# NMEP vs. EAS
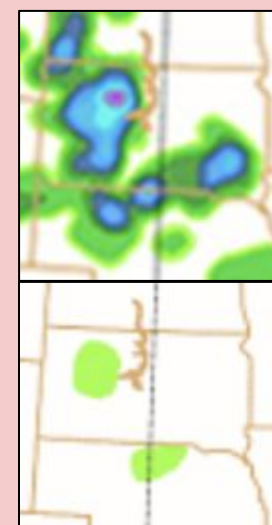# Quick Reference Guide

Method	Search radius	Search method	Used to gauge probability of an event occurring in situations when...
NMEP	Fixed	Binary	...the location of the event is uncertain, like scattered convection within a weak forcing regime
EAS	Varies	Fractional Coverage	...the location of the event is predictable, such as precipitation forced by terrain features or large, organized areas of precipitation with focused moisture flux featuring good location agreement in the ensemble

NMEP 24 h QPF > 2"

EAS 24 h QPF > 2"
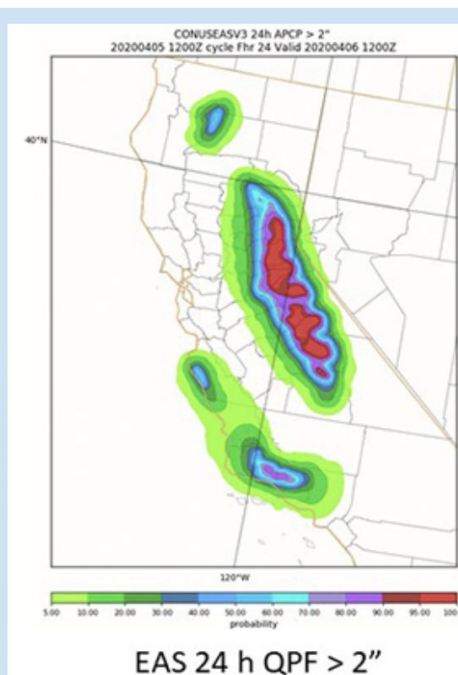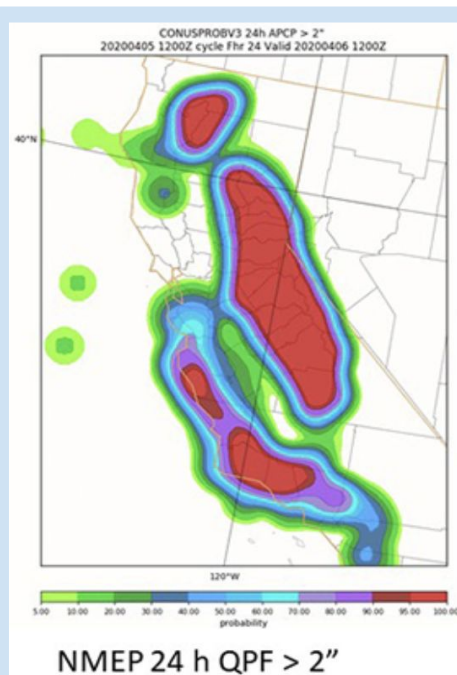
In this orographically-forced precipitation event, the NMEP's fixed neighborhood search radius spatially inflates the area at risk of heavy precipitation, while the EAS retains the smaller threat areas, thanks to good ensemble agreement at local scales.

In this case with scattered afternoon convection in a weakly-forced regime, the location of heavy precipitation is highly uncertain, so the NMEP approach provides more information about areas potentially at risk.

NMEP 24 h QPF > 2"

EAS 24 h QPF > 2"