

# **COMPREHENSIVE REPORT**

### **Prepared By:**

Thomas M. Else AMS Certified Consulting Meteorologist SIMA Advanced Snow Manager WeatherWorks, LLC

### **Prepared For:**

John Doe, Esq. The Law Office of John Doe

### **Reference:**

Barry v Finch et al. Fort Lee, NJ | November 16, 2018

### Submitted on:

Wednesday, January 25, 2023





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Mr. John Doe, Esq. The Law Office of John Doe 101 Anywhere Parkway Everywhere, NJ 00000

### RE: Barry v Finch et al. Fort Lee, NJ | November 16, 2018

Dear Mr. Doe,

As you requested, I have reviewed the weather conditions for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ from November 14 - 16, 2018. Enclosed is our Certified Past Weather Report based on the weather data examined.

If you have any further questions or comments regarding our report, please do not hesitate to give me a call. Should courtroom testimony be required, I would appreciate whatever advance notice is possible.

Sincerely,

m.ec

Thomas M. Else Weather Works, LLC Senior Forensic Meteorologist AMS Certified Consulting Meteorologist #675 SIMA Advanced Snow Manager Certificate Holder



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# INTRODUCTION

The following report was requested by John Doe, Esq. from The Law Office of John Doe. At the request of Mr. Doe, I have examined the weather conditions for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ from November 14 - 16, 2018.

In order to determine the weather conditions for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ (elevation approximately 282 feet) within a reasonable degree of meteorological and scientific certainty, I utilized data from the following systems and networks: Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), Community Collaborative Rain, Hail And Snow Network (CoCoRaHS), and Doppler Radar Images. Supplemental products reviewed include: National Weather Service daily zone forecasts, watches, warnings, advisories, Special Weather Statements, and Public Information Statements.

Weather data was accessed from the following sources and official webpages: NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) and Community Collaborative Rain, Hail And Snow Network (CoCoRaHS). Descriptions of these systems, networks, products, and access pages can be found in the Data Sources and Other References section near the end of my report. Lastly, I reviewed the following documents provided to me by Mr. Doe: Plaintiff (Barry) certified answers to Interrogatories and Deposition transcript with exhibits, Defendants (Benjamin and Maria Pflanz) certified answers to Interrogatories with attachments and their Deposition transcripts, Defendant (John Finch) certified answers to Interrogatories with attachments and Deposition transcript with exhibits, Defendant (John Finch) certified answers to Interrogatories with attachments and deposition transcript with exhibits, Defendant (Ellie Byun) certified answers to Interrogatories with attachments and deposition transcript ocertified answers to Interrogatories with attachments and deposition transcript or Interrogatories with attachments and deposition transcript, Fort Lee Police report with photographs, and the Fort Lee, NJ snow-removal ordinance.

My report of the actual weather conditions as well as expert opinions and appropriate conclusions within a reasonable degree of Meteorological and scientific certainty follows. They are based on the aforementioned weather data, materials provided by the Attorney's office, and 23 years of professional experience in forecasting and preparing weather reconstruction reports for law firms and the insurance industry.



### **REVIEW OF PROVIDED WRITTEN DOCUMENTS**

#### SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITION OF PLAINTIFF

Plaintiff, Joseph Barry, testified that on November 16, 2018, he was going to walk to his friend's house. While he was walking southbound on John Street, he said both sides of the sidewalk were snow-covered, but he chose to walk on the less snow-covered sidewalk. Eventually, he came up on a patch of clear sidewalk adjacent to 1642 John Street. The sidewalk just to the south of him was covered with snow and ice. As he was standing on the clear patch of sidewalk, and waiting for the traffic to pass so he can cross the street, all he remembers next was lying down with his foot ripped off and a car next to him. Please refer to Figure 1 below for where Plaintiff recalls standing before the incident occurred.



**Figure 1 –** The approximate location on the sidewalk/driveway (black circled X) where Plaintiff testified he was last standing before the incident occurred (Source: Exhibit).



#### SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN FINCH

Defendant, John Finch, testified that on November 16, 2018, around 10 AM, he was driving slowly northbound on John Street and saw a person to his right, walking on the sidewalk towards him. After he passed the person, he heard the person yell something, so he stopped. When he looked through the mirror, he saw the person sitting down on the sidewalk. Mr. Finch said he does not know how the person got on the ground. He did not hit him with his vehicle, and he did not see the person slip.

When Mr. Finch was shown exhibit photos H-3 and H-4, he said he recalls seeing an individual male removing snow, but only after the old person was removed from the scene.

#### SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITION OF ELLIE BYUN

Defendant, Ellie Byun, testified that back in November of 2018, she resided on the top floor of the two-family home of 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ. On November 15, 2018, Ms. Byun recalls leaving work early and arriving home between 10 and 11:30 PM. After she came home, she and her brother shoveled both sides of the sidewalk. Once she finished shoveling, she applied salt.

Around 7:45 to 8 AM on November 16, Ms. Byun left to go to work. She said the sidewalk area was still clear. When Ms. Buyn was shown exhibit H-5, she said she does not remember seeing snow on the sidewalk where the person was shoveling.

#### SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN PFLANZ

Defendant, Benjamin Pflanz, testified that he resides on the first floor of 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ. On November 15, 2018, when he got home from work, his upstairs neighbor, Ellie, was in the process of shoveling snow. Mr. Pflanz did not shovel any snow and went inside. On November 16, 2018, he recalls looking out the window around 10:10 AM, and seeing the police or ambulance. Around 10:30 that morning, Mr. Pflanz went outside and began shoveling.



#### SUMMARY OF THE DEPOSITION OF SUNGMIN KIM

Defendant, Sungmin Kim, testified that she owns 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ. According to the lease agreement, she said that the tenants were responsible for the snow removal at 1642 John Street.

#### SUMMARY OF THE POLICE REPORT

According to the Fort Lee, NJ Police report, on November 16, 2018, at 10:07 AM, pedestrian #1 was struck by the front passenger side of Vehicle #1, causing injury to the left foot/ankle. There was blood located on the front passenger side tire of vehicle #1.

#### SUMMARY OF FORT LEE, NJ SNOW-REMOVAL ORDINANCE FOR SIDEWALKS

Every owner or tenant of any residential property abutting upon any public street shall remove all snow and ice from the abutting sidewalk of such street at least a total width of the finished walkway or four feet, whichever is applicable; any and all depressed curbs that may intersect two streets at a corner property; and any fire hydrant which abuts the property, within 12 hours after the cessation of the snowfall.



# TABULAR WEATHER OVERVIEW

#### **WEATHER TABLES**

Table 1 below contains the daily weather conditions for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ from November 14 - 16, 2018. **Temperatures** are in degrees Fahrenheit. **Weather** is a general description of the predominant weather conditions during the day. **Precipitation (Precip)** is the amount of rain, melted snow, and/or ice that occurred during the day and is reported in inches. A trace of precipitation is an amount less than 0.01 inches. **Ice Accretion (Ice Acc)** is the amount of freezing rain accumulation, in inches, on exposed, undisturbed, and untreated ground surfaces during the calendar day. A trace of freezing rain is less than 0.10 inches. **Snow/Sleet** is the 24-hour snow/sleet accumulation reported in inches. A trace of snow/sleet is less than 0.1 inches. **Ground Conditions (Ground Condts)** refer to the average amount of snow and/or ice cover, in inches, on exposed, undisturbed, and untreated ground surfaces. The measurement is normally taken at 7 AM, and any amount less than 0.5 inches is considered a trace. **Please note: man-made snow piles from the post clean-up of winter storms are not accounted for in the daily measurements.** 

Day	Tempe High	rature Low	Weather	Precip	lce Acc	Snow   Sleet	Ground Condts
11/14	42	31	Became mostly sunny	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
11/15	35	27	Snow, sleet, freezing rain, and plain rain	1.05 – 1.20	Trace	7.0	0.0
11/16	45	33	AM rain, sleet and wet snow, then partly sunny	0.29 – 0.39	0.00	Trace	4.0

#### Table 1. Daily Weather Table: November 14 - 16, 2018



# **DETAILED WEATHER ANALYSIS**

#### WEATHER SUMMARY

#### November 15, 2018

During the pre-dawn hours, the sky was partly cloudy as the temperature hovered in the upper 20s to near 30 degrees. At 7 AM, exposed, undisturbed and untreated ground surfaces were clear of any naturally precipitated snow and/or ice accumulation from all prior storms. As the morning progressed, the sky became cloudy and the temperature rose to 33 – 34 degrees. The National Weather Service put a Winter Storm Warning for heavy snow into effect at 1 PM.

Light snow overspread Fort Lee, NJ between 1:30 and 2 PM. The snow quickly became heavy as the temperature dropped into the upper 20s. Between 6:30 and 7:30 PM, the snow gradually mixed with and changed to sleet and freezing rain. Prior to the changeover, approximately 7.0 inches of new snow accumulated. As the temperature rose above-freezing between 9 and 9:30 PM, the freezing rain and sleet changed to plain rain. Prior to the changeover to plain rain, approximately a trace, less than 0.10 inches, of freezing rain and sleet accumulated.

At 9:59 PM, the ongoing Winter Storm Warning was changed to a Winter Weather Advisory. For the remainder of the calendar day, intermittent light rain fell as the temperature rose to a late evening high in the mid-30s. There was no additional snow, sleet and/or freezing rain accumulation. The 24-hour storm accumulation was 7.0 inches of snow and a trace, less than 0.10 inches, of ice from the freezing rain and sleet.



### November 16, 2018 (Day of Incident)

Light rain from the previous day continued to fall off-and-on during the early morning hours as the temperature held in the mid-30s. At 3:43 AM, the Winter Weather Advisory was cancelled by the National Weather Service.

The rain briefly mixed with sleet and wet snow before ending for good between 8:30 and 9 AM. Since the temperature was above-freezing when the sleet and wet snow fell, only an additional trace, less than 0.1 inches, of new snow and sleet accumulated, and was confined to non-paved surfaces.

Around the time of the accident, 10 - 10:05 AM, the weather was mostly cloudy with a temperature of 39 - 40 degrees. Winds were north-northwest at 15 - 25mph and gusty. Exposed, undisturbed and untreated ground surfaces were covered with approximately 3.0 - 4.0 inches of snow and ice from this most recent storm. Noticeably higher amounts were present in the form of man-made snow piles from the post clean-up of this storm. Please refer to Table 2 on the following page for an hour-by-hour analysis of the weather conditions from 12 AM – 11 AM.

After the incident, the weather became partly sunny and the temperature moderated to a high in the mid-40s.



Table 2 below provides an estimate of the hourly weather conditions for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ on November 16, 2018. **Temperatures (Temp)** are in degrees Fahrenheit. **Weather** is the present weather observed at the time shown, unless otherwise indicated. **Hourly Precip** is the amount of precipitation (rain, melted snow and/or ice), in inches, that fell during the previous hour. A trace is less than 0.01 inches. **Hourly Snow | Sleet** is the amount of snow and/or sleet, in inches, that fell during the previous hour. A trace of snow and/or sleet is less than 0.1 inches. **Ground Conditions** refer to the average amount of snow and/or ice cover, in inches, on exposed, undisturbed, and untreated ground surfaces at the time shown. **Please note: man-made snow piles from the post clean-up of winter storms are not accounted for in the hourly measurements.** 

Time	Temp	Weather	Hourly Precip	Hourly Snow   Sleet	Ground Condts
12 AM	35 - 36	Intermittent light rain / drizzle	Trace	0.0	6.0
1 AM	35 – 36	Light rain	0.02 – 0.04	0.0	5.0 – 6.0
2 AM	35 - 36	Light rain	0.02 – 0.04	0.0	5.0 – 6.0
3 AM	36- 37	Intermittent drizzle	0.01	0.0	5.0
4 AM	36 – 37	Intermittent drizzle	0.01	0.0	5.0
5 AM	36 – 37	Light rain	0.02 – 0.03	0.0	4.0 – 5.0
6 AM	36	Light rain	0.06 - 0.09	0.0	4.0 – 5.0
7 AM	34 - 35	Light rain and sleet	0.09	Trace	4.0
8 AM	34 - 35	Light rain, sleet and wet snow	0.05 – 0.07	Trace	4.0
9 AM	37 - 38	Wintry mix ended	0.01	Trace	3.0 - 4.0
10 AM	39 - 40	Mostly cloudy	0.00	0.0	3.0 - 4.0
11 AM	41 - 42	Partly sunny	0.00	0.0	3.0

#### Table 2. Hourly Weather Table – November 16, 2018



# **REVIEW OF POLICE PHOTOS**

On November 16, 2018, after 10:07 AM, Fort Lee Police Department took photos of the incident scene. Based on Figure 2 below (DSC00181) and Figure 3 (DSC00188) on the following page, Defendant's vehicle (John Finch) is visible in the street. The street is wet and clear of snow. Mr. Finch is standing on the sidewalk/driveway near the incident site. The sidewalk on John Street where Plaintiff was walking from (north to south), has a shoveled pathway for pedestrians. However, where the sidewalk meets the roadway, there are several inches of snow along it from the November 15 winter storm. Figure 4 (DSC00187) on page 14 confirms Plaintiff's testimony that the sidewalk across the street was more snow-covered than the sidewalk he was walking on. Lastly, Figure 5 (DSC00157) on page 15 shows that the sidewalk incident area of 1642 John Street was not completely clear of snow at the time of the incident. There is an unknown individual removing snow with a shovel after Plaintiff was transported away.



Figure 2 - The Defendant (John Finch) and his vehicle (Source: DSC00181 Fort Lee, PD).





Figure 3 – The sidewalk on John Street looking southbound towards the incident site (Source: DSC00188 Fort Lee PD).





Figure 4 - The sidewalk across the street from the incident (Source: DSC00187 Fort Lee PD).





Figure 5 – The sidewalk/driveway of 1642 John Street. The person shoveling snow from the area is unknown. (Source: DSC00157 Fort Lee PD).



# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

I have prepared the following summary including important conclusions and opinions. These conclusions and opinions are provided with a reasonable degree of meteorological and scientific certainty, are supported by the data and documents examined, and are appropriate for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ from November 14 - 16, 2018.

- 1. Immediately prior to the onset of the November 15 winter storm, exposed, undisturbed and untreated ground surfaces were clear of any naturally precipitated snow and/or ice accumulation from all prior events.
- 2. The National Weather Service had a Winter Storm Warning for heavy snow go into effect at 1 PM on November 15.
- 3. Snow overspread Fort Lee, NJ between 1:30 and 2 PM on November 15. Between 6:30 and 7:30 PM, the snow gradually mixed with and changed to sleet and freezing rain. Prior to the changeover, approximately 7.0 inches of new snow accumulated.
- 4. As the temperature rose above-freezing between 9 and 9:30 PM, the freezing rain and sleet changed to plain rain. Prior to the changeover to plain rain, approximately a trace, less than 0.10 inches, of freezing rain and sleet accumulated.
- 5. At 9:59 PM on November 15, the Winter Storm Warning was changed to a Winter Weather Advisory. For the remainder of the calendar day, intermittent light rain fell. There was no additional snow, sleet and/or freezing rain accumulation.
- 6. On November 16, light rain fell off-and-on during the early morning hours as the temperature held in the mid-30s. At 3:43 AM, the Winter Weather Advisory was cancelled by the National Weather Service.
- 7. The rain briefly mixed with sleet and wet snow before ending for good between 8:30 and 9 AM. Since the temperature was above-freezing when the sleet and wet snow fell, only an additional trace, less than 0.1 inches, of new snow and sleet accumulated, and was confined to non-paved surfaces.



- 8. Around the time of the accident, 10 10:05 AM, the weather was mostly cloudy with a temperature of 39 40 degrees. Winds were north-northwest at 15 25 mph and gusty. Exposed, undisturbed and untreated ground surfaces were covered with approximately 3.0 4.0 inches of snow and ice from this most recent storm. Noticeably higher amounts were present in the form of man-made snow piles from the post clean-up of this storm.
- 9. Plaintiff, Barry, testified that while he was walking southbound on John Street, both sides of the sidewalk were snow-covered, but he chose to walk on the less snow-covered sidewalk. Eventually, he came up on a patch of clear sidewalk adjacent to 1642 John Street. The sidewalk just to the south of him was covered with snow and ice. As he was standing on the clear patch of sidewalk, and waiting for the traffic to pass so he can cross the street, all he remembers next was lying down with his foot ripped off and a car next to him.
- 10. Defendant, John Finch, testified that on November 16, 2018, around 10 AM, he was driving slowly northbound on John Street and saw a person to his right, walking on the sidewalk towards him. After he passed the person, he heard the person yell something, so he stopped. When he looked through the mirror, he saw the person sitting down on the sidewalk. Mr. Finch said he does not know how the person got on the ground. He did not hit him with his vehicle, and he did not see the person slip.
- 11. Defendant, Ellie Byun, testified that on November 15, 2018, she arrived home between 10 and 11:30 PM. After she came home, she and her brother shoveled both sides of the sidewalk. Once she finished shoveling, she applied salt. Around 7:45 to 8 AM on November 16, she left to go to work. She said the sidewalk area was still clear.
- 12. Defendant, Benjamin Pflanz, testified that on November 15, 2018, when he got home from work, his upstairs neighbor, Ellie, was in the process of shoveling snow. He did not shovel any snow and went inside. On November 16, he recalls looking out the window around 10:10 AM, and seeing the police or ambulance. Around 10:30 that morning, Mr. Pflanz went outside and began shoveling.
- 13. Defendant, Sungmin Kim, testified that she owns 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ, and that the tenants were responsible for the snow removal.



- 14. According to the Fort Lee, NJ Police report, on November 16, 2018, at 10:07 AM, pedestrian #1 was struck by the front passenger side of Vehicle #1, causing injury to the left foot/ankle. There was blood located on the front passenger side tire of vehicle #1.
- 15. The Fort Lee, NJ snow-removal ordinance for sidewalks states every owner or tenant of any residential property abutting upon any public street shall remove all snow and ice from the abutting sidewalk within 12 hours after the cessation of the snowfall.
- 16. Photos taken by the Fort Lee, NJ Police Department shortly after the incident occurred confirm the following:
  - The John Street sidewalk Plaintiff was walking on prior to his incident (north to south) had a shoveled pathway for pedestrians. Meanwhile, the other side of the sidewalk was covered with snow and ice.
  - The sidewalk/driveway of 1642 John Street was not completely clear and shoveled. An unknown individual was captured shoveling the sidewalk/driveway area after Plaintiff was transported away.
- 17. Based on the weather data examined and documents reviewed, it is my Meteorological expert opinion that on November 15, a winter storm resulted in snow, sleet, freezing rain, and plain rain. Prior to the onset of the storm, ground surfaces were clear of any naturally precipitated snow and ice from all past events.

As the temperature rose above-freezing between 9 and 9:30 PM on November 15, the freezing rain and sleet changed to plain rain. Prior to the changeover to plain rain, approximately 7.0 inches of snow accumulated and was followed by a trace, less than 0.10 inches, of freezing rain and sleet.

Although the rain briefly mixed with sleet and wet snow before ending for good between 8:30 and 9 AM on November 16, there was no additional snow and sleet accumulation on paved surfaces.

The Fort Lee, NJ snow-removal ordinance for sidewalks states every owner or tenant must remove the snow and ice within 12 hours after cessation of the snowfall. There was no additional snow, sleet and/or freezing rain accumulation after 9:30 PM on November 15; as a result, around the time of the incident, 10 - 10:05 AM on November 16, the 12-hour allotted time frame had already expired.



# DATA SOURCES AND OTHER REFERENCES

The following descriptions provide a review of each source and reference utilized in this report. Please refer to Figure 6 at the end of the section for a map of weather stations.

#### AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM (ASOS)

The ASOS program serves as the nation's primary surface weather observing network, and is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Department of Defense (DOD). Weather observations from ASOS include: air temperature, dew point, relative humidity, precipitation type and amounts, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, visibility, air pressure, etc. In general, these stations report once per hour; however, special and more frequent observations are reported in the event of rapidly changing conditions which meet specific thresholds. NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) provides access to the data online in the form of Local Climatological Observations (LCD).

### COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE RAIN, HAIL AND SNOW NETWORK

The Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) is a community-based network of volunteers who measure precipitation (rain, sleet, hail, and snow). Standard daily observations include some or all of the following information: rainfall, snowfall, snow/ice depth, and water content of the snow. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) are major sponsors of CoCoRaHS. The data from CoCoRaHS is available through their online web page and the National Centers for Environmental Information's GHCN-Daily database.



#### DOPPLER RADAR IMAGES

Doppler RADAR is used to detect where precipitation is falling in the atmosphere. There are 160 operational high-resolution Doppler weather RADAR sites across the United States. Radar images were accessed from the National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) NEXRAD Data Archive. The RADAR site used in this report was KOKX, which is located in Upton, NY. Short Range Base Reflectivity images depict the intensity and location of precipitation from approximately 143 miles outward from the Radar site. The resolution of Short Range Base Reflectivity images is approximately 0.62 miles by 1.0 azimuth degree (Level III). Depending on the mode of operation used, images are typically available every 4 to 10 minutes.

### NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS) PRODUCTS

The National Weather Service Forecast Office in Upton, NY is responsible for issuing daily zone forecasts, most watches, warnings, advisories, and special weather statements. Daily zone forecasts are issued several times a day, sometimes more if updates are needed. These forecasts are immediately made available to the public on the internet, local radio, and/or television stations. The watches, warnings, advisories, and special weather statements are issued when impending weather meets certain criteria set by the National Weather Service. Products are available through the NCEI Service Records Retention System (SRRS).

#### NWS PUBLIC INFORMATION STATEMENTS

The National Weather Service Forecast Office in Upton, NY may issue Public Information Statements during and after a weather event that has been affecting their region. Public information statements come from highway departments, hourly weather observation stations, cooperative observers, law enforcement officials, the general public, skywarn spotters, and the media. Some types of weather phenomenon reported are: snow and ice accumulations, peak wind speeds and rainfall amounts. In addition, each individual forecast office may use Public Information Statements for storm damage surveys, climate records, or other miscellaneous weather information. Statements are available through the NCEI Service Records Retention System (SRRS).



#### HOURLY & SUB-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS

- KNYC: NY City Central Park, NY (ASOS) Elevation 140 feet; Located 5.2 miles south
- **KTEB: Teterboro Airport, NJ (ASOS)** Elevation 9 feet; Located 4.2 miles west
- KHPN: Westchester County Airport, NY (ASOS) Elevation 379 feet; Located 20.6 miles northeast

#### DAILY OBSERVATIONS

- NJ-BG-3: Tenafly 1.3 W, NJ (CoCoRaHS) Elevation 71 feet; Located 4.2 miles north
- NJ-BG-18: Palisades Park 0.2 WNW, NJ (CoCoRaHS) Elevation 70 feet; Located 1.2 miles west-southwest



#### **STATION MAP**



**Figure 6** - A general map of the accident location and the weather observation stations used to reconstruct the weather for 1642 John Street in Fort Lee, NJ (elevation approximately 282 feet) from November 14 - 16, 2018 (Source: Google Earth).



# CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information in this report is true and accurate, and that any estimations, interpolations, or assumptions that have been made were done so by a professional meteorologist with expert accuracy within a reasonable degree of meteorological and scientific certainty. Any conclusions are based on the interpretation of the best available information at the time of the issuance of my report as well as my education, training, and experience. I certify that the analysis provided within this report represents my unbiased opinion as to the weather conditions at the subject property during the stated timeframe. I reserve the right to amend the conclusions made herein upon further discovery of additional meteorological data or other relevant materials. Use of any information within this report is intended for the referenced matter only and should not be utilized for any other purpose.



Thomas M. Else Weather Works, LLC Senior Forensic Meteorologist AMS Certified Consulting Meteorologist #675 SIMA Advanced Snow Manager Certificate Holder

# ABOUT WEATHERWORKS

Since 1986, WeatherWorks has provided dependable meteorological services to thousands of clients in the private and public sectors by understanding the core principles and complexities of meteorology in addition to utilizing technological advances. For over 30 years, WeatherWorks has prepared detailed, site specific, and easy to understand past weather reports for all types of cases and claims. The professional meteorologists at WeatherWorks have performed site specific analysis on over 3500 plaintiff and defense cases across the United States. Our sound meteorological advice and customized services relating to past, present, and future weather conditions remain vital in each of our client's decision making process, and provide our staff with the continued knowledge of the weather's impact on the spectrum of weather related cases and incidents.