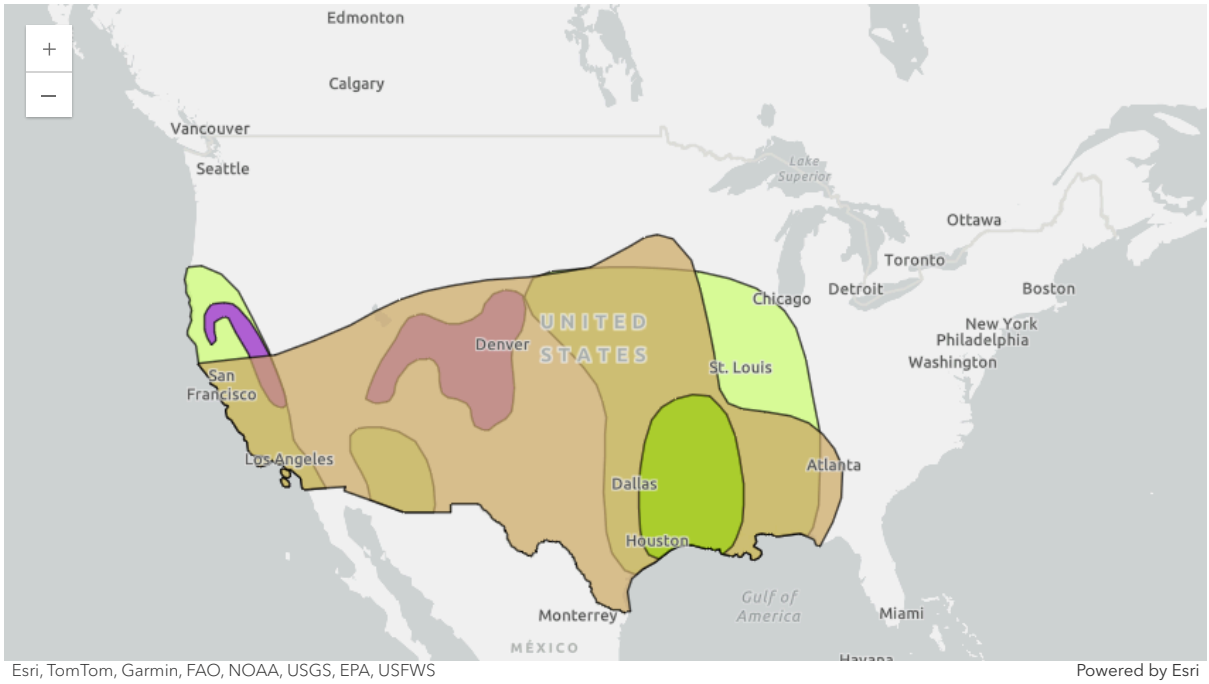
For 3-7 day hazards see Weather Prediction Center's: WPC 3-7 Day Hazards

U.S. Week-2 Hazards Outlook - Made November 11, 2026 | About the Hazards Outlook

Type and Period	Temperature	Precipitation	Snow	Wind	Rapid Onset Drought
Composite Days 8-14 Map	No Hazards	☑	No Hazards	No Hazards	No Hazards
Probabilistic Days 8-14 Map	No Hazards	☑	☑	☑	

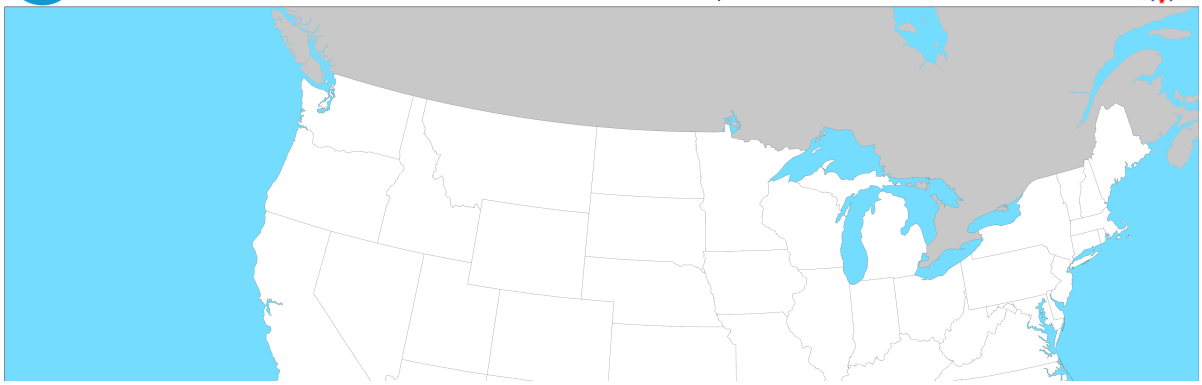


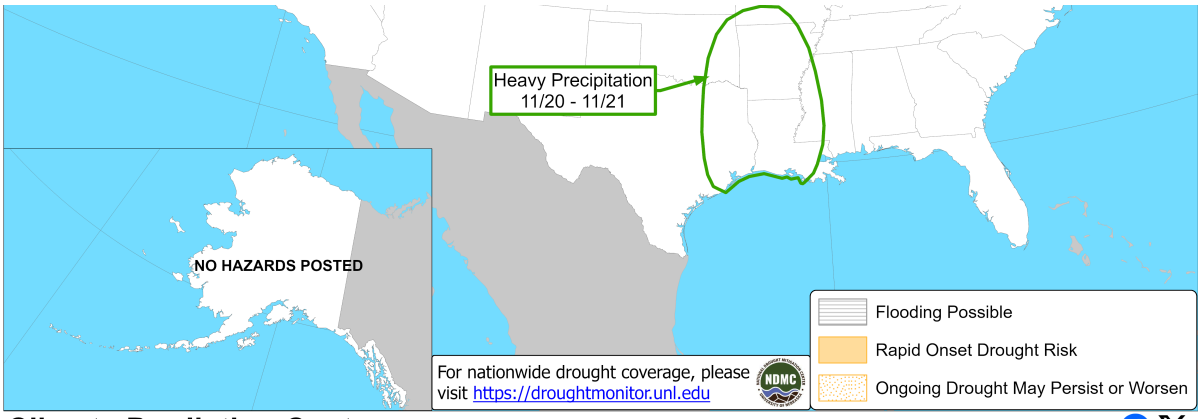
Composite Map: Day 8-14

Probabilistic Outlooks: Temperature Hazards | Precipitation Hazards | Wind Hazards | Snow Hazards

Days 8-14 U.S. Hazards Outlook

Valid: November 19 - 25, 2026





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Valid Thursday November 19, 2026 to Wednesday November 25, 2026

US Hazards Outlook
NWS Climate Prediction Center College Park MD
300 PM EST November 11 2026

Synopsis: Mid-level low pressure is forecast to extend from the Aleutians southeastward to the West Coast during mid to late November. An active pattern is likely across the southern and central Contiguous U.S. (CONUS) as multiple low pressure systems track eastward from Nov 19-25. The enhanced Pacific flow favors above-normal temperatures for a majority of the CONUS with no sign of any early season outbreaks of anomalous cold.

Hazards

- Moderate risk of heavy precipitation for eastern portions of the Southern Plains and the Lower Mississippi Valley, Fri-Sat, Nov 20-21.
- Slight risk of heavy precipitation for the Southern and Central Plains, Lower and Middle Mississippi Valley, Lower Ohio Valley, western and central Tennessee, Alabama, and western parts of the Florida Panhandle, Fri-Mon, Nov 20-23.
- Slight risk of heavy precipitation for parts of California, and southwestern Oregon, Thu, Nov 19, and Sun-Wed, Nov 22-25.
- Slight risk of heavy precipitation for parts of Arizona, Thu-Sat, Nov 19-21.
- Slight risk of heavy snow for higher elevations of the Klamath and Sierra Nevada Mountains, Thu, Nov 19, and Sun-Wed, Nov 22-25.
- Slight risk of heavy snow for the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, western and central Colorado (including the Front Range area), and adjacent parts of northern New Mexico and southeast Wyoming, Thu-Sat, Nov 19-21.
- Slight risk of high winds for much of California and Nevada, the Four Corners states, southern Wyoming, the Southern and Central Plains (including southeastern South Dakota), much of the Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and parts of the Southeast, Thu-Wed, Nov 19-25.

Detailed Summary

For Saturday November 14 - Wednesday November 18: WPC Days 3-7 U.S. Hazards

For Thursday November 19 - Wednesday November 25: During the first half of the outlook period, the GEFS and ECENS remain consistent with a shortwave trough moving across the southwestern quadrant of the contiguous U.S. (CONUS). There is a slight (20 percent) chance of heavy precipitation over Arizona, Nov 19-21, as the trough moves across the region. There is a 20 percent chance of 3-day totals above an inch and the 85th historical percentile. The uncalibrated ECENS and GEFS solutions predict at least a 20 percent chance of greater than 6 inches of snow over the Wasatch Range in Utah and the mountains of western Colorado during Nov 19-21 due to the passage of the shortwave trough, which is also forecast to initiate leeside surface cyclogenesis near/over southeast Colorado. These model ensembles also predict at least a 20 percent chance of 6 inches of snow near the Front Range of the Rockies, from the Sangre de Cristo mountains of far northern New Mexico to the Laramie mountains of southeast Wyoming, Nov 19-21. This could include more populated cities like Denver and Cheyenne. Localized amounts of a foot of snow are possible. This is associated with the proximity of the mid-level trough and the forecasted development of a leeside cyclone.

Return flow associated with surface high pressure over the Mid-Atlantic region will steer significant Atlantic and Gulf moisture into the central CONUS, where it will interact with the mid-level trough and surface cyclone. A moderate risk of heavy precipitation is depicted for eastern portions of the Southern Plains and the Lower Mississippi Valley, Nov 20-21. This is based on the ECENS PET, and uncalibrated ECENS (with maximum 60-70 percent chances indicated just west of the Ark-La-Tex. The ECENS PET predicts at least a 20 percent chance of 3-day precipitation totals exceeding 1.5 inches and the 85th percentile. Instability should be sufficient to support thunderstorms. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor valid on Nov 10, 82 percent of Arkansas is designed with D3 to D4. This wet latter half of November will be largely beneficial and bring much needed drought relief to the Ozarks, Middle to Lower Mississippi Valley, and Southern Great Plains. A much larger slight risk of heavy precipitation is depicted for portions of the Central and Southern Plains, the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, Lower Ohio Valley, western and central Tennessee, Alabama, and western

the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, Lower Ohio Valley, western and central Tennessee, Alabama, and western portions of the Florida Panhandle, Nov 20-23. This is consistent with the PETs and uncalibrated precipitation guidance.

From southwestern Oregon southward through California, the shortwave trough noted earlier and accompanying onshore flow are likely to bring periods of rain and mountain snowfall through late November. A slight risk of heavy precipitation is indicated for this region on Nov 19, and then again from Nov 22-25 as yet another mid-level trough approaches the region from the eastern Pacific. For the higher elevations of the Klamath and Sierra Nevada Ranges, a slight risk of heavy snow is indicated for the same time periods. According to the GEFS and ECENS PETs, 3-day precipitation amounts are expected to exceed 1-inch for much of this area. The uncalibrated tools favor at least a 20 percent chance of precipitation probabilities exceeding an inch. The uncalibrated tools also support a 20 percent chance of snowfall exceeding 6 inches in the higher elevations of the Klamath and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The ECENS wind PET supports a widespread area of wind speeds exceeding the 85th climatological percentile during week-2. The 0z ECENS 10-meter wind gusts were also viewed, and the overall evolution follows the eastward progression of the storminess described earlier, from the West Coast and Great Basin into the Central CONUS, with 20-25+ mph winds overspreading the Southeast later in week-2.

Although the persistent longwave trough over the North Pacific is likely to result in periods of enhanced winds and precipitation to southwestern Alaska, hazardous thresholds are not expected to be reached.

Forecaster: Anthony Artusa

$$ **Please consult local NWS Forecast Offices for short range forecasts and region-specific information.**

Resources

Week-2 Probabilistic Extremes Tool

GFS Ensemble Forecasts