



Gregg Gallina Biography

Gregory (Gregg) Gallina is forecaster at NOAA's Weather Prediction Center (WPC) in College Park, MD since 2015 with a focus on heavy rainfall and model diagnostic discussions as part of rotation on the Metwatch Desk. Like most meteorologists, Gregg's weather obsession started very early in life, growing up in Cincinnati, Ohio, mainly as a fear of thunderstorms and tornadoes (having an over-sensitivity due to the 1974 Super Outbreak and an early morning Oct 1, 1977 tornado touch down very close to home). The need to know when thunderstorms were coming grew into understanding, and then obsession while watching early Weather Channel and local on-air meteorologists, and was particularly enamored with animated satellite and radar imagery particularly hurricanes.

Gregg received his B.S. degree in meteorology and geography from Valparaiso University in 1999. While at Valpo, he was the captain of the Men's Swimming and Diving program his junior and senior seasons; and continues to love watching/analyzing swimming at all levels of competition having traveled to multiple Olympic Trials and World Championships.

Gregg moved onto completing his Master's Thesis in Atmospheric Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2001 with a focus on Satellite Analysis/Applications and Tropical Cyclones. After school, he worked at the Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB) as a senior meteorologist with expertise in tropical cyclones, volcanic ash, fire/smoke analysis, oil detection as well as a heavy rainfall analysis utilizing satellite imagery and derived products. This dovetailed nicely to the current Mesoscale Discussion (MPD) when the function was transferred to WPC from SPC in April 2013; with Gregg eventually transferring from SAB to WPC in 2015.

Gregg, also remains an avid weather observer and continues to serve as the CoCoRaHS coordinator for Anne Arundel County in Maryland since 2005. His obsession with all forms of satellite analysis is not limited to weather; which also led to discovery credit of two comets using the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) satellite in 2004 and 2005, as well as contributions to the discovery of a few near-earth asteroids utilizing social science websites.