

HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

National Weather Service Office State College, PA

DATE

Emergency Managers,

Over the course of a summer without any large-group events, the National Weather Service in State College revisited our decision support services (DSS) policies and procedures. DSS is a core part of the NWS mission of protecting lives and property. The intent of these weather-support functions is to provide you with accurate and timely hazardous weather information so you can ensure the safety and well-being of the general public. You are welcome and encouraged to share this weather information with event organizers and other interested parties.

Upon review of our past DSS procedures, we will be implementing the following new policy for 2021 to enhance the support you receive:

1. EMs and event organizers should work together to fill out the attached Hazardous Weather Action Plan in advance of any large public event for which you desire NWS support.
 - a. This plan includes specifying thresholds for NWS notification, identifying sheltering locations, and outlining hazardous weather response plans.

This policy is designed to help you prepare for a variety of weather hazards and scenarios. Completion of this plan and its approval by NWS State College will be required prior to receiving event weather support. We would be happy to work with you to complete this plan & firmly believe that it will equip you with more tools to be better prepared when hazardous weather strikes.

Thank you for your cooperation and continued support of the NWS. We look forward to working with you during events in the future!

Sincerely,
NWS Central Pennsylvania



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

National Weather Service Office State College, PA

1-814-954-6403 ctp.stormreports@noaa.gov

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HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN

Plan/Event Information for: _____

Dates of Event (*Enter "On-going" for a plan*): _____

Site: _____

Event Size (population): _____

Maximum daily attendance (estimated): _____ Dates: _____

Minimum daily attendance (estimated): _____ Dates: _____

CONTACT INFORMATION:

	Emergency Manager	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: [FEMA IS-100](#))

II. ASSUMPTIONS

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.



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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.

***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.*

***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.*



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- 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: _____

- 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



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monitoring for large venues. More information about recommended communications capability is available in Appendix 3.

CELL PHONE OF PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

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.

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE:

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME? _____

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

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. Note: Please review Appendices 4-11 to finalize announcement wording for all hazards.

ALERT METHOD: _____



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V. SUPERSESSSION

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 cancelling 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

Reviewed by Staff Member: _____

Date Received: _____

Date of Review: _____



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APPENDIX 1: LINKS TO HAZARDOUS WEATHER INFORMATION

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

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

Plan Ahead by Looking at the Forecast	
<input type="checkbox"/> www.weather.gov/forecastpoints	➤ Graphical forecast
<input type="checkbox"/> Statewide Weather Forecast Maps: www.weather.gov/ctp/GridImages_PA	➤ Maps of different forecast data
<input type="checkbox"/> Central PA Weather Type Map Loop: www.weather.gov/ctp/WeatherTypeCovForecast	➤ Forecast map of hazardous weather types
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Briefing Page: www.weather.gov/ctp/briefing	➤ Forecast details and additional links



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

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

[DSS Request Form - NWS State College](#)



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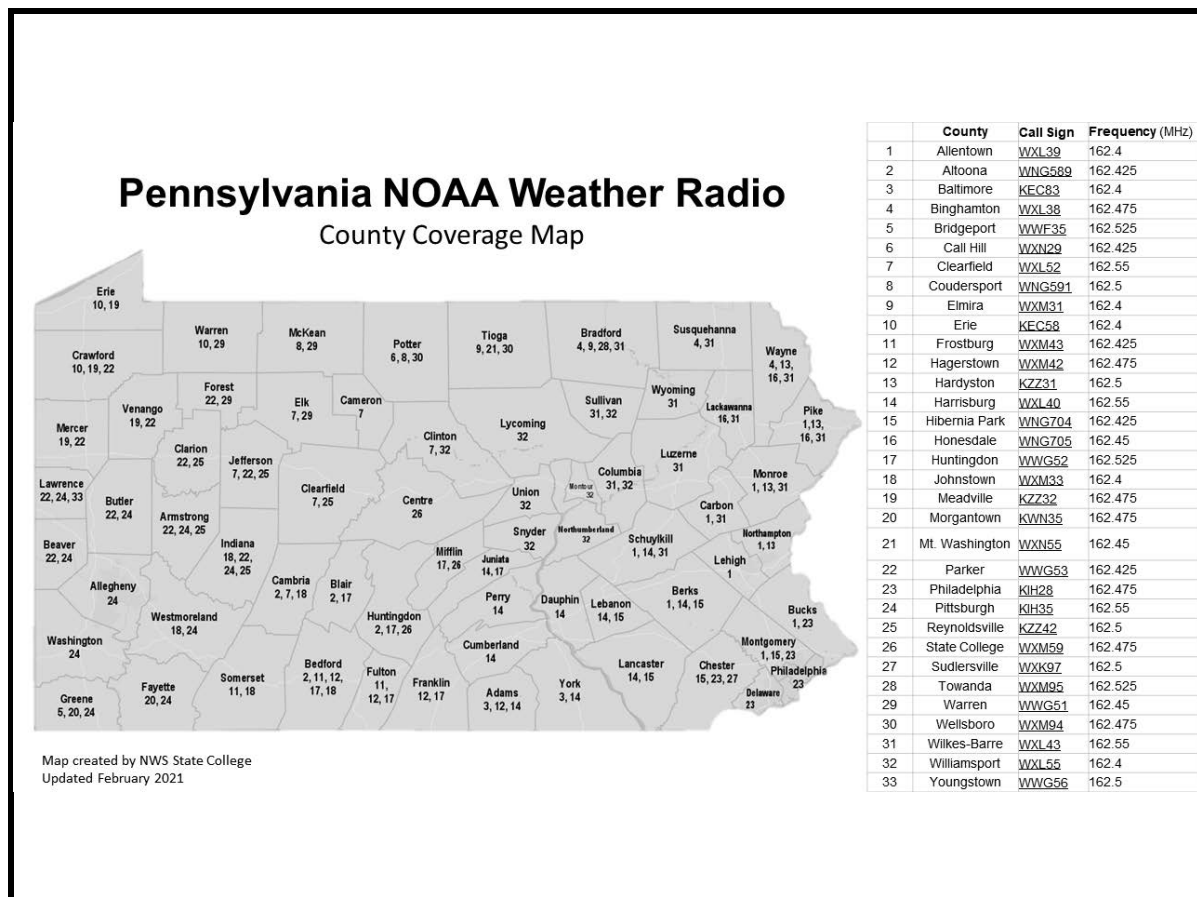
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APPENDIX 3. COMMUNICATIONS

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 [link to additional information](#) 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: <https://nwschat.weather.gov/create.php>
- Access NWSChat: <https://nwschat.weather.gov/live/>
- Log-in to the 'ctpemachat' room to communicate with NWS State College



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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)

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."*

NOTES: _____



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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____



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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Tornado Watch</i>	<i>Tornado Warning</i>
<i>Definition</i>	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.
<i>Action to Take</i>	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.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“A Tornado Watch is in effect for our area. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) cancelled/postponed on short notice. Please be prepared to leave the area as quickly as possible.”</i>	<i>“A Tornado Warning is in effect for our area. Take cover immediately. Do not go to your vehicle. Go to: _____ _____.”</i>

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.



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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

NOTES: _____



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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).

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Severe Thunderstorm Watch</i>	<i>Special Weather Statement</i>	<i>Severe Thunderstorm Warning</i>
<i>Definition</i>	Damaging winds and/or large hail are possible.	Strong winds and/or small hail are expected.	Damaging winds and/or large hail are occurring.
<i>Actions to Take</i>	Monitor the situation and make preparations for postponing the event or identifying shelters and safe areas. Consider postponing or cancelling the event.	Move patrons to safe areas and shelters.	Evacuate patrons to shelters and safe areas. Event should be postponed/delayed.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“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.”</i>	<i>“A strong thunderstorm is approaching. Please move to shelter in an orderly fashion as quickly as possible.”</i>	<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. (link graphics)



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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

EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

NOTES: _____



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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>High Wind Watch</i>	<i>Wind Advisory</i>	<i>High Wind Warning</i>
<i>Definition</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>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> .
<i>Actions to Take</i>	Secure loose items and temporary structures, monitor the situation and identify shelters and safe areas. Consider postponing or cancelling 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 cancelling the event.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“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.”</i>	<i>“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.”</i>	<i>“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.”</i>

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.



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- 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

EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

NOTES: _____



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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Areal Flood Advisory</i>	<i>Flash Flood Warning</i>	<i>Flash Flood Emergency</i>
<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.
<i>Actions to Take</i>	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.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“Heavy rain is expected/ongoing. Please stay away from flooded areas.”</i>	<i>“A Flash Flood Warning is in effect for our area. Seek higher ground immediately. Do not drive through flooded roadways.”</i>	<i>“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.”</i>

NOTES: _____



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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

National Weather Service Office State College, PA

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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Excessive Heat Watch</i>	<i>Heat Advisory</i>	<i>Excessive Heat Warning</i>
<i>Definition</i>	Be prepared. Heat watches are issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 24 to 72 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of extreme heat is elevated but still uncertain.	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.	Take Action. Maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 105° or higher for at least 2 days and night time air temperatures will not drop below 75°. If you don't take precautions immediately when conditions are extreme, you may become seriously ill or even die.
<i>Actions to Take</i>	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.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“Extreme heat is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed.”</i>	<i>“Due to excessive heat conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>	<i>“Due to excessive heat conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

NOTES: _____



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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Wind Chill Watch</i>	<i>Wind Chill Advisory</i>	<i>Wind Chill Warning</i>
<i>Definition</i>	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> .
<i>Actions to Take</i>	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 cancelling or postponing the event until the threat has passed. Be prepared to identify and treat hypothermia.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“Extreme cold is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed.”</i>	<i>“Due to extreme cold conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>	<i>“Due to extreme cold conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>

NOTES: _____



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

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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.

<i>NWS Product</i>	<i>Winter Storm Watch</i>	<i>Winter Weather Advisory</i>	<i>Winter Storm Warning</i>
<i>Definition</i>	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.
<i>Actions to Take</i>	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.	Consider cancelling or postponing the event until the threat has passed.
<i>Suggested Announcement</i>	<i>“Winter weather is possible. Event organizers are monitoring weather conditions and the event may be (choose one) suspended, canceled, postponed.”</i>	<i>“Due to winter weather conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>	<i>“Due to winter weather conditions, today’s activities have been (delayed, cancelled, postponed). We appreciate your understanding. Updates will be provided _____.”</i>

NOTES: _____



HAZARDOUS WEATHER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EVENTS or VENUES

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EVENT INFORMATION:

SAFETY PERSON DESIGNATED: _____

CELL PHONE OF SAFETY PERSON: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NECESSARY TO CLEAR VENUE: _____

DECISION TO DELAY/POSTPONE/CANCEL EVENT MUST BE MADE BY WHAT TIME?

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 cancelling the event:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CELL PHONE NUMBER</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____