

HAZARDOUS WEATHER GUIDELINES

The primary concern when signs of hazardous weather are present is the safety of participants and spectators. **Have a safety plan for any type of hazardous weather that may occur, which includes identifying safe shelters and having someone monitor weather conditions.** Practice and follow the plan. Know where people will go for safety and know how much time it will take for them to get there. Have specific guidelines for suspending the event so everyone has time to reach a place of safety before the threat becomes significant.

SUSPENSION OR POSTPONEMENT OF CONTESTS

I. Prior to the contest officials' assuming authority.

A. The home school's management shall determine whether a contest should be suspended or postponed due to severe weather.

1. In making the decision whether or not to suspend or postpone a contest the host management should first take into consideration the safety of the participants and spectators.

2. Playing surface conditions should be considered and what continued use may do to the surface.

3. If the decision is made by the host management to postpone the contest, administrators from both schools should mutually agree if, and when, to reschedule.

II. Once the contest officials' authority begins.

A. Refer to NFHS playing rules, or IHSAA post-season rules, for the exact rules in each sport regarding contest officials' authority to suspend the contest.

III. Postponing the contest.

A. Wait a sufficient amount of time to see if the severe weather will subside.

B. Home management and/or contest officials shall decide whether to postpone or resume the contest.

C. Playing surface conditions should be considered when making this decision.

IV. If the contest resumes.

- A. Adequate time should be given for contestants to warm up prior to competition resuming.

V. If the contest cannot be resumed after a severe weather delay.

- A. Administrators from both schools need to come to an agreement. The contest may be considered complete with the existing score becoming the final score, or the contest may be postponed and continued from the point of interruption, at a time mutually agreed to by both schools.

LIGHTNING SAFETY

- 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. Do not resume activities until approximately 30 minutes have passed since the last thunder was heard.

SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

- A. **A severe weather watch** (flood, thunderstorm, tornado, etc.) is issued when conditions are favorable for severe weather to develop.

1. Host management should be prepared for an abrupt suspension of the contest and for informing all participants and spectators to move to a place of safety.

2. **Consideration should be given to the length of time it will take to clear the contest area and for all participants and spectators to move to a place of safety.** (Refer to "Lightning Safety for Large Venues".

- B. **A severe weather warning** is issued when severe weather is imminent.

1. Host management should suspend the contest when there is a significant threat of severe weather and inform all participants and spectators to move to a place of safety.

2. **Follow the safety plan that your school or the venue has developed.**



Lightning Safety: Large Venues

The National Weather Service (NWS) has implemented a voluntary recognition program to help large outdoor venues, including those on university campuses, better protect staff and patrons from the dangers of lightning. Eligible sites include outdoor sporting arenas, golf courses, concert venues, water parks, raceways, and amusement parks.

The NWS recognizes the efforts of outdoor venues that follow these guidelines to protect staff and patrons from the dangers of lightning. These guidelines may be satisfied by incorporating data/services provided by America's Weather Industry:

- **Information Reception:** The venue must install a locally-run lightning detection system with a display unit on site *or* subscribe to a commercial notification system. The facility must also have continuous access to information about NWS warnings during public events.
- **Decision Support Standards:** The venue must have a written lightning safety plan that includes written instructions on how to contact local emergency management "and a weather service provider (e.g., provider from America's Weather Industry or NWS).
- **Public Notification Plan:** The venue must have several means to notify its patrons that a lightning threat exists. Options include a public address system, internal television/radio broadcast, text/email message alerts, use of social media, and staff announcements.
- **Protection Program:** The venue must have means to shelter patrons. This would include a written emergency operations safety plan to evacuate the venue, signs indicating where shelters are located, substantial structures on venue property (e.g. golf courses could use restrooms and club house facilities which are easily accessible from a majority of the course). The venue should investigate lightning protection equipment that diverts strikes to the tallest object and away from patrons and staff.
- **Education:** The NWS can provide lightning safety education materials. The venue should ensure it informs patrons of lightning precautions it has taken and the actions patrons should take when notified of a lightning threat.

This program is designed to help reduce the risk of lightning related threats through improved preparedness on the part of event staff and emergency managers and increased public awareness of the hazards associated with thunderstorms and lightning. University emergency managers are encouraged to utilize the lightning safety toolkit to develop a lightning safety plan. Those who complete the process will be recognized for their proactive efforts in lightning safety.

For more information on NWS support for special events, visit:

www.stormready.noaa.gov/resources/specialevents.pdf To find out more about this program, contact

Charlie Woodrum at: charles.woodrum@noaa.gov

To access the lightning safety toolkit visit: www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov



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Lightning Safety Toolkit

Before the Event

These guidelines may be satisfied by incorporating data/services provided by America's Weather Industry.

(Insert name of designated facility official and their title) will ensure a weather situational awareness plan¹ is in place the day before and the day of the scheduled event. Staff will monitor the local weather via three or more of the following services: television news coverage, the Internet, cable and satellite weather programming, commercial services, NOAA weather radio, and National Weather Service (NWS) forecasts.

NWS Advisories, Watches, Warnings and Hazardous Weather Outlooks (HWO) can be monitored at <http://www.weather.gov/>*(insert local office identifier)*. Thunderstorms and severe weather forecasts also are online at <http://www.spc.noaa.gov>.

If thunderstorms are forecast for the day of the event, officials will review the safety plan before the event and identify the responsible officials and chain of command to implement the safety plan. Specifically, officials will designate a weather watcher for the event who will notify officials of the status of any thunderstorm that may threaten the safety of the event.

Public Information

If thunderstorms are in the forecast, officials will notify patrons via the *(insert communication method)* and over the public address system at the venue prior to the event beginning. Lightning safety guidelines and evacuation procedures will be printed in event programs.

Designated Shelters

(Insert list of specific designated fully enclosed, grounded buildings to be used for patron shelter assignments.)

If a substantial building is not available, enclosed motor vehicles can provide shelter as long as patrons do not touch the metal framework during the thunderstorm.

No place outside is safe if lightning is in the vicinity. Partially enclosed vending areas and picnic shelters are not safe. If no safe shelter is available, direct patrons to stay away from the tallest

¹ Situational Awareness Example: Site has a computer with internet access designated for monitoring local weather web sites. A television is tuned to a channel dedicated to weather. A lightning detection system display unit is tested to ensure it is operable prior to the event. All weather reception and communication methods are tested to ensure functionality.



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objects (trees, light poles, flag poles), metal objects (fences or bleachers), standing pools of water, and open fields. If patrons are still in transit to the venue, encourage them to remain in their vehicles until the lightning threat has ended.

During the Event

The weather watcher will use weather monitoring and lightning detection tools along with local observations² to help determine the proximity of lightning and which safety actions to implement. The direction and speed of an approaching thunderstorm should be accounted for along with locally developing storms that may form nearby or overhead. If lightning is in the vicinity, appropriate officials the following procedures are recommended *(please note that lightning radii will vary based on venue size and capacity, distances can be modified as local emergency management deems appropriate):*

When lightning is detected within (15) miles of the venue:

- Weather watcher notifies management of elevated lightning monitoring. Management notifies the event officials.
- Venue management notifies all staff members of the potential for a delay. Designated staff members are stationed to direct patrons to the proper shelters.
- An evacuation of the facility will begin if it appears the thunderstorm is moving toward the venue. If a more organized thunderstorm or cluster of thunderstorms (supercells, squall lines, bow echoes) are headed for the venue, a 30 minute lead-time or more should be considered for an evacuation. These are the major impacting events with high lightning counts where an advanced delay or postponement of the event is justified. (see PA system evacuation announcements). In these cases, the weather watcher or lightning detection system operator should estimate the speed and direction of the storm movement to determine when they will enter an (8) mile radius of the venue.

When lightning is detected within (12) miles of the venue:

- Weather watcher notifies venue management of impending lightning threat. Management notifies the event officials.

² Observations- The best course of action is to practice, "When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!" The Flash/Bang method can also be utilized. To use this, the observer begins counting at the sight of the lightning flash. Counting is stopped at the sound of related thunder. The count is then divided by 5 to determine the distance (miles) that the lightning strike is from the venue. Large venues with long evacuation times should consider a longer count.



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- Venue management informs all event staff of an impending delay. Staff members are stationed to direct the crowd to the proper shelters.
- An evacuation of the facility begins or continues. If more organized thunderstorms (supercells, squall lines, and bow echoes) are headed for the venue, an evacuation will be necessary. (see PA system evacuation announcements)

When lightning is detected within (8) miles of the venue:

- Weather watcher notifies venue management of nearby lightning threat and an event delay is implemented. Management notifies the event officials. Event officials suspend activities.
- Venue management informs all event staff that the event has been suspended due to lightning in the area. Staff members are positioned to direct the crowd to the proper shelters.
- An evacuation of the venue begins (see PA system evacuation announcements).
- All patrons are directed to the nearest lightning-safe shelter (see designated shelters).
- All event performers and officials will be evacuated to pre-designated safe shelter areas.

If a severe thunderstorm or tornado *watch* is in effect:

A watch indicates that conditions are favorable for severe weather to develop. The weather watcher will communicate this information to the venue management, indicating that elevated thunderstorm monitoring is occurring. Vital information to be shared will include the threats with the watch and the time that it is in effect until.

If a severe thunderstorm or tornado *warning* is in effect:

A warning means that severe weather has been detected and may be imminent in the locale. The weather watcher will communicate this information to the venue management, indicating that the thunderstorm may be imminent. Vital information to be shared will include the threats with the storms and the time that the warning is in effect until. If the threat is imminent, an evacuation of the venue will take place.

- If the weather watcher has questions about a storm, they can contact a weather service provider at (*insert provider phone number*). The NWS is especially concerned that you are prepared for hazardous weather, and will want to talk with your service provider from America's Weather Industry well before the event. Your service provider can contact the local NWS office at (*insert office phone number*).



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Public Address System Evacuation Announcements

In a case where thunderstorms are in the forecast and an evacuation is possible during the event, radio, public address system announcements, and visual display boards will state: (grayed out areas can be edited for the locale)

"Inclement weather, including lightning is forecast today and may lead to the suspension of play. Those of you who wish to leave the venue for safe shelter will be permitted to re-enter the (insert venue name) with your ticket stub."

In the case of an evacuation, radio, public address system announcements, and visual display boards will state:

"Inclement weather, including lightning, is in the vicinity of (insert venue name). The (insert event type) has been suspended until the weather no longer poses a danger to this area. Please begin to evacuate the (insert venue name) in a calm and orderly fashion for everyone's safety. (Insert title of personnel) are available to assist you. Once the storm clears, we will notify patrons of the resumption of the event. At that point, you will be permitted to re-enter with your ticket stub and return to your seats."

Resuming the Event

The weather watcher will continue to monitor the proximity of thunderstorms and utilize local observations to make an informed decision, determining the appropriate time to resume the event. Officials may then allow for activities to resume after 30 minutes of no detected lightning strikes within a (≥ 6) mile radius of the venue. Event patrons will then be notified via (insert communication methods) that the lightning threat has ended and the time of the restart of the event.

After the Event

The weather watcher will remain on duty until post-event operations come to an end. A review of the weather's impact on event operations and the effectiveness of the safety plan will occur between the weather watcher and venue management.



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Venue Preparation Checklists

1. Data Reception Sources- The venue should investigate the installation of a locally run lightning protection system with a display unit on site or subscribe to a commercial notification system. In addition, the facility should have a NOAA weather radio on location.

<input type="checkbox"/> NOAA Weather Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> NOAA Weather Wire (subscription)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Scanner	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Amateur Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pagers (warning reception)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Television (Local network or Cable TV)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Station (AM/FM) - EAS Reception	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internet (subscription for alerts)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Data Service_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Detection System_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other-_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Decision Support Standards- The venue should have plans for when lightning becomes a threat to the venue. The venue would setup lightning proximity criteria and resultant safety actions.

<input type="checkbox"/> Completed Toolkit for Safety Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff Informed on Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Designated Weather Watcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Proximity Actions	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other-_____	<input type="checkbox"/>



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3. Communications- The venue management should have written instructions on how to contact local emergency management a weather service provider for information relative to the safety of their patrons.

<input type="checkbox"/> Weather Services Provider Contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Manager Contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Public Notification Plan- The venue should have several means to notify its patrons if a lightning threat exists. This could include a public address system, internal television/radio broadcast, text/email message alerts, use of social media, and announcements from event staff.

<input type="checkbox"/> Public Address System	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Video Board Message Developed	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor Warning Voice Cable Siren(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Venue TV Override	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Tree to Event Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Alert Broadcast System	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Pager System (dissemination)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Radio Broadcast (dissemination)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Coordinated Area-Wide Radio Network	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>



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5. Protection Program- The venue should have means to shelter and protect its patrons. This would include a written emergency operations safety plan for evacuation of a stadium, signs indicating where shelters are located, substantial structures on venue property (e.g. golf courses could use restrooms and club house facilities which are easily accessible from a majority of the course). Also, the venue should investigate other lightning protection equipment which could act as another measure to divert strikes to the tallest object and away from people.

<input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Rods Installed	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Shelters Designated and Marked	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Shelters Designated and Marked	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Weather Evacuation Signs Posted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Education – Lightning safety materials from the National Weather Service are available for interested venues. Venues should ensure that guests are made aware of lightning safety precautions that the venue has taken and the actions which patrons should make when notified of a lightning threat.

<input type="checkbox"/> Venue Staff Safety Training	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Event Lightning Safety Day	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Page in Program	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Address Announcement	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Plans coordinated with Fire, EMS, and Police	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>