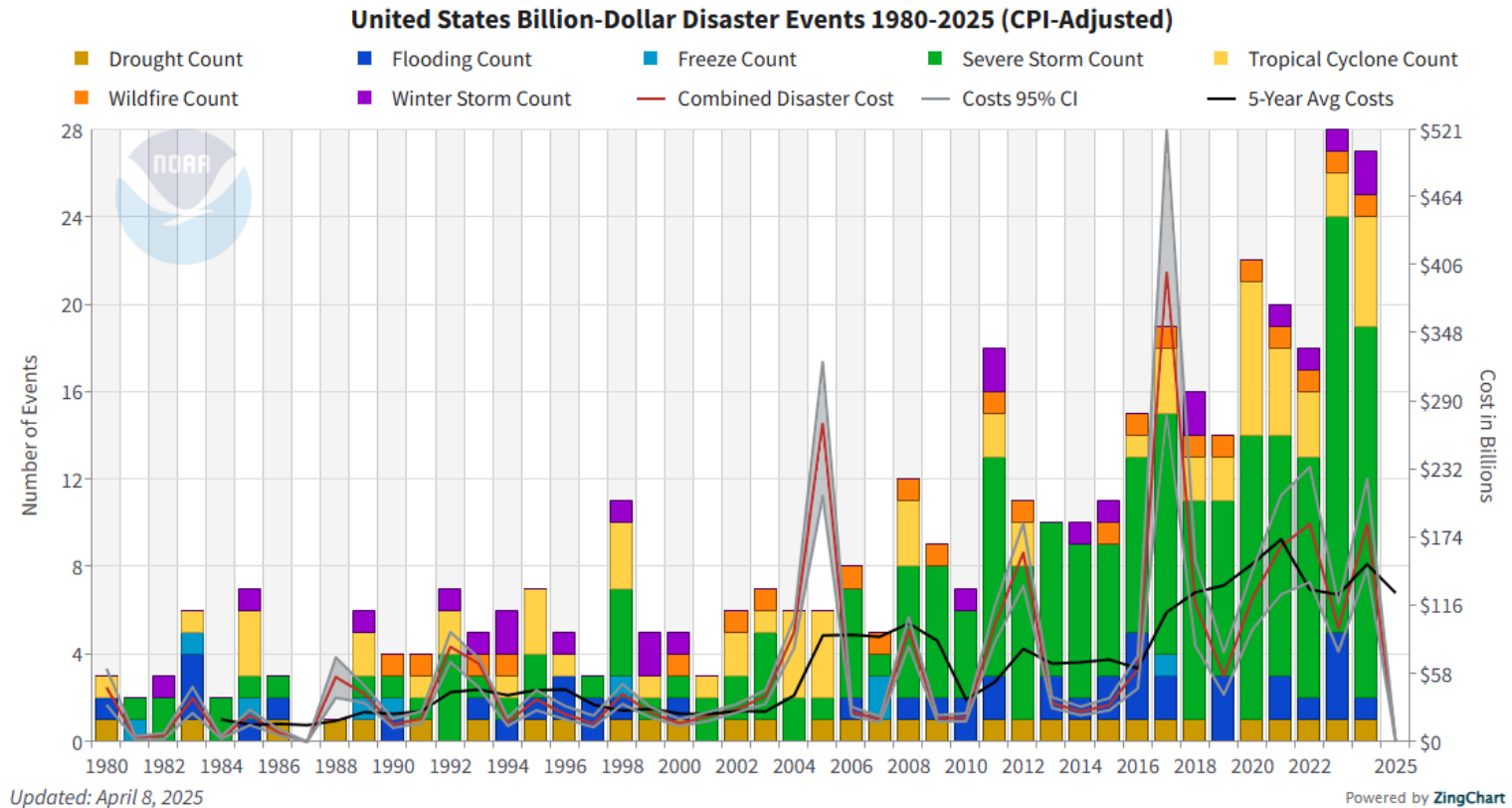


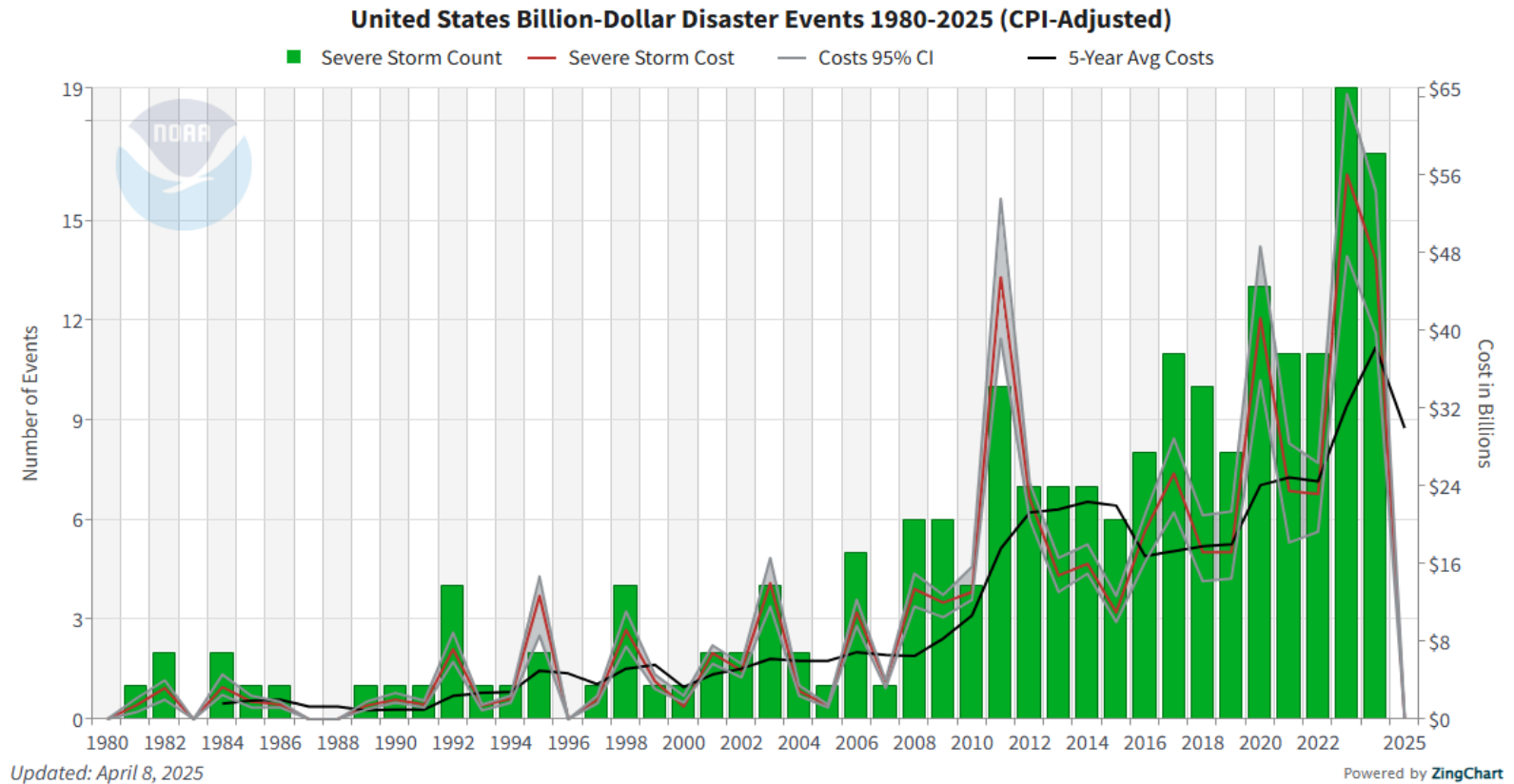
# A Hail of a Good Time: Understanding Forecast Storms

August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

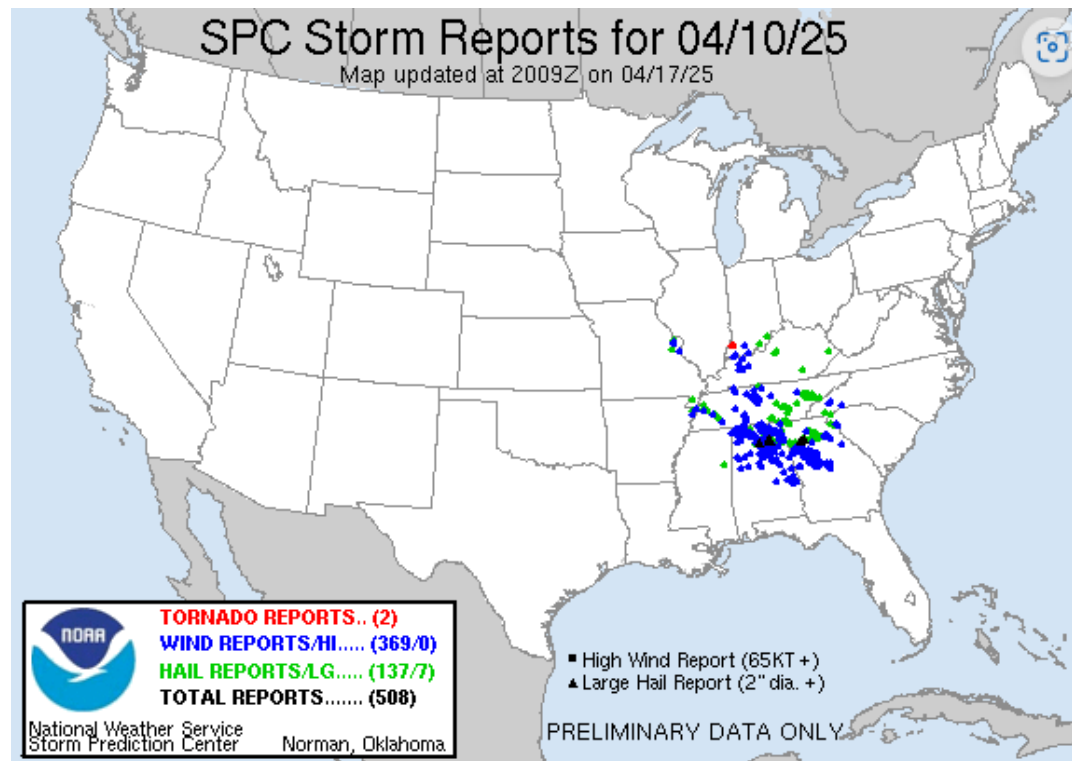
# Climate Disasters



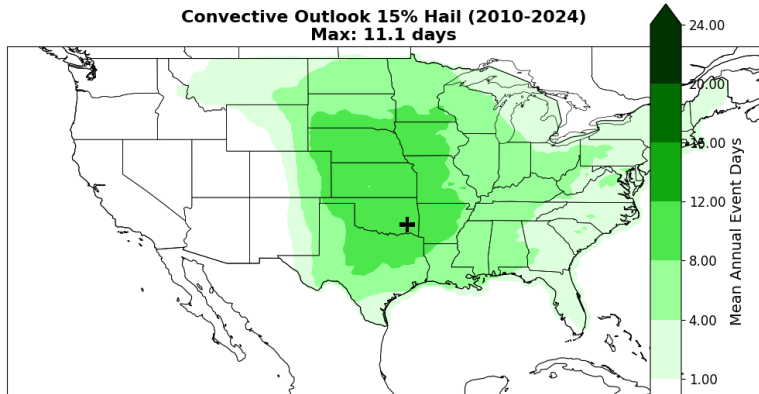
# Severe Convective Storms



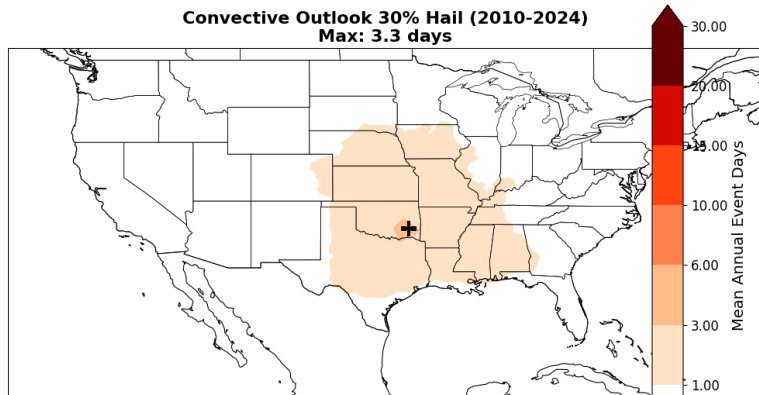
# Convective Outlook (Short Intro)



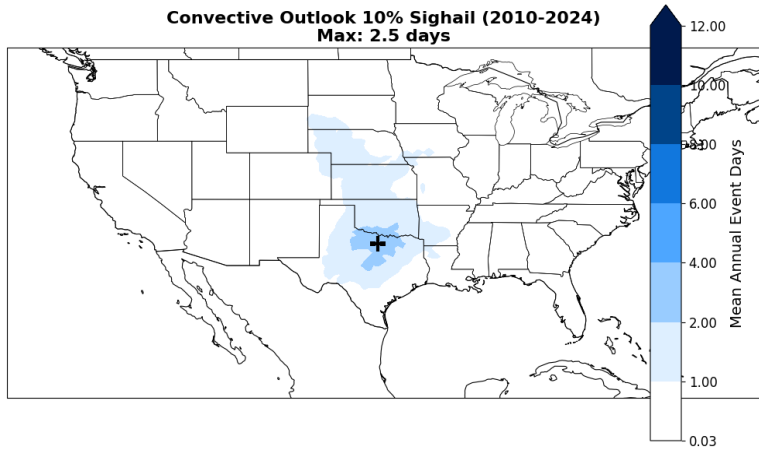
**Convective Outlook 15% Hail (2010-2024)**  
**Max: 11.1 days**



**Convective Outlook 30% Hail (2010-2024)**  
**Max: 3.3 days**

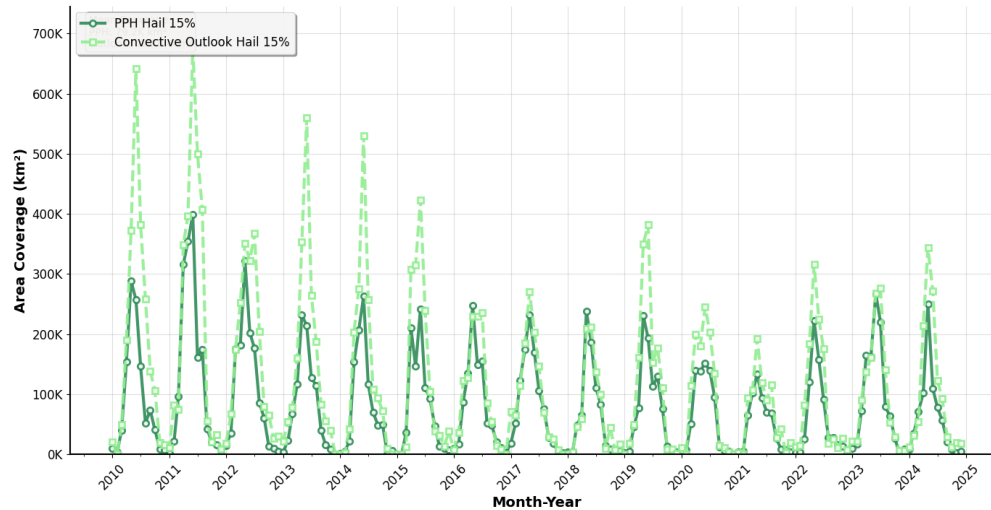


**Convective Outlook 10% Sighail (2010-2024)**  
**Max: 2.5 days**

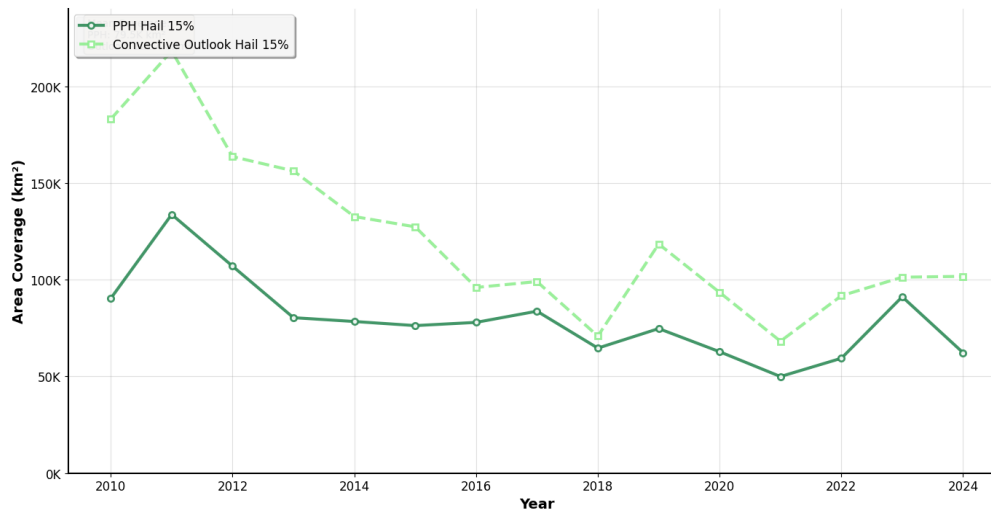


# Area coverage

Monthly Comparison: Hail 15% Coverage  
PPH vs Convective Outlooks (2010-2024)

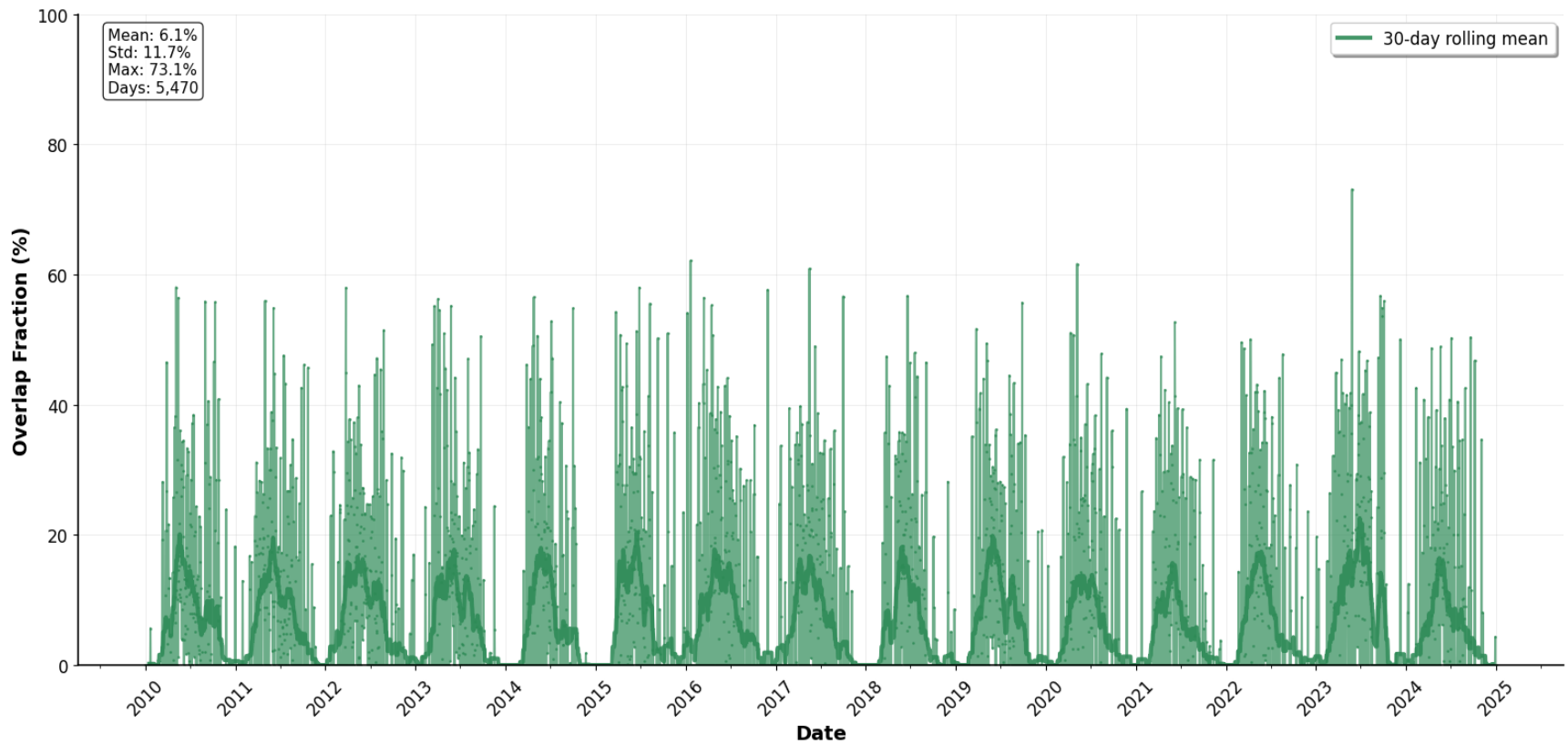


Yearly Comparison: Hail 15% Coverage  
PPH vs Convective Outlooks (2010-2024)



# Brier Skill Score

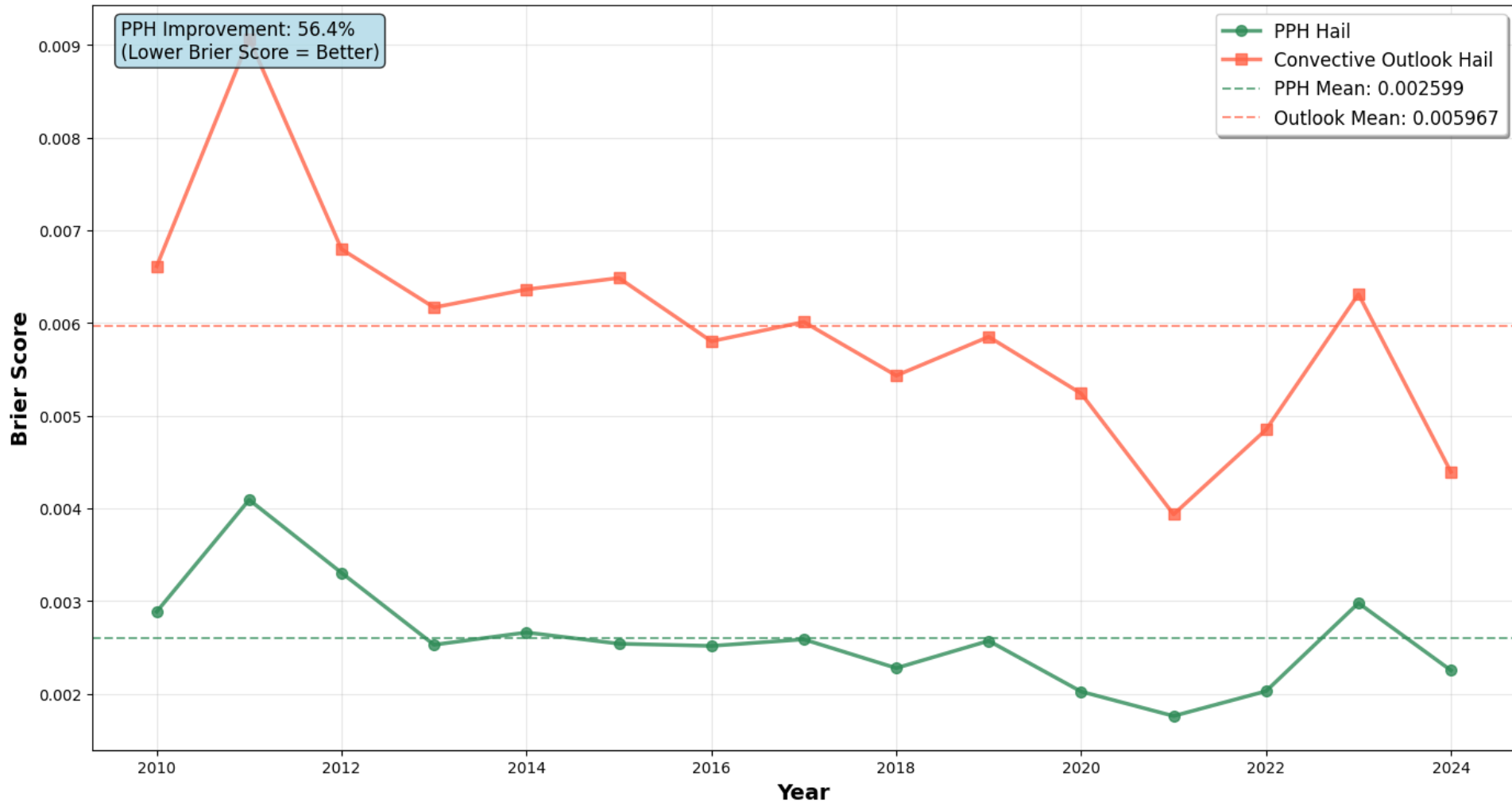
**Daily Overlap: Hail 15% PPH vs Hail 15% Outlook (2010-2024)**



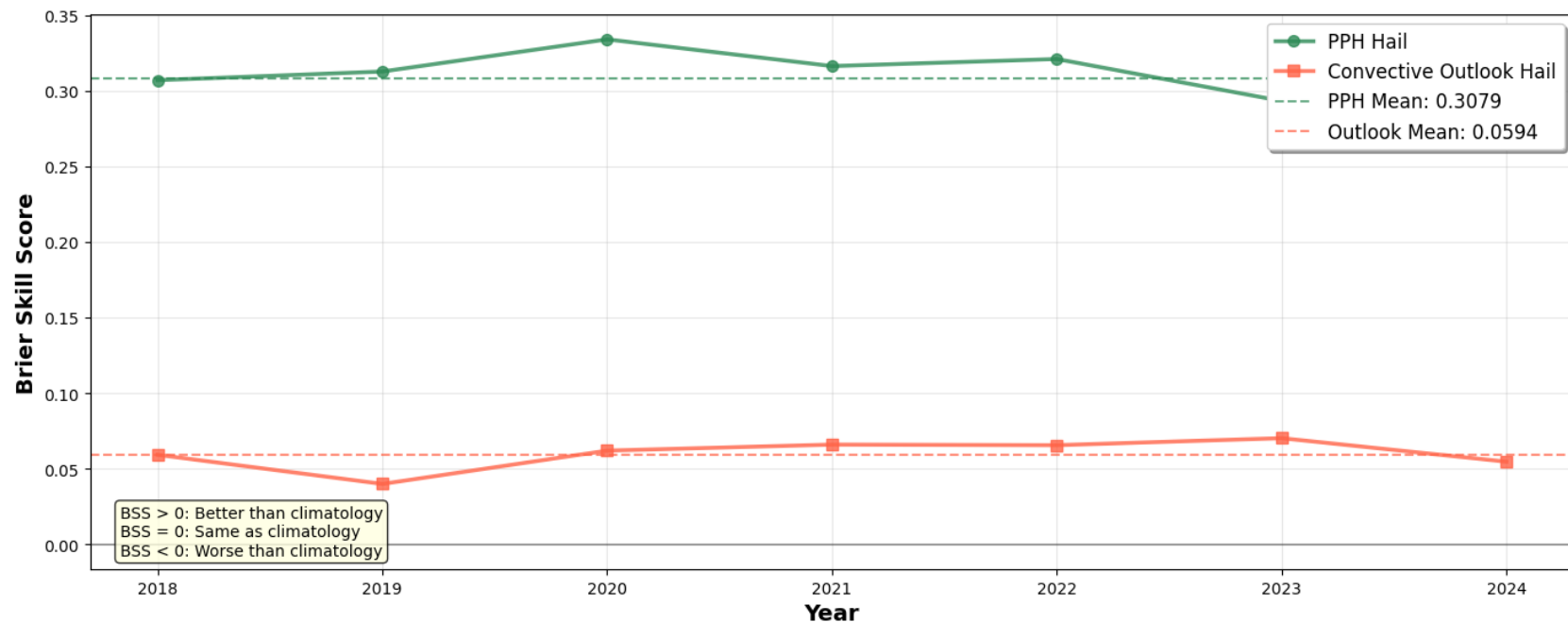


# Severe Convective Storms

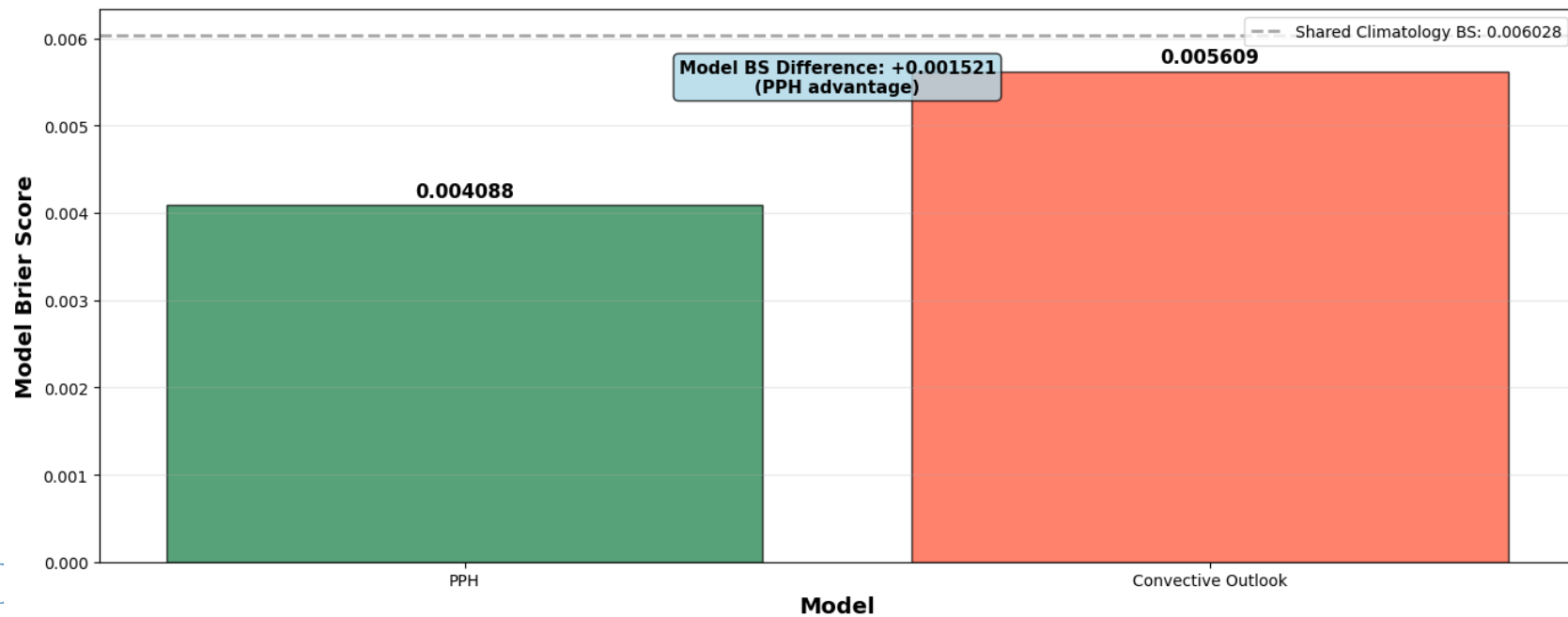
**Brier Score Comparison: PPH vs Convective Outlook (2010-2024)**



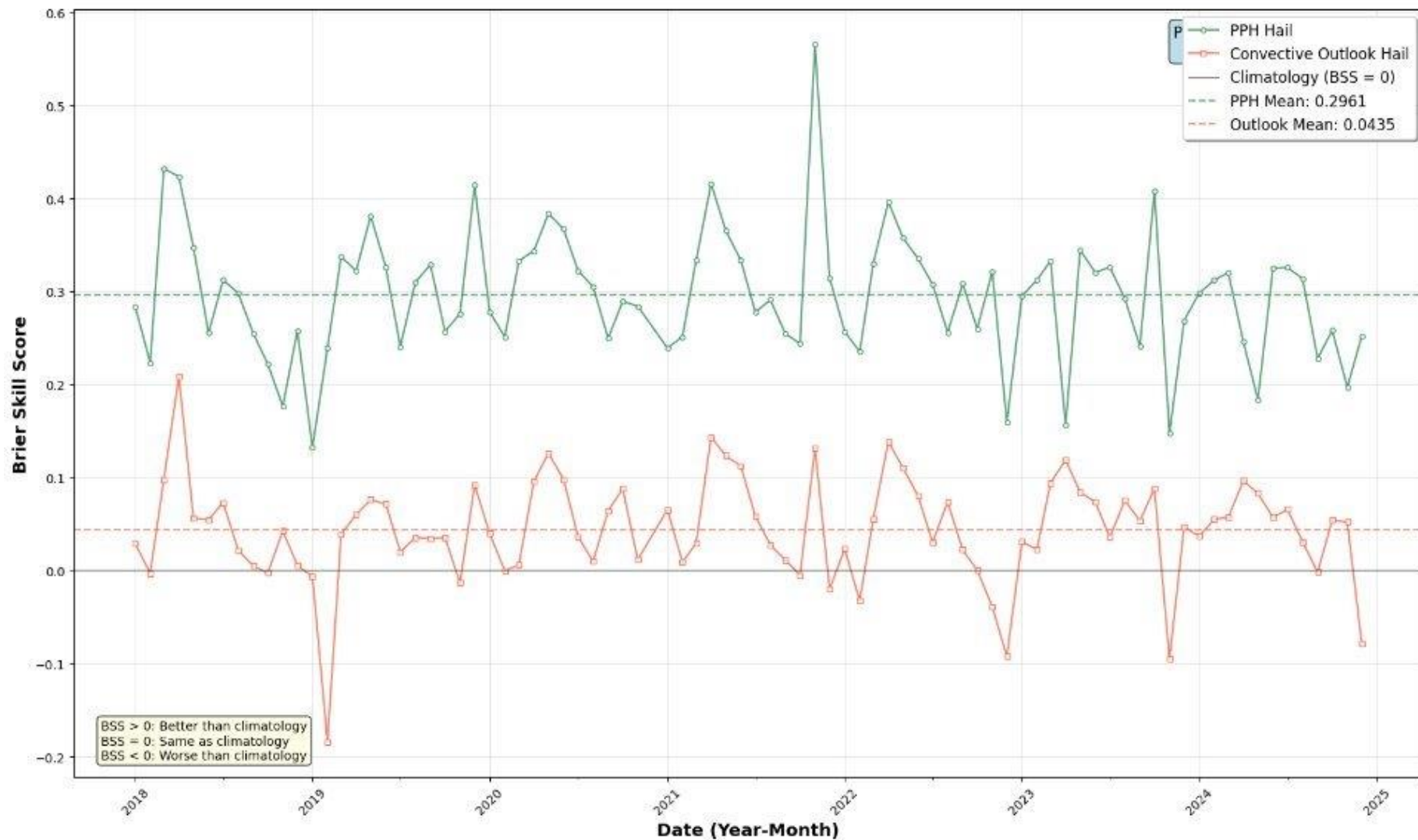
# Brier Skill Score: PPH vs Convective Outlook vs Climatology (Fair Comparison)



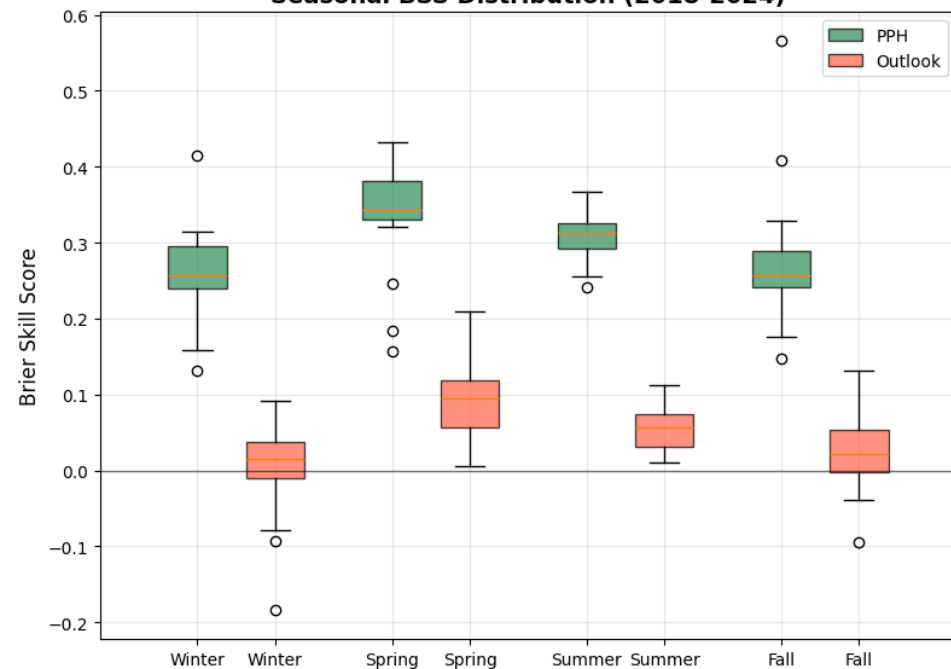
## Model Brier Score Comparison (Fair Comparison)



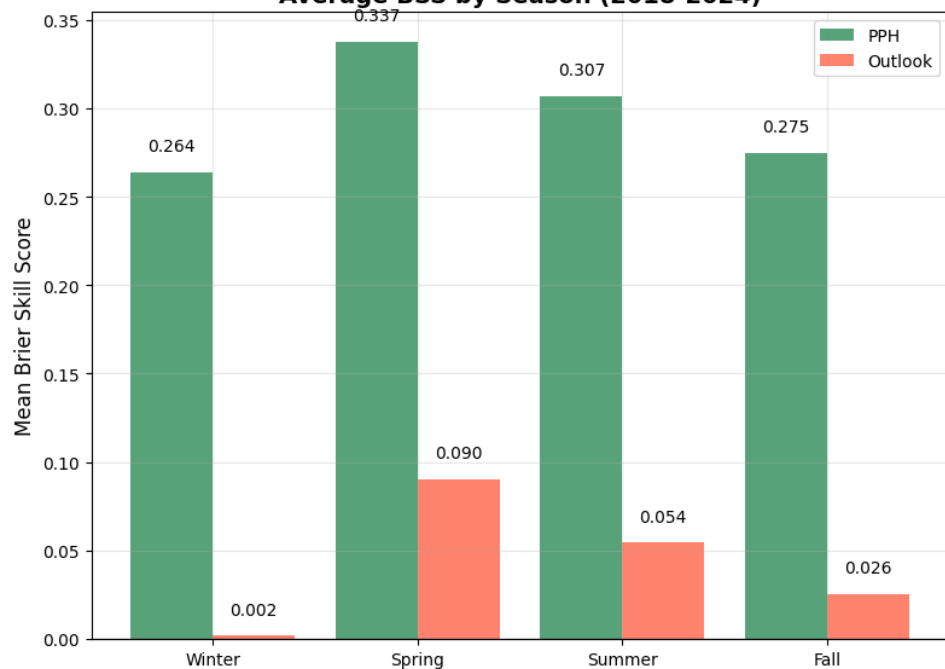
**Monthly Brier Skill Score: PPH vs Convective Outlook vs Climatology (2018-2024)**



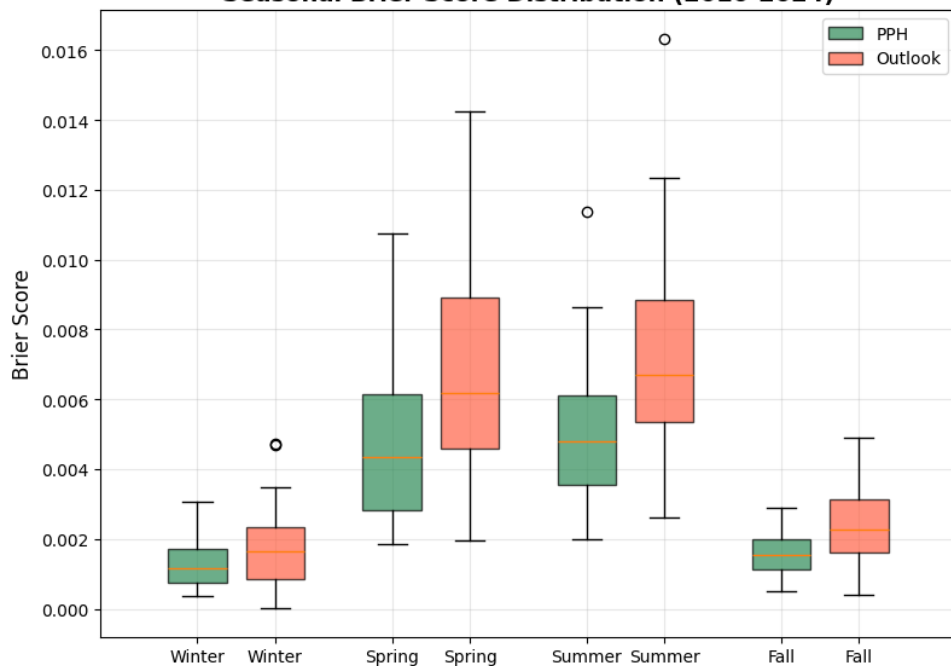
### Seasonal BSS Distribution (2018-2024)



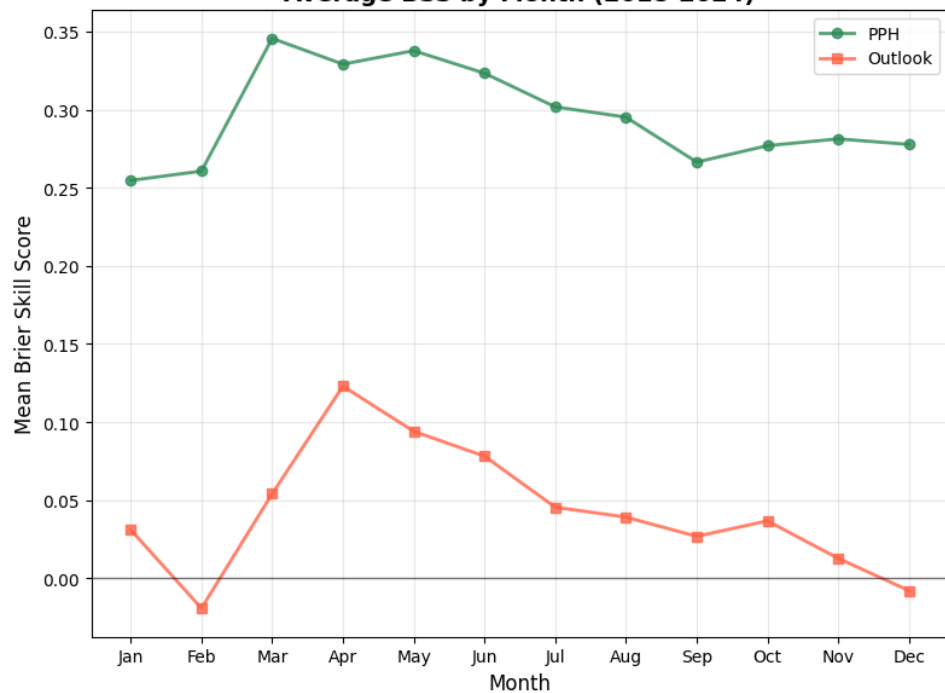
### Average BSS by Season (2018-2024)



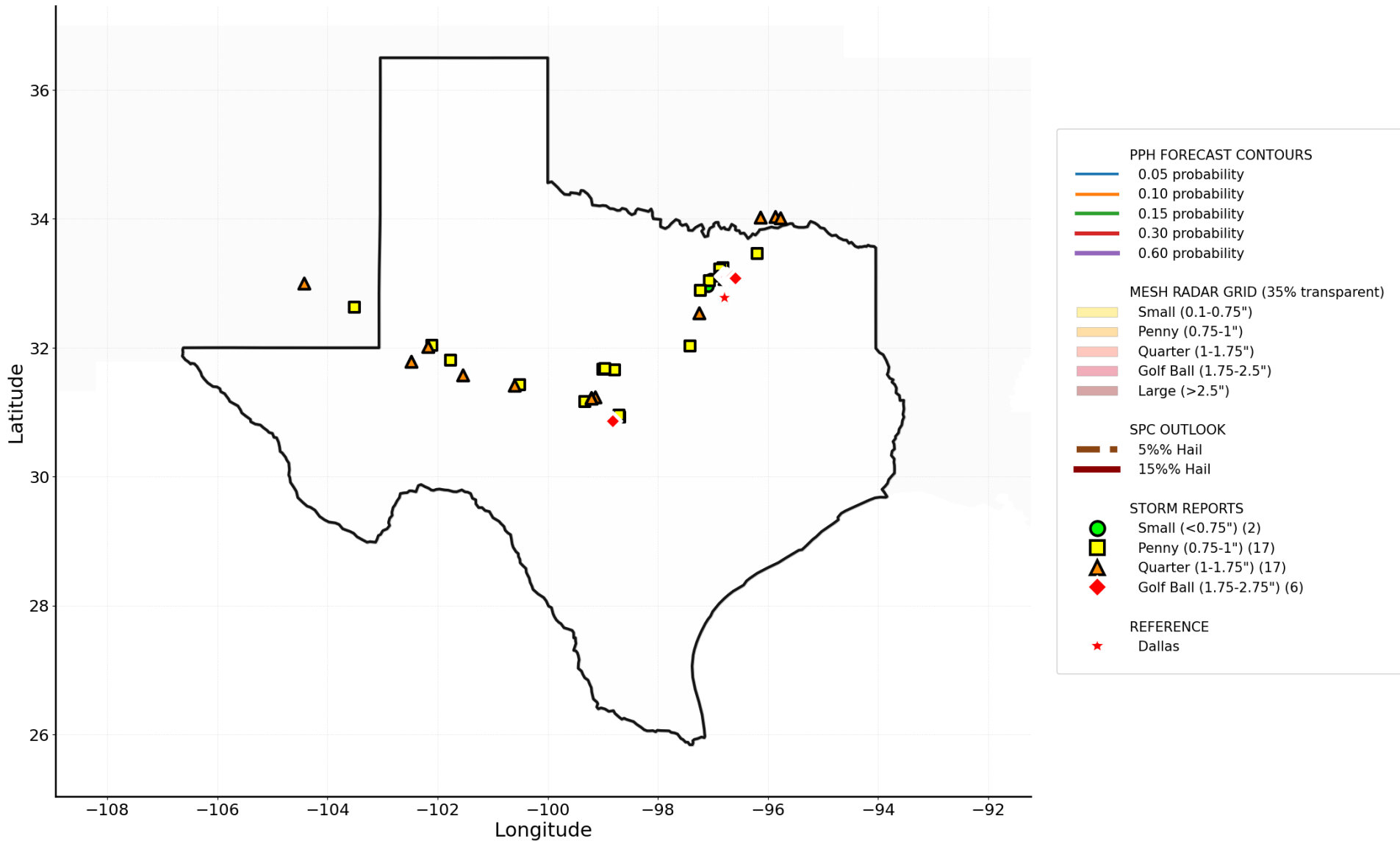
### Seasonal Brier Score Distribution (2010-2024)



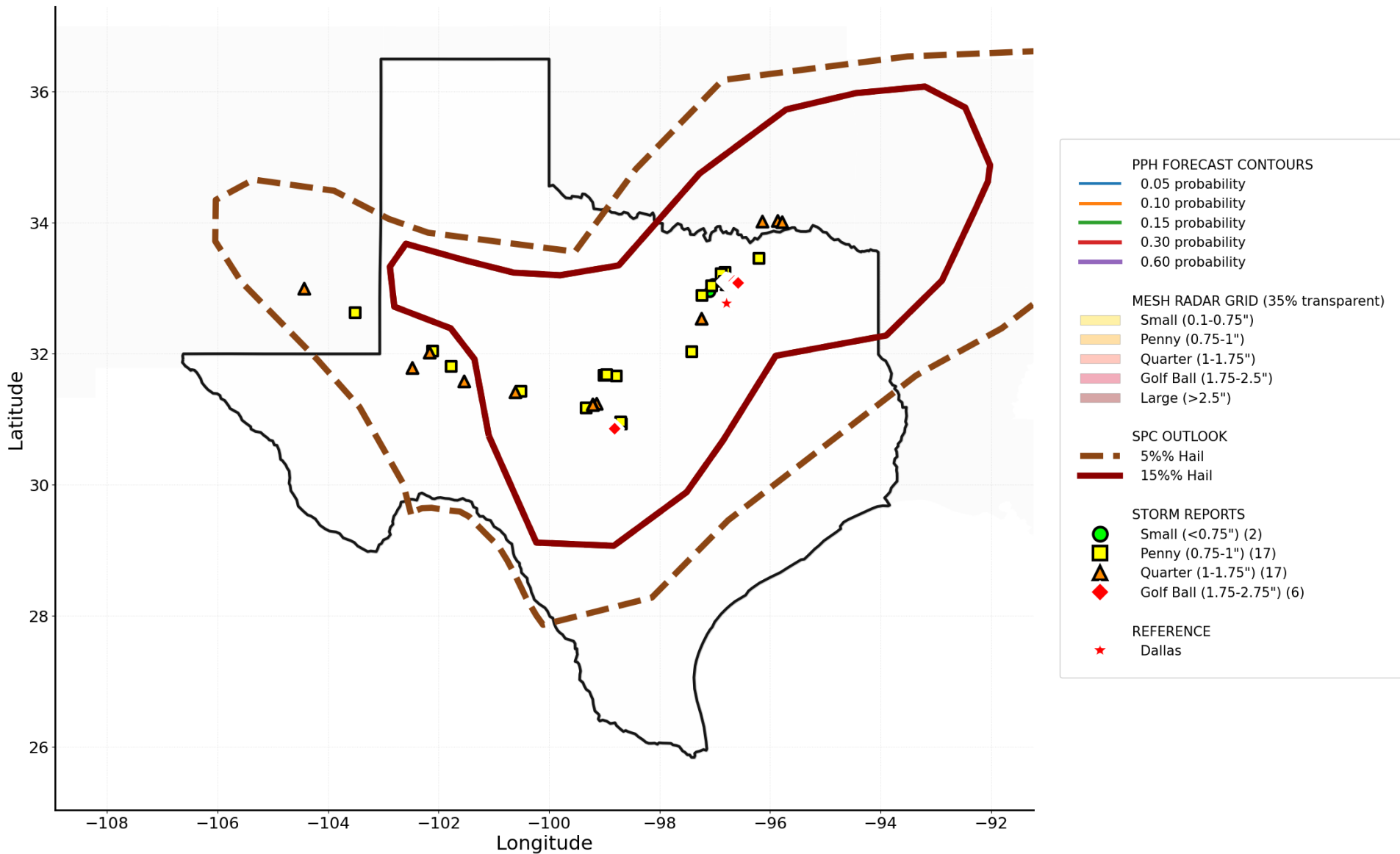
### Average BSS by Month (2018-2024)



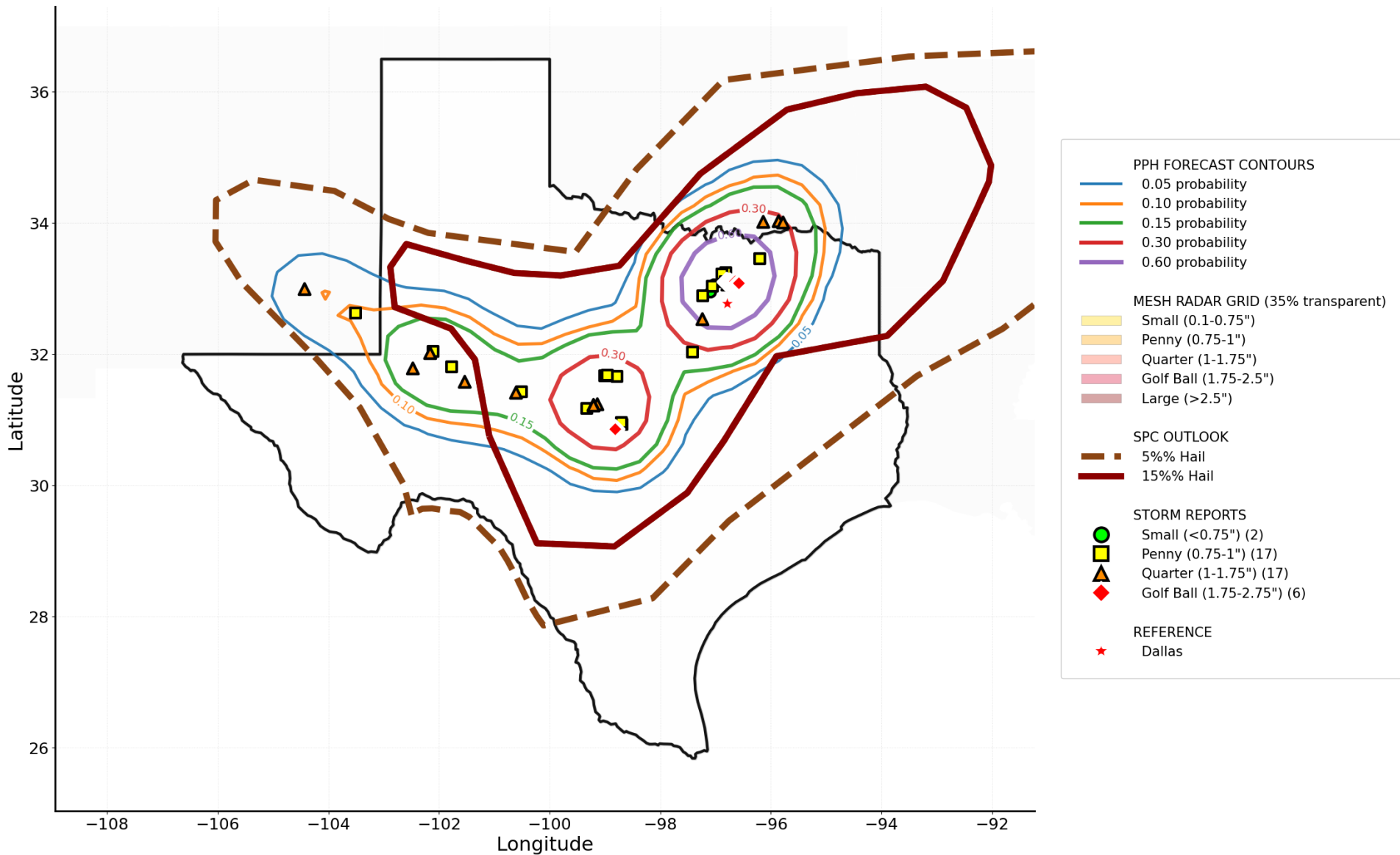
# Texas Hail Reports May 19, 2023



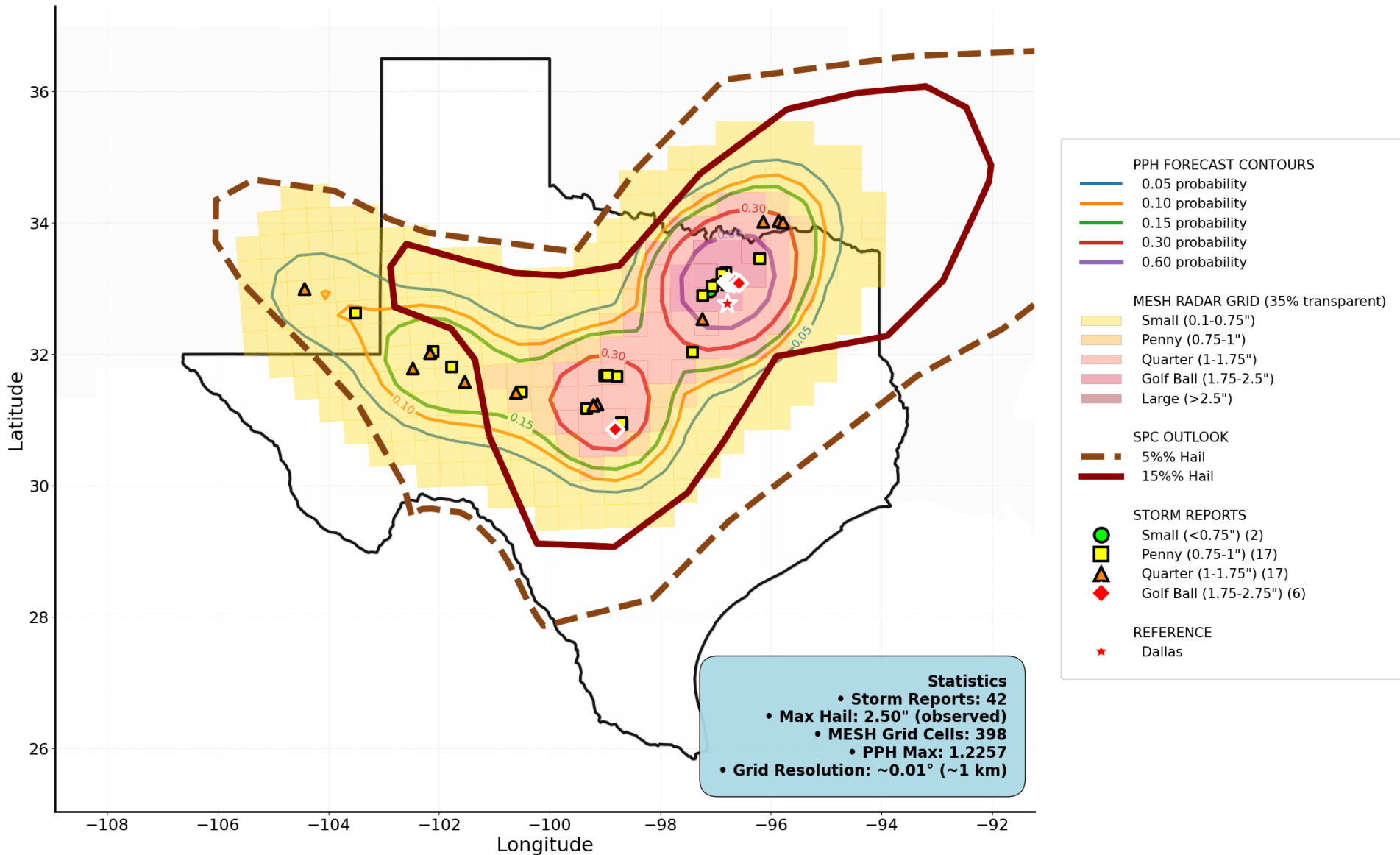
# Texas Hail Reports + Convective Outlooks May 19-20



# Texas Hail Analysis Storm + Convective Outlook + PPH May 19-20, 2023

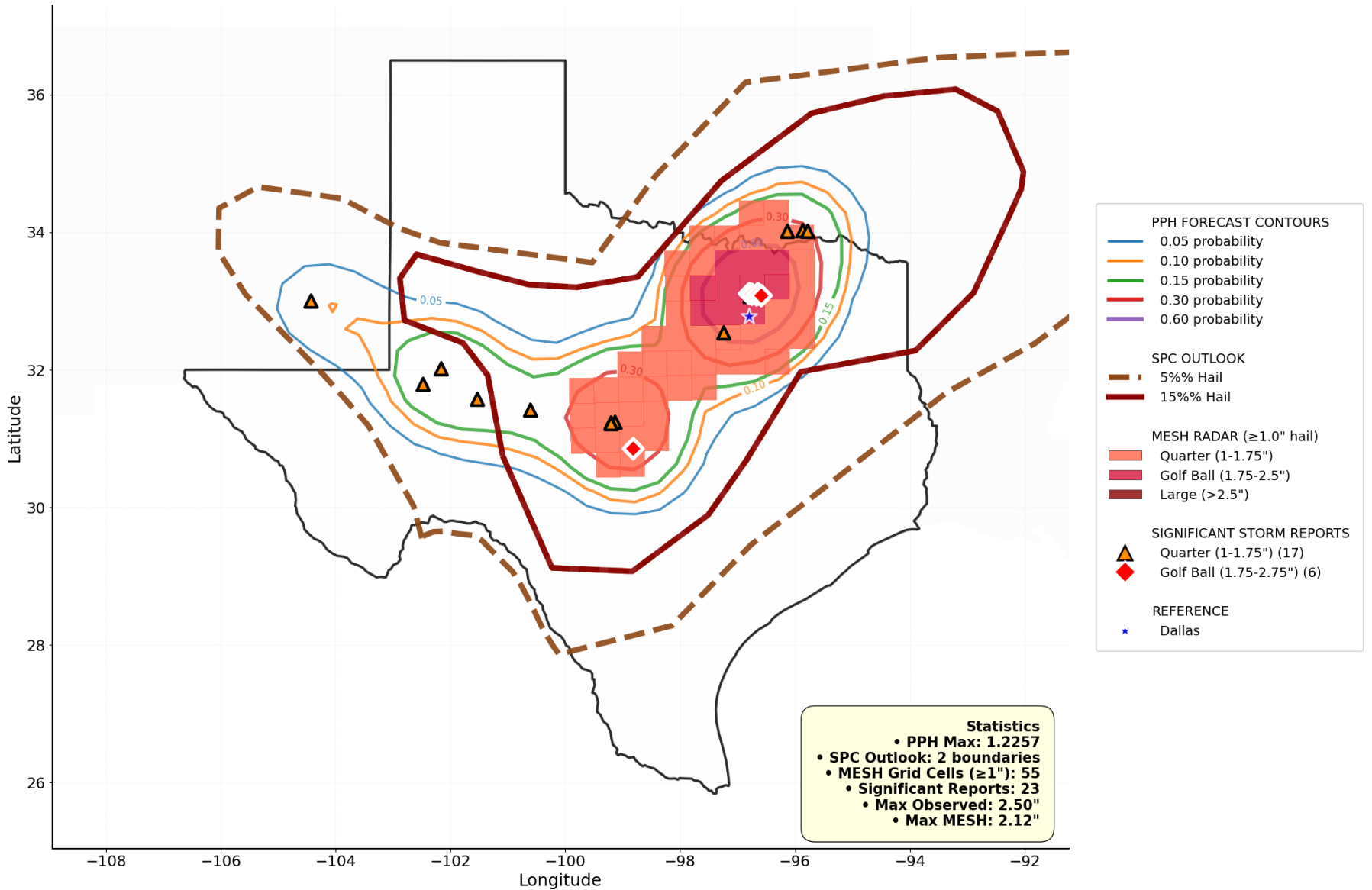


# Texas Hail Storm Reports + Convective Outlooks + PPH + Radar MESH May 19-20, 2023





# Texas Hail PPH + Outlook + MESH + Significant Reports Significant Hail May 19-20, 2023



# Why are we doing this ? / Next Steps

## Estimate damages

$$\text{TIV}_{\text{Loss}}(d, \phi, \lambda) = F\left(\underbrace{\{P_{g,\sigma}(d, \phi, \lambda)\}_{g \in \{211, 212, 215, 218\}, \sigma \in \{1.5, 2, 2.5, 3\}}}_{16 \text{ convective-outlook probabilities}}, \text{MESH}(d, \phi, \lambda), \text{Dist}_{\text{NCEI}}(d, \phi, \lambda), \overline{\text{Age}}(d, \phi, \lambda), \overline{\text{Roof}}(d, \phi, \lambda), \text{Tax}(d, \phi, \lambda)\right)$$

## Variable definitions

- **d** Date (day, month, year).
- **$\phi, \lambda$**  Latitude and longitude of the grid cell centre.
- $P_{g,\sigma}(d, \phi, \lambda)$  Convective-outlook probability on NAM grid **g**  $\in \{211, 212, 215, 218\}$  after Gaussian smoothing scale  $\sigma \in \{1.5, 2, 2.5, 3\}$ .
- **MESH** Radar-derived *Maximum Estimated Size of Hail* at  $(d, \phi, \lambda)$ .
- $\text{Dist}_{\text{NCEI}}$  – Great-circle distance from  $(\phi, \lambda)$  to the nearest NCEI severe-weather report valid on **d**.
- $\overline{\text{Age}}$  Average building age in the cell.
- $\overline{\text{Roof}}$  Average roof type (encoded numerically or one-hot and then averaged).
- **Tax** Average tax-appraised property value in the cell.

$F : \mathbb{R}^{16+5} \rightarrow [0, 100]$  is the model (e.g. random forest, diffusion-based model, etc) that maps the 16-element probability vector and the 5 additional predictors to an expected percentage loss of *total insured value* (TIV).