

## APPENDIX A

### LOCAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS) OFFICE PRODUCTS

**A.1 Hurricane/Typhoon Local Statements (HLS).** WFOs with coastal county responsibilities will issue these unnumbered products which are very specific and designed to inform media, local decision makers, and the public on present and anticipated storm effects in their county warning area (CWA) and adjacent coastal waters. Keep HLSs as succinct as possible.

**A.1.1 Mission Connection.** *Alert the public, media, and local decision makers of potential or actual storm affects due to tropical cyclones. The product is intended to provide information to assist in the preparation and implementation of necessary precautions for the protection of life and property, as well as minimize the economic losses as a result of tropical cyclones.*

**A.1.2 Issuance Guidelines.**

**A.1.2.1 Creation Software.** *AWIPS.*

**A.1.2.2 Issuance Criteria.** WFOs with coastal responsibility will issue an HLS when its area of responsibility is affected by a tropical cyclone watch/warning or evacuation orders. Coastal WFOs have the option as to which of their inland counties will be included in the HLS. *Inland WFOs will not issue HLSs. Inland offices though may need to issue an Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning. Refer to section A.3.*

*Coastal WFOs are defined as those having at least one county with significant tidal influences. Coastal WFOs for the Eastern and Southern Regions are:*

*Eastern Region*

Caribou, ME  
Portland, ME  
Boston, MA  
New York City, NY  
Philadelphia, PA  
Baltimore, MD/Washington, DC  
Wakefield, VA  
Newport/Morehead City, NC  
Wilmington, NC  
Charleston, SC

*Southern Region*

Brownville, TX  
Corpus Christi, TX  
Houston/Galveston, TX  
Lake Charles, LA  
New Orleans, LA  
Mobile, LA  
Tallahassee, FL  
Tampa Bay, FL  
Miami, FL  
Key West, FL  
Melbourne, FL  
Jacksonville, FL  
San Juan, PR

**A.1.2.3 Issuance Times.** When a tropical storm or hurricane is close to the coast, issue HLSs every 2 to 3 hours or more frequently as circumstances warrant. Do not release HLSs immediately before an advisory unless information is coordinated with the appropriate Tropical Cyclone Center and, for watches or warnings, the valid initiation time is specified. HLSs do not need to immediately follow the issuance of a new hurricane advisory. Issuing HLSs midway between advisories maintains a steady flow of information to the media and the public. Whenever a new advisory changes the potential impact on a local area, information needs to be distributed in a fresh HLS as soon as possible. Routine HLSs may cease when the tropical cyclone is no longer a threat to an office's CWA.

**A.1.2.4 Valid Time.** *HLSs are valid at the time of issuance until a subsequent HLS is issued which is at a minimum every 6 hours.*

**A.1.2.5 Product Expiration Time.** *Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.*

**A.1.3 Technical Description.** *HLSs will follow the format and content described in this section.*

**A.1.3.1 UGC Type.** *HLSs will use the zone (Z) form of the UGC.*

**A.1.3.2 Mass News Disseminator (MND) Header.** *The HLS MND header product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) LOCAL STATEMENT.”*

**A1.3.3 Content.** HLSs will add localized details to Tropical Cyclone Center’s advisory releases and should not conflict with or repeat advisory information not directly applicable to the local office’s CWA. Before the first HLS, use public information statements (PNS) to inform the public on routine hurricane preparedness information. The first HLS can also contain standard preparedness messages. Information may be added to the end of the HLS describing where additional storm information can be found in supporting Center’s TCP and TCM as well as PNSs and NOWs (Short Term Forecast) issued by the local office.

HLSs should use tropical cyclone position estimates *provided by their tropical cyclone center* between advisories when appropriate. When tropical cyclones threaten the Samoas (American Samoa and Samoa), the two local offices will coordinate with RSMC Nadi, CPHC, and with each other to determine the best integrated and internally consistent forecast of conditions expected in the area.

The following table defines which products are issued via the normal suite of product headers during tropical cyclone watches/warnings and those products superseded by tropical cyclone watches/warnings and carried in a HLS. Severe thunderstorm warnings can be issued as stand-alone products at the discretion of the WFO. However, their use should be confined to peripheral events, such as outer rainbands, prior to sustained tropical storm or hurricane strength winds. Stand-alone

special marine warnings will only be issued for *water spouts* during tropical cyclone watch/warning situations. *If a coastal WFO decides to include their inland counties in the HLS, issue initial and cancel inland tropical storm wind or inland hurricane wind watches/warnings as a stand-alone product; however, subsequent updates will be carried within the body of the HLS. If a coastal WFO decides to not include their inland counties in the HLS, they will issue all inland tropical storm wind or inland hurricane wind watches/warnings as stand-alone NPW products.*

**HLS Product Table**

Product	Tropical Cyclone Watch/Warning	
	HLS	Stand-alone
Flash Flood Watch/Warning/Statement		X
Flood Warning		X
Tornado Warning		X
Inland Tropical Storm Wind or Inland Hurricane Wind Watch/Warning	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>1</sup>
Severe Thunderstorm Warning		X <sup>2</sup>
Coastal Flood Watch/Warning/Statement	X	
Special Marine Warning		X <sup>3</sup>
Severe Weather Statement		X <sup>2</sup>
Marine Weather Statement		X <sup>3</sup>
Special Weather Statement	X	
Surf Zone Forecast/Surf Forecast	X	
High Surf Advisory/Warning (WFO Honolulu)	X	

<sup>1</sup> Reference paragraph A.1.3.3.

<sup>2</sup> Can be issued as a stand-alone product at discretion of forecast offices prior to the onset of sustained tropical storm or hurricane force winds.

<sup>3</sup> For water spouts only, otherwise combine with HLS.

**A.1.3.4** *Format.* Use the standardized format with “headlines by hazard.” As appropriate, product header options are “Hurricane or Typhoon Local Statement,” “Tropical Storm Local Statement,” or “Tropical Depression Local Statement.” Prepare each section of the HLS by a content/topic header set off by three dots before and after each header. Prioritize and adjust the order to focus on the greatest threat and the most important information impacting the area.

#### **A.1.4 Essential contents of Hurricane Local Statements:**

##### **...Headline...**

Concise lead sentence or headline.

##### **...Areas Affected...**

Details of which counties, parishes, or cities are included in the HLS.

##### **...Watches/Warnings...**

Watches and warnings in effect and counties or parishes to which they apply.

##### **...Storm Information...**

Present location, movement, and winds and expected time of onset of tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon force winds. Give timing of impacts in ranges or general terms such as “afternoon,” “evening,” and so on. Use the tropical cyclone forecast/advisory as guidance.

##### **...Precautionary/Preparedness Actions...**

Short-term precautionary actions and times they should be completed.

This includes any evacuation recommendations contained in the advisory or stated by local authorities. Listing these actions is particularly important once a tropical cyclone watch or warning is announced.

##### **...Storm Surge Flood and Storm Tide Impacts...**

Storm surge and storm tide (storm surge plus astronomical tide) information, including times various heights are expected, present heights, and their locations. Storm surge information must agree with Tropical Cyclone Center forecasts as included in the advisories. Include storm tide information because local officials might not have access to tide tables. Reference storm tide forecasts to appropriate datums understood by local authorities. For many portions of the coast, this would be mean sea level although some areas use mean lower low water.

##### **...Wind Impacts...**

Present winds and expected time of onset of tropical storm or hurricane force winds. (Use the tropical cyclone forecast/advisory as guidance.)

##### **...Other Impacts...(Substitute appropriate header to reflect most important threat)**

Any required statements on potential tornado and flood/flash flood threats, rip currents, beach erosion, high wind warnings inland, etc.

##### **...Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions...**

Information on probability of hurricane/typhoon/tropical storm conditions is optional.

##### **...Next Update...**

Time of next or final statement.

Wtaaii CCCC DDHHMM  
HLSxxx  
stZXXX-XXX>XXX-DDHHMM-  
(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) LOCAL STATEMENT  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY, STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

**...HEADLINE...**

**...Areas Affected...**

**...Watches/Warnings...**

**...Storm Information...**

**...Precautionary/Preparedness Actions...**

**...Storm Surge Flood and Storm Tide Impacts...**

**...Wind Impacts...**

**...Other Impacts...(Substitute appropriate header to reflect most important threat)**

**...Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions...**

**...Next Update...**

\$\$

**Figure A-1. Hurricane Local Statement Format**

**A.1.5 Relationship of HLSs to the NOW.** The NOW is a stand-alone product focused on conditions impacting the office's CWA for the next 0 to 6 hours. It will complement the HLS by providing critical storm information in the first eight lines.

**A.2 Tornado and Flash Flood Warnings (TOR/FFW).** Issue warnings when conditions warrant.

**A.3 Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning (NPW).**

**A.3.1 *Mission Connection.*** *Non-precipitation watches and warnings provide our customers and partners advance notice of hazardous non-precipitation weather events which have the potential to threaten life and property.*

## **A.3.2 Issuance Guidelines.**

**A.3.2.1 Creation Software.** Use AWIPS Watch/Warning/Advisory software or other text editors.

**A.3.2.2 Issuance Criteria.** For a watch, when conditions are favorable for a tropical cyclone to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland in the next 12 to 24 hours. For a warning, tropical cyclone forecast to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland.

**A.3.2.3 Issuance Times.** Event driven.

**A.3.2.4 Valid Time.** Watch is valid 12-48 hour forecast time defined in the watch headline. For a warning, valid time from the time of release to the 12-36 hour forecast expiration time defined in the warning headline.

**A.3.2.5 Product Expiration Time.** Generally 6-8 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

**A.3.3 Technical Description.** NPWs will follow the format and content described in this section.

**A.3.3.1 UGC Type.** NPWs will use the zone (Z) form of the UGC.

**A.3.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header.** Not applicable.

**A.3.3.3 Content.** For coastal WFOs who include their inland counties under the HLS, when a tropical cyclone is expected to remain at tropical storm or hurricane intensity inland, WFOs will issue inland tropical storm or hurricane wind watches and warnings under the non-precipitation weather product NPW. The NPW will be exclusively used for this product's issuance and cancellation. However, subsequent statements, such as updates, will be placed in the HLS. A headline will be "Inland Tropical Storm Wind Watch (or Warning)" or "Inland Hurricane Wind Watch (or Warning)." For coastal WFOs not including their inland counties in the HLS and for inland WFOs, when a tropical cyclone is expected to remain at tropical storm or hurricane intensity inland, issue inland tropical storm or hurricane wind watches and warnings under the non-precipitation weather product NPW. When the effects of the tropical cyclone can be clearly described to the public and not lead to confusion, inland sections of coastal counties may be placed under inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watch or warning versus using tropical cyclone watches or warnings.

Watches should not normally be issued beyond the second period of the forecast or warnings beyond the first period. Coordination will occur with all impacted offices and NHC before issuance. The appropriate forecasts and statements will highlight watches and warnings.

#### **A.3.3.4 Format.**

```
WWaaii CCCC DDHHMM
NPWxxx

URGENT - WEATHER MESSAGE
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY, STATE
time am/pm time_zone day mon DD YYYY

...<Overview headline statement>...

.<General non-precipitation weather synopsis>

stZXXX-XXX>XXX-DDHHMM-

...HEADLINE...

TEXT

$$
```

**Figure A-2. Inland Wind NPW Product Format**

#### **A.4 Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning for Subtropical Storms.**

WFOs will issue an inland tropical storm wind watch or warning, or inland hurricane wind watch or warning when a subtropical storm is expected to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland.

**A.5 Post-Tropical Cyclone Reports (PSH).** *All WFOs issuing HLSs will prepare post-storm reports. Inland offices issuing inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watches or warnings will also submit reports. The appropriate regions will ensure tropical prediction centers obtain significant information (e.g. deaths and damages) from WFOs not preparing formal post-storm reports.*

**A.5.1 Mission Connection.** *The PSH product is intended to provide the NHC, NWS Headquarters, media, public and emergency management officials with a record of peak tropical cyclone conditions. This data is then used to formulate other post-event reports, news articles and historical records.*

#### **A.5.2 Issuance Guidelines.**

##### **A.5.2.1 Creation Software.** *AWIPS*

**A.5.2.2** Issuance Criteria. *If HLSs are issued, a PSH will be issued.*

**A.5.2.3** Issuance Times. *Transmit the reports within 5 days following the transmission of the last HLS or inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watches or warnings addressed to the appropriate Tropical Cyclone Center or National Center and a copy to Weather Service Headquarters, W/OS21. Amend reports as needed.*

**A.5.2.4** Valid Times. *Not applicable.*

**A.5.2.5** Product Expiration Time. *Not applicable*

### **A.5.3** *Technical Description.*

**A.5.3.1** UGC Type. *Not applicable.*

**A.5.3.2** Mass News Disseminator Header. *The PSH header block product type line is “POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT...(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE).”*

**A.5.3.3** Content. *Include the following items in the initial report and in any subsequent updated reports:*

- **Wind data:** Report highest 1-minute sustained surface wind speed (knots), peak gust (knots), and date/times of occurrence in UTC. Specify anemometer height (feet) if other than 33 feet and duration (minutes) if other than a 1-minute sustained average. Report all NWS, DOD, and Federal Aviation Administration official observing sites in a NWS office’s CWA including ASOS sites, all NOAA buoy and Coastal Marine Automated Network (C-MAN) stations in the office’s CWA, and all other reliable data collected by government sources or other institutions in the office’s CWA. These include reports from stations maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard; state, county, and local governments; universities; private companies; and experimental networks. List adjusted speeds corrected for instrument type and speed range if known. Data reports from the public are optional. However, NWS offices should encourage these data and include them in the PSH when considered reliable.
- **Pressure data:** Report lowest sea level pressure (millibars), and date/time of occurrence (UTC). Report data from all sources which provided wind data.
- **Storm total rainfall:** Report amount (inches) and duration (dates). In addition, list maximum 1-, 6-, 12-, and 24-hour amounts (inches) identifying date/time (UTC) of occurrence. Report data from all sources which provided wind data.
- **Maximum storm tide heights:** Reference storm tide to appropriate datums understood by local authorities. For many portions of the coast, this would be National Geodetic Vertical Datum although some areas use mean lower low water.



Report storm tide in feet above the datum, and storm surge in feet above the normal, predicted (astronomical) tide level). Identify location and date/time (UTC) of occurrence where possible.

- Extent of beach erosion: As appropriate.
- Flooding and/or flash flooding in CWA: Report to include date/times (UTC) and locations of occurrence.
- Tornadoes in CWA: Report (times and locations).
- Storm effects: Such as deaths, injuries, dollar damages, number of people evacuated, etc., within an office's CWA.

#### A.5.3.4 Format.

Ataa2i CCCC DDHHMM  
PSHxxx

POST TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT...(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE)  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

Wind data

Pressure data

Storm total rainfall

Maximum storm tide heights

Extent of beach erosion

Flooding and/or flash flooding in CWA

Tornadoes in CWA

Storm effects  
\$\$

**Figure A-3. Post-Tropical Cyclone Report Format**

**A.6 Information for Service Assessments.** WFOs will forward a copy of media reports, especially newspaper clippings (online and printed) representative of the event and its impacts. Send reports to the appropriate RH and TPC within 7 days following the issuance of the last product concerning the storm. Reports do not have to include all interviews or radio or television spots concerning the landfall event in each local office's CWA.

**A.7 Local Storm Reports (LSR).** WFOs will prepare these reports in accordance with LSR instructions.

**A.8 Correction Procedures.** Tropical cyclone centers and WFOs should correct products using the following format:

WTNT KNHC 161441 CCA  
TCDAT1

TROPICAL STORM ARTHUR DISCUSSION NUMBER 8...CORRECTED  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 AM EDT TUE JULY 16 2002

CORRECTED FOR (GIVE REASON)

TEXT FOLLOWS....

CCA - If a second correction is necessary, the "A" becomes a "B" (CCB).  
"CORRECTED FOR" is optional but encouraged.

**A.9 Procedures for Populating WFO-Generated Wind Forecast Grids for Tropical Cyclone Events.** *The following are short-term solutions to be followed by all impacted WFOs for populating WFO wind grids for tropical cyclones. Updates to this directive will take place as better methods for populating WFO-generated wind forecasts are integrated into the Interactive Forecast Preparation System. Additional details regarding these procedures can be found in the Tropical Cyclone Working Group for Populating WFO-Generated Wind Forecast Grids Team Decisions paper issued by the Office of Climate, Water, and Weather Services, Marine and Coastal Branch, April, 2003.*

**A.9.1 Wind Speed Values Within the 34 kt Wind Radii**

**0-24 hours**

*Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34-, 50- and 64-kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge and mesoscale expertise to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of values up to the maximum sustained wind value provided by tropical cyclone centers.*

**25-36 hours**

Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34-, 50- and 64-kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge and mesoscale expertise to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 100 kts. For 101 kts and above use the capped value of 100 kts for grid points inside the 64 kt wind radii.

**37-72 hours**

Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34 kt and 50 kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 50 kts. For 50 kts and above use the capped value of 50 kts for grid points inside the 50 kt wind radii.

**73-120 hours**

Use forecast from the TCM as guidance for locating the center positions to maintain synoptic consistency. During Hurricane Hotline Conference Call coordinate the best means of determining the 34 kt radii (extrapolation of 34 kt radii from 72 hour, model guidance, coordination consensus, etc.). Apply local knowledge to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 34 kts. For 34 kts and above use the capped value of 34 kts for grid points inside the 34 kt wind radii.

**121-168 hours**

Use traditional guidance and WFO discretion to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 30 kts. The choice for 30 kts avoids potential confusion which can result from the automated rounding of 33 kts to 35 kts when generating graphical wind barbs, and with associated textual formatters which convert kts to miles per hour (then round to the nearest 5 mph).

**A.9.2** Wind Speed Values Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii**0-168 hours**

Use deterministic wind speed values.

**A.9.3** Wind Direction Values Inside or Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii**0-168 hours**

Use deterministic wind direction values.

**A.9.4** Wind Gust Values Inside or Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii. At this time there is no requirement to produce a gust grid this year over the marine zones. As an option, if a WFO desires to produce a gust grid it will have to be created with little or no guidance.

**A.9.5** Caveat. It is highly recommended the following caveat be placed on all text and

*graphical products... "Winds in and near tropical cyclones should be used with caution due to uncertainty in forecast track, size, and intensity."*

#### **A.10 Product Examples.**

##### EXAMPLE: HURRICANE LOCAL STATEMENT

WTUS84 KCRP 151519  
HLSCR  
TXZ230>234-241>247-151815-

HURRICANE LOCAL STATEMENT  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CORPUS CHRISTI TX  
1019 AM CDT TUE JUL 15 2003

...HURRICANE CLAUDETTE MOVING ONTO THE MIDDLE TEXAS COAST  
NEAR PORT O'CONNOR...

...A HURRICANE WARNING IS IN EFFECT FROM BAFFIN BAY TO HIGH  
ISLAND...

...AREAS AFFECTED...

THIS STATEMENT RECOMMENDS ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY RESIDENTS IN  
THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES OF ARANSAS...CALHOUN...KLEBERG...NUECES...  
REFUGIO...SAN PATRICIO...BEE...GOLIAD...LIVE OAK...MCMULLEN...JIM  
WELLS AND VICTORIA.

...WATCHES/WARNINGS...

A HURRICANE WARNING IS IN EFFECT FOR THE TEXAS COAST FROM BAFFIN  
BAY TO HIGH ISLAND. AN INLAND TROPICAL STORM WIND WARNING IS IN  
EFFECT FOR BEE...GOLIAD...LIVE OAK...JIM WELLS...MCMULLEN AND  
VICTORIA COUNTIES FOR TODAY. AN INLAND TROPICAL STORM WIND  
WATCH IS IN EFFECT FOR DUVAL AND LASALLE COUNTIES FOR TONIGHT. A  
FLASH FLOOD WATCH IS IN EFFECT FOR TODAY FOR THE COUNTIES OF  
ARANSAS...BEE...CALHOUN...GOLIAD...LIVE OAK...MCMULLEN...REFUGIO...  
SAN PATRICIO AND VICTORIA.

...STORM INFORMATION...

AT 9 AM CDT...THE CENTER OF HURRICANE CLAUDETTE WAS LOCATED NEAR  
LATITUDE 28.5 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 96.1 WEST...OR APPROXIMATELY 20  
MILES EAST OF PORT O'CONNOR. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS ARE NEAR 80  
MPH WITH HIGHER GUSTS. CLAUDETTE IS MOVING WEST-NORTHWEST NEAR  
10 MPH. A CONTINUED MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE WEST-NORTHWEST IS  
EXPECTED TODAY. GIVEN THIS FORECAST TRACK...THE EYE OF CLAUDETTE

IS EXPECTED TO MOVE ACROSS THE PORT OCONNOR TO PALACIOS AREA AROUND 11 AM. WEAKENING IS EXPECTED AFTER THE EYE OF CLAUDETTE MOVES INLAND.

...PRECAUTIONARY ACTIONS...

AS OF 1130 PM MONDAY EVENING...EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS RECOMMENDED EVACUATIONS OF RESIDENTS OF ARANSAS COUNTY. ALSO...EVACUATIONS HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS OF PORT ARANSAS. NO OTHER EVACUATIONS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AT THIS TIME. RESIDENTS OF SOUTH TEXAS...ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE COASTAL COUNTIES FROM KLEBERG TO CALHOUN...SHOULD COMPLETE ALL NECESSARY ACTIONS TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY.

...STORM SURGE AND TIDE IMPACTS...

AT 9 AM CDT...TIDES WERE APPROXIMATELY 3.5 FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT BOBHALL PIER...AND 2.5 FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT PORT OCONNOR. AS CLAUDETTE MOVES ACROSS THE COASTLINE...TIDES WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE...ESPECIALLY FROM ROCKPORT NORTHWARD.

TIDES ARE EXPECTED TO RISE TO BETWEEN 3 AND 4 FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL SOUTH OF ROCKPORT...AND 5 TO 6 FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL BETWEEN ROCKPORT AND PORT OCONNOR BY THIS AFTERNOON.

AT 5 FEET MSL...WATER WILL FLOOD MANY STREETS IN LAMAR...ROCKPORT...INGLESIDE...FULTON...ARANSAS PASS...PORT ARANSAS AND PORT OCONNOR. WATER WILL REACH 1/4 MILE INLAND TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF ROCKPORT. PORTIONS OF HIGHWAY 35 BETWEEN ARANSAS PASS AND ROCKPORT WILL BE UNDER 1 FOOT OF WATER. ROADS WEST OUT OF ROCKPORT WILL BE UNDER WATER. BEACH AND HARBOR FACILITIES WILL BE FLOODED AT PORT ARANSAS. AT 4 FEET MSL...THE JFK CAUSEWAY WILL HAVE AROUND 1 FOOT OF WATER OVER IT. THE T-HEADS WILL BE FLOODED. FLOODING IS LIKELY ALONG HIGHWAY 35 FROM ARANSAS PASS TO ROCKPORT. SOME FLOODING IS LIKELY ALONG WATERFRONT FACILITIES AND ROADS THAT ARE NEAR THE WATER ALONG MANY COASTAL COMMUNITIES.

AT 3 FEET MSL...BEACH ROADS WILL BE FLOODED ON PADRE AND MUSTANG ISLANDS. THE JFK CAUSEWAY WILL HAVE SOME WATER OVER IT BUT NOT ENOUGH TO CLOSE IT DOWN. HIGH TIDES AT PORT ARANSAS OCCURRED AT 745 AM THIS MORNING AND WILL OCCUR AGAIN AT 817 AM ON WEDNESDAY. HIGH TIDES AT PORT OCONNOR WILL BE AT 259 PM THIS AFTERNOON AND 400 PM ON WEDNESDAY.

...WIND IMPACTS...

AT 9 AM CDT...THE COAST GUARD REPORTED WINDS OF 30 TO 40 KNOTS FROM THE NORTHWEST AT PORT O'CONNOR. A MESONET SITE IN PORT OCONNOR REPORTED A WIND GUST AT 75 MPH AT 940 AM. WINDS ACROSS THE COASTAL WATERS FROM PORT O'CONNOR AND OUT TO 60 NAUTICAL MILES EAST OF PORT OCONNOR...HAVE INCREASED TO HURRICANE FORCE THIS MORNING.

WINDS OVER INLAND LOCATIONS FROM ROCKPORT TO VICTORIA ARE NORTH-NORTHWEST AROUND 25 TO 35 MPH. AS CLAUDETTE CONTINUES TO MOVE INLAND...WINDS WILL GRADUALLY INCREASE ACROSS THE ENTIRE AREA FROM EAST TO WEST.

TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS ARE EXPECTED TO SPREAD ACROSS THE REMAINDER OF THE COASTAL WATERS...PRIMARILY EAST OF PORT ARANSAS...THIS MORNING. WINDS GUSTING TO HURRICANE FORCE WILL MOVE INTO REFUGIO AND ARANSAS COUNTIES AROUND 11 AM CDT. THE TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS WILL ADVANCE SOUTHWEST DOWN THE COAST WITH TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS ENTERING THE COASTAL BEND NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI AROUND NOON. WIND GUSTS TO HURRICANE FORCE COULD OCCUR THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI AND REDFISH BAYS AND THE ADJACENT LAND AREAS.

...SEAS AND RIP CURRENTS...

AT 9 AM CDT...SEAS WERE AVERAGING AROUND 8 TO 10 FEET OUT TO AROUND 20 NAUTICAL MILES...14 TO 18 FEET BEYOND 20 NAUTICAL MILES. AS CLAUDETTE MAKES LANDFALL...SEAS WILL INCREASE TO 12 TO 17 FEET OUT TO 20 NAUTICAL MILES...15 TO 20 FEET BEYOND 20 NAUTICAL MILES OFFSHORE THIS MORNING. THESE LARGE SEAS WILL CONTINUE TO PRODUCE VERY ROUGH SURF AND DANGEROUS RIP CURRENTS ACROSS ALL OF THE SOUTH TEXAS BEACHES. ENTERING THE SURF IS STRONGLY DISCOURAGED THROUGH AT LEAST WEDNESDAY.

...FLOOD IMPACTS...

HEAVY RAINFALL WILL ACCOMPANY CLAUDETTE LATER THIS MORNING INTO THIS EVENING. THE GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR HEAVY RAIN SHOULD BE THIS AFTERNOON THROUGH WEDNESDAY. TOTAL RAINFALL AMOUNTS OF 5 TO 8 INCHES WILL BE POSSIBLE MAINLY TO THE NORTH OF A ROCKPORT TO ENCINAL LINE...WITH 2 TO 4 INCHES POSSIBLE TO THE SOUTH OF THIS LINE. THESE RAINFALL AMOUNTS MAY NEED TO BE REVISED IF THE FORECAST TRACK CHANGES. THIS AMOUNT OF RAINFALL WILL HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE FLOODING OVER THE NORTHERN PORTIONS OF THE COASTAL BEND AND RIO GRANDE PLAINS AREA.

...NEXT UPDATE...

THE NEXT SCHEDULED STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED AROUND 1 PM.

\$\$

**EXAMPLE: SHORT TERM FORECAST (NOWcast)**

FPUS71 KMOB 192130

NOWMOB

SHORT TERM FORECAST

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MOBILE AL

430 PM CDT SAT AUG 19 1995

ALZ051>064-MSZ067-075-076-078-079-192330-

.NOW...

...HURRICANE GARY WILL MOVE ACROSS BALDWIN AND MOBILE COUNTIES BY 530 PM... SUSTAINED WINDS ABOVE 80 MPH WITH HIGHER GUSTS AND TORRENTIAL RAINFALL CAN BE EXPECTED AS THE RAIN BAND MOVES ACROSS. THE RAIN BAND SHOULD WEAKEN SLIGHTLY AS IT MOVES ACROSS CLARKE...WASHINGTON...AND GEORGE COUNTIES BY 6 PM. BUT PEOPLE IN THESE COUNTIES SHOULD EXPECT WIND GUSTS TO NEAR HURRICANE FORCE AND EXTREMELY HEAVY RAINFALL.

&&

SCATTERED AREAS OF MODERATE TO HEAVY RAINFALL WILL CONTINUE ACROSS SOUTHERN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI THROUGH 6 PM. BANDS OF STRONG STORMS WILL MOVE NORTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE AREA. EAST WINDS OF 30-40 MPH AND HEAVY RAIN WILL PERSIST WITH STRONGER WINDS AND HEAVIER RAINFALL NEAR THE RAIN BANDS. TEMPERATURES ACROSS THE REGION WILL REMAIN IN THE 70S.

**EXAMPLE: INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING**

WWUS45 KHGX 101030

NPWHOU

URGENT - WEATHER MESSAGE

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HOUSTON-GALVESTON TX

600 AM CDT FRI SEP 10 1995

...AN INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING IN EFFECT FOR SOUTHEAST TEXAS...

HURRICANE FRED...LOCATED 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GALVESTON TX AT 6 AM CDT...IS MOVING TO THE NORTH NORTHWEST AT 10 MPH AND IS EXPECTED TO MAKE LANDFALL AROUND NOON CDT ON THE UPPER TEXAS COAST. FRED IS THEN FORECAST TO CONTINUE ON A NORTH NORTHWEST COURSE MOVING ACROSS HOUSTON AND REACHING THE SAN JACINTO NATIONAL FOREST BY LATE AFTERNOON. SUSTAINED WINDS OF 100 MPH WITH GUSTS TO 120 MPH SHOULD BEGIN SWEEPING ACROSS THE UPPER TEXAS COAST BY LATE MORNING.

TXZ177>179-197>199-210>212-102200-  
WALKER-SAN JACINTO-POLK-WASHINGTON-GRIMES-MONTGOMERY-  
COLORADO-AUSTIN-WALLER-

...INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING...

WINDS ARE EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE TO 50 TO 60 MPH BY 12 NOON AND 80 MPH WITH GUSTS TO 100 MPH BY MID AFTERNOON. 75 MPH WINDS WITH HIGHER GUSTS ARE LIKELY AS FAR INLAND AS HUNTSVILLE...NAVASOTA...AND LAKE LIVINGSTON BY LATE AFTERNOON.

BE PREPARED FOR NUMEROUS DOWNED TREES AND WIRES. DO NOT CROSS DOWNED WIRES... WHICH MAY STILL BE LIVE.

\$\$

TXZ226-227-235-213-200-102200-  
WHARTON-FORT BEND-JACKSON-HARRIS-LIBERTY-

...INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING...

WINDS FROM WHARTON TO HOUSTON AND LIBERTY ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 50 TO 60 MPH THIS MORNING AND 90 MPH WITH GUSTS TO NEAR 110 MPH BY MIDDAY...DECREASING TO 50 TO 60 MPH LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

FLYING DEBRIS WILL POSE A MAJOR THREAT TO ALL STRUCTURES IN THE WARNED AREA...ESPECIALLY GLASS FROM HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS IN DOWNTOWN HOUSTON. PEOPLE LIVING IN MOBILE HOMES AND THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ABILITY OF THEIR HOMES TO WITHSTAND HURRICANE WINDS SHOULD MOVE TO A STRONG BUILDING OR SHELTER IMMEDIATELY. BE PREPARED FOR NUMEROUS DOWNED TREES AND WIRES. TAKE SHELTER IN SMALL INTERIOR ROOMS OR REINFORCED STRUCTURES.

\$\$



**EXAMPLE: POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT**

ACUS71 KNEW 032226  
PSHNEW

POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE NEW ORLEANS LA  
500 PM CDT MON SEP 3 1992

A. HIGHEST WINDS...

NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT...  
1 - MINUTE 39 KNOTS FROM 150 DEGREES 0950 UTC AUG 26 1992  
PEAK GUST 72 KNOTS FROM 020 DEGREES AT 0728 UTC AUG 26 1992  
P92 AMOS LOCATED AT SALT POINT, ST. MARY PARISH 19.5N 91.3W  
...ETC

B. LOWEST PRESSURE...

LOWEST PRESSURE NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT - 960.1 MB  
AT  
0805 UTC AUG 26 1992  
...ETC

C. RAINFALL...

NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
STORM TOTAL        5.70 IN.        AUG 25-26 1992  
1 HOUR TOTAL        0.89 IN.        0800-0900 UTC 26 AUG 1992  
...ETC

D. STORM TIDES...

MARINA                4.28                2100 UTC AUG 26 1992  
N END OF CAUSEWAY        4.94                1100 UTC AUG 26 1992  
...ETC

E. BEACH EROSION...

LEVEL OF EROSION PRESENTLY UNKNOWN  
...ETC

F. FLOODING...

STORM TIDE FLOODING TO THE ENTIRE LOUISIANA COAST FROM LAKE BORGNE WEST TO VERMILION BAY...ETC

G. TORNADOES...

F3 TORNADO FROM LA PLACE TO RESERVE IN ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH...ETC

H. STORM EFFECTS...

TORNADO		2 DEAD	32 INJURED
HURRICANE	4 DEAD	UNKNOWN	2 MISSING

AN ESTIMATED ONE AND ONE QUARTER MILLION PEOPLE EVACUATED ACROSS SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CENTRAL LOUISIANA...ETC