Lowest level of building and in the interior of the building (closet, bathroom) and in an area with no outside doors or windows; Interior stairwells and bathrooms in commercial buildings.

B. Non-Thunderstorm Strong Winds (Appendix 7): Winds of 40 mph or greater can also occur outside of thunderstorms. Trees, weak shelter buildings (sheds, pavilions), and other objects may collapse or become dangerous projectiles.

Recommended Response: **Outside, open spaces**: First, identify nearby shelters to send evacuated attendees. If not, find a ditch or other low areas away from possible debris sources. **Inside areas**: Move to an interior room or basement.

C. Heavy Rain/Flash Flooding (Appendix 8): As little as six inches of moving water can knock a person off their feet. As little as one foot of moving water can wash away a car. Flood waters may also hide sharp objects, washed out road surfaces, fast-moving debris, electrical wires, and toxic chemicals.

Recommended Response: Whether outside or inside, direct attendees to seek higher ground or move to higher floors in a building. Don't drive through flooded roadways.

D. Heat (Appendix 9): Excessive heat can pose serious health risks. Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke can occur.

Recommended Response: Encourage attendees to drink plenty of water, wear light-colored clothing, take frequent breaks in shade or air conditioning, and avoid consumption of alcohol or caffeine. Offer free water stations; rent misters and/or cooling stations, and be prepared to identify and treat heat illnesses.

E. Cold & Winter Weather (Appendices 10 & 11): Excessive cold can pose serious health risks including hypothermia and increased risk of frostbite. Significant accumulation of snowfall or any accumulation of ice can result in hazardous conditions on roadways and sidewalks.

Recommended Response: Encourage attendees to stay indoors if possible, cover all exposed skin, dress in warm layers, and limit time spent out in the cold. Rent heating stations, offer or sell hand warmers and/or warm beverages. If snowfall and other winter precipitation poses a threat to safety and travel, treat sidewalks and plow parking lots; additionally, recommend that patrons stay home; be prepared to identify and treat hypothermia illnesses.

IV. BASIC PLAN

A. Weather Monitoring: Designate the person or sub-committee to monitor weather conditions at least a day before the event and the day of the event using the sources in Appendix 1.

PERSON DESIGNATED: _____ CELL PHONE OF PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

B. Warning Reception: If hazardous weather may threaten the area, have multiple ways to receive NWS warnings. The designated person should bring at least two of the following to the event: a NOAA Weather Radio, a cell phone with a warning notification service such as iNWS, a computer with an internet warning notification service, etc. County EMA may be able to assist with weather monitoring for large venues. More information about recommended communications capability is available in Appendix 3.



HOW THE WEATHER MONITOR WILL RECEIVE WARNINGS:

- **C. Before the event:** If hazardous weather is anticipated for the time frame the event is scheduled, consider plans to cancel or postpone the event.
 - 1. Identify shelter areas to accommodate anticipated attendance.
 - 2. If shelter areas are not available, determine time necessary to clear the venue.
 - 3. Distribute weather safety information to attendees (<u>Lightning</u>, <u>Thunderstorms</u>, <u>Tornado</u>, <u>Heat</u>, <u>Flood</u>)

SHELTER AREAS:

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

FLYER DISTRIBUTION METHOD: _____

D. During the event: If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		

Announcements:

- 1. Recommended wording for announcements is included in the appendices for each weather hazard.
- 2. When a threshold is triggered, all activities should be interrupted immediately and the appropriate announcement should be read.
- E. Alerting Attendees: Event organizers and/or EMs should identify a mode of communication to alert attendees when hazardous weather is possible or imminent. Examples could include use of a P.A. system, message board/jumbotron, or megaphone. <u>Note</u>: *Please review Appendices 4-11 to finalize announcement wording for all hazards.*

ALERT METHOD: _____



V. SUPERSESSION

- **A.** When the document is completed, please share it with all named parties within the plan, including the individual designated to monitor the weather, those who would make the decision on postponing, delaying, or canceling the event, the emergency manager, the event organizer, and the National Weather Service.
- **B.** This document is the initial Hazardous Weather Plan for Special Events for ______, and may be updated or amended as required.

Name

Date

For NWS State College, PA

Date Received: _____

Reviewed by Staff Member:

Date of Review:

Last Updated: (05/2023)



APPENDIX 1: LINKS TO HAZARDOUS WEATHER INFORMATION

Have a Way to Receive Warnings and Alerts		
🗅 FEMA	Smartphone app for automatic warnings and updates	
☐ iNWS: inws.ncep.noaa.gov/	Alerts for those involved with public safety decision making	
□ <u>mobile.weather.gov</u> > Forecast and updates viewed in web browser		
□ <u>radar.weather.gov</u> > Real-time radar data and warnings		

Be Prepared for Different Types of Weather Hazards		
Storm Prediction Center Convective Outlooks:	Severe weather	
www.spc.noaa.gov/public/swodyoverview.html	threat level/location	
Excessive Rainfall Outlook: <u>www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/#page=ero</u>	 Overview of potential flooding concerns 	
Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook:	 Forecast map for	
<u>www.weather.gov/ctp/ehwo</u>	hazardous weather	
Current Watches, Warnings, and Advisories:	Real-time NWS	
www.weather.gov/images/crh/noc/wwa_pa.png	hazard products	
Weather & Hazards Data Viewer:	Map of real-time	
www.wrh.noaa.gov/map/?&zoom=8¢er=40.93,-76.7	weather hazards	
NWS Enhanced Data Display: preview.weather.gov/edd	➤ Trip planner	
Keystone Mesonet: <u>keystone-mesonet.org</u>	➤ Real-time observations	

Plan Ahead by Looking at the Forecast		
www.weather.gov/forecastpoints	➤ Graphical forecast	
Statewide Weather Forecast Maps: www.weather.gov/ctp/GridImages_PA	Maps of different forecast data	
Central PA Weather Type Map Loop: <u>www.weather.gov/ctp/WeatherTypeCovForecast</u>	 Forecast map of hazardous weather types 	



Self-Briefing Page: <u>www.weather.gov/ctp/briefing</u>	\succ Forecast details and additional links
---	---

APPENDIX 2: EVENT-SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WEATHER THRESHOLDS

In order to provide adequate hazardous weather support, it is important that NWS State College is aware of event-specific hazardous weather thresholds. Please list specific thresholds below:

THRESHOLD	ACTION
<u>EXAMPLE 1:</u> Wind Gust or Sustained Wind > 30mph	All video walls and large speaker clusters shall be lowered to the ground and secured.
EXAMPLE 2: Heat Index > 100°F	Mandatory water breaks every 30 minutes.
<u>Wind</u> :	
<u>Heavy Rain:</u>	
Lightning:	
<u>Temperature:</u>	
<u>Other:</u>	

To formally request support from NWS State College, please fill out the following form:

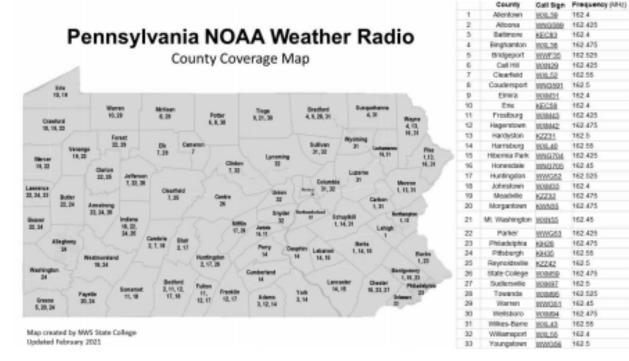


DSS Request Form - NWS State College

APPENDIX 3. COMMUNICATIONS

NOAA Weather Radio: Continuous broadcast of weather, 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. All warnings are tone alerted as well as Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm, and Flood Watches.

There are over 30 NOAA Weather Radio transmitters that provide coverage across Pennsylvania. Here is a map showing all Pennsylvania counties, along with the transmitter(s) that cover them:



You should familiarize yourself with the NOAA Weather Radio transmitter that best serves your location and the location of your event.

Here is a <u>link to additional information</u> about NOAA Weather Radio and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) across Pennsylvania.

You can also contact NWS State College via phone or email (top of page) or through NWSChat:

- Create an NWSChat Account: <u>https://nwschat.weather.gov/create.php</u>
- Access NWSChat: <u>https://nwschat.weather.gov/live/</u>
- Log-in to the 'ctpemachat' room to communicate with NWS State College



APPENDIX 4. LIGHTNING

LIGHTNING WEATHER HAZARD & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. All thunderstorms produce lightning and can be dangerous.
- B. When lightning is seen or thunder is heard, outdoor activity should be stopped and everyone should be directed to shelter.
- C. When possible, event organizers or EMs should monitor lightning on radar or apps & may make a decision to delay/cancel before lightning is seen/thunder is heard in order to facilitate sheltering/venue clearing.
- D. Do not resume activities until approximately 30 minutes after the last thunder was heard.
- E. At night, be aware that lightning can be visible at a much greater distance than during the day as clouds are being lit from the inside by lightning. This greater distance may mean that the lightning is not a significant threat. At night, use the sound of thunder to dictate delays.

NOTE: The NWS does not issue products for lightning. If requested and the event qualifies for NWS support, the NWS will communicate with EMs when lightning is approaching the venue.

IDENTIFICATION OF BEST AVAILABLE PROTECTIVE AREAS

- 1. The following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **outside**, **open spaces**:
 - a. There is NO safe place outdoors when thunderstorms are in the area. Every effort should be made to seek safe shelter in an enclosed structure, building, or vehicle. Attempt to avoid standing near tall objects (trees, cell towers) but don't be the tallest object in the vicinity.
- 2. The following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **inside areas**:
 - a. Enclosed structures and buildings
 - b. Vehicles (with the windows up, away from metal objects)

IDENTIFIED EVENT SHELTER AREAS:

SUGGESTED ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Lightning in the Area: *"Lightning has been detected in our area. All activities are postponed until further notice. Please move to shelter in an orderly fashion as quickly as possible. Activities will resume 30 minutes after the last lightning has been observed or thunder has been heard. We appreciate your patience and will provide updates as they become available."*



EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		



APPENDIX 5. TORNADOES

TORNADO HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Tornadoes can and do occur in Pennsylvania. These rapidly-rotating columns of air can produce significant damage to structures and pose a threat to human life.
- B. Individuals should take shelter in an interior room on the lowest floor of a building if at all possible.
- C. If no physical building is available and flooding is not a concern, individuals should get as low as possible, like in a ditch, with something covering their head.

NWS Product Tornado Watch		Tornado Warning
Definition	Weather conditions could lead to the formation of severe storms and tornadoes.	A tornado has been spotted or indicated by weather radar, meaning a tornado is occurring or expected soon.
Action to Take	Monitor the situation and prepare to evacuate patrons to safe shelters. Consider postponing the event.	Evacuate patrons to safe shelters. Event Should be delayed/postponed.
Suggested Announcement "A Tornado Watch is in effect for our area. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) canceled/postponed on short notice. Please be prepared to leave the area as quickly as possible."		"A Tornado Warning is in effect for our area. Take cover immediately. Do not go to your vehicle. Go to:

IDENTIFICATION OF BEST AVAILABLE PROTECTIVE AREAS

- 1. In the event of a Tornado Warning, sighting, or touchdown, the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **outside, open spaces**:
 - a. Ditch, other low areas.
 - b. Away from possible debris sources.
- 2. In the event of a Tornado Warning, sighting, or touchdown the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **inside areas**:
 - a. Basement.
 - b. Lowest level of building and in the interior of the building (closet, bathroom) and in an area with no outside doors or windows.
 - c. Interior stairwells and bathrooms in commercial buildings.



IDENTIFIED EVENT SHELTER AREAS:

EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		



APPENDIX 6. STRONG WINDS AND/OR LARGE HAIL FROM SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS

STRONG WINDS AND LARGE HAIL WEATHER HAZARD & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Winds of 40 mph or greater can produce damage to permanent structures, however, winds less than 40 mph can cause damage to temporary structures. The NWS will issue a Severe Thunderstorm Warning if winds are expected to exceed 58 mph.
- B. Trees, weak shelter buildings (sheds/pavilions), and other objects may become airborne.
- C. Hail 1 inch (or larger) in maximum dimension can damage crops, structures, and vehicles, and can harm those that are caught outside without shelter (humans, animals).

NWS Product	Severe Thunderstorm Watch	Special Weather Statement	Severe Thunderstorm Warning
Definition	Damaging winds and/or large hail are <i>possible</i> .	Strong winds and/or small hail are <i>expected</i> .	Damaging winds and/or large hail are occurring.
Actions to Take	Monitor the situation and make preparations for postponing the event or identifying shelters and safe areas. Consider postponing or canceling the event.	Move patrons to safe areas and shelters.	Evacuate patrons to shelters and safe areas. Event should be postponed or delayed.
Suggested Announcement	"A Severe Thunderstorm Watch is in effect. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed on short notice. Please be prepared to leave the area as quickly as possible."	"A strong thunderstorm is approaching. Please move to shelter in an orderly fashion as quickly as possible."	<i>"A Severe Thunderstorm Warning is in effect. Please move to shelter in an orderly fashion as quickly as possible."</i>



IDENTIFICATION OF BEST AVAILABLE PROTECTIVE AREAS

- 1. In the event of strong winds and/or large hail, the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **outside**, **open spaces**:
 - a. Identify nearby shelters to send evacuated attendees.
 - b. Ditch, other low areas away from possible debris sources.
- 2. In the event of strong winds and/or large hail, the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **inside areas**:
 - a. Strong and stable buildings
 - b. Lowest level of building and in the interior of the building (closet, bathroom) and in an area with no outside doors or windows.
 - c. Interior stairwells and bathrooms in commercial buildings

IDENTIFIED EVENT SHELTER AREAS:

EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		

NOTES:



APPENDIX 7. NON-THUNDERSTORM STRONG WINDS

NON-THUNDERSTORM STRONG WIND HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Winds of 40 mph or greater can produce damage to permanent structures, however, winds less than 40 mph can cause damage to temporary structures.
- B. Trees, weak shelter buildings (sheds, pavilions), and other objects may become airborne debris.

NWS Product	High Wind Watch	Wind Advisory	High Wind Warning
Definition	Sustained winds of 40 mph or higher for one hour or more OR wind gusts of 58 mph or higher for any duration are <i>possible</i> .	Sustained winds of 31 to 39 mph for an hour or more AND/OR wind gusts of 46 to 57 mph for any duration are <i>expected</i> .	Sustained winds of 40 mph or higher for one hour or more OR wind gusts of 58 mph or higher for any duration are <i>expected</i> .
Actions to Take	Secure loose items and temporary structures, monitor the situation and identify shelters and safe areas. Consider postponing or canceling the event.	Secure loose items and temporary structures.	Secure loose items and temporary structures, monitor the situation and identify shelters and safe areas. Consider postponing or canceling the event.
Suggested Announcement	"A High Wind Watch is in effect. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed on short notice. Please be prepared to leave the area as quickly as possible."	"A Wind Advisory is in effect for our area. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed on short notice. Please secure loose objects and watch for flying debris."	"A High Wind Warning is in effect for our area. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event has been (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed. Please move to shelter."



IDENTIFICATION OF BEST AVAILABLE PROTECTIVE AREAS

- 1. In the event of strong winds, the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **outside**, **open spaces**:
 - a. Identify nearby shelters to send evacuated attendees.
 - b. Ditch, other low areas away from possible debris sources.
- 2. In the event of strong winds, the following locations are designated as the best available protective areas for **inside areas**:
 - a. Strong and stable buildings
 - b. Lowest level of building and in the interior of the building (closet, bathroom) and in an area with no outside doors or windows.
 - c. Interior stairwells and bathrooms in commercial buildings

IDENTIFIED EVENT SHELTER AREAS:

EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		

NOTES:



APPENDIX 8. HEAVY RAIN/FLASH FLOODING

HEAVY RAIN/FLASH FLOODING HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. As little as 6 inches of moving water can knock a person down. As little as 1 foot of moving water can wash away a car.
- B. Seek higher ground or get into a tall and stable building. Avoid flood waters. Never drive across flooded roadways.

NWS Product	Areal Flood Advisory	Flash Flood Warning	Flash Flood Emergency
<i>Definition</i> Flooding in low-lying areas and areas of poor drainage, as well as minor flooding of streets and roadways is possible.		Flooding is imminent or in progress. Dangerous flooding in areas near these creeks and streams, as well as low-lying flood prone areas, is a significant threat to life and/or property.	Severe and particularly dangerous situation. Life threatening flooding ongoing.
Actions to Take Monitor the situation and make preparations to close off flood-prone areas.		Evacuate patrons from flood prone areas. Get patrons to higher ground/safe areas.	Get patrons to higher ground immediately.
Suggested Announcement "Heavy rain is expected/ongoing. Please stay away from flooded areas."		"A Flash Flood Warning is in effect for our area. Seek higher ground immediately. Do not drive through flooded roadways."	"A Flash Flood Emergency is in effect for our area. This is an extremely dangerous situation. Seek higher ground immediately. Do not drive through flooded roadways."



EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		



APPENDIX 9. HEAT

HEAT HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Health Risks:
 - a. Excessive heat can pose serious health risks. Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, or heat stroke can occur.
- B. Action Items:
 - a. Consider offering free water stations, renting misters and/or cooling stations.
 - b. Encourage attendees to drink plenty of water, wear light-colored and loose-fitting clothing, take frequent breaks in shade or air conditioning, and avoid consumption of alcohol or caffeine.

NWS Product	Excessive Heat Watch	Heat Advisory	Excessive Heat Warning
Definition	the next 24 to 72	Take action. Maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 100° or higher for at least 2 hours. Take precautions to avoid heat illness. If you don't take precautions, you may become seriously ill or even die.	higher for at least 2 days and night time air temperatures will not drop below 75°. If you don't take
Actions to Take	Make preparations to have additional water. Consider setting up cooling stations. Encourage attendees to wear light-colored and loose-fitting clothing. Be prepared to identify and treat heat illnesses.	Identify and set up cooling stations for patrons. Have water and shade available. Heat-related illness is possible. Be prepared to identify and treat heat illnesses.	Consider cancelling or postponing the event until the threat has passed. Cooling stations and access to water are necessary. Heat-related illness is likely. Be prepared to identify and treat heat illnesses.
Suggested Announcement	"Extreme heat is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed."	"Due to excessive heat conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided	"Due to excessive heat conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided



EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		



APPENDIX 10. COLD

COLD HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Health Risks:
 - a. Excessive cold can pose serious health risks including hypothermia and increased risk of frostbite.
- B. Action Items:
 - a. Consider renting heating stations and offering/selling hand warmers or warm beverages.
 - b. Encourage attendees to stay indoors if possible, cover all exposed skin, dress in lightweight, warm layers, and limit time spent out in the cold.

NWS Product	Wind Chill Watch	Wind Chill Advisory	Wind Chill Warning
Definition	Dangerously cold wind chill values are <i>possible</i> .	Very cold wind chill values but not extremely cold values are <i>expected</i> or <i>occurring</i> .	Dangerously cold wind chill values are <i>expected</i> or <i>occurring</i> .
Actions to Take	Make preparations to set up warming stations. Encourage attendees to wear layers of warm clothes. Be prepared to identify and treat hypothermia.	Encourage attendees to wear layers of warm clothes and cover exposed skin. Limit time spent in the cold. Be prepared to identify and treat hypothermia.	Consider canceling or postponing the event until the threat has passed. Be prepared to identify and treat hypothermia.
Suggested Announcement	"Extreme cold is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed."	"Due to extreme cold conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided	"Due to extreme cold conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided



EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		



APPENDIX 11. WINTER WEATHER

WINTER WEATHER HAZARDS & PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

- A. Health Risks:
 - a. Winter storms create a higher risk of car accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks from overexertion.
- B. Action Items:
 - a. Treat sidewalks and plow parking lots.
 - b. Recommend that patrons stay home.

NWS Product	Winter Storm Watch	Winter Weather Advisory	Winter Storm Warning
Definition	Winter storms could produce heavy snow, sleet and/or freezing rain and cause significant impacts.	Light amounts of wintry precipitation or blowing snow will cause slick conditions and could affect travel if precautions are not taken.	Winter storms will produce heavy snow, sleet, and/or freezing rain and cause significant impacts.
Actions to Take	Make preparations to set up warming stations. Encourage attendees to wear layers of warm clothes and cover exposed skin. Limit time spent in the cold. Make preparations to treat sidewalks and parking lots.	Treat sidewalks and plow parking lots. Recommend that patrons stay home.	postponing the event
Suggested Announcement	<i>"Winter weather is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed."</i>	"Due to winter weather conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided	"Due to winter weather conditions, today's activities have been (delayed, canceled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided



EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: ______ CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: ______

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

During the event - If hazardous weather occurs during the event, the following persons, in order of authority, will make the decision on postponing, delaying the start, or canceling the event:

	Name	Cell Phone Number
1.		
2.		
3.		