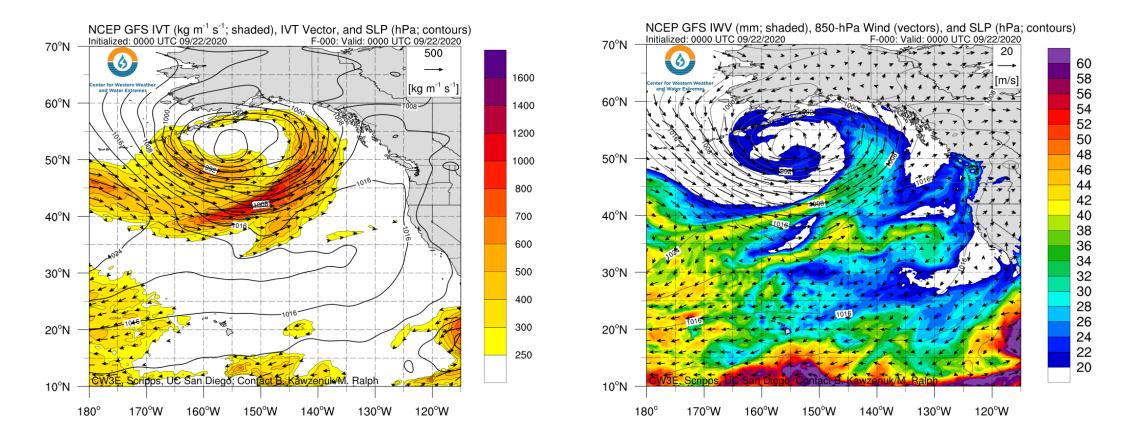
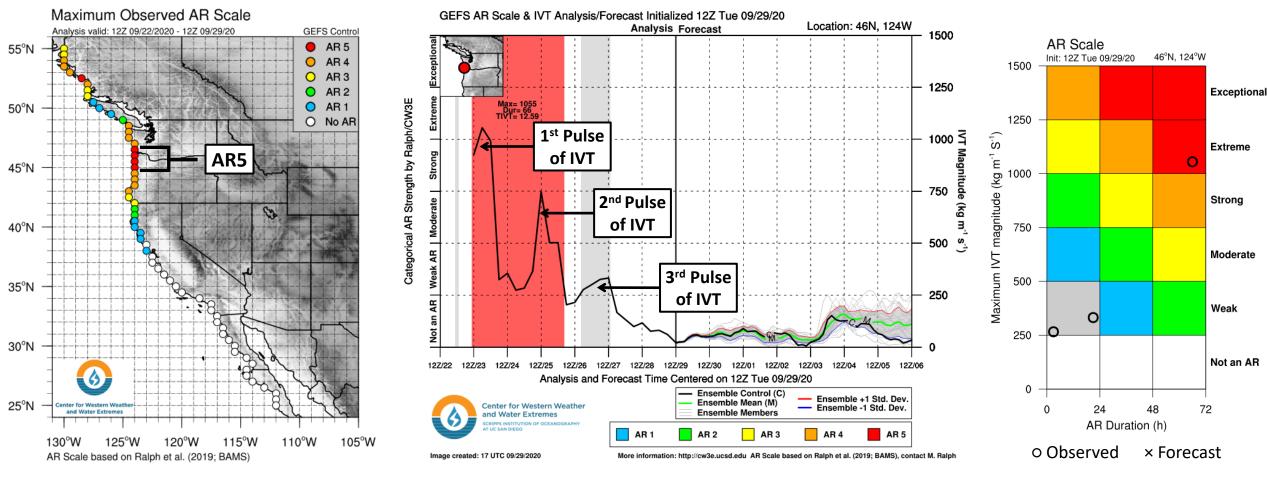


Active weather pattern brings first major precipitation event of the season to the Pacific Northwest

- A family of landfalling ARs produced heavy rainfall across western North America during 23–27 Sep
- Some locations along the northwestern coast of Oregon experienced AR5 conditions [based on the Ralph et al. (2019) AR scale]
- Total estimated 7-day precipitation ending 28 Sep exceeded 2 inches across most of western Washington and northwestern Oregon, with more than 5 inches (locally > 10 inches) in the Olympic Mountains and North Cascades



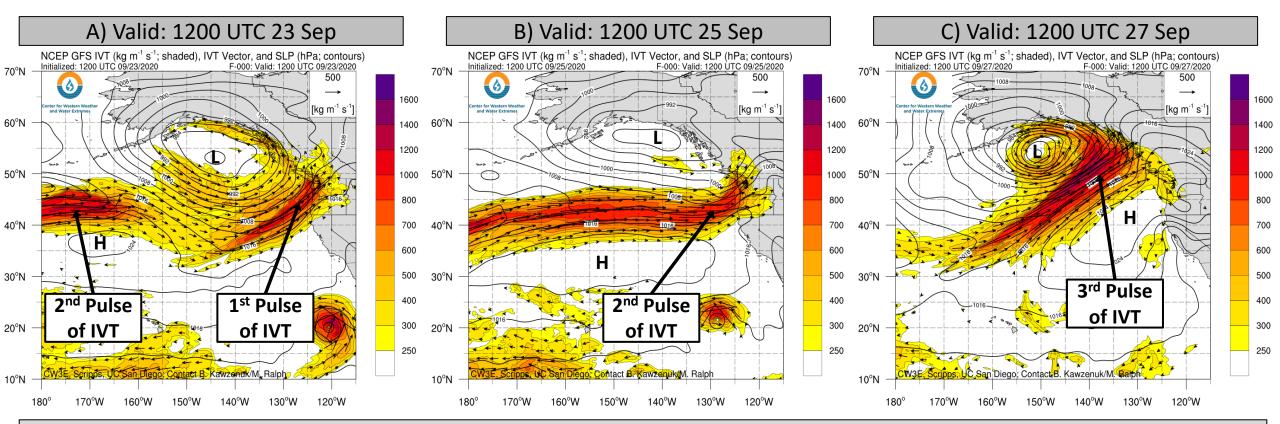




- A family of ARs over the Northeast Pacific Ocean brought a prolonged period of AR conditions to the Pacific Northwest
- This AR family produced multiple distinct pulses of IVT, with the last episode primarily affecting British Columbia
- Maximum IVT values exceeded 1000 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ and AR conditions (IVT ≥ 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) persisted for more than 48 consecutive hours along the northwestern coast of Oregon [AR5 based on the Ralph et al. (2019) AR scale]



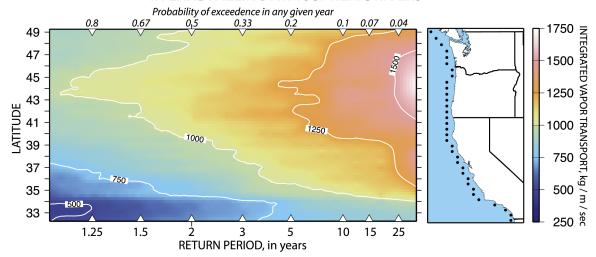
GFS IVT Analyses



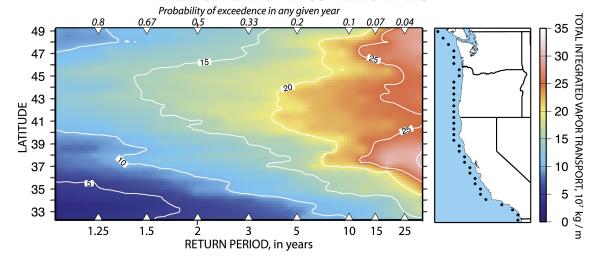
- A family of ARs formed over the North Pacific Ocean and made landfall over western North America between 23 and 27 Sep
- The first pulse of IVT was associated with a large decaying surface cyclone in the Gulf of Alaska (Figure A)
- The second pulse of IVT developed on the poleward side of an elongated region of surface high pressure and propagated eastward with a series of frontal waves (Figure B)
- The third pulse of IVT developed in the warm sector of a rapidly deepening surface cyclone, but primarily impacted southeastern Alaska and British Columbia (Figure C)



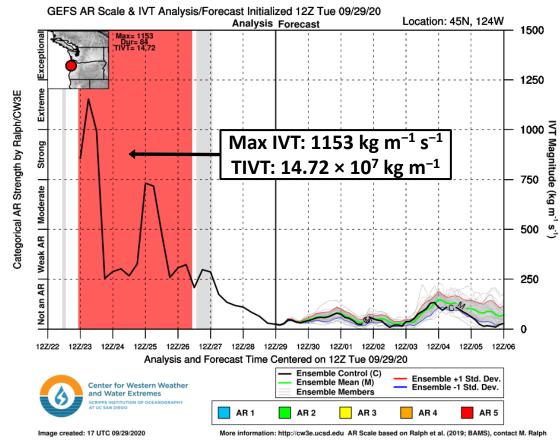
a) RETURN PERIODS OF ANNUAL-MAXIMUM 3-HOURLY IVT IN LANDFALLING ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS



b) RETURN PERIODS OF ANNUAL-MAXIMUM STORM-TOTAL IVT IN LANDFALLING ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS

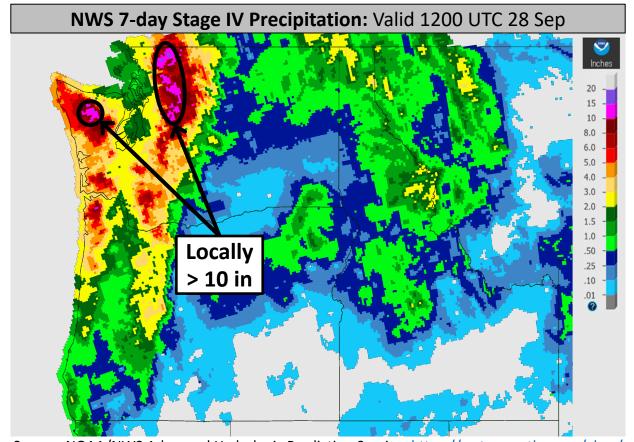


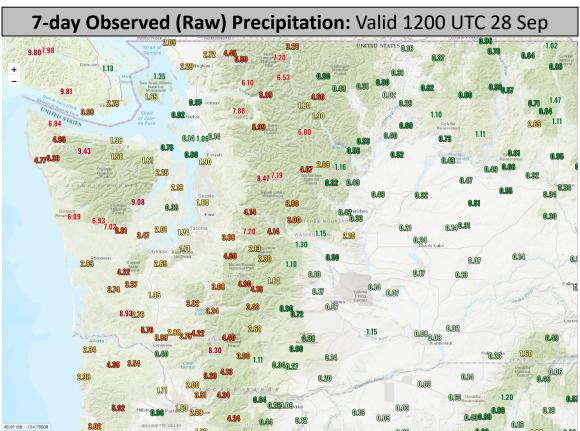
Source: Figure 7 from Dettinger et al. (2018), https://doi.org/10.1175/JHM-D-17-0247.3



- The highest maximum IVT and storm-total IVT (TIVT during a period of continuous AR conditions) occurred at 45°N, 124°W
- Based on a study by Dettinger et al. (2018), the expected return periods for these values of IVT and storm-total IVT would be approximately 2–2.5 years and 1.25–1.5 years, respectively







Source: NOAA/NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, https://water.weather.gov/ahps/

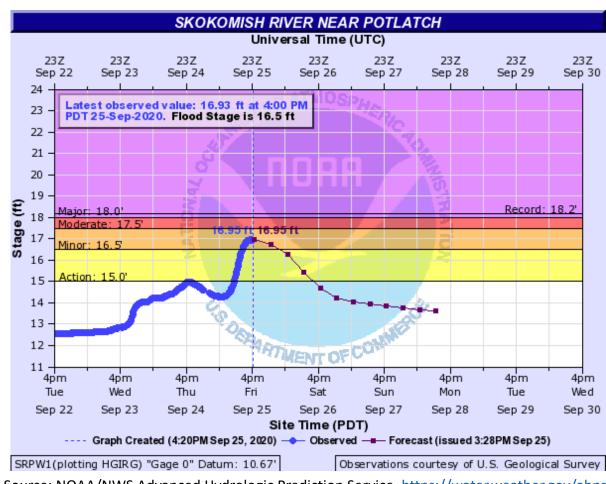
Source: NOAA/NWS Western Region Headquarters, https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/

- Total estimated precipitation over the 7-day period ending 1200 UTC (5 AM PDT) 28 Sep exceeded 2 inches over much of western Washington and northwestern Oregon, with the highest amounts (5–10 inches; locally > 10 inches) in the Olympic Mountains and North Cascades
- Generally lighter amounts (0.50–2 inches; locally > 2 inches) were observed across elevated portions of the interior northwestern US



Station	3-day Total Precip (23-25 Sep)	Normal September Precip
Bellingham International Airport	1.61"	1.78"
Seattle–Tacoma International Airport	1.91"	1.50"
Hoquiam Bowerman Airport	2.19"	2.28"
Olympia Airport	2.27"	1.71"
Quillayute Airport	4.41"	3.82"

Source: NWS Seattle, WA, https://www.weather.gov/sew/



Source: NOAA/NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, https://water.weather.gov/ahps/

- Several locations in western Washington received more rainfall during a 3-day period (23–25 Sep) than the normal total monthly rainfall
- Seattle-Tacoma International Airport set new daily precipitation records on 23 Sep (1.08") and 25 Sep (0.75")
- Although flooding was not a major concern with this event given the dry antecedent soil conditions, the Skokomish River (near Potlatch, WA) reached minor flood stage (Max = 16.95', Minor flood stage = 16.5') during the afternoon of 25 Sep